

# Nesactium - New Fragments of Objects of Situla Art with Figural Decoration

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# Nezakcij – novi ulomci figuralno ukrašenih predmeta situlske umjetnosti

## *Nesactium – New Fragments of Objects of Situla Art with Figural Decoration*

Izvorni znanstveni rad  
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*U radu su prikazani nalazi ulomaka brončanih predmeta ukrašenih situlskim stilom, koji su pronađeni na području temelja rimskih hramova B i C u Nezakciju, tijekom 1979., 1980. i 1981. godine. Radi se o ulomcima pojaseva i situla, s tipičnim figuralnim i biljnim prizorima, nastalim u razdoblju između kraja 6. i početka 4. st. pr. Kr. Najčešće usporedbe za ove prikaze, nalazimo na području jugoistočnih Alpa. Među ulomcima se posebno ističu dijelovi koje prepoznajemo kao prizore koji se prvi put pojavljuju u Nezakciju – natjecanje u boksanju i povorka ratnika. Pronađeni su u istoj grupi ulomaka i uspoređeni s prizorima na situlama iz Bologne i Kufferna.*

*Ključne riječi: Nezakcij, situla, pojasna ploča, povorke, natjecanja*

*The paper presents the finds of fragments of bronze artefacts decorated in the style of Situla Art, discovered in the area of the foundations of Roman temples B and C in Nesactium in 1979, 1980 and 1981. The fragments depict typical figural and floral scenes and belong to belts and situlae created in the period between the end of the 6th and the beginning of the 4th cent. BC. The parallels for these scenes are most often found in the area of the southeastern Alps. The fragments that particularly stand out are those that depict scenes for the first time encountered in Nesactium – a boxing competition and a procession of warriors. These were found in the same group of fragments and compared with scenes on the situlae from Bologna and Kuffern.*

*Key words: Nesactium, situla, belt plate, processions, competitions*

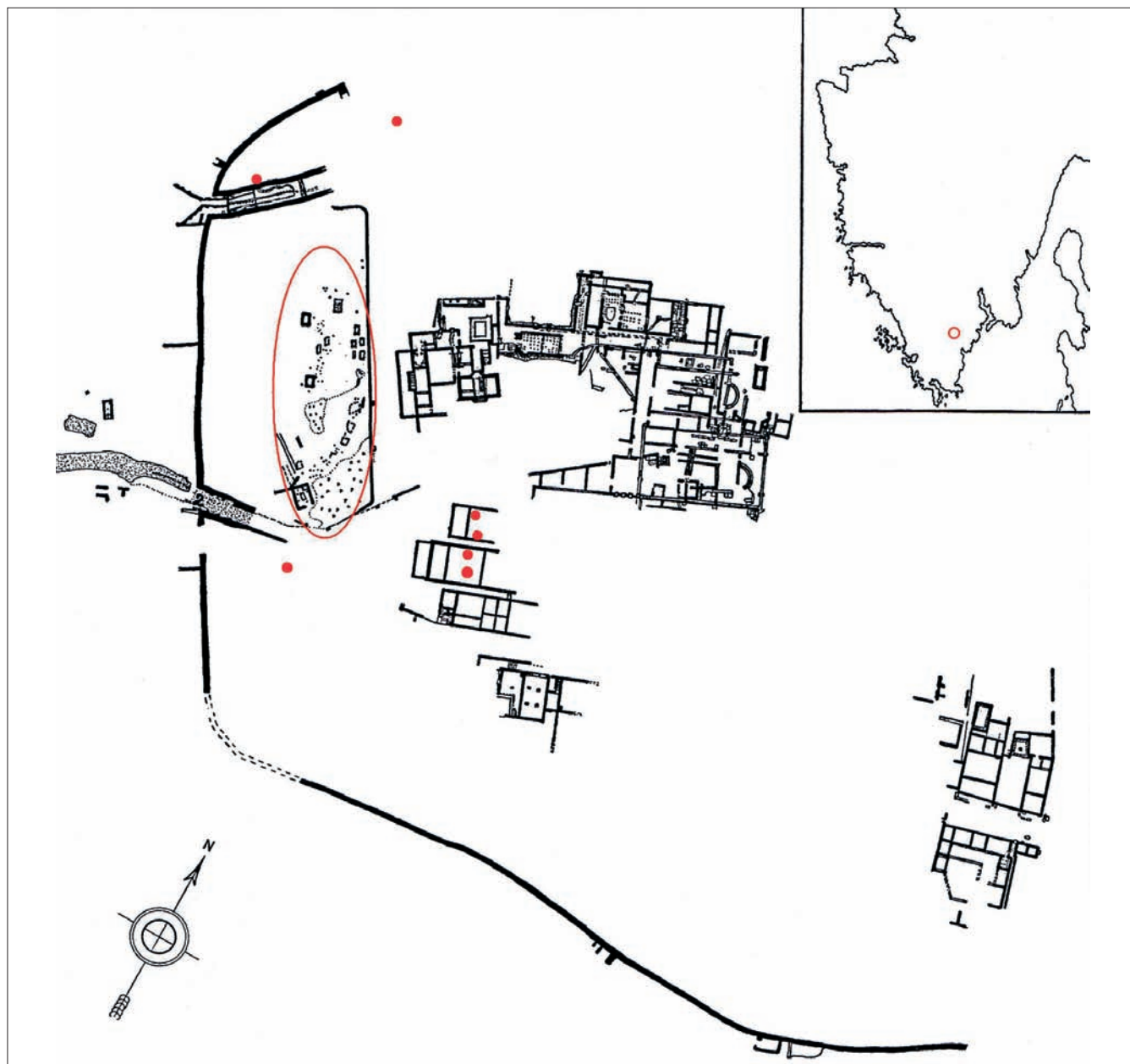
Nezakcij je još uvijek jedino nalazište figuralno ukrašenih situlskih spomenika na području Istre. Prvim iskopavanjima početkom 20. st., otkrivena je grobnica br. 12 u zoni I, tzv. predromske nekropole, u kojoj je bilo priloženo bar sedam različitih figuralno ukrašenih situla i dva poklopca, dok se među ulomcima za koje nisu prepoznati točniji podaci, nalaze ostaci još bar dvije situle i dijelovi pojasne ploče (Lucke, Frey 1962: T. 44; T. 45; T. 46: 1; Mihovilić 2001: T. 13–16; T. 58: 1–10). Tijekom revizijskih iskopavanja na području rimskih hramova tog lokaliteta, 1979., 1980. i 1981. godine, došlo je do nekoliko novih nalaza (sl. 1). Pregledom ulomaka, uz već od ranije poznate dekorativne elemente i figuralne prikaze, prepoznato je nekoliko detalja koji predstavljaju novost među prikazima situlske umjetnosti iz Nezakcija.

