

Osvrt na fibule tipa Jezerine u Hrvatskoj povodom novih nalaza iz Dragišića

A Look at the Jezerine-type Fibulae in Croatia in View of New Finds from Dragišić

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U povodu nekoliko novijih nalaza fibula tipa Jezerine na jugu liburnskog teritorija, konkretno dvije fibule iz Dragišića, načinjena je lista svih nalazišta fibula tipa Jezerine iz Hrvatske. Starija arheološka literatura svrstavala je ovaj oblik fibule s trakastim segmentom luka u skupinu ranih rimskih fibula kasnolatenskog tipa, posebno primjerke iz Siska i istočne Slavonije. Prema novijim klasifikacijama fibula tipa Jezerine, nalazi iz Hrvatske mogu se razvrstati u nekoliko različitih skupina i varijanti. Uz dva nova primjerka fibula tipa Jezerine iz Dragišića, listi smo dodali novoobjavljene nalaze iz Grobnika kao i iz Osora, koji je izostavljen u novijim radovima o fibulama tipa Jezerine. Dotaknuto je pitanje srebrne fibule iz Nezakcija, čije opredjeljenje tipu Jezerine nije usuglašeno. Fibule tipa Jezerine na liburnskom teritoriju kao i drugdje u Hrvatskoj mogu se datirati najranije oko 30. god. pr. Kr., a na eponimnom nalazištu Jezerine (Bosna i Hercegovina) u drugi, odnosno period «b» pete faze i u šestu fazu japodskih nekropola u dolini Une.

Ključne riječi: Hrvatska, fibule tipa Jezerine, Dragišić pokraj Šibenika

In view of several new finds of the fibulae of the Jezerine type on the south of the Liburnian territory, namely two fibulae from Dragišić, a list was created of all sites of the Jezerine-type fibulae from Croatia. The earlier archaeological literature placed this fibula shape with a strap bow segment in the group of early Roman fibulae of the late La Tène type, particularly pieces from Sisak and eastern Slavonia. In accordance with recent classifications of fibulae of the Jezerine type, the finds from Croatia can be classified into several different groups and variants. In addition to two new pieces of the Jezerine-type fibulae from Dragišić, we added to the list the newly published finds from Grobnik and Osor which were left out from recent works about fibulae of the Jezerine type. We also deal with the issue of the silver fibula from Nesactium, whose attribution to the Jezerine type is not unanimous. The fibulae of the Jezerine type in the Liburnian territory and elsewhere in Croatia can be dated at the earliest to around 30 B.C., and at the eponymous site of Jezerine (Bosnia and Herzegovina) to the second or "b" period of the fifth phase and to the sixth phase of the lapodian necropolises in the Una valley.

Key words: Croatia, Jezerine-type fibulae, Dragišić near Šibenik

Prva arheološka istraživanja gradine Dragišić u šibenskom zaleđu i nekropole uz gradinu proveo je Zdenko Brusić 1973. i 1976. god. U Brusićevu su članku iz 2000. god. objavljene grobne cjeline i nacrti sedamnaest istraženih grobova i publiciran je plan gradine i nekropole (Brusić 2000, 3, 7, sl. 1,3; Brusić 1976, 116 sq, 119, br. 29, 125, sl. 4). U grobovima, prema Brusićevu opisu, zabilježeno je višekratno pokapanje. Stariji su pokopi datirani od 6. do 3. st. pr. Kr., a mlađi su grobovi iz helenističkog vremena tj. 2. i 1. st. pr. Kr. (Brusić 1999, 1-14; Brusić 1999, 61-62, 71-73, 100, 109, 116: helenistička reljefna keramika). Kasnije, u vrijeme kada je bio kustos-arheolog u Gradskom muzeju u Šibeniku,

The first archaeological excavations of the Dragišić hillfort and the adjoining necropolis in the hinterland of Šibenik were carried out by Zdenko Brusić in 1973 and 1976. Grave assemblages, plans of seventeen excavated graves and a plan of the hillfort and the necropolis were published in Brusić's 2000 paper (Brusić 2000, 3, 7, Fig. 1,3; Brusić 1976, 116 seq., 119, nr. 29, 125, Fig. 4). In Brusić's description, multiple interments were registered in the graves. The earlier burials were dated from the 6th to the 3rd cent. B.C., while the later ones date from the Hellenistic period, i.e. the 2nd and 1st cent. B.C. (Brusić 1999, 1-14; Brusić 1999, 61-62, 71-73, 100, 109, 116:

nekropolu na gradini Dragišić iskopavao je suautor ovog rada, Marko Menđušić, od 1999. do 2003. god. Istraženo je tridesetak grobova, a materijal je, slično kao kod prethodnih iskopavanja, datacijski izmiješan, što indicira opetovanu upotrebu grobova u duljem razdoblju. Dosad je objavljeno nekoliko fragmentiranih srebrnih pločastih fibula nađenih u grobovima na Dragišiću (Glogović 2006, 129-141).

Ovdje objelodanjemo dvije fibule tipa Jezerine koje su nađene pri iskopavanju grobova na gradini Dragišić, provedenih 2002. i 2003. god.:

- Fibula iz groba 32/2003 (sl. 2), brončana, patinirana. Očuvan je samo trakasti dio luka s obostranom dvostrukom petljom na kraju i tetivom na unutrašnjoj strani luka. Duljina 42 mm, širina trake 10 mm. Rubovi su oštećeni, zadebljani su i imaju paralelno koso narezana rebra. Sredina trakastog dijela luka ima plitko rebrasto pojačanje.

