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Kasno-latenske i ranocarske fibule s japodskog prostora

Late La Tène and Early Imperial Fibulae from the Iapodian Territory

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Neobjavljene fibule iz Japodske zbirke Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu potječu s više nalazišta, pretežno smještenih na području Like. Prikazani su nalazi fibula datiranih u 2. i 1. st. pr. Kr. Iako je uglavnom riječ o nalazima bez konteksta, poneki dosad na ovom prostoru nezabilježeni ili rijetki tipovi omogućuju dopune karti rasprostranjenosti. Fibule služe kao pokazatelj mreže regionalnih kontakata koji su oblikovali kulturnu baštinu japodskih zajednica u desetljećima prije rimskih osvajanja. Isto tako, ranocarske fibule tipa Aucissa dokazuju nastavak života i nakon uspostave rimske upravne vlasti.

Ključne riječi: Japodi, Lika, 2. – 1. st. pr. Kr., fibule

The unpublished fibulae from the Iapodian Collection of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb come from several sites, mostly situated in the Lika region. The paper presents fibulae from the 2nd and 1st cent. BC. Although the information about the context of most finds is lacking, a few finds of previously unknown or rare types allow us to complement the distribution maps. Fibulae are used as markers of the network of regional contacts that shaped the material culture of Iapodian communities in the decades preceding the Roman conquest. In the same vein, early imperial Aucissa fibulae prove that the life continued even after the establishment of Roman authority.

Key words: Iapodes, Lika, 2nd – 1st cent. BC, fibulae

Bogatstvo Japodske zbirke Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu plod je istraživačkog i sakupljačkog rada niza zaslužnih pojedinaca, od muzejskih djelatnika do lokalnih zaljubljenika u starine, koji seže sve do kraja 19. stoljeća. Važan dio zbirke čini materijal prikupljen arheološkim iskopavanjima koja su tijekom druge polovine 20. stoljeća provodili djelatnici muzeja (npr. iskopavanja Ružice Drechsler-Bižić). U radu će biti prikazan samo mali dio te iznimno vrijedne zbirke, točnije fibule iz vremena od sredine 2. do kraja posljednjeg stoljeća prije Krista.

Na predmetnom području, a riječ je o teritoriju Like i Gorskog kotara, govori se o razdoblju obilježenom širenjem rimske dominacije koja naposljetku dovodi do prekida višestoljetne samostalnosti autohtonih zajednica. Osim dviju navedenih regija, japodskom teritoriju pripada i srednji tok Une. Specifičnosti materijalne kulture koja se pripisuje Japodima mogu se pratiti od kasnoga brončanog doba sve do samog kraja posljednjeg tisućljeća prije Krista. Na osnovi bogatog materijala pronađenog ponajprije istraživanjima

The wealth of the Iapodian Collection of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb is the fruit of research and collection activity of a number of deserving persons, from the Museum staff to local antiquaries, from as early as the end of the 19th century. An important part of the Collection belongs to the material collected in archaeological excavations carried out in the latter half of the 20th century by the Museum staff (e.g. the excavations by Ružica Drechsler-Bižić). The paper presents only a small part of this exceptionally valuable collection, namely the fibulae dating from the mid-2nd century to the end of the last century BC.

In the area under study, namely the Lika and Gorski Kotar regions, this is a period marked by the expansion of Roman domination that would eventually disrupt the centennial independence of indigenous communities. In addition to the two mentioned regions, the Iapodian territory covers also the middle course of the Una river. The specific character of the material culture attributed to the Iapodes is traced from the Late Bronze Age until the very end of the last millennium BC. Based on the rich assemblages yielded by the excavations at cemeteries at the foot of hillfort settle-

grobља u podnožju gradinskih naselja poput Prozora kod Otočca i Kompolja u Lici ili nalazišta u Pounju, izdvojeno je ukupno sedam tipološko-kronoloških faza željeznog doba (Drechsler-Bižić 1987: 399–416). Pojedine se faze mogu usporediti s podjelom koju je izradio Z. Marić na osnovi nalaza s Jezerina, Ribića i Golubića, triju nalazišta u dolini Une nedaleko od Bihaća (Marić 1968). Nalazi fibula prikazani u ovom radu pripadaju posljednjoj, sedmoj fazi po R. Drechsler-Bižić odnosno fazi V po Z. Mariću. Kao najbolji predstavnici Marićeve faze V mogu se izdvojiti bogate grobne cjeline s Jezerina (grobovi 278, 279) ili Ribića (grobovi 56, 10) koje uz predmete lokalnog sadrže i niz oblika stranog podrijetla, kao i znatnu količinu privjesaka i perli od srebrnog lima, jantara i stakla (Marić 1968: T. V: 1–22; T. VI: 1–6; T. XVI: 20–30; T. XVIII: 11–40). Dio inventara najbolje analogije ima u nalazima iz ostave pronađene u Ličkom Ribniku (Klemenc 1935), a pojedini se oblici javljaju i u grobu iz Prozora (Drechsler-Bižić 1972/73: T. XXVII–XXVIII). Među predmete karakteristične za razdoblje kraja 2. i 1. stoljeća pr. Kr. mogu se, uz tipove koji su predmet ovog rada, tako navesti i fibule čunastog luka s ukrasnom pločicom na produžetku noge ili s dvije spirale i jantarnim zrnem na luku kakve nalazimo u navedenim cjelinama, kao i dugmad tipa Vinica (Božić 2009: 72–76). U istom se vremenu pojavljuju i krivi noževi tipa Pritoka – Bela Cerkev, koji kao i fibule tipa Beletov vrt o kojima će biti riječi u nastavku predstavljaju poveznicu s prostorom grupe Mokronog (Balen-Letunić 2006). Pojava noževa u grobnim cjelinama novost je upravo posljednjih stoljeća japodske samostalnosti jer kroz čitavo željezno doba ne postoji običaj prilaganja oružja u muške grobove (Drechsler-Bižić 1987: 416, 428; Balen-Letunić 2004: 244–246).

U prilog otvorenosti utjecajima iz susjednih područja idu nalazi fibula koji uz oblike široke regionalne distribucije uključuju neke dosad na ovom području nepoznate tipove. Iz opisa podrijetla ovih nalaza koji se donosi u nastavku evidentno je da nedostaju podaci o kontekstu koji bi pružili bolje mogućnosti kronološke ili kulturološke interpretacije pojave pojedinih oblika, naročito ranih zglobnih fibula koje se povezuju s rimskom vojskom. Ipak, ovi nam nalazi pružaju mogućnost dopunjavanja karti rasprostranjenosti i pokazuju da se manjak ili rijetkost pojedinog oblika na specifičnom području mogu ponekad zaista pripisati isključivo stanju objavljenosti i istraženosti.

FIBULE IZ JAPODSKE ZBIRKE ARHEOLOŠKOG MUZEJA U ZAGREBU

Devet fibula potječe s lokaliteta Prozor u blizini Otočca gdje su još osamdesetih godina 19. stoljeća, u podnožju Malog i Velikog Vitala, otkrivena japodska grobља. Naime, nakon što je Marko Marković, učitelj iz sela Prozor 1880. godine obavijestio Narodni Muzej u Zagrebu o postojanju arheoloških predmeta na ovom prostoru započela su iskopavanja pod vodstvom lokalnih povjerenika uz povremeno sudjelovanje Šime Ljubića, nažalost bez ikakve suvise dokumentacije (Drechsler-Bižić 1972/73: 3–8; Olujić 2007: 32–33). Iskopavanja su vršena na grobљу smještenom sjeverno od naselja na Velikom Vitalu te na dva položaja južno od naselja gdje se također vršilo pokapanje. S obzirom na

ments like Prozor near Otočac and Kompolja in Lika, or at sites in the Una basin, a total of seven typo-chronological phases of the Iron Age have been distinguished (Drechsler-Bižić 1987: 399–416). Several of these phases are analogous to the division put forward by Z. Marić on the basis of the finds from Jezerine, Ribić and Golubić, three sites in the basin of the Una river near Bihać (Marić 1968). The fibulae presented in this paper belong to the last, seventh phase after R. Drechsler-Bižić, or phase V after Z. Marić. The rich burial contexts from Jezerine (graves 278, 279) or Ribić (graves 56, 10) can be singled out as the best representatives of Marić's phase V. Besides objects of local character, these contexts contained a number of forms of foreign origin, as well as a sizeable quantity of pendants and beads of sheet silver, amber and glass (Marić 1968: Pl. V: 1–22; Pl. VI: 1–6; Pl. XVI: 20–30; Pl. XVIII: 11–40). The best analogies for a part of the assemblage can be found in the hoard discovered in Lički Ribnik (Klemenc 1935), while certain forms appear also in a grave from Prozor (Drechsler-Bižić 1972/73: Pl. XXVII–XXVIII). In addition to the types studied in this paper, the other objects characteristic for the end of the 2nd cent. and the 1st cent. BC are fibulae with a boat-shaped bow with a decorative plaque at the extension of the foot or with two springs and an amber bead on the bow, found in these contexts, as well as Vinica-type buttons (Božić 2009: 72–76). Curved knives of the Pritoka-Bela Cerkev type belong to the same period. Knives of this type, like Beletov vrt-type fibulae, which will be discussed later in the text, are a link with the territory of the Mokronog group (Balen-Letunić 2006). The presence of knives in burial contexts is a feature introduced precisely in the last centuries of Iapodian independence, since throughout the Iron Age the custom of depositing weapons in male graves was inexistent (Drechsler-Bižić 1987: 416, 428; Balen-Letunić 2004: 244–246).

The assemblage of fibulae, which, besides widely distributed types spanning several regions include those previously unknown in this area, point to the openness to influences from the neighbouring areas. The ensuing description of the origin of these finds makes plain the lack of contextual data that would allow us to interpret more accurately the chronological or cultural affiliation of certain forms, above all the early hinged fibulae, associated with the Roman army. Nevertheless, these finds do offer a possibility to complement our distribution maps, showing that the lack or rarity of specific forms in a specific area can sometimes indeed be attributed exclusively to the state of research or publication.

FIBULAE FROM THE IAPODIAN COLLECTION OF THE AMZ

Nine fibulae come from the site of Prozor near Otočac, where as early as the 1880s Iapodian cemeteries were discovered at the foot of the Mali and Veliki Vital Hill. Following the information received in 1880 from Marko Marković, a local teacher from the village of Prozor, about the existence of archaeological finds in that area, the National Museum in Zagreb started the excavations under the management of local commissioners, with occasional participation of Šime Ljubić. Unfortunately, this was not accompanied by documentation of any kind (Drechsler-Bižić 1972/73: 3–8; Olujić 2007: 32–33). The excavations were carried out at the cemetery situated north of the settlement at Veliki Vital and at two positions south of the settlement, which were likewi-

to da se za nekoliko fibula koje obrađujemo u radu navodi da potječu iz 1881. godine i uzevši u obzir informaciju da je Marković kopao 1880. na sjevernom groblju bez ozbiljnijih rezultata te da većina materijala prikupljenog u 19. stoljeću potječe s južnih položaja, vjerojatno i navedene fibule predstavljaju dio inventara iz grobova pronađenih južno od naselja. Dio toga materijala objavljen je u *Popisu arheološkog odjela Narodnog zemaljskog muzeja u Zagrebu* iz 1889. godine, među njima i jedna fibula tipa Jezerine (Ljubić 1889: 122, T. XIX: 72). U istraživanjima na toj lokaciji iz 1971. i 1972. godine, pod vodstvom Ružice Drechsler-Bižić iz Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu, pronađeni su grobovi iz starijeg i mlađega željeznog doba, među njima i nekoliko grobova koji se mogu datirati u razdoblje 7. faze japodske kulture odnosno III horizont pokapanja (Drechsler-Bižić 1972–1973: 19–20), no fibule koje bi se uklopile u okvire ovog rada nisu zabilježene.

Još nekoliko fibula potječe s uništenih grobalja s prostora Like. Primjerice, fibula iz Drenova Klanca (inv. br. P-5470) pristigla je, zajedno s još nekoliko predmeta, u Narodni muzej 1898. godine kao poklon inženjera Wurstera iz Otočca. Nakon toga, 1900. godine, na lokalitetu su provedena ne stručna iskopavanja o trošku Narodnog muzeja pod vodstvom Mate Brajkovića, tehničkog pisara iz Otočca, a sljedeće godine je i sam Josip Brunšmid posjetio lokaciju i pritom otkupio određen broj predmeta.

Slična situacija zabilježena je na položaju Vranića gromile u Širokoj Kuli, selu nedaleko od Ličkog Osika, otkuda potječe jedna fibula tipa Gorica (P-12155; Brunšmid 1901: 67). Ostatak je materijala uglavnom starije datacije, poput naočalaste ili tropetljastih fibula (Brunšmid 1901). Međutim, javlja se i materijal iz mlađega željeznog doba poput tri stožasta ili klobučasta (*hat-shaped*) dugmeta s koncentričnim linijama na obodu koja se datiraju od 3. do u 1. st. pr. Kr., s analogijama na prostoru Like, Hrvatskog primorja, Bele Krajine, Dolenjske i Notranjske (Laharnar 2009: 105, sl. 10; Blečić 2004: 92–93, T. 8: 5.2.1, sl. 18; Balen-Letunić 1995/96: 24, 27, T. 1: 4) ili fibula čunastog luka s profiliranim završetkom noge (Brunšmid 1901: sl. 32) koja se morfologijom i datacijom nadovezuje na prethodno spomenute fibule s ukrasnom pločicom.

Među pet fibula iz Gračaca, s južne granice japodskog prostora, koje je 1889. godine Narodnom muzeju poklonio gospodin B. Budisavljević, na osnovi tipoloških karakteristika dva su primjerka ušla u okvire ovog rada (P-14989 i P-14991).¹ Nažalost, ne postoje nikakvi podaci o okolnostima nalaza pa se ne može zaključiti predstavljaju li one inventar nekoga uništenog groba ili je riječ o nasumično prikupljenim predmetima. Ipak, kronološki svi predmeti pripadaju istom razdoblju sa sličnim inventarom u grobu 1 iz Nadina (Batović, Batović 2013: 21, T. XVI: 34, 36; T. XVII: 40, 42–43), a i patina na fibulama vrlo je slične boje kao i njezina oštećenja, tako da ne možemo u potpunosti isključiti prvu mogućnost.

U rad smo odlučili uvrstiti i dvije ranorimske fibule tipa Aucissa iako su one nešto mlađe i pripadaju samom kraju posljednjeg stoljeća prije Krista. Jedna potječe iz Prozora, a

se used for burials. Taking into consideration that the year 1881 is given as the date of discovery of several of the fibulae analysed in this paper, and that in 1880 Marković excavated at the northern cemetery without any substantial results, as well as that most of the material collected in the 19th century comes from the southern positions, it is likely that these fibulae, too, are a part of the inventory from the graves discovered south of the settlement. A part of that assemblage was published in the 1889 *Catalogue of the Archaeological Department of the National Museum in Zagreb*, including a fibula of the Jezerine type (Ljubić 1889: 122, Pl. XIX: 72). The excavations at that position carried out in 1971 and 1972 by Ružica Drechsler-Bižić from the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb yielded Early and Late Iron Age graves, including several graves that can be dated to the 7th phase of the Iapodian culture, or the third horizon of burials (Drechsler-Bižić 1972/73: 19–20), however, none of the documented fibulae fit the framework of this paper.

A few other fibulae come from destroyed graves from the Lika region. For instance, a fibula from Drenov Klanac (inv. no. P-5470) arrived in the Museum, together with several other objects, in 1898 as a gift by the engineer Wurster from Otočac. After that, in 1900, amateur excavations were carried out at the site, financed by the National Museum and managed by Mate Brajković, a technical clerk from Otočac. The following year Josip Brunšmid himself visited the site and purchased a certain number of objects.

A similar situation was documented at the site of Vranića gromile in Široka Kula, a village near Lički Osik, which yielded a Gorica-type fibula (P-12155; Brunšmid 1901: 67). The remaining part of the assemblage is mostly of an older date, for instance, a spectacle fibula or three-looped fibulae (Brunšmid 1901). However, there are also Late Iron Age finds, like three conical or hat-shaped buttons with concentric lines on the edge, dated from the 3rd to the 1st cent. BC, with analogies in Lika, Croatian Littoral, Bela Krajina, Lower Carniola and Inner Carniola (Laharnar 2009: 105, Sl. 10; Blečić 2004: 92–93, Pl. 8: 5.2.1, Fig. 18; Balen-Letunić 1995/95: 24, 27, Pl. 1: 4), or fibula with a boat-shaped bow with a profiled end of the foot (Brunšmid 1901: Fig. 32), which, by virtue of its morphology and dating, builds on the previously mentioned fibulae with a decorative plaque.

Two of the five fibulae from Gračac, at the southern border of the Iapodian territory, presented to the National Museum by B. Budisavljević in 1889, were included in this paper based on their typological features (P-14989 and P-14991).¹ Unfortunately, there is no information on the circumstances of discovery, so we cannot ascertain whether they belonged to a destroyed grave, or were collected at random. However, in terms of chronology, all the items belong to the same period as the similar assemblage from grave 1 at Nadin (Batović, Batović 2013: 21, Pl. XVI: 34, 36; Pl. XVII: 40, 42–43). Moreover, the patina on the fibulae has a very similar colour as its damage, so the former possibility cannot be dismissed entirely.

We decided to include in this paper two early Roman Aucissa fibulae, even though they are somewhat younger and belong to the very end of the last century before Christ. One comes from Prozor and the other from Kompolje, supposedly from grave 402. R. Drechsler-Bižić stated that, based on Brunšmid's excavation diary, she was able

1 Inventarna knjiga AMZ-a.

1 Inventory book of the AMZ.

druga iz Kompolja, navodno iz groba 402. R. Drechsler-Bižić navodi da je na osnovi Brunšmidova dnevnika iskopavanja rekonstruirala ukupno 403 grobne cjeline s prvog groblja, dok je situacija s drugog položaja, na kojem je iskopavao kompolski učitelj M. Vukelić, nepoznata (Drechsler-Bižić 1961: 67). Iz Brunšmidova dnevnika, kao što navodi i L. Bakarić (Bakarić 1989: 5–6), vidljivo je da nekoliko zadnjih grobova zapravo predstavlja slučajne nalaze koje su različiti ljudi poklonili ili prodali Josipu Brunšmidu. Tako se određenom Kranjčeviću pripisuje materijal iz grobova 400 do 402. Za grobove od 401 do 403 Brunšmid navodi da su sadržavali rimski materijal: grob 401 ulomke sive reljefno ukrašene zdjele, a grob 402 rimsku fibulu na šarnir i veću željeznu šipku koja nije pronađena među kompolskim materijalom u depou Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu. Za grob 402, uz Kranjčevićevo ime, navodi se da je pronađen blizu lokaliteta Velika Crkvina, koji se vjerojatno odnosi na gradinu, smještenu, prema R. Drechsler-Bižić, usred sela, na desnoj obali rječice Gacke. Pedesetak metara južno od gradine nalazi se tzv. nekropola I koju je u razdoblju od 1900. do 1903. iskopavao J. Brunšmid, dok se stotinjak metara sjeverno od gradine nalazi nekropola II koju je kopao Vukelić (Drechsler-Bižić 1961: 68). Uz grob 403 navodi se ime nekog Grčića te podatak da je nađen sjeverno od prekopane zemlje, vjerojatno podrazumijevajući pritom istraženi prostor nekropole I. Grob je sadržavao *rimsku predjicu sa iglom, komadić od ručice staklene posude, ovalno žuto stakleno zrno, četiri jantarna zrna i ulomak jantara*. Sve u svemu, zaista je teško reći je li ovdje zaista riječ o rimskim grobovima, no ovi rijetki nalazi ipak potvrđuju određenu prisutnost na lokalitetu na samom početku rimske vladavine ovim prostorom.

Izniman nalaz predstavlja ostava iz Ličkog Ribnika, pronađena 1930. godine, koja je sadržavala veću količinu novca te dijelove nošnje kao što su privjesci izrađeni od srebrnog lima i jantara te šest fibula od kojih tri predstavljaju oblike karakteristične za završnu fazu latenskog doba – LT D2, dok su tri izrađene u lokalnoj tradiciji i najbolje usporedbe imaju upravo na japodskom (fibula čunastog luka), ali i liburnskom prostoru, s kojeg potječe par pločastih fibula (Klemenc 1935: T. II: 1–2, 4–8). Na osnovi analize sastava ostave novca, s rimskim denarom kovanim 2./1. godine pr. Kr. kao najmlađim komadom, predloženo vrijeme ukapanja ostave bilo bi između 5. i 15. godine po Kr., vjerojatno u vrijeme Batonova ustanka (Bilić 2012: 118–120, 135–136), što bi bilo nešto kasnije u odnosu na dataciju navedenih fibula. Ipak, s obzirom na to da su izrađene od srebra ne začuđuje nešto duže razdoblje uporabe i kasnije tezauriranje. Uz to, većina predmeta iz ostave starija je od pretpostavljenog vremena zakapanja, s novcem pretežno kovanim u prvoj i početkom druge polovine 1. st. pr. Kr., što također ide u prilog dugotrajnom prikupljanju i korištenju naposljetku zajedno zakopanih predmeta.

Jedini primjerak s prostora Gorskog kotara potječe iz Trošmarije, sela smještenog u okolici Ogulina, gdje su prva arheološka istraživanja započela davne 1878. godine pod vodstvom Šime Ljubića i nastavljena početkom 20. stoljeća od strane Josipa Brunšmida. U poslijeratnom razdoblju istraživanja groblja, ali i naselja, uglavnom su vođena od

to reconstruct a total of 403 burial contexts from the first cemetery, while the situation at the second position, where M. Vukelić, a teacher from Kompolje, excavated, is unknown (Drechsler-Bižić 1961: 67). From Brunšmid's diary, as reported also by L. Bakarić (Bakarić 1989: 5–6), it is obvious that a few of the last graves are in fact chance finds given or sold to Josip Brunšmid by various persons. For instance, the assemblages from graves 400–402 are attributed to one Kranjčević. For graves 401–403 Brunšmid mentions that they contained Roman finds: grave 401 yielded fragments of a grey bowl with relief decoration, while grave 402 contained a Roman hinged fibula and a large iron bar, which was not found among the material from Kompolje in the depository of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb. The information for grave 402, in addition to Kranjčević's name, states that it was found near the site of Velika Crkvina, which probably refers to a hillfort, situated, in R. Drechsler-Bižić's words, in the middle of the village, on the right bank of the Gacka river. Fifty or so metres south of the hillfort lies the so-called necropolis I, excavated between 1900 and 1903 by J. Brunšmid, while necropolis II, excavated by Vukelić, lies a hundred or so metres north of the hillfort (Drechsler-Bižić 1961: 68). For grave 403 there is a mention of one Grčić and the information that it was found north of the excavated earth, which is presumably a reference to the investigated space of necropolis I. The grave contained a *Roman buckle frame with a pin, a fragment of a handle of a glass vessel, an oval yellow glass bead, four amber beads and a fragment of amber*. All things considered, it is really difficult to decide whether these were indeed Roman graves, although these rare finds nevertheless substantiate certain presence at the site at the very beginning of Roman rule over this territory.

The hoard from Lički Ribnik, discovered in 1930, is an exceptional find. It contained a number of coins and pieces of costume, such as pendants of silver sheet and amber, as well as six fibulae, three of which are forms characteristic for the final phase of the La Tène period – LT D2, while the other three were made in a local tradition, with the best parallels in the Iapodian territory (a boat-shaped fibula), but also in the Liburnian territory, which yielded a couple of plate fibulae (Klemenc 1935: Pl. II: 1–2, 4–8). Based on a composition analysis of the coin hoard, with a Roman denarius minted in the 2nd/1st year BC as the latest piece, the proposed time of burial of the hoard falls between the years AD 5 and 15, probably in the time of Bato's rebellion (Bilić 2012: 118–120, 135–136), which would be somewhat later than the date of the mentioned fibulae. Nevertheless, considering that they were made of silver, the somewhat longer period of use and subsequent treasuring is not surprising. Moreover, most objects from the hoard are older than the presumed date of burial, with coins minted predominantly in the first and the beginning of the second half of the 1st cent. BC, which likewise speaks in favour of a prolonged collection and use of objects that were eventually buried together.

The only specimen from the Gorski Kotar region comes from Trošmarija, a village situated in the surroundings of Ogulin, where the first archaeological excavations were carried out as far back as 1878. These excavations, managed by Šime Ljubić, were resumed at the beginning of the 20th century by Josip Brunšmid. In the post-war period, the excavations of cemeteries, as well as settlements, were mostly managed by curators of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb (Balen-Letunić 1999/2000: 25). Unfortunately, we have

strane kustosa Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu (Balen-Letunić 1999/2000: 25). Nažalost, za fibulu tipa Beletov vrt o kojoj će u nastavku biti više riječi nemamo točnih podataka o mjestu pronalaska ili kontekstu, nego se samo navodi 1919. kao godina dospijanja u Narodni muzej.

