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*Prähistorische Bronzefunde XIV, 12, Stuttgart 1999, 141
stranica, 70 tablica crteža i karata i sinkronistička tabela.*

*Prähistorische Bronzefunde XIV, 12, Stuttgart 1999,
141 pages, 70 tables, drawings and maps and synchro-
nus tables.*

Seriya monografija-kataloga *Prähistorische Bronzefunde* (dalje PBF), kao što znamo, ima određenu propisanu koncepciju poglavlja i tema te način izrade kataloškoga dijela. Ipak, unatoč zadanim okvirima, neke su monografije uglavnom puki katalozi, a druge ispune okvire mnoštvom popratnih podataka i dodatnom interpretacijom predstavljenih nalaza. Potonjima pripada i ova monografija R. Vasića o srednjobalkanskim fibulama. Prve monografije samo su korisne, a druge i korisne i zanimljive te doprinose bitnom napretku spoznaja o pojedinim temama.

Autor je u predgovoru objasnio kako je u završnoj fazi pisanja knjige zbog ratnih prilika i raspada Jugoslavije došlo do promjene prijašnjeg naslova «Fibule u istočnoj Jugoslaviji». Naslov je promijenjen, ali u tekstu ćemo naići na još poneke zemljopisne oznake i nazive iz prethodnoga vremena. Zahvale koje slijede predviđene su za predgovor, a obuhva-

The series of monographs/catalogues *Prähistorische Bronzefunde* (hereinafter PBF), has, as we know, a specific prescribed structure for sections and themes and methods for compiling catalogue works. Nonetheless, despite this established framework, some of the monographs are generally simple catalogues, while others fill in the framework with a multitude of supplementary data and additional interpretations of the finds being presented. This monograph by R. Vasić on fibulae of the central Balkans belongs among the latter category. The former monographs are merely useful, while the latter are both useful and interesting, and they contribute to greater knowledge on individual topics.

In the foreword the author explains how the wartime circumstances and the collapse of Yugoslavia during the final phases of writing the book led to a change in its original title: *Fibulae in Eastern Yu-*

čaju impresivan popis imena i institucija koje su autoru pomogle pri radu na monografiji svjedočeći o ozbiljnosti i potpunosti obrade zadanih nalaza.

Uvod je opširan i sintetičnog je karaktera. Kako sam autor kaže, «studij prethistorijskih fibula u radnom području (centralnom Balkanu) tako je usko povezan sa studijem i praćenjem razvoja općih prethistorijskih proučavanja...» da je prikaz povijesti istraživanja tematski mnogo širi nego bi bilo samo prikazivanje postupnog proučavanja fibula. Monografija donosi vrlo koristan pregled tih proučavanja od njihovih početaka pri kraju 19. st. pa sve do najnovijeg doba. Posebna je pažnja posvećena ranim istraživačima i njihovom važnom doprinosu. Sljedeći odjeljak Uvoda posvećen je kronologiji toga dugog razdoblja od tisuću godina, tj. od 1300. do 300. g. pr. Kr. Pedantno i pregledno izneseni su kronološki sustavi svih znanstvenika koji su se bavili ovom tematikom, a među njima istaknuto mjesto s pravom pripada autoru R. Vasiću. On je u više navrata govorio o kronologiji starijega željeznog doba na središnjem Balkanu, kako u velikim sintezama, tako i u obradama pojedinih razdoblja, odnosno pojedinih vrsta arheološkoga gradiva. Te detaljne studije odnosile su se često upravo na obradu i prikaze tipova fibula i njihovog razvoja. Prirodno je stoga da se u ovoj monografiji autor često oslanjao na rezultate svojih ranijih tipološko-kronoloških studija, navodeći ipak u uvodu i u tekstu stavove drugih znanstvenika.

Vasić se drži obrade i predstavljanja fibula kao najvažnijeg zadatka monografije, ali ujedno okvirno ocrtava pojedine kulturne regije i njihove osobitosti te tako fibule smješta u njihov kulturni i povijesni kontekst.

