

NALAZI GVOZDENOG DOBA I HELENIZMA SA TERITORIJE GRADA BARA

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IRON AGE AND HELLENISTIC PERIOD ARTIFACTS FROM THE TERRITORY OF THE CITY OF BAR

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Apstrakt

Gvozdenodobski i helenistički arheološki nalazi koje smo obradili u ovom radu pronađeni su na lokalitetu Kufin i Kapljeva, u Opštini Bar. Radi se o metalnim nalazima iz razorenog i opljačkanog tumula, i keramičkim predmetima pronađenim tokom kopanja bunara u Barskom polju. O Kufinu se nije znalo ništa. Nije se nalazio u nijednoj arheološkoj mapi, nisu postojale usmene tradicije, kao ni bilo kakav specifičan toponim koji bi nagovijestio da se ovdje nalazilo nešto drevno. Gusta mediteranska šuma je do prije par godina skrivala tumul od ljudi, tako da je tek nakon velikog požara koji je zahvatio ovaj kraj 2017. godine započeo pohod samozvanih istraživača, što se završilo nesrećno, iako su se određeni nalazi našli u muzeju grada Bara. Helenistički nalazi sa lokaliteta Kapljeva, u blizini Luke Bar otkopani su 2004. godine, gdje su tokom iskopavanja bunara za vodu pronađeni slojevi sa velikom količinom keramike glasinackog kulturnog kruga Glasinac-Mati kao i nalazi helenističkih slikanih skifosa i druge keramike IV vijeka prije Hrista.

Ključne riječi: Starije gvozdeno doba, Glasinac, tumul, gradina, helenizam, skifosi.

Apstrakt

The Iron Age and Hellenistic archeological finds that are covered in this paper were found at the Kufin and Kapljeva sites, in the Municipality of Bar. These are metal finds from a destroyed and looted tumulus and ceramic objects found during the digging of a well in Barsko Polje. Nothing was known about Kufin. It did not exist on any archaeological map, there were no oral traditions, nor any specific toponym that would suggest that something ancient existed here. The dense Mediterranean forest that existed until a few years ago hid the tumulus from view, so it was only after the great fire that engulfed this area in 2017, that the march of self-proclaimed explorers began, which ended unhappily, although certain finds still managed to end up in the museum of the city of Bar. Hellenistic finds from the site of Kapljeva, near the Port of Bar, were excavated in 2004, where, during the excavation of a water well, layers with a large amount of pottery from the Glasinac cultural circle Glasinac-Mati were found, together with finds of Hellenistic painted skyphoi and other pottery from the 4th century BC.

Key words: Early Iron Age, Glasinac, tumulus, hillfort, Hellenism, skyphoi.



Sl. 1. 1. Pozicije lokaliteta Kufin i Kapljeva; 2. Očuvani dio „kiklopskog zida“ na brdu Volujica, lokalitet „Vrhod Grobovlja“.

Fig. 1. 1. Position of the sites Kufin and Kapljeva; 2. Preserved part of Cyclopic wall on the hill Volujica, site „Vrhod Grobovlja“.

Kufin

Gvozdenodobski lokalitet Kufin nalazi se iznad samog sjedlastog prevoja pored magistrale koja vodi iz pravca Bara prema Petrovcu. Riječ je o dosad nepoznatom tumulu pozicioniranom na jednom od mnogobrojnih visova veoma razuđenog priobalja, smještenog između Sutomorskog i Buljaričkog polja. Pozicija lokaliteta je takva da dominira prilaznim pravcima sa južne i istočne strane, dok je sa zapada prirodno zaštićen brdima koji negdje strmije, a negdje blaže propadaju prema moru i uvali Čanj. Sa sjevera se gromadno uzdižu visovi planinskog masiva Sozine, koji natkriljuju ovaj priobalni prostor. Premda se ovaj masiv na prvi pogled čini nesavladivim, danas se koriste staze koje su postojale i u praistorijskim vremenima, a preko kojih se iz crmničke oblasti i šireg skadarskog basena dolazilo na primorje u cilju privrednih i drugih kretanja stanovništva. Zato je Kufin veoma važna geostrateška tačka koja je kao takva ostala do modernog doba, jer, podsjetićemo, ovdje je sve do 1878. godine postojala granica između dva velika carstva, otomanskog i austrougarskog, a sam toponim Kufin je vulgarizacija italijanske riječi confine, što u prevodu znači granica.

Kufin

The Iron Age site of Kufin is located above the saddle pass next to the highway leading from the direction of Bar towards Petrovac. It is a tumulus, unknown up to now, positioned on one of the many heights of a very indented coastline, located between Sutomorsko and Buljaričko Polje. The position of the site is such that it dominates the access routes from the south and east, while from the west it is naturally protected by hills that are steeper in places, while at some points slope more gently towards the sea and Čanj Bay. From the north, the heights of the Sozina mountain massif rise enormously over this coastal area. Although this massif seems insurmountable at first glance, paths that existed in prehistoric times, and by which people arrived to the coast from the Crmnica area and the wider Skadar basin for the purpose of economic and other population movements, are still being used nowadays. That is why Kufin is a very important geostrategic point that remained as such until modern times, because, let us remind you, that until 1878 there was a border here between two great empires, Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian, and the toponym Kufin is a vulgarization of the Italian word confine, which translates as border.



Sl. 2. 1-2: Iskopavanja 2004. godine unutar bunara 1, Omer Peročević (1) i Mladen Zagarčanin (2); 3-5. Nalazi u sloju do žive stijene; 6. Dio pronađenog materijala tokom konzervatorskih radova u Starom Baru.

Fig. 2. 1-2: Excavations 2004. Interior of the well 1, Omer Peročević (1) and Mladen Zagarčanin (2); 3-5. Iron age vessel inner the layer near the badrock; 6. Part of excavated materials during conservation in Stari Bar.

Tumul je smješten na jednom od bržuljaka koji su bili obrasli gustom grabovom (grab vrsta drveća) šumom i mediterasnkim čestarom. Nakon strahovitog požara 2017. godine koji je zahvatio čitav ovaj kraj, prostor na kome se nalazio tumul je ogolio. Zatim je kameni plašt humke počeo da se obrušava prema dubokoj padini usled nagle erozije nastale zbog sušenja stabala i drugih vrsta korijenja ukopanih u humku. Na ovo upućuje i podatak da je jedan dio bronzanih nalaza (kalotaste toke npr.) pronađen po rubovima, niz padinu, pa su samozvani „istraživači“ neke nalaze samo sakupili, ne rovaćći po grobovima.

Na centralnom dijelu tumula primjećuju se ostaci ciste, rađene od kamenih ploča koje su sada polomljene i dislocirane. Moguće je da se radilo o kneževskom grobu, ili visokom rodovskom starješini, na šta upućuje raznovrsnost metalnih nalaza iz nekih od recentno devastiranih perifernih grobova. Na pojedinim mjestima vidljivi su ostaci njihovih pravougaonih konstrukcija, koje su, na osnovu površinske prospekcije bile radijalno raspoređene prema središtu tumula, u pravcu sjeverozapad-jugozapad i istok-zapad. Na taj način može se otprilike utvrditi veličina humke, koja je u prečniku iznosila oko 15 metara.

Riječ je najvjerovatnije o perimetralnom tumulu, a uočeni su i tragovi mogućih ostataka praistorijskih kućišta u okviru gradine smještene na blagoj zaravni između dva brežuljka. Iako su pokriveni bujnom vegetacijom, nizovi konstrukcija koji podsjećaju na objekte za stanovanje građeni su od nepravilno ređanog pločastog kamenja, a ponegdje su vidljiva i kamena popločanja između njih. Međutim, iako naša zapažanja idu u prilog postojanju praistorijskog naselja, ovdje ipak iznosimo samo određene pretpostavke, i do konačnog sagledavanja čitavog lokaliteta i davanja pravih zaključaka može se doći tek poslije detaljnog čišćenja terena od rastinja i sistematskih arheoloških istraživanja.

Nalazi koje ćemo ovdje predstaviti naravno nisu razvrstani po jasno definisanim grobnim cjelinama i biće obrađeni pojedinačno, van arheološkog konteksta. Ta činjenica svakako smanjuje njihovu naučnu valorizaciju ali i dalje

The tumulus is located on one of the hills that were overgrown with dense hornbeam forest and Mediterranean grove. After the terrible fire in 2017, which engulfed the entire area, the area where the tumulus was located was exposed. Then the stone cover of the mound began to slide towards the deep slope due to the sudden erosion caused by drying of the trees and other types of roots buried in the mound. This is indicated by the fact that a part of the bronze finds (dome-shaped buttons, for example) were found along the edges, down the slope, so the self-proclaimed “researchers” only collected some finds, not digging through the graves. In the central part of the tumulus, the remains of a cyst can be seen, made of stone slabs that are now broken and dislocated. It is possible that this was a princely tomb, or a burial of a high-ranked chieftain, which is indicated by the variety of metal finds from some of the recently devastated peripheral graves. In some places, the remains of their rectangular constructions are visible, which, based on the information obtained from surface prospection, were radially distributed towards the center of the tumulus, in the northwest-southwest and east-west directions. That is how we can approximately determine the size of the mound, which measured about 15 m in diameter.

It is most likely a perimeter tumulus, and traces of possible remains of prehistoric dwellings have been observed within the hillfort located on a slight plateau between two hills. Although they are covered with lush vegetation, you can see rows of constructions reminiscent of residential buildings, built of irregularly arranged slab stones, with stone paving between them in some places. However, although our observations support the existence of a prehistoric settlement, here we shall present only certain assumptions, while the final understanding of the whole site and drawing the right conclusions can occur only after thorough clearing of the terrain and systematic archaeological excavations.

Finds that we are going to present here are, of course, not classified according to clearly defined grave units and will be processed individually, outside of the archaeological

predstavlja izuzetan arheološki podatak jer su nalazi grupisani u okviru jednog određenog i relativno jasnog arheološkog procesa koji je veoma raširen u starijem gvozdenom dobu od Bosne do Albanije, obuhvatajući zapadnu i istočnu Srbiju sa Kosovom, i Crnu Goru. To su bez sumnje grobni nalazi, od kojih su neki izuzetno dobro očuvani, i koji predstavljaju unikatan materijal što se tiče VII -VI vijeka prije Hrista na prostoru Crnogorskog primorja.

Na prostoru Crngorskog primorja nijesu pronađeni metalni nalazi starijeg gvozdеног doba ovakvog tipa, dok su u kontinentalnom dijelu, i na krajnjem sjeveru otkopani na lokalitetima: Gotovuša, Lisjevo polje, Kličevo kod Nikšića, Glogovik, Otilovići, Petrovići, Lušac i Vješala na Krstačkom polju (Marković 2006; D. Srejović, Č. Marković 1989/81, B. Čović 1978, Žižić-Velimirović 1979: 205-216). Ipak, sudeći prema velikom broju tumula na prostoru naše obale, ovakvi gvozdenodobski predmeti će se u slučaju sistematskih istraživanja svakako otkopavati i na drugim lokalitetima.

Nalazi ogromnog broja keramičkih predmeta starijeg gvozdеног doba u Kapljevi navode na mogućnost postojanja jednog većeg gvozdenodobskog naselja blizu mora, koje se javlja u okviru kulture Glasinac-Mati, odnosno njenih faza Glasinac IVB (kraj), IV C-1 (625-550) i IV C-2 (550-500) i upravo su ove faze, koje se okvirno datuju od oko polovine VII vijeka do oko 550. godine prije Hrista, ovdje zapravo protagonisti kulturnih aktivnosti u okviru do sada veoma poznatog asortimana gvozdenodobskih nalaza ove glasinačke kulture. Metalni predmeti iz Kufina su reprezentativni nalazi koji u pravom smislu odslikavaju etnokulturološke procese onog vremena i stabilizaciju jedne kulture nakon migracija prema jugu krajem VII i tokom VI vijeka.

Muzej je dobio ukupno 152 metalna nalaza sa Kufina, što dobro očuvana, djelimično fragmentovana ili veoma fragmentovana predmeta, od kojih smo ovdje obradili one najreprezentativnije, uglavnom metalne djelove nakita sa muških i ženskih nošnji. Na ovaj način je spašeno ono što je moglo biti spašeno u datom trenutku, iako su devastacije ovog i drugih

context. This fact certainly reduces their scientific valorization, but it still represents exceptional archaeological data, because the findings are grouped within a specific and a relatively clear archaeological process that was very widespread in the Early Iron Age from Bosnia to Albania, including western and eastern Serbia with Kosovo, and Montenegro. These are without a doubt finds from graves, some of which are extremely well preserved, and which represent unique material as far as the 7th-6th centuries BC on the Montenegrin coast are concerned.

No Early Iron Age metal finds of this type were found on the Montenegrin coast, while in the continental part and in the far north they were excavated at the following sites: Gotovuša, Lisjevo polje, Kličevo near Nikšić, Otilovići, Petrovići, Lušac and Vješala on Krstačko polje (Marković 2006 D. Srejović, Č. Marković 1989/81, B. Čović 1978, Žižić-Velimirović 1979: 205-216). However, judging by the large number of tumuli in our coastal area, such Iron Age objects will surely be excavated at other sites should systematic excavations be organized.

Huge number of ceramic finds of the Early Iron Age from Kapljeva indicate the possibility of the existence of a larger Iron Age settlement near the sea, which appears within the Glasinac-Mati culture, i.e. its phases Glasinac IVB (the end), IV C-1 (625-550) and IV C-2 (550-500), and it is precisely these phases, which are approximately dated from the mid 7th century to 550 BC, that are in fact the protagonists of cultural activities within the hitherto very well-known assortment of Iron Age finds of Glasinac culture. Metal objects from Kufin are representative finds that in the true sense depict ethnocultural processes of those times and the stabilization of a culture after migrations to the south, at the end of the 7th and during the 6th century.

The museum confiscated a total of 152 metal finds from Kufin, ranging from well-preserved to partially fragmented or very fragmented objects, of which we have processed the most representative ones here, mostly metal parts of jewelry from men's and women's costumes. In this way, what could have been

crnogorskih tumula, ali i drugih lokaliteta u Crnoj Gori nastavljene i posle 2019. godine kada je ovaj materijal dospio na čuvanje u Zavičajni muzej u Baru.