Fibule tipa Beletov vrt

Na osnovi tipoloških karakteristika šest fibula možemo svrstati u tip Beletov vrt, nazvan prema nekropoli iz kasno-latenskog i rimskog razdoblja u Novom Mestu (Guštin 1984: 333, 341, Abb. 23: 3). Ovaj je tip detaljno obrađen u radovima D. Božića iz 1998. te M. Dizdara i D. Božića iz 2010. godine pa ćemo ovdje ponoviti osnovne podatke vezane uz ovaj tip. Također, pokušat ćemo predložiti i tipološku podjelu ove grupe nalaza te nadopuniti distribucijsku kartu, ali i ispraviti neke pogrešne navode iz starije literature.

Ove su fibule karakteristični predmeti mokronoške skupine s najvećim brojem primjeraka na prostoru Dolenjske, što je uostalom vidljivo iz karte rasprostiranja (Karta 1). Proizvodnja ovih fibula započinje u stupnju Mokronog IIIa, vjerojatno kao razvojna faza žičanih fibula srednjolatenske sheme, što potvrđuje grob 169 s nekropole Beletov vrt, ali je moguće da su korištene i u mlađem IIIb stupnju (Božić 1999a: 198; 2008: 96–97, 114–115; Dizdar, Božić 2010: 155–156). Uglavnom su izrađivane od bakrene slitine, a zabilježeni su i željezni primjerci s lokaliteta Bela Cerkev (Stare 1974: 76, T. 47: 6), iz Siska (sl. 1: 1) te već spomenutoga ratničkog groba 169 s nekropole Beletov vrt (Knez 1992: 60, T. 59–61). Pored groba 169, fibule ovog tipa izrađene od bakrene slitine potječu iz groba 162 i 176 u kojima su se, uz ostale priloge, nalazili i vrhovi koplja iz čega se može zaključiti da su fibule, izrađivane od oba materijala, predstavljale i dio muške nošnje (Knez 1992: 58–59, 61, T. 57: 1–8; T. 63).

Fibule tipa Beletov vrt karakterizira luk različitih presjeka koji može biti visoko uvijen ili nešto niži, što je odlika željeznih primjeraka, no zabilježena je i na fibulama od bakrene slitine, kao na primjerku iz Gračaca (T. 1: 6). Spirala od četiri navoja povezana je tetivom s unutrašnje strane, duži držač igle trokutasto je oblikovan, a prebačena noga je spojnicom pričvršćena na luk. Završetak noge, neposredno prije spojnice, može biti gladak ili narebren što nam je, uz presjek luka koji je korišten kao osnovna razlikovna kategorija, također poslužilo kao kriterij prilikom tipološke podjele. Izdvojene su četiri varijante, s okruglim (varijanta 1), ovalnim (varijanta 2), lukom D-presjeka (varijanta 3) te trakastim lukom (varijanta 4) te podvarijante (a–b) s obzirom na to je li završetak noge gladak ili narebren.

Osim na prostoru mokronoške skupine, fibule tipa Beletov vrt zabilježene su i na susjednim područjima. Pored šest primjeraka s užega japodskog područja čak osam fibula potječe iz grobova japodske nekropole u Ribiću u dolini Une, datiranih u stupanj Va (Marić 1968: T. X: 5, 8–9, 18–19, 30, 41; T. XI: 1), a poznati su i primjerci s prostora istočne jadranske obale, točnije s područja pripisanog liburnskoj grupi. U grobnici 1 u Nadinu, datiranoj na osnovi grobnih priloga u široko razdoblje od 4. do 1. st. pr. Kr., nalazila su se čak četiri primjerka fibula tipa Beletov vrt s ovalnim, trakastim

no other information about the discovery or context of the Beletov vrt type fibula, apart from the mention of 1919 as the year it arrived in the National Museum.

Beletov vrt type fibulae

Six fibulae are attributed to the Beletov vrt type based on typological features. The type was named after a Late La Tène and Roman necropolis in Novo Mesto (Guštin 1984: 333, 341, Fig. 23: 3). Since this type was analysed in detail in the 1998 paper by D. Božić and in M. Dizdar and D. Božić's paper from 2010, we bring here only the basic relevant information. We also put forward a typological classification of this assemblage, supplement the distribution map, and correct a few inaccurate bibliographic references.

Fibulae of this type are characteristic objects of the Mokronog group, with the greatest concentration in Lower Carniola, as can be seen on the distribution map (Map 1). The production of these fibulae started in Mokronog IIIa phase, probably as a phase in the evolution of wire fibulae of Middle La Tène scheme, as corroborated by grave 169 at the Beletov vrt necropolis, although it is possible that they continued to be used in the younger IIIb phase (Božić 1999a: 198; 2008: 96–97, 114–115; Dizdar, Božić 2010: 155–156). In most cases they were made of copper alloy, but iron specimens were also documented, for instance at Bela Cerkev (Stare 1974: 76, Pl. 47: 6), in Sisak (Fig. 1: 1) and from the previously mentioned warrior grave 169 at Beletov vrt (Knez 1992: 60, Pl. 59–61). In addition to grave 169, copper-alloy fibulae of this type were found in graves 162 and 176, which, among other goods, contained also spearheads, pointing to the conclusion that the fibulae, made of either material, belonged also to male costume (Knez 1992: 58–59, 61, Pl. 57: 1–8; Pl. 63).

Fibulae of the Beletov vrt type feature bows of various cross-sections, with a high or somewhat lower curve, which is characteristic for iron specimens, although it was registered on copper-alloy fibulae, too, for instance on a specimen from Gračac (Pl. 1: 6). A four-coil spring is connected with a chord on the inside, the catch-plate is triangular, and the reverted foot is attached to the bow with a clasp. The end of the foot, immediately before the link, may be smooth or ribbed, which is another feature, in addition to the cross-section of the bow as the basic category of distinction, that we used as a criterion for the typological classification. Four variants were distinguished, with a round (variant 1), oval (variant 2), D-shaped (variant 3) and strap-shaped bow (variant 4), divided further into subvariants (a–b) depending on whether the end of the reverted foot is smooth or ribbed.

Besides the territory of the Mokronog group, Beletov vrt type fibulae were documented also in neighbouring areas. In addition to six fibulae from the core territory of the Iapodes, as many as eight fibulae come from graves of the Iapodian cemetery in Ribić in the valley of the Una river, dated to phase Va (Marić 1968: Pl. X: 5, 8–9, 18–19, 30, 41; Pl. XI: 1). There are also known finds from the eastern coast of the Adriatic sea, namely from the area attributed to the Liburnian group. Grave 1 in Nadin, dated based on the grave goods to a broad period between the 4th and 1st cent. BC, contained as many as four fibulae of this type, with bows of oval, strap- and D-shaped cross-sections (Kukoč 2011: 203, Fig. 29; Batović, Batović 2013: 21, Pl. XVII: 40, 42–43, 45; Pl.

i D-presjekom luka (Kukoč 2011: 203, sl. 29; Batović, Batović 2013: 21, T. XVII: 40, 42–43, 45; T. LXXXVII).² Svakako zanimljiv nalaz predstavlja i primjerak iz Starih Perkovaca, pronađen u kontekstu naselja mlađega željeznog doba, a koji, uz niz drugih poznatih predmeta, svjedoči o komunikaciji koja se odvijala savskom dolinom u kasnolatskom razdoblju (Haraša, Bekić 2010: 24).

Među primjercima s japodskog prostora tri fibule tipa Beletov vrt potječu s lokaliteta Prozor kod Otočca. Dobro očuvana fibula tamnozeleno patine pod inventarnim brojem P-13145 (kat. br. 1; T. 1: 1) ima niži luk okruglog presjeka, dok je završetak prebačene noge gladak tako da ovaj primjerak možemo svrstati u varijantu 1a. Kod drugog primjerka (kat. br. 2; T. 1: 3), kojem nedostaju tri navoja spirale, luk je D-presjeka, a vrh nožice je narebren što fibulu smješta u varijantu 3b. Posljednji primjerak s ovog lokaliteta (kat. br. 3; T. 1: 2) ima nešto viši luk trakastog presjeka koji se širi prema glavi i narebreni završetak noge na osnovi čega ga možemo definirati kao varijantu 4b.

U Todorovićevoj monografiji iz 1968. godine na tabli LIX: 9 objavljena je fibula s pet rebara na završetku prebačene nožice koja nedvojbeno pripada tipu Beletov vrt. Predmet navodno potječe iz Prozora u Bosni i Hercegovini, a kao mjesto pohrane navodi se Zemaljski muzej u Sarajevu. Činjenica je da se predmeti objavljeni na tabli LIX ne nalaze u Zemaljskom muzeju u Sarajevu nego pripadaju Japodskoj zbirci Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu, svi osim navedene fibule tipa Beletov vrt koja nije pronađena u istoj, tako da za sada mjesto njezina podrijetla ostaje nepoznato.³

Na lokalitetu Drenov Klanac pronađena je u potpunosti očuvana fibula svijetlozelene patine, trakasto raskovanog luka s četiri rebara na završetku nožice, na osnovi čega je možemo smjestiti u varijantu 4b (kat. br. 4; T. 1: 4). Istoj varijanti pripada i fibula iz Gračaca (kat. br. 6; T. 1: 6) s nižim lukom trakastog presjeka i narebrenim završetkom prebačene noge. Spirala ove fibule je oštećena, nedostaju joj dva navoja i igla.

S lokaliteta Trošmarija potječe oštećena fibula bez prebačene noge s ovalnim presjekom luka što je svrstava u varijantu 2 (kat. br. 5; T. 1: 5). Kao i u slučaju prozorskog primjerka, J. Todorović pogrešno navodi mjesto nalaza ovog predmeta, kao i instituciju u kojoj se predmet čuva (Todorović 1968: 155, T. LIX: 3).⁴ Začudo, fibula nije objavljena u radu D. Balen-Letunić (1999/2000) zajedno s ostalim trošmarijskim materijalom iako je na predmetu signirano ime lokaliteta.⁵

S obzirom na to da u ovom radu pokušavamo dati prijedlog tipologije fibula tipa Beletov vrt te definirati njihovu

LXXXVII).² A very interesting find comes from Stari Perkovci, found in the context of a Late Iron Age settlement, which, besides a number of other known finds, bears witness to the communication along the Sava basin in the Late La Tène period (Haraša, Bekić 2010: 24).

Among the specimens from the lapodian territory, three fibulae of the Beletov vrt type come from the site of Prozor near Otočac. The well-preserved fibula with dark green patina under inventory number P-13145 (cat. no. 1; Pl. 1: 1) has a low bow of round cross-section, while the end of the reverted foot is smooth, so that we can classify this specimen as variant 1a. The cross-section of the bow of the second specimen (cat. no. 2; Pl. 1: 3), whose spring lacks three coils, is D-shaped, while the end of the foot is ribbed, placing the fibula in variant 3b. The last specimen from this site (cat. no. 3; Pl. 1: 2) has a somewhat higher bow of strap-shaped cross-section that widens towards the head, and ribbed end of the foot, based on which we can define it as variant 4b.

The fibula with five ribs at the end of the reverted foot, published on plate LIX: 9 of Todorović's 1968 monograph, undeniably belongs to the Beletov vrt type. The object supposedly comes from Prozor in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the National Museum in Sarajevo is stated as the institution where it is kept. The fact is that the objects published on plate LIX are not stored in the National Museum, but belong to the lapodian Collection of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, all except the mentioned fibula of the Beletov vrt type, which was not found in that collection, so that for the time being the place of its origin remains unknown.³

The site of Drenov Klanac yielded a completely preserved fibula of light-green patina, with a strap-flattened bow with four ribs at the end of the foot, based on which we can attribute it to variant 4b (cat. no. 4; Pl. 1: 4). The fibula from Gračac (cat. no. 6; Pl. 1: 6) belongs to the same variant. It has a low bow of strap cross-section and ribbed end of the reverted foot. The spring of this fibula is damaged and misses two coils and the pin.

The site of Trošmarija yielded a damaged fibula without the reverted foot, with a bow of oval cross-section, which classifies it as variant 2 (cat. no. 5; Pl. 1: 5). Like in the case of the fibula from Prozor, J. Todorović provides inaccurate information as regards the place of discovery of this object and the institution where it is stored (Todorović 1968: 155, Pl. LIX: 3).⁴ Surprisingly, the fibula was not published in D. Balen-Letunić's publication (1999/2000) with the other material from Trošmarija, even though the name of the site is marked on the object.⁵

Considering that our intention in this paper is to put forward a typology of Beletov vrt type fibulae and a definition of their spatial distribution, we decided to consider also

2 Od fibule pod brojem T. XVII: 45 sačuvana je samo prebačena noga, ali narebreni završetak prije spojnice potvrđuje da je vjerojatno riječ o tipu Beletov vrt.

3 S obzirom na činjenicu da je Zemaljski muzej zatvoren, trenutačno nije moguće provjeriti postoji li u fundusu muzeja fibula koja bi odgovarala objavljenom primjerku.

4 Osim primjerka tipa Beletov vrt, još su dvije fibule na T. LIX: 2 i 5 pogrešno objavljene pod lokalitetom Prozor, Bosna iako potječu iz Trošmarije (Balen-Letunić 1999/2000: 31, T. 8: 4–7).

5 Nejasna je godina 1919. ispisana na luku fibule uz ime lokaliteta s obzirom na to da u postojećoj dokumentaciji u to vrijeme nisu zabilježene neke aktivnosti na lokalitetu.

2 Even though only the reverted foot has remained of the fibula under number Pl. XVII: 45, the ribbed end before the clasp substantiates the assumption that it belongs to the Beletov vrt type.

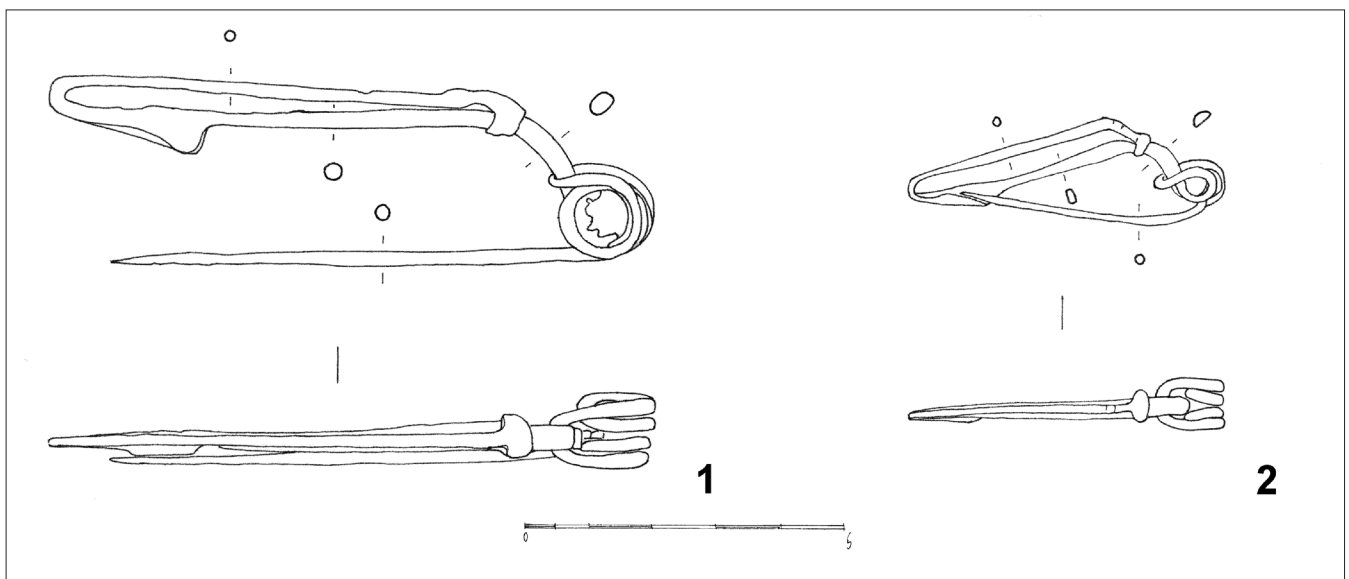
3 Taking into consideration that the National Museum is closed, it is not possible at present to verify whether the Museum holdings contain a fibula that would correspond to the published specimen.

4 Besides the fibula of the Beletov vrt type, two other fibulae on Pl. LIX: 2 and 5 were mistakenly published as coming from Prozor in Bosnia, while they in fact come from Trošmarija (Balen-Letunić 1999/2000: 31, Pl. 8: 4–7).

5 The significance of the year 1919, written on the bow of the fibula with the name of the site, is unclear, considering that in the existing documentation there is no reference to activities of any kind at the site in that period.

prostornu rasprostranjenost, odlučili smo se osvrnuti i na nekoliko primjeraka za koje je jasno da ne pripadaju japodskom korpusu. To su dva neobjavljena primjerka iz fundusa Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu s područja grada Siska, iako informaciju o njihovu podrijetlu treba uzeti s oprezom jer su predmeti otkupljeni od lokalnog sakupljača i trgovca antikvitetima. S druge strane, kontakti željeznodobnog naselja na ušću Kupe u Savu s mokronoškom skupinom potvrđeni su i drugim nalazima tako da prisutnost ovog tipa fibula na lokalitetu ne bi bila iznenađujuća. Prvi sisački primjerak (inv. br. P-19995), dužine 9,5 cm, izrađen je od željezne žice, ima luk ovalnog presjeka i gladak završetak nožice te stoga pripada varijanti 2a (sl. 1: 1). Fibula (inv. br. P-20629), dužine svega 4,9 cm, izrađena od bakrene slitine ima luk D-presjeka i dva rebra na završetku nožice i stoga je možemo svrstati u varijantu 3b (sl. 1: 2).

several specimens that clearly do not belong to the corpus of Iapodian finds. This includes two unpublished specimens from the holdings of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb from the urban area of Sisak, although we should take the information regarding their origin with caution, in view of the fact that the objects were purchased from a local collector and dealer in antiquities. On the other hand, the contacts of the Iron Age settlement at the confluence of the Kupa and Sava with the Mokronog group have been corroborated by other finds, so that the presence of this type of fibulae at the site would not come as a surprise. The first specimen from Sisak (inv. no. P-19995), 9.5 cm long, made of iron wire, has a bow of oval cross-section and smooth end of the foot, which means that it belongs to variant 2a (Fig. 1: 1). The fibula inv. no. P-20629, mere 4.9 cm long and made of copper alloy, has a bow of D-shaped cross-section and two ribs at the end of the foot, which classifies it as variant 3b (Fig. 1: 2).



Sl. 1 Fibule tipa Beletov vrt iz Siska (crtež: S. Čule).

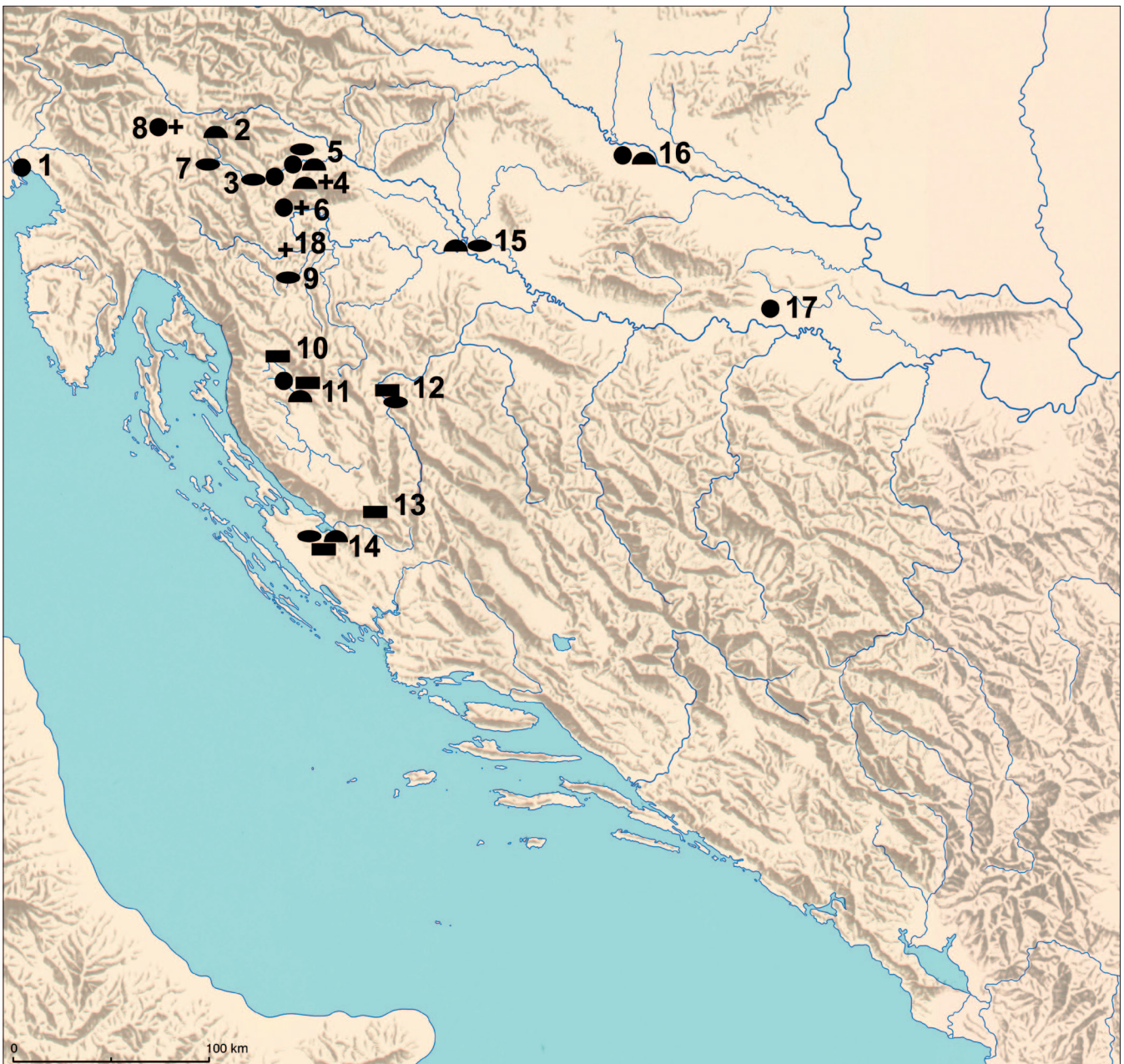
Fig. 1 Beletov vrt type fibulae from Sisak (drawing: S. Čule).

Nadalje, navodimo i dva primjerka iz zbirke Mateja Pavletića, koja je sada dio fundusa Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu, objavljena u katalogu izložbe *Na tragovima vremena* (Balen (ed.) 2003: 10, 57, kat. jed. 24). Obje fibule, u potpunosti sačuvane, imaju luk D-presjeka i narebren završetak prebačene noge prema čemu ih možemo svrstati u varijantu 3b. Nažalost, kao što to najčešće biva s predmetima iz privatnih zbirki, lokalitet s kojeg potječu ovi predmeti jest nepoznat.

Točan kontekst nalaza analiziranih fibula iz Prozora, Široke Kule, Drenova Klanca, Trošmarije i Gračaca je nepoznat što svakako otežava njihovo kronološko pozicioniranje. Okvirno ih možemo datirati kao i primjerke iz grobova u dolini Une koji pripadaju stupnju Va prema Z. Mariću, a koji pokriva stariji dio 7. faze japodske kulture prema R. Drechsler-Bižić, što bi u apsolutno kronološkim okvirima obuhvaćalo razdoblje od druge polovine 2. do sredine 1. st. pr. Kr. Ovo razdoblje odgovara i stupnjevima IIIa i početku IIIb mokronoške skupine, u koje se smješta uporaba fibula tipa Beletov vrt.

Further, we mention two specimens from the collection of Matej Pavletić, which now form part of the holdings of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, published in the catalogue of the exhibition *Tracing the times* (Balen (ed.) 2003: 10, 57, cat. no. 24). Both fibulae, completely preserved, have bows of D-shaped cross-section and ribbed end of the reverted foot, based on which we can assign them to variant 3b. Unfortunately, as is often the case with objects from private collections, the site of discovery of these objects is unknown.

The exact context of finds of the analysed fibulae from Prozor, Široka Kula, Drenov Klanac, Trošmarija and Gračac is unknown, which certainly hinders their chronological positioning. In general terms we can date them the same as the specimens from graves in the Una valley that belong to phase Va after Z. Marić, which covers the earlier part of the 7th phase of Iapodian culture after R. Drechsler-Bižić. In terms of absolute chronology, this would correspond to the period from the latter half of the 2nd century until the mid-1st cent. BC. This time span corresponds also to phases IIIa and the beginning of IIIb of the Mokronog group, which is the



Karta 1 Rasprostranjenost fibula tipa Beletov vrt: 1. Akvileja, 2. Stična, 3. Novo Mesto, 4. Mihovo, 5. Bela Cerkev, 6. Metlika, 7. Veliki Korinj, 8. Ljubljana – Sinja Gorica; blizina Bevke, 9. Trošmarija, 10. Drenov Klanac, 11. Prozor, 12. Ribič, 13. Gračac, 14. Nadin, 15. Sisak, 16. Virovitica, 17. Stari Perkovci, 18. Vinica (krug – varijanta 1, oval – varijanta 2, polukrug – varijanta 3, pravokutnik – varijanta 4, križ – nedefinirani tip).

