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## Helenističke brončane situle iz Nezakcija

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U radu su prikazani ulomci helenističkih brončanih situla zvonolikog i stamnoidnog tipa pronađeni na području rimskoga kapitolija u Nezakciju, u razdoblju između 1978. i 1983. godine. Obradeni su tipološki, zbog nejasnih stratigrafskih okolnosti. Zvonolike situle predstavljaju proizvode etruščanskih radionica s kraja 4. i 3. st. pr. Kr., dok su ataše s lijevkom u obliku lavlje glave dijelovi stamnoidnih situla, izrađivanih u makedonskim i tračkim radionicama od sredine 4. do početka 3. st. pr. Kr. Predstavljaju dijelove luksuznog posuđa vezanog uz konzumaciju vina, korištenog u svečanostima, na banketima i simpozijima.

*Ključne riječi:* Nezakcij, zvonolike situle, stamnoidne situle

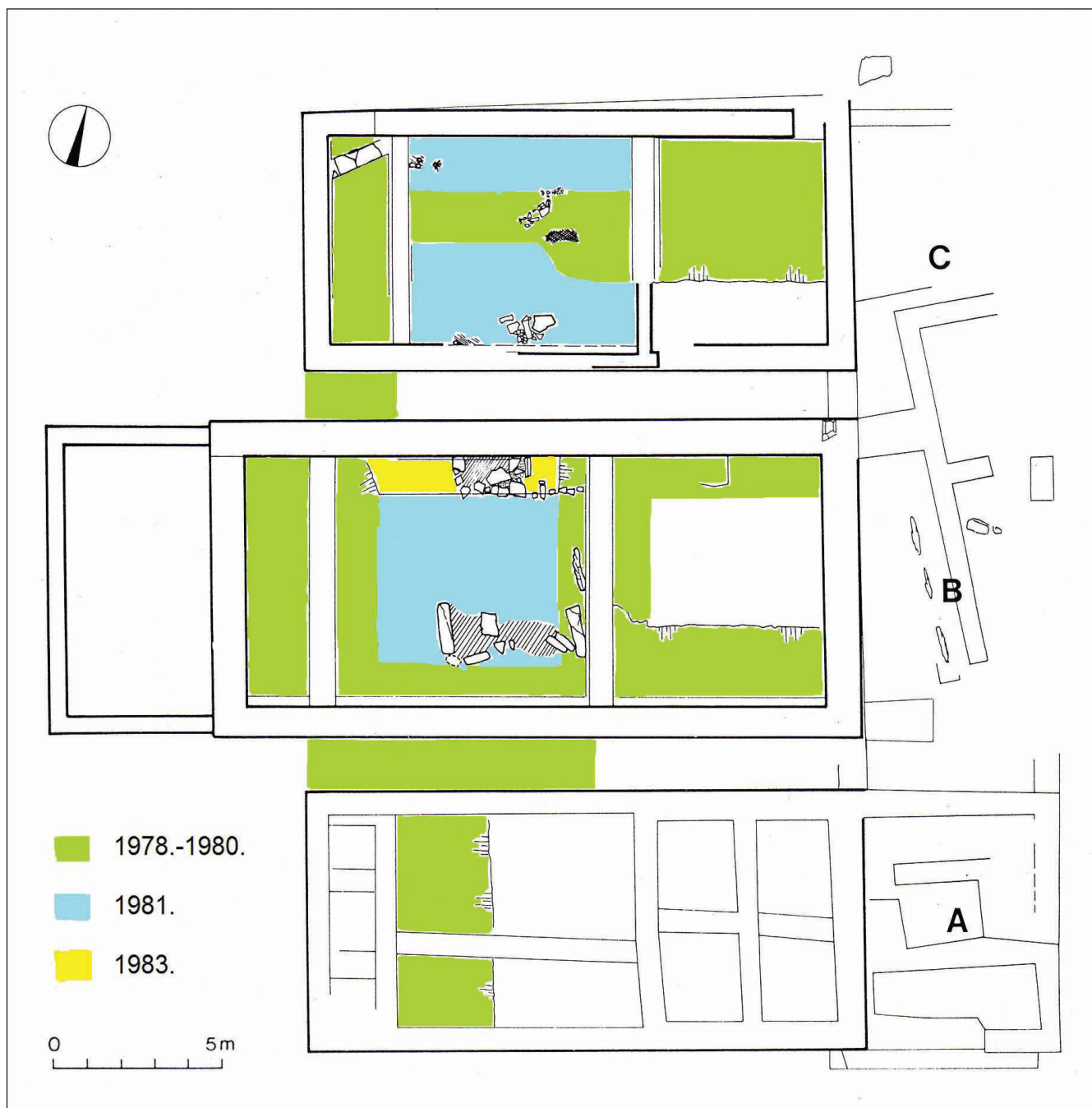
## Hellenistic bronze situlae from Nesactium

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The work presents fragments of Hellenistic bronze situlae of bell shaped and stamnoid type found in the area of the Roman capitolium in Nesactium during the period between 1978 and 1983. They were subjected to a typological analysis due to the unclear stratigraphic circumstances. Bell shaped situlae are the product of Etruscan workshops from the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century and 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, while the attachments with lion's head spouts are components of stamnoid situlae, made in the Macedonian and Thracian workshops from the mid-4<sup>th</sup> to the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC. They were fixtures on luxury vessels associated with the consumption of wine, and thus used at ceremonies, banquets and symposia.

*Key words:* Nesactium, campaniform situlae, stamnoid situlae



Sl. 1. Nezakcij. Tlocrt rimskih hramova s označenim istraženim sondama i položajem grobova (crtež: K. Mihovilić)  
 Fig. 1. Nesactium. Floor plan of the Roman temples with examined test trenches and grave positions marked (sketch: K. Mihovilić)

Predmeti prikazani u ovom radu potječu s područja rimskog kapitolija u Nezakciju, istraživanog u nekoliko faza (sl. 1). Prvi dijelovi temelja južnog hrama A zabilježeni su već 1922. godine,<sup>1</sup> a zatim je 1941. godine otkriven cijeli perimetar temelja triju paralelnih hramova.<sup>2</sup> U tim su iskopavanjima praćeni ostatci rimskih objekata bez produbljivanja do kraja kulturnih slojeva. U razdoblju između 1978. i 1980. godine, kada

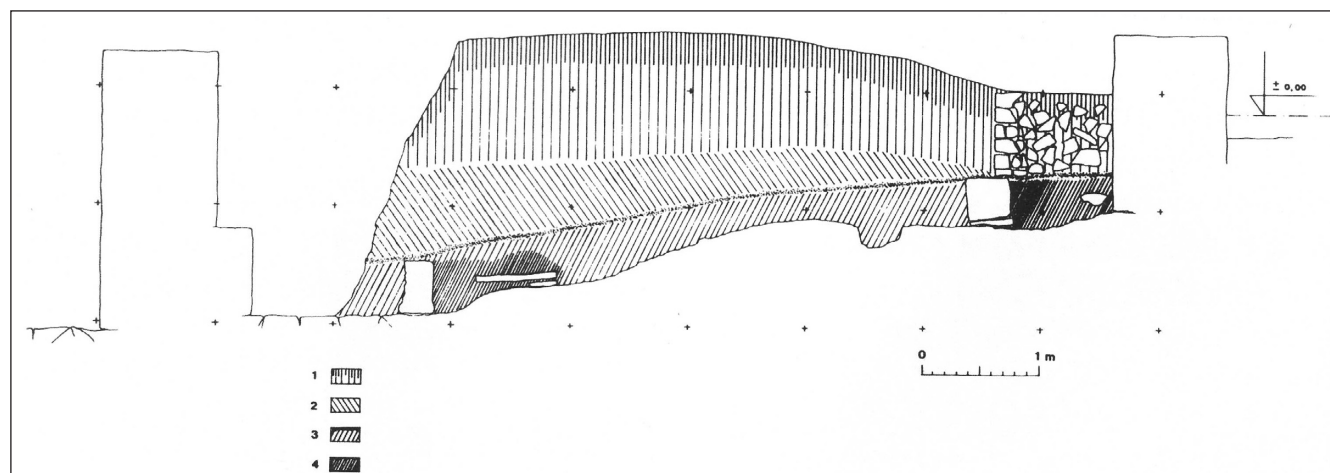
The items presented in this work originated in the area of the Roman capitolium in Nesactium, researched in several phases (Fig. 1). The first parts of the foundation of southern temple A had already been recorded in 1922,<sup>1</sup> and then in 1941 the entire perimeter of the foundations of three parallel temples were found.<sup>2</sup> The remains of Roman structures were followed in these excavations without going deeper to the end of the

1 Sticotti 1934, str. 255 i dalje, T. 1-3.

2 Mirabella-Roberti 1949, str. 274, sl. 26.

1 Sticotti 1934, p. 255 ff, Pl. 1-3.

2 Mirabella-Roberti 1949, p. 274, Fig. 26.



Sl. 2. Nezakcij, hram B, srednji prostor. Presjek slojeva: 1 nasuti rimski sloj; 2 nasuti prapovijesni sloj;

