

Nalaz brončanih predmeta s otoka Krka

Bronze findings from the island of Krk

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Otok Krk u svjetlu sjevernojadranske prapovijesti čini zasebnu teritorijalnu cjelinu u kontekstu liburnske grupe kasnoga brončanog doba te Liburna tijekom željeznog doba. Pored većeg broja lokaliteta, poznat je dio materijala pronađen slučajnim nalazima. Radom na infrastrukturi u gradu Krku i u njegovoj neposrednoj blizini pronađena je grupa predmeta koju čine tri brončane šuplje sjekire (keltovi) i brončana masivna narukvica otvorenih krajeva. Sjekire pokazuju izrazitu modu koja se iz matičnog područja kulture polja sa žarama, tijekom njezine IV. faze, preko Bosne proširila na obalu istočnog Jadrana, dok narukvica pokazuje najблиže paralele s materijalom II. faze kulture polja sa žarama iz predalpskog prostora.

Ključne riječi: otok Krk, prapovijest, željezno doba, šuplje sjekire (keltovi), narukvica

In the Northern Adriatic prehistory, the island of Krk constitutes a separate territorial entity within the context of the Liburnian group of the Late Bronze Age and the Liburnians of the Iron Age. Although there are many sites dating from this period, some items were found by accident. Works carried out on the infrastructure, in the city of Krk and in its immediate vicinity, revealed a group of items consisting of three bronze socketed axes (celts) and a massive bronze open-ended bracelet. The axes are crafted in the distinctive fashion which spread from the original Urnfield culture area, during its phase IV, via Bosnia, to the Eastern Adriatic coast. The bracelet most closely resembles items from phase II of the Urnfield culture of the pre-Alpine area.

Key words: Island of Krk, prehistory, Iron Age, socketed axes (celts), bracelet

Među bogatim materijalom privatne zbirke s otoka Krka zanimljivu grupu nalaza čine tri brončane sjekire i brončana narukvica.¹ Tekst namjenjujem Dunji Glogović, dugogodišnjoj kolegici i prijateljici, koja je veći dio svoga znanstvenog rada posvetila materijalu s prostora sjevernog Jadrana i otoka Krka.

Nalaz sjekira s otoka Krka pripada u šuplje sjekire (keltovi) koje na tuljcu imaju ušicu za bolje pričvršćivanje drške. Ovakve su sjekire vrlo česte u kasnome brončanom dobu Europe, a njihova se upotreba nastavlja i u željeznom dobu (Srejović 1997: 923–926). Kako ne raspolažemo nikakvim podacima o okolnostima njihova nalaženja, uvijek postoji

Among the wealth of material contained in a private collection from the Island of Krk, three bronze axes and a bronze bracelet constitute an interesting group.¹ I dedicate this text to Dunja Glogović, a long-time colleague and friend who devoted most of her scientific career to the study of materials from the Northern Adriatic and the Island of Krk.

The axes found on the Island of Krk belong to the axes (celts) with a loop on the socket to facilitate the fastening of the handle. Such axes were very common in Europe's Late Bronze Age and continued to be used into the Iron Age (Srejović 1997: 923–926). As we have no information on the circumstances of the finding, we cannot claim with cer-

1 Po riječima nalaznika, g. Italo Samblich, materijal je pronađen kao rastresit nalaz u iskopu kanala za infrastrukturu na predjelu Šinigoj u gradu Krku. Nalaz su činili: srebrni tordirani torkves (Buršić-Matijašić 2010), srebrna igla, dvije srebrne plastične figurice ptica i nekoliko antičkih fibula te manja zbirka antičkog novca. Tri brončana vrha kopljja i zakrivljen brončani nož potječe s prostora zvanog Ponikve, nekoliko kilometara sjeverno od grada Krka, a dobiveni su od radnika koji su mehanizacijom vršili iskop. Sve predmete sakupio je ljubitelj starina i kolezionar Italo Samblich kojemu se ovom prilikom zahvaljujemo na ustupanju materijala za objavu.

Prilikom obrade materijala nesebično mi je pomogla Darija Ložnjak Dizdar kojoj zahvaljujem na korisnim sugestijama.

1 According to the finder, Mr Italo Samblich, the following loose items were found during the digging of an infrastructure canal in the Šinigoj area in the city of Krk: a silver twisted torque (Buršić-Matijašić 2010), a silver needle, two silver figurines of birds, several antique fibulae and a small collection of antique coins. Three bronze spearheads and a curved bronze knife originate from the area of Ponikve, several kilometres north of the city of Krk, and were received from workers working on machine excavations. All items were collected by Italo Samblich, antiquarian and collector. We would like to use this opportunity to thank him for allowing us to publish this material.

Darija Ložnjak Dizdar helped me unselfishly in the processing of this material and I would like to thank her for her helpful suggestions.



Sl. 1 Brončana sjekira (grafička obrada: Miljenko Gregl)
Fig. 1 Bronze axe (graphic processing by Miljenko Gregl)

sumnja da su domaće provenijencije. No, s obzirom na nalaz značajnih predmeta i postojanje bogate nekropole na predjelu Šinigoj u gradu Krku (Balen-Letunić 1991–92), možemo gotovo sa sigurnošću razmotriti mogućnost da se radi o domaćem materijalu.* Zbog spomenutih okolnosti nalaženja, obradi krčkog materijala moglo se prići jedino s tipološke strane.

1. Šupljia sjekira (kelt) (sl. 1) izrazito naglašenog otvora

* U Centru za istraživanje metalova Istarske Županije - METRIS, koja djeluje u sklopu Istarske razvojne agencije izvršena je analiza sjekira: uzorkovanje, priprema uzoraka, SEM analiza površine uzoraka, EDX analiza. Nakon provedene metode određivanja kemijskog sastava čvrstih vodljivih i nevodljivih materijala EDX analizom došlo se do slijedećih rezultata. Svi ispitani uzorci su po svom sastavu legura bakra i kositra, odnosno kositrene bronce. Izrazite su homogenosti sastava i visoke tvrdoće. Legura je izrazito kvalitetne izvedbe, što je vjerojatno razlog dobro očuvanosti predmeta. Ispitani uzorci pokazali su da se predmeti po njihovom sastavu razlikuju isključivo po količini kositra u leguri. U svakom uzoru postoji i konstantna količina aluminija koji je sastavni dio legure. Prema boji patine (zelenkasto plava), a i prema sastavu može se zaključiti da se vjerojatno radi o mineralu atakamitu koji je karakterističan za opadanje (koroziju) bronze u suhoj i slanoj okolini. Pronadeni elementi u površinskom sloju mogu potjecati i od premaza kojima su predmeti zaštićeni.

Mjerenje je nadzirala i provodila Vedrana Grozdanić, mag. chem., a uzorkovala, uzorke pripremila i dala stručno mišljenje, Tea Zubin, dipl. konzervator.

tainty that they are of local provenance. However, in view of the significance of the items found and the existence of a rich necropolis in the Šinigoj area in the town of Krk (Balen-Letunić 1991–92), we can almost certainly entertain the possibility that they were, indeed, local.* Due to the circumstances in which it was found, the material from Krk could only be analysed from the typological aspect.

