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Kasno-latenski noževi tipa Pritoka - Bela Cerkev

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U radu su obrađena četiri kasno-latenska noža iz fundusa zagrebačkog Arheološkoga muzeja. Zbog specifičnosti njihova oblika: zakrivljenosti jednoreznoga sječiva, plosnato raskovane drške s trima rupicama za zakovice i ovalnom pločicom na proširenom kraju te jednokrake križnice zakrivljene na strani sječiva, izdvojili smo ih u zaseban tip, Pritoka - Bela Cerkev, koji je dobio ime prema lokalitetima s najvećim brojem noževa takvih značajki. Na japodskom prostoru njima su se koristili ratnici tijekom posljednje, tj. 7. faze razvoja japodske kulture, koju je velikim dijelom moguće sinkronizirati sa srednjoeuropskim Lt D1/D2 stupnjem kasnoga latena. Rabili su ih i keltski Taurisci, odnosno karakterističan su oblik noževa mokronoške skupine, tj. njezina završnog ili Mokronog IIIb stupnja, usporedivog također sa srednjoeuropskim Lt D2 stupnjem.

Ključne riječi: noževi tipa Pritoka - Bela Cerkev, kasni lateni, Japodi, Taurisci, mokronoška skupina

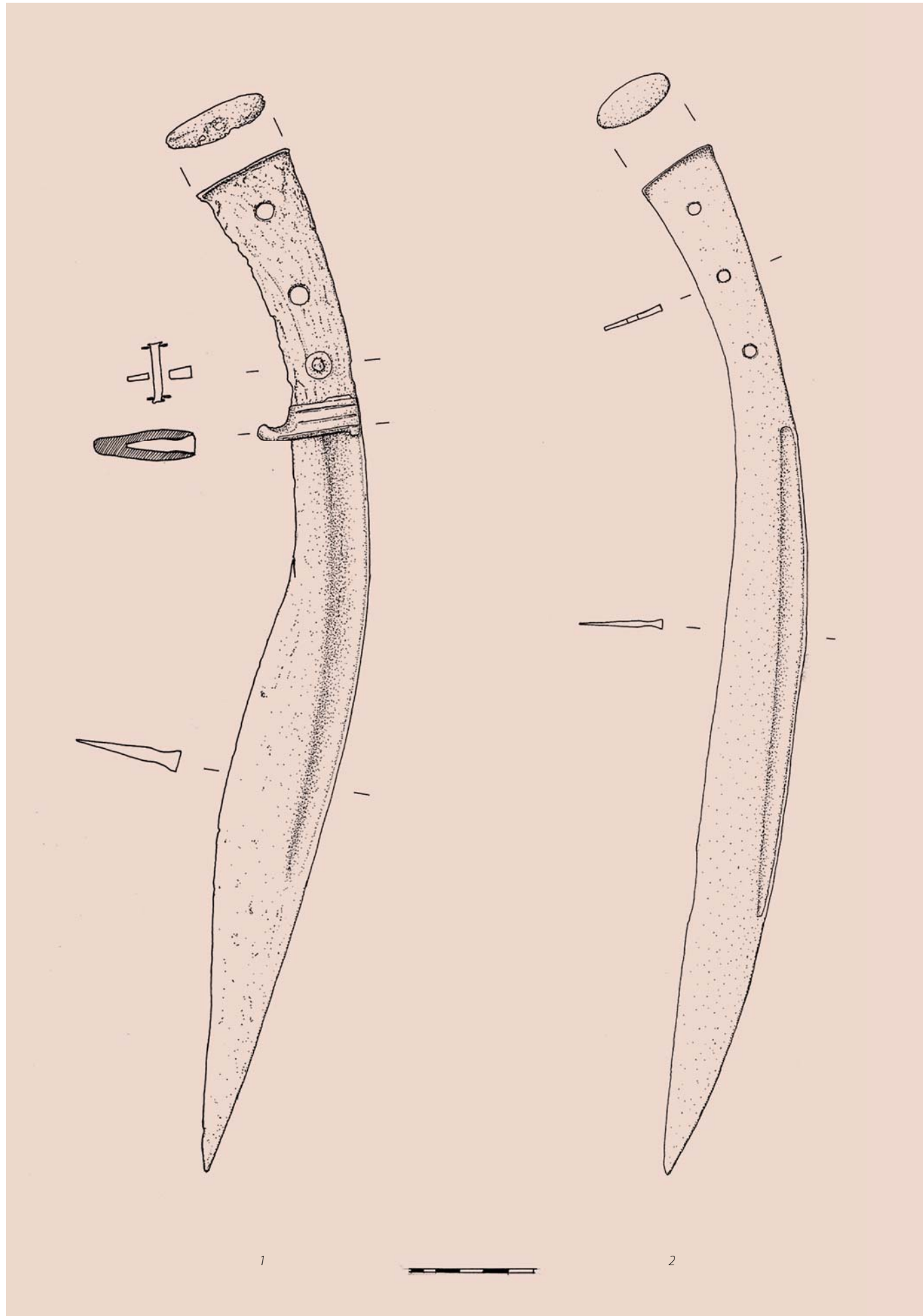


Tabla 1.

