

Marko Dizdar, Hrvoje Potrebica

Grob iz Donje Doline s krestastim fibulama – odakle, kako i kada su došle do rijeke Save

Grave from Donja Dolina with crested fibulae – whence, how and when did they reach the River Sava

Marko Dizdar
HR, 10000 Zagreb
Institut za arheologiju
Jurjevska ulica 15
marko.dizdar@iarh.hr

Hrvoje Potrebica
HR, 10000 Zagreb
Odsjek za arheologiju
Filozofski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu
Ivana Lučića 8
hpotrebi@ffzg.hr

UDK: 391-055.2:903.5“638.3“711.437Donja Dolina(497.6)
671.121.2:903.5“-0700“
Izvorni znanstveni članak
Primljeno: 3. 10. 2020.
Prihvaćeno: 14. 11. 2020.

Marko Dizdar
Croatia, 10000 Zagreb
Institute of Archaeology
Jurjevska ulica 15
marko.dizdar@iarh.hr

Hrvoje Potrebica
Croatia, 10000 Zagreb
Archaeology Department
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Zagreb
Ivana Lučića 8
hpotrebi@ffzg.hr

UDC: 391-055.2:903.5“638.3“711.437Donja Dolina(497.6)
671.121.2:903.5“-0700“
Original scientific paper
Received: 3 October 2020
Accepted: 14 November 2020

Biritualno groblje u Donjoj Dolini i nakon više od stotinu godina od istraživanja još uvijek predstavlja osnovu za proučavanje složenih interakcija koje su zajednice starijega željeznog doba naseljene na jugu Panonske nizine ostvarivale s onima sa susjednih prostora, prije svega sa zapadnim i središnjim Balkanom na jugu, jugoistočnoalpskim prostorom na zapadu te Podunavljem na istoku. U dosadašnjim proučavanjima groblja u Donjoj Dolini naglasak je najčešće bio na prestižnim predmetima ratničke obrambene opreme te brončanome posuđu. Međutim, ono po čemu se groblje u Donjoj Dolini izdvaja u odnosu na ostala istovremena nalazišta prepoznaje se u združivanju raznolikih predmeta ženske nošnje i nakita u jedinstvene kombinacije koje izvrsno prikazuju složenost ostvarenih mreža kontakata. Jednu od takvih grobnih cjelina predstavlja paljevinski grob 16 s grede I. Stipančevića u kojem su spaljeni ostaci vjerojatno mlađe pokojnice bili položeni u urnu, zajedno s ostalim predmetima nošnje i nakita. Nošnji pripadaju dvije kre-

Even after more than a hundred years of research, the biritual cemetery in Donja Dolina is still the cornerstone for studying the complex interactions of the Early Iron Age communities inhabited in the south of the Pannonian Plain with those from the neighbouring areas, primarily the western and central Balkans in the south, the south-eastern Alps in the west, and the Danube region in the east. Previous studies of the cemetery in Donja Dolina have mostly been focused on prestigious items of warriors' defensive equipment and bronze vessels. However, the cemetery in Donja Dolina is unlike any other contemporaneous site because of its unique combinations of various items of female costume and jewellery that perfectly reveal the complexity of the established contact networks. One such burial unit is the cremation grave 16 at greda I. Stipančević, in which the cremated remains of an apparently young woman were placed in an urn, together with various costume and jewellery items. Two crested fibulae are parts of

staste fibule za koje se, kroz detaljnu tipološku analizu, pokazalo kako predstavljaju import s Glasinca, pri čemu otvorenim ostaje pitanje radi li se o predmetima koji su sredinom 6. st. pr. Kr. do Donje Doline dospjeli kulturnim transferom ili su fibule, kao dio nošnje, prispjele s osobom koja ih je nosila. Druga fibula u grobu 16 – brončana dvopetljasta fibula s kvadratnom nožicom s dva otvora – također pokazuje usmjerenje prema Glasincu, uostalom kao i niz drugih predmeta ženske nošnje i nakita s groblja u Donjoj Dolini. Analiza krestastih fibula pokazala je kako se radi o heterogenoj skupini s tri izdvojena tipa – Ražana, Pod i Zabrnjica – koji su prepoznatljiv dio ženske nošnje, odnosno kako su bile nošene od strane djevojaka ili odraslih žena. Njihova je rasprostranjenost u najvećem broju dokumentirana na Glasincu, no zabilježene su i na nalazištima od Donje Doline na sjeveru do sjeverne Albanije na jugu, pri čemu je primjetno kako fibule tipa Pod i Zabrnjica pokazuju lokalnu rasprostranjenost.

Ključne riječi: *Donja Dolina, groblje, krestaste fibule, ženska nošnja, starije željezno doba, kulturni transfer, mobilnost*

costume. A detailed typological analysis revealed that they had been imported from Glasinac. It still remains open whether these objects reached Donja Dolina in the mid-sixth century BC by cultural transfer, or the fibulae, as parts of the costume, were brought by the person who wore them. Another fibula in grave 16 – a bronze fibula with two loops and a square foot with two openings – also demonstrates an orientation towards Glasinac, as do a number of other items of female costume and jewellery from the cemetery in Donja Dolina. The crested fibulae were analysed and found to be a heterogeneous group with three separate types – Ražana, Pod and Zabrnjica – distinctive parts of female costume as they were worn by girls or adult women. Their distribution has mostly been recorded at Glasinac, but they have also been documented on sites from Donja Dolina in the north to northern Albania in the south, whereas the fibulae of the Pod and Zabrnjica types indicate a noticeably local distribution.

Key words: *Donja Dolina, cemetery, crested fibulae, female costume, Early Iron Age, cultural transfer, mobility*

Biritualno groblje u Donjoj Dolini, s više od 170 grobnih cjelina, i nakon više od stotinu godina od istraživanja,¹ još i danas predstavlja osnovu za proučavanje složenih interakcija koje su zajednice starijega željeznog doba naseljene na jugu Panonske nizine ostvarivale s onima sa susjednih prostora, prije svega sa zapadnim i središnjim Balkanom na jugu, jugoistočnoalpskim prostorom na zapadu te Podunavljem na istoku.² U dosadašnjim proučavanjima groblja u Donjoj Dolini te ostvarenih kontakata u složenoj mreži komunikacija, naglasak je najčešće bio na prestižnim predmetima ratničke obrambene opreme (kacige, štitovi) te brončanome posuđu.³ Ipak, isticana je i primjetna pojava pojedinih predmeta ženske nošnje i nakita koji svoje izvorište imaju na spomenutim susjednim područjima.⁴ Ono po čemu se groblje u Donjoj Dolini izdvaja u odnosu na sva ostala istovremena nalazišta starijega željeznog doba na jugu Panonske nizine prepoznaje se u združivanju raznolikih predmeta ženske nošnje i nakita u jedinstvene kombinacije kakve nisu zabilježene nigdje drugdje, pa čak ako se usporede i neka od najznačajnijih nalazišta na susjednim područjima. Zapravo, u Donjoj Dolini primjetan je nastanak hibridnih kombinacija koje u okviru iste grobne cjeline često uključuju predmete koji imaju potpuno različita izvorišta. Takve su kombinacije oduvijek bile, pa i danas su, oslonac u kronološkim ispitivanjima starijega željeznoga doba na jugu Panonske nizine, no s važnošću koja daleko premašuje vremensku diobu samoga nalazišta kao i prostora srednje Posavine.⁵

Na groblju u Donjoj Dolini brojne su grobne cjeline koje pripadaju pokopima žena s raznovrsnim predmetima nošnje i nakita koje izvrsno prikazuju istaknutu složenost ostvarenih mreža kontakata, pri čemu pojedine, posebno one bogato opremljene, još uvijek predstavljaju izazov u odgonetanju složenih društvenih odnosa između različitih zajednica starijega željeznog doba naseljenih na područjima od južnoga dijela Panonske nizine, preko zapadnoga i srednjega Balkana, sve do jugoistočnoalpskoga prostora i Podunavlja. S obzirom da nedostaju rezultati antropoloških analiza, osim za nekoliko kosturnih grobova koji su u potpunosti sačuvani tijekom istraživanja kako bi bili izloženi u Zemaljskome muzeju u Sarajevu, ostat ćemo uskraćeni za mogućnosti interdisciplinarnih analiza koje bi mogle posvjedočiti radi li se o ženama koje su pristigle sa susjednih područja, možda ženidbenim vezama, ili su samo predmeti različitoga porijekla putem kulturnih transfera združeni u jedinstvene kombinacije upravo u Donjoj Dolini od strane lokalnih žena.

Even after more than a hundred years of research,¹ the biritual cemetery in Donja Dolina, with more than 170 burial units, is still the cornerstone for studying the complex interactions of the Early Iron Age communities inhabited in the south of the Pannonian Plain with those from the neighbouring areas, primarily the western and central Balkans in the south, the south-eastern Alps in the west, and the Danube region in the east.² Previous studies of the cemetery in Donja Dolina and the contacts made within a complex communication network have mostly been focused on prestigious items of warriors' defensive equipment (helmets and shields) and bronze vessels.³ Notwithstanding, the conspicuous emergence of certain items of female costume and jewellery originating from the mentioned neighbouring areas has also been pointed out.⁴ The cemetery in Donja Dolina is unlike any other contemporaneous Early Iron Age site in the south of the Pannonian Plain because of its unique combinations of various items of female costume and jewellery which have not been recorded anywhere else, even including some of the most significant sites in the neighbouring areas. In fact, Donja Dolina unveils the development of hybrid combinations, which often include objects of completely different origins, all within the same burial unit. Such combinations have always been, and still are, an aid in chronological studies of the Early Iron Age in the south of the Pannonian Plain, far more important than the chronological division of the site itself and the area of central Posavina.⁵

The cemetery in Donja Dolina has numerous grave units with interred women, containing various costume and jewellery items, which perfectly show the prominent complexity of the established networks of contacts, while some, especially the richly equipped ones, still present a challenge in deciphering complex social relations among various communities of the Iron Age, inhabited in the areas from the southern part of the Pannonian Plain, and the Western and Central Balkans, all the way to the south-eastern Alps and the Danube region. Given the lack of results of anthropological analyses, except for a few skeletal graves which were completely preserved during the research to be exhibited at the National Museum in Sarajevo, we will be denied opportunities for interdisciplinary analyses that could corroborate whether the women had arrived from the neighbouring areas, perhaps by marital ties, or the objects of different origins had merely been pooled by local women through cultural transfers into unique combinations precisely in Donja Dolina.

1 Marić 1964, str. 19; Čović 1987a, str. 232–233; Gavranović 2011/2, str. 126–127; 2016, str. 130.

2 Čović 1987a, str. 281–284.

3 Vasić 1975; 1982; Teržan 1987, str. 17; 1995; Potrebica 2003; 2019; Blečić Kavur, Pravidur 2012, str. 39–45; Gavranović 2016, str. 127–129; Jašarević 2014; 2017.

4 Marić 1964; Teržan 1974; 1987; Čović 1961; 1987a; Gavranović 2011/1.

5 Za sve dosadašnje kronološke podjele groblja u Donjoj Dolini vidjeti: Gavranović 2011/2, str. 128–139.

1 Marić 1964, p. 19; Čović 1987a, pp. 232–233; Gavranović 2011/2, pp. 126–127; 2016, p. 130.

2 Čović 1987a, pp. 281–284.

3 Vasić 1975; 1982; Teržan 1987, p. 17; 1995; Potrebica 2003; 2019; Blečić Kavur, Pravidur 2012, pp. 39–45; Gavranović 2016, pp. 127–129; Jašarević 2014; 2017.

4 Marić 1964; Teržan 1974; 1987; Čović 1961; 1987a; Gavranović 2011/1.

5 For all previous chronological divisions of the cemetery in Donja Dolina, see Gavranović 2011/2, pp. 128–139.

Jednu od takvih grobnih cjelina koja se, prije svega, izdvaja predmetima koji svoje porijeklo imaju na području Balkana (Glasinac), predstavlja paljevinski grob 16 s grede Ive Stipančevića. Grob je posebno zanimljiv za analizu, budući da većina predmeta nošnje ukazuje na izvorište koje nije donjodolinsko. S druge strane, predmeti nošnje koji svoje porijeklo imaju na zapadu, na prostoru jugoistočnih Alpa, u potpunosti nedostaju, iako se pronalaze u većem broju ostalih istovremenih grobnih cjelina. Posebno je zanimljivo što se radi o paljevinskome grobu, što bi ukazivalo na lokalni pogrebni ritual u kojem su spaljeni ostaci, prema Č. Truhelki – djeteta, bili položeni u lonac zaobljenoga tijela koji ima funkciju urne.⁶

Na gredi I. Stipančevića⁷ ukupno je pronađeno 16 grobova, od koji je većina bila paljevinska, poput groba 16, sa spaljenim ostacima pokojnika položenima u lonce u funkciji urne (grobovi 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 11, 12, 15) koje su i sličnoga oblika poput urne iz groba 16. Kosturni su grobovi 7, 8, zatim dvojni grob 13 te grob 14. Inače, najveći broj grobova s grede I. Stipančevića datiran je, prema B. Čoviću, u fazu 2b (grobovi 8 i 10), no ima ih i iz faze 2c⁸ kao i početne faze groblja izdvojene kao 2a (grob 15).⁹ Najmlađi je dvojni grob 13, koji se datira nakon najmlađe izdvojene faze 3b skupine Donja Dolina – Sanski most, pri čemu nalazi brončanih fibula tipa Karaburma 63 te brončanih narukvica tipa Donja Dolina iz spomenutoga groba pripadaju LT B2 prema srednjoeuropskoj kronologiji mlađega željeznog doba.¹⁰

Kada se govori o grobnome ritualu na groblju u Donjoj Dolini, gdje najstariji sačuvani grobovi pripadaju fazi 2a skupine Donja Dolina – Sanski most koja odgovara stupnju Ha C2 prema srednjoeuropskoj kronologiji starijega željeznog doba,¹¹ upravo su za najstariju fazu (faza 2a) karakteristični paljevinski grobovi u kojima su ostaci pokojnika položeni u urne, iako se već u navedenoj fazi pojavljuju i kosturni grobovi.¹² Tek od faze 2b prevladavaju kosturni grobovi, iako ima i paljevinskih s ostacima položenima u urnu ili izravno u grobnu raku,¹³ dok su za fazu 2c, kada se datirao i grob 16 s grede I. Stipančevića, karakteristični kosturni grobovi. Ipak, tada su zabilježeni i oni paljevinski s ostacima pokojnika položenima izravno u grobnu raku,¹⁴ pri čemu grob 16 pokazuje kako se i dalje pojavljuju paljevinski grobovi s urnama. Iako kosturni pokopi prevladavaju i u narednoj fazi 3a-1, još se pojavljuju paljevinski grobovi s urnama.¹⁵

One such burial unit, notable above all for its objects originating from the Balkans (Glasinac), is cremation grave 16 at greda Ivo Stipančević. The grave is particularly interesting for analysis, since most of the costume items point to a source which is not from Donja Dolina. On the other hand, costume items from the west, which is the south-eastern Alps, are completely missing, although they have been found in a number of other contemporaneous burial units. It is especially interesting that this is a cremation grave, which would indicate a local funeral ritual in which the burned remains, according to Č. Truhelka – of a child, were placed in a pot with a rounded body that served as an urn.⁶

A total of 16 graves were discovered at greda I. Stipančević⁷, most of which were cremation graves, such as grave 16, with the cremated remains of the dead placed in pots used as urns (graves 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 11, 12, 15), similar in shape to the urn from grave 16. Graves 7 and 8 are skeletal, as well as double grave 13 and grave 14. According to B. Čović, the largest number of graves at greda I. Stipančević is dated to Phase 2b (graves 8 and 10), but there are also some from Phase 2c⁸ as well as the initial phase of the cemetery, isolated as 2a (grave 15).⁹ The latest is double grave 13, dated after the latest isolated Phase 3b of the Donja Dolina – Sanski most group, with bronze fibulae finds of the Karaburma 63 type and bronze bracelets of the Donja Dolina type from the mentioned grave belonging to LT B2 according to the Central European chronology of the Late Iron Age.¹⁰

When it comes to the grave ritual in the cemetery of Donja Dolina, where the earliest preserved graves belong to Phase 2a of the Donja Dolina – Sanski most group, which corresponds to Ha C2 according to the Central European chronology of the Early Iron Age,¹¹ the earliest phase (2a) is characteristic for cremation graves in which the remains of the dead were placed in urns, although skeletal graves already appeared in the mentioned phase.¹² Skeletal graves were prevalent only as from Phase 2b, although there were also cremation graves with the remains placed in an urn or directly in the grave pit,¹³ while Phase 2c, corresponding to the date of grave 16 at greda I. Stipančević, is characterised by skeletal graves. However, cremation graves from that time, with the remains of the dead placed directly in the grave pit have also been recorded,¹⁴ whereby grave 16 indicates that cremation graves with urns continued to appear. Although skeletal burials also prevailed in the next Phase 3a-1, cremation graves with urns were still used.¹⁵

6 Truhelka 1903, str. 536; 1904, str. 131.

7 Za položaj greda vidjeti: Gavranović 2011/2, str. 126, sl. 155.

8 Čović 1987a, str. 244–245.

9 Čović 1987a, str. 240.

10 Marić 2015.

11 Čović 1987a, str. 240–244; Gavranović 2011/2, str. 133.

12 Čović 1987a, str. 241; Gavranović 2011/1, str. 265.

13 Čović 1987a, str. 248, 270–271; Gavranović 2011/1, str. 270.

14 Čović 1987a, str. 253; Gavranović 2011/1, str. 274.

15 Čović 1987a, str. 257, 271.

6 Truhelka 1903, p. 536; 1904, p. 131.

7 For the layout of the gredas, see Gavranović 2011/2, p. 126, Fig. 155.

8 Čović 1987a, pp. 244–245.

9 Čović 1987a, p. 240.

10 Marić 2015.

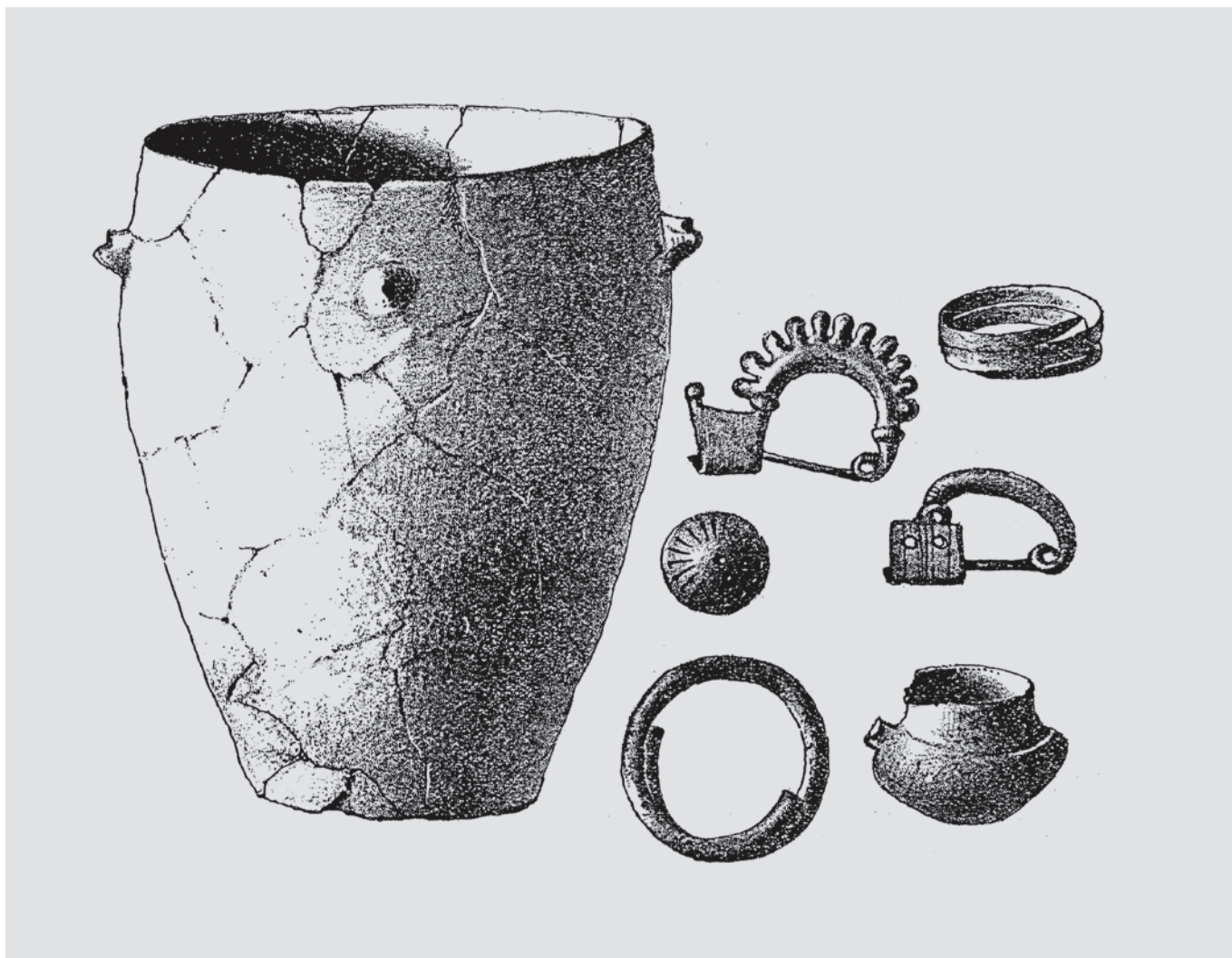
11 Čović 1987a, pp. 240–244; Gavranović 2011/2, p. 133.

12 Čović 1987a, p. 241; Gavranović 2011/1, p. 265.

13 Čović 1987a, pp. 248, 270–271; Gavranović 2011/1, p. 270.

14 Čović 1987a, p. 253; Gavranović 2011/1, p. 274.

15 Čović 1987a, pp. 257, 271.



Slika 1.
Grob 16 s grede I. Stipančevića u Donjoj Dolini
(prema: Truhelka 1904)

Figure 1.
Grave 16 at greda I. Stipančević in Donja Dolina
(after: Truhelka 1904)

GROB 16 S GREDE I. STIPANČEVIĆA

Prema opisu Č. Truhelke¹⁶ radi se o paljevinskome grobu u urni u koju su položeni ostaci djeteta s predmetima nošnje i nakita (sl. 1).¹⁷ Kao urna iskorišten je smeđi lonac zaobljenoga tijela koji ispod ruba, na dva nasuprot postavljena mjesta, ima dvije drške. Na istoj visini, također na dva nasuprot postavljena mjesta, nalaze se još dva bradavičasta izbočenja. Visina lonca iznosi 15,6 cm, dok je promjer ruba 14,0 cm.¹⁸ Urna je bila poklopljena velikom crnom zdjelom zaobljenoga tijela i uvučenoga ruba.

GRAVE 16 AT GREDA I. STIPANČEVIĆ

According to Č. Truhelka's description,¹⁶ this is a cremation grave with an urn in which the remains of a child were placed with costume and jewellery items (Fig. 1).¹⁷ A brown pot with a rounded body was used as an urn. It has two handles below its rim, on opposite sides. At the same height, also on opposite sides, there are two wart-like bosses. The pot is 15.6 cm high, while the rim diameter measures 14.0 cm.¹⁸ The urn was covered with a large black bowl with a rounded body and an incurved rim. The diameter of the bowl is 21.5 cm, while its

16 Truhelka 1903, str. 536–537, T. XLIX. 13, 18–23; 1904, str. 131–132, T. LXXVI. 13, 18–23.

17 Čović 1961, str. Y24; Marić 1964, str. 43, T. XXVI. 20; Gavranović 2011/1, str. 274, sl. 267. 1; 2011/2, str. 130, sl. 162.

18 Truhelka 1903, str. 536, T. XLIX. 13; 1904, str. 131, T. LXXVI. 13; Čović 1961, str. Y24. 1; Gavranović 2011/2, str. 130, sl. 162. 1.

16 Truhelka 1903, pp. 536–537, Pl. XLIX. 13, 18–23; 1904, pp. 131–132, Pl. LXXVI. 13, 18–23.

17 Čović 1961, p. Y24; Marić 1964, p. 43, Pl. XXVI. 20; Gavranović 2011/1, p. 274, Fig. 267. 1; 2011/2, p. 130, Fig. 162.

18 Truhelka 1903, p. 536, Pl. XLIX. 13; 1904, p. 131, Pl. LXXVI. 13; Čović 1961, p. Y24. 1; Gavranović 2011/2, p. 130, Fig. 162. 1.

Promjer zdjele iznosi 21,5 cm, dok je visina zdjele 9,2 cm.¹⁹ Pokraj urne još je pronađena crvena šalica s niskim cilindričnim vratom, zatim višim stožastim ramenom te bikoničnim tijelom. Ručka prelazi preko ruba šalice. Visina šalice iznosi 4,5 cm, dok je promjer ruba 6,5 cm.²⁰

U urni je, sa spaljenim ostacima djeteta, pronađen brončani tordirani torkves kojem nedostaju završeci koji su, prema Č. Truhelki, bili uvijeni u ušicu. Inače, krajevi su glatki i rombičnoga su presjeka te se blago sužavaju. Promjer torkvesa je 13,8 cm.²¹ U urni su, zatim, pronađene dvije iste brončane jed-nopetljaste fibule s pravokutnom, čini se blago trapezoidnom nožicom, koja završava kuglicom. Po vrhu luka rombičnoga presjeka nalazi se 11 istaka koje čine krestu. Na početku luka prema spirali i na kraju luka prema nožici nalazi se po jedno prstenasto zadebljanje. Dužina fibula iznosi 4,6 cm, dok je visina 3,9 cm.²² U urni se nalazila i brončana dvopetljasta fibula s četverokutnom nožicom na kojoj su dvije rupice između kojih su, po sredini, tri okomite linije, dok se još po jedna nalazi između rupica i ruba nožice sa svake strane. Dužina fibule iznosi 4,5 cm, a visina luka je 2,5 cm.²³ Potom slijede nalazi dva brončana kalotasta dugmeta s radijalno raspoređenim prorezima koja se, ipak, ponešto razlikuju. Jedno dugme ima samo kraće radijalno raspoređene proreze, dok drugo dugme ima proreze koji završavaju na dva usporedna žlijeba koja su smještena na sredini dugmeta. Na vrhu ovoga dugmeta nalazi se motiv kružnice s rupicom. Oba dugmeta sa stražnje strane imaju vodoravnu prečku te su promjera 2,4 i 2,5 cm.²⁴ Obručastome nakitu pripadaju nalazi, prema Č. Truhelki, dvije male spiralno uvijene brončane narukvice trakastoga presjeka i krajeva koji se sužavaju. Promjera su 3,6 cm.²⁵ Pronađena je i jedna brončana narukvica okrugloga presjeka i prebačenih krajeva koji se blago sužavaju. Promjer narukvice iznosi 4,5 cm, pri čemu se navode nalazi još tri jako uvijene slične narukvice u urni.²⁶ S obzirom na promjer sačuvane narukvice kao i navod o pronalasku još

height is 9.2 cm.¹⁹ A red cup was discovered next to the urn. It has a low cylindrical neck, a higher conical shoulder and a bi-conical body. The handle extends above the rim of the cup. The cup is 4.5 cm high, while the rim diameter measures 6.5 cm.²⁰

A bronze twisted torc was found in the urn, with the cremated remains of the child. It is missing the terminals, which, according to Č. Truhelka, were twisted into an eye. In any case, its ends are smooth, rhombic in section and slightly tapered. The diameter of the torc measures 13.8 cm.²¹ Two identical bronze fibulae with one loop and a rectangular, seemingly slightly trapezoidal foot, ending in a globule, were also found in the urn. At the top of the bow with a rhombic cross-section there are 11 projections forming a crest. At the beginning of the bow towards the spring and at the end of the bow towards the foot, there is one annular thickening. The fibula is 4.6 cm long, and 3.9 cm high.²² The urn also contained a bronze fibula with two loops and a square foot with two small holes and three vertical lines between them in the middle, while another is located between the holes and the edge of the foot on each side. The fibula is 4.5 cm long, while the bow is 2.5 cm high.²³ Two bronze dome-shaped buttons with radial cut-outs were also unearthed. However, they are somewhat different. One button has only shorter radial cut-outs, while the other button has cut-outs ending in two parallel grooves located in the centre of the button. At the top of this button there is a circle motif with a small hole. Both buttons have a horizontal bar on the back and measure 2.4 and 2.5 cm in diameter.²⁴ According to Č. Truhelka, two small ribbon-like spirally twisted bronze bracelets with tapering ends belong to ring jewellery. Their diameter measures 3.6 cm.²⁵ One bronze bracelet with a round cross-section with folded, slightly tapered ends was also uncovered. The diameter of the bracelet measures 4.5 cm. Three more very twisted similar bracelets were recorded as found in the urn.²⁶ Given the diameter of the preserved bracelet as well as the

19 Truhelka 1903, str. 536; 1904, str. 131; Čović 1961, str. Y24. 3; Gavranović 2011/2, str. 130, sl. 162. 3.
20 Truhelka 1903, str. 537, T. XLIX. 23; 1904, str. 132, T. LXXVI. 23; Čović 1961, str. Y24. 2; Gavranović 2011/2, str. 130, sl. 162. 2.
21 Truhelka 1903, str. 536; 1904, str. 131; Čović 1961, str. Y24. 4; Gavranović 2011/2, str. 130, sl. 162. 4.
22 Truhelka 1903, str. 536, T. XLIX. 18; 1904, str. 131, T. LXXVI. 18; Čović 1961, str. Y24. 8-9; Marić 1964, str. 41, T. XIII. 33; Čović 1987a, str. 252, T. XXVIII. 6; Gavranović 2011/1, str. 199, sl. 186. 2; 2011/2, str. 130, sl. 162. 8-9.
23 Truhelka 1903, str. 537, T. XLIX. 21; 1904, str. 132, T. LXXVI. 21; Čović 1961, str. Y24. 10; Marić 1964, str. 40, T. XIII. 13; Čović 1987a, str. 252, T. XXVIII. 4; Gavranović 2011/2, str. 130, sl. 162. 10.
24 Truhelka 1903, str. 537, T. XLIX. 20; 1904, str. 132, T. LXXVI. 20; Čović 1961, str. Y24. 11-12; Čović 1987a, str. 252, T. XXVIII. 5; Gavranović 2011/2, str. 130, sl. 162. 11-12.
25 Truhelka 1903, str. 537, T. XLIX. 19; 1904, str. 132, T. LXXVI. 19; Čović 1961, str. Y24. 6-7; Gavranović 2011/2, str. 130, sl. 162. 6-7.
26 Truhelka 1903, str. 537, T. XLIX. 22; 1904, str. 132, T. LXXVI. 22; Čović 1961, str. Y24. 5; Gavranović 2011/2, str. 130, sl. 162. 5.

