

Stakleni privjesak u obliku ljudske glave iz Nadina Prilog poznavanju importa u kulturi Liburna

Čelhar, Martina; Kukoč, Sineva

Source / Izvornik: **Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu, 2014, 31, 89 - 100**

Journal article, Published version

Rad u časopisu, Objavljena verzija rada (izdavačev PDF)

Permanent link / Trajna poveznica: <https://um.nsk.hr/um:nbn:hr:291:479752>

Rights / Prava: [Attribution 3.0 Unported](#)/[Imenovanje 3.0](#)

Download date / Datum preuzimanja: **2025-01-19**



INSTITUT ZA
ARHEOLOGIJU

Repository / Repozitorij:

[RIARH - Repository of the Institute of archaeology](#)

Stakleni privjesak u obliku ljudske glave iz Nadina

Prilog poznavanju importa u kulturi Liburna

Glass head pendant from Nadin

A contribution to the understanding of import in the Liburnian culture

Izvorni znanstveni rad
Prapovijesna arheologija

*Original scientific paper
Prehistoric archaeology*

UDK/UDC 748:904](497.5 Nadin)"–05/–02"

Primljeno/Received: 30. 03. 2014.
Prihvaćeno/Accepted: 06. 08. 2014.

MARTINA ČELHAR
Odjel za arheologiju
Sveučilište u Zadru
Obala kralja Petra Krešimira IV/2
23 000 Zadar
celhar.martina@gmail.com

SINEVA KUKOČ
Odjel za arheologiju
Sveučilište u Zadru
Obala kralja Petra Krešimira IV/2
23 000 Zadar
skukoc@unizd.hr

U radu se interpretira novootkriveni stakleni privjesak s prikazom lica importiran u liburnsku kulturu, nađen na liburnsko-rimskoj nekropoli u Nadinu (Nedinum). Komparativno se proučava relevantna staklena građa, uključujući i staklene perle s više lica, a u kontekstu široko rasprostranjene feničanske kulturno-trgovačke razmjene.

Ključne riječi: stakleni privjesak u obliku glave, Feničani, Nadin, staklene perle s licem, Liburni, Japodi, nekropola, 6.–3. st. pr. Kr.

The article deals with a newly found glass pendant with a face depiction, which was imported into the Liburnian culture. The artefact was found at the Liburnian and Roman necropolis Nadin (Nedinum). Relevant glass finds are studied comparatively including multi-faced glass beads, in the context of the widely spread Phoenician cultural and commercial exchange.

Keywords: glass head pendant, Phoenicians, Nadin, glass beads with a face, Liburnians, Iapodes, necropolis, 6th-3rd cent. BC

Višegodišnja istraživanja velike liburnsko-rimske nekropole na ravnome, na sjeverozapadnoj padini liburnskoga gradinskog naselja *Nedinum* (Nadin, Benkovac), znatno su obogatila dosadašnja znanja o kultu mrtvih kod Liburna (Kukoč 2006; 2009: 52 i d.; Kukoč, Batović 2006; Kukoč, Čelhar 2010) (sl. 1).¹ Nažalost, grobne cjeline većinom nisu intaktne, dobrim dijelom zahvaljujući činjenici da je prostrana mlađa nekropola iz rimskog doba, planiranog tipa "uz prometnicu", bila podignuta nad starijom liburnskom nekropolom iz željeznog doba. Uz značajne pokretne i nepokretne arheološke ostatke nađena je, s obzirom na druga liburnska nalazišta, prilična količina staklenih izrađevina, uglavnom sitnih staklenih perli. Sve su, nažalost, bez sačuvanoga izvornog konteksta. Stoga se tek okvirno mogu datirati u vrijeme trajanja nekropole od 6. st. pr. Kr. do 1./2. st. nakon Kr. i, dakako, usporedbama s istim ili sličnim staklenim izra-

Several-year-long excavations of the large Liburnian and Roman flat necropolis on the north-western slope of the Liburnian hillfort settlement *Nedinum* (Nadin, Benkovac) have significantly improved previous insights about the Liburnian cult of the dead (Kukoč 2006; 2009: 52 ff; Kukoč, Batović 2006; Kukoč, Čelhar 2010) (Fig. 1).¹ Unfortunately, most grave units are not intact, mostly due to the fact that a spacious later necropolis of planned type „next to the road“ from the Roman period, covered the earlier Liburnian necropolis from the Iron Age. In comparison with other Liburnian sites, a considerable amount of glass artefacts were found alongside important movable and immovable archaeological remains. Unfortunately they all lack original context. Therefore they can be dated only broadly to the period of duration of the necropolis from the 6th cent. BC to the 1st/2nd

1 Stakleni privjesak u obliku ljudske glave pronađen je tijekom posljednje istraživačke kampanje 2012. godine.

1 Glass pendant in the shape of a human head was found during the last excavation campaign in 2012.



Sl. 1 Snimka iz zraka istraženog dijela liburnsko-rimske nekropole u Nadinu (snimio: AeroPixel d.o.o, 2013.).

Fig. 1 Aerial view of the explored part of the Liburnian and Roman necropolis in Nadin (photo by AeroPixel, d.o.o, 2013).

đevinama koje su tipološko-kronološki određene u drugim kulturnim sredinama. Iako se stakleni oblici koriste od samog početka liburnske kulture, uglavnom u sastavu nošnje, njihova količina i tipološka raznovrsnost, bar u sadašnjem trenutku istraživosti i objavljenosti relevantne građe, nisu posebno dojmljivi, pogotovo u usporedbi s obiljem staklenih oblika kod susjednih Japoda. Tim više pozornost plijeni novi nalaz staklenog privjeska u obliku ljudske glave iz Nadinu (*Nedinum*) (sl. 2).

Realistično je prikazan muškarac ozbiljna izraza lica. Ravna kosa i brada plave boje uokviruju lice izvedeno u žutoj boji. Brada nije sačuvana u cijelosti, ali se na njoj vidi djelomično sačuvana rupica. Gornja linija brade započinje ispod ušiju i prolazi ispod nosnica. Nos je plastično oblikovan, izduženog oblika u vidu kaplje. Uši su naglašene, dodatno odvojene od lica manjim urezom. Ukrašene su bijelim naušnicama. Istom bojom izvedena su i usta koja su time izdvojena od tamne brade, vjerojatno prvotno naglašenih usnica, koje danas nisu očuvane. Obrve su dobro izvedene i vrlo naglašene, kao i oči kružnog oblika s bijelim bjeloočnicama i izrazitim velikim kružnim zjenicama u plavoj boji. Jedno je oko djelomično oštećeno. Stražnja strana privjeska je ravna površina, blago uzdužno konkavna. S donje strane vidljiva je veća šupljina, koja je posljedica proizvodnog procesa.² Na vrhu glave također je vidljiva mala rupica, pa se s obzirom na polukružni otisak oko nje, kao i na postojeće analogije,

cent. AD, and naturally through comparisons with identical or similar glass artefacts that were identified in typological and chronological terms in other cultural surroundings. Although glass forms were used from the early beginnings of the Liburnian culture, mostly on the attire, their amount and typological diversity, at least in the present moment of exploration and publication of relevant material, are not very impressive, particularly in comparison with abundance of glass forms in the neighbouring Iapodean culture. Therefore new find of the glass head pendant from Nadin (*Nedinum*) is all the more interesting (Fig. 2).

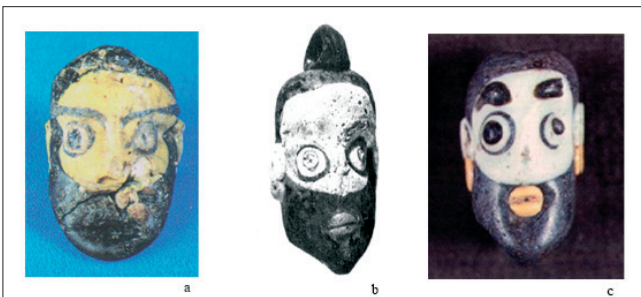
A man with a serious facial expression was represented in a realistic manner. Flat hair and blue beard enclose yellow face. The beard is not preserved completely, but a small hole is noticeable in it, which was partially preserved. Upper line of the beard starts under the ears and passes under nostrils. The nose is shaped plastically, in an elongated shape of a waterdrop. The ears are emphasized, additionally separated from the face with a small incision. They are decorated with white earrings. The mouth is also white and thereby separated from the dark beard. Lips were probably emphasized originally but they are not preserved. The eyebrows are well made and very distinct as well as the round eyes with eye-whites and pronounced big round pupils in blue colour. One eye is partially damaged. Back side of the pendant is flat, slightly concave in longitudinal direction. A larger hollow is visible on the lower side, as a consequence

2 O tehnologiji izrade ovih privjesaka i perli opširnije kod: Seefried 1982: 13–22.



Sl. 2 Stakleni privjesak u obliku ljudske glave iz Nadina (snimio: S. Govorčin, 2013.).

Fig. 2 Glass head pendant from Nadin (photo by S. Govorčin 2013).