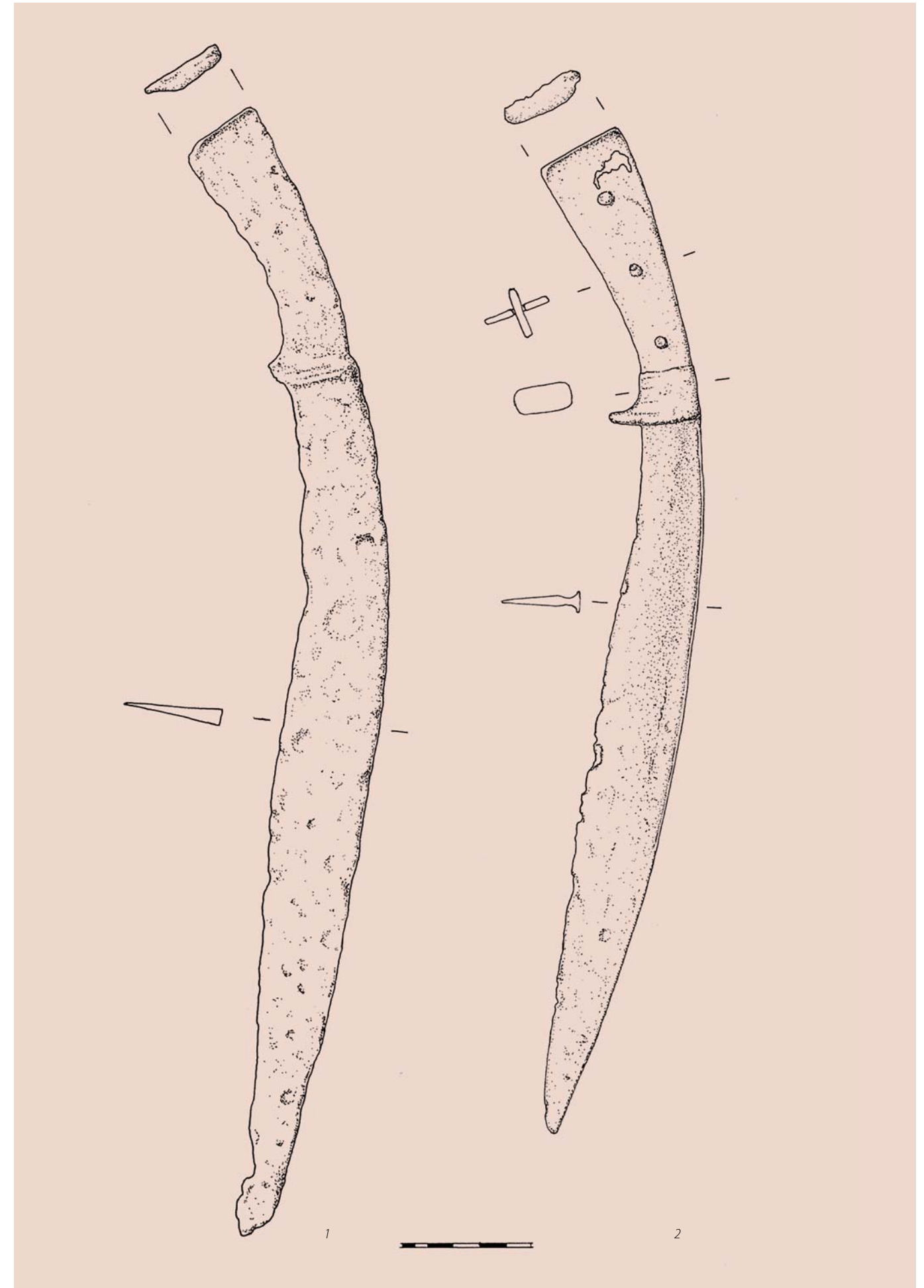