- Fibula iz groba 14/2002 (sl. 3), brončana, očuvan je dio luka i dio nožice. Duljina 51 mm, širina trakastoga segmenta luka 9 mm. Obujmica na suženju luka ima dva istaknuta rebra, a na poledini luka je preklopljena. Rubovi trakastog dijela luka su pojačani, rebro po sredini nije ukrašeno.

Oba fragmenta fibula iz Dragišića pripadaju fibulama tipa Jezerine, čije su osnovne značajke široki trakasti segment luka, tzv. manšeta, zatim četverostruka spirala s unutarnjom tetivom i pravokutna nožica s uzdignutim gumbom na kraju. Nožica može imati perforaciju.

Inače, fibule tipa Jezerine svrstane su u starijoj literaturi u skupinu ranorimskih fibula kasnolatenskog tipa, čime se sugerira njihovo porijeklo i razvoj. Prsten na suženju trakastog dijela luka rudiment je, dakle, fibula latenske sheme kod kojih je nožica svinuta prema luku i pričvršćena za luk (Koščević 1980, 12; Težak-Gregl 1982, 101).¹ Oblik nožice s gumbom na vrhu podsjeća na fibule čertoza, iako između fibula tipa Jezerine i fibula čertoza postoji značajna kronološka razlika. Spiralni uređaj s unutarnjom tetivom za zapinjanje fibule razvija se u 1. st. pr. Kr. i nalazimo ga na fibulama tipa a Nauheim, Cenisola i sl. (Adam, Feugère 1982, 146). Za E. Ettlinger je kod oblikovanja fibula tipa Jezerine važan utjecaj fibula Aucissa, posebno što se tiče gumba na kraju nožice, pa piše da su fibule s manšetom križanac između fibula Aucissa i kasnolatenskih fibula (Ettlinger 1973, 42).

Uglavnom je usuglašeno mišljenje kako je sjeverna Italija mjesto nastanka i prve produkcije fibula tipa Jezerine, tako da se one smatraju italjskim elementom u keltskoj kulturi u našim krajevima (Božič 1987, 896). S. Demetz je dodao i južnu Francusku kao možebitno izvorište fibula toga tipa (Demetz 1999, 103-104). Na karti rasprostiranja nalaza fibula tipa Jezerine u Europi (Adam, Feugère 1982, 154, Fig. 13) uočeno je pet skupina veće koncentracije nalaza: Languedoc (Francuska), sjeverna Italija/Slovenija, srednja i

the Hellenistic relief ware). Later, during the time he worked as a curator-archaeologist in the City Museum in Šibenik, the co-author of this work, Marko Menđušić, excavated the necropolis at the Dragišić hillfort, from 1999 to 2003. Thirty graves were excavated and the material, similar to the previous excavations, consists of chronologically mixed assemblages, which is an indication of the repeated use of the graves over a longer period. Several fragmented silver plate fibulae found in the Dragišić graves have been published so far (Glogović 2006, 129-141).

Here we publish two Jezerine type fibulae found in the excavations of the graves at the Dragišić hillfort, carried out in 2002 and 2003:

- The fibula from grave 32/2003 (Fig. 2), bronze, patinated. Only the strap portion of the bow is preserved, with a double loop on either side of the bow's end and a cord on the inner side of the bow. Length 42 mm, width of the strap 10 mm. The edges are damaged, thickened and have parallel obliquely incised ribs. A shallow strengthening rib runs along the centre of the strap portion of the bow.

- The fibula from grave 14/2002 (Fig. 3), bronze, a part of the bow and foot is preserved. Length 51 mm, the width of the strap segment of the bow is 9 mm. The clamp at the narrowing of the bow has two pronounced ribs and is folded on the back of the bow. The edges of the strap segment of the bow are strengthened, the central rib is not decorated.

Both fragments of the fibulae from Dragišić belong to the Jezerine-type fibulae, whose basic features are a wide strap segment of the bow, the so-called cuff; further, a quadruple spiral with an inner cord and a rectangular foot with a raised button at the end. The foot can be perforated.

The Jezerine-type fibulae are classified in the earlier literature within the group of the early Roman fibulae of the Late La Tène type, which is suggestive of their origin and development. A ring at the narrowing of the strap portion of the bow is therefore a relic of the fibulae of the La Tène scheme, which have a foot bent towards the bow and attached to the bow (Koščević 1980, 12; Težak-Gregl 1982, 101).¹ The shape of the foot with a button on top reminds of the Certosa fibulae, even though there is a considerable chronological difference between the Jezerine and the Certosa fibulae. A string with an inner cord providing tension to the pin develops in the 1st cent. B.C. and can be found on the fibulae of the Nauheim-type and Cenisola type (Adam, Feugère 1982, 146). In Ettlenger's opinion, the Aucissa fibulae had a considerable impact on the shaping of the Jezerine-type fibulae, particularly regarding the button at the end of the foot, so she writes that the fibulae with cuffs are a cross between the Aucissa and

1. Obveznu stariju literaturu o fibulama kasnolatenskog tipa, odnosno fibulama tipa Jezerine naći ćemo citiranu kod R. Koščević i T. Težak-Gregl, pa je ovdje ne navodimo.