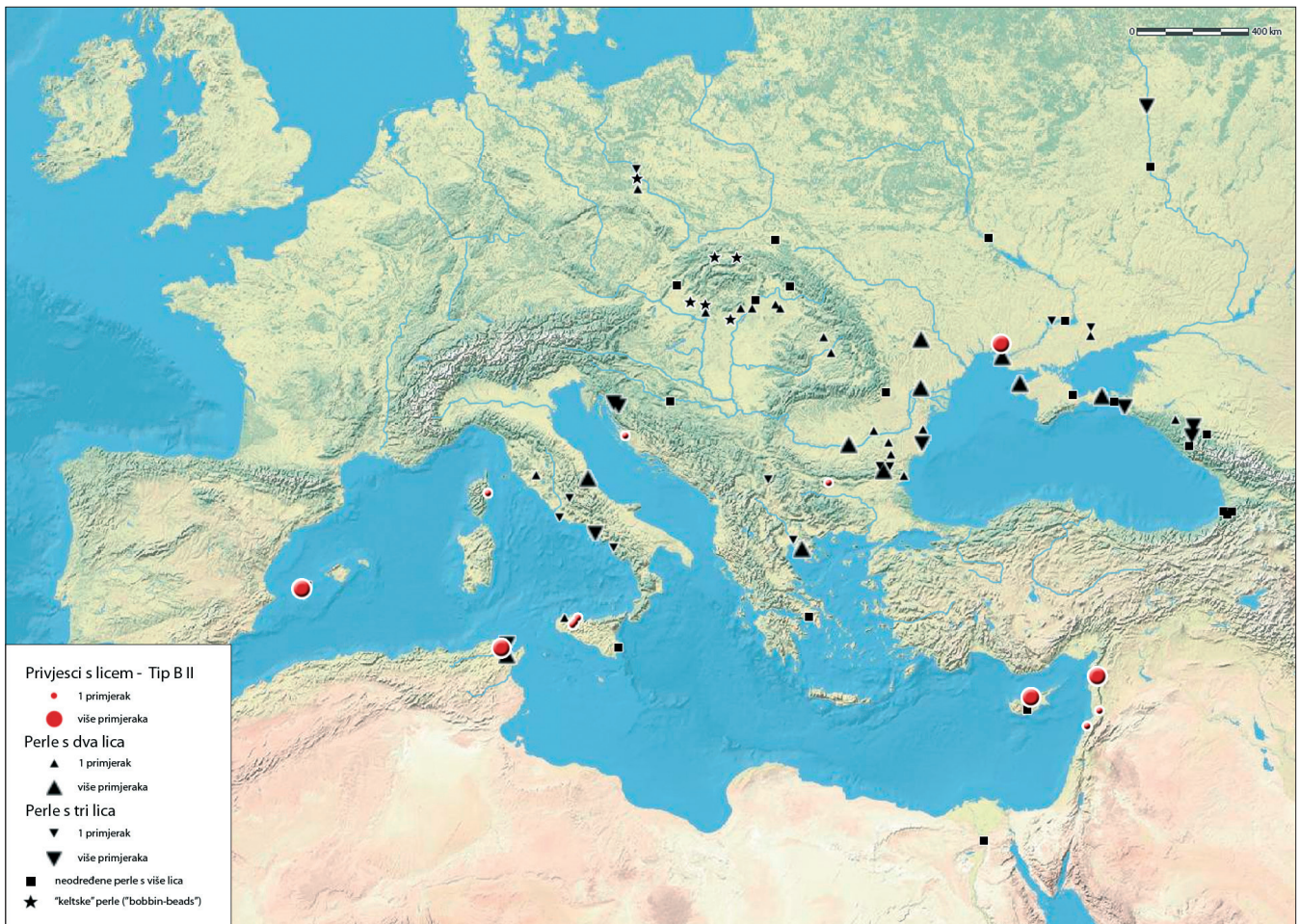
Sl. 3 Privjesci tipa B II: a) Mavrova humak (Kitov 2003: 40, Fig. 49); b) Ibiza, Puig des Molins (Seefried 1982: Fig. 11); c) nepoznato nalazište (Seefried: 1982: Fig. 47: 2).

Fig. 3 Pendants of the type B II: a) Mavrova mound (Kitov 2003: 40, Fig. 49); b) Ibiza, Puig des Molins (Seefried 1982: Fig. 11); c) unknown findspot (Seefried: 1982: Fig. 47: 2).

of the production process.² A small hole is visible at the top of the head so that we can assume that original suspension loop was located there on the basis of semicircular impression around this hole and existing analogies.

Glass head pendants are symbols of the Phoenician and Punic world. They are characterized with a big number of morphological variants; almost every pendant is unique. Their dimensions are from 1.5–2 cm, the largest reaching 8–8.5 cm. They are distributed broadly across the Mediterranean, but they appear far out of this circle: in the region of the Black Sea, Sudan, Gaul, central, southeastern and eastern Europe. There were several classifications of

² On technology of production of these pendants and beads more comprehensively in Seefried 1982: 13–22.



Karta 1 Područje rasprostranjenosti privjesaka tipa B II i perli s više lica (prema: Seefried 1982; Kitov 2003: 39–40, Fig. 49; Teleaga 2008: 287, Karte 54; kartu doradila M. Čelhar).

Map 1 Distribution area of the pendants of the type B II and multi-faced beads (after Seefried 1982; Kitov 2003: 39–40, Fig. 49; Teleaga 2008: 287, Karte 54; Map edited by M. Čelhar).

može pretpostaviti da se tu originalno nalazio prsten za vješanje.

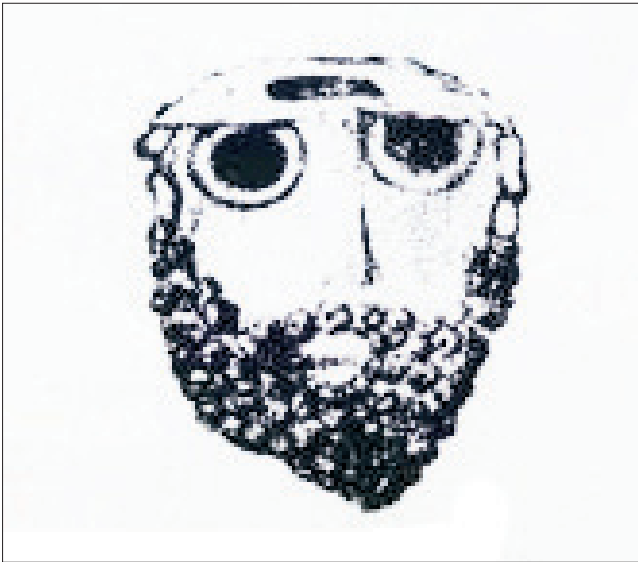
Privjesci od stakla u obliku ljudske glave simbol su feničkog i punskog svijeta. Obilježava ih posebno velik broj oblikovnih inačica; svaki privjesak gotovo je *unicum*. Dimenzije im iznose od 1,5 do 2 cm do najvećih koji dosežu od 8 do 8,5 cm. Široko su rasprostranjeni uokolo Sredozemlja, ali se javljaju i znatno izvan toga kruga: na području Crnog mora, Sudana, Galije, središnje, jugoistočne i istočne Europe. Napravljeno je nekoliko klasifikacija ovih iznimnih nalaza, od kojih je, sukladno primijenjenim kriterijima, najrazrađenija ona Monique Seefried (1982). Autorica je u svojoj, arheološki inače široko prihvaćenoj, tipologizaciji staklenih privjesaka i perli izdvojila šest glavnih tipova (od A do F) s 21 inačicom. Staklene privjeske u obliku ljudske glave svrstala je u tipove od A do D, perle pak s prikazom više lica (maski) u tip F I; njezini ostali tipovi obuhvaćaju različite prikaze, uključujući atribute i simbole iz božanskog kulta. Nadinski primjerak spada u njezin tip B II (Seefried 1982: 7) (sl. 3). Riječ je o uglavnom dvobojnim privjescima s ravnom kosom i bradom, ponekad s glatkom trakom u kosi. Visina im varira u rasponu od 2,3 do 3,5 cm u što se uklapa i nadinski primjerak visok 3,1 cm.³

3 Promjer mu iznosi 2,3 cm, a dijametar otvora od 0,9 cm na donjem do 0,3 cm na gornjem dijelu.

these exceptional finds, with the one by Monique Seefried (1982) being the most exhaustive in accordance with criteria applied. The author identified six main types (from A to F) with 21 variants in her typologization of glass pendants and beads, which was widely accepted in archaeology. Glass head beads were classified to types from A to D, beads with depictions of several faces (masks) to type F I; her other types encompass various depictions, including attributes and symbols from the divine cult. The example from Nadin belongs to her type B II (Seefried 1982: 7) (Fig. 3). These are mostly pendants in two colours with flat hair and beard, sometimes with a smooth headband. Their height varies in range from 2.3 to 3.5 cm, which corresponds to the Nadin example which measures 3.1 cm in height.³

About fifty pendants of the type BII have been recorded so far (Map 1). But almost half of this number is of unknown provenance. Examples with geographic provenance determined more precisely confirm densest concentration of this type in the region of the western Mediterranean, particularly in Ibiza and Carthage, on Sicily and individually on Corsica. Considerable number is related to Syro-Palestinian region, Cyprus and northern Black Sea coast (Seefried 1982: 89–94, 156–165). One example was found quite recently

3 Its diameter is 2.3 cm, and diameter of the opening is from 0.9 cm in the lower part to 0.3 cm in the upper part.



Sl. 4 Stakleni privjesak tipa C III iz Sv. Lucije (Marchesetti 1893: T. XXIX: 9).