3 željeznodobni sloj; 4 žarni grobovi (crtež: K. Mihovilić)

Fig. 2. Nesactium, temple B, central area. Cross-section of layers: 1 filled Roman layer; 2 filled prehistoric layer; 3 Iron Age layer; 4 Urnfield graves (sketch: K. Mihovilić)

se pristupilo reviziji ranijih iskopavanja kako bi se obavila konzervacija i prezentacija ostataka arhitekture,<sup>3</sup> provedena su sondiranja duž rimskih temelja do prirodne stijene; tada je zabilježen bogat željeznodobni i helenistički sloj, debljine 50-60 cm, koji je pratio tok prirodne matične stijene. Osnovni su podaci o okolnostima nalaza zabilježeni na terenskim listićima koji su pratili pojedinačne ili skupine nalaza. Nakon obavljene konzervacije zidova provedeno je godine 1981. i 1983. istraživanje unutar srednjih prostora hramova B i C, te je zabilježena sljedeća stratigrafija (sl. 2): temelji hramova položeni su na matičnu stijenu; 1 - prostori unutar temelja bili su ispunjeni nasipom rimskog materijala (freske, tegule, amfore, kameni spoliji i sl.), debljine 90 do 110 cm; 2 - pod rimskim slojem slijedio je nasuti sloj prapovijesnog materijala, debljine oko 50 cm, koji je sadržavao ulomke grube kućanske keramike, životinjske kosti, ulomak kamene ploče ukrašene uklesanim tekućim spiralama; 3 - tanak sloj smeđe zemlje sa sitnim kamenjem označava prijelaz k sloju nastalom prije gradnje hramova; 4 - sloj debljine oko 50 cm, koji prati konfiguraciju matične stijene, u kojem je potvrđena velika koncentracija keramike, brončanih, željeznih i srebrnih predmeta, sve vrlo fragmentirano i namjerno lomljeno; u tom se sloju, u srednjem prostoru hrama B nalazila bogata grobnica istražena godine 1981.; dvije grobne cjeline ustanovljene su iste godine u srednjem prostoru hrama C, a posljednja, vrlo oštećena grobnica, istražena je godine 1983., uz sjeverni perimetralni zid srednjeg prostora hrama B<sup>4</sup> (sl. 1).

cultural layers. During the period from 1978 through 1980, when a revision of earlier excavations was done so that the conservation and presentation of architectural remains could be done,<sup>3</sup> a test dig along the entire length of the Roman foundations to the bedrock was conducted; at that time, a rich Iron Age and Hellenistic layer, 50-60 cm thick, was found that followed the course of the natural bedrock. The basic data on the find circumstances were recorded on the field notes that accompanied individual or group finds. After conservation of the walls was completed, research was conducted in 1981 and 1983 inside the central rooms of temples B and C, and the following stratigraphy was recorded (Fig. 2): the foundations of the temples rest on bedrock; 1 - the spaces inside the foundations were filled with Roman-era materials (frescoes, tegulae, amphorae, stone spolia, etc.), with thicknesses from 90 to 110 cm; 2 - beneath the Roman layer there follows a filler layer of prehistoric materials, approximately 50 cm thick, which contained sherds of coarse household pottery, animal bones, a fragment of a stone slab decorated with carved flowing spirals; 3 - a thin layer of brown soil containing tiny stones denotes a transition to a layer that emerged prior to the construction of the temples; 4 - an approximately 50 cm thick layer that follows the configuration of the bedrock, in which a high concentration of ceramics, bronze, iron and silver items, all quite fragmented and purposely shattered, was found; a well-appointed grave researched in 1981 was situated in this layer, in the central area of temple B; two grave units were ascertained in the central area of temple C, and the final, very damaged grave, was

3 Jurkić Girardi 1983; Matijašić 1983; Matijašić 1990.

4 Mihovilić 1996, str. 9-15; Mihovilić 2001a, str. 29, 295-296, T. 141.

3 Jurkić Girardi 1983; Matijašić 1983; Matijašić 1990.

Osim navedenih grobnih cjelina, na istraživanim područjima nisu prepoznate posebne zatvorene cjeline, kojima bi se mogli konkretnije povezati ili datirati pojedini nalazi ili skupine nalaza. Pretpostavljamo da se slična situacija mogla nalaziti na području dijela prapovijesne nekropole Nezakcija, istraživane 1901. g., posebno na području zone I, u kojoj se nalazila i najbogatija grobnica I/12. Puschi opisuje nalaze za godinu 1901. i za grobnicu I/12, prema oskudnim podacima voditelja iskopavanja, njegovih prethodnika i radnika koji su sudjelovali u tim radovima. Među nalazima iz godine 1901. posebno objavljuje bogatu skupinu metalnih nalaza koju je označio kao *Oggetti dispersi* - rasuti nalazi. Radi se o skupini predmeta koji su sakupljeni na području zone I, ali koji su iz nepoznatog razloga ostali bez potanjih podataka o mjestu nalaza. Među njima se nalaze značajni predmeti kao što su dijelovi brončanih ručki lepeza, privjesci u obliku konjića, brončana močvarna ptica i razni tipovi fibula.<sup>5</sup> Osim toga u čuvaonici AMI, nalazi se i skupina ulomaka importirane keramike uz koju su sačuvani listići s oznakom pripadnosti grobnici 12 ili "O", ulomci koji su u dosad objavljenim radovima samo sporadično obrađeni.<sup>6</sup>

Prema bogatstvu priloga grobnici I/12 slična je grobnica istražena 1981., unutar srednjeg prostora hrama B, u kojoj su, uz ostalo, bile priložene brončane figuralno ukrašene situle.<sup>7</sup> No brojni ulomci predmeta ukrašenih figuralnim iskucanim i graviranim motivima situlske umjetnosti pronađeni su i u drugim sondama unutar i oko hramova, odnosno na širem prostoru oko grobnice.<sup>8</sup> Osim figuralno ukrašenih situla pronađeni su i dijelovi brončanih stamnosa,<sup>9</sup> zvonolikih i stamno-idnih situla,<sup>10</sup> kao i velika količina importirane keramike, dijelovi posuda vezanih uz konzumaciju vina (dau-nijska, antička crnofiguralna i crvenofiguralna keramika, južnoitalska crvenofiguralna, *Alto Adriatico*, *Gnathia*,



Sl. 3. Nezakcij, hram B, srednji prostor: ulomak zvonolike situle inv.br. P-25659 (foto: A. Klarić)

Fig. 3. Nesactium, temple B, central area: fragment of bell shaped situla, inv. no. P-25659 (photo: A. Klarić)

examined in 1983, next to the northern perimeter wall of the central area of temple B<sup>4</sup> (Fig. 1).

Besides these grave units, no separate enclosed units were recognized in the researched areas that could be more specifically linked or dated to individual finds or groups of finds. Let us assume that a similar situation may have held in the area of part of the prehistoric necropolis of Nesactium, researched in 1901, particularly in zone I, where the richest grave, I/12, was also located. Puschi described the 1901 finds for grave I/12 based on the meagre data of the excavation supervisor, his predecessors and the workers who participated in these works. Among the finds from 1901, he particularly published a group of metal finds which he designated as *Oggetti dispersi* - scattered items. This is a group of items that were gathered in zone I, but which for reasons unknown remained without more precise data on their find site. Among them, there are significant items, such as parts of bronze fan handles, horse-shaped pendants, a bronze marsh bird and various types of fibulae.<sup>5</sup> Additionally, the storage room of the Archaeological Museum of Istria contains a group of sherds of imported pottery accompanied by notes indicating that they belonged to grave 12 or "O", sherds which have only been sporadically analyzed in works published to date.<sup>6</sup>

5 Puschi 1905, str. 140-151, 158-164; Mihovilić 2001a, T. 53-54.

6 Mihovilić 2001a, str. 7; Mihovilić 2009; Mihovilić 2014, str. 278, sl. 208.

7 Mihovilić 1996, str. 19-21, sl. 18-21, T. III-VII. 103-113, Prilozi 2-6.

8 Mihovilić 2010.

9 Mihovilić 2007.

10 Ulomci zvonolikih situla bili su preliminarno prikazani zajedno s ulomcima istog tipa situle iz Pomorskog i povijesnog muzeja u Rijeci, u referatu na Znanstvenom skupu Hrvatskog arheološkog društva "Liburnija i Hrvatsko primorje u svjetlu arheoloških istraživanja", održanom u Rijeci 2000. g. Isti su ulomci također samo spomenuti u preglednim člancima: Mihovilić 1991, str. 160; Mihovilić 2001b, str. 271, sl. 4: 6-8. Ataše stamno-idnih situla spomenute su u: Mihovilić 2002, str. 510, T. 3. 9; Mihovilić 2014, str. 258, sl. 183-185.

4 Mihovilić 1996, pp. 9-15; Mihovilić 2001a, pp. 29, 295-296, Pl. 141.

5 Puschi 1905, pp. 140-151, 158-164; Mihovilić 2001a, Pl. 53-54.

6 Mihovilić 2001a, p. 7; Mihovilić 2009; Mihovilić 2014, p. 278, Fig. 208.

reljefna keramika itd.)<sup>11</sup> te brojni drugi predmeti koji se postupno obrađuju prema tipološkim značajkama.