19 Truhelka 1903, p. 536; 1904, p. 131; Čović 1961, p. Y24. 3; Gavranović 2011/2, p. 130, Fig. 162. 3.
20 Truhelka 1903, p. 537, Pl. XLIX. 23; 1904, p. 132, Pl. LXXVI. 23; Čović 1961, p. Y24. 2; Gavranović 2011/2, p. 130, Fig. 162. 2.
21 Truhelka 1903, p. 536; 1904, p. 131; Čović 1961, p. Y24. 4; Gavranović 2011/2, p. 130, Fig. 162. 4.
22 Truhelka 1903, p. 536, Pl. XLIX. 18; 1904, p. 131, Pl. LXXVI. 18; Čović 1961, p. Y24. 8-9; Marić 1964, p. 41, Pl. XIII. 33; Čović 1987a, p. 252, Pl. XXVIII. 6; Gavranović 2011/1, p. 199, Fig. 186. 2; 2011/2, p. 130, Fig. 162. 8-9.
23 Truhelka 1903, p. 537, Pl. XLIX. 21; 1904, p. 132, Pl. LXXVI. 21; Čović 1961, p. Y24. 10; Marić 1964, p. 40, Pl. XIII. 13; Čović 1987a, p. 252, Pl. XXVIII. 4; Gavranović 2011/2, p. 130, Fig. 162. 10.
24 Truhelka 1903, p. 537, Pl. XLIX. 20; 1904, p. 132, Pl. LXXVI. 20; Čović 1961, p. Y24. 11-12; Čović 1987a, p. 252, Pl. XXVIII. 5; Gavranović 2011/2, p. 130, Fig. 162. 11-12.
25 Truhelka 1903, p. 537, Pl. XLIX. 19; 1904, p. 132, Pl. LXXVI. 19; Čović 1961, p. Y24. 6-7; Gavranović 2011/2, p. 130, Fig. 162. 6-7.
26 Truhelka 1903, p. 537, Pl. XLIX. 22; 1904, p. 132, Pl. LXXVI. 22; Čović 1961, p. Y24. 5; Gavranović 2011/2, p. 130, Fig. 162. 5.

tri slične, pitanje je jesu li brončani trakasti spiralni obruči promjera 3,6 cm uistinu narukvice ili se možda može raditi o ukrasima za kosu. Zanimljivo, Ć. Truhelka 1904. godine u opisu groba još spominje nalaze dviju ovalnih brončanih perli,²⁷ iako u potpisu pod tablom na kojoj su prikazane perle jasno piše kako se radi o nalazima iz groba 15, pri čemu ih u objavi iz 1903. godine uopće ne spominje. Isto je već primijetio i B. Čović.²⁸

Za prepoznavanje prostornoga porijekla predmeta nošnje i nakita iz groba 16 s grede I. Stipančevića, odnosno za definiranje mreža uspostavljenih kontakata, kao i za vremensko određenje groba, potrebno je provesti detaljnu analizu svih pronađenih nalaza. S druge strane, za keramičke oblike – lonac u funkciji urne, zdjelu koja je služila kao poklopac te šalicu – analogije su, prije svega, zabilježene na samome groblju u Donjoj Dolini, što ukazuje na njihovo lokalno porijeklo.

KERAMIČKI NALAZI

Usporedbe za lonac zaobljenoga tijela, koji je u grobu imao funkciju urne, zabilježene su u drugim paljevinskim grobovima iz Donje Doline. Tako su slični lonci zaobljenoga tijela s drškama i bradavičastim izbočenjima ispod ruba također pronađeni u paljevinskim grobovima u kojima isto imaju funkciju urne, pri čemu su grobovi najčešće datirani u najstariju fazu pokopavanja (faza 2a). U grobu 14 s grede S. Jakarića funkciju urne imao je lonac zaobljenoga tijela koji ispod ruba ima četiri drške,²⁹ dok se u grobu 5 s grede M. Petrovića starijeg nalazio sličan lonac-urna zaobljenoga tijela s četiri drške između kojih je vodoravni niz kružnih otisaka.³⁰ Prostorno najbliže usporedbe predstavljaju lonci-urne u paljevinskim grobovima 1 i 2 s grede I. Stipančevića. U grobu 1 nalazio se manji lonac zaobljenoga tijela i s dvije nasuprot postavljene drške, pri čemu su u urni pronađeni spaljeni ostaci djeteta.³¹ Veći lonac-urna zaobljenoga tijela i četiri drške nalazio se u grobu 2. Sa spaljenim ostacima pokojnika u urni je još pronađen i kantar.³² U fazu 2b datira se paljevinski grob 10 s iste grede, u kojem je u velikom loncu-urni pronađen nešto manji lonac zaobljenoga tijela s četiri okomito postavljene drške između kojih je vodoravni niz otisaka. Za veliki se lonac navodi kako je sličnoga oblika kao onaj manji koji se nalazio u njemu, pri čemu je zanimljivo kako su spaljeni ostaci pokojnika s nalazima položeni upravo u ovaj drugi, manji lonac. Tako su u manjem loncu, koji zapravo ima funkciju urne, pronađene keramičke posude te metalni predmeti naoružanja i nošnje.³³ Lonci slični onome iz groba 16 još su pozna-

recorded three other similar ones, the question arises whether the bronze ribbon-shaped spiral rings with a diameter measuring 3.6 cm are actually bracelets or possibly hair ornaments. Interestingly, in his 1904 description of the grave. Ć. Truhelka also mentioned two oval bronze beads,²⁷ although the caption under the plate showing the beads clearly reads that they are finds from grave 15. He did not even mention them in his 1903 publication. This has already been noticed by B. Čović.²⁸

It is necessary to conduct a detailed analysis of all finds in order to identify the spatial origin of costume and jewellery items from grave 16 at greda I. Stipančević, i.e. to define the networks of established contacts, as well as to determine the date of the grave. On the other hand, for the pottery forms – the pot used as an urn, the bowl that served as a lid, and the cup – analogies have above all been recorded in the cemetery in Donja Dolina, which indicates their local origin.

POTTERY FINDS

Analogies for the pot with a rounded body, used as an urn in the grave, have been recorded in other cremation graves from Donja Dolina. Similar pots with rounded bodies and handles and wart-like bosses below the rim have been found in cremation graves in which they were also used as urns. The graves are most often dated to the earliest burial phase (2a). In grave 14 at greda S. Jakarić, a pot with a rounded body and four handles below the rim was used as an urn,²⁹ while in grave 5 at greda M. Petrović Sr. there was a similar pot-urn with a rounded body and four handles, with a horizontal series of circular imprints between them.³⁰ Physically the closest analogies are the pots-urns in cremation graves 1 and 2 at greda I. Stipančević. Grave 1 contained a small pot with a rounded body and two opposite handles. The cremated remains of a child were found in the urn.³¹ A large pot-urn with a rounded body and four handles was discovered in grave 2. A kantharos was also found in the urn together with the cremated remains of the dead person.³² Cremation grave 10 at the same greda is dated to Phase 2b. It contained a large pot-urn and inside it a somewhat smaller pot with a rounded body and four vertically placed handles with a horizontal series of imprints between them. The record indicates that the large pot is of a similar shape to the smaller one which was in it, and it is interesting to note that the cremated remains of the dead person and the finds were placed in this other, smaller pot. Thus, the smaller pot, which was actually

27 Truhelka 1904, str. 132, T. LXXVI. 15–16.

28 Čović 1961, str. Y24.

29 Truhelka 1904, str. 107, T. LV. 11.

30 Truhelka 1904, str. 123, T. LXIX. 1.

31 Truhelka 1904, str. 127, T. LIII. 35.

32 Truhelka 1904, str. 127, T. LXXIV. 1.

33 Truhelka 1904, str. 129, T. LXXIV. 2.

27 Truhelka 1904, p. 132, Pl. LXXVI. 15–16.

28 Čović 1961, p. Y24.

29 Truhelka 1904, p. 107, Pl. LV. 11.

30 Truhelka 1904, p. 123, Pl. LXIX. 1.

31 Truhelka 1904, p. 127, Pl. LIII. 35.

32 Truhelka 1904, p. 127, Pl. LXXIV. 1.

ti s groblja u Donjoj Dolini, no bez sačuvanoga konteksta – lonac zaobljenoga tijela s četiri drške položene u gornjem dijelu³⁴ te lonac zaobljenoga tijela s dvije nasuprot postavljene drške i dva okrugla izbočenja između kojih je vodoravni niz kružnih otisaka, kakvi se nalaze i po rubu lonca.³⁵

Lonci zaobljenoga tijela s drškama i bradavičastim izbočenjima položena ispod ruba, između kojih se može nalaziti vodoravni niz otisaka, smatraju se karakterističnim keramičkim oblikom faze 2a koja predstavlja najstariju do sada poznatu fazu pokopavanja, pri čemu se lonci ovoga oblika nastavljaju koristiti i tijekom narednih faza 2b i 2c.³⁶ Zdjela zaobljenoga tijela i uvučenoga ruba, koja je u grobu 16 s grede I. Stipančevića iskorištena kao poklopac urni, također se smatra za jedan od karakterističnih oblika faze 2a.³⁷ Isto tako, izravnu usporedbu za šalicu iz groba 16 predstavljao bi nešto viši vrč koji potječe izvan grobne cjeline.³⁸

Sva tri keramička oblika iz groba 16 – lonac, zdjela i šalica – predstavljaju lokalnu keramografiju starijega željeznog doba u srednjoj Posavini, pri čemu se usporedbe za jednostavne oblike lonca i zdjele mogu pronaći na brojnim istovremenim nalazištima s prostora južnoga dijela Karpatske kotline.³⁹

PREDMETI NOŠNJE I NAKITA

Za kronološko razmatranje groba 16 s grede I. Stipančevića te analizu mreža kontakata najveću važnost imaju metalni predmeti nošnje i obručastog nakita. Nošnji se mogu pripisati nalazi brončanih fibula te kalotaste dugmađi, dok obručastome nakitu pripadaju nalazi torkvesa, brončane narukvice kao i, prema Ć. Truhelki, dvije spiralno uvijene brončane narukvice koje, s obzirom na promjer, možda možemo promatrati i kao predmete koji su predstavljali ukras za kosu.

Torkves

U urni je pronađen tordirani torkves kojem nedostaju završeci koji su, prema Ć. Truhelki, bili uvijeni u ušice. Inače, krajevi su glatki i rombičnoga presjeka te se blago sužavaju. Promjer torkvesa je 13,8 cm.⁴⁰

Brončani tordirani torkvesi s glatkim krajevima okrugloga ili rombičnoga presjeka te sa uvijenim završecima u ušice pojavljuju se kao dio ženske nošnje od mlađe faze kulture polja sa

used as an urn, contained pottery vessels and metal items of weapons and costume.³³ Pots similar to the one from grave 16 are also known from the cemetery in Donja Dolina, albeit without the preserved context – a pot with a rounded body and four handles in its upper part³⁴, and a pot with a rounded body and two opposite handles and two round bosses with a horizontal series of circular imprints between them, such as those along the rim of the pot.³⁵

Pots with a rounded body and handles and wart-like bosses below the rim, between which there may be a horizontal row of imprints, are regarded as a characteristic pottery form of Phase 2a, which is the earliest known burial phase. Pots of this form continued to be used during subsequent Phases 2b and 2c.³⁶ The bowl with a rounded body and an incurved rim, used as an urn cover in grave 16 at greda I. Stipančević, is also considered as one of the characteristic forms of Phase 2a.³⁷ Likewise, a direct analogy for the cup from grave 16 would be a slightly taller jug originating outside the burial unit.³⁸

All three pottery forms from grave 16 – the pot, bowl and cup – represent the local Early Iron Age ceramography in central Posavina, whereby analogies for simple pot and bowl forms can be found at numerous contemporaneous sites from the southern Carpathian Basin.³⁹

COSTUME AND JEWELLERY ITEMS

For the purposes of chronological consideration of grave 16 at greda I. Stipančević and analyses of contact networks, the most important factors are metal items of costume and ring jewellery. The finds of bronze fibulae and dome-shaped buttons can be regarded as items of costume, while ring jewellery comprises the torc, bronze bracelets and, according to Ć. Truhelka, two spirally twisted bronze bracelets. In the light of their diameters, the latter can perhaps also be considered as items that represented hair ornaments.

The torc

The twisted torc was found in the urn, without its terminals, which, according to Ć. Truhelka, had been twisted into eyes. Its ends are smooth, rhombic in section, and slightly tapered. The diameter of the torc measures 13.8 cm.⁴⁰

34 Truhelka 1904, str. 139, T. LXXVIII. 2.

35 Truhelka 1904, str. 139, T. LXXVIII. 3.

36 Čović 1987a, str. 240, 245, sl. 14. 10.

37 Čović 1987a, str. 240, T. XXIV. 12.

38 Truhelka 1904, str. 138, T. LXXIX. 3.

39 Npr. Popović 1981; Medović, Medović 2011.

40 Truhelka 1903, str. 536; 1904, str. 131; Čović 1961, str. Y24. 4; Gavranović 2011/2, str. 130, sl. 162. 4.

33 Truhelka 1904, p. 129, Pl. LXXIV. 2.

34 Truhelka 1904, p. 139, Pl. LXXVIII. 2.

35 Truhelka 1904, p. 139, Pl. LXXVIII. 3.

36 Čović 1987a, pp. 240, 245, Fig. 14. 10.

37 Čović 1987a, p. 240, Pl. XXIV. 12.

38 Truhelka 1904, p. 138, Pl. LXXIX. 3.

39 E.g. Popović 1981; Medović, Medović 2011.

40 Truhelka 1903, p. 536; 1904, p. 131; Čović 1961, p. Y24. 4; Gavranović

žarama pa sve do u drugu polovicu 6. st. pr. Kr.⁴¹ Torkvesi čiji su krajevi okrugloga presjeka smatraju se stariji oblikom, odnosno karakteristični su za mlađu fazu kulture polja sa žarama,⁴² dok su oni rombičnoga presjeka tipološka odlika starijega željeznog doba.⁴³ O njihovoj prisutnosti tijekom starijega željeznog doba svjedoče brojni nalazi na groblju u Donjoj Dolini gdje su najčešće datirani u fazu 2a, pri čemu su daleko najčešći upravo torkvesi s tordiranim tijelom i ušicama na krajevima.⁴⁴ Za torkves iz groba 16 s grede I. Stipančevića R. Vasić pretpostavlja, s obzirom na završetke krajeva koji se sužavaju, kako i nisu bili uviđeni u ušice, odnosno da se radi o imitaciji tordiranih torkvesa s uvijenom ušicom. Takvi su torkvesi zabilježeni u grobovima kasnoga 7. i 6. st. pr. Kr.⁴⁵ i za njih se smatra kako imaju porijeklo na Balkanu,⁴⁶ poput fibula iz groba 16.

Narukvice

U urni je pronađena brončana narukvica okrugloga presjeka i prebačenih krajeva koji se blago sužavaju. Promjer narukvice iznosi 4,5 cm, pri čemu se u urni navode nalazi još tri jako uviđene slične narukvice.⁴⁷

Najbliže usporedbe zabilježene su na samome groblju u Donjoj Dolini. Tako je u uništenome kosturnom grobu 8 s grede I. Stipančevića pronađen par brončanih narukvica koje su ukrašene skupinama poprečnih žljebova te imaju prebačene krajeve. Promjer im iznosi 4,3 cm, što je blisko narukvici iz groba 16, dok su okrugloga presjeka i debljine 0,5 cm.⁴⁸ U grobu su još pronađeni masivni brončani tordirani torkves, zatim mala čunjasta fibula, fibula s narebrenim lukom i dugom nožicom, fibula tipa Rusanovići, dvije fibule tipa Borajna, naočalasti privjesak s petljom, 9 članaka astragalnog pojasa i možda kopča s izbočenjima po rubu, igla tipa Donja Dolina te dvije jantarne perle.⁴⁹ Na osnovi spomenutih nalaza grob se može datirati u fazu 2b prema podjeli B. Čovića, dakle datiran je nešto prije groba 16. Brončana narukvica s prebačenim krajevima i tijelom okrugloga presjeka, koje je ukrašeno skupinama poprečnih ureza, pronađena je i u kosturnome grobu 25 s I. grede N. Šokića.⁵⁰ U kosturnome grobu 4 s II. grede N. Šokića pokojnica je na svakoj ruci imala po jednu glatku brončanu narukvicu prebačenih krajeva promjera 5,0 cm.⁵¹ U grobu je pronađen veći

Bronze twisted torcs with smooth ends, round or rhombic in section, and with terminals twisted into eyes appeared as parts of female costume from the later phase of the Urnfield culture until the second half of the sixth century BC.⁴¹ The torcs with terminals round in section are considered to be the earlier form, i.e. they are characteristic of the later phase of the Urnfield culture,⁴² while those rhombic in section are a typological feature of the Early Iron Age.⁴³ A number of finds in the cemetery at Donja Dolina testify to their presence during the Early Iron Age as well, whereby they are most often dated to Phase 2a, with twisted torcs with eyes at their terminals being the most common by far.⁴⁴ With regard to the torc from grave 16 at greda I. Stipančević, R. Vasić assumed, in view of the tapering terminals, that they had not been twisted into eyes after all, i.e. that this was an imitation of twisted torcs with twisted eyes. Such torcs have been recorded in graves from the late seventh and sixth centuries BC,⁴⁵ and are considered to have originated in the Balkans,⁴⁶ like the fibulae from grave 16.

Bracelets

The bronze bracelet, round in section, with folded and slightly tapered ends, was found in the urn. The diameter of the bracelet measures 4.5 cm. Three more similar very twisted bracelets were also found in the urn.⁴⁷

The closest analogies have been recorded in the very cemetery at Donja Dolina. Thus, a pair of bronze bracelets decorated with groups of transverse grooves with overlapping ends were discovered in the destroyed skeletal grave 8 at greda I. Stipančević. Their diameter measures 4.3 cm, which is close to the bracelet from grave 16. They are round in section and 0.5 cm thick.⁴⁸ A massive bronze twisted torc, a small conical fibula, a fibula with a ribbed bow and a long foot, a Rusanovići-type fibula, two Borajna-type fibulae, a spectacle pendant with a loop, nine segments of an astragal belt, and perhaps a buckle with bosses on its edges, a Donja Dolina-type pin, and two amber beads were also found in the grave.⁴⁹ Based on the mentioned finds, the grave can be dated to Phase 2b according to B. Čović's classification, i.e. to a period shortly before grave 16. A bronze bracelet with folded ends and a body round in section, decorated with groups of transverse incisions, was also

41 Vasić 2010, str. 42–43; Gavranović 2011/1, str. 213–214.

42 Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, str. 445–446, sl. 193.

43 Vasić 2010, str. 38.

44 Čović 1987a, str. 241; Vasić 2010, str. 38, 43.

45 Vasić 2010, str. 42; Gavranović 2011/1, str. 214–215, sl. 213. 2.

46 Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, str. 446.

47 Truhelka 1903, str. 537, T. XLIX. 22; 1904, str. 132, T. LXXVI. 22; Čović 1961, str. Y24. 5; Gavranović 2011/2, str. 130, sl. 162. 5.

48 Truhelka 1904, str. 129, T. LXXV. 8.

49 Truhelka 1904, str. 128–129, T. LXXV. 4–14.

50 Truhelka 1904, str. 115, T. LXV. 5.

51 Truhelka 1904, str. 133, T. LXXVII. 10.

2011/2, p. 130, Fig. 162. 4.

41 Vasić 2010, pp. 42–43; Gavranović 2011/1, pp. 213–214.

42 Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, pp. 445–446, Fig. 193.

43 Vasić 2010, p. 38.

44 Čović 1987a, p. 241; Vasić 2010, pp. 38, 43.

45 Vasić 2010, p. 42; Gavranović 2011/1, pp. 214–215, Fig. 213. 2.

46 Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, p. 446.

47 Truhelka 1903, p. 537, Pl. XLIX. 22; 1904, p. 132, Pl. LXXVI. 22; Čović 1961, p. Y24. 5; Gavranović 2011/2, p. 130, Fig. 162. 5.

48 Truhelka 1904, p. 129, Pl. LXXV. 8.

49 Truhelka 1904, pp. 128–129, Pl. LXXV. 4–14.

broj predmeta nakita (sljepoočnicarke, jantarne perle) i nošnje (pločasta fibula s laticama, dvopetljasta fibula s trokutastom nožicom, brončane spiralne cjevčice kao dio pojasa s dva okova ukrašena na proboj, kopča s laticama, brončani obruč), zatim dva pršljena te keramičke posude (šalica, zdjela).⁵² Grob je pripisan fazi 2b prema B. Čoviću,⁵³ dok ga B. Teržan svrstava u svoj najstariji horizont grobova u Donjoj Dolini koji datira još u Ha C1 prema srednjoeuropskoj kronologiji starijega željeznog doba.⁵⁴

Dakle, brončane narukvice s prebačenim krajevima na groblju u Donjoj Dolini datirane su u fazu 2a.⁵⁵ Razvoj masivnih brončanih narukvica s prebačenim krajevima, koje su kružnoga presjeka, može se pratiti od kulture polja sa žarama pa sve do kasnoga 6. st. pr. Kr. Zanimljivo, porijeklo im se traži na Glasincu gdje se pojavljuju već od 9. st. pr. Kr., no i dalje su prisutne u grobovima 8. – 7. st. pr. Kr., odnosno pojavljuju se od faze Glasinac IVa pa sve do faze IVC-2. Tom se prilikom ističe kako na groblju u Donjoj Dolini ostaju u upotrebi zajedno s novim oblikom – brončanim narukvicama s pečatastim krajevima koje se pojavljuju od 7. st. pr. Kr., pri čemu su najmlađe one datirane u 6. st. pr. Kr. koje se izdvajaju svojom veličinom.⁵⁶ Zanimljivo, kad piše o groblju u Donjoj Dolini, B. Čović navodi kako su brončane narukvice s prebačenim krajevima oblik duljega trajanja, no predstavljaju uobičajene nalaze u grobovima na Glasincu u fazama IVb i IVC-1.⁵⁷ Primjerice jedna slična brončana narukvica prebačenih krajeva, narebrena izvana cijelom dužinom između pečatastih krajeva te zaravnjene površine iznutra, pronađena je u kosturnome grobu koji se pripisuje djetetu na nalazištu Čitluci. Riječ je o grobu 1 iz tumula III iz iskopavanja 1892. godine.⁵⁸ Postoji i grob 1, koji se pripisuje tumulu III, ali iz iskopavanja 1893., pa je nužan oprez pri razlikovanju grobnih cjelina. Na žalost, u grobu nema drugih nalaza osim lančića od brončane žice, pa se ne može ponuditi neka preciznija datacija, no dimenzije gotovo u potpunosti odgovaraju primjerku iz groba 16. O njihovu trajanju i tijekom 6. st. pr. Kr., osim groba 16 s grede I. Stipančevića, svjedočio bi nalaz para manjih brončanih narukvica okrugloga presjeka s prebačenim i blago suženim krajevima, promjera 6,7 i 6,8 cm, u paljevinskome grobu 1, koji je bio naknadno ukopan u tumul XV (O) na nalazištu Brezjak – Paulje u sjeverozapadnoj Srbiji. Narukvice su ukrašene složeno organiziranim skupinama mrežastih i poprečnih linija, dok se u središnjem dijelu nalaze motivi kružnica s točkom koje su povezane linijama izvedenima nizovima sitnih ureza. U grobu su

found in skeletal grave 25 at greda I N. Šokić.⁵⁰ In skeletal grave 4 at greda II N. Šokić, one smooth bronze bracelet with folded ends, measuring 5.0 cm in diameter, was found on each arm of a dead female body.⁵¹ A number of items of jewellery (head ornaments, amber beads) and costume (a plate fibula with petals, a fibula with two loops and a triangular foot, bronze spiral tubes as parts of a belt with two open-work fittings, a buckle with petals, a bronze ring), as well as two spindle whorls and pottery vessels (a cup and a bowl) were found in the grave.⁵² B. Čović attributed the grave to Phase 2b,⁵³ while B. Teržan classified it in his earliest horizon of graves in Donja Dolina, which he dated back to Ha C1 according to the Central European chronology of the Early Iron Age.⁵⁴

Therefore, the bronze bracelets with folded ends from the cemetery at Donja Dolina are dated to Phase 2a.⁵⁵ The development of massive bronze bracelets with folded ends, circular in section, can be traced from the Urnfield culture all the way to the late sixth century BC. Interestingly, their origin has been sought at Glasinac, where they had appeared as early as the ninth century BC, and were still placed in graves from the eighth–seventh century BC. That is to say, they were in use from Phase Glasinac IVa all the way to Phase IVC-2. In this regard, it should be pointed out that they remained in use in the cemetery at Donja Dolina together with a new form – bronze bracelets with stamp-shaped ends that appeared from the seventh century BC, with the latest ones dated to the sixth century BC, which stand out for their size.⁵⁶ Interestingly, in his writings about the cemetery in Donja Dolina, B. Čović states that bronze bracelets with folded ends were a longer-lasting form, but they were not common finds in graves at Glasinac in Phases IVb and IVC-1 respectively.⁵⁷ For instance, a similar bronze bracelet with folded ends, ribbed on the outside along its entire length between the stamped ends and the flattened surface on the inside, was found in a child's grave at the site of Čitluci, viz. grave 1 from tumulus III, from the 1892 excavations.⁵⁸ There is yet another grave 1 from tumulus III, but from the 1893 excavations, so caution is necessary in distinguishing the burial units. Unfortunately, there were no other finds in the grave except for a bronze wire chainlet, so it is not possible to offer a more precise dating, but the dimensions almost completely correspond to the specimen from grave 16. Their continued use during the sixth century BC, except for grave 16

52 Truhelka 1904, str. 133–134, T. LXXVII. 10–21.

53 Čović 1987a, str. 244.

54 Teržan 1974, str. 43, sl. 7.

55 Čović 1987a, str. 241, 243, T. XXIV. 16.

56 Čović 1987b, str. 586, 598, 611, 621, T. LXI. 15; Gavranović 2011/1, str. 210–211.

57 Čović 1987a, str. 243.

58 Fiala 1892, str. 404.

50 Truhelka 1904, p. 115, Pl. LXV. 5.

51 Truhelka 1904, p. 133, Pl. LXXVII. 10.

52 Truhelka 1904, pp. 133–134, Pl. LXXVII. 10–21.

53 Čović 1987a, p. 244.

54 Teržan 1974, p. 43, Fig. 7.

55 Čović 1987a, pp. 241, 243, Pl. XXIV. 16.

56 Čović 1987b, pp. 586, 598, 611, 621, Pl. LXI. 15; Gavranović 2011/1, pp. 210–211.

57 Čović 1987a, p. 243.

58 Fiala 1892, p. 404.

još pronađeni brončani astragalni pojas te staklene i jantarne perle, pri čemu je grob datiran u 5. st. pr. Kr.,⁵⁹ no vjerojatnije se radi o grobu iz 6. st. pr. Kr.

Obručastome nakitu u grobu 16 pripadaju i nalazi, prema Ć. Truhelki, dvije male spiralno uvijene brončane narukvice trakastoga presjeka i krajeva koji se sužavaju. Promjera su 3,6 cm.⁶⁰ Donekle slična narukvica pronađena je u Donjoj Dolini izvan grobne cjeline. Također je spiralno uvijena i završava stanjenim krajevima, pri čemu je promjera 4 cm.⁶¹ Za opisane narukvice iz groba 16 pretpostavlja se kako se radi o jednoj kasnoj varijanti narukvica trakastoga ili D-presjeka s prebačenim krajevima⁶² te se kao usporedba spominje nalaz s naselja Pod gdje je njihova pojava zabilježena s fibulama tipa Certosa ranoga 5. st. pr. Kr.⁶³

Ipak, s obzirom na nalaz spomenute masivne brončane narukvice prebačenih krajeva i okrugloga presjeka, kao i navod o pronalasku još tri slične,⁶⁴ pitanje je da li su brončani trakasti spiralni obruči promjera 3,6 cm uistinu narukvice ili se možda može raditi o nekoj njihovoj drugačijoj namjeni. Možda su to bili ukrasi za kosu, budući da su u grobovima na Magdalenskoj gori (Preloge, Voselca) slični nalazi izdvojeni kao naušnice tipa 3, a izrađene su od žice pravokutnoga presjeka s uzdužnom kanelurom te imaju prebačene krajeve. U grobovima se također nalaze u paru, a pronađene su pokraj glave pokojnica. Iako je njihova pojava zabilježena u stupnju Stična-Novo Mesto, najčešće dolaze u kombinaciji sa zmijolikim fibulama te se smatraju tipičnim oblikom za Dolenjsku.⁶⁵ Spomenimo još i s groblja pod tumulima Brusnice nalaze sličnih spiralno uvijenih brončanih obruča koji se smatraju za nakit za kosu. Obruči su trakastoga presjeka te se sužavaju prema krajevima, a ukrašeni su poprečnim urezima. Njihova je pojava datirana u stupanj Stična II te u stupanj zmijolikih fibula.⁶⁶ U sredinu 6. st. pr. Kr. datiran je bogato opremljeni grob 4 iz tumula 30 na nalazištu Ivanec kod Družinske vasi u Dolenjskoj. Radi se o pokopu bogato opremljene pokojnice koja je pokraj glave imala četiri brončana spiralno uvijena ukrasa za kosu trakastoga presjeka i stanjenih krajeva s poprečnim žljebovima. Još je jedan ukras za kosu istoga oblika pronađen u drugome dijelu groba. Zanimljivo, promjer ukrasa iznosi 3,0 do 3,4 cm,⁶⁷ što odgovara nalazima dva obruča u grobu 16 u Donjoj Dolini. S druge strane, slični su nalazi iz grobova otkrivenih u selu Javor interpretirani kao

at greda I. Stipančević, can be corroborated by the discovery of a pair of small bronze bracelets of round cross-section with folded and slightly tapered ends, measuring 6.7 and 6.8 cm in diameter, in cremation grave 1, subsequently buried into tumulus XV (O) at the site of Brezjak – Paulje in north-western Serbia. The bracelets are decorated with intricately structured groups of mesh and transverse lines, while in their central part there are motifs of circled dots connected by lines rendered by rows of tiny incisions. The grave also contained a bronze astragal belt and glass and amber beads. The grave is dated to the fifth century BC,⁵⁹ though it is more probably from the sixth century BC.