Fig. 4 Glass pendant of the type C III from Sv. Lucija (Marchesetti 1893: Pl. XXIX: 9).

Dosad je evidentirano oko pedesetak privjesaka tipa B II (karta 1). Ali, gotovo polovica od toga broja nepoznate je provenijencije. Primjerci sa sigurnije određenim geografskim podrijetlom potvrđuju najgušću koncentraciju ovog tipa na prostoru zapadnog Sredozemlja, napose na Ibizi i u Kartagi te na Siciliji i pojedinačno na Korzici. Znatniji broj veže se i uz sirijsko-palestinsko područje, Cipar te sjeverno crnomorsko primorje (Seefried 1982: 89–94, 156–165). Recentnijeg je datuma otkriće jednog primjerka na prostoru jugoistočne Europe, u Mavrova humku kraj Starosela (Plovdiv) u Bugarskoj (Kitov 2003: 39, Fig. 49; Димитрова 2003: 75, 78, Фиг. 2) (sl. 3: a).

Nadinski primjerak zasad je jedini stakleni privjesak u obliku ljudske glave pronađen na istočnoj jadranskoj obali i, zapravo, jedan od malobrojnih nađenih na prostoru europskog kontinenta.⁴ Jer, među sporadičnim kontinentalnim privjescima u obliku glave, osim navedenog tipa B II, tek se rijetko susreću tipovi B III (Teleaga 2008: 284, 286–287, kat. br. 1095–1099, T. 202: 13–20) i C III.⁵ Ovima pripadaju i privjesci u širem liburnskom okruženju, konkretno tipu C III privjesak iz Mosta na Soči (Haevernck 1977: 207, kat. br. 468, Abb. 5: 468; Seefried 1982: 162; Marchesetti 1893: 171, T. XXIX: 9) (sl. 4),⁶ te moguće tipu B III vrlo oštećeni privjesak

4 Ovdje nisu uključeni mnogobrojni i tipološki različiti privjesci i perle s crnomorskog područja.

5 Klasični fenički stakleni privjesci s kovrčavom bradom i kosom nađeni su u Švicarskoj i sjeveroistočnoj Francuskoj (Haevernck 1977: 207, kat. br. 52–53; Seefried 1982: 29, 42–42, 115: C III 64–65, 160). Ostali nalazi s područja Francuske vezani su uz južnu Francusku, odnosno uz njezin sredozemni dio, a odnose se na nekoliko primjeraka privjesaka tipa C III i jedan primjerak tipa C II (Seefried 1982: 105: C II 14, 160). Također, spominju se, iako bez konkretnijih podataka o samim nalazima, kao ni njihovoj tipološkoj distinkciji, nalazi staklenih privjesaka s prikazom lica iz Kobarida i Magdalenenberga. Seefried 1982: 162. Usp. i: Venclová 1983: 13, Fig. 3.

6 Haevernck (1977: 223, kat. br. 663) donosi i opis staklenog privjeska u obliku glave iz Šmarje. S obzirom na to da je originalni primjerak izgubljen, opis je načinjen prema skici, te identificiran s njezinom grupom 22 koja bi možda mogla odgovarati tipu C IV ili D II prema Seefried (1982:



Sl. 5 Ulomak staklenog privjeska u obliku glave iz Debelog brda, Zemaljski muzej u Sarajevu, inv. br. 13 003 (snimila: A. Pravidur, 2014.).

Fig. 5 Fragment of a glass head pendant from Debelo brdo, National Museum in Sarajevo, inv. no. 13 003 (photo by A. Pravidur 2014).

in the region of south-eastern Europe, in Mavrova mound near Staroselo (Plovdiv) in Bulgaria (Kitov 2003: 39, Fig. 49; Димитрова 2003: 75, 78, Фиг. 2) (Fig. 3: a).

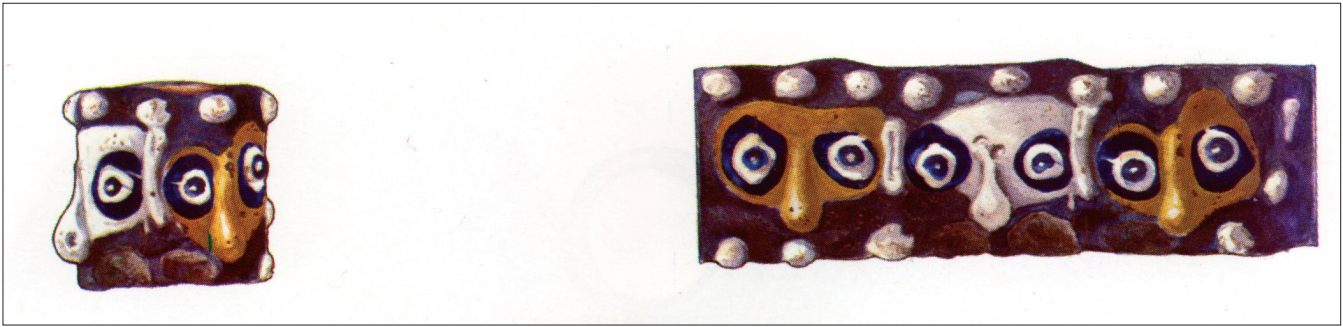
The example from Nadin is the only glass head pendant found on the eastern Adriatic coast. It is actually one of rare examples found in Europe.⁴ Except for the mentioned type B II, only types B III (Teleaga 2008: 284, 286–287, cat. no. 1095–1099, T. 202: 13–20) and C III occur among the sporadic continental head pendants.⁵ Examples in wider Liburnian surrounding belong to these pendants, specifically pendant from Most na Soči belongs to the type C III (Haevernck 1977: 207, cat. no. 468, Abb. 5: 468; Seefried 1982: 162; Marchesetti 1893: 171, T. XXIX: 9) (Fig. 4),⁶ and a heavily damaged pendant from Debelo brdo possibly to the type B III⁷ (Fiala 1896: 106–107; Haevernck 1977: 227, cat. no. 717)

4 Many pendants and beads from the Black Sea region diverse in terms of typology were not mentioned here.

5 Classical Phoenician glass pendants with curly hair and beard were found in Switzerland and northeastern France (Haevernck 1977: 207, cat. no. 52–53; Seefried 1982: 29, 42–42, 115: C III 64–65, 160). Other finds from the territory of France are related to its southern i.e. Mediterranean part, and they refer to few pendants of the type C III and one example of the type C II (Seefried 1982: 105: C II 14, 160). Finds of glass pendants with face depiction from Kobarid and Magdalenenberg are also mentioned but without specific data about the finds and their typological distinction. Seefried 1982: 162. Cf. also: Venclová 1983: 13, Fig. 3.

6 Haevernck (1977: 223, cat. no. 663) describes a glass head pendant from Šmarje. Since the original example was lost, the description was made after a sketch, and identified with her group 22 which may correspond to the type C IV or D II after Seefried (1982: 8–9, Pl. II–III). Cf. also: Venclová 1983: 13, Fig. 3.

7 Twisted band (“turban”) in two colors, lack of eyebrows and distribution of pendants of this type on the Apennine Peninsula and in Europe are arguments in favour of such determination. However this example is heavily fragmented (preserved height: 1.9 cm; width: 1.7 cm). Due to damaged condition there are objective problems in identification particularly if we take into consideration other visible characteristics of the specimen. Twisted headband in two colors is characteristic of the types C VI and D II according to Seefried (1982: 9). We would like to thank Andrijana



Sl. 6 Perla s tri lica iz Kompolja, grob 127 (Balen-Letunić 1990, T. 1: 1).

Fig. 6 Bead with three faces from Kompolje grave 127 (Balen-Letunić 1990, Pl. 1: 1).

iz Debelog brda⁷ (Fiala 1896: 106–107; Haevernick 197: 227, kat. br. 717) (sl. 5). Kontinentalni europski nalazi privjesaka i perle s licem bili su importirani morskim putem iz njihovih sredozemnih proizvodnih središta (Seefried 1982: 40–45) ili pak kopnenim putem, dolinama velikih rijeka, iz crnomorskih radionica (Haevernick 1977: 161; Balen-Letunić 1990: 45; Karwowski 2005: 167; Rustoiu 2008: 10; 2011: 96).

