

Novi nalazi liburnskih pločastih fibula iz Dragišića kod Šibenika

New finds of Liburnian plate fibulae from Dragišić near Šibenik

Izvorni znanstveni rad

Prapovijesna arheologija

Original scientific paper

Prehistoric archaeology

UDK/UDC 903'1 (497.5) „638“

Primljeno/Received: 02. 05. 2006.

Prihvaćeno/Accepted: 11. 09. 2006.

Dr. sc. DUNJA GLOGOVIĆ

Institut za arheologiju

Ulica grada Vukovara 68

HR - 10000 Zagreb

dunja.glogovic@iarh.hr

U radu su publicirani fragmenti srebrnog nakita iz groba broj 9 i broj 10 na gradini Dragišić pokraj Šibenika koji su istraživani 2001. godine, te iz groba broj 26 iz 2003. godine. Riječ je o novim nalazima pločastih fibula liburnskog tipa na području južne Liburnije. Pločaste se fibule dijele u dvije skupine: pločaste fibule i pločaste fibule sa zmijolikim svojstvima. Ulomci fibula iz Dragišića koji su publicirani pripadaju možda inačici broj 3 i broj 4 stupnja B posljednje faze liburnske kulture (2. i 1. st. pr. Kr.). Razmotreni su nalazi pločastih fibula liburnskog tipa iz primorske Hrvatske i Like, a karta rasprostranjenosti nadopunjena je novim nalazištima: Dragišić i Nezakcij u Istri. Gradina Dragišić je najjužnije nalazište pločastih liburnskih fibula na obalnom području Hrvatske, a najsjevernije je Rijeka u dnu Kvarnerskog zaljeva.

Cljučne riječi : Hrvatska, pločaste fibule liburnskog tipa, Dragišić – gradina, peta faza liburnske kulture

The paper presents fragments of silver jewellery from grave nos. 9 and 10 at Dragišić hillfort near Šibenik that were explored in 2001, and from grave n. 26 excavated in 2003. The jewellery consists of new finds of plate fibulae of the Liburnian type in the area of Southern Liburnia. The plate fibulae have been classified in two groups: plate fibulae and plate fibulae with serpentine-like features. The fibulae fragments from Dragišić presented in this paper possibly belong to versions nos. 3 and 4 dated to the period B of the last phase of the Liburnian Culture (2nd and 1st century BC). The finds of plate fibulae of the Liburnian type from coastal Croatia and Lika have been analysed, and the following sites have been added to their distribution map: Dragišić and Nezakcij in Istria. Dragišić hillfort is the southernmost site in coastal Croatia where plate fibulae of the Liburnian type have been found, while the northernmost site is Rijeka in Kvarner Bay.

Key words: Croatia, plate fibulae of the Liburnian type, Dragišić hillfort, the fifth phase of the Liburnian Culture

Gradina Dragišić u šibenskome kraju jedno je od značajnijih visinskih naselja tog predjela srednje Dalmacije. Nalazi se na nadmorskoj visini 166 m, jugozapadno od istoimenog sela. Nekropolu na gradini Dragišić iskopavao je kustos muzeja u Šibeniku arheolog M. Menđušić godine 1999. i kasnije, godine 2001.-2003. Istraženo je približno tridesetak grobova, a materijal je pohranjen u Gradskom muzeju u Šibeniku.¹ Nekropola odnosno grobovi se nalaze na južnoj padini naselja gradinskog tipa, a prva je stručna istraživanja gradine Dragišić i pripadajuće nekropole proveo 1973. i 1976. godine Z. Brusić, tako da su Menđušićeva iskopavanja bila logični nastavak započetih istraživanja.

The hillfort of Dragišić in the vicinity of Šibenik is one of the important settlements in the hilly part of central Dalmatia. It is situated 166 m above sea level, southwest of the village of the same name. The necropolis at Dragišić hillfort was excavated in 1999 and then again in 2001 and 2003 by the curator of Šibenik Museum, archaeologist M. Menđušić. During the excavations, some thirty graves were explored, and the finds were stored in Šibenik Municipal Museum.¹ The necropolis is situated on the southern slope of the hillfort settlement. The first systematic excavation of Dragišić hillfort and the accompanying necropolis was carried out in 1973 and 1976 by Z. Brusić, and the exploration undertaken by M. Menđušić was a logical continuation of the previous research.

¹ Zahvaljujući suradnji Gradskog muzeja u Šibeniku i Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu dobila sam dozvolu da objavim dio arheološke građe, na čemu zahvaljujem M. Menđušiću, prof. i šibenskom muzeju.

¹ Thanks to the cooperation of Šibenik Museum and Institute of Archaeology, I have been permitted to publish a part of the archaeological collection, for which I am grateful to M. Menđušić and Šibenik Museum.

Grobovi koje je istraživao i opisao Z. Brusić imaju zanimljivu grobnu arhitekturu koju čini vanjski ovalni vijenac od jednog reda neklesanog kamenja – mogući ostatak kamene ograde grobnog humka, unutar kojega se nalazi grobna komora pravokutna ili eliptična tlocrta (Brusić 2000, 1-15). U Brusićeve članku iz 2000. godine objavljen je situacijski plan gradine i nekropole. Naslućuje se grupiranje grobova u nekoliko skupina, neki su bili bliže vapnenačkom bilu brijega, a neki uz pretpostavljene pretpovijesne komunikacije, tj. duž puta prema vrhu gradine. U grobovima je, prema Z. Brusiću, registrirano višekratno pokapanje, o čemu svjedoči obilje kronološki izmiješanog materijala. Stariji su pokopi datirani od 6. do 3. st. pr. Kr., a mlađi (2. i 1. st. pr. Kr.) helenistički grobovi razlikuju se po zidanim grobnim rakama od pritesanog kamenja i nalazima reljefne helenističke keramike (Brusić 1999, 1-14).

Novija su Mendušićeva iskopavanja nekropole na gradini Dragišić pokazala također zanimljivu mješavinu nalaza u grobovima, što indicira višestruko pokapanje u širem vremenskom rasponu, ali pretežno iz posljednjih faza liburnske željeznodobne kulture.

Grob broj 10 iz iskopavanja koje je obavio Mendušić 2001. godine na nekropoli gradine Dragišić dao je mnoštvo ulomaka raznovrsnog metala - bronce i nešto manje ostataka željeza. Najviše ima fragmentiranog nakita: igala, fibula, prstenja, naušnica, privjesaka itd. Među njima nađen je dobro očuvan nepatinirani metalni predmet - šipka nepravilno četverokutastoga presjeka, s kuglicama na oba kraja ukupne duljine 18 mm (sl. 1). Identična, no nešto veća šipka (duljine 40 mm) nađena je i u grobu broj 9 iz 2001. godine (sl. 2), te još jedna kuglica koja je očito bila dio slične šipke s kuglicama na oba kraja. Ti se predmeti lako razlikuju od ostalih metalnih ulomaka, jer nisu nagriženi patinom ili hrđom, tamno su sivkasto-srebrnaste boje. Izrađeni su, dakle, od plemenitog metala – srebra. Na jednom, kasnije pronađeni ulomak kuglice iz Dragišića, nalazimo i malo zelene patine, koja je nastala od primjesa bronce ili bakra što su se dodavali srebru zbog povećavanja čvrstoće (sl. 3a-b).