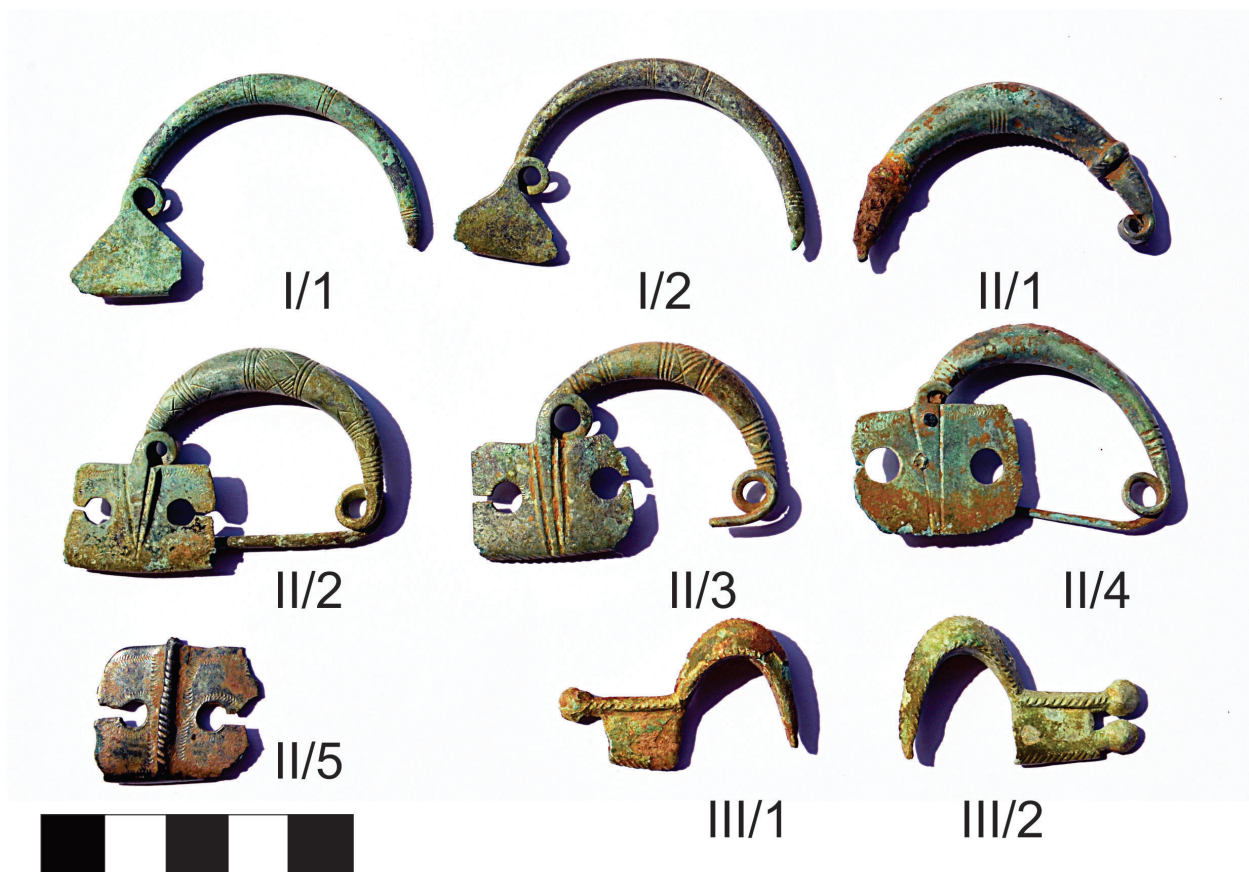
Fibule (I, II, III)

Među fibulama zatečenim u prikupljenom materijalu pronađena su tri tipa, koji se među sobom razlikuju po obliku i djelimično hronološki. Najstarije među njima su dvije dvopetljaste lučne fibule sa trougaonom nožnom pločom, ukrašene na krajevima i u sredini snopovima od po tri paralelno urezane linije (Tabla I. I/1ab, 2ab; Sl. I/1, I/2). Rađene su od bronz, tehnikom livenja, iskucavanja i urezivanja (dimenzije fibule I/1: dužina 5.7 cm, visina 3.5 cm; dimenzije fibule I/2: 5.7 x 3.3 cm). Ovaj tip fibula karakterističan je za fazu IV B, prema klasifikaciji A. Benca i B. Čovića, premda je ovaj tip počeo da se javlja u fazi IV A (Benac, Čović 1957: 31; B. Čović 1987: 586). Kod Glasinačkih tipova luk je u fazi IVB nešto krupnije tordiran (Čović 1987: 589), dok je kod mlađe varijante tordiranje sitnije, kao što je slučaj sa primjerkom iz Ilijaka, najstarijoj objavljenoj fibuli ovog tipa pronađenoj od strane Franja Fijale u tumulu br. IX 1894. godine. (Fijala 1894: 730, sl. 32). Takođe, poznate su i iz mnogo drugih tumula: sa lokaliteta Sjeversko, tumul V (Fiala 1897: sl. 36), Debelog Brda (Fiala 1899), Donje Doline (Truheka 1903: sl. 29), s tim da je kod ovog primjerka tordiranje izvedeno u kombinaciji sitnijeg i krupnijeg urezivanja, (Truhelka 1903: Tabla I, 21). Tokom iskopavanja tumula I, grob broj 5 u Otilovićima pronađena je fibula ovog tipa koja nema tordirani luk, i koja je po svojim osobinama veoma slična fibulama iz Kufina. Naime, luk je tanji i vitkiji, sa slično modelovanom trouglastom nogom, ali se na osnovu opisa i fotografije nalaza ne može zaključiti da li su nalazi fibula sa trougaonom nogom iz Otilovića, ukrašeni snopovima urezanih linija na luku fibule (Sladić 2012: 80, T5/ 10). Na lokalitetima Burel, Kenete kao i u tumulima u Štoju, koji su i najbliži istraženi gvođenodopski lokaliteti prema Kufinu, i čije analogije sa ostalim materijalom korespondiraju u okviru istih hronoloških i kulturnih granica, ovi tipovi fibula nisu pronađeni. To ide u prilog tezi da se masovno naseljavanje pripadnika južnog

saved at a given moment was saved, although the devastation of this and other Montenegrin tumuli, but also other sites, continued after 2019, when this material was stored at the Homeland Museum in Bar.

Fibulae (I, II, III)

Among the fibulae from the collected material, three types were found, which differ from each other in shape and partly chronologically. The oldest among them are two two-looped bow fibulae with a triangular footplate, decorated at the ends and in the middle with bundles of three parallel incised lines each (Tab. I. I/1ab, I/2ab; Fig. 3. I/1, I/2). They are made of bronze, by casting, repoussage and incision techniques (dimensions of fibula I/1: length 5.7 cm, height 3.5 cm; dimensions of fibula I/2: 5.7 x 3.3 cm). This type of fibula is characteristic of phase IV B, according to the classification of A. Benac and B. Čović, although this type also appears in phase IV A (Benac, Čović 1957: 31; B. Čović 1987, 586). In the Glasinac types, the twisting of the bow is somewhat larger in phase IVB (Čović 1987: 589), while in the younger variant the twisting is finer, as is the case with the specimen from Ilijak, the oldest published fibula of this type found by Franjo Fiala in tumulus no. IX 1894 (Fiala 1894: 730, fig. 32). They are also known from many other tumuli: from the site of Sjeversko, tumulus V (Fiala 1897, fig. 36), Debelo Brdo (Fiala 1899), Donja Dolina (Truheka 1902: fig. 29), but in this specimen the twisting was performed in a combination of finer and larger incisions (Truhelka 1903: Table I, 21). During the excavation of tumulus I, grave number 5 in Otilovići, a fibula of this type was found, without a twisted bow, very similar in its characteristics to the fibulae from Kufin. Its bow is thinner and slender, with a similarly modeled triangular foot, but based on the description and photograph of the findings it cannot be concluded whether triangular foot fibulae from Otilovići are decorated with bundles of incised lines on the bow of the fibula (Sladić 2012: 80, T5 / 10). These types of fibulae were not found at the Burel, Kenete and Štoj sites, which are the closest excavated Iron Age sites in relation to Kufin, and whose analogies with other material



IV 1a



IV 1b

Sl. 3. I-III gvozdeno dobske fibule; IV 1a/1b, narukvica.

Fig. 3. I-III Iron age fibulae; IV 1a/1b, bractlet.

dijela Balkana iz pravca centralne Bosne odvija tek od početka faze Glasinac IV, a da su nalazi fibula sa trougaonom nogom iz Kufina (Tabla I. I/1,2) za sada izdvojeni nalazi. Ovakav tip fibula, glatkog luka, nalazimo još u: Dedeli, Ljubičevcu, Milci, Pilatovićima, Sopotu, Starom Selu, Jerininom gradu, Suvoj Reci, Vajugi i Pesku (Vasić 1999: 286-289, 293, 297-302, 304-305, 306, 307, 309-315)

Najznačajniji tip fibula glasinačkog područja, ili uopšte kulture Glasinac-Mati, je dvopetljasta lučna fibula sa nogom u obliku beotskog štita. Pojavu ovog tipa A. Benac i B. Čović smatrali su momentom razgraničenja između faza IV B i IV C-1 (B. Čović 1987: 602). Najstariji tipovi fibula sa nogom u obliku beotskog štita odlikuju se velikim dimenzijama (od 8 do 11 cm), snažnim u sredini nešto zadebljanim lukom koji može biti okruglog, romboidnog ili poligonalnog, najčešće oktogonalnog presjeka, sa prstenastim zadebljanjima (obično tročlanim) na krajevima luka. Sredina nožne ploče ukrašena je po sredini vertikalnim rebrom odnosno plastičnim ili ugraviranim V motivom, a po rubovima sitno ugraviranim cik cak ili sličnim motivima. Kao primjeri za najstariju varijantu mogu se navesti još neke fibule iz: Glasinca, Gotovuše (iskopavanja 1906), iz Uzića kod Užičke Požege, Pilatovića, Dubiče, Vučijeg Dola u Makedoniji (Čović 1987: 603). Mlađe primjerke karakterišu tri tendencije, smanjivanje dimenzija, gubljenje poligonalnog presjeka luka i zatvaranje zareza sa strana nožne ploče (Čović 1987: 603) što je, uostalom, karakteristika kufinskih nalaza. Postoje fibule ovog tipa koje pripadaju mlađem dijelu ili kraju faze IV C-1, a koje su joj zadržale izrazit poligonalni presjek luka, ali je zatvaranje izreza već gotovo dovršeno ili je oblik nožne ploče još klasičan, ali se dimenzije smanjuju a oblik luka degeneriše. Najmlađe varijante dobijaju veće dimenzije i izgled luka svoje tipološke nasljednice – fibule sa dva otvora na četvrtastoj nožnoj ploči s kojom zajedno egzistiraju tokom faze IV C-2 (Čović 1987, 603, 604).

Prvi primjerak koji smo izdvojili (Tabla I. II/2ab; Sl. II/2) je nešto mlađa forma dvopetljaste fibule sa nogom u obliku beotskog štita. Njena

correspond within the same chronological and cultural boundaries. This supports the thesis that the mass settlement of inhabitants of the southern part of the Balkans from the direction of central Bosnia takes place only from the beginning of the Glasinac IV phase, and that the finds of fibulae with a triangular foot from Kufin (Tab. 1. I/1ab, I/2ab; Fig. 3. I/1, I/2) are isolated so far. This type of fibulae, with smooth bows, were also found in Dedela, Ljubičevac, Milca, Pilatovići, Sopot, Staro Selo, Jerinin grad, Suva Reka, Vajuga and Pesak (Vasić 1999: 286-289, 293, 297-302, 304-305, 306, 307, 309-315)

The most significant type of fibula of the Glasinac area, or the Glasinac-Mati culture in general, is a two-looped bow fibula with Boeotian shield footplate. A. Benac and B. Čović considered the appearance of this type to be a moment of demarcation between phases IV B and IV C-1 (Čović 1987: 602). The oldest types of fibulae with Boeotian shield footplates are characterized by large dimensions, from 8 to 11 cm. They also have high, slightly thickened in the middle bow which can have a round, rhomboid or polygonal, but usually octagonal cross-section, with annular thickenings (usually tripple) at the ends of the bow. The middle of the footplate is decorated with a vertical rib, or with a plastic, or engraved V motif, and with finely engraved zigzag or similar motifs along the edges. Examples of the oldest variant are some fibulae from: Glasinac, Gotovuša (excavations in 1906), from Uzić near Užička Požega, Pilatović, Dubiča, Vučiji Do in Macedonia (Čović 1987: 603). Latest specimens are characterized by three tendencies: reduction of dimensions, loss of polygonal cross-section of the bow and closing of the notches on the sides of the footplate (Čović 1987, 603), which is, after all, a characteristic of Kufin finds. There are fibulae of this type that belong to the later part or end of phase IV C-1, which have retained the distinct polygonal cross-section of the bow, but the closure of the notch is almost complete or the shape of the footplate is still standard, but the dimensions are reduced and the shape of the bow degenerated. The latest variants are already gaining the dimensions and appearance of the bow of their typological successor - fibula with

osnovna karakteristika su uži prorezi prema kružnim otvorima dok ploča i dalje zadržava naglašeno trougaono ojačanje (ili u obliku slova „V“). Presjek luka na sredini je u obliku zaobljenog romba, dok je na krajevima okrugao. Ukrašena je na krajevima i u sredini urezivanjem recki, paralelnih linija, šrafiranih trouglova i povezanih romboida. I nožna ploča fibule je ukrašena iskucavanjem po rubovima, i oko kružnih perforacija (dimenzije: dužina 5.00 cm, visina 3,2 cm). Primjerak fibule Tabla I. II/3ab ; Sl. II/3, je skoro identičan. Ploča ima takođe uski prorez između dvije perforacije, ali umjesto «V» motiva sada je naglašeno ojačanje u vidu dva rebra koja se skoro vertikalno spuštaju. Luk fibule je na presjeku u obliku zaobljenog romba i skoro identično je ukrašen kao prethodni. Kod ove fibule je karakteristično da su uglovi ploče koso zasječeni sa sve četiri strane, što je možda urađeno naknadno ili tokom opravke (dimenzije: dužina 5.00 cm, visina 3,2 cm). Od trećeg primjerka ove prelazne forme dvopetljastih fibula sa nogom u obliku beotskog štita (Tabla I. II/4ab; Sl. II/5) ostala je samo loše očuvana „nožna ploča“ sa kružnim perforacijama, fino zaobljena na lijevoj strani ali oštećenih uglova na desnoj. Po sredini ima jako naglašeno vertikalno ojačanje, ukrašeno kosim reckama. Ukrašavanje je izvedeno iskucavanjem po rubovima i oko rupica (Dimenzije: 2.5 x 2,1 cm).