Map 1 Distribution of Beletov vrt type fibulae: 1. Aquileia, 2. Stična, 3. Novo Mesto, 4. Mihovo, 5. Bela Cerkev, 6. Metlika, 7. Veliki Korinj, 8. Ljubljana – Sinja Gorica; vicinity of Bevke, 9. Trošmarija, 10. Drenov Klanac, 11. Prozor, 12. Ribič, 13. Gračac, 14. Nadin, 15. Sisak, 16. Virovitica, 17. Stari Perkovci, 18. Vinica (circle – variant 1, oval – variant 2, semicircle – variant 3, rectangle – variant 4, cross – indeterminate type).

Distribucijska karta četiri varijante fibula Beletov vrt (Karta 1) pokazuje da su varijante 1, 2 i 3 rasprostranjene na širokom prostoru od Akvileje i istočne obale Jadrana (Nadin) sve do južne Panonije (Stari Perkovci, Virovitica – Kiškorija) s tim da gustoća nalaza na prostoru Dolenjske nedvojbeno potvrđuje ovaj prostor kao ishodišni. S druge strane, fibule varijante 4 s lukom trakastog presjeka javljaju se uglavnom na japodskom prostoru, s iznimkom Nadina, te bi se na osnovi podataka kojima raspoložemo u ovom trenutku moglo zaključiti da je riječ o lokalnoj varijanti koja predstavlja samo manju modifikaciju izvornog oblika nastalog na prostoru

presumed time of use of Beletov vrt type fibulae.

The distribution map of the four variants of Beletov vrt type fibulae (Map 1) shows that variants 1, 2 and 3 are distributed over a wide area from Aquileia and the eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea (Nadin) to southern Pannonia (Stari Perkovci, Virovitica-Kiškorija), with Lower Carniola standing out as the undisputable area of their origin based on the dense concentration of finds. On the other hand, fibulae of variant 4 with bow of strap cross-section appear mostly in the Iapodian territory, with the exception of Nadin, so based on the presently available information we might conclude that this is a local variant that represents only a minor modification

mokronoške skupine.⁶ Preuzimanje dijela nošnje ne začinjuje s obzirom na to da je kulturna razmjena između ovih dviju grupa potvrđena nizom dokaza. Na osnovi poznatih grobnih cjelina u kojima se javljaju ove fibule, nije moguće ustvrditi mogući kronološki slijed pojedinih tipova.

Tip 1 (luk okruglog presjeka)

Novo Mesto – Beletov vrt, grobovi 132, 162 (Knez 1992: 52, T. 48: 1; 58, T. 57: 2)

Virovitica – Kiškorija (Dizdar, Božić 2010: 153, T. 1: 2)

a (gladak završetak prebačene noge)

Novo Mesto – Beletov vrt, grobovi 169, 176, 197 (Knez 1992: 60, T. 60: 3; 61, T. 63: 7; 65, T. 70: 3)

Novo Mesto – Okrajno glavarstvo (Božić 2008: 168, T. XX: 3)

Metlika – Pungart (Šribar 1976: 324, T. VIII: 6)

Prozor kod Otočca (T. 1: 1)

Stari Perkovci – Sela (Haraša, Bekić 2010: 24)

b (narebren završetak prebačene noge)

Akvileja (Božić 1988: Abb. 14: 2)

Ljubljana – Sinja Gorica (Gaspari 2002: 149, 197, T. 1: 11)

Bela Cerkev – Strmec (Stare 1973: 43, kat. br. 956, T. 53: 17)

Tip 2 (luk ovalnog presjeka)

Korinjski hrib nad Velikim Korinjem (Dular et al. 1995: 123, 135, Pl. 3: 8)

Novo Mesto – Okrajno glavarstvo (Božić 2008: 168, T. XX: 4)

Novo Mesto – Beletov vrt, grobovi 146, 164, 196 (Knez 1992: 56, T. 52: 8; 59, T. 57: 12; 65, T. 69: 6)

Trošmarija (T. 1: 5; Todorović 1968: 155, T. LIX: 3)

a (gladak završetak prebačene noge)

Novo Mesto – Beletov vrt, grob 162 (Knez 1992: 59, T. 57: 3)

Ribić, grob 93 (Marić 1968: T. X: 19)

Sisak (sl. 1: 1)

b (narebren završetak prebačene noge)

Bela Cerkev – Strmec (Stare 1973: kat. br. 900, 77, T. 47: 12; Božić 1998: Abb. 14. 1)

Nadin, grob 1 (Batović, Batović 2013: 21, T. XVII: 40)

Ribić, grob 67 (Marić 1968: T. X: 9)

Tip 3 (luk D-presjeka)

Bela Cerkev – Strmec (Stare 1973: 76, kat. br. 873, T. 47: 5)

Stična (Gabrovec 1994: 175, T. 16: 36)

Virovitica – Kiškorija (Dizdar, Božić 2010: 153, T. 1: 1)

of the original form created in the territory of the Mokronog group.⁶ Considering that cultural exchange between these two groups has been substantiated by abundant evidence, the adoption of a part of the costume comes as no surprise. Based on the known burial contexts that contain this type of fibula it is not possible to ascertain the possible chronological sequence of individual types.

Type 1 (bow of round cross-section)

Novo Mesto – Beletov vrt, graves 132, 162 (Knez 1992: 52, Pl. 48: 1; 58, Pl. 57: 2)

Virovitica – Kiškorija (Dizdar, Božić 2010: 153, Pl. 1: 2)

a (smooth end of reverted foot)

Novo Mesto – Beletov vrt, graves 169, 176, 197 (Knez 1992: 60, Pl. 60: 3; 61, Pl. 63: 7; 65, Pl. 70: 3)

Novo Mesto – Okrajno glavarstvo (Božić 2008: 168, Pl. XX: 3)

Metlika- Pungart (Šribar 1976: 324, Pl. VIII: 6)

Prozor near Otočac (Pl. 1: 1)

Stari Perkovci – Sela (Haraša, Bekić 2010: 24)

b (ribbed end of reverted foot)

Aquileia (Božić 1988: Fig. 14: 2)

Ljubljana – Sinja Gorica (Gaspari 2002: 149, 197, Pl. 1: 11)

Bela Cerkev – Strmec (Stare 1973: 43, kat. br. 956, Pl. 53: 17)

Type 2 (bow of oval cross-section)

Korinjski hrib nad Velikim Korinjem (Dular et al. 1995: 123, 135, Pl. 3: 8)

Novo Mesto – Okrajno glavarstvo (Božić 2008: 168, Pl. XX: 4)

Novo Mesto – Beletov vrt, graves 146, 164, 196 (Knez 1992: 56, Pl. 52:8; 59, Pl. 57: 12; 65, Pl. 69: 6)

Trošmarija (Pl. 1: 5; Todorović 1968: 155, Pl. LIX: 3)

a (smooth end of reverted foot)

Novo Mesto – Beletov vrt, grave 162 (Knez 1992: 59, Pl. 57: 3)

Ribić, grave 93 (Marić 1968: Pl. X: 19)

Sisak (Fig. 1: 1)

b (ribbed end of reverted foot)

Bela Cerkev – Strmec (Stare 1973: cat. no. 900, 77, Pl. 47: 12; Božić 1998: Fig. 14. 1)

Nadin, grave 1 (Batović, Batović 2013: 21, Pl. XVII: 40)

Ribić, grave 67 (Marić 1968: Pl. X: 9)

Type 3 (D-shaped cross-section of the bow)

Bela Cerkev – Strmec (Stare 1973: 76, cat. no. 873, Pl. 47: 5)

Stična (Gabrovec 1994: 175, Pl. 16: 36)

Virovitica – Kiškorija (Dizdar, Božić 2010: 153, Pl. 1: 1)

6 Presjek fibule iz Bele Cerkve pod kat. br. 954 (Stare 1973: 43, T. 53: 20) stoji na granici između trakastog i D-presjeka s obzirom na to da su kratke bočne strane okomite na donju stranu luka, dok je gornja strana blago konkavno oblikovana, te je ona uvrštena u fibule varijante 3.

6 The cross-section of the fibula from Bela Cerkev under cat. no. 954 (Stare 1973: 43, Pl. 53:20) stands on the border between a strap- and D-shaped cross-section, considering that the short lateral sides are perpendicular to the lower side of the bow, while the upper side is slightly concave, so the fibula was attributed to variant 3.

a (gladak završetak prebačene noge)

Bela Cerkev – Strmec (Stare 1973: 43, kat. br. 954, T. 53: 20)
Mihovo – Trnišča (Dular 2008: 126, 137, T. 3: 8)

b (narebren završetak prebačene noge)

Nadin, grob 1 (Batović, Batović 2013: 21, T. XVII: 42)
Prozor kod Otočca (T. 1: 3)
Sisak (sl. 1: 2)
Zbirka Pavletić – 2 komada (Balen (ed.) 2003: 10, 57, kat. jed. 24: b, d)

Tip 4 (luk trakastog presjeka)

Ribić – grobovi 93, 197 (Marić 1968: T. X: 18; T. XI: 1)

a (gladak završetak prebačene noge)

Ribić, grob 155 (Marić 1968: T. X: 30)

b (narebren završetak prebačene noge)

Drenov Klanac (T. 1: 4)
Gračac (T. 1: 6)
Nadin, grob 1 (Batović, Batović 2013: 21, T. XVII: 43)
Prozor kod Otočca (T. 1: 2)
Ribić, grobovi 67, 169, 196 (Marić 1968: T. X: 8; T. X: 41; T. X: 5)

nedefinirani primjerci

Bela Cerkev – Strmec (Stare 1973: 76, kat. br. 871, T. 47: 6)
Ljubljana – blizina Bevk (?) (Gaspari 2009: 256, sl. 38h)
Mihovo – Hribec i Trnišča (Windl 1975: T. IX: 4; T. XI: 16; T. XVI: 8; T. XXXVII: 9; T. XLVI: 14; Windl 1976: 885, Abb. 2)
Metlika – Pungart (Šribar 1976: 326, T. XI: 8)
Golek pri Vinici (Božič 1998: 152)

Tip Almgren 65

Fibule masivne trubaste glave s trokutastom ili trapezoidnom okvirastom nogom i žičanim lukom najčešće rombičnog presjeka koji je ukrašen zadebljanjem uglavnom u obliku tri poprečna rebra pripadaju italskom tipu Almgren 65 (A65). Uglavnom su rađene od bronce, rijetko srebra, dok se željezo javlja pretežno izvan matičnog područja i pripisuje imitacijama rađenima u lokalnim radionicama (Demetz 1999: 28). Oblik ukrasnog zadebljanja poslužio je za dodatnu podjelu na više tipova, A65 a–d, svaki s podvarijantama (Demetz 1999: 29–30). Po klasifikaciji S. Demetza, primjerak iz okolice Gračaca (kat. br. 10; T. 2: 1) može se odrediti kao varijanta A65a1a. Po dimenzijama odgovara nešto rjeđoj skupini većih fibula kojima dužina prelazi 5,7 cm. Fibule većih dimenzija uglavnom su nošene pojedinačno ili u paru s fibulom drugog tipa. Čini se da su bile nošene od strane pripadnika obaju spolova (Demetz 1999: 31; 2008: 28; Meller 2012: 66).

Varijanta A65a1 rasprostranjena je na čitavom području distribucije ovog tipa, s koncentracijom na prostoru sjeverne Italije te južnim i sjevernim obroncima Alpa sve do Dunava (Demetz 1999: 32–33, Karta 2 i 3; 2008: 28; Cunja et al. 2010: 49, sl. 29). Po tipološkoj podjeli H. Mellera ona odgo-

a (smooth end of reverted foot)

Bela Cerkev – Strmec (Stare 1973: 43, cat. no. 954, Pl. 53: 20)
Mihovo – Trnišča (Dular 2008: 126, 137, Pl. 3: 8)

b (ribbed end of reverted foot)

Nadin, grave 1 (Batović, Batović 2013: 21, Pl. XVII: 42)
Prozor near Otočac (Pl. 1: 3)
Sisak (Fig. 1: 2)
Pavletić Collection – 2 specimens (Balen (ed.) 2003: 10, 57, cat. no. 24: b, d)

Type 4 (bow of strap-shaped cross-section)

Ribić – graves 93, 197 (Marić 1968: Pl. X: 18; Pl. XI: 1)

a (smooth end of reverted foot)

Ribić, grave 155 (Marić 1968: Pl. X: 30)

b (ribbed end of reverted foot)

Drenov Klanac (Pl. 1: 4)
Gračac (Pl. 1: 6)
Nadin, grave 1 (Batović, Batović 2013: 21, Pl. XVII: 43)
Prozor near Otočac (Pl. 1: 2)
Ribić, graves 67, 169, 196 (Marić 1968: Pl. X: 8; Pl. X: 41; Pl. X: 5)

indeterminate specimens

Bela Cerkev – Strmec (Stare 1973: 76, cat. no. 871, Pl. 47: 6)
Ljubljana – near Bevke (?) (Gaspari 2009: 256, Fig. 38h)
Mihovo – Hribec and Trnišča (Windl 1975: Pl. IX: 4; Pl. XI: 16; Pl. XVI: 8; Pl. XXXVII: 9; Pl. XLVI: 14; Windl 1976: 885, Fig. 2)
Metlika – Pungart (Šribar 1976: 326, Pl. XI: 8)
Golek pri Vinici (Božič 1998: 152)

Type Almgren 65

Fibulae with a massive trumpet-shaped head with triangular or trapezoidal open foot and wire bow, mostly of rhombic cross-section and decorated with a thickening that usually has three transverse ribs, belong to the Italic type Almgren 65 (A65). They were usually made of bronze, rarely silver, while iron specimens, which mostly appear outside the core area, are interpreted as imitations made in local workshops (Demetz 1999: 28). The shape of the decorative thickening provides the basis for division into several types, A65 a–d, each further subdivided into variants (Demetz 1999: 29–30). According to S. Demetz's classification, the specimen from the vicinity of Gračac (cat. no. 10; Pl. 2: 1) can be assigned to variant A65a1a. By its dimensions it corresponds to the somewhat more rare group of large fibulae longer than 5.7 cm. Large-size fibulae were generally worn single or paired with a fibula of another type. It seems that they were worn by members of both sexes (Demetz 1999: 31; 2008: 28; Meller 2012: 66).

Variant A65a1 is distributed in the entire distribution area of this type, with clusters in northern Italy and in the southern and northern slopes of the Alps, all the way to the Danube (Demetz 1999: 32–33, Maps 2 and 3; 2008: 28; Cunja et al. 2010: 49, Fig. 29). In H. Meller's typology it belongs to the Aquileia variant,⁷ which is well represented among the

⁷ In his analysis of the finds from the sanctuary of Reitia, H. Meller put forward a new typological division and terminology for several types of fibulae, including the Almgren 65, *Schüsselfibeln* and Alesia types. In this

vara varijanti Aquileia,⁷ koja je vrlo dobro zastupljena među materijalom iz svetišta Reitije u Esti (Meller 2012: 54–56, 67, Karta 14). S područja današnje Hrvatske potječe više nalaza ovog tipa fibule (Karta 2) koji se uglavnom mogu pripisati upravo varijanti A65a1. Više je primjeraka nađeno u Kašteliru kod Nove Vasi u Istri (Guštin 1987: sl. 3: 21; Sakara Sučević 2004: kat. br. 88–92), kao i na širem području sjeverne Dalmacije s koncentracijom u važnim obalnim središtima, Saloni i Naroni (Lokošek 1990: T. I–II; Ivčević 2001: T. I: 4–6; T. II: 7–12). Pojedinačni su primjerci nađeni u Puli, Osoru i Crikvenici⁸ (Orlić 2011: 199, sl. 17; T. 4: 3; Težak-Gregl 1982: sl. 1: 3; Blečić Kavur 2011). Iako ukrasom luka odudara od tipičnih primjeraka, tipu A65a1 može se pripisati i fibula s nalazišta Blato u Vinkovcima (Dizdar, Tonc 2013: 54, sl. 2). Većina fibula potječe dakle s priobalnih lokaliteta odnosno naselja, no nažalost većinom nedostaju podaci o točnom kontekstu nalaza. Iznimku predstavlja fibula iz Crikvenice koja je pronađena tijekom sustavnih arheoloških istraživanja na prostoru rimske keramičarske radionice. S obzirom na dataciju ovog tipa, nalaz se može tumačiti kao import koji upućuje na postojanje predrimskog naselja na području kasnijeg *Ad Turres* ili pak kao smjernica za datiranje početka samoga rimskog naselja.

Na sjevernoitalskim nalazištima fibule tipa Almgren 65 javljaju se u drugoj četvrtini 1. st. pr. Kr. Vrhunac popularnosti dosežu vrlo vjerojatno u desetljećima Cezarove vladavine, odnosno sredinom posljednjeg stoljeća prije Krista (Demetz 1999: 37; 2008: 29). D. Božić datira ih pak krajem stupnja Mokronog IIIa, što odgovara fazi LT D1b odnosno otprilike prvog trećini 1. st. pr. Kr., s čim se slaže i H. Meller (Božić 2008: 145; Meller 2012: 70–71). Postojeće analogije omogućuju dakle datiranje fibule iz Gračaca u prvu polovinu 1. st. pr. Kr.

Zdjeličaste fibule (*Schüsselfibeln*)

Zdjeličaste fibule nazvane su po karakterističnom proširenju glave koja poput zdjelice prekriva spiralu. Noga je okvirasta, izduženoga trokutastog ili trapezoidnog oblika, a oblik glave i luka varira, stoga su podijeljene na dvije glavne skupine, one glatkog luka i s profiliranim zadebljanjima na luku (Demetz 1999: 65–68). Fibula iz Prozora (kat. br. 12; T. 2: 2) pripada varijanti Ia1 po Demetzu koju karakterizira uski luk krovastog presjeka (Demetz 1999: 65).

Slično fibulama tipa A65, rađene su pretežno od bronce, iako se javljaju i primjerci od srebra kao i željeza, ovi posljednji uglavnom ograničeni na prostor kasnolatenskih *oppida* sjeverno od Alpa (Demetz 1999: 72–73). Također se po različitoj patini tijela fibule i spiralne konstrukcije primjećuje korištenje različitih legura u izradi obaju tipova (Božić 2008: 74–77; Meller 2012: 67–68, 91).

7 H. Meller ponudio je prilikom obrade nalaza iz svetišta Reitije novu tipološku podjelu i nomenklaturu za više tipova fibula, uključujući tipove Almgren 65, *Schüsselfibeln* i tip Alesia, no u radu se koristi terminologija i tipologija S. Demetza s obzirom na to da je prihvaćena u stručnoj literaturi.

8 Neobjavljena fibula malih dimenzija (ispod 5,5 cm dužine) predstavljena je u predavanju koje je održala M. Blečić Kavur na II. međunarodnom kolokviju *Rimske keramičarske i staklarske radionice* u Crikvenici u listopadu 2011. (Blečić Kavur 2011).

material from the sanctuary of Reitia in Este (Meller 2012: 54–56, 67, Map 14). Most fibulae from the number of finds of this type from the territory of present-day Croatia (Map 2) belong precisely to variant A65a1. Several finds come from Kaštelir near Nova Vas in Istria (Guštin 1987: Fig. 3: 21; Sakara Sučević 2004: cat. no. 88–92), as well as from the wider area of northern Dalmatia, with clusters in major coastal centres like Salona and Naronia (Lokošek 1990: Pl. I–II; Ivčević 2001: Pl. I: 4–6; Pl. II: 7–12). Single specimens are known from Pula, Osor and Crikvenica⁸ (Orlić 2011: 199, Fig. 17; Pl. 4: 3; Težak-Gregl 1982: Fig. 1: 3; Blečić Kavur 2011). Although it differs from the typical examples by the decoration of the bow, the fibula from the site of Blato in Vinkovci can also be assigned to the A65a1 type (Dizdar, Tonc 2013: 54, Fig. 2). Most fibulae, therefore, come from coastal sites, or settlements, although information on the exact context of discovery is unfortunately lacking. The only exception is the fibula from Crikvenica, discovered in the systematic archaeological excavations in the area of the Roman ceramic workshop. Taking into consideration the dating of this type, the find can be interpreted as an import pointing to the existence of a pre-Roman settlement in the area of the later *Ad Turres*, or as a guide for dating the beginning of the Roman settlement itself.

At sites in northern Italy Almgren 65 type fibulae appear in the second quarter of the 1st cent. BC. They reached the heyday of their popularity in the decades of Caesar's rule, that is, in the mid-1st century BC (Demetz 1999: 37; 2008: 29). D. Božić dated them to the end of Mokronog IIIa phase, which corresponds to phase LT D1b, or approximately the first third of the 1st cent. BC, a view shared by H. Meller (Božić 2008: 145; Meller 2012: 70–71). The existing analogies therefore allow us to date the fibula from Gračac to the first half of the 1st cent. BC.

Bowl-shaped fibulae (*Schüsselfibeln*)

Bowl-shaped fibulae owe their name to the characteristic widening of the head, which covers the spring like a bowl. The foot is frame-shaped, of elongated triangular or trapezoidal shape, while the form of the head and bow varies, based on which they are divided into two main groups, those with smooth bow and those with profiled thickenings on the bow (Demetz 1999: 65–68). The fibula from Prozor (cat. no. 12; Pl. 2: 2) belongs to variant Ia1 after Demetz, which is characterised by a narrow bow of roof-shaped cross-section (Demetz 1999: 65).

Similar to fibulae of A65 type, they were mostly made of bronze, although silver and iron specimens are also known. The latter are generally limited to the area of Late La Tène oppida north of the Alps (Demetz 1999: 72–73). Also, the different patinas of the body of the fibula and the spring construction points to the use of different alloys in the production of both types (Božić 2008: 74–77; Meller 2012: 67–68, 91).

Although their distribution area mostly overlaps with that of Almgren 65 type fibulae, bronze bowl-shaped fibulae are much more rare (Demetz 2008: 29). A somewhat

paper, however, we use of the terminology and typology by S. Demetz, considering that it has been accepted in the specialist literature.

8 The unpublished fibula of small size (less than 5.5 cm long) was presented in the paper delivered by M. Blečić Kavur at the 2nd International Colloquium "Roman Ceramic and Glass Workshops" in Crikvenica in October 2011 (Blečić Kavur 2011).

Iako se područje rasprostranjenosti uglavnom preklapa s onim fibula tipa Almgren 65, brončane zdjeličaste fibule mnogo su rjeđe (Demetz 2008: 29). Nešto više primjeraka potječe iz okolice Akvileje, Lombardije i sjevernog ruba Alpa (Demetz 1999: 69, Karta 16). Na području Hrvatske dosad su zabilježene samo u Istri (Karta 2). Jedna fibula potječe iz Pule i pripada široko rasprostranjenoj varijanti la2 (Orlić 2011: 202–203, T. 5: 2; Schierl 2008: 24), a fibula varijante llb nađena je u Nezakciju (Demetz 1999: 238: Liste IX: 2.2.7.; Guštin 1987: sl. 4: 9). Sličnog je oblika fibula s nalazišta Cerić – Plandište u Vinkovcima, koja međutim najbolje analogije ima među dačkim fibulama tipa 16 po A. Rustoiu (Dizdar, Tonc 2013: 66), stoga fibule iz Istre i dosad nepoznati primjerak iz Like ostaju jedini primjerci “klasičnih” zdjeličastih fibula. Dok pulska fibula pripada mnogo češćoj varijanti trakastog luka, Demetz za fibule s krovastim presjekom luka poput one iz Prozora navodi samo četiri nalazišta: Mont Terri u Švicarskoj, Arquà Petrarca nedaleko od Padove, Pavia kod Udina i Manching u Bavarskoj (Demetz 1999: Liste IX: 1.1.–1.2., 236–237). Objavom nalaza iz svetišta Reitije u Esti broj se primjeraka međutim znatno povećao, za čak 15 primjeraka samo s toga lokaliteta (Meller 2002: T. 35). H. Meller naziva ih tipom Karlstein i navodi još 27 nalazišta, neka s više primjeraka, raspršenih na području sjeverno od Alpa bez znatnije koncentracije, izuzev u Esti, što bi moglo upućivati na sjevernoitalsko podrijetlo ove inačice (Meller 2012: 73–74, 305–306, Karta 21).