Prikazani su predmeti dijelovi *pločastih fibula liburnskog tipa*, tj. poprečne osovinice preko kojih su bili savijeni trakasti dijelovi gornje obloge luka pločaste fibule. Jedan ulomak tog elementa pločaste fibule jest razlomljena pločica (grob 10, 2001) – srebrna s pozlatom (sl. 4.a-b) koja nosi karakteristični ornament: traku uz rub ispunjenu s dvostrukim nizom ukucanih trokutačno kvadratića.²

Pločaste fibule liburnskog tipa u našu je stručnu arheološku literaturu uveo Š. Batović. Taj je zanimljiv oblik nakita detaljno opisao i tipološki raščlanio kasnih 50-ih go-

The graves excavated and described by Z. Brusić had interesting grave architecture, composed of an outer oval cornice made of one row of undressed stones – the possible remains of a stone fence that surrounded the grave mound, inside which was a chamber with a rectangular or elliptical layout (Brusić 2000, 1-15). Brusić's paper, published in 2000, included a ground plan of the hillfort and necropolis. It can be observed that the graves were grouped in several clusters, some closer to the limestone crest of the hill, and some dug along the assumed prehistoric communication, i.e. a path which led to the top of the hillfort. According to Z. Brusić, the graves were used for multiple burials, which was confirmed by a multitude of finds from different chronological periods. Earlier burials were dated to the 6th-3rd centuries BC, while the later ones (2nd-1st c. BC) were Hellenistic graves that consisted of tombs made of roughly cut stones, and which contained Hellenistic pottery with relief decorations (Brusić 1999, 1-14).

The more recent excavations of the necropolis at Dragišić hillfort carried out by M. Mendušić also yielded an interesting mixture of finds discovered in the graves. Such a mixture indicates that the graves were used for multiple burials over a long period of time, but primarily during the last phases of the Iron Age Liburnian Culture.

In grave n. 10 from the necropolis at Dragišić hillfort published by M. Mendušić in 2001, numerous fragments of different metals were found. They were mostly made of bronze, but there was also a small quantity of iron remains. Most of them belonged to fragmented jewellery (pins, fibulae, rings, earrings, pendants, etc.). Among them, there was a well-preserved unpatinated metal object – a small rod of an irregular square cross-section, with small spherical beads at both ends, of a total length of 18 mm (Fig. 1). An identical but somewhat longer rod (40 mm long) was found in grave n. 9 excavated in 2001 (Fig. 2). In the latter grave there was another spherical bead which obviously belonged to a similar rod with beads at both ends. These items are easily differentiated from other metal fragments, since they have not been corroded by patina or rust and they are of a greyish-silver colour. This indicates that they were made of a precious metal, that is, silver. On a fragment of a spherical bead from Dragišić that was discovered later there was a small amount of green patina, which was the result of an admixture of bronze or copper that was added to the silver to improve its hardness (Fig. 3a-b).

All these items are parts of *plate fibulae of the Liburnian type*. More precisely, they were the cross shafts over which ribbon-like parts of the upper cover of the plate fibula's bow were bent. One fragment of this plate fibula element is a small broken sheet (grave n. 10, 2001). The sheet was made of gilded silver (Fig. 4a-b) and contains a characteristic ornament: a band running along its edge, with a double row of tiny embossed triangles and squares.²

Plate fibulae of the Liburnian type were introduced in our archaeological literature by Š. Batović. In the late 1950s he described in detail this specific type of jewellery and proposed a typological

2 Kod identificiranja ovih komada ljubazno mi je pomogla dr. sc. Kristina Mihovilić.

2 Kristina Mihovilić, Ph. D. was kind enough to help me identify these pieces.

dina (Batović 1959)³ u članku o *predmetima osobitih oblika s područja Liburna*. Svoju je obradu pločastih fibula bazirao prvenstveno na materijalu iz fundusa Arheološkog muzeja u Zadru, no uzeo je u obzir i ostale dotad poznate nalaze pločastih fibula, primjerice, dvije fibule iz Zadra koje čuva *Kunsthistorisches Museum* u Beču (Batović 1959, T. 7,21-22).

Od starijih nalaza ovog tipa nakita treba spomenuti pločaste fibule liburnskog tipa iz čuvene ostave Lički Ribnik, pronađene 1930. godine (Klemenc 1935, 105-107). Objavljujući ostavu s dvije srebrne fibule te vrste, J. Klemenc je donio također fotografiju *Bronsane pločaste fibule iz Prozora kod Otočca* (Klemenc 1935, 115, sl. 1). Sve tri ličke fibule nalaze se u Arheološkom muzeju u Zagrebu.

Sredinom pedesetih godina prošlog stoljeća Z. Vinski je objavio krčki nalaz ostave srebrnog nakita iz Baške, koji čuva *Naturhistorisches Museum* u Beču (Vinski 1956, 19-30). Ostava o kojoj je riječ sadrži, među ostalim, pločastu fibulu liburnskog tipa, pa se Z. Vinski osvrnuo također na ostale analogne nalaze, u prvome redu na spomenuti Lički Ribnik, no objavio je i pločastu fibulu iz Osora koja se nalazi u Arheološkom muzeju Istre u Puli (Vinski 1956, 23, sl. 5). Za srebrnu fibulu iz Baške, koja je nedugo poslije, prema Batoviću, uvrštena u pločaste fibule liburnskog tipa, piše da je *Sonderform*, tj. poseban oblik. Termin *plöčasta fibula (Plattenfibel)*, po Vinskome, doista odgovara fibulama iz ostave Lički Ribnik, kako je to učinio J. Klemenc, dok bi fibuli iz Baške, zbog njezina valovita luka bolje odgovarao termin zmijolika fibula (Vinski 1956, 26).

Zanimljiva je sudbina veoma značajne garniture srebrnog nakita, među kojim je bilo više primjeraka pločastih liburnskih fibula sa zmijolikim obilježjima iz Aserije (Podgrađe kod Benkovca). Kolekcija potječe iz grobova na Aseriji koje je 1911.-1914. godine istraživao M. Abramić. Mali dio nalaza iz prehistorijskih grobova završio je u Arheološkom muzeju u Splitu, a vrjedniji su predmeti odneseni u Italiju za vrijeme Drugog svjetskog rata (Marović 1970, 265; Klarin 2000, 26).

Dakle, u vrijeme kod je Š. Batović pisao o pločastim fibulama, šezdesetih godina prošlog stoljeća, na listi nalazišta ovog osebnog tipa liburnskog nakita bili su: Nin, Aserija, Zadar i Murter sa središnjeg liburnskog teritorija, zatim nepoznato nalazište u okolici Rijeke, Osor i Baška na Krku sa sjevernoliburnskog područja, te Lički Ribnik i Prozor s područja Japoda.

Nedugo zatim objavljen je u knjizi o liburnsko-japodskoj grupi F. Lo Schiavo crtež pločaste fibule liburnskog tipa iz Krka, koji čuva *Naturhistorisches Museum* u Beču, jednako kao i čitavu ostavu iz Baške (Lo Schiavo 1970,

classification (Batović 1959)³ in his article *O predmetima osobitih oblika s područja Liburna (On items of special forms from the territory of the Liburni)*. His analysis of plate fibulae was primarily based on the material from the collection of Zadar Archaeological Museum, but he also considered other finds of plate fibulae that were known at the time, such as the two fibulae from Zadar kept by the *Kunsthistorisches Museum* in Vienna (Batović 1959, Pl. 7,21-22).

Among the older finds of this type of jewellery, the Liburnian plate fibulae from the famous hoard in Lički Ribnik, discovered in 1930 (Klemenc 1935, 105-107), deserve special mention. When J. Klemenc published the Lički Ribnik hoard that contained two silver fibulae of this type, he also published a photograph of the *Bronze plate fibula from Prozor near Otočec* (Klemenc 1935, 115, Fig. 1). All three fibulae from Lika are kept in Archaeological Museum in Zagreb.