Osim bogate grobnice u temeljima srednjeg prostora srednjeg hrama B, 1981. godine, u kojoj su bile priložene četiri figuralno ukrašene situle (Mihovilić 1996: T. 3–4), već su ranijim sondama uz zapadni i južni zid istog prostora, 1979. i 1980., bili pronađeni pojedinačni ulomci brončanih limova ukrašenih graviranjem i iskucavanjem (sl. 2; T. 1).

Iz sonde uz zapadni zid srednjeg prostora hrama B, u sloju debljine 30 cm nad matičnom stijenom, među ulomcima tankog brončanog lima nalazio se ulomak koji predstavlja

Nesactium still remains the only site in Istria that yielded finds of monuments of Situla Art with figural decoration. The first excavations at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> cent. led to the discovery of tomb no. 12 in zone I of the so-called pre-Roman necropolis, which was furnished with at least seven different situlae with figural decoration, as well as two lids; moreover, the remains of at least two other situlae and parts of a belt plate were found among fragments for which no precise information exists (Lucke, Frey 1962: T. 44; T. 45; T. 46: 1; Mihovilić 2001: T. 13–16; T. 58: 1–10). During the 1979, 1980 and 1981 revision excavations in the area of the Roman temples at that site, several new finds were made (Fig. 1). The analysis of the fragments led to the recognition - in addition to previously known decorative elements and figural scenes - of several new details among the scenes of Situla Art from Nesactium.

In addition to the 1981 excavation of the rich tomb in the foundations of the central space of the central temple B, which was furnished with four situlae with figural decoration (Mihovilić 1996, T. 3–4), isolated fragments of sheet bronze with incised and embossed decoration were discovered in the trenches excavated earlier in 1979 and 1980



Sl. 1 Nezakij. Plan zapadnog dijela naselja s prapovijesnom nekropolom (crteži i fotografije: K. Mihovilić)

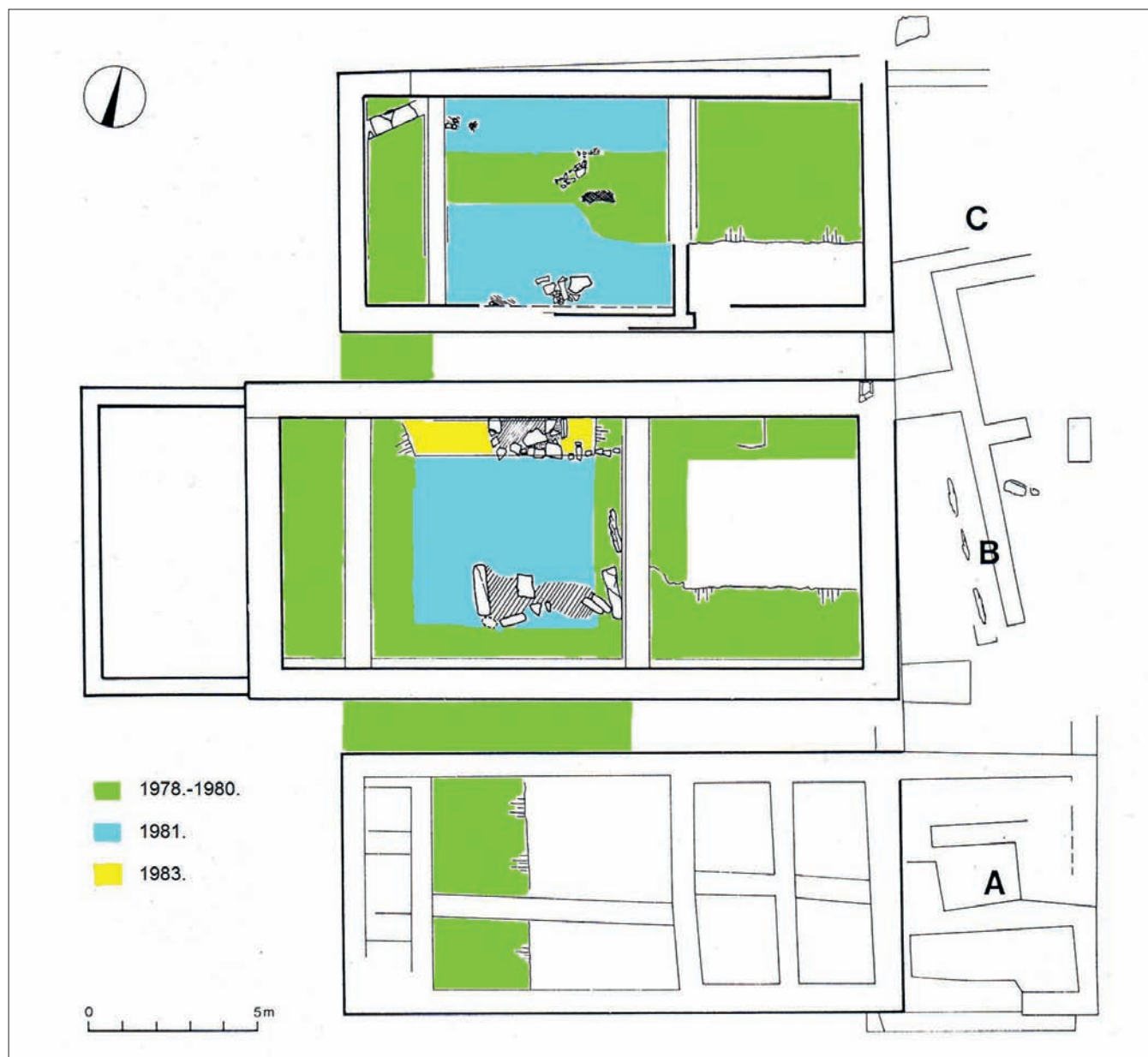
Fig. 1 Nesactium. Plan of the western part of the settlement with the prehistoric necropolis (drawings and photographs – K. Mihovilić)