Četvrti primjerak u ovoj grupi nalaza je jednopetljasta lučna fibula (Tabla I. II/5ab ; Sl. II/4), sada već potpuno degenerisana forma lučnih fibula sa nogom u obliku beotskog štita. Otvori su skoro potpuno zatvoreni i do izražaja dolaze dvije kružne perforacije prečnika 0.5 cm. Trougaono ojačanje u sredini je naglašeno, ali plitko, bez profilacija. Dvije bonzane nitne učvršćuju luk fibule sa pločastom nogom i izlaze na drugu stranu. Iznad trougaonog proširenja na rubu ploče je pseudopetlja (u obliku slova „c“) koja ima vjerovatno funkciju ukrasa kao imitaciju petlje. Na krajevima kružnog presjeka fibula je ukrašena snopovima urezanih linija, dok je u sredini romboidnog presjeka. Što se tiče analogija mogli bismo da kažemo da fibula sa užim prorezom između perforacija na nožnoj ploči, u okviru glasilačkih nalaza, ima samo u jednom slučaju, i to u Rusanovićima, u tumulu

two openings on a square footplate with which they coexist during phase IV C-2 (Čović 1987, 603, 604).

The first specimen we have selected (Tab. I. II/2ab; Fig. II/2) is a somewhat later form of the two-looped fibula with Boeotian shield footplate. Its main feature are narrower slots towards the circular openings, while the plate still retains a pronounced triangular reinforcement (or in the shape of the letter “V”). The cross-section of the bow has a rounded rhombus shape in the middle and is circular at the ends. Its middle part and the ends are decorated with incised notches, parallel lines, hatched triangles and connected rhomboids. The footplate of the fibula is also decorated using the repoussé technique along the edges, and around the circular perforations (Dimensions: length 5.00 cm, height 3.2 cm). Specimen of fibulae Tab. I. II/3ab; Fig. 3. II/3, is almost identical. The plate also has a narrow slot between the two perforations, but instead of the “V” motif we now have an accentuated reinforcement in the form of two ribs descending almost vertically. The cross-section of the bow is of rounded rhombus shape and has almost identical decorations to the previous one. What is characteristic for this fibula, is that the corners of the plate are cut obliquely on all four sides – which could have been done later or during the repair (Dimensions: length 5.00 cm, height 3.2 cm). What remains of the third specimen of this transitional form of two-looped fibulae with Boeotian shield footplate (Tab. I. II/4ab; Fig. 3. II/5), is only the badly preserved “footplate” with circular perforations, finely rounded on the left side but with damaged corners on the right. It has a strongly accentuated reinforcement in the middle, decorated with oblique incisions. Repoussé decoration technique was employed along the edges and around the holes. (Dimensions: 2.5 x 2.1 cm).

The fourth specimen (Tab. I. II/5ab; Fig. II/4) in this group of finds is a one-looped bow fibula, now a completely degenerated form of bow fibula with Boeotian shield footplate. The openings are almost completely closed and two circular perforations with a diameter of 0.5 cm now stand out. The triangular reinforcement in

LXXXXIV, grob 1 (Benac, Čović 1957: TXXV-15), dok je krajnja evolutivna faza fibule sa nogom u obliku beotskog štita, sa zatvorenim perforacijama na pločama zastupljena na nekoliko lokacija: Gosinja planina, tumul XXV, grob 1 (Benac, Čović 1957: T XI-1, 2), Rusanovići, tumul XV, grob 1 (Benac, Čović 1957: T XXXIII-5, 7, 8, 9), Brankovići, tumul I, grob 1 (Benac, Čović 1957: TXXXV-3,4). U okviru kulture Mati, grupi fibula II/2, II/3, II/4 veoma sličan je nalaz pronađen u tumulu na lokalitetu Kariče (Kurti, 1983: T-3,1).

Od svih nalaza fibula najkarakterističniji je luk bronzane fibule sa dva naglašena profilisana prstena na krajevima, koji su ukrašeni koso urezanim linijama (Tabla I. II/1ab; Sl. 3. II/3). Na suženom kraju gdje se pričvršćuje noga fibule, pojavila se jaka korozija formirana oko dvije gvozdene nitne, perforirane kroz bronzani kraj luka. Luk je na presjeku u obliku zaobljenog rumba, dok je ukrašavanje izvedeno iskucavanjem (Dimenzija: dužina luka 5.6 cm). Moguće je da se radi o opravci dvopetljaste fibule sa nogom u obliku beotskog štita, gdje je noga naknadno učvršćena gvozdenim nitnama, ali će prije biti da je tako napravljena, i da je imala samo jednu petlju. Ovako liven i rezovima ukrašen luk pripada najstarijem izgledu ovog tipa fibule i svrstava se na sami početak faze IV C-1. Takvih fibula ima u Brezju, Tumul I, grob 2 (Benac, Čović 1957: Tabla XXIV 2-4), u Bandinom Odžaku (tumul III, grob 1-2), gdje bi upravo četiri primjerka mogli da odgovaraju ovom nalazu iz Kufina (Benac, Čović, 1957: Tabla XXII, 1-4). Kod oba primjerka se vidi da se radi o jednopetljastim primjercima gdje je noga u obliku beotskog štita učvršćena sa jednom ili dvije nitne, premda treba pobrojati i ostale, tipološki veoma slične iz: Brezja, Rusanovića, Brankovića (Benac, Čović 1957: T. XXIV 2-5, T XXV, 1, 2, T. XXXVI, 3, 4). "Dvopetljaste" lučne fibule sa nogom u obliku beotskog štita na prostoru Crne Gore poznate su iz tumula II u Gotovuši, koji je istražen 1906. godine, iz razorenog tumula u Lisjevom polju (Srejić, Marković 1980/81: sl. 3, 6, 7), i iz tumula sa lokaliteta "Žugića Gumno" u blizini sela Levar Tara u blizini Tare. Ovoj vrsti fibula vjerovatno pripada i jedan fragment luka i igla, pronađeni u tumulu na Lisjevom polju koji je

the middle is defined, but only shallowly, without profilations. Two bronze rivets fasten the bow of the fibula with a plate-shaped foot, and protrude to the other side. Above the triangular extension on the edge of the plate is a pseudo-loop (in the shape of the letter "c") which probably has a decorative purpose, imitating a loop. At the ends of the circular cross-section it is decorated with bundles of incised lines, while in the middle it has a rhomboid cross-section. As for the analogies, we could say that among the finds from Glasinac, fibulae with a narrower slot between perforations on the footplate appear just in one case – in Rusanovići, in the tumulus LXXXXIV, grave 1 (Benac, Čović 1957: TXXV-15), while the final evolutionary phase of the fibula with a Boeotian shield footplate, with closed perforations on plates, is present in several locations: Gosinja planina, tumulus XXV, grave 1 (Benac, Čović 1957: T XI-1, 2), Rusanovići, tumulus XV, grave 1 (Benac, Čović 1957: T XXXIII-5, 7, 8, 9), Brankovići, tumulus I, grave 1 (Benac, Čović 1957: TXXXV-3,4). A very similar find to the group of fibulae II/2, II/3, II/4 within the Mati culture comes from the tumulus of site Kariče (Kurti, 1983: T-3,1).

Of all findings of fibulae, the most characteristic is the bow of a bronze fibula with two accentuated profiled rings at the ends, which are decorated with obliquely incised lines (Tab. I. II/1ab; Fig. 3. II/1). At the narrowed end, where the foot of the fibula is attached, strong corrosion formed around two iron rivets, perforated through the bronze end of the bow. The bow has a rounded rhombus cross-section, while the decoration is achieved with repoussé technique (Dimensions: length of the bow is 5.6 cm). It is possibly a repair of a two-looped fibula with a Boeotian shield footplate, where the foot was subsequently attached with iron rivets, but it is even more probable that it was made this way and that it had only one loop. A bow cast this way and decorated with incisions belongs to the oldest form of this type of fibula, and is attributed to the very beginning of phase IV C-1. Such fibulae are found in Brezje, Tumulus I, grave 2 (Benac, Čović 1957, Table XXIV 2-4), in Bandin Odžak (tumulus III, grave 1-2), where exactly four specimens could correspond to

istraživan 1990. godine (Marković 2006, 250) Neke bronzane igle pokupljene iz grobova svakako pripadaju iglama fibula, mada je njihovo tipološko opredjeljenje skoro nemoguće odrediti (Tabla I. XIV/1, 2, 3, 4, 5).

Prva grupa fibula (Tabla I. II/2, II/3, II/4) pripadala bi prelaznom periodu, kraju faze Glasinac IV C-1 (625-550. godine prije Hrista) ili možda početku faze IV C-2, koja se prema Čoviću opredjeljuje između 550. i 500 godine prije Hrista (Čović 1987 : 612). Najstarija fibula sa nogom u obliku beotskog štita je prilično homogena i možemo je pripisati početnoj i razvojnoj fazi IV C-1, kada ove fibule postaju osnovna raspoznatljivost Glasinačke kulture. Tako je granica prema fazi IV B (oko 625. godine prije Hrista) utvrđena pojavom ovih fibula, a te fibule, izuzev najmlađih, degenerisanih varijanti, čine jednu od vodećih formi faze IV C-1. Na osnovu obimnih istraživanja nastalih početkom VII vijeka prije Hrista, nastale su negdje na centralno-balkanskom prostoru, da bi se već u posljednoj trećini toga vijeka pojavile kao strani materijal u riznicama nekih od starijih grčkih svetišta. Stoga je pojava tog tipa u glasinačkoj kulturi negdje u drugoj polovini VII vijeka normalna, i očekivana, a približna granica između faza IV B i IV C-1 (625 godine prije Hrista) dobro utvrđena (Čović 1987: 612). R. Vasić je na jednom mjestu sakupio sve nalaze fibula sa nogom u obliku beotskog štita, pa je slika njihovog rasprostiranja impresivna. Glavna distribucija ovih fibula odvija se na centralnom Balkanu, odakle se širila ka zapadnom Balkanu, Sloveniji, Olteniji i Transilvaniji (Vasić 1999: 65). Ima ih u: Bukri, Cvetanovcu, Sedeli, Donjoj Trnavi, Donjem Štiplju, Dokoslovu, Dubravici, Grivcu, Klenoviku, Mediani, Milcima, Moštanici, Negotinu, Novom Selu, Dubu Orešanima, Pilatovićima, Prijedorcu, Pilatovićima, Ravni, Režani, Glavici, Srednjoj Dobrinji, Starom Slankamenu, Stobima, Suvoj Reci, Uzićima, Vraštištu, Vučedolu, Zabranjici "Oborište", Zemunu, Zlotoskoj Pećini i Gevgeliji (Vasić 1999, 438, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 455, 456, 458, 459-464, 465, 466-475, 476-482, 483, 484, 485-487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492-494, 495, 496, 498, 499, 501-503, 505, 507-509, 511-520, 521-526, 527, 528, 510-532, 533-55. 536). Stane Gabrovec je ovaj tip fibula nazvao

this find from Kufin (Benac, Covic, 1957, Table XXII, 1- 4). It is clear that both specimens are one-looped, with Boeotian shield footplates fastened with one or two rivets, although others, typologically very similar, from Brezje, Rusanovići, Brankovići should also be taken into account (Benac, Čović 1957: T. XXIV 2-5, T XXV, 1, 2, T. XXXVI, 3, 4). In Montenegro two-looped bow fibulae with Boeotian shield footplate are known from the tumulus II in Gotovuša, which was excavated in 1906, from a ruined tumulus in Lisijevo polje (Srejšović, Marković 1980/81: figs. 3, 6, 7,) and from a tumulus at the site Žugića Gumno, near the village Lever Tara, near the Tara river. A fragment of a bow and a pin found in the tumulus in Lisijevo polje, which was excavated in 1990 (Marković 2006, 250), probably also belongs to this type of fibula. Some of the bronze pins found in graves certainly belong to fibulae, although their typological classification is almost impossible to determine (Tab. I. XIV/1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7).

The first group of fibulae (Tab. II/2, II/3, II/4) would belong to the transitional period, the end of the phase Glasinac IV C-1 (625-550 BC), or perhaps the beginning of phase IV C-2, which according to Čović dates between 550 and 500 BC (Čović 1987, 612). The oldest fibula with a Boeotian shield footplate is quite homogeneous, and we can attribute it to the initial and developmental phase IV C-1, when these fibulae became the main distinctive feature of the Glasinac culture. That's how the borderline towards phase IV B (around 625 BC) was determined with the appearance of these fibulae, and those fibulae, apart from the latest degenerated variants, represent one of the leading forms of phase IV C-1. On the basis of extensive research from the beginning of the 7th century BC, they were created somewhere in the central Balkan area, to appear as a foreign material in some of the older Greek sanctuaries as early as in the last third of that century. That is why the appearance of this type in the Glasinac culture around the second half of the 7th century is normal and expected, and why an approximate borderline between phases IV B and IV C-1 (625 BC) is correctly set (Čović 1987: 612). R. Vasić has collected all finds of the

jednostavno "Glasinački tip", kao tip 8 u svom radu o lučnim fibulama (Gabrovec 1970: 32).

Pronađene su veoma osobene bronzane fibule (Tabla I. III/ 1, III/2; Sl. III/1, III/2) sa jako povijenim lukom i naglašenim rebrima sa strana, dok se pločasta noga završava sa po dva dugmetasta ukrasa (od fibule III/2 jedan ovakav dugmetasti ukras se otkinuo). Profilisani rubovi luka su nareckani, a na samoj ploči su urezane kose linije (Dimenzije: Sl. 3. III/1. 3.2 x 2,6; Sl. 3. III/2. 3,3 x 2.6). Fibule su vjerovatno opljačkane iz jednog groba, i nosile su se u paru, na suprotnim djelovima odjeće.

Možda već krajem faze IV C-1, a svakako početkom faze IV C-2 pojavljuju se male jednopetljaste fibule sa izduženom trogugaonom nožnom pločom bez dugmeta na kraju, sa običnim lukom ili sa lukom ukrašenim sa tri dugmeta (Čović 1987: 618, T. LXII: 30, 21, 22), a ubrzo i prave glasinačke dugmetaste fibule (Čović 1987: T. LXII, 13). Fazi IV C-2 pripadaju i stariji primjerci glasinačke rebraste fibule, koji mogu biti bez dugmeta na kraju nožne ploče i sa nježno narebrenim lukom (Čović 1987: T. LXII, 30), ali mogu imati i trapezastu nožnu ploču i snažno narebren luk, kao što je to slučaj sa primjercima iz Arareve gomile, Rusanovića LXXII i nekih drugih grobova ove faze (Čović 1987: sl. 36, 18). Sve ove fibule koje povezuje oblik noge, koja može da bude trapezasta, trougaona ili skoro pravougaona kao što je slučaj sa fibulom (Tabla I. III/1, 2 ; Sl. 3. III/1, III/2) iz Kufina. Po pravilu su malih dimenzija i vezane su isključivo za ovu fazu. Prave dugmetaste i rebraste fibule traju duže i s vremenom povećavaju svoju veličinu i oblik nožne ploče koja dobija izrazito trapezast oblik (Čović 1987: 619).