In the middle of the 1950s, Z. Vinski published the hoard discovered in Baška, on the island of Krk, which contained silver jewellery that is now kept in the *Naturhistorisches Museum* in Vienna (Vinski 1956, 19-30). One of the items found in this hoard was a plate fibula of the Liburnian type. Prompted by this find, Z. Vinski made a reference to other analogous fibulae, primarily those from Lički Ribnik. In the same paper he also presented the plate fibula from Osor which is kept in the Archaeological Museum of Istria in Pula (Vinski 1956, 23, Fig. 5). The silver fibula from Baška was classified shortly afterwards by Š. Batović as a plate fibula of the Liburnian type. Z. Vinski considered it to be a *Sonderform*, i.e. of a special form. According to Z. Vinski, the term *plate fibula (Plattenfibel)* was appropriate for the fibulae from the Lički Ribnik hoard (and this is how they were indeed named by J. Klemenc), while the Baška fibula is better described as a serpentine fibula due to its wavy bow (Vinski 1956, 26).

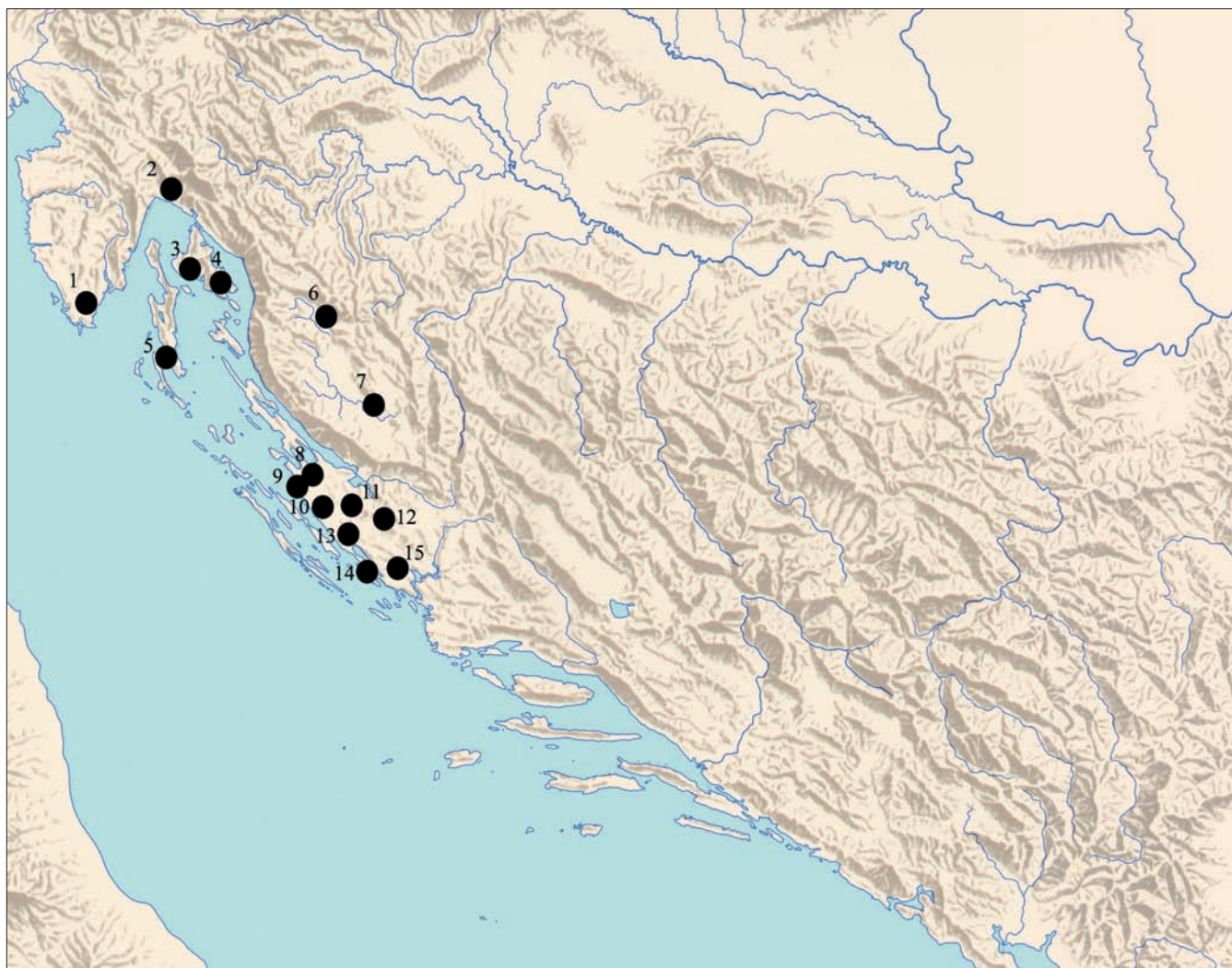
A very important set of silver jewellery, containing several pieces of Liburnian plate fibulae with serpentine characteristics, has had an interesting destiny. The collection of jewellery originated from Aserija (Podgrađe near Benkovac), from the graves excavated from 1911 to 1914 by M. Abramić. A small part of the finds from the prehistoric graves ended up in Archaeological Museum in Split, while more valuable items were taken to Italy during the Second World War (Marović 1970, 265; Klarin 2000, 26).

At the time when Š. Batović was writing about the plate fibulae, that is, in the 1960s, the list of sites at which this particular type of Liburnian jewellery was found included: Nin, Aserija, Zadar and Murter in the central Liburnian territory, an unknown location in the surroundings of Rijeka, Osor and Baška on the island of Krk in the northern Liburnian territory, and Lički Ribnik and Prozor in the territory inhabited by the Iapodes.

Not long afterwards, a drawing of a plate fibula of the Liburnian type from the island of Krk was published in a book on the Liburnian-Iapodian group by F. Lo Schiavo. The fibula is kept in

3 Godinu dana prije, Š. Batović je objavio nešto sažetiji članak o pločastim fibulama (Batović 1958).

3 A year earlier Š. Batović published a more concise article on plate fibulae (Batović 1958).



Karta 1 Rasprostranjenost liburnjskih pločastih fibula

1. Nezakcij (Vizače): Mihovilić 1995, 83-84, T. 2,1,3 (hram "C", zapadni prostor).
2. Rijeka: Lo Schiavo 1970, 452; Batović 1959, T. 6,20.
3. Krk: Lo Schiavo 1970, 451, T. 22,5; Batović 1974, T. 39,dolje.
4. Baška (otok Krk): Vinski 1956, 21, 25, sl. 3; Batović 1974, T. 39,gore.
5. Osor: Vinski 1956, 26, sl. 5; Batović 1959, T. 6,10.
6. Prozor: Klemenc 1935, 114-115, sl. 1.
7. Lički Ribnik: Klemenc 1935, 105sq, T. 2,1-2.
8. Kosa, Ljubač: Brusić 2002, 228sq, 230-233, sl. 25,30-31, sl. 33,1-5.
9. Nin: Batović 1959, 429, 438, T. 3,2, T. 6,9,11-13. Grob 76: Batović 1968, T.18. Grob 82: Batović 1962, Y40,1-4.
10. Zadar: Batović 1959, 432, T. 7,21-22.
11. Nadin, grob 1: Batović 1974, 194, 197, sl. 4,3, sl. 5,8, T. 38; Batović 1987, 364, T. 41,16.
12. Aserija (Podgrađe): Marović 1970, 276, 281, sl. 4, T. 4,2. Grob 80: Batović 1959, 443, T. 7,15-19; Batović 1965, 66, T. 12,4-5,11-12, T. 13,14.
13. Jagodnja Gornja: Batović 1974, 172sq, T. 19,15-19, T. 28,1-5.
14. Murter: Batović 1958, 366, sl. 2,4-5; Batović 1959, 437, T. 5,7-8.
15. Dragišić: grob 9, grob 10 (iskopavanje M. Menđušić 2001.), grob 26 (iskopavanje M. Menđušić 2003.).

