

O STAKLENIM PERLAMA KOD PREHISTORIJSKIH LIBURNA

Stakleni nakit u liburnskoj željeznodobnoj kulturi slabije je zastupljen, posebno u odnosu na jantarni. Prstenaste staklene perlice imamo u grobu br. 1 iz Nina, datiranom u sredinu 8. st. pr. n. e. Godine 1981. objavljena je zanimljiva dvobojna staklena perla s cik-cak dekorativnim motivom, a kulturno je povezana s nalazima staklenog nakita kod Japoda. Jedna je perla istog stila, tj. tamne podloge i ornamenta izvedena žutom staklenom niti, nađena na Gornjem gradu u Zagrebu prilikom zaštitnih iskopavanja devedesetih godina. Na Budinjaku (Žumberak) slična je perlica bila u jednom grobu u tumulu. Taj je tip žuto ornamentiranih staklenih perlica nazvan „tip Kopolje“ što, između ostalog, implicira njegovo ishodište na ličkom – japodskom prostoru. Tek u posljednjim fazama liburnskog željeznog doba (4. – 1. stoljeće pr. n. e.) dolaze perle sa slojevitim višebojnim očima. Nedavno objavljen katalog grobova iz Dragišića¹ prikazao je raznolik repertoar staklenih perli koje dosad nismo poznavali u liburnskoj nošnji tog vremena.

Ključne riječi: Liburni, pretpovijesni nakit, staklene perle

GLASS BEADS AND THE PREHISTORIC LIBURNIANS

Glass jewelry in the Liburnian Iron Age culture is poorly represented, in particular in comparison to amber jewelry. Annular glass beads were found in grave No. 1 from Nin, dated to the 8th century BC. In 1981 an interesting bichrome glass bead with a decorative zig-zag motif was published and it was associated culturally with the finds of the lapodic glass jewelry. A bead in the same style, with an ornament executed with a yellow glass thread on dark background was found in Gornji grad in Zagreb in the rescue excavations in the 1990s. A similar bead was recovered from a grave in the tumulus in Budinjak (Žumberak). This type of yellow ornamented glass beads was called Kopolje type implying among other things its starting point in the area of Lika-lapodia. Beads with layered polychrome eyes appear only in the final phases of the Liburnian Iron Age (4th-1st century BC). Recently published catalogue of graves from Dragišić¹ presented a diverse repertory of glass beads previously unknown in the Liburnian attire of the time.

Key words: Liburnians, prehistoric jewelry, glass beads

Željeznodobna materijalna kultura Liburna obiluje raznolikim oblicima nakita. Prednjače brončani privjesci, pojedine kopče, narukvice, prstenje, torkvesi, aplikacije itd. Pritom igle i fibule, jednako kao i kopče, osim ukrasne imaju i praktičnu funkciju sapinjanja i kopčanja odjeće.

Jantarni se nakit kod Liburna pojavljuje razmjerno rano, već u kasnom brončanom dobu, s bačvastim perlicama tipa Allumiere te perlama tipa Tyrins prema poznatom depou, odnosno blagu iz Tyrinsa.² Njihova je tipska atribucija i šira kulturna problematika u smislu geografske rasprostranjenosti opširno diskutirana s referentnom literaturom, u knjizi o kasnom brončanom dobu na Kvarneru.³ Učestalošću nalaza ističe se osim Grčke i Sardinija, a na Apeninskom poluotoku Padska nizina. Jantar je datiran radiometrijskim postupkom u sredinu 12. st. pr. n. e.⁴ Nalazi spomenutih jantarnih oblika nađeni su pretežno na sjevernoliburnskom teritoriju, tj. u Kvarnerskom zaljevu s otocima (Krk i Pag), no perle tipa Tyrins prisutne su uglavnom na čitavu liburnskom području.