Kopče veoma slične „kufinskim“ primjercima, sa jako povijenim lukom i sa dugmetastim završetkom pronađene su na lokalitetima: Dedeli u Negotinu, Novim Banovcima, Latinskom groblju, Godljevu, Karagaču, Vranama, Banaštoru, Klenoviku, Novom Pazaru, Ražani, Kremnu (najsličnija) s tim što pripadaju "dugmetastom tipu" sa prstenovima na kraju i u sredini (R.Vasić 1999, 665, T. 44; 680, T.45, 691-703; T. 46, 704-746; T. 47, T. 49, 804-809). Ipak, iako navedene analogije

fibulae with Boeotian shield plate in one place, thus creating an impressive overview of their distribution. Main distribution of these fibulae takes place in central Balkans, from where it spreads towards western Balkans, Slovenia, Oltenia and Transylvania (Vasić 1999: 65). They are present in: Bukra, Cvetanovac, Sedela, Donja Trnava, Donji Štipalj, Dokoslov, Dubravica, Grivac, Klenovik, Mediana, Milci, Moštanica, Negotin, Novo Selo, Dub, Orešani, Pilatovići, Prijedorac, Ravna, Režana, Glavica, Srednja Dobrinja, Stari Slankamen, Stobi, Suva Reka, Uzići, Vratište, Vučedol. Zabranjica "Oborište", Zemun, Zlotska Pećina and Gevgelia (Vasić 1999, 438, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 455, 456, 458,, 459-464, 465,, 466-475, 476-482, 483, 484, 485-4-87, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492-494, 495, 496, 498, 499, 501-503, 505, 507-509, 511-520, 521-526, 527, 528, 510-532, 533-55. 536). Stane Gabrovec simply named this type of fibula "Glasinac type", type 8 in his publication on bow fibulae (Gabrovec 1970: 32).

Very peculiar bronze fibulae (Tab. I. III/1, III/2: Fig. 3. III/1, III, 2) were discovered, with highly arched bow and emphasized ribs on the sides, while the plate-shaped foot ends in two decorative knobs (one knob was broken off the fibula III/2). Profiled edges of the bow are notched and oblique lines are incised on the plate (Dimensions: Fig. 3. III/1. 3.2 x 2.6; Fig. 3. III/2. 3.3 x 2.6). The fibulae were probably looted from a grave, and used to be worn in pairs on the opposite sides of clothes.

Perhaps already towards the end of phase IV C-1 and certainly at the beginning of phase C-2, small one-looped fibulae appear, with elongated triangular footplate without a knob at the end, with a regular bow or a bow decorated with three knobs (Čović 1987: 618, T. LXII: 30, 21, 22), and not much later we witness the appearance of the true Glasinac knobbed fibulae (Čović 1987: T. LXII, 13). Older specimens of Glasinac ribbed fibula also belong to the phase IV C-2 and can be without a knob at the end of the footplate and with a gently ribbed bow (Čović 1987: T. LXII, 30), but can also have a trapezoidal footplate and a strongly ribbed bow, as it is the case with specimens from Arareva Gomila, Rusanovići LXXII and some other graves

prikazuju velike sličnosti, naši primjerci su prilično osobeni, kako po izraženoj trapezoidnoj nozi, načinu formiranja završetaka koji su u obliku dvije paralelne spljoštene bobice, tako i po samoj profilaciji luka sa naglašenim rebrom po sredini.

Ovakavih fibula nema na prostoru Crne Gore ali su pronađene dvije čunaste fibule, slične po malim dimenzijama i izgledu luka i noge. Pronađene su u razorenom tumulu u Lijevom polju, istraženom 1983. godine (Marković 2006, 250).

Narukvica (IV)

Bronzana narukvica (Sl. 3. IV 1a, 1b) romboidno profilisanog presjeka sa po dva diskoidna završetka od uvijene žice postavljena opozitno na oba kraja (dimenzije: prečnik 6.1 cm). Po rubu gornjeg i donjeg dijela narukvice ukras je izveden urezivanjem kosih linija. Ovo je najosobniji nalaz nakita na Kufinu. Za sada nismo pronašli direktne analogije a određene opšte paralele vode prema bronzanoj dobi i fazi III prema klasifikaciji A. Benca i B. Čovića, a to su neki nalazi rebrastih dijadema sa po jednim diskoidnim završetkom iz Planje i Podlaze (Benac, Čović 1956: T XXIV 2). Par narukvica iz groba 6 u Gotovuši, sa po jednim spiralnim diskosom samo su stilski slične, jer kufinske imaju po dva opozitno postavljena na krajevima obruča. Za ovu vrstu nakita se ne može reći da je čest grobni inventar ilirskih nekropola i njihova pojava se upravo veže za bronzano doba fazu B i C. Način izrade grobne konstrukcije iz Gotovuše i sam ukop groba 6 je identičan sa ostalim grobovima ukopanim u humci 1, i bez obzira na nalaz narukvice sa spiralnim diskosima grob 6 pripada ilirskoj humci i ukopan je kada i ostali grobovi (Marković 1965.66, 221).

Kalotasta dugmad, «toke» (V)

Prorezana kalotasta dugmad ili toke (Sl. 5. V) su najrasprostranjeniji nalaz među metalnim predmetima na Kufinu. Pronađeno je 42. cijelih i 63. fragmentovanih primjeraka, koji mogu da se podijele u dvije grupe: toke sa zakačkom u obliku jedne ravne nitne i toke sa zakačkom u obliku krsta. Iznutra su šuplje, a sa strana se nalazi niz paralelnih proreza koji joj daju osoben izgled. Sve

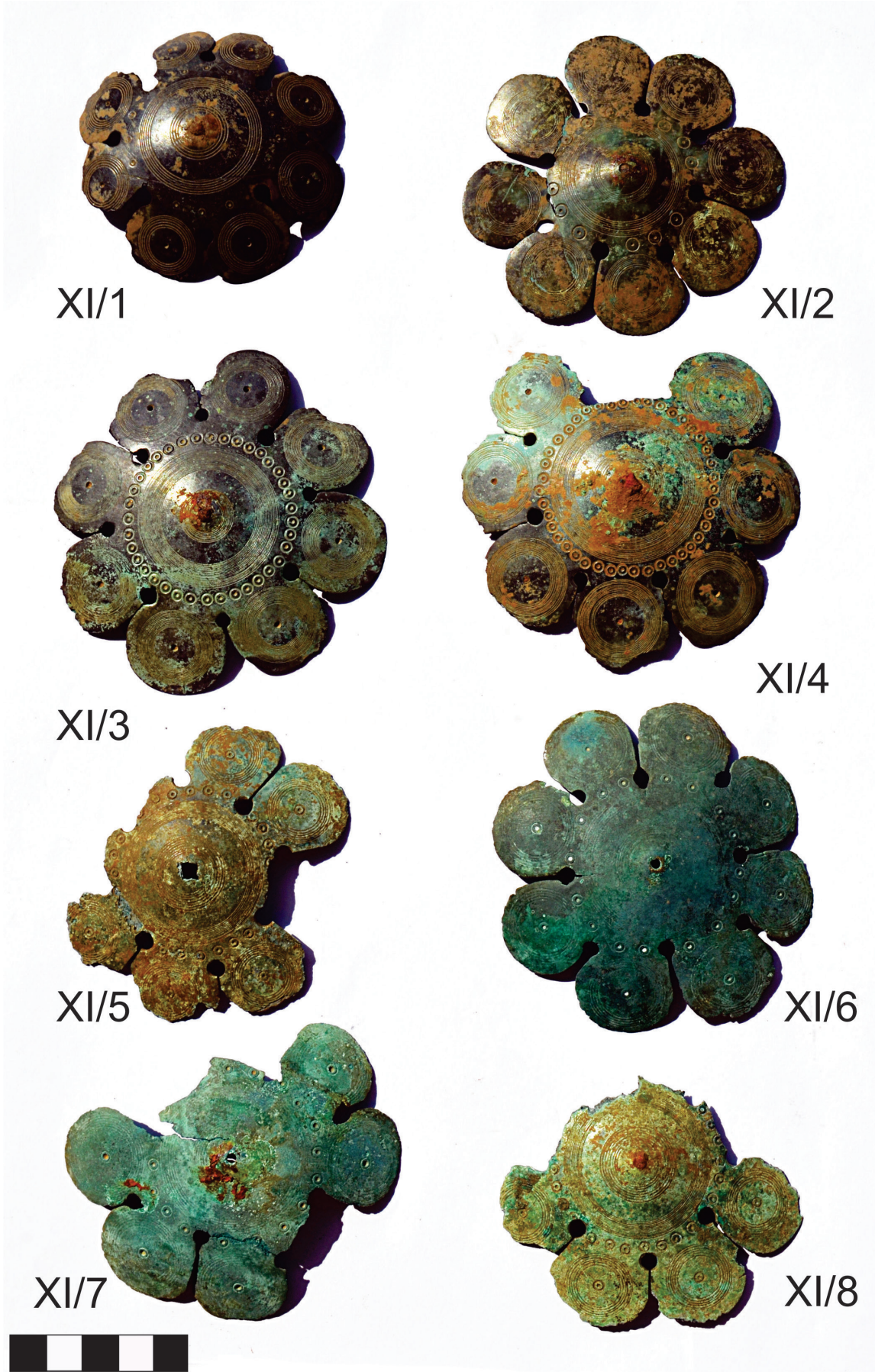
from this phase (Čović 1987: figs. 36, 18). All of these fibulae with similarly shaped foot, which can be trapezoidal, triangular or almost rectangular, as is the case with fibulae (Tab. I. III/1,2; Sl. 3. III/1, III/2) from Kufin, are smaller in size and are specifically related to this phase. The true knobbed and ribbed fibulae last longer and increase their size over the years, and their footplates become distinctly trapezoidal in shape (Čović 1987: 619).

Brooches very similar to specimens from Kufin, with highly arched bow and knobbed end, were found at the sites Dedela in Negotin, Novi Banovci, Latinsko Groblje, Godiljevo, Karagač, Vrane, Banaštor, Klenovik, Novi Pazar, Ražana, Kremen (the most similar), although these belong to the "knobbed type" with rings at the ends and in the middle (R. Vasić 1999, 665, T. 44; 680, T.45, 691-703; T.46, 704-746; T.47, T. 49, 804-809). However, although the abovementioned analogies demonstrate great similarities, our specimens are pretty unique for their distinctive trapezoidal foot, and the way the ends are formed in the shape of two parallel flattened berries, as well as for the profilation of the bow with an emphasized rib in the middle.

These types of fibulae are not present in Montenegro, but two boat-shaped fibulae, similar in size and appearance of the bow and foot, were found in a ruined tumulus in Lisijevo Polje, excavated in 1983 (Marković 2006, 250).

Bracelet (IV)

Bronze bracelet (Fig 3. IV 1a, 1b) with rhomboidly profiled cross-section, with two discoid ends made of twisted wire placed oppositely at both ends (Dimensions: diameter 6.1 cm). Along the edge of the upper and lower part of the bracelet, the decoration is made by incising oblique lines. This is the most distinctive find of jewelry at Kufin. So far we have not found direct analogies, but certain general parallels indicate the Bronze Age and phase III according to the classification of A. Benac and B. Čović, and these are some findings of ribbed diadems with one discoid ending from Planja and Podlaze (Benac, Čović 1956: T XXIV 2). A pair of bracelets from grave 6 in Gotovuša,



Sl. 4. 1-8: Kalotaste kopče.

Fig. 4. 1-8: Dome-shaped belt buckles.

toke imaju isti ukras izveden urezivanjem niza koncentričnih krugova na tokarskom kolu, dok je na samom vrhu obično dvostruko profilisani i veoma plitko naglašeni dvostepeni kružić. Što se tiče opštih karakteristika kalotastih dugmadi ona su izrađivana u više verzija i varijanti, kao jednostruka, dvostruka i trostruka (Čović 1987, TLXI 2, 4; sl. 35. br. 10, 12). Ovakvim tokama bila su pokrivena čitava prsa, i može se kazati da su kneževi i drugi ratnici koristili neku vrstu jeleka ili prsluka od debelog sukna ili kože, na kojem su gusto bile prišivene toke (Čović 1976 : 299, sl. 171). U okviru nalaza na glasinackom području javljaju se na Ilijaku (Benac, Čović 1957 : tumul IV/grob 2, TVII sl. 5, 5a; TXIII, tumul III, gr. 1, sl. 3, 5), Rusanovićima (Benac, Čović 1957 : tum. LXXXIV/gr.1, gr. 3, sl. 7, 10, 11), Jablanici, gdje su otkopane dvije garniture u gotovo intaktnom položaju, od kojih jedna ima kružnu kopču u sredini, a druga kalotastu, u obliku rozete sa laticama (Gavranović 2011, abb. 174, grobovi 9, 16, 17), zatim u Donjoj Dolini (Marić 1954 : T. X: 33). Česte su na prostoru rijeke Mati u Albaniji (Kurti 1976 : T4 7; T3, 12,) Burelu (Kurti 1983, T I grob 1 i 2, T4 grob 21, T VI 23) i blizu rijeke Bojane, u Štoju (Jubani 1992 : T 1, grob 4). U Crnoj Gori su pronađene u okviru razorenog tumula sa lokaliteta Vješala na Krstačkom polju, i ovdje bi pripadali fazi IVB uz napomenu da se njihova upotreba produžava i u fazi IV C-1 (Marković 2006 : 252).

Igle/ukosnice za kosu (VI)

Pronađene su četiri bronzane igle/ukosnice za kosu: tri jednostavne bronzane igle (Tabla I. VI/1, 2, 3) sa zaravnjenom glavom, tordirane pri vrhu i jedna (Tabla I. VI/4) sa zaobljenom glavom, nešto kraća. Na osnovu konteksta nalaza možemo ih okvirno datovati u VII-VI vijek prije Hrista.

U okviru ove grupe nalaza iskopana je dvopetljasta dvojna brozana igla (Tabla I. VI/5) (dimenzije: dužina 6.7 cm, širina glave 1.6 cm). Ona se svrstava ili kao tip „Glasinac“, ili , što je češće, kao tip IIIA, prema R. Vasiću, koji je napravio detaljnu klasifikaciju dvojnih igli, izdvojivši lokalitete na kojima su pronađene dvopetljaste dvojne fibule jednostavne izrade i glatkih površina : 1. Chauchitsa; 2 Delfi; 3 Široko,

with one spiral disc each, are only stylistically similar, because the Kufin type have two, oppositely placed at the ends of the hoop. This type of jewelry is not a common grave inventory of Illyrian necropolises and their appearance is precisely related to phase B and C of the Bronze Age. The construction method of the grave structure from Gotovuša and the burial hole of grave 6 is identical with other graves in mound 1. Regardless of the finding of a bracelet with spiral discs, grave 6 belongs to the Illyrian mound and was buried at the same time with the others (Marković 1965.66, 221).