1. Obligatory earlier literature on fibulae of the Late La Tène type and the Jezerine-type fibulae can be found quoted by R. Koščević and T. Težak-Gregl, so we do not bring it here.

južna Italija, srednje Podunavlje, te Dalmacija. Prema njihovu mišljenju to dopušta pretpostavku o radionicama fibula tipa Jezerine na tim područjima, među kojima bi mogla biti također i priobalna Hrvatska, tj. Dalmacija. No čvrstih dokaza za tu hipotezu nema. Jedino sigurno mjesto produkcije fibula tipa Jezerine, kako je već ustanovljeno, ostaje na sjevernoitalskom – istočnoalpskom teritoriju (Adam, Feugère 1982, 150-158).

Od nalaza iz sjeveroistočne Hrvatske spominjemo fibule iz Dalja i iz Osijeka (Murse) koje su poznate iz starije literature, dok su fibule iz Sotina i Vukovara relativno novijeg datuma. Jednu fibulu tipa Jezerine iz Sotina i dvije iz Vukovara objavila je 1970. god. N. Majnarić-Pandžić, a zabilježila je jednako tako površinski nalaz fibule tipa Jezerine na Gradini kod Orolika (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970, 42, 114, T. 4,9 (Dalj), T. 38,3-4 (Sotin), T.51,9 (Vukovar)). Ta je fibula iz Orolika objavljena među nalazima latenske kulture iz Vinkovaca i okolice (Dizdar 2001, 110, T. 7,6). Nešto prije, u katalogu izložbe o arheologiji na području Vinkovaca, objavljene su još dvije fibule tipa Jezerine, tako da se u novije vrijeme značajno povećala količina fibula tog tipa u istočnoj Slavoniji (Dizdar 1999, 116, 120, kat. br. 163, 181).

Rimske fibule iz Siska, pohranjene u zagrebačkom Arheološkom muzeju, obradila je R. Košćević 1980. god. Među fibulama kasnolatenskog tipa publicirane su dvije sisačke fibule tipa Jezerine. R. Košćević ih je smjestila u europski kontekst i datirala u kraj 1. st. pr. Kr. Napominje da se njihovo trajanje, sudeći prema japodskim grobnim cjelinama u Pounju, proteže na cijelo 1. st. poslije Kr. (Košćević 1980, 12, 45, T.1,1,3).

Najstarija objava fibule tipa Jezerine iz Hrvatske bit će da je primjerak iz Prozora pokraj Otočca, koji se nalazi u Ljubićevu *Popisu Arheologičkoga odjela Nar. Zem. Muzeja u Zagrebu* iz godine 1889. (Ljubić, 1889, 122, br. 8, T. 19,72).² Ovu fibulu tipa Jezerine treba povezati s istovrsnim nalazima iz japodskih nekropola Jezerine, Golubić i Ribić u dolini Une (Bosna i Hercegovina). Ondje su fibule toga tipa datirane u fazu Vb i fazu VI, tj. od 35. god. pr. Kr. do 110. god. po. Kr. (Marić 1968, 32-38).³

Iz primorskog dijela Hrvatske, iz Dalmacije, doznali smo za nalaze fibula tipa Jezerine pretežno iz starije arheološke literature. Prije svega, tu je Wernerov podatak o fibuli tipa Jezerine iz Solina-Salone, što ga donosi, također, S. Rieckoff (Rieckoff 1975, 97, br. 62; Werner 1979, 141-142, Abb. 2,2). Fibula se, prema J. Werneru, nalazi u splitskom arheološkom muzeju (inv. 1766). Prema Demetzovoj klasifikaciji, fibule koje imaju krovasti presjek luka s nareckanim pratećim rebri čine količinski najveću skupinu unutar fibula tipa Jezerine. Fibula iz Solina svrstana je u kategoriju velikih fibula opisanih svojstava (Demetz 1999, 250, br. 40).

Na popisu lokaliteta kojega su sastavili A. M. Adam i

2. Č. Truhelka (Truhelka 1895, 511, sl. 4) objavio je fibulu tipa Jezerine iz okruga Prozor u Bosni, što je dovelo do različitih zabuna na relaciji Prozor u Lici (Hrvatska) i Prozor u Bosni (vidjeti: Rieckoff 1975, 97; Adam, Feugère 1982, 181 sq; Demetz 1999, 248, 250). Fibula iz ličkog Prozora je čitava, duljine 8 cm, a fibuli iz Prozora bosanskog, prema Truhelkinjoj objavi, nedostaje igla, a dugačka je 7,7 cm.

3. Z. Marić naglašava da se ne može dokazati pojava fibula kasnolatenske sheme prije kraja 1. st. pr. Kr. (Marić 1968, 35).

the Late La Tène fibulae (Ettlinger 1973, 42).