According to Ć. Truhelka, two small ribbon-like spirally twisted bronze bracelets with tapering ends also belong to ring jewellery from grave 16. Their diameter measures 3.6 cm.⁶⁰ A somewhat similar bracelet was uncovered in Donja Dolina outside the funerary complex. It is also spirally twisted, with tapered ends and a diameter measuring 4 cm.⁶¹ The described bracelets from grave 16 are assumed to be a late variant of bracelets with a ribbon-like or D-shaped section with folded ends⁶². Its counterpart seems to be the find from the settlement of Pod, where their appearance has been recorded with Certosa-type fibulae from the early fifth century BC.⁶³

However, considering the mentioned discovered massive bronze bracelet with folded ends and a round cross-section, as well as the record of the discovery of three more similar bracelets,⁶⁴ the question arises whether the bronze ribbon-like spiral rings with a diameter measuring 3.6 cm are actually bracelets or perhaps items with a different purpose. Perhaps they were used as hair ornaments, since similar finds in graves at Magdalenska gora (Preloge, Voselca) are classified as ear-rings of type 3. They were made of wire of rectangular cross-section with a longitudinal flute and folded ends. They have been found in pairs in graves next to the heads of female skeletons. Though their appearance has been recorded in Phase Stična-Novo Mesto, they are most often combined with serpentine fibulae and are considered a typical form for Lower Carniola.⁶⁵ Let us also mention similar spirally twisted bronze rings believed to be hair jewellery from the Brusnice tumulus cemetery. The rings are ribbon-like in section, tapered towards the ends, and decorated with transverse incisions. Their appearance is dated to Phase Stična II and classified as serpentine fibulae.⁶⁶ The richly

59 Bulatović, Filipović, Gligorić 2017, str. 131–132, T. XX. 52–53.

60 Truhelka 1903, str. 537, T. XLIX. 19; 1904, str. 132, T. LXXVI. 19; Čović 1961, str. Y24. 6–7; Gavranović 2011/2, str. 130, sl. 162. 6–7.

61 Truhelka 1904, str. 146, T. LXXXI. 18.

62 Gavranović 2011/1, str. 212; 2011/2, sl. 162. 6–7.

63 Čović 1987d, str. 503; Gavranović 2011/1, str. 212.

64 Truhelka 1903, str. 537; 1904, str. 132.

65 Tecco Hvala 2012, str. 328, 333, sl. 122. 3. Na sl. 123 navode se grobne cjeline s Magdalenske gore s nalazima naušnica tipa 3.

66 Teržan 1974, str. 32, 37–38, 41, T. 1. 9, T. 16. 2–5.

67 Guštin, Križ 2007, str. 495, 498, sl. 3, sl. 6. 14–17, 20.

59 Bulatović, Filipović, Gligorić 2017, pp. 131–132, Pl. XX. 52–53.

60 Truhelka 1903, p. 537, Pl. XLIX. 19; 1904, p. 132, Pl. LXXVI. 19; Čović 1961, p. Y24. 6–7; Gavranović 2011/2, p. 130, Fig. 162. 6–7.

61 Truhelka 1904, p. 146, Pl. LXXXI. 18.

62 Gavranović 2011/1, p. 212; 2011/2, Fig. 162. 6–7.

63 Čović 1987d, p. 503; Gavranović 2011/1, p. 212.

64 Truhelka 1903, p. 537; 1904, p. 132.

65 Tecco Hvala 2012, pp. 328, 333, Fig. 122. 3. Fig. 123 indicates burial units from Magdalenska gora with finds of type 3 ear-rings.

66 Teržan 1974, pp. 32, 37–38, 41, Pl. 1. 9, Pl. 16. 2–5.

narukvice koje su datirane u horizont zmijolike fibule.⁶⁸

S obzirom na pronalazak masivne brončane narukvice s prebačenim krajevima te ulomke drugih narukvica, možda u spiralno uvijenim obručima trakastoga presjeka i zašiljenih krajeva uistinu možemo prepoznati nakit za kosu koji oblikovno pokazuje velike razlike u odnosu na istovremene sljepoočničarke koje su dokumentirane u velikome broju na groblju u Donjoj Dolini. Ipak, s obzirom da se radi o paljevinskome grobu, točna funkcija ovih obruča ostaje nepoznata, tim prije što se ne pojavljuju ni u jednome drugom kosturnom grobu u Donjoj Dolini.

Dugmad pojasa

U urni su pronađena i dva brončana kalotasta dugmeta s radijalno raspoređenim prorezima koja se ponešto razlikuju. Jedno dugme ima samo kraće radijalno raspoređene proreze, dok drugo dugme ima proreze koji završavaju na dva usporedna žlijeba koja su smještena na polovici dugmeta. Na vrhu ovoga dugmeta nalazi se motiv kružnice s rupicom. Oba dugmeta sa stražnje strane imaju vodoravnu prečku te su promjera 2,4 i 2,5 cm.⁶⁹

Na groblju u Donjoj Dolini kalotasta dugmad, kako pojedinačna, kao u slučaju groba 16 s grede I. Stipančevića, ili kao dvostruka ili trostruka, zabilježena su kao dijelovi pojasnih garnitura u još nekoliko grobova. Tako je u paljevinskome grobu 8 bez urne s I. grede N. Šokića pronađena okrugla dugmad s radijalnim prorezima poput onoga iz groba 16.⁷⁰ Grob je nalazima brončane dvopetljaste fibule s nožicom u obliku beotskoga štita, okovom pojasa te parom masivnih brončanih narukvica s pečatastim krajevima⁷¹ datiran u drugu polovicu 7. i početak 6. st. pr. Kr. (faza 2a). Brončana dugmad s radijalnim prorezima pronađena je i u paljevinskome grobu 9 s urnom na I. gredi N. Šokića.⁷² Pokraj urne se, osim dugmadi, nalazila i brončana kalotasta pojasna kopča s tri poprečna rebra i izbočenjima po rubu,⁷³ kakva se na groblju u Donjoj Dolini smatra karakterističnim oblikom za faze 2b i 2c,⁷⁴ odnosno za fazu Glasinac IVc-2.⁷⁵ Posebno je predmetima nošnje i nakita bogato bio opremljen kosturni grob 9 s grede M. Petrovića starijeg. U grobu se nalazio pojas koji je sastavljen od tri niza dugmadi promjera 3 cm s radijalnim prorezima koja sa stražnje strane imaju prečku, pri čemu je dio dugmadi jednostruk, a dio dvostruk. Dio pojasa predstavlja i okrugla kopča s križnim motivom u sredini.⁷⁶ Ovo-

furnished grave 4 from tumulus 30 at the site of Ivanec near Družinska vas in Lower Carniola is dated to the mid-sixth century BC. A richly equipped dead woman was buried in it, with four bronze ribbon-like spirally twisted hair ornaments with tapered ends and transverse grooves next to her head. One more hair ornament of the same shape was found in another part of the grave. Interestingly, the diameter of the decoration measures 3.0 to 3.4 cm,⁶⁷ which corresponds to the finds of two rings in grave 16 at Donja Dolina. On the other hand, similar finds from graves discovered in the village of Javor have been interpreted as bracelets dated to the serpentine fibula horizon.⁶⁸

Considering the discovery of the massive bronze bracelet with folded ends and fragments of more such items, perhaps the ribbon-like spirally twisted rings with pointed ends can actually be regarded as hair jewellery with considerable differences in form compared with contemporaneous head ornaments as documented in large numbers in the cemetery at Donja Dolina. However, since this is a cremation grave, the exact purpose of these rings remains unknown, all the more so because they have not been discovered in any other skeletal grave at Donja Dolina.

Belt buttons

Two slightly different bronze dome-shaped buttons with radial cut-outs were also found in the urn. One button has only shorter radial cut-outs, while the other button has cut-outs ending in two parallel grooves located in the middle of the button. At the top of this button there is a circle motif with a small hole. Both buttons have a horizontal bar on the back and measure 2.4 and 2.5 cm in diameter.⁶⁹

Dome-shaped buttons in the cemetery in Donja Dolina, both single, as in the case of grave 16 at greda I. Stipančević, or double or triple, have been recorded as parts of belt sets in several other graves. Thus, round buttons with radial cut-outs like the one from grave 16 were found in cremation grave 8 without an urn at greda I N. Šokić.⁷⁰ Based on its finds of a bronze fibula with two loops and a foot in the form of a Boeotian shield, a belt fitting, and a pair of massive bronze bracelets with stamp-shaped ends,⁷¹ the grave is dated to the second half of the seventh and the beginning of the sixth century BC (Phase 2a). Bronze buttons with radial cut-outs were also

68 Guštin, Knific 1975, str. 833, T. 3. 2–3, 6–7.

69 Truhelka 1903, str. 537, T. XLIX. 20; 1904, str. 132, T. LXXVI. 20; Čović 1961, str. Y24. 11–12; Čović 1987a, str. 252, T. XXVIII. 5; Gavranović 2011/2, str. 130, sl. 162. 11–12.

70 Truhelka 1904, str. 113, T. LX. 36.

71 Truhelka 1904, str. 113, T. LX. 25, 37–38.

72 Truhelka 1904, str. 113, T. LXI. 6.

73 Truhelka 1904, str. 113, T. LXI. 4.

74 Čović 1987a, str. 246, 250, 253, T. XXVI. /8.

75 Čović 1987b, str. 622, T. LXXI. 29.

76 Truhelka 1904, str. 124, T. LXXI. 8–9.

67 Guštin, Križ 2007, pp. 495, 498, Fig. 3, Fig. 6. 14–17, 20.

68 Guštin, Knific 1975, p. 833, Pl. 3. 2–3, 6–7.

69 Truhelka 1903, p. 537, Pl. XLIX. 20; 1904, p. 132, Pl. LXXVI. 20; Čović 1961, p. Y24. 11–12; Čović 1987a, p. 252, Pl. XXVIII. 5; Gavranović 2011/2, p. 130, Fig. 162. 11–12.

70 Truhelka 1904, p. 113, Pl. LX. 36.

71 Truhelka 1904, p. 113, Pl. LX. 25, 37–38.

me grobu možda pripada još jedan pojas s tri niza jednostruke i dvostruke dugmadi s radijalnim prorezima te s kopčom s laticama po rubu i T-otvorom u sredini, pri čemu je Č. Truhelka pretpostavio kako ovaj drugi pojas možda zapravo predstavlja dar pokojnici.⁷⁷

Na groblju u Donjoj Dolini pojasi sastavljeni od brončane kalotaste dugmadi s radijalnim prorezima datirani su u fazu 2a, kada se pojavljuju s kopčom glasilačkoga tipa s laticama na rubu,⁷⁸ no zadržavaju se i u fazi 2b.⁷⁹ Kopča prvoga pojasa s križnim otvorom u sredini iz groba 9 s grede M. Petrovića starijeg datira se, inače, u kasno 7. st. pr. Kr.,⁸⁰ dok je kopča drugoga pojasa pripisana okruglim pojasnim kopčama tipa 6, varijante 3⁸¹ te je također datirana u kasno 7. st. pr. Kr.⁸² Osim spomenutih pojasa, u grobu 9 s grede M. Petrovića starijeg još su pronađene sljepoočnice s koničnim krajevima, zatim tordirani torkves, jantarne perle, pločasta fibula, fibula s dugom nožicom i ušicom na vrhu luka kao i drugi nalazi,⁸³ što ga datira u prvu polovicu 6. st. pr. Kr.,⁸⁴ odnosno u fazu 2b,⁸⁵ koja bi okvirno odgovarala drugoj i trećoj četvrtini 6. st. pr. Kr.

Kalotasta dugmad s radijalno organiziranim prorezima te promjera do 2 cm smatra se smatra se nepromijenjenim oblikom koji traje koji traje od starije faze kulture polja sa žarama pa sve do kasne faze starijega željeznog doba. Na groblju u Donjoj Dolini ova se dugmad često pojavljuje kao dio pojasnih garnitura te su promjera od 2 do 4 cm, a dolaze kao jednostruka ili češće s jednom prečkom sa stražnje strane koja povezuje dva ili tri dugmeta. Ovakva se dugmad intenzivnije pojavljuje, zapravo, od zadnje četvrtine 8. st. pr. Kr., da bi se u većem broju nalazila u grobovima kasnoga 7. i 6. st. pr. Kr. na područjima istočne Bosne i zapadne Srbije, odnosno od faze Glasinac IVb do faze IVC-2 kada ih je, ipak, manje.⁸⁶ S obzirom da se ponekad pronalaze u velikom broju u jednome grobu, postoji mogućnost kako je kalotasta dugmad mogla biti gusto prišivena na odjeću, odnosno mogla su biti dio ukrasa za tijelo ili se čak smatra kako su mogla imati funkciju oklopa.⁸⁷ Kalotasta dugmad s radijalno organiziranim prorezima kao dio pojasa zabilježena su na grobljima i u Albaniji, a pojavljuju se sve do Grčke te nije isključeno kako su zapadnobalkanskoga porijekla.⁸⁸ Tako

found in cremation grave 9 with an urn at greda I N. Šokić.⁷² Next to the urn, in addition to the buttons, there was also a bronze dome-shaped belt buckle with three transverse ribs and bosses on its edge.⁷³ In the cemetery at Donja Dolina, it is considered a characteristic form for Phases 2b and 2c,⁷⁴ as well as Phase Glasinac IVC-2.⁷⁵ Skeletal grave 9 at greda M. Petrović Sr. was particularly richly equipped with items of costume and jewellery. The grave contained a belt composed of three rows of buttons measuring 3 cm in diameter, with radial cut-outs and a bar on the back. Some buttons are single, while others are double. A round buckle with a cross motif in the middle is also a part of the belt.⁷⁶ This grave may also have contained yet another belt with three rows of single and double buttons with radial cut-outs and a buckle with petals on its edge and a T-shaped opening in the middle. Č. Truhelka assumed that this second belt might have actually been a gift to the dead woman.⁷⁷

The belts composed of bronze dome-shaped buttons with radial cut-outs from the cemetery at Donja Dolina are dated to Phase 2a, when they appeared with the Glasinac-type buckle with petals on its edges,⁷⁸ but they were also in use during Phase 2b.⁷⁹ The buckle of the first belt with a cross opening in the middle from grave 9 at greda M. Petrović Sr. is dated to the late seventh century BC,⁸⁰ while the buckle of the second belt is affiliated with round belt buckles of type 6, variant 3⁸¹, and also dated to the late seventh century BC.⁸² In addition to the mentioned belts, grave 9 at greda M. Petrović Sr. also contained temple rings with conical ends, a twisted torc, amber beads, a plate fibula, a fibula with a long foot and an eye at the top of its bow, as well as other finds,⁸³ which date it to the first half of the sixth century BC,⁸⁴ or Phase 2b,⁸⁵ which would roughly correspond to the second and third quarters of the sixth century BC.

Dome-shaped buttons with radial cut-outs, with a diameter of up to 2 cm, are considered to be an unchanged form that lasted from the earlier phase of the Urnfield culture to the late phase of the Early Iron Age. These buttons often appear in the

77 Truhelka 1904, str. 124, T. LXXII. 1–2.

78 Čović 1987a, str. 241, sl. 14. 15.

79 Čović 1987a, str. 246.

80 Gavranović 2011/1, str. 239, sl. 246. 1.

81 Tešman 2004, str. 152, sl. 16; Blečić Kavur, Miličević-Capek 2011, str. 45–52, sl. 10.

82 Gavranović 2011/1, str. 223, sl. 224. 1.

83 Truhelka 1904, str. 124–125, T. LXX. 16–27, T. LXXI. 1–9, T. LXXII. 1–2.

84 Teržan 1974, str. 43, sl. 7.

85 Čović 1987a, str. 244.

86 Čović 1987b, str. 596, 610, 620, sl. 35. 10–11, T. LXI. 2–4; Gavranović 2011/1, str. 232–233, sl. 234. 1–2.

87 Čović 1987b, str. 596.

88 Kilian 1975, str. 51, T. 87; 1976, str. 166, 169, T. I. 2, 5, T. IV.

72 Truhelka 1904, p. 113, Pl. LXI. 6.

73 Truhelka 1904, p. 113, Pl. LXI. 4.

74 Čović 1987a, pp. 246, 250, 253, Pl. XXVI. /8.

75 Čović 1987b, p. 622, Pl. LXXI. 29.

76 Truhelka 1904, p. 124, Pl. LXXI. 8–9.

77 Truhelka 1904, p. 124, Pl. LXXII. 1–2.

78 Čović 1987a, p. 241, Fig. 14. 15.

79 Čović 1987a, p. 246.

80 Gavranović 2011/1, p. 239, Fig. 246. 1.

81 Tešman 2004, p. 152, Fig. 16; Blečić Kavur, Miličević-Capek 2011, pp. 45–52, Fig. 10.

82 Gavranović 2011/1, p. 223, Fig. 224. 1.

83 Truhelka 1904, pp. 124–125, Pl. LXX. 16–27, Pl. LXXI. 1–9, Pl. LXXII. 1–2.

84 Teržan 1974, p. 43, Fig. 7.

85 Čović 1987a, p. 244.

je kalotasta dugmad rasprostranjena na širokome prostoru od istočne Bosne i zapadne Srbije, preko Albanije i Makedonije, sve do Bugarske i Grčke,⁸⁹ pri čemu je Donja Dolina za sada najsjeverozapadnije poznato nalazište.⁹⁰

Dvopetljasta fibula s četverokutnom nožicom

Od nalaza iz groba 16 s grede I. Stipančevića nošnji pripadaju i tri brončane fibule – jedna dvopetljasta s četverokutnom nožicom s dvije rupice te par jednopetljastih fibula s krestom i pravokutnom nožicom.

Brončana dvopetljasta fibula ima četverokutnu nožicu na kojoj su dvije rupice između kojih su, po sredini, tri okomite linije. Još se po jedna okomita linija nalazi između rupica i ruba nožice sa svake strane. Na oba kraja luka nalazi se skupina uskih poprečnih ureza. Dužina fibule iznosi 4,5 cm, dok je visina luka 2,5 cm.⁹¹ Usporedba za opisanu fibulu poznata je s groblja u Donjoj Dolini. Tako iz uništenoga groba 31 s I. grede N. Šokića potječe brončana dvopetljasta fibula s dvije veće rupice na četverokutnoj nožici (sl. 2). Između rupica, u središnjem dijelu nožice, nalazi se V-motiv, dok je na krajevima luka, prije petlji, skupina poprečnih žljebova. Fibula je dužine 5,0 cm,⁹² a pronađena je s fibulom s nožicom u obliku beotskoga štita koja je ukrašena istim motivom u središnjem dijelu te ranolaten-skom *dux* fibulom kao i plastično ukrašenom narukvicom tipa Donja Dolina i staklenom perlom.⁹³

Spomenute dvije fibule s četverokutnom nožicom s rupicama iz Donje Doline za sada predstavljaju najsjevernije poznate nalaze rasprostiranja ovoga tipa fibule.⁹⁴ Radi se o fibulama za koje se smatra kako predstavljaju daljnji razvoj dvopetljastih fibula s nožicom u obliku beotskoga štita,⁹⁵ pri čemu je njihova pojava prvobitno bila datirana od sredine faze Glasinac IVc, da bi najčešće bile krajem faze IVc i početkom faze Va. Ove su fibule na Glasincu, kako to pokazuju nalazi iz grobova, najčešće bile nošene u paru,⁹⁶ čak se ponekad nalazi i više od dvije fibule ovoga oblika u grobu. U grobovima žena često se pojavljuju s drugim karakterističnim oblicima fibula toga vremena (npr. tipovi Borajna, Rusanovići, Potpećine, Arareva gromila).⁹⁷ Fi-

cemetery in Donja Dolina as parts of belt sets and measure 2 to 4 cm in diameter. They are either single or more often with a single bar on the back that connects two or three buttons. In fact, such buttons started to appear more often from the last quarter of the eighth century BC, and can be found in large numbers in graves from the late seventh and sixth centuries BC in eastern Bosnia and western Serbia, i.e. from Glasinac Phase IVb to Phase IVc-2, when they were fewer.⁸⁶ Since they can sometimes be found in large numbers in a single grave, there is a possibility that dome-shaped buttons could have been densely sewn to clothes, or they could have been parts of body ornaments or, as some scholars believe, they could even have been used as armour.⁸⁷ Dome-shaped buttons with radial cut-outs as parts of belts have also been recorded in cemeteries in Albania, and have been discovered as far as Greece, so it is not excluded that they are of Western Balkan origin.⁸⁸ Thus, dome-shaped buttons are spread over a wide area, from eastern Bosnia and western Serbia, through Albania and Macedonia, all the way to Bulgaria and Greece,⁸⁹ whereby Donja Dolina is currently the north-westernmost known site.⁹⁰

Fibula with two loops and a square foot

Among the finds from grave 16 at greda I. Stipančević, three bronze fibulae are also parts of costume – one with two loops and a square foot and two small holes, and a pair of fibulae with one loop and a crest and a rectangular foot.

The bronze fibula with two loops has a square foot with two small holes and three vertical lines between them, in the middle. There is another vertical line between the small holes and the edge of the foot on each side. At both ends of the bow there is a group of narrow transverse incisions. The fibula is 4.5 cm long, while the bow is 2.5 cm high.⁹¹ The described fibula has a known analogy from the cemetery in Donja Dolina. Thus, the destroyed grave 31 at greda I N. Šokić contained a bronze fibula with two loops and two holes on a square foot (Fig. 2). Between the holes, in the central part of the foot, there is a V-shaped motif, while at the ends of the bow, before the loops, there is a group of transverse grooves. The fibula is 5.0 cm long,⁹² and was found with the fibula with a foot in the form of a Boeotian shield decorated with the same motif

89 Kilian 1975, str. 51; Gavranović 2011/1, str. 232–233.

90 Gavranović 2011/1, str. 233.

91 Truhelka 1903, str. 537, T. XLIX. 21; 1904, str. 132, T. LXXVI. 21; Čović 1961, str. Y24. 10; Marić 1964, str. 40, T. XIII. 13; Čović 1987a, str. 252, T. XXVIII. 4; Gavranović 2011/2, str. 130, sl. 162. 10.

92 Truhelka 1904, str. 116, T. LXV. 25.

93 Truhelka 1904, str. 116, T. LXV. 23–26.

94 Vasić 1999, str. 71; Gavranović 2011/1, str. 191.

95 Benac, Čović 1957, str. 41–42; Čović 1987b, str. 604; Vasić 1999, str. 71; Gavranović 2011/1, str. 191; Heilmann 2016, str. 18.

96 Vasić 1999, str. 71.

97 Benac, Čović 1957, str. 41–42, T. XI. 1–2, T. XXVIII. 10–11, T. XXXIII. 7–8, T. XXXV. 3–4, 9–10, T. XXXVIII. 1–2; Lucentini 1981, T. I. 21–22, T. II. 10–11, 12, 15, 29–30, T. V. 30–31, T. XIV. 2–6, 26–28, T. XV. 17–18.

86 Čović 1987b, pp. 596, 610, 620, Fig. 35. 10–11, Pl. LXI. 2–4; Gavranović 2011/1, pp. 232–233, Fig. 234. 1–2.

87 Čović 1987b, p. 596.

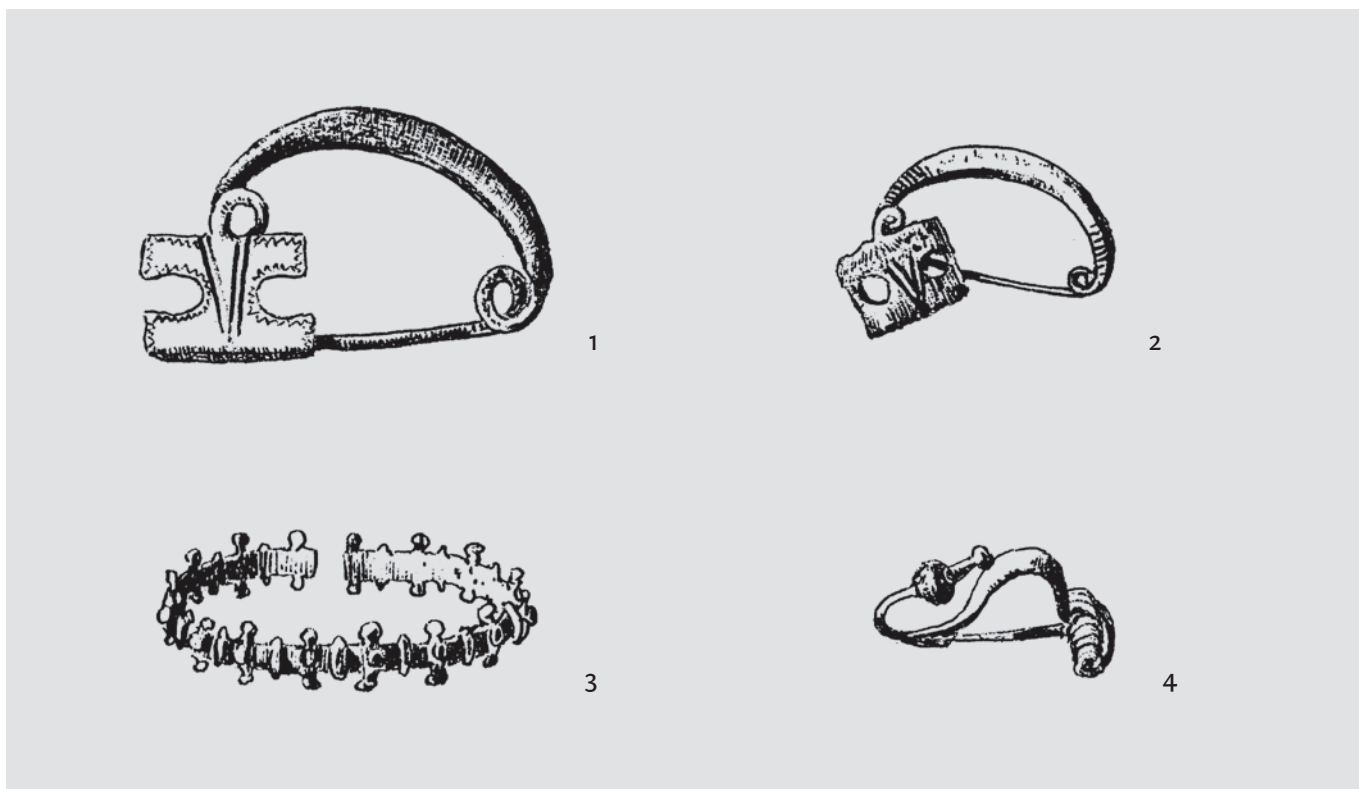
88 Kilian 1975, p. 51, Pl. 87; 1976, pp. 166, 169, Pl. I. 2, 5, Pl. IV.

89 Kilian 1975, p. 51; Gavranović 2011/1, pp. 232–233.

90 Gavranović 2011/1, p. 233.

91 Truhelka 1903, p. 537, Pl. XLIX. 21; 1904, p. 132, Pl. LXXVI. 21; Čović 1961, p. Y24. 10; Marić 1964, p. 40, Pl. XIII. 13; Čović 1987a, p. 252, Pl. XXVIII. 4; Gavranović 2011/2, p. 130, Fig. 162. 10.

92 Truhelka 1904, p. 116, Pl. LXV. 25.



Slika 2.
Grob 31 s I. grede N. Šokića u Donjoj Dolini (prema: Truhelka 1904)

Figure 2.
Grave 31 at greda I N. Šokić in Donja Dolina (after: Truhelka 1904)

bule imaju malu četverokutnu nožicu sa po jednom rupicom sa svake strane, pri čemu je i luk manje profiliran u odnosu na prethodne uzore. Nožica može biti ukrašena urezanim linijama, najčešće onima koje su okomite. Dužina fibula najčešće iznosi između 3 do 5 cm te pokazuju daljnji trend smanjivanja u odnosu na one starije.⁹⁸ Inače, dvopetljaste fibule s četverokutnom nožicom podijeljene su na tri varijante, dok im je luk ukrašen poprečnim urezima. Varijantu 1 predstavljaju fibule sa skupinama ureza na krajevima luka kod petlji. Na nožici se, između rupica, nalazi V-motiv, dok su uz rubove okomite linije. Za varijantu 2 karakteristične su fibule čiji je luk u cijelosti ukrašen, dok su na nožici, između rupica, okomiti urezi. Varijanti 3 pripadaju fibule s poprečnim urezima na krajevima luka, dok se na nožici između rupica nalaze okomiti urezi kao i uz rubove pločice.⁹⁹

Zanimljivo je da su dvopetljaste fibule s četverokutnom pločicom s rupicama zabilježene u tumulu VII u Ražani s krestastom fibulom, slično grobu 16 s grede I. Stipančevića u Donjoj Dolini.¹⁰⁰ Na osnovi nalaza u grobovima na Glasincu i u

in the central part, and an early La Tène *Dux* fibula, as well as a plastically decorated bracelet of the Donja Dolina type, and a glass bead.⁹³

The mentioned two fibulae with a square foot with holes from Donja Dolina currently represent the northernmost known finds of this type of fibula.⁹⁴ These fibulae are considered to represent a further development of fibulae with two loops and a foot in the form of a Boeotian shield,⁹⁵ whereby their appearance was initially dated to the period from the middle of Phase Glasinac IVC, and their most frequent use to the end of Phase IVc and the beginning of Phase Va. As indicated by the grave finds, these fibulae had most often been worn in pairs on Glasinac,⁹⁶ and some graves even contained more than two fibulae of this form. In female graves, they have often been found with other characteristic forms of fibulae of that time (e.g. the Borajna, Rusanovići, Potpećine, Arareva gromila types).⁹⁷ Such fibulae have a small square foot with one small

98 Čović 1987b, str. 618, T. LXII/. 24, 26, sl. 36. 20; Vasić 1999, str. 71; Gavranović 2011/1, str. 191.

99 Lucentini 1981, str. 73–74, sl. 2. 3–5.

100 Garašanin M., Garašanin D. 1956, str. 15, sl. 11; Vasić 1999, str. 71, T. 38. 533–535.

93 Truhelka 1904, p. 116, Pl. LXV. 23–26.

94 Vasić 1999, p. 71; Gavranović 2011/1, p. 191.

95 Benac, Čović 1957, pp. 41–42; Čović 1987b, p. 604; Vasić 1999, p. 71; Gavranović 2011/1, p. 191; Heilmann 2016, p. 18.