U vezi jantara u ranije spomenutoj knjizi Blečić Kavur ponovno je reproduciran grobni nalaz iz Vrsi kod Nina kao paradigmatički ansambl koji osim perle tipa Tyrins sadrži i još dvije lučne fibule s dva dugmeta na luku, jedan par otvorenih narebrenih narukvica, šest zatvorenih narukvica s profilom dvoslivnog krova i nekoliko jantarnih okruglih perli.⁵ Ovaj grob iz Vrsi karakterističan je za prvu fazu željeznodobne liburnske kulture po kronologiji koju je sredinom prošlog stoljeća načinio Šime Batović.⁶

Nadalje, kod Liburna imamo karakteristične dugmetaste perle s bikonično podelblanim rubom kakve se nalaze na primjer u grobu broj 1 iz Nina. Liburnska su specifičnost i kompozitni jantarni razvodnici koji manifestiraju transjadranske kulturne utjecaje.⁷

Stakleni se nakit, jednako kao i jantarni, nosi već u brončanom dobu, doduše rijetko, i to u obliku staklenih zrna, a jantar i staklo su, po Batoviću, import iz sjeverne Italije.⁸

Najranije se pojavljuje jednostavnija forma staklenih perli, a to su sitni plavi stakleni kolutići. Ogrlica, odnosno osamdesetak komada mat plavosivih perli promjera između 1 cm i 2 cm, bila je u grobu broj 1 iz Nina, zajedno s plavom mat perlom s tri uložena oka koja su ispala (inv. br. 237). Inventar čitava groba broj 1 iz Nina u kojem se ta ogrlica nalazila popisala je i predmete nacrtala u svojem doktorskom radu Gundula Hiller. Grob je datirala u vrijeme oko sredine 8. st. pr. n. e.⁹ Šime Batović navedenu je

The Iron Age material culture of the Liburnians is characterized by diverse jewelry forms dominated by bronze pendants, belt buckles, bracelets, rings, torques, appliqués etc. Pins and fibulae as well as buckles have both decorative and functional role of binding and fastening garments.

Amber jewelry appeared relatively early with the Liburnians, as early as the Late Bronze Age, with barrel-shaped beads of Allumiere type and Tyrins-type beads after the renowned Tyrins treasure.² Their typological attribution and wider cultural position in terms of geographical distribution is extensively discussed with relevant literature in the book on Late Bronze Age on Kvarner.³ In addition to Greece Sardinia also stands out regarding the frequency of finds, as well as Po Valley on the Apennine Peninsula. Amber was dated to the mid-12th century BC by the radiometric dating.⁴ Finds of the mentioned amber forms were found mostly in the northern Liburnian area, i.e. Kvarner Bay with the islands (Krk and Pag), but Tyrins-type beads were attested for the most part in the entire Liburnian region.

In the previously mentioned book by Blečić Kavur a grave find from Vrsi near Nin was republished as a paradigmatic ensemble that contains Tyrins-type beads as well as two bow fibulae with two buttons on the bow, a pair of open ribbed bracelets, six closed bracelets with a letter V-shaped profile and several round amber beads.⁵ This grave from Vrsi is characteristic of the first phase of the Iron Age Liburnian culture in accordance with the chronology set by Šime Batović in the 1950s.⁶

Further on in the Liburnian culture we have characteristic button-shaped beads with biconically reinforced edge, found for instance in grave 1 from Nin. Composite amber spacer beads are another Liburnian specificity manifesting trans-Adriatic cultural influences.⁷

Glass jewelry was worn as early as the Bronze Age, admittedly rarely, in shape of glass beads, and amber and glass were import from northern Italy according to Batović.⁸

Small blue glass rings as a simple form of glass beads were the earliest to appear. A necklace, that is about eighty pieces of matt blue-grey beads with diameter of 1-2cm, was found in grave 1 from Nin, together with a matt blue bead with three inlaid eyes that had fallen out (Inv. No. 237). Gundula Hiller in her doctoral dissertation listed and drew all objects from grave 1 from Nin in which this necklace was found. The grave was dated to the period around

2 H. Müller-Karpe 1980, 784, T. 245: 13.

3 M. Blečić Kavur 2014.

4 M. Blečić Kavur 2014, 56–63.

5 M. Blečić Kavur 2014, 58, sl. 26.

6 Š. Batović 1965, 58–60, sl. 8.

7 G. Hiller 1991, 236–243.

8 Š. Batović 1981, 13.

9 G. Hiller 1991, 335, T. 1–3; 1–28.

2 H. Müller-Karpe 1980, 784, pl. 245: 13.

3 M. Blečić Kavur 2014.

4 M. Blečić Kavur 2014, 56–63.

5 M. Blečić Kavur 2014, 58, fig. 26.

6 Š. Batović 1965, 58–60, fig. 8.