1. A socketed axe (celt) (Fig. 1) with a highly prominent

* In the Research Centre for Metal Industry in Istrian County – METRIS, functioning within the Istrian Development Agency, conducted was an analysis of the axes which included: sampling, preparation of samples, SEM analysis of the surface of the samples and EDX analysis. EDX analysis by which chemical structure of solid conductive and nonconductive materials was determined gave the following results: According to their chemical structure, all analyzed samples are either copper and tin or copper and tin bronze alloys. Their structure is extremely homogenous and very hard. Owing to the high quality of the alloy production, all items are well preserved. Analysis of the samples showed that the items, in terms of their structure, differ only according to tin content. Every sample contains a constant proportion of aluminum which is a component of the alloy. The green-blue colour and composition of patina point to mineral Atacamite which is a characteristic of bronze weathering (corrosion) in a dry and salty environment. The elements detected in the surface layer can be related to a coat laid in order to protect the items.

All measurements were supervised and conducted by Vedrana Grozdanić, mag. chem. The sampling, preparation of the samples and professional opinion were provided by Tea Zubin, a conservator.

ispod kojeg je ulegnuće što je, uz oštećenu ušicu i rupičasto oštećenje na suženom dijelu, služilo za pričvršćivanje drške konopcem. Ornament oblika "V" i "Y" prekriva veći dio tijela sjekire koja se lepezasto širi u sječivo. Dimenzije: dužina 13,7 cm; širina sječiva 5,4 cm; promjer otvora 4,3 cm.

Sjekira pripada u tradicionalne predmete starije faze kulture polja sa žarama. Slične sjekire, ukrašene ornamen-tom "V", uobičajeni su inventar ostava druge faze (razdoblje stupnja Ha A, od 1230. do 1100., okvirno 12. st. pr. Kr.) kulture polja sa žarama Hrvatske – Bošnjaci i Tenja (Vinski Gasparini 1973: 82; tab. 31 A: 1; 83, tab. 31: 6–8) – iako citirani primjeri nemaju naglašen prijelaz iz ruba u tijelo sjekire kao što nemaju ni ušicu za pričvršćivanje. Najблиža našem primjeru mogla bi biti šuplja sjekira s tab. 46: 1 iz ostave Veliko Nabrdje kraj Osijeka (Vinski Gasparini 1973: 85, tab. 46: 1). Iako naš primjer karakterizira izraženije lepezasto sječivo, sjekira bi odgovarala i nalazima iz Podvizda kraj Cazina i Kijeva kraj Sanskog Mosta koje Žeravica stavlja u varijantu 2 sjekira s ornamentom "V" i "Y" (Žeravica 1993: 88, br. 358, 364–366). Primjeri iz Gradačca i Volaria pokazuju sličnosti s našim primjerom u elementima visecihih trokuta, ali i nešto razvijenijem sječivu (Žeravica 1993: 89, 91, br. 371, 414; Nadbath 2004: taf. 8: 12–13). Žeravica sjekire 2. varijante primjera s ornamentom visecihih trokuta dovodi u vezu s ostavama Tešanj i Grapska, odnosno materijalom III. i IV. faze kulture polja sa žarama (Žeravica 1993: 96).

Sjekira s Krka, zbog vrlo elegantno produženih visecihih trokuta u centralno rebro te jedva naglašenog odvajanja sječiva od tuljka, mogla bi nagovještavati mlađe oblike ovih tipova sjekira koji se javljaju u fazi III. kulture polja sa žarama, u ostavi Donja Bebrina (Vinski-Gasparini 1973: tab. 94: 11). Producetak centralnog trokuta u rebro mogao bi također biti nagovještaj oblika s produženjem u obliku resa koje se javljaju unutar kulture polja sa žarama od kasnijeg stupnja Ha A, odnosno početka stupnja Ha B (Vinski Gasparini 1973: 166).

Na Apenskom poluotoku slične sjekire, "a cannone" ili starija varijanta naziva "a bossolo" (Carancini 1984; Anelli 1957), nalazimo na sjeveru u pokrajinama Trentino – Alto Adige (tip Doss Trento) i Friuli – Venezia Giulia (Sesto al Reghena) (Carancini 1984: 143, tab. 128: 3716; 144, tab. 120: 3717). Ovaj posljednji, u usporedbi s našom sjekirom, nema bočna rebra, dok sjekiri r. br. 3725 nedostaje ulegnuće ispod ruba. Isti primjerak koji potječe iz lokaliteta Belgrado, Braida di San Gottardo kraj Udina, u starijoj literaturi prepoznat je kao držak mača (Anelli 1957: Tav. V: 7). Na jugu, u pokrajini Puglia, doble su i ime po ostavi Manduria gdje su u najvećoj mjeri zdepaste, a javljaju se u tri veličine (male, srednje i velike) i u nekoliko varijanti (A – Q). Materijal iz ostave Manduria, prema autoru, gotovo u potpunosti pripada početku željeznog doba iako se njegovi počeci naslućuju u prvoj pol. 9. st., odnosno početnim periodu ranoga željeznog doba, i odraz su ukusa raširenog na jadranskom prostoru (Carancini 1984: 149, 158).

2. Šuplja sjekira s horizontalno odvojenim tuljcem od sječiva i plastičnim ukrasom "X" koji u gornjem dijelu zatvara bradavičasto ispuštenje (sl. 2). Tijelo sjekire i zadebljali otvor spaja ušica, a sječivo je naglašeno u obliku trapeza. Dimenzije: dužina 10,7 cm; širina sječiva 4,4 cm; promjer otvora 2,2 cm; širina nazužeg dijela 2,3 cm; visina ručke 2,4 cm.

Iako naša sjekira s ušicom, horizontalno odvojenim

opening above a dent which, together with the damaged loop and perforated damage to the narrowed area, served to fasten the handle with a rope. Most of the body of the axe, which fans out into the blade, is covered in V- and Y-shaped ornaments. Dimensions: length 13.7 cm; width of the blade 5.4 cm; diameter of the opening 4.3 cm.

Axes are traditional items of the early Urnfield culture. Similar axes, decorated with V-shaped ornaments, are standard inventory in the hoards of the second phase (Ha A period, from 1230 to 1100, approximately 12th century BC) of the Urnfield culture in Croatia – Bošnjaci and Tenja (Vinski Gasparini 1973: 82; Pl. 31 A: 1; 83, Pl. 31: 6–8) – although those specimens have neither a prominent transition from the edge to the body of the axe nor a loop for fastening. The most similar to our specimen might be a socketed axe from Plate 46: 1 from the Veliko Nabrdje hoard near Osijek (Vinski Gasparini 1973: 85, Pl. 46: 1). Even though our specimen is characterised by a prominent fan-shaped blade, the axe could also correspond to the findings from Podvizd near Cazin and Kijevo near Sanski Most, classified by Žeravica as variant 2 of axes decorated with V-shaped and Y-shaped ornaments (Žeravica 1993: 88, no. 358, 364–366). Examples from Gradačac and Volari resemble our specimen in hanging triangles and a slightly more advanced blade (Žeravica 1993: 89, 91, no. 371, 414; Nadbath 2004: Pl. 8: 12–13). Žeravica established a link between the axes of variant 2 decorated with hanging triangles and the Tešanj and Grapska hoards, i.e. material from phases III and IV of the Urnfield culture (Žeravica 1993: 96).