96 Vasić 1999, p. 71.

97 Benac, Čović 1957, pp. 41–42, Pl. XI. 1–2, Pl. XXVIII. 10–11, Pl. XXXIII. 7–8, Pl. XXXV. 3–4, 9–10, Pl. XXXVIII. 1–2; Lucentini 1981, Pl. I. 21–22,

zapadnoj Srbiji ove su fibule datirane u 6. st. pr. Kr., pri čemu je njihova pojava određena na prijelaz 7. na 6. st. pr. Kr.¹⁰¹ Na glasináčkome području ove su fibule najčešće tijekom 6. st. pr. Kr. i jedna su od karakteristika faze IVc-2 koja je datirana u drugu polovicu 6. st. pr. Kr.¹⁰² Osim na nalazištima u istočnoj Bosni i zapadnoj Srbiji, fibule s četverokutnom pločicom s rupicama pronađene su i na nalazištima u Hercegovini i sjevernoj Albaniji,¹⁰³ pri čemu su fibule s nalazišta u istočnoj Hercegovini datirane u 4. fazu razvoja željeznoga doba na južnojadranskome području, odnosno u kraj 6. i 5. st. pr. Kr.¹⁰⁴

Na groblju u Donjoj Dolini glasináčka dvopetljasta fibula s četverokutnom nožicom s dvije rupice, uostalom kao i grob 16 s grede I. Stipančevića, datirana je u fazu 2c, koja odgovara zadnjoj četvrtini 6. st. pr. Kr.¹⁰⁵ S druge strane, prema M. Gavranoviću fibule ovoga oblika u Donjoj Dolini datirane su već u prvu polovicu 6. st. pr. Kr., odnosno prije pojave fibula tipa *Certosa*, u isto vrijeme kada se pojavljuju i drugi oblici nošnje i nakita koje potječu s Glasinca kao što su različite fibule s trokutastom ili trapezoidnom nožicom (fibule tipa Borajna, Potpećine, Rusanović) ili narukvice ukrašene u stilu Mramorac.¹⁰⁶ Dakle, primjetna je razlika u pokušaju apsolutnoga datiranja dvopetljastih fibula s četverokutnom nožicom s dvije rupice, pri čemu se datacija B. Čoviću u fazu 2c Donje Doline fibule kao i samoga groba 16, ipak, može smatrati preniskom.

Krestaste fibule

Dvije krestaste fibule iz groba 16 s grede I. Stipančevića za sada predstavljaju jedinstvene nalaze na groblju u Donjoj Dolini. Radi se o heterogenoj skupini fibula koje se, s obzirom na oblik luka i nožice, mogu podijeliti na tri osnovna tipa, uz primjetne razlike među fibulama čak istoga tipa. To pokazuje kako se radi o proizvodima koji svjedoče o iznimnoj kreativnosti majstora koji su ih izrađivali, a slijedili su određeni zajednički model plastičnog ukrašavanja. S druge strane, zajednička im je karakteristika postojanje kreste na luku.

U urni groba 16 s grede I. Stipančevića pronađen je par istih brončanih jednopetljastih fibula s pravokutnom, čini se blago trapezoidnom nožicom, koja završava kuglicom. Po vrhu luka trakastoga presjeka nalazi se kresta od 11 cilindričnih istaka koje završavaju kuglastim ili ovalnim zadebljanjem. Na početku luka prema spirali i na kraju luka prema nožici nalazi se po jedno prstenasto zadebljanje. Dužina fibula iznosi 4,6 cm, dok je visina luka 3,9 cm.¹⁰⁷

hole on each side, while the bow is less profiled compared to previous models. The foot can be decorated with incised lines, most often vertical. The fibulae are usually 3 to 5 cm long, and exhibit a further decreasing trend compared to the earlier ones.⁹⁸ In general, fibulae with two loops and a square foot are divided into three variants, while their bow is decorated with transverse incisions. Variant 1 is represented by fibulae with groups of incisions at the ends of the bow by the loops. They have a V-shaped motif on the foot, between the small holes, and vertical lines on the edges. Variant 2 is characterised by fibulae whose bow is entirely decorated, while the foot has vertical incisions between the small holes. Variant 3 comprises fibulae with transverse incisions at the ends of the bow, with vertical incisions between the small holes on the foot as well as by the edges of the plate.⁹⁹

It is interesting to note that fibulae with two loops and a square plate with holes were recorded in tumulus VII in Ražana with a crested fibula, similar to grave 16 at greda I. Stipančević in Donja Dolina.¹⁰⁰ Based on the finds in graves at Glasinac and in western Serbia, these fibulae are dated to the sixth century BC, and their appearance to the turn of the sixth century BC.¹⁰¹ In the area of Glasinac, these fibulae were most common during the sixth century BC, and they are one of the characteristics of Phase IVc-2, dated to the second half of the sixth century BC.¹⁰² In addition to sites in eastern Bosnia and western Serbia, fibulae with a square plate with small holes have also found at sites in Herzegovina and northern Albania.¹⁰³ Such fibulae from sites in eastern Herzegovina are dated to the fourth stage of Iron Age development in the southern Adriatic area, i.e. the end of the sixth and the fifth century BC.¹⁰⁴

In the cemetery at Donja Dolina, the Glasinac fibula with two loops and a square foot with two small holes is dated to Phase 2c, like grave 16 at greda I. Stipančević, which corresponds to the last quarter of the sixth century BC.¹⁰⁵ On the other hand, according to M. Gavranović, fibulae of this form in Donja Dolina are dated to the first half of the sixth century BC, i.e. the period before the appearance of *Certosa*-type fibulae, which is the same time when other items of costume and jewellery originating from Glasinac appeared, such as various fibulae with a triangular or trapezoidal foot (fibulae of the

Pl. II. 10–11, 12, 15, 29–30, Pl. V. 30–31, Pl. XIV. 2–6, 26–28, Pl. XV. 17–18.

98 Čović 1987b, p. 618, Pl. LXII/. 24, 26, Fig. 36. 20; Vasić 1999, p. 71; Gavranović 2011/1, p. 191.

99 Lucentini 1981, pp. 73–74, Fig. 2. 3–5.

100 Garašanin M., Garašanin D. 1956, p. 15, Fig. 11; Vasić 1999, p. 71, Pl. 38. 533–535.

101 Vasić 1999, p. 71.

102 Čović 1987b, pp. 618–619; Gavranović 2011/1, p. 199, Fig. 174. 18, 20.

103 Vasić 1999, p. 71; Gavranović 2011/1, p. 191.

104 Marijan 2001, pp. 76–77.

105 Čović 1987a, p. 252, Pl. XXVIII. 4.

101 Vasić 1999, str. 71.

102 Čović 1987b, str. 618–619; Gavranović 2011/1, str. 199, sl. 174. 18, 20.

103 Vasić 1999, str. 71; Gavranović 2011/1, str. 191.

104 Marijan 2001, str. 76–77.

105 Čović 1987a, str. 252, T. XXVIII. 4.

106 Gavranović 2011/1, str. 175, 190–191.

107 Truhelka 1903, str. 536, T. XLIX. 18; 1904, str. 131, T. LXXVI. 18; Čović

Prije tipološko-kronološke analize svih do sada poznatih nalaza krestastih fibula kao i njihove podjele, potrebno je iznijeti dosadašnje spoznaje o ovome prepoznatljivom predmetu ženske nošnje. Krestaste fibule smatraju se lokalnim glasinackim oblikom – *glasinacka krestasta fibula*, pri čemu je njihovo rasprostriranje dokumentirano i na susjednim područjima. Fibule su najčešće dužine oko 3,0 cm, odnosno njihova dužina ne prelazi 5,0 cm te su uvijek izrađene od bakrene slitine. Prema poznatim nalazima u grobovima s Glasinca, krestaste fibule datirane su u sredinu i drugu polovicu 6. st. pr. Kr., odnosno u fazu IVC-2.¹⁰⁸ Kako je istaknuto, najčešće su na području Glasinca, no ima ih i u Hercegovini, s primjetnom razlikom u obliku luka, zatim u zapadnoj Srbiji, pa sve do Donje Doline na sjeveru te sjeverne Albanije na jugu.¹⁰⁹ Određene razlike među krestastim fibulama prepoznate su u oblicima nožice,¹¹⁰ pri čemu se oblik nožice fibule s dugmetom na kraju iz groba 16 s grede I. Stipančevića pokušava promatrati kao utjecaj starijih fibula tipa Marvinčići-Gogošu.¹¹¹ Za najstariji oblik krestastih fibula smatra se kako su imale jednostavnu simetričnu nožicu kakva je poznata na fibuli iz groba 1 tumula XXII na Ilijaku, dok bi za mlađe oblike bile karakteristične asimetrične pravokutne nožice s dugmetom. Najmlađe krestaste fibule imaju nožice poput fibule iz groba 16 s grede I. Stipančevića u Donjoj Dolini te su pripisane nekadašnjoj fazi Glasinac Va s nalazom iz groba 1 tumula I na Križevcu.¹¹² Slično mišljenje iznosi i R. Vasić, prema kojemu krestaste fibule pravokutnu nožicu dobivaju u kasnijoj fazi svoga razvoja.¹¹³

S obzirom na već prepoznate razlike u oblicima krestastih fibula, koje vjerojatno imaju i kronološko značenje, potrebno je provesti detaljnu tipološku podjelu te analizirati rasprostranjenost svih poznatih nalaza krestastih fibula. Krestaste fibule mogu se, dakle, podijeliti na tri osnovna tipa – Ražana, Pod i Zabrnjica, s obzirom na oblik luka i nožice, pri čemu je primjetno kako se u okviru istoga tipa nalaze fibule koje pokazuju i određene oblikovne razlike, odnosno kako se često radi o hibridnome obliku koji spaja tipološke karakteristike različitih oblika fibula.¹¹⁴ Ipak, veći broj sličnosti, a posebno postojanje krestastih istaka, omogućuje njihovo svrstavanje u okvire istoga tipa.

Krestasta fibula iz groba 16 s grede I. Stipančevića u Donjoj

Borajna, Potpećine, Rusanovići types) or bracelets decorated in the Mramorac style.¹⁰⁶ Hence, there is a noticeable difference in an attempt to absolutely date fibulae with two loops and a square foot with two small holes, whereby B. Čović's dating to Phase 2c of Donja Dolina for the fibula and grave 16 can be considered to be too low.

Crested fibulae

Two crested fibulae from grave 16 at greda I. Stipančević currently represent unique finds in the cemetery at Donja Dolina. This is a heterogeneous group of fibulae which, considering the forms of the bow and the foot, can be divided into three basic types, with noticeable differences among the fibulae of even the same type. This indicates that they are products which testify to the exceptional creativity of the masters who made them, who observed a certain common model of plastic decoration. On the other hand, their common feature is the existence of a crest on the bow.

The urn from grave 16 at greda I. Stipančević contained a pair of identical bronze fibulae with one loop and a rectangular, seemingly slightly trapezoidal foot, ending in a globule. At the top of the ribbon-like bow there is a crest consisting of 11 cylindrical projections ending in a spherical or oval thickening. At the beginning of the bow towards the spring and at the end of the bow towards the foot, there is one annular thickening. The fibulae are 4.6 cm long, and the bow is 3.9 cm high.¹⁰⁷

Before the typological and chronological analysis of all presently known finds of crested fibulae and their division, it is necessary to present the current knowledge about this distinctive item of female costume. Crested fibulae are considered to be a local Glasinac form – the Glasinac crested fibula, and their distribution has also been documented in neighbouring areas. The fibulae are usually about 3.0 cm long, their length does not exceed 5.0 cm, and all of them are made of copper alloy. Based on the known finds from graves at Glasinac, crested fibulae are dated to the middle and second half of the sixth century BC, i.e. Phase IVC-2.¹⁰⁸ As pointed out earlier, they are most common in the area of Glasinac, but can also be found in Herzegovina, with a noticeable difference in the form of the bow, as well as in western Serbia, as far as Donja Dolina in the north and northern Albania in the south.¹⁰⁹ Certain differenc-

1961, str. Y24. 8–9; Marić 1964, str. 41, T. XIII. 33; Čović 1987a, str. 252, T. XXVIII. 6; Gavranović 2011/1, str. 199, sl. 186. 2; 2011/2, str. 130, sl. 162. 8–9. Prema R. Vasiću u grobu 16 s grede I. Stipančevića nalazila se jedna krestasta fibula te dvije dvopetljaste, s četverokutnom nožicom s rupicom (Vasić 1999, str. 85), dok M. Gavranović navodi dvije fibule s četverokutnom nožicom (Gavranović 2011/1, str. 199).

108 Čović 1987b, str. 619; Gavranović 2011/1, str. 199.

109 Vasić 1999, str. 85–86.

110 Gavranović 2011/1, str. 199.

111 Gavranović 2011/1, str. 199.

112 Benac, Čović 1957, str. 44, 50; Lucentini 1981, str. 74, sl. 2. 6.

113 Vasić 1987, str. 50.

114 Čović 1987d, str. 500.

106 Gavranović 2011/1, pp. 175, 190–191.

107 Truhelka 1903, p. 536, Pl. XLIX. 18; 1904, p. 131, Pl. LXXVI. 18; Čović 1961, p. Y24. 8–9; Marić 1964, p. 41, Pl. XIII. 33; Čović 1987a, p. 252, Pl. XXVIII. 6; Gavranović 2011/1, p. 199, Fig. 186. 2; 2011/2, p. 130, Fig. 162. 8–9. According to R. Vasić, grave 16 at greda I. Stipančević contained one crested fibula and two specimens with two loops, with a square leg with a small hole (Vasić 1999, p. 85), while M. Gavranović mentions two fibulae with a square foot (Gavranović 2011/1, p. 199).

108 Čović 1987b, p. 619; Gavranović 2011/1, p. 199.

109 Vasić 1999, pp. 85–86.

Dolini svrstana je u tip Ražana, kojem, osim eponimnoga nalaza, pripadaju još neke fibule, koje dijele isti oblik luka vjerojatno trakastoga presjeka s krestom te glatkom stražnjom stranom, pri čemu je ponekad primjetna razlika u obliku nožice.

a) Krestaste fibule tipa Ražana

Na groblju s tumulima Ražana – Anište u zapadnoj Srbiji u tumulu VII pronađena je brončana krestasta fibula, dužine 3,6 cm, s 10 manjih istaka po vrhu luka koje su gotovo koničnoga oblika sa zaobljenim vrhom (sl. 3. 1). Fibula ima jednostranu spiralu te manju i nisku pravokutnu nožicu koja je na kraju uzdignuta i završava dugmetom, odnosno niža je nego kod fibula iz Donje Doline. Iгла fibule nedostaje, a s nje su vjerojatno visjeli manji povezani obruči.¹¹⁵ Fibula nije sigurno datirana, a u tumulu VII još su pronađeni ulomci vjerojatno dvije fibule s dvije petlje i četverokutnom nožicom s dvije rupice,¹¹⁶ kakva je uostalom pronađena i u grobu 16 s grede I. Stipančevića. U tumulu VII još su pronađene dvije fibule tipa Potpećine, zatim dvije fibule tipa Rusanovići, koje su datirane u 6. st. pr. Kr.,¹¹⁷ kao i tri fibule tipa Arareva gromila iz druge polovice 6. st. pr. Kr.¹¹⁸ Fibule tipa Potpećine na Glasincu su jedan od vodećih tipova faze IVC-2,¹¹⁹ uostalom kao i fibule tipa Rusanovići.¹²⁰ Fibule tipa Arareva gromila s jače narebrenim lukom također su datirane u fazu Glasinac IVC-2, dok su one mlađe iz faze Va veće te imaju veću trapezoidnu nožicu.¹²¹ R. Vasić datira tumulu VII u drugu polovicu 6. i prvu četvrtinu 5. st. pr. Kr.¹²² S druge strane, B. Teržan glasinačke fibule tipova Borajna, Potpećine i Rusanovići datira od kraja 7. st. i u prvu polovicu 6. st. pr. Kr., dok su one tipa Arareva gromila iz druge polovice 6. st. pr. Kr., s mlađom varijantom koja se pojavljuje i tijekom prve polovice 5. st. pr. Kr.¹²³

Ovome tipu može se pripisati i fibula s nalazišta Bandino brdo na Glasincu. Fibula ima visoki luk polukružnoga obrisa na kojem je, samo na njegovom najvišem dijelu, kresta s pet istaka koje se sastoje od jednoga cilindričnog dijela koji izlazi iz luka i na čijem je vrhu ovalno zadebljanje (sl. 3. 2). Na kraju luka, prema jednostranoj spirali, nalazi se prstenasto zadebljanje kakvo se nalazi i pri kraju luka prema nožici, slično fibulama iz Donje Doline. Nožica je također niska i pravokutna kao kod fibule iz Ražane, a na njezinome kraju nalazi se više izbočenje

es in crested fibulae have been recognised in the form of the foot,¹¹⁰ whereby the form of the foot with a button at its end from grave 16 at greda I. Stipančević has been attempted to be regarded as an influence of earlier Marvinci-Gogošu type fibulae.¹¹¹ The earliest form of crested fibulae is considered to have had a simple symmetrical foot, like the fibula from grave 1 of tumulus XXII at Ilijak, while later forms are characterised by asymmetrical rectangular feet with a button. The latest crested fibulae have feet like the fibula from grave 16 at greda I. Stipančević in Donja Dolina, and are dated to former Phase Glasinac Va with the find from grave 1 of tumulus I at Križevac.¹¹² R. Vasić expressed a similar opinion, according to which the crested fibulae had acquired a rectangular foot at a later stage of their development.¹¹³

Considering the already identified differences in the forms of crested fibulae, which probably also have a chronological significance, it is necessary to make a detailed typological division and analyse the distribution of all known finds of crested fibulae. Crested fibulae can therefore be divided into three basic types – Ražana, Pod and Zabrnjica – with regard to the form of the bow and foot, whereby it is noticeable that the same type comprises fibulae that exhibit certain differences in form, i.e. that hybrid forms, combining typological characteristics of various forms of fibulae, are common.¹¹⁴ Nevertheless, a number of similarities, and especially the existence of crested projections, facilitate their classification into types.

The crested fibula from grave 16 at greda I. Stipančević in Donja Dolina is classified as Ražana type, which, in addition to the eponymous find, also comprises some other fibulae that share the same form of the bow, probably ribbon-like with crest and a smooth back side, with an occasional noticeable difference in the form of the foot.

a) Crested fibulae of the Ražana type

In the Ražana – Anište cemetery with tumuli in western Serbia, a bronze crested fibula, 3.6 cm long, was discovered in tumulus VII. It has ten small projections along the top of the bow, which are almost conical in shape and with a rounded top (Fig. 3.1). The fibula has a one-sided spring and a small and low rectangular foot, raised at its end and with a button, i.e. it is lower than the fibula from Donja Dolina. The pin of the fibula is missing. Small connected rings probably used to hang from it.¹¹⁵ The fibula is not certainly dated. Tumulus VII contained

115 Garašanin M., Garašanin D. 1956, str. 15, sl. 11; Vasić 1977, str. 64, T. 24. 3; 1997, str. 50; 1999, str. 85, T. 43. 653.

116 Vasić 1999, str. 71, T. 38. 533–535.

117 Vasić 1999, str. 90–91, T. 45. 683–686.

118 Vasić 1999, str. 95–96, T. 48. 789–791.

119 Čović 1987b, str. 618, T. LXII. 13.

120 Čović 1987b, str. 619, T. LXII. 25, 28, 33.

121 Čović 1987b, str. 618–619, sl. 36. 18; str. 630, T. LXIV. 11.

122 Vasić 1997, str. 50.

123 Teržan 1974, str. 42–44; 1987, str. 19, sl. 11–14; Blečić Kavur, Miličević–Capek 2011, str. 43–45, sl. 8.

110 Gavranović 2011/1, p. 199.

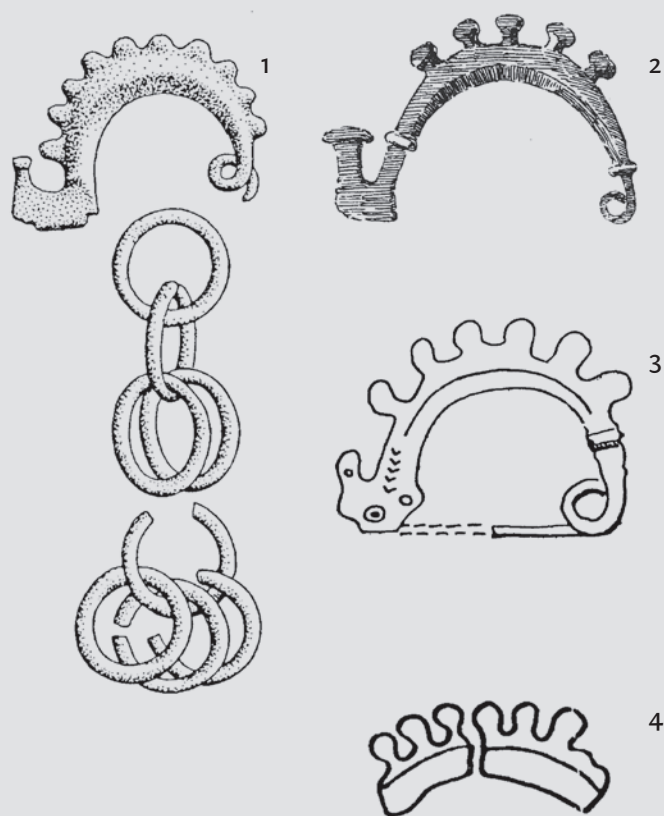
111 Gavranović 2011/1, p. 199.

112 Benac, Čović 1957, pp. 44, 50; Lucentini 1981, p. 74, Fig. 2. 6.

113 Vasić 1987, p. 50.

114 Čović 1987d, p. 500.

115 Garašanin M., Garašanin D. 1956, p. 15, Fig. 11; Vasić 1977, p. 64, Pl. 24. 3; 1997, p. 50; 1999, p. 85, Pl. 43. 653.



Slika 3.
Ražana – Anište, tumul VII (prema: Vasić 1999); 2: Bandino brdo (prema: Truhelka 1893); 3: Burrel, grob 80 (prema: Kurti D. 1978); 4: Burrel, grob 60 (prema: Kurti D. 1978)

Figure 3.
Ražana – Anište, tumulus VII (after: Vasić 1999); 2: Bandino brdo (after: Truhelka 1893); 3: Burrel, grave 80 (after: Kurti D. 1978); 4: Burrel, grave 60 (after: Kurti D. 1978)

na čijem se vrhu također nalazi usko ovalno zadebljanje.¹²⁴ Ova se fibula navodi kao usporedba za fibulu iz Gruda kod Ljubuškog. Fibula potječe iz jednoga od uništenih kosturnih grobova te su na nalazištu pronađeni različiti oblici brončanih fibula, poput onih tipa Arareva gromila kao i drugih oblika.¹²⁵

Tipu Ražana krestastih fibula može se pripisati i ona iz groba 80 tumula 1 na groblju Burrel u sjevernoj Albaniji. U tumul je bilo ukopano 80 grobova, pri čemu su fibule s krestom malobrojne. U grobu 80, koji prema pojedinim antičkim nalazima vjerojatno predstavlja oštećenu grobnu cjelinu, pronađena je fibula s krestom od šest istaka koje završavaju malim kuglastim zadebljanjem (sl. 3. 3). Fibula ima jednostranu spiralu te se na kraju luka, prema spirali, nalazi prstenasto zadebljanje. Mala i niska pravokutna nožica ukrašena je motivom kružnice s točkom u sredini, dok se pri dnu luka i na prijelazu prema nožici nalazi niz V-ureza. Na kraju nožice nalazi se malo izbočenje na čijem je vrhu kuglasto zadebljanje. Grob je datiran u 6. – 5.

fragments of probably two fibulae with two loops and a square foot with two small holes,¹¹⁶ like the one found in grave 16 at greda I. Stipančević. Two fibulae of the Potpećine and two fibulae of the Rusanovići type, dated to the sixth century BC,¹¹⁷ as well as three fibulae of the Arareva gromila type from the second half of the sixth century BC were also discovered in tumulus VII.¹¹⁸ The fibulae of the Potpećine type are one of the major types of Phase IVc-2 at Glasinac,¹¹⁹ just like the fibulae of the Rusanovići type.¹²⁰ The fibulae of the Arareva gromila type, with a pronounced ribbed bow are also dated to Phase Glasinac IVc-2, while the later ones from Phase Va are larger and have a bigger trapezoidal foot.¹²¹ R. Vasić dates tumulus VII to the second half of the sixth and the first quarter of the fifth century BC.¹²² On the other hand, B. Teržan dates the Glasinac

124 Truhelka 1893, str. 87, sl. 88; Vasić 1999, str. 86.

125 Fiala 1899, str. 148, bilj. 1; Vasić 1987, str. 52; 1999, str. 86; Blečić Kavur, Miličević-Capek 2011, str. 43–45, sl. 8.

116 Vasić 1999, p. 71, Pl. 38. 533–535.

117 Vasić 1999, pp. 90–91, Pl. 45. 683–686.

118 Vasić 1999, pp. 95–96, Pl. 48. 789–791.

119 Čović 1987b, p. 618, Pl. LXII. 13.

120 Čović 1987b, p. 619, Pl. LXII. 25, 28, 33.

121 Čović 1987b, pp. 618–619, Fig. 36. 18; p. 630, Pl. LXIV. 11.

122 Vasić 1997, p. 50.

st. pr. Kr., pri čemu je sadržavao i kalotastu dugmad s radijalno organiziranim prorezima.¹²⁶ Na istome groblju, u grobu 60, pronađeni su ulomak luka krestaste fibule sa sačuvanih šest izbočenja (sl. 3. 4) te ulomci dvopetljaste fibule s nožicom u obliku beotskoga štita kao i kalotasto dugme s radijalnim prorezima.¹²⁷ Nalaz ulomka krestaste fibule u grobu 60, zajedno s fibulom s nožicom u obliku beotskog štita, ukazuje na pokop tijekom prve polovice 6. st. pr. Kr.

Tipu Ražana krestastih fibula vjerojatno se može pripisati i ulomak brončane fibule iz groba 1 tumula I na Križevcu (sl. 4. 1). Od krestaste fibule sačuvan je luk sa šest masivnijih istaka kreste koje na vrhu završavaju kuglastim zadebljanjima. Sačuvana je i jednostrana spirala, dok nožica i igla fibule nedostaju.¹²⁸ U ovome paljevinskom grobu bez urne pronađen je veći broj nalaza – ulomci željeznoga dvosjekloga glasinačkog mača, zatim dvije brončane naočalaste fibule bez osmice u sredini, ulomak narukvice tipa Mramorac kao i još neki nalazi,¹²⁹ koji pokazuju kako se vjerojatno ne radi o jednoj grobnoj cjelini, već nalazi potječu iz više njih. Grob je B. Čović datirao u fazu Glasinac IVC-2.¹³⁰ Inače, brončane naočalaste fibule bez osmice u sredini na Glasincu su datirane u fazu IVb, odnosno u kraj 8. i veći dio 7. st. pr. Kr.,¹³¹ no pojavljuju se i tijekom naredne, IVC-1 faze,¹³² kada, uostalom kao i one prethodne iz faze IVb, sa stražnje strane već imaju brončani ili željezni nosač igle. Ipak, ove se fibule nalaze i dalje tijekom IVC-2 faze.¹³³ Prema posljednjoj podjeli naočalastih fibula bez osmice, ove su fibule izdvojene u tip Glasinac, varijantu 1, za koju su karakteristični brončani ili željezni nosači igle sa stražnje strane i koja je upravo najčešća na glasinačkome području u 7. – 6. st. pr. Kr.¹³⁴ Zanimljiv je nalaz ulomka narukvice tipa Mramorac, za koje se smatra kako se ne pojavljuju prije zadnje četvrtine 6. st. pr. Kr.,¹³⁵ odnosno kako nastaju tijekom faze IVC-2 u drugoj polovici 6. st. pr. Kr., kada su uže i jednostavnije, dok su u fazi Va šire i mogu biti raskošnije ukrašene, kakva je i ona iz groba na Križevcu.¹³⁶ Na osnovi svih nalaza iz groba 1 tumula I na Križevcu, može se pretpostaviti kako se također ne radi o zatvorenoj grobnoj cjelini, što potom otežava i datiranje krestaste fibule.

Fibula koja se može pripisati tipu Ražana potječe iz paljevinskoga groba 1 iz tumula XXII na Ilijaku. Radi se o bogato

fibulae of the Borajna, Potpećine and Rusanovići types to the period from the end of the seventh century to the first half of the sixth century BC, while those of the Arareva gromila type are from the second half of the sixth century BC, with a later variant that was also in use during the first half of the fifth century BC.¹²³

The fibula from the site of Bandino brdo at Glasinac can also be attributed to this type. The fibula has a high semicircular bow on whose highest section there is a crest with five projections consisting of one cylindrical part protruding from the bow, topped by an oval thickening (Fig. 3. 2). At the end of the bow, towards the one-sided spring, there is an annular thickening like the one near the end of the bow towards the foot, similar to the fibulae from Donja Dolina. The foot is also low and rectangular, like the one on the fibula from Ražana, and at its end there is a higher boss, at the top of which there is also a narrow oval thickening.¹²⁴ This fibula has been cited as an analogy for the fibula from Grude near Ljubuški. The fibula originates from one of the destroyed skeletal graves. Various forms of bronze fibulae were discovered at the site, such as those of the Arareva gromila type and others.¹²⁵

The fibula from grave 80 of tumulus 1 in the Burrel cemetery in northern Albania can also be added to the crested fibulae of the Ražana type. This tumulus comprised 80 graves, but few fibulae with a crest. Grave 80, which, based on some ancient finds probably represents a damaged burial unit, contained a fibula with a crest made of six projections ending in a small spherical thickening (Fig. 3. 3). The fibula has a one-sided spring and an annular thickening at the end of the bow, towards the spring. Its small and low rectangular foot is decorated with a circled dot motif, while near the bottom of the bow and at the transition to the foot there is a series of V-shaped notches. At the end of the foot there is a small boss topped by a spherical thickening. The grave is dated to the sixth–fifth century BC, and also contained dome-shaped buttons with radial cut-outs.¹²⁶ Grave 60 in the same cemetery contained a fragment of the bow of a crested fibula with six preserved bosses (Fig. 3. 4), and fragments of a fibula with two loops and a foot in the form of a Boeotian shield, as well as a dome-shaped button with radial cut-outs.¹²⁷ The fragment of the crested fibula from grave 60, together with the fibula with a foot in the form of a Boeotian shield, indicates a burial during the first half of the sixth century BC.

126 Kurti D. 1976, str. 243, T. 3. 2; 1978, str. 165, 169, T. XV. 10; Prendi 1976, str. 168, T. VI. 7; Kurti R. 2018, str. 91, sl. 3B. 4.

127 Kurti D. 1978, str. 164, T. XII. 16.

128 Benac, Čović 1957, str. 21, T. XXXXII. 9; Vasić 1999, str. 85.

129 Benac, Čović 1957, str. 21, T. XXXXII. 1–12.

130 Čović 1987b, str. 614.

131 Čović 1987b, str. 594, T. LX. 21.

132 Čović 1987b, str. 607, T. LXI. 17.

133 Čović 1987b, str. 618, T. LXII. 23.

134 Pabst 2012, str. 105–106, sl. 11. 1, Karte 30. 2.

135 Čović 1987b, str. 621, sl. 36. 19.

136 Čović 1987b, str. 632, T. LXIV. 10,12; Gavranović 2011/1, str. 212–213, sl. 210.

