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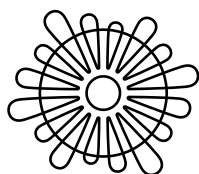
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B. Marijanović

Osamnaesti svezak časopisa *Archaeologia Adriatica* posvećen je profesoru emeritusu Brunislavu Marijanoviću u znak zahvalnosti za sve što je učinio za Odjel za arheologiju, Sveučilište u Zadru i arheologiju općenito.

The eighteenth volume of the journal *Archaeologia Adriatica* is dedicated to professor emeritus Brunislav Marijanović, as an expression of gratitude for everything he has done for the Department of Archaeology, University of Zadar and archaeology in general.

FIBULE TIPa CERTOSA Ic, Id I Ie U KONTEKSTU NOVIH NALAZA IZ NADINA

Ic-, Id- AND Ie-TYPE CERTOSA FIBULAE IN THE CONTEXT OF NEW FINDS FROM NADIN

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KLJUČNE RIJEČI:

*fibule tipa Certosa Ic, Id
i Ie, Nadin, nekropola,
željezno doba, Liburni,
Japodi*

Fibule tipa Certosa Ic i Id odavno su prepoznate kao kronološki mlađa, za liburnsko i japodsko područje autohtona inačica u bogatom korpusu raznolikih prerada široko rasprostranjenih i kvantitativno iznimno dobro zastupljenih fibula Certosa vrste. Njihov broj znatno je povećan recentnim sustavnim istraživanjima nekropole na ravnom u Nadinu s novootkrivena 42 primjerka. Zajedno s prethodno publiciranim dvjema fibulama iz grobnice 1 u Nadinu, njihova je ukupna količina u Nadinu premašila 40 % u udjelu cjelokupnoga poznatog korpusa fibula tipa Certosa Ic i Id. U članku se raspravlja o nadinskim, ali komparativno i ostalim fibulama ove vrste uz poseban osvrt na njihovu tipološko-kronološku problematiku. S obzirom na tipološku varijabilnost nadinskih primjeraka, predloženo je uvođenje nove inačice neukrašena luka (Ie) s trima podvarijantama (Ie1, Ie2 i Ie3), a vrijeme konačne uporabe fibula tipa Certosa Ic, Id i Ie neznatno je produženo i kroz (barem) prvu polovicu 1. st. pr. Kr.

KEY WORDS:

*Certosa Ic-, Id- and
Ie-type fibulae, Nadin,
necropolis, Iron Age,
Liburnians, Iapodians*

In the extensive body of diversely worked, widely distributed and quantitatively extremely well-represented Certosa-type fibulae, Certosa Ic- and Id-type fibulae have long been identified as chronologically younger variants, autochthonous of the territories occupied by the Liburnians and Iapodians. Their number has significantly increased following recent systematic excavations of the flat necropolis in Nadin, in which 42 specimens were recovered. Together with the two previously published fibulae from Tomb 1 at Nadin, their total volume there exceeds 40 per cent of the entire known body of Certosa Ic- and Id-type fibulae. The article discusses the Nadin fibulae, comparing them with others of this type, in particular dealing with their possible typological and chronological classification. Regarding the typological variability of the Nadin specimens, the introduction of a new variant – of undecorated bow (Ie), with three sub-variants (Ie1, Ie2 and Ie3) – is proposed. At the same time, the conclusion of the use of the Certosa Ic-, Id- and Ie-type fibulae is to be dated slightly later than previously assumed, to (at least) the first half of the 1st century BC.

UVOD

Višegodišnja sustavna istraživanja Gradine u Nadinu pružila su niz iznimno vrijednih podataka o organizaciji i transformacijama i naseobinskog i pogrebnog areala (pra)povijesne zajednice koja je tu kontinuirano boravila od kraja 11. st. pr. Kr. pa sve do završnog 6. st. po Kr.¹ U Nadinu su dokumentirane i djelomično istražene obje osnovne vrste nekropole: ona pod humcima koja predstavlja stariju tradiciju,² te ona na ravnom koja se u Nadinu, prema situaciji na dosad istraženom arealu, počinje upotrebljavati znatno poslije, tek od 7. st. pr. Kr., no ubrzo postaje glavni, a nakon nekog vremena, čini se, i isključivi prostor korišten za pokapanje.³ Liburnska, a zatim i rimska nekropola na ravnom u Nadinu podignuta je na sjeverozapadnoj padini nadinske glavice, uz staru prometnicu koja je vodila u Gradinu, istovremeno je povezujući s drugim važnim liburnskim središtima. Tijekom nekoliko arheoloških kampanja (2005., 2009., 2013., 2015., 2018. – 2020. godine)⁴ dokumentirana je osnovna planimetrija željeznodobne nekropole koju karakterizira relativno pravilan gust raster grobnih polja naznačenih ogradama od masivnoga lomljenog, u pravilu okomito postavljenog kamenja uokolo grobova najčešće u obliku kamene škrinje. U mlađemu željeznom dobu počinju se rabiti monumentalne grobnice koje su, premda znatno monumentalnije i pravilnije, svojom arhitekturom u osnovi bliske starijim ogradama koje su omeđivale grobove. U njima je prakticira-

INTRODUCTION

Multiple years of systematic excavations at Gradina in Nadin have provided a series of extremely valuable data on the organisation and transformation of both the settlement and the funerary space of the (pre)historic community continuously occupying the site from the end of the 11th century BC until the late 6th century AD.¹ In Nadin, both basic necropolis types have been documented and partially excavated: the older, traditional mound necropolis² as well as the flat necropolis. The current state of excavations suggests a much later beginning of the use of the latter – as late as from the 7th century BC; however, soon it would become the prevailing (and after a while seemingly the only) burial space.³ The Liburnian – and later Roman – flat necropolis in Nadin was erected on the northwestern slope of the Nadin hilltop, along an old road leading to Gradina (the hillfort), at the same time connecting it with other significant Liburnian centres. In several archaeological campaigns (2005, 2009, 2013, 2015, 2018–2020),⁴ the basic planimetry of the Iron Age necropolis was documented. It is characterised by a relatively regular, dense grid of grave plots divided by enclosures made of massive unworked stone blocks, as a rule arranged vertically around the graves, usually in the form of stone cists. In the Late Iron Age, monumental tombs came into use. Although they are far larger in scale and more regular, their architecture is basically reminiscent of the earlier grave enclosures. They were used to successively bury a rather large number of deceased individuals over a longer period.⁵ In this context, Grave 105, ex-

¹ Sveobuhvatni popis bibliografskih jedinica o istraživanjima kod: ČELHAR, BORZIĆ 2024. O organizaciji prapovijesnog naselja tijekom vremena kod: ČELHAR, ZARO 2025.

² BATOVIĆ, ČONDIĆ 2005; KUKOČ 2005; 2009; KUKOČ, BATOVIĆ 2005.

³ KUKOČ 2009; KUKOČ, ČELHAR 2019.

⁴ Tijekom 2013. i 2015. godine istraživanja su provedena u sklopu terenske nastave studenata Odjela za arheologiju Sveučilišta u Zadru pod vodstvom prof. dr. sc. B. Marijanovića kojem stoga na ovom mjestu posvećujem ovaj rad čiji sastavni dio čine i fibule dokumentirane tijekom navedenih arheoloških kampanja.

¹ For a comprehensive list of bibliographic units on the excavations, s. ČELHAR, BORZIĆ 2024. On the organisation of the prehistoric settlement over time, s. ČELHAR, ZARO 2025.

² BATOVIĆ, ČONDIĆ 2005; KUKOČ 2005; 2009; KUKOČ, BATOVIĆ 2005.

³ KUKOČ 2009; KUKOČ, ČELHAR 2019.

⁴ In 2013 and 2015, excavations were conducted as part of field teaching for students of archaeology at the University of Zadar under the guidance of Professor B. Marijanović, PhD, to whom I dedicate this paper.

⁵ BATOVIĆ, BATOVIĆ 2013; KUKOČ, ČELHAR 2019.

no sukcesivno pokapanje većeg broja pokojnika tijekom dužeg vremena.⁵ U tom kontekstu treba posebno istaknuti grob 105 istražen tijekom 2018. godine. Riječ je o jednoj intaktnoj grobnici te vrste ne samo u Nadinu nego i na širem liburnskom prostoru što je prvi put omogućilo precizno određivanje broja sahranjenih individua, vrste i količinu popratnih nalaza i priloga te vremena u kojem je grobnica korištena. Zapanjujućih 228 pokojnika obaju spolova i svih dobnih skupina pokopano je u svojim raskošnim nošnjama i s prilogima lončarije simpozijastičkog karaktera tijekom posljednjih dvaju stoljeća prije Krista. Među mnogobrojnim predmetima grobnog odijela, kao kategorija koja se kvantitativno i kvalitativno osobito ističe jesu raznovrsni tipovi fibula zastupljeni s više od 700 primjeraka.⁶ Za ovu priliku odabran je tek jedan od njih, brojno dokumentiran u grobnici 105, ali i u drugim kontekstima nadinske nekropole na ravnom. Riječ je o fibulama tipa Certosa varijante Ic i Id. Obiman korpus i tipološka varijabilnost nadinskih primjeraka omogućili su ponovnu raspravu o njihovoj tipokronološkoj problematici te potencijalnim produkcijskim središtima.

FIBULE TIPa CERTOSA Ic I Id – DOSADAŠNJA RAZMATRANJA

Fibule tipa Certosa karakterističan su dio nošnje na širokom arealu od Bolonje i sjeverne Italije preko jugoistočnoga alpskog i predalpskog prostora do jugozapadne Panonije i zapadnog Balkana, ponajprije obilježavajući vrijeme kraja 6. do 3. st. pr. Kr., iznimno pak do kraja 2. st. pr. Kr.⁷ Na osnovi iznimne tipološke varijabilnosti podijeljene su u 13 glavnih

cavated in 2018, stands out. This has been the only intact tomb of this type found, not only at Nadin, but also over the wider Liburnian area. For the first time, it enabled a precise determination of the number of individuals buried, the type and amount of accompanying finds and grave goods, and the time during which the tomb was used. As many as 228 deceased individuals of both sexes and all age groups were buried in opulent attire, and with symposiastic pottery types as grave goods, over the course of the last two centuries BC. Among numerous burial costume items, a particularly prominent category in terms of quantity and quality is that of various fibula types, represented by more than 700 specimens.⁶ Discussed in this paper is a single type, many specimens of which were documented in Tomb 105, but also in other contexts of the flat necropolis at Nadin: the Certosa variant Ic and Id fibula type. The extensive body and typological variability of the Nadin specimens has enabled a revision of their typological-chronological problem issues and potential production centres.

CERTOSA Ic- AND Id-TYPE FIBULAE – CURRENT CONSIDERATIONS

The Certosa fibulae were a characteristic part of attire in a broad geographic area, from Bologna and northern Italy through the southeastern Alpine and pre-Alpine areas to southwestern Panonia and the western Balkans, primarily dating to the period from the end of the 6th to the 3rd century BC, in exceptional instances until the end of the 2nd century BC.⁷ On the basis of their exceptional typological variability, they were classified into 13 major types, of which each has a series of additional variants.⁸ Two of the later variants – Certosa Ic and Id – were, at an early stage, identified as products of local craftsmen within

⁵ BATOVIĆ, BATOVIĆ 2013; KUKOČ, ČELHAR 2019.

⁶ ČELHAR, UGARKOVIĆ 2021: 298, 312–314; ČELHAR, BORZIĆ 2024.

⁷ TERŽAN 1976: 318, 341 i d., Pril. 1-2. Vidi i: PRIMAS 1967.

⁶ ČELHAR, UGARKOVIĆ 2021: 298, 312–314; ČELHAR, BORZIĆ 2024.

⁷ TERŽAN 1976: 318, 341ff, Add. 1-2. S. also: PRIMAS 1967.

⁸ TERŽAN 1976: 319–341.

tipova, svaki s nizom dodatnih varijanti.⁸ Dvije od tih kasnih inačica, Certosa Ic i Id, rano su prepoznate kao produkt lokalne obrtničke inicijative na liburnskom i japodskom području o čemu nedvosmisleno svjedoči areal njihove distribucije.⁹

U relativno kratkom vremenu, tijekom 70-ih do samog početka 80-ih godina 20. stoljeća, fibule tipa Certosa Ic i Id bile su predmet nekoliko tipološko-kronoloških razmatranja pri čemu su i imenovane na različite načine. Prema klasifikaciji Fulvie Lo Schiavo određene su kao *fibule s dugmetom u obliku boce*, a kao osnovna forma prepoznata je ona s konkavnim presjekom luka ukrašenog dvama poprečnim rebrima. Lo Schiavo je dodatno izdvojila četiri varijante (A-D) koje su se ponajprije odvajale presjekom i ukrasom luka. Varijante A, B i D odlikuje luk ukrašen trima zadebljanjima koje međusobno imaju različito oblikovane i (ne)ukrašene kuglice/rebra. Varijanta C donekle se izdvaja specifičnim presjekom luka u obliku slova V i manjim dimenzijama,¹⁰ ali i činjenicom da je navedeni oblik poslije gotovo potpuno izostavljen iz rasprava povezanih s Certosa Ic i Id fibulama. Treba napomenuti da je Lo Schiavo obradila *fibule s dugmetom u obliku boce* izdvojeno od grupe Certosa fibula uvrstivši ih u svoju grupu fibula s izdignutim završetkom noge (grupa XXV) u koju su, među ostalim, uvršteni i brojni drugi tipovi, poput npr. fibula tipa Baška, tipa Kompolje i pseudocertosa fibula sa zoomorfnim završetkom noge, ali s druge strane i neki morfološki potpuno različiti oblici, poput npr. fibula tipa Jezerine.¹¹

Sljedeći autor koji se detaljnije pozabavio navedenim fibulama bio je Šime Batović pri obradi nalaza iz ostave u Jagodnji Gornjoj.¹²

the Liburnian and Iapodian territories, as clearly evidenced by their distribution areas.⁹

In a relatively short period (the 1970s and at the beginning of the 1980s), the Certosa Ic- and Id-type fibulae were on several occasions subject to typological and chronological considerations and differently termed. Fulvia Lo Schiavo labelled them as *fibulae with bottle-shaped button*, while identified as the basic form was that with a concave bow cross-section, decorated with two transversal ribs. Lo Schiavo additionally singled out four variants (A–D) with characteristic cross-sections and bow decorations. Variants A, B and D have bows decorated with three thickenings; each has distinctively shaped small globules / ribs, decorated or not. Variant C, with its specific V-shaped bow cross-section and smaller size,¹⁰ is somewhat different; also noteworthy is the fact that it has been almost completely left out of any discussions related to Certosa Ic and Id fibulae. It should be mentioned that Lo Schiavo classified the *fibulae with bottle-shaped button* separately from the Certosa fibula group, placing them as fibulae with a raised termination of the foot (group XXV). This group also includes numerous other types, such as Baška-type fibulae, Kompolje-type fibulae, and pseudo-Certosa fibulae with a zoomorphic foot terminal. On the other hand, it also encompasses some morphologically entirely different forms, such as Jezerine-type fibulae.¹¹

Another author who dealt with the details of the above-mentioned fibulae was Šime Batović, in the course of processing hoard finds from Jagodnja Gornja.¹² He termed them *certosoid fibulae with a bottle-shaped foot extension*, mapped them and identified them as a local phenomenon in the Liburnian and Iapodian regions in the period from the 4th to the 2nd century BC, due to the number and representation of variants whose origin was assumed to be somewhere in Libur-

⁸ TERŽAN 1976: 319–341.

⁹ BATOVIĆ 1974: 187, Karta 2; TERŽAN 1976: 319–320, 382; TEŽAK-GREGL 1981: 32–33.

¹⁰ LO SCHIAVO 1970: 448, T. XX/1, 7; XXII/3; XXXII/8, 12, 15, 17–18.

¹¹ LO SCHIAVO 1970: 447–450, T. XXXII/2–18.

¹² BATOVIĆ 1974: 185–190, Karta 2, Sl. 2.

⁹ BATOVIĆ 1974: 187, Map 2; TERŽAN 1976: 319–320, 382; TEŽAK-GREGL 1981: 32–33.

¹⁰ LO SCHIAVO 1970: 448, Pl. XX/1, 7; XXII/3; XXXII/8, 12, 15, 17–18.

¹¹ LO SCHIAVO 1970: 447–450, T. XXXII/2–18.

¹² BATOVIĆ 1974: 185–190, Map 2, Fig. 2.

Imenovao ih je *certosoidnim fibulama s produžetkom noge u obliku boce*, kartirao ih i odredio kao lokalnu pojavu na liburnskom i japodskom prostoru u razdoblju od 4. do 2. st. pr. Kr., pretpostavivši s obzirom na broj i zastupljenost varijanti njihovo ishodište negdje na tlu Liburnije. Tri osnovne varijante izdvojio je ponajprije na osnovi kriterija izvedbe ukrasa na luku: one bez zadebljanja na luku, s dvama rebrastim zadebljanjima na luku te one s trima loptastim ili astragalnim zadebljanjima na luku pri čemu je potonja prema detaljima izvedbe zadebljanja dodatno podijeljena na četiri podvarijante.¹³

Svega dvije godine nakon Batovićeve publikacije izlazi opsežan rad Bibe Teržan o Certosa fibulama gdje su one uvrštene u veliku grupu fibula tipa Certosa, i to kao lokalne inačice Ic i Id. Prema autorici, Certosa fibule inačice Ic obuhvaćaju fibule najčešće čunastog luka ukrašenog urezima ili rebrima, dok one Id varijante odgovaraju fibulama s masivnim lukom ukrašenim zadebljanjima.¹⁴ Fibule neukrašena luka, kao ni one s lukom V-presjeka nisu posebno izdvojene, ali ni uvrštene u popis fibula navedenih inačica.¹⁵ Teržan navodi da s obzirom na oblik i detalje izrade ishodišni oblik i uzor treba tražiti u inačici Ib s identičnim završetkom noge u obliku bikoničnog dugmeta s čepastim dodatkom, no s dvama parovima rebra na luku lećastog presjeka.¹⁶ Fibule Certosa Ic i Id određuje u najmlađe inačice Certosa fibula čija je uporaba bila istovremena inačici Certosa VIIf, i to u vremenu negdje od kasnog 4. st. pr. Kr. do prijelaza 2. u 1. st. pr. Kr.¹⁷

He isolated three basic variants, primarily according to differences in the bow ornaments: without thickening on the bow; with two ribbed bow thickenings; and with three globular (or astragal) bow thickenings. The latter were further divided into four subvariants according to the details of the thickening workmanship.¹³

Only two years after Batović's publication, a comprehensive work by Biba Teržan on Certosa fibulae was published, where these fibulae were attributed to a large Certosa-type fibulae group as local Ic and Id variants. According to Teržan, Certosa Ic fibula variants included fibulae with (most often) a boat-shaped bow decorated with incisions or ribs, while the Id variants corresponded to fibulae with a massive bow decorated with thickenings.¹⁴ Fibulae with an undecorated bow, as well as those with a V-section bow, were not specifically singled out, nor included in the list of fibulae of the above variants.¹⁵ Teržan stated that the shape and workmanship details would suggest that the original form and pattern were to be sought in variant Ib, which has an identical foot terminal, in the shape of a biconical button with a stopper-like extension, but features two pairs of ribs on a bow with a lenticular cross-section.¹⁶ She attributed the Certosa Ic and Id fibulae as the most recent Certosa fibula variants, used contemporaneously with the Certosa VIIf variant anywhere between the late 4th century BC and the turn of the 2nd and 1st centuries BC.¹⁷

Ultimately, in 1981, Tihomila Težak-Gregl defined them as type 8 in a suggested typology of Certosa fibulae from the Iapodian area. In her text, this author distinguished between three variant types: with a two-ribbed bow, with three globular thickenings on the bow, and with an un-

¹³ BATOVIĆ 1974: 187, 189, Sl. 2.