U prostoru same grobnice iz godine 1981. nalazio se par lijevanih brončanih ataša s antropomorfnim protomama, dio vrpčaste ručke i dno brončane posude ispunjeno olovom, dijelovi koji odskaču od uobičajenih grobnih priloga u Nezakciju, kao i općenito na području Istre i istočnog Jadrana. Vjerojatno su pripadali zvonolikom tipu situle (sl. 5; T. 1. 5; 2. 1-3),<sup>12</sup> ali u kontekstu grobnice nisu prepoznati dijelovi koji bi mogli pripadati samom recipijentu. U istočnom dijelu srednjeg prostora hrama B, u sloju paralelnom s velikim urušenim blokovima koji su činili istočni rub grobnice, pronađen je veći ulomak brončanog lima, dio posude s istaknutim rubom ušća oblikovanim horizontalnim svijanjem lima prema unutrašnjosti posude. Pod rubom je sačuvan dio graviranog scrolikog motiva s dijelom prikaza dupina i široka vrpca horizontalnih linija koje zatvaraju puncirani preplet (sl. 3; T. 1. 1). Manji ulomak s istim motivom prepleta nalazio se uz južni rub iste grobnice (T. 1. 2), dok je treći ulomak, sa slično oblikovanim rubom ušća i graviranim ornamentom, nađen u jugozapadnom kutu srednjeg prostora hrama C, u sloju koji je pratio matičnu stijenu (T. 1. 3).

Navedeni ulomci predstavljaju dijelove recipijenta zvonolike situle, koji se mogu usporediti s ulomcima sa sličnim ornamentom koji se čuvaju u Povijesnom i pomorskom muzeju hrvatskog Primorja u Rijeci.<sup>13</sup> Najbliža im je paralela dobro sačuvano vjetro iz Ošanića (DAORS...) (sl. 4), koje je bilo dijelom ostave radionice "finog kovača", uz kalupe, alat, poluizrađevine, škriječnicu i gotov nakit. Zvonoliko vjetro je, prema Mariću, najznačajniji objekt u toj skupini nalaza. Sastavljeno je od 5 dijelova: posude iskovane od brončanog lima, par lijevanih ataša s rupama za par lijevanih polukružnih vrpčastih ručki s unatrag zakrivljenim krajevima i zaključkom čunjastog oblika. Ataše koje su bile zalemljene za obod pronađene su odvojene. Istoj posudi mogle su još pripadati i brončane stopice koje su obično zalemljene uz rub dna.<sup>14</sup>

Zvonolike situle široko su rasprostranjene u kasnoklasičnom i helenističkom svijetu tijekom druge polovice 4. i 3. st. pr. Kr. Uobičajeni način izrade recipijenta kod zvonolikih situla djelomično je lijevanje, posebno ojačanog ruba ušća, često zajedno s atašama i reljefnim ukrasom pod njima, dok je preostali dio tijela obrađivan kovanjem. Na taj je način izrađena većina do sada

A grave researched in 1981 inside the central area of temple B is similar to grave I/12 in terms of the wealth of goods it contained, which included, among other things, bronze figurally decorated situlae.<sup>7</sup> Numerous fragments of items adorned with figural tapped and engraved motifs of situla art were also found in other test trenches inside and around the temples, and in the wider area around the grave.<sup>8</sup> Besides figurally decorated situlae, parts of bronze stamnoi,<sup>9</sup> bell shaped and stamnoid situlae,<sup>10</sup> and a high quantity of imported pottery, parts of vessels linked to the consumption of wine (Daunian, Attic Red-figure and Red-figure ware, southern Italic Red-figure ware, Alto Adriatico, Gnathian, relief ware, etc.)<sup>11</sup> and numerous other items were found that are being gradually analyzed according to typological features.

The area of the actual grave from 1981 contained a pair of cast bronze attachments with anthropomorphic protomes, part of a ribbon-like handle and the base of a bronze vessel filled with lead, pieces which deviate from the customary grave goods in Nesactium, and in the territory of Istria and the eastern Adriatic seaboard in general. They probably belonged to a bell shaped situla (Fig. 5; Pl. 1. 5; 2. 1-3),<sup>12</sup> but no pieces were recognized within the grave context that could have belonged to the actual recipient. In the eastern section of the central area of temple B, in a layer with large collapsed blocks which formed the eastern edge of the grave, a large fragment of sheet bronze was found, part of a vessel with a prominent mouth rim shaped by the horizontal bending of the sheet toward the vessel's interior. Beneath the rim, part of an engraved heart-shaped motif has been preserved, with a portion of an image of a dolphin and a wide ribbon consisting of horizontal lines which enclose a punched dot interlace (Fig. 3; Pl. 1. 1). A smaller fragment with the same interlace motif

11 Mihovilić 2002, T. 1. 1; 2. 2; 3. 2, 5; 4. 1, 4, 6; 5. 5-8.

12 Mihovilić, 1996, T. IX. 141; X. 148, 151, 159.

13 Blečić Kavur 2010, str. 290, 293, 301-304, sl. 197, 198.12-16, 199.

14 Marić 1978 (1979), str. 54-57, T. XIX; XX; XXIV. 17, 18; Marić 1995, str. 31-72, sl. 16.

7 Mihovilić 1996, pp. 19-21, Fig. 18-21, Pl. III-VII. 103-113, Appendices 2-6.

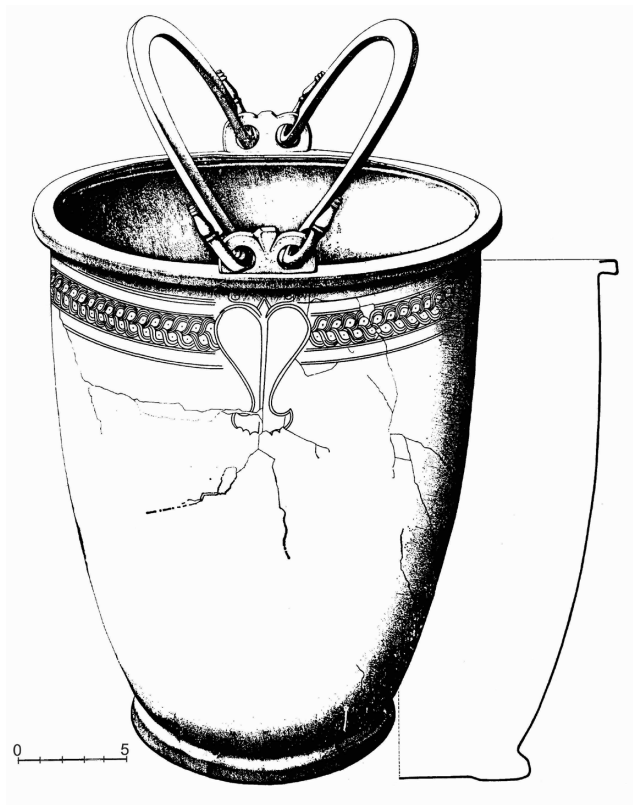
8 Mihovilić 2010.

9 Mihovilić 2007.

10 The fragments of the bell shaped situlae were preliminarily presented together with fragments of the same type of situla from the Maritime and Historical Museum in Rijeka, in a paper delivered at the Scholarly Symposium of the Croatian Archaeological Association on "Liburnia and the Croatian Littoral in the Light of Archaeological Research," held in Rijeka in 2000. These same fragments were otherwise only mentioned in review articles: Mihovilić 1991, p. 160; Mihovilić 2001b, p. 271, Fig. 4: 6-8. The attachments of stamnoid situlae were mentioned in: Mihovilić 2002, p. 510, Pl. 3. 9; Mihovilić 2014, p. 258, Fig. 183-185.

11 Mihovilić 2002, Pl. 1. 1; 2. 2; 3. 2, 5; 4. 1, 4, 6; 5. 5-8.

12 Mihovilić, 1996, Pl. IX. 141; X. 148, 151, 159.



Sl. 4. Ošanići. Zvonoliko vjedro (prema Z. Marić 1978)  
Fig. 4. Ošanići. Campaniform bucket (based on Z. Marić 1978)

poznatih raskošnijih primjeraka, kao npr. situle iz Waldalgesheima, Kopenhagena, Budimpešte, Dervenija, Budve, brojni nalazi iz Bugarske itd. Po načinu izrade, ova velika skupina zvonolikih situla predstavlja tip A i skupinu I. Pojavljuju se na području Balkanskog poluotoka, današnje Grčke, Bugarske, zatim južne Rusije, Turske, Italije, a pojedini primjerci i u Srednjoj Europi i Skandinaviji. Potječu iz naselja, hramova i grobova (kao prilozima ili urne).<sup>15</sup> Zanimljiva je sličnost situle iz tumula Dardanos, s vrpcom prepleta pod rubom ušća, premda različite tehnike izrade, s ulomcima iz Nezakcija i riječkog Muzeja, kao i sličnim oblikom dna.<sup>16</sup> Predloženo je nekoliko mogućih središta njihove proizvodnje, no naposljetku su ograničene na područje sjevernogrčke, makedonske radionice.<sup>17</sup> U traženju paralela Marić je primijetio da je među brojnim bugarskim nalazima zvonolikih situla jedini primjerak blizak nalazu iz Ošanića situla iz Vărbice, i to po načinu izrade recipijenta samo kovanjem, po graviranju ornamenta i posebno po lijevanim atašama za ručke, koje su

was discovered along the southern edge of the same grave (Pl. 1. 2), while a third fragment, with a similarly formed mouth rim and engraved ornament, was found in the south-western corner of the central area of temple C, in a layer that followed the bedrock (Pl. 1. 3).