dio pravokutne pojasne ploče, inv. br. P-40816 (sl. 3; T. 1: 1). Na dijelu ploče je graviranjem prikazana životinja s kratkim repićem, u koraku. Način graviranja stražnje noge sličan je prikazima na drugim ulomcima situla iz Nezakija, ali prikazima konja, koji su datirani u razdoblje klasične situlske umjetnosti, kroz 6. st. pr. Kr. (Mihovilić 2001: 99 s., T. 14: 1; T. 15: 7). Iako nedostaje prednji dio tijela s glavom, vjerojatno se radi o jelenu ili kozorogu i dijelu prikaza scene lova. Prikaz pomalo odgovara poznatoj pojasnoj ploči iz Zagorja, sa sličnim obrubom, kojeg čine niz kuglica između dva paralelna niza iskucanih točkica, datiranoj na kraj 6., odnosno početak 5. st. pr. Kr. (Turk 2005: 57, sl. 43, 88).

U istom je prostoru hrama B, iskopana još jedna sonda uz južni zid, kada je sakupljena nova grupa tankih brončanih limova s tragovima iskucavanja i graviranja (inv. br. P-40930). U grupi ulomaka bilo je moguće izdvojiti nekoliko uobičajenih situlskih motiva, kojima su obično

adjacent to the western and southern walls of the same space (Fig. 2; Pl. 1).

A fragment of a rectangular belt plate, inv. no. P-40816 (Fig. 3; Pl. 1: 1) was found among the fragments of thin sheet bronze discovered in a 30 cm thick layer that overlay the bedrock in the trench dug adjacent to the western wall of the central space of temple B. A short-tailed animal, shown walking, was incised on a part of the plate. The way the hind leg was incised resembles that used on other fragments of situlae from Nesactium, but these belong to horse depictions dated to the Classical period of Situla Art in the 6<sup>th</sup> cent. BC (Mihovilić 2001: 99 s., T. 14: 1; T. 15: 7). Although the front of the body with the head is missing, the animal is probably a deer or an ibex and forms part of a hunting scene. The depiction is slightly reminiscent of the famous belt plate from Zagorje, dated to the end of the 6<sup>th</sup> or the



Sl. 2 Nezakcij. Tlocrt rimskih hramova sa sondama 1979., 1980. i 1981

Fig. 2 Nesactium. Layout of the Roman temples with the 1979, 1980 and 1981 trenches



Sl. 3 Nezakcij, hram B, 1979. Ulomak pojaspne ploče  
Fig. 3 Nesactium, temple B, 1979. A fragment of a belt plate



Sl. 4 Nezakcij, hram B, 1980. Ulomak dekorativne zone situle  
Fig. 4 Nesactium, temple B, 1980. A fragment of a decorative zone of the situla

ispunjavane horizontalne zone između figuralno ukrašenih zona. Nekoliko ulomaka ukrašeno je iskucanim nizom kuglica i pod njima nizom okomitih štapića (sl. 4; T. 1: 4), dok su sljedeće dvije grupe ukrašene nizovima stiliziranih biljnih motiva (T. 1: 6, 7). Takvi stilizirani biljni motivi uobičajeni su na najmlađim situlskim prikazima jugoistočnoalpskog prostora, kao na pr. na situlama iz Novog Mesta, Valične Vasi ili Magdalenske Gore, koje su izrađene krajem 5. ili početkom 4. st. pr. Kr. (Turk 2005: 66–69, 74–75, sl. 60–63, 100–103, 118). Jedan veći ulomak predstavlja dio ruba plašta posude s dvije zakovice, kojima je plašt bio spojen. Na tom se ulomku može prepoznati prikaz muškarca u koraku, odjevenog u kratku tuniku, a pod njim su dva horizontalna rebra koja su ograničavala donji rub figuralno ukrašene zone (T. 1: 5). Možda se radi o prikazu povorke slično kao na situli br. 67, datirane krajem 5. ili početkom 4. st. pr. Kr., iz grobnice istražene 1981. godine u Nezakciju. Osim s dva friza s prikazom povorke muškaraca, ukrašena je i s tri horizontalna niza stiliziranih biljnih motiva, kakvi se nalaze i u ovoj grupi ulomaka (Mihović 1996: 48–49, T. III: 67).

Novost među ulomcima iz ove sonde su ulomci s prikazom tekuće spirale ispunjene točkama (sl. 5; T. 1: 2) i ulomak na kojem je iskucana dvopruta pletenica s paralelnim nizom kuglica (T. 1: 3). Za oba motiva nisu nam poznate paralele. Za ulomak sa spiralom, možda možemo naći neke sličnosti s ukrasom na dijelu pojasa iz Este, Carceri, grob 48, s kraja 6. i prve polovice 5. st. pr. Kr., u kojem se nalazi i poznati pojas s prikazom banketa (Frey 1969: T. 28: 16).

Posebnu grupu ulomaka čine dijelovi s tragovima ukrašavanja iskucavanjem sitnih nizova točki, koje međutim nije bilo moguće povezati ili prepoznati neki poseban prikaz (T. 1: 9).

Na području sjevernog hrama C, 1979. godine, iskopana je sonda po sredini građevine, u smjeru istok – zapad (sl. 2). Na dijelu sonde unutar središnjeg prostora, tada su pronađeni ulomci tankog brončanog lima ukrašeni graviranim spiralom ispunjenom nizom iskucanih kuglica, inv. br. P-40846 (sl. 6; T. 2: 1). Nastavkom istraživanja istog prostora tijekom 1981. godine, pronađena su, južno i sjeverno od pr-

beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> cent. BC, which has a similar bordure consisting of a series of bosses between two parallel rows of punched dots (Turk 2005: 57, sl. 43, 88).