Map 1 Distribution of the Liburnian plate fibula

1. Nezakcij (Vizače): Mihovilić 1995, 83-84, Pl. 2,1,3 (temple "C").
2. Rijeka: Lo Schiavo 1970, 452; Batović 1959, Pl. 6,20.
3. Krk: Lo Schiavo 1970, 451, Pl. 22,5; Batović 1974, Pl. 39,below.
4. Baška (island of Krk): Vinski 1956, 21, 25, Fig. 3; Batović 1974, Pl. 39,above.
5. Osor: Vinski 1956, 26, Fig. 5; Batović 1959, Pl. 6,10.
6. Prozor: Klemenc 1935, 114-115, Fig. 1.
7. Lički Ribnik: Klemenc 1935, 105 seq, Pl. 2,1-2.
8. Kosa, Ljubač: Brusić 2002, 228 seq, 230-233, Fig. 25,30-31, Fig. 33,1-5.
9. Nin: Batović 1959, 429, 438, Pl. 3,2, Pl. 6,9,11-13. Grave 76: Batović 1968, Pl. 18. Grave 82: Batović 1962, Y40,1-4.
10. Zadar: Batović 1959, 432, Pl. 7,21-22.
11. Nadin, Grave 1: Batović 1974, 194, 197, Fig. 4,3, Fig. 5,8, Pl. 38; Batović 1987, 364, Pl. 41,16.
12. Aserija (Podgrađe): Marović 1970, 276, 281, Fig. 4, Pl. 4,2. Grave 80: Batović 1959, 443, Pl. 7,15-19; Batović 1965, 66, Pl. 12,4-5,11-12, Pl. 13,14.
13. Jagodnja Gornja: Batović 1974, 172 seq, Pl. 19,15-19, Pl. 28,1-5.
14. Murter: Batović 1958, 366, Fig. 2,4-5; Batović 1959, 437, Pl. 5,7-8.
15. Dragišić: Grave 9, Grave 10 (excavation by M. Menđušić in 2001), Grave 26 (excavation by M. Menđušić in 2003).

451, T.22,5). Srebrnu fibulu sa zmiolikim obilježjima, za koju je Š. Batović 1959. napisao da je nađena u okolici Rijeke, F. Lo Schiavo je smjestila u sam grad (Lo Schiavo 1970, 452). Tako se otada na kartama nalazišta pločastih fibula našla i Rijeka (Batović 1974, 204, Karta 3; Batović 1976, 71, Karta 12; Guštin 1984, 345, 360, sl. 30), koja je najsjevernija točka nalaza pločastih fibula liburnskog tipa ili *liburnskog lokalnog tipa pločastih fibula* na našoj strani Jadrana. Najgušća je koncentracija nalaza ovog tipa nakita, razumljivo na središnjem liburnskom teritoriju, tj. na zadarском poluotoku.

Rasprostranjenost nalaza srebrnih pločastih fibula pomaknuto je prema Caput Adriae početkom devedesetih godina prošlog stoljeća, kada je K. Mihovilić listi nalazišta pločastih fibula liburnskog tipa dodala Nezakcij u Istri. Objavljujući srebrni nakit iz svojih iskopavanja na području rimskih hramova na Nezakciju, publicirala je nekoliko ulomka pločastih fibula, a jedan ulomak pločaste fibule zatečen je u podrumu Arheološkog muzeja Istre (Mihovilić, 1995, 81-100, T. 2, 1-3). Jedan od tih ulomaka objavljen je prethodno na tabli tipova faze Istra VI u raspravi o Istri od 4. do 1. st. pr. Kr., a smješten je u stupanj b VI. faze (Mihovilić 1991, 161, sl. 1,21).

Poznata liburnska gradina Nadin (ant. *Nadinum*) središnom 70-ih 20. st. pojavila se u literaturi također kao mjesto nalaza pločastih liburnskih fibula. Godine 1974. objavljene su dvije fibule iz groba broj 1 iz Nadina (Batović 1974, 194, 197, sl. 4,3, sl. 5,8)⁴ u članku o ostavi iz Jagodnje Gornje i posljednjoj fazi liburnske kulture. Kasnije je Š. Batović (Batović 1990, 120-125) u radu o prapovijesti benkovačkog kraja detaljno opisao dva helenistička groba na Nadinu. Piše da su u grobu broj jedan na Nadinu bile četiri pločaste fibule. Grob je bio višestruki, s oko deset pokojnika i više od 400 pronađenih predmeta. Oba groba, dakle grob jedan i grob dva na Nadinu, sadržavala su helenističku reljefnu keramiku (Brusić 1999, 76), a pripadaju posljednjoj, petoj fazi liburnske kulture.

Na predjelu Jagodnje Gornje u blizini Benkovca ima više gradinskih položaja (Batović 1990, 73, 87-89). Točni toponim pretpovijesnog lokaliteta, gdje je ostava Jagodnja Gornja pronađena, je Čosina gradina, nazvana prema zaselku Čose u blizini. Š. Batović piše da Čosina gradina ide u red najvećih liburnskih gradinskih naselja. Ona ima tri približno koncentrična vijenca obrambenih zidova, od kojih je prvi, najniži, gotovo pri dnu brežuljka. Unutarnji su obrambeni zidovi nepravilno srpastog tlocrta sa zanimljivim sustavom prolaza, tako da gradina iz Jagodnje predstavlja poseban i veoma zanimljiv primjer među liburnskim gradinama. Po površini gradine skupljeni su mnogi ostaci naseljavanja u pretpovijesti, ponajviše željeznodobne keramike, uobičajene na drugim gradinskim lokalitetima Libur-

the *Naturhistorisches Museum* in Vienna, as is the entire Baška hoard (Lo Schiavo 1970, 451, Pl. 22,5). In 1959, Š. Batović alleged that the silver fibula with serpentine features had been discovered in the surroundings of Rijeka, but F. Lo Schiavo placed the location of its discovery in the town itself (Lo Schiavo 1970, 452). For this reason, Rijeka has ever since been listed among the sites where plate fibulae were found (Batović 1974, 204, Map 3; Batović 1976, 71, Map 12; Guštin 1984, 345, 360, Fig. 30). In fact, it has been considered to be the northernmost site that contained Liburnian plate fibula or the *plate fibulae of the local Liburnian type* on the Croatian side of the Adriatic Sea. Understandably, the density of sites containing such jewellery is highest in the central Liburnian territory, that is, on the Zadar peninsula.

The distribution of the silver plate fibula finds was extended towards Caput Adriae in the early 1990s when K. Mihovilić added Nezakcij in Istria to the list of sites containing Liburnian plate fibulae. She published the silver jewellery discovered during her excavations at the foundations of Roman temples precinct at Nesactium. The silver jewellery included several fragments of plate fibulae. One such fragment was also discovered in the depot of the Archaeological Museum of Istria (Mihovilić, 1995, 81-100, Pl. 2, 1-3). One of the fragments had been previously published among the types of the Istria VI phase, in a discussion on Istria in the period between the 4th and 1st century BC. The fragment was placed in period B of the VI phase (Mihovilić 1991, 161, Fig. 1,21).

The famous Liburnian hillfort of Nadin (*Nadinum* in ancient times) appeared in literature in the 1970s as yet another site that yielded Liburnian plate fibulae. In 1974, two fibulae from grave n. 1 in Nadin (Batović 1974, 194, 197, Fig. 4,3, Fig. 5,8)⁴ were published in an article on the hoard discovered in Jagodnja Gornja and in the last phase of the Liburnian Culture. Later, in a paper dealing with the prehistory of the area of Benkovac (Batović 1990, 120-125), Š. Batović described in detail two Hellenistic graves in Nadin. According to him, grave n. 1 in Nadin contained four plate fibulae. The grave was used for multiple burials with the remains of approximately ten individuals and over 400 different finds. In both graves (number 1 and number 2) in Nadin, pieces of Hellenistic relief pottery were discovered (Brusić 1999, 76). Both graves belong to the last or fifth phase of the Liburnian Culture.