These fragments constitute parts of the recipient of a campaniform situla, which may be compared to the fragments bearing similar ornaments held in the Croatian Littoral Historical and Maritime Museum in Rijeka.<sup>13</sup> The closest parallel to them is a preserved bucket from Ošanići (DAORS...) (Fig. 4), which was part of the hoard of the "fine smith's" workshop, together with moulds, tools, semi-finished products, a small chest and finished jewellery. The bell shaped bucket is, according to Marić, the most important item in this group of finds. It consists of five parts: the recipient forged from sheet bronze, a pair of cast attachments with holes for a pair of cast semi-circular ribbon-like handles with backwardly bent ends and terminating in a conical tip. The attachments, which were soldered to the rim, were found separately. Bronze foot pieces that were normally soldered to the bottom edge may belong to the same vessel.<sup>14</sup>

Bell shaped situlae were widespread in the Late Classical and Hellenistic world during the latter half of the 4<sup>th</sup> and in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC. The customary methods for making the recipients for bell shaped situlae is partial casting, particularly the reinforced rim of the mouth, often together with attachments and decorations in relief under them, while the remainder of the body was worked by forging. This method was used to make most of the thus far known more luxurious examples, such as, for example, the situlae from Waldalgesheim, Copenhagen, Budapest, Derveni, Budva, numerous finds from Bulgaria, etc. Based on their production technique, this large group of bell shaped situlae constitutes type A and group I. They appeared on the Balkan Peninsula, in modern-day Greece and Bulgaria, and also in southern Russia, Turkey and Italy, and individual examples also appeared in Central Europe and Scandinavia. They originated in settlements, temples and graves (as goods or urns).<sup>15</sup> Despite the different craftsmanship, there is an intriguing similarity, including the shape of the base, between a situla from the Dardanos tumulus, with an interlaced ribbon below the rim of the mouth, and the fragments from Nesactium and the Rijeka Museum.<sup>16</sup> Several potential centres of

15 Teleaga 2008, str. 264, karta 47.

16 Treister 2002, str. 356-357, sl. 4.

17 Castoldi 1995, str. 25; Blečić Kavur 2010, str. 288, sl. 196; Teleaga 2008, str. 263-267, karta 47; Blečić Kavur, Kavur 2010, str. 59-60, sl. 4.

13 Blečić Kavur 2010, pp. 290, 293, 301-304, Fig. 197, 198.12-16, 199.

14 Marić 1978 (1979), pp. 54-57, Pl. XIX; XX; XXIV. 17, 18; Marić 1995, pp. 31-72, Fig. 16.

15 Teleaga 2008, p. 264, map 47.

16 Treister 2002, pp. 356-357, Fig. 4.



Sl. 5. Nezakcij, hram B, srednji prostor: dno situle inv. br. P-40708 (foto: A. Klarić)

Fig. 5. Nesactium, temple B, central area: base of situla, inv. no. P-40708 (photo: A. Klarić)

bile naknadno zalemljene.<sup>18</sup> Po načinu izrade situla kovanjem pretpostavljaju se etruščanske radionice, koje vjerojatno preuzimaju grčki zvonoliki oblik posude, ali nastavljaju izradu poznatom starom tehnologijom kovanja. Na takav je način izrađena situla iz Ošanića i drugi jadranski primjerci situla, koji predstavljaju tip A i skupinu II zvonolikih situla.<sup>19</sup> Lijevanjem su im posebno izrađene ataše, ručke i stopice, koje su naknadno spajane lemljenjem, kao što je to slučaj sa situlom iz Ošanića ili primjercima s lokaliteta Offida<sup>20</sup> i Marzocca.<sup>21</sup> Povezuje ih također gravirani ornament horizontalne puncirane pletenice i sroliki motiv s dupinima. Posebno je upečatljiv motiv prepleta, koji se ponavlja na raznim drugim oblicima brončanog posuda kao i na kacigama te upućuje na iste radionice.

Pojavu graviranog motiva prepleta detaljno je obradio Husty, koji navodi brojne druge autore, uz objavu novog tipa etruščanske posude iz "plemičke" nekropole i ranolatenskoga groba Bescheid "Bei den Hübeln" (okrug Trier - Saarburg), koji je datiran u treću četvrtinu 5. st. pr. Kr. Horizontalne vrpce s prepletom uz ušće i dno ukrašavaju brončani *kyathos* tipa A, varijante *Bologna*, ali i variantu *Montefortino* iz te grobnice, kao i druge oblike brončanih posuda kao što su *Schnabelkanne*,

their production have been proposed, but these have ultimately been limited to the territory of northern Greek, Macedonian workshops.<sup>17</sup> In seeking a parallel, Marić noticed that among the numerous Bulgarian finds of bell shaped situlae, the only example similar to the find from Oršanići is the situla from Vărbica, in the production technique of the recipient by forging alone, in the engraving of the ornament and particularly in the casting of the handle attachments, which were subsequently affixed by soldering.<sup>18</sup> The forging technique for the production of these situlae has led to speculation that they were produced by Etruscan workshops, which probably assumed the style of the Greek bell shaped vessels, but continued crafting them using their familiar old forging technology. The situla from Ošanići and other Adriatic examples of situlae, which constitute type A and group II, were crafted in this manner.<sup>19</sup> Their attachments, handles and foot pieces, subsequently affixed by soldering, were cast separately, which was the case with the situla from Ošanići or the examples from the Offida<sup>20</sup> and Marzocca sites.<sup>21</sup> They are also linked by the engraved ornament of horizontally punched braids and heart-shaped motif with dolphins. The interlace motif is particularly striking, as it appears repeatedly on different forms of bronze vessels and on helmets, and points to the same workshop.

The appearance of the engraved interlace motif was analyzed in detail by Husty, who cited numerous other authors, together with the publication of a new type of Etruscan vessel from a necropolis of "nobles" and the early La Tène grave at Bescheid "Bei den Hübeln" (Trier-Saarburg District), which has been dated to the third quarter of the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC. Horizontal ribbons with an interlace next to the mouth and at the base adorn the bronze *kyathos* of type A, Bologna variant, and the Montefortino variant from that grave, as well as other forms of bronze vessels such as *Schnabelkanne* and San Anatolia type jugs, an *oenochoe* and helmets found in the area of Picenum. This paper informs us that the motif of a punched-dot interlace had already been developed in pre-dynastic Mesopotamia in the latter half of the second millennium BC, whence it spread westward. It appeared on the architectural elements of buildings and was painted onto pottery. In Italian

18 Filow 1934, str. 175-176, 219, sl. 192, 193; Venedikov 1977, str. 85-86, sl. 14; 45; 103.

19 Blečić Kavur, Kavur 2010, str. 60.

20 d'Ercole 1977, str. 71, 73, T. 29. B351. U istom članku navodi vjerojatno sličan nalaz iz keltske nekropole Montefortino, prema podacima Dall'Osso.

21 Salvini 2003, str. 75, sl. 4.

17 Castoldi 1995, p. 25; Blečić Kavur 2010, p. 288, Fig. 196; Teleaga 2008, pp. 263-267, map 47; Blečić Kavur, Kavur 2010, pp. 59-60, Fig. 4.

18 Filow 1934, pp. 175-176, 219, Fig. 192, 193; Venedikov 1977, pp. 85-86, Fig. 14; 45; 103.

19 Blečić Kavur, Kavur 2010, p. 60.

20 d'Ercole 1977, p. 71, 73, Pl. 29. B351. A probably similar find from the Celtic Montefortino necropolis, based on data from Dall'Osso, is cited in the same article.