¹⁴ TERŽAN 1976: 319.

¹⁵ Tako npr. u popisu (TERŽAN 1976: 320) nema fibule iz groba 37 iz Nina koju je publicirao Batović (BATOVIĆ 1974: Sl. 2/1), kao ni one s prostora sjeverne Dalmacije koju donosi Lo Schiavo (LO SCHIAVO 1970: 422, 449, Tav. XX/1; XXXII/15), iako je iz popisa lokaliteta razvidno da autorica poznaje i citira oba navedena rada.

¹⁶ TERŽAN 1976: 382.

¹⁷ TERŽAN 1976: 382.

¹³ BATOVIĆ 1974: 187, 189, Fig. 2.

¹⁴ TERŽAN 1976: 319.

¹⁵ To take an example, the list (TERŽAN 1976: 320) did not include the fibula from Grave 37 at Nin published by Batović (BATOVIĆ 1974: Fig. 2/1), or the one from the area of northern Dalmatia, published by Lo Schiavo (LO SCHIAVO 1970: 422, 449, Tav. XX/1; XXXII/15), although the list of sites clearly indicates that the author was familiar with both publications.

¹⁶ TERŽAN 1976: 382.

¹⁷ TERŽAN 1976: 382.

U konačnici ih 1981. godine Tihomila Težak-Gregl određuje kao tip 8 u ponuđenoj tipologiji Certosa fibula s japodskog prostora. Iako autorica u tekstnom dijelu razlaže tip na tri varijante: s dvama rebrima na luku, trima kuglastim zadebljanjima na luku te neukrašena luka,¹⁸ u katalogu poznaje tek dvije varijante označene kao 8a i 8b.¹⁹ Jedinu fibulu neukrašena luka iz Prozora uvrstila je u katalogu u varijantu 8a,²⁰ zajedno s fibulama s lukom ukrašenim dvama rebrima i trakastoga, čunasto oblikovanog presjeka, unatoč činjenici da je prozorska fibula prema oblikovanju masivnog luka ovalnog presjeka u osnovi bliža inačici s trima zadebljanjima na luku, naravno, bez ovih karakterističnih dodatnih ukrasnih elemenata. Početak pojave Certosa fibula tipa 8 vidi nešto ranije u odnosu na prijedlog Bibe Teržan, i to već početkom 4. st. pr. Kr. s njihovim korištenjem sve do u 2. st. pr. Kr.²¹

Certosa Ic i Id fibula doticali su se i, u manjoj ili većoj mjeri, pojedini autori najčešće u sklopu studija o pojedinim lokalitetima i/ili regijama gdje se one javljaju.²² Nešto opsežniji općenit osvrt ponudila je u recentno vrijeme Asja Tonc u okviru svoje doktorske disertacije.²³

TIPOLOGIJA

U recentnoj je znanstvenoj literaturi već duže vrijeme ustaljena nomenklatura koju je predložila Teržan s podjelom na inačicu Certosa Ic s dvama rebrima ili dvjema grupama ureza na padinama luka prema nozi i prema opruzi, odnosno Certosa Id s trima zadeblja-

decorated bow.¹⁸ However, in the catalogue, she mentioned only two variants, labelled 8a and 8b.¹⁹ She categorised the fibula from Prozor – the only one with an undecorated bow – as variant 8a,²⁰ along with fibulae with two-ribbed bow decoration and a boat-shaped cross-section. This was despite the fact that, with its massive bow with oval cross-section, basically the Prozor fibula is morphologically closer to the variant with three thickenings on the bow (of course without these characteristic additional decorative elements). She dated the beginning of the occurrence of type-8 Certosa fibulae somewhat earlier than suggested by Biba Teržan, to as early as the beginning of the 4th century BC, and their use until the 2nd century BC.²¹

Individual authors have most often dealt with Certosa Ic and Id fibulae, to a greater or lesser extent, as part of studies of specific sites and/or regions of their occurrence.²² A more extensive general review has recently been provided in Asja Tonc's dissertation.²³

TPOLOGY

Once established, the nomenclature proposed by Teržan has continued into recent scientific literature. It includes the classification into the variants Certosa Ic, with two ribs (or two sets of incisions) at the lower slope of the bow towards the foot and the spring, and Certosa Id, with three thickenings on the bow.²⁴ According to the cur-

¹⁸ TEŽAK-GREGL 1981: 32.

¹⁹ TEŽAK-GREGL 1981: 44–45.

²⁰ TEŽAK-GREGL 1981: 44, br. 66, T. 6/8.

²¹ TEŽAK-GREGL 1981: 33.

²² Npr.: GLOGOVIĆ 1989: 32, T. 32/1–4; 1998: 35, T. II/5; 2014: 10, Pl. 9b/54, 61, 13a: 1; MIHOVILIĆ 1995: 86–87, T. 1/2–3; BLEČIĆ 2002: 88, 115–116, T. 3/1.4; BLEČIĆ KAVUR 2010: 316–318, T. 32/433; 33/3; 34/471; 46/675–676; 2015: 169–171; BATOVIĆ, BATOVIĆ 2013: 51, T. XIII/16; XIV/22; LXXXVI; MARIĆ 2017: 25–28, Pl. I/1–3.

²³ TONC 2015: 103–107, T.2.

¹⁸ TEŽAK-GREGL 1981: 32.

¹⁹ TEŽAK-GREGL 1981: 44–45.

²⁰ TEŽAK-GREGL 1981: 44, No. 66, Pl. 6/8.

²¹ TEŽAK-GREGL 1981: 33.

²² E.g.: GLOGOVIĆ 1989: 32, Pl. 32/1–4; 1998: 35, Pl. II/5; 2014: 10, Pl. 9b/54, 61, 13a: 1; MIHOVILIĆ 1995: 86–87, Pl. 1/2–3; BLEČIĆ 2002: 88, 115–116, Pl. 3/1.4; BLEČIĆ KAVUR 2010: 316–318, Pl. 32/433; 33/3; 34/471; 46/ 675–676; 2015: 169–171; BATOVIĆ, BATOVIĆ 2013: 51, Pl. XIII/16; XIV/22; LXXXVI; MARIĆ 2017: 25–28, Pl. I/1–3.

²³ TONC 2015: 103–107, Pl. 2.

²⁴ Certainly worth mentioning is the find of a silver certosoid fibula from Nesactium (MIHOVILIĆ 1995: 81–82; Pl. 1/1) and a bronze one from Burnum (JADRIČ-KUČAN, ZANINOVIĆ 2015: 14, 80 (cat. No. 1), Pl. 1/1) that are close to the Certosa Id type, but with different bow decorations.

njima na luku.²⁴ Prema trenutačnom stanju, uključujući i nove nalaze iz Nadina, poznate su 34 fibule tipa Certosa Ic te 33 fibule tipa Certosa Id (tab. 1). Međutim, u navedenoj podjeli nije uvažena prisutnost inačice neukrašena luka koju prepoznaju i Batović i Težak-Gregl, a koja je, do nedavno, uistinu i bila poprilično rijetko zastupljena, ali i shvaćana na različite načine. Tako npr. Batović uvrštava u svoju inačicu fibula *bez odebljanja na luku* i primjerak iz ninskog groba 37 s potpuno neukrašenim lukom, ali i jednu fibulu iz Aserije te fibule iz Ribića, Golubića i Jezerina²⁵ koje nemaju dva rebrasta zadebljanja na padinama luka, no imaju na istim pozicijama na luku ureze. Teržan izričito navodi da inačica Ic može imati luk ukrašen ili urezima ili rebrima,²⁶ a navedeni primjerci iz pounskih nalazišta bez iznimke su uvršteni u inačicu Ic i kod svih drugih autora izuzev Batovića.²⁷ Marić čak predlaže uvođenje dviju podvarijanti: Ic1 (s urezima) i Ic2 (s rebrima), s obzi-

rent state of research, including the new finds from Nadin, 34 Certosa Ic-type fibulae and 33 Certosa Id-type fibulae (Tab. 1) are known. However, this classification does not take into account the presence of the undecorated-bow variant, recognised by both Batović and Težak-Gregl, which until recently was not only quite rarely represented but also interpreted in different ways. Thus, Batović, for example, attributed to his fibula variant *without thickening on the bow* not only the specimen from Grave 37 at Nin with a completely undecorated bow, but also a specimen from Asseria as well as fibulae from Ribić, Golubić and Jezerine²⁵ with two incisions on the bow in place of two ribbed thickenings. Teržan explicitly stated that variant Ic can occur with a bow decorated with either incisions or ribs,²⁶ while all other authors (with the exception of Batović) classified the aforementioned examples from the Una valley (Pounje) sites as variant Ic.²⁷ Marić even proposed the introduction of two subvariants based on bow decoration: Ic1 (with incisions) and Ic2 (with ribs).²⁸

More recently, especially with the discovery of

²⁴ Svakako treba spomenuti nalaz jedne srebrne certosoidne fibule iz Nezakcija (MIHOVILIĆ 1995: 81–82; T. 1/1) i jedne brončane iz Burnuma (JADRIĆ-KUČAN, ZANINOVIĆ 2015: 14, 80 (kat. br. 1), T. 1/1) koje su bliske tipu Certosa Id, a od njih se razlikuju po izvedbi ukrasa na luku. Naime, na njima je vidljivo oblikovanje četiriju zadebljanja u nizu, u burnumskom slučaju s još jednom dodatnom užom profilacijom prema nozi fibule. U načelu ih se može shvatiti kao izvedenicu, odnosno jednu od podvarijanti Certosa Id fibula. S obzirom na malobrojnost i neke morfološke razlike među njima (jednodijelna/dvodijelna konstrukcija; srebro/bronca; manje razlike u oblikovanju zadebljanja; (ne)ukrašenost noge; nemogućnost usporedbe dugmeta na kraju noge koje nije očuvano na nezakcijskom primjerku), zasad su ipak izostavljene iz rasprave. Ukrašenost na fibuli iz Burnuma donekle je blizak nadinskoj fibuli na T. III/2 kod koje je prostor između zadebljanja/kuglica zaobljeniji nego inače, pa bi se i mogao interpretirati kao niz od 5 zadebljanja. Međutim, na nadinskoj fibuli se pojedina zadebljanja, posebno središnje, izdvajaju dimenzijama (visinom), pa je možda takav izgled posljedica oblikovanja kalupa, ne nužno namjere izvedbe specifičnog ukrasa. U svakom slučaju i ove fibule iznova potvrđuju iznimnu varijabilnost u izvedbi pojedinih detalja na fibulama Certosa ili njima bliskih vrsta.

²⁵ BATOVIĆ 1974: 187–188, Karta 2. Također, Batović u istu inačicu ubraja i fibulu s prostora sjeverne Dalmacije s V-presjekom luka (BATOVIĆ 1974: 187).

²⁶ TERŽAN 1976: 319.

²⁷ TONC 2015: 106; MARIĆ 2017: 26.

While both exhibit four thickenings in a row, the latter also has a narrow profile towards the fibula foot. Basically, both can be interpreted as derivatives or subvariants of the Certosa Id fibulae. Nevertheless, they have so far been left out of the discussion, given their small number and specific morphological differences (one-piece/two-piece construction; silver/bronze; minor differences in the formation of thickenings; (the absence of) foot decorations; the inability to make a comparison of the buttons at the foot terminal due to the fact that this has not been preserved in the Nesactium specimen). The decoration on the Burnum fibula is partially similar to that of the Nadin fibula in Pl. III/2 in which the room between the thickenings / small globules is more rounded than usual and could therefore be interpreted as a series of five thickenings. However, some thickenings on the Nadin fibula are somewhat higher, especially the central one, suggesting that its appearance is a result of the form of the mould, and not necessarily an intentionally worked decoration. In any case, these fibulae once more confirm the exceptional variability in the working of certain details in Certosa fibulae or those akin to them.

²⁵ BATOVIĆ 1974: 187–188, Map 2. In addition, Batović classified a fibula from the area of northern Dalmatia with a V-shaped bow cross-section as the same variant (BATOVIĆ 1974: 187).

²⁶ TERŽAN 1976: 319.

²⁷ TONC 2015: 106; MARIĆ 2017: 26.

²⁸ MARIĆ 2017: 26.

rom na izvedbu ukrasa na njihovu luku.²⁸

U novije vrijeme, posebno s otkrićem većeg broja nalaza iz Nadina, broj fibula s neukrašenim lukom znatno se povećao i dosegnuo brojku od 31 primjerka, što svakako nije zanemariva brojka. No, i fibule neukrašena luka međusobno pokazuju varijacije u izvedbi, i to ponajprije presjekom luka pri čemu ih možemo u osnovi razdijeliti na one masivnoga, punog i one stanjenoga trakastog luka. Kod ovih prvih presjek može varirati od ovalnoga, polukružnog do kružnog,²⁹ dok su kod potonjih prisutne dvije glavne varijacije: fibule čunastog presjeka luka, dakle identičnog inačici Ic, ali bez ukrasa, ili pak one s udubljenom ili konkavnom gornjom plohom fibule pri čemu se presjek luka približava plitkom U- ili V-presjeku, inačici koju je, kao što je već spomenuto, uočila Fulvia Lo Schiavo.³⁰ Osim izostanka ukrasa na luku, zajednička karakteristika svih neukrašenih fibula, neovisno o presjeku luka, jesu i njihove uniformne dimenzije. Iako nam nisu dostupni podatci preciznih dimenzija za sve primjerke,³¹ jasno je da je bez iznimke riječ o relativno malenim fibulama čije se dužine kreću u rasponu od 3,7 do 5,75 cm. S druge strane, kod inačica Ic i Id varijacije su znatnije, pa tako ove prve imaju dužinu u rasponu od 3,65 do 10 cm, a potonje od 4 do 10,55 cm. Također, iako

a larger number of finds in Nadin, the number of fibulae with undecorated bows has increased significantly, having now reached the figure of 31 specimens: by no means a negligible number. However, fibulae with undecorated bows also display variations in workmanship, primarily of the bow cross-section: it is possible to differentiate between those with a massive, full bow and a thinned band-shaped bow. The cross-section of the first can vary (oval, semi-circular or circular),²⁹ while the second shows two main variations: fibulae with a boat-shaped bow cross-section (identical to variant Ic, but without decorations), and those with a depressed or concave upper fibula surface, with the bow cross-section approaching a shallow U- or V-shape: the variant mentioned by Fulvia Lo Schiavo.³⁰ In addition to the absence of decorations on the bow, another common characteristic of all undecorated fibulae, regardless of the bow cross-section, is their uniform size. Although no precise data on the size of all specimens are available,³¹ clearly the fibulae are relatively small, with lengths ranging from 3.7 to 5.75 cm. On the other hand, some of the Ic and Id variants are significantly larger; thus, the length of the former ranges from 3.65 to 10 cm, and that of the latter from 4 to 10.55 cm. Also, although the categorisation of variants within the Certosa I fibula

²⁸ MARIĆ 2017: 26.

²⁹ Dio tih fibula ima na najvišem dijelu donje strane luka malu kružnu udubinu (T. V/9; VI/1, 5, 7; v. i: BATOVIĆ, BATOVIĆ 2013: 20, T. XIV/22). Nije jasno je li riječ o namjernoj izvedbi ili posljedici proizvodnog procesa.

³⁰ LO SCHIAVO 1970: 448, Tav. XXXII/15.

³¹ Treba naglasiti da su u ovu brojku uključene i četiri fibule s Ljupča (BRUSIĆ 2002: Sl. 37/2, 5, 8–9), od kojih jedna sigurno ima neukrašen luk. Kod drugih je triju vidljivo zadebljanje prema nozi (kod nekih i s gornje i donje strane luka!), no istovremeno ono nije jasno uočljivo na dijelu prema opruzi. S obzirom na kvalitetu fotografija i jaku korodiranost predmeta, nije sigurno da je uistinu riječ o ukrasu. Fibule su, nažalost, nedostupne za ponovnu inspekciju. S obzirom na sve navedeno, relativnu ujednačenost njihovih dimenzija i naizgled puni presjek luka, uvrštene su u inačicu Ie1. Kao fibule neukrašena luka opisuje ih i Tonc (TONC 2015: 105), dok ih Marić interpretira kao jednu fibulu neukrašena luka, a ostale tri uvrštava u svoju podvarijantu Ic2 s lukom ukrašenim parom rebara (MARIĆ 2017: 26).

²⁹ Some of these fibulae have a small circular recess on the highest part of the bow inside (Pl. V/9; VI/1, 5, 7; s. also: BATOVIĆ, BATOVIĆ 2013: 20, Pl. XIV/22). It is not clear whether this was a deliberate rendering or a result of the production process.

³⁰ LO SCHIAVO 1970: 448, Tav. XXXII/15.