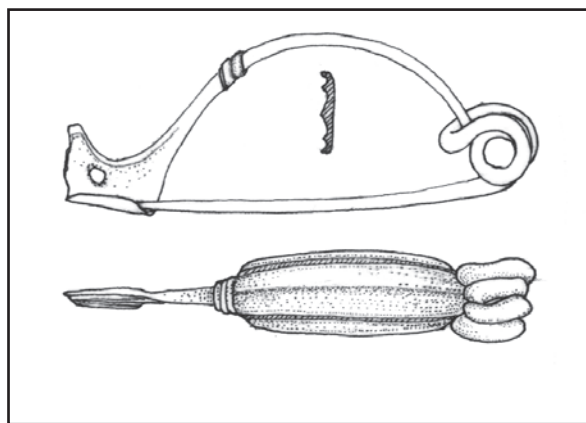
There is more or less general consent that northern Italy is the place of origin and initial production of the Jezerine-type fibulae, so that they are considered an Italic element in the Celtic culture in our lands (Božič 1987, 896). S. Demetz added to this southern France as a possible point of origin of fibulae of that type (Demetz 1999, 103, 104). Five zones with a greater concentration of finds have been noted on the distribution map of the Jezerine-type fibulae in Europe (Adam, Feugère 1982, 154, Fig. 13): Languedoc (France), northern Italy/Slovenia, central and southern Italy, the middle Danube Basin, and Dalmatia. In their opinion, this allows an assumption about the existence of workshops of the Jezerine-type fibulae in those zones, which might include also coastal Croatia, more precisely Dalmatia. However, there is no solid evidence for that hypothesis. The only certain place of production of the Jezerine-type fibulae, as has already been established, remains the northern Italian – eastern Alpine territory (Adam, Feugère 1982, 150-158).

Among the finds from northeastern Croatia we mention the fibulae from Dalj and Osijek (Mursa), familiar from earlier literature, while the fibulae from Sotin and Vukovar are of relatively recent dates. A Jezerine-type fibula from Sotin and two from Vukovar were published in 1970 by N. Majnarić-Pandžić, who likewise documented a surface find of a Jezerine-type fibula from Gradina near Orolik (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970, 42, 114, Pl. 4,9 (Dalj), Pl. 38,3-4 (Sotin), Pl. 51,9 (Vukovar)). This fibula from Orolik was published among the La Tène culture finds from Vinkovci and its surroundings (Dizdar 2001, 110, Pl. 7,6). Somewhat earlier, in the catalogue of an exhibition about archaeology in the Vinkovci area, a further two Jezerine-type fibulae were published, so that recently the number of that type of fibulae in eastern Slavonia has risen considerably (Dizdar 1999, 116, 120, cat. nr. 163, 181).

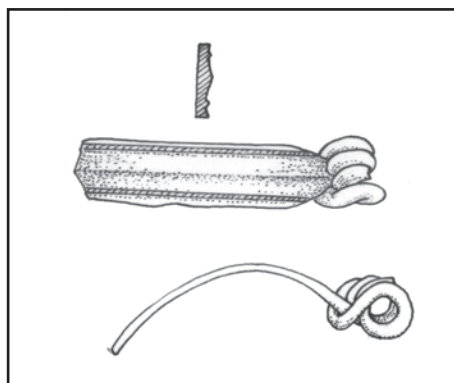
The Roman fibulae from Sisak kept in the Zagreb Archaeological Museum were analyzed by R. Košćević in 1980. Two Jezerine-type fibulae from Sisak were published from among the fibulae of the Late La Tène type. R. Košćević placed them within the European context and dated them to the end of the 1st cent. B.C. She stresses that their duration, judging by the lapodian grave assemblages in the valley of the Una river, covers the entire 1st cent. A.D. (Košćević 1980, 12, 45, Pl.1,1,3).

It would appear that the earliest publication of a Jezerine-type fibula from Croatia is that of the piece from Prozor near Otočac, mentioned in Ljubić's 1889 *Popis Arheologičkoga odjela Nar. Zem. Muzeja u Zagrebu* (*List of the Department of Archaeology of the Croatian National Museum in Zagreb*) (Ljubić, 1889, 122, nr. 8, Pl. 19,72).² This Jezerine-type

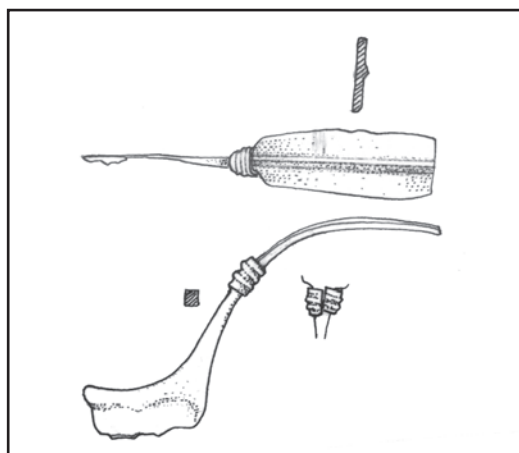
2. Č. Truhelka (Truhelka 1895, 511, Fig. 4) published a Jezerine-type fibula from the Prozor district in Bosnia, which created confusion with respect to Prozor in Lika (Croatia) and Prozor in Bosnia (see: Rieckoff 1975, 97; Adam, Feugère 1982, 181 sq; Demetz 1999, 248, 250). The fibula from Prozor in Lika is complete, its length is 8 cm, while the fibula from the Bosnian Prozor, according to Truhelka's publication, lacks the pin and is 7,7 cm long.