Pri promjeni naslova monografije ostalo je pitanje što s panonskim dijelom prostora odakle su potjevale najstarije fibule važne za razumijevanje daljnjeg razvoja na središnjem balkanskom području. Taj je dio činio početna poglavlja knjige i očito je već tada bio gotov te je pripadao cjelini djela. Na sreću, sada raspoložemo kompletnim prikazom kasnobrončanodobnih i stariježeljeznodobnih tipova fibula iz Panonije, što je jasno naznačeno i u podnaslovu knjige. Na prvi pogled to može izazvati pitanja o geografskoj podjeli. Vasić se okvirno drži termina koji su prihvaćeni u njemačkoj prapovijesnoj arheologiji brončanog i željeznog doba i koji se općenito primjenjuju u seriji PBF. To su «Jungbronzezeit», koji traje od 13. do 11. st., te «Spätbronzezeit», koji obuhvaća 10. st. p. Kr. Prijelazno razdoblje u 9. st. je «Früheisenzeit», a «Ältere Eisenzeit» traje od 8. st. pr. Kr. Pri obradi pojedinih tipova i u raspravi o pojedinim varijacijama autor se ipak oslanja na svoju kronologiju i na faze koje je opisao više puta – po-

goslavia. The title has been changed, but the text still contains some geographical designations and names from the previous period. The acknowledgements that follow were foreseen for the foreword, and they encompass an impressive array of names and institutions that assisted the author in working on the monograph, testifying to the serious nature and comprehensiveness of analysis of these finds.

The introduction is extensive and synthetic. As the author himself says, “the study of prehistoric fibulae in the research area (central Balkans) is so narrowly linked to the study and observation of developments in general research into prehistory...” that an overview of the history of research is thematically much broader than just the presentation of the gradual study of fibulae. The monograph contains a very useful review of these studies from their inception near the end of the nineteenth century to the most recent period. Particular attention is accorded to early researchers and their important contributions. The next section of the Introduction is dedicated to a chronology of this long period of one thousand years, i.e. from 1300 to 300 BC. There are meticulous and comprehensive chronological charts of all researchers who dealt with this theme, and R. Vasić rightfully holds a distinguished rank among them. On a number of occasions he dealt with the chronology of the older Iron Age in the Central Balkans, both in extensive syntheses and in analyses of individual periods, and for individual types of archeological materials. These detailed studies often covered analysis and presentation of fibulae types and their development. It is therefore natural that in this monograph the author often made use of the results of his earlier typological-chronological studies, although citing the positions of other researchers in both the introduction and the body of the text.

Vasić adheres to analysis and presentation of fibulae as the most important tasks of this monograph, although he simultaneously provides general sketches of cultural regions and their particularities and thereby places fibulae in their cultural and historical context.

When changing the name of the monograph, there was some question of what to do with the Pannonian zone, since it was from here that the oldest fibulae, vital to understanding further developments in the central Balkans, came. This section formed the initial chapters of the book and it is apparent that it was already complete, belonging to the entirety of the work. Fortunately, we now have a complete overview of Late Bronze Age and Old Iron Age fibula types from Pannonia, which is clearly indicated in the book's subtitle. At first glance this may pro-

čevši od sinteze u «Starijem željeznom dobu u Srbiji» objavljene 1977. u Oxfordu i nastavivši u daljnjim radovima navedenim u bibliografiji ove monografije. Česti navodi apsolutnih datuma u tekstu olakšavaju praćenje inače brojnih i raznovrsnih relativnih kronoloških naziva. Osobito se često primjenjuju od 6. st. pr. Kr. Korisno je i to što je apsolutno kronološko opredjeljenje, bez navođenja relativnih faza i potfaza, primijenjeno i na T. 70, gdje je autor predstavio vrijeme nošenja svih tipova obrađenih fibula.