With its hanging triangles very elegantly extending into a central rib and a barely defined separation of the blade from the socket, the axe from Krk might be the forerunner of the later shapes of this type of axe which appeared in phase III of the Urnfield culture, in the Donja Bebrina hoard (Vinski-Gasparini 1973: Pl. 94: 11). The extension of the central triangle into a rib might also be the forerunner of tassel-like extensions which appeared in the late Ha A and early Ha B periods of the Urnfield culture (Vinski Gasparini 1973: 166).

Similar axes, called "a cannone" or, in an older variant, "a bossolo" (Carancini 1984; Anelli 1957), can be found in the north of the Apennine Peninsula, in the regions of Trentino – Alto Adige (the Doss Trento type) and Friuli – Venezia Giulia (Sesto al Reghena) (Carancini 1984: 143, Pl. 128: 3716; 144, Pl. 120: 3717). Compared with our axe, the latter has no lateral ribs, while axe no. 3725 lacks the dent below the edge. Older texts identified an identical specimen from the locality of Belgrado, Braida di San Gottardo near Udine, as a sword handle (Anelli 1957: Pl. V: 7). In the southern region of Puglia they were named after the Manduria hoard, where they were mostly stocky and came in three sizes (small, medium and large) and several variants (A to Q). According to the author, almost the entire material of the Manduria hoard originates from the early Iron Age – although there are indications that its beginnings might be dated back to the first half of the 9th century, i.e. the initial period of the Early Iron Age – and reflects the taste popular in the Adriatic area (Carancini 1984: 149, 158).

2. A socketed axe with the socket horizontally separated from the blade and an X-shaped decoration with the upper section closed by a wart-like protrusion (Fig. 2). The body of the axe and the thickened opening are connected by a loop



Sl. 2 Brončana sjekira (grafička obrada: Miljenko Gregl)
Fig. 2 Bronze axe (graphic processing by Miljenko Gregl)

tuljcem od sječiva i ukrasom "X" koji u gornjem dijelu zatvara bradavičasto ispuštenje podsjeća na neke primjere sjekira iz ostave Brodski Varoš, datirane u razdoblje Ha A, a one s bočnim facetama predstavljaju raniye primjerke, našu sjekiru moramo promatrati u odnosu na šuplje sjekire ostava i grobova IV. faze: Velika Gorica, Kapelna (Vinski-Gasparini 1973: 93, tab. 61: 10, 12; tab. 102: 1; 165, tab. 110: 9) iako još nema sječivo odvojeno od tuljca vodoravnim rebrrom. Ipak, najблиža našem primjerku jest sjekira iz Lukavca koji je također datiran u IV. horizont kulture polja sa žarama (Žeravica 1993: tab. 38, 507).

I jedna i druga sjekira imaju elemente II. faze stupnja Ha A kulture polja sa žarama (ukras "V") u kojima se nagovještavaju noviteti što će nastupiti u sljedećim fazama – III. i IV. (produžetak ukrasa "V" u središnje rebro koje će kasnije stvoriti motiv resa; vodoravnim rebrima odvojeno sječivo od tuljca i ukrasi u obliku bradavičastih ispuštenja), a koji se bolje manifestiraju na primjeru s ukrasom "X" i plastičnom bradavicom.

3. Šuplja sjekira (kelt) facetiranoga i dijelom oštećenoga proširenog sječiva neznatno je zadebljalog otvora na kojem je pričvršćena ušica (sl. 3). Dimenzije: dužina 12,5 cm; širina

and the blade has the distinct shape of a trapeze. Dimensions: length 10.7 cm; width of the blade 4.4 cm; diameter of the opening 2.2 cm; width of the narrowest part 2.3 cm; height of the handle 2.4 cm.

Even though our axe is composed of a loop, a socket horizontally separated from the blade and an X-shaped decoration with the upper section closed by a wart-like protrusion, and thus reminiscent of some axes from the Brodski Varoš hoard dated to the Ha A period, while those with lateral facets belong to an earlier period, we must observe it in the context of the socketed axes found in the hoards and graves of phase IV: Velika Gorica, Kapelna (Vinski-Gasparini 1973: 93, Pl. 61: 10, 12; Pl. 102: 1; 165, Pl. 110: 9) even though its socket is not yet separated from the blade by a horizontal rib. However, the axe closest to ours is the one from Lukavac, also dated to horizon IV of the Urnfield culture (Žeravica 1993: Pl. 38, 507).

Both axes have elements of the Ha A period of the Urnfield culture phase II (V-shaped decoration) and are the forerunners of the innovations to come in phases III and IV (extension of V-shaped decorations into a central rib, eventually evolving into the tassel-shaped motif, blade separated from the socket by horizontal ribs and decorations in



Sl. 3 Brončana sjekira (grafička obrada: Miljenko Gregl)
Fig. 3 Bronze axe (graphic processing by Miljenko Gregl)

sjećiva 5,1 cm; promjer otvora 4,5 cm; visina zadebljalog dijela oko otvora 0,7 cm; minimalna širina centralnog ispupčenja koje se proširuje u sjećivo 1,2 cm; visina tuljca 5,5 cm.

Ovaj tip sjekire vrlo se rijetko javlja među materijalom ostava kulture polja sa žarama. Primjeri koji jedva podsjećaju na sjekiru s Krka potječu iz njezine II. faze, odnosno ranog stupnja Ha A, ostava Otok-Privlaka i Bizovac, iako njihova prisutnost nije isključena i tijekom stupnja Ha B (Vinski-Gasparini 1973: 81: tab. 27: 17-19; 84, tab. 37: 8). Isticanje centralnog dijela javlja se već na sjekirama ostava II. faze, u Bošnjacima kraj Vinkovaca (Vinski Gasparini 1973: 82, tab. 30 A, 2) ili Jarku I. kraj Sremske Mitrovice (Vinski Gasparini 1973: 107, tab. 83, 3). Iako nemamo sigurne okolnosti nalaženja i sjekire mogu biti analizirane kao pojedinačni predmeti, ipak ih vidimo kao skupni nalaz, stoga i ovu treću možemo promatrati kao i prethodne dvije, kroz materijal IV. faze kulture polja sa žarama.

Grupa brončanih sjekira predstavlja jedinstven nalaz na Krku. S obzirom na poznate nalaze kulture polja sa žarama u Hrvatskoj, predmeti su svakako samo dio neke veće cjeline. Nama je najbliža sjekira iz Osora ukrašena razvijenim plastičnim ukrasom "V" i bradavičastim ispupčenjem koja je

the form of wart-like protrusions), which are more evident on the specimen displaying an X-shaped decoration and a wart.