Sl. 1 Zadar, Arheološki muzej (prema Nedved 1981) (1/1)
Fig. 1 Zadar, Archaeological Museum (after Nedved 1981) (1/1)



Sl. 2 Dragišić, grob 32/2003 (1/1)
Fig. 2 Dragišić, grave 32/2003 (1/1)



Sl. 3 Dragišić, grob 14/2002 (1/1)
Fig. 3 Dragišić, grave 14/2002 (1/1)

fibula should be brought into connection with the finds of the same type from the lapodian necropolises of Jezerine, Golubić and Ribić in the valley of the Una river (Bosnia and Herzegovina). The fibulae of that type were dated there to the Vb and VI phases, i.e. from 35 B.C. to 110 A.D. (Marić 1968, 32-38).³

From the coastal part of Croatia, from Dalmatia, we learned about the finds of the Jezerine-type fibulae mostly from earlier archaeological literature. Above all, we have Werner's information about a Jezerine-type fibula from Solin-Salona, mentioned likewise by S. Rieckoff (Rieckoff 1975, 97, nr. 62; Werner 1979, 141-142, Abb. 2,2). The fibula, according to J. Werner, lies in the Split Archaeological Museum (inv. 1766). In Demetz's classification, the fibulae with a roof-shaped cross-section of the bow with short incisions on the accompanying ribs make up the most numerous group within the Jezerine-type fibulae. The fibula from Solin is classified within the category of large fibulae with the mentioned features (Demetz 1999, 250, nr. 40).

In the list of sites composed by A. M. Adam and M. Feugère there are two Jezerine-type fibulae from Vid near Metković (Narona). The site itself was erroneously placed in Bosnia and Herzegovina – it is listed among the Bosnian and Herzegovinian sites of the Jezerine-type fibulae. According to their list, one fibula from Vid is kept in the Museum in Sarajevo, while the other is in the *Naturhistorisches Museum* in Vienna (Adam, Feugère 1982, 182, nr. 109). S. Demetz placed one of the Vid fibulae on the list of fibulae of group IIa1 (Demetz 1999, 248, nr. 6).

A Jezerine-type fibula (Fig. 1), published in 1981 in the catalogue "Jewellery in the area of Dalmatia from Prehistory to the Present" is kept in the Archaeological Museum in Zadar (inv. 1139), with no precise information about the site of its discovery (Nedved 1981, 166, Fig. 5,202). In all likelihood this is the same fibula listed by Adam, Feugère in 1982 (Adam, Feugère 1982, 180, nr. 97). S. Demetz lists this fibula among those whose drawings were not available to him (Demetz 1999, 252).

Unfortunately, neither of the two fibulae from Dragišić that we are publishing here is completely preserved. The fibula from grave 32/2003 (Fig. 2) is missing the front part of the bow, the foot and the pin. Two notched ribs run along the raised edges of the strap segment of the bow, which has a roof-shaped cross-section, so that it is classified in Demetz's group IIc1. The fragmented fibula from Dragišić was found in a grave together with a fragment of a greenish tubular unguentarium, with a narrowing at the base of the neck. The neck of the unguentarium is missing, same as the base. This unguentarium shape dates from the 1st cent. (Fadić 1982, 113) or somewhat later (Lazar 2003, 177: type 8.6.3?). The grave also contained:

3. Z. Marić emphasizes that it is impossible to prove the appearance of the fibulae of the Late La Tène scheme before the end of the 1st cent. B.C. (Marić 1968, 35).

M. Feugère imamo dvije fibule tipa Jezerine iz Vida kraj Metkovića (Narona). Sam je lokalitet pogrešno smješten u Bosnu i Hercegovinu, nabrojan je, naime, među bosanskohercegovačkim nalazištima fibula tipa Jezerine. Jedna se fibula iz Vida, prema njihovom popisu, nalazi u muzeju u Sarajevu, a druga u *Naturhistorisches Museum* u Beču (Adam, Feugère 1982, 182, br. 109). S. Demetz je jednu od fibula iz Vida stavio na listu fibula skupine IIa1 (Demetz 1999, 248, br. 6).

Fibula tipa Jezerine (sl. 1), objavljena 1981. god. u katalogu „Nakit na tlu sjeverne Dalmacije od prapovijesti do danas“, čuva se u Arheološkom muzeju u Zadru (inv. 1139), bez točnog podatka o mjestu nalaženja (Nedved 1981, 166, sl. 5,202). Vrlo vjerojatno je to ista fibula koja je pobrojana u popisu Adam, Feugère iz 1982. god. (Adam, Feugère 1982, 180, br. 97). Kod S. Demetza je ta fibula na popisu onih primjeraka čiji mu crteži nisu bili dostupni (Demetz 1999, 252).

Ni jedna od dvije fibule iz Dragišića koje ovdje objavljujemo nije, nažalost, kompletno očuvana. Fibuli iz groba 32/2003 (sl. 2) nedostaje prednja strana luka, nožica i igla. Uz povišene rubove trakastog dijela luka, koji ima krovasti presjek, teku dva nareckana rebra, tako da ona ide u Demetzovu skupinu IIc1. Fragmentirana je fibula iz Dragišića nađena u grobu zajedno s ulomkom zelenkastog cjevastog balzamarija, sa suženjem na bazi vrata. Grlić balzamarija nije očuvan kao ni dno. Ovaj se oblik balzamarija datira od 1. st. (Fadić 1982, 113), ili nešto kasnije (Lazar 2003, 177: tip 8.6.3?). U grobu su još bili: brončani čavlic ili igla s urezima na okrugloj glavici (ct. Mikl Curk 1976, 31, T. 30,4), mali brončani gumb, tamnoplave perlice od staklene paste i nekoliko ulomaka brončanih igala. Datacija groba broj 32/2003 iz Dragišića s ulomkom fibule tipa Jezerine, prema tome je najranije 1. st.