³¹ It should be noted that this figure includes also four fibulae from Ljubač (BRUSIĆ 2002: Fig. 37/2, 5, 8–9), one of which certainly has an undecorated bow. In the other three, a thickening towards the foot is visible (in some this is the case on both the upper and the lower side of the bow!), but at the same time it is not clearly visible in the section towards the spring. Given the quality of the photos and the extensive corrosion of the artefacts, it is not certain that this was really a decoration. Unfortunately, the fibulae are unavailable for re-inspection. Given all of the above, as well as their relatively uniform size and the apparently full cross-sections of their bow, they were classified as variant Ie1. Tonc also described them as fibulae with an undecorated bow (TONC 2015: 105), while Marić interpreted them as a single fibula with an undecorated bow, and three Ic2 sub-variant fibulae with bows decorated with a pair of ribs (MARIĆ 2017: 26).

se pri razdjeljivanju varijanti unutar grupe I Certosa fibula uzimao u obzir niz elemenata (presjek noge, presjek luka, ukras luka, oblik dugmeta na nozi itd.), čini se da je ipak jedan od važnijih kriterija bio ukras luka koji je bez iznimke prisutan na svim fibulama. Tako npr. inačice Ia i Ib imaju istovjetan T-presjek (te često i ukras) noge, oblik i lečast presjek luka, a razlikuju se ponajprije prema ukrasu luka i obliku dugmeta na nozi. Inačice c i d imaju uglavnom isti C- ili J-presjek noge, oblik dugmeta na nozi, oblik luka, a razlikuju se prema presjeku luka i načinu na koji je on ukrašen. S obzirom na to da na promatranim fibulama nema dodatnog ukrasa na luku, to bi bio vodeći kriterij njihova vizualnog raspoznavanja. Stoga se predlaže njihovo izdvajanje u posebnu inačicu, Certosa Ie u koju bi bile uvrštene sve fibule neukrašena luka bilo da su punoga, lijevanog luka (Ie1), čunastog (Ie2) ili U- ili V-presjeka luka (Ie3) (tab. 1). Treba napomenuti da jedna fibula inačice Ie3 iz Nadina (T. VI/10) ipak odudara od ostalih jer ima dodatni ukras u vidu triju plitkih ureza. Međutim, urezi su prisutni samo na jednoj strani luka, prema opruzi, što odudara od standardnog načina ukrašavanja Certosa I grupe fibule s barem dvjema zonama ukrašavanja na padinama luka.³² Riječ je o malobrojno dokumentiranoj podvarijanti sa svega sedam poznatih primjeraka, od kojih tri s Cvijine gradine još nisu detaljno publicirane.³³ Svi su poznati primjerci izrađeni od

group encompassed a number of elements (such as foot cross-section, bow cross-section, bow decoration and foot button shape), it seems that one of the most important criteria was the bow decoration, which is present in all fibulae without exception. Thus, for example, variants Ia and Ib have the same T-shaped foot cross-section (and often also the same foot decoration), as well as the same bow shape and lenticular bow cross-section, while they differ primarily in the bow decoration and the foot knob shape. Variants c and d mostly have the same C- or J-shaped foot cross-section, the same foot knob shape and bow shape, while their bow cross-sections and decorations differ. Given that the observed fibulae have no additional bow decorations, this should be considered the main criterion of their visual distinction. Therefore, introducing a separate variant, Certosa Ie, is proposed, which would include all fibulae with an undecorated bow: full, cast bow (Ie1); boat-shaped bow (Ie2); or bow with a U- or a V-cross-section (Ie3) (Tab. 1). It should be noted that a Ie3 variant fibula from Nadin (Pl. VI/10) is still set apart from the others, having an additional decoration in the form of three shallow incisions. However, the incisions are present only on one side of the bow, towards the spring, which is different from the standard decoration method in the Certosa I fibula group, which have at least two decoration zones on the bow incline.³² This is a poorly documented subvariant with only seven known specimens, the details of three of which (from Cvijina Gradina) have not yet been published.³³ All known specimens are made

³² Urezi su katkad i popratni ukras lukova Certosa Ic i Id fibula, pozicionirani uglavnom na istom dijelu, prema opruzi (vidjeti npr. BATOVIĆ 1974: T. IX/2-3; 1981: 115, Sl. 8/28). Zanimljiva je situacija s dijelom srebrnih Certosa Id fibula iz groba 105. Naime, pojedine takve fibule imaju tri zadebljanja na luku uz čije su rubove pridodani urezi, a pojedine (T. III/3; IV/1; V/1-2, 4) imaju još i dodatan par jače ili slabije uočljivih ureza prema opruzi ili i prema nozi i opruzi. Riječ je u svakom slučaju o raskošnijoj izvedbi osnovnog ukrasa koji kombinira i plastične, vizualno svakako dominantne elemente ukrasa s onim pomoćnim, izvedenim urezivanjem.

³³ Fibula tipa Certosa Ic i dvije fibule Certosa Ie3 publicirane su na skupnim fotografijama u dvama izdanjima kataloga kojima su popraćene izložbe posvećene istraživanju Cvijine gradine u Obrovcu (JURJEVIĆ, ČONDIĆ 2013: 28) i

³² The incisions sometimes serve as accompanying decorations of bows of the Certosa Ic and Id fibulae, positioned mainly in the same section, towards the spring (s. e.g. Batović 1974: Pl. IX/ 2-3; 1981: 115, Fig. 8/28). The situation with a part of the silver Certosa Id fibulae from Grave 105 is interesting. Namely, some such fibulae have three thickenings on the bow with incisions at the edges, while others (Pl. III/3; IV/1; V/1-2, 4) have an additional pair of incisions (some more noticeable than others) towards the spring, or both the foot and the spring. In any case, this is a more luxurious variant of the basic decoration that combines both plastic, visually predominant decoration elements with the auxiliary incised ones.

³³ A single Certosa Ic-type fibula and two Certosa Ie3-type fibulae were published in group photographs in two cata-

bronze, a neke odlikuje i prisustvo ukrasa na nozi koji se javlja i na pojedinim fibulama Certosa Ic i Id tipa, te iznimno na jednoj fibuli Certosa Ie1 tipa iz Picuga (tab. 1).

Sve Certosa Ic, Id i Ie fibule (uključujući i podvarijante) povezuje gotovo isključivo prisustvo noge C- ili J-presjeka, što ih istovremeno udaljava od ostalih fibula Certosa grupe s T-presjekom noge.³⁴ Jedina je iznimka Certosa Ic fibula koja potječe negdje s prostora sjeverne Dalmacije, a čuva se u Arheološkom muzeju u Splitu.³⁵ Noga završava bikoničnim, koničnim, rjeđe gotovo kuglastim ili, pak, spljoštenim dugmetom s čepastim završetkom. Noga je često i ukrašena, i to najčešće kombinacijom pravocrtnih i/ili cik-cak linija koje mogu biti izvedene jednostavnim urezivanjem, tremoliranim cik-cak linijama ili nizom punciranih točkica. Najčešće zastupljen motiv izveden je na način da jednostruka ili dvostruka linija teče uzduž noge, a zatim se od nje na obje strane pružaju kose ili cik-cak linije.³⁶ U jednom slučaju, nadska fibula Certosa Ie3 (T. VI/9) nosi ukras jednakokračnog trokuta s dodatnom unutrašnjom linijom koja ga dijeli na dva dijela izveden punciranim točkicama. Ukras noge

of bronze, and some of them are characterised by foot decorations that occur on certain Certosa Ic and Id fibulae, and exceptionally on a Certosa Ie1 fibula from Picugi (Tab. 1).

Certosa Ic, Id, and Ie fibulae (including their subvariants) have, nearly without exception, a C-shaped or J-shaped cross-section foot. This is what sets them apart from the other Certosa group fibulae, which have a T-shaped cross-section foot.³⁴ The only exception is a Certosa Ic fibula from northern Dalmatia that is kept in the Split Archaeological Museum.³⁵ The foot ends with a button that can be biconic, conic, less frequently almost globular or, occasionally, flattened, and has a stopper-like extension. Often, the foot is also decorated, most frequently with a combination of straight and/or zigzag lines that could be made by simple incising, tremolo zigzag lines, or a series of punched points. The most commonly represented motif is designed in such a way that a single or double line runs along the foot, with oblique or zigzag lines on its both sides.³⁶ In one case, a Nadin Certosa Ie3 fibula (Pl. VI/9) bears

Zadru (ČONDIĆ 2014: 53). Iako se luk Certosa Ic fibule jasno razaznaje na fotografijama, to nije slučaj s Certosa Ie3 fibulama. One su uvrštene u navedenu podvarijantu nakon osobnog uvida u građu, kada je uočeno da je na lokalitetu pronađena još barem jedna, djelomično očuvana fibula iste vrste. Nije isključeno da među građom ima još fibula koje se mogu uvrstiti u inačice Certosa Ic, Id ili Ie jer nije pregledana sva građa. Također, kako će lokalitet biti detaljno publiciran od istraživača, u tablici nedostaju detaljni podatci o kontekstu i dužini fibula, no sve one Certosa Ie3 su malih dimenzija. Na dobivenim podacima i mogućnosti da osobno pogledam građu najiskrenije zahvaljujem muzejskoj savjetnici Arheološkog muzeja u Zadru Nataliji Čondić koja vodi dugogodišnja istraživanja naselja i nekropole Cvijine Gradine.

³⁴ TERŽAN 1976: 319.

³⁵ LO SCHIAVO 1970: Tav. XX/7.

³⁶ Usp. T. I/1.4, ali i fibule iz Jagodnje Gornje (BATOVIĆ 1974: T. XIV/2-6; XV/7-8), Aserije (<https://artefacts.mom.fr/>: FIB-3914 (br. 2-8) i okolice Otišića (MAROVIĆ 1984: Sl. 23/14). Nažalost, za dvije fibule iz Vinice ukras nije slikovno predložen, već samo opisno, a riječ je o uzorcima cik-cak linija (40-77-40/10678; 40-77-40/10758: <https://collections.peabody.harvard.edu/search/vinica>).

logue editions accompanying exhibitions dedicated to the excavations of Cvijina Gradina in Obrovac (JURJEVIĆ, ČONDIĆ 2013: 28) and Zadar (ČONDIĆ 2014: 53). Although the Certosa Ic fibula bow is clearly visible in the photos, this is not the case with the Certosa Ie3 fibulae. They were included in the above subvariant after a personal insight into the material, following the observation that at least one partially preserved fibula of the same type has been found at the site. Given that not all the materials have been reviewed, it is not excluded that among the material are more fibulae that can be included in the Certosa Ic, Id or Ie variants. Furthermore, since details about the site are going to be published by the researchers, detailed data on the context and length of the fibulae are missing in the table (although all Certosa Ie3 are small). I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the museum adviser at the Archaeological Museum in Zadar, Natalija Čondić, who has for many years led the excavations of the settlement and the necropolis of Cvijina Gradina, for providing the data and the opportunity to examine the material in person.

³⁴ TERŽAN 1976: 319.

³⁵ LO SCHIAVO 1970: Tav. XX/7.

³⁶ Cf. Pl. I/1.4, but also fibulae from Jagodnja Gornja (BATOVIĆ 1974: Pl. XIV/2-6; XV/7-8), Asseria (<https://artefacts.mom.fr/>: FIB-3914 (No. 2-8) and the surroundings of Otišić (MAROVIĆ 1984: Fig. 23/14). Unfortunately, the decorations of two fibulae from Vinica have not been depicted, but rather just described as samples of zigzag lines (40-77-40/10678; 40-77-40/10758: <https://collections.peabody.harvard.edu/search/vinica>).

TABLICA 1. *Lista Certosa Ic, Id i Ie fibula (izradila: M. Čelhar)***TABLE 1** *List of Certosa Ic, Id and Ie fibulae (made by M. Čelhar)*

Certosa Ic						
	Nalazište / Site	Kontekst / Context	Dužina / Length	Materijal / Material (S = srebro / Silver; B = bronca / Bronze)	Ukras na nozi / Foot decoration	Literatura / Bibliography
1	Nadin	grob 1	6 cm	S	-	BATOVIĆ 1987: T. XLI/13; BATOVIĆ 1990: Sl. 32/1; BATOVIĆ, BATOVIĆ 2013: 19, T. XIII/16; LXXXVI
2	Nadin	grob 16	3,7 cm	S	+	T. I/2
3	Nadin	grob 57	6,35 cm	S	+	KUKOČ, ČELHAR 2019: Sl. 19; T. I/1
4	Nadin	grob 104	6,2 cm	B	+	T. I/4
5–12	Nadin	grob 105	8,3 cm; 5,4 cm; 6,3 cm; 6,9 cm; 5,5 cm; 3,2 cm*; 3,4 cm*; 1,75 cm*	S	-	T. I/5–6; II/1–6
13	Nadin	izvan grobne cjeline	5,15 cm	S	+	T. I/3
14–17	Aserija	grob 80	7,5 cm; 4,5 cm; 3,9 cm; 3,65 cm	S	+	GALLI 1940: Tav. II/3; BATOVIĆ 1965: T. XII; Abb. 19a/1, 6, 9, 10; 2011: Prilog 2. https://artefacts.mom.fr/ : FIB-3914 (br. 2, 4, 7–8)
18	Ljubač	nekropola	~3,7 cm	S	-	GLOGOVIĆ 1998: T. II/5
19	Nin	grob 82		S	-	BATOVIĆ 1959: T. I/9; 1965: T. XIV, Abb. 20/6; 1968: T. XIX
20–26	Jagodnja Gornja	ostava	5,9 cm; 5,8 cm; 4,3 cm*; 7,5/8,2 cm; 8,3 cm; 5,3 cm; 5,35 cm	S	+	BATOVIĆ 1974: 169–170, T. XIV/2–6; XV/7–8; XXVI/2–8
27	Cvijina gradina	nekropola		B		JURJEVIĆ, ČONDIĆ 2013: 28; ČONDIĆ 2014: 53.
28	Sjeverna Dalmacija		5,8 cm	B	-	LO SCHIAVO 1970: 423, Tav. XX/7
29	Vrebac	grob 2	9 cm	B	-	DRECHSLER-BIŽIĆ 1958: 43, T. X/74; TEŽAK-GREGL 1981, 45, T. 6/6
30	Vrebac	grob 4	10 cm	B	-	DRECHSLER-BIŽIĆ 1958: 44, T. XI/84; TEŽAK-GREGL 1981, 45, T. 6/7

* *necjelovite fibule / incomplete fibulae*

31	Krbavica	slučajni nalaz	10 cm	B	-	TEŽAK-GREGL 1981: 44, T. 6/5
32	Jezerine	grob 269	7,3 cm*	B	-	RADIMSKÝ 1893: 371, T. VI/8; 1895: 124, Fig. 315; MARIĆ 1968: Sl. 5/2; MARIĆ 2017: 210, Pl. I/1.
33	Golubić	izvan grobne cjeline	5,7 cm*	B	-	RAUNIG 1968: 93, T. V/1; MARIĆ 2017: 210, Pl. I/3
34	Ribić	grob 199	7,3 cm*	B	-	MARIĆ 1968: T. IX/3; MARIĆ 2017: 210, Pl. I/2
Certosa Id						
	Nalazište /Site	Kontekst / Context	Dužina / Length	Materijal / Material (S = srebro / Silver; B = bronca / Bronze)	Ukras na nozi / Foot decoration	Literatura / Bibliography
1–11	Nadin	grob 105	8,7 cm; 8,7 cm; 8,4 cm; 10,55 cm; 10 cm; 7,2 cm; 8,3 cm*; 6,55 cm*; 7,55 cm*; 5,5 cm*; 4,7 cm*	S B (T. IV/ 2)	-	T. III/3–5; IV/1–3; V/1–5
12	Nadin	grob 127	8 cm	S	-	T. III/1
13	Nadin	izvan grobne cjeline	6,1 cm	B	-	T. III/2
14–16	Asseria	Grob 80	4,5 cm; 4,5 cm, 8,3 cm	S	+	BATOVIĆ 1965: T. XII/ Abb. 19a/2–3, 8; 1974: Sl. 2/3; 2011: Prilog 2; https://artefacts.mom.fr/ : FIB-3914 (br. 3, 5–6)
17	Ljubač					BATOVIĆ 1974: 189, Karta 2
18	Nin, Ždrijac	nekropola F	~ 7,6 cm			BRUSIĆ 2002: Sl. 16/6
19	Nin	grob 76		S		BATOVIĆ 1968: T. XVIII; BATOVIĆ 2011: Prilog 3
20	Nin					BATOVIĆ 1974: Sl. 2/4
21	Nin	izvan grobne cjeline	7 cm	S	-	BATOVIĆ 1981: 115, Sl. 8/28
22	Kastav	nekropola (bez grobne cjeline)	5,23 cm	B	-	GLOGOVIĆ 1989: T. 32/4; BLEČIĆ 2002: 88, T. 3/1.4; BLEČIĆ KAVUR 2010: 407, T. 3/33

* *necjelovite fibule / incomplete fibulae*

23	Osor; Kavanela	nekropola	3,5 cm*	S		GLOGOVIĆ 1989: T. 32/2; BLEČIĆ KAVUR 2010: 512, T. 46/676; 2015: Sl. 61a
24	Krk	slučajan nalaz	7,5 cm	B	-	LO SCHIAVO 1970: 424, T. XXII/3; GLO- GOVIĆ 1989: T. 32/3; BATOVIĆ 2003: Sl. 14/4; BLEČIĆ KAVUR 2010: 481, T. 34/471
25	Baška	ostava	8,5 cm	S	-	VINSKI 1956: Sl. 2; BA- TOVIĆ 2003: Sl. 14/3; 15/5; BLEČIĆ KAVUR 2010: 476, T. 32/433.
26	Mazin	ostava	4,8 cm*	B	-	BRUNŠMID 1897: T. XVI/6; TEŽAK- GREGL 1981: 45, T. 6/9; BERTOL STIPETIĆ 2022: 186, 316/1542
27	Prozor	bez grobne cjeline	4 cm*	B	-	TEŽAK-GREGL 1981: T. 6/10
28	Vrebac	grob 4	4 cm	B	-	DRECHSLER-BIŽIĆ 1958: 44, T. XI/85; BATOVIĆ 1974: Sl. 2/6; TEŽAK-GREGL 1981: 45
29	Jezerine	slučajan nalaz	4,5 cm	B	-	ARSENIJEVIĆ, ĐU- KIĆ, SIMONOVIĆ 2008: 90 (kat. br. 107)
30–31	Vinica	grob 76	8,5 cm; 7,9 cm	B	+; -	40-77-40/10678; 40- 77-40/10679: https://collections. peabody.harvard.edu/ search/vinica
32	Vinica	grob 88	4,9 cm	B	+	40-77-40/10758; https://collections. peabody.harvard.edu/ search/vinica
33	Nezakcij	hram „B“	4,2 cm*	B	+	MIHOVILIĆ 1995: 86, T. 1/2
Certosa Ic1						
	Nalazište / Site	Kontekst / Context	Dužina / Lenght	Materijal / Material (S = srebro / Silver; B = bronca / Bronze)	Ukras na nozi / Foot decoration	Literatura / Bibliog- raphy
1	Nadin	grob 1	4,1 cm	S	-	BATOVIĆ, BATO- VIĆ 2013: 20, T. IV/22; LXXXVI
2–9	Nadin	grob 105	5 cm; 5,5 cm; 4,6 cm; 5,1 cm*; 4,7 cm; 5,4 cm; 3,5 cm*; 3 cm*	S B (T. VI/2)	-	T. VI/1–8