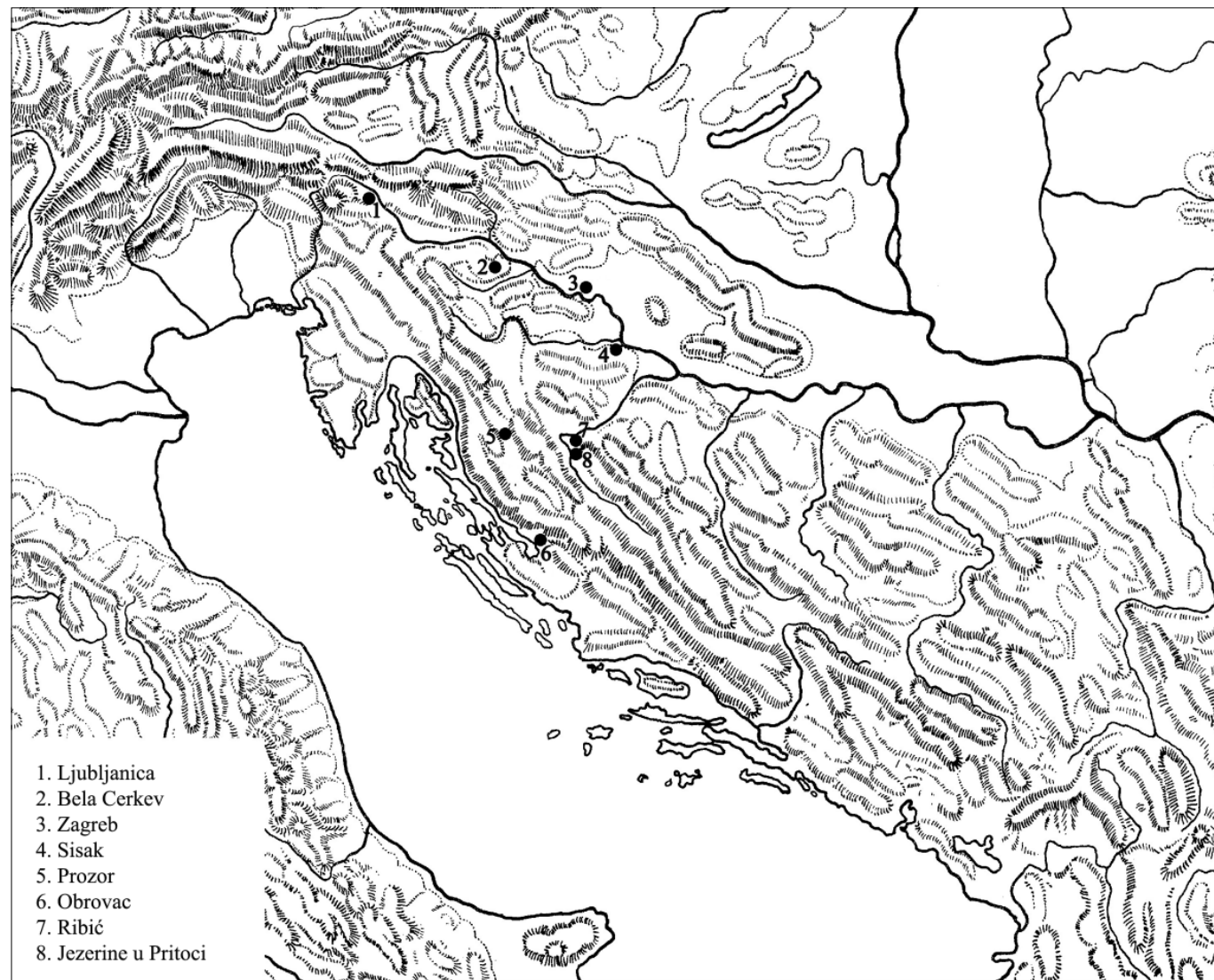


