

Análise de uma fíbula inédita

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Resumo

Encontra-se no Museu Nacional de Arqueologia e Etnologia uma fíbula romana de tipo híbrido. Apresenta características estruturais que a colocam, provavelmente, entre os finais do século II d.C. - 1.º quartel do século III d.C.

Summary

Located in the Museu Nacional de Arqueologia e Etnologia is a Roman fibula of the hybrid type. It presents structural characteristics possibly placing it between the end of the II century A.D. and the first quarter of the III century A.D.

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7. Synthesis of Methylacrylate

The first step in the synthesis of methylacrylate is the preparation of acrylonitrile. This is done by the reaction of acrylonitrile with methyl acrylate in the presence of a catalyst. The reaction is carried out in a stirred reactor at 60°C for 24 hours. The reaction mixture is then distilled to give a mixture of acrylonitrile and methylacrylate. This mixture is then treated with sodium hydroxide to give a mixture of sodium acrylate and sodium methylacrylate. This mixture is then treated with hydrochloric acid to give a mixture of acrylonitrile and methylacrylate. This mixture is then distilled to give a mixture of acrylonitrile and methylacrylate. This mixture is then treated with sodium hydroxide to give a mixture of sodium acrylate and sodium methylacrylate. This mixture is then treated with hydrochloric acid to give a mixture of acrylonitrile and methylacrylate. This mixture is then distilled to give a mixture of acrylonitrile and methylacrylate.

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Summary

It is shown in this paper that the reaction of acrylonitrile with methyl acrylate in the presence of a catalyst is a reversible reaction. The reaction is carried out in a stirred reactor at 60°C for 24 hours. The reaction mixture is then distilled to give a mixture of acrylonitrile and methylacrylate. This mixture is then treated with sodium hydroxide to give a mixture of sodium acrylate and sodium methylacrylate. This mixture is then treated with hydrochloric acid to give a mixture of acrylonitrile and methylacrylate. This mixture is then distilled to give a mixture of acrylonitrile and methylacrylate.

A peça aqui descrita (fig. 1) encontra-se depositada no Museu Nacional de Arqueologia e Etnologia ¹. Provém de S.^{ta} Vitória do Ameixial, concelho de Estremoz. Simboliza um momento histórico denunciado pela forma e pelo conteúdo-o do período romano. Este exemplar não cabe em nenhuma tabela tipológica romana conhecida. É, por assim dizer, uma forma híbrida ² que denuncia pela técnica de construção da mola e do descanso, a influência de certos modelos precoces da província gaulesa nos primeiros tempos do domínio romano. São o caso das fíbulas de tipo Nauheim e as de tipo Kragenfibeln ³. Na província gaulesa a maioria das fíbulas pré-augustanas apresentam mola bilateral de corda exterior ao arco e de quatro voltas; mais raramente, são as de corda interior ao arco. O descanso tubular é anunciado pelas fíbulas de tipo Kragenfibeln ⁴ tão correntes nos finais do século I d.C. - II d.C.; a decoração do arco e do pé espatulado, bem como o perfil trapezoidal do descanso aparecem, posteriormente, nas fíbulas de tipo "Armsbrustfibeln" ⁵.

A presença aberrante de elementos estruturais tão diferenciados, levam a supor que o fabrico destes exemplares teria resultado de algumas experiências técnicas de artífices, perante a gama tão diversificada de fíbulas nos dois primeiros séculos do império romano. É assim que o artífice procurava reunir, no modelo por ele criado, dois factores essenciais: o da elegância na forma e o da estabilidade funcional dos elementos que a compõem.

¹ Esta peça tem o número de Inv. n.º 18 598.

² Cf. PONTE, Salette da, — *Fíbulas Pré-Romanas e Romanas de Conímbriga*, "Conímbriga", Coimbra, 1973, p. 159-197 (p. 192-193).