* *necjelovite fibule / incomplete fibulae*

10	Nadin	grob 107	5,6 cm	S	-	T. V/7
11	Nadin	grob 110	4,15 cm*	B	-	T. V/10
12	Nadin	izvan grob- ne cjeline	5,75 cm*	B	-	T. V/9
13	Nadin	izvan grob- ne cjeline	2,8 cm*	S		T. V/11
14	Nadin	izvan grob- ne cjeline	5,3 cm	B	-	T. V/8
15–18	Ljubač	nekropola	~ 4,5 - 6 cm	B		BRUSIĆ 2002: 237, Sl. 37/2, 5, 8–9
19	Osor, Kavanela	nekropola	4,2 cm	S	-	ČUS-RUKONIĆ 1981: T. II/1; GLOGOVIĆ 1989, T. 32/1.; BLEČIĆ KAVUR 2010: 512, T. 46/675; 2015: Sl. 61a
20	Picugi		4,4 cm	B	+	BATOVIĆ 1987a: T. XVII/6; GABRO- VEC, MIHOVILIĆ 1987: T. XXXIV/5; MIHOVILIĆ 1995: T. 1/3
21	Prozor	bez grobne cjeline	4,5 cm	bronca	-	TEŽAK-GREGL 1981: 44, T. 6/8
Certosa Ic2						
	Nalazište / Site	Kontekst / Context	Dužina / Lenght	Materijal / Material (S = srebro / Silver; B = bronca / Bronze)	Ukras na nozi / Foot decoration	Literatura / Bibliog- raphy
1	Nin Ždrijac	grob 37		S	+	BATOVIĆ 1974: Sl. 2/1; 1987: T. XLI/3; HILLER 1991: 367, T. 22/240
2	Dragišić	grob 14	4 cm	B	-	GLOGOVIĆ 2014: 40, Pl. 9b/54
Certosa Ic3						
	Nalazište / Site	Kontekst / Context	Dužina / Lenght	Materijal / Material (S = srebro / Silver; B = bronca / Bronze)	Ukras na nozi / Foot decoration	Literatura / Bibliog- raphy
1.	Nadin	grob 89	4,9 cm	B	+	T. VI/10
2.	Nadin	izvan grob- ne cjeline	4,7 cm	B	+	T. VI/9
3–5	Cvijina gradina	nekropola		B	-	JURJEVIĆ, ČONDIĆ 2013: 28; ČONDIĆ 2014: 53
6.	Sjeverna Dalmacija		3,7 cm	B	-	LO SCHIAVO 1970: 422, 449, Tav. XX/1; XXXII/ 15
7.	Okolica Otišića			B	+	MAROVIĆ 1984: 57, Sl. 23/14

* necjelovite fibule / incomplete fibulae

Neodredive / indeterminable						
	Nalazište / Site	Kontekst / Context	Dužina / Length	Materijal / Material (S = srebro / Silver; B = bronca / Bronze)	Ukras na nozi / Foot decoration	Literatura / Bibliography
1.	Nadin	grob 89	2,8 cm*	B	+	T. VI/11
2.	Nadin	izvan grobne cjeline	2,6 cm*	B	-	T. VI/12
3.	Nin	grob 37		S	-	HILLER 1991: 367, T. 22/241
4.	Dragišić	grob 14	3,3 cm*	B	-	GLOGOVIĆ 2014: 40, Pl. 9b/61
5.	Dragišić	grob 20	2cm*	B	-	GLOGOVIĆ 2014: 42, Pl. 13a/1

* *necjelovite fibule / incomplete fibulae*

nadinske fibule s T. VI/11 zasad je jedini primjerak s trima poprečnim paralelnim linijama, a izdvaja se i ukras noge fibule iz Picuga s dvostrukim X urezima.³⁷ U konačnici treba spomenuti i ukras na nozi fibule iz groba 37 u Ninu koji ima dvostruki V ukras na početku noge, svaki izveden dvostrukim nizom punciranih točkica.³⁸

Konstrukcijski je riječ o fibulama koje su uglavnom izrađene u jednom dijelu, ali mogu se naći i dvodijelne. Dvodijelna konstrukcija većinom se povezuje s Certosa Ic i tek iznimno Certosa Id fibulama (primjerak iz Mazina³⁹). Međutim, u nekim, ako ne i svim, slučajevima sigurno je riječ o popravcima nakon puknuća fibula kao što zorno pokazuju fibule iz ostave s Gradine u Jagodnji Gornjoj, ponajprije jedna gdje zbog mjesta loma visoko na luku nije očuvano drugo rebro, no fibula je svejedno popravljena na način da su prelomljeni krajevi postavljeni jedan preko drugog i spojeni zakovicom.⁴⁰ U prilog tezi da je riječ o popravcima ide i već spomenuta činjenica da se dvodijelna konstrukcija u najvećoj mjeri povezuje s fibulama tipa Certosa Ic koje su zbog tankog luka i bile podložnije pucanju.

an ornament of an isosceles triangle worked in punched dots, and with an additional inner line dividing it into two parts. The foot decoration of one Nadin fibula (Pl. VI/11) is for now the only specimen with three transverse parallel lines; different is also the foot decoration of the fibula with double X incisions from Picugi.³⁷ Finally, worth mentioning is also the foot decoration of the fibula from Grave 37 at Nin, decorated with a double-chevron pattern at the beginning of the foot, both worked in a double row of punched dots.³⁸

In terms of their construction, the fibulae are mainly made in a single piece, but there are also two-part examples. The two-part construction is mostly associated with Certosa Ic, and exceptionally Certosa Id fibulae (the specimen from Mazin³⁹). However, in some – if not all – cases, once-broken fibulae must have been repaired, as is clearly demonstrated by fibulae from the hoard at Gradina in Jagodnja Gornja. This is particularly evident in one specimen, whose second rib had not been preserved due to a fracture point high on the bow. Nevertheless, the fibula had been repaired by overlapping the broken ends and joining them with a rivet.⁴⁰ The thesis that these were indeed repairs is also supported by

³⁷ MIHOVILIĆ 1995: T. 1/3.

³⁸ BATOVIĆ 1987: T. XLI/3. Međutim, treba naglasiti da u drugoj publikaciji na crtežu iste fibule nije vidljiv ukras (HILLER 1991: T. 22/240).

³⁹ TEŽAK-GREGL 1981: T. 6/9.

⁴⁰ BATOVIĆ 1974: 170, T. XIV/6; XV/7–8.

³⁷ MIHOVILIĆ 1995: Pl. 1/3.

³⁸ BATOVIĆ 1987: Pl. XLI/3. However, it should be pointed out that in the second publication, which included a drawing of the same fibula, no decoration is visible (HILLER 1991: Pl. 22/240).

³⁹ TEŽAK-GREGL 1981: T. 6/9.

⁴⁰ BATOVIĆ 1974: 170, Pl. XIV/6; XV/7–8.

Osim podvarijante Ie3, sve su izrađivane i od srebra i od bronce. Međutim, uz iznimku Osora,⁴¹ srebrne fibule koncentrirane su na sjevernodalmatinskom prostoru gdje kvantitativno dominiraju u odnosu na brončane primjerke i gdje su, po svemu sudeći, i proizvođene. Takvu situaciju dobro ilustrira situacija u Nadinu gdje je od 13 fibula Certosa Ic svega jedna izrađena od bronce, omjer za Certosa Id fibule iznosi 13 srebrnih napram dvjema brončanim, dok su od 14 fibula Certosa Ie1 njih četiri brončane. Certosa Ie2 nije dokumentirana u Nadinu što ne iznenađuje s obzirom na to da je riječ o iznimno skromno dokumentiranoj podvarijanti sa svega dva primjerka: srebrnim iz Nina,⁴² te brončanim iz Dragišića⁴³. Kao što je već navedeno, podvarijanta Certosa Ie3 proizvođena je, prema trenutačnom stanju, isključivo od bronce.

DISTRIBUCIJA

U zadnjim desetljećima broj poznatih primjeraka uvelike se povećao, i to ponajprije na liburnskom prostoru, dosegnuvši respektabilnu količinu od 102 fibule s 22 lokaliteta. Od tog broja, njih čak osamdeset pronađeno je na lokalitetima sjeverne Dalmacije (Nin, Ljubač, Cvijina gradina, Nadin, Jagodnja Gornja, Aserija, Dragišić), pet na kvarnerskom prostoru (Kastav, Krk, Baška, Osor), sedam u Lici (Krbavica, Mazin, Vrebac, Prozor), četiri na lokalitetima u dolini Une (Jezerine, Golubić, Ribić), tri u Beloj Krajini (Vinica) uz pojedinačne sporadične nalaze na lokalitetima u Istri (Picugi i Nezakcij), te u srednjoj Dalmaciji (okolica Otišića) (Karta 1). Iako se broj nalazišta na kojima su dokumentirane u sjevernoj Dalmaciji ne izdvaja u odnosu na japodski

the previously mentioned fact that the two-part construction has mostly been associated with the Certosa Ic fibulae, which were more prone to breakage due to their thin bow.

With the exception of the Ie3 subvariant, all were made from either silver or bronze. However, notwithstanding Osor,⁴¹ silver fibulae are concentrated in northern Dalmatia, where their numbers prevailed in comparison to bronze specimens and where, in all likelihood, they were also produced. This is best illustrated by the situation at Nadin, with the following bronze to silver fibulae ratios: Certosa Ic, 1 : 12; Certosa Id, 2 : 13; and Certosa Ie1, 4 : 10. Certosa Ie2 has not been documented at Nadin, which comes as no surprise, given that it is an extremely scarcely documented subvariant with only two specimens: one made of silver from Nin,⁴² and one made of bronze from Dragišić⁴³. As already mentioned, the subvariant Certosa Ie3 was produced exclusively of bronze.

DISTRIBUTION

Over recent decades, the number of known specimens has greatly increased, primarily in the Liburnian region, reaching the respectable amount of 102 fibulae from 22 sites. Of that number, as many as 80 were found at northern Dalmatian sites (Nin, Ljubač, Cvijina Gradina, Nadin, Jagodnja Gornja, Asseria, Dragišić), five in the Kvarner area (Kastav, Krk, Baška, Osor), seven in Lika (Krbavica, Mazin, Vrebac, Prozor), four at sites in the Una valley (Jezerine, Golubić, Ribić), three in Bela Krajina (Vinica), along with individual sporadic finds at sites in Istria (Picugi and Nesactium), as well as in central Dalmatia (around Otišić) (Map 1). Although the number of sites in northern Dalmatia at which they have been

⁴¹ Iako se prvotno navodilo da je riječ o brončanim fibulama (BLEČIĆ KAVUR 2010: 512), poslije su dvije fibule iz Osora ipak određene kao srebrne (BLEČIĆ KAVUR 2015: 171, Sl. 61A).

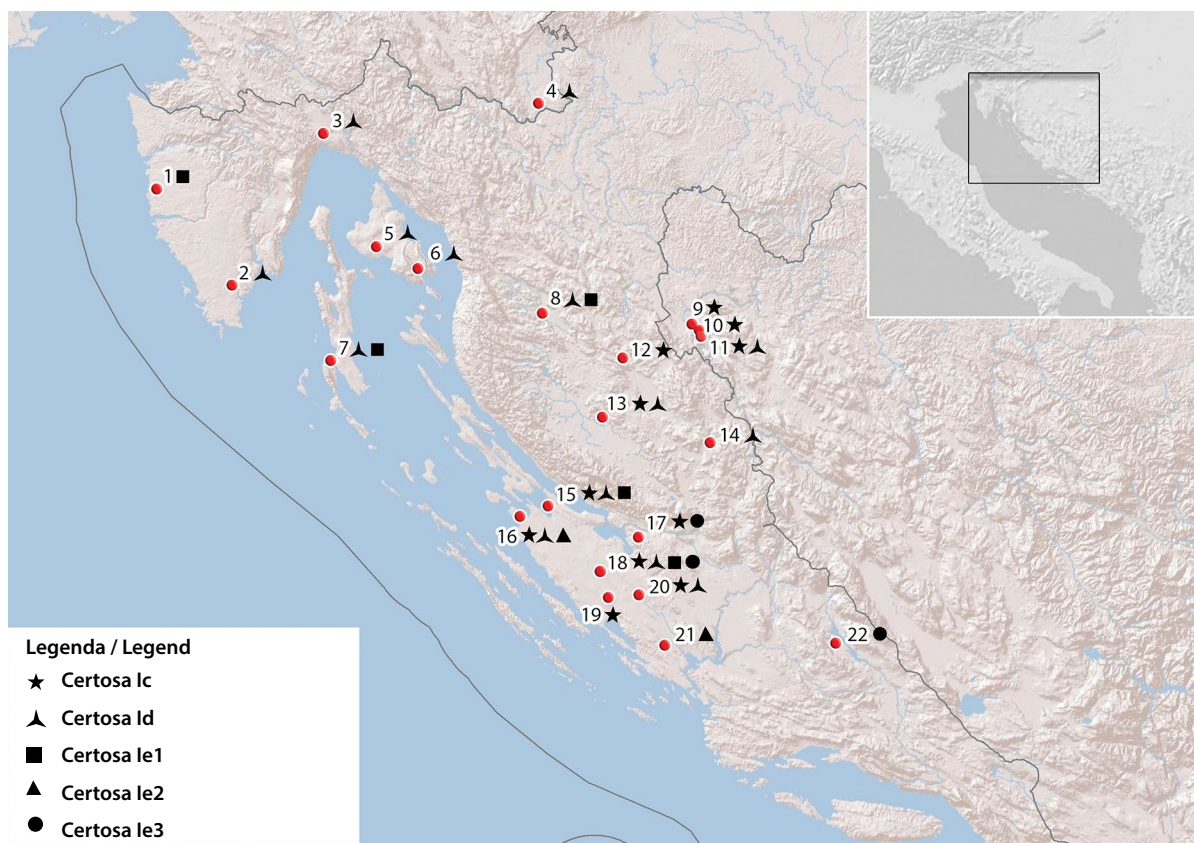
⁴² BATOVIĆ 1974: Sl. 2/1; 1987, T. XLI/3; HILLER 1991, 367, T. 22/240-241.

⁴³ GLOGOVIĆ 2014, 40, Pl. 9b/54.

⁴¹ Although originally the fibulae were assumed to have been made of bronze (BLEČIĆ KAVUR 2010: 512), subsequently, two fibulae from Osor were identified as silver (BLEČIĆ KAVUR 2015: 171, Fig. 61A).

⁴² BATOVIĆ 1974: Fig. 2/1; 1987, Pl. XLI/3; HILLER 1991, 367, Pl. 22/240-241.

⁴³ GLOGOVIĆ 2014, 40, Pl. 9b/54.



KARTA 1. *Distribucija fibula tipa Certosa Ic, id i Ie / Distribution of Certosa fibulae Ic, Id and Ie:* 1. Picugi, 2. Nezakcij, 3. Kastav, 4. Vinica, 5. Krk, 6. Baška, 7. Osor, 8. Prozor, 9. Golubić, 10. Ribić, 11. Jezerine, 12. Krbavica, 13. Vrebac, 14. Mazin, 15. Ljubač, 16. Nin, 17. Cvijina gradina, 18. Nadin, 19. Gradina u Jagodnji Gornjoj, 20. Aserija, 21. Dragišić, 22. Otišić (izradio: D. Vujević)

MAP 1 *Distribution of Certosa Ic-, Id- and Ie-type fibulae:* 1. Picugi, 2. Nesactium, 3. Kastav, 4. Vinica, 5. Krk, 6. Baška, 7. Osor, 8. Prozor, 9. Golubić, 10. Ribić, 11. Jezerine, 12. Krbavica, 13. Vrebac, 14. Mazin, 15. Ljubač, 16. Nin, 17. Cvijina Gradina, 18. Nadin, 19. Gradina u Jagodnja Gornja, 20. Asseria, 21. Dragišić, 22. Otišić (created by D. Vujević)

pa ni kvarnerski prostor, uočljiva je znatnija učestalost njihove pojave na pojedinim lokalitetima. Naime, prema trenutačnom stanju istraživanja, na većini nalazišta izvan sjeverne Dalmacije poznati su tek pojedinačni nalazi fibula tipa Certosa Ic/d/e, uz rijetke iznimke poput Osora i Prozora gdje su zabilježene dvije, odnosno Vrepa i Vinice⁴⁴ s trima fibulama navedenih tipova. S druge strane, ni jedan lokalitet u sjevernoj Dalmaciji nema manje od triju zabilježenih primjeraka, ali je uglavnom riječ i o znatno većem broju, što jasno svjedoči o važnosti i omiljenosti navedenog funkcionalno-dekorativnog predmeta u nošnji pripadni-

documented does not stand out compared to the Iapodian or Kvarner areas, a more significant frequency of their occurrence at certain sites is noticeable. In fact, the current situation is that at most sites outside northern Dalmatia, only individual finds of the Certosa Ic-/d-/e-type fibulae have been identified, with rare exceptions – such as Osor and Prozor where two, and Vrebac and Vinica⁴⁴ where three fibulae of these types have been recorded. On the other hand, no sites in northern Dalmatia have less than three recorded specimens, while mostly their number is significantly larger, clearly testifying to the importance and popu-

⁴⁴ Vinica je prije uglavnom smatrana lokalitetom japodske kulturne grupe, no u novije je vrijeme D. Božić povezuje s Kolapijanima (vinička grupa). Više, uključujući osnovnu bibliografiju kod: BOŽIĆ 2001.

⁴⁴ Vinica was previously mainly considered a site of the Iapodian cultural group, but more recently D. Božić has proposed that it should be associated with the Colapians (Vinica group). For more, including the basic bibliography see BOŽIĆ 2001.

ka željeznodobnih zajednica koje su obitavale na tom prostoru.

Nema sumnje da su se ove fibule proizvođile u jednom ili više radioničkih središta na prostoru sjeverne Dalmacije o čemu osim kvantitete svjedoči i zastupljenost svih inačica izrađenih i od bronce i od srebra. Jedina je iznimka Certosa Ie3 koja je zasad poznata jedino u brončanoj varijanti, no čija je distribucija istovremeno gotovo isključivo, uz iznimku Otišića, povezana sa sjevernom Dalmacijom. Fibule iz groba 80 u Aseriji svakako predstavljaju najraskošnije ukrašenu grupu Certosa Ic i d fibula uopće pri čemu sve imaju ukrašenu nogu, a ujedno i sve Certosa Id tipa i urezima dodatno ukrašena tri zadebljanja na luku što je zabilježeno još tek na fibulama iz Nina,⁴⁵ Baške⁴⁶ i Vinice⁴⁷. Aserija je, baš kao i Nadin, ali i druga važna naselja u sjevernoj Dalmaciji, imala kapacitet za proizvodnju ovoga specifičnog dijela nošnje, no je li uistinu riječ o više radioničkih središta, različitih serija ili majstora, nije moguće utemeljeno tvrditi.

Japodski prostor s druge strane obilježavaju isključivo brončane fibule ove vrste. Najbrojnije su zastupljene Certosa Ic fibule sa šest primjeraka koje su dominantno većih dimenzija, više od 7 do 10 cm dužine.⁴⁸ S druge strane, Certosa Id fibule su upadljivo manjih dimenzija, pri čemu sve one cjelovito očuvane imaju dužinu manju od 5 cm. Također, pojedini detalji izrade Certosa Ic i Id fibula upućuju na lokalne posebnosti. Kako je istaknula Marić, fibule s lokaliteta u dolini Une izdvaja ukrašavanje luka urezima i specifično

larity of this functional-decorative item as part of the attire of members of Iron Age communities living in the area.