7 G. Hiller 1991, 236–243.

8 Š. Batović 1981, 13.

ogrlicu uvrstio u osnovne oblike faze II A liburnskog željeznog doba.¹⁰

Staklena je zelena perla natakuta na iglu jedne lučne fibule iz Nina – fibule iz groba broj 62, Nin – Ždrijac. Ta je fibula popisana u kategoriji malih neukrašenih lučnih fibula s istom datacijom kao spomenuti grob broj 1 iz Nina.¹¹

U bogatom grobu broj 1 iz Zatona imamo „sponu od brončane žice s kuglastim zrnem od staklene paste crnkaste boje na luku, zrno je ukrašeno s tri dvostruke udubljene koncentrične kružnice“.¹²

Početak osamdesetih bila je u Zadru organizirana izložba nakita na tlu sjeverne Dalmacije od prapovijesti do danas. U katalogu je objavljena višebojna perla iz Nina sa sljedećim opisom: „Kuglasto zrno od tamnoplave staklene paste, ukrašeno nizom koncentričnih udubljenih krugova, a između njih kružićima, dok je oko probušenih otvora cik-cak krug, sva su udubljenja inkrustirana žučkastom bojom. Pr. 2,9 cm, deb. 2,2 cm. Dat.: 6. – 5. st. pr. n. e.“ (inv. br. 414)¹³ (sl. 1a; sl.1b). O možebitnim drugim priložima u tom ninskom grobu nije bilo riječi, pa je u citiranoj njemačkoj disertaciji Gundule Hiller rečeno da je u njemu bila samo ta perla: *Publiziert ist nur die Glassperle*.¹⁴ Međutim, u dotičnom je skeletnom grobu broj 38, Ždrijac – Nin, osim perle bila i velika lučna fibula sa zrnem jantara na luku.¹⁵ Naime, ta je grobna cjelina s perlom koja nas zanima nacrtana i opisana na skedi koja se ovdje reproducira (sl. 2) iz popisa grobova prastanovnika sjeverozapadnog Balkana Centra za balkanološka ispitivanja ANU BiH u Sarajevu.¹⁶

mid-8th century BC.⁹ Šime Batović included the mentioned necklace among the basic forms of phase II A of the Liburnian Iron Age.¹⁰

A green glass bead was placed on a pin of one bow fibula from Nin – an example from grave 62, Nin – Ždrijac. This fibula is listed in the category of small undecorated bow fibulae with identical dating as the mentioned grave 1 from Nin.¹¹

In the rich grave 1 from Zaton we have “a fibula made of bronze wire with a globular bead made of blackish glass paste on the bow which is decorated with three double sunken concentric circles”.¹²

In the early 1980s an exhibition of jewelry from northern Dalmatia from prehistory to the present was staged in Zadar. A polychrome bead from Nin was published in the catalogue with a following description: “Spherical bead made of dark blue glass paste, decorated with a series of concentric sunken circles, while perforated openings are encircled with a zig-zag circle, all concavities are encrusted with yellowish colour. D. 2.9cm, thick. 2.2cm. Dat.: 6th–5th cent. BC.” (Inv. No. 414)¹³ (Fig. 1a; Fig. 1b). Other possible grave goods from that grave from Nin were not mentioned, so only this bead was listed in the cited German dissertation by Gundula Hiller: *Publiziert ist nur die Glassperle*.¹⁴ However in the given inhumation grave 38, Ždrijac – Nin, in addition to the bead there was also a big bow fibula with an amber bead on the bow.¹⁵ Namely this grave unit with a bead that we are interested in was drawn and described on a table reproduced here (Fig. 2) from a list of graves of



Slika 1a, 1b. Perla iz groba 38 Nin – Ždrijac
Figure 1a, 1b. Bead from grave 38 Nin – Ždrijac

foto / photo by: M. Vuković

10 Š. Batović 1981, sl. 4, 17.

11 D. Glogović 2003, 19, broj 84.

12 Š. Batović 1981, 112; D. Glogović 2003, 20, broj 93.

13 Š. Batović 1981, 140–150, sl. 15–16.

14 G. Hiller 1991, 367.

15 D. Glogović 2003, 39, broj 320.

16 Katalog grobova nastao je u okviru međukademijske suradnje tijekom šezdesetih i sedamdesetih godina u bivšoj Jugoslaviji, a zadarske je grobove crtala kolegica Branka Nedved.

9 G. Hiller 1991, 335, pl. 1–3; 1–28.

10 Š. Batović 1981, fig. 4, 17.