3. Socketed axe (celt) with a faceted and partially damaged extended blade and a slightly thickened opening to which a loop is fastened (Fig. 3). Dimensions: length 12.5 cm; width of the blade 5.1 cm; diameter of the opening 4.5 cm; height of the thickening around the opening 0.7 cm; minimal width of the central protrusion extending into the blade 1.2 cm; height of the socket 5.5 cm.

This type of axe is very rarely found in the hoards of the Urnfield culture. Examples barely reminiscent of the Krk axe come from its phase II, i.e. the early Ha A period, i.e. the Otok-Privlaka and Bizovac hoards, although their presence in the Ha B period has not been excluded (Vinski-Gasparini 1973: 81: Pl. 27: 17-19; 84, Pl. 37: 8). A prominent central part already appears on axes found in the hoards of phase II in Bošnjaci near Vinkovci (Vinski Gasparini 1973: 82, Pl. 30 A, 2) and Jarak I near Sremska Mitrovica (Vinski Gasparini 1973: 107, Pl. 83, 3). Even though the circumstances of the finding are not known and even though axes can be analysed as individual items, we still see them as a group find; the

prema Batoviću tipičan primjer sjekira kasnoga brončanog doba, a dovodi ju u vezu s materijalom iz ostava Brodskog Varoša i Budinšćine, II. faze kulture polja sa žarama (Batović 2003: 283, sl. 4: 1). Za razliku od velikog broja ostava u panonskom prostoru te prostoru sjeverne Bosne, na prostoru istočnog Jadrana, kao i u Istri, one su vrlo rijetke (Batović 1983: 292). Iz Istre je poznata samo jedna šuplja sjekira, ona iz ostave Brtonigla. Na temelju usporedbe sa sličnim primjerima u ostavama sjeverozapadne Hrvatske datirana je u fazu IV (Mihovilić 1991: sl. 4: 3). U Sloveniji, kao uostalom i na prostoru Liburna (Batović 1987: 360), šuplje su sjekire poznate u kasnome brončanom dobu (Čerče, Šinkovec 1995: passim), a njihova se primjena nastavlja i dalje tijekom željeznog doba (Gabrovec 1964/1965; Gabrovec, Kruh, Murgelj, Teržan 2006: tab. 187: 83). S lokaliteta japodske kulturne skupine nevelik broj primjera šupljih sjekira datiran je na temelju analogija u ostavama zapadnobalkanske regije u stupanj Ha A1 i Ha A2. U ovu stariju grupu nalaza Ružica Drechsler-Bižić uvrstila je sjekire ukrašene paralelnim rebrima u obliku slova "V" i bradavičastim ispuštenjima, one s jače izraženim poprečnim rebrrom i dva plastična prstena na rubu otvora, kao i sa segmentno proširenim donjim dijelom (Drechsler-Bižić 1983: 382, tab. LII: 3, 4, 7; tab. LII: 2; tab. LII: 1; tab. LII: 10). Na delmatskom području, za razliku od drugih prostora na istočnom Jadranu i njegovom zaleđu, šuplje su sjekire relativno brojne. Oko pedeset primjera s dvadesetak nalazišta, kao i nalaz kalupa za njihovo lijevanje na Velikoj Gradini u Varvari i Gradini u Čerigaju kraj Lištice, govore u prilog vezama s matičnim prostorom kulture polja sa žarama – bilo da se radi o direktnom uvozu ili izradi predmeta u skladu s tradicionalnim ukusom (Batović 1983: 335, 341, sl. 22: 7–8). Sjekire su gotovo jedini predmeti u ostavama južnoprимorske kulturne skupine. Ona u Mostaru sadrži šuplje sjekire te se, uz cavtatsku, vezuje uz sjeverozapadno kulturno područje koje je pod jakim utjecajem panonskog prostora (Batović 1983: 360, sl. 24: 9). Na prostorima središnje Europe, Karpatske kotline, u srednjem Podunavlju šuplje se sjekire javljaju prvi put u fazama Br C2 i Br D, dok su kod nas prisutne kao stalni inventar od najstarije faze kulture polja sa žarama (ostava Paklenica) (Vinski-Gasparini 1973: 52–54). Nalaz s Krka, bez bližih podataka o okolnostima nalaženja, podsjeća da njihova pojавa i drugdje nije presudna za dataciju jer su oblici jedinstveni na širem prostoru. Ipak, negdje za dataciju mogu biti meritorne, kao što je to slučaj kod brončanog kelta vrlo malih dimenzija iz Poda kraj Bugojna gdje je na temelju nalaza precizno datiran sloj kasnoga brončanog doba, odnosno čitave srednjobosanske kulturne grupe (Čović 1983: 433).

Uvoz ili rad lokalnih radionica? Kad govorimo o materijalu liburnske kulturne skupine kasnoga brončanog doba, iako imamo zavidan broj predmeta koji se zbog svoje osobnosti smatraju proizvodom domaćih radionica, oskudijevamo podacima o zanatskim centrima za lijevanje metalnih predmeta. Proizvodima domaćih radionica smatraju se nakit (jedna vrsta liburnskih lučnih fibula, narukvice, ogrlice s urezanim ornamentom, predmeti od jantara) i oružje (krivi noževi, mačevi s balčakom, kratki mačevi) (Batović 1983: 318). Jedan kalup za lijevanje šupljih sjekira s kraja kasnoga brončanog doba potječe iz Beretinove gradine u Radovinu. Kalupi za lijevanje sjekira s tuljem s gradine na Radovinu pokazuju domaću metalnu proizvodnju, a za izradu predmeta sirova se bronca najvjerojatnije nabavljala

third one can therefore be observed, like the previous two, within the context of the material (belonging to the Urnfield culture phase IV).