Zdjeličaste fibule pojavljuju se nešto kasnije od fibula tipa Almgren 65, iako su dijelom istodobne. Pritom je varijanta la1 vrlo vjerojatno ranija od ostalih (Demetz 1999: 71). D. Božič fibule tipa A65 i rane *Schüsselfibeln* smatra istodobnima i datira ih u mlađu fazu Mokronoga IIIa odnosno u LT D1b (Božič 2008: 145). Po Melleru, fibule 1 i 2 skupine, kojima pripada i tip Karlstein, datiraju u stupanj LT D1b, zajedno s oblicima Almgren 65 (Meller 2012: 93). U novijim kronološkim shemama za južnu Njemačku i zapadnu Europu (Luxemburg, zapadna Njemačka, sjeveroistočna Francuska) fibule tipa A65 i *Schüsselfibeln* smatraju se karakterističnima za stupanj LT D2a, koji odgovara otprilike drugoj četvrtini 1. st. pr. Kr. (Metzler 1995: 556–563; Rieckhoff 2008: sl. 3; 2012: 31–32). U isti su horizont datirane u kronološkoj podjeli za područje Transpadane, uspoređan sa stupnjem D2a po Metzleru (Piana Agostinetti, Knobloch 2010: 14–15, 19). Stratigrafija položaja Münsterhügel u Baselu potvrđuje istodobnost fibula Almgren 65 i zdjeličastih kao i tipa Nauheim unutar horizonta ll.1 datiranog na kraj stupnja LT D1b i u stupanj D2a, što bi apsolutnokronološki odgovaralo otprilike razdoblju između 90./80. i 60./50. godine pr. Kr. (Deschler-Erb 2011: 192, 213). S obzirom na nedostatak konteksta, lički primjerak ne može se preciznije datirati izuzev u postojeće kronološke okvire ovog tipa, odnosno u razdoblje prve polovine 1. stoljeća pr. Kr.

Fibule tipa Jezerine

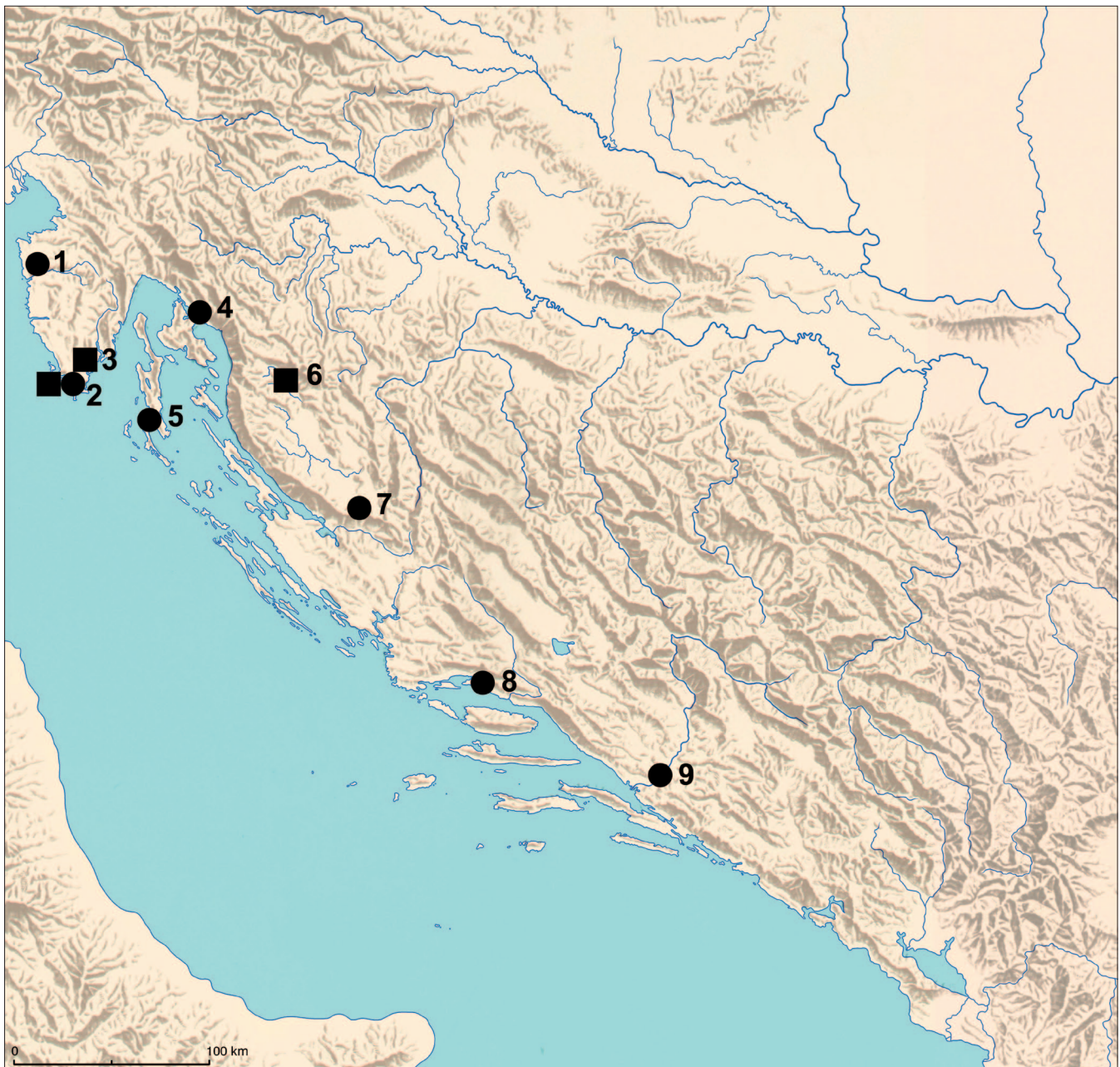
Među kasnolatenskim fibulama s ličkog prostora tri primjerka pripadaju tipu Jezerine čije se eponimno nalazište nalazi u dolini Une, na istočnoj granici rasprostranjenosti

larger number of finds comes from the vicinity of Aquileia, from Lombardy and the northern periphery of the Alps (Demetz 1999: 69, Map 16). In Croatia they were so far documented only in Istria (Map 2). One fibula comes from Pula, and belongs to the widely distributed variant la2 (Orlić 2011: 202–203, Pl. 5: 2; Schierl 2008: 24), while a fibula of variant llb was found in Nesactium (Demetz 1999: 238: Liste IX: 2.2.7.; Guštin 1987: Fig. 4: 9). A fibula from the site of Cerić – Plandište in Vinkovci has a similar shape, although the best analogies for this specimen are found among Dacian fibulae of type 16 after A. Rustoiu (Dizdar, Tonc 2013: 66), so that the fibulae from Istria and the previously unknown specimen from Lika remain the only examples of “classical” bowl-shaped fibulae. While the fibula from Pula belongs to a much more common variant with strap-shaped bow, Demetz lists only four sites for fibulae with a bow of roof-shaped cross-section, like the fibula from Prozor: Mont Terri in Switzerland, Arquà Petrarca near Padua, Pavia near Udine and Manching in Bavaria (Demetz 1999: Liste IX: 1.1. –1.2., 236–237). The number of specimens increased considerably with the publication of the finds from the sanctuary of Reitia in Este, which yielded as many as 15 specimens of this type (Meller 2002: T. 35). H. Meller named them Karlstein type and listed another 27 sites, some with several specimens, distributed in the area north of the Alps without obvious clusters apart from Este, which might point to a northern Italian origin of this variant (Meller 2012: 73–74, 305–306, Karta 21).

Bowl-shaped fibulae appeared somewhat later than Almgren 65 fibulae, although they are partly contemporaneous. Of those, variant la1 is most likely earlier than the other ones (Demetz 1999: 71). D. Božič believes that the A 65 type and *Schüsselfibeln* are synchronous, dating them to the younger phase of Mokronog IIIa, that is, to LT D1b phase (Božič 2008: 145). In Meller’s opinion, fibulae of the 1st and 2nd groups, including the Karlstein type, are dated to phase LT D1b, together with Almgren 65 types (Meller 2012: 93). In the recent chronological schemes for southern Germany and Western Europe (Luxembourg, Western Germany, North-eastern France), type A 65 fibulae and *Schüsselfibeln* are considered as characteristic for LT D2a phase, which corresponds to the second quarter of the 1st cent. BC (Metzler 1995: 556–563; Rieckhoff 2008: Fig. 3; 2012: 31–32). In the chronological division for the Transpadane area they are dated to the same horizon, parallelised with Metzler’s phase D2a (Piana Agostinetti, Knobloch 2010: 14–15, 19). The stratigraphy of the Münsterhügel site in Basel corroborates the contemporaneity of Almgren 65 and bowl-shaped fibulae, as well as the Nauheim type, within horizon ll.1, dated to the end of LT D1b phase and to phase D2, which expressed in absolute years would correspond approximately to the period between 90/80 and 60/50 BC (Deschler-Erb 2011: 192, 213). Taking into consideration the lack of context, the specimen from Lika cannot be dated with any greater precision than the existing chronological framework of this type, i.e. the period of the first half of the 1st cent. BC.

Jezerine type fibulae

Among Late La Tène fibulae from Lika three specimens belong to the Jezerine type, whose eponymous site is situated in the Una basin, on the eastern border of the distribution area of the Iapodian group. All the specimens come from



Karta 2 Rasprostranjenost fibula tipa A65a1 (krug) i zdjelicaštih ili Schüsselfibeln (kvadrat): 1. Kaštelir kod Nove Vasi, 2. Pula, 3. Nezakcij, 4. Crikvenica, 5. Osor, 6. Prozor kod Otočca, 7. okolica Gračaca, 8. Solin – Salona, 9. Vid kod Metkovića – Narona.

Map 2 Distribution of A65a1 type fibulae (circle) and bowl-shaped or Schüsselfibeln (square): 1. Kaštelir near Nova Vas, 2. Pula, 3. Nezakcij, 4. Crikvenica, 5. Osor, 6. Prozor near Otočac, 7. surroundings of Gračac, 8. Solin - Salona, 9. Vid near Metković – Narona.

japodske grupe. Svi primjerci potječu iz već spomenutog i ukratko opisanog lokaliteta Prozor kod Otočca. Ovaj tip fibula nastaje na prostoru sjeveroistočne Italije u stupnju LT D2, no ubrzo se, zbog velike popularnosti oblika, proizvodnja tipa Jezerine II s različito profiliranim trakastim lukom širi i na druga područja, među ostalim i na prostor jugoistočnih Alpa i zapadnog Balkana (Adam, Feugère 1982: 157, 168; Demetz 1999: 102–103, karta 29; Istenič, Šmit 2007: 142, 145; Drnić 2013: 52–53, 56). Podrijetlo pojedinih primjeraka moguće je odrediti i na osnovi sastava slitine od koje su bile izrađene. Tako su primjerci tipa Jezerine I rađeni isključivo od mjedi, nove legure koja se pojavila na prostoru europskog dijela rimske države pedesetih godina 1. st. pr. Kr., dok

the already mentioned and briefly described site of Prozor near Otočac. This type of fibulae was created in the territory of north-east Italy during LT D2 phase, but soon thereafter, due to the great popularity of the form, the production of the Jezerine II type with variously profiled strap-shaped bow spread to other areas, including the south-eastern Alps and the western Balkans (Adam, Feugère 1982: 157, 168; Demetz 1999: 102–103, Map 29; Istenič, Šmit 2007: 142, 145; Drnić 2013: 52–53, 56). The origin of individual specimens can be determined based on the composition of the alloy they were made of. For instance, Jezerine I type fibulae were made exclusively from brass, a new alloy that appeared in the territory of the European part of the Roman state in the 50s of the 1st cent. BC, while in the case of Jezerine II

su za Jezerine II analize pokazale prilično heterogenu sliku u kojoj su fibule izrađivane od mjedi, bronce, ali i smjese ovih dviju legura, što potvrđuje navedenu tezu da se dio ovih predmeta proizvodio izvan granica rimske države (Istenič, Šmit 2007: 145; Drnić 2013). Ove fibule karakterizira spirala od četiri navoja spojenih tetivom s unutrašnje strane, pravokutna nožica, prsten na prijelazu luka u nogu te luk trakastog ili krovastog presjeka ukrašen uzdužno postavljenim rebri. Oblikovanje luka i broj uzdužnih rebara poslužili su kao glavni kriterij za tipološku podjelu skupine Jezerine II (Demetz 1999: 100–101). Prema toj podjeli sva tri primjerka iz Prozora mogu se svrstati u tip IIa čiji je luk ukrašen središnjim rebrom. Nadalje, središnje je rebro jedne fibule (kat. br. 7; T. 2: 7) ukrašeno urezivanjem tako da je možemo dodatno odrediti kao tip IIa1. Preostale dvije fibule (kat. br. 8, 9; T. 2: 5–6) ponešto su grublje izrade i središnje rebro im je glatko (tip IIa2), a u jednom primjerku (kat. br. 8) ono čak nije simetrično postavljeno na luku. Također, na njihovim pravokutnim nožicama nema karakteristične okrugle perforacije što bi moglo ići u prilog tvrdnji da su ta dva primjerka proizvedena u lokalnim radionicama što, nažalost, nismo bili u mogućnosti potvrditi nekom analitičkom metodom.

Veći broj fibula tipa IIa potječe s matičnog prostora nastanka ovog oblika odnosno prostora sjeveroistočne Italije (Demetz 1999: 248–249; Buora 2009: 98–100, br. 116–125), no znatan broj ovih fibula zabilježen je i na prostoru jugoistočnih Alpa i zapadnog Balkana. Na grobljima Jezerine i Ribić u dolini Une fibule tipa IIa s četiri poznata primjerka brojnije su od onih IIc koje su zastupljene s dva komada.⁹ Iz Siska potječe pet primjeraka fibula tipa Jezerine od kojih tri pripadaju tipu IIc, a dva tipu IIa (Drnić 2013: 58–59, sl. 1: 1–2; T. 3: 5–7). Na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije naseljenom Skordiscima tip IIc je dominantan, sa samo dvije fibule tipa IIa2 s Gomolave i Sotina te nekoliko lokalnih kopija iz Vinkovaca i Dalja (Drnić 2013: 52–53, 60–62, sl. 2: 6; sl. 3: 2; T. 1: 4; T. 2: 2). Na nekropoli Beletov vrt u Novom Mestu čak pet od šest fibula pripadaju tipu IIa2 s karakteristično postavljenim rebrom s donje strane luka, a samo je jedna tip IIc.¹⁰ Određen broj fibula tipa Jezerine IIa zabilježen je i na drugim slovenskim nalazištima s prostora Krasa, Notranjske i Dolenjske (v. popis). S istočne obale Jadrana poznati primjerci potječu iz Istre – Kaštelir kod Nove Vasi (Sakara-Sukčević 2004: 25, 134, 162–163, br. 80, 83), Hrvatskog primorja – Grobnik (Blečić 2004: 69, 90–91, sl. 16; T. 5: 1.5.1) i Dalmacije – Nadin (Batović, Batović 2013: 20, T. XIV: 21) i Dragišić (Glogović, Menđušić 2007: 146, sl. 3).

Fibule tipa Jezerine ostaju u uporabi do kraja LT D2 stupnja, odnosno do početka srednjoaugustejskog razdoblja, pa se u vremenski okvir između 70. i 15. godine pr. Kr. mogu uvrstiti i primjerci iz Prozora.

fibulae analyses have shown a fairly heterogeneous picture, in which fibulae were made of brass, bronze, as well as from a mixture of these two alloys, which corroborates the mentioned thesis that a part of these objects were produced beyond the borders of the Roman state (Istenič, Šmit 2007: 145; Drnić 2013). These fibulae are characterised by a spring of four coils, connected by an internal chord; a rectangular foot; a ring at the bow-foot transition and a bow of strap- or roof-shaped cross-section, decorated with longitudinal ribs. The shape of the bow and number of longitudinal ribs are the main criteria for the typological division of the Jezerine II group (Demetz 1999: 100–101). Based on this division, all three specimens from Prozor can be attributed to type IIa, whose bow is decorated with a central rib. Furthermore, the central rib of one fibula (cat. no. 7; Pl. 2: 7) is decorated with incisions, so that it can be subdivided as type IIa1. The remaining two fibulae (cat. no. 8, 9; Pl. 2: 5–6) are of somewhat coarser workmanship and have a smooth central rib (type IIa2), while in one case (cat. no. 8) it is not even symmetrically positioned on the bow. Likewise, their rectangular foot is lacking the characteristic round perforation, which might speak in favour of the assertion that these two specimens were made in local workshops, which, however, we were unable to verify by any analytical method.

A number of type IIa fibulae come from the core area of creation of this form, that is, from the area of north-eastern Italy (Demetz 1999: 248–249; Buora 2009: 98–100, no. 116–125), although a significant number of these fibulae were documented also in the area of south-eastern Alps and western Balkans. At the cemeteries in Jezerine and Ribić in the Una valley, fibulae of type IIa, with four known specimens, exceed the number of IIc fibulae, of which two were found.⁹ Sisak yielded five fibulae of the Jezerine type, three of which belong to type IIc, and two to type IIa (Drnić 2013: 58–59, Fig. 1: 1–2; T. 3: 5–7). Type IIc predominates in the territory of south-eastern Pannonia inhabited by the Scordisci, with only two fibulae of type IIa2 from Gomolava and Sotin and with a few local copies from Vinkovci and Dalj (Drnić 2013: 52–53, 60–62, Fig. 2: 6; Fig. 3: 2; Pl. 1: 4; Pl. 2: 2). As many as five out of six fibulae from the Beletov vrt necropolis in Novo Mesto belong to type IIa2, with a characteristically positioned rib on the lower part of the bow, while only one belongs to type IIc.¹⁰ A certain number of Jezerine IIa type fibulae were documented at other Slovenian sites in the Karst region, Inner Carniola and Lower Carniola (see list). The known specimens from the eastern Adriatic coast come from Istria – Kaštelir near Nova Vas (Sakara-Sukčević 2004: 25, 134, 162–163, no. 80, 83), Croatian Littoral – Grobnik (Blečić 2004: 69, 90–91, Fig. 16; Pl. 5: 1.5.1) and Dalmatia – Nadin (Batović, Batović 2013: 20, Pl. XIV: 21) and Dragišić (Glogović, Menđušić 2007: 146, Fig. 3).

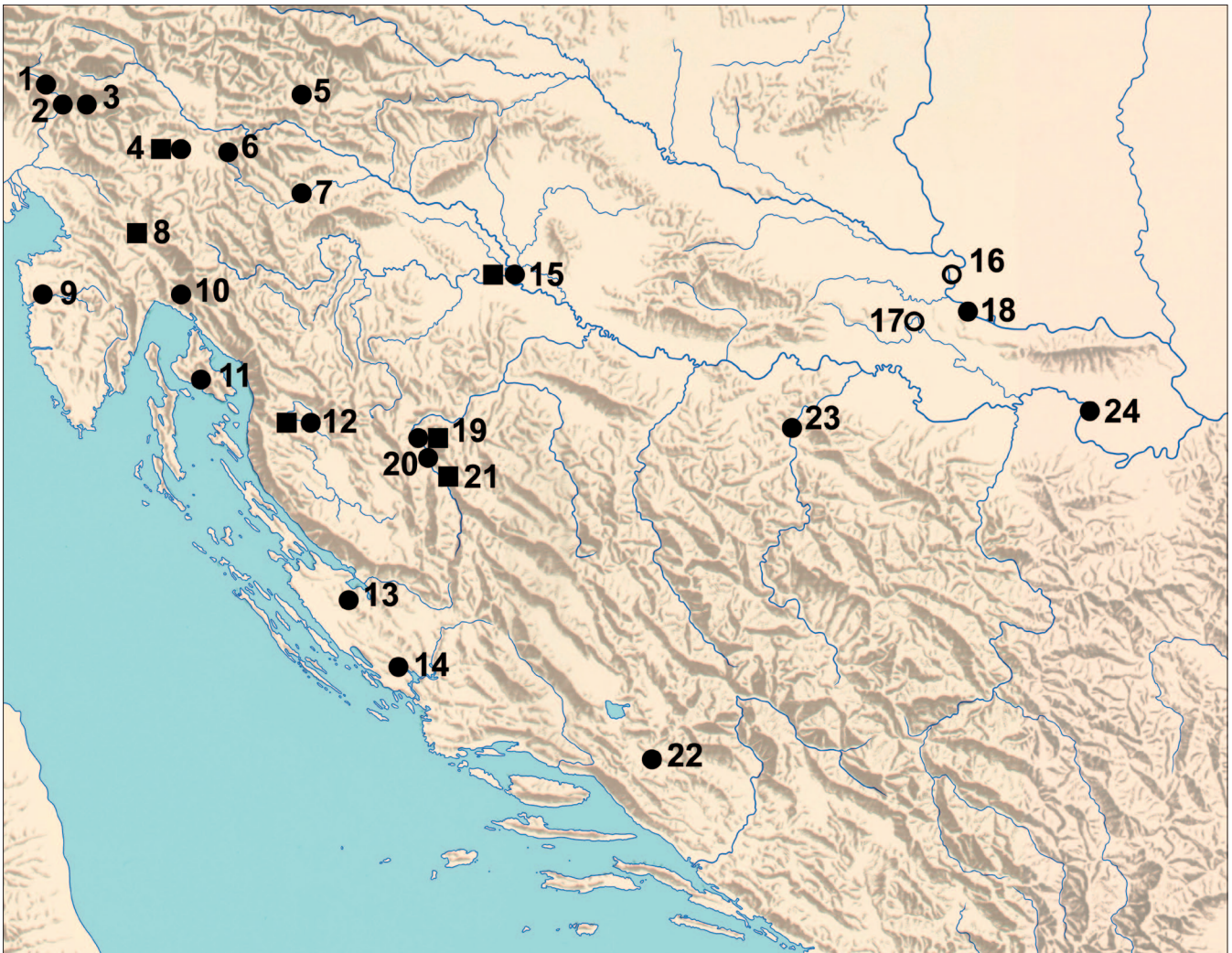
Jezerine type fibulae remained in use until the end of LT D2 phase, that is, until the beginning of the Middle Augustan period, so the specimens from Prozor can be dated to the time frame between 70 and 15 BC.

9 IIa – Jezerine grob 50: T. V: 31, Ribić: grob 238: T. XIV: 34, grob 157: T. XVI: 12, grob 56: T. XVI: 21; IIc – Ribić: grob 285: T. XXI: 8, grob f: T. XIII: 42.

10 Knez 1992: grob 114: T. 40: 11; grob 140: T. 51: 2; grob 147: T. 52: 10; grob 153: T. 54: 5; grob 174: T. 62: 5; T. 78: 23.

9 IIa- Jezerine grave 50: Pl. V: 31, Ribić: grave 238: Pl. XIV: 34, grave 157: Pl. XVI: 12, grave 56: Pl. XVI: 21; IIc – Ribić: grave 285: Pl. XXI: 8, grave f: Pl. XIII: 42.

10 Knez 1992: grave 114: Pl. 40: 11; grave 140: Pl. 51: 2; grave 147: Pl. 52: 10; grave 153: Pl. 54:5; grave 174: Pl. 62: 5; Pl. 78: 23.



Karta 3 Karta rasprostranjenosti fibula tipa Jezerine Ila na prostoru Slovenije, Hrvatske, Bosne i Hercegovine i Srbije: 1. Tonovcov grad, Kobarid, 2. Idrija pri Bači, 3. Reka pri Cerknem, 4. Ljubljana, Bevke, 5. Zalec, 6. Stična, 7. Novo Mesto, 8. Čepna, Knežak, 9. Nova Vas, 10. Grobnik, 11. Krk, 12. Prozor, 13. Nadin, 14. Dragišiće, 15. Sisak, 16. Dalj, 17. Vinkovci, 18. Sotin, 19. Ribić, 20. Jezerine, 21. Ripač, 22. Rakitno, 23. Makljenovac, 24. Gomolava (pravokutnik – tip IIa1, krug – tip IIa2, krug s točkom – lokalne imitacije tipa IIa2).

Map 3 Distribution map of Jezerine Ila fibulae in Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia: 1. Tonovcov grad, Kobarid, 2. Idrija pri Bači, 3. Reka pri Cerknem, 4. Ljubljana, Bevke, 5. Zalec, 6. Stična, 7. Novo Mesto, 8. Čepna, Knežak, 9. Nova Vas, 10. Grobnik, 11. Krk, 12. Prozor, 13. Nadin, 14. Dragišiće, 15. Sisak, 16. Dalj, 17. Vinkovci, 18. Sotin, 19. Ribić, 20. Jezerine, 21. Ripač, 22. Rakitno, 23. Makljenovac, 24. Gomolava (rectangle – type IIa1, circle – type IIa2, dotted circle – local imitations of type IIa2).