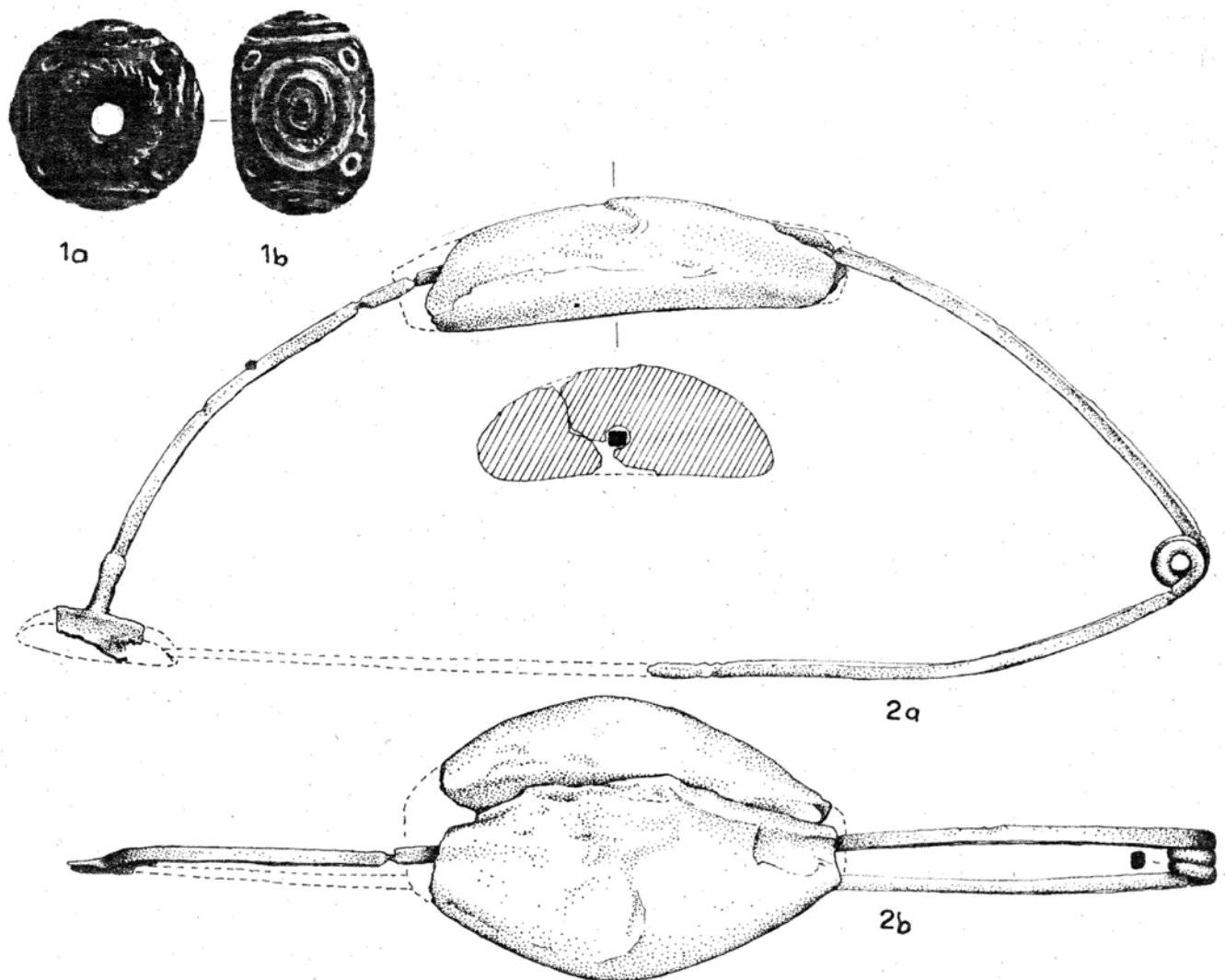
11 D. Glogović 2003, 19, number 84.

12 Š. Batović 1981, 112; D. Glogović 2003, 20, number 93.

13 Š. Batović 1981, 140–150, figs. 15–16.