Another trench excavated within temple B, adjacent to the southern wall, yielded another group of thin bronze sheets with traces of repoussé and incision (inv. no. P-40930). It was possible to detect among the fragments several motifs typically used in Situla Art to fill the horizontal zones between the figural friezes. Several fragments are decorated with a series of bosses with a row of vertical bars below them (Fig. 4; Pl. 1: 4), while the decoration of the next two groups consists of rows of stylized floral motifs (Pl. 1: 6,7). Stylized floral motifs of this kind are usual on the youngest depictions in Situla Art of the southeastern Alpine area, for instance those on the situlae from Novo Mesto, Valična Vas or Magdalenska Gora, from the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> or the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> cent. BC (Turk 2005: 66–69, 74–75, sl. 60–63, 100–103, 118). A sizeable edge fragment of the wall of a vessel with two rivets for attaching the edges together depicts a walking man dressed in a short tunic. Two horizontal ribs below him delimit the bottom edge of the zone with figural decoration (Pl. 1: 5). This is perhaps a procession scene similar to that on situla no. 67 from the tomb investigated in Nesactium in 1981, dated to the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> or the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> cent. BC. In addition to two friezes portraying a procession of men, it is decorated with three horizontal rows of stylized floral motifs of the type found in this group of fragments (Mihović 1996: 48–49, T. III: 67).

Novel features on the fragments from this trench are the depiction of a running spiral filled with dots (Fig. 5; Pl. 1: 2) and a fragment showing a punched two-strand braid with a parallel row of bosses (Pl. 1: 3). We do not know of any parallel for either of these motifs, although for the fragment with the spiral a certain similarity might be found in the ornament on the belt piece from Este, Carceri, grave 48, from the end of the 6<sup>th</sup> and the first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> cent. BC, which yielded also the famous belt with a banquet scene



Sl. 5 Nezakcij, hram B, 1980. Ulomak ukrašen spiralom  
Fig. 5 Nesactium, temple B, 1980. A fragment with a spiral decoration



Sl. 6 Nezakcij, hram C, 1979. Ulomak ukrašen spiralom  
Fig. 6 Nesactium, temple C, 1979. A fragment with a spiral decoration

ve sonde, dva oštećena žarna groba (Mihovilić 2001: T. 141) i posebno u sondi uz južni zid, uz ostalo i brojni sitni ulomci tankog brončanog lima (T. 2–4). Vjerojatno se radi o ostacima još jedne bogate grobnice oštećene ili uništene gradnjom rimskih hramova. Temelji sjevernog rimskog hrama C bili su slabije sačuvani u odnosu na ostala dva hrama, jer se matična stijena na kojoj su postavljeni nalazi na najvišoj točki "akropole" naselja, zbog čega su bili izloženi jačoj eroziji.

Jednom ranijem situlskom proizvodu možda pripadaju ulomci ukrašeni nizom kuglica, između dva paralelna niza točkica, dok je na dijelu friza sačuvan samo dio stiliziranog repa neke ptice, inv. br. P-41754 (sl. 7; T. 2: 3, 4). Ipak predloženu interpretaciju je gotovo nemoguće dokazati. Obično su repovi ptica na situlama prikazani lepezasto, već od ranog prikaza grifona na prvom frizu situle Benvenuti (Lucke, Frey 1962: T. 65), pa do prikaza na situlama s kraja 6. ili početka 5. st., kao što su npr. situla iz Vača ili Magdalenske Gore, gdje su ptičji repovi prikazani s tri stilizirana pera (Turk 2005: sl. 52, 53).

Dvije grupe ulomaka ukrašenih nizovima stiliziranih biljnih motiva, mogli bi pripadati jednoj situli. Među njima se nalaze također ulomci friza s prikazom povorke muškaraca u kratkim tunikama i plosnatom kapom na glavi, inv. br. P-41733 (T. 3: 2), slično već spomenutoj situli iz grobnice iz hrama B, istražene iste godine (Mihovilić 1996: 19, Sl. 19, T. III: 67; Prilog 4). Uz njih se nalaze i ulomci, inv. br. P-41750, koje je zbog fragmentarnosti teško objasniti (T. 3: 1). Na jednom se ulomku možda radi o prikazu zarobljenika kojeg prati ratnik naoružan kopljem – šiljak koplja dodiruje nogu u koraku, slično kao na trećem frizu puno starije situle Benvenuti (Lucke, Frey 1962: T. 65).

Sljedeća grupa ulomaka (inv. br. P-41776), predstavlja dio dekorativnog friza s motivom "lepeze", kakav je uobičajen na mlađim proizvodima situlske umjetnosti, na kojima se najčešće nalazi friz s prikazom niza životinja (T. 2: 4, 5). Najbliža usporedba se nalazi u grobnici iz 1981., na situlama br. 68 i 69, kao i na poklopcu br. 70 (Mihovilić 1996: 19–20, 49, sl. 20, 21; T. IV; T. V: 70), datiranim u prvu polovicu 4. st. pr. Kr.

Iz iste su grupe ulomaka (inv. br. P-41776), dijelovi ukrašeni iskucanim nizom kuglica uz rub, nad kojim su tra-



Sl. 7 Nezakcij, hram C, 1981. Ulomci situle s prikazom ptice (?)  
Fig. 7 Nesactium, temple C, 1981. A fragment of a situla with the depiction of a bird (?)

(Frey 1969: T. 28: 16).

A separate group consists of fragments bearing traces of decoration with tiny rows of embossed dots, which—however—could not be connected meaningfully to form an identifiable scene (Pl. 1: 9).

In 1979, in the zone of the northern temple C, a trench oriented east-west was excavated across the middle of the building (Fig. 2). Fragments of thin bronze sheet with incised spiral ornament filled with a series of bosses inv. no. P-40846; (Fig. 6; Pl. 2: 1) were found on that occasion in the part of the trench within the central space. When excavation in that same zone was resumed in 1981, it led to the discovery of two damaged urn burials south and north of the first trench (Mihovilić 2001: T. 141), as well as of numerous small fragments of thin bronze sheet in the trench dug next to the southern wall (Pl. 2–4). The remains probably belonged to another rich tomb, damaged or destroyed by the construction of the Roman temples. The foundations of the northern Roman temple C were less well preserved than the other two temples, because the bedrock on which they were built lies at the highest point of the "acropolis" of the settlement, exposing the foundations to more severe erosion.