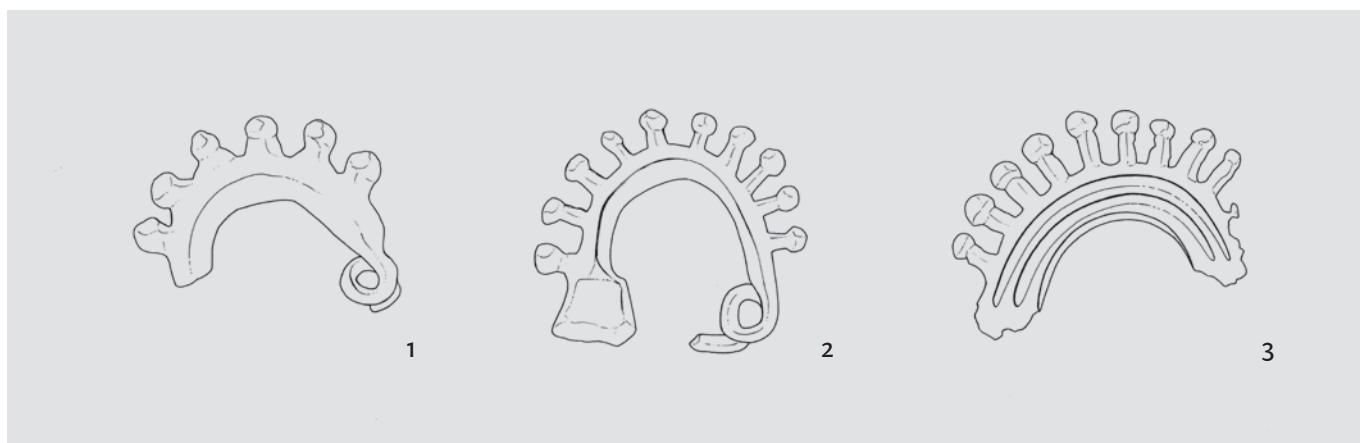
123 Teržan 1974, pp. 42–44; 1987, p. 19, Figs. 11–14; Blečić Kavur, Miličević-Capek 2011, pp. 43–45, Fig. 8.

124 Truhelka 1893, p. 87, Fig. 88; Vasić 1999, p. 86.

125 Fiala 1899, p. 148, fn. 1; Vasić 1987, p. 52; 1999, p. 86; Blečić Kavur, Miličević-Capek 2011, pp. 43–45, Fig. 8.

126 Kurti D. 1976, p. 243, Pl. 3. 2; 1978, p. 165, 169, Pl. XV. 10; Prendi 1976, p. 168, Pl. VI. 7; Kurti R. 2018, p. 91, Fig. 3B. 4.

127 Kurti D. 1978, p. 164, Pl. XII. 16.



Slika 4.
Križevac, tumul 1/1 (prema Benac, Čović 1957); 2. Ilijak, tumul XXII/1
(prema: Benac, Čović 1957); 3. Plješivica (prema Benac, Čović 1956)

Figure 4.
Križevac, tumul 1/1 (after: Benac, Čović 1957); 2. Ilijak, tumul XXII/1
(after: Benac, Čović 1957); 3. Plješivica (after: Benac, Čović 1956)

opremljenome grobu bez urne, koji je datiran u fazu Glasinac IVc-2, odnosno u drugu polovicu 6. st. pr. Kr.¹³⁷ U grobu je pronađena krestasta fibula koja se, ipak, razlikuje u odnosu na prethodno opisane fibule, prije svega po obliku nožice (sl. 4. 2). No zbog oblika luka pripisana je krestastim fibulama tipa Ražana. Fibula ima visok luk, s deset gracilnih cilindričnih istaka koje na vrhu imaju manja ovalna ili kuglasta zadebljanja. Nožica je simetrična i trapezoidnog je oblika, čime odgovara krestastim fibulama tipa Pod, dok je spirala jednostrana.¹³⁸ Slično prethodno opisanome grobu s krestastom fibulom s Glasinca, i u ovome grobu s Ilijaka zabilježen je veći broj nalaza, no pitanje je radi li se o grobnoj cjelini, na što ukazuje i B. Čović kada navodi nalaz fibule tipa Novi Pazar.¹³⁹ Osim spomenute fibule tipa Novi Pazar koje su inače karakteristične za fazu Va, iako se one bez dugmeta na kraju nožice pojavljuju već krajem faze IVc-2,¹⁴⁰ u grobu je pronađen veći broj predmeta ženske nošnje i nakita – dvije brončane naočalaste fibule sa željeznim nosačem za iglu¹⁴¹ tipa Glasinac, varijante 2, kakve su najčešće na glasinačkome području u 7. – 6. st. pr. Kr.,¹⁴² zatim brončana dvopetljasta fibula s tordiranim lukom, raznoliko oblikovani privjesci, šest primjeraka kalotaste dugmadi s radialno raspoređenim prorezima i četiri vodoravna žlijeba na sredini, koja

A fragment of the bronze fibula from grave 1 of tumulus I at Križevac can probably also be attributed to the Ražana type of crested fibulae (Fig. 4. 1). Its bow with six heftier crest projections ending in spherical thickenings at the top has been preserved. The one-sided spring has also survived, while the foot and pin of the fibula are missing.¹²⁸ This cremation grave without an urn contained a number of finds: fragments of an iron double-edged Glasinac sword, two bronze spectacle fibulae without a figure-of-eight in the middle, a fragment of a Mramorac-type bracelet and some other finds,¹²⁹ which indicate that this is probably not one burial unit, and that the finds originate from several units. B. Čović dated the grave to Phase Glasinac IVc-2.¹³⁰ In general, the bronze spectacle fibulae without a figure-of-eight in the middle from Glasinac are dated to Phase IVb, i.e. the end of the eighth and a greater part of the seventh century BC,¹³¹ but they also appeared during the next Phase IVc-1¹³², when, like the previous ones from Phase IVb, they already had a bronze or iron pin fixing on the back. However, these fibulae were still in use during Phase IVc-2.¹³³ According to the latest division of spectacle fibulae without a figure-of-eight, these fibulae are classified into the Glasinac type, variant 1, characterised by bronze or iron pin fixings on the back and most common in the Glasinac area in the seventh–sixth century BC.¹³⁴ A fragment of a bracelet of the Mramorac type is an interesting find. It is believed not to have

137 Benac, Čović 1957, str. 17–18, 48, T. XXXIV. 2–51; Lucentini 1981, str. 134, T. VIII. 10–16; Čović 1987b, str. 619, 624, T. LXII. 18.

138 Benac, Čović 1957, str. 18, T. XXXIV. 6; Čović 1961, str. Y24; 1987b, str. 619, T. LXII. 18; Vasić 1999, str. 85; Gavranović 2011/1, str. 199.

139 Čović 1987b, str. 624.

140 Čović 1987b, str. 625, T. LXIV. 9; str. 630, T. LXIV. 4. Fibule tipa Novi Pazar karakteristične su za kraj 6. i prvu polovicu 5. st. pr. Kr.: Guštin, Teržan 1976, str. 193, Karta 2; Vasić 1987, str. 46–49, T. 2–3; 1999, str. 77–81, T. 41–42; Blečić Kavur, Miličević-Capek 2011, str. 42–43, sl. 6.

141 Benac-Čović 1957, str. 42.

142 Pabst 2012, str. 105–106, sl. 11. 1, Karte 30. 2.

128 Benac, Čović 1957, p. 21, Pl. XXXII. 9; Vasić 1999, p. 85.

129 Benac, Čović 1957, p. 21, Pl. XXXII. 1–12.

130 Čović 1987b, p. 614.

131 Čović 1987b, p. 594, Pl. LX. 21.

132 Čović 1987b, p. 607, Pl. LXI. 17.

133 Čović 1987b, p. 618, Pl. LXII. 23.

134 Pabst 2012, pp. 105–106, Fig. 11. 1, maps 30. 2.

su slična jednome dugmetu iz groba 16 u Donjoj Dolini, zatim križna kopča, brončane spiralne cjevčice, brončane perle, raznolike jantarne i staklene perle i dr.¹⁴³

Ulomak krestaste fibule pronađen je u tumulu I na Plješivici, u kojem je bilo više kosturnih grobova. Na osnovi tipološke analize pronađenih nalaza izdvojene su četiri stratuma pokopavanja, od kojih se nalazi iz najmlađega stratuma IV pripisuju srednjem vijeku.¹⁴⁴ Stratumu III pripadao bi široki luk polukružnog obrisa krestaste fibule koji je s unutarnje strane vjerojatno ravan i gladak, dok nožica i spirala fibule nedostaju (sl. 4. 3). Po vrhu luka nalazi se sačuvanih devet cilindričnih istaka, koje na vrhu imaju manja ovalna ili kuglasta zadebljanja. Od vjerojatno desete istake sačuvan je samo mali dio. Uz oba ruba luka, s vanjske strane, izgleda da se nalazi izbočeno rebro.¹⁴⁵ Među nalazima iz stratuma III navodi se i kalotasto dugme s prorezima koje iznad njih ima kružne usporedne žljebove, dok je na vrhu izgleda kružnica s rupicom u sredini,¹⁴⁶ slično jednome dugmetu iz navedenoga groba 16 u Donjoj Dolini.

b) Krestaste fibule tipa Pod

Sljedeći oblik predstavljaju krestaste fibule koje su izdvojene kao tip Pod. Za fibule ovoga tipa karakterističan je polumjesečasto prošireni luk te simetrična nožica. Eponimni nalaz ovoga tipa predstavlja brončana fibula koja je pronađena na istaknutome višeslojnom naselju Pod kod Bugojna. Radi se o fibulama s jednom petljom koje imaju polumjesečasto oblikovani luk koji uz oba ruba ima rebro koje može biti ukrašeno sitnim, koso postavljenim urezima. Po vrhu luka nalazi se kresta, dok na luku mogu biti rupice s kojih vise lančići sastavljeni od manjih obruča. Nožica, ako je sačuvana, ima simetričan oblik.

Eponimna fibula na vrhu širega polumjesečastog luka ima krestu od deset istaka, pri čemu su oba ruba luka fibule zadebljana i na njima se nalaze kosi urezi (sl. 5. 1). Kresta se sastoji od niske cilindrične istake na čijem se vrhu nalazi kuglasto zadebljanje. Fibula, dužine oko 5 cm, ima jednostranu spiralu s jednom petljom, dok je simetrična nožica u obliku beotskoga štita koja je ukrašena V-motivom. Fibula potječe iz najstarijega horizonta faze D naselja na Podu te je datirana u drugu polovicu 6. st. pr. Kr., odnosno u fazu 4 srednjobosanske kulturne skupine. S obzirom na polumjesečasti oblik luka, izvor njezina nastanka tražio se u starijim polumjesečastim fibulama na jugoistočnoalpskome području, dok se za nožicu smatra kako ima uzor u fibulama balkanskoga porijekla (fibule s nožicom u obliku beotskoga štita), i to u mlađim oblicima. S druge strane, za ukras u obliku kreste smatra se kako pokazuje veze s

appeared before the last quarter of the sixth century BC,¹³⁵ or during Phase IVC-2 in the second half of the sixth century BC, when they were narrower and simpler. On the other hand, in Phase Va they were wider and possibly more lavishly decorated, like the one from the grave at Križevac.¹³⁶ Based on all the finds from grave 1 of tumulus I at Križevac, it can be assumed that it is also not a closed burial unit, which consequently complicates the dating of the crested fibula.

A fibula that can be attributed to the Ražana type originates from cremation grave 1 from tumulus XXII at Ilijak. The grave is richly furnished, albeit without an urn, and it is dated to Phase Glasinac IVC-2, i.e. the second half of the sixth century BC.¹³⁷ A crested fibula was discovered in the grave, which, however, differs from the previously described fibula, primarily in the form of its foot (Fig. 4. 2). Still, due to the form of its bow, it is attributed to the crested fibulae of the Ražana type. The fibula has a high bow, with ten gracile cylindrical projections topped by smaller oval or spherical thickenings. Its foot is symmetrical and trapezoidal in shape, which corresponds to the crested fibulae of the Pod type, while its spring is one-sided.¹³⁸ Similarly to the previously described grave with the crested fibula from Glasinac, a number of finds were also recorded in this grave from Ilijak, but the question is whether it is a burial unit, as indicated by B. Čović in his mention of the discovered fibula of the Novi Pazar type.¹³⁹ In addition to the mentioned fibula of the Novi Pazar type, otherwise characteristic of Phase Va, although the examples without a button at the end of the foot appeared as early as the end of Phase IVC-2,¹⁴⁰ a number of items of female costume and jewellery were found in the grave – two bronze spectacle fibulae with an iron pin fixing¹⁴¹ of the Glasinac type, variant 2, most common in the Glasinac area in the seventh–sixth century BC,¹⁴² as well as a bronze fibula with two loops and a twisted bow, pendants of various forms, six dome-shaped buttons with radial cut-outs and four horizontal grooves in the middle, similar to a button from grave 16 in Donja Dolina, and a cross-shaped buckle, bronze spiral tubes, bronze beads, various amber and glass beads, etc.¹⁴³

135 Čović 1987b, p. 621, Fig. 36. 19.

136 Čović 1987b, p. 632, Pl. LXIV. 10,12; Gavranović 2011/1, pp. 212–213, Fig. 210.

137 Benac, Čović 1957, pp. 17–18, 48, Pl. XXXIV. 2–51; Lucentini 1981, p. 134, Pl. VIII. 10–16; Čović 1987b, pp. 619, 624, Pl. LXII. 18.

138 Benac, Čović 1957, p. 18, Pl. XXXIV. 6; Čović 1961, p. Y24; 1987b, p. 619, Pl. LXII. 18; Vasić 1999, p. 85; Gavranović 2011/1, p. 199.

139 Čović 1987b, p. 624.

140 Čović 1987b, p. 625, Pl. LXIV. 9; p. 630, Pl. LXIV. 4. The fibulae of the Novi Pazar type were characteristic for the end of the sixth and the first half of the fifth century BC: Guštin, Teržan 1976, p. 193, map 2; Vasić 1987, pp. 46–49, Pls. 2–3; 1999, pp. 77–81, Pls. 41–42; Blečić Kavur, Miličević-Capek 2011, pp. 42–43, Fig. 6.

141 Benac-Čović 1957, p. 42.

142 Pabst 2012, pp. 105–106, Fig. 11. 1, maps 30. 2.

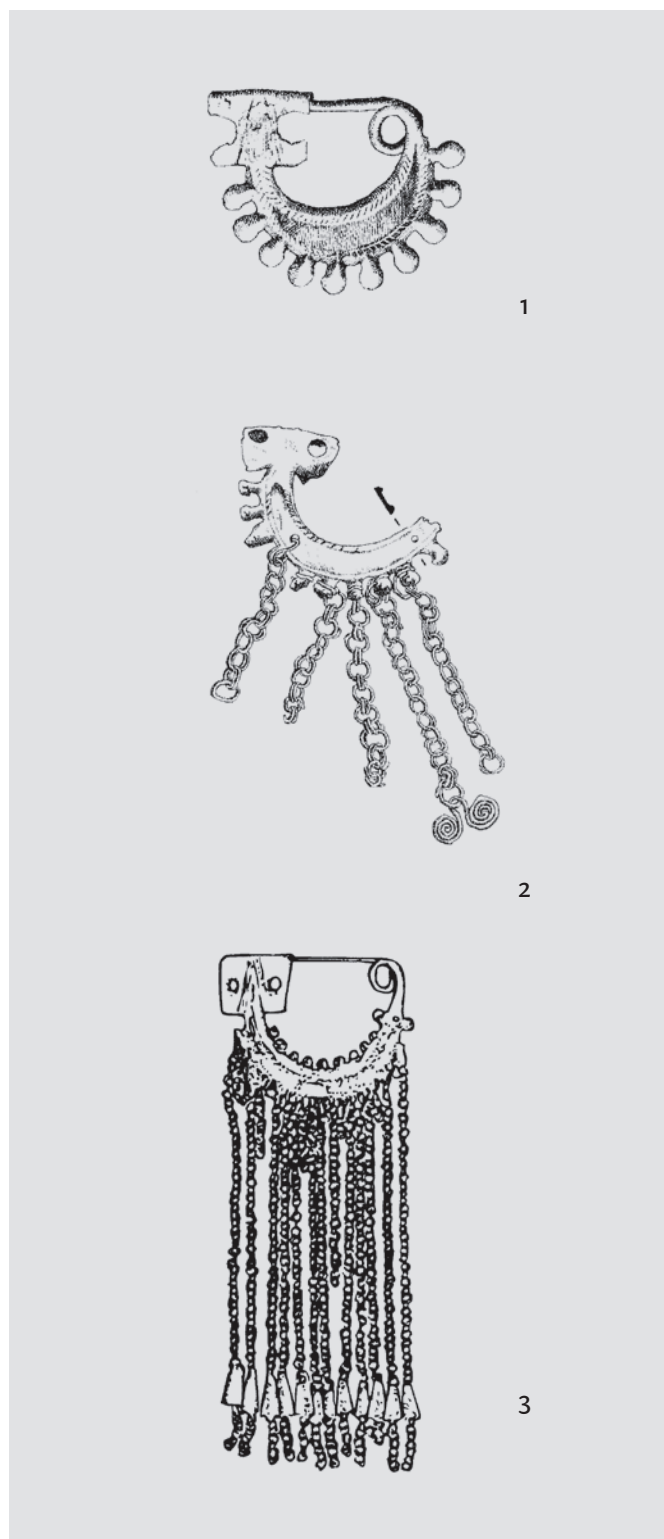
143 Benac, Čović 1957, pp. 17–18, 48, Pl. XXXIV. 2–51; Lucentini 1981, p.

143 Benac, Čović 1957, str. 17–18, 48, T. XXXIV. 2–51; Lucentini 1981, str. 134, T. VIII. 10–16.

144 Benac, Čović 1956, str. 17–18.

145 Benac, Čović 1956, str. 18, T. XXII. 17.

146 Benac, Čović 1956, str. 19, T. XXII. 29.



Slika 5.
Pod (prema: Čović 1987d); 2.
Crvenica – Ritke Liske (prema:
Čović 1987c); 3. Pješivac – Akar
(prema: Marijan 2001)

Figure 5.
Pod (after: Čović 1987d); 2.
Crvenica – Ritke Liske (after:
Čović 1987c); 3. Pješivac – Akar
(after: Marijan 2001)

A fragment of a crested fibula was discovered in tumulus I at Plješivica, which comprised a number of skeletal graves. Based on the typological analysis of the discovered finds, four burial strata were identified, of which the finds from the latest stratum IV are attributed to the Middle Ages.¹⁴⁴ A broad semicircular bow of a crested fibula, probably flat and smooth on the inside, would belong to stratum III. The foot and spring of the fibula are missing (Fig. 4. 3). Along the top of the bow there are nine preserved cylindrical projections, which have smaller oval or spherical thickenings at the top. Only a small portion has been preserved of what is believed to be the tenth projection. Along both edges of the bow, on the outside, there seems to be a projecting rib.¹⁴⁵ One of the finds from stratum III is a dome-shaped button with cut-outs and circular parallel grooves above them, while at the top there seems to be a circle with a small hole in the middle,¹⁴⁶ similar to a button from the mentioned grave 16 in Donja Dolina.

b) Crested fibulae of the Pod type

The next form is represented by the crested fibulae identified as the Pod type. The fibulae of this type are characterised by a crescent-shaped widened bow and a symmetrical foot. The eponymous find of this type is the bronze fibula discovered in the prominent multi-layered settlement of Pod near Bugojno. Such fibulae have one loop and a crescent-shaped bow with a rib along both edges that can be decorated with tiny oblique incisions. Along the top of the bow there is a crest, while on the bow there can be small holes with chainlets hanging from them. The foot, if preserved, is symmetrical in shape.

At the top of the broader crescent-shaped bow of the eponymous fibula there is a crest of ten projections, while both edges of the bow of the fibula are thickened and have oblique incisions on them (Fig. 5. 1). The crest consists of a low cylindrical projection topped by a spherical thickening. The fibula is about 5 cm long, and has a one-sided spring with one coil, while its symmetrical foot is in the form of a Boeotian shield decorated with a V-shaped motif. The fibula originates from the earliest horizon of Phase D of the settlement at Pod and is dated to the second half of the sixth century BC, i.e. Phase 4 of the Central Bosnian cultural group. Considering the crescent shape of the bow, the source of its origin was sought in earlier crescent-shaped fibulae in the south-eastern Alps, while its foot is considered to have been modelled on fibulae of Balkan origin (fibulae with a foot in the form of a Boeotian shield), namely in later forms. On the other hand, the crest-shaped ornament is

134, Pl. VIII. 10–16.

144 Benac, Čović 1956, pp. 17–18.

145 Benac, Čović 1956, p. 18, Pl. XXII. 17.

146 Benac, Čović 1956, p. 19, Pl. XXII. 29.

glasinačkim fibulama druge polovice 6. st. pr. Kr., odnosno iz faze Glasinac IVC-2, kada se datira i ona iz Donje Doline.¹⁴⁷ Zanimljivo je da se idejno vrijeme nastanka ovoga hibridnog oblika fibule datira oko sredine 6. st. pr. Kr., dok je sama fibula pripisana drugoj polovici 6. st. pr. Kr.¹⁴⁸ Inače, sam oblik nožice s većim bočnim izrezima najviše se približava dvopetljustim fibulama s nožicom u obliku beotskoga štita varijante 2 koja je datirana u drugu polovicu 7. i prvu polovicu 6. st. pr. Kr.¹⁴⁹ Također, smatra se kako se moda krestastoga ukrašavanja proširila s Glasinca na područje srednjobosanske kulturne skupine u fazi 4, pri čemu krestaste fibule koje imaju simetričnu nožicu nastaju pod utjecajem fibula iz Glasinac IVC-2 faze.¹⁵⁰

Najbližu oblikovnu, ali i prostornu usporedbu predstavlja krestasta fibula, prvotno opisana kao polumjesečasta fibula s privjescima, otkrivena u više puta korištenoj grobnici s nalazišta Crvenica – Ritke Liske, na prostoru srednjodalmatinske kulturne skupine. Fibula ima širi polumjesečasti luk koji je na oba ruba zadebljan, pri čemu su zadebljanja dijelom ukrašena kratkim kosim urezima (sl. 5. 2). Na polumjesečastom luku fibule nalaze se dvije rupice. S jedne visi lančić sastavljen od manjih obruča gdje se izmjenjuju oni jednostruki s dvostrukima. Na vrhu luka sačuvano je devet nepravilno oblikovanih i raznolikih istaka kreste koje se najčešće sastoje od nižeg cilindričnog dijela s ovalnim zadebljanjem na vrhu. Na kraju pet istaka položenih na središnjem dijelu luka, odnosno oko završnih ovalnih zadebljanja, nalaze se manji i tanji obruči s kojih su obješeni lančići koji su sastavljeni od manjih jednostrukih i dvostrukih obruča koji se najčešće izmjenjuju u pravilnome rasporedu. Jedan od lančića završava naočalastim privjeskom. Fibula je bila dužine oko 5,0 cm, pri čemu je sačuvana dužina luka 4,4 cm. Nožica fibule je simetrična i pravokutnog je oblika s dvije rupice, dok dio luka prema spirali nedostaje. Fibula se pripisuje fazi 4 srednjodalmatinske kulturne skupine, odnosno datirana je od druge polovice 6. do početka 4. st. pr. Kr.¹⁵¹ Inače, u grobnici je pronađen velik broj nalaza – od naoružanja (ilirska kaciga, željezna koplja, ulomci željeznih noževa), do predmeta nošnje i nakita (različiti oblici fibula, narukvice, torkvesi, naušnice, sljepoočničarke, ukrasne igle, razni privjesci, falere i dr.).¹⁵² U analizi fibule iz Crvenice B. Čović je istaknuo kako postoji više varijacija u obliku polumjesečastoga luka koji može biti s prorezom ili bez njega, pri čemu se onda takve fibule razlikuju i po obliku nožice.¹⁵³ Isto tako, navodi se kako opisana fibula pokazuje veze s krestastim fibulama s Gla-

thought to indicate associations with the Glasinac fibulae from the second half of the sixth century BC, i.e. from Phase Glasinac IVC-2, which is also the dating of the specimen from Donja Dolina.¹⁴⁷ It is interesting to note that the conceptual time of origin of this hybrid form of fibula dates approximately to the mid-sixth century BC, while the fibula itself is attributed to the second half of the sixth century BC.¹⁴⁸ In general, the very form of the foot with larger side cuts is closest to fibulae with two loops and a foot in the form of a Boeotian shield of variant 2, dated to the second half of the seventh and the first half of the sixth century BC.¹⁴⁹ In addition, it is believed that the trend of crested decoration spread from Glasinac to the area of the Central Bosnian cultural group in Phase 4, whereby crested fibulae with a symmetrical foot were devised under the influence of fibulae from Phase Glasinac IVC-2.¹⁵⁰

The closest analogy in terms of form and space is the crested fibula originally described as a crescent-shaped fibula with pendants, discovered in a repeatedly used tomb at the site of Crvenica – Ritke Liske in the area of the Central Dalmatian cultural group. The fibula has a broader crescent-shaped bow with thickenings at both edges, which are partly decorated with short oblique incisions (Fig. 5. 2). There are two small holes on the crescent-shaped bow of the fibula. A chainlet is hung from one of them, composed of alternating single and double smaller rings. At the top of the bow, nine irregularly shaped and varied crest projections have been preserved. Most of them consist of a lower cylindrical part with an oval thickening at the top. At the ends of five projections placed on the central part of the bow, i.e. around the terminal oval thickenings, there are smaller and thinner rings with chainlets hanging from them, composed of smaller single and double rings that usually alternate in a regular pattern. One of the chainlets ends with a spectacle pendant. The fibula was about 5.0 cm long, while the preserved length of the bow is 4.4 cm. The foot of the fibula is symmetrical and rectangular in shape, with two small holes, while the part of the bow towards the spring is missing. The fibula is attributed to Phase 4 of the Central Dalmatian cultural group, i.e. it is dated to the period from the second half of the sixth to the beginning of the fourth century BC.¹⁵¹ It is worth noting that a number of finds were discovered in the tomb, from weapons (an Illyrian helmet, iron spears, fragments of iron knives), to items of costume and jewellery (various forms of fibulae, bracelets, torcs, earrings, temple rings, decorative

147 Čović 1987d, str. 499–500, T. LII. 22; Vasić 1999, str. 85, 98; Gavranović 2011/1, str. 199, sl. 186. 1; 2011/2, str. 106, sl. 141. 1.

148 Čović 1987d, str. 500; Gavranović 2011/1, str. 199.

149 Heilmann 2016, str. 12–15, 18, 21, sl. 1.

150 Čović 1987d, str. 499.

151 Čović 1969, str. 30, 41, sl. 3; Batović 1986, sl. 7. 7; Čović 1987c, str. 455, T. XLIX. 8; Vasić 1987, str. 52.

152 Čović 1969, str. 27–40, sl. 2–13; Blečić Kavur, Pravidur 2012, str. 64.

153 Čović 1969, str. 41; 1987d, str. 499–500.

147 Čović 1987d, pp. 499–500, Pl. LII. 22; Vasić 1999, pp. 85, 98; Gavranović 2011/1, p. 199, Fig. 186. 1; 2011/2, p. 106, Fig. 141. 1.

148 Čović 1987d, p. 500; Gavranović 2011/1, p. 199.

149 Heilmann 2016, pp. 12–15, 18, 21, Fig. 1.

150 Čović 1987d, p. 499.

151 Čović 1969, pp. 30, 41, Fig. 3; Batović 1986, Fig. 7. 7; Čović 1987c, p. 455, Pl. XLIX. 8; Vasić 1987, p. 52.

sinca koje se smatraju karakterističnima za kraj faze IVc (poslije definirano kao faza IVc-2), dok nožica oblikom odgovara onima kakve se nalaze na dvopetljustim fibulama mlađe varijante s četverokutnom nožicom s rupicama koje se datiraju u kraj faze IVc i početak faze Va (faza IVc-2), odnosno radi se o oblicima druge polovice 6. i početka 5. st. pr. Kr.¹⁵⁴ S druge strane, Š. Batović slične mlađe varijante fibula s četverokutnom probušenom nožicom i proširenim probušenim lukom za vješanje lančića datirao je u fazu III iz 6. st. pr. Kr.,¹⁵⁵ dok je fibulu iz Crvenice smjestio u fazu IV iz 5. st. pr. Kr.¹⁵⁶

Osim dvije spomenute fibule s Poda i Crvenice ovome se tipu krestastih fibula mogu pripisati još dva nalaza brončanih fibula s polumjesečastim lukom ukrašenim krestama. Tako je u Arheološkoj zbirci Franjevačkoga samostana na Humcu kod Ljubuškog pohranjen ulomak krestaste fibule koji potječe s nepoznatoga nalazišta, vjerojatno s nekoga nalazišta u okolici. Radi se o ulomku polumjesečastoga luka fibule sa sačuvanih devet istaka kreste, pri čemu se uz rubove luka također nalaze zadebljanja. Kresta se sastoji od kratke cilindrične istake koja izlazi iz luka, dok je na vrhu kuglasto ili ovalno zadebljanje. Potrebno je istaknuti kako je sačuvano devet istaka kreste, no na sačuvanome dijelu luka fibule bilo ih je najmanje 11, pri čemu to vjerojatno i nije ukupan broj. Nožica fibule, uostalom kao i spirala, nedostaje, te se pretpostavlja kako je nožica vjerojatno bila simetrična i imala je pravokutni oblik. Fibula je datirana u kraj 6. st. pr. Kr. te je svrstana među mlađe primjerke fibula prve skupine koje pripadaju kasnijem dijelu 4. faze srednjodalmatinske kulturne skupine.¹⁵⁷ Nešto drugačiji oblik ima kresta koja se nalazi na vrhu polumjesečastoga luka ulomka brončane fibule iz Rakitnog u Hercegovini. Sačuvan je veći dio luka fibule, s nizom tankih i šiljasto oblikovanih istaka kreste, dok se s donje strane po rubu luka nalazi zadebljanje po kojem se nalaze kratki poprečni urezi. Isto tako, s jedne strane pri dnu sačuvanoga dijela luka je rupica s koje je, možda kao kod slične fibule s nalazišta Crvenica, visio lančić. Nožica i spirala fibule nedostaju.¹⁵⁸ Zanimljivo, porijeklo opisanih fibula s polumjesečastim lukom tražilo se u starijim polumjesečastim fibulama.¹⁵⁹ Međutim, takve fibule s početka starijega željeznog doba nisu poznate s nalazišta smještenih na prostorima zapadnoga i srednjega Balkana,¹⁶⁰ pa se vjerojatno radi o originalnim proizvodima radionica koje su djelovale u zaleđu južnoga dijela istočnojadranske obale.

pins, various pendants, phalerae, etc.).¹⁵² In his analysis of the fibula from Crvenica, B. Čović pointed out several variants in the form of a crescent-shaped bow, with or without a cut-out, with further differences in the form of the foot of such fibulae.¹⁵³ In addition, he stated that the described fibula exhibited links with the crested fibulae from Glasinac, considered characteristic for the end of Phase IVc (later defined as Phase IVc-2), while the form of the foot shape corresponded to those on fibulae with two loops of the later variant with a square foot with holes, dated to the end of Phase IVc and the beginning of Phase Va (Phase IVc-2), i.e. the forms from the second half of the sixth and the beginning of the fifth century BC.¹⁵⁴ On the other hand, Š. Batović dated similar later variants of fibulae with a square perforated foot and a widened perforated bow for hanging chainlets to Phase III from the sixth century BC,¹⁵⁵ and the fibula from Crvenica to Phase IV from the fifth century BC.¹⁵⁶

In addition to the two mentioned fibulae from Pod and Crvenica, two other finds of bronze fibulae with a crescent-shaped bow decorated with crests can be attributed to this type of crested fibulae. Thus, the Archaeological Collection of the Franciscan Monastery in Humac near Ljubuški keeps a fragment of a crested fibula from an unknown site, probably in the vicinity. It is a fragment of a crescent-shaped bow of a fibula with nine preserved crest projections and thickenings along the edges of the bow. The crest consists of a short cylindrical projection protruding from the bow, with a spherical or oval thickening at the top. It should be noted that nine crest projections have been preserved, but there used to be at least 11 of them on the preserved part of the bow of the fibula, which is probably not the total number. The foot of the fibula, the same as the spring, is missing, and it is assumed that it was probably symmetrical, and rectangular in shape. The fibula is dated to the end of the sixth century BC, and is classified among the later specimens of fibulae from the first group, which belong to the later part of Phase 4 of the Central Dalmatian cultural group.¹⁵⁷ The crest on the top of the crescent-shaped bow of a fragment of the bronze fibula from Rakitno in Herzegovina has a slightly different form. Most of the bow of the fibula has been preserved, with a series of thin and pointed crest projections, while on the underside, along the edge of the bow, there is a thickening along which there are short transverse incisions. Furthermore, there is a small hole on one side near the bottom of the preserved part of the bow, from which a chainlet may have hung as in the case of the similar fibula from

154 Čović 1969, str. 41.