Popis fibula tipa Jezerine Ila na prostoru Slovenije, Hrvatske i Bosne i Hercegovine

Ila1¹¹

Slovenija

Ljubljana – Bevke, Tri lesnice (Gaspari 2002: 150, sl. 58: 11; T. II: 15)

Gradišće na Čepni kod Knežaka, Postojna – Narodni mu-

¹¹ U Demetzovoj objavi (1999) nalazi se nekoliko pogrešaka koje bismo ovom prilikom željeli ispraviti. Primjerice, za fibulu iz Vida kod Metkovića inv. br. 847 (Demetz 1999: 248) navodi se, citirajući Adam, Feugère 1982: 182, da pripada tipu II a1. Iz fotografije objavljene u Busuladžić 2010: 128: 1, jasno je vidljivo da je riječ o tipu IIc s lukom krovastog presjeka. Pogreška se ponovila i u Glogović, Mengušić 2008: 149, 151.

Također, Demetz navodi jedan primjerak iz Sotina (Demetz 1999: 248), ponovno citirajući Adam, Feugère 1982: 180, pod grupom fibula tipa II a1. Analizom svih poznatih primjerka iz Sotina utvrđeno je da ne postoji fibula tipa II a1, samo ulomak luka jednog primjerka tipa II a2 iz zbirke Mate Ilkića koji nije bio poznat S. Demetzu (Drnić 2013: 62, T. 2: 2).

List of Jezerine Ila type fibulae in Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina

Ila1¹¹

Slovenija

Ljubljana – Bevke, Tri lesnice (Gaspari 2002: 150, Fig. 58: 11; Pl. II: 15)

Gradišće na Čepni near Knežak, Postojna – National Mu-

¹¹ Demetz's 1999 publication contains several mistakes, which we would like to correct here. For instance, for the fibula from Vid near Metković inv. no. 847 (Demetz 1999: 248) it is stated, quoting Adam, Feugère 1982: 182, that it belongs to type II a1. From the photograph published in Busuladžić 2010: 128: 1 it is clear that it belongs to type IIc, with a bow of roof-shaped cross-section. The same mistake was repeated in Glogović, Mengušić 2008: 149, 151.

Likewise, Demetz mentions a specimen from Sotin (Demetz 1999: 248), again quoting Adam, Feugère 1982: 180, in a group of fibulae of type IIa1. The analysis of all the known specimens from Sotin ascertained that there were no fibulae of type IIa1, except for a fragment of the bow of a fibula of type IIa2 from Mato Ilkić's collection, unknown to S. Demetz (Drnić 2013: 62, Pl. 2: 2).

zej Ljubljana (Demetz 1999: 249)

Hrvatska

Prozor kod Otočca (Ljubić 1889: 122, T. XIX: 72)
Sisak (Drnić 2013: 58, T. 3: 5)

Bosna

Ribić, grob 234 (Marić 1968: T. 14: 34)
Ripač (Spaliu 1986: 263–272, Abb. 8)

Ila2

Slovenija

Idrija pri Bači, grob 18 (Guštin 1991a: 17, T. 20: 2)
Ljubljana – Bevke, Kamin (Gaspari 2009: 256, sl. 38i)
Novo Mesto – Beletov vrt, grobovi 147, 153, 174; jedan primjerak izvan groba (Knez 1992: T. 52: 10; T. 54: 5; T. 62: 5; T. 78: 23)

Reka pri Cerknem (Demetz 1999: 248, Adam, Feugère 1984: 180; Guštin 1991a: 25, T. 29: 11)

Stična (Gabrovec 1994: 175; T. 16: 46)

Tonovcov grad, Kobarid (Božič 2011: 260, sl. 6.2: 18–19)
Žalec (Jordan 1955: sl. 1)

Hrvatska

Dalj (Drnić 2013: 52–53, 61, T. 1:4)
Dragišić, grob 14 (Glogović, Menđušić 2007: 149, sl. 3)
Grobnik – Grobišće (Blečić 2004: 69, 90, sl. 6; T. 5: 1.5.1)
Krak (Lo Schiavo 1970: 58–59, 424, T. 22: 4)
Nadin, grob 1 (Batović, Batović 2013: 20, T. IV: 21)
Nova Vas – Kaštelir (Guštin 1987: 45, sl. 3: 15–16; Sakara-Sučević 2004: 134, br. 83)
Prozor kod Otočca – 2 komada (T. 2: 5–6)
Sotin (Drnić 2013: 52–53, 62, T. 2: 2)
Sisak (Drnić 2013: 58–59, T. 3: 7)
Vinkovci (Dizdar 2003: 344, T. I: 11)

Bosna i Hercegovina

Jezerine, grobovi 50, 278 (Marić 1968: T. V: 31; T. V: 7)
Makljenovac – Crkvina (Basler 1960: 81, sl. 6)
Ribić, grobovi 56, 120, 157 (Marić 1968: T. 11: 23; T. 16: 21; T. 16: 12)
Rakitno – Zagradina (Radimský 1893: 177, Abb. 18)

Srbija

Gomolava (Dautova-Ruševljan 1987: T. 46: 13; Dautova-Ruševljan, Brukner 1992: T. 12: 53)

Tip Gorica

Fibule tipa Gorica bliske su tipu Jezerine po obliku luka i nožice te konstrukciji spirale, no sa žičanim lukom različitih presjeka, ponekad ukrašenim (Demetz 1999: 106). S. Demetz izdvojio je više varijanti ovog tipa. Neukrašeni luk trokutastog presjeka kakav je onaj fibule iz Široke Kule (kat. br. 11; T. 2: 4) karakterističan je za varijantu Ila2 (Demetz 1999: 107). Fibule iste varijante pronađene su na Kašteliru kod Nove Vasi u Istri (Guštin 1987: sl. 3: 20,¹² 22; Sakara Sučević 2004: kat. br. 75–76). Češće se javlja inačica ukrašenog luka Ila1, kojoj se mogu pripisati fibule iz Siska i Nadina kao i s nalazišta Podgajac – Glogovica nedaleko od Slavenskog Broda (Dizdar, Tonc 2013: 56–57, sl. 6; Batović, Batović 2013: T. XIV: 17–18, 20). Prisutne su i druge varijante: varijanta I

¹²Fibula prikazana na sl. 3: 20 odnosno pod kat. br. 76 kod S. Demetza uvrštena je u varijantu kvadratično-rombičnog presjeka luka, no na crtežu u objavi M. Sakara Sučević presjek je označen kao trokutast.

seum Ljubljana (Demetz 1999: 249)

Croatia

Prozor near Otočac (Ljubić 1889, 122, Pl. XIX: 72)
Sisak (Drnić 2013: 58, Pl. 3: 5)

Bosnia

Ribić, grave 234 (Marić 1968: Pl. 14: 34)
Ripač (Spaliu 1986: 263–272, Fig. 8)

Ila2

Slovenia

Idrija pri Bači, grave 18 (Guštin 1991a: 17, Pl. 20: 2)
Ljubljana – Bevke, Kamin (Gaspari 2009: 256, Fig. 38i)
Novo Mesto – Beletov vrt, graves 147, 153, 174, one specimen outside a grave (Knez 1992: Pl. 52: 10; Pl. 54: 5; Pl. 62: 5; Pl. 78: 23)

Reka pri Cerknem (Demetz 1999: 248, Adam, Feugère 1984: 180; Guštin 1991a: 25, Pl. 29: 11)

Stična (Gabrovec 1994: 175; Pl. 16: 46)

Tonovcov grad, Kobarid (Božič 2011: 260, Fig. 6.2: 18–19)
Žalec (Jordan 1955: Fig. 1)

Croatia

Dalj (Drnić 2013: 52–53, 61, Pl. 1: 4)
Dragišić, grave 14 (Glogović, Menđušić 2007: 149, Fig. 3)
Grobnik-Grobišće (Blečić 2004: 69, 90, Fig. 6; Pl. 5: 1.5.1)
Krak (Lo Schiavo 1970: 58–59, 424, Pl. 22: 4)
Nadin, grave 1 (Batović, Batović 2013: 20, Pl. IV: 21)
Nova Vas – Kaštelir (Guštin 1987: 45, Fig. 3: 15–16; Sakara-Sučević 2004: 134, no. 83)
Prozor near Otočac – 2 specimens (Pl. 2: 5–6)
Sotin (Drnić 2013: 52–53, 62, Pl. 2: 2)
Sisak (Drnić 2013: 58–59, Pl. 3: 7)
Vinkovci (Dizdar 2003: 344, Pl. I: 11)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Jezerine, graves 50, 278 (Marić 1968: Pl. V: 31; Pl. V: 7)
Makljenovac – Crkvina (Basler 1960: 81, Fig. 6)
Ribić, graves 56, 120, 157 (Marić 1968: Pl. 11: 23; Pl. 16: 21; Pl. 16: 12)
Rakitno – Zagradina (Radimský 1893: 177, Fig. 18)

Serbia

Gomolava (Dautova-Ruševljan 1987: Pl. 46: 13; Dautova-Ruševljan, Brukner 1992: Pl. 12: 53)

Type Gorica

Gorica type fibulae stand close to the Jezerine type by the shape of the bow and foot and the construction of the spring, although their wire bows are sometimes ornamented and have different cross-sections (Demetz 1999: 106). S. Demetz distinguished several variants of this type. Undecorated bow of triangular cross-section, like the one on the fibula from Široka Kula (cat. no. 11; Pl. 2: 4) is characteristic for variant Ila2 (Demetz 1999: 107). Fibulae of the same variant were found in Kaštelir near Nova Vas in Istria (Guštin 1987: Fig. 3: 20¹², 22; Sakara Sučević 2004: cat. no. 75–76). A more common variant is Ila1, with decorated bow, to which we can attribute fibulae from Sisak and Nadin, as well as from the Podgajac – Glogovica site near Slavonski Brod (Dizdar, Tonc 2013: 56–57, Fig. 6; Batović, Batović 2013: Pl. XIV: 17–18, 20). Other variants are present, too: variant I was documen-

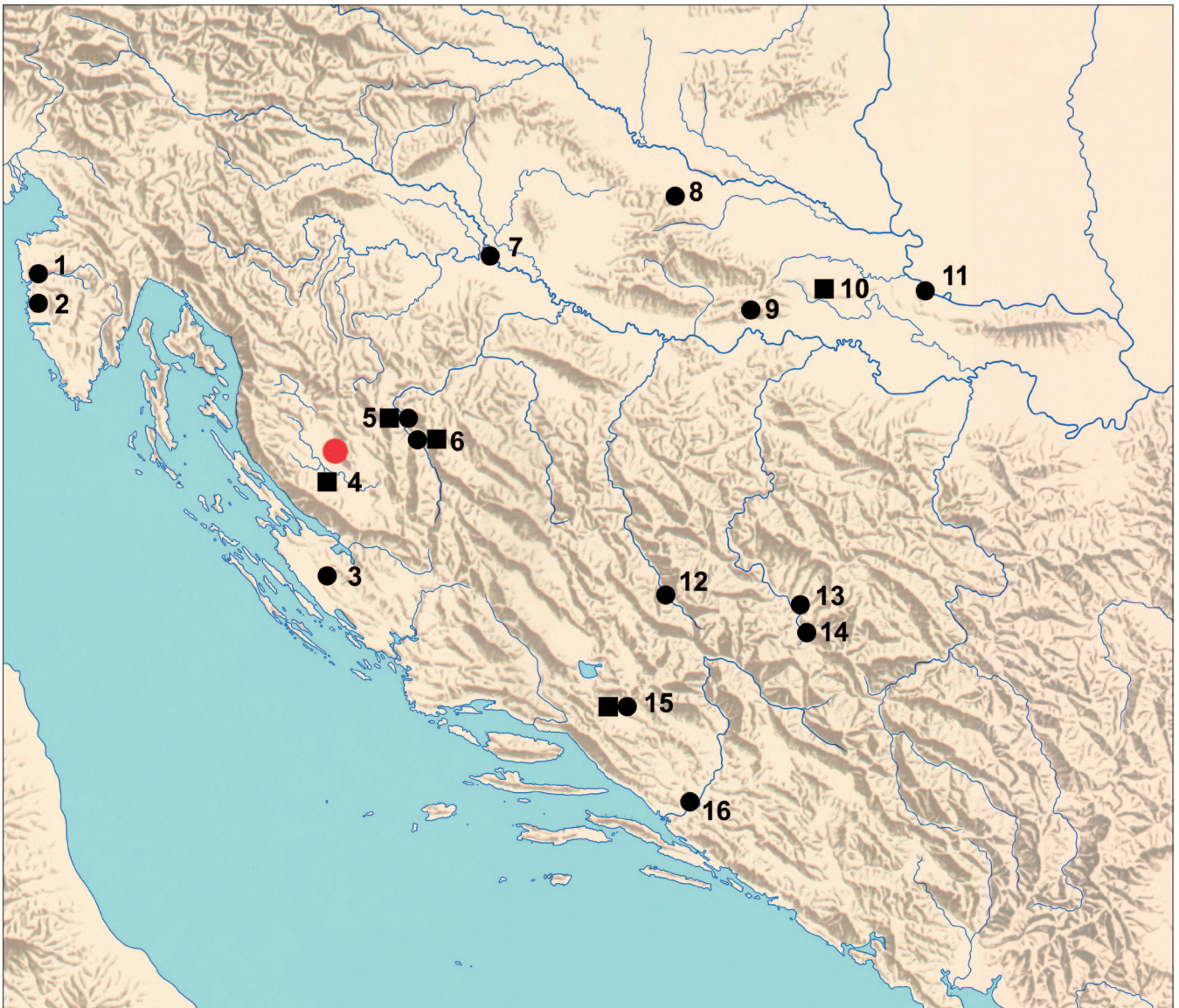
¹²The fibula presented in Fig. 3: 20 and cat. no. 76 in S. Demetz's publication was attributed to the variant with square-rhombic cross-section of the bow; however, in a drawing in M. Sakara Sučević's publication, the cross-section was marked as triangular.

zabilježena na Kašteliru kod Nove Vasi, Picugima i u Sisku, odnosno varijanta IIb koja se javlja također u Novoj Vasi, potom u Trnovači kod Slatine, Štrbincima kod Đakova i Sotinu te u Vidu kod Metkovića – *Naroni* (Dizdar, Tonc 2013: Karta 1). Karta koju donosi S. Demetz (1999: Karta 32) pokazuje da je središnje područje rasprostranjenosti ono sjeverne Italije, točnije prialpskog područja i *Caput Adriae*. Novijim nalazima ona je nadopunjena za prostor međuriječja Drave, Save i Dunava, ali i za područje između obale Jadrana, Kupe i Une (Karta 4).

Spomenute morfološke sličnosti s tipom Jezerine čine najvjerojatnijim njihovu istodobnu pojavu. U kronološkoj shemi za grupu Mokronog oba su tipa datirana u stupanj Mokronog IIIb, odnosno LT D2 koji završava početkom srednjooaugustejskog doba (Božić 2008: 147, Tab. 5). Po S. Demetzu razdoblje njihove uporabe može se dodatno suziti na vrijeme nakon sredine stoljeća, pretežno u augustejsko doba (Demetz 1999: 109), no vjerojatnije se nakon 15. godine pr. Kr. one javljaju samo iznimno. Fibula iz Široke Kule analogijom se može pripisati istom razdoblju kao što je navedeno za druge primjerke tipa Gorica, odnosno otprilike između 50. i 15. godine pr. Kr.

ted in Kaštelir near Nova Vas, Picugi and in Sisak, as well as variant IIb, which also appears in Nova Vas, in Trnovača near Slatina, in Štrbinci near Đakovo and in Sotin, as well as in Vid near Metković – *Narona* (Dizdar, Tonc 2013: Map 1). The map put forward by S. Demetz (1999: Map 32) shows that the central distribution area covers north Italy, more precisely the pre-Alpine area and *Caput Adriae*. Recent finds complemented the map with the area of the interfluvium of the Drava, Sava and Danube, as well as the area between the Adriatic coast and the Kupa and Una rivers (Map 4).

The described morphological similarities with the Jezerine type make it most likely that they appeared at the same time. In the chronological scheme for the Mokronog group both types were dated to phase Mokronog IIIb, that is, LT D2, which ends at the beginning of the Middle Augustan period (Božić 2008: 147, Tab. 5). In S. Demetz's opinion, the period of their use can be further narrowed down to the time after the middle of the century, primarily in the Augustan period (Demetz 1999: 109), although it is likely that they appear only exceptionally after 15 BC. The fibula from Široka Kula by analogy may be attributed to the same period as mentioned for the other Gorica type fibulae, that is, approximately between 50 and 15 BC.



Karta 4 Rasprostranjenost fibula tipa Gorica (krug) i A18 (kvadrat), nadopunjeno s lokalitetom Široka Kula (prema Dizdar, Tonc 2013: Map 1).
Map 4 Distribution of Gorica type fibulae (circle) and A18 (square), supplemented with the site Široka Kula (after Dizdar, Tonc 2013: Map 1)

Zglobne (šarnirne) fibule – tipovi Alesia i Aucissa

Fibule tipa Alesia prve su fibule sa zglobnom konstrukcijom glave, nazvane po mjestu čuvene bitke između Cezarovih i galskih trupa 52. godine pr. Kr. Ta je poveznica ujedno dovela do zaključka da su fibule nošene od strane rimskih legionara, kao i omogućila datiranje fibule zasigurno oko sredine 1. st. pr. Kr. (Duval 1974). Riječ je međutim o vrlo raznovrsnoj skupini fibula koja je doživjela niz inačica i prilagodbi, kao i ogromnu rasprostranjenost, od Crnog mora do obala Atlantika. Različite varijante ne podrazumijevaju stoga potpunu kronološku homogenost iako se može prihvatiti okvirno datiranje tipa Alesia u drugu i treću četvrtinu posljednjeg stoljeća prije Krista. Iz upotrebe najvjerojatnije izlaze u ranom ili najkasnije početkom srednjougaustejskog doba, kada dominaciju preuzimaju fibule tipa Aucissa (Istenić 2005: 189–190; Gaspar 2007: 31). Uz široku distribuciju povezano je i različito radioničko podrijetlo. Analize sastava metalne slitine dokazale su da su jedino fibule od mjedi nesumnjivo italskog podrijetla, dok su brončane fibule vjerojatno rađene u manjim lokalnim radionicama (Istenić 2005: 198–199).

Tipologijom ovih fibula bavilo se više autora iz čega proizlaze različiti nazivi, pa je tako fibula poznata kao tip 28 po E. Ettlenger, tip 5.1. po E. Rihi ili tip 21 po M. Feugère (Ettlenger 1973: 89–92; Riha 1979: 113; Feugère 1985: 299–311). S. Demetz podijelio je fibule u dvije veće skupine, koje se potom dijele na niz varijanti s podvarijantama, koristeći kao glavni kriterij morfologiju luka odnosno ukras (Demetz 1999: 157–162). Sličnu podjelu nalazimo i kod M. Feugèrea koji je tip Alesia odnosno svoj tip 21 podijelio na više varijanti, od kojih tip 21a ima trokutasti oblik luka s više tipova ukrasa (a1–3), dok je luk fibula varijante 21b složenije sheme (Feugère 1985: 299–311). Tipologija M. Buore ograničena je na fibule s ukrasom (Buora 1999; 2005), dok je M. Guštin detaljnije analizirao fibule složene sheme luka (što odgovara tipu Feugère 21b), kasnije dopunjene od strane M. Buore (Guštin 1986; 1991; 1992; Buora 2005). Fibule trokutasto oblikovanog luka bez ukrasa poput ove iz Prozora (kat. br. 13; T. 2: 3) S. Demetz je izdvojio kao varijantu Ic (Demetz 1999: 158). Njoj odgovara varijanta 21a1 po M. Feugèru koja obuhvaća i fibule s urezanim ili pečatiranim ukrasom luka (Feugère 1985: 299). H. Meller naziva fibule s trokutastom shemom luka tipom Sisak, pri čemu fibule neukrašenog luka smatra varijantom I (Meller 2012: 100, sl. 72: 1–8).

Fibule tipa Alesia glatkoga neukrašenog luka poznate su iz Siska i Osora (Koščević 1980: T. II: 11; Težak-Gregl 1982: 100, kat. br. 10, sl. 2: 1). Iz Aserije potječe fibula glatkoga neukrašenog luka koji je uži od zglobne konstrukcije, s poprečnom pločicom na završetku noge. Ona odgovara varijanti Ljubljana koja je na osnovi stratigrafskih podataka s eponimnog lokaliteta datirana između 50. i 25./20. godine pr. Kr. (Ivčević 2009: 86, T. I: 2; Vičić 1994: 27–29, sl. 9, T. 1: 8–9). Analize fibula tipa Ic iz Slovenije pokazale su da su se one proizvodile u italskim, ali vrlo moguće i manjim radionicama na širem jugoistočnoalpskom prostoru (Istenić 2005: 199). Na našem primjerku nisu rađene analize, ali s obzirom na navedene spektrometrijske rezultate otvorena je mogućnost da potječe iz neke od radionica izvan italskog tla.

Hinged fibulae – Alesia and Aucissa types

Alesia fibulae are the first type to feature the head with a hinged construction. They were named after the site of the famous battle that pitted Caesar's troops against the Gauls in 52 BC. This occurrence at the same time led to the conclusion that these fibulae were worn by Roman legionaries, and provided the basis for a secure dating around the mid-1st cent. BC (Duval 1974). However, this name is used for a very diverse group of fibulae, which underwent a number of variants and adaptations, as well as covered huge expanses, from the Black Sea to the shores of the Atlantic Ocean. Different variants therefore do not presuppose a total chronological homogeneity, although we can accept a general dating of the Alesia type to the second and third quarters of the last century before Christ. They most likely went out of use in the Early or, at the latest, the beginning of the Middle Augustan period, when they were replaced by the Aucissa fibulae as the dominant type (Istenić 2005: 189–190; Gaspar 2007: 31). Their wide distribution is connected with the fact that they were produced in various workshops. Analyses of metal alloys showed that only brass fibulae are undeniably of Italian origin, while bronze fibulae were probably made in small local workshops (Istenić 2005: 198–199).

A number of authors discussed the typology of these fibulae, resulting in different names, so, for instance, a fibula might be described as type 28 after E. Ettlenger, type 5.1. after E. Riha or type 21 after M. Feugère (Ettlenger 1973: 89–92; Riha 1979: 113; Feugère 1985: 299–311). S. Demetz divided fibulae into two large groups, subdivided into a number of variants with subvariants, using the morphology of the bow and the ornament as the main criteria (Demetz 1999: 157–162). M. Feugère put forward a similar classification, dividing type Alesia, that is, his type 21, into several variants, in which type 21a has a bow of triangular shape with several types of ornaments (a1–3), while the bow of variant 21b fibulae has a more complex scheme (Feugère 1985: 299–311). M. Buora's typology is limited to decorated fibulae (Buora 1999; 2005), while M. Guštin analysed in more detail the fibulae whose bows had a more complex scheme (corresponding to type Feugère 21b), which was later supplemented by M. Buora (Guštin 1986; 1991; 1992; Buora 2005). Undecorated fibulae with triangular bows like the fibula from Prozor (cat. no. 13; Pl. 2: 3) were distinguished by S. Demetz as variant Ic (Demetz 1999: 158). A corresponding variant in M. Feugère's typology, 21a1, comprises also fibulae with incised or stamped bows (Feugère 1985: 299). H. Meller calls fibulae with bows of triangular scheme type Sisak, marking those with undecorated bows as variant I (Meller 2012: 100, Fig. 72: 1–8).