The fragments decorated with a row of bosses flanked by two parallel rows of dots, with only a part of a stylized bird's tail preserved on a part of the frieze inv. no. P-41754; (Fig. 7; Pl. 2: 3, 4), perhaps belong to an earlier artefact made in the style of Situla Art. Such an interpretation, however, is almost impossible to prove. Birds' tails are usually depicted on situlae in the shape of a fan, from the early depiction of a griffin on the first frieze of the Benvenuti situla (Lucke, Frey 1962: T. 65), to depictions on the situlae from the end of the 6<sup>th</sup> or the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> cent. BC, for instance the situla from Vače or from Magdalenska Gora, which both feature birds' tails in the shape of three stylized feathers (Turk 2005: sl. 52, 53).



Sl. 8 Nezakcij, hram C, 1981. Ulomak situle s dijelom prikaza boksanja

Fig. 8 Nesactium, temple C, 1981. A fragment of a situla with a part of a boxing scene

govi figuralnih prikaza: životinjske noge, vjerojatno konja, dio stiliziranog krila (sfinga, grifon, krilati lav?), dio kotača (?) (T. 2: 6–8), a mogli su pripadati jednoj pojasnoj ploči.

Najzanimljiviji izgledaju ulomci (inv. br. P-41775), na kojima se mogu razaznati detalji s prikazom dvoboja boksača. Sačuvani su samo dijelovi kugli haltera, dio kacige s perjanicom, koja predstavlja pobjednički trofej i dio stiliziranog cvijeta - sunca (sl. 8; T. 4: 3). Crtež i fotografija predstavljaju negativ prikaza, odnosno unutrašnju stranu plašta posude, jer je na vanjskoj površini prikaz neprepoznatljiv zbog korozije.

Istoj posudi je pripadao sljedeći ulomak na kojem je sačuvan dio prikaza muškaraca s dvojnomo palicom - rašljama u ruci i kapom na glavi (sl. 9; T. 4: 4). Predstavlja jednog od sudaca koji obično u prikazima šakača - boksača nadziru natjecanje. Iza njegovih leđa je iskucana kuglica i sačuvan dio profila drugog gledatelja. Poseban ulomak s još jednim muškim likom, možda pripada istoj cjelini. Ova grupa ulomaka je također prikazana u negativu, iz istog razloga, kao i prethodni prikaz šakača. Na vanjskoj površini posude sudac s rašljama se nalazio lijevo od boksača, slično kao na prikazu situle iz Kufferna. Dvoboj s halterima dosta je čest u prikazima situlskih svečanosti kao tipičan sport alpskog svijeta. Nalazi se na situli Benvenuti, Providence i Arnoaldi, na situlama iz Vača, Dolenjskih Toplica, Kobarida, iz Sanzena, Matreia, Kufferna, na situli, poklopcu i pojasu iz Magdalenske Gore (Lucke, Frey 1962: T. 7; 13; 33; 42; 57–58; 67; Turk 2005: Sl. 37; 50; 52; 55; 76; 80; 105). Nadmetanje se u biti odnosilo na izbijanje haltera iz šaka protivnika, a suci koji promatraju dvoboj, prikazani su poput trenera u grčkim palestrama. Zbog kombinacije prikaza boksača s trofejnom kacigom i sucem s rašljama, najbliža je usporedba sa situ- lom iz Kufferna (Lucke, Frey 1962: T. 75; Frey 1980: 142).

Na još jednom ulomku iste grupe, prikazane su uzdignute rašlje, a pred njima dio muškarca s kampom na glavi (T. 4: 2), što ne možemo povezati s pričom iz prethodnih prikaza.



Sl. 9 Nezakij, hram C, 1981. Ulomak situle s prikazom suca na takmičenju

Fig. 9 Nesactium, temple C, 1981. A fragment of a situla depicting a competition referee

Two groups of fragments decorated with rows of stylized floral motifs might belong to a single situla. Within the same group are the fragments of a frieze depicting a procession of men in short tunics and wearing a flat hat, inv. no. P-41733 (Pl. 3: 2), similar to the previously mentioned situla from the tomb in temple B, investigated in that same year (Mihovilić 1996, 19, Sl. 19, T. III: 67; Prilog 4). The fragments inv. no. P-41750, whose very fragmented state rendered the interpretation too difficult (Pl. 3: 1), belong to the same group. One of the fragments possibly depicts a prisoner escorted by a warrior armed with a spear – the point of the spear touches the leg taking a step, similar to the scene on the third frieze of the much earlier Benvenuti situla (Lucke, Frey 1962: T. 65).

The next group of fragments (inv. no. P-41776) belongs to a decorative frieze with the motif of a fan, of a type usually found on artefacts of Situla Art, which most often contain a frieze with animals (Pl. 2: 4, 5). The closest analogy is found in the tomb from 1981, on situlae no. 68 and 69, as well as on lid no. 70 (Mihovilić 1996: 19–20, 49, sl. 20,21; T. IV; T. V: 70), dated to the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> cent. BC.

The same group of fragments (inv. no. P-41776) includes also pieces decorated with a row of punched dots along the edge, with traces of figural depictions above: a leg of an animal – possibly a horse, a part of a stylized wing (of a sphinx, a griffin, a winged lion?), a part of a wheel (?) (Pl. 2: 6–8), which may have belonged to a belt plate.

The most interesting fragments (inv. no. P-41775) are those with discernible details depicting a boxing duel. The only preserved portions are parts of knobs of halteres, a part of a crested helmet that is the victory trophy, and a part of a stylized flower – the Sun (Fig. 8; Pl. 4: 3). The drawing and the photograph show the depiction as a negative image, that is, the inner side of the vessel's wall, because corrosion has rendered the depiction on the exterior surface unrecognizable.