21 Salvini 2003, p. 75, Fig. 4.



Sl. 6. Nezakcij, sonda između hramova A i B: ulomci dna situle inv. br. P-41307 (foto: K. Mihovilić)

Fig. 6. Nesactium, test trench between temples A and B: fragments of situla base, inv. no. P-41307 (photo: K. Mihovilić)

vrčevi tipa *San Anatolia*, *oinochoe* i kacige pronađene na području Picena. Iz tog prikaza saznajemo da se motiv punciranog prepleta oblikuje već u preddinastičkoj Mezopotamiji u drugoj polovici 2. tisućljeća pr. Kr., odakle se širi prema zapadu. Pojavljuje se na arhitektonskim elementima građevina i slikan na keramici. Na italskom se prostoru motiv prepleta vjerojatno pojavljuje zahvaljujući bliskim kontaktima između Kelta i Etruščana, a u italsko-etrusčanskim radionicama prepletom se ukrašavaju predmeti možda za keltske i druge bogate “barbarske” korisnike. Radi se o predmetima koji su izrađivani najčešće tijekom 4. i 3. st. pr. Kr.<sup>22</sup> Tako se npr. i za nalaz s lokaliteta Marzocca smatra da označava sporadičnu prisutnost Kelta na prostoru današnje Senigallije (sjeverni Piceno), dokazanu bogatim grobnim priložima sličnim onima iz Montefortino.<sup>23</sup>

Zvonolikom tipu situle moglo je pripadati dno ispunjeno olovom iz grobnice istražene 1981. u Nezakciju (sl. 5; T. 1. 5), zatim manji ulomak brončanog dna iz iste grobnice (T. 1. 4),<sup>24</sup> kao i jedno deformirano dno s rubnom profilacijom i s ukrasom graviranih koncentričnih kružnica na vanjskoj strani, pronađeno u zapadnom prostoru između hramova A i B (sl. 6). Isti tip dna mogao je ispunjavati olovni disk koji odgovara po



Sl. 7. Nezakcij, hram C, zapadni prostor: olovni disk inv. br. P-40736 (foto: K. Mihovilić)

Fig. 7. Nesactium, temple C, western area: lead disk, inv. no. P-40736 (photo: K. Mihovilić)

territory, the interlace motif probably appeared thanks to the close contacts between the Celts and Etruscans, and items from the Italo-Etruscan workshops may have been adorned with the interlace for Celtic and other wealthy “barbarian” users. These are items that were most often made in the 4<sup>th</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries BC.<sup>22</sup> Thus, for example, the find from the Marzocca site is believed to indicate the sporadic presence of Celts in the territory of today’s Senigallia (northern Piceno), proven by rich grave goods similar to those from Montefortino.<sup>23</sup>

The base filled with lead from the grave researched in Nesactium in 1981 (Fig. 5; Pl. 1. 5), and then the smaller fragment of a bronze base from the same grave (Pl. 1. 4),<sup>24</sup> as well as a deformed base with rim articulation and with a decoration consisting of engraved concentric circlets on the outer edge, found in the western area between temples A and B (Fig. 6), may have belonged to the bell shaped situla type. The same type of base may have been filled by a lead disk, which corresponds in terms of diameter and the ribbon articulation of the edge, and which was found along the

22 Hafner 1981, str. 17-23; Briese 1986/87, str. 52-53, T. 3. b; 4; Husty 1990, str. 23-24; Landolfi 1984, sl. 14; Landolfi 1999, str. 177, 278, sl. 132; Božič 1984, str. 78, sl. V.

23 Salvini 2003, str. 75.

24 Mihovilić 1996, T. X. 159.

22 Hafner 1981, pp. 17-23; Briese 1986/87, pp. 52-53, Pl. 3. b; 4; Husty 1990, pp. 23-24; Landolfi 1984, Fig. 14; Landolfi 1999, pp. 177, 278, Fig. 132; Božič 1984, p. 78, Fig. V.

23 Salvini 2003, p. 75.

24 Mihovilić 1996, Pl. X. 159.





Sl. 8. Nezakcij, hram B, srednji prostor: vrpčasta ručka situle s antropomorfnom atašom inv. br. P-40983 (foto: K. Mihovilić)

Fig. 8. Nesactium, temple B, central area: ribbon-like situla handle with anthropomorphic attachment, inv. no. P-40983 (photo: K. Mihovilić)

promjeru, kao i po vrpčastoj profilaciji ruba, a pronađen je uz sjeverni perimetralni zid srednjeg prostora hrama B (sl. 7). Oblikom i profilom svi odgovaraju dnu vjedra iz Ošanića (sl. 4), koji je, čini se, izrađen kao cjelina s recipijentom, dok su nezakcijski primjerci izrađeni lijevanjem i kovanjem kao poseban element. Dno iz grobnice istražene 1981. g. bilo je ispunjeno olovom (oko 600 g težine) i s vanjske strane ukrašeno koncentričnim graviranim kružnicama i točkom na sredini, po čemu posve odgovara primjerku iz Värbice, koje je također ispunjeno olovom te s vanjske strane ukrašeno graviranim koncentričnim kružnicama i točkom na sredini.<sup>25</sup>

Osim dijelova recipijenta i dna iz zone nezakcijskih hramova potječe veći broj primjeraka pojedinačnih nalaza lijevanih ataša u obliku pločica, najčešće sa stiliziranim listićem između para okruglih otvora za ručke (T. 4. 1-9), kakve su sačuvane uz zvonolike situle izrađene kovanjem (npr. Ošanići i Offida).

Među lijevanim atašama posebno se ističu četiri reljefne antropomorfne ataše. Jedan već spomenuti par nalazio se u grobnici istraženoj 1981. godine (T. 1. 1, 2), a druge dvije su se nalazile uz južni perimetralni zid srednjeg prostora hrama B (sl. 8; T. 2. 7). Središnji dio tih ataša čini prikaz glave-lica s horizontalnim linijama na čelu, motivom grančice jele na tjemenu ili frizure s razdjeljkom, dok je bočno gravirani stilizirani cvijet, koji čine utisnuta točka i zrakaste crte, možda također element frizure koji prekriva uši. Pod bradom, na poprsju, još je jednom graviran motiv grančice jele ili stilizirani pektoral. Uz prikaz glave bočno se nastavlja zaobljena ramena s okruglim otvorima za ručke. Sredina baze tih ataša ima na stražnjoj strani kratko trapezoidno proširenje (T. 2. 1, 2, 7), koje je moglo biti važno kod lemljenja na ravan rub ušća situle. Dvije ataše još su vezane na vrpčastu polukružnu ručku, s unatrag zakrivljenim suženim vrpčastim završetkom i plosnato oblikovanim čunjastim zaključkom. Ulomci vrpčastih ručaka s takvim zaključkom obično su

northern perimeter wall of the central area of temple B (Fig. 7). The shape and profile all correspond to the bottom of the bucket from Ošanići (Fig. 4), which, it would appear, was made as a whole with the recipient, while the Nesactium examples were made by casting and forging as a separate element. The base from the grave researched in 1981 was filled with lead (weighing about 600 g) and decorated on the external side with engraved concentric circlets with dots in the middle, thus entirely corresponding to the example from Värbice, which was also filled with lead and decorated on the outside by engraved concentric circlets with dots in the middle.<sup>25</sup>

Besides the parts of the recipient and base from the Nesactium temple area, a high number of examples of individual finds of cast platelet-shaped attachments, most often with a stylized leaflet between pairs of round openings for the handles (Pl. 4. 1-9), like those preserved with the bell shaped situlae made by forging (e.g. Ošanići and Offida), originated in the Nesactium temple area.

Among the cast attachments, four relief anthropomorphic attachments stand out. One already mentioned pair was found in the grave researched in 1981 (Pl. 1. 1, 2), while another two were found along the southern perimeter wall of the central area in temple B (Fig. 8; Pl. 2. 7). The central part of the attachment contains a portrayal of a head/face with horizontal lines on the forehead, a fir branch motif or a parted hairstyle on the pate, and a stylized flower engraved laterally, consisting of impressed dots and radial lines, perhaps also an element of the hair which covers the ears. Below the chin, the fir branch motif, or a stylized pectoral, is engraved on the chest. Rounded shoulders with holes for the handles extend to the sides of the head. In the middle of the each of the bases on these attachments there is a trapezoidal expansion (Pl. 2. 1, 2, 7), which may have been important when soldering them to the

25 Filow 1934, str. 176, sl. 193.

25 Filow 1934, p. 176, Fig. 193.



Sl. 9. Nezakcij, hram B, srednji prostor: ataša s lijevkom oblika lavlje glave (foto: A. Klarić)

Fig. 9. Nesactium, temple B, central area: attachment with lion's head spout (photo: A. Klarić)

pravokutnog presjeka veličine 0,9-1,1 x 0,3-0,4 cm (sl. 8; T. 2. 3, 4, 7).

Vrlo sličan ovim antropomorfnim atašama je nalaz ataše iz Vrankamena, premda je objavljen crtežom na kojem središnje lice nije jasno definirano.<sup>26</sup> Na značajnije ovog nalaza, uz druge nalaze na području sjeverozapadne Bosne (dijelovi obrambenog oružja, keramika i dr.) importirane iz "italo-keltskih" radionica, posebno je ukazao Čović, istaknuvši važnost kontakata koji utječu na oblikovanje faze 3b skupine Donja Dolina-Sanski Most u drugoj polovici 4. st. pr. Kr., kao i značajnije još nedovoljno prepoznatog etruščanskog utjecaja, odnosno utjecaja zapadnojadranskih Senona na istočnu obalu Jadrana i njezino zaleđe.<sup>27</sup>

Drugi tip helenističke situle prisutne u Nezakciju predstavljaju dvije ataše s lijevkom oblika lavlje glave. Na gornjem dijelu dobro sačuvane ataše pronađene u jugozapadnom kutu srednjeg prostora hrama B nalazi se stilizirana palmeta između dva okrugla otvora za ručke (sl. 9; T. 3. 1); drugoj ataši, pronađenoj u zapadnom prostoru između hramova A i B, nedostaje gornji dio s otvorima za ručke, a neznatno su deformirani lijevak i dio njuške (sl. 10). Po oblikovanju detalja lavlje glave jasno je da su izašle iz iste radionice.