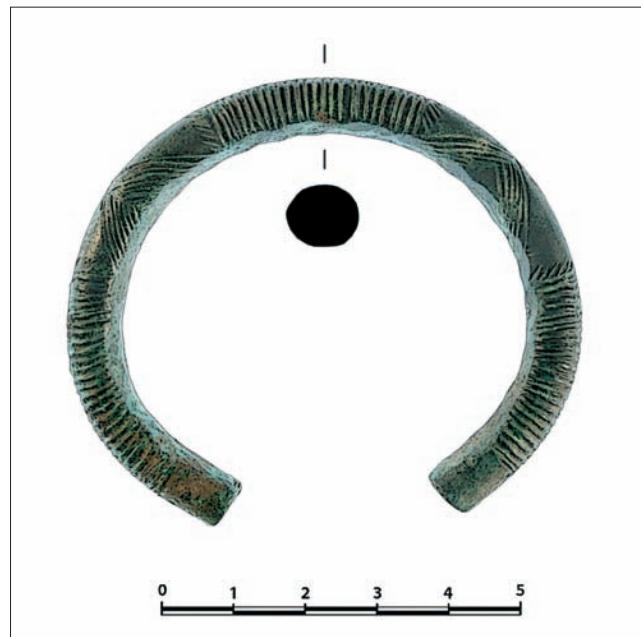
Although this group of bronze axes constitutes a unique find on the Island of Krk, in the context of the Urnfield culture items found in Croatia, they clearly form only part of a larger whole. The closest to us is the axe from Osor, decorated with an elaborate V-shaped decoration and a wart-like protrusion, which, according to Batović, is a typical example of a Late Bronze-Age axe; he links it with the material from the Brodski Varoš and Budišćina hoards of the Urnfield culture phase II (Batović 2003: 283, Fig. 4: 1). Unlike Pannonia and northern Bosnia, where hoards are numerous, in the eastern Adriatic and Istria they are very rare (Batović 1983: 292). The sole socketed axe known in Istria comes from the Brtonigla hoard. In comparison with similar specimens from the hoards of north-western Croatia, it was dated to phase IV (Mihovilić 1991: Fig. 4: 3). In Slovenia and the territories inhabited by the Liburnians (Batović 1987: 360), socketed axes were known in the Late Bronze Age (Čerče, Šinkovec 1995: passim) and their use continued in the Iron Age (Gabrovec 1964/1965; Gabrovec, Kruh, Murgelj, Teržan 2006: Pl. 187: 83). A small number of socketed axes from the sites of the lapydic cultural group have been dated, by analogy with the hoards from the Western Balkans, to the Ha A1 and Ha A2 periods. In this later group, Ružica Drechsler-Bižić included axes decorated with parallel V-shaped ribs, wart-like protrusions, those with a prominent transverse rib and two rings at the rim of the opening, as well as those with a segmentally extended lower section (Drechsler-Bižić 1983: 382, Pl. LII: 3, 4, 7; Pl. LII: 2; Pl. LII: 1; Pl. LII: 10). Unlike in other areas of the eastern Adriatic and its hinterland, socketed axes on the territory of the Delmatae were relatively numerous. Approximately 50 specimens from approximately 20 sites, and moulds for their forging, found at Velika Gradina in Varvara and Gradina at Čerigaj near Lištice serve as evidence of links maintained with the original Urnfield culture area, regardless of whether they were directly imported or crafted in conformity with traditional taste (Batović 1983: 335, 341, Fig. 22: 7–8). Axes are practically the only item in the hoards of the Southern Primorje cultural group. The Mostar hoard contains socketed axes and, together with the Cavtat hoard, is linked to the north-western cultural area which was under heavy Pannonian influence (Batović 1983: 360, Fig. 24: 9). In Central Europe, the Carpathian Basin and the central Danube River Basin socketed axes appeared for the first time in the Br C2 and Br D periods, while on our territories they were present as permanent inventory from the earliest phases of the Urnfield culture (Paklenica hoard) (Vinski-Gasparini 1973: 52–54). The items found on Krk, on the finding of which we have no detailed information, remind us that the fact that they appear elsewhere is not conclusive for their dating because the same type was spread across a wide area. Sometimes, however, they may be crucial for dating, as for instance, in the case of a very small bronze celt from Pod near Bugojno which enabled the precise dating of a Late Bronze Age stratum and the entire Central Bosnian cultural group (Čović 1983: 433).

An import or a product of local craftsmanship? When speaking of the material of the Liburnian cultural group of the Late Bronze Age, even though we have an enviable number of items which, based on their individual qualities,

la iz prostora zapadnog Balkana. Prema Batoviću, na prostoru liburnske dominacije, pa time i na otoku Krku, utjecaj kulture polja sa žarama prisutan je samo sporadično. Neki su predmeti stigli direktnim uvozom, drugi su rađeni na njihovim prototipovima, dok treći potpuno izostaju što potvrđuje posebnost prostora. Predmeti su također stizali i s Apeninskog poluotoka gdje su naročito bile intenzivne veze s Picenima (Batović 1983: 318–319). Zbog okolnostima nalaženja i tipoloških karakteristika predmeta ne možemo dati pouzdan odgovor odakle je materijal stigao na Krk.

4. Narukvica od masivne bronce (sl. 4), okruglog presjeka, debljine 0,8–0,9 cm, zatvara promjer kruga 7 i 6,2 cm. Krajevi završavaju na udaljenosti od 2,6 cm. Ukršena je naizmjence paralelnim snopovima linija koje završavaju okomito postavljenim crticama, dok se između centralnog motiva paralelnih snopova i onih na rubovima nalazi trokutast motiv.

Prijeklo narukvica otvorenih krajeva možemo potražiti među materijalom ostava i grobova kulture polja sa žarama Hrvatske (ostave Veliko Nabrdje i Brodski Varoš) gdje u većini slučajeva imaju polukružni presjek te krajeve u obliku stanjenih ili pak zadebljanih završetaka. Ukrasi idu od najjednostavnijih paralelnih crtica do zamršenih geometrijskih motiva koji prekrivaju vanjsku površinu nakita (Vinski-Gasparini 1973: 85, tab. 44: 27; tab. 59). Okruglog su presjeka narukvice iz ostave Brodski Varoš kraj Slavonskog Broda gdje su se, s oblicima iz tradicije stupnja Br D i karakterističnim oblicima faze II, stupnja Ha A, našle i masivne narukvice ukrašene snopovima linija poput onih na našem primjeru (Vinski-Gasparini 1973: 91, tab. 55: 34; 59: 1). Dok su za fazu Br D doba



Sl. 4 Brončana narukvica (grafička obrada: Miljenko Gregl)
Fig. 4 Bronze bracelet (graphic processing by Miljenko Gregl)

bile karakteristične narukvice od brončanog lima s vertikalnim i kosim kanelurama ili valovito narebrene narukvice od brončanog lima (Vinski-Gasparini 1973: 91, tab. 59: 23–27, 29, 31, 32), masivne narukvice rastavljenih krajeva, okruglog presjeka datirane su u stupanj Ha A poput onih iz ostave Gornja Vrba kraj Slavonskog Broda (Vinski-Gasparini 1973: 88–89, tab. 51: 12–14, 15, 17). Iz ostave Pričac potječu dvije

can be considered as products of local workshops, we still lack information on the craft centres where these metal items were cast. The following items are considered to be products of local workshops: jewellery (a type of the Liburnian bow fibulae, bracelets, necklaces with engraved ornaments, items made of amber) and weapons (curved knives, hilted swords, short swords) (Batović 1983: 318). A mould for the casting of socketed axes from the end of the Late Bronze Age comes from the Beretinova gradina in Radovin. Moulds for casting socketed axes from the Radovin hill-fort indicate that, while metal was fashioned locally, raw bronze was, most probably, purchased from the Western Balkans. According to Batović, in the Liburnian-controlled territories and, consequently, the Island of Krk, the influence of the Urnfield culture was all but sporadic. Some items were directly imported, some crafted after prototypes, and some are missing altogether, which confirms the specific nature of the area. Items also came from the Apennine Peninsula where very close contacts were maintained with the Picentes (Batović 1983: 318–319). The circumstances surrounding the find and the typological characteristics of the items do not allow us to state with certainty where the Krk material came from.

4. A massive bronze bracelet (Fig. 4), with a 0,8–0,9 cm, thick circular cross-section, 7 and 6.2 cm in diameter. The distance between ends is 2.6 cm. It is decorated by parallel groups of lines ending in short vertical lines and a triangular motif placed between these central groups of lines and the lines running along the edges.