A fragment with a preserved depiction of a man with a forked wand and wearing a hat (Fig. 9; Pl. 4: 4) belonged to the same vessel. It depicts one of the referees usually shown as supervisors in a boxing competition. Behind his back a punched boss and a part of a spectator's profile can be seen. Another fragment with another male figure perhaps belongs to the same scene. This group of fragments is also shown as a negative for the same reason as the previous fistfight. The referee on the exterior surface stood left of the boxer, similar to the depiction on the situla from Kuffern. A duel with halteres is quite often found in the depictions of ceremonies in Situla Art as a typical sport of the Alpine world. It is present on the Benvenuti, Providence and Arnoaldi situlae, on the situlae from Vače, Dolenjske Toplice, Kobarid, Sanzen, Matrei and Kuffern, as well as on the situla, lid and belt from Magdalenska Gora (Lucke, Frey 1962, T. 7; 13; 33; 42; 57; 58; 67; Turk 2005, Sl. 37; 50; 52; 55; 76; 80; 105). The contest in fact consisted in knocking halteres out of the opponent's hands, and the referees watching the duel are



Sl. 10 Nezakcij, hram C, 1981. Ulomak s prikazom povorke ratnika  
Fig. 10 Nesactium, temple C, 1981. A fragment depicting a procession  
of warriors

Prikazi muških figura s rašljama, nisu vezani samo uz scene natjecanja, već i u povorkama koje vode možda žrtvene životinje, kao na situli iz Magdalenske Gore i Dolenjskih Toplica (Turk 2005: Sl. 50, 53).

Pretpostavljamo da istoj situli pripadaju još ulomci s potpuno novim načinom prikaza povorke ratnika (sl. 10; T. 4: 5). Prikazani su s kacigama s bogatom perjanicom, pravokutnim štitom postavljenim horizontalno i s kopljem sa šiljkom okrenutim prema tlu. I ova je scena vidljiva u negativu, odnosno, na vanjskoj stjenki situle, ratnici su se kretali u lijevo, kako je to uobičajeno na do sada poznatim prikazima. Povorke naoružanih vojnika prikazane su na situlama Certosa, Providence i Arnoaldi. Radi se o grupi situla iz Bologne. Na situlama Certosa i Providence ratnici su naoružani domaćom opremom, tipičnim oblicima kaciga, među kojima se mogu prepoznati konične tipa Oppeano, zdjelaste, tipa Šmarjeta ili grupe Budinjak i možda dvogrebenaste s perjanicom, s ovalnim, ali i okruglim štitom i jednim kopljem okrenutim prema tlu, dok na su na situli Arnoaldi prikazani s parom koplja, šiljkom okrenutim prema gore i mlađim tipovima kaciga (Lucke, Frey 1962: T. 63; T. 64; Beilage 1). Frey ih uspoređuje s grčkom ili etruščanskom vojskom, uređenom u falange, koja zamjenjuje ranije sukobe među herojima, poznatim iz homerskog svijeta. Takav način ratovanja bilo je moguće organizirati u grčkim i etruščanskim gradovima, odakle su isto mogla preuzeti naselja već gradskog tipa kao što su Bologna i Este (Frey 1980: 145–149). Povorka ratnika prikazana na ulomku iz Nezakcija, mogla bi biti znak, da je i to naselje, već tijekom 5. st. pr. Kr., bilo blizu sličnoj socijalnoj strukturi.

Uz do sada objavljene situlske spomenike iz Nezakcija, možemo dodati još ostatke bar dvije pojasne ploče i bar pet novih situla. Iako samo skromni ulomci tankih brončanih limova, predstavljaju detalje svečanosti na kojima su se odvijale parade, sportska nadmetanja, simpoziji i žrtvovanja, u posebnim prigodama, kada su vlasnici situla mogli isticati svoje bogatstvo i važnost.

Još jednom možemo zaključiti o značaju Nezakcija kao jednom od središta tadašnjeg svijeta, u kojem su se događali susreti političkih snaga sjeverno italjskog i alpskog prostora.

depicted like athletic trainers in Greek palaestrae. Due to the combination in the depiction of a boxer with a trophy helmet and a referee with a forked wand, the closest analogy for this item is the situla from Kuffern (Lucke, Frey 1962: T. 75; Frey 1980: 142).

Another fragment from the same group depicts an upward-pointing forked wand and, in front of it, a partly visible man wearing a hat (Pl. 4: 2), none of which could be associated with the narrative from the previous depictions. Scenes involving male figures with forked wands are not associated only with depictions of competitions, but also with processions leading what might be sacrificial animals, like in the case of situlae from Magdalenska Gora and Dolenjske Toplice (Turk 2005: Sl. 50, 53).

In our opinion, the fragments that exhibit an entirely new way of representing a procession of warriors (Fig. 10; Pl. 4: 5) also belong to the same situla. The warriors are shown wearing helmets with a lavish crest, a rectangular shield positioned horizontally, and a spear pointing down. This scene too is visible in the negative, i.e. the warriors on the exterior wall of the situla are moving to the left, as is usual on the hitherto known depictions. Processions of armed soldiers are shown on the Certosa, Providence and Arnoaldi situlae, all originating from Bologna. The warriors on the Certosa and Providence situlae are armed with local weapons, with typical forms of helmets, among which one can recognize the conical helmets of the Oppeano type, bowl-shaped helmets of the Šmarjeta type or the Budinjak group type, as well as possibly double-ridged helmets with a crest, with oval as well as round shields, and a down-pointing spear, whereas the Arnoaldi situla features warriors carrying a pair of upward-pointing spears and wearing younger helmet types (Lucke, Frey 1962: T. 63; T. 64; Beilage 1). Frey compares them with the Greek or Etruscan armies, organized into phalanxes, which came to replace the earlier confrontations between heroes, known from the Homeric world. This type of waging war could be organized in Greek and Etruscan cities, and then adopted by urban-type settlements such as Bologna and Este (Frey 1980: 145–149). The procession of warriors shown on the fragment from Nesactium is perhaps a sign that this settlement too, already during the 5<sup>th</sup> cent. BC, was approaching a similar social structure.

To the hitherto published monuments of Situla Art from Nesactium we can now add the remains of at least two belt plates and at least five new situlae. Though only modest fragments of thin bronze sheets, these remains represent details of ceremonies that involved parades, sports competitions, feasts and sacrifices, in other words, special occasions, when the owners of the situlae could display their wealth and importance.