14 G. Hiller 1991, 367.

15 D. Glogović 2003, 39, number 320.



Slika 2. Nin – Ždrijac, grob 38
Figure 2. Nin – Ždrijac, grave 38

izradila / made by: B. Nedved

Termin „staklena pasta“, kojim je opisano stakleno zrno iz Nina, često se rabi za tamnosmeđe, tamnoplavo, tamno-ljubičasto i gotovo neprozirno crno staklo. U skladu s novijim proučavanjima i analizom japodskih perli staklena bi se pasta trebala kategorizirati u staklenu fajansu. Pod velikim je povećanjem vidljivo da staklena fajansa sadrži čestice kvarca i drugih inkluzija koje vjerojatno uzrokuju neprozirnost. Osnovno taljivo za izradu perli čini uglavnom natrijev bikarbonat – natron. Žuti, umetnuti kružići također su načinjeni od natronskog stakla, a žuta se boja dobivala dodavanjem olovnog antimonita.¹⁷

Već je ranije arheologinja Ružica Drechsler-Bižić dala laboratorijski analizirati neprozirne ukrašene perle sa

the earliest settlers of northwestern Balkans by the Center for Balkan Studies of ANU BiH in Sarajevo.¹⁶

The term “glass paste” that was used to describe the glass bead from Nin is often used for dark brown, dark blue, dark purple and almost opaque black glass. In accordance with recent studies and analysis of the lapodic beads glass paste should be qualified as glass faiance. High magnification shows that glass faiance contains quartz particles and other inclusions that probably cause opacity. Main ingredient for making beads is mostly sodium bicarbonate – natron. Yellow inserted circles were also made of natron glass, and yellow colour was obtained by adding lead antimonate.¹⁷

Archaeologist Ružica Drechsler-Bižić had already had opaque undecorated beads with yellow concentric circles

17 A. Franjić, I. C. Freeston 2017, 137–138.

16 Catalogue of graves was created in the 1960s and 1970s within inter-academic cooperation in former Yugoslavia, and graves from Zadar were drawn by colleague Branka Nedved.

17 A. Franjić, I. C. Freeston 2017, 137–138.

žutim koncentričnim krugovima, a rezultati su sljedeći: „Površina je perli nagrižena. Pod mikroskopom ove perle pokazuju nehomogenu staklenu strukturu, koja se sastoji od tamno obojenih (smeđih i crnih) zrnaca uklopljenih u svjetliju masu. Staklena je masa lako topiva, točka omekšavanja pojavljuje se na temperaturi od 650 °C. Ovakva vrsta stakla dobivena je nedovoljnim topljenjem, odnosno samo sinterovanjem¹⁸ sirovina koje čine staklenu masu na nedovoljno visokom stepenu temperature. Kod viših temperatura, oko 900 °C, ova staklena masa počinje da se topi i bubri, očividno usled disocijacije karbonatnih zrnaca. Kad se ohladi ova masa postaje prozirna. Žuti koncentrični kružići sastoje se također od iste mase kao i perle, samo je masa inkrustacije pomešana s okerom“. R. Drechler-Bižić zaključuje da su perle proizvod kućne radinosti, dakle iz japodskog naselja Kompolje – s obzirom na to da je riječ o revizijskim iskopavanjima i objavi kompolskom naselju pripadajuće nekropole.¹⁹

Velikoj se količini poznatih japodskih perli u novije doba pridružilo nekoliko publiciranih primjeraka iz Hrvatske, iz Prozora u Lici. Njih je zajedno s većom kolekcijom ličkih nalaza kupio Museum für Völkerkunde u Berlinu 1914. godine. Jedna je perla malo veća od one iz Nina – promjera je 3,31 cm, a u crnu su površinu urezane četiri grupe krugova u koje je uložena žuta pasta. Na obje strane uokolo probušena kanala nanaseni urezi u obliku slova V, također inkrustirani žuto, a između kružnica umetnute su žute točke.²⁰

Jednake je veličine (promjer 3 cm) perla tog tipa na sredini poznate ogrlice iz Prozora koja je sastavljena od sedamnaest zrna izrađenih od tamnoplave staklene paste sa žutim koncentričnim krugovima.²¹

Gotovo pa identična ogrlica potječe iz Libne u Sloveniji – Špilerjeva gomila 2, čak se i broj zrnaca podudara s onim iz Prozora. U diskusiji o perlama nabrojani su pojedinačni nalazi u Sloveniji, iz Šmihela i iz Novog Mesta, te lokaliteti na venetskom prostoru u Italiji.²² Iz aspekta japodskog identiteta posebno je zanimljiv mali plosnati antropomorfnu privjesak iz istog nalaza iz Libne, koji pripada trokutastim privjescima tipa Smiljan. Privjesak iz Libne slomljen je baš na mjestu gdje bi trebali biti izdanci, ručice ili krilca, koji bi trebali biti prezentni pri određivanju varijante unutar tipa broj 5 japodskih antropomorfnih privjesaka po Barbari Tessmann.²³