Djelo je velik i potpun katalog svih dosadašnjih nalaza fibula. Predstavljeno je ukupno 1085 primjeraka koji prema sustavu propisanom u seriji PBF-a predstavljaju izvanredan oslonac za sva moguća razmatranja. Autor je veliku pažnju posvetio i načinu nošenja i ulozi fibula u nošnji. Svakdje nastoji s potpunom točnošću odrediti je li pojedini tip fibule nošen u paru ili pojedinačno i je li pripadao ženskoj ili muškoj nošnji. Za to je svakako bio potreban velik trud, s obzirom na to da su nalazi dosta loše dokumentirani. Naime, pouzdani su grobovi rijetki, a velik broj fibula potječe iz ostava ili su pojedinačni nalazi. Uz svaki tip i njegove varijante napisani su sintetski, tj. dulji i zaokruženi tekstovi; nigdje se ne radi o pukom nabranju i opisivanju određenih primjeraka, nego je dana potpuna slika važnih spoznaja o svakom tipu.

U dijelovima teksta gdje prati rasprostranjenost pojedinih tipova autor prilaže karte i navodi ukupnu rasprostranjenost, tj. izlazi daleko izvan radnoga područja donoseći dragocjene citate iz dosta opsežne literature. Stalno teži tome da nalaze iz svog zadanog područja poveže sa širokim prostorom na kojemu se javljaju isti tipovi; navodi ih čak i onda kada su malobrojni. Tako je stvorena kulturno-povijesna slika širokog prostora, povezanog raznim vezama tijekom dugoga tisućljetnog razdoblja.

Središnji kataloški dio sadrži vrlo dobre crteže i tekstove uz svaki primjerak, što je osnovni zahtjev izdanja PBF-a. No, i tu ima značajnih varijacija od sveska do sveska, tj. od autora do autora. Za Vasićevu monografiju možemo reći da je jedna od značajnijih i temeljitijih u ovom nizu izdanja. Sadržaj knjige ukazuje na autorovo opsežno i temeljito znanje i razumijevanje te na velik trud koji je uložio u stvaranje monografije.

Osim sadržajnog uvoda ovaj svezak sadrži i završna razmatranja, što nije slučaj sa svim izdanjima PBF-a. U završnim se razmatranjima ne ponavlja ono što je već rečeno, nego se podvlače najvažniji postignuti rezultati. Govori se o utjecajima koji upućuju na onovremenu široku povezanost balkanskog i pannonsko-podunavskog prostora, o njihovom djelovanju na nastanak domaćih radionica i na razvitak specifičnih oblika u tim radionicama. U tom se sa-

voke some questions about geographic demarcations. Vasić generally adheres to the terms accepted in German prehistoric archeology of the Bronze and Iron Ages that are generally used in the PBF series. These are: *Jungbronzezeit*, which lasted from the thirteenth to eleventh centuries; then *Spätbronzezeit*, which encompasses the tenth century BC; *Früheisenzeit* is the transition period into the ninth century; while *Ältere Eisenzeit* begins with the eighth century BC. However, when analyzing individual types and discussing individual variations, the author nonetheless depends on his own chronology and the phases that he has described on numerous occasions, beginning with the synthesis in *The Early Iron Age in SR Serbia*, published in Oxford in 1977, and continuing in further works cited in the bibliography to this monograph. The frequent citation of absolute dates in the text eases comprehension of the otherwise numerous and diverse relative chronological terms. These are particularly used from the sixth century BC onward. A useful aspect is that the absolute chronological preference, without stating relative phases and sub-phases, is applied to T. 70, where the author demonstrated the time in which all analyzed fibula types were worn.

This work is a large and complete catalogue of all previous fibula finds. A total of 1,085 examples are presented which, according to the system stipulated in the PBF series, constitute an extraordinary foundation for all potential considerations. The author dedicated great attention to the manner of wear and the role of fibula in apparel. At all places he attempts to ascertain with complete accuracy as to whether an individual fibula type was worn in pairs or individually, or whether it belonged among women's or men's attire. This certainly demanded great effort, given that the finds are relatively poorly documented. Reliable graves are rare, and a large number of fibulae come from hoards or are individual finds. Each type and its variants are accompanied by synthetic, i.e. longer and well-rounded, texts; nowhere is it simply a matter of listing and describing certain examples, rather a complete picture of important facts about each type is given.