Ataše s lijevkom u obliku lavlje glave uobičajene su za stamnoidnu situlu, situlu tipa C, koja ima S-profil, s uvijenim ušćem, sužen donji dio tijela i prošireno dno.

flat edge of the situla mouth. Two attachments are additionally connected to the ribbon-like semi-circular handle, with a backwardly bent, narrowed ribbon-like end terminating in a flattish conical tip. The fragments of ribbon-like handles with such a tip have a rectangular cross-section with dimensions of 0.9-1.1 x 0.3-0.4 cm (Fig. 8; Pl. 2. 3, 4, 7).

An attachment find from Vrankamen is very similar to these anthropomorphic attachments, although it was published with a sketch on which the central face is not clearly defined.<sup>26</sup> Čović in particular highlighted the significance of these finds, together with others in north-western Bosnia (parts of defensive weapons, pottery, etc.), imported from "Italo-Celtic" workshops, stressing the importance of the contacts that influenced the formation of phase 3b of the Donja Dolina-Sanski Most group in the latter half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC. He also noted the significance of the still insufficiently acknowledge Etruscan influence, i.e., the influence of the western Adriatic Senones on the eastern coast of the Adriatic and its hinterland.<sup>27</sup>

The other type of Hellenistic situla present in Nesactium is represented by two attachments with a lion's head spout. The upper section of the well-preserved attachment found in the south-western corner of the central area of temple B features a stylized palmette between two round handle openings (Fig. 9; Pl. 3. 1); the other attachment, found in the western area between temples A and B, is missing its upper section with the handle holes, and the spout and part of the nozzle are negligibly deformed (Fig. 10). Based on the formation of the details on the lion's head, it is clear that they came from the same workshop.

Attachments with lion's head spouts were common for stamnoid situla, the type C situla, which has an S-profile, with a curved mouth, a narrow lower body and a widened base. A fine example is the bucket-situla from Karin held in the Archaeological Museum in Split.<sup>28</sup> A sieve can normally be found on the inside of the spout, but it was not preserved on the Nesactium example. The opposite attachment on these situlae is also often shaped like a whole unit with a portrayal in relief, most often the head of Silenus or Athena;<sup>29</sup> in the Italian scholarly literature, they are called *situle a beccuccio*. These are vessels that were used to hold and serve (pour) wine.<sup>30</sup> They were frequently deposited

26 Truhelka 1893, p. 188, Fig. 5.

27 Čović 1987, pp. 260-265; Božić 1984, p. 78.

28 Kirigin 2008, p. 43, and the fig. on p. 42.

29 Teleaga 2008, p. 262; Castoldi 1995, pp. 21-22, Fig. 35, 36; Blečić Kavur 2012.

30 Castoldi 1995, pp. 21-22.

26 Truhelka 1893, str. 188, sl. 5.

27 Čović 1987, str. 260-265; Božić 1984, str. 78.



Sl. 10. Nezakcij, sonda između hramova A i B: ataša s  
lijevkom oblika lavlje glave (foto: K. Mihovilić)  
Fig. 10. Nesactium, test trench between temples A and  
B: attachment with lion's head (photo: K. Mihovilić)

Lijep primjer je vjedro-situla iz Karina, koja se čuva u splitskom Arheološkom muzeju.<sup>28</sup> S unutarnje strane lijevka obično se nalazi cjedilo, koje kod nezakcijskih primjeraka nije sačuvano. Suprotna ataša na ovim situlama također je često oblikovana kao cjelina s reljefnim prikazom, najčešće glave Silena ili Atene;<sup>29</sup> u talijanskoj literaturi nazvane su *situle a becuccio*. To su posude u kojima se držalo i iz kojih se točenjem posluživalo vino.<sup>30</sup> Čest su prilog u najbogatijim grobnicama vladara<sup>31</sup> ili predstavnika vladajuće elite, a pojavljuju se također u hramovima i naseljima.

as goods in the richest graves of rulers<sup>31</sup> or the representatives of the ruling elite, and they also appeared in temples and settlements.

The earliest examples have been dated to the roughly 350 BC (Kazanes, Vitsa, Corinth), and they endured until the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC.<sup>32</sup> The production centres for this situla type were located in the territory of Macedonia and Thrace.<sup>33</sup> According to an exhaustive study by M. Blečić Kavur, occasioned by the publication of the Novi Vinodolski "lion," the stamnoid situlae with lion's head spouts compose a homogenous situla group in the Balkans, Ukraine and southern Italy, and they exhibit a direct link to examples from Macedonian cultural, artisanal and artistic circles.<sup>34</sup>

This situla type, like the bell shaped situlae, has a pair of semi-circular ribbon-like handles that terminate in narrowed, backwardly bent part with polygonal cross-section and conical tip, i.e., a tip shaped like a flower bud,<sup>35</sup> several of which were found in Nesactium in various test trenches in the temple area (Fig. 11; Pl. 3. 3). Fragments of these handles are somewhat more massive than those associated with the anthropomorphic attachments. The dimensions of the rectangular cross-section of the ribbon are 1.3-1.6 x 0.4-0.6 cm.

Besides the parts of the ribbon-like handles shown in this work, another twenty fragments of ribbon-like semi-circular handles without tips were found, which prove the presence of several examples of Hellenistic situlae.

Various bronze cast foot pieces (Pl. 4. 10-15), which were soldered onto the edges of the base of the situla and other, different bronze vessel forms, also belonged to this situla type.

These are certainly luxury items which confirm the economic and political importance of the elites in Nesactium. The number and diversity of the items which appear to have been sacrificed - intentionally shattered, perhaps in special rituals in the area around the grave, which contained multiple burials with valuable goods - may indicate a site dedicated to the cult of the political and spiritual rulers of the wider community. Grave I/12 contained items that may be dated to the period from the 9<sup>th</sup>/8<sup>th</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, while the finds from the grave researched in 1981 have been dated from the end of the 8<sup>th</sup> to the 3<sup>rd</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> century BC.

Individual situla fragments presented in this work have been previously published as items typical of phase V and the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC in the development of

28 Kirigin 2008, str. 43, i sl. na str. 42.

29 Teleaga 2008, str. 262; Castoldi 1995, str. 21-22, sl. 35, 36; Blečić Kavur 2012.

30 Castoldi 1995, str. 21-22.

31 Andronicos 1997, str. 146-149.

31 Andronicos 1997, pp. 146-149.

32 Teleaga 2008, p. 262; Barr-Sharrar 2002, p. 69.

33 Teleaga 2008, p. 263.

34 Blečić Kavur 2012, p. 158, Fig. 6.

35 Blečić Kavur 2012, p. 150, Fig. 1, 3.

Najraniji primjerci datirani su oko 350 g. pr. Kr. (Kazanes, Vitsa, Korint), a traju do početka 3. st. pr. Kr.<sup>32</sup> Proizvodna središta ovog tipa situle nalaze se na području Makedonije i Trakije.<sup>33</sup> Prema iscrpnoj studiji M. Blečić Kavur, prigodom objave novonodolskog "lava", stamnoidne situle s lijevkom u obliku lavlje glave čine homogenu skupinu situla na prostoru Balkana, Ukrajine i južne Italije te pokazuju izravne veze s primjercima iz makedonskoga kulturnog, obrtničkog i umjetničkog kruga.<sup>34</sup>

Ovaj tip situle, poput zvonolike situle, ima par polukružnih vrpčastih ručki koje su zaključene suženim, unatrag zakrivljenim dijelom poligonalnog presjeka sa čunjastim zaključkom, odnosno zaključkom oblika pupoljka,<sup>35</sup> kakvih je nekoliko pronađeno u Nezakciji u različitim sondama na području hramova (sl. 11; T. 3. 3). Ulomci tih ručki ponešto su masivniji od onih koji su povezani s antropomorfnim atašama. Pravokutni presjek vrpce iznosi 1,3-1,6 x 0,4-0,6 cm.

Osim dijelova vrpčastih ručaka prikazanih u ovom radu, pronađeno je još dvadesetak ulomaka vrpčastih polukružnih ručaka bez zaključka, koji dokazuju prisutnost više primjeraka helenističkih situla.

Ovim tipovima situla također pripadaju raznolike brončane lijevane stopice (T. 4. 10-15), koje su bile zaletmljene na rubove dna situla te drugih, različitih oblika brončanog posuđa.

Svakako se radi o raskošnim predmetima koji potvrđuju gospodarsku i političku važnost nezakcijske elite. Brojnost i raznolikost predmeta za koje se čini da su žrtvovani - namjerno lomljeni, možda u posebnim obredima na prostoru oko grobnica, koje su sadržavale višekratne ukope s vrijednim priložima - možda upućuje na mjesta posvećena kultu političkih i duhovnih vladara šire zajednice. Grobnica I/12 sadržavala je predmete koji se mogu datirati u razdoblje od 9./8. do 4. st. pr. Kr., dok su nalazi iz grobnice istražene godine 1981. datirani od kraja 8. do 3./2. st. pr. Kr.