Kako nas primarno zanimaju japodske staklene perle sa žutim ornamentom – jedna je perla toga tipa nađena na Žumberku, na Budinjaku, u iskopavanjima 1989. godine.

analyzed in a laboratory and these were the results: “Surface of the beads is abraded. Under the microscope these beads show non-homogenous glass structure that consists of dark coloured (brown and black) granules incorporated into a lighter mass. Glass mass is easily soluble, softening point is at the temperature of 650 °C. This kind of glass was obtained by insufficient melting i.e. sintering¹⁸ of raw materials that compose the glass mass on insufficiently high temperatures. At higher temperatures, about 900 °C this glass mass starts to melt and swell, evidently due to dissociation of carbonate granules. When it cools down, this mass becomes airy. Yellow concentric circles also consist of the same mass as the beads, only encrustation mass is mixed with ochre“. R. Drechler-Bižić concluded that the beads were home made, in the lapodic settlement of Kompolje – since these were revised excavations and publication of the necropolis belonging to the settlement in Kompolje.¹⁹

Several newly published examples from Prozor in Lika, Croatia have additionally enriched large amount of recovered lapodic beads. They were bought by the Museum für Völkerkunde in Berlin 1914 with a substantial collection of finds from Lika. One bead is slightly bigger than the one from Nina – its diameter is 3.31cm and four groups of circles with inserted yellow paste were incised into the black surface. Notches in shape of the letter V with yellow encrustation are on both sides of the perforated channel, and yellow dots are between the circles.²⁰

Bead of this type in the middle of the renowned necklace from Prozor is of the same size (diameter 3cm). This necklace consists of seventeen beads made of dark blue paste with yellow concentric circles.²¹

Almost identical necklace was found in Libna in Slovenia – Špilerjeva gomila 2 and even the number of beads corresponds to the one from Prozor. Individual finds in Slovenia (Šmihel and Novo Mesto) were listed as well as the sites in the Veneto region in Italy in the discussion on beads.²² Regarding the aspect of the lapodic identity a small flat anthropomorphous pendant from Libna is particularly interesting as it belongs to the Smiljan type pendants. Pendant from Libna was broken exactly where protrusions (arms or wings) should have been, that are necessary for determining variant within type number 5 of the lapodic anthropomorphous pendants after Barbara Tessmann.²³

Since we are primarily interested in the lapodic glass beads with yellow ornament – one bead of this type was found in Žumberak, Budinjak in the 1989 excavations.

18 Sinterovanje = stapanje razmrvljene tvari u čvrstu masu grijanjem bez taljenja.

19 R. Drechsler-Bižić 1961, 88.

20 B. Tessmann 2001, 34, T. 4.5, 7.9.5.

21 D. Balen-Letunić 2006, 52, sl. 38.

22 A. Preložnik 2007, 508–515, T. 1: 6; T. 2: 25.

23 B. Tessmann 2001, 86.

18 Sintering = forming large lumps or masses from powders by heating.

19 R. Drechsler-Bižić 1961, 88.

20 B. Tessmann 2001, 34, pl. 4.5, 7.9.5.

21 D. Balen-Letunić 2006, 52, fig. 38.

22 A. Preložnik 2007, 508–515, pl. 1: 6; pl. 2: 25.

23 B. Tessmann 2001, 86.



Slika 3. Budinjak

Figure 3. Budinjak

foto / photo by: Ž. Škoberne

Publicirana je u monografiji Želimira Škobernea o kneževskom tumulu na Budinjaku. Ona ima žuti cik-cak ukras te žute koncentrične kružice na tamnosmeđoj podlozi (sl. 3), a bila je među priložima u grobovima s predmetima koji su tipični za „jugoistočnoalpsku halštatsku produkciju“, kako piše autor iskopavanja i navedene knjige – monografije.²⁴ Perlica je detaljno opisana u ljubljanskom katalogu izložbe *Oživljene kulture*. Načinjena je od staklene paste plave i žute boje, s promjerom kanala: 0,6 cm; vis.: 1,7 cm; šir.: 2,3 cm, a datirana je u 8. – 7. st. pr. n. e.²⁵

Ovdje objavljujemo perlicu koja je pronađena pri zaštitnim iskopavanjima na Gornjem gradu – Gradecu – u Zagrebu (sl. 4). Zaštitna su iskopavanja provedena u ranim devedesetima, a prethodila su obnovi zgrade Muzeja grada Zagreba.²⁶ Perlica je izložena u stalnom postavu Muzeja.²⁷