Tabla 2.



Karta 1.

u uporabi tijekom posljednje, ili 7. faze razvoja japodske kulture, koju je velikim dijelom moguće sinkronizirati sa srednjoeuropskim Lt D1/D2 stupnjem kasnoga latena.¹⁸ Ovakvi su noževi svrstani i među karakteristične oblike mokronoške skupine, odnosno njezinoga završnog stupnja, Mokronog IIIb, usporedivog također sa srednjoeuropskim stupnjem Lt D2.¹⁹ Mokronoška skupina, u kojoj Taurisci imaju prevlast, zauzimala je prostor središnje i istočne Slovenije i sjeverozapadne Hrvatske, a na svom južnom dijelu graničila je sa zemljom Japoda.²⁰ Blizina dvaju ratovanja vičnih susjeda, među kojima je zacijelo dolazilo do međusobnih sukoba, ali i do združivanja kad je u pitanju bila zajednička, rimska opasnost, neminovno je nametnula poznavanje i uporabu iste vrste oružja, a sukladno tomu i istovjetan način ratovanja.

18 Drechsler-Bižić 1987, str. 415 -416.

19 Božić 1999, str. 199, 211.

20 Božić 1987, str. 862, 876 -881, 896.

Katalog

Nož (T. 1.1)

Nepoznato nalazište (možda Sisak?), slučajni nalaz, inv. br. 19998
Materijal: željezo, bronca

Mjere: duž. 41,6 cm (duž. drške 10,4 cm., duž. sječiva 30 cm., šir. križnice 1,2 cm.), šir. sječiva 4,3 cm, šir. drške 2,7 - 3,8 cm, ø ovalne pločice 4,2 x 1,4 cm, ø rupica 0,6 cm, duž. zakovice 2,2 cm, ø zakovice 0,5 cm, ø brončane pločice 1 cm.

Opis: Jednoredno zakrivljeno sječivo s obje strane ispod hrpta ima širok žlijeb; plosnata drška s trima rupicama za zakovice pri kraju je proširena i završava ovalnom pločicom; u jednoj od rupica ostala je sačuvana štapičasta, na krajevima raskovana zakovica s dvjema brončanim pomičnim pločicama; na razmeđu sječiva i drške nalazi se šira brončana jednokraka križnica, savijena na strani sječiva i ukrašena horizontalnim linijama.

Nož (T. 1.2)

Sisak, iskopavanje 1912., inv. br.15765

Materijal, željezo

Mjere: duž. 42 cm (duž. drške oko. 10 cm, duž. sječiva 32 cm.), šir. sječiva 3,5 cm, šir. drške 2,2 - 3,3 cm, ø ovalne pločice 3,4 x 1,6 cm., ø rupica 0,6 cm.

Opis: Jednoredno zakrivljeno sječivo s obje strane ispod hrpta ima širok žlijeb; plosnata drška s trima rupicama za zakovice pri kraju je proširena i završava ovalnom pločicom; križnica nedostaje.

Nož (T. 2.1)

Prozor, slučajni nalaz, inv. br. 19999

Materijal: željezo

Mjere: duž. 43,5 cm (duž. drške 10 cm, duž. sječiva 32 cm, šir. križnice 1,5 cm.), šir. sječiva 4 cm.; šir. drške 2,2 - 3,5 cm, ø ovalne pločice 3,5 x 1 cm.

Opis: Jednoredno zakrivljeno sječivo s obje strane ispod hrpta ima, zbog korozije, jedva vidljiv žlijeb; plosnata drška s trima, ostacima zakovica i korozijom zapunjenim rupicama pri kraju je proširena i završava ovalnom pločicom; na razmeđu sječiva i drške nalazi se šira jednokraka križnica, savijena na strani sječiva.

Nož (T. 2.2)

Zagreb, slučajni nalaz, inv. br.16927A

Materijal: željezo

Mjere: duž. 39 cm (duž. drške 9,5 cm, duž. sječiva 27,5 cm, šir. križnice 2 cm.), šir. sječiva 3,3 cm.; šir. drške 2,3-3,6 cm, ø ovalne pločice 3,5 x 1,1 cm, duž. zakovica 2,1-1,9 cm, ø zakovice 0,4-0,5 cm.

Opis: Jednoredno zakrivljeno sječivo s obje strane ispod hrpta ima jedva vidljiv žlijeb; plosnata drška s trima štapičastim zakovicama u rupicama pri kraju je proširena i završava ovalnom pločicom; na razmeđu sječiva i drške nalazi se šira jednokraka križnica, savijena na strani sječiva.

Popis kratice

AMC - Acta Musei Cibalensis
(Vinkovci)

ArhVes - Arheološki vestnik
(Ljubljana)

Diadora - Diadora (Zadar)

Godišnjak CBI - Godišnjak Centra
za balkanološka ispitivanja
Akademije nauka i umjetnosti
Bosne i Hercegovine (Sarajevo)

GZM - Glasnik zemaljskog
muzeja (Sarajevo)

JhbRGZM - Jahrbuch des
Römisch-Germanischen
Zentralmuseums in Mainz
(Mainz)

KatMon - Katalogi in
Monografije (Ljubljana)

PJZ - Praistorija jugoslavenskih
zemalja (Sarajevo)

Prilozi - Prilozi Instituta za
arheologiju u Zagrebu (Zagreb)

VAHD - Vjesnik za arheologiju i
historiju dalmatinsku (Split)