There is no doubt that these fibulae were produced in one or more workshop centres in the area of northern Dalmatia, as evidenced not only by the quantity, but also by the presence of all variants, whether made from bronze or silver. The only exception is Certosa Ie3, which is currently known only in the bronze variant, but whose distribution is at the same time almost exclusively related to northern Dalmatia, with the exception of Otišić. Fibulae from Grave 80 at Asseria certainly represent the most luxuriously decorated group of Certosa Ic and Id fibulae in general. All of them have a decorated foot, while all Certosa Id fibulae also have three thickenings on the bow additionally decorated with incisions, which has only been recorded in fibulae from Nin,⁴⁵ Baška⁴⁶ and Vinica⁴⁷. Asseria, just like Nadin (but also other important settlements in northern Dalmatia), had the capacity to produce this specific piece of apparel, but it is not possible for the possible existence of several workshop centres, different series or craftsmen to be definitely confirmed.

The Iapodian region, on the other hand, is characterised exclusively by bronze fibulae of this type. The most numerous are Certosa Ic fibulae, with six specimens that are predominantly larger in size: from over seven to ten centimetres in length.⁴⁸ On the other hand, Certosa Id fibulae are strikingly smaller in size, with all those that have been completely preserved being shorter

⁴⁵ BATOVIĆ 1981: 115, sl. 8/28. Izgledno je da je na isti način ukrašena i fibula iz groba 76 u Ninu, iako reprodukcija slabije kvalitete otežava prepoznavanje pojedinih detalja (BATOVIĆ 1976: T. XVIII).

⁴⁶ VINSKI 1956: sl. 2.

⁴⁷ Kao i u slučaju fibula s japodskog područja, riječ je o fibuli manjih dimenzija, dužine 4,9 cm (<https://collections.peabody.harvard.edu/search/vinica>: 40-77-40/10678; 40-77-40/10679).

⁴⁸ Jedino je fibula iz Golubića nešto manja. Iako joj nedostaju opruga i igla, ipak je većim dijelom očuvana te joj dužina neće značajno premašiti 6 cm (RAUNIG 1968: 93, T. V/1).

⁴⁵ BATOVIĆ 1981: 115, Fig. 8/28. It is likely that the fibula from Grave 76 at Nin was decorated in the same way, although reproduction of inferior quality makes it difficult to identify certain details (BATOVIĆ 1976: Pl. XVIII).

⁴⁶ VINSKI 1956: Fig. 2.

⁴⁷ As in the case of fibulae from the Iapodian area, it is of smaller size: 4.9 cm long. <https://collections.peabody.harvard.edu/search/vinica>.

⁴⁸ The fibula from Golubić is somewhat smaller. Although its spring and pin are absent, it has, nevertheless, been preserved to a large extent, and its length would not significantly have exceeded six centimetres (RAUNIG 1968: 93, Pl. V/1).

oblikovanje dugmeta na nozi,⁴⁹ a specifikum japodskog prostora jesu i zadebljanja na luku Certosa Id fibula izvedena u obliku rebara.⁵⁰ Tako izveden ukras luka ima jedino još jedna fibula u Vinici,⁵¹ a njezinu pojavu, po svemu sudeći, treba pripisati intenzivnim kontaktima navedenih zajednica. Uzevši sve navedeno u obzir, izgledno je da treba računati i s najmanje jednom radionicom na japodskom području.

Kvarnerski prostor, pak, preferira fibule tipa Certosa Id, uz prisustvo tek jedne fibule Certosa Ie1. Riječ je o još uvijek relativno malobrojnom korpusu dokumentiranih fibula koje svojom izvedbom imaju pandane u primjercima iz sjeverne Dalmacije. Manja količina izoliranih nalaza u Istri i srednjoj Dalmaciji, ali i preostale dvije fibule iz Vinice upućuju ponajprije na kontakte s liburnskim prostorom.

Ako zaključno sumiramo kartu distribucije, razvidno je da Certosa Id fibule imaju najširu rasprostranjenost te se javljaju u svim regijama uz iznimku srednje Dalmacije. S druge strane, Certosa Ic fibule su upadljivo odsutne s cijeloga zapadnog areala distribucije pa ih tako ne poznaju ni Kvarner, ni Istra, ni Bela Krajina, odnosno ograničene su na prostor sjeverne Dalmacije, Like i doline Une. Fibule Certosa Ie karakteristične su za sjevernodalmatinski prostor s tek pojedinačnim nalazima podvarijante Ie1 u Istri, Kvarneru i Lici te one Ie3 u srednjoj Dalmaciji te se stoga, prema trenutačnom stanju, mogu smatrati importom upravo sa sjevernodalmatinskog prostora.

than five centimetres. Also, some details of the production of Certosa Ic and Id fibulae indicate special local traits. As Marić pointed out, the fibulae from the site in the Una valley are distinguished by their incised bow decoration and the specific design of the foot knob,⁴⁹ and a distinctive trait of the Iapodian area is also thickenings on the bows of Certosa Id fibulae, designed in the form of ribs.⁵⁰ Such a bow decoration pattern has been identified only in a fibula from Vinica,⁵¹ and its appearance should obviously be attributed to intensive contact between these communities. Taking into account all of the above, it is likely that there existed at least one workshop in the Iapodian area.

In the Kvarner area, however, Certosa Id fibulae predominate, with only a single Certosa Ie1 fibula found. It is a still relatively small corpus of documented fibulae that, in their design, have counterparts among the specimens from northern Dalmatia. A small number of isolated finds in Istria and Central Dalmatia, as well as the remaining two fibulae from Vinica, indicate primarily contacts with the Liburnian area.

In conclusion, a summarised distribution map points out that Certosa Id fibulae are the widest-distributed, occurring in all regions except central Dalmatia. On the other hand, Certosa Ic fibulae are evidently absent from the entire western distribution area; they are unknown in Kvarner, Istria, and Bela Krajina, being limited to the areas of northern Dalmatia, Lika and the Una valley. Certosa Ie fibulae are characteristic of the northern Dalmatian region, with only individual finds of the sub-variant Ie1 in Istria, Kvarner and Lika, and Ie3 in central Dalmatia; therefore, according to the current situation, they can be considered an import from the northern Dalmatian area.

⁴⁹ MARIĆ 2017: 26.

⁵⁰ Ili zadebljanja poluloptastog oblika prema Batoviću, odnosno njegova podvarijanta „d“ (BATOVIĆ 1974: 189).

⁵¹ <https://collections.peabody.harvard.edu/search/vinica:40-77-40/10758>.

⁴⁹ MARIĆ 2017: 26.

⁵⁰ Or hemispherical thickenings according to Batović (his subvariant “d”) (BATOVIĆ 1974: 189).

⁵¹ <https://collections.peabody.harvard.edu/search/vinica:40-77-40/10758>.

KRONOLOGIJA

Kronologija predmetnog tipa fibula počiva na malenom broju zatvorenih i stručno istraženih arheoloških cjelina koje su na više mjesta analizirali različiti autori.⁵² S obzirom na navedeno, nije potrebno na ovom mjestu ponavljati njihove zaključke osim općega kronološkog okvira njihove produkcije i uporabe koji je određen u vrijeme od 4. do 2. st. pr. Kr. Varijacije su prisutne na krajevima spomenutog spektra. Težak-Gregl vidi njihovu proizvodnju već na samom početku,⁵³ a Teržan, pak, na kraju 4. st. pr. Kr. pri čemu potonja autorica neznatno produžuje vrijeme njihove uporabe sve do prijelaza 2. u 1. st. pr. Kr.⁵⁴ Vrebački grob 4 koji je poslužio Težak-Gregl kao uporište za dataciju tipa u sam početak 4. stoljeća u recentnom je periodu reevaluirala Marić i zaključila da njegov inventar ipak ne pruža uporište za preciznije datiranje.⁵⁵

Novootkriveni nadinski primjerci tek donekle mogu doprinijeti preciznijemu vremenskom okviru njihove pojave, proizvodnje i uporabe, posebno po pitanju završne granice njihove uporabe. Naime, iako su fibule tipa Certosa Ic, Id i Ie pronađene u većem broju grobnih cjelina u Nadinu, najveći je dio njih poremećen naknadnim intervencijama ili obilježen dugotrajnim sukcesivnim pokapanjem koje onemogućava precizniju asocijaciju pojedinačnih predmeta s pojedinim pokojnicima,⁵⁶ a shodno tomu i nji-

CHRONOLOGY

The chronology of the discussed fibula type is based on a small number of closed, archaeologically excavated units, which have been analysed on several occasions by different authors.⁵² In view of the above, at this point, it is not necessary to repeat the conclusions they drew, except for a general chronological framework of fibula production and use, which was determined to be in the period from the 4th to the 2nd century BC. There are variations in datings of the ends of the spectrum. Težak-Gregl judged their production to have started at the very beginning of the 4th century BC⁵³, while Teržan, on the other hand, placed it at the end of the 4th century BC. The latter also slightly extended the time-frame of their use until the turn of the 2nd to the 1st century BC.⁵⁴ The Vreba Grave 4, which Težak-Gregl used as a basis for dating the type to the very beginning of the 4th century BC, was recently reevaluated by Marić, who concluded that its inventory does not, in fact, provide grounds for more precise dating.⁵⁵

The newly discovered specimens from Nadin can only contribute to a certain extent to the determination of a more precise time frame regarding their emergence, production and use, particularly when it comes to defining the final stage of their use. Namely, although Certosa Ic-, Id- and Ie-type fibulae have been found in a large number of Nadin grave units, most of the graves had been disturbed by subsequent interventions, or characterised by successive burials over an extended time period, as a result preventing a more precise attribution of individual objects to individual deceased persons,⁵⁶ and consequently also

⁵² BATOVIĆ 1974: 190; TERŽAN 1976: 382; TEŽAK-GREGL 1981: 32–33; BLEČIĆ 2002: 115–116; BLEČIĆ KAVUR 2010: 318; 2015: 169–171; BATOVIĆ, BATOVIĆ 2013: 51; GLOGOVIĆ 2014: 10; TONC 2014: 106–107; MARIĆ 2017: 27–28.

⁵³ TEŽAK-GREGL 1981: 32–33.

⁵⁴ TERŽAN 1976: 382.

⁵⁵ MARIĆ 2017: 28.

⁵⁶ U skladu s navedenim ne može se sa sigurnošću odrediti jesu li fibule tipa Certosa Ic, Id i Ie nosile žene, muškarci i/ili djeca, kao ni jesu li ipak katkad nošene u paru. Prema trenutačno poznatim kontekstima, ako se izuzmu velike grobnice s velikim brojem sukcesivno pokopanih osoba, najvećim su dijelom pronađene pojedinačno u grobovima, ali i tu postoje rijetke iznimke kao što su grob 37 u

⁵² BATOVIĆ 1974: 190; TERŽAN 1976: 382; TEŽAK-GREGL 1981: 32–33; BLEČIĆ 2002: 115–116; BLEČIĆ KAVUR 2010: 318; 2015: 169–171; BATOVIĆ, BATOVIĆ 2013: 51; GLOGOVIĆ 2014: 10; TONC 2014: 106–107; MARIĆ 2017: 27–28.

⁵³ TEŽAK-GREGL 1981: 32–33.

⁵⁴ TERŽAN 1976: 382.

⁵⁵ MARIĆ 2017: 28.

⁵⁶ Accordingly, it is not possible to determine with certainty whether Certosa Ic-, Id- and Ie-type fibulae were worn by women, men and/or children, or whether they were so-



SLIKA 1. Nadin, grob 105: in situ nalaz Certosa Id fibule pri dnu grobnice (snimila: M. Čelhar)

FIGURE 1 Nadin, Grave 105: in situ find of a Certosa Id fibula at the tomb bottom (photo by M. Čelhar)

hovo preciznije datiranje. Fibule navedenog tipa nalaze se u Nadinu i unutar „klasičnih“ liburnskih kamenih škrinja, ali i velikih zidanih grobnica koje su karakterističan oblik grobne arhitekture u mlađemu željeznom dobu. Potonje (grob 1, grob 105, grob 107, grob 127) korištene su u širem vremenskom periodu i sve su, osim grobnice 105, poremećene raznim naknadnim intervencijama, te stoga na ovom mjestu ne ulaze u raspravu.

Grobnica 105 jedina je intaktna grobnica ove vrste, ne samo u Nadinu već i ostatku sjeverne Dalmacije. U njoj je i pronađena najveća količina fibula ove vrste, njih čak 27 (sl. 1, 2; T. I/5–6; II/1–6; III/3–5; IV/1–3; V/1–5; VI/1–

their more precise dating. Fibulae of the mentioned type are found in Nadin both within the “classical” Liburnian stone cists and in the large tombs that were a characteristic form of burial architecture in the Late Iron Age. The latter (Grave 1, Grave 105, Grave 107, Grave 127) were used over a broad period of time and all except Tomb 105 had been disturbed by various subsequent interventions, and are therefore not discussed in this paper.

metimes worn in pairs. According to the currently known contexts – and if the large tombs, with a large number of successively buried individuals, are excluded – they have mostly been found individually in graves, but there are some rare exceptions, such as Grave 37 at Nin, Grave 4 at Vrebac (with two different variants) or Grave 76 at Vinica, if it can be considered a reliable grave unit. None of these contexts provide explicit data on the number of deceased individuals, although the burial in Vrebac is identified as an incineration grave, presumably of a single individual. The presence of a larger number of fibulae and, in particular, an amber necklace suggests a female individual (DRECHSLER-BIŽIĆ 1958: 44). Grave 89 at Nadin also contains two Certosa I-type fibulae Ie3 variant and another fragmented one, with only the foot preserved), but with at least four individuals interred, making a well-founded association of these fibulae as part of one individual's attire impossible.

Ninu, grob 4 u Vrepcu (s dvjema različitim inačicama) ili pak grob 76 u Vinici ako je uopće riječ o pouzdanoj grobnici cjelini. Svi navedeni konteksti nemaju izričite podatke o broju pokojnika, iako je u Vrepcu riječ o paljevinskom grobu, pretpostavlja se, jednog pokojnika, odnosno, sudeći po prisustvu većeg broja fibula te posebno jantarne ogrlice, možda pokojnice (DRECHSLER-BIŽIĆ 1958: 44). Grob 89 u Nadinu, također sadrži dvije fibule ove vrste (Ie3 i jednu fragmentiranu od koje je očuvana samo noga), ali i minimalno četiri pokojnika pa njihova utemeljena asocijacija u sklop jedne nošnje opet nije moguća.

8).⁵⁷ Unatoč iznimno velikom broju pokojnika u grobnici, njih minimalno 228, korištena je ipak u nešto užem vremenskom periodu od ostalih grobnica iste vrste koje se prema očuvanom materijalu uglavnom smještaju u period od 4./3. do u 1. st. pr. Kr.⁵⁸ Pokretna materijalna građa iz grobnice 105 odgovara vremenu 2. i 1. st. pr. Kr.⁵⁹ S obzirom na to da je u jednom trenutku u grobnici gorjela vatra, uspjelo se izdvojiti tri horizonta pokapanja: onaj najstariji, prije navedenog događaja i onaj najmlađi nakon njega. Iako sukcesivno pokapanje tako velikog broja individua neminovno uzrokuje različite poremećaje na horizontalnoj, ali i vertikalnoj ravni, ipak glavnina materijala pokazuje generalne kronološke distinkcije između triju izdvojenih slojeva pokapanja. Fibule tipa Certosa Ic, Id i Ie1 pojavljuju se u svim slojevima sve do same površine grobnice iako su upečatljivo najbrojnije, sa 16 primjeraka, u najstarijem horizontu pokapanja koji treba povezati s 2. st. pr. Kr.⁶⁰ Po šest i pet primjeraka svih varijanti⁶¹ dokumentirano je u dva mlađa horizonta pokapanja što nesumnjivo svjedoči o tome da ostaju barem u sporadičnoj uporabi

Tomb 105 is the only intact tomb of this type, not only at Nadin, but also in the rest of northern Dalmatia. In it, the largest number of fibulae of this type have been found: as many as 27 (Figs. 1, 2; Pl. I/5-6; II/1-6; III/3-5; IV/1-3; V/1-5; VI/1-8)⁵⁷. Despite the extraordinarily large total of deceased individuals in the tomb (at least 228), it was used over a somewhat shorter period than other tombs of the same type, which are mostly dated, on the basis of the preserved material, to the period from the 4th/3rd to the 1st century BC.⁵⁸ Portable objects from Tomb 105 correspond to the time of the 2nd and 1st centuries BC.⁵⁹ Given that, at one point, a fire had been lit inside the tomb, it was possible to distinguish between three burial horizons: the oldest, before the fire, and the most recent, after it. Although successive burials of such a large number of individuals inevitably caused various disturbances on both the horizontal and vertical planes, the majority of the material nevertheless shows general chronological distinctions between the three identified burial layers. Certosa Ic-, Id- and Ie1-type fibulae appear in all layers up to the very surface of the tomb, although they are most numerous (with 16 specimens) in the oldest burial horizon, which should be associated with the 2nd century BC.⁶⁰ Six and five examples of all

⁵⁷ Manji ulomak luka fibule Certosa Ic s rebrom (T. II/7) iz groba 105 nije ubrojen kao zaseban primjerak jer izgledno pripada fibuli na T. II/4, no ne mogu se fizički spojiti. Također, identično vrijedi za dugme noge na T. V/6 koje po svemu sudeći pripada jednoj od necjelovito očuvanih fibula Certosa Id iz istog groba (prema dimenzijama vjerojatno fibuli na T. V/2 ili T. V/4).

⁵⁸ Npr. za grob 1 iz Nadina vidjeti: BATOVIĆ, BATOVIĆ 2013: 59.

⁵⁹ ČELHAR, UGARKOVIĆ 2021: 312–314; ČELHAR, BORZIĆ 2024.

⁶⁰ Osim Certosa fibula, u najstarijem sloju pokapanja izdvajaju se u kvantitativnom pogledu i srednjolatske žičane fibule s vanjskom tetivom i fibule tipa Picugi. Više kod: ČELHAR, UGARKOVIĆ 2021: 313. Indikativan je i podatak da u korpusu od više od 700 fibula dokumentiranih u grobnici, nisu zabilježene one tipa Baška i Certosa VIIIf koje se inače često nalaze na nadinskoj nekropoli unutar ovakvih grobnica, pa tako i u slučaju publiciranih nadinskih grobova 1 i 2 (BATOVIĆ, BATOVIĆ 2013: T. XII/2–8; XIII/9–15; XIV/23–24; XV/25–26; XLVIII/1).

⁶¹ U najstarijem sloju pokapanja (SJ 283) dokumentirane su tri fibule Certosa Ic, osam fibula inačice Id te pet Certosa Ie1, srednji horizont pokapanja (SJ 280) ima po dvije fibule Certosa Ic, Id i Ie1, a najmlađi (SJ 274) tri fibule Certosa Ic te po jednu Id i Ie1.