Grob 14/2002 iz Dragišića, u kojem je bila fibula tipa Jezerine (sl. 3), tipična je masovna grobnica s najmanje sedam individua različitog spola i uzrasta.⁴ Fragmentiranih fibula ima oko dvadeset. Među njima je bolje očuvana brončana fibula koja spada u jednu inačicu fibula čertoza. Ima na kraju široke nožice koso podignut vazasti nastavak, analogno primjercima fibula iz Picuga (Mihovilić 1995, 87, T. 1,3) i iz oko-lice Otišića (Marović 1984, 57, sl. 23,14). U grobu je bilo više ulomaka velikih fibula tipa Baška, mnogo fragmentiranih srednjoljetenskih fibula, također rimskih fibula Aucissa. Prema tome, nemamo grobnu cjelinu koja bi bila mjerodavna za precizniju dataciju fibule tipa Jezerine. Kako ima glatko srednje rebro, fibula tipa Jezerine iz groba 14/2002 tipološki pripada Demetzovoj skupni IIa2 (Demetz 1999, 100).

Nešto je veći broj fibula tipa Jezerine nađen na sjevernom dijelu liburnskog teritorija odnosno u Hrvatskom primorju. To je, od otočkih nalazišta Krk (Lo Schiavo 1970, 424, T. 22,4), zatim Osor s pet komada fibula tipa Jezerine, objavljenih 1982. g., koje S. Demetz nije uzeo u obzir. Prema fotografiji i opisu koju donosi T. Težak-Gregl (Težak-Gregl 1982, 99, sl. 1,1), najmanje jedna od fibula tipa Jezerine pripadala je manjoj skupini fibula s pet ravnomjerno raspoređenih uzdužnih rebara, približno iste veličine na trakastom segmentu luka (Demetz 1999, 100).

Noviji su nalazi iz Hrvatskog primorja objavljeni 2005. god., a riječ je o dvije fibule tipa Jezerine iz Grobišća, loka-

4. Dr. Mario Šlaus, Stručni izvještaj EP – 85 – 06/04, Odsjek za arheologiju HAZU-a, lipnja, 2004.

a small bronze nail or pin with incisions on the rounded head (ct. Mikl Curk 1976, 31, Pl. 30,4), a small bronze button, dark-blue beads of glass paste and several fragments of bronze pins. Grave 32/2003 from Dragišić, with a fragment of a Jezerine-type fibula is therefore dated to the first century at the earliest.

Grave 14/2002 from Dragišić, with a Jezerine-type fibula (Fig. 3), is a typical mass tomb with at least seven persons of various sex and age.⁴ It contains around twenty fragmented fibulae, including a well preserved bronze fibula belonging to a variant of the Certosa-type fibulae. Its foot ends in an obliquely raised vase-shaped extension, analogous to the specimens of fibulae from Picugi (Mihovilić 1995, 87, Pl. 1,3) and the surrounding of Otišić (Marović 1984, 57, Fig. 23,14). The grave contained several fragments of large fibulae of the Baška type, numerous fragmented middle La Tène fibulae, and also Roman Aucissa fibulae. Therefore, we do not have a grave assemblage relevant for a more precise dating of the Jezerine-type fibulae. Given that it has a smooth central rib, the Jezerine-type fibula from grave 14/2002 belongs typologically in Demetz's group IIa2 (Demetz 1999, 100).

A somewhat larger quantity of the Jezerine-type fibulae was found in the northern part of the Liburnian territory, i.e. in the Croatian Littoral. Of the island sites, these are Krk (Lo Schiavo 1970, 424, Pl. 22,4); and Osor with five pieces of the Jezerine-type fibulae, published in 1982, which were not considered by S. Demetz. Judging by a photograph and description by T. Težak-Gregl (Težak-Gregl 1982, 99, Fig. 1,1), at least one of the Jezerine-type fibulae belonged to a smaller group of fibulae with five longitudinal ribs of approximately the same size set at regular intervals on the strap segment of the bow (Demetz 1999, 100).

More recent finds from the Croatian Littoral were published in 2005. These are two Jezerine-type fibulae from Grobišće, a site below Grobnik near Rijeka (Blečić 2005, 69, 90, Fig. 16, Pl. 5,1.5.1,1.5.2). The smaller of the two Jezerine-type fibulae from Grobišće (Blečić 2005, Pl.5,1.5.2) with a completely plain strap segment of the bow belongs, according to S. Demetz, in the smallest group of the Jezerine-type fibulae (Ic) with an undecorated bow, of which only five or six pieces have been found (Demetz 1999, 99-100, 248).

Let us take a brief look at the fibulae of the Late La Tène type from Istria, analyzed typologically by M. Guštin in the mid-1980s. The sites of discovery of the Jezerine-type fibulae from the Croatian part of Istria are: Picugi, an unknown site (Museum, Poreč) and Kaštelir near Nova Vas/Brtonigla (Guštin 1987, 43-56, 45, Fig. 3,7-8,15-16). The latter site, one of the largest castellieri in Istria, was published by M. Sakara Sučević in the form of a monograph, so that

4. Mario Šlaus, Ph.D., Expert Report ER – 85 – 06/04, Department of Archaeology, Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, June 2004.

liteta podno Grobnika pokraj Rijeke (Blečić 2005, 69, 90, sl. 16, T.5,1.5.1,1.5.2). Manja od fibula tipa Jezerine iz Grobišća (Blečić 2005, T.5,1.5.2) s potpuno glatkim trakastim segmentom luka spada, prema S. Demetzu, u najmanju skupinu fibula Jezerine (Ic) neukrašenog luka, kojih je nađeno svega pet-šest (Demetz 1999, 99-100, 248).