VAMZ - Vjesnik Arheološkog
muzeja u Zagrebu, 3. s. (Zagreb)

VHAD - Vjesnik Hrvatskog
arheološkog društva, n.
s.(Zagreb)

VVM - Vesnik Vojnog muzeja u
Beogradu (Beograd)

WMBH - Wissenschaftliche
Mitteilungen aus Bosnien und
der Herzegovina (Wien)

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Summary

Late La Tene Knives of the Pritoka - Bela Cerkev Type

Key words: Pritoka - Bela Cerkev type knives, Late La Tene, Iapodes, Taurisc, Mokronog group

The prehistoric section of the Archaeological museum in Zagreb has in its holdings a valuable collection of Celtic - La Tene archaeological material, especially weapons, among which four late La Tene long single-edged knives. Their mutual characteristic is the curve of the blade, which has on both sides under the back a flute. Flatly unforged handle with three holes for the welded organic part of the handle ends in an oval plate, and at the point where blade and handle meet it has guards bended towards the blade. They were singled out as a separate Pritoka - Bela Cerkev type according to the specific qualities of their form, as well as the number of the finds. The name comes from the sites which had the largest number of the registered knives of such characteristics.

Two previously known knives are the examples from Prozor near Otočac (T. 2:1) and Zagreb (T. 2:2), which fit perfectly into the standard knives of that type, and due to the insufficient data and low-quality photographs, we reproduce them again. Besides the aforementioned, two more examples of such knives are kept in the museum. One was discovered during the archaeological excavations in 1912 on Pogorelec in Sisak (T. 1:2), the other has no site data (T. 1:1). It was recently discovered among the modern world findings from the medieval section. Good state of its iron and bronze parts in the so-called metal state, that only objects taken from the water have, leads to the conclusion that it also originates from Sisak. Namely, metal objects taken out of the Kupa river near Sisak are of the same state. During the 19th and in the early 20th century a lot of antique and prehistoric archaeological material found while dredging between the banks of the river, was brought into the museum. But, its state with the so-called characteristics of the „water“ finds and its similarity to the other knives found in Sisak also taken out of Kupa river, were not enough to define its finding site in Sisak area, and there is no archive documentation to support it. Analogies can be found for both knives, as well as for the knives from Zagreb and Prozor, besides Sisak, also among the examples from the Obrovac area, Strmec near Bela Cerkev and Ljubljana in Slovenia, and among the examples from the Iapodian necropolis Jezerine in Pritoka on Una river, south of Bihać in Bosnia.

Seven knives of this type from Croatia (3 Sisak, 1 Zagreb, 1 Prozor, 1 Obrovac area, 1 unknown origin) and seven out of eight examples from Slovenia (4 Strmec near Bela Cerkev, 4 Ljubljana) belong to the random finds. Only one example found in the cremation grave in Strmec near Bela Cerkev, as well as the one found in cremation and one found in skeleton grave of Iapodian necropolis Jezerine in Pritoka in Bosnia, come from the closed graves with the adjoining finds that can be dated. The Strmec knife (Košak B1 grave) was found together with the sword, the combination identical to the one that the warrior from the grave 400 in the Jezerine necropolis in Pritoka had. Namely, the knife and the sword were placed on the cover of the cylindrical stone urn together with the other objects. Identical knife was placed in the 288 grave of the same necropolis. The same typological characteristics can be found on the knives from the cremation graves 400, 237 and 99 of Jezerine necropolis, and to a certain point on the example coming from the grave 12 of the Iapodic necropolis in Ribić, south of Bihać, as well as on the sword from the Delmatic area found in the cremation grave 41/ pile 14 at the well of Cetina river. They all differ only in the length of the blade and are considerably more massive.

Finds from the aforementioned graves from Iapodic area confirm that the knives of this type as well as similar swords (Jezerine in Pritoka, Ribić) were used during the last or the 7th phase of their culture's development. For the major part it can be synchronised to the central European Lt D1 and D2 stage of the late La Tene. These knives have also been placed among the characteristic forms of the Mokronog group, or its final - Mokronog IIIb stage, also comparable to the central-European Lt D2 stage. Mokronog group, where Tauriscs have the majority, occupied the region of the central and east Slavonia and north-west Croatia, and on its southern end it bordered with the Iapodic country. The closeness of the two accustomed-to-warfare neighbours who had probably had conflicts between them, as well as alliance when it came to common Roman danger, inevitably led to the knowledge and the usage of the same kinds of weapons and consequently to the same mode of warfare.

Translation: Jasminka Babić