Nasuprot relativnoj ograničenosti tipova privjesaka u obliku glave i malobrojnosti njihovih primjeraka po europskoj unutrašnjosti, perle s prikazom više lica (maski) (tip F I prema Seefried (1982: 11); grupa 6 prema Haevernick (1977: 161), pojavljuju se u znatnijoj količini u kontinentalnim područjima (karta 1): u središnjoj, jugoistočnoj i istočnoj Europi (Venclová 1974: 598–599; 1983: 12–13, Fig. 3; Haevernick 1977: 201–205; Seefried 1982: 148–150, 163–164; Balen-Letunić 1990: 43, bilj. 8; Hellebrandt 1999: 68–69, 88, 90, 215, Pl. XXXII: 2–3, 6, Pl. XXVII: 4; Szabó 2003; Karwowski 2005: 165–167, 169, Fig. 6: d–f, 8–9; Teleaga 2008: 286–289, kat. br. 1100–1110, T. 202: 3–9, 21–22; Rustoiu 2011: 96–98, Fig. 5), a nalaze se i u neposrednom liburnskom susjedstvu: kod Japoda (Prozor, Kompolja), (Haevernick 1977: 201–202, kat. br. 399–403, Farbtafel 3: 403; Balen-Letunić 1990) (sl. 6), kao i na prostoru sjeverne Bosne (Donja Dolina) (Marić 1964: 47, T. XXIII: 45). Problematika ovih perli u novije je vrijeme često isticana u literaturi, napose u pogledu njihove pretpostavljene autohtone proizvodnje na europskom tlu (Venclová 1974: 598–599; 1983: 12–13, 16; 1990: 96; Balen-Letunić 1990; Woźniak 1996: 165–168; Karwowski 2005: 165–167, 169, Fig. 6: 8–9; Teleaga 2008: 286–289, kat. br. 1100–1110, T. 202: 3–9, 21–22; Rustoiu 2008; 2011: 96–98, Fig. 5).⁸

8–9, Pl. II–III). Usp. i: Venclová 1983: 13, Fig. 3.

7 Dvobojna uvijena traka ("turban"), nedostatak obrva, kao i distribucija privjesaka toga tipa na Apeninskom poluotoku i europskom kontinentu argumenti su za takvu determinaciju. Međutim, primjerak je iznimno fragmentiran (očuvana visina: 1,9 cm; širina: 1,7 cm) te se zbog oštećenosti javljaju objektivni problemi u identifikaciji, posebno ako se uzmu u obzir ostale vidljive karakteristike primjerka. Uvijena dvobojna traka na glavi karakteristika je i tipova C VI i D II prema Seefried (1982: 9). Na ovom mjestu željele bismo zahvaliti Andrijani Pravidur, kustosici Zemaljskog muzeja u Sarajevu, na uvidu u građu i iznimnoj susretljivosti i pomoći.

8 Primjenom metode rendgenske fluorescentne spektroskopije na keltske staklene predmete s područja Poljske, među kojima su analizirane i tri perle s licem s lokaliteta Domaniewice i Pakoszówka tipa 1 ("keltske" perle ili "bobbin-beads") te perle tipa 2 (kojima formalno odgovaraju primjerci s japodskog prostora), utvrđeno je da ne postoje bitne razlike u kemijskom sastavu ovih dvaju tipova, kao ni značajnije razlike njihova kemijskog sastava u odnosu na ostale keltske staklene predmete plave boje. Braziewicz, Karwowski, Jaskóła 1996: 55, T. 2–3, Fig. 4–7, 9d, 13a–c.

(Fig. 5). Continental European finds of pendants and beads with face depiction were shipped from the Mediterranean production centres (Seefried 1982: 40–45) or they were imported through mainland roads, or through valleys of big rivers, from the Black Sea workshops (Haevernick 1977: 161; Balen-Letunić 1990: 45; Karwowski 2005: 167; Rustoiu 2008: 10; 2011: 96).

Despite relative limitations of the head pendant types and their small number in the European hinterland, beads with a depiction of several faces (masks) (type F I according to Seefried (1982: 11); group 6 after Haevernick (1977: 161), appear more frequently in continental regions (Map 1): in central, southeastern and eastern Europe (Venclová 1974: 598–599; 1983: 12–13, Fig. 3; Haevernick 1977: 201–205; Seefried 1982: 148–150, 163–164; Balen-Letunić 1990: 43, note 8; Hellebrandt 1999, 68–69, 88, 90, 215, Pl. XXXII: 2–3, 6, Pl. XXVII: 4; Szabó 2003; Karwowski 2005: 165–167, 169, Fig. 6: d–f, 8–9; Teleaga 2008: 286–289, cat. no. 1100–1110, T. 202: 3–9, 21–22; Rustoiu 2011: 96–98, Fig. 5), and they can also be found in immediate Liburnian neighbourhood: in the Iapodean territories (Prozor, Kompolja), (Haevernick 1977: 201–202, cat. no. 399–403, Farbtafel 3: 403; Balen-Letunić 1990) (Fig. 6), as well as in the region of northern Bosnia (Donja Dolina) (Marić 1964: 47, T. XXIII: 45). These beads have recently been discussed repeatedly, particularly regarding their assumed autochthonous production in Europe (Venclová 1974: 598–599; 1983: 12–13, 16; 1990: 96; Balen-Letunić 1990; Woźniak 1996: 165–168; Karwowski 2005: 165–167, 169, Fig. 6: 8–9; Teleaga 2008: 286–289, cat. no. 1100–1110, T. 202: 3–9, 21–22; Rustoiu 2008; 2011: 96–98, Fig. 5).⁸

Pendant from Nadin was undoubtedly imported. Primarily we have to consider maritime routes through which it may have reached the Liburnians, the community of *Nedites*. However it is questionable whether it was a consequence of direct trade relations of the Liburnians with the Phoenician-Punic world, primarily with the workshops from Carthage, or it got to *Nedinum* indirectly, through mediation of cultures from the opposite, western Adriatic coast

Pravidur, custodian of the National Museum in Sarajevo, for allowing us to see the material and exceptional kindness and help.

8 X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis was applied on the Celtic glass objects from Poland including three face beads from the sites of Domaniewice and Pakoszówka belonging to the type 1 ("Celtic" beads or "bobbin beads") and type 2 beads (which formally correspond to beads from the Iapodean region) indicating that there are no significant differences in chemical composition of these two types. There were no important differences in their chemical composition in relation to other Celtic glass objects blue in colour. Braziewicz, Karwowski, Jaskóła 1996: 55, T. 2–3, Fig. 4–7, 9d, 13a–c.



Sl. 7 Privjesci u obliku ljudske glave iz: a) groba 883, Bazzano L'Aquila; b) groba 8, Monte Giove (D'Ercole, Martellone 2004: 216, Fig. 2–4).
Fig. 7 Head pendants from: a) grave 883, Bazzano L'Aquila; b) grave 8, Monte Giove (D'Ercole, Martellone 2004: 216, Fig. 2–4).

Privjesak iz Nadina je, bez sumnje, import. Ponajprije se mora pomišljati na maritimne putove kojima je dospio Liburnima, u zajednicu *Nedita*. Ipak, pitanje je je li on posljedica izravnih trgovačkih veza Liburna s feničko-punskim svijetom, prije svega s radionicama Kartage, ili je u *Nedinum* dospio indirektno, posredstvom kultura sa suprotne, zapadne jadranske obale, s kojima su Liburni dugotrajno imali dobre veze tijekom cijeloga željeznog doba.

Liburnima prostorno najbliži nalazi privjesaka tipa B II dokumentirani su na Siciliji (Spanò Giammellaro 1979: 28, 33, 35, Fig. 1: 7, 9, T. III: 9; Seefried 1982: 161) i Korzici (Seefried 1982: 93–93: B II 33). Jer, na Apeninskom poluotoku još nije registriran isti tip privjeska, no poznat je veći broj drugih tipova privjesaka u obliku glave i perli s prikazom lica.⁹ Njihova koncentracija u Etruriji, s kojom su Kartażani održavali ne samo kontinuirane i razgranate trgovačke i gospodarske kontakte nego i političke i vojne saveze (Acquaro 1999), zatim u susjednom Abruzzu¹⁰ možda upućuje na rutu kojom su ovakvi stakleni predmeti mogli stizati na liburnsko, odnosno na japodsko područje.

Na prostoru Abruzzza zasad su registrirana tri privjeska u obliku glave (sl. 7). Konkretno, u grobu 8 nekropole Monte Giove (Penna S. Andrea) bila su priložena dva tipološki

with whom the Liburnians had good relations for a long time throughout the Iron Age.

The closest finds of the pendants of the type B II to the Liburnians in spatial terms were documented on Sicily (Spanò Giammellaro 1979: 28, 33, 35, Fig. 1: 7, 9, T. III: 9; Seefried 1982: 161) and Corsica (Seefried 1982: 93–93: B II 33). The same type of the pendant has not been recorded on the Apennine Peninsula, but there are other types of head pendants and beads with face depiction.⁹ Their concentration in Etruria, with which the Carthaginians had continuous and developed merchant and economic contacts and made political and military alliances (Acquaro 1999), and in the neighbouring Abruzzo¹⁰ may indicate the route through which these glass objects could have reached Liburnian i.e. Iapodean region.