In the area of Jagodnja Gornja near Benkovac, there are several hillfort positions (Batović 1990, 73, 87-89). The exact location of the prehistoric site at which the Jagodnja Gornja hoard was found is called Čosina gradina (or *Hillfort of Čose*), named after the nearby hamlet of Čose. Š. Batović wrote that Čosina gradina was one of the largest Liburnian hillfort settlements. It was surrounded by three more-or-less concentric defence walls. The first among them was the lowest and was positioned nearly at the foot of the hill. The internal defence walls were constructed in an irregular crescent layout, with an interesting passageway system which makes the hillfort of Jagodnja a special and very interesting example among the Liburnian hillforts. Many remains of human settlement in prehistoric times were collected from the surface of the hillfort. It was mostly the typical Iron Age

4 Inventar groba broj 1 iz Nadina vidjeti kod: Batović 1981, 106; Batović 1987, T. 41,12-21.

4 For the inventory of grave n. 1 in Nadin, see: Batović 1981, 106; Batović 1987, Pl. 41,12-21.

nije. Pronađena je također importirana apulska keramika, ulomak daunskog kratera, keramika *Gnathia* itd. (Batović 1974, 160-166, sl. 1, T. 1, T. 2,6-13).

Ostavu srebrnog nakita pronašli su seljani na padini brijega između najdonjeg i srednjeg kamenog vijenca gradine, na sjevernoj strani brijega pod vrlo zanimljivim okolnostima.⁵ Nakon ovog slučajnog otkrića, na mjestu nalaza obavljeno je istraživanje terena, pa je ustanovljeno da se metal nalazio u čistoj zemlji crvenici između kamenita tla, također da na mjestu gdje je bila ostava nema drugih kulturnih slojeva. Ipak, Š. Batović sugerira da je srebrni nakit mogao biti pohranjen u keramičkoj posudi, čije je ulomke našao u zemlji izbačenoj iz jame u kojoj je ostava nađena. Riječ je o ulomcima posude bolje kvalitete, od fine crveno pečene gline, debelih stijenki, moguće južnoitalskom importu. Ostava iz Jagodnje Gornje sadržavala je oko šezdeset predmeta, najviše srebrnog nakita. Ostavi pripada i nekoliko predmeta od bronce: tri igle, prsten, udice, pinceta itd. Jedna brončana fibula čertoza (Batović 1974, T. 14,1) ide u vrstu VII, inače dosta raširenoj na liburnskom području (varijanta f: Teržan 1977, 328). Na japodskom terenu to je tip 3b fibule čertoza (Težak-Gregl 1981, 29: Jezerine, Kompolje). Četiri *ranolateonidne fibule* ili fibule tipa Baška načinjene su od bronce (Batović 1974, T. 15,9-10, T. 16,11, T. 17,12), a dvije istog tipa su izrađene od srebra (Batović 1974, T. 17,13, T. 18,14). U ostavi Jagodnja Gornja bilo je više potkovičastih liburnskih naušnica obješenih na prstenje, zatim nekoliko jantarnih perli i ogrlica. Posebnu je pozornost pobudio privjesak sa staklenim gemama koje su povezane tankom mrežicom od isprepletene srebrne žice kao i valjkasti privjesak obješen na prsten – sve izrađeno od srebra (Batović 1974, 175sq, T. 22-23; Majnarić Pandžić 1998, 353).⁶

Asortiman srebrnog nakita iz Jagodnje Gornje ima izravne paralele u starijem skupnom nalazu liburnskog srebrnog nakita, poznatog kao *Asseria*, grob 80 (Batović, 1965, T. 12, T. 13,1-15).⁷ Zajednički elementi Jagodnje Gornje i Aserije, grob 80, su: privjesci načinjeni od isprepletene srebrne žičice u kojem je gema ili neki stakleni umetak, valjkasti šuplji privjesci odnosno cilindrične doze za miris⁸ (*cjevaste kutije* kod Š. Batovića) – u Aseriji, grob 80, bilo ih je najmanje tri komada, zatim tip prstenaste naušnice sa stanjenim ovalnim dijelom (Batović 1974, T. 21,26-27), prsten ili *sljepoočničarka u obliku alke, izrađena od srebrne žice u spiralu omotanih krajeva* (Batović 1965, T. 12,2-3,9-10;

pottery, also frequent at other Liburnian hillfort sites. However, several pieces of imported pottery from Apulia were also found, along with a fragment of a Daunian crater, *Gnathia* pottery, etc. (Batović 1974, 160-166, Fig. 1, Pl. 1, Pl. 2,6-13).

The hoard of silver jewellery was discovered by villagers on the hill slope, between the lowest and the middle stone wall of the hillfort, on the northern side of the hill. The circumstances of this discovery were rather curious.⁵ After the chance discovery, the area was explored and it was determined that the metal lay on the surface of red soil, between rocks, and that there was no other cultural layer on the location where the hoard was found. Nonetheless, Š. Batović suggested that the silver jewellery could have been stored in a ceramic vessel, fragments of which he discovered in the soil dug out from the pit in which the hoard was found. The pottery fragments belonged to a vessel of higher quality, made of reddish thick clay, of thick walls, which could have been an import from southern Italy. The hoard from Jagodnja Gornja contained approximately 60 items, mostly silver jewellery. The hoard also contained several bronze items: three needles, a ring, fishing hooks, tweezers, etc. There was also a bronze Certosa fibula (Batović 1974, Pl. 14, 1), which belonged to type VII, which is quite frequent in the Liburnian territory (variant f: Teržan 1977, 328). In the Iapodian territory, it corresponds to type 3b of the Certosa fibula (Težak-Gregl 1981, 29: Jezerine, Kompolje). Four *Early La Tène style fibulae* or Baška-type fibulae were made of bronze (Batović 1974, Pl. 15,9-10, Pl. 16,11, Pl. 17,12), while another two of the same type were made of silver (Batović 1974, Pl. 17,13, Pl. 18,14). The Jagodnja Gornja hoard contained several Liburnian earrings of a horseshoe type, hung on rings, along with several amber beads and necklaces. Of particular interest was a pendant with glass gems kept together by a thin net made of interwoven silver wire, as well as a cylindrical pendant hanging on a ring, all made of silver (Batović 1974, 175sq, Pl. 22-23; Majnarić Pandžić 1998, 353).⁶

The range of silver jewellery from Jagodnja Gornja has direct parallels in an older set of finds of Liburnian silver jewellery, known as *Asseria*, grave 80 (Batović, 1965, Pl. 12, Pl. 13,1-15).⁷ The common elements, which can be found both in Jagodnja Gornja and *Asseria*, grave 80, are the following: pendants made of thin silver wire with a gem or a glass bead inside; cylindrical hollow pendants or cylindrical scent flasks⁸ (*tube-like boxes* according to Š. Batović) – there were at least three such flasks in grave 80 in *Asseria*; three ring-like earrings with a narrow oval segment (Batović 1974, Pl. 21, 26-27), ring or *hair ornament in the form of a ring, made of silver wire with spiralled ends* (Batović 1965, Pl.

5 Jedan je mještani Jagodnje Gornje, hodajući po gradini – a bio je sa svojim bratom u lovu, nogom zapeo za luk fibule. Braća su iskopala preostali nakit koji je bio zakopan plitko pod površinom zemlje i predala ga Arheološkom muzeju u Splitu. Kasnije je ostava došla u zadarski Arheološki muzej, gdje se i danas nalazi.

6 Tlocrt Čosine gradine u Jagodnji Gornjoj objavljen je prilikom objave same ostave (Batović 1974, 160, sl.1). U knjizi *Prapovijest* zabunom je kao *liburnska gradina u selu Jagodnja Gornja* (Majnarić-Pandžić 1998, 352, sl. 175) nacrtan tlocrt gradine Pelginje na Cresu (Miroslavljević 1976, 279, 284, sl. 5).