This is another opportunity to make conclusions about the importance of Nesactium as one of the centres of the contemporary world and a meeting point for the political forces of the northern Italian and the Alpine areas.



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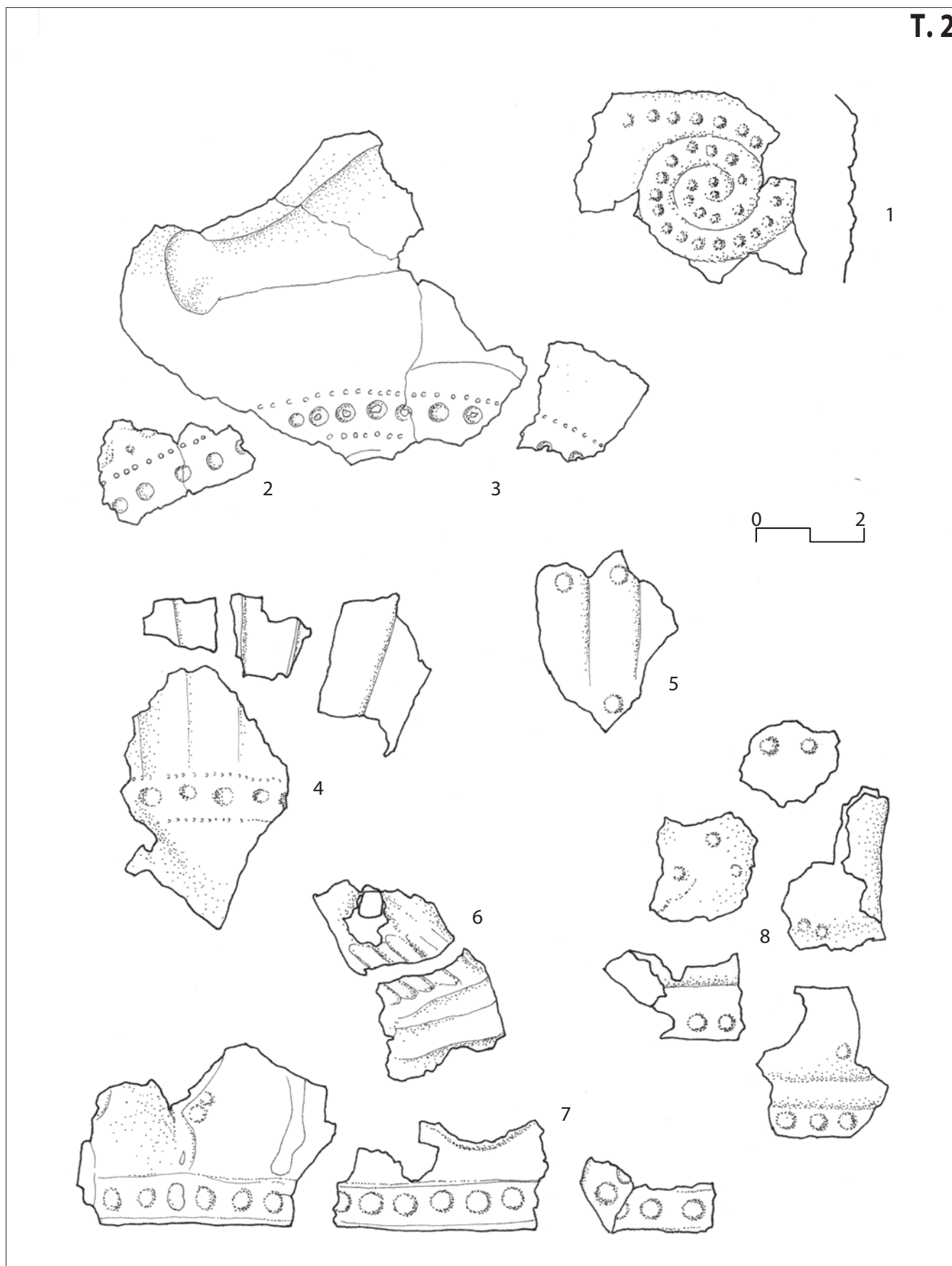
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T. 1



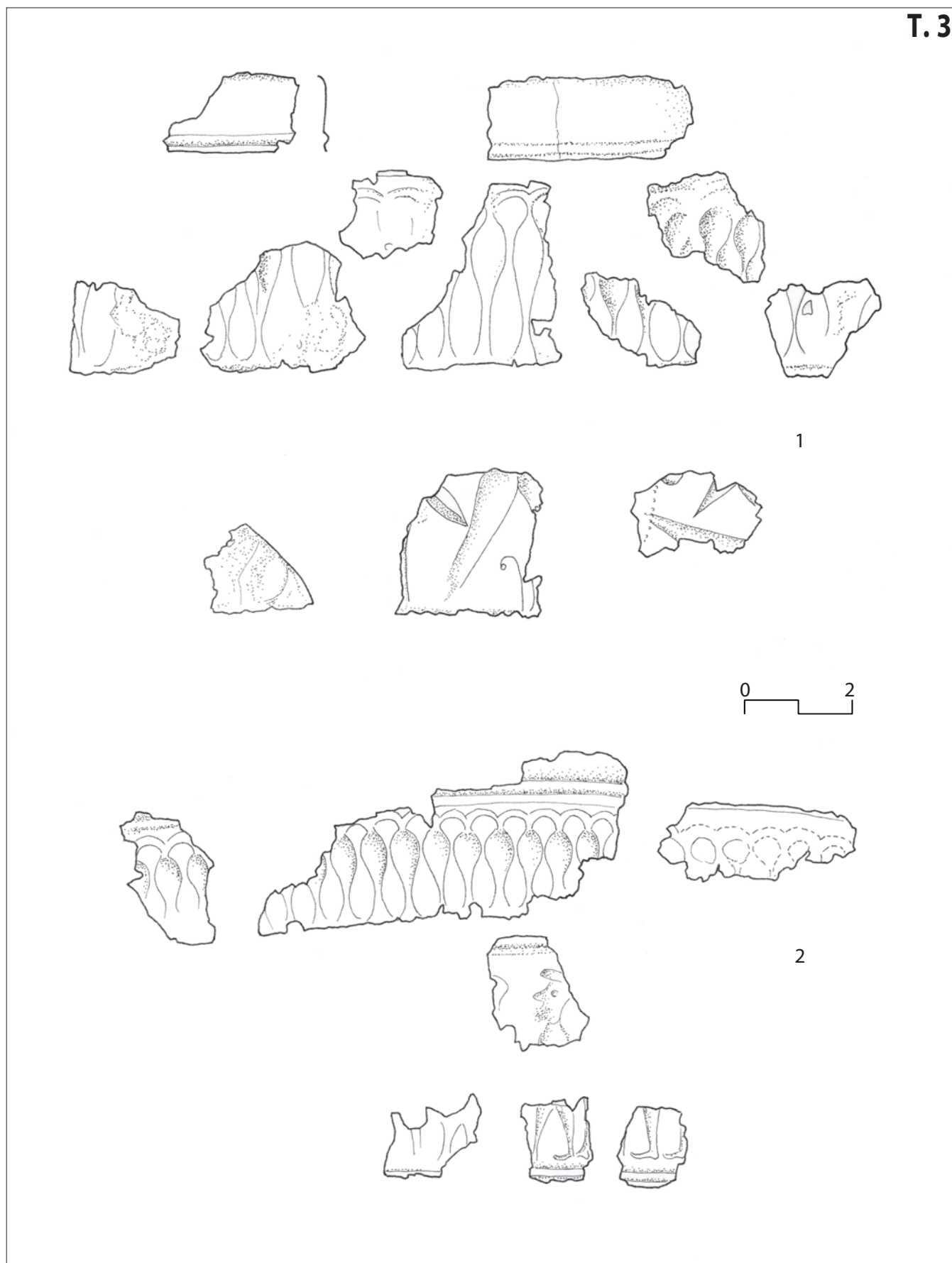
T. 1 Nezakcij, hram B  
Pl. 1 Nesactium, temple B