155 Batović 1986, str. 32.

156 Batović 1986, str. 36, sl. 7. 7.

157 Čović 1985, str. 55; Odža 2009, str. 10, 13–14, 36, kat. br. 11.

158 Radimský 1893, str. 176, sl. 15.

159 Čović 1987d, str. 499–500; Marijan 2001, str. 76.

160 Teržan 1990, str. 50–52; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, str. 419.

152 Čović 1969, pp. 27–40, Figs. 2–13; Blečić Kavur, Pravidur 2012, p. 64.

153 Čović 1969, p. 41; 1987d, pp. 499–500.

154 Čović 1969, p. 41.

155 Batović 1986, p. 32.

156 Batović 1986, p. 36, Fig. 7. 7.

157 Čović 1985, p. 55; Odža 2009, pp. 10, 13–14, 36, Cat. No. 11.

Tipu Pod krestatih fibula okvirno bi se mogla pripisati i fibula koja je pronađena na nalazištu Pješivac – Akar kod Stoca. Fibula, uz još neke nalaze, potječe iz kamenog tumula. Radi se o jednopetljustoj fibuli s polumjesečastim lukom te blago raširenom trapezoidnom nožicom s dva otvora (sl. 5. 3). S vanjske strane luka nalazi se niz rupica s kojih vise lančići koji završavaju dvostrukim trokutastim limenim privjescima koji su ukrašeni punktiranjem. S druge strane, po unutarnjoj strani luka raspoređeno je devet malih kuglastih istaka. Još se na kraju luka, prema spirali, nalaze ovalna izbočenja. Fibula je opisana kao hibrid nekoliko oblika – fibule s polumjesečastim lukom, fibule s kvadratnom nožicom s dva otvora, fibule s tri dugmeta na luku (*a tre bottoni*) i krestaste fibule. Nalazi iz tumula, pa i opisana fibula, datirani su u 4. fazu željeznoga doba na južnojadranskome području, odnosno u kraj 6. i početak 5. st. pr. Kr., te se smatrala predstavnikom lokalnoga dekorativnog stila.¹⁶¹ S fibulom su pronađeni kopča i članci pojasa¹⁶² koji se mogu pripisati člancima astragalnoga pojasa tipa Shtojit datiranima od druge trećine 6. do prve trećine 5. st. pr. Kr.¹⁶³ Još su pronađeni kalotasto dugme s prorezima uz rub¹⁶⁴ te dvije fibule koje oblikom luka nalikuju onima tipa Rusanovići, dok je nožica nešto drugačije oblikovana.¹⁶⁵ Fibule iz Pješivca i Crvenice vjerojatno potječu iz grobnica koje su se koristile dulje vrijeme, što potom otežava njihovu precizniju dataciju, no svakako se radi o originalnim proizvodima, koji u sebi sjedinjuju karakteristike nekoliko oblika fibula kakve su se nosile tijekom 6. st. pr. Kr.

Bliska po obliku polumjesečastoga luka te simetrične i blago trapezoidne nožice fibulama iz Crvenice i Pješivca jest ona iz Gorice. Fibula uz vanjski rub luka ima niz rupica, s kojih vise lančići sastavljeni od dvostrukih ili trostrukih obruča. Spirala je jednostrana, pri čemu se na kraju luka nalazi šiljak, dok je nožica neprobušena.¹⁶⁶ Š. Batović je datirao fibulu, slično onoj iz Crvenice, u fazu IV, odnosno u 5. st. pr. Kr.¹⁶⁷ Oblikom simetrične četverokutne nožice ovim se fibulama približava i ona s nepoznatoga nalazišta, pri čemu je nožica ukrašena plastičnim V-ukrasom, dok se na kraju nalazi izbočenje na čijem se vrhu nalazi kuglica. Uz rub polumjesečastoga luka nalazi se niz rupica za lančiće. Fibula je datirana u kraj 6. i početak 5. st. pr. Kr.¹⁶⁸ Ovoj zasebnoj skupini fibula s polumjesečastim lukom s rupicama s kojih vise lančići mogu se pripisati i dvije jednopetljuste fibule s visokom četvrtastom nožicom iz grobnice 3 tumula I s nalazišta Ukšići – Grebnice. U grobnici su pronađeni

the site of Crvenica. The foot and spring of the fibula are missing.¹⁵⁸ Interestingly, the origin of the described fibulae with crescent-shaped bows was sought in earlier crescent-shaped fibulae.¹⁵⁹ However, such fibulae from the beginning of the Early Iron Age are not known from sites located in the Western and Central Balkans,¹⁶⁰ so they are probably original products of workshops that operated in the hinterland of the southern part of the eastern Adriatic coast.

The fibula discovered at the site of Pješivac – Akar near Stolac could also be tentatively attributed to the crested fibulae of the Pod type. The fibula, along with some other finds, originates from a stone tumulus. It is a fibula with one loop and a crescent-shaped bow, with a slightly spread trapezoidal foot with two openings (Fig. 5. 3). On the outside of the bow there is a series of small holes from which chainlets are hung, which end in double triangular tin pendants decorated with punching. Along the inside of the bow there are nine small spherical projections arranged on the inner side of the arch. At the end of the arch, there are oval bosses towards the spring. The fibula has been described as a hybrid of several forms – fibulae with a crescent-shaped bow, fibulae with a square foot and two openings, fibulae with three buttons on the bow (*a tre bottoni*), and crested fibulae. The finds from the tumulus, including the described fibula, are dated to Phase 4 of the Iron Age in the southern Adriatic area, i.e. to the end of the sixth and the beginning of the fifth century BC, and it was considered a representative example of the local decorative style.¹⁶¹ A buckle and belt segments¹⁶² were discovered with the fibula. They can be classified as segments of astragal belts of the Shtojit type, dated to the period from the second third of the sixth to the first third of the fifth century BC.¹⁶³ Other finds are a dome-shaped button with cut-outs along the edge,¹⁶⁴ and two fibulae whose bows resemble those of the Rusanovići type, while the foot is shaped somewhat differently.¹⁶⁵ The fibulae from Pješivac and Crvenica probably originate from tombs that were used for an extensive period of time, which therefore makes it difficult to date them more precisely, but they are certainly original products that combine characteristics of several forms of fibulae as worn during the sixth century BC.

The fibula from Gorica is close in the form of the crescent-shaped bow and the symmetrical and slightly trapezoidal foot of the specimens from Crvenica and Pješivac. The fibula has a series of small holes along the outer edge of the bow,

161 Marijan 2001, str. 32, 74, 76–77, 79, 84 sl. 14, sl. 15. 13.

162 Marijan 2001, str. 32, 80–81, sl. 15. 20, T. 8. 5–6.

163 Filipović, Mladenović 2017, str. 158–159, sl. 1.

164 Marijan 2001, str. 32, 80, T. 8. 7.

165 Marijan 2001, str. 32, 78–79, sl. 14, sl. 15.12, T. 8. 1–4.

166 Truhelka 1902, str. 15–16, sl. 16; Čović 1964, str. 107, T. III. 8; Vasić 1987, str. 52.

167 Batović 1986, str. 36, sl. 8. 4.

168 Čović 1985, str. 55, T. IV. 2; Odža 2009, str. 12, kat. br. 9.

158 Radimský 1893, p. 176, Fig. 15.

159 Čović 1987d, pp. 499–500; Marijan 2001, p. 76.

160 Teržan 1990, pp. 50–52; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, p. 419.

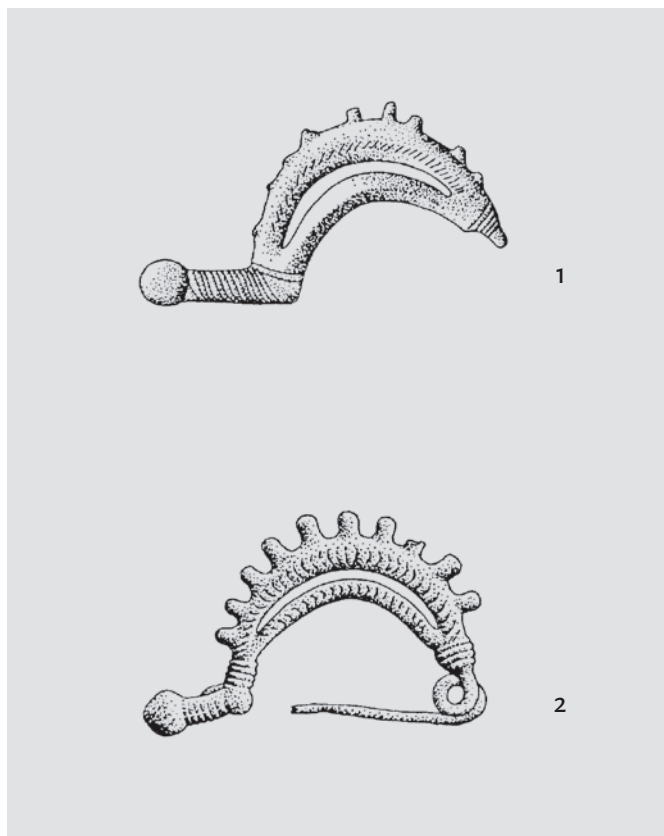
161 Marijan 2001, pp. 32, 74, 76–77, 79, 84 Fig. 14, Fig. 15. 13.

162 Marijan 2001, pp. 32, 80–81, Fig. 15. 20, Pl. 8. 5–6.

163 Filipović, Mladenović 2017, pp. 158–159, Fig. 1.

164 Marijan 2001, pp. 32, 80, Pl. 8. 7.

165 Marijan 2001, pp. 32, 78–79, Fig. 14, Fig. 15.12, Pl. 8. 1–4.



Slika 6.
Zabrnjica – Oborište, tumul
V/17 (prema: Vasić 1999); 2.
Zabrnjica – Oborište, tumul
XIII/28 (prema: Vasić 1999)

Figure 6.
Zabrnjica – Oborište, tumulus
V/17 (after: Vasić 1999); 2.
Zabrnjica – Oborište, tumulus
XIII/28 (after: Vasić 1999)

ostaci deset pokojnika s nalazima naoružanja te predmetima nošnje i nakita, pri čemu je grobnica datirana u 4. fazu željeznoga doba na južnojadranskom području, odnosno u drugu polovicu 6. i početak 5. st. pr. Kr.¹⁶⁹ U grobnici je pronađena i mala jednopetljasta fibula s kvadratnom nožicom s dvije rupice,¹⁷⁰ što pokazuje kako se vjerojatno radi o nalazima iz 6. st. pr. Kr. Fibula s polumjesečastim ukrašenim lukom sa šiljastim izbočenjem i kvadratnom simetričnom ukrašenom nožicom s dvije rupice još je poznata iz Čilipa.¹⁷¹ S druge strane, fibula iz Stona s polumjesečastim lukom s rupicama ima pravokutnu asimetričnu nožicu.¹⁷²

c) Krestaste fibule tipa Zabrnjica

Sljedeći tip krestastih fibula predstavljaju one koje također imaju luk polumjesečastog oblika na kojem se nalazi uski pro-

from which chainlets are hung, composed of double or triple rings. The spring is one-sided, with a cusp at the end of the bow, while the foot is not perforated.¹⁶⁶ Š. Batović dated the fibula to Phase IV, i.e. the fifth century BC, similarly to the one from Crvenica.¹⁶⁷ In terms of the form of the symmetrical square foot, these fibulae have a close counterpart in the specimen from an unknown site, with the foot decorated with a plastically rendered V-shaped decoration, while at the end there is a boss with a globule on top. Along the edge of the crescent bow there is a series of small holes for chainlets. The fibula is dated to the end of the sixth and the beginning of the fifth century BC.¹⁶⁸ Two fibulae with one loop and a high square foot from tomb 3 of tumulus I at the site of Ukšići – Grebnice can also be attributed to this separate group of fibulae with a crescent-shaped bow and small holes with chainlets hung from them. The remains of ten dead bodies were found in the tomb, together with weapons and items of costume and jewellery. The tomb is dated to Phase 4 of the Iron Age in the southern Adriatic area, i.e. to the second half of the sixth and the beginning of the fifth century BC.¹⁶⁹ A small fibula with one loop and a square foot with two small holes was also discovered in the tomb,¹⁷⁰ indicating that the finds probably date from the sixth century BC. Another fibula with a crescent-shaped decorated bow, a pointed boss, and a square symmetrical decorated foot with two small holes is also known from Čilipi.¹⁷¹ On the other hand, the fibula from Ston with a crescent-shaped bow and small holes has a rectangular asymmetrical foot.¹⁷²

c) Crested fibulae of the Zabrnjica type

The next type of crested fibulae comprises those that also have a crescent-shaped bow with a narrow cut-out that follows the outline of the bow. The spring is also one-sided, while the foot, in relation to the previously described types, is placed horizontally and ends with a larger spherical thickening.

At the eponymous site, the Zabrnjica – Oborište cemetery with tumuli, located in south-western Serbia, fibulae of this type have been discovered in two tumuli. A fibula with a preserved length of 5.8 cm was found in grave 17 of tumulus V. Its bow above the cut-out is decorated with tiny transverse incisions (Fig. 6. 1). At the transition from the bow to the foot, there are two parallel transverse grooves, while on the hori-

169 Marijan 2001, str. 30, 74, 76, sl. 7, sl. 15. 7, T. 3. 1–2.

170 Marijan 2001, str. 30, 68, 75–76, sl. 15. 4, T. 3. 3.

171 Batović 1988, str. 62, sl. 9. 11; Marijan 2001, str. 36, sl. 15. 9.

172 Posedel 1909, str. 102, T. XX.2; Batović 1988, 62, sl. 12. 3; Marijan 2001, str. 35–36, 78, sl. 15. 10.

166 Truhelka 1902, pp. 15–16, Fig. 16; Čović 1964, p. 107, Pl. III. 8; Vasić 1987, p. 52.

167 Batović 1986, p. 36, Fig. 8. 4.

168 Čović 1985, p. 55, Pl. IV. 2; Odža 2009, p. 12, Cat. No. 9.

169 Marijan 2001, pp. 30, 74, 76, Fig. 7, Fig. 15. 7, Pl. 3. 1–2.

170 Marijan 2001, pp. 30, 68, 75–76, Fig. 15. 4, Pl. 3. 3.

171 Batović 1988, p. 62, Fig. 9. 11; Marijan 2001, p. 36, Fig. 15. 9.

172 Posedel 1909, p. 102, Pl. XX.2; Batović 1988, 62, Fig. 12. 3; Marijan 2001, pp. 35–36, 78, Fig. 15. 10.

rez koji slijedi obris samoga luka. Spirala je također jednostrana, dok je nožica, u odnosu na prethodno opisane tipove, vodoravno položena te završava većim kuglastim zadebljanjem.

Na eponimnome nalazištu, groblju s tumulima Zabrnjica – Oborište smještenome u jugozapadnoj Srbiji, fibule ovoga tipa pronađene su u dva tumula. U grobu 17 tumula V pronađena je fibula sačuvane dužine 5,8 cm, čiji je luk iznad proreza ukrašen sitnim poprečnim urezima (sl. 6. 1). Na prijelazu luka u nožicu nalaze se dva usporedna poprečna žlijeba, dok se na vodoravno položenoj nožici nalaze nizovi koso organiziranih uskih žljebova te nožica završava većom kuglicom. Kresta na vrhu luka, koja ide njegovom cijelom duljinom, slabo je sačuvana. Čini se da je bilo najmanje devet istaka. Još se na kraju luka prema spirali, koja nedostaje kao i igla, nalazi niz poprečno postavljenih narebrenja.¹⁷³ U grobu s krestastom fibulom još su pronađene dvije brončane pločaste fibule tipa Glasinac s laticama po rubu koje su u središnjem dijelu ukrašene šrafranim motivom malteškoga križa¹⁷⁴ kao i dvije brončane dvopetljaste fibule s nožicom u obliku beotskoga štita s jače izrezanim stranicama i V-ukrasom na sredini pločice.¹⁷⁵

Brončane pločaste fibule tipa Glasinac s laticama po rubu datirane su u fazu Glasinac IVC-1, odnosno u kraj 7. i prvu polovicu 6. st. pr. Kr. te su u najvećem broju rasprostranjene na području istočne Bosne i zapadne Srbije.¹⁷⁶ Druge dvije fibule iz groba V/17 iz Zabrnjice pripadaju dvopetljastim fibulama s nožicom u obliku beotskoga štita s jače izrezanim stranicama i V-ukrasom, koje se datiraju u kraj 7. i prvu polovicu 6. st. pr. Kr., dok se za one manjih dimenzija pretpostavlja kako ostaju u upotrebi do kraja 6. st. pr. Kr. Fibule iz groba V/17 većih su dimenzija te su datirane u kraj 7. i početak 6. st. pr. Kr.¹⁷⁷ Fibule ovoga tipa smatraju se oblikom karakterističnim za fazu Glasinac IVC-1,¹⁷⁸ no još ih ima i tijekom faze IVC-2, kada su već izmijenjenoga oblika i nestaju.¹⁷⁹ U srednjobosanskoj kulturnoj skupini njihova je pojava zabilježena tijekom faze 3 iz prve polovice 6. st. pr. Kr.¹⁸⁰ Radi se o fibulama skupine 8 prema podjeli S. Gabrovca,¹⁸¹ koje se u okviru skupine Donja Dolina – Sanski Most pripisuju fazi 2a s kraja 7. i početka 6. st. pr. Kr. te početku faze 2b.¹⁸² U najnovijoj podjeli dvopetljastih fibula s nožicom u obliku beotskoga štita fibule iz groba V/17 iz Zabrnjice uvrštene su u varijantu 2a, za koju je karakteristična niska nožica te ovalni zarezi s obje strane, a datirane su u drugu polovicu 7.

zontally placed foot there are rows of oblique narrow grooves, and the foot ends with a larger globule. The crest at the top of the bow, which goes its entire length, is poorly preserved. There appear to have been at least nine projections. At the end of the bow towards the spring, which is missing together with the pin, there is also a series of transverse ribs.¹⁷³ The grave with the crested fibula also contained two bronze plate fibulae of the Glasinac type with petals along the edge, decorated with a hatched motif of a Maltese cross¹⁷⁴ in the central part, as well as two bronze fibulae with two loops and a foot in the form of a Boeotian shield with prominent incisions on the sides and a V-shaped decoration in the middle of the plate.¹⁷⁵

Bronze plate fibulae of the Glasinac type with petals along the edge are dated to Phase Glasinac IVC-1, i.e. the end of the seventh and the first half of the sixth century BC. They are most common in eastern Bosnia and western Serbia.¹⁷⁶ The other two fibulae from grave V/17 at Zabrnjica belong to fibulae with two loops and a foot in the form of a Boeotian shield with prominent incisions on the sides and a V-shaped decoration, which are dated to the end of the seventh and the first half of the sixth century BC, while those of smaller dimensions are assumed to have remained in use until the end of the sixth century BC. The fibulae from grave V/17 are larger and dated to the end of the seventh and the beginning of the sixth century BC.¹⁷⁷ Fibulae of this type are considered to be a form characteristic of Phase Glasinac IVC-1,¹⁷⁸ but they were still in use during Phase IVC-2, when they were already modified and disappearing.¹⁷⁹ In the Central Bosnian cultural group, their appearance was recorded during Phase 3 from the first half of the sixth century BC.¹⁸⁰ These are fibulae of Group 8 according to S. Gabrovac's division,¹⁸¹ within the Donja Dolina – Sanski Most group, they are attributed to Phase 2a from the end of the seventh and the beginning of the sixth century BC and the beginning of Phase 2b.¹⁸² The latest division of fibulae with two loops and a foot in the form of a Boeotian shield has included the fibulae from grave V/17 from Zabrnjica in variant 2a, characterised by a low foot and oval incisions on both sides, and dated to the second half of the seventh and early sixth century BC (Phase Glasinac IVC-1). Variant 2, with both sub-variants, was widespread in the Central Balkans, whereby sub-variant 2a was

173 Vasić 1999, str. 98, T. 49. 821.

174 Vasić 1999, str. 42, T. 23. 256–257.

175 Vasić 1999, str. 68, T. 37. 509–510.

176 Čović 1987b, str. 594, 607–608, 618, T. LXII. 3; Vasić 1999, str. 43–44, T. 63A; Gavranović 2011/1, str. 191–192, sl. 177.

177 Vasić 1999, str. 69.

178 Čović 1987b, str. 603–604, 608, 612, T. LXI. 13, 16, T. LXII. 5, 9.

179 Čović 1987b, str. 618, T. LXII. 9.

180 Čović 1987d, str. 493.

181 Gabrovac 1970, str. 32–33, Karta XI.

182 Čović 1987a, str. 241, T. XXV. 5–6; str. 246, sl. 15. 9.

173 Vasić 1999, p. 98, Pl. 49. 821.

174 Vasić 1999, p. 42, Pl. 23. 256–257.

175 Vasić 1999, p. 68, Pl. 37. 509–510.

176 Čović 1987b, pp. 594, 607–608, 618, Pl. LXII. 3; Vasić 1999, pp. 43–44, Pl. 63A; Gavranović 2011/1, pp. 191–192, Fig. 177.

177 Vasić 1999, p. 69.

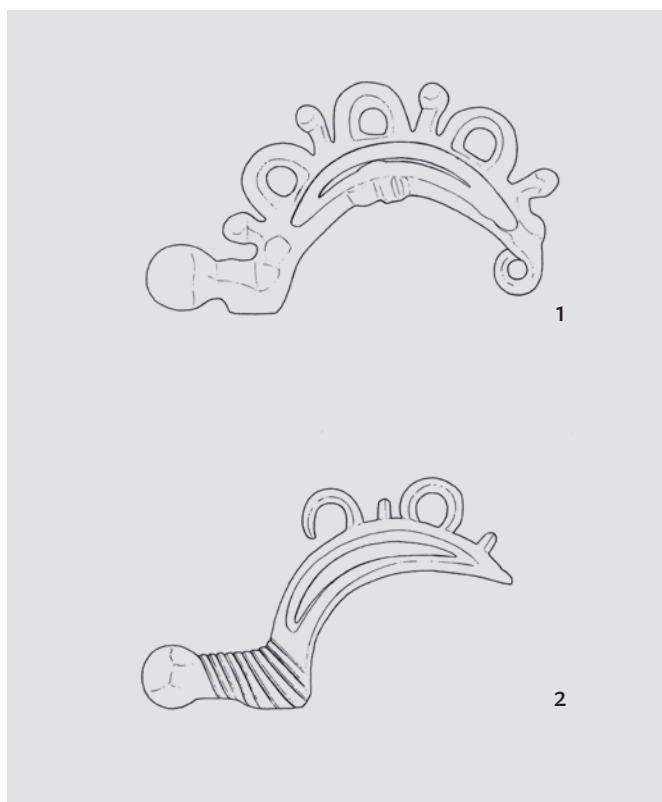
178 Čović 1987b, pp. 603–604, 608, 612, Pl. LXI. 13, 16, Pl. LXII. 5, 9.

179 Čović 1987b, p. 618, Pl. LXII. 9.

180 Čović 1987d, p. 493.

181 Gabrovac 1970, pp. 32–33, map XI.

182 Čović 1987a, p. 241, Pl. XXV. 5–6; p. 246, Fig. 15. 9.



Slika 7.
Kaluđersko polje, tumul 2/7
(prema: Derikonjić 2010); 2.
Radava
(prema: Truhelka 1893)

Figure 7.
Kaluđersko polje, tumulus 2/7
(after: Derikonjić 2010); 2.
Radava
(after: Truhelka 1893)

i početak 6. st. pr. Kr. (Glasinac IVC-1 faza). Varijanta 2, s obje podvarijante, raširena je na prostoru srednjega Balkana, pri čemu se primjećuje kako se podvarijanta 2a najčešće nalazi u dolini Vardara.¹⁸³

Druga krestasta fibula, slična onoj prvoj, pronađena je u grobu 28 tumula XIII na spomenutom groblju Zabrnjica – Oborište. Fibula dužine 5,3 cm na luku ima krestu od deset istaka cilindričnog oblika sa zaobljenim vrhom. Spirala je jednostrana i sastoji se od jednoga navoja (sl. 6. 2). Oba dijela luka, između kojih se nalazi uzak polumjesečasti prerez, ukrašena su nizom sitnih poprečnih ureza. Na prijelazu luka u nožicu nalazi se pet prstenastih zadebljanja, dok se na vodoravno položenoj nožici također nalaze uska prstenasta zadebljanja te nožica završava većom kuglicom. Još se na kraju luka prema spirali, zapravo iza spoja dva dijela luka, nalazi niz poprečno postavljenih prstenastih narebrenja.¹⁸⁴ U grobu su još pronađene dvije male brončane naočalaste fibule bez osmičaste petlje¹⁸⁵ te dvije dvopetljaste fibule s nožicom u obliku beotskoga štita s jače

most common in the Vardar valley.¹⁸³

The second crested fibula, similar to the first one, was discovered in grave 28 of tumulus XIII at the mentioned cemetery of Zabrnjica – Oborište. This 5.3 cm long fibula has a crest with ten cylindrical projections with rounded tops on its bow. Its spring is one-sided and consists of one coil (Fig. 6. 2). Both parts of the bow, between which there is a narrow crescent-shaped cut-out, are decorated with a series of tiny transverse incisions. There are five annular thickenings at the transition from the bow to the foot, with narrow annular thickenings on the horizontally placed foot which ends in a larger globule. At the end of the bow towards the spring, that is, behind the junction of the two parts of the bow, there is a series of transverse annular ribs.¹⁸⁴ The grave also contained two small bronze spectacle fibulae without a figure-of-eight loop¹⁸⁵ and two fibulae with two loops and a foot in the form of a Boeotian shield with prominent incisions on the sides, while in the middle there are vertical ribs and a series of tiny incisions along the edges.¹⁸⁶ In addition to the fibulae, the grave also contained a double pin, bronze and amber beads, saltaleones, a pendant, a belt buckle and pottery.¹⁸⁷

Spectacle fibulae without a figure-of-eight are isolated according to R. Vasić as the St. Lucia type which lasted from the eighth to the fifth century BC, whereby they were less characteristic of the end of the seventh and the sixth century BC.¹⁸⁸ On the other hand, these fibulae are attributed to the Glasinac type of spectacle fibulae, variant 1, characteristic for being made entirely of bronze, including the catch-plate. They were most common in the Glasinac area and are dated to the seventh–sixth century BC.¹⁸⁹ Fibulae with two loops and a foot in the form of a Boeotian shield are attributed to variant 3. They are characterised by their smaller size and the bow which is always circular in section and rarely with annular thickenings at its ends, i.e. the ends of the bow are mostly decorated with a few incised lines or the whole bow is ornamented in this way. The foot is square and wide, while the cuts on the sides are small and round. In the central part of the foot there is usually a V-shaped decoration. The fibulae of variant 3 are dated to Phase Glasinac IVC-2, i.e. the end of the first half and the mid-sixth century BC. They were common only in the area of the Glasinac cultural group, i.e. at sites in eastern Bosnia and western Serbia.¹⁹⁰

¹⁸³ Heilmann 2016, str. 15–16, sl. 3.

¹⁸⁴ Vasić 1999, str. 98, T. 49. 822.

¹⁸⁵ Vasić 1999, str. 33, T. 12. 171–172.

¹⁸³ Heilmann 2016, pp. 15–16, Fig. 3.

¹⁸⁴ Vasić 1999, p. 98, Pl. 49. 822.

¹⁸⁵ Vasić 1999, p. 33, Pl. 12. 171–172.

¹⁸⁶ Vasić 1999, p. 68, Pl. 38. 521–522.

¹⁸⁷ Vasić 1999, p. 33.

¹⁸⁸ Vasić 1999, pp. 34–35.

¹⁸⁹ Pabst 2012, pp. 105–106, Fig. 11. 1, map 30. 2.