Dome-shaped buttons (V)

Dome-shaped buttons with slits (Fig. 5, V) are the most common find among metal objects on Kufin. The 42 whole and 63 fragmented specimens that were found, can be divided into two groups: dome-shaped buttons with a hook in the shape of a single straight rivet and dome-shaped buttons with a hook in the shape of a cross. They are hollow inside, and on the sides there are a series of parallel slits that give them a special appearance. All decorative buttons have the same decoration made by carving a series of concentric circles, while at the very top there is usually a double-profiled and very shallowly accentuated two-stage circle. As for the general characteristics of dome-shaped buttons, they were made in several versions and variants: single, double and triple (Čović 1987, TLXI 2, 4; Fig. 35, nos. 10, 12). The whole chest was covered with such buttons, and it can be said that princes and other warriors used a kind of vest or waistcoat made of thick cloth or leather, on which these buttons were densely sewn (Čović 1976, 299, fig. 171). As part of the finds in the Glasinac area, they appear in Ilijak (Benac, Čović 1957, tumulus IV / grave 2, TVII figs. 5, 5a; TXIII, tumulus III, gr. 1, figs. 3, 5), Rusanovićima (Benac, Čović 1957, vol. with petals (Gavranović 2011, abb. 174, graves 9, 16, 17), then in Donja Dolina (Marić 1954, T. X: 33). They are common in the area of the river Mati in Albania (Kurti 1976, T4 7; T3, 12,) Burelu (Kurti 1983, T I graves 1 and 2, T4 graves 21, T VI 23) and near the river Bojana, in Štoj (Jubani 1992, T 1, grave 4). In Montenegro, they were found within a destroyed tumulus from the Vješala site

Suva Reka; 4 Kriva Reka, Titovo Užice; 5 Pečka Bara; 6 Ljubuški; 7 Prozor, Otočac (Vasić 1982: abb. 5, 1-9)

Dvopetljaste dvojne igle se prvi put pojavljuju u fazi IV C-1 i ostaju veoma dugo u upotrebi. Prema Vasićevoj klasifikaciji postoje tri varijante: IIIa, rađene od glatke žice, kao nalaz iz Kufina; IIIb sa glavom od tordirane žice; IIIc sa sitnim prstenovima iznad petlji (Vasić 1982: 232, Abb. 6. 1-4). Na prostoru Glasinca pronađena je u: Vrlazju (Fiala 1894, 746, 38), Potpećini (Benac, Čović 1957: TXXXXVIII, 11, 12), Kusači (Benac, Čović 1957: T. II: 16), na lokalitetu Pod (Gavranović 2011: abb. 141, 7), Gorici (Truhelka 1897: sl. 46), Donjoj Dolini (Marić 1964: T. XIII: 3). U Gotovuši su pronađena dva primjerka: jedan nalaz dvojne igle ima tordiranu glavu, dok je drugi ukrašen u vidu plastičnih prstenova (Marković 1965-66: T. I: sl. 7 i 8). U Otilovićima je dvojna igla pronađena van groba, u tumulu I (Sladić 2012: T. VI: 9). Ovaj tip je karakterističan i na bližim lokalitetima kulture Glasinac-Mati, u Albaniji: otkopana je tokom iskopavanja tumula u Štoju, u grobu 9 (Koka 1985, T. IV: 59), tumula na lokalitetu Kenete (Jubani 1983: TI, 6, 7), i Burelu (Kurti 1983: T. II: 22). Dvopetljaste dvojne fibule su poznate i u okviru srednjodalmatinske kulturne grupe gvođenog doba (Odža 2010: T: 2).

Vrlo rijetkim nalazima ovakve vrste pridružuje se bronzana igla sa kuglastom glavicom sa pločicama i izraštajima (rožićima), rađena od bronzene livljenjem (Tabla I. VI/6). Na glavi je usađena željezna igla sačuvana do visine od 12.3 cm, koja je pri vrhu nešto deblja, 0.7 cm, dok je u najnižem očuvanom dijelu širina 0.5 cm. To je tip velikih ukosnica za kosu, i uzevši u obzir sadašnje očuvanu visinu, kao i debljinu ovog nalaza, mora se pretpostaviti da je bila mnogo veća i da je prelomljena otprilike negdje oko sredine prvobitne veličine što znači da je kao takva morala imati najmanje oko 24 cm dužine, a pretpostavljamo da je bila još veća. U okviru Glasinca pronađen je samo jedan primjerak, u Ilijaku, sa skoro identičnom glavom ali vitkom bronzanom iglom (Benac, Čović 1957, T. XX: 7). Ipak, razlike postoje, jer je kufinski primjerak (Tabla I. VI/6) dvostepeno profilisan u donjem dijelu glave i ima daleko deblju, gvođenu iglu

in Krstačko Polje, and here they would belong to phase IVB, with a remark that their use continues in phase IV C-1 (Marković 2006, 252).

Pins / hairpins (VI)

Four bronze pins/hairpins were found: three simple bronze pins (Tab. I. VI/1, 2, 3) with a flattened head, twisted at the top and one (Tab. I. VI/4) with a rounded head, slightly shorter. Based on the context of the findings, we can roughly date them to the 7th-6th century BC.

Within this group of finds, a two-looped bronze double pin (Tab. I. VI/5) was excavated (Dimensions: length 6.7 cm, head width 1.6 cm). It is classified either into the "Glasinac" type, or, more often, into the type IIIA, according to R. Vasić, who developed a detailed classification of double pins, by isolating the sites where simply crafted two-looped double pins with smooth surfaces were discovered: 1. Chauchitsa; 2 Delfi; 3 Široko, Suva Reka; 4 Kriva Reka, Titovo Užice; 5 Pečka Bara; 6 Ljubuški; 7 Prozor, Otočac (Vasić 1982: abb. 5, 1-9)

Two-looped double pins first appear in phase IV C 1 and remain in use for a very long time. According to Vasić classification, there are three variants: IIIa, made of smooth wire, like the find from Kufin; IIIb with twisted wire head; IIIc with tiny rings above the loops (Vasić 1982: 232 ff. Abb. 6. 1-4). In the area of Glasinac it was found: in Vrlazje (Fiala 1894: 746, 38), Potpećina (Benac, Čović 1957: TXXXXVIII, 11, 12), Kusači (Benac, Čović 1957: T. II: 16), at the locality Pod (Gavranović 2011_ abb. 141, 7), Gorica (Truhelka 1897: fig. 46), Donja Dolina (Marić 1964, T. XIII: 3). Two specimens were found in Gotovuša: one find of a double pin has a twisted head, while the other is decorated in the form of plastic rings (Marković 1965-66: T. I: Figs. 7 and 8). In Otilovićima a double pin was found outside the grave, in tumulus I (Sladić 2012, Pl. VI: 9). This type is also characteristic of the closer sites of the Glasinac-Mati culture, in Albania: it was unearthed during the excavations of a tumulus in Štoj, in grave 9 (Koka 1985: T. IV: 59), tumulus at the Kenneth site (Jubani 1983, TI, 6, 7), and Burelu (Kurti 1983: T. II: 22). Two-looped double fibulae are also known within the Middle Dalmatian cultural group (Odža 2010: T: 2).



Sl. 5. Kalotasta dugmad.
Fig 5. Dome-shaped buttons.

(koja je nažalost veoma korodirala). Sličnih ima i u Ararevoj gomili, s tim što je donji dio ispod glavice tordiran između dva naglašena prstena (Benac, Čović 1957, T.XXXVI). Primjerak ovakvog tipa igle pronađen je u Gotovuši u grobu 4/2 (Marković 1965-66, T. II: 15), i prema osnovnim karakteristikama ovaj nalaz odgovara iglama sa kuglastom glavom i rožićima iz Arareve gomile. Tipološki, slična „kufinskoj“ glavi igle potiče primjerak iz Donje Doline, gdje se datuje u VI vijek (Marić 1964, T. XIII. 2). Ove igle bi trebalo svrstati u fazu IV C-2, odnosno u VI vijek, premda je moguće i da zahvataju i kraj faze IV C-1.

Spiralno uvijene žice (VII)

Spiralno uvijeni nakit od žice (VII/1, 2, 3, 4), tzv. «saltaleone», može biti dio privjeska sa ažuriranim i vretenastim praporcima (Garašanin, 1973, sl. 26a) a može i samostalno formirati nakit (ogrlicu) iz nekoliko sličnih djelova (Gavranović 2011, sl.5). Na Kufinu je pronađen jedan veći komad (Tabla I. VII/1), rađen od deblje spiralno uvijene žice dužine 9.6 cm i debljine 0.5 cm, kao i četiri prelomljena fragmenta (Tabla I. VII/2, 3, 4), od tanje žice. Ovakvi nalazi mogu da se prate od faze Glasinac III pa sve do faze IV C-2. Ima ih veoma puno, i nisu karakteristični samo za glasinački kulturni krug. Navešćemo samo neke analogije: u Lisjevom Polju (Srejović, Marković 198/81, Pl. II, 12), Burelu, tumul III (Kurti 1983, T I-23, T II, 13), Kusačama, Gosinjoj planini Rusanovićima i Ilijaku (Benac, Čović 1957, T II-11, 13, 18, T IX -11, 16, TXXIV 21-25, T XXXIX-2) itd.

Privjesci (VIII)

Pronađena su dva šuplja bronzana praporca sa rožićima i prorezima na „trбуhu“, od kojih je prvi (Tabla I. VIII/1) tordiran sa obje strane između nožica (Dimenzije: 3.4 x 1.4), dok je drugi (Tabla VIII/2) sa naglašenim rožićima na „trбуhu“, bez dodatnih ukrasa (Dimenzije: 2.2 x 1.2 cm). Oba su perforirana podužno kako bi se kroz rupice provukla žica na kojoj su se nizali isti ili slični praporci u cilju izrade ogrlice ili pravljjenja nekog drugog nakita, pojasnog privjeska npr. Najbliži nalaz ovakvog nakita, ogrlice od praporaca ili dugačkog pojasnog privjeska, pronađen je u Štoju, u grobu 4 (Koka

Very rare finds of this kind are joined by a bronze pin with a spherical head with plates and protrusions (horns), made of bronze by casting (Tab. I. VI/6). An iron prong is planted on the head, preserved to a height of 12.3 cm, slightly thicker - 0.7 cm - at the top, while in the lowest preserved part it is 0.5 cm wide. It is a type of large hairpins, and given the present preserved height as well as the thickness of this find, it must be assumed that it was much larger and was broken approximately somewhere around the middle of its original size, meaning that as such it must have been at least about 24 cm long, and we assume it was even larger. Only one specimen was found within Glasinac, in Ilijak, with an almost identical head but a slender bronze prong (Benac, Čović 1957: Pl. XX: 7). However, there are differences, because the Kufin specimen (Tab. I. IV/6) is profiled in two stages in the lower part of the head, and has a much thicker iron shaft (very corroded unfortunately). There are similar ones in Arareva Gomila, with the lower part under the head twisted between two accentuated rings (Benac, Čović 1957, T.XXXVI). A specimen of this type of pin was found in Gotovuša in grave 4/2 (Marković 1965-66, Pl. II: 15), and according to the basic characteristics this find corresponds to pins with spherical head and horns from Arareva Gomila. A typologically similar specimen to the Kufin pin head was found in Donja Dolina, where it dates to the 6th century (Marić 1964, Pl. XIII. 2). These pins should be classified in phase IV C-2, ie in the 6th century, although it is possible that they also cover the end of phase IV C-1.

Spirally twisted wires (VII)

Spirally twisted wire jewelry (Tab. I. VII/1, 2, 3, 4, 5), the so-called saltaleone, can be part of a pendant with arranged spindle-shaped bells (Garašanin, 1973, Fig. 26a) and can also independently form jewelry (necklace) from several similar parts (Gavranović 2011, Fig. 5.). A larger piece (tab. I. VII/1) was found on Kufin, made of thicker spirally twisted wire 9.6 cm long and 0.5 cm thick, as well as four broken fragments (Tab. I. VII/2, 3, 4) of thinner wire. Such finds can be followed from phase Glasinac III to phase IV C-2. There are a lot of them, and

1985 : T. III: 26), gdje je otkopan sa kalotastim kopčama u obliku rozete i sa 20 prorezanih kalotastih toka, što još jednom sugerše na veoma izraženu bliskost nalaza iz Štoja i kufinskog nakita. Veoma sličnih ima u Burelu (Kurti 1983 : T. I: grob 2 ; T. IV: 11), i u širem pojasu oblasti Mati (Kurti 1976 : T. IV: 11). Nalaz iz Burela je visio o pasu i bio je i dio nošnje, a moguće da je predstavljao i statusni simbol. Na ovo ukazuje raznovrsnost, raskošnost i zanatsko umijeće u izradi ovakvih privjesaka, o kojima ćemo kazati nešto više na osnovu najznačajnijeg nalaza na Kufinu (Sl. 6. IX/1).

Pojasni privjesci (IX)

Nalaz (Sl. 6. IX/1) je zadivljujuće zanatske izrade, prilično kompleksan i prema sadašnjim paralelama unikatan. Naime, privjesak koji je najvjerojatnije visio o pojasu ili je bio zakačen na odjeći sa strane (Blečić- Kavur 2012, sl. 9,1, 3; Sl. 11) počinjao sa držačem za lančiće, koji se obično sastojao iz vretenasto modelovanog livenog nosača, koji je u ovom slučaju (Sl. 6. IX/1) imao bikonično formiranu glavicu u sredini, ukrašenu urezanim reckama. Šuplja vretenasta osovina sa nožicama i okruglim srednjim dijelom (Sl. 6. IX/1a) pričvršćena je za trapezasti nosač o čiju prečku, nešto širu od trapeza, i koja se završava dugmetastim proširenjima (Sl. 6. IX/1b) vise tri dugačka lančića. Trapezasti nosač i dugmetasti krajevi sa strana ukrašeni su urezanim linijama. Lančići su sastavljeni od niza štapićastih zakački (Sl. 6. IX/1c) koji su sa obje strane imali karičice za kačenje, dok su u sredini ukrašeni bikoničnim bobičastim ukrasima i blago naglašenim prstenovima između njih. Ovakvih zakački je bilo četiri u niski, da bi, zatim, peta zakačka bila drugačijeg oblika, u vidu trostruko narebrenih kraćih privjesaka sa jednom karikom (Sl. 6. IX/1d), koji se završavaju kupastim zadebljanjima. Teško je rekonstruisati donji dio privjeska jer je pokidan. Zakačke sa jednom karikom bile su prikačene o skoro cjevaste aplikacije napravljene od savijenog lima i perforirane na širem kraju (Sl. 6. IX/1e). Kroz ove perforacije prikačene su po dvije trostruko narebrene zakačke sa jednom karičicom i kupasto formiranim vrhom (Sl. 6. IX/1d).

they are not specific only for the Glasinac cultural circle. We will mention only some analogies: in Lisijevo Polje (Srejević, Marković 1980-1981, Pl. II, 12), Burel, tumulus III (Kurti T I-23, T II, 13), Kusače, Gosinja mountain, Rusanovići and Ilijak (Benac, Čović 1957, T II-11, 13, 18, T IX -11, 16, TXXIV 21-25, T XXXIX-2).