Osvrnimo se još nakratko na fibule kasnolatskog tipa iz Istre koje je tipološki obradio M. Guštin sredinom osamdesetih godina prošlog stoljeća. Nalazišta fibula tipa Jezerine iz hrvatskog dijela Istre su: Picugi, nepoznato nalazište (Muzej, Poreč) i Kaštelir kod Nove Vasi/Brtonigle (Guštin 1987, 43-56, 45, sl. 3,7-8,15-16). Ovaj potonji lokalitet, jedan od najvećih kašteljera u Istri, obradila je u obliku monografije M. Sakara Sučević, tako da su fibule tipa Jezerine klasificirane prema S. Demetzu i datirane jednako kao i u ostaloj Europi, od oko sredine 1. st. pr. Kr. do kraja prvog desetljeća poslije Kr. (Sakara Sučević 2004, 25, br. 78, 80-87).

Što se tiče srebrnog nakita iz Nezakcija, atribucija fragmentirane i iskrivljene fibule tipu Jezerine nije sasvim sigurna. M. Guštin je ovaj nalaz okarakterizirao kao ulomak fibule inačice Jezerine (Guštin 1987, 46), dok K. Mihovilić, kako se čini, nije tog uvjerenja – naime, opisuje ovaj predmet kao fibulu s lukom u obliku vrbinog lista (Mihovilić 1995, 82, T.1,4). Uzdužno rebro po sredini trake jedini je element koji taj ulomak luka povezuje s fibulama tipa Jezerine, dok su, ornament koji čine tremolirane crte s obje strane trake kao i materijal izrade fibule – srebro, neuobičajeni za fibule tipa Jezerine. Stoga bismo se priklonili uzdržanosti koju ima K. Mihovilić prema Guštinovoj tipskoj determinaciji ovog primjerka nakita iz Nezakcija.⁵

Različiti pogledi na dataciju prve pojave i trajanja fibula tipa Jezerine, sažeti su kod Adam, Feugère koji, u zaključku kronologije, nastanak tipa fibula Jezerine datiraju u 40.-30. god. pr. Kr., a masovnu primjenu fibule tipa Jezerine imaju od 30.-20. god. pr. Kr. do 1.-10. god. (Adam, Feugère 1982, 167). S. Demetz je načinio tablicu teoretskog razvoja oblika Jezerine, na kojoj nema nekih bitnih kronoloških pomaka. Svi datumi raniji od oko 40. god. pr. Kr. su pod upitnikom, a gornja je granica fibula tipa Jezerine pomaknuta do približno 30. god. poslije Kr. (Demetz 1999, 104, sl. 7). Tako se, dakle, mogu datirati i dvije fibule iz Dragišića.

the Jezerine-type fibulae were classified according to S. Demetz and dated the same as in the rest of Europe, from around the middle of the 1st cent. B.C. until the end of the first decade A.D. (Sakara Sučević 2004, 25, nr. 78, 80-87).

As for the silver jewellery from Nesactium, the attribution of the fragmented and twisted fibula to the Jezerine type is not entirely certain. M. Guštin interpreted this find as a fragment of the fibula of the Jezerine variant (Guštin 1987, 46), whereas K. Mihovilić, it appears, is not of the same conviction – she describes this object as a fibula with a bow in the shape of a willow leaf (Mihovilić 1995, 82, Pl.1,4). The longitudinal rib along the centre of the strap is the only element linking this bow fragment with the fibulae of the Jezerine type, while the ornament consisting in tremolo lines on both sides of the strap, as well as the material of which the fibula was made – silver, are unusual for the Jezerine-type fibulae. We would therefore be more inclined to Mihovilić's reservations towards Guštin's typological determination of this piece of jewellery from Nesactium.⁵

Differing views on the dating of the first appearance and duration of the Jezerine-type fibulae were summarized in Adam, Feugère who, in the conclusion of the chronology, date the emergence of the Jezerine-type fibulae to 40-30 B.C., while they become massively used from 30-20 B.C. to 1-10 A.D. (Adam, Feugère 1982, 167). S. Demetz created a table of the theoretical development of the Jezerine form, which contains no significant chronological shifts. All the dates earlier than approximately 40 B.C. are uncertain, while the upper limit of the Jezerine-type fibulae was shifted to approximately 30 A.D. (Demetz 1999, 104, Fig. 7). This is, therefore, also the date of the two fibulae from Dragišić.

5. Fibula iz Nezakcija ne nalazi se na popisu Adam, Feugère niti na Demetzu popisu fibula tipa Jezerine, ali izgleda da je Nezakcij naznačen kao nalazište na njegovoj karti (Demetz 1999, Karte 28).

5. The fibula from Nesactium does not appear in the Adam/Feugère list nor in Demetz's list of the Jezerine-type fibulae, but it seems that Nesactium was marked as a site on his map (Demetz 1999, map 28).