7 Za historijat iskopavanja na Aseriji, odakle potječe spomenuti materijal, vidjeti: Klarin 2000, 25sq.

8 Tako ih je determinirala K. Mihovilić, čime je određena i njihova namjena (Mihovilić 1995a, 305, T.17,2).

5 A villager from Jagodnja Gornja went hunting with his brother. He was walking on the hillfort when his foot uncovered a fibula arc. The brothers dug out the remaining jewellery which had been placed under a shallow layer of earth, and brought the jewellery to Split Archaeological Museum. The hoard was later transferred to Zadar Archaeological Museum, where it has been kept to this day.

6 The layout of Čosina Gradina hillfort at Jagodnja Gornja was presented in an original article on the hoard discovered there (Batović 1974, 160, Fig.1). In the book *Prapovijest*, a mistake was made and above the title *Liburnian hillfort in the village of Jagodnja Gornja* (Majnarić-Pandžić 1998, 352, Fig. 175) the layout of Pleginje hillfort on the island of Cres was printed (Miroslavljević 1976, 279, 284, Fig. 5).

7 For the history of the excavations of Aserija, where the above-mentioned material was discovered, see: Klarin 2000, 25 seq.

8 This is the term used to describe these items by Mihovilić, which also reflects their alleged function (Cf. Mihovilić 1995a, 305, Pl.17,2).

Batović 1974, T. 22,28), u oba nalaza u funkciji privjeska, nadalje *srebrna ogrlica od koluta deblje žice zašiljenih krajeva, spiralno omotana tankom žicom koja je na manjim razmacima raščlanjena poprečno valovito omotanom žicom* (Batović 1965, T. 13,14). Ogrlica kod nalaza Jagodnja Gornja je stisnuta – sužena na veličinu narukvice ili privjeska (Batović, 1974, T. 20,20), slično kao u ostavi Baška na otoku Krku (Vinski 1956, 20, sl. 1).⁹ Aserija, grob 80, nema ogrlice s privjescima u obliku metapontskog novca, niti naušnica ili sljepoočničarke od potkovasto svinute žice, za razliku od Jagodnje Gornje (Batović 1974, T. 21,23-27). Izostala je isto tako fibula čertoza, vrste VII odnosno 3b (vidjeti gore) i još neke sitnice (igla, prsten, udica itd.). U ostavi Jagodnja Gornja ne nalazimo inačicu *certosoidne fibule sa završetkom noge u obliku boce s tri odebljanja na luku*¹⁰ kao u Aseriji, grob 80. Svih sedam fibula sa završetkom nožice u obliku boce iz Jagodnje Gornje pripadaju osnovnoj inačici broj 2 po Batovićevoj klasifikaciji. Ovu inačicu karakteriziraju dva rebrasta odebljanja na padinama luka (Batović 1974, 187). U obje skupine nakita imamo veliku srebrnu fibulu tipa Baška – Aserija, grob 80 ima dvije, a Jagodnja Gornja jednu srebrnu – ostale su brončane. Jednako su kod oba nalaza aranžirane dvije male fibule tip Baška, kojima su na iglu nanizani završeni prstenovi C – presjeka (Batović 1956, T. 13,14; Batović 1976, T. 17,13). Zanimljiv je omjer između dvaju inačica *pločastih fibula sa zmijolikim obilježjima* kod ova dva skupna nalaza. U Jagodnji Gornjoj ima dva primjerka s dva nabora i pet fibula s tri nabora na luku, dok je u Aseriji, grobu 80, obratno: samo je jedna fibula raskošnija s tri nabora i šest kuglica, a ostale četiri pripadaju skromnijoj inačici s dva nabora i četiri kuglice na luku. Jedna fibula sa zmijastim obilježjima iz ostave Jagodnja Gornja nema nikakvih ukrasa po luku, a ostale nose tehnički i stilski ujednačeni geometrijski dekor (Batović 1974, T. 19,15-19), pa su vjerojatno sve iz iste zlatarske radionice. To vrijedi i za *certosoidne fibule sa završetkom noge u obliku boce* iz ostave. U ostavi Jagodnja Gornja bilo je sedam komada pločastih fibula sa zmijastim obilježjima, u ostavi Baška na Krku samo jedna pločasta fibula sa zmijolikim svojstvima ili, po Vinskome, zmijolika fibula. Grob 80, Aserija, sadržavao ih je pet, a u grobu broj 1, Nadin, bile su navodno četiri pločaste fibule (vidjeti gore). Potonji je bio skupna grobnica, tako da, s obzirom na inače nepoznatu situaciju pojedinačnih pokopa toga vremena, ne možemo proračunavati niti količinu nakita koji pripada pojedincu, niti stvoriti sliku eventualnog kompleta individualnog nakita i mjesta koju bi u nakitnoj garnituri ili opremi za odjeću općenito imala srebrna pločasta fibula liburnskog tipa.

Nakon otkrića ostave Jagodnja Gornja, najveći se *bum* pločastih fibula dogodio 2002. godine, kada je Z. Brusić objavio svoje fotografije, nažalost struci nedostupnih nalaza iz

12,2-3,9-10; Batović 1974, Pl. 22,28) – in both sets of jewellery this rings had the function of pendants; *a silver necklace made of thick wire with sharpened ends, with thin wire wrapped around it, its coils kept apart by another wavy wire bent around the thick wire* (Batović 1965, Pl. 13,14). The necklace found in Jagodnja Gornja had been reduced to the size of a bracelet or pendant (Batović, 1974, Pl. 20,20). Something similar was observed in the Baška hoard on the island of Krk (Vinski 1956, 20, Fig. 1).⁹ In Asseria, grave 80, there were no necklaces with pendants of Metapont coins, or earrings and hair ornaments made of the horseshoe type, which makes this site different from Jagodnja Gornja (Batović 1974, Pl. 21,23-27). Equally, there were no Certosa fibulae of type VII or 3b (see above) nor some other small items (needle, ring, hook etc.). In the Jagodnja Gornja hoard there was no *Certosa fibula with the foot ending in the shape of a bottle with three knobs on the arc*¹⁰ – the type that was present in Asseria, grave 80. All seven fibulae with the foot ending in the shape of a bottle from Jagodnja Gornja belong to the variant n. 2 according to Š. Batović with two ribs on the arc (Batović 1974, 187). Both sets of jewellery included a large silver fibula of the Baška type: in Asseria, grave 80, there were two such fibulae, and in Jagodnja Gornja one that was made of silver, and several others that were forged in bronze. At both finds, two small fibulae of the Baška type were set in the same way – with rings of a C-shaped cross-section strung on their pins (Batović 1956, Pl. 13,14; Batović 1976, Pl. 17,13). The ratio between the two variants of the *plate fibulae with serpentine characteristics* in the two sets of finds is very interesting. In Jagodnja Gornja there are samples with two folds, and five fibulae with three folds on the bow, whereas in Asseria, grave 80, the situation is quite the reverse: there is only one rather elaborate fibula with three folds and six spherical beads, whereas the remaining four fibulae belong to a more modest version with two folds and four beads on the bow. One fibula with serpentine characteristics from the Jagodnja Gornja hoard has no ornaments on the bow, whereas others were decorated in a technically and stylistically uniform manner (Batović 1974, Pl. 19,15-19). This indicates that they might have been produced by the same jeweller's workshop. The same applies to *Certosa fibulae with the foot ending in the shape of a bottle* in this hoard. In the Jagodnja Gornja hoard, there were seven plate fibulae with serpentine characteristics, and in the hoard from Baška on the island of Krk only one plate fibula with serpentine characteristics (or serpentine fibula according to Vinski). Grave n. 80 in Asseria contained five of them, while in grave n. 1 in Nadin there were supposedly four plate fibulae (see above). This last grave was a mass grave, and in light of the fact that customs concerning individual burials at the time are unknown, it is impossible to calculate the amount of jewellery that belonged to a single individual. Consequently, it is also impossible to gain a picture of a possible set of jewellery that belonged to an individual and of the position that the silver plate fibula of the Liburnian type in the personal adornment or among clothing accessories.