Three head pendants have been recorded in the region of Abruzzo so far (Fig. 7). Specifically in the grave 8 of the necropolis Monte Giove (Penna S. Andrea) there were two pendants different in typological terms (types C III and B III). One pendant of the type B III was found in a grave in the necropolis Bazzano (L'Aquila) (D'Ercole, Martellone 2004).¹¹

⁹ Veća koncentracija takvih nalaza zabilježena je napose u Etruriji i Abruzzu, kao i grčkoj koloniji Kumi. Usp. Haevernick 1977: 176: 46, 200: 388–389, 201: 390–391, 220: 624; Seefried 1982: 94: B III 1, 104: C II 9, 115–116: C III 68, 130: D II 87–88, 149: F I 35–38, 150: F I 43, 162; Cipriani et al. 1996: 38; D'Ercole, Martellone 2004. Za tipove B III i F I pregledno kod: Teleaga 2008: 286–288.

¹⁰ S obzirom na to da je većina ovih predmeta u Abruzzu koncentrirana u priobalnom pojasu, D'Ercole i Martellone pretpostavljaju i mogući pomorski pravac duž jadranske obale kojim se mogla odvijati trgovina ovom punskom robom, navodeći kao simptomatičnu pojavu i prisutnost analognih izradevina sjevernije od Abruzzza, u Anconi i Sv. Luciji. Nažalost, nedostaje detaljniji opis, kao i okolnosti pronalaska, privjeska (perle?) iz Ancone. D'Ercole, Martellone 2004: 218, bilj. 2.

⁹ Larger concentration of such finds has been recorded particularly in Etruria and Abruzzo, and the Greek colony of Cumae. Cf. Haevernick 1977: 176: 46, 200: 388–389, 201: 390–391, 220: 624; Seefried 1982: 94: B III 1, 104: C II 9, 115–116: C III 68, 130: D II 87–88, 149: F I 35–38, 150: F I 43, 162; Cipriani et al. 1996: 38; D'Ercole, Martellone 2004. For the types B III and F I overview at: Teleaga 2008: 286–288.

¹⁰ Since most of these objects in Abruzzo are concentrated in the coastal area, D'Ercole and Martellone assume a possible maritime route along the Adriatic coast which could have been used for trade with this Punic commodity, mentioning as symptomatic phenomenon presence of analogous artefacts more to the north of Abruzzo, in Ancona and Sv. Lucija. Unfortunately, detailed description is missing as well as circumstances of discovery of the pendant (bead?) from Ancona. D'Ercole, Martellone 2004: 218, note 2.

¹¹ The authors believe that the example from Bazzano cannot be classified as any of the types proposed by Seefried, though it generally corresponds to

različita privjeska (tipa C III i B III). Jedan privjesak tipa B III sačinjavao je i dio grobnog inventara u nekropoli Bazzano (L'Aquila) (D'Ercole, Martellone 2004).¹¹ Upravo je taj tip, zajedno s tipom C I (Seefried 1982: 7), svojim oblikovnim značajkama najbliži privjescima tipa B II, dakle i privjesku iz Nadina. Spomenuti tipovi razlikuju se tek u nekim detaljima, uglavnom u oblikovanju frizure, dodavanjem u kosu uvijene trake (tip B III) ili jednog reda uvojaka (tip C I). Ova dva tipa najčešće su i koloristički bogatiji, s tim da kod tipa B III u pravilu izostaje prikaz obrva. Čak pet primjeraka iz Abruzza, međutim, pripada perlama s više lica: četiri potječu iz grobnih konteksta iz nekropole Campovalano (Campoli) i Campo Mirabello (Montebello di Bertona), dok je peti iz votivne ostave iz Carsolija (D'Ercole 1999: 180, Fig. 138, cat. 629; D'Ercole, Martellone 2004).

D. Balen-Letunić, koja se opsežnije pozabavila problemom japodskih perli s više lica, polazeći od činjenice da one tada nisu bile dokumentirane na dvjema jadranskim obalama, njihovo je podrijetlo izvela iz crnomorskih radionica te trgovačkih kontinentalnih putova dolinom Dunava i Save (Balen-Letunić 1990: 45).¹² No, spomenuti recentniji nalazi s Apeninskog poluotoka mijenjaju dosadašnju sliku distribucije perli s više lica i podupiru pretpostavku da je ova sredozemna roba dopremljena najkraćim i dobro uhodanim pomorskim putovima preko Jadrana, koji su uostalom arheološki odavno dokumentirani (Batović 1976; Peroni 1976; Balen-Letunić 2004: 238–244; Blečić 2007; Teßmann 2007). Iako na istočnoj jadranskoj obali nema istovjetnih nalaza, sam nadinski uvezani privjesak u obliku glave baca novo svjetlo na otvorenost istočne jadranske obale sredozemnoj trgovini ovim osebujnim predmetima staklarskog umijeća. Sve to također govori da je problematika podrijetla nadinskog privjeska i japodskih perli s licima zapravo nerazdvojna.

Ne može se, međutim, potpuno odbaciti ni prvotna pretpostavka o pontskom podrijetlu perli s licem u jadranskom zaleđu, kod Japoda, posebno kad se uzme u obzir da noviji nalazi, poput perle s lokaliteta Kale – Krševica u Srbiji (Popović 2007: 817–818, sl. 3: 14; Krstić, Đorđević 2012: 93, kat. br. 112), dodatno svjedoče o znatnoj cirkulaciji ovakvih artefakata na prostoru jugoistočne Europe. Naravno, postoji mogućnost da je perla u naselju u Krševici posljedica razmjene dobara sa sjevernoeogejskim prostorom, preko Makedonije i tokom južne Morave.

Premda je direktne kontakte Liburna, eventualno i Japoda, s Kartagom teško dokazati, svakako treba spomenuti već odavno izdvojen, mada nedovoljno razjašnjen fenomen znatne količine kartaškog i numidskog novca na liburnskom i japodskom području. Nadmoćna prevlast sjevernoafričkih moneta, osnažena znatnom količinom recentnijih nalaza ove vrste iz liburnskih i japodskih naseobinskih konteksta, jasno izdvaja ovo područje od susjednih geografskih zona, alpske i panonske regije te srednje i južne Dalmacije

11 Premda za primjerak iz Bazzana autori smatraju da se ne može uvrstiti ni u jedan tip koji je predložila Seefried, mada generalno odgovara tipu B (D'Ercole, Martellone 2004: 216, 218, bilj. 3, Fig. 4). No, s obzirom na karakteristike privjeska iz Bazzana treba ga ipak ubrojiti u tip B III prema Seefried (1982: 7), kako je to već učinio Teleaga (2008: 286).

12 S obzirom na nalaze staklenih privjesaka u obliku glave na prostoru Caput Adriae, Drechsler-Bižić (1987: 414) je pretpostavila da su japodska polikromna staklena zrna importirana preko Italije i to, moguće, upravo kopnenim putem preko sjeverne Italije i Slovenije.

This type, together with the type C I (Seefried 1982: 7), is closest in morphological terms to the pendants of the type B II including the pendant from Nadin. Mentioned types differ in certain details, mostly concerning hairstyle, or in adding a twisted band in the hair (type B III) or a row of curls (type C I). These two types are usually more elaborate colouristically. Type B III usually lacks eyebrow depiction. As much as five examples from Abruzzo belong to multi-faced beads: four originate from funerary contexts from the necropolises Campovalano (Campoli) and Campo Mirabello (Montebello di Bertona), while the fifth one was found in the votive hoard from Carsoli (D'Ercole 1999: 180, Fig. 138, cat. 629; D'Ercole, Martellone 2004).

D. Balen-Letunić who addressed problem of lapodean multi-faced beads more thoroughly, starting from the fact that they were not recorded on both Adriatic coasts at the time, derived their origin from the Black Sea workshops and continental trade routes through the valleys of Danube and Sava (Balen-Letunić 1990: 45).¹² However mentioned recent finds from the Apennine Peninsula changed previous understanding of distribution of multi-faced beads and supported hypothesis that this Mediterranean commodity was shipped through the shortest and well travelled maritime routes over the Adriatic which have been documented by archaeological evidence for quite a while (Batović 1976; Peroni 1976; Balen-Letunić 2004: 238–244; Blečić 2007; Teßmann 2007). Although there are no identical finds on the eastern Adriatic coast, the imported head pendant from Nadin sheds new light on openness of the Adriatic coast to the Mediterranean trade with these specific products of glass craftsmanship. All the aforementioned indicates that problems of the provenance of the example from Nadin and lapodean beads with faces is actually inseparable.

Nevertheless we cannot fully dismiss original hypothesis about the Pontic origin of beads with faces in the Adriatic hinterland, in the lapodean region, particularly if we have in mind that the recent finds such as the bead from the site of Kale – Krševica in Serbia (Popović 2007: 817–818, Fig. 3: 14; Krstić, Đorđević 2012: 93, cat. no. 112), additional testify to significant circulation of such artefacts in the region of southeastern Europe. There is also a possibility that the bead in the settlement in Krševica is a consequence of exchange of goods with the north Aegean region, over Macedonia and through the course of the southern Morava river.