Alesia fibulae with smooth undecorated bow are known from Sisak and Osor (Koščević 1980: Pl. II: 11; Težak-Gregl 1982: 100, cat. no. 10, Fig. 2: 1). From Asseria comes a fibula with smooth undecorated bow that is narrower than the hinged construction, with a transverse plaque at the end of the foot. It corresponds to the Ljubljana variant, dated between 50–25/20 BC based on stratigraphic data from the eponymous site (Ivčević 2009: 86, Pl. I: 2; Vičić 1994: 27–29, Fig. 9, Pl. 1: 8–9). The analyses of Ic type fibulae from Slovenia have shown that they were produced in Italian, but also quite possibly in smaller workshops in the wider south-east Alpine area (Istenić 2005: 199). No analyses were carried out on our specimen, but taking into consideration the spectrometric results there is a possibility that it comes from a wor-

Osim navedenih primjeraka neukrašenog luka, fibule tipa Alesia relativno su dobro zastupljene na području današnje Hrvatske. Varijanta la3 (grupa III po Buori) s motivom šrafiranih trokuta prisutna je u Sisku i Nezakciju (Patek 1942: T. V: 9; Mihovilić 2009: 212, sl. 2: 23). Mrežasti motiv javlja se na fibuli iz Salone varijante la1 po Demetzu, odnosno dekoracije tipa Va po Buori (Buora 1999: T. III: 6). Luk ukrašen urezanim trokutastim motivom nalazimo na primjerku iz Aserije koji se čuva u splitskom Arheološkom muzeju (Ivčević 2009: 85: T. I: 1; Buora 1999: 100, T. IV: 1).¹³ Odgovara varijanti la2 po Demetzu, kojoj je pripisan i fragment fibule koji potječe iz Kaštelira kod Nove Vasi (Sakara Sučević 2004: 27, kat. br. 99). Po S. Ivčević na aserijskoj je fibuli riječ o ukrasu tipa III, no M. Buora je svrstava u grupu Vb što i više odgovara ukrasu. Varijante s lukom izrađenim na proboj (Demetz Id) javljaju se u Sisku, Ninu, u grobu 31 u gomili 14 na vrelu Cetine, Saloni, u Arheološkoj zbirci Osor Lošinskog muzeja te u Arheološkom muzeju Istre (Koščević 1980: T. II: 9; Nedved 1981: sl. 5: 215; Marović 1959: sl. 30: 1; Ivčević 2002: T. I: 6; Težak-Gregl 1982: kat. br. 11–12, sl. 2: 2–3; Bavdek et al. 2010: kat. br. 138). Jedna fibula složenije sheme podrijetlom iz Salone odgovara Demetzovoj varijanti Ilc ili obliku I,3 po M. Guštinu. Od šarnira se nastavlja trakasti luk s urezima za kojim slijedi ovalni pločasti dio bez ukrasa, koji je od ostatka luka odvojen poprečnim pločicama (Ivčević 2007: sl. 7b). Dio fibula odlikuje specifičan ukras na luku trokutaste sheme. Riječ je o fibulama ukrašenim punciranjem kakve su poznate iz Narone i Salone (Ivčević 2004: 240, 3; 2007: sl. 6b) ili s motivom žigosanih kružnica kao na fibuli iz nasipa gomile 14 na vrelu Cetine (Marović 1959: sl. 40: 3). Popis fibula pokazuje da je pretežno riječ o priobalnim lokalitetima te su dosad jedini poznati primjerci s japodskog prostora nađeni na grobljima u dolini Une, točnije u cjelinama 279 i 242 na Pritoci kod Jezerina (Marić 1968: sl. 6: 3, T. VI: 4) te grobovima 152, 10 i 156 na Ribiću (Marić 1968: T. XVIII: 7, 31, 41). Riječ je o grobovima koji se po Z. Mariću datiraju u fazu Vb Pounja, između 35. godine pr. i 10./20. godine po Kr.

Fibula iz Ličkog Ribnika (kat. br. 14; T. 3: 4) predstavlja poseban oblik, svojevrsnu mješavinu tipova Alesia i Aucissa. Trokutasti luk koji se sužava prema nozi odgovara karakteristikama tipa Alesia, dok se istodobno zglobna os koja završava kuglicama, kao i trokutasto oblikovana noga s dugmetastim završetkom često javljaju na fibulama tipa Aucissa. Sličnih su karakteristika fibule varijante 19.4. sa španjolskog teritorija ili tip 22 po Gasparu (Eric Lacabe 1995: 95; Gaspar 2007: 32, 56). Zabilježena je i obrnuta pojava elementa bliskog fibulama tipa Alesia na onima tipa Aucissa. Fibule miješanih elemenata mogu se smatrati dokazom usko povezanog razvoja ovih dvaju tipova ranih zglobnih fibula (Cunja et al. 2010: 55, 60). Ribnička fibula ističe se i po materijalu od kojeg je izrađena. Srebro se rijetko koristi za fibule tipa Alesia. Od srebra su izrađene već spomenute fibule s kopljastom perforacijom (varijanta Demetz Id) iz Salone i zbirke Arheološkog muzeja u Puli. Srebrna fibula s kopljastim otvorom uokvirenim punciranim linijom nađena

kshop outside Italian territory.

Besides the mentioned specimens with undecorated bow, Alesia type fibulae are relatively well represented in the territory of present-day Croatia. Variant la3 (Boura's group III), with the motif of hatched triangles, is present in Sisak and Nesactium (Patek 1942: Pl. V: 9; Mihovilić 2009: 212, Fig. 2: 23). Grid or net-like motif appears on a variant la1 fibula from Salona after Demetz, that is, of type Va decoration according to Buora (Buora 1999: Pl. III: 6). A bow decorated with incised triangular motif is found on a specimen from Asseria stored in the Archaeological Museum in Split (Ivčević 2009: 85: Pl. I: 1; Buora 1999: 100, Pl. IV: 1).¹³ It belongs to Demetz's variant la2, to which is also attributed a fragment of a fibula from Kaštelir near Nova Vas (Sakara Sučević 2004: 27, cat. no. 99). In S. Ivčević's opinion the decoration on the fibula from Asseria is of type III, but M. Buora assigns it to group Vb, which better corresponds to the decoration. Variants with openwork bows (Demetz Id) appear in Sisak, Nin, in grave 31 in mound 14 at the source of the Cetina river, in the Osor Archaeological Collection of the Lošinj Museum and in the Archaeological Museum of Istria (Koščević 1980: Pl. II: 9; Nedved 1981: Fig. 5: 215; Marović 1959: Fig. 30: 1; Ivčević 2002: Pl. I: 6; Težak-Gregl 1982: cat. no. 11–12, Fig. 2: 2–3; Bavdek et al. 2010: cat. no. 138). A fibula of complex scheme from Salona corresponds to Demetz's variant Ilc or form I,3 after M. Guštin. From the hinge extends the strap bow with incisions, after which comes the oval plaque-shaped part, divided from the rest of the bow by transverse plaques (Ivčević 2007: Fig. 7b). A part of the fibulae feature a specific ornament on the bow of triangular scheme. These are fibulae with punched decoration, like those found in Narona and Salona (Ivčević 2004: 240, 3; 2007: Fig. 6b), or decorated with the motif of stamped circles, like on a fibula from the fill of mound 14 at the source of the Cetina river (Marović 1959: Fig. 40: 3). The list of fibulae shows that they mostly come from coastal sites and that the only so far known specimens from the Iapodian territory were found at the cemeteries in the Una basin, more precisely in contexts 270 and 242 at Pritoka near Jezerine (Marić 1968: Fig. 6: 3, Pl. VI: 4) and graves 152, 10 and 156 at Ribić (Marić 1968: Pl. XVIII: 7, 31, 41). Z. Marić dated these graves to phase Vb of the Una basin, between 35 BC and AD 10/20.

The fibula from Lički Ribnik (cat. no. 14; Pl. 3: 4) is a separate form, a combination of sorts of the Alesia and Aucissa types. The triangular bow that tapers towards the foot corresponds to features of the Alesia type, while at the same time the hinged axis, which ends with spherical knobs, same as the triangular foot with a button-shaped end, often appears on fibulae of the Aucissa type. Fibulae of variant 19.4. from the territory of Spain, or type 22 after Gaspar, share similar features (Eric Lacabe 1995: 95; Gaspar 2007: 32, 56). A contrary occurrence has also been documented, where elements similar to Alesia fibulae are present on fibulae of the Aucissa type. Fibulae of mixed elements can be considered as a proof of closely connected development of these two types of early hinge fibulae (Cunja et al. 2010: 55, 60). The fibula from Ribnik stands out by the material it was made of. Silver was rarely used for Alesia type fibulae. The already mentioned fibulae with a spear-shaped perfor-

¹³Po S. Ivčević nije riječ o istoj fibuli jer se crteži ukrasa razlikuju. Po dimenzijama, oštećenjima (nedostaje igla) i općenitom tipu dekoracije moguće je da je riječ o istoj fibuli koja je različito nacrtana.

¹³In the opinion of S. Ivčević this is not the same fibula, because the drawings of the decoration are different. The dimensions, damage (the missing pin) and general type of decoration make it possible that this is the same fibula, only drawn differently.

je i u Basaldelli kod Campofornida u Furlaniji (Seidel 2008: 94–96, kat. br. 98). Slična je također srebrna fibula s lokaliteta Minusio-Scascighini u manje raskošno ukrašenoj izvedbi (Guerra 2009: 182, T. 8: 92). Na suprotnoj obali Jadrana zanimljiv je nalaz srebrne fibule ovog tipa u grobu s urnom u Tarantu (De Juliis 1986: kat. br. 313, 345–346). Analogno onoj iz Salone, odlikuje se velikim dugmetom na završetku noge i dugmetastim završecima osi šarnira, elementima koje nalazimo i na ninskoj fibuli, ali i na srebrnoj fibuli iz Ličkog Ribnika.

Slično oblikovanje noge povezuje fibule tipa Alesia s njima istodobnim tipovima Jezerine i Gorica (Božič 2008: 145–147). Uz godinu bitke kod Alesije dodatni kronološki oslonac za datiranje fibula od 75./74. godine pr. Kr. pružaju nalazi iz Numantije (Luik 1997). Ranija datacija ne ide u prilog pretpostavci o rimskim trupama Cezarova doba kao glavnim akterima širenja zglobnih fibula (Rey-Vodoz 1986: 164; Istenič 2005: 189–190). Takva se hipoteza javlja i za prostor Hrvatske. M. Guštin pretpostavio je da prve zglobne fibule na teritorij istočnog Jadrana dolaze u sklopu kretanja vojske tijekom Oktavijanovih osvajačkih kampanja od 35. do 33. godine pr. Kr. (Guštin 1991: 428). Nalazi s priobalnih lokaliteta mogli bi međutim sasvim lako datirati i ranije, već od vremena Cezarova prokonzulata (Buora 2007: 243; Dizdar, Tonc 2013: 62). Također, grobovi iz Pounja sadrže oblike koji mogu biti stariji, poput čunastih fibula s ukrasnom pločicom, ali i mlađi od fibula tipa Alesia, poput *Distelfibeln* iz grobova 279 na Jezerinama i 10 na Ribiću,¹⁴ a isto se može napomenuti za ostavu iz Ličkog Ribnika, stoga se ni fibule iz tih cjelina ne mogu pouzdano asociirati s vremenom Oktavijanova pohoda. Uz to, pojava Alesia fibula u civilnom kontekstu kao u spomenutim grobovima u dolini Une ili pak u ženskom grobu u švicarskom Sionu (Moret et al. 2000) govori o prihvaćanju ovog tipa zglobnih fibula i izvan vojnog miljea, stoga se fibule bez konteksta, poput one iz Prozora, ne mogu nedvojbeno povezati s vojnim kretanjima, tim manje s određenim povijesnim događajem.

Fibule tipa Aucissa, nazvane prema pečatu s imenom obrtnika vjerojatnoga keltskog podrijetla na glavi fibule, također se dovode u vezu s rimskom legionarskom nošnjom. Početak proizvodnje datira se oko 15. godine pr. Kr. s trajanjem do sredine sljedećeg stoljeća, ali moguće i do u drugu polovinu (Ettlinger 1973: tip 29, 93–94; Riha 1979: tip 5.2., 114–121; Rey-Vodoz 1986: 164; Feugère 1985: tip 22, 323–324; Demetz 1999: 164–165; Buora 2008: 32). Kao i fibule tipa Alesia, nisu ograničene isključivo na vojnu upotrebu nego se javljaju i u civilnim kontekstima, pa čak i ženskim grobovima sjeverne Italije (Buora 2008: 31–32). Proizvodna središta nalazila su se u Italiji, ali i na drugim područjima (Feugère 1985: 318; Rey-Vodoz 1986: 185). Ukrašenost noge u obliku ljudske maske na fibuli iz insule XXXII u *Emoni* mogao bi upućivati na keltsko podrijetlo vlasnika, ali i moguću lokalnu izradu (Gaspari 2010: 101, sl. 56a).

Objekti ličke fibule odgovaraju varijanti 22b po M.

ration (variant Demetz Id) from Salona and the collection of the Archaeological Museum in Pula were made of silver. A silver fibula with a spear-shaped perforation framed with a punched line was found also in Basaldella near Campofornido in Friuli (Seidel 2008: 94–96, cat. no. 98). A similar fibula from the Minusio-Scascighini site is of somewhat less lavish workmanship (Guerra 2009: 182, Pl. 8: 92). From the opposite coast of the Adriatic an interesting silver fibula of this type was found in an urn grave in Taranto (De Juliis 1986: cat. no. 313, 345–346). Analogously to the fibula from Salona, it features a large button at the end of the foot and button-shaped terminals of the hinge axis, the elements found also on the fibula from Nin, as well as on the silver fibula from Lički Ribnik.

Similar shape of the foot connects Alesia fibulae with contemporaneous types Jezerine and Gorica (Božič 2008: 145–147). In addition to the year of the Battle of Alesia, finds from Numantia provide another chronological support for dating the fibulae from 75/74 BC (Luik 1997). An earlier dating does not speak in favour of the assumption about Roman troops in the time of Caesar as the main agents of spread of hinged fibulae (Rey-Vodoz 1986: 164; Istenič 2005: 189–190). Such a hypothesis has also been proposed for the territory of Croatia. M. Guštin put forward the opinion that the first hinged fibulae arrived in the eastern Adriatic area with the movements of the army during Octavian's campaigns of conquest in 35–33 BC (Guštin 1991: 428). Finds from coastal sites, however, might easily be dated to an earlier period, starting already with the time of Caesar's proconsulship (Buora 2007: 243; Dizdar, Tonc 2013: 62). Likewise, graves from the Una basin contain forms that might be older, for instance boat-shaped fibulae with a decorative plaque, but also younger than Alesia type fibulae, like *Distelfibeln* from grave 279 at Jezerine and 10 at Ribić,¹⁴ and the same could be said for the Lički Ribnik hoard. Therefore, fibulae from these contexts also cannot be securely associated with the time of Octavian's campaign. Moreover, the presence of Alesia fibulae in civilian contexts, like in the mentioned graves in the Una valley, or in a female grave from Sion in Switzerland (Moret et al. 2000) speaks of the acceptance of this type of hinged fibulae beyond the milieu of the military, so fibulae without a context, like the one from Prozor, cannot be undeniably associated with military movements, and even less so with specific historical events.

Aucissa fibulae, named after the stamp with the name of the craftsman—probably of Celtic origin—on the head of the fibula, are also associated with the Roman legionary dress. The beginning of their production is dated to around 15 BC, with the duration into the middle of the next century, possibly also into the second half (Ettlinger 1973: Typ 29, 93–94; Riha 1979: Typ 5.2., 114–121; Rey-Vodoz 1986: 164; Feugère 1985: Typ 22, 323–324; Demetz 1999: 164–165; Buora 2008: 32). Like Alesia fibulae, they are not limited exclusively to military uses, but appear also in civilian contexts, for instance, even in female graves in northern Italy (Buora 2008: 31–32). The production centres were situated in Italy, but also in other regions (Feugère 1985: 318; Rey-Vodoz 1986: 185). The human-mask decoration on the foot of the fibula from insula XXXII in *Emona* might point to a Celtic origin of the owner, but also to the possibility that it was

¹⁴Fibule tipa Feugère 16a1 odnosno *Distelfibel*, čija se pojava datira u augustejsko doba s naglaskom na razdoblje nakon 15. godine pr. Kr., u upotrebi ostaje do vladavine Tiberija (Feugère 1985: 273)

¹⁴Feugère 16a1 type fibulae, or *Distelfibel*, whose appearance is dated to the Augustan period, with the emphasis on the period after 15 BC, remained in use until the rule of Tiberius (Feugère 1985: 273).

Feugèreu. Kompoljska se fibula (kat. br. 18; T. 3: 2) može pripisati inačici 1 s obzirom na prema unutra presavijen šarnir fibule, po čemu se razlikuje od inače slične varijante 22b2 kojoj vjerojatno možemo pripisati drugu fibulu (Feugère 1985: 312). Ukas valovite linije na sredini luka kojeg nalazimo na fibuli iz Kompolja ima analogiju na primjerku iz Siska, kao i ukas sitnih kosih linija na fibuli iz Prozora (Koščević 1980: T. VI: 37; T. IV: 26). Vrlo je slična prozorskoj (kat. br. 17; T. 3: 1) primjerice i fibula varijante 22b2 s Magdalensberga, koja također na bočnim stranama pločice na glavi ima izrezane polukružnice (Sedlmayer 2009: T. 25: 525).

Nekoliko je fibula tipa Aucissa s istih nalazišta u Lici već objavljeno. Dvije su fibule trakastog luka s punciranim ukrasom pronađene u kući 2 na Velikom Vitlu u Prozoru istraženoj 1972. godine (Drechsler-Bižić 1986: 113, T. 14: 2–3). Jedna je fibula pronađena 1979. tijekom istraživanja tzv. kuće 1 na gradini Crkvina u Kompolju. U istom je objektu nađen i novac s likom Oktavijana Augusta (Drechsler-Bižić 1986: 117, T. 14: 11). Posebno se često tip Aucissa javlja na prostoru Dalmacije gdje je zabilježeno više od stotinu primjeraka, od kojih dio s pečatom (Marović 2006; Brusić 2000: 35–38). Na kontinentalnom području zabilježene su u Ličkom Lešću, odakle potječe jedan primjerak s pečatom *Aucissa*, a brojem primjeraka (oko 60) ističe se Sisak (Marović 2006: kat. br. I/3, 7; II/7, V/3, VII/19, XI/5–6, XIV/2; Koščević 1980: 15–17, 45–46). Na japodskom groblju u Ribiću u dolini Une također je pronađeno više primjeraka koji oblikom odgovaraju Feugèreovu tipu 22b (Marić 1968: T. XIX: 16, 28, 32–34, 41).

Almgren 18

Fibule uvijenoga (*geschweifte*) žičanog luka s dugmetom te izduženom, na proboj izrađenom nogom ponekad stepeničastog ili ukrasa u obliku ključa, te spiralom od četiri do šest navoja nazivaju se tipom Almgren 18, unutar kojeg su izdvojene dvije inačice s obzirom na konstrukciju spirale: tip 18a bez hvatišta tetive i rjeđa inačica 18b koja ima hvatište (*Sehnenhaken*). Oblik je detaljnije obradio T. Völling, izdvojivši unutar varijante 18a inačice Altenburg, Dünsberg i Wederath te inačicu Titelberg među primjercima A18b (Völling 1995: 178–192). S. Demetz donosi sličnu podjelu na varijante 18a1–3 uz nekoliko posebnih oblika, te varijante 18b1–2 (Demetz 1999: 116–121).

Fibule iz Ribnika mogu se odrediti kao varijanta Altenburg ili 18a2 po Demetzu (kat. br. 15–16; T. 3: 3, 5). S. Demetz definirao je samo prvu fibulu kao varijantu 18a2, a drugu smatra varijantom Almgren 23 (Demetz 1999: Lista XXI: 2.2.3), no dosad je na raspolaganju bila samo fotografija iz prve objave na kojoj je teško razlučiti detalje. Fibula tipa 18a2 po Demetzu pronađena je i u Štrbincima kod Đakovica (Dizdar, Tonc 2013: 59, sl. 7), kao i u grobu s kamenom urnom iz Ribića (Marić 1968: T. XIX: 20). Fibula varijante 18b1 nađena je u grobu 57 na Jezerinama (Marić 1968: sl. 6: 2). Sve su rađene od bronce, stoga su dvije fibule iz ribničke ostave iznimne po odabiru materijala. Srebro je naime vrlo rijetko korišteno za ovaj tip fibule (Völling 1995: 179).

Varijante A18 datiraju se na sam kraj mlađe faze kasnog latena (LT D2b). Pri tome se za varijantu Altenburg, koja je najvjerojatnije alpskog podrijetla, pretpostavlja da prestaje

produced locally (Gaspari 2010: 101, Fig. 56a).

Both fibulae from Lika belong to Feugère's variant 22b. The fibula from Kompolje (cat. no. 18; Pl. 3: 2) can be attributed to subvariant 1, considering that the hinge is bent inwards, by which it differs from the otherwise similar variant 22b2, to which we can probably assign the other fibula (Feugère 1985: 312). The wave-line decoration at the middle of the bow of the fibula from Kompolje has the best analogy in the specimen from Sisak, same as the decoration of tiny slanting lines on the fibula from Prozor (Koščević 1980: Pl. VI: 37; Pl. IV: 26). A variant 22b2 fibula from Magdalensberg, which is very similar to the Prozor fibula (cat. no. 17; Pl. 3: 1), also has semicircular cuts on the lateral sides of the plaque on the head of the fibula (Sedlmayer 2009: Pl. 25: 525).

Several Aucissa fibulae from the same sites in Lika have already been published. Two strap-bow fibulae with punched ornament were found in house 2 at Veliki Vital in Prozor, investigated in 1972 (Drechsler-Bižić 1986: 113, Pl. 14: 2–3). One fibula was found in 1979 during the excavation of the so-called house 1 at the Crkvina hillfort in Kompolje. The same structure yielded a coin with the figure of Octavian Augustus (Drechsler-Bižić 1986: 117, Pl. 14: 11). The Aucissa type is particularly common in Dalmatia, where more than a hundred specimens were registered, a part of which were stamped (Marović 2006; Brusić 2000: 35–38). In the continent, they were documented in Ličko Lešće, which yielded one specimen with the *Aucissa* stamp, with Sisak standing out by the number of specimens (around 60) (Marović 2006: cat. no. I/3, 7; II/7, V/3, VII/19, XI/5–6, XIV/2; Koščević 1980: 15–17, 45–46). The Iapodian cemetery in Ribić in the Una valley likewise yielded a number of specimens whose shape corresponds to Feugère's type 22b (Marić 1968: Pl. XIX: 16, 28, 32–34, 41).

Almgren 18

Fibulae with curved (*geschweifte*) wire bow with a button and elongated openwork foot, sometimes with stepped or key-shaped decoration, with spring of four to six coils, are classified as Almgren 18 type. Two variants are distinguished with regard to the construction of the spring: type 18a lacks a chord attachment, unlike the more rare variant 18b, which has one (*Sehnenhaken*). The form was studied in detail by T. Völling, who further subdivided the 18a type into Altenburg, Dünsberg and Wederath variants, as well as the Titelberg variant within the A18b type (Völling 1995: 178–192). S. Demetz put forward a similar division into variants 18a1–3 with several specific forms, and variants 18b1–2 (Demetz 1999: 116–121).

The fibulae from Ribnik can be attributed to variant Altenburg or 18a2 after Demetz (cat. no. 15–16; Pl. 3: 3, 5). S. Demetz determined only the first fibula as variant 18a2, while the second one, in his opinion, belongs to variant Almgren 23 (Demetz 1999: List XXI: 2.2.3). However, so far only a photograph from the first publication was available, on which details are not easily discernible. An 18a2 type fibula after Demetz was found also in Štrbinci near Đakovo (Dizdar, Tonc 2013: 59, Fig. 7), as well as in the grave with a stone urn from Ribić (Marić 1968: Pl. XIX: 20). An 18b1 type fibula was found in grave 57 at Jezerine (Marić 1968: Fig. 6: 2). They were all made of bronze, which makes the two fibulae from the Ribnik hoard exceptional as regards the choice of the material. Silver was rarely used for this fibula type (Völling 1995: 179).

Variants A 18 are dated to the very end of the younger

biti u upotrebi s početkom ranocarskog razdoblja, dok pojedine varijante egzistiraju do samog kraja 1. st. pr. Kr. (Völling 1995: 188; Demetz 1999: 121–122; Schierl 2008: 25–26, Sedlmayer 2009: 128, sl. 84). Fibule iz ostave u Ličkom Ribniku po tome su nešto starije od vremena samog trenutka zakapanja nalaza koji se postavlja najvjerojatnije u vrijeme ustanka od 6. do 9. godine (Bilić 2012: 135–136). U grobu s kamenom urnom iz Ribića fibula tipa A18 javlja se zajedno s fibulama tipa Almgren 238a, 237a1 i Idrija, te fibulom tipa Aucissa po čemu se vrijeme ukopa može odrediti nakon 15. godine pr. Kr. (Božič 2008: 109). Primjerci na japodskom tlu javljaju se dakle u okvirima razdoblja korištenja ovog tipa na drugim područjima, iako samo vrijeme zakapanja navedenih cjelina govori o produžetku uporabe čak do u prvo desetljeće po Kr., kada se one najvjerojatnije više ne proizvode na matičnom području.

ZAKLJUČAK

Fibule s japodskog područja prikazane u ovom radu svojim se karakteristikama mogu svrstati unutar nekoliko tipološko-kronoloških skupina. Prvu skupinu predstavljaju fibule tipa Beletov vrt datirane od druge polovine 2. do sredine 1. st. pr. Kr. koje su zastupljene s čak šest primjereka. Riječ je o fibulama koje se, s obzirom na učestalost na prostoru grupe Mokronog, mogu pripisati nošnji Tauriska, no koje su vrlo dobro zastupljene i na istočnojadranskom zaleđu te su očito bile nošene i od strane pripadnika autohtonih zajednica. Takvu pretpostavku dokazuju grobni nalazi lokalnog stanovništva, odnosno grobovi u dolini Une u slučaju Japoda ili pak nalazi istog tipa unutar nadinske grobnice. Riječ je dakle o obliku regionalnog karaktera koji se ne može smatrati isključivom domenom jedne zajednice, iako je moglo doći do razvoja varijanti ograničene proizvodnje i distribucije. Tomu u prilog idu nalazi fibula varijante 4 s lukom trakastog presjeka koji se, s iznimkom Nadina i možda Bele Cerkve, javljaju uglavnom na japodskim lokalitetima, što bi moglo upućivati na lokalnu inačicu koja se proizvodila na ovom prostoru.