Pendants (VIII)

Two hollow bronze bells with small horns and slots on the "belly" were found, the first of which (VIII/1) was twisted on both sides between the feet (Dimensions: 3.4 x 1.4), while the second one (VIII/2) has accentuated horns on the "belly", without additional decorations (Dimensions: 2.2 x 1.2 cm). Both are perforated longitudinally in order to pass a wire through the holes, on which the same or similar bells were strung in order to create a necklace or some other piece of jewelry, e.g. a belt pendant. The closest find of this type of jewelry, a bell necklace, or a long belt pendant, was found in Štoj, in grave 4 (Koka 1985, Pl. III: 26), where it was excavated together with dome-shaped buckles in the form of rosette and with 20 slotted dome-shaped buttons, which once again suggests the pronounced closeness of the findings from Štoj and Kufin jewelry. Very similar ones are found in Burel (Kurti 1983, T. I: grave 2, T. IV: 11), and in the wider area of the Mati region (Kurti 1976, T. IV: 11). The find from Burel hung from the waist and was also a part of the costume, possibly a status symbol. This is indicated by the variety, luxury and craftsmanship in the production of such pendants, about which we will say something more on the basis of the most significant find from Kufin, a luxurious belt pendant. (IX/1).

Belt pendants (IX)

The find (Fig. 6. IX/1) is of amazing craftsmanship, quite complex, and unique by current parallels. Namely, the pendant that most likely hung on the belt or was attached to the clothes on the side (Blečić-Kavur 2012, Figs. 9,1, 3; Fig. 11) started with a chain holder, which usually consisted of a spindle-shaped cast holder, which in this case (Fig. 6. IX/1) had a biconically formed head in the middle,



Sl. 6. IX Pojasni privjesci.

Fig. 6. IX

Lančić (IX/2) pripadao je drugom „pojasnom privjesku“ koji je vjerovatno otkinut tokom rovarenja po humci. Način formiranja lančića je sličan kao kod nalaza (Sl. 6. IX/1), s tim što je kraj, a pretpostavljamo da se radi o kraju, nešto jednostavnije riješen jer je prelaz iz niza od četiri zakačke sa dvije karike ukrašene bobičastim zadebljanjem, blago naglašenim prstenovma i vertikalno urezanim linijama (Sl. 6. IX/2 g) prikačen o punolivenu zakačku koja se prema kraju postepeno proširuje (Sl. 6. IX/2 f), a ukrašena je trostrukim rebrastim ornamentima i plitkim paralelnim linijama na zadebljanom kraju, gdje se nalazi rupica za kačenje (Sl. 6. IX/2f). Ovako kompleksno izvedeni privjesci su nepoznati u užem glasináčkom kulturnom krugu, i na njih nagovještavaju dva poznata fragmenta pronađena davno, u tumulima u Rusanovićima, gdje je o trepezasti nosač pronađen samo jedan fragmentovan lančić bobičastog oblika, sa rožićima i karikom, i jedan privjesak, koji nema trapezasti nosač već je o vretenasti privjesak sa zadebljanjem i naglašenim rožićima zakačen o dvije karičice koje nose trapezoidni privjesak izliven iz jednog dijela (Fijala 1897 1896, 496, sl. 6 i sl. 7). Iako je Glasinac za sada lišen nekih značajnijih nalaza ovakvih privjesaka, mogli bi pretpostaviti da je oko rijeke Mati i oko Skadarskog basena ovaj, po nama statusni simbol plemske aristokratije, bio mnogo više u upotrebi. O tome svjedoči jedan izvanredan nalaz iz Štoja (Koka 1985 : T.1: 11) pronađen zajedno sa kalotastom rozetnom kopčom. Nosač privjeska je skoro identičan, dok su tri lančića sastavljeni od niza zakački koje se opet završavaju trouglastim držačem o koji su okačeni privjeci. Isti je slučaj i sa tri slična nalaza iz oblasti rijeke Mati, što opet govori u prilog tome da su svi do sada pronađeni pojasni privjesci različito koncipirani. Forma držača lančića je uglavnom ista, ali su lančići različitih oblika zakački, rađeni veoma umješno (Kurti 1976 : PL. IV: 1-3). Ova dva, svakako ženska dijela ilirske nošnje, prikazuju da je oblast koja je gravitirala na mjestu današnjeg Kufina bila nastanjena značajnim predstavnicima lokalne aristokratije, o čemu govori raskoš njihovog nakita.

Da je sličnog nakita bilo više, svjedoče i pojedinačni nalazi punolivenih bronzanih zakački

decorated with oppositely arranged notches. A hollow spindle-shaped shaft with feet and a round middle part (Fig. 6. IX/1a) is attached to a trapezoidal holder from the bar of which, slightly wider than the trapezoid and ending in knob-shaped extensions (Fig. 6. IX/1b), three long small chains are suspended. Trapezoidal holder and knobbed ends on the sides are decorated with incised lines. The chains are composed of a series of rod-shaped fasteners (Fig. 6. IX/1c) that had suspension loops on both sides, while in the middle they were decorated with biconical berry-like ornaments and slightly accentuated rings between them. There were four such fasteners in a row, and then the fifth one had a different shape, in the form of a shorter three-ribbed fastener with one loop (Fig. 6. IX/1d), and a conical top. It is difficult to reconstruct the lower part of the pendant, because it is torn. One-looped fasteners were attached to almost tubular appliques made of folded sheet metal and perforated at the wider end (Fig. 6. IX/1e). Through these perforations, two triple-ribbed fasteners with one loop and a conically formed tip (Fig. 6. IX/1d) are attached.

Chain (Fig. 6. IX/2) belonged to another “belt pendant” which was probably torn off during digging through the mound. The chain is formed similarly to the find (Fig. 6. IX /1), except that the end, and we assume that it is the end, is somewhat simpler, because the transition from a series of four fasteners with two loops decorated with berry-shaped thickening, slightly accentuated rings and vertically incised lines (Fig. 6. IX/2g), is attached to a full cast fastener that gradually widens towards the end (Fig. 6. IX/2f), and is decorated with triple ribbed ornaments and shallow parallel lines at the thickened end, where the suspension hole is placed (Fig. 6. IX/2f). Pendants made in such a complex way are unknown in the narrow cultural circle of Glasinac. Two known fragments were found long ago, in tumuli in Rusanovići. Only one fragmented berry-shaped chain with horns and a hoop was found on one of the trefoil supports. The other does not have a trapezoidal support, but is attached to a spindle-shaped pendant with thickening and accentuated horns on two loops that carry a trapezoidal pendant cast in one piece (Fijala 1897 1896, 496, Fig. 6 and Fig.

ili visuljaka sa karičicama. Prvi (Tabla I. X/1) počinje sa karičicom, a završava se dugačkom nožicom tordiranom u sredini (Dimenzije: 3.5, prečnik alkice 1 cm). Druga tri (Tabla I. X/2, X/3, X/4) su mnogo jednostavniji od svih prethodno opisanih visuljaka: imaju karičicu, tanki držak i glavicu livenu u obliku sjemenke lubenice (Dimenzije: dužina 2.4 cm, prečnik alkice 0.9 mm).

Kakvom su dijelu nakita pripadale ove tri ukrasne zakačke možemo da pretpostavimo na osnovu nekih uzora. Jedan uzor može da bude složeni ukras koji se nosio na grudima, ili na pojasu, pronađen u Lisijevom polju. Sastoji se od jedne bronzane alke o koju je okačen niz lančića na čijim se krajevima nalazi po jedan manji praporasti privjesak sa dugmetastom nožicom - praporaca ima 12 komada (Srejović, Marković 1980/81 : pl. III- 7), slični su otkopani u Lušcu i Kličevu (Marković 2006 : 252).

Veliki broj sličnih zakački je pronađen na mnogim gvozdenodobskim lokalitetima, pa i na prostoru glasinačnog kulturnog kruga (ili kulturne grupe Glasinac-Mati) od Bosne do Albanije (Benac, Čović 1957 : TIX. 2, TXIII. 6, TXXIV. 15, 16, 17, T XXII. sl. 17, T XXXIX. 18; Kurti 1976 : Pl. IV: 12; Kurti 1983 : TI; grob 2, grob 4, TIV: 2-8, 11, 17; Fiala 1895 : sl. 2; Truhelka 1899: 381, sl. 66, 67, 69; Gavranović 2011 : Abb. 69).

Kalotaste kopče (XI)

Veoma upečatljivi djelovi nakita pronađeni na Kufinu pripadaju kalotastim kopčama u obliku rozete (ili pojasne kopče sa radijalno raspoređenim laticama). Rađene su od kalotasto oblikovanog bronzanog lima sa centralnim kružnim dijelom i osam radijalno raspoređenih latica, u vidu floralnog motiva. Pronađene su četiri cijele (Sl. 4. XI/1, 2, 3, 6) i četiri fragmentovane (Sl. XI/ 4, 5, 7, 8), i izuzev neznatnih razlika nastalih tokom izrade, uglavnom su istog oblika, s tim što se neke razlikuju u veličini i načinu formiranja rozete. Sve kopče imaju probijenu gvozdenu nitnu za kačenje koja izlazi na sami vrh kalote, dok je na kopči XI/9 ostala dosta dobro očuvana polukružna gvozdена nitna, koja pokazuje na koji način je zakačka umetnuta u

7). Although Glasinac has so far been deprived of some significant finds of such pendants, we could assume that around the river Mati and around the Skadar basin, this, in our opinion, status symbol of the tribal aristocracy, was much more in use. This is evidenced by an extraordinary find from Štoja (Koka 1985, T.1: 11) found together with a dome-shaped rosette buckle. The pendant holder is almost identical, while the three chains are composed of a series of fasteners that again end in a triangular holder from which the pendants are suspended. The same is the case with three similar finds from the area of the river Mati, which again speaks in favor of the fact that all the belt pendants found so far have been conceived differently. The shape of the chain holder is mostly the same, but the chains of different shapes are hooked, made very skillfully (Kurti 1976, PL. IV: 1-3). These two, certainly female parts of the Illyrian costume, show that the area that gravitated to the site of today's Kufin was inhabited by significant representatives of the local aristocracy, as evidenced by the splendor of their jewelry.

That there was more similar jewelry is evidenced by individual finds of solid cast bronze fasteners or pendants with loops. The first (Tab. I. X/1) starts with a loop and ends in a long foot, twisted in the middle. (Dimensions: 3.5, diameter of the ring 1cm). The other three (Tab. I. X/2, X/3, X/4) are much simpler than all of the previously described pendants: they have a loop, a thin holder and a head cast in the form of a watermelon seed (Dimensions: length 2.4 cm, diameter of the ring 0.9 mm).

We can guess what part of the jewelry these three decorative fasteners belonged to on the basis of some patterns. One pattern may be an intricate ornament worn on the chest, or on a belt, found in Lisijevo Polje. It consists of a bronze ring from which a series of chains are suspended, at the ends of which there is a small bell pendant with a knobbed foot – there are 12 bells (Srejović, Marković 1980/81, pl. III-7), similar were excavated in Lušac and Kličevo (Marković 2006, 252).

bronzani lim. Kopča XI/1 je izrazito kalotastog oblika, za razliku od drugih koje imaju manje ili više izražajnije centralno ispupčenje do početka formiranja latica. Razmak između latica je veoma usko prorezan i kod svih se završava pravilno perforiranim krugovima, koji zapravo stvaraju utisak formiranog stilizovanog cvijeta. Sam ukras je izveden u vidu dva pasa plitko urezanih koncentričnih krugova u središnjem dijelu, graviranim na tokarskom kolu, dok je vijenac koji odvaja centralni dio od radialno raspoređenih latica izveden dvostrukim punktiranjem. Latice su perforirane u sredini, punktirane dvostrukim kružićem ili su samo ovlaš ukucane, dok se oko centralnog dijela nalazi još po jedan snop koncentričnih ureza.

Ovaj tip kopči su veoma detaljno obradile Kavur-Blečić i Miličević-Čapek (Blečić-Kavur, Miličević-Čapek 2011, 45- 51), analizirajući jedan primjerak kalotaste pojasne kopče iz Vranjeva sela kod Neuma. Autorice su dale uglavnom sve primjere ovog nakita i njihove varijante, pa ćemo se nadovezati na ova proučavanja dajući određena tumačenja koja se tiču opštih karakteristika i sličnosti sa nalazima iz Kufina, posebno onim primjerima iz Albanije, koji po svim osobenim karakteristikama pripadaju istom radioničkom krugu. Uopšteno, kalotaste kopče su pripadale repertoaru i ženske i muške nošnje, iako se čini da su u muškoj nošnji, pogotovo u grobovima s oružjem, bile nešto učestalije (Blečić-Kavur, Miličević-Čapek 2011, 45- 51) jer su prema stilskim i radioničkim osobinama skoro iste, naročito one iz ratničkih grobova nekropole u Štoju (Jubani 1992: 37, T. IV: 3). U Crnoj Gori varijanta ove kopče pronađena je u Gotovuši (Marković 1966: T. IV: 28), ali za nas su najznačajnije one pronađene u grobu 4, tumula 6 u Štoju (Koka, 1985, T. III: 48, 49). Ovdje su dvije kalotaste kopče pronađene sa ogrlicom rađenom od niski praporastih privjesaka ukrašenih rožićima, i sa kalotastim tokama (20 komada). Takođe, treba pomenuti kalotastu rozetu iz drugog tumula u Štoju, pronađenu sa "pojasnim privjeskom" uz dugačka koplja i jednodsječni mač (Koka 1990: 50-51, T. V: 62-65; T. XI: 15) ili sa kalotastim tokama i oružjem (Jubani 1992: 37, T. IV: 3). U Burelu su nađene u grobu 4 i grobu 21 (Kurti 1983, I: 20, 21, T IV:1-2)

A large number of similar fasteners were found at many Iron Age sites, even in the area of the Glasinac cultural circle (or the Glasinac-Mati cultural group) from Bosnia to Albania (Benac, Čović 1957: TIX. 2, TXIII. 6, TXXIV. 15, 16, 17, T XXII Fig. 17, T XXXIX 18; Kurti 1976: Pl. IV: 12; Kurti 1983: T1; tomb 2, tomb 4, TIV: 2-8, 11, 17; Fiala 1895, fig. 2 ; Truhelka 1899: 381, Figs. 66, 67, 69; Gavranović 2011: Abb. 69).