Lista fibula tipa Jezerine iz Hrvatske:

1. Dalj: Rieckhoff 1975, 97, br. 150; Majnarić-Pandžić 1970, T. IV,9. Tip IIc1 (Demetz 1999, 250).
2. Dragišić, 2 kom: Grob 14/2002 (sl. 3); Grob 32/2003 (sl. 2). Tip IIa2, IIc1 (Demetz 1999, 99-102).
3. Grobnik-Grobišće, 2 kom: Blečić 2005, 90sq; sl. 16, T. 5,1.5.1,1.5.2. Tipovi IIa2, Ic (Demetz 1999, 99- 102).
4. Kaštelir (Nova Vas-Brtonigla), 9 kom: Sakara Sučević 2004, 25. Tipovi IIa2, IIc1, IIc2 (Demetz 1999, 99-102, 248-249, 251).
5. Krk: Lo Schiavo 1970, 424, T. 22,4. Tip IIa2 (Demetz 1999, 249).
6. Orolik-Gradina: Majnarić- Pandžić 1970, 114; Dizdar 2001, 110, T.7,6. Tip IIc1 (Demetz 1999, 99-102) .
7. Osijek-Mursa: Rieckhoff 1975, 150, br. 157. Tip IIc1 (Demetz 1999, 250).
8. Osor, 5 kom: Težak-Gregl 1982, 99, sl. 1,1-2. Tip IIb (Demetz 1999, 99-102).
9. Picugi, 2 kom: Guštin 1987, 45, sl. 3,7-8. Tip IIb1, IIc1 (Demetz 1999, 249,250).
10. Poreč-Muzej, (nepozn. nal): Adam, Feugère 1982, 180, br. 88.
11. Prozor kod Otočca (Lika): Ljubić 1889, 122, T. 19,72; Adam, Feugère 1982, 180, br. 91. Tip IIc (?).
12. Salona-Solin: Rieckhoff 1975, 97, br. 162; Werner 1979, 141-142, Abb. 2,2. Tip IIc1 (Demetz 1999, 250).
13. Sisak, 2 kom: Koščević 1980, 12, 45, T. 1,1,3. Tip IIc1, IIc2 (Demetz 1999, 250-251).
14. Sotin: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970, 42, T. 38,3,3a. Tip IIa1 (Demetz 1999, 248).
15. Vid kod Metkovića (Narona), 2 kom: Adam, Feugère 1982, 182, br. 109. Tip IIa1 (Demetz 1999, 248).
16. Vinkovci, 2 kom: Dizdar 1999, 116, 120, br. 163, br. 181. Tip IIb, IIc (Demetz 1999, 99-102).
17. Vukovar, 2 kom: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970, 100, T. 51, 9. nije klasificirana (Demetz 1999, 251).
18. Zadar-Muzej (nepozn. nal.): Nedved 1981, 166, br. 202, sl. 5,202. Tip IIc1 (Demetz 1999, 99-102).

A list of the Jezerine-type fibulae from Croatia:

1. Dalj: Rieckhoff 1975, 97, nr. 150; Majnarić-Pandžić 1970, Pl. IV,9. Type IIc1 (Demetz 1999, 250).
2. Dragišić, 2 pieces: Grave 14/2002 (Fig. 3); Grave 32/2003 (Fig.2). Type IIa2, IIc1 (Demetz 1999, 99-102) .
3. Grobnik-Grobišće, 2 pieces: Blečić 2005, 90 seq; Fig. 16, Pl. 5,1.5.1,1.5.2. Types IIa2, Ic (Demetz 1999, 99-102).
4. Kaštelir (Nova Vas-Brtonigla), 9 pieces: Sakara Sučević 2004, 25. Types IIa2, IIc1, IIc2 (Demetz 1999, 99-102, 248-249, 251).
5. Krk: Lo Schiavo 1970, 424, Pl. 22,4. Type IIa2 (Demetz 1999, 249).
6. Orolik-Gradina: Majnarić- Pandžić 1970, 114; Dizdar 2001, 110, Pl. 7,6. Type IIc1 (Demetz 1999, 99-102) .
7. Osijek-Mursa: Rieckhoff 1975, 150, nr. 157. Type IIc1 (Demetz 1999, 250).
8. Osor, 5 pieces: Težak-Gregl 1982, 99, Fig.1,1-2. Type IIb (Demetz 1999, 99-102).
9. Picugi, 2 pieces: Guštin 1987, 45, Fig. 3,7-8. Type IIb1, IIc1 (Demetz 1999, 249,250).
10. Poreč-Museum, (unknown site): Adam, Feugère 1982, 180, nr. 88.
11. Prozor near Otočac (Lika): Ljubić 1889, 122, Pl. 19,72; Adam, Feugère 1982, 180, nr. 91. Type IIc (?).
12. Salona-Solin: Rieckhoff 1975, 97, nr. 162; Werner 1979, 141-142, Abb. 2,2. Type IIc1 (Demetz 1999, 250).
13. Sisak, 2 pieces: Koščević 1980, 12, 45, Pl. 1,1,3. Type IIc1, IIc2 (Demetz 1999, 250-251).
14. Sotin: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970, 42, Pl. 38,3,3a. Type IIa1 (Demetz 1999, 248).
15. Vid near Metković (Narona), 2 pieces: Adam, Feugère 1982, 182, nr. 109. Type IIa1 (Demetz 1999, 248).
16. Vinkovci, 2 pieces: Dizdar 1999, 116, 120, nr. 163, nr. 181. Type IIb, IIc (Demetz 1999, 99-102).
17. Vukovar, 2 pieces: Majnarić- Pandžić 1970, 100, Pl. 51,9. not classified (Demetz 1999, 251).
18. Zadar-Museum (unknown site): Nedved 1981, 166, nr. 202, Fig. 5,202. Type IIc1 (Demetz 1999, 99-102).

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