⁵⁷ A small bow fragment of a Certosa Ic fibula with a rib (Pl. II/7) from Tomb 105 has not been counted as a separate specimen, as it probably belongs to the fibula presented in Pl. II/4, although they cannot be physically joined. The same applies to the foot button in Pl. V/6, which would appear to belong to one of the incompletely preserved Certosa Id fibulae from the same grave (on the basis of its size, probably the fibula in Pl. V/2 or Pl. V/4).

⁵⁸ E.g., for Grave 1 at Nadin, s. BATOVIĆ, BATOVIĆ 2013: 59.

⁵⁹ ČELHAR, UGARKOVIĆ 2021: 312–314; ČELHAR, BORZIĆ 2024.

⁶⁰ In addition to the Certosa fibulae, the oldest burial layer also rendered a significant quantity of Middle La Tène wire fibulae with an external chord and Picugi-type fibulae. More in: ČELHAR, UGARKOVIĆ 2021: 313. It is also noteworthy that in the corpus of over 700 fibulae documented in the tomb, there are no records of the Baška and Certosa VIIIf types, which are otherwise frequently found in the Nadin necropolis within similar tombs, including in the published Nadin graves 1 and 2 (BATOVIĆ, BATOVIĆ 2013: Pl. XII/2-8; XIII/9-15; XIV/23-24; XV/25-26;



SLIKA 2. Nadin, grob 105: nalaz Certosa Ie1 fibule na vrhu zemljom ispunjene helenističke reljefne zdjelice (snimila: M. Čelhar)

FIGURE 2 Nadin, Grave 105: The find of a Certosa Ie1 fibula on top of a small earth-filled Hellenistic relief bowl (photo by M. Čelhar)

i u ranom, ako ne i čitavom, 1. st. pr. Kr.⁶² Zanimljivo je da u Nadinu ni jedna fibula inačice Id nema ukrašenu ni nogu, a ni zadebljanja na luku. S druge strane, ukrasi na nozi zabilježeni su na svim fibulama inačice Ic pronađenim izvan grobnice 105, dok ih nema na fibulama Certosa Ic iz grobnice 105. Štoviše, u velikom korpusu fibula tipa Certosa Ic/d/e1 iz grobnice 105 uopće nije zabilježeno ukrašavanje nogu što bi možda mogla biti opća odlika kasnije produkcije, s obzirom na to da je riječ o kontekstu završnog vremena uporabe navedenih fibula, ili tek preferencija jednoga, nadinskog (?) radioničkog središta u završnim fazama njihove proizvodnje.

Situacija je nezahvalnija kad se razmatra početak njihove uporabe. Tu se ponajprije treba okrenuti grobovima s arhitekturom u

variants⁶¹ have been documented respectively in the two most recent burial horizons, which undoubtedly indicates that they remained at least sporadically in use during the early, if not the entire 1st century BC.⁶² It is interesting that at Nadin, none of the Id-variant fibulae have a decorated foot or a thickening on the bow. On the other hand, foot decorations were recorded in all Ic fibulae unearthed outside Tomb 105, while they were not identified in Certosa Ic fibulae from Tomb 105. Moreover, in the large corpus of Certosa Ic-/d-/e1-type fibulae from Tomb 105, no foot decorations have been recorded. This could perhaps be a general feature of later production, given that it pertains to the context of the final period of use of these fibulae, or it might simply reflect the preference of a single (possibly Nadin-based) workshop centre during the final stages of their production.

The situation becomes more difficult when the beginning of their use is considered. Here, one should primarily turn to graves with architecture in the form of stone cists; in the majority of cases at the Nadin necropolis, these are further delineated by an enclosure of vertically placed stone blocks. There are five such grave units: graves 16, 57, 89, 104 and 110. Unfortunately, most of these graves have been damaged, to varying extents. Thus, for example, Grave 16 was partially destroyed during the construction of the pedestal in the Roman Burial Plot 1,⁶³ while Grave 104 was cut by

XLVIII/1).

⁶¹ In the oldest burial layer (SU 283), three Certosa Ic fibulae, eight Id-variant fibulae and five Certosa Ie1 fibulae were documented. The middle burial horizon (SU 280) contains two Certosa Ic, two Id and two Ie1 fibulae, while the most recent layer (SU 274) included three Certosa Ic fibulae and one of each of the Id and Ie1 variants.

⁶² The most recent burial horizon is characterised by a large amount of Italic and (south)east-Alpine types of fibulae, such as Picugi-type fibulae, Beletov Vrt-type fibulae, Alésia fibulae, Jezerine- and Gorica-type fibulae, Almgren 18, Almgren 2, early Aucissa fibulae, and others. Additionally, alongside the (most numerous) category of Hellenistic relief ware, there is early North Italian sigillata and thin-walled pottery. More in: ČELHAR, UGARKOVIĆ 2021: 313; ČELHAR, BORZIĆ 2024: 175-176, 178-179.

⁶³ The architecture of Grave 16, associated with the silver Certosa Id fibula, has been significantly damaged, with both of

⁶² Najmlađi horizont pokapanja odlikuje veća količina ital-skih i (jugo)istočnoalpskih oblika fibula poput fibula tipa Picugi, fibula tipa Beletov vrt, Alezija fibula, fibula tipa Jezerine i Gorica, Almgren 18, Almgren 2, ranih Aucissa fibula i dr., kao i, uz najbrojniju kategoriju helenističke reljefne keramike, rana sjevernoitalska sigilata i keramika tankih stijenki. Više kod: ČELHAR, UGARKOVIĆ 2021: 313; ČELHAR, BORZIĆ 2024: 175-176, 178-179.

vidu kamene škrinje koja je u najvećem broju slučajeva na nadinskoj nekropoli dodatno omeđena ogradom od okomito postavljenih kamenih blokova. Raspoložemo s pet takvih grobnih cjelina, a riječ je o grobovima 16, 57, 89, 104 i 110. Nažalost, većina je spomenutih grobova u većoj ili manjoj mjeri devastirana. Tako je npr. grob 16 dijelom uništen pri gradnji postamenta u rimskoj grobnoj parceli 1,⁶³ dok je grob 104 presječen gradnjom ogradnog zida rimske parcele. Potonji ipak pokazuje zanimljivu sliku s obzirom na materijal pronađen pri dnu grobnice (sl. 3), zajedno s izmiješanim osteološkim materijalom. Osim dvodijelne brončane fibule Certosa Ic (T. I/4), dokumentirani su i nalazi protocertosa fibule, dvije brončane fibule tipa Baška masivnoga okruglog presjeka luka te Certosa fibula izduženoga čunastog presjeka luka s poprečnim rebrima iznad opruge koja je oblikovanjem i dimenzijama najbliža fibuli iz Drenova Klanca koju je Težak-Gregl uvrstila u svoju grupu 3a⁶⁴ i izjednačila s tipom VIIb kod Teržan⁶⁵ te onoj iz groba 90 u Kompolju koju je Težak-Gregl uvrstila u svoju grupu 4b,⁶⁶ a Teržan u svoju VI. vrstu.⁶⁷

⁶³ Arhitektura groba 16 s kojim je povezana srebrna fibula Certosa Id znatno je uništena pri čemu u potpunosti nedostaju dvije uže stranice. Materijal koji je pronađen u zapuni nije bio *in situ* i upućuje na poremećenost konteksta, uključujući i nalaze rimske keramike i grumenje žbuke na dubini od 40 cm koja je tu dospjela vjerojatno tijekom gradnje postamenta koji je presjekao jednu stranu groba. Za Certosa Id fibulu se u terenskom dnevniku izričito navodi da je pronađena na granici s arhitekturom susjednog groba 19, na strani gdje i nedostaje jedna od ploča kamene škrinje groba 16 i da je „teško tvrditi da baš pripada grobu“. U skladu s navedenim, ovaj kontekst ne može pružiti nikakvo utemeljeno uporište u raspravi.

⁶⁴ TEŽAK-GREGL 1981: 229, T. 1/7. Navedeni tip je izjednačen s tipom VIIb kod Teržan koji odlikuje luk lećastog presjeka i tri poprečna rebra iznad opruge pri čemu je srednje šire od bočnih (TERŽAN 1976: 325). Fibule iz Drenova Klanca i Nadina povezuje, pak, trakasti, čunato uvijeni luk i tri poprečna rebra od kojih se središnje ne izdvaja širinom od ostalih.

⁶⁵ TERŽAN 1976: 325.

⁶⁶ TEŽAK-GREGL 1981: 41, T. 3/8.

⁶⁷ TERŽAN 2010: 114, bilj. 13. Međutim, treba napomenuti da je karakteristika Certosa VI fibula izdužen luk zaobljeno-rombičnog presjeka s parom izraženih poprečnih rebrara iznad opruge (TERŽAN 1976: 324) od čega svojim

the construction of an enclosure wall of the Roman Burial Plot 13. The latter, however, presents an interesting picture considering the material found at the bottom of the tomb (Fig. 3), along with the mixed osteological remains. In addition to the two-piece bronze Certosa Ic fibula (Pl. I/4), finds also include a proto-Certosa fibula, two bronze fibulae of the Baška type with massive round bow cross-sections, and a Certosa fibula with an elongated conical bow cross-section featuring transverse ribs above the spring. The latter, in its design and dimensions, closely resembles a fibula from Drenov Klanac, which Težak-Gregl classified under her group 3a⁶⁴ and equated with type VIIb according to Teržan⁶⁵, as well as another from Grave 90 at Kompolje, classified by Težak-Gregl in her group 4b⁶⁶ and by Teržan in her type VI.⁶⁷ The above-mentioned mate-

its narrower sides completely missing. The material found in the fill was not *in situ* and indicates a disturbed context, including finds of Roman pottery and lumps of mortar at a depth of 40 centimetres, probably deposited there during the construction of the pedestal that cut through one side of the grave. The field journal explicitly states that the Certosa Id fibula was found at the boundary with the architecture of the adjacent Grave 19, on the side where one of the stone cist slabs of Grave 16 is missing, and that it is “difficult to assert that it truly belongs to the grave.” Accordingly, this context cannot provide any substantiated basis for discussion.

⁶⁴ TEŽAK-GREGL 1981: 229, Pl. 1/7. The mentioned type is equated with type VIIb according to Teržan, characterised by a bow with a lenticular cross-section and three transverse ribs above the spring, where the middle rib is wider than the lateral ones (TERŽAN 1976: 325). Common characteristics of the fibulae from Drenov Klanac and Nadin, however, are a boat-shaped bow and three transverse ribs, with the central rib not differing in width from the others.

⁶⁵ TERŽAN 1976: 325.

⁶⁶ TEŽAK-GREGL 1981: 41, Pl. 3/8.

⁶⁷ TERŽAN 2010: 114, n. 13. However, it should be noted that a defining feature of Certosa VI fibulae is an elongated bow with a rounded-rhombic cross-section and a pair of prominent transverse ribs above the spring (TERŽAN 1976: 324). An exception to this rule is the fibulae from Kompolje and Nadin with their boat-shaped bows (the latter further distinguished by having three ribs instead of two). Thus, the exceptional diversity and numerous local adaptations of the basic Certosa fibula types often complicate their straightforward attribution to one specific type. In all Certosa variants in Lika, Težak-Gregl observed a general preference for boat-shaped bow design as a local peculiarity (TEŽAK-GREGL 1981: 30). The fibula from Nadin, according to its morphological features, shares both similarities and differences with types VI and VIIb, although it appears closer to



SLIKA 3. Nadin, grob 104: metalni nalazi (snimila: A. Jozić)

FIGURE 3 Nadin, Grave 104: metal finds (photo by A. Jozić)

Navedeni materijal sugerirao bi nešto raniju dataciju, čak u 5. ili prvu polovicu 4. st. pr. Kr.⁶⁸ Ipak, treba napomenuti da je fibula tipa Certosa nađena ispod dislociranih kostiju uz istočnu stranicu grobne škrinje, dok su ostale fibule nađene na nešto nižoj razini, većinom grupirane uz zapadnu stranicu škrinje. Uzevši u obzir da nisu pronađeni ostatci pokojnika *in situ*, da su dokumentirane dislocirane ko-

rijal would suggest an earlier dating, possibly to the 5th or the first half of the 4th century BC.⁶⁸ It should be noted, however, that the Certosa-type fibula was found beneath dislocated bones along the eastern side of the grave cist, while the other fibulae were discovered at a slightly lower level, mostly clustered along the western side of the cist. Taking into account that no remains of the deceased were found *in situ*, that dislocated bones of the deceased were documented at all levels, and that the grave was intersected by the construction of a Roman wall, it is difficult to confidently associate all these fibulae with the context of a single garment. It is likely that all the fibulae were originally deposited in this grave, as they were all found near the bottom of the cist, within the last 30 centimetres of depth. However,

trakastim, čunasto uvijenim lukom odudaraju fibule iz Kompolja i Nadina, a potonja i prisustvom triju, a ne dvaju rebara. Iz svega navedenog još jednom se ističe iznimna raznolikost i niz lokalnih prerada osnovnih tipova Certosa fibula što često otežava njihovo jednostavno atribuiranje u određeni tip. Težak-Gregl primjećuje općenito preferiranje izvedbe luka svih Certosa vrsta u Lici u varijanti s trakastim, čunasto uvijenim lukom kao lokalnu posebnost (TEŽAK-GREGL 1981: 30). Nadinska fibula prema svojim morfološkim odlikama ima zajedničke karakteristike, ali i različitosti i s tipom VI i VIIb, iako je, po svemu sudeći, bliža ovom potonjem, ali s izvedbom luka prilagođenom lokalnom ukusu. Oba tipa u kronološkom pogledu pretihode najmlađim i međusobno suvremenim inačicama VIIf i Ic i d koje se u velikoj količini javljaju i na liburnskom prostoru, pa tako i u Nadinu. O kronologiji više kod: TERŽAN 1976: 355–357, 372, 381–382, Pril. 1–2.

⁶⁸ TERŽAN 1976: 355–357, 381–382; MIGLIAVACCA 1987: 32–33, Fig. 20; BLEČIĆ KAVUR, PODRUG 2014: 51–56.

the latter, but with a bow design adapted to local taste. In chronological terms, both types precede the youngest and contemporaneous variants VIIf and Ic and d, which appear in large quantities across the Liburnian region, including at Nadin. More about the chronology in: TERŽAN 1976: 355–357, 372, 381–382, Pril. 1–2.

⁶⁸ TERŽAN 1976: 355–357, 381–382; MIGLIAVACCA 1987: 32–33, Fig. 20; BLEČIĆ KAVUR, PODRUG 2014: 51–56.

sti pokojnika na svim razinama i da je grob presječen gradnjom rimskog zida, teško je sa sigurnošću međusobno povezati sve ove fibule u kontekst jedne nošnje. Vjerojatno je da su sve izvorno bile pohranjene u ovaj grob jer se sve nalaze pri dnu grobne škrinje, u posljednjih 30 cm dubine, no čak i ako je tako, ne može se isključiti mogućnost da je u grobu pokopan veći broj individua⁶⁹ što je potvrđeno za mnoge druge nadinske grobove, uključujući i grobove 57 i 89 u kojima su dokumentirane fibule tipa Certosa Ic i Ie3.

U grobu 89 izdvojeni su osteološki ostatci barem četiriju pokojnika od kojih ni jedan nije pronađen *in situ*.⁷⁰ Međutim, kosti su nađene ispod razine urušene poklopnice koja se nalazila na dubini od 65 cm. S njima je pronađena i veća količina materijalne građe, uglavnom jantarnih perli i fragmenata ili cjelovitih fibula tipa Baška. Fibula tipa Certosa Ie3 (T. VI/10) pronađena je zajedno s još jednom nogom fibule tipa Certosa Ic ili Ie2⁷¹ (T. VI/11) te dvije brončane fibule tipa Baška blizu dna groba, na dubini od oko metra ispod površine kamenih ploča grobne škrinje. Obje fibule tipa Baška imaju masivan presjek koji se približava pravokutnom obliku. Jedna je cjelovito očuvana s iskucanim jezičcem koji ne prelazi sredinu dužine noge, a ukrašena je urezanim paralelnim linijama na krajevima luka i na jezičastom završetku noge. Shodno navedenom mogu se ubrojiti u starije varijante Baška fibula, odnosno varijantu 2 i po Batovićevoj,⁷² kao i po tipološkoj klasifikaciji koju je ponudila Blečić Kavur.⁷³ S obzirom na višekratno pokapanje, te nejasni kronološki okvir donje granice pro-

even if this is the case, the possibility cannot be excluded that multiple individuals were buried in the grave⁶⁹, as has been confirmed for many other graves at Nadin, including Graves 57 and 89, where Certosa Ic- and Ie3-type fibulae were documented.

In Grave 89, the osteological remains of at least four individuals were identified, none of which were found *in situ*.⁷⁰ However, the bones were discovered beneath the level of the collapsed lid, which was located at a depth of 65 centimetres. Along with them, a significant amount of material was found, mostly amber beads and fragments or complete fibulae of the Baška type. A Certosa Ie3-type fibula (Pl. VI/10) together with another foot of a Certosa Ic- or Ie2-type fibula⁷¹ (Pl. VI/11) and two bronze Baška-type fibulae were unearthed near the bottom of the grave, at a depth of about one metre below the surface of the stone slabs of the grave cist. Both Baška-type fibulae have massive cross-sections approaching a rectangular shape. One has been entirely preserved, with a hammered tongue (leaf) that does not extend beyond the middle of the length of the foot. It is decorated with incised parallel lines at ends of the bow and on the tongue-shaped foot terminal. On the basis of these characteristics, they can be classified as older variants of the Baška fibulae, specifically Variant 2 according to Batović,⁷² as well as the typological classification proposed by Blečić Kavur.⁷³ Given the repeated burials and the unclear chronological framework of the lower boundary for the production and use of Baška-type fibu-

⁶⁹ Osteološka analiza za grobove 104 i 110 još nije odradena s obzirom na to da analize provode kolege iz Sjedinjenih Američkih Država (Kenneth C. Nystrom i Tisa N. Loewen), a uhodana dinamika njihove obrade prvo je bila usporena analizom velike količine osteološke građe iz groba 105, a zatim i u potpunosti obustavljena tijekom trajanja pandemije bolesti Covid-19.

⁷⁰ Osteološku analizu obavila je Tisa N. Loewen.

⁷¹ Fibula ima očuvan tek manji, početni segment trakastog luka, koji je nedovoljan za precizniju determinaciju.

⁷² BATOVIĆ 1974: 190, Sl. 3/2.

⁷³ BLEČIĆ KAVUR 2010: 191, Sl. 135.

⁶⁹ Osteological analysis for Graves 104 and 110 has not yet been completed, as the analyses are still being carried out by colleagues from the United States (Kenneth C. Nystrom and Tisa N. Loewen). The established pace of their work was initially slowed by the analysis of a large amount of osteological material from Grave 105 and was subsequently entirely halted during the COVID-19 pandemic.

⁷⁰ The osteological analysis was conducted by Tisa N. Loewen.

⁷¹ The fibula has only a small, initial segment of the band-shaped bow preserved, which is insufficient for a more precise determination.