Sljedećoj skupini možemo pripisati pojedinačne nalaze tipova Almgren 65 i zdjelice fibule, odnosno oblike koji svojim sličnim morfološkim karakteristikama i datacijom pripadaju istom horizontu, točnije prvoj polovini 1. st. pr. Kr. Njihovo podrijetlo može se povezati s prostorom sjeverne Italije i Alpa te je najvjerojatnije riječ o uvoznim predmetima koji nisu bilo široko prihvaćeni, čemu u prilog ide i mali broj nalaza općenito na prostoru kontinentalnog zaleđa istočnog Jadrana. Fibule tipa Almgren 65 mnogo se češće javljaju na priobalnim naseljima što se može tumačiti kao odraz ranije prisutnosti italjskog stanovništva u urbaniziranim središtima na Jadranu, bilo kao nositelja takvih fibula, bilo kao posrednika ranije romanizacije i širenja italjskog utjecaja općenito. Pojava ovih tipova poklapa se s okolnostima porasta rimskog interesa za čitav prostor istočnog Jadrana i šireg zaleđa sve do južne Panonije, što je naročito vidljivo u razdoblju nakon osnivanja Akvileje. Prostor istočnog Jadrana sa zaleđem ubrzo nakon osnivanja toga važnog uporišta u sjevernoj Italiji postaje naime cilj nekoliko vojnih ekspedicija koje su usmjerene i na japodski teritorij. Time ova područja ulaze u zapise antičkih autora koji uz povijesne do-

phase of the Late La Tène (LT D2b). The Altenburg variant, which is in all likelihood of Alpine origin, presumably ceased being used at the beginning of the early imperial period, with certain variants enduring to the very end of the 1st cent. BC (Völling 1995: 188; Demetz 1999: 121–122; Schierl 2008: 25–26, Sedlmayer 2009: 128, Fig. 84). In view of this, the fibulae from the Lički Ribnik hoard are probably slightly older than the precise moment of burial of the find, which probably took place around the time of the insurrection in AD 6–9 (Bilić 2012: 135–136). In the grave with a stone urn from Ribić, an A18 type fibula appears together with Almgren 238a, 237a1 and Idrija type fibulae, as well as an Aucissa fibula, allowing the conclusion that the time of burial postdates BC 15 (Božič 2008: 109). The specimens in the lapodian territory therefore appear during the timeframe the type was used in other areas, although the precise time of burial of these contexts speaks of the continuing use as late as the first decade AD, when they most likely ceased to be produced in their core area.

CONCLUSION

The fibulae from the lapodian territory presented in this paper can be classified based on their features within several typo-chronological groups. The first group consists of fibulae of the Beletov vrt type, dated from the second half of the 2nd cent. until the mid-1st century BC, which are represented by as many as six specimens. These fibulae, taking into consideration their frequency in the territory of the Mokronog group, can be attributed to the costume of the Taurisci. On the other hand, considering that they are also very common in the hinterland of the eastern Adriatic coast, they were obviously worn by the members of indigenous communities. Such an assumption is corroborated by the grave finds of the local population, i.e. graves in the Una basin in the case of the lapodes, or the finds of the same type within the tomb from Nadin. We can therefore attribute a regional character to this type, which cannot be considered as an exclusive domain of any single community, although variants may have been developed that had a limited production and distribution. In favour of this speak the finds of fibulae of variant 4, with bow of strap cross-section, which, with the exception of Nadin and possibly Bela Cerkev, appear mostly at lapodian sites, which might point to a local variant produced in this territory.

To another group we can attribute individual finds of Almgren 65 type and bowl-shaped fibulae, that is, forms that by virtue of their similar morphological features and dating belong to the same horizon, more specifically the first half of the 1st cent. BC. Their origin can be associated with the territory of north Italy and the Alps, and they probably represent imported goods that were not widely accepted, in favour of which speaks the small number of finds in the general area of the continental hinterland of the eastern Adriatic coast. Almgren 65 type fibulae are much more common in coastal settlements, which can be interpreted as a reflection of earlier presence of Italic populations in urbanised centres in the Adriatic, either as bearers of such fibulae, or as intermediaries of earlier Romanisation and spread of Italic influence in general terms. The appearance of these types coincides with the rise of Roman interest in the entire territory of the eastern Adriatic and its wider hinterland all the way to southern Pannonia, which is especially visible in the period after the foundation of Aquileia. The area of the eastern Adriatic with the hinterland soon after the

gađaje opisuju japodsku zemlju i njezine stanovnike, za što su pogotovo značajni podaci koje donose Strabon, Apijan ili Dion Kasije (Šašel Kos 1986: 129; 2005: 422–426). Vrijeme je to pojačanog priljeva uvozne robe, ali vrlo vjerojatno i kretanja vojnog, kao i civilnog stanovništva poput trgovaca ili obrtnika. Iako u početku na svojevrsnoj periferiji tih zbivanja, ako se usporedi ranije naseljavanje italskog stanovništva na području Slovenije (Razdrto,¹⁵ *Nauportus*,¹⁶ *Emona*¹⁷), japodsko se područje mora promatrati kao integralni dio tadašnje trgovačke i komunikacijske mreže. Moguće je ustalom da već nakon pohoda konzula Tuditana 129. godine pr. Kr. jedan dio japodskih zajednica sklapa svojevrsni savez s Rimom (Olujčić 2007: 80–82). Svakako obostrani kontakti prethode samom činu Oktavijanovih osvajanja iz 35. godine pr. Kr., što dokazuju i nalazi poput navedenih fibula. Iako su one mogle na japodsko područje doći i posredstvom susjednih zajednica s područja današnje Slovenije ili pak s obalnog područja, indikator su komunikacijskih pravaca koji svakako nisu mogli zaobići važna japodska naselja.

Skupina fibula datirana u stupanj LT D2 odnosno oko sredine 1. st. pr. Kr. uključuje dva oblika izrazito sličnih karakteristika – tipove Jezerine i Gorica, te prve fibule zglobne konstrukcije ili tip Alesia. Iako se kao matično područje ovih tipova fibula uglavnom ističe sjeverna Italija, novije arheometrijske analize pokazale su da je jedan dio vrlo vjerojatno nastao u lokalnim, možda jugoistočnoalpskim radionicama. Iako i dalje dominiraju obalna nalazišta, temeljem novijih objava navedeni se tipovi češće javljaju na kontinentalnom području kao što pokazuju nalazi svih triju tipova u Sisku ili nalazi tipa Gorica i Jezerine u međuriječju Save i Drave. Čini se da je ovo razdoblje sve jačih kontakata i otvorenosti zapadnim utjecajima potaknuto vrlo vjerojatno sve jačim težnjama Rima za uspostavljanje kontrole nad istočnim Jadranom, koje kulminiraju upravo u drugoj polovini 1. st. pr. Kr. Ključni povijesni događaj koji dovodi do kraja japodske samostalnosti jest uspješan osvajački pohod pod vodstvom Oktavijana 35. godine pr. Kr. čiji je tijek relativno dobro poznat zahvaljujući opisima antičkih autora, prije svega Apijana i Diona Kasija (Šašel Kos 1986: 128–151; 2005: 69–73, 426–437; 2010: 54–56). Padom Metuluma,¹⁸ jednog

15 Postaje italskih trgovaca na položajima Mandrga i Preval na prijelazu Razdrto datiraju na kraj 2. i u prvu polovinu 1. st. pr. Kr. (Horvat, Bavdek 2009: 93–96, 139–140).

16 Riječ je o važnom emporiju na trgovačkom putu od Akvileje prema južnoj Panoniji koje je pod rimskom kontrolom vjerojatno već od prve polovine 1. stoljeća pr. Kr. Samo rimsko naselje na obali Ljubljaničice osnovano je u četvrtom ili trećem desetljeću prije Krista (Mušič, Horvat 2007; Horvat 2009).

17 Iako vjerojatno osnovana kao kolonija u kasnijim godinama Oktavijanove ili početkom Tiberijeve vladavine, na području *Emone* i ranije postoji naselje s italskim doseljenicima (Vičić 1993; 1994; 2002; Istenič 2009; Šašel Kos 2012).

18 Ubikacija *Metuluma* na gradinu na Velikoj i Maloj Viničici nedaleko od Josipdola kod Ogulina danas je opće prihvaćena (Božič 1999b: 183; Šašel Kos 2010: 220–221; Olujčić 2007: 122–127), iako se i dalje može dovesti u pitanje. Zasad su naime jedini nalazi koji se mogu povezati s čuvenom bitkom oni triju balističkih projektila koji navodno potječu s Viničice (Radman-Livaja 2001: 132–133, T. 3: 1–3). Međutim, njihovo upitno podrijetlo kao i nemogućnost sigurnog datiranja upravo u Oktavijanovo doba ne mogu se smatrati jednim od dokaza za lociranje poznatoga japodskog uporišta. Najvažniji dokaz ostaje stoga natpis na oltaru posvećenom Jupiteru i *Genius loci M(unicipii?) MET (ulensium?)* (Šašel Kos 2005: 432–437).

foundation of this important stronghold in northern Italy became the target of several military expeditions, which were oriented also to the lapodian territory. With this, these territories entered the writings of ancient authors, who, in addition to historical accounts described the lapodian land and its inhabitants, for which information provided by Strabo, Appian and Cassius Dio is of special significance (Šašel Kos 1986: 129; 2005: 422–426). The influx of imported goods intensified in this period, as probably also did the movements of military, as well as civilian populations like traders or craftsmen. Even though in the beginning it stood at the periphery of sorts of those events, if we compare the earlier settlement of Italic populations in the territory of Slovenia (Razdrto,¹⁵ *Nauportus*,¹⁶ *Emona*¹⁷), the lapodian territory ought to be considered as an integral part of the trade and communication network of the time. It is in fact possible that already upon the campaign of consul Tuditanus in 129 BC a part of the lapodian communities formed an alliance of sorts with Rome (Olujčić 2007: 80–82). Mutual contacts certainly predated the very act of Octavian's conquests in 35 BC, as corroborated by finds such as the mentioned fibulae. Although they may have reached the lapodian territory through the mediation of the neighbouring communities from the territory of present-day Slovenia, or from the coast, they are an indicator of communication routes that certainly could not bypass important lapodian settlements.

The group of fibulae dated to LT D2 phase, that is, around the mid-1st cent. BC, includes two forms of markedly similar features – the Jezerine and Gorica types, and the first hinged fibulae or the Alesia type. Although northern Italy is generally singled out as the core area of these types of fibulae, recent archaeometric analyses have shown that a part of these fibulae were most likely produced in local, possibly south-east Alpine workshops. Although coastal sites continue to dominate the record, based on recent publications the mentioned types increasingly appear in the continent, as indicated by the finds of all three types in Sisak, or the finds of Gorica and Jezerine types in the interfluvium of the Sava and Drava rivers. It seems that this period of increasingly stronger contacts and openness towards western influences was in all likelihood spurred by the mounting intentions of Rome to establish control over the eastern Adriatic, which peaked precisely in the latter half of the 1st cent. BC. The key historical event that brought about the end of the lapodian independence is the successful conquest led by Octavian in 35 BC, whose course is relatively well known owing to the accounts of ancient writers, primarily Appian and Cassius Dio (Šašel Kos 1986: 128–151; 2005: 69–73, 426–437; 2010: 54–56). The fall of Metulum,¹⁸ one of lapodi-

15 The stations of Italic traders at the sites of Mandrga and Preval at the Razdrto pass are dated to the end of the 2nd cent. and the first half of the 1st century BC (Horvat, Bavdek 2009: 93–96, 139–140).

16 This is an important emporium on the trade route from Aquileia towards southern Pannonia, which was controlled by Rome probably starting from as early as the first half of the 1st century BC. The Roman settlement on the bank of the Ljubljaničica river was founded in the fourth or third decade before Christ (Mušič, Horvat 2007; Horvat 2009).

17 Although it was probably founded as a colony in the later years of Octavian's rule or at the beginning of the reign of Tiberius, a settlement with Italic immigrants had already existed in the area of *Emona* before that (Vičić 1993; 1994; 2002; Istenič 2009; Šašel Kos 2012).

18 The view that *Metulum* was situated on the Velika and Mala Viničica hillfort in the vicinity of Josipdol near Ogulin is now generally accepted (Božič 1999b: 183; Šašel Kos 2010: 220–221; Olujčić 2007: 122–127), even though it can still be put to doubt. For the time being, the only finds that

od japodskih središta, otvoren je put daljnjim osvajanjima usmjerenima prije svega na Segestiku, naselje smješteno na ušću rijeke Kupe u Savu na mjestu današnjeg Siska. Od toga se datuma Japodi smatraju pokorenima: njihova su središta uništena, vojske poražene, stanovništvo stavljeno pod kontrolu nove vlasti (Drechsler-Bižić 1987: 440–441; Olujić 2007: 97, 197–212). U tom se kontekstu mogu spomenuti pretpostavke o vojnicima kao nositeljima fibula tipa Alesia, no, kao što je spomenuto, one nisu isključivo rađene u rimskim radionicama, mogu biti različitih datacija, a nošene su i od strane civilnog stanovništva, stoga se takvo tumačenje ne može nekritički prihvatiti. Zanimljiv je slučaj korištenja srebra na fibuli tipa Alesia koju nalazimo u ribničkoj ostavi i na primjercima s kopljastim otvorom iz Salone i Arheološkog muzeja Istre. Vrlo slične karakteristike posljednjih fibula i njihovih analogija iz Italije mogle bi upućivati na zajedničko radioničko podrijetlo, možda i usmjerenost istom tipu potrošača poput istaknutog pripadnika vojske ili osobe na važnom administrativnom položaju. Ribnička fibula javlja se uz dva srebrna primjerka tipa Almgren 18a2 koja pripadaju samom kraju ovog stupnja odnosno već ranoaugustejskom dobu. Također je riječ o tipu kojem ovo nije matično područje i koji je vrlo rijetko rađen od srebra, a kako je spomenuto u ostavi se javlja uz predmete domaćeg podrijetla. Iako je s obzirom na heterogenost materijala upitno kojeg je podrijetla mogao biti njezin vlasnik, kao vrijeme deponiranja ističe se razdoblje velikog ustanka u prvom desetljeću nove ere.

Posljednji oblik jesu ranorimske fibule tipa Aucissa koje datiraju od srednjaugustejskog doba do u 1. st. po Kr. Iako za primjerke uvrštene u rad nisu poznate točne okolnosti nalaza, druge fibule istog tipa pronađene na istim lokalitetima potječu iz slojeva unutar kuća na gradinskom platou koje se vrlo vjerojatno mogu pripisati domaćem stanovništvu. Kao što je već istaknula R. Drechsler-Bižić za primjerak iz Kompolja, nalaz ove fibule podudara se s povijesnim izvorima po kojima se naselje mirno predalo Oktavijanu (Drechsler-Bižić 1986: 117), a slično je i s naseljem na Vitlu. Iako su Arupini – stanovnici Prozora (Arupium), isprva pobjegli u šume pred dolaskom rimske vojske, Oktavijan nije uništio grad nego je pričekao njihovu predaju do koje je uskoro i došlo, te im dopustio nastavak života u naselju (Šašel Kos 2005: 67). Ranocarski materijal u kućama na Prozoru može se stoga smatrati dokazom mirnog suživota pod novom rimskom upravom.

Iz nalaza bez pouzdanog konteksta poput fibula prikazanih u ovom radu mogu se iščitati ograničeni podaci, no postojeće analogije pružaju mogućnost datacije kao i pretpostavke o podrijetlu nalaza, čime se može uputiti na područja s kojima je japodski prostor komunicirao. Osim direktnom trgovinom iz matičnog područja, predmeti poput fibula u optjecaj dolaze i posredstvom pojedinaca ili pak u sklopu organiziranih kretanja poput onog vojnih postrojbi, no zbog nepoznatih okolnosti nalaza ne može se zasigurno govoriti o prisutnosti individua stranog podrijetla na japodskom tlu. Prikazane fibule uglavnom potječu sa šireg prialpskog i sjevernoitalskog područja, te potvrđuju povezanost sa susjednim područjem grupe Mokronog, kao i prostorom

an centres, opened the way for further conquests directed above all toward Segestica, a settlement situated on the confluence of the Kupa and Sava rivers at the position of present-day Sisak. This date marks the subjugation of the Iapodes: their centres were destroyed, their armies defeated and population placed under the control of the new authority (Drechsler-Bižić 1987: 440–441; Olujić 2007: 97, 197–212). In this context one can discuss assumptions about soldiers as the bearers of Alesia type fibulae, but, as we have mentioned, they were not made exclusively in Roman workshops, their production dates may differ, and they were also worn by civilians, due to which we cannot accept such an interpretation uncritically. An interesting occurrence is the use of silver on an Alesia type fibula from the Ribnik hoard and on the specimens with a spear-shaped perforation from Salona and from the Archaeological Museum of Istria. Very similar features of the latter fibulae and their analogies from Italy are perhaps an indication that they were produced in the same workshop, and that they may have been intended for the same type of customers such as a prominent member of the military or a person occupying an important administrative position. The Ribnik fibula appears in association with two silver specimens of Almgren 18a2 type, which belong to the very end of this phase, that is, already to the Early Augustan period. Furthermore, this is not the core area of this type, which was very rarely made of silver and, as we have mentioned, in the hoard it is associated with objects of local origin. Although the origin of its owner is questionable in view of the heterogeneity of the material, the likely time of deposition is the period of the great uprising in the first decade of the Common Era.

The last discussed form are the early Roman Aucissa fibulae, dated from the Middle Augustan period until the 1st cent. AD. Although the precise context of discovery of the specimens discussed in the paper are unknown, other fibulae of this type from the same sites come from layers within the houses on the hillfort plateau, which can probably be attributed to the local residents. As R. Drechsler-Bižić had pointed out for the specimen from Kompolje, the find of this fibula coincides with historical sources relating that the settlement surrendered peacefully to Octavian (Drechsler-Bižić 1986: 117), as well as that a similar thing happened with the settlement on the Vital hill. Although the Arupini—residents of Prozor (*Arupium*)—at first fled to the woods before the arriving Roman army, Octavian did not destroy the town, but waited for them to surrender, which they soon did, whereupon he allowed them to continue living in the settlement (Šašel Kos 2005: 67). The Early Imperial material from the houses at Prozor can therefore be considered as evidence of the peaceful coexistence under the new Roman authority.

Although only limited information can be obtained from finds that lack a certain context, like the fibulae presented in this paper, the existing analogies nevertheless offer the possibility to date the finds, as well as to put forward opinions about their origin, by which we can point to the territories with which the Iapodian space communicated. Besides di-

can be connected with the famous battle are the three ballistic missiles that allegedly come from Viničica (Radman-Livaja 2001: 132–133, Pl. 3: 1–3). However, their questionable origin and the impossibility of certain dating to the time of Octavian cannot be considered as evidence for the location of the well-known Iapodian stronghold. Therefore, as the most important evidence we must still consider the inscription on an altar dedicated to Jupiter and *Genius loci M(unicipii?) MET (ulensium?)* (Šašel Kos 2005: 432–437).

sjeverne Italije koji je posebno značajan u kontekstu vojnih osvajanja, te kao trgovačko i radioničko središte iz kojeg se preuzimaju gotovi proizvodi ili nove ideje za oblikovanje predmeta svakodnevne uporabe poput ovdje prikazanih fibula.

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Srdačno zahvaljujemo kolegici Lidiji Bakarić, kustosici Japodske zbirke Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu, na dopuštenju za objavu fibula koje pripadaju toj zbirci. Također, zahvaljujemo Suzani Čule na izradi crteža.

KATALOG FIBULA

1. P-13145 fibula tipa Beletov vrt (T. 1: 1)
 lokalitet: Prozor kod Otočca
 dimenzije: dužina: 8,3 cm; visina: 2,2 cm; težina: 12,80 g
 materijal: bakrena slitina¹⁹
 tip: 1a
 opis: Luk fibule je okruglog presjeka, a vrh prebačene noge je gladak.
 literatura: neobjavljeno
2. P-12411 fibula tipa Beletov vrt (T. 1: 3)
 lokalitet: Prozor kod Otočca
 dimenzije: dužina: 6,8 cm; visina: 1,9 cm; težina: 7,51 g
 materijal: bakrena slitina
 tip: 3b
 opis: Luk fibule je D-presjeka, a na završetku prebačene noge nalaze se dva vodoravno postavljena rebra. Od oštećene spirale sačuvan je jedan navoj.
 literatura: neobjavljeno
3. P-21361 fibula tipa Beletov vrt (T. 1: 2)
 lokalitet: Prozor kod Otočca
 dimenzije: dužina: 6,6 cm; visina: 3,2 cm; težina: 7,94 g
 materijal: bakrena slitina
 tip: 4b
 opis: Luk fibule je trakastog presjeka, a na završetku prebačene noge nalaze se dva vodoravno postavljena rebra. Spirala je oštećena, nedostaje jedan navoj i igla.
 literatura: neobjavljeno
4. P-5470 fibula tipa Beletov vrt (T. 1: 4)
 lokalitet: Drenov Klanac
 dimenzije: dužina: 7,6 cm; visina: 2,4 cm; težina: 8,57 g
 materijal: bakrena slitina
 tip: 4b
 opis: Luk fibule je trakastog presjeka, a završetak prebačene noge je narebren, s četiri vodoravno postavljena rebra.
 literatura: neobjavljeno
5. P-19984 fibula tipa Beletov vrt (T. 1: 5)
 lokalitet: Trošmarija

¹⁹Budući da nisu rađene arheometrijske analize sastava navedenih primjeraka, nepoznato je prevladava li uz bakar u sastavu cink ili kositar, stoga se koristi termin bakrena slitina.

rect trading from the core area, objects such as fibulae entered the circulation through individuals or as part of organised movements like those involving military units, although due to unknown circumstances of discovery we cannot be certain about the presence of foreigners in the Iapodian territory. The presented fibulae generally come from the wider peri-Alpine area and northern Italy, and corroborate the connection with the neighbouring territory of the Mokronog group, as well as with northern Italy, which is particularly important in the context of military conquests and as a commercial and manufacture centre issuing finished products or new ideas for shaping objects for everyday use, like the fibulae presented in this paper.