Dome-shaped belt buckles (XI)

Striking pieces of jewelry found in Kufin belong to the dome-shaped buckles in the form of rosette (or belt buckles with radially arranged petals). They are made of dome-shaped bronze sheet with a central circular part and eight radially arranged petals, in the form of a floral motif. Four whole (Fig. 4. XI/1, 2, 3, 6) and four fragmented ones (Fig. 4. XI/4, 5, 7, 8) were found, and except for slight differences during production, they are mostly of the same shape, with some differing in the size and manner of rosette formation. All buckles are pierced with an iron rivet for fastening that protrudes to the very top of the dome, while the XI/9 buckle has a fairly well-preserved semicircular iron rivet, which shows how it was inserted into the bronze sheet. The XI/1 plate is distinctly dome-shaped, in contrast to the others that have a more or less pronounced central bump until the beginning of petal formation. The space between the petals is very narrowly cut and all of them end in properly perforated circles, which actually create the impression of a stylized flower. The decoration itself is made in the form of two rows of shallowly incised concentric circles in the central part, engraved on a lathe, while the wreath separating the central part from the radially arranged petals is made by double puncturing. The petals are perforated in the middle, punctured with a double circle or just slightly punched in, while around the central part there is another bundle of concentric incisions.

This type of buckles was processed in great detail by Kavur-Blečić and Miličević-Čapek (Blečić-Kavur, Miličević-Čapek 2011, 45-51), analyzing one specimen of a dome-shaped belt buckle from Vranjevo Selo near Neum. The authors gave mostly all examples of this jewelry

ali su otkopani i neki fragmentovani nalazi ovog nakita zajedno sa kalotastim tokama i ogrlicom sa niskom od praporastih šupljih privjesaka sa rožicama (Kurti 1983, TVI; 2-8, 23, 20, 21). Takođe, Kurti je objavio i jedan primjerak iz tumula sa lokaliteta Kariče u oblasti rijeke Mati, gdje je kalotasta kopča nešto drugačijeg izgleda, sa laticama koje su izdužene i šire odvojene jedna od druge. Blizu ovog nalaza pronađena je jedna pozna dvopetljasta fibula sa nogom u obliku beotskog štita i kalotaste toke (Kurti 1976: Pl. III: 110, 12). Srodnih kopči ovog tipa ima na prostoru prostora Bosne i Hercegovine, u Donjoj Dolini (Truhelka 1904: T. LXVIII: 22; T. XLIV: 2; T. LIX: 2; Čović 1961: Y22: 3; Y23: 100; Marić 1964: T. X: 3, T. XIII: 9).

Privjesak /amulet (XII)

Kao posljednji pokupljeni nalaz bronzanog nakita prikazaćemo punoliveni bronzani amulet (Tabla I. XI/1) sa alkicom za kačenje na gornjem dijelu, dva bočna izraštaja proširenih krajeva i krestasto formiranim donjim dijelom u vidu tri zupca (Dimenzije: 2.9 x 3.2 cm). Sličan privjesak/amulet pronađen je u tumulu XVIII u Rusanovićima 1895. godine, zajedno sa dvije čunaste fibule i privjescima u obliku dvostrane sjekire, labrisa (Fiala 1895, 536, sl. 1) i datuje se u VI vijek ili fazu IV C-2.

Perla (XV)

Pronađena je jedna kružna jednobojna staklena perla (Tabla I. XV) u obliku dugmeta (izrazito korodirana). Perle su u fazi VI C-2 najzastupljenije (mada ih ima i u drugim fazama), kako one luksuzne, od čilibara, ali naročito perle od staklene paste, jednobojne ili sa očicama i talasastom linijom (Čović 1987: 620).

Najstariji razvoj starijeg gvozdenog doba teče kontinuirano, sve do srednjeg Latena, Period IV B koji se datuje od kraja VIII do kraja VII vijeka, karakteriše se intenzivnijom upotrebom gvožđa u oružju kao i u nakitu. Idući period IVC (1-2) koji zahvata kraj VII i cio VI vijek, i čiji prirodni završetak predstavlja kneževski grob iz Arareve gomile jeste doba najvećeg uspona glasinačke kulture, koja obiluje bogatim grčkim importima, konjskom opremom i oružjem, ali se isto tako odlikuje originalnim metalnim tipovima

and their variants, therefore we shall continue these studies by giving certain interpretations concerning general characteristics and similarities with the findings from Kufin, especially those examples from Albania, which by all special characteristics belong to the same workshop circle. In general, dome-shaped belt buckles belonged to the repertoire of both women's and men's costumes, although it seems that in men's costumes, especially in graves with weapons, they were somewhat more frequent (Blečić-Kavur, Miličević-Capek 2011, 45-51) because they are stylistic and workshop features almost the same, especially those from the warrior graves of the necropolis in Štoj (Jubani 1992: 37, Pl. IV: 3). In Montenegro, a variant of this buckle was found in Gotovuša (Marković 1966: Pl. IV: 28), but for us the most significant are those found in grave 4, tumulus 6 in Štoj (Koka, 1985, Pl. III: 48, 49). Two dome-shaped belt buckles were found here with a necklace made of a series of bell pendants decorated with little horns and dome-shaped buttons (20 pieces). We should also mention the dome-shaped rosette from another tumulus in Štoj, found with a "belt pendant" alongside long spears and a single-edged sword (Koka 1990: 50-51, T. V: 62-65; Pl. XI: 15), or with a dome-shaped buttons and weapons (Jubani 1992: 37, T. IV: 3). In Burel they were found in grave 4 and 21 (Kurti 1983, I: 20, 21, T. IV: 1-2), but some fragmented finds of this jewelry were excavated together with dome-shaped buttons and a necklace with a series of hollow bell-like pendants, with little horns (Kurti 1983, TVI; 2-8, 23, 20, 21). Kurti also published a specimen from a tumulus from the Kariče locality in the area of the Mati River, where the dome-shaped buckle has a slightly different appearance, with petals that are elongated and spread further from each other. Near this find, a late two-looped fibula with Boeotian shield footplate and a dome-shaped button was found (Kurti 1976; Pl. III: 110, 12). There are similar buckles of this type in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in Donja Dolina (Truhelka 1904: T. LXVIII: 22; T. XLIV: 2; T. LIX: 2; Čović 1961: Y22: 3; Y23: 100; Marić 1964: T. X: 3, T. XIII: 9).

materijalne kulture koja se inspiriše najviše iz lokalne tradicije, a mnogo manje uticajem sa strana (Vasić 1973, 83). Zašto je došlo do naglog povećanja metalnih predmeta u fazi IV u poređenju sa fazom III, čak za sedam puta. Upravo tada, u fazi IV dolazi do velikog broja naseljavanja došljaka koji su u ovo doba nemira i kretanja potražili utočište i sigurnost u brdovitim i malo pristupačnim krajevima istočne Bosne. Sudeći po načinu sahranjivanja, prvenstveno i drugih karakteristika, obrada gvožđa i povećanje broja stanovnika doveli su do velikih društvenih previranja i jedan nov stadijum društveno ekonomskog razvitka koji se može pratiti kako po priložima u grobovima tako i u rasporedu tumula (Čović 1964, 54; Vasić 1973, 84). U Albaniji nema faze IV B, tako da se najstariji nalazi glasinačkih predmeta mogu datovati u kraj VII, ali najviše u početak VI vijeka. O ovome svjedoče i grobovi na Kufinu, ali i nalazi keramike u Kapljevi. Naime, fibula sa dvopetljustom trougaonom nogom koja je pronađena u Kufinu poslednja je spona između prelaznog doba dvije faze, i kao takva je jedini ostatak starije faze ali, za razliku od fibula u Glasincu, ona nije tordirana i nema kompleksnije ukrase na luku. Osim toga, ukrašena je jednostavno, urezanim linijama, vitkije izrade i moguće je pretpostaviti da se i ona uklapa u prelazni oblik. Znači u doba kada je glasinačka kultura najača dolazi do njenog širenja na primorju što govori o porastu značaja ove oblasti u poređenju sa Glasincem gdje ovakvih predmeta više nema (Vasić 1973, 84).

U Fazi IV C 2 Glasinačka kultura dostiže svoj prostorni maksimum učvrstivši svoje pozicije u Zapadnom dijelu Srbije i u Sandžaku, i prodirući odatle na sjeverne rubove Kosova polja. Istovremeno drugi ogranak ove kulture kreće se uz rijeku Drim i proširuje granice glasinačke - Mati kulture i na prizrensku kotlinu. U ovo vrijeme, tokom VI vijeka, povećava se broj ratnika, dok kompleksni ritual sahranjivanja u kneževskim grobovima sa brojnim priložima ilustruje dalje jačanje rodovske aristokratije i u isti mah najavljuje promjene koje će da se dogode (Čović 1987: 614).

Kako je B. Čović naglasio, u južnom dijelu istočne Hercegovine i u Crnoj Gori u IV vijeku prije Hrista započinje jedan novi

Pendant / amulet (XII)

As the last collected find of bronze jewelry, we will show a solid cast bronze amulet (Tab. I. XII/1) with a suspension hoop on the upper part, two side protrusions with extended ends and a crested lower part in the form of three tines (Dimensions: 2.9 x 3.2 cm). A similar pendant / amulet was found in tumulus XVIII in Rusanovići in 1895, together with two boat-shaped fibulae and pendants in the form of a double-headed axe, labrys (Fiala 1895, 536, Fig. 1) and dates to the 6th century or phase IV C-2.

Bead (XV)

A single monochrome round glass bead (Tab. I. XV) in the shape of a button (extremely corroded) was found. Beads are most common in phase VI C-2 (although they appear in other phases too), both luxurious ones, made of amber, and especially glass paste beads, monochrome or with eyes and a wavy line (Čović 1987: 620).

The oldest development of the Early Iron Age is continuous, up to the Middle La Tène. Period IV B, which dates from the end of the 8th to the end of the 7th century, is characterized by more intensive use of iron in weapons as well as in jewelry. The next period - IVC, which encompasses the end of the 7th and the entire 6th century, and whose natural end is represented by the princely grave from Arareva Gomila, is the time of the greatest rise of Glasinac culture, which abounds in rich Greek imports, horse equipment and weapons. It is also characterized by original metallic types of material culture that are inspired mostly by local tradition, and much less by outside influence (Vasić 1973, 83). Why was there a sharp increase in metal objects in phase IV compared to phase III, even by seven times? It was then, in phase IV, that a large number of newcomers settled, who at this time of unrest and movement sought refuge and security in the hilly and inaccessible parts of eastern Bosnia. Judging by the manner of burial, primarily, and other characteristics, iron processing and population growth led to great social turmoil and a new stage of socio-economic development, which can be predicted both by grave goods and in the arrangement of

razvoj socio-ekonomskih i kulturnih činilaca, koji sa glasinačkom kulturom, u užem smislu više ne mogu da se dovedu u vezu. Dolazi do depopulacije na glasinačkom području, koja zapravo započinje već u toku faze Va, pri čemu glasinačka kultura prestaje da postoji (Čović 1987: 633). Tokom IV vijeka, na Jadranu u Albaniji i Crnoj Gori, dešavaju se veoma brze promjene prouzrokovane uticajima razvijenijih kultura i civilizacija, prvenstveno grčkog svijeta i njegovih bliskih kolonija i emporija, a zatim i političkog razvoja izazvanog širenjem ilirske države. Ali to je vrijeme kada glasinačka kultura kao koherentna cjelina više ne postoji (Čović 1987: 634)

Kapljeva

Lokalitet u Kapljeva se nalazi u dijelu Barskog polja na oko 1 km od Luke Bar. Kako je 2004. godine bila velika suša vlasnik imanja Ivo Vučetić se odlučio na kopanje bunara ne bi li spasao svoje zasade (Sl. 2)¹. Prvo je je odredio poziciju jednog bunara (bunar 1), koji se nalazio na oko 15-20 metara od stijene, odmah ispod brda Volujica, ali kako nije ukazivalo da će se voda pojaviti on je odustao od kopanja i radnike je po savjetu « bunardžija » premjestio nekoliko metara dalje (bunar 2).

Iako se nije pojavila voda, u prvom bunaru na dubini od 5.5 metara, ispod sloja rječnog konglomerata (kroz steril) pronađena je ogromna količina keramičkog materijala koja pripada kulturnoj grupi "Glasinac-Mati", i opredjeljuje se u fazu Glasinac IV C1-2 (po revidiranoj klasifikaciji B. Čovića). Na samo 1.5 m², pronađen je sloj debljine oko 0.40 cm prepun ulomaka gvozdenodobske keramike, među kojima je bilo često intaktnih i poluočuvanih formi koje su ležale u skoro humusnoj zemlji, a koja se prostirala preko žive stijene (Sl. 2. 3-5). Od formi preovlađuju:

A. Trbušasti ili kruškoliki pehari sa jednom drškom koja nadvisuje obod, tordiranom (Tabla II. 1, 2, 3) ili glatkom drškom (Tabla 2. 8; Tabla 5. 4), kraćeg ili dužeg vrata i podignutog izlivanja. Pehari ovog tipa su sa ili bez naglašenog rebra na ramenu.

¹ Istraživanja su zajedno obavili arheolozi Omer Peročević i Mladen Zagarčanin.

tumuli (Čović 1964, 54; Vasić 1973, 84;). There is no phase IV B in Albania, so the oldest finds of Glasinac objects can be dated to the end of the 7th century, but mostly to the beginning of the 6th century. This is evidenced by the graves in Kufin, but also the finds of pottery in Kapljeva. Namely, the fibula with a double-hooped foot found in Kufin is the last link of the transitional period between the two phases, and as such is the only remnant of the older phase, but, unlike the fibula in Glasinac, it is not twisted and has no complex ornaments on the bow. In addition, it is decorated with simple, incised lines, has a slender manufacture and it can be assumed that it also fits into the transitional form. So, at the time when the Glasinac culture was strongest, its spread to the coast occurs (Plana, Kačanj, Budva, Cavtat, Ston), which tells us of the growing importance of this area compared to Glasinac, where such objects no longer exist (Vasić 1973, 84).