⁷² BATOVIĆ 1974: 190, Fig. 3/2.

⁷³ BLEČIĆ KAVUR 2010: 191, Fig. 135.

izvodnje i uporabe fibula tipa Baška,⁷⁴ ovaj kontekst teško može biti ključan za preciznije datiranje fibula tipa Certosa Ie3 i Ic/e2 (?), no svakako se može sugerirati da je riječ o jednom od ranijih konteksta njihove pojave, po svemu sudeći, ne kasnijem od 4. st. pr. Kr.

Svakako treba napomenuti da ni u jednoj od navedenih grobnica, s isključivo nalazima fibula Certosa Ic i Ie varijanti izrađenih od bronce, nije pronađena importirana helenistička keramika koja se u impozantnoj količini javlja u velikim, tzv. helenističkim grobnicama što bi također mogao biti argument njihovoj ranijoj dataciji, možda i tijekom prve polovice 4. st. pr. Kr. U tom pogledu zanimljiv je grob 57 u Nadinu u kojem je pronađena fibula Certosa Ic (T. I/1), u ovom slučaju izrađena od srebra i popraćena i nalazima importirane crnopremazane keramike (sl. 4). Arhitektonski je ponovno riječ o pokopanju u kamenoj škrinji, no ona ipak donekle odudara od ostalih škrinja svojim oblikom i dimenzijama. Naime, kamene grobne škrinje u pravilu imaju pravokutan oblik pri čemu je dužina otprilike upola veća od širine.⁷⁵ Grob 57 ima (unutrašnje) dimenzije od 1,25 x 1,10 m čime se približava kvadratnom obliku, odnosno ima znatno veću širinu od uobičajene (sl. 5). U grobu nije bilo moguće izdvojiti pokojnika *in situ*, već su kosti većeg broja pokojnika (minimalno 7 osoba) bile raspršene po cijeloj površini. Od priloga se izdvajaju srebrna fibula Certosa Ic, četiri brončane fibule tipa Baška,⁷⁶ manji fragment

la⁷⁴, this context is unlikely to be decisive for the precise dating of Certosa Ie3 and Ic/e2(?) fibulae. However, it can certainly be suggested that this represents one of the earlier contexts of their appearance, most likely not later than the 4th century BC.

It should certainly be noted that none of the mentioned graves, containing exclusively Certosa Ic- and Ie-variant fibulae made of bronze, yielded imported Hellenistic pottery. Such pottery, found in impressive quantities in the large so-called Hellenistic tombs, could also support an earlier dating for these graves, possibly even to the first half of the 4th century BC. Particularly interesting in this regard is Grave 57 at Nadin, in which a Certosa Ic fibula (Pl. I/1) was unearthed, in this case made of silver and accompanied by finds of imported black-glazed pottery (Fig. 4). Architecturally, this is again a burial within a stone cist, but it differs somewhat from other cists in its shape and dimensions. Namely, stone cists are typically rectangular, with the length approximately twice the width.⁷⁵ Grave 57, however, has (internal) dimensions of 1.25 x 1.10 metres, making it closer to a square shape, with a significantly greater width than usual (Fig. 5). It was not possible to identify an *in situ* burial in the grave, as the bones of at least seven individuals were scattered across the entire surface. Notable grave goods include a silver Certosa Ic fibula, four bronze Baška-type fibulae,⁷⁶ a small fragment of the bow of a fibula

⁷⁴ BLEČIĆ KAVUR 2010: 193–194, Sl. 138. Fragmentirane fibule tipa Baška pronađene su i u grobu 110 s fibulom Certosa Ie1. Međutim, grob je pretrpio znatnije devastacije pri čemu je jedna uža ploča kamene škrinje pronađena urušena i polegnuta na dnu groba.

⁷⁵ Okvirno se vrijednosti kreću prosječno oko 1 metar dužine i 0,5 metara širine. Navedene dimenzije, naravno, ne odgovaraju malim škrinjama posebno pripremljenim za pokop djece, iako se djeca samostalno ili zajedno s odraslim pripadnicima zajednice pokapaju i u škrinjama većih dimenzija.

⁷⁶ Mogu se uvrstiti u varijantu 3 po Batoviću (BATOVIĆ 1974: 190, Sl. 3/4) i u istoimenu varijantu prema Blečić Kavur koja se javlja i u kontekstima 4. i 3. st. pr. Kr. (BLEČIĆ KAVUR 2010: 194–197, sl. 135, 137).

⁷⁴ BLEČIĆ KAVUR 2010: 193–193, Fig. 138. Fragmented Baška-type fibulae were also found in Grave 110, alongside a Certosa Ie1 fibula. However, the grave had suffered significant damage, with one of the narrower slabs of the stone cist found collapsed and lying at the bottom of the grave.

⁷⁵ The dimensions typically average around one metre in length and half a metre in width. These dimensions, of course, do not correspond to the small cists specifically prepared for the burial of children, although children were buried either individually or together with adult members of the community also in larger cists.

⁷⁶ They can be classified as Variant 3 according to Batović (BATOVIĆ 1974: 190, Fig. 3/4) and the same variant according to Blečić Kavur, which also appears in contexts of the 4th and 3rd centuries BC (BLEČIĆ KAVUR 2010: 194–197, Figs. 135, 137).



SLIKA 4. Nadin, grob 57: dio grobnog inventara groba 57 (snimio: M. Parica)

FIGURE 4 Nadin, Grave 57: part of the Grave 57 inventory (photo by M. Parica)



SLIKA 5. Nadin, nekropola: usporedba arhitekture groba 89, 57 i 105 (snimili: D. Vujević, M. Čelhar, M. Grgurić Srzentić; doradila: M. Čelhar)

FIGURE 5 Nadin, necropolis: comparison of the architecture of Graves 89, 57 and 105 (photo by D. Vujević, M. Čelhar, M. Grgurić Srzentić; finishing by M. Čelhar)

luka fibule srednjolatenske sheme kojoj nisu očuvane noga, opruga i igla, ali je očuvan manji ulomak tetive omotane oko luka,⁷⁷ dvije

of the Middle La Tène scheme (with the foot, spring, and pin missing, but a small piece of the chord wrapped around the bow preserved),⁷⁷

⁷⁷ Nije moguće precizno odrediti tip fibule, no izgledno je da ne bi trebala biti datirana prije 3. st. pr. Kr.

⁷⁷ It is not possible to precisely determine the type of fibula, but it should probably not be dated earlier than the 3rd century BC.

malene brončane fragmentirane dvojne igle s M-glavicom⁷⁸ te dva skifa i jedan vrčić koji pripadaju kategoriji crnopremazne keramike.⁷⁹ Dva crnopremazana skifa imaju blago izvijeni obod te gotovo cilindrični gornji dio tijela koji se nakon oštrog loma kontinuirano spušta prema kružnoj prstenastoj stopi. Takav oblik svojstven je tzv. atičkim skifosima čija se produkcija na tradiciji onih korintskih prati još od 6. st. pr. Kr., s tim da se oni ovdje prezentirani u mnogim varijantama povezuju sa sredinom i drugom polovicom 4. st. pr. Kr. proizvedeni širom helenskog svijeta.⁸⁰ Istom vremenu i kategoriji keramike pripada i lončić izvijenog oboda iz kojeg izlazi ručka, zatim kratkoga, ali širokog cilindričnog vrata, trbušastoga i urezima ukrašenog tijela te prstenaste noge. Tako oblikovani, ali i ukrašeni lončići svojstveni su mnogim radioničkim središtima, a uglavnom ih se nalazi u kontekstima druge polovice 4. st. pr. Kr., s tim da je izvjesno kako se jedna od varijanti proizvodila i u obližnjem Faru.⁸¹ Dobar pokazatelj datacije jest i teret brodoloma kod Žirja potonulog u 4. st. pr. Kr. gdje su združeno dokumentirani identični oblici skifa i slični vrčići, no u žirjanskom slučaju svi s bifidnim ručkama ukrašenim Heraklovim čvorom.⁸²

Dakle, srebrne fibule tipa Certosa Ic/d/e pronađene su u Nadinu u kamenoj škrinji groba 57 nešto većih dimenzija od uobičajenih i velikim, tzv. helenističkim grobnicama gdje su redovito popraćene priložima importirane helenističke keramike. Takva situacija moguće upućuje na inauguraciju izrade predmeta noš-

two small fragmented bronze dual-pronged pins with M-shaped heads,⁷⁸ two skyphoi, and a small jug, all three belonging to the category of black-glazed ware.⁷⁹ Two black-glazed skyphoi have a slightly rounded rim and an almost cylindrical upper part of the body which, after a sharp transition, continuously descends toward a circular ring foot. This shape is characteristic of the Attic skyphoi, whose production, rooted in the tradition of Corinthian ones, can be traced back to the 6th century BC. However, those presented here, in their many variants, are associated with the middle and second half of the 4th century BC and were produced throughout the Hellenistic world.⁸⁰ Belonging to the same period and category of pottery is a small pot with a flared rim from which a handle extends, a short but wide cylindrical neck, a rounded body decorated with incised lines, and a ring foot. Such shaped and decorated small pots are characteristic of many workshop centres and are mostly found in contexts from the second half of the 4th century BC. It is certain that one of the variants was also produced in nearby Pharos.⁸¹ A good indicator of the dating is the cargo of the shipwreck off Žirje, which sank in the 4th century BC, where identical forms of skyphoi and similar small jugs were documented together, although in the Žirje case all have bifid handles decorated with a Heracles knot.⁸²

Thus, silver Certosa Ic-/d-/e-type fibulae were found at Nadin in the stone cist of Grave 57, which was somewhat larger than usual, as well as in large, so-called Hellenistic tombs, where they were regularly accompanied by im-

⁷⁸ Riječ je o tipu IVa prema Vasiću s izrazito dugotrajnom uporabom sve do 2. st. pr. Kr. (VASIĆ 1982: 241–250, Karte 9; 2003: 123–128, T. 69; vidjeti i: PERKIĆ, DIZDAR, POTREBICA 2021: 95, s popisom recentnije bibliografije).

⁷⁹ MATKOVIĆ 2015: 27–31, 41–42, 46–47.

⁸⁰ SPARKES, TALCOTT 1970: 84–85, 260 (kat. br. 351–354), Pl. 17/351–354; ROTROFF 1997: 94, 257–258 (kat. br. 150–151), fig. 12/151–152. Za primjerke s prostora istočnog Jadrana, s popisom relevantne literature kod: UGARKOVIĆ 2019: 87–89.

⁸¹ MOREL 1981: 354 (tip 5335); UGARKOVIĆ 2019: 91–92.

⁸² RADIĆ ROSSI, GRISONIC, BATUR 2022: 21 i d.

⁷⁸ It is a IVa type according to Vasić, with a remarkably long period of use extending up to the 2nd century BC (VASIĆ 1982: 241–250, Maps 9; 2003: 123–128, Pl. 69; s. also: PERKIĆ, DIZDAR, POTREBICA 2021: 95, with a list of more recent bibliography).

⁷⁹ MATKOVIĆ 2015: 27–31, 41–42, 46–47.

⁸⁰ SPARKES, TALCOTT 1970: 84–85, 260 (cat. No. 351–354), Pl. 17/351–354; ROTROFF 1997: 94, 257–258 (cat. No. 150–151), Fig. 12/151–152. For specimens from the eastern Adriatic, with a list of relevant literature, s. UGARKOVIĆ 2019: 87–89.

⁸¹ MOREL 1981: 354 (type 5335); UGARKOVIĆ 2019: 91–92.

⁸² RADIĆ ROSSI, GRISONIC, BATUR 2022: 21ff.

nje i nakita od srebra negdje u vrijeme sredine ili kasnog 4. st. pr. Kr., kada ujedno dolazi do promjene izgleda i postupnog povećanja monumentalnosti grobne arhitekture. U skladu s tim, a i ostatkom njihova grobnog inventara, izgledna je teza da su grobovi 89 i 104 nešto raniji i da potvrđuju produkciju barem Certosa Ic i Ie fibula u prvoj polovici 4. stoljeća. U svakom slučaju, trebat će pričekati otkriće nekih bolje očuvanih i preciznije datiranih konteksta koji će ovu pretpostavku potvrditi ili opovrgnuti.

ZAKLJUČAK

Fibule tipa Certosa Ic, Id i Ie predstavljaju regionalnu interpretaciju i reakciju na široko raširenu modu nošenja fibula tipa Certosa. Riječ je o najmlađim varijantama fibula tipa Certosa karakterističnim za prostor istočnog Jadrana i zaleđa, konkretno liburnsko i japodsko područje. U njihovu oblikovanju primjetan je spoj tradicije i inovacije zahvaljujući čemu nastaje jedinstven i prepoznatljiv funkcionalno-dekorativni element nošnje. Recentna arheološka istraživanja, pri čemu svakako treba posebno istaknuti ona na nadinskoj nekropoli na ravnom, znatno su unaprijedila poznavanje ove specifične materijalne građe, ne samo u kvantitativnom već i kvalitativnom pogledu. Osim u literaturi često pobliže interpretiranih varijanti Ic i Id, sada je okupljena i respektabilna količina slično oblikovanih fibula neukrašena luka koja je omogućila izdvajanje nove tipološke inačice – Certosa Ie, s trima podvarijantama. Dostupni kronološki podatci izvjesno upućuju na početak produkcije već u ranom 4. st. pr. Kr., dok je zahvaljujući inventaru nadinskog groba 105 vrijeme njihove uporabe, ako ne i proizvodnje, potvrđeno i tijekom 1. st. pr. Kr. Tipološke varijacije primjetne u izvedbi pojedinih inačica, posebno naglašene pri komparaciji fibula s liburnskog i japodskog prostora, nesumnjivo svjedoče o tome da se mora računati s njihovom proizvodnjom, bilo

ported Hellenistic pottery as grave goods. The situation possibly suggests the inauguration of crafting silver costume items and jewellery approximately to the period of the mid- or late 4th century BC, coinciding with changes in the design and a gradual increase in the monumentality of tomb architecture. Accordingly, (as well as on the basis of their remaining grave inventory), it is likely that Graves 89 and 104 were somewhat earlier, confirming the production of at least Certosa Ic and Ie fibulae throughout the first half of the 4th century. In any case, confirming or disproving this assumption will require better preserved and more accurately dated contexts to come to light.

CONCLUSION

Certosa Ic, Id and Ie fibula types represent a regional interpretation and reaction to the widespread fashion of wearing Certosa fibulae. These are the most recent variants of the Certosa-type fibula, characteristic of the Eastern Adriatic area and its hinterland, specifically the Liburnian and Iapodian areas. Their design combines tradition and innovation, creating a unique and recognisable functional-decorative element of attire. Recent archaeological excavations, particularly those at the Nadin flat necropolis, have significantly contributed to the understanding of this specific material, not only in terms of quantity, but also of quality. In addition to variants Ic and Id, which have often been precisely interpreted in the literature, a respectable amount of similarly designed fibulae with undecorated bows has been assembled, enabling the definition of a new typological variant: Certosa Ie, with its three subvariants. Available chronological data suggest production had already begun in the early 4th century BC, while the inventory of Grave 105 at Nadin confirmed the time of their use, and possibly also of their production, also in the course of the 1st cen-

u kontekstu jedne ili više radionica, u objema regijama. Izvan navedenog areala nalaze se tek sporadično, kao posljedica trgovačkih kontakata i/ili moguće i individualnih populacijskih kretanja, s krajnjim točkama distribucije u Istri (Picugi) na zapadu, Beloj Krajini (Vinica) na sjeveru te u srednjoj Dalmaciji (Otišić) na istoku.

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ture BC. Typological variations in the design of certain fibula variants, especially noticeable when those from the Liburnian and Iapodian regions are compared, clearly suggest that they were produced locally in both regions, possibly in one or more workshops. Outside these areas, they are found only sporadically, as a result of trade contacts and/or possibly also individual population movements, with end points of distribution in Istria (Picugi) in the west, Bela Krajina (Vinica) in the north and in Central Dalmatia (Otišić) in the east.

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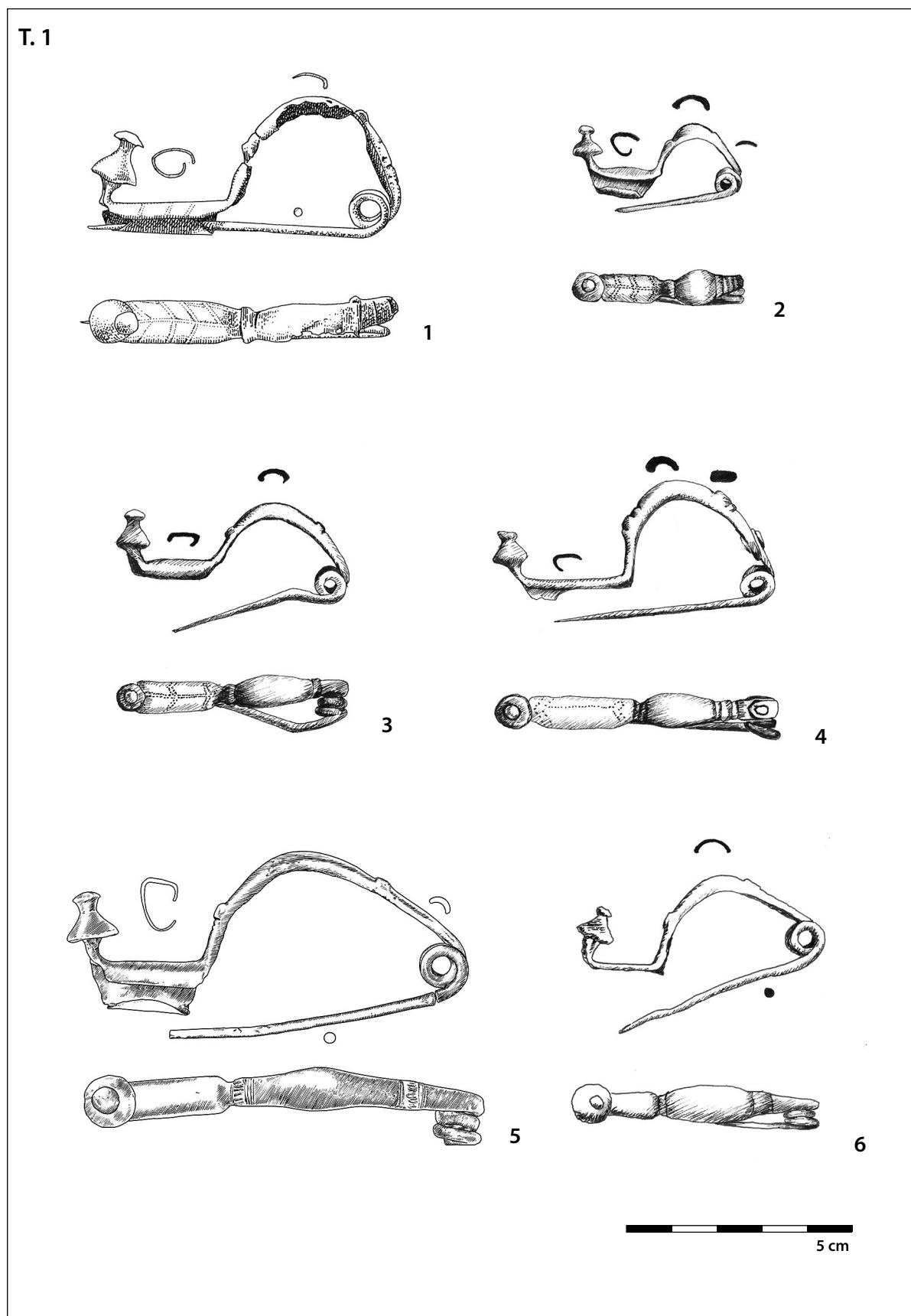
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- <https://collections.peabody.harvard.edu/search/vinica> (29. 5. 2024.)