After the discovery of the hoard at Jagodnja Gornja, the most significant moment in the research of plate fibulae was in 2002

9 Fragment istog nakita nađen je u Osoru (Glogović, 1989, 34, T. 38,3).

10 Kod T. Težak-Gregl ovo je tip 8 fibula čertoza, a oblik završetaka nožice je opisan u obliku *bikoničnog puceta s čepastim dodatkom* (Težak-Gregl 1981, 32).

9 A fragment of the same type of jewellery was discovered in Osor (Glogović, 1989, 34, Pl. 38,3).

10 T. Težak-Gregl defines this type as type 8 of the Certosa fibula, and she describes the form in which the pin ends as *the shape of a biconical button with an additional knob* (Težak-Gregl 1981, 32).

grobova na Kosi kod Ljupča, među kojima ima šest do sedam fibula tog tipa (Brusić 2002, 213-242). Pored već viđenih tipova i inačica pločastih fibula, na Kosi su zabilježeni i potpuno novi, originalni oblici, npr., fibula - broš s tri diska na luku (Brusić 2002, 228, sl. 32). Na Kosi kod Ljupča nedopušteno je raskopano oko stotinu grobova, nešto je arheološkog materijala došlo u Arheološki muzej u Zadru, a ponešto i u inozemne muzeje (Glogović 1997, 33). Ljubač se kao mjesto nalaza pločastih fibula liburnskog tipa nalazi na karti nalazišta već od sredine 70-ih godina prošlog stoljeća.

Kako je pronalazak ostave u Jagodnji Gornjoj dao mnoga nova saznanja, Š. Batović je revidirao neke svoje prijašnje stavove o razvoju i položaju pločastih fibula liburnskog tipa u kronologiji posljednjih faza liburnske željeznodobne kulture. U svojim je prijašnjim člancima o ovom obliku nakita načinio osnovnu podjelu na: jednostavne pločaste fibule i pločaste fibule sa zmijolikim obilježjima. Nakit iz Jagodnje Gornje, prema Š. Batoviću, pokazuje da na početku razvoja jednostavnih pločastih fibula stoje fibule sa zmijolikim svojstvima, a one se pojavljuju u stupnju A zadnje liburnske faze (4. i 3. st. pr. Kr.). Izrađuju se u četiri inačice, diferencirane prema dodacima odnosno aplikacijama na luku. Inačica broj jedan, kojoj pripadaju sve fibule iz ostave Jagodnja Gornja, najjednostavnije su, a inačica broj četiri je najraskošnija s tri nabora na luku još uvijek zmijolikih obilježja. Kod fibula sa zmijolikim svojstvima treće i četvrte inačice stupnja A pojavljuje se na završetku nožice fibule poprečna osovina s dvije kuglice preko koje je ovijen tanki lim kojim je pokrivena trakasta nožica (Batović 1974, 159, sl. 4,3-4). Inače, kuglice su u parovima na stranama luka kao i one na završetku nožice, nataknete na čavlasto izvučene izdanke iz osnovne srebrne trake, odnosno srebrne pločice od koje je izrađena fibula. Fibule četvrte inačice dobivaju naglašenije trakasti oblik, gubi se stepeničasta profilacija između luka i nožice fibule, što sve vodi do čisto pločastog oblika koji dolazi do izražaja u mlađem stupnju, kako piše Š. Batović.

U mlađem, stupnju B posljednje faze liburnskog željeznog doba (2. i 1. st. pr. Kr.) dolaze pločaste fibule u deset inačica, od kojih inačice 1 - 5 imaju u konstrukciji osovinu s dvije kuglice. Poneke fibule imaju dvije osovine i to jednu na zaključku nožice kao i fibule treće i četvrte inačice stupnja A (vidjeti gore), a drugu osovinu s kuglicama nalazimo na prijelazu prema luku fibule. To se vidi najbolje kod ulomka pločaste fibule iz Nezakcija (Mihovilić 1995, T. 2,1) kao i na fibuli iz Aserije (Marović 1970, 281, sl. 4) koja je jedna od rijetkih potpuno očuvana.

U posljednjoj fazi razvoja liburnskih pločastih fibula luk potpuno gubi zmijolika obilježja. To su fibule Batovićeve druge skupine pločastih liburnskih fibula, tj. inačica 7, 8 i 9 drugog stupnja (Batović 1974, 201).¹¹ Također, u posljednjoj

when Z. Brusić published his photographs of finds from graves at Kosa near Ljubač, which include six to seven fibulae of this type (Brusić 2002, 213-242). Beside several previously seen types and variants of plate fibulae, several new and entirely original shapes were observed at Kosa-Ljubač; for example, a fibula - brooch with three discs on its bow (Brusić 2002, 228, Fig. 32). At Kosa - Ljubač, around one hundred graves were dug up illegally. Some archaeological material found its way to Zadar Archaeological Museum, and some ended up in museums abroad (Glogović 1997, 33). Ever since the 1970s, Ljubač has been known as the site at which plate fibulae of the Liburnian type were discovered.

Given that the discovery of the hoard in Jagodnja Gornja provided a great deal of new information, Š. Batović revised some of his views concerning the development and position of the Liburnian plate fibulae in the chronology of the last phase of the Iron Age Liburnian Culture. In his previous articles on this type of jewellery, he distinguished between the simple plate fibula and plate fibula with serpentine characteristics. According to Š. Batović, the jewellery from Jagodnja Gornja shows that at the beginning of the development of the simple plate fibulae there were fibulae with serpentine characteristics, which appeared in the period A of the last Liburnian phase (the 4th and 3rd c. BC). They were produced in four variants, each of them bearing different additions or ornaments on the bow. All fibulae from the Jagodnja Gornja hoard belong to variant n. 1, which is the simplest variant, whereas variant n. 4 is the most elaborate, with three folds on the bow which still shows some serpentine characteristics. In variants 3 and 4 fibulae of period A, a cross shaft bearing two spherical beads appears at the end of the foot, with a thin metal sheet bent over it which covers the flat rectangular to trapezoid foot (Batović 1974, 159, Fig. 4,3-4). The beads which always appear in pairs, either on the side of the bow or at the end of the foot, are fixed on the spike that spurs out from the silver sheet that forms the fibula body. The bow of variant 4 fibula is flatter and the knee profile between the bow and the foot gradually disappears, which leads to a purely plate shape that prevailed in the late period, as Š. Batović explains.

In the later B period of the last phase of the Iron Age Liburnian Culture (2nd and 1st c. BC), ten different variants of plate fibulae can be distinguished. Variants n. 1 to n. 5 feature an shaft with two spherical beads in the design. Some fibulae had two such shafts, one at the end of the foot (similar to variant 3 and 4 fibulae of period A - see above), and another at the passage to the fibula's bow. This can be best observed on the plate fibula fragment from Nesactium (Mihovilić 1995, Pl. 2,1) and on the fibula from Asseria (Marović 1970, 281, Fig. 4), which is a rare example of an entirely preserved plate fibula of Liburnian type.

In the last phase of the development of the Liburnian plate fibulae, the bow loses all of its serpentine characteristics. These fibulae correspond to Batović's second group of the Liburnian plate fibulae, that is, versions 7, 8 and 9 of the second period (Batović 1974, 201).¹¹ In this period B the gold plating come in use. The

11 Kolega D. Božić iz Ljubljane upozorio je na neke nedostatke u ovom tekstu, pa mu ljubazno zahvaljujem. Nesporazum je bio jednako tako na relaciji posljednja faza u razvoju pločastih fibula i posljednja faza liburnske kulture.