T. 2



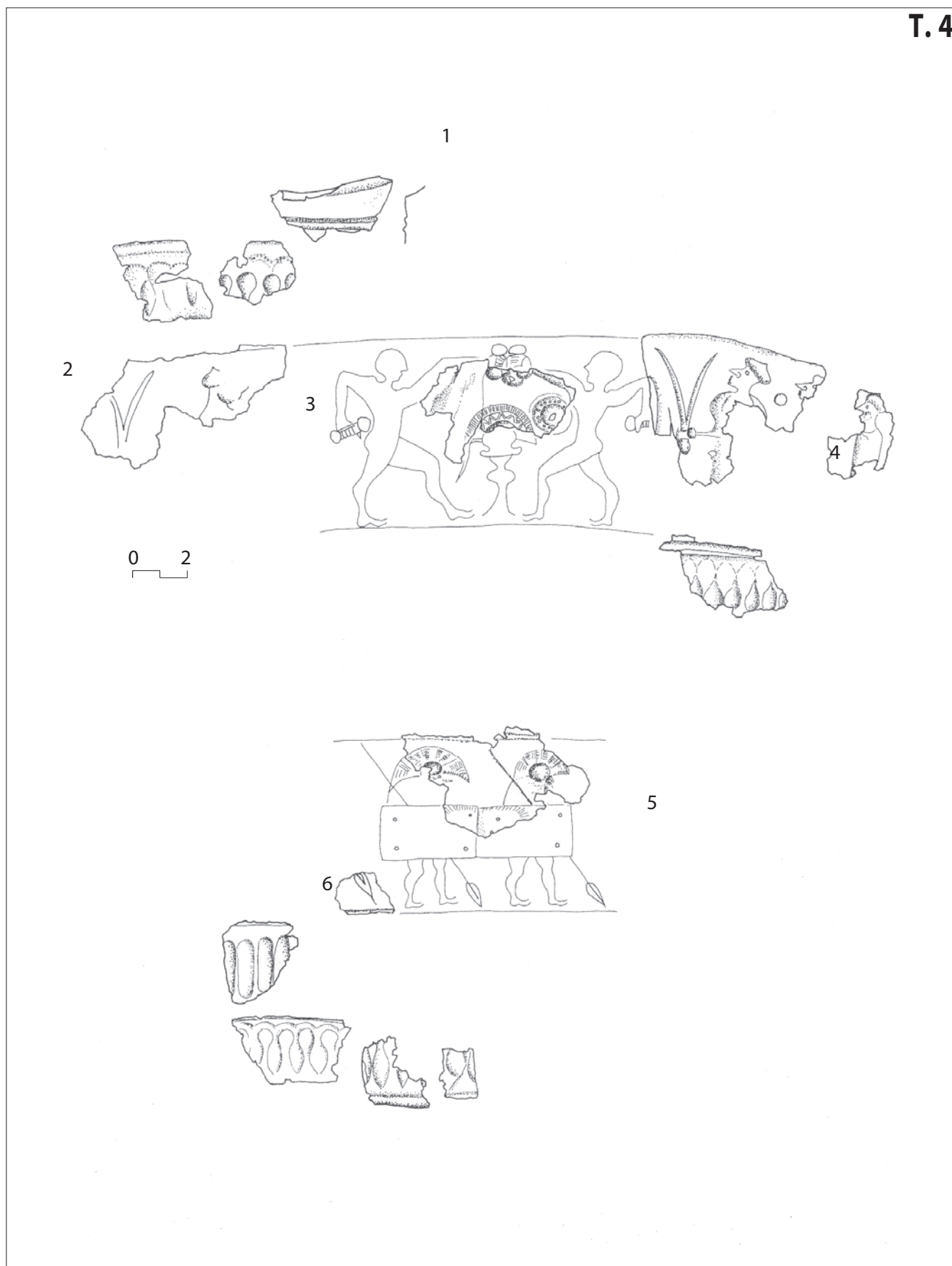
T. 2 Nezakij, hram C  
Pl. 2 Nesactium, temple C

**T. 3**



T. 3 Nezakcij, hram C  
Pl. 3 Nesactium, temple C

T.4



T. 4 Nezakij, hram C  
Pl. 4 Nesactium, temple C