¹⁹⁰ Heilmann 2016, pp. 16–18, 21, Fig. 6.

izrezanim stranama, dok se u sredini nalaze okomita rebra, a uz rubove niz sitnih ureza.¹⁸⁶ Osim fibula u grobu su se nalazili i dvojna igla, zatim brončane i jantarne perle, saltaleoni, privjesak, pojasna kopča te keramika.¹⁸⁷

Naočalaste fibule bez osmice izdvojene su prema R. Vasiću kao tip Sveta Lucija, koji traje od 8. do 5. st. pr. Kr., pri čemu su one manje karakteristične za kraj 7. i 6. st. pr. Kr.¹⁸⁸ S druge strane, ove su fibule pripisane tipu Glasinac naočalastih fibula, varijanti 1, za koji je karakteristično da su u cijelosti izrađene od bronce, odnosno i podloga za iglu izrađena je od bronce. Najčešće su na glasináčkome području te su datirane u 7. – 6. st. pr. Kr.¹⁸⁹ Dvo-
petljaste fibule s nožicom u obliku beotskoga štita pripisane su varijanti 3; za njih je karakteristično da su manjih dimenzija te da je luk uvijek kružnoga presjeka i na njemu su prstenasta zadebljanja na krajevima rjeđa, odnosno krajevi luka uglavnom su ukrašeni s nekoliko urezanih linija ili je cijeli luk ukrašen na taj način. Nožica je četvrtasta i široka, dok su izrezi na bočnim stranama mali i okrugli. U središnjem dijelu nožice najčešće se nalazi V-ukras. Fibule varijante 3 datirane su u fazu Glasinac IVC-2, odnosno u kraj prve polovice i sredinu 6. st. pr. Kr., te su rasprostranjene samo na području glasináčke kulturne skupine, odnosno na nalazištima u istočnoj Bosni i zapadnoj Srbiji.¹⁹⁰

Krestasta fibula tipa Zabrnjica pronađena je i na nedalekome groblju pod tumulima s kosturnim pokopima Kaluđersko polje kod Priboja. U grobu 7 tumula 2, u kojem je pokopana bogato opremljena mlađa ženska osoba, u donjem dijelu prsa pronađena je brončana krestasta fibula koja se, ipak, po ukrasu na luku razlikuje od nalaza iz Zabrnjice. Fibula na vrhu luka s uskim prorezom ima tri polukružne petlje između kojih su, kao i na oba kraja luka, četiri cilindrične istake koje završavaju kuglicom na vrhu (sl. 7. 1). Vodoravno položena kratka nožica, kraća od onih na fibulama iz Zabrnjice, završava većom kuglicom. Spirala je također jednostrana. U ovome iznimno bogato opremljenome grobu još su pronađeni: dvije brončane naočalaste fibule bez osmičaste petlje, dvopetljasta fibula s nožicom u obliku beotskoga štita, dvije dvojne igle, zatim brončana poramenica od brončanoga lima, dvije brončane narukvice s prebačenim krajevima, naočalasti privjesci s petljom, dvije ogrlice sastavljene od jantarnih perli, ogrlica sastavljena od brončanih saltaleona, devet pticolikih privjesaka i jednoga praporca, tri križne pojasne kopče i jedna križna aplikacija, bikonična perla te šesterostruki lančić sa 16 praporaca s prorezom i nožicom. Grob je, na osnovi svih nalaza, datiran u završetak faze Glasinac IVC-1 te početak faze IVC-2, odnosno apsolutno-kronološki oko 550. g. pr. Kr.¹⁹¹

A crested fibula of the Zabrnjica type was also discovered in the nearby tumulus cemetery with skeletal burials of Kaluđersko polje near Priboj. A bronze crested fibula was found in the lower part of the chest of a richly equipped young woman buried in grave 7 of tumulus 2. However, it differs from the finds from Zabrnjica in its decoration of the bow. At the top of its bow with a narrow cut-out there are three semi-circular loops between which, like at both ends of the arch, there are four cylindrical projections ending in a globule at the top (Fig. 7. 1). Its horizontally placed short foot, shorter than those on the fibulae from Zabrnjica, ends with a larger globule. The spring is also one-sided. This extremely richly furnished grave also contained the following: two bronze spectacle fibulae without a figure-of-eight loop, a fibula with two loops and a foot in the form of a Boeotian shield, two double pins, a bronze shoulder-piece made of bronze sheet, two bronze bracelets with crossed ends, spectacle pendants with a loop, two necklaces composed of amber beads, a necklace made of bronze saltaleones, nine bird-shaped pendants and one crotal bell, three cross belt buckles and one cross-shaped appliqué, a biconical bead, and a sixfold chainlet with 16 crotal bells with a cut-out and a foot. Based on all the finds, the grave is dated to the end of Phase Glasinac IVC-1 and the beginning of Phase IVC-2, i.e. in terms of absolute chronology, to around 550 BC.¹⁹¹

The finds confirm the above relative chronological dating of grave 7, like the already mentioned bronze spectacle fibulae without a figure-of-eight loop. Based on its small and round cut-outs, the fibula with two-loops and a foot in the form of a Boeotian shield can be attributed to the already mentioned variant 3.¹⁹² Such fibulae are dated to the first half of the sixth century BC.¹⁹³ The two double pins belong to type IIIa according to the R. Vasić's division, viz. they appeared from Phase Glasinac IVC-1, i.e. from the end of the seventh century and during the sixth century BC in the distribution area of the Glasinac cultural group, whence they spread further.¹⁹⁴ B. Čović suggested a similar dating from Phase IVC-1. They became even more numerous during the next phase, IVC-2.¹⁹⁵ Let us also mention the shoulder-piece made of bronze sheet of the type that appeared from Phase Glasinac IVb, often richly decorated with engraved geometric motifs. They became more numerous during Phase IVC-1 and then disappeared in Phase IVC-2.¹⁹⁶ In the same manner, the crotal bells with a slot and a foot¹⁹⁷, as well as the three cross-shaped belt buckles,

186 Vasić 1999, str. 68, T. 38. 521–522.

187 Vasić 1999, str. 33.

188 Vasić 1999, str. 34–35.

189 Pabst 2012, str. 105–106, sl. 11. 1, Karta 30. 2.

190 Heilmann 2016, str. 16–18, 21, sl. 6.

191 Derikonjić 2010, str. 12.

191 Derikonjić 2010, p. 12.

192 Heilmann 2016.

193 Čović 1987d, p. 493.

194 Vasić 2003, p. 118, Pls. 43–44, Pl. 68.

195 Čović 1987b, pp. 609, 612, 620, Pl. LXII. 34.

196 Čović 1987b, pp. 596, 609, Fig. 35. 5, Pl. LXI. 9.

197 Čović 1987b, p. 611, Fig. 35. 27; p. 622, LXII. 27.

Pronađeni nalazi potvrđuju navedeno relativno-kronološko datiranje groba 7, poput već spominjanih brončanih naočalastih fibula bez osmičaste petlje. Dvopetljasta fibula s nožicom u obliku beotskoga štita prema malim i okruglim izrezima može se pripisati već spominjanoj varijanti 3¹⁹² te su takve fibule datirane u prvu polovicu 6. st. pr. Kr.¹⁹³ Dvije dvojne igle pripadaju tipu IIIa prema podjeli R. Vasića, koje se pojavljuju od faze Glasinac IVC-1, odnosno od kraja 7. st. te tijekom 6. st. pr. Kr. na području rasprostiranja glasilačke kulturne skupine, odakle se dalje šire.¹⁹⁴ Slično datiranje od faze IVC-1 predložio je i B. Čović, a još brojnije postale su tijekom naredne faze, IVC-2.¹⁹⁵ Spomenimo još poramenicu izrađenu od brončanog lima, kakve se, često bogato ukrašene ugraviranim geometrijskim motivima, pojavljuju od faze Glasinac IVb, a brojnije postaju tijekom faze IVC-1 i potom nestaju u fazi IVC-2.¹⁹⁶ Na isti su način u faze IVC-1 i IVC-2 datirani praporci s prorezom i nožicom¹⁹⁷ kao i tri križne pojasne kopče.¹⁹⁸

Krestastoj fibuli iz groba 7 tumula 2 s Kaluđerskog polja prema oblikovanju ukrasa na luku donekle odgovara ona pronađena na nalazištu Radava, pri čemu je razlika primjetna u oblikovanju nožice. Fibula iz Radave također ima prorez na luku na čijem su vrhu sačuvane dvije petlje te dvije uske istake, od kojih je jedna položena između petlji (sl. 7. 2). Izgleda da je fibula izvorno imala samo dvije sačuvane petlje i manji broj istaka nego ona s Kaluđerskog polja. Dulja vodoravna nožica s kosim urezima slični onoj s jedne od fibula iz Zabrnjice te se na kraju nalazi veća kuglica. Spirala fibule nije sačuvana.¹⁹⁹

U opisu fibula iz Zabrnjice R. Vasić je s pravom istaknuo kako se radi o fibulama jedinstvenog oblika, koje izdvaja u posebnu skupinu. Fibule iz Zabrnjice datirao je u prvu polovicu ili sredinu 6. st. pr. Kr., prije svega na osnovi nalaza drugih oblika fibula u grobovima – naočalastih fibula bez osmičaste petlje te dvopetljastih fibula s nožicom u obliku beotskoga štita.²⁰⁰ M. Gavranović je prepoznao sličnosti u ukrasu luka ovih fibula s onom pronađenom na naselju Pod te ih datira u rano 6. st. pr. Kr.²⁰¹

ZAKLJUČAK

Paljevinski grob 16 s grede I. Stipančevića u Donjoj Dolini, na osnovi analize svih pronađenih nalaza (sl. 1), pokazao se izu-

are dated to Phases IVC-1 and IVC-2.¹⁹⁸

Based on the design of the decoration on the bow, the one discovered at the site of Radava corresponds to an extent to the crested fibula from grave 7 of tumulus 2 at Kaluđersko polje, with a noticeable difference in the form of the foot. The fibula from Radava also has a cut-out on the bow, at the top of which there are two preserved loops and two narrow protrusions-crests, one of which is placed between the loops (Fig. 7. 2). It seems that the fibula originally had only two preserved loops and a smaller number of projections than the one from Kaluđersko polje. The longer horizontal foot with oblique incisions resembles the one from one of the fibulae from Zabrnjica. At its end there is a larger globule. The spring of the fibula is not preserved.¹⁹⁹

In his description of the fibulae from Zabrnjica, R. Vasić pointed out with good reason that these fibulae were unique in shape, and he classified them in a separate group. He dated the fibulae from Zabrnjica to the first half or mid-sixth century BC, primarily based on the finds of other forms of fibulae in graves – spectacle fibulae without a figure-of-eight loop, and fibulae with two loops and a foot in the form of a Boeotian shield.²⁰⁰ M. Gavranović recognised the similarities in the decoration of the bow of these fibulae with that discovered in the settlement of Pod, and dated them to the early sixth century BC.²⁰¹

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of all discovered finds (Fig. 1), cremation grave 16 at greda I. Stipančević in Donja Dolina proved to be extremely interesting, primarily after the discovery of two bronze crested fibulae that represent unique finds from this cemetery, still the largest and most significant Early Iron Age burial ground in the south of the Pannonian Plain. Considering the large number of finds of different origins, and often combined within the same burial units, the study of material heritage from the cemetery in Donja Dolina can identify an intensive network of contacts made with neighbouring and remote areas. Thus, the analysis of the crested fibulae from grave 16 revealed that they can be considered imports from the south, i.e. from the area of Glasinac. The question is whether these objects reached Donja Dolina by cultural transfer or the fibulae were brought by the person who wore them as parts of costume. According to Č. Truhelka, grave 16 contained the cremated remains of a child, perhaps a younger woman, judging by the diameter of the bronze bracelet with

192 Heilmann 2016.

193 Čović 1987d, str. 493.

194 Vasić 2003, str. 118, T. 43–44, T. 68.

195 Čović 1987b, str. 609, 612, 620, T. LXII. 34.

196 Čović 1987b, str. 596, 609, sl. 35. 5, T. LXI. 9.

197 Čović 1987b, str. 611, sl. 35. 27; str. 622, LXII. 27.

198 Gavranović 2011/1, str. 240.

199 Truhelka 1893, str. 87–88, sl. 83; Vasić 1999, str. 98.

200 Vasić 1999, str. 98.

201 Gavranović 2011/1, str. 199.

198 Gavranović 2011/1, p. 240.

199 Truhelka 1893, pp. 87–88, Fig. 83; Vasić 1999, p. 98.

200 Vasić 1999, p. 98.

201 Gavranović 2011/1, p. 199.

zetno zanimljivim, prije svega po pronalasku dviju brončanih krestastih fibula koje predstavljaju jedinstveni nalaz na ovome još uvijek najvećem i najznačajnijem groblju starijega željeznog doba na jugu Panonske nizine. S obzirom na velik broj nalaza koji pokazuju različito porijeklo, a često se kombiniraju u okvirima istih grobnih cjelina, proučavanjem materijalne ostavštine s groblja u Donjoj Dolini može se prepoznati intenzivna mreža ostvarenih kontakata sa susjednim, ali i udaljenim područjima. Tako je analiza krestastih fibula iz groba 16 pokazala kako se mogu smatrati importom s juga, odnosno s područja Glasinca. Pitanje je radi li se o predmetima koji su do Donje Doline dospjeli kulturnim transferom ili su fibule, kao dio nošnje, prispjele s osobom koja ih je nosila. Prema Ć. Truhelki u grobu 16 bili su pokopani spaljeni ostaci djeteta, možda mlađe ženske osobe, sudeći prema promjeru brončane narukvice prebačenih krajeva te torkvesa. I druga fibula u grobu 16 – brončana dvopetljava fibula s četverokutnom nožicom s dvije rupice – također pokazuje usmjerenje prema Glasincu, uostalom kao i niz drugih predmeta ženske nošnje i nakita s groblja u Donjoj Dolini. Spomenimo samo skupinu tzv. glasinčanih fibula tipa Borajna, Potpećine, Rusanovići i Arareva gromila, kako je i predstavljeno.

Drugo važno razmatrano pitanje predstavljaju dosadašnja datiranja groba 16 s grede I. Stipančevića koji je upravo zbog nalaza para krestastih fibula privukao pozornost svih istraživača koji su se bavili grobljem u Donjoj Dolini. Z. Marić je grob 16 datirao u svoju fazu IIc, koja odgovara 5. st. i početku 4. st. pr. Kr.²⁰² B. Čović grob je 16 datirao u 6. st. pr. Kr., u fazu koja je odgovarala fazi Glasinac IVc uspoređenom sa Ha D stupnjem,²⁰³ odnosno grob bi, prema nalazima fibula, vremenski odgovarao mlađim grobovima faze IVc.²⁰⁴ U svome posljednjem sinteznom pregledu kulturne skupine Donja Dolina – Sanski Most, B. Čović je grob 16, pa i same krestaste fibule, datirao u fazu 2c, koja odgovara zadnjoj četvrtini 6. st. pr. Kr.,²⁰⁵ odnosno smješta ga u horizont kada na groblju u Donjoj Dolini prevladavaju različite varijante zmijolikih fibula.²⁰⁶ To pokazuje kako je B. Čović dosta precizno prepoznao relativno-kronološku podjelu groblja u Donjoj Dolini, no priklanja se nešto nižoj apsolutnoj dataciji, što je bilo u skladu s vremenom pisanja toga preglednog rada. S druge strane, R. Vasić je grob 16, na osnovi usporedbe za nalaze fibula, datirao u drugu polovicu 6. st. pr. Kr.²⁰⁷ M. Gavranović, u posljednjem sinteznom pregledu groblja u Donjoj Dolini, grob 16 s grede I. Stipančevića datirao je oko sredine 6. st. pr. Kr. te ga je smjestio u horizont za koji su

folded ends, and the torc. The second fibula from grave 16 – bronze, with two loops and a square foot with two small holes – also demonstrates an orientation towards Glasinac, just like a number of other items of female costume and jewellery from the cemetery in Donja Dolina. Let us only mention the group of so-called Glasinac fibulae of the Borajna, Potpećine, Rusanovići and Arareva gromila types, as already presented.

Another important considered matter regards the previous datings of grave 16 at greda I. Stipančević, which attracted the attention of all researchers who dealt with the cemetery in Donja Dolina precisely because of the discovered pair of crested fibulae. Z. Marić dated grave 16 to his Phase IIc, which corresponds to the fifth century and the beginning of the fourth century BC.²⁰² B. Čović dated grave 16 to the sixth century BC, which is the period corresponding to Phase Glasinac IVc compared with Phase Ha D,²⁰³ i.e., the grave would correspond in time to the later graves of Phase IVc, based on the finds of fibulae.²⁰⁴ In his last synthetic review of the Donja Dolina – Sanski Most cultural group, B. Čović dated grave 16, and even the very crested fibulae, to Phase 2c, which corresponds to the last quarter of the sixth century BC,²⁰⁵ i.e., he classified it in the horizon when different variants of serpentine fibulae had been prevalent in the cemetery at Donja Dolina.²⁰⁶ This goes to show that B. Čović recognised the relative chronological division of the cemetery in Donja Dolina quite precisely, but he favoured a somewhat lower absolute dating, consistent with the time his review paper was written. On the other hand, R. Vasić dated grave 16 to the second half of the sixth century BC, based on the analogies for the finds of fibulae.²⁰⁷ In his final synthetic review of the cemetery in Donja Dolina, M. Gavranović dated grave 16 at greda I. Stipančević to around the mid-sixth century BC, and classified it in the horizon characterised by different variants of serpentine fibulae, and fibulae of the Arareva gromila type, as well as fibulae with two loops and a square foot with two small holes. He rightly associated the separate horizon with Phase Glasinac IVc-2, i.e. Phases Ha D1-Ha D2/3 of the Central European chronology of the Early Iron Age.²⁰⁸

202 Marić 1964, p. 43, Pl. XXVI. 20.

203 Čović 1961, p. Y24.

204 Benac, Čović 1957, p. 44.

205 Čović 1987a, pp. 251–254, Pl. XXVIII. 4–6; Gavranović 2011/2, pp. 130, 138, Fig. 162.

206 Teržan 1974, p. 14; Gavranović 2011/2, p. 133.

207 Vasić 1999, p. 85.

208 Gavranović 2011/1, pp. 274–275, Fig. 267. 1; 2011/2, p. 130, Fig. 162.

For noticeable differences in absolute dating of separate phases for the most important cultural groups of the Early Iron Age as presented in Praistorija jugoslavenskih zemalja V – Željezno doba, Sarajevo 1987, it is necessary to compare overview tables on pp. 903, 905 and 909, which clearly indicate that in the Donja Dolina – Sanski Most group, for example, Phase 2c, characterised by different variants of serpentine fibulae, is dated too low in terms

202 Marić 1964, str. 43, T. XXVI. 20.

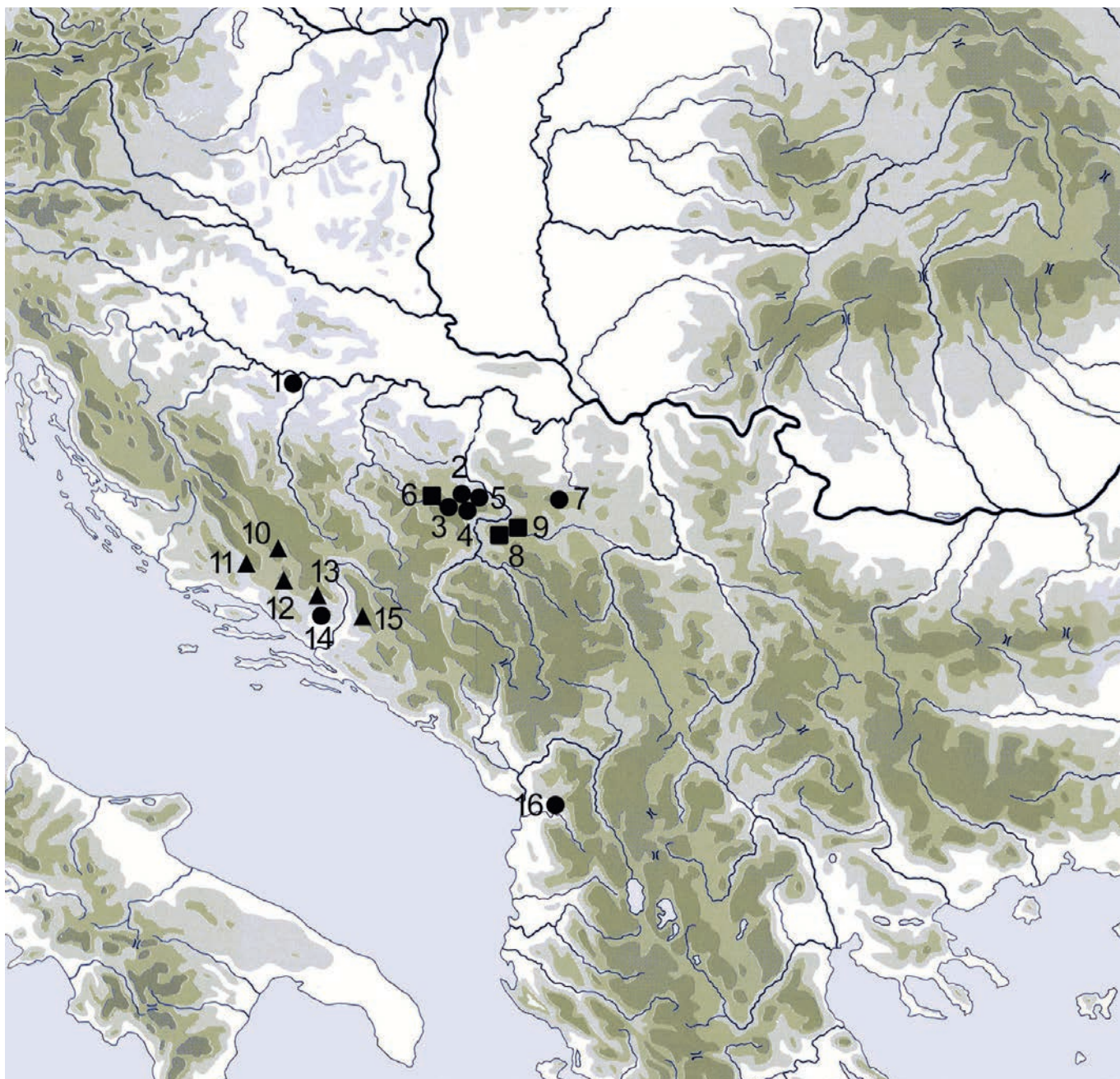
203 Čović 1961, str. Y24.

204 Benac, Čović 1957, str. 44.

205 Čović 1987a, str. 251–254, T. XXVIII. 4–6; Gavranović 2011/2, str. 130, 138, sl. 162.

206 Teržan 1974, str. 14; Gavranović 2011/2, str. 133.

207 Vasić 1999, str. 85.



Slika 8.

Karta rasprostranjenosti krestastih fibula: 1. Donja Dolina; 2. Križevac; 3. Ilijak; 4. Bandino brdo; 5. Plješivica; 6. Radava; 7. Ražana; 8. Zabrnjica; 9. Kaluđersko polje; 10. Pod; 11. Crvenica; 12. Okolica Ljubuškog; 13. Rakitno; 14. Grude; 15. Pješivac; 16. Burrel (● tip Ražana; ▲ tip Pod; ■ tip Zabrnjica)

Figure 8.

Map of distribution of crested fibulae: 1. Donja Dolina; 2. Križevac; 3. Ilijak; 4. Bandino brdo; 5. Plješivica; 6. Radava; 7. Ražana; 8. Zabrnjica; 9. Kaluđersko polje; 10. Pod; 11. Crvenica; 12. Ljubuški, environs; 13. Rakitno; 14. Grude; 15. Pješivac; 16. Burrel (● Ražana type; ▲ Pod type; ■ Zabrnjica type)

karakteristične različite varijante zmijolikih fibula, zatim fibule tipa Arareva gromila te dvopetljaste fibule s četverokutnom nožicom s dvije rupice. Izdvojeni horizont s pravom povezuje s fazom Glasinac IVC-2, odnosno stupnjevima Ha D1-Ha D2/3 srednjoeuropske kronologije starijega željeznog doba.²⁰⁸

Considering all the above-mentioned dates of the grave

of absolute chronology, especially when compared with the contemporaneous horizon of serpentine fibulae in Lower Carniola. For more recent proposed absolute and relative chronologies of the Lower Carniola group, especially the Stična phases and serpentine fibula, see Teržan 2010, pp. 280–290, Fig. 42; Teržan, Črešnar 2014, pp. 716–719, 724.

208 Gavranović 2011/1, str. 274–275, sl. 267. 1; 2011/2, str. 130, sl. 162.

S obzirom na sve do sada navedene datacije groba te provedenu analizu tipova krestastih fibula, ali i cjelokupnoga ansambla nalaza, grob 16 s grede I. Stipančevića može se datirati u drugu i treću četvrtinu 6. st. pr. Kr., odnosno najvjerojatnije oko sredine 6. st. pr. Kr., kako je to već predložio i M. Gavranović, ispravljajući pri tome nisku apsolutnu dataciju B. Čović, no potvrđujući ispravnost njegove relativno-kronološke podjele, barem kada je u pitanju spomenuti grob 16. Istome horizontu (Donja Dolina – Sanski Most faza 2c) pripada i bogato opremljeni grob 35 s grede M. Petrovića mlađeg, u kojem je također pronađen par fibula koje imaju porijeklo na Glasincu – radi se o starijoj varijanti fibula tipa Arareva gromila, s jače narebrenim lukom,²⁰⁹ s kojima se pojavljuju i dva različita tipa zmijolikih fibula,²¹⁰ pri čemu se ovaj grob datira ne prije sredine 6. st. pr. Kr.²¹¹

Analiza krestastih fibula iz groba 16 s grede I. Stipančevića dovela je do detaljnog ispitivanja porijekla ovoga tako prepoznatljivog predmeta ženske nošnje. Naime, krestaste fibule sva tri izdvojena tipa – Ražana, Pod i Zabrnjica, kada su za njih poznate okolnosti te kontekst otkrića (grobovi pod tumulima Ražana, Zabrnjica, Kaluđersko polje), jasno pokazuju kako se radi o prepoznatljivim predmetima ženske nošnje – djevojaka ili odraslih žena.

Krestaste fibule izrađene su od bakrene slitine i predstavljaju heterogenu skupinu koja se, s obzirom na oblik luka i nožice, može podijeliti na tri već spomenuta osnovna tipa. Čak i između fibula koje su svrstane u okvire istoga tipa primjetne su određene razlike, što potvrđuje kako se radi o predmetima koji pokazuju iznimnu kreativnost majstora koji su ih izrađivali, odnosno kako se često radi o hibridnim oblicima fibula, koji spajaju tipološke karakteristike nekih drugih tipova fibula (npr. različiti oblici simetrične nožice). S druge strane, zajednička im je karakteristika postojanje kreste na vrhu luka te im dužina rijetko prelazi 5 cm. Prema nalazima u grobovima s Glasinca, krestaste fibule datirane su u fazu IVC-2,²¹² odnosno sredinu i drugu polovicu 6. st. pr. Kr. Krestaste fibule najbrojnije su na području Glasinca, no ima ih i u Hercegovini, zatim u zapadnoj Srbiji, pa sve do Donje Doline na sjeveru te sjeverne Albanije

and the analysis of the types of crested fibulae, as well as the entire assemblage of finds, grave 16 at greda I. Stipančević can be dated to the second and third quarters of the sixth century BC, i.e., most likely around the mid-sixth century BC, as already proposed by M. Gavranović, who thus corrected B. Čović's low absolute date, but confirmed the accuracy of his relative chronological division, at least when it comes to the mentioned grave 16. The same horizon (Phase 2c of Donja Dolina – Sanski Most) also includes the richly equipped grave 35 at greda M. Petrović Jr., which contained another pair of fibulae originating from Glasinac – an earlier variant of fibulae of the Arareva gromila type, with a pronounced ribbed bow.²⁰⁹ Two other different types of serpentine fibulae were in use at the same time,²¹⁰ whereby this grave is dated to the period not earlier than the mid-sixth century BC.²¹¹

The analysis of the crested fibulae from grave 16 at greda I. Stipančević led to a detailed examination of the origin of this distinctive item of female costume. Namely, when the circumstances and the context of their discovery are known (the graves under the tumuli of Ražana, Zabrnjica, Kaluđersko polje), the crested fibulae of all three separate types – Ražana, Pod and Zabrnjica – clearly indicate that they are distinctive items of female costume, worn by girls or adult women.

Crested fibulae are made of copper alloy and represent a heterogeneous group which, considering the form of the bow and the foot, can be divided into three already mentioned basic types. Certain differences are noticeable even among fibulae classified within the same type, which confirms that these objects exhibit the exceptional creativity of the masters who made them, and that they are often hybrid forms of fibulae, which combining typological characteristics of other types of fibulae (e.g. various forms of the symmetrical foot). On the other hand, their common feature is the existence of a crest at the top of the bow, as well as their length, which rarely exceeds 5 cm. Based on the finds in the graves from Glasinac, the crested fibulae are dated to Phase IVC-2,²¹² i.e. the middle and second half of the sixth century BC. Crested fibulae are most numerous in the area of Glasinac, but can also be found in Hercegovina and western Serbia, all the way to Donja Dolina in the north and northern Albania in the south,²¹³ whereby certain types, primarily Pod and Zabrnjica, are distributed over narrower areas (Fig. 8). Thus, the fibulae of the Pod type (Pod, Crvenica, an unknown site, Rakitno, Pješivac), characterised by a symmetrical foot and a crescent-shaped broader bow with crest-like projections at its top (only on the inside of the bow of the fibula from Pješivac), while the bow can have small holes

Za primjetne razlike u apsolutnome datiranju izdvojenih stupnjeva najvažnijih kulturnih skupina starijega željeznog doba predstavljanih u *Praistorija jugoslavenskih zemalja V – Željezno doba*, Sarajevo 1987, potrebno je usporediti pregledne tablice na str. 903, 905 i 909, koje jasno pokazuju kako je npr. u skupini Donja Dolina – Sanski Most prenisno apsolutno-kronološki datirana faza 2c, za koju su karakteristične različite varijante zmijolikih fibula, posebno kada se usporedi s istovremenim horizontom zmijolike fibule u Dolenjskoj. Za novije prijedloge apsolutne i relativne kronologije dolenjske skupine, posebno stupnjeva Stična i zmijolike fibule: Teržan 2010, str. 280–290, sl. 42; Teržan, Črešnar 2014, str. 716–719, 724.

209 Truhelka 1904, str. 97, T. XLVIII. 11–12.

210 Truhelka 1904, str. 98, T. XLVIII. 13, 15–16.

211 Gavranović 2011/1, str. 240.

212 Čović 1987b, str. 619; Gavranović 2011/1, str. 199.

209 Truhelka 1904, p. 97, Pl. XLVIII. 11–12.

210 Truhelka 1904, p. 98, Pl. XLVIII. 13, 15–16.

211 Gavranović 2011/1, p. 240.

212 Čović 1987b, p. 619; Gavranović 2011/1, p. 199.