In those parts of the text dealing with the range of individual types, the author provides maps and notes the overall range, i.e. he goes far beyond the boundaries of the region in question to provide valuable citations from a rather extensive body of literature. He constantly aspires to link the finds from his region to a broad area in which the same types appear; he even cites them when they are few in number. A cultural and historical picture of a broad space is thereby created that is linked by various ties over a long millennial period.

žetku nabrajaju tipovi fibula koji su detaljno razmatrani i predočeni u središnjem dijelu monografije. Najstarije se fibule na prostoru o kojem se govori javljaju na sjeveru, u Vojvodini i sjevernoj Srbiji. To su fibule u obliku violinskoga gudala, fibule s lisnatim lukom i njihove varijante, zatim pozamenterijske fibule i najstarije naočalaste fibule. Rezultat su srednjoeuropskih i karpatsko-podunavskih impulsa, a česte su u kasnom brončanom i ranom željeznom dobu. Iz Vojvodine potječe niz oblika kakvi se javljaju i u sjevernoj Srbiji i na središnjem Balkanu pa je povezanost tih regija u ovoj knjizi posve očita i opravdana. Budući da su fibule iz tog vremena najčešće pronalazene u ostavama, u odnosu na druge predmete relativno su rijetke. Na temelju provedenih istraživanja važno je zaključiti da se u to vrijeme fibule nisu nosile u središnjoj i južnoj Srbiji ni u sjevernoj Makedoniji. Izgleda da su se umjesto njih na tradicionalnoj nošnji nosile igle. Južnije od tog područja nosile su se rane fibule. Te su se prilike uvelike promijenile u početku željeznog doba kada fibule postaju općenit dio nošnje: dominiraju naočaraste fibule, preuzete još iz kasnoga brončanog doba, a uz njih dolaze dvopetljaste lučne fibule u više varijanta. Upravo te varijante upućuju na lokalna središta proizvodnje. Najzrelija i najautentičnija dvopetljasta lučna fibula na središnjem Balkanu u 7. st. pr. Kr. ona je s nogom u obliku beotskog štita. U to se vrijeme javljaju i tipovi preuzeti iz susjednih krajeva. Tako se na lučnoj fibuli javlja asimetrična nožica nastala pod utjecajem grčkoga geometrijskog svijeta. Svi ti podaci imaju dalekosežno povijesno značenje. Na središnjem Balkanu strani oblici poprimaju nove varijante i dobivaju lokalni pečat vidljiv u oblikovnim detaljima.

Od polovice 6. st. pr. Kr. nestaju veliki i grubi oblici, a pod italskim i grčkim utjecajima javljaju se profinjene forme koje su se mogle koristiti kao nakit. To su razne inačice malih lučnih fibula s četvrtastom nogom, izrađene pretežno od bronce, ali u bogatim grobovima nailazimo i na one od zlata ili srebra. Ti su oblici bogato varirani i svaki nosi svoje ime, što je važna karakteristika edicija PBF-a: nastoje tipološki i vremenski definirati i razraditi brojne opće oblike. U starijem željeznom dobu na središnjem Balkanu ima doista mnogo takvih varijanti. S Balkana se novi tipovi šire na zapad te preko Save i Dunava na sjever. Nasljednice lučnih fibula s četvrtastom nožicom šarnirske su fibule. Najviše su se proizvodile u lokalnim radionicama sjeverne Makedonije i Srbije. No, uz ostali kičeni nakit oblikovan pod utjecajem proizvodnje na Balkanu nastaju i u vojvođanskim radionicama kao vrhunski nakitni primjerci (npr. tip Čurug). Na taj se način u sažetku rezimiraju rezultati dugogodišnjih autorovih skupljanja i prosu-

The central catalog section contains very good sketches and texts accompanying each example, which is the basic requirement of PBF publications. However, even here there are considerable variations from volume to volume, or from author to author. We can say about Vasić's monograph that it is one of the most important and thorough in this series of publications. The book's content demonstrates the author's extensive and detailed knowledge and understanding and the great exertions he invested in creating this monograph.