The origin of open-ended bracelets can be traced to the Croatian Urnfield hoards and graves (Veliko Nabrdje and Brodski Varoš hoards): most of them have a semi-circular cross-section and thinning or thickening ends. Decorations range from very simple short parallel lines to complex geometrical motives which cover the external surface of the jewellery (Vinski-Gasparini 1973: 85, Pl. 44: 27; Pl. 59). The circular cross-section is a feature characteristic of the bracelets from the Brodski Varoš hoard near Slavonski Brod. In addition to the traditional forms of the Br D period and the characteristic shapes of the Ha A period of phase II, this hoard also contains massive bracelets decorated with groups of lines, such as those found on our specimen (Vinski-Gasparini 1973: 91, Pl. 55: 34; 59: 1). While the Br D period was characterised by bracelets fashioned out of bronze sheets and adorned with either vertical and slanted cannelures or wavy ribs (Vinski-Gasparini 1973: 91, tab. 59: 23–27, 29, 31, 32), massive open-ended bracelets with circular cross-sections, such as those from the Gornja Vrba hoard near Slavonski Brod, have been dated back to the Ha A period (Vinski-Gasparini 1973: 88–89, Pl. 51: 12–14, 15, 17). Two massive bracelets with a circular cross-section and slightly thickened open ends came from the Pričac hoard. The Pričac hoard in the vicinity of Slavonski Brod is located farthest to the west of all the Brodsko Posavljé hoards, and its material chronologically corresponds to phase II of the Urnfield culture (Vinski-Gasparini 1973: 98–100, Pl. 71: 32, 36). A large repertoire of bracelets can be found in the Kapelna hoard; although they have a prominent geometrical decoration, the cross-section of the body is still semi-circular. The Kapelna hoard belongs to the fourth phase of the western interfluve group of hoards, i.e. the territory of Slavonia, Podravina, Pri-

masivne narukvice okruglog presjeka, ali s neznatno zadebljalim otvorenim krajevima. Ostava Pričac kraj Slavonskog Broda predstavlja najzapadniji nalaz ostava brodskog Posavlja, a materijal kronološki odgovara drugoj fazi kulture polja sa žarama (Vinski-Gasparini 1973: 98–100, Tab. 71: 32, 36). Velik repertoar narukvica prisutan je među materijalom ostave Kapelna s izrazitim geometrijskim ukrasom, no opet tijela polukružnog presjeka. Ostava Kapelna ulazi u četvrtu fazu grupe ostava zapadnog međuriječja, na području Slavonije, Podravine, Prigorja, Hrvatskog zagorja, Međimurja i Podgorja, na temelju kojih možemo govoriti o jednome mirnijem toku života ovog područja (Vinski-Gasparini 1973: 164–165, Tab. 111: 5–15).

Među brojnim ostavama kulture polja sa žarama jugoistočne alpske regije, ona u Jurkoj Vasi, datirana u III. fazu, stupanj Ha A2, sadrži jednostavnu masivnu narukvicu otvorenih krajeva četvrtastog presjeka. U dobovsko-ruškoj grupi stupnja Ha B2 nalazimo narukvice zadebljalog trakastog presjeka ukrašene sitnim urezima, poput onih na našem primjerku, koje su prisutne i u ljubljanskoj kulturi (Gabrovec 1983: 57, 75, 77, tab. VI: 11, tab. X: 18–21). Slične narukvice javljaju se u Glasincu već tijekom srednjega brončanog doba bosanske grupe (Čović 1983: tab. XXXIX: 1). U kasno brončano doba dobovsko-ruške grupe upotrebljavaju se sedlaste narukvice zadebljalog presjeka koje se kao novost javljaju iz donjeg Podunavlja, a koje "na istoku već nalazimo zajedno s tračko-kimerijskom konjskom opremom" (Gabrovec 1983: 60, sl. 6: 26). Srednjobosanska kulturna grupa kasnoga brončanog doba poznaće jednostavne narukvice od brončane žice s malim brojem zavoja, one izrađene od šire plosnate žice te narukvice presjeka "C" s bogato ugraviranim ukrasom (Čović 1983: 443, sl. 31: 6–8, 10). Daleku sličnost narukvice iz Krka vidimo u otvorenim (nožnim?) grivnama s graviranim ukrasom iz Gračanice i Semizovaca, nalazišta srednjobosanske grupe faze 2 (725.–600. g. pr. Kr.) (Čović 1983: Sl. 1, 4; 1987: 488, sl. 27: 10, T. LII: 8). Omiljene narukvice, kako u ovoj, tako i u fazama 4 i 5, imaju prebačene krajeve, kao što ih imaju i narukvice faze 2a, 2b i 2c grupe Donja Dolina – Sanski Most (Čović 1987: 499, 503, T. LII: 26, 27; sl. 15: 26; T. XXIV: 14–16; XXVI: 13). Početak željeznog doba, odnosno njegova prva faza IVa glasinačke kulture, poznaće masivne narukvice prebačenih krajeva koje će doći do punog izražaja tek u sljedećoj fazi IVb, a zadržat će se dugo u upotrebi. One će predstavljati važne lijevane oblike faze IVb, a u upotrebi su i u fazama IVc-1 i IVc-2. Javljuju se oblici ukrašeni urezanim ili punktiranim motivima (Čović 1987: 583, T. LX, 4–11; T. LXI, 18; 598, T. LXI: 15, sl. 35: 2). Dva ulomka sličnih narukvica, koji potječu iz nekropola Cividale (San Quirino i Dernazacco), zbog okolnosti nalaženja ostala su bez točne datacije (Anelli 1957: 39, Tav. XVI: 3–4). U poznatoj nekropoli Fontanella Mantovana, u kojoj se ukopi kreću od 11. do 9. st. pr. Kr. i koja pokazuje veze s alpskim prostorom, pronađene narukvice ne pokazuju nikakvu sličnost s našim masivnim narukvicama ukrašenim zarezima (Salzani 1978: fig. 14). Masivne narukvice otvorenih, kao i preklopnih krajeva, ornamentirane ali i neornamentirane, prisutne su često na nalazištima istočnoalpskog prostora dolenjske grupe – u stupnju Stična i stupnju zmijolikih fibula. U sljedećim stupnjevima, stupnju čertoske fibule i onom negovskom, prevladavaju masivne, ali rebrasto raščlanjene, kao i one cjevasto šuplje s malim urezima. Nosile su se pojedinačno ili više komada zajedno

gorje, Hrvatsko zagorje, Međimurje and Podgorje, based on which we can conclude that the pace of life in the area was slow (Vinski-Gasparini 1973: 164–165, Pl. 111: 5–15).