Perlica nema cik-cak ukrasni motiv ni žute točke i prema tome ide u Dobiatovu vrstu „d“. Claus Dobiat je, naime, tamne mutne perle (njem. *Frittenperle*) sa žutim ornamentom podijelio u više varijanti ovisno o detaljima ukrasa. Osnovna bi bila vrsta „a“, s cik-cakom i dodatnim žutim točkama, a to je perla iz Nina kao i većina japodskih staklenih perli, što je vidljivo i na Dobiatovoj karti nalaza. Po njemu termin „Kompolje-perle“, koji je uvela Thea Elisabeth Haevernick, nije adekvatan, s obzirom na to da se iste perle nalaze u Italiji, prije svega u grobovima nekropola Bologne

It was published in the monograph by Želimir Škoberne about the princely tumulus in Budinjak. It has a yellow zig-zag ornament and yellow concentric circles on dark brown background (Fig. 3), and it was among the goods in graves with finds typical of “southeast Alpine Hallstatt production”, according to the author of the excavations and the mentioned book – monograph.²⁴ The bead was extensively described in the catalogue of the exhibition *Cultures Revived* staged in Ljubljana. It was made of blue and yellow glass paste, with the channel diameter 0.6cm, height 1.7cm, width 2.3cm, dated to the 8th-7th cent. BC.²⁵

Here we publish a bead that was found in the rescue excavations in Gornji grad – Gradec, in Zagreb (Fig. 4). Rescue excavations were conducted in the early 1990s, and they preceded renovation of the building of the Museum of the City of Zagreb.²⁶ The bead was exhibited in permanent display of the Museum.²⁷

The bead does not have a zig-zag ornamental motif nor the yellow dots and therefore it is classified to Dobiat’s type “d”. Namely Claus Dobiat classified dark fuzzy beads (Ger. *Frittenperle*) with yellow ornament into several variants in accordance with the decoration details. The basic type “a” has a zig-zag line and additional yellow dots, which corresponds to the bead from Nin and to the most lapodic glass beads as evident on the Dobiat’s map of finds. In his opinion the term “Kompolje beads” introduced by Thea Elisabeth Haevernick is not adequate since identical beads are found in Italy, primarily in graves of necropoles of Bologna and Este.²⁸ In Italy “Kompolje beads” are used as pin heads but we have the same case in composite jewelry from Prozor.²⁹

Dobiat’s article on beads with discoidal eyes contains a catalogue of finds of individual bead types, and our sites have been listed under what was Yugoslavia at the time. Three beads from Nin have been recorded. Two beads were listed with inventory numbers from the Archaeological Museum Zadar, then the bead from grave number 13 – Nin and a glass bead from Zaton, grave 6.³⁰

Specificity of the lapodic jewelry are fibulae with beads on the bow, including Kompolje-type beads.³¹ Biba Teržan paid special attention to their position and function in the attire of the lapodic women and girls and she believes they were used for fastening head scarves.³²

24 Ž. Škoberne 1999, 31, sl. 23 (sredina gore).

25 *Oživljene kulture* 2002, 122, kat. 47.

26 *Zagreb prije Zagreba* 1994, 17–18.

27 Zahvaljujem Želimiru Škoberneu na dopuštenju za objavljivanje. Autor je fotografije Boris Bošnjaković.

24 Ž. Škoberne 1999, 31, fig. 23 (center up).

25 *Oživljene kulture* 2002, 122, cat. 47.

26 *Zagreb prije Zagreba* 1994, 17–18.

27 I would like to thank Želimiru Škoberne for publication approval. The author of the photograph is Boris Bošnjaković.

28 C. Dobiat, 1987, 15.

29 D. Balen 2006, 52, fig. 39.

30 C. Dobiat 1987, 70, 74, 108.

31 Cf. B. Tessmann 2001, 38–45, 120, fig. 5.

32 B. Teržan 2010, 111–122.

i Estea.²⁸ U Italiji tzv. Kompolje-perle služe kao glavice na iglama, no i kod nas imamo isti slučaj kod kompozitnog nakita iz Prozora.²⁹

U Dobiatovu je članku o perlama s kolustastim očima priložen katalog nalaza pojedinih tipova perli, a naši su lokaliteti popisani pod ondašnjom Jugoslavijom. Popisane su tri perle iz Nina. Dvije su navedene s inventarnim brojevima iz zadarskog Arheološkog muzeja, zatim perla iz groba broj 13 – Nin te staklena perla iz Zatona, grob 6.³⁰