Besides a substantial introduction, this volume also contains closing remarks, which is not the case in all PBF publications. In his closing remarks he does not reiterate what has already been said, but rather underlines the most important accomplishments. He speaks of the influences that show the wide linkages of the time between the Balkan and Pannonian-Danubian spheres, of their influence on the emergence of local workshops and on the development of specific forms in these workshops. This summary recounts the fibula types that were examined and presented in the central part of the monograph. The oldest fibulae in the area in question appear in the north, in Vojvodina and northern Serbia. These are violin bow fibulae, fibulae with leafy arcs and variants thereof, multiple-wire element style fibulae and the oldest spectacle fibulae. They are results of Central European and Carpathian/Danubian impulses, which are frequent in the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages. A series of forms come from Vojvodina and also appear in northern Serbia and the Central Balkans, so that the ties between these regions presented in this book are completely obvious and justified. Since the fibulae from this time are most often found in hoards, they are relatively rare in comparison to other items. Based on the research conducted, it is necessary to conclude that at that time fibulae were not worn in central and southern Serbia nor in northern Macedonia. It appears that instead of these needles were worn on traditional attire. Early fibulae were worn farther south of this region. These circumstances greatly changed at the beginning of the Iron Age, when fibulae became a general component of attire: spectacle fibulae, assumed from the Late Bronze Age, predominated, and these were followed by double-looped arched fibulae in numerous variations. It is precisely these variants that indicate local production centers. The most mature and most authentic double-looped arched fibulae in the central Balkans during the seventh century BC are those with a foot in form of a Beotic shield. During that time types assumed from neighboring regions also appear. An asymmetric foot appears in the arched fibulae, which emerged

đivanja nalaza te se dalje prevode u kulturnopovijesne zaključke.

Nisam dovoljno kompetentna da pronalazim eventualne male pogreške u podacima o svakom pojedinom primjerku predstavljenom u kataloškom dijelu. To je u posljednje vrijeme postalo uobičajeno, osobito među mladim recenzentima. Smatram da nije pretjerano zaključiti kako je Vasićev rad o fibulama središnjega Balkana kruna njegovih dugogodišnjih predradnji koje se nasreću već odavno objavljuju i daju na korištenje. Ovako kompletna monografija predstavlja vrlo uspješno izdanje serije PBF-a – sjajan priručnik za rad prapovjesničarima, a ujedno i znanstveno zaokruženu cjelinu koja iznosi sve što se u ovom času može reći o toj temi.

under the Greek influence in Geometric period. All of these data have far-reaching historical implications. In the central Balkans, foreign forms assumed new variants and acquired a local style visible in the formative details.

By the mid-sixth century BC, large and course forms disappeared, while refined forms that could be used as jewelry began to appear under Italic and Greek influences. These are variants of arched fibulae with rectangular feet, made primarily of bronze, although in richer graves those made of gold or silver were also found. These forms vary richly and each has its own name, which is an important feature for PBF editions: he attempts to provide typological and chronological definitions and work out numerous general forms. There were truly many such variants in the central Balkans during the Early Iron Age. New types spread from the Balkans to the west and across the Sava and Danube Rivers to the north. The successors to arched fibulae with square feet are hinged fibulae. Most of these were crafted in local workshops in northern Macedonia and Serbia. However, besides the other decorated jewelry formed under the influence of production on the Balkans, they appear in the Vojvodina workshops as the finest examples of jewelry (e.g. the Čurug type). The results of the author's many years of gathering and examining finds are thereby recounted in the summary, and such considerations are then translated into cultural-historical conclusions.

I am not sufficiently competent to seek out any possible minor errors in the data on each individual example presented in the catalogue portion. This practice has become customary in recent years, particularly among younger reviewers. I believe it is no exaggeration to conclude that Vasić's work on fibulae from the central Balkans are the crowning achievement of his long years of preliminary work which, fortunately, have long been regularly published and made available. Such an all-encompassing monograph represents a very successful edition in the PBF series: an eminent handbook to accompany the work of prehistorians, and simultaneously a scientifically comprehensive whole that contains everything that can currently be said about this topic.