Among the numerous Urnfield hoards in the south-eastern Alps, the one in Jurka Vas, dated to the Ha A2 period of phase III, contains a simple massive open-ended bracelet with a rectangular cross-section. In the Dobova-Ruše group of the Ha B2 period, we come across bracelets with a thickened ribbon-like cross-section, decorated with small notches such as those featured on our specimen; these bracelets are also present in the Ljubljana culture (Gabrovec 1983: 57, 75, 77, Pl. VI: 11, Pl. X: 18–21). Similar bracelets appear in Glasinac already in the Middle Bronze Age of the Bosnian group (Čović 1983: Pl. XXXIX: 1). Bracelets used in the Late Bronze Age of the Dobova-Ruše group are saddle-shaped and have a thick cross-section; they arrived as a novelty from the Lower Danube Basin and "had already been found in the East alongside the Thraco-Cimmerian horse harness" (Gabrovec 1983: 60, Fig. 6: 26). People of the Central Bosnian culture of the Late Bronze Age wore simpler bracelets made of bronze wire with a small number of loops, bracelets made of wider, flat wire as well as richly engraved bracelets with a C-shaped cross-section (Čović 1983: 443, Fig. 31: 6–8, 10). There is a remote resemblance between the Krk bracelet and the engraved open-ended greaves from the Gračanica and Semizovac sites from phase 2 of the Central Bosnian group (725–600 BC) (Čović 1983: Fig. 1, 4; 1987: 488, Fig. 27: 10, Pl. LII: 8). The most popular bracelets of this phase, and phases 4 and 5, had folded ends, as did bracelets from phases 2a, 2b and 2c of the Donja Dolina – Sanski Most group (Čović 1987: 499, 503, Pl. LII: 26, 27; Fig. 15: 26; Pl. XXIV: 14–16; XXVI: 13). Massive bracelets with folded ends, already known in the early Iron Age, or rather, during the first, IVa, phase of the Glasinac culture, only became prominent in the following, IVb, phase and remained in use long afterwards. Their cast forms, very important for phase IVb, were also in use in phases IVc-1 and IVc-2. Engraved and punctured decorations start appearing (Čović 1987: 583, Pl. LX, 4–11; Pl. LXI, 18; 598, Pl. LXI: 15, Fig. 35: 2). Two fragments of similar bracelets were found in the Cividale necropolises (San Quirino and Dernazacco) but, due to the circumstances of their finding, were never precisely dated (Anelli 1957: 39, Pl. XVI: 3–4). Bracelets found in the well-known necropolis of Fontanella Mantovana, in which burials were practiced between the 11th and 9th century BC and which shows signs of links maintained with the Alpine area, show no similarity with our massive bracelets decorated with notches (Salzani 1978: Fig. 14). Massive bracelets with open and folded ends, both ornamented and non-ornamented, are frequently found in the Eastern Alpine sites of the Lower Carniola group – in the Stična phase and the serpentine fibulae phase. Subsequent Certosa and Negova horizons are dominated by massive ribbed bracelets and hollow-cast bracelets decorated with small notches. They were worn either individually or several together (Gabrovec 1987: 50, 59, 68, 74, Fig. 3: 10, 20; Fig. 4: 14; Fig. 5: 29–30; 2006: Pl. 20: 27–53; Pl. 50: 1, 2; Pl. 51: 1–4; Pl. 175: 76–78, 82–86). Sv. Lucija – Most na Soči, phase I, had massive bracelets and metal-strip bracelets which became prevalent in phase II (Gabrovec 1987: 124, 128; Fig. 8: 23–24). Bracelets of the Notranjska 2 Carniola phase (8th century BC) were wide, ribbon-like and decorated with horizontal incisions, or simple, made of bronze or iron with a circu-

(Gabrovec 1987: 50, 59, 68, 74, sl. 3: 10, 20; sl. 4: 14; sl. 5: 29–30; 2006: tab. 20: 27–53; tab. 50: 1,2; tab. 51: 1–4; tab. 175: 76–78, 82–86). Sv. Lucija – Most na Soči stupanj I poznaje masivne narukvice i one od trakastog lima, a u sljedećem stupnju II javljaju se pretežno one trakaste (Gabrovec 1987: 124, 128; sl. 8: 23–24). Stupanj Notranjska 2 (8. st. pr. Kr.) poznaje široke trakaste narukvice uzdužno urezane i jednostavne brončane ili željezne okruglog presjeka (Guštin 1975: tab. 8: 4a–d; Gabrovec 1987: 155–156, sl. 9: 21–24). Masivne narukvice prebačenih krajeva ukrašene snopovima urezanih crtica potječu iz groba II/17 Kapiteljske njive u Novom Mestu, datiranoga u period Stična – Novo Mesto I (Križ 1997: 43, 44, D; T. 12: 4–5). Slične narukvice potječu iz groba 22, kao i one rastresitog nalaza Gomile I istog nalazišta (Knez 1993: T. 37: 2). Masivna narukvica otvorenih krajeva, okruglog presjeka, nalazila se u ostavi Hočko Pohorje (Čerče, Šinkovec 1995: T. 79, 91) koja se prema Turku datira u II. fazu, što odgovara II. fazi ostava sjeverozapadne Hrvatske (Turk 1996, 109). Iako možda najstariji našem primjerku, ova narukvica ima proširen centralni dio. Istom nalazu pripadaju oštećene narukvice okruglog presjeka jednostavnijeg ukraša (Čerče, Šinkovec 1995: T. 79, 94–97).

Liburni se rado koriste narukvicama. Iz poznatih željeznodobnih nalazišta najčešće su spiralne i od savijenog lima s dvama zrnima jantara, a ostali tipovi javljaju se rijetko (Batović 1987: 367, T. XXXVII: 18; XXXVIII: 3, XL: 8; Glogović 1989: 33–34, tab. 35–38). S Karka potječe i 18 trakastih narukvica presjeka oblika dvoslivnog krova (Mader 2006: 262, abb. 16). Narukvice poput našeg primjera nepoznate su kod liburnsko-japodske grupe nakita. Jedinu sličnost ukrašavanja vidimo kod narukvice iz nekropole u Ribiću, napravljene od brončanog lima krajeva spojenih prstenom. Ova je narukvica ukrašena urezanim ornamentom, snopovima paralelnih linija i dvjema središnjim zonama s nasuprotno postavljenim trokutastim motivima (Lo Schiavo 1970: 473–474; T. XXXVIII: 20). Sličnost primjećujemo kod masivne narukvice iz groba 60 iz Nina ukrašene dvostrukim cik-cak ornamentom, no ona ima polumjesečast presjek (Batović 1987: T. XL: 14). Župni ured u Vrbniku čuva skupinu nalaza među kojima se ističu narebrene narukvice stanjenih i prebačenih krajeva (Blečić 2002: sl. 6). Urezan ukras kakav se javlja kod naše narukvice prisutan je na glatkom torkvesu grobnog nalaza iz Krkovića (Batović 1983: tab. XLIII: 7). Trakaste narukvice trokutastog presjeka u horizontu Liburnija I, kao i slične među delmatskim materijalom, stigle su na obalu iz savsko-dravskog međuriječja, a njihovo porijeklo Vinski-Gasparini vidi u horizontu Blična u Moravskoj odakle su se širile izvan kruga kulture polja sa žarama (Vinski-Gasparini 1983: 571, 579). Na susjednom području Istre, u starijoj fazi prvog stupnja histarske kulture, prisutne su narukvice dvoslivnog presjeka, dok se u mlađoj fazi (10. st. pr. Kr.) javljaju narebrene – otvorene različitim širina s gotovo neprimjetno ojačanim krajevima. U II. stupnju nalazimo trakaste narukvice sa suženim dijelom, ukrašene urezanim motivom riblje kosti kao i narukvice presjeka "C". Osim njih tu su i narukvice od tankoga brončanog lima bogato ukrašene kosim meandrom i stiliziranim pticama. U sljedećoj fazi III, pored narukvica od više puta savijene žice, tu su i one masivne (Gabrovec-Mihovilić 1987: 302–303, 305–306, 311).