Pojedini ulomci situla prikazani u ovom radu objavljeni su prethodno kao predmeti tipični za V. fazu i 5. st. pr. Kr. u razvoju kulture Histra, no jasno je da se radi o predmetima koji pripadaju razdoblju druge polovice 4. stoljeća i 3. stoljeću pr. Kr., koje odgovara fazi VI.a razvoja kulture Histra.<sup>36</sup>



Sl. 11. Nezakcij, hram C, zapadni prostor: završetak vrpčaste ručke situle inv. br. P-27103

Fig. 11. Nesactium, temple C, western area: end of ribbon-like situla handle, inv. no. P-27103

the culture of the Histrians, but these are clearly items which belong to the latter half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century and 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, which corresponds to phase VI.a in the development of Histrian culture.<sup>36</sup>

32 Teleaga 2008, str. 262; Barr-Sharrar 2002, str. 69.

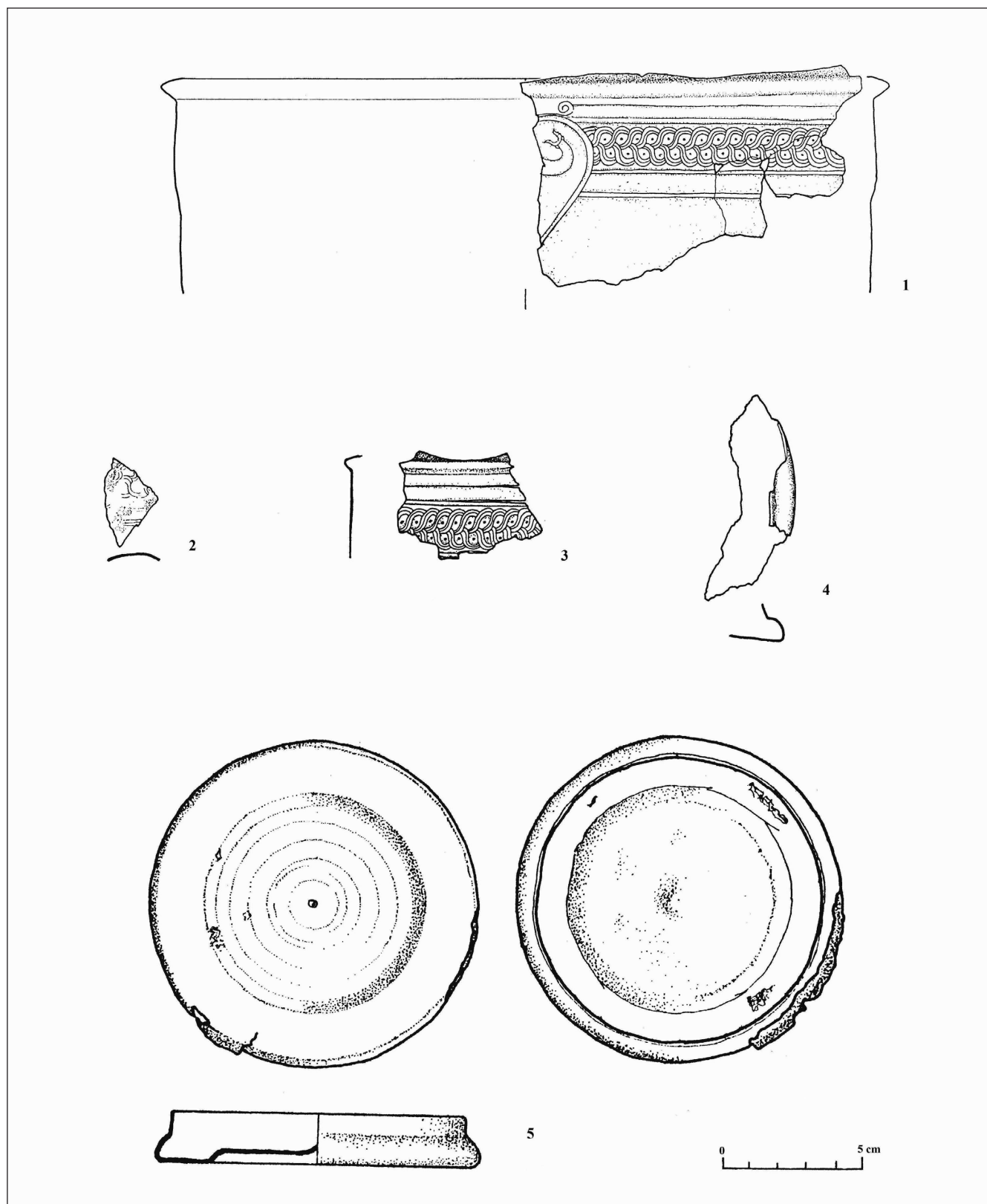
33 Teleaga 2008, str. 263.

34 Blečić Kavur 2012, str. 158, sl. 6.

35 Blečić Kavur 2012, str. 150, sl. 1, 3.

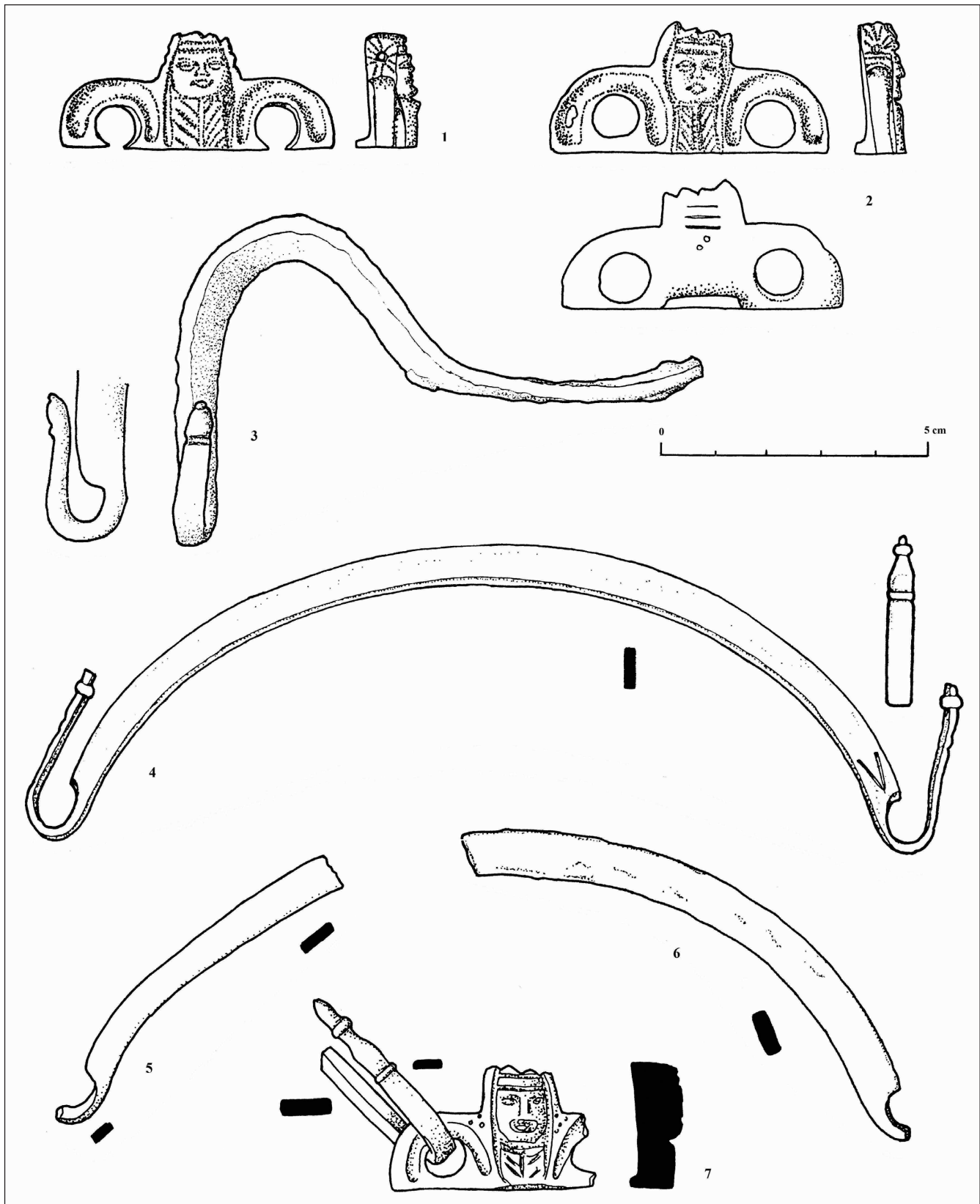
36 Mihovilić 2014, str. 258, sl. 183-185a, str. 266-285.