Although it is difficult to prove direct contacts between the Liburnians, and possibly lapodes, with Carthage, we need to mention phenomenon of considerable amount of Carthaginian and Numidian coins in the Liburnian and lapodean regions, which has been recognized some time ago, but it has not been explained in a satisfying manner. Dominance of north African coins, reinforced with a considerable amount of recent finds of this kind from the Liburnian and lapodean settlement contexts differentiates this region from the neighbouring geographic zones, Alpine and Pannonian region, and central and southern Dalmatia (Visonà 2013: 128, 133–136, Fig. 5–6; 2014; Šešelj, Ilkić 2014;

the type B (D'Ercole, Martellone 2004: 216, 218, note 3, Fig. 4). However considering the characteristics of the pendant from Bazzano it should be classified to the type B III according to Seefried (1982: 7), as already done by Teleaga (2008: 286).

12 Having in mind finds of glass head pendants in the region of Caput Adriae, Drechsler-Bižić (1987: 414) assumed that lapodean polychrome glass beads were imported over Italy, possibly through mainland road over northern Italy and Slovenia.

(Visonà 2013: 128, 133–136, Fig. 5–6; 2014; Šešelj, Ilkić 2014; Ilkić, Rebić 2014; s popisom relevantne literature). Upravo je u neposrednoj blizini nadinskoga staklenog privjeska pronađena jedna kartaška kovanica iz posljednje četvrtine 3. st. pr. Kr. (221./210. godina pr. Kr.) s prikazom glave Tanit na aversu i konja koji stoji okrenut udesno s glavom okrenutom nalijevo, na reversu (SNG Cop 307–314).¹³ Unatoč poznatim kartaškim pomorskim ekspedicijama i na znatno duže udaljenosti,¹⁴ svakako je neophodna daljnja analiza drugih tipova arheološke građe, koja bi mogla pridonijeti rješavanju problematike izravnih kulturnih dodira Liburna (i Japoda) sa sjevernoafričkim prostorom.

Dva sigurno ključna pitanja tiču se vremena nastanka privjeska i njegova novoga kulturnog konteksta u liburnskoj sredini. Kronologija je inače jedan od najproblematičnijih aspekata ovih staklenih nalaza. Unatoč znatnom broju, od gotovo 800 poznatih primjeraka privjesaka u obliku ljudske glave i perli s licima, tek ih neznatan broj potječe iz zatvorenih arheoloških cjelina. Tako je za tip B II, kojem pripisujemo nadinski privjesak, Seefried (1982: 27) iznijela samo tri sigurna kulturna konteksta prema kojima su se ovakvi privjesci proizvodili od sredine 7. do kraja 6. st. pr. Kr., no i kasnije u drugoj polovini 5. st. pr. Kr. (450./420. godina pr. Kr.). Haevernick (1977: 168) pak za svoju grupu 9 donosi četiri zatvorene cjeline; tri datirane u 5. stoljeće pr. Kr., i četvrtu u 3. st. pr. Kr. Međutim, treba uzeti u obzir da kriteriji prema kojima su autorice izdvojile svoje grupe nisu istovjetni, pa tako Haevernick u svoju grupu 9, koju izdvaja isključivo po kriteriju duge brade, uvrštava i dio privjesaka koji prema Seefried pripadaju drugim tipovima.¹⁵ Među datiranim privjescima grupe 9 prema Haevernick kronološki je najzanimljiviji najmlađi privjesak s Hersoneza koji pomiče granicu njihove produkcije u 3. st. pr. Kr. (Haevernick 1977: 168, 209, kat. br. 498). Kako navedeni primjerak ima frizuru s uvojcima i kaneliranu bradu (Belov 1963: 132), on odgovara tipu C II prema Seefried (1982: 8). U kontekstu problematike najmlađih sigurno datiranih privjesaka tipa B II treba navesti neke činjenice. Konkretno, Seefried (1982: 91: B II 10) donosi jedan primjerak iz grobne cjeline u Kartagi iz 3. st. pr. Kr., koji je doduše nešto osebujnijeg izgleda s neobično izduženim licem.¹⁶ Također, i primjerak iz Mavrova humka datiran je kasno, u kraj 4. i rano 3. st. pr. Kr., ali ipak potječe iz nedovoljno sačuvanoga izvornog konteksta (Димитрова 2003: 75–78).

S obzirom na malen broj sigurno datiranih primjeraka svakako se u budućnosti može očekivati i djelomična korekcija kronologije pojedinih tipova, pa tako i tipa B II.¹⁷ Također, i nadinski primjerak bez sačuvanoga izvornog konteksta ne može bitnije pridonijeti rješavanju ove problematike. Kako se sam nadinski privjesak ne može uže datirati, može se okvirno smjestiti u širi raspon korištenja ovih privjesaka

Ilkić, Rebić 2014; with references). A Carthaginian coin from the last quarter of the 3rd cent. BC (221–210 BC) with a depiction of the head of Tanit on the obverse and a horse standing right, head facing left on the reverse (SNG Cop 307–314) was found in immediate vicinity of the Nadin glass pendant.¹³ Despite famous Carthaginian maritime expeditions to more distant regions,¹⁴ analysis of other types of archaeological material is necessary in order to clarify questions of direct cultural contacts of the Liburnians (and Iapodes) with the north African region.

Two crucial questions relate to period of formation of the pendant and its new cultural context in the Liburnian surrounding. Chronology is one of the most problematic aspects of these glass finds. Despite their considerable number, of almost 800 known examples of head pendants and face beads, only a small number originates from closed archaeological units. For the type B II, to which the pendant from Nadin is ascribed, Seefried (1982: 27) offered only three definite cultural contexts after which such pendants were produced from the mid-seventh to the end of the sixth cent. BC, and later on in the second half of the 5th cent. BC (450/420 BC). Haevernick (1977: 168) provides four closed units for his group 9; three of them were dated to the 5th century BC and the fourth to the 3rd cent. BC. We have to keep in mind that the criteria which the authors used to distinguish their groups are not identical so that Haevernick included some pendants which belong to other types according to Seefried to his group 9 which he distinguished solely on the criterion of long beard.¹⁵ The most interesting example with secure dating from the group 9 regarding chronology is the one from Chersonesus as it affects lower chronological border of production of these pendants moving it to the 3rd cent. BC (Haevernick 1977: 168, 209, cat. no. 498). As the mentioned example has hairstyle with locks and grooved beard (Belov 1963: 132), it corresponds to the type C II according to Seefried (1982: 8). In the context of problems of the latest examples of the type B II with secure dating we need to mention certain facts. Specifically Seefried (1982: 91: B II 10) presents one example from the grave unit in Carthage from the third cent. BC, though of somewhat peculiar appearance with unusually elongated face.¹⁶ Example from Mavrova mound was dated to quite late period, late fourth and early third cent. BC, but it was found in partially preserved context (Димитрова 2003: 75–78).

Considering the small number of examples dated with certainty we can definitely expect partial correction of chronology for certain types in future, including the type B II.¹⁷ The example from Nadin without original context cannot contribute to solving this issue. As the example from Nadin cannot be dated precisely, it can only be associated with a broader time span of use of these pendants from the 6th to

13 Na nekropoli je otkrivena još jedna fragmentirana i, doduše, poprilično izlizana kovanica koja se eventualno može pripisati istom tipu. Na ovom mjestu zahvaljujemo M. Ilkiću na pomoći pri determinaciji cjelokupne numizmatičke građe s nadinske nekropole.

14 Usp. glavne feničke i kartaške trgovačke rute kod: Bartoloni 1999: 97.

15 Npr. primjerak pod brojem 490 (Haevernick 1977: 209) prema Seefried spada u tip B III (Seefried 1982: 102: C I 19), br. 485 (Haevernick 1977: 208) u tip C III (Seefried 1982: 112–113: C III 51), itd.

16 Treba napomenuti, međutim, da ga autorica spominje tek u kataloškom dijelu svog rada, dok ga u raspravi o kronologiji ovog tipa izostavlja.

17 Usp. npr. djelomičnu korekciju vremena proizvodnje tipa B III, s obzirom na nove nalaze, kod: Teleaga 2008: 284.

13 Another fragmented and quite worn out coin was found on the necropolis, which possibly could be ascribed to the same type. We would like to thank M. Ilkić for his help in identification of the entire numismatic material from the Nadin necropolis.

14 Cf. main Phoenician and Carthaginian trade routes in: Bartoloni 1999: 97.

15 E.g. example with number 490 (Haevernick 1977: 209) according to Seefried belongs to the type B III (Seefried 1982: 102: C I 19), no. 485 (Haevernick 1977: 208) to the type C III (Seefried 1982: 112–113: C III 51), etc.