Specifičnost japodskog nakita čine fibule s perlama na luku, a među njima su dakako i perle tipa Kompolje.³¹ Njihovim se mjestom i funkcijom u nošnji japodskih žena i djevojaka posebno pozabavila Biba Teržan koja zastupa mišljenje da su služile kod kopčanja rupca za glavu.³²

Čini se da je termin „Kompolje-perla“ ili „perla tipa Kompolje“ prihvatljiv za tamne neprozirne perle od staklene paste sa žutim cik-cak motivom, koncentričnim kružnicama i dodatnim žutim točkama.³³ Starijem popisu, odnosno katalogu nalaza iz kasnih osamdesetih treba dodati četiri perle iz Prozora, objavljene kod Tessmann 2001. godine,³⁴ kao i ovdje objavljenu japodsku perlu iz Zagreba – Gornji grad. Kako ona nema cik-cak uzorak, nije u potpunosti perla tipa Kompolje, dok perla iz Budinjaka zadovoljava taj bitni kriterij.

Budući da su tamne perle sa žutom inkrustacijom veoma istaknuta manifestacija japodske kulture, ocjenjujemo nalaze sa Žumberka i iz Zagreba – Gornji grad rezultatom kontakta središnje Hrvatske s ličkim, odnosno japodskim kulturnim područjem na jugu te belokranjskim i dolenskim prema sjeveru.

U pogledu perle iz groba broj 38 u Ninu bit će da je riječ o importu iz zavelebitskog kraja, a kako raspoložemo s jednim jedinim komadom te vrste, sljedeći je zaključak da taj tip perli nije bio naročito dobro primljen kao „modni detalj“ kod liburnskih žena.

Daticija se kreće na vremenskoj skali od 9. do 4. st. pr. n. e.³⁵ Daticiji tropetljastih fibula s raznolikim dodatcima na luku Barbara Tessmann posvetila je široko obrazloženu kronologiju³⁶ baziranu na objavama Ružice Drechsler-Bižić i ostalih arheologa o japodskoj građi, koja se svodi na faze Ha B3 – Ha C, sa završetkom oko sredine 4. st. pr. n. e.



Slika 4. Zagreb, Gornji grad

Figure 4. Zagreb, Gornji grad

foto / photo by: B. Bošnjaković

It seems that the term “Kompolje bead” or “Kompolje-type bead” is acceptable only for opaque beads made of glass paste with yellow zig-zag motif, concentric circles and additional yellow dots.³³ Earlier list or a catalogue of finds from the late 1980s should be supplemented by four more beads from Prozor, published in Tessmann in 2001,³⁴ as well as the lapodic bead from Zagreb – Gornji grad published here. Since it does not have a zig-zag pattern, it does not meet all the criteria for Kompolje-type beads unlike the bead from Budinjak.

Since dark beads with yellow encrustation are a very prominent manifestation of the lapodic culture we believe that finds from Žumberak and Zagreb are a result of contacts of central Croatia with Lika, that is lapodic cultural region in the south and Belokranjska and Dolenjska regions northwards.

Bead from grave 38 in Nin is most likely import from the trans-Velebit area, and since we only have one example of this kind the conclusion is that this type of beads was not popular as a “fashion detail” with the Liburnian ladies.

Dating covers the time span from the 9th to 4th cent. BC.³⁵ Barbara Tessmann elaborated a chronology³⁶ of the three-looped fibulae with various decorations on the bow based on publications about the lapodic material by Ružica Drechsler-Bižić and other archaeologists that comes down to phases Ha B3-Ha C, ending around the mid-4th century BC.

28 C. Dobiati, 1987, 15.

29 D. Balen 2006, 52, sl. 39.

30 C. Dobiati 1987, 70, 74, 108.

31 Usp. B. Tessmann 2001, 38–45, 120, sl. 5.

32 B. Teržan 2010, 111–122.

33 C. Dobiati 1987, 15 tip „a“.

34 Vidi bilj. 16.

35 D. Balen-Letunić 2006, 42, 52, uz sl. 21 i 38.

36 B. Tessmann 2001, 42.

33 C. Dobiati 1987, 15 type “a”.

34 See n. 16.

35 D. Balen-Letunić 2006, 42, 52, with figs. 21 and 38.

36 B. Tessmann 2001, 42.

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