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CATALOGUE OF FIBULAE

1. P-13145 Beletov vrt type fibula (Pl. 1: 1)
 site: Prozor near Otočac
 dimensions: length: 8.3 cm; height: 2.2 cm; weight: 12.80 g
 material: copper alloy¹⁹
 type: 1a
 description: bow of round cross-section, smooth top of the reverted foot.
 bibliography: unpublished
2. P-12411 Beletov vrt type fibula (Pl. 1: 3)
 site: Prozor near Otočac
 dimensions: length: 6.8 cm; height: 1.9 cm; weight: 7.51 g
 material: copper alloy
 type: 3b
 description: D-shaped cross-section of the bow, two horizontal ribs at the end of the reverted foot. A single coil is preserved of the damaged spring.
 bibliography: unpublished
3. P-21361 Beletov vrt type fibula (Pl. 1: 2)
 site: Prozor near Otočac
 dimensions: length: 6.6 cm; height: 3.2 cm; weight: 7.94 g
 material: copper alloy
 type: 4b
 description: Strap cross-section of the bow, with two horizontal ribs at the end of the reverted foot. Spring is damaged, missing a coil and the pin.
 bibliography: unpublished
4. P-5470 Beletov vrt type fibula (Pl. 1: 4)
 site: Drenov Klanac
 dimensions: length: 7.6 cm; height: 2.4 cm; weight: 8.57 g
 material: copper alloy
 type: 4b
 description: Strap cross-section of the bow, the end of

¹⁹Since no archaeometric analyses of the composition of these specimens were carried out, it is unknown whether zinc or tin, besides copper, is the dominant element in the composition, which is why we use the term copper alloy.

dimenzije: dužina: 7,45 cm; visina: 1,9 cm; težina: 7,48 g
materijal: bakrena slitina
tip: 2
opis: Luk fibule je ovalnog presjeka. Prebačena noga nedostaje.

literatura: Todorović 1968: T. 59: 3 (pogrešno objavljeno pod lokalitetom Prozor u Bosni)

6. P-14989 fibula tipa Beletov vrt (T. 1: 6)

lokalitet: Gračac

dimenzije: dužina: 8,5 cm; visina: 2,2 cm; težina: 9,27 g

materijal: bakrena slitina

tip: 4b

opis: Spirala fibule je oštećena, nedostaju dva navoja i igla. Luk je trakastog presjeka, a završetak noge je narebren.

literatura: neobjavljeno

7. P-12767 fibula tipa Jezerine (T. 2: 7)

lokalitet: Prozor kod Otočca

dimenzije: dužina: 8,6 cm; visina: 3,2 cm; težina: 12,45 g

materijal: bakrena slitina

tip: II a1

opis: Prelomljeni luk je ukrašen središnjim narebrenim rebrom. Na prijelazu luka u nogu nalazi se prsten s tri vodoravno postavljena rebra. Na završetku trapezoidno oblikovane noge nalazi se dugmetasto zadebljanje.

literatura: Ljubić 1886: 122, T. XIX: 72

8. P-12766 fibula tipa Jezerine (T. 2: 5)

lokalitet: Prozor kod Otočca

dimenzije: dužina: 6,8 cm; visina: 2,5 cm; težina: 5,41 g

materijal: bakrena slitina

tip: II a2

opis: Luk fibule je ukrašen asimetrično postavljenim longitudinalnim rebrom. Na prijelazu luka u nogu nalazi se prsten s jednim vodoravno postavljenim rebrom. Noga je oštećena i bez perforacije, a igla nedostaje.

literatura: neobjavljeno

9. P-12765 fibula tipa Jezerine (T. 2: 6)

lokalitet: Prozor kod Otočca

dimenzije: dužina: 6,95 cm; visina: 2,2 cm; težina: 4,75 g

materijal: bakrena slitina

tip: II a2

opis: Luk je ukrašen širokim, glatkim središnjim rebrom. Pravokutna noga je neperforirana. Igla nedostaje.

literatura: neobjavljeno

10. P-14991 fibula tipa Almgren 65 (T. 2: 1)

lokalitet: Gračac

dimenzije: dužina: 6,15 cm; visina: 1,9 cm; težina: 8,91 g

materijal: bakrena slitina

tip: a1a

opis: Fibula okviraste noge. Luk nepravilnoga rombičnog presjeka s glavom polukružnog oblika. Na luku se prije glave nalaze tri narebrenja, veće središnje i dva manja boč-

the reverted foot is ribbed, with four horizontal ribs.

bibliography: unpublished

5. P-19984 Beletov vrt type fibula (Pl. 1: 5)

site: Trošmarija

dimensions: length: 7.45 cm; height: 1.9 cm; weight: 7.48 g

material: copper alloy

type: 2

description: Bow of oval cross-section. Reverted foot is missing.

bibliography: Todorović 1968: Pl. 59: 3 (the site was inaccurately published as Prozor in Bosnia)

6. P-14989 Beletov vrt type fibula (Pl. 1: 6)

site: Gračac

dimensions: length: 8.5 cm; height: 2.2 cm; weight: 9.27 g

material: copper alloy

type: 4b

description: Spring of the fibula is damaged, missing two coils and the pin. Bow is of strap cross-section, and the end of the foot is ribbed.

bibliography: unpublished

7. P-12767 Jezerine type fibula (Pl. 2: 7)

site: Prozor near Otočac

dimensions: length: 8.6 cm, height: 3.2 cm; weight: 12.45 g

material: copper alloy

type: II a1

description: Fractured bow is decorated with a ribbed rib in the middle. At the bow-foot transition there is a ring with three horizontal ribs. There is a button-shaped knob at the end of the trapezoidal foot.

bibliography: Ljubić 1886: 122, Pl. XIX: 72

8. P-12766 Jezerine type fibula (Pl. 2: 5)

site: Prozor near Otočac

dimensions: length: 6.8 cm, height: 2.5 cm; weight: 5.41 g

material: copper alloy

type: II a2

description: Bow of the fibula is decorated with an asymmetrical longitudinal rib. At the bow-foot transition there is a ring with a horizontal rib. Foot is damaged, unperforated, while the pin is missing.

bibliography: unpublished

9. P-12765 Jezerine type fibula (Pl. 2: 6)

site: Prozor near Otočac

dimensions: length: 6.95 cm, height: 2.2 cm; weight: 4.75 g

material: copper alloy

type: II a2

description: Bow is decorated with a wide, smooth central rib. Rectangular foot is unperforated. Pin is missing.

bibliography: unpublished

10. P-14991 Almgren 65 type fibula (Pl. 2: 1)

site: Gračac

dimensions: length: 6.15 cm; height: 1.9 cm; weight: 8.91 g

material: copper alloy

type: a1a

na, ispred kojih je sitno zakrivljeno uzdignuće. Nedostaje igla, od spirale su sačuvana samo dva navoja.

literatura: neobjavljeno

11. P-12155 fibula tipa Gorica (T. 2: 4)

lokaliitet: Široka Kula

dimenzije: dužina: 5,6 cm; visina: 2,1 cm; težina: 4,61 g

materijal: bakrena slitina, željezo

tip: IIa2

opis: Fibula s neukrašenim lukom trokutastog presjeka. Nožica je pravokutna, s rupicom i malim dugmetastim završetkom. Spirala se sastoji od ukupno četiri navoja. Popravak spirale izveden je tako da je u spiralu ubačen željezni štapić, zatim je komad žice namotan s jedne strane oko luka, u dva navoja oko željeznog štapića, a na drugom kraju prelazi u iglu.

literatura: Brunšmid 1901: 67, T. II: 9

12. P-12422 zdjeličasta fibula (*Schüsselfibel*) (T. 2: 2)

lokaliitet: Prozor kod Otočca

dimenzije: dužina: 4,4 cm; visina: 1,5 cm; težina: 3,87 g

materijal: bakrena slitina

tip: Ia1

opis: Djelomično oštećena fibula kojoj nedostaju spirala i igla. Okvirasta nožica također je oštećena i nedostaje joj završetak. Luk je krovastog presjeka, s izdignutim rubovima. Iznad spirale luk je polukružno proširen tako da je prekriva.

literatura: neobjavljeno

13. P-21360 fibula tipa Alesia (T. 2: 3)

lokaliitet: Prozor kod Otočca

dimenzije: dužina: 3,9 cm; visina: 1,8 cm; širina luka: 1,2; težina: 2,93 g

materijal: bakrena slitina

tip: Ic

opis: Fibula na šarnir glatkog trokutasto oblikovanog luka trakastog presjeka. Nije sačuvana igla.

literatura: neobjavljeno

14. P-15452 fibula tipa Alesia (T. 3: 4)

lokaliitet: Lički Ribnik

dimenzije: dužina: 3,8 cm; visina: 1,7 cm, širina luka: 1,1 cm; težina: 4,27 g

materijal: srebro

tip: grupa I

opis: Srebrna fibula na šarnir kroz koji je provučena osovina kuglastih završetaka. Luk je trakastog presjeka. Nakon glatkoga neukrašenog dijela luka iznad zglobne konstrukcije nalazi se jedan poprečni urez koji razdvaja ukrašeni dio. Ukrašen je izveden u obliku tri duboka uzdužna žlijeba, nakon kojih se prije nožice nalazi par poprečnih ureza. Nožica je trokutasta, dijelom oštećena.

literatura: Klemenc 1935: 108, T. II: 8

15. P-15453 fibula tipa Almgren 18 (T. 3: 3)

lokaliitet: Lički Ribnik

description: Fibula with a open foot. Bow of irregular rhombic cross-section with semicircular head. In front of the head on the bow there are three ribs, a large central one and two smaller lateral ones, in front of which there is a tiny curved protrusion. Pin is missing, while only two coils are preserved of the spring.

bibliography: unpublished

11. P-12155 Gorica type fibula (Pl. 2: 4)

site: Široka Kula

dimensions: length: 5.6 cm; height: 2.1 cm; weight: 4.61 g

material: copper alloy, iron

type: IIa2

description: Fibula with undecorated bow of triangular cross-section. Foot is rectangular with a small hole and small button-shaped end. Spring consists of four coils. Spring was repaired so that an iron rod was inserted into it, whereupon a length of wire was wound on one side around the bow in two coils around the iron rod, while its other end extends into the pin.

bibliography: Brunšmid 1901: 67, Pl. II: 9

12. P-12422 bowl-shaped fibula (*Schüsselfibel*) (Pl. 2: 2)

site: Prozor near Otočac

dimensions: length: 4.4 cm; height: 1.5 cm; weight: 3.87 g

material: copper alloy

type: Ia1

description: Partly damaged fibula missing the spring and pin. Open foot is also damaged, missing the end. Bow has a roof-shaped cross-section, with elevated edges. Above the spring, the bow widens into a semicircle, covering the spring.

bibliography: unpublished

13. P-21360 Alesia type fibula (Pl. 2: 3)

site: Prozor near Otočac

dimensions: length: 3.9 cm; height: 1.8 cm; bow width: 1.2; weight: 2.93 g

material: copper alloy

type: Ic

description: Hinged fibula with smooth triangular bow of strap cross-section. Pin is not preserved.

bibliography: unpublished

14. P-15452 Alesia type fibula (Pl. 3: 4)

site: Lički Ribnik

dimensions: length: 3.8 cm; height: 1.7 cm, bow width: 1.1 cm; weight: 4.27 g

material: silver

type: group I

description: Silver hinged fibula with the axis with spherical ends. Bow of strap cross-section. A transverse incision behind the smooth undecorated part of the bow above the hinge separates it from the decorated part. A pair of transverse incisions separates the foot and the decoration, executed in the shape of three deep longitudinal grooves. Foot is triangular, partly damaged.

bibliography: Klemenc 1935: 108, Pl. II: 8

dimenzije: dužina: 6,7 cm; visina: 2,4 cm; težina: 11,54 g
materijal: srebro
tip: 18a2

opis: Luk fibule je rombičnog presjeka i ukrašen je bikoničnim dugmetom. Glava fibule ima plosnati ovalni presjek te je na dva dijela razdvaja uzdužna duboko urezana linija koja se blago širi prema spirali. Pločica kojom je prekrivena spirala ima polukružne završetke. Spirala se sastoji od dva navoja sa svake strane, s vanjskom tetivom. Nožica je izduženoga trokutastog oblika s dvije okomite pravokutne i jednom perforacijom u obliku ključa.

literatura: Klemenc 1935: 107–108, T. II: 6

16. P-15454 fibula tipa Almgren 18 (T. 3: 5)

lokaliitet: Lički Ribnik

dimenzije: dužina 6,9 cm; visina: 2,7 cm; težina: 9,69 g
materijal: srebro

tip: 18a2

opis: Fibula oštećene nožice s vidljivim tragovima perforacije. Luk je rombičnog presjeka u dijelu do plosnatoga bikoničnog dugmeta, nakon čega se nastavlja u trakastu glavu s plitkim urezom. Spirala ima dva navoja sa svake strane i vanjsku tetivu.

literatura: Klemenc 1935: 108, T. II: 7

17. P-21362 fibula tipa Aucissa (T. 3: 1)

lokaliitet: Kompolje

dimenzije: dužina: 5,55 cm; visina: 2,2 cm; težina: 10,94 g
materijal: bakrena slitina, željezo

tip: 22b1

opis: Fibula trakastog luka s izdignutim središnjim dijelom koji je ukrašen valovitom linijom. Noga je trokutasta, s blago koničnim dugmetastim završetkom. Iгла nedostaje, ali je sačuvan željezni štapić u šarniru.

literatura: neobjavljeno

18. P-21363 fibula tipa Aucissa (T. 3: 2)

lokaliitet: Prozor kod Otočca

dimenzije: dužina: 5,2 cm; visina: 3,2 cm; težina: 3,35 g
materijal: bakrena slitina

tip: 22b2

opis: Fibula trakastog luka s izdignutim središnjim dijelom, na sredini kojeg je niz sitnih kosih ureza između dvije uzdužne linije. Noga je trokutasta J-presjeka, s koničnim dugmetastim završetkom. Iгла nije sačuvana.

literatura: neobjavljeno

15. P-15453 Almgren 18 type fibula (Pl. 3: 3)

site: Lički Ribnik

dimensions: length: 6.7 cm; height: 2.4 cm; weight: 11.54 g
material: silver

type: 18a2

description: Bow is of rhombic cross-section, decorated with a biconical button. Head of the fibula has a flat oval cross-section and is divided into two parts by a deep longitudinal incised line that gently widens toward the spring. The plaque that covers the spring has semicircular ends. Spring consists of two coils on either side, with external chord. Elongated triangular foot has two vertical rectangular perforations and a key-shaped one.

bibliography: Klemenc 1935: 107–108, Pl. II: 6

16. P-15454 Almgren 18 type fibula (Pl. 3: 5)

site: Lički Ribnik

dimensions: dužina 6.9 cm; height: 2.7 cm; weight: 9.69 g
material: silver

type: 18a2

description: Fibula with damaged foot with visible traces of perforation. Bow of rhombic cross-section in the part to the flat biconical button, after which it extends into a strap-shaped head with a shallow incision. Spring has two coils on either side and external chord.

bibliography: Klemenc 1935: 108, Pl. II: 7

17. P- 21362 Aucissa type fibula (Pl. 3: 1)

site: Kompolje

dimensions: length: 5.55 cm; height: 2.2 cm; weight: 10.94 g

material: copper alloy, iron

type: 22b1

description: Fibula with strap-shaped bow with elevated central part decorated with a wavy line. Triangular foot with slightly conical button-shaped end. Pin is missing, but the iron rod in the hinge is preserved.

bibliography: unpublished

18. P-21363 Aucissa type fibula (Pl. 3: 2)

site: Prozor near Otočac

dimensions: length: 5.2 cm; height: 3.2 cm; weight: 3.35 g
material: copper alloy

type: 22b2

description: Fibula with strap-shaped bow with elevated central part, in the middle of which there is a series of small oblique incisions between two longitudinal lines. Triangular foot of J-shaped cross-section, with conical button-shaped end. Pin is not preserved.

bibliography: unpublished

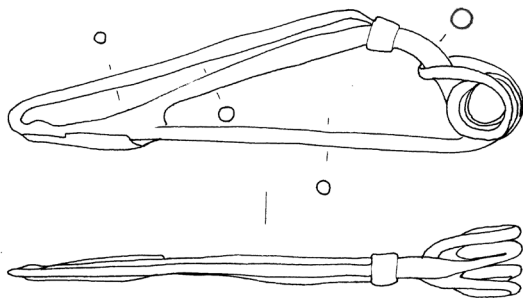
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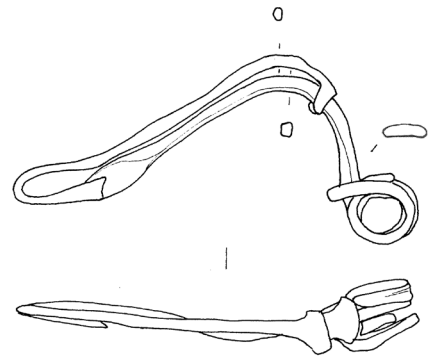
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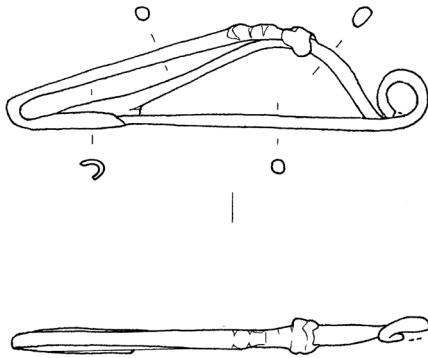
T. 1



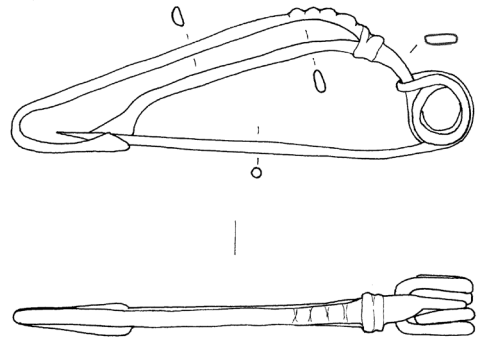
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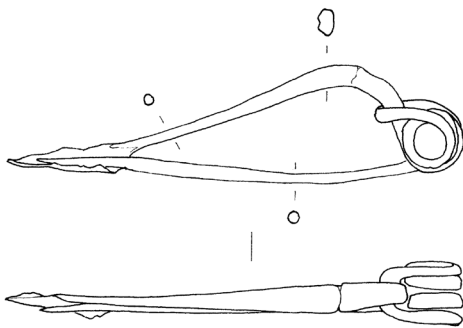
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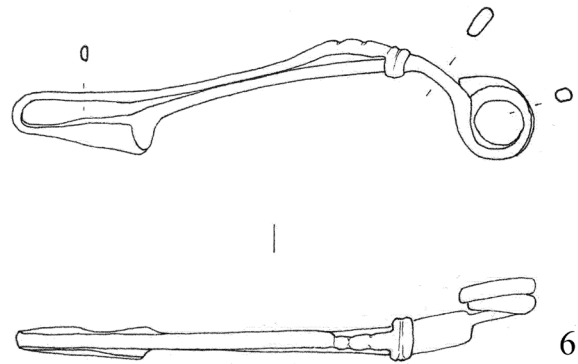
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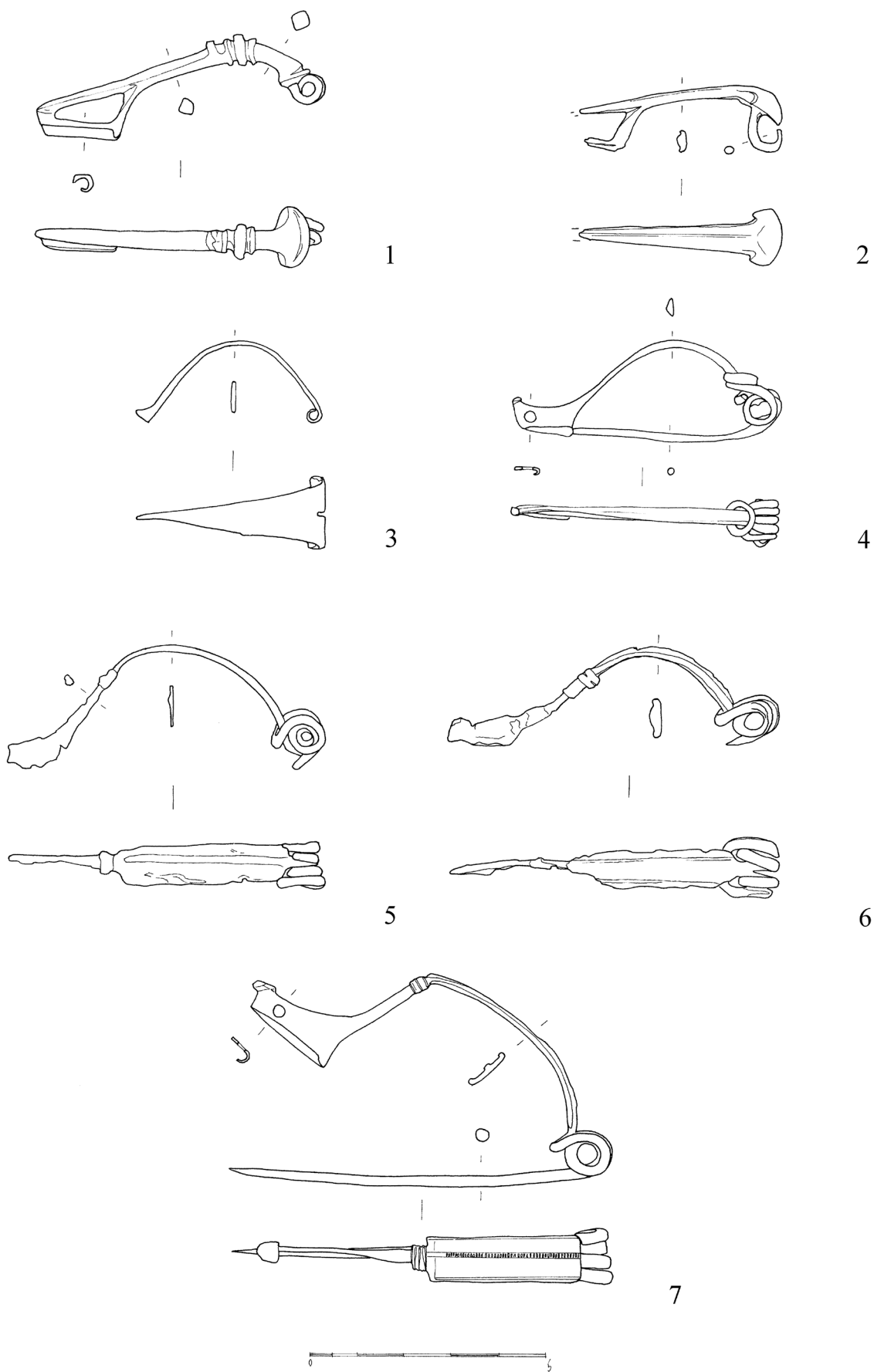


6



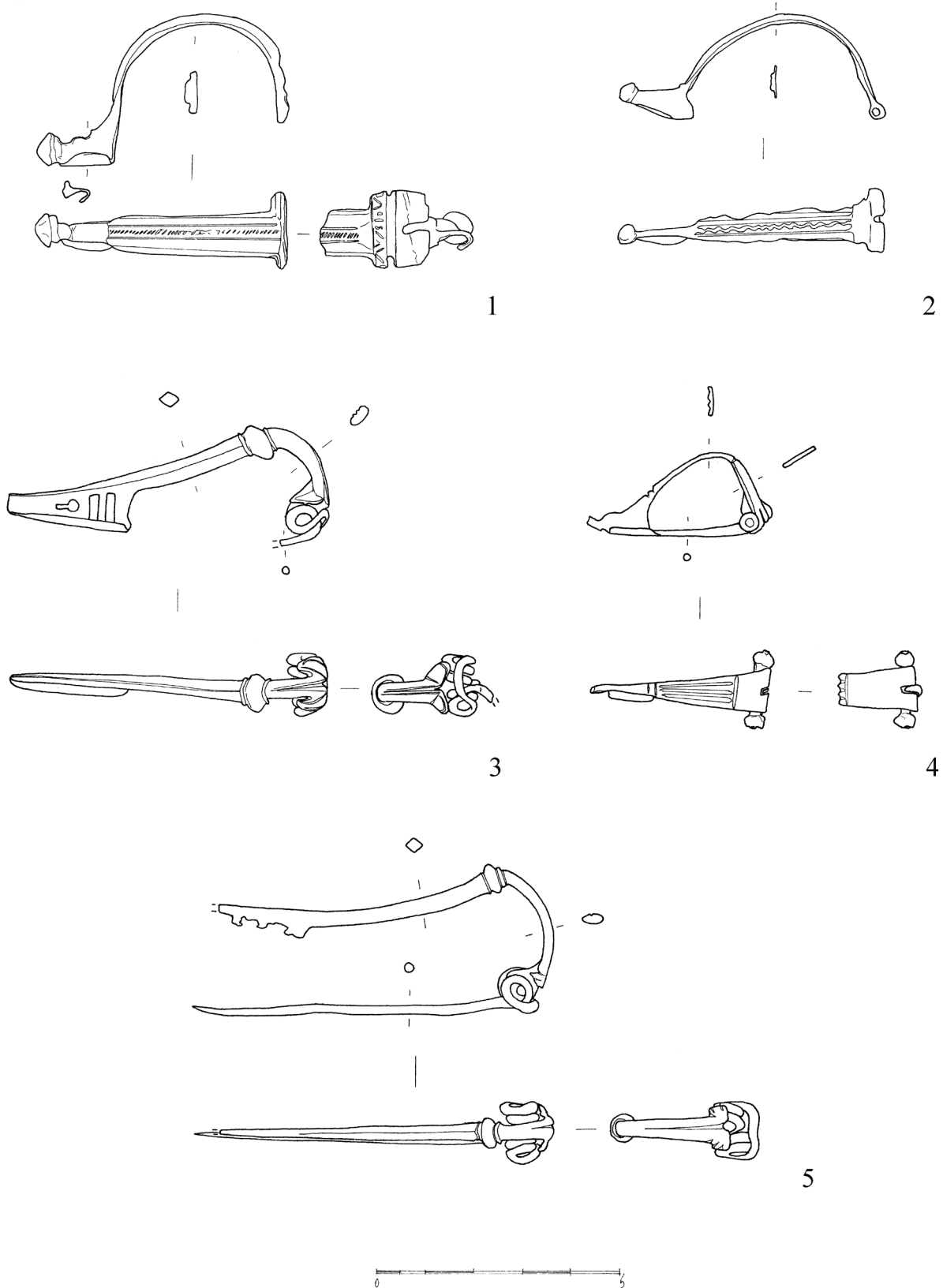
T. 1 1-3 Prozor, 4 Drenov Klanac, 5 Trošmarija, 6 Gračac.
Pl. 1 1-3 Prozor, 4 Drenov Klanac, 5 Trošmarija, 6 Gračac.

T. 2



T. 2 1–3 Prozor, 4 Široka Kula, 5 Gračac, 6–7 Prozor.
 Pl. 2 1–3 Prozor, 4 Široka Kula, 5 Gračac, 6–7 Prozor.

T. 3



T. 3 1 Prozor, 2 Kmpolje, 3-5 Lički Ribnik.
Pl. 3 1 Prozor, 2 Kmpolje, 3-5 Lički Ribnik.