16 The author mentions it only in the catalogue and omits it in the discussion on the chronology of this type.

17 Cf. for instance partial correction of production period of the type B III, considering new finds, in: Teleaga 2008: 284.

od 6. pa možda čak do 3. st. pr. Kr., čemu ne proturječi ni okvirna kronologija nadinske nekropole. Naime, na istraženom dijelu nadinske nekropole koja traje u rimsko razdoblje, još nisu nađeni predmeti koji sigurno pripadaju 7. st. pr. Kr.

Stakleni privjesak u obliku ljudske glave nedvojbeno se ubraja u kategoriju ekskluzivnih predmeta. On je doista "egzotičan", svojim podrijetlom i samim izgledom. Takav je sigurno bio dostupan samo rijetkima. Zbog okolnosti pronalaska ne može se zaključivati o statusu i spolu Liburna kojemu je bio priložen u grob. Dosadašnji podaci o društvenom statusu vlasnika tipološki raznovrsnih staklenih perli u željeznom dobu, koliko se može zaključiti prema bogatstvu ostalih priloga, pokazuju značajne varijacije u različitim geografskim i kulturnim područjima (Venclová 1990: 105–106). Na Liburnima obližnjem apeninskom prostoru, u Abruzzu, koji također ne predstavlja primarni areal rasprostranjenosti ovih nalaza, stakleni privjesci i perle s licima posvjedočeni su u bogatijim grobnim cjelinama, dakle uz pokojnike s najvjerojatnije značajnijim društvenim položajem.¹⁸ Posebno se bogatstvom izdvaja grob 604 nekropole Campovalano sa zlatnim nakitom, s kraja 4. i početka 3. st. pr. Kr., inače jedan od najraskošnijih pokopa unutar ove velike picenske nekropole (D'Ercole 1999: 179–180, Fig. 135–138, cat. 625–640) (sl. 8). Raskošan je bio i kontekst privjesaka tipa B II iz Mavrova humka kod Starosela, opljačkanog već u antici. Privjesak je očito priložen u grob istaknutog prvaka za kojeg je bila podignuta masivna, monumentalna grobna arhitektura. Takav status pokojnika potvrđuju i preostali grobni prilozi izrađeni od zlata, stakla i bronce, kao i fragmenti keramičkih posuda domaće i strane provenijencije, te minijturni keramički amuleti (Kitov 2003: 38–39, Fig. 48–50; Димитрова 2003).

U vezi s funkcijom ovakvih privjesaka i perli postoje tri različite interpretacije: da su bili dekorativni element nošnje, nošeni samostalno ili na ogrlicama i naušnicama, zatim da su imali apotropejsku ulogu, odnosno da su "groteskne" maske služile za zaštitu od zla i, napokon da su predstavljali sama božanstava (poput Baal-Hammona, Aštarte-Tanit...) i njihove simbole (Spanò Giammellaro 1979: 26–27; Seefried 1982: 55–62; s popisom relevantne literature). Na istočnom Sredozemlju nalaženi su u različitim kontekstima (uglavnom u naseljima, pa hramovima, manje u grobovima – muškim, ženskim, dječjim), dok na zapadnom Mediteranu uglavnom prevladava grobni kontekst, **upravo kao i u slučaju nadinskog primjera** (Seefried 1982: 36).

Izvan izvornog područja nastanka i proizvodnje ovakvih staklenih izrađevina, pa tako i kod Liburna, najrealnijom se čini njihova likovna, dekorativna uloga te stanovita simbolična na apotropejskoj razini koja se mogla manifestirati u liburnskoj nošnji u svakodnevici i u sferi smrti, no možda i u nekim drugim duhovnim i društvenim sferama. Stoga se, iako tek posve hipotetički, i za nadinski privjesak može pomišljati da je činio dio grobnog inventara ženskog ili dječjeg groba. Činjenica je da su svi primjerci perli s više lica na prostoru europskog kontinenta bili priloženi isključivo u ženskim ili dječjim grobovima, u kojima je apotropejska funkcija sigurno bila najpotrebnija (Rustoiu 2008: 10). I na zapadnoj jadranskoj obali, ove su perle, kao i privjesci različitih tipova, redovito prilog ženskih (grob 8 nekropole

3rd cent. BC, which corresponds to general chronology of the Nadin necropolis. Namely on the explored part of the Nadin necropolis which was used in the Roman period as well objects which definitely belong to the 7th cent. BC have not been found.

Glass head pendant definitely belongs to the category of exclusive objects. It really is „exotic“, in its origin and appearance. Only the privileged could own it. Due to circumstances of the find we cannot make any conclusions about the status and sex of the Liburnian in whose grave it was found. Information about the social status of the owners of typologically diverse glass beads in the Iron Age, on the basis of character of other grave goods, indicate significant variations in various geographic and cultural areas (Venclová 1990: 105–106). In Abruzzo, as the neighbouring Apennine region for the Liburnians, which also does not represent primary area of distribution of these finds, glass pendants and beads with faces were confirmed in richer grave units, therefore probably next to the deceased people of higher social status.¹⁸ Grave 604 from the necropolis Campovalano with golden jewellery is particularly rich, from the end of the 4th and beginning of the 3rd cent. BC, as one of the richest burials on this big Picenian necropolis (D'Ercole 1999: 179–180, Fig. 135–138, cat. 625–640) (Fig. 8). Context of pendants of the type B II from Mavrova mound near Staroselo was also rich, but unfortunately it was looted in antiquity. The pendant was evidently put in the grave of an eminent person for whom a massive, monumental tomb was built. Such status of the deceased person is confirmed with the remaining grave goods made of gold, silver and bronze as well as the fragments of ceramic vessels of local and foreign provenance, as well as miniature ceramic amulets (Kitov 2003: 38–39, Fig. 48–50; Димитрова 2003).

There are three different interpretations regarding the function of these pendants or beads: that they were decorative elements of the attire, worn independently or on necklaces and earrings, then that they had apotropaic function, i.e. that the „grotesque“ masks were used for protection against the evil and finally that they represented deities (such as Baal-Hammon, Aštarte-Tanit, etc.) and their symbols (Spanò Giammellaro 1979: 26–27; Seefried 1982: 55–62; with references). In the eastern Mediterranean they were found in different contexts (mostly in settlements, temples, less in male, female, or infant graves) while in the western Mediterranean mostly funerary context is dominant just like in the case of the example from Nadin (Seefried 1982: 36).

Outside the original region of formation and production of such glass objects, including the situation in the Liburnian region, their decorative role seems most realistic as well as certain symbolical role on apotropaic level which may have been manifested on the Liburnian attire in everyday life and in the sphere of death, but perhaps also in some other spiritual and social spheres. Therefore we could consider that the example from Nadin was also found in a female or infant grave, though only hypothetically. The fact is that all examples of multi-faced beads in the European region were found exclusively in female or infant graves, in which apotropaic function was definitely most necessary (Rustoiu 2008: 10). On the western Adriatic coast these beads as well as different types of pendants are regularly grave goods in female graves (grave 8 of the necropolis Monte Giove, grave 833 from Bazzano and grave 604 from Campovalano) and

¹⁸ Popis cjelokupnog inventara grobova koji su sadržavali takve perle kod: D'Ercole, Martellone 2004.

¹⁸ List of entire inventory of graves which contained such beads in D'Ercole, Martellone, 2004.



Sl. 8 Izbor iz groba 604 iz nekropole Campovalano (D'Ercole 2000: 179–180, Fig. 135–138).

Fig. 8 Selection from grave 604 from the necropolis Campovalano (D'Ercole 2000: 179–180, Fig. 135–138).

Monte Giove, grob 833 iz Bazzana i grob 604 iz Campovalana) i dječjih grobova (grob 458 iz Campovalana) (D'Ercole, Martellone 2004).

Importirani privjesak iz Nadina, dakle, još jednom potvrđuje dugotrajnu uklopljenost liburnske kulture u magistralne razmjene na Jadranu, pa i širem Sredozemlju, s poznatom ulogom feničanskog svijeta, tijekom 1. tisućljeća pr. Kr., zatim liburnsku kreativnost kod ubacivanja izvanjskih oblika, pa i onih staklenih, u vlastiti, vrlo često tek kompozitni, no ipak samosvojni stil nošnje i likovnog oblikovanja općenito, u službi autohtonoga društveno-religijskog identiteta.

infant graves (grave 458 from Campovalano) (D'Ercole, Martellone 2004).

Imported pendant from Nadin confirms once more long-term incorporation of the Liburnian culture in main exchange routes on the Adriatic, and even wider Mediterranean, with well known role of the Phoenician world during the 1st millennium BC, as well as Liburnian creativity in accepting outer forms, including the glass ones into their own, very often only composite, but still authentic attire style and artistic expression in general, within autochthonous social and religious identity.