Glasinačko područje kasnoga brončanog doba ne poznaje narukvice poput našeg primjera s Krka. U fazi Glasinac IIIa (Br D) poznate su široke narebrene narukvice sa za-

lar cross-section (Guštin 1975: Pl. 8: 4a–d; Gabrovec 1987: 155–156, Fig. 9: 21–24). Massive bracelets with folded ends, decorated by groups of short engraved lines, were found in grave II/17 in Kapiteljska njiva in Novo Mesto, dated to the Stična – Novo Mesto phase I (Križ 1997: 43, 44, D; Pl. 12: 4–5). Similar bracelets were found in grave 22 and among the loose finds of the Gomila I section at the same site (Knez 1993: Pl. 37: 2). A massive open-ended bracelet with a circular cross-section was found in the Hočko Pohorje hoard (Čerče, Šinkovec 1995: Pl. 79, 91), which, according to Turk, dates back to phase II which corresponds to phase II of the north-western Croatian hoards (Turk 1996, 109). Though possibly the most similar to our specimen, this bracelet has a wide central section. Damaged bracelets with a circular cross-section and simpler decorations belong to the same finding (Čerče, Šinkovec 1995: Pl. 79, 94–97).

Liburnians liked wearing bracelets. Iron Age sites most frequently contain spiral bracelets and those made by folding a metal sheet and decorating it with two grains of amber. Other types were rare (Batović 1987: 367, Pl. XXXVII: 18; XXXVIII: 3, XL: 8; Glogović 1989, 33–34, Pl. 35–38). Eighteen ribbon-like bracelets with a "Λ" cross-section also come from Krk (Mader 2006: 262, abb. 16). Bracelets such as ours were not known in the Liburnian-lapydic jewellery group. The only similarity in decoration can be seen in a bracelet found in a necropolis in Ribić, crafted from a copper sheet, with its ends joined by a ring. This bracelet is decorated with an engraved ornament, groups of parallel lines and two central areas with opposing triangular motifs (Lo Schiavo 1970: 473–474; T. XXXVIII: 20). Similarities can be found on the massive bracelet from grave 60 in Nin, decorated by a double zig-zag ornament, although this bracelet has a crescent-shaped cross-section (Batović 1987: Pl. XL: 14). A group of findings is kept in the Vrbnik parish office. Standing out among them are ribbed bracelets with thinned folded ends (Blečić 2002: Fig. 6). The engraved decoration which appears on our bracelet is also present on the smooth torque from the Krković grave find (Batović 1983: Pl. XLIII: 7). Ribbon-like bracelets with a triangular cross-section from the Liburnia I horizon, as well as similar ones from the Delmatae finds, were brought to the coast from the interfluve of the rivers Sava and Drava. According to Vinski-Gasparini, they originated in the Blična horizon in Moravia and, from there, spread outside the circle of the Urnfield culture (Vinski-Gasparini 1983: 571, 579). In neighbouring Istria, bracelets of the early 1st phase of the Histrian culture had a "Λ" cross-section, while those which started appearing in the later phase (10th century BC) were ribbed, open-ended, of various widths and with almost imperceptibly reinforced ends. In phase II, we come across ribbon-like bracelets with a narrowed section, decorated with engraved fish-bone motifs, and bracelets with C-shaped cross-sections. There are also bracelets made of thin bronze sheet, richly decorated with a slanted meander and stylised birds. In phase III, massive bracelets appear alongside bracelets made of repeatedly twisted wire (Gabrovec-Mihovilić 1987: 302–303, 305–306, 311).

Bracelets of our Krk specimen type are not known in the area of Glasinac in the Late Bronze Age. The Glasinac IIIa phase (Br D) has wide ribbed bracelets with thickened ends where, at times, ribs can be decorated with short slanted lines forming a fir-branch motif (Čović 1983: 424, Fig. 28:10,

deblijalim rubovima gdje rebra ponekad mogu biti ukrašena kosim crticama koje čine motiv jelove grančice (Čović 1983: 424, sl. 28:10, T. LXII: 7). U sljedećoj fazi, Glasinac IIIb, javljaju se otvorene narukvice, presjeka oblika dvoslivnog krova, s krajevima u obliku pečata, ukrašene geometrijskim ukrasom, otvorene narukvice s krajevima u obliku pečata s poprečnim rebrima pri završecima te otvorene narukvice s proširenim srednjim dijelom. U fazi Glasinac IIIc (9. st. pr. Kr.), pored spiralnih narukvica od brončane žice ili uske trake brončanog lima i narebnih narukvica s krajevima savijenim u žicu, nastavlja se upotreba masivnih brončanih narukvica (možda grivne?) s gotovo sastavljenim krajevima koje će postati vodeći tip Glasinca IVa – za početak željeznog doba u užem smislu (Čović 1983: 424, 425, tab. LXIII: 4–6).

Kao i liburnsko-japodsko područje, tako i obližnja Istra u željeznom dobu ne rabi taj tip narukvice; mogući put dolaska ovog tipa narukvica na Krk jest predalpski prostor gdje su takve narukvice uobičajene u grobovima nekropola Doljenjske (Ha C – Ha D, 750.–500. g. pr. Kr.), no nikako ne smijemo izuzeti vezu s materijalom ostava kasnoga brončanog doba sjeverozapadne Hrvatske, kao i primjer ostave Hočko Pohorje, te s karakterističnim oblicima II. faze kulture polja sa žarama.

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- Pl. LXII: 7). The following phase, Glasinac IIIb, sees the appearance of open-ended bracelets with a "Λ" cross-section and stamp-shaped ends decorated with a geometrical pattern, open-ended bracelets with stamp-shaped ends and transverse ribs at the tips and open-ended bracelets with a widened central section. During the Glasinac IIIc phase (9th century BC), massive bronze bracelets (or, perhaps, greaves) with almost joined ends, are still in use alongside spiral bracelets made of bronze wire or narrow strips of bronze sheet and ribbed bracelets with ends twisted into a wire; these massive bracelets will become the prevalent type of the Glasinac IVa period – the beginning of the Iron Age in its restricted sense (Čović 1983: 424, 425, Pl. LXIII: 4–6).
- As this type of bracelet was not in use in either the Liburnian-lapydic territory or in nearby Istria, it may have arrived at the Island of Krk from the pre-Alpine area, where such bracelets are commonly found in the graves of the Lower Carniola necropolises (Ha C – Ha D, 750–500 BC). However, we must under no circumstances ignore the link with the material of the Late Bronze Age hoards in north-western Croatia, and the example of the Hočko Pohorje hoard and shapes characteristic of phase II of the Urnfield culture.
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