



MET 
ARH 

<http://www.ffzg.unizg.hr/metarh/>

10TH
INTERNATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC
CONFERENCE

METHODOLOGY & ARCHAEOOMETRY

Zagreb, 1st – 2nd December 2022

IMPRESSUM

PUBLISHER

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Zagreb
Ivana Lučića 3, HR-10000 Zagreb

FOR THE PUBLISHER

Domagoj Tončinić

EDITOR

Ina Miloglav

DESIGN & DTP

Srećko Škrinjarić

PRINTED BY

Tiskara Zelina d.d.

PRINT RUN

100 copies

ISBN 978-953-379-040-4

CIP record 001154215 available in online catalogue of the Zagreb National and University Library.

CONFERENCE ORGANISED BY

Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Zagreb and
the Croatian Archaeological Society

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

This year's conference has been financially supported by the Croatian Archaeological Society, the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Zagreb, Ministry of Science and Education of the Republic of Croatia and the Society for Archaeological Science.

10TH

INTERNATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC
CONFERENCE

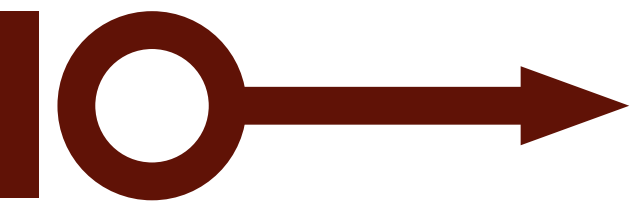
METHODOLOGY & ARCHAEOLOGY

Zagreb, 1st – 2nd December 2022



Book of abstracts

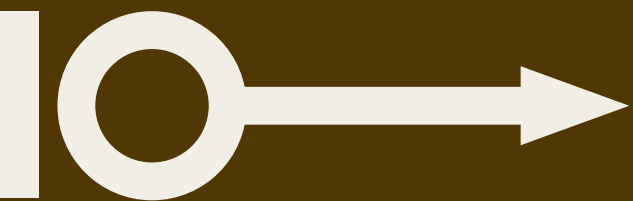
[https:// metarh.ffzg.unizg.hr/](https://metarh.ffzg.unizg.hr/)



Conference <i>Methodology and Archaeometry</i>	7
List of participants	9
Programme	25
Abstracts	33
Exhibition <i>Stories of the Past – Journey Into Lost Landscapes</i>	61
Publications	63
Navigation & General information	67
Notes	70



POSTER ABSTRACTS



dense, uniform, bright and "wet" surface sheen. The analysis performed for the production of this paper was done at a relatively low microscopic magnification of 200x. Various phases of the formation of sickle gloss were identified on 19 blades, blade fragments or blade tools from the Galovo site in Slavonski Brod, and on a truncated bladelet and a flake from the Dužine site in Zadubravlje. The distribution of gloss on individual specimens at these sites exhibits the characteristic appearance of harvesting tools.

**Emilija Nikolić¹, Ivana Delić-Nikolić², Ljiljana Miličić², Nevenka Mijatović², Mladen Jovičić¹
& Snežana Vučetić³**

¹ Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade, Serbia

² Institute for Testing of Materials, Belgrade, Serbia

³ Faculty of Technology, University of Novi Sad, Serbia

Searching for elements – creating a composition: from archaeometry to conservation of Roman constructions on the Danube in Serbia

Roman mortars have long been one of the most intriguing topics in the field of construction history, which together with archaeology has embraced many sciences and professional practices in order to unravel the technologies and knowledge of ancient builders. Among them, geology occupies a special place in the investigation of the origin of raw materials. At the same time, with the help of chemistry, it looks for their mutual relationships, which eventually led to composites with the use of which the most monumental Roman buildings were erected.

Through the project Mortar Design for Conservation – Danube Roman Frontier 2000 Years After, the characterisation of more than 120 samples of Roman mortars originating from buildings erected along the former Danube Limes in Serbia, in the period from the 1st to the 6th century, was carried out. Research executed in laboratories in order to get mineralogical-petrographic and chemical characterization, and determination of physical and mechanical characteristics of samples brought completely new data about the use of building materials for the purpose of preparing mortar in this period on the outskirts of a Roman province. The results enabled materials scientists to prepare over 60 models of compatible conservation mortars using detected raw materials, which were then experimentally applied in the field. The promising results of the behaviour of applied conservation mortars show the importance of previous multidisciplinary scientific research for the needs of architectural conservation of monuments. At the same time the entire project process - from characterization to conservation, can present a valuable contribution to the nomination dossier for the Frontiers of the Roman Empire – Danube Limes in Serbia which the Republic of Serbia is currently preparing with the aim of recognising these precious ancient archaeological sites along the great river as properties of the UNESCO World Heritage List.

Acknowledgements: This research was supported by the Science Fund of the Republic of Serbia, PROMIS, #6067004, MoDeCo2000.