T. 1

TABLA 1. *Nadin: Certosa Ic fibule* (1, 5: nacrtao: I. Čondić; 2-4, 6: nacrtala: N. Čuk)PLATE 1 *Nadin: Certosa Ic fibulae* (1, 5: drawing: I. Čondić; 2-4, 6: drawing: N. Čuk)

T. 2

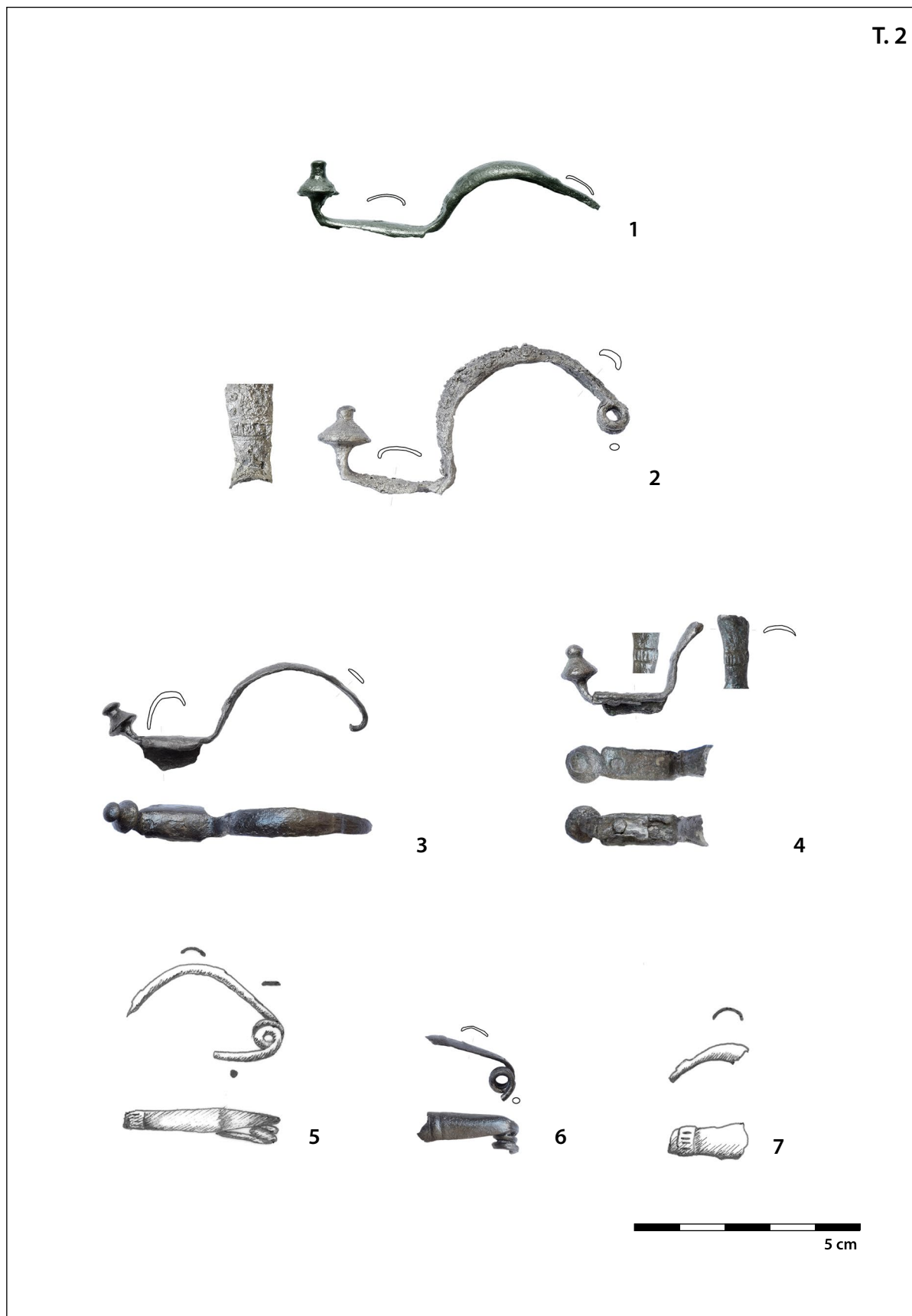


TABLA 2. *Nadin: Certosa Ic fibule* (1–4, 6: snimio: I. Čondić; 5, 7: nacrtala: N. Čuk)

PLATE 2 *Nadin: Certosa Ic fibulae* (1-4, 6: photo: I. Čondić; 5, 7: drawing: N. Čuk)

T. 3

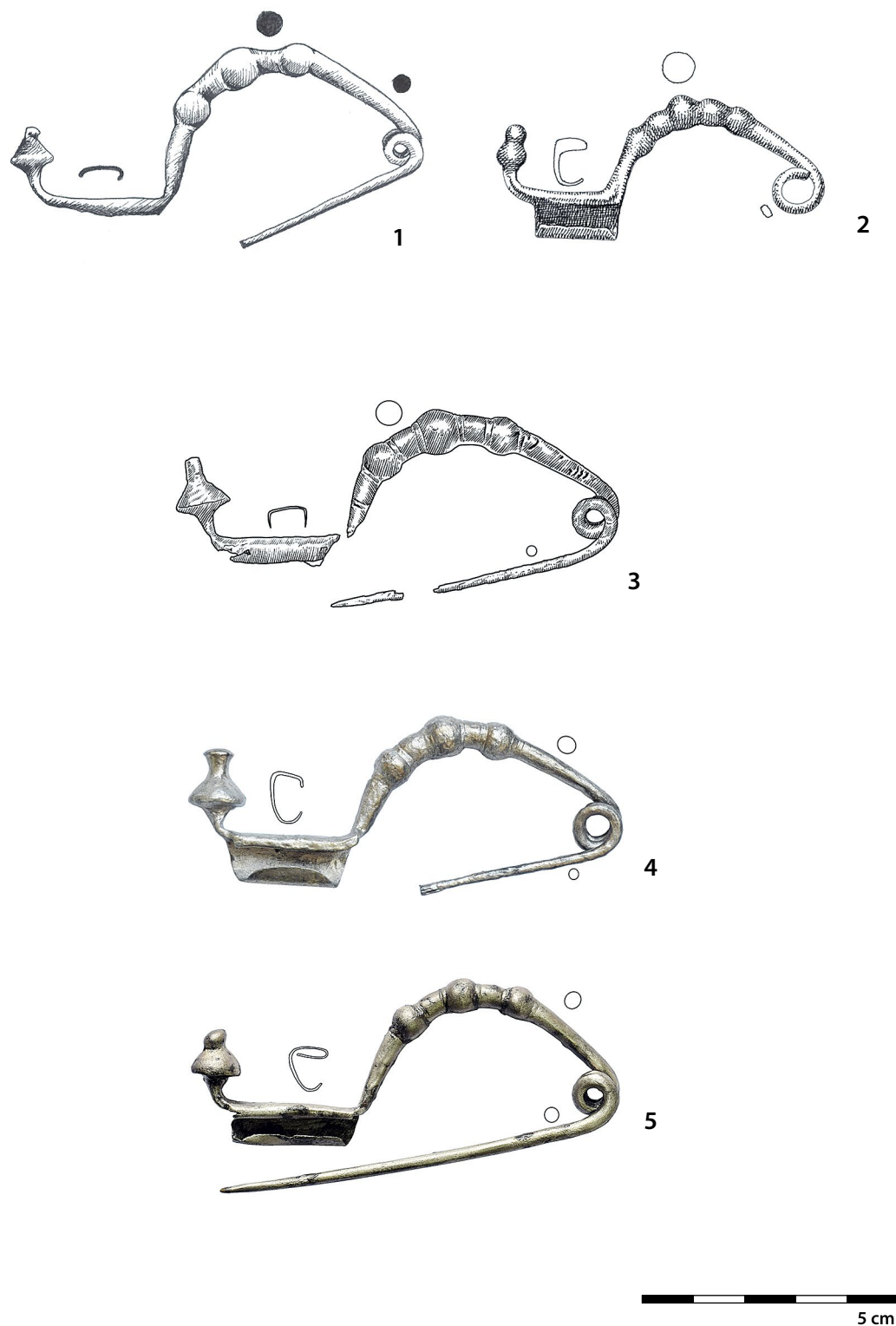


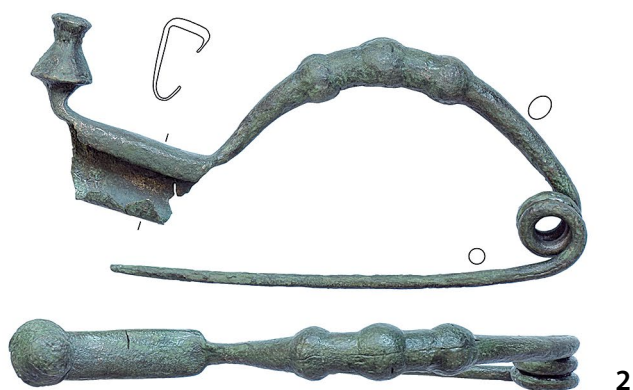
TABLA 3. *Nadin: Certosa Id fibule* (1: nacrtala: N. Čuk; 2–5: nacrtao i snimio: I. Čondić)

PLATE 3 *Nadin: Certosa Id fibulae* (1: drawing: N. Čuk; 2-5: drawing and photo: I. Čondić)

T. 4



1



2



3



5 cm

TABLA 4. *Nadin: Certosa Id fibule* (1–3: nacrtao i snimio: I. Čondić)

PLATE 4 *Nadin: Certosa Id fibulae* (1-3: drawing and photo: I. Čondić)

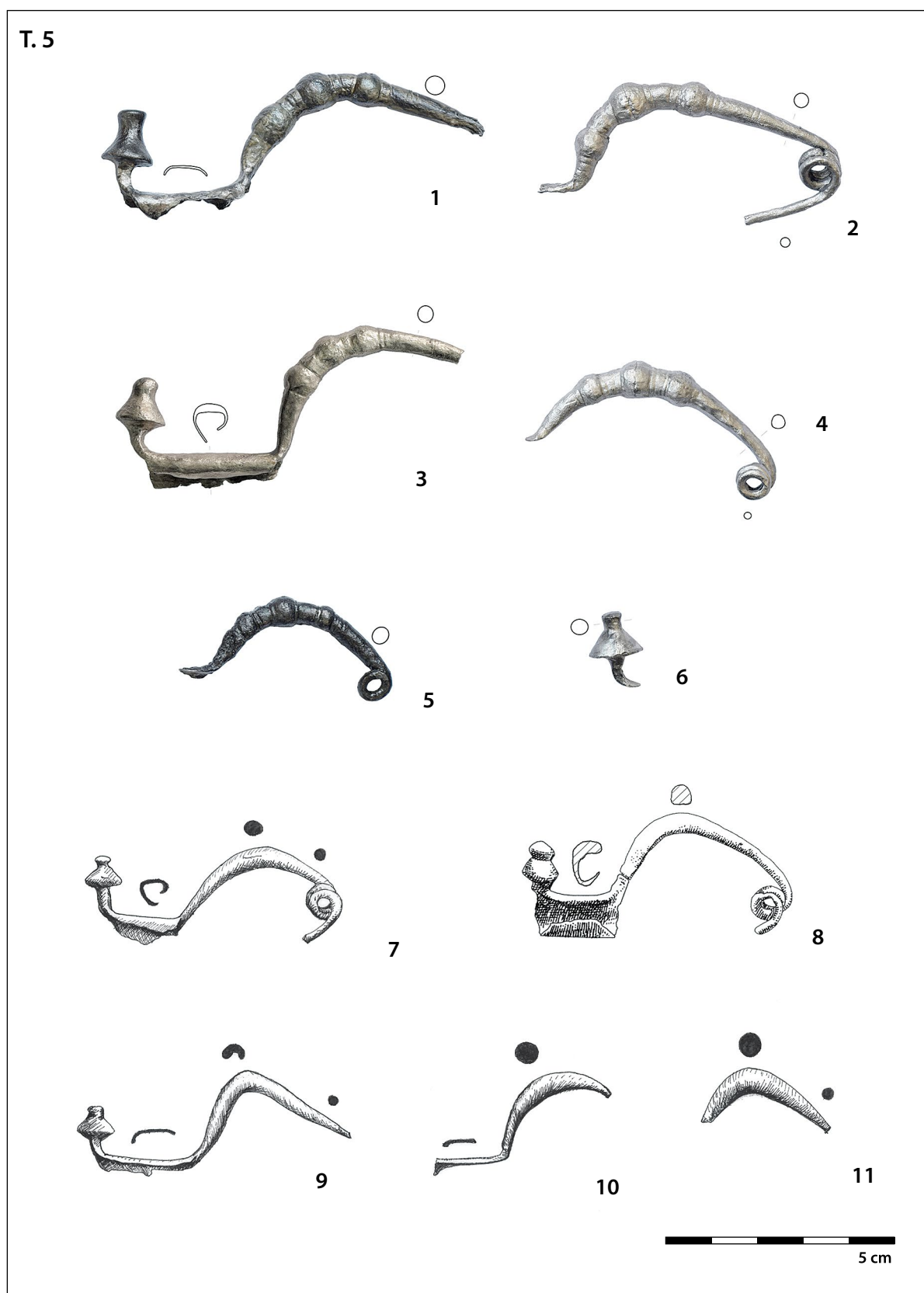


TABLA 5. *Nadin: 1-6: Certosa Id fibule, 7-11: Certosa Ie1 fibule (1-6, 8: nacrtao i snimio: I. Čondić; 7, 9-11: nacrtala: N. Čuk)*

PLATE 5 *Nadin: 1-6: Certosa Id fibulae, 7-11: Certosa Ie1 fibulae (1-6, 8: drawing and photo: I. Čondić; 7, 9-11: drawing: N. Čuk)*

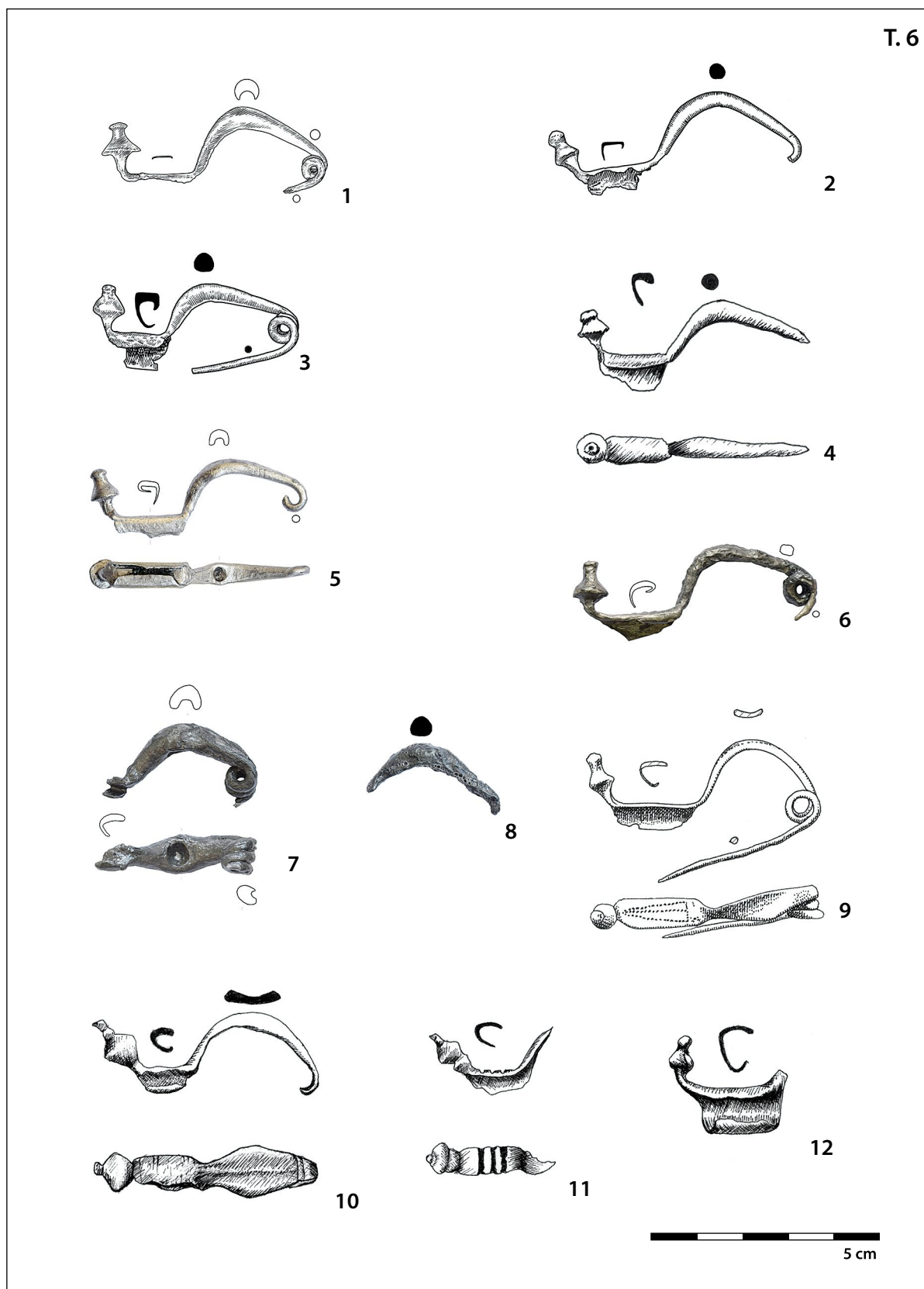


TABLA 6. *Nadin: 1–8: Certosa Ie1 fibule, 9–10: Certosa Ie3 fibule; 11–12 neodredive (1–3, 5–9: nacrtao i snimio: I. Čondić; 4, 10–12: nacrtala: N. Čuk)*

PLATE 6 *Nadin: 1–8: Certosa Ie1 fibulae, 9–10: Certosa Ie3 fibulae; 11–12 indeterminable (1–3, 5–9: drawing and photo: I. Čondić; 4, 10–12: drawing: N. Čuk)*