11 My colleague from Ljubljana D. Božić pointed out some flaws in this text, for which I am very grateful. The misunderstanding regarded the relation between the last phase of the development of the plate fibulae and the last phase of the Liburnian Culture.

fazi – fazi B, počinje se upotrebljavati pozlata. Trakasti prijevoj na samom kraju nožice savijen je oko osovine s kuglicama prema dolje i kružno je zarubljen, kako vidimo na fragmentu iz Dragišića, grob 10 (sl. 4a), s rupicom za zakovicu koja je spajala podlogu završetka nožice i pozlaćenu obložnu traku. Trakasti prijevoj na fibuli može imati još jedno (Krk: Lo Schiavo 1970, T. 22,5; Batović 1974, T. 39, dolje; Nezakcij: Mihovilić 1995, T. 2,1) ili dva rebra (sl. 5: Aserija) na pregibu trake. Kod fibula četvrte inačice trakica je glatka, bez rebara kao na dvije pločaste fibule iz Nina, grob 82, i na fibuli iz Kose kod Ljupča (Brusić 2002, 231, sl. 30). Ova ljubačka fibula spadala bi u inačicu 4 stupnja B. Prema oblikovanju sredine luka s tri zmijolike glavice analogna je drugoj pločastoj fibuli iste varijante iz groba 82, Nin (Batović 1959, T. 5,6a, sl. 2,4). No cik-cak urezani dekor na trapezastom dijelu luka uz petlju na fibuli iz Ljupča korespondira s ukrasnim motivom na pločastoj fibuli iz Krka.

Pozlaćena pločica iz Dragišića (sl. 4a-b) i kraća srebrna štapica osovina s kuglicama na oba kraja (sl. 1) dijelovi su spomenute inačice 4 iz stupnja B (sl. 5). Osovina većih dimenzija iste forme bit će da je dio fibule inačice 3 iz stupnja B, fibule koja ima dvije osovine - jednu na kraju nožice i jednu na sredini fibule (sl. 6).

Datacija svih ulomaka pločastih fibula iz grobova broj 9, broj 10 i broj 26 iz gradine Dragišić je, prema Batovićevoj kronologiji liburnskog željeznog doba, jasna. Fibule inačice broj 3 i broj 4 tipični su oblici stupnja B, odnosno mlađeg stupnja pete – posljednje faze liburnske kulture koja traje tijekom 2. i 1. st. pr. Kr.

foliated strap at the very end of the foot was folded around the shaft and bent downwards. It had a slightly rounded edge as can be observed on the fragment from grave 10 in Dragišić (Fig. 4a). There was also a hole for the rivet that connected the gilded covering strap and the end of the foot. In addition, the foldings over the shaft were occasionally adorned with one fold (Krk: Lo Schiavo 1970, Pl. 22,5; Batović 1974, Pl. 39, below; Nezakcij: Mihovilić 1995, Pl. 2,1) or two (Fig. 5: Aserija) ribs. In fibulae of the fourth variant, the folded band is smooth and without any ribs – this is the case of the two plate fibulae from Nin, grave 82, and the fibula from Kosa - Ljubač (Brusić 2002, 231, Fig. 30). The fibula from Kosa - Ljubač belongs to version 4 of the period B. The form of the central portion of its bow with three serpentine heads makes it analogous to another plate fibula of the same variant from grave 82 in Nin (Batović 1959, Pl. 5,6a, Fig. 2,4). On the other hand, the zigzag ornament incised in the trapezoid segment of the bow next to the loop on the fibula from Kosa - Ljubač corresponds to the decorative motif on the plate fibula from the island of Krk.

The gilded plate from Dragišić (Fig. 4a-b) and a short silver shaft with spherical beads on both ends (Fig. 1) are parts of the above-mentioned variant 4 of period B (Fig. 5). The larger shaft of the same shape is probably part of a variant 3 fibula of period B, which had two shafts, one at the end of the foot and another in the middle of the fibula (Fig. 6).

According to Batović's chronology of the Liburnian Iron Age, the dating of all plate fibulae fragments from graves n. 9, n. 10 and n. 26 at Dragišić hillfort is clear enough. Versions n. 3 and 4 fibulae correspond to the typical shapes of period B, that is, of the later period of the fifth i.e. last phase of the Liburnian Culture which lasted through the 2nd and 1st c. BC.

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Sl. 1



Sl. 2



Sl. 3a



Sl. 3b



Sl. 4a

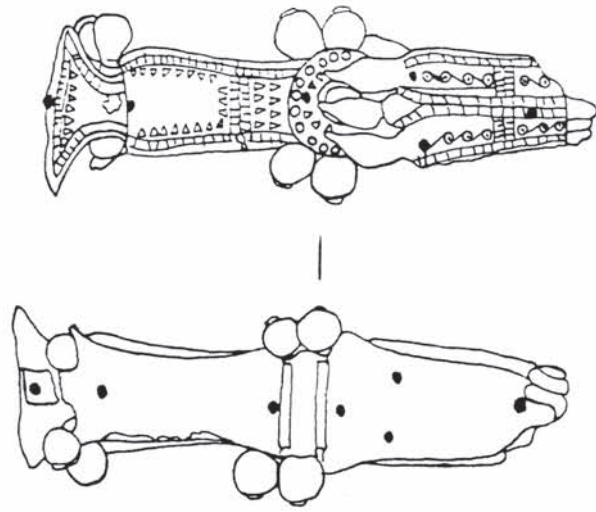


Sl. 4b

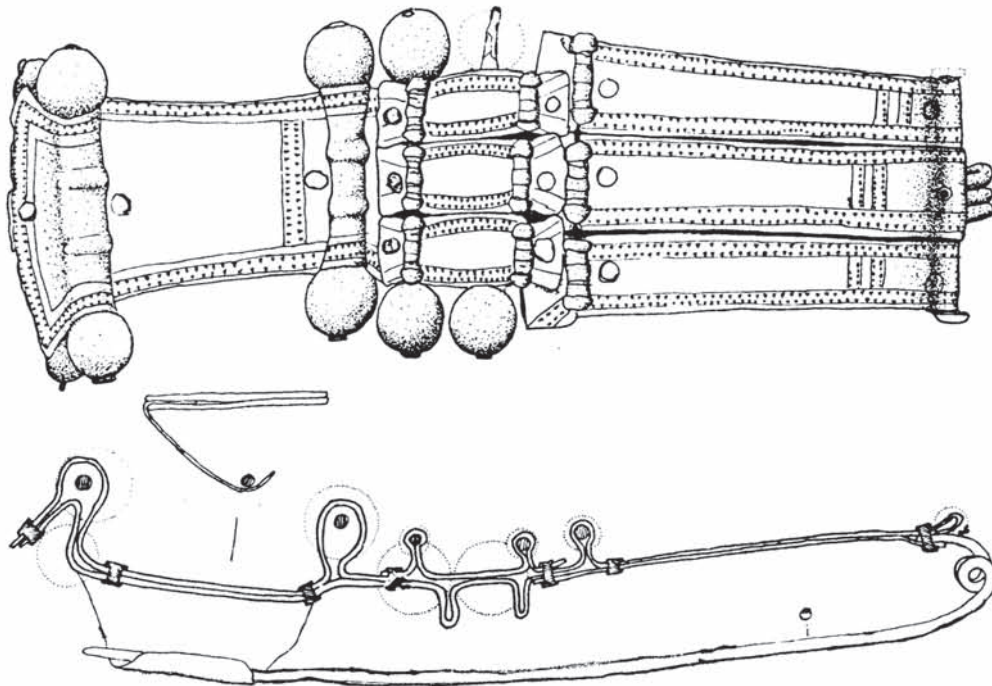


- Sl. 1 Dragišić - grob 10
- Sl. 2 Dragišić - grob 9
- Sl. 3 Dragišić
- Sl. 4 Dragišić - grob 10

- Fig. 1 Dragišić - grave 10*
- Fig. 2 Dragišić - grave 9*
- Fig. 3 Dragišić*
- Fig. 4 Dragišić - grave 10*



Sl. 5



Sl. 6



Sl. 5 inačica 4
Sl. 6 inačica 3

Fig. 5 variant 4
Fig. 6 variant 3