36 Mihovilić 2014, p. 258, Fig. 183-185a, pp. 266-285.



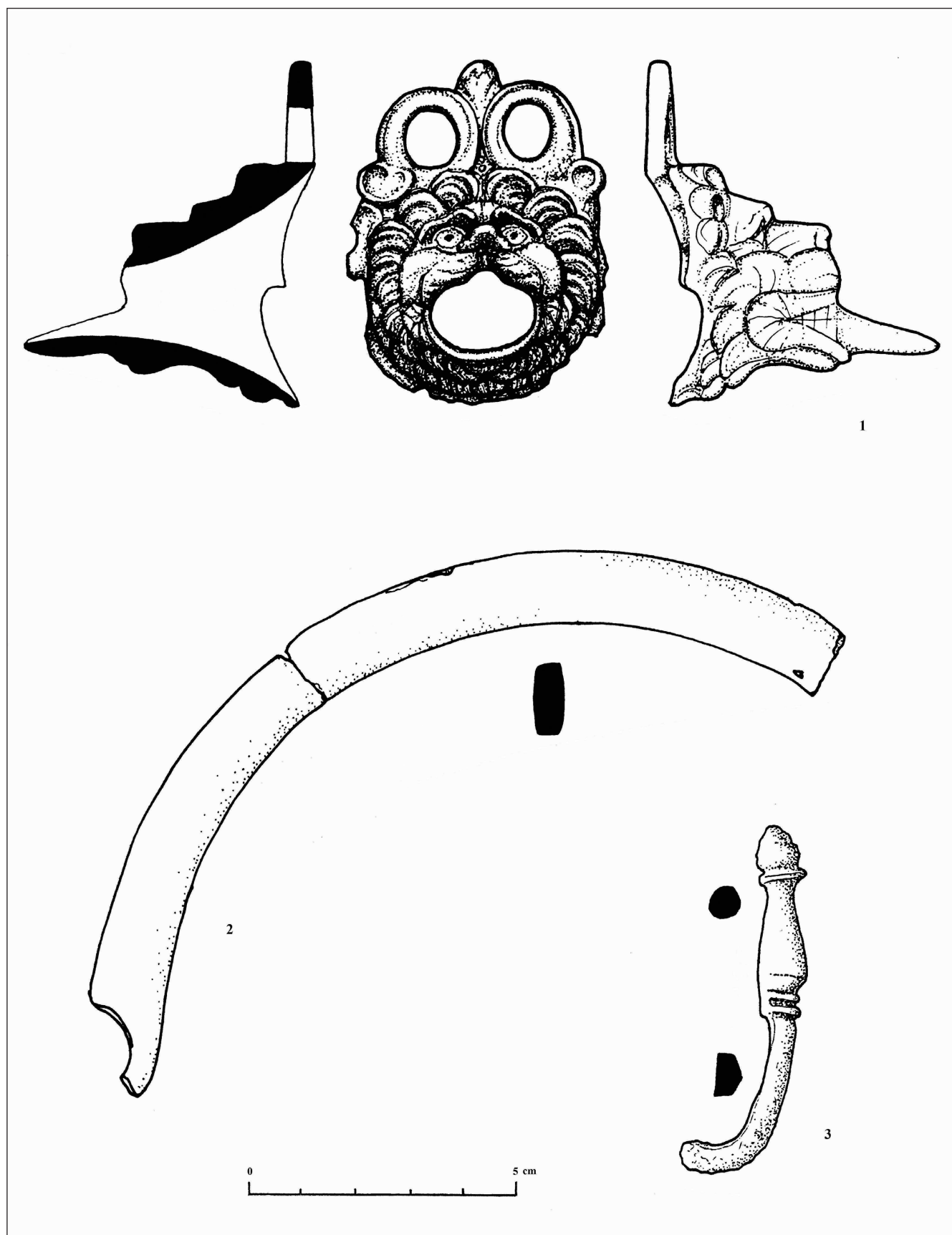
T. 1. Nezakcij, ulomci zvonolikih situla: hram B, srednji prostor - 1, 2; hram C, srednji prostor - 3, hram B, zona grobnice - 4, 5 (crteži 1, 3: A. Starac, 2, 5: K. Mihovilić)

Pl. 1. Nesactium, fragments of bell shaped situlae: temple B, central area - 1, 2; temple C, central area - 3, temple B, grave zone - 4, 5 (sketches 1, 3: A. Starac, 2, 5: K. Mihovilić)



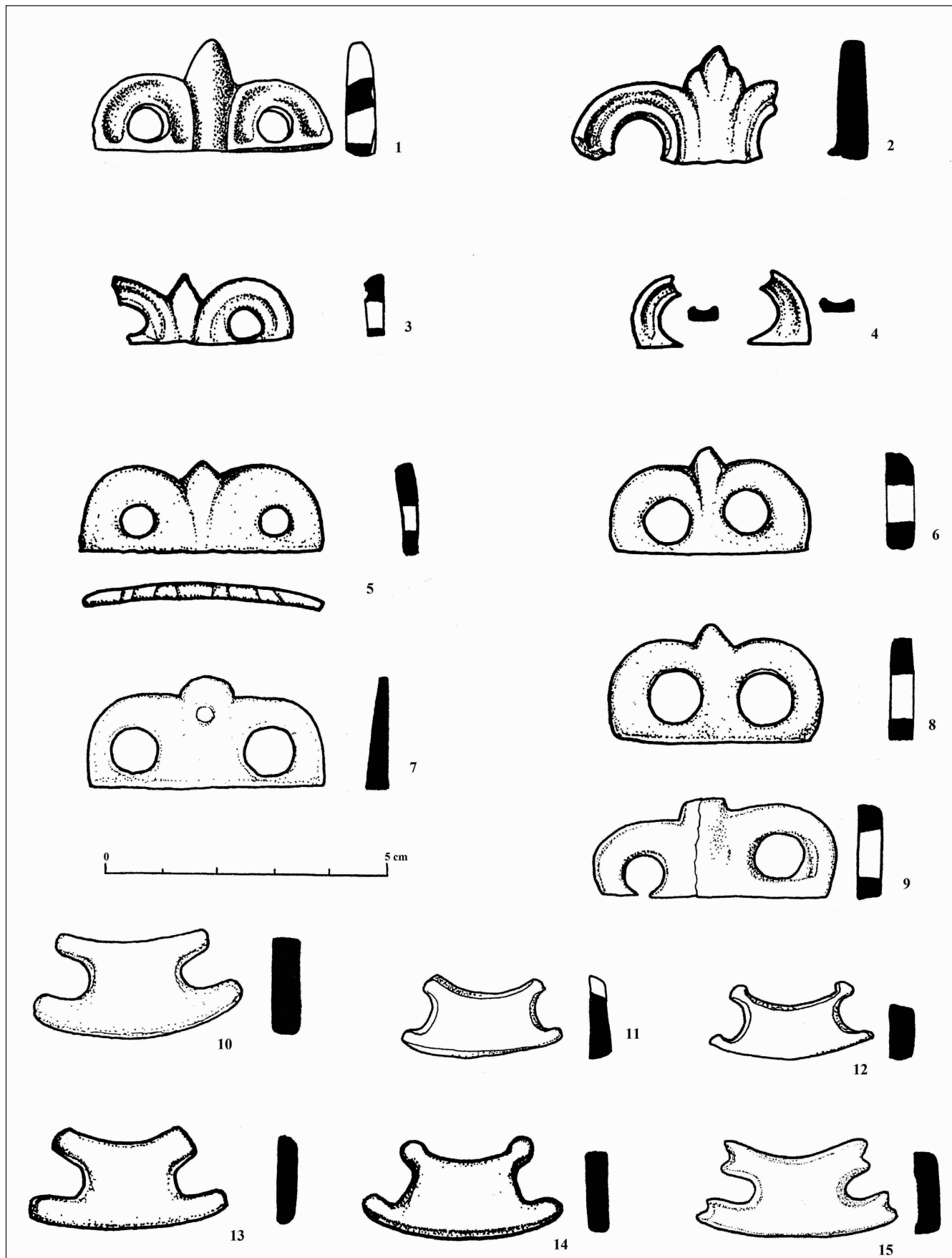
T. 2. Nezakcij, antropomorfne ataše i vrpčaste ručke: hram B, zona grobnice - 1-3; hram B, srednji prostor - 4-7 (crteži 1-3, 5-7: K. Mihovilić, 4: A. Starac)

Pl. 2. Nesactium, anthropomorphic attachments and ribbon-like handles: temple B, grave zone - 1-3; temple B, central area - 4-7 (sketches 1-3, 5-7: K. Mihovilić, 4: A. Starac)



T. 3. Nezakcij, ulomci stamnoidnih situla: hram B, srednji prostor - 1, 3; sonda između hramova A i B - 2 (crtež: A. Starac)

Pl. 3. Nesactium, fragments of stamnoid situlae: temple B, central area - 1, 3; test trench between temples A and B - 2 (sketch: A. Starac)



T. 4. Nezakcij 1-9, ataše situla: hram B, srednji prostor - 1,3,5,8,9; hram B, zapadni prostor - 2,7; hram C, srednji prostor - 6; sonda između hramova A i B - 7; 10 - 15 stopice za dno brončanih posuda (crteži: A. Starac)  
 Pl. 4. Nesactium 1-9, situla attachment: temple B, central area - 1, 3, 5, 8, 9; temple B, western area - 2, 7; temple C, central area - 6; test trench between temples A and B - 7 10 - 15 feet of the base of the bronze vessels (sketches: A. Starac)



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