³ Cf. FEUGÈRE, Michel, — *Les fibules gallo-romaines du Musée Denon à Chalon-sur-Saône*, "Mémoires de la Société d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de Chalon-sur-Saône, Chalon-sur-Saône, 1977, vol. XLVII, p. 77-158 (p. 99-102); PONTE, S., *op. cit.* (v. nota 2), p. 192-193.

⁴ Cf. PONTE, S., *op. cit.* (v. nota 2), p. 102; cf. FEUGÈRE, M., *op. cit.* (v. nota 3), p. 192.

⁵ *Op. cit.* (v. nota 2), p. 192.



Esta fíbula e as demais conhecidas no nosso país ⁶ carecem de contexto estratigráfico que permitam datá-las com segurança. Por outro lado, este modelo acusa semelhanças com algumas fíbulas de Lauriacum ⁷ datáveis da 1.^a metade do século III d.C. - V d.C. Com base nesta tipologia comparada, sugeriremos para o nosso exemplar os finais do século II d.C. - 1.^o quartel do III d.C., contando que as fíbulas de tipo cruciforme invadem o mercado romano nos inícios do século III d.C.

CATÁLOGO

1. Fíbula de mola bilateral. Inv. n.º 18 598. Bronze.

Arco e secção semicirculares com decoração incisa e recortes laterais em V. Pé espatulado e descanso tubular de feição trapezoidal. A mola bilateral, de 4 voltas, é de corda exterior ao arco (fig. 1).

Compr. 86 mm; alt. 31 mm.

⁶ *Id. Ibidem.*, p. 192-193 (para além dos exemplares de Conímbriga, conhecemos uma outra de Idanha-a-Velha).

⁷ Cf. JOBST, Werner, — *Die Römischen Fibeln aus Lauriacum. Forschungen in Lauriacum* 10/1975, Linz, 1975, p. 83-84, est. 27, n.os 199-204.

A piroga monóxila de Geraz do Lima

TERESA J. S. ALVES

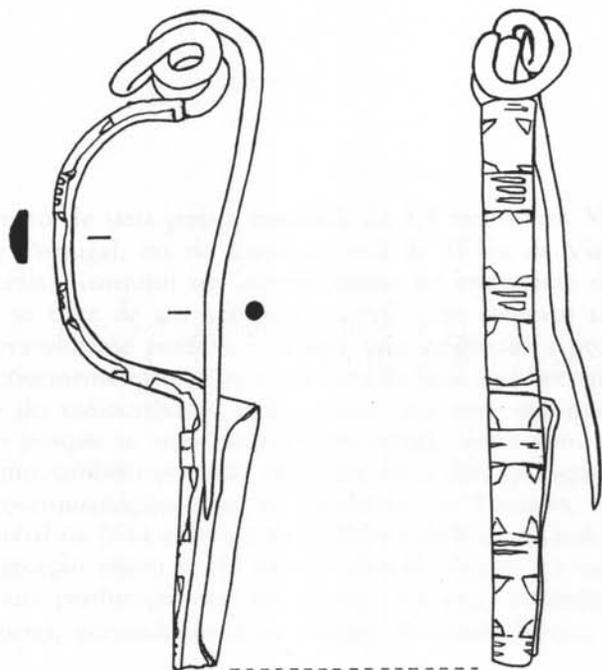


Fig. 1 — MNAE: 18 598

Abstract

The discovery in March 1982 of a single 4.5 metres long by 30 centimetres wide (North-South) dugout canoe, in a significant excavation, at the river bank in the first half of the 19th century, still preserved in Portugal, is an unique discovery. The archaeological context of finds is probably from a subsequent antiquarian search did not provide any conclusive data.

Despite the scarcity of finds, that the use of wood as craft had already spread in this area, some centuries before the Middle Ages confirms the traditional use of dugouts in the NW of the Peninsula, although there was no find which would permit a radiocarbon dating by calibration will be of great interest, whatever its result may be.