213 Vasić 1999, pp. 85–86.

na jugu,²¹³ pri čemu se može primijetiti kako se pojedini tipovi, prije svega Pod i Zabrnjica, pojavljuju na užim područjima (sl. 8). Tako su fibule tipa Pod (Pod, Crvenica, nepoznato nalazište, Rakitno, Pješivac), za koje je karakteristična simetrična nožica te polumjesečasto prošireni luk po čijem se vrhu nalaze krestaste istake (samo na fibuli iz Pješivca s unutarnje strane luka), dok se na luku mogu nalaziti rupice s kojih vise lančići, dokumentirane na prostoru jugozapadne Bosne i zapadne Hercegovine. Ove fibule, posebno one iz Crvenice i Pješivca, svojom bogatom dekoracijom s lančićima vjerojatno pokazuju kako su ih nosile djevojke ili žene koje su imale istaknuti status u zajednici. Krestaste fibule tipa Zabrnjica, s dvije varijante, imaju luk polumjesečastog oblika na kojem se nalazi uzak prorez, dok je ukrašena nožica vodoravno položena te završava većim kuglastim zadebljanjem (Zabrnjica – Oborište V/17 i XIII/28, Kaluđersko polje, Radava). Fibule ovog tipa zabilježene su u grobovima s fibulama datiranim u kraj faze Glasinac IVC-1 i početak faze IVC-2, odnosno na sam kraj 7. st. i početak 6. st. pr. Kr.²¹⁴ Njihova je pojava dokumentirana samo na nalazištima u jugozapadnoj Srbiji do Glasinca te su možda proizvod jedne radionice ili dviju bliskih radionica. U prvu polovicu te oko sredine 6. st. pr. Kr. vjerojatno se mogu datirati krestaste fibule tipa Pod s jednom petljom i simetričnom nožicom, iako su ranije ove fibule bile datirane u kraj 6. i početak 5. st. pr. Kr. Simetričnu nožicu ima i fibula iz groba Ilijak XXII/1, koja se, s druge strane, prema obliku luka povezuje s fibulama tipa Ražana. Upravo navedenome tipu pripada i par krestastih fibula iz groba 16 s grede I. Stipančevića u Donjoj Dolini, uz još neke druge nalaze (Ražana, Križevac I/1, Ilijak XXII/1, Plješivica I, Bandino brdo, Grude) kod kojih je primjetno kako dijele isti ili sličan oblik luka, dok se razlika može prepoznati u obliku nožice. Fibula iz tumula VII u Ražani, zajedno s drugim oblicima fibula iz tumula, datirana je u drugu polovicu 6. i prvu četvrtinu 5. st. pr. Kr.²¹⁵ Posebno je važan nalaz ulomka luka krestaste fibule u grobu 60 na groblju Burrel, u kojem je zabilježena s ulomcima dvopetljaste fibule s nožicom u obliku beotskoga štita,²¹⁶ što bi već ukazivalo na prvu polovicu 6. st. pr. Kr. Ono po čemu se fibule tipa Ražana ipak razlikuju u odnosu na ostala dva izdvojena tipa, prepoznaje se u njihovoj široj rasprostranjenosti od Donje Doline na sjeveru do Burrela u sjevernoj Albaniji, pri čemu su najbrojnije upravo na prostoru glasinačke kulturne skupine tijekom faze Glasinac IVC-2 (sl. 8). Krestaste fibule tipa Ražana s asimetričnom nožicom, posebno ona iz Donje Doline s višom nožicom koja završava dugmetom čine se, ipak, nešto mlađima, no nikako ne mogu biti puno mlađe od sredine 6. st. pr. Kr., na što ukazuje i nalaz dvopetljaste fibule s četverokut-

with chainlets hung from them, as recorded in south-western Bosnia and western Herzegovina. The rich decoration with chainlets of these fibulae, especially the specimens from Crvenica and Pješivac, probably indicates they were worn by girls or women with a prominent status in their communities. The crested fibulae of the Zabrnjica type, with two variants, have a crescent-shaped bow with a narrow cut-out, while the decorated foot is placed horizontally and ends in a larger spherical thickening (Zabrnjica – Oborište V/17 and XIII/28, Kaluđersko polje, Radava). Fibulae of this type have been recorded in graves with fibulae dated to the end of Phase Glasinac IVC-1 and the beginning of Phase IVC-2, i.e. the very end of the seventh century and the beginning of the sixth century BC.²¹⁴ They have been documented only at sites in south-western Serbia up to Glasinac and may have been made in one workshop or two closely related workshops. The crested fibulae of the Pod type with one loop and a symmetrical foot can probably be dated to the first half and around the mid-sixth century BC, although they used to be dated to the end of the sixth and the beginning of the fifth century BC. The fibula from grave Ilijak XXII/1 also has a symmetrical foot, though it is associated with the fibulae of the Ražana type based on the form of its bow. A pair of crested fibulae from grave 16 at greda I. Stipančević in Donja Dolina also belongs to the mentioned type, together with some other finds (Ražana, Križevac I/1, Ilijak XXII/1, Plješivica I, Bandino brdo, Grude), patently sharing the same or similar form of the bow, while differing in the shape of the foot. A fibula from tumulus VII in Ražana, together with other forms of fibula from the tumulus, is dated to the second half of the sixth and the first quarter of the fifth century BC.²¹⁵ Another particularly important find is the fragment of the bow of a crested fibula from grave 60 in the cemetery of Burrel, where it was recorded with fragments of a fibula with two loops and a foot in the form of a Boeotian shield,²¹⁶ which would indicate the first half of the sixth century BC. The factor that makes the fibulae of the Ražana type different from the other two separate types can be recognised in their wider distribution, from Donja Dolina in the north to Burrel in northern Albania, whereby they were most numerous in the area of the Glasinac cultural group during Phase Glasinac IVC-2 (Fig. 8). The crested fibulae of the Ražana type with an asymmetrical foot, especially those from Donja Dolina with a higher foot ending in a button, do seem somewhat later, but at any rate cannot be later than the mid-sixth century BC, as also indicated by the fibula with two loops and a rectangular plate with two small holes, discovered in the same grave.

213 Vasić 1999, str. 85–86.

214 Gavranović 2011/1, str. 199.

215 Vasić 1997, str. 50.

216 Kurti D. 1978, str. 164, T. XII. 16.

214 Gavranović 2011/1, p. 199.

215 Vasić 1997, p. 50.

216 Kurti D. 1978, p. 164, Pl. XII. 16.

nom pločicom s dvije rupice u istome grobu.

Na osnovi analize konteksta, kada su oni poznati, pojava krestastih fibula može se datirati u kraj 7. st. pr. Kr. te su karakterističan dio ženske nošnje tijekom prve polovice i oko sredine 6. st. pr. Kr. na području glasinacke kulturne skupine i u neposrednome susjedstvu, s grobljem u Donjoj Dolini kao dosad najsjevernijim poznatim nalazištem. Primjetne razlike u distribuciji – posebno lokalnih tipova Pod i Zabrnjica – jasno ukazuju na postojanje radionica koje su izrađivale određene oblike krestastih fibula, vjerojatno kako bi zadovoljile modni izričaj djevojaka i žena koje su ih nosile. O posebnome načinu ukrašavanja istakama na zapadnome i srednjem Balkanu tijekom 6. st. pr. Kr., osim krestastih fibula, svjedoče još neki istovremeni tipovi nošnje i nakita, poput okruglih pojasnih kopči s istakama po rubu.²¹⁷ Naime, okrugle i polukuglaste pojasne kopče s istakama po rubu izdvojene su kao tip 7, varijanta 1, za koje je još karakteristično da je gornji dio ukrašen s dva ili tri plastična rebra.²¹⁸ Ove se kopče na groblju u Donjoj Dolini pojavljuju u grobovima faza 2b i 2c,²¹⁹ odnosno smatraju se karakterističnima za fazu Glasinac IVC-2.²²⁰ Istakama su ukrašeni i privjesci s obručem na vrhu te polumjesečastim donjim dijelom na kojem su istake okrenute prema dolje i koje završavaju kuglastim zadebljanjem. Takav je privjesak pronađen na groblju u Donjoj Dolini u grobu 4 s grede M. Petrovića starijeg,²²¹ koji je inače datiran u fazu 2b,²²² te na spomenutome groblju Crvenica – Ritke Liske. Privjesak se nalazio obješen na igli s uvijenom glavicom te ispod obruča, sa svake strane, ima još po jednu istaku.²²³ Spomenuti nalazi, uz privjeske iz tumula 18 i 86 iz Rusanovića, izdvojeni su kao tip 7, varijanta 2, antropomorfnih privjesaka koji imaju obruč na vrhu te polumjesečasti donji dio na kojem su prema dolje okrenute istake koje završavaju kuglastim zadebljanjem.²²⁴ Tako su ovi privjesci datirani u 7. i 6. st. pr. Kr.²²⁵

Paljevinski grob 16 s grede I. Stipančevića u Donjoj Dolini s parom brončanih krestastih fibula te dvopetljustom fibulom s četverokutnom nožicom s rupicama iznova potvrđuje postojanje intenzivne mreže kontakata između prostora srednje Posavine i zapadnoga i srednjeg Balkana na jugu. Osim pristiglih prestižnih predmeta obrambene ratničke opreme i brončanog posuđa koji se nalaze u grobovima bogato opremljenih pokojnika, važan dionik te razmjene predstavljali su i predmeti ženske nošnje i nakita, prije svega različiti oblici fibula i pojasa.

Based on the analysis of known contexts, the appearance of crested fibulae can be dated to the end of the seventh century BC, and regarded as a characteristic part of female costume during the first half and around the mid-sixth century BC in the area of the Glasinac cultural group and its immediate vicinity, with the cemetery in Donja Dolina as the northernmost known site. The noticeable differences in distribution – especially of the local types of Pod and Zabrnjica – clearly indicate the existence of workshops that made certain forms of crested fibulae, presumably to satisfy the fashion sense of the girls and women who wore them. The distinctive manner of decoration with projections in the Western and Central Balkans during the sixth century BC is evidenced not only by the crested fibulae, but also by some other contemporaneous types of costume and jewellery, such as round belt buckles with projections along the edge.²¹⁷ Namely, round and hemispherical belt buckles with projections along the edge are classified as type 7, variant 1, also characterised by their upper part being decorated with two or three plastically rendered ribs.²¹⁸ These buckles have been unearthed in the cemetery in Donja Dolina in graves from Phases 2b and 2c,²¹⁹ and are considered characteristic of Phase Glasinac IVC-2.²²⁰ Pendants with a ring at the top and a crescent-shaped lower part with downward-pointing projections, ending in a spherical thickening, are also decorated with projections. Such a pendant was discovered in the cemetery at Donja Dolina in grave 4 at greda M. Petrović Sr.,²²¹ dated to Phase 2b,²²² and in the mentioned cemetery of Crvenica – Ritke Liske. The pendant was hung on a pin with a twisted head. It has one projection on each side under the ring.²²³ The mentioned finds, in addition to the pendants from tumuli 18 and 86 from Rusanovići, are classified as type 7, variant 2, of anthropomorphic pendants with a ring at the top and a crescent-shaped lower part with downward-facing projections ending in a spherical thickening.²²⁴ Thus these pendants are dated to the seventh and sixth centuries BC.²²⁵

Cremation grave 16 at greda I. Stipančević in Donja Dolina with a pair of bronze crested fibulae and a fibula with two loops and a square foot with small holes reconfirms the existence of an intensive network of contacts between central Posavina and the Western and Central Balkans in the south. In addition to the imported prestigious items of defensive warrior equipment and bronze vessels discovered in richly equipped

217 Čović 1987b, str. 619; Gavranović 2011/1, str. 199.

218 Tešman 2004, str. 146, 153, sl. 19.

219 Čović 1987a, str. 246, 250, 253, T. XXVI. 8.

220 Čović 1987b, str. 621–622, T. LXII. 8, 29.

221 Truhelka 1904, str. 122, T. LXVIII. 20.

222 Čović 1987a, str. 245.

223 Čović 1969, 34, sl. 7. 6.

224 Tešman 2001, str. 88, 90, sl. 58. 15; 2004, str. 161, T. 2. 8–9.

225 Gavranović 2011/1, str. 237, sl. 240. 2.

217 Čović 1987b, p. 619; Gavranović 2011/1, p. 199.

218 Tešman 2004, pp. 146, 153, Fig. 19.

219 Čović 1987a, pp. 246, 250, 253, Pl. XXVI. 8.

220 Čović 1987b, pp. 621–622, Pl. LXII. 8, 29.

221 Truhelka 1904, p. 122, Pl. LXVIII. 20.

222 Čović 1987a, p. 245.

223 Čović 1969, 34, Fig. 7. 6.

224 Tešman 2001, pp. 88, 90, Fig. 58. 15; 2004, p. 161, Pl. 2. 8–9.

225 Gavranović 2011/1, p. 237, Fig. 240. 2.

Jedan od pristiglih oblika predstavljaju tako i krestaste fibule iz groba 16, u kojem su vjerojatno bili pokopani spaljeni ostaci mlađe ženske osobe čiju su nošnju činili i neki drugi oblici kojima se izvorište također nalazi na jugu. Naravno, odgovor na pitanje radi li se o predmetima kulturnog transfera ili se može govoriti o mobilnosti djevojčice/djevojke opremljene nošnjom karakterističnom za područje Glasinca prema istaknutome središtu u Donjoj Dolini, ostat će u ovome trenutku nepoznato.²²⁶

graves, another important factor in this exchange were items of female costume and jewellery, primarily various forms of fibulae and belts. One of the imported types is represented by the crested fibulae from grave 16, which probably contained the cremated remains of a younger woman, whose costume also comprised some other items originating from the south. Naturally, the answer to the question of whether they are objects of cultural transfer or a result of the mobility of the girl/young woman equipped with a costume characteristic of the Glasinac area arriving in the prominent centre in Donja Dolina, will remain unknown at this point.²²⁶

Prijevod / Translation: Denis Gracin

²²⁶ Članak je financiran sredstvima Hrvatske zaklade za znanost kroz projekt (IP-06-2016-1749): Željeznodobni ženski identiteti u južnom dijelu Karpatske kotline (FEMINE).

²²⁶ This paper is funded by the Croatian Science Foundation under the project (IP-06-2016-1749): Iron Age female identities in the southern part of the Carpathian Basin/Iron Age Female Identities in the Southern Carpathian Basin (FEMINE).

Literatura / Bibliography**Batović 1986**

Š. Batović, *Dalmatinska kultura željeznog doba*, Radovi Filozofskog fakulteta u Zadru 25 (12) (1985 – 1986), Zadar 1986, 5–60.

Batović 1988

Š. Batović, *Osvrt na područje Dubrovnika u prapovijesti*, Izdanja Hrvatskog arheološkog društva 12, Zagreb 1988, 51–77.

Benac, Čović 1956

A. Benac, B. Čović, *Glasinac, Dio I, Bronzano doba*, Katalog Prapovijesne zbirke Zemaljskog muzeja u Sarajevu, Sarajevo 1956.

Benac, Čović 1957

A. Benac, B. Čović, *Glasinac, Dio II, Željezno doba*, Katalog Prapovijesne zbirke Zemaljskog muzeja u Sarajevu, Sarajevo 1957.

Blečić Kavur, Miličević-Capek 2011

M. Blečić Kavur, I. Miličević-Capek, *O horizontu ratničkih grobova 5. stoljeća pr. Kr. na prostoru istočne obale Jadrana i njezina zaleđa: primjer novog nalaza iz Vranjeva Sela kod Neuma / On the horizon of warrior graves from 5th century BC on the territory of the eastern Adriatic coast and its hinterland: the case of a new discovery in Vranjevo Selo near Neum*, Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu 28, Zagreb 2011, 31–94.

Blečić Kavur, Pravidur 2012

M. Blečić Kavur, A. Pravidur, *Ilirske kacige s područja Bosne i Hercegovine / Illyrian helmets*

from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Glasnik zemaljskog muzeja NS Arheologija 53 (2011), Sarajevo 2012, 35–136.

Bulatović, Filipović, Gligorić 2017

A. Bulatović, V. Filipović, R. Gligorić, *Loznica, Kulturna stratigrafija praistorijskih lokaliteta u Jadru, Rađevini i Azbukovici*, Arheološka građa Srbije X, Beograd-Loznica 2017.

Čović 1961

B. Čović, *Donja Dolina. Nécropole de l'Âge du Fer*, Inventaria Archaeologica Fasc. 3, Bonn 1961.

Čović 1964

B. Čović, *Osnovne karakteristike materijalne kulture Ilira na njihovom centralnom području*, in: A. Benac (ed.), *Simpozijum o teritorijalnom i hronološkom razgraničenju Ilira u praistorijsko doba, održan 15. i 16. maja 1964.*, Centar za balkanološka ispitivanja, Posebna izdanja knjiga IV/1, Sarajevo 1964, 95–134.

Čović 1969

B. Čović, *Grobnice željeznog doba iz Crvenice kod Duvna*, Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku LXIII–LXIV (1961 – 1962), Split 1969, 25–48.

Čović 1985

B. Čović, *Praistorijska zbirka Franjevačkog samostana na Humcu kod Ljubuškog*, in: A. Zelenika (ed.), *100 godina Muzeja na Humcu (1884 – 1984)*, Zbornik radova, Ljubuški 1985, 49–59.

Čović 1987a

B. Čović, *Grupa Donja Dolina-Sanski Most*, in: A. Benac (ed.), *Praistorija jugoslavenskih zemalja V – Željezno doba*, Sarajevo 1987a, 232–291.

Čović 1987b

B. Čović, *Glasinačka kultura*, in: A. Benac (ed.), *Praistorija jugoslavenskih zemalja V – Željezno doba*, Sarajevo 1987b, 575–643.

Čović 1987c

B. Čović, *Srednjodalmatinska grupa*, in: A. Benac (ed.), *Praistorija jugoslavenskih zemalja V – Željezno doba*, Sarajevo 1987c, 442–480.

Čović 1987d

B. Čović, *Srednjobosanska grupa*, in: A. Benac (ed.), *Praistorija jugoslavenskih zemalja V – Željezno doba*, Sarajevo 1987d, 481–528.

Derikonjić 2010

S. Derikonjić, *Tragom jarmovačkih rudara*, Katalog izložbe, Priboj na Limu 2010.

Fiala 1892

F. Fiala, *Rezultati prehistoričkog ispitivanja na Glasincu u ljetu 1892.*, Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine IV (1892), Sarajevo 1892, 389–444, T. I–III.

Fiala 1899

F. Fiala, *Griechische Bronzehelme aus Bosnien und der Herzegovina*, Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen aus Bosnien und der Herzegowina VI, Wien 1899, 148–153.

Filipović, Mladenović 2017

V. Filipović, O. Mladenović,

Prilog proučavanju članaka astragalnih pojaseva sa teritorije centralne i jugoistočne Evrope / Contribution to the Study of Astragal Belt Segments from the Territory of Central and Southeastern Europe, Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu 34, Zagreb 2017, 143–183.

Gabrovec 1970

S. Gabrovec, *Dvozankaste ločne fibule*, Godišnjak Centra za balkanološka ispitivanja VIII/6, Sarajevo 1970, 5–65.

Garašanin M., Garašanin D. 1956

M. Garašanin, D. Garašanin, *Neue Hügelgräberforschung in Westserbien*, Archaeologia Iugoslavica II, Beograd 1956, 11–18.

Gavranović 2011

M. Gavranović, *Die Spätbronze- und Früheisenzeit in Bosnien*, 1–2, Bonn 2011.

Gavranović 2016

M. Gavranović, *Zwischen Glaube und Prestige – mediterrane Importe in der westbalkanischen Früheneisenzeit*, in: B. Gediga, A. Grossman, W. Piotrowski (eds.), *Europa w okresie od VIII wieku przed narodzeniem Chrystusa do I wieku naszej ery*, Muzeum Archeologiczne w Biskupinie-Biskupińskie Prace Archeologiczne nr. 11, Polska Akademia Nauk – Oddział we Wrocławiu-Prace Komisji Archeologicznej nr. 21, Biskupin-Wrocław 2016, 123–146.

Guštin, Knific 1975

M. Guštin, T. Knific, *Halštatske in antične najdbe*

iz Javora, Arheološki vestnik XXIV (1973), Ljubljana 1975, 831–846.

Guštin, Teržan 1976

M. Guštin, B. Teržan, *Malenškova gomila v Novem mestu, Prispevek k poznavanju povezav med jugovzhodnim alpskim svetom, severozahodnim Balkanom in južno Panonijo v starejši železni dobi*, Arheološki vestnik XXVI, Ljubljana 1976, 188–202.

Guštin, Križ 2007

M. Guštin, B. Križ, *Lady and her Attire, Reflections of Status and Cult in Grave 30/4 from Ivanec near Družinska vas*, in: M. Blečić, M. Črešnar, B. Hänsel, A. Hellmuth, E. Kaiser, C. Metzner-Nebelsick (eds.), *Scripta Praehistorica in honorem Biba Teržan*, Situla 44, Ljubljana 2007, 491–503.

Heilmann 2016

D. Heilmann, *Contextualising Bow Fibulae with Beothian Shield Plates: Cultural Transfer Process during Early Iron Age in the Central Balkan Area*, Starinar LXVI, Beograd 2016, 9–26.

Jašarević 2014

A. Jašarević, *Socio-ekonomska i simbolička uloga importovanih metalnih posuda s Glasinca*, Godišnjak Centra za balkanološka ispitivanja 43, Sarajevo 2014, 51–99.

Jašarević 2017

A. Jašarević, *Zaboravljeni grobovi iz Donje Doline*, Glasnik Zemaljskog Muzeja NS 54, Sarajevo 2017, 7–30.

Kilian 1975

K. Kilian, *Trachtzubehör der*

Eisenzeit zwischen Ägäis und Adria, *Prähistorische Zeitschrift* 50, Berlin 1975, 9–140.

Kilian 1976

K. Kilian, *Bosnisch-Herzegowinische Bronzen der Eisenzeit II aus Griechenland*, Godišnjak Centra za balkanološka ispitivanja XIII/11, Sarajevo 1976, 163–171.

Kurti D. 1976

D. Kurti, *Nouveaux elements sur la civilisation Illyrienne des tumuli de Mati*, in: *Iliria IV, Premier Colloque des Etudes Illyriennes* 1, Tirana 15–20 septembre 1972, Tirane 1976, 237–248.

Kurti D. 1978

D. Kurti, *Tumat e Burrelit*, *Iliria VII–VIII (1977–1978)*, Tirane 1978, 157–187.

Kurti R. 2018

R. Kurti, *Regional Identities in late Iron Age Albania: The Arched Bow Fibulae from the North of the Country*, in: J.-L. Lamboley, L. Përzhita, A. Skenderaj (eds.), *L'Illyrie Méridionale et l'Épire dans l'Antiquité VI*, Acted du VI^e colloque international de Tirana (20–23 mai 2015), Volume I, Paris 2018, 89–94.

Lucentini 1981

N. Lucentini, *Sulla cronologia delle necropoli di Glasinac nell'età del ferro*, in: R. Peroni (ed.), *Studi di protoistoria Adriatica* 1, Quaderni di cultura materiale 2, Roma 1981, 67–171.

Marić 2015

A. Marić, *Nova interpretacija groba sa skeletnim ukopom žene iz mlađeg željeznog*

doba s Kamenjače u Brezi kod Sarajeva

, Godišnjak Centra za balkanološka ispitivanja 44, Sarajevo 2015, 143–157.

Marić 1964

Z. Marić, *Donja Dolina*, Glasnik zemaljskog muzeja NS XIX, Sarajevo 1964, 5–128.

Marijan 2001

B. Marijan, *Željezno doba na južnojadranskom području (Istočna Hercegovina, Južna Dalmacija)*, Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku 93 (2000), Split 2001, 7–221.

Medović, Medović 2011

P. Medović, I. Medović, *Gradina na Bosutu – naselje starijeg gvozdenog doba*, Novi Sad 2011.

Metzner-Nebelsick 2002

C. Metzner-Nebelsick, *Der «Thrako-Kimmerische» Formenkreis aus der Sicht der Urnenfelder- und Hallstattzeit im südöstlichen Pannonien*, Vorgeschichtliche Forschungen Band 23, Rahden/Westf. 2002.

Odža 2009

A. Odža, *Željeznodobne fibule iz arheološke zbirke Franjevačkog samostana na Humcu kod Ljubuškog / Iron-Age Fibulae from the Archaeological Collection of the Franciscan Monastery in Humac*, Ljubuški, Vjesnik za arheologiju i povijest dalmatinsku 102, Split 2009, 7–58.

Pabst 2012

S. Pabst, *Die Brillenfibel. Untersuchungen zu spätbronze- und ältereisenzeitlichen*

Frauentracht zwischen Ostsee und Mittelmeer, Marburger Studien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte Band 25, Rahden/Westf. 2012.

Popović 1981

D. Popović, *Keramika starijeg gvozdenog doba u Sremu*, Fontes Archaeologiai Iugoslavia Tome IV, Beograd 1981.

Posedel 1909

J. Posedel, *Ein prähistorisches Gräberfeld bei Stagno*, Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen aus Bosnien und der Herzegowina XI, Wien 1909, 101–103.

Potrebica 2003

H. Potrebica, *Požeška kotlina i Donja Dolina u komunikacijskoj mreži starijeg željeznog doba*, Opuscula Archaeologica 27, Zagreb 2003, 217–242.

Potrebica 2019

H. Potrebica, *Kaptolska skupina i Požeška kotlina / The Kaptol Group and the Požega Valley*, Arheološki vestnik 70, Ljubljana 2019, 487–513.

Prendi 1976

F. Prendi, *Un aperçu sur la civilisation de la première période du Fer en Albanie*, in: M. Suić (ed.), *Jadranska obala u protohistoriji, Kulturni i etnički problemi*, Simpozij održan u Dubrovniku od 19. do 23. X. 1972., Zagreb 1976, 155–175.

Radimský 1893

W. Radimský, *Die Alterthümer der Hochebene Rakitno in der Herzegowina*, Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen aus Bosnien und der Herzegowina I, Wien 1893, 169–179.

Tecco Hvala 2012

S. Tecco Hvala, *Magdalenska gora. Družbena struktura in grobni rituali železnodobne skupnosti / Magdalenska gora. Social structure and burial rites of the Iron Age community*, Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae 26, Ljubljana 2012.

Teržan 1974

B. Teržan, *Halštatske gomile iz Brusnic na Dolenjskem*, in: M. Guštin (ed.), *Varia Archaeologica* 1, Brežice 1974, 31–66.

Teržan 1987

B. Teržan, *The Early Iron Age Chronology of the Central Balkans*, *Archaeologia Iugoslavica* 24, Ljubljana 1987, 7–27.

Teržan 1990

B. Teržan, *Polomesečaste fibule, O kulturnih povezavah med Egejo in Caput Adriae*, *Arheološki vestnik* 41, Ljubljana 1990, 49–88.

Teržan 1995

B. Teržan, *Handel und soziale Oberschichten im früheisenzeitlichen Südosteuropa*, in: B. Hänsel (ed.), *Handel, Tausch und Verkehr im bronze- und früheisenzeitlichen Südosteuropa*, *Prähistorische Archäologie in Südosteuropa* 11, München-Berlin 1995, 81–159.

Teržan 2008

B. Teržan, *Il. Skica. Kronološka skica / Skizze II. Chronologische Skizze*, in: S. Gabrovec, B. Teržan, *Stična II/2. Gomile starejše železne dobe. Razprave / Stična II/2. Grabhügel aus der älteren*

Eisenzeit. Studien, Katalogi in Monografije 38, Ljubljana 2008 (2010), 273–293.

Teržan, Črešnar 2014

B. Teržan, M. Črešnar, *Poskus absolutnega datiranja starejše železne dobe na Slovenskem / Attempt at an Absolute Dating of the Early Iron Age in Slovenia*, in: B. Teržan, M. Črešnar, *Absolutno datiranje bronaste in železne dobe na Slovenskem / Absolute Dating of the Bronze and Iron Ages in Slovenia*, Katalogi in Monografije 40, Ljubljana 2014, 703–724.

Tešman 2001

B. Tešman, *Schmuck und Trachtzubehör aus Prozor, Kroatien. Ein Beitrag zur Tracht im japodischen Gebiet*, *Acta Praehistorica et Archaeologica* 33, Berlin 2001, 28–151.

Tešman 2004

B. Tešman, *Grabhügel 30 aus Rusanovići. Untersuchungen zu Kontakten zwischen der Glasinac-Hochebene und dem westlichen japodischen Raum (Lika-Hochebene)*, *Godišnjak Centra za balkanološka ispitivanja* 31, Sarajevo 2004, 139–183.

Truhelka 1893

Č. Truhelka, *Hügelgräber und Ringwälle auf der Hochebene Glasinac*, *Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen aus Bosnien und der Herzegowina* I, Wien 1893, 61–112.

Truhelka 1902

Č. Truhelka, *Zwei prähistorische Funde aus Gorica (Bezirk Ljubuški)*, *Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen aus Bosnien*

und der Herzegowina VIII, Wien 1902, 3–47.

Truhelka 1903

Č. Truhelka, *Sojenica u Donjoj Dolini (Treće otkopavanje god. 1902., nastavak.)*, *Glasnik zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* XV/3-4, Sarajevo 1903, 529–558.

Truhelka 1904

Č. Truhelka, *Der vorgeschichtliche Pfahlbau im Savebette bei Donja Dolina (Bezirk Bosnisch-Gradiška), Bericht über die Ausgrabungen bis 1904.*, *Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen aus Bosnien und der Herzegowina* IX, Wien 1904, 1–156.

Vasić 1975

R. Vasić, *Donja Dolina i Makedonija*, *Godišnjak Centra za balkanološka ispitivanja* XIV/12, Sarajevo 1975, 81–94.

Vasić 1977

R. Vasić, *The Chronology of the Early Iron Age in Serbia*, *British Archaeological Report* SS 31, Oxford 1977.

Vasić 1982

R. Vasić, *Prilog proučavanju grčkog oružja u Jugoslaviji*, *Godišnjak Centra za balkanološka ispitivanja* XX/18, Sarajevo 1982, 5–24.

Vasić 1987

R. Vasić, *Prilog proučavanju lučnih fibula sa pravougaonom nogom na Balkanu*, *Arheološki vestnik* 38, Ljubljana 1987, 41–68.

Vasić 1997

R. Vasić, *The Early Iron Age Regional Groups in the Užice Area*, *Balkanica* XXVIII, Beograd 1997, 45–62.

Vasić 1999

R. Vasić, *Die Fibeln im Zentralbalkan*, *Prähistorische Bronzefunde* XIV/12, Stuttgart 1999.

Vasić 2003

R. Vasić, *Die Nadeln im Zentralbalkan*, *Prähistorische Bronzefunde* XIII/11, Stuttgart 2003.

Vasić 2010

R. Vasić, *Die Halsringe im Zentralbalkan (Vojvodina, Serbien, Kosovo und Mazedonien)*, *Prähistorische Bronzefunde* XI/7, Stuttgart 2010.