Prijevod / Translation
Marija Kostić

Lektura / Proofreading
Sanjin Mihelić

LITERATURA / BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Acquaro, E. 1999, Phoenicians and Etruscans, in: *The Phoenicians*, Moscati S. (ed.), New York, 611–617.
- Balen-Letunić, D. 1990, Perle s tri lica pronađene na području Like, *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu*, 3. s. XXIII, 41–54.
- Balen-Letunić, D. 2004, Japodi, in: *Ratnici na razmeđu istoka i zapada. Starije željezno doba u kontinentalnoj Hrvatskoj*, Balen-Letunić D. (ed.), Arheološki muzej, Zagreb, 211–257.
- Bartoloni, P. 1999, Commerce and Industry, in: *The Phoenicians*, Moscati S. (ed.), New York, 92–100.
- Batović, A., Batović Š. 2013, *Helenistički grobovi iz Nadina u okviru V. (zadnje) faze liburnske kulture. Građa za povijest Liburna, IV. – I. st. prije Krista*, Posebna izdanja 2, Arheološki muzej, Zadar.
- Batović, Š. 1976, Le relazioni culturali tra le sponde adriatiche nell'età del ferro, in: *Jadranska obala u protohistoriji. Kulturni i etnički problemi, simpozij održan u Dubrovniku od 19. do 23. X 1972.*, Čečuk B., Majnarić-Pandžić N., Miroslavljević V., Suić M. (eds.), Zagreb, 11–94.
- Belov, G. D. 1963, Hersones v V do. n. e. – IV v. n. e., in: *Kul'tura i iskusstvo antičnog mira: putevoditel' po zalam Gosudarstvennogo Ėrmitaža*, Peredol'skaja A. A. (ed.), Sankt Petersburg, 109–135.
- Blečić, M. 2007, Reflections of Picens impact in the Kvarner Bay, in: *Piceni ed Europa, Atti del convegno*, Guštin M., Ettl P., Buora M. (eds.), Archeologia di frontiera 6, Udine, 109–122.
- Braziewicz, J., Karwowski, M., Jaskóła M. 1996, Zastosowanie rentgenowskiej analizy fluorescencyjnej do określania stężenia pierwiastków w szkle zabytków celtyckich z Polski, *Archeologia Polski*, 41/1–2, 39–63.
- Cipriani, M., Greco, E., Longo, F., Pontrandolfo A. 1996, *Die Lukaner in Paestum*, Paestum.
- D'Ercole, V. 1990, La tombe 604 della necropoli di Campovalano, in: *Piceni popolo d'Europa*, katalog izložbe, Roma, 180, 280–282.
- D'Ercole, V., Martellone A. 2004, Commerci con Cartagine, in: *Gli Equi tra Abruzzo e Lazio*, Lapenna S. (ed.), Oricola, 214–219.
- Димитрова, Д. 2003, Маврова могила край Старосел, in: *Пътят. Сборник научни статии, посветени на живота и творчеството на д-р Георги Китов*, София, 73–87.
- Drechsler-Bižić, R. 1987, Japodska grupa, in: *Praistorija jugoslavenskih zemalja, Željezno doba V*, Benac A. (ed.), Sarajevo, 391–441.
- Fiala, F. 1896, Izvještaj o prekopavanju na Debelom brdu kod Sarajeva, *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Sarajevu*, VIII, 97–107.
- Haevernick, Th. E. 1977, Gesichtspferlen, *Madridier Mitteilungen*, 18, 152–231.
- Hellebrandt, M. 1999, *Celtic Finds from Northern Hungary*, Corpus of Celtic finds in Hungary III, Budapest.
- Ilkić, M., Rebić M. 2014, Noviji nalazi predcarskog novca iz Japodije i južne Liburnije, in: *INCC 2013, Zbornik radova 7. međunarodnoga numizmatičkog kongresa u Hrvatskoj, Opatija, Hrvatska, 27–28. rujna 2013*, Dobrinić J. (ed.), Rijeka, 94–108.
- Karwowski, M. 2005, The earliest types of eastern-Celtic glass ornaments, in: *Celts on the Margin. Studies in European Cultural Interaction, 7th Century BC – 1st Century AD, Dedicated to Zenon Woźniak*, Dobrzańska H., Megaw V., Poleska P. (eds.), Kraków, 163–171.
- Kitov, G. 2003, *Thracian Cult Center near Starosel*, Second expanded and revised edition, Varna.
- Kukoč, S. 2006, Redni broj: 157, Lokalitet: Nadin – nekropola na SZ padini Gradine, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak*, 2 (2005), 307–309.
- Kukoč, S. 2009, Nadin – liburnski kult mrtvih, istraživanja 2004. – 2006., 2009. god., *Asseria*, 7, 11–80.
- Kukoč, S., Batović Š. 2006, *Iskapanje nekropole na sjeverozapadnoj padini Gradine u Nadinu, Obavijesti Hrvatskog arheološkog društva*, XXXVIII/2, 65–72.
- Kukoč, S., Čelhar M. 2010, Iskapanje nekropole na sjeverozapadnoj padini Gradine u Nadinu godine 2009., *Obavijesti Hrvatskog arheološkog društva*, XLII/1, 34–42.
- Krstić, V., Đorđević A. 2012, Katalog nalaza, in: *Centralni Balkan između grčkog i keltskog sveta, Kale – Krševica, 2001–2011*, Cvjetičanin T. (ed.), Narodni muzej, Beograd.
- Marchesetti, C. 1893, Scavi nella necropoli di S. Lucia presso Tolmino (1885–1892), *Bolletino della Società Adriatica di Scienze Naturali in Trieste*, XV, 1–334.
- Marić, Z. 1964, Donja Dolina, *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Sarajevu*, n. s. XIX, 5–128.
- Peroni, R. 1976, La "Koiné" adriatica e il suo processo di formazione, in: *Jadranska obala u protohistoriji. Kulturni i etnički problemi, simpozij održan u Dubrovniku od 19. do 23. X 1972.*, Čečuk B., Majnarić-Pandžić N., Miroslavljević V., Suić M. (eds.), Zagreb, 95–115.
- Popović, P. 2007, Nakit iz Krševice, in: *Scripta praehistorica in honorem Biba Teržan*, Blečić M., Črešnar M., Hänsel B., Hellmuth A., Kaiser E., Metzner-Nebelsick C. (eds.), Situla, 44, Ljubljana, 813–820.
- Rustoiu, A. 2008, "Dr. Jekyll/Mr. Hyde", A double-face gold pendant from the History Museum of Schumen (Bulgaria) and the glass masked-beads, *Instrumentum, Bulletin du Groupe de travaux européens sur l'artisanat et les productions manufacturées dans l'Antiquité*, 27, 10–12.
- Rustoiu, A. 2011, Celto-Pontica. Connections of the Celts from Transylvania with the Black Sea, *Pontica*, XLIV, 91–111.
- Seefried, M. 1982, *Les Pendentifs en verre sur noyau des Pays de la Méditerranée antique*, Collection de l'École Française de Rome 57, Roma.
- SNG Cop = *Sylloge nummorum graecorum. The Royal collection of Coins and Medals Danish National Museum, fasc. 42, North Africa, Syrtica – Mauretania*, Jenkins G. K. (ed.), Copenhagen, 1969.
- Spanò Giammellaro, A. 1979, Pendenti vitrei policromi in Sicilia, *Sicilia archeologica*, 39, 25–48.
- Szabó, M. 2003, Perles à masque en verre, in: *L'Immagine tra mondo celtico e mondo etrusco-italico: aspetti della cultura figurativa nell'antichità*, Vitali D. (ed.), Studi e scavi 20, Bologna, 255–259.
- Šešelj, L., Ilkić M. 2014, Money circulation in Liburnia in the pre-imperial period: preliminary report, in: *Forschungen in Lauriacum, 15, Akten des 5. Internationaler Österreichischer Numismatikertag in Enns, 21. und 22. Juni 2012*, Enns–Linz, 43–53.
- Teleaga, E. 2008, *Griechische Importe in den Nekropolen an der unteren Donau. 6. Jh. – Anfang des 3. Jhs. v. Chr.*, Marburger Studien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 23, Rahden/Westf.
- Teßmann, B. 2007, Beziehungen des japodischen Raumes zum Picenum in der älteren Eisenzeit, in: *Piceni ed Europa, Atti del convegno*, Guštin M., Ettl P., Buora M. (eds.), Archeologia di frontiera 6, Udine, 185–200.
- Venclová, N. 1974, Skleněné maskovité korály a jejich deriváty ve střední Evropě, *Archeologické rozhledy*, XXVI/6, 593–602.
- Venclová, N. 1983, Prehistoric Eye Beads in Central Europe, *Journal of Glass Studies*, 25, 11–17.
- Venclová, N. 1990, *Prehistoric glass in Bohemia*, Praha, 1990.
- Visonà, P. 2013, Out of Africa. The Movement of Coins of Massinissa and his Successors across the Mediterranean, Part One, *Rivista italiana di numismatica e scienze affini*, CXIV, 119–149.
- Visonà, P. 2014, Out of Africa. The Movement of Coins of Massinissa and his Successors across the Mediterranean, Part Two, *Rivista italiana di numismatica e scienze affini*, CXV, 107–137.
- Woźniak, Z. 1996, Neue Forschungsergebnisse über die jüngere Latenezeit in Südpolen, *Arheološki vestnik*, 47, 165–172.