In phase IV C 2 the Glasinac culture reaches its territorial peak, strengthening its positions in Western Serbia and Sandžak, and penetrating northern edges of Kosovo polje. At the same time, another branch of this culture moves along the river Drim and expands the borders of the Glasinac-Mati culture by incorporating Prizren valley. At this time, during the 6th century, a number of warriors rises, while the complex rite of princely grave burials with numerous grave goods further illustrates the strengthening of aristocracy, and simultaneously announces the changes that were about to happen (Čović 1987: 614).

As B. Čović has highlighted, in the southern part of eastern Herzegovina and in Montenegro, during the 4th century BC, a new development of socio-economic and cultural factors begins, which can no longer be connected to the Glasinac culture in its true sense. Glasinac area is faced with depopulation, which actually starts already during phase Va, resulting in the disappearance of the Glasinac culture (Čović 1987: 633). During the 4th century Adriatic region, Albania and Montenegro witness the beginning of fast changes, caused by influences from the more developed cultures and civilizations, especially the Greek world and its closer colonies and

B. Pehari kruškolikog, trbušastog, koničnog ili izrazito bikoničnog recipijenta, sa dvije drške (tordirane ili glatke) koje visoko nadvisuju obod. Dno može biti blago zaobljeno, ravno, udubljeno ili prstenasto profilisano. Na ramenu mogu imati jako naglašeno rebro ili su glatkih površina. Pehari su različitih dimenzija (Tabla 2. 7, 9, 10; Tabla 3. 1-8; Tabla 4. 6, 7).

C. Bikonični pehari blago povijenog oboda sa nisko postavljenom trakastom drškom. Dno je ravno (Tabla 4. 8, 9).

D. Pehari srololikog recipijenta s oštrim dnom, i visokog, blago izvijenog vrata. Najvjerovatnije su imale dvije visoko postavljene pljosnate drške (Tabla 6. 2);

E. Konične plitke šolje zaobljenog (Tabla 2. 4, 5) ili ravnog dna (Tabla 2. 6) sa jednom drškom koja nadvisuje obod.

F. Bikonični lonci izvijenog, zadebljanog oboda, na ravnoj stopi. Po rubu konusa postavljene su trouglasto profilisane drške okrenute prema gore, ukrašene kosim urezima, dok je rame jako naglašeno i ukrašeno paralelnim kanelurama (Tabla 5. 1).

G. Pitosi debljih zidova na kojima se nalaze najmanje dvije masivne jezičaste drške, profilisane ravno ili koso prema gore (Sl. 7. 5ab, 6abc);

H. Pitosi ili veći lonci sa nalijepljenim potkovičastim drškama, sa obodom skoro trouglastog presjeka, ravnim odozgo (Sl. 7. 3).

I. Minijaturni peharčići, sa dvije ili jednom drškom, rađeni veoma grubo (Tabla IV. 1-5).

Posude su ukrašene raznovrsno, a prevlađuju šrafirani trouglovi (Tabla 5. 2, 7, 8, 13 ; Sl. 7. 1), kao osobenost faze IV C 1-2, jer se srijeću i na metalnim i na keramičkim posudama. Zatim tu su plastični naljepci (Tabla 6. 1), snopovi urezanih ili kaneliranih linija (Tabla 6. 4, 5 6, 9, 10, 14), cik-cak motivi (Tabla 6. 11, 12), tačkasti ukrasi i paralelne linije (Tabla 6. 15).

Sve posude su rađene od loše ili slabije prečišćene gline sa dodatkom pijeska ili kvarca

emporiums, and later provoked by political developments related to the expansion of the Illyrian state. But that is the time when the Glasinac culture no longer exists as a coherent unit. (Čović 1987: 634).

Kapljeva

The site in Kapljeva is located in the part of Barsko Polje about 1 km from the Port of Bar. As there was a great drought in 2004, the owner of the property, Ivo Vučetić, decided to dig a well in order to save his plantations (Fig. 2)¹. He first determined the position of a well (well 1), which was located about 15-20 meters from the rock, just below the hill Volujica, but as there was no indication that water would appear, he moved a well location a few meters away (well 2).

Although no water appeared, in the first well at a depth of 5.5 meters, under the layer of river conglomerate (a sterile layer), a large amount of ceramic material belonging to the cultural group "Glasinac-Mati" was found and identified as belonging to the Glasinac IV C1-2 phase (revised classification of B. Čović). At only 1.5 m², an approximately 0.40 cm thick layer was found, full of fragments of Iron Age pottery, among which there were many intact and semi-preserved forms that were laying in a mostly humus soil that stretched over the bedrock (Fig. 2. 3-5). The most prevalent forms are:

A. Round-bellied or pear-shaped beakers with one tall handle that rises above the rim, twisted (Tab. II. 1, 2, 3) or smooth (Tab. II. 8; Tab. 5. 4), with shorter or longer neck and raised pouring spout. The beakers have one groove on the shoulder or no groove.

B. Beakers with pear-shaped, round-bellied, conical or markedly biconical recipient, with two tall handles (twisted or smooth) that rise above the rim. The foot can be gently rounded, flat, concave or ring-profiled. They can be smooth surfaced or have an accentuated rib on the shoulder, and vary in sizes (Tab. 2. 7, 9, 10; Tab. 3. 1-8; Tab. 4. 6, 7).

¹ Archaeological excavations carried out by Mladen Zagarčanin and Omer Peročević

krupne granulacije. Neke posude, kao bikonični lonci sa trouglastim drškama su polirane sa spoljnje površine, dok su drugi premazani barbotinom, svijetlo oker ili braonkaste boje. Njihov kolorit nakon pečenja varira od izrazito mrkih tonova do narandžastih i crveno pečenih. Analogije nalazimo na mnogobrojnim lokalitetima u Bosni, Albaniji, Srbiji, i pripadaju Glasinačkom kulturnom krugu ili kulturi Glasinac-Mati. To su između ostalih lokaliteti na glasinačkom području: Ilijak, Rusanovići, Gosinja planina, Čitluci, Bandin Odžak, Taline Brezje, Osovo, Arareva gomila i lokaliteti na prostoru Albanije i Srbije sa Kosovom: Kenete, Burel, Štoj, Gotovuša, Lisjevo Polje, Kličevu, Otilovići; Suva Reka, Gnjilane, Romaja, Donja Bitinja, Boka (Čović 1987: sl. 35, 13; LXIII 4, 5, sl. 36/1, sl. 38/2, LXIII/ 4; Kurti 1977-78: T.II /9-19, T. V/25-8, T.XII /58-4, T.V/25-10, T. VII/31-1, T.IX/ 45-4, T.XII /60-6, T. XIV/76-3; Germimet... 1983, 250, fig. 5; Jubani 1971, T.II/1 ; Jubani 1983: T. I/4, T.III/21, T.III/22, T.IV/36, T. IV/40, 41, T.V/49, 50, T.VII/67, 79, T.II/20, T. III/25, T.IX/116; Shukriu-Hoti 1979: T.I/3, 4; Zotović 1976: T.II, sl. 1 ; Tasić 1979, T. V,4, 6 ; Slavković-Đurić 1964: T XIII/2 ; Shukriu-Hoti 1979: T.I/1, T. I/2 ; Srejšević, Marković 1982/83 ; Sladić 2012, 59-99 ; Praistorijska Romaja 1975 : Grob 1. 13 ; grob 21. 10, 11 ; grob 24, 2 ; grob 25, 2 ; 35, 36, 37, 39-44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 56, 58-61, 64)

Ogromna količina gvozdenodobne grnčarije bila je prekrivena rječnim kamenjem različitih dimenzija i erozivnim muljem debljine preko 1 metar (što je slučaj i sa mlađegvozdenodobskom ili helenističkom fazom u drugom bunaru). Razlog ovih katastrofalnih poplava koje su zadesile naselje u polju, leži u činjenici da je vodena stihija nastajala na visovima planinskih masiva Rumije i Lisinja, gdje se periodično akumulira velika količina vode, mulja i drugih sedimenata. Obrušavajući se sa planina, nakon velikih kiša, prvo kroz manje i veće prirodne usjeka, bujica se slivala u kanjone rijeka Bunar i Vruće Rijeke, a njihovim spajanjem, u podnožju ispod brda Majlika, stvarala se treća rijeka, Rikavac, koja je kroz Barsko polje dobijala svoje maksimalno ubrzanje noseći za sobom konglomerat sastavljen od stijena, sitnog i krupnijeg kamena, šljunka, mulja i organskog

C. Biconical beakers with gently bent rim and a low strap handle. Bottom is flat (Tab. 4. 8, 9).

D. Beakers with heart-shaped recipient with sharp bottom and tall, gently splayed neck. They probably had two flat tall handles (Tabla 6. 2).

E. Conical shallow cups with rounded (Tab. 2. 4, 5) or flat bottom (Tab. 2. 4, 5) with one tall handle that rises above the rim.

F. Biconical pots with splayed thickened rim with a flat foot. Handles with triangular cross-section, positioned on the rim of the conus, are turned upwards and decorated with oblique incisions, while the shoulder is emphasized and decorated with parallel grooves (Tab. 5. 1).

G. Pithoi with thick walls and at least two massive tongue-shaped handles, with profilation that is flat or slanted upwards (Sl. 7. 5ab, 6abc).

H. Pithoi or larger pots with applied horseshoe-shaped handles, rim of an almost triangular cross-section, flat on top (Sl. 7. 3).

I. Miniature beakers with one or two handles, very coarsely made (Tab. IV. 1-5).

Decoration of the vessels is varied, with hatched triangles prevailing (Tab. 5. 2, 7, 8, 13 ; Sl. 7. 1), as a characteristic of phase IV C 1-2, because they appear both on metal and ceramic vessels. Then there are plastic applications (Tab. 6. 1), groups of incised or fluted lines (Tab. 6. 4, 5 6, 9, 10, 14), zigzag motifs (Tab. 6. 11, 12), dotted decorations and parallel lines (Tab. 6. 15).

All vessels are made of poorly or insufficiently purified clay with the addition of sand or coarse-grained quartz. Some vessels, such as biconical pots with triangular handles, have polished exterior, while others are coated with barbotine, of light ocher or brown color. Their coloring after baking ranges from extremely dark tones to orange and red. Analogies are found at numerous sites in Bosnia, Albania, Serbia, and they belong to the Glasinac cultural circle or the Glasinac-Mati culture. These are, among others,



Fig. 7. 1-6: Gvozdene doba keramika iz Kapljeve

Fig 7. 1-6: Iron age vessels from „Kapljeva“ site

materijala. Tako je ovo praistorijsko naselje, a nakon toga i helenističko, zatrpano u trenu, pa pretpostavljamo da stanovnici naselja nisu imali ni minimalnih šansi da spasu svoje pokućanstvo, već se bijegom na brdo život nastavio unutar gradine (o tome svjedoči velika gradina sa tragovima kućišta, kao i velika količina keramike ovog perioda). Ipak, život u Kapljevi se nastavio u drugoj epohi, o čemu svjedoče slojevi koji se nalaze iznad, na dubini od 4.70 metara od površine, gdje je konstatovano više nalaza transportne grnčarije, pitosa, više manjih fragmenata „Gnathia vaza“ i antičkih ili južnoitalskih skifosa koji se opredjeljuju u period IV-III, vijeka prije Hrista. Tako su nam privatni bunari, koji su sasvim neočekivano poslužili kao kontrolne sonde, prikazali stratigrafiju koju nismo mogli ni da naslutimo, a o tome da se iznad ogromne količine rječnog nanosa koji je pokrio gvozdеног doba naselje u VII-V vijeku prije nove ere, krio intaktan helenistički sloj, teško je bilo i zamisliti.

Neukrašena helenistička keramika namijenjena za transport i čuvanje hrane zastupljena je pretežno nalazima amfora, pitosa i drugih posuda, datovanih u IV-III vijek. Izdvojili smo: 1. Fragment oboda amfore okruglo profilisanog spolja, ravno zasječenog iznutra, sa jako naglašenim rebrom ispod oboda (Sl. 9. 12). Amfora je korintske proizvodnje i datuje se u IV – III vijek prije Hrista. Rađena je od žuto-oker pjeskovite gline, sa dodatkom mljevene opeke. Po površini su vidljiva sitna bijela zrnca pijeska; 2. Fragment poklopca pitosa sa kružno profilisanom drškom na sredini gornjeg dijela rađen je od fine žuto narandžaste gline, sa dodatkom mljevene opeke (Sl. 9. 14); 3. Fragment pitosa, jako izvijenog oboda (Sl. 9. 13). Rađen je od izrazito pjeskovite gline i loše fature. Na površini osim zrnca pijeska ima vidljivih fragmenata tucane opeke; 4. Fragment globularnog lonca od narandžasto pečene terakote, blago izvijenog i ravno zasječenog oboda (Sl. 9. 16); 5. Ovalne i profilisane ručke sa rebrom po sredini, rađene od jako pjeskovite gline sa dodatkom velike količine sitno mljevene keramike (Sl. 9. 17-19). Datuju se na osnovu mjesta nalaza zajedno sa ulomcima apulskih skifosa u IV–III vijek prije Hrista.

sites in the Glasinac area: Ilijak, Rusanovići, Gosinja planina, Čitluci, Bandin Odžak, Taline brezje, Osovo, Arareva gomla and in many sites in Montenegro, Serbia with Kosovo and Albanija: Kenete, Burel, Štoj, Gotovuša, Lisjevo Polje, Kličevo, Otilovići; Suva Reka, Romaja, Donja Bitinja, Boka. (Čović 1987: sl. 35, 13; LXIII 4, 5, sl. 36/1, sl. 38/2, LXIII/ 4; Kurti 1977-78: T.II /9-19, T. V/25-8, T.XII /58-4, T.V/25-10, T. VII/31-1, T.IX/ 45-4, T.XII /60-6, T. XIV/76-3; Germimet... 1983, 250, fig. 5: Jubani 1971, T.II/1 ; Jubani 1983: T. I/4, T.III/21, T.III/22, T.IV/36, T. IV/40, 41, T.V/49, 50, T.VII/67, 79, T.II/20, T. III/25, T.IX/116; Shukriu-Hoti 1979: T.I/3, 4; Zotović 1976: T.II, sl. 1 ; Tasić 1979, T. V,4, 6 ; Slavković-Đurić 1964: T XIII/2 ; Shukriu-Hoti 1979: T.I/1, T. I/2 ; Srejović, Marković 1982/83 ; Sladić 2012, 59-99 ; Praistorijska Romaja 1975 : Grob 1. 13 ; grob 21. 10, 11 ; grob 24, 2 ; grob 25, 2 ; 35, 36, 37, 39-44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 56, 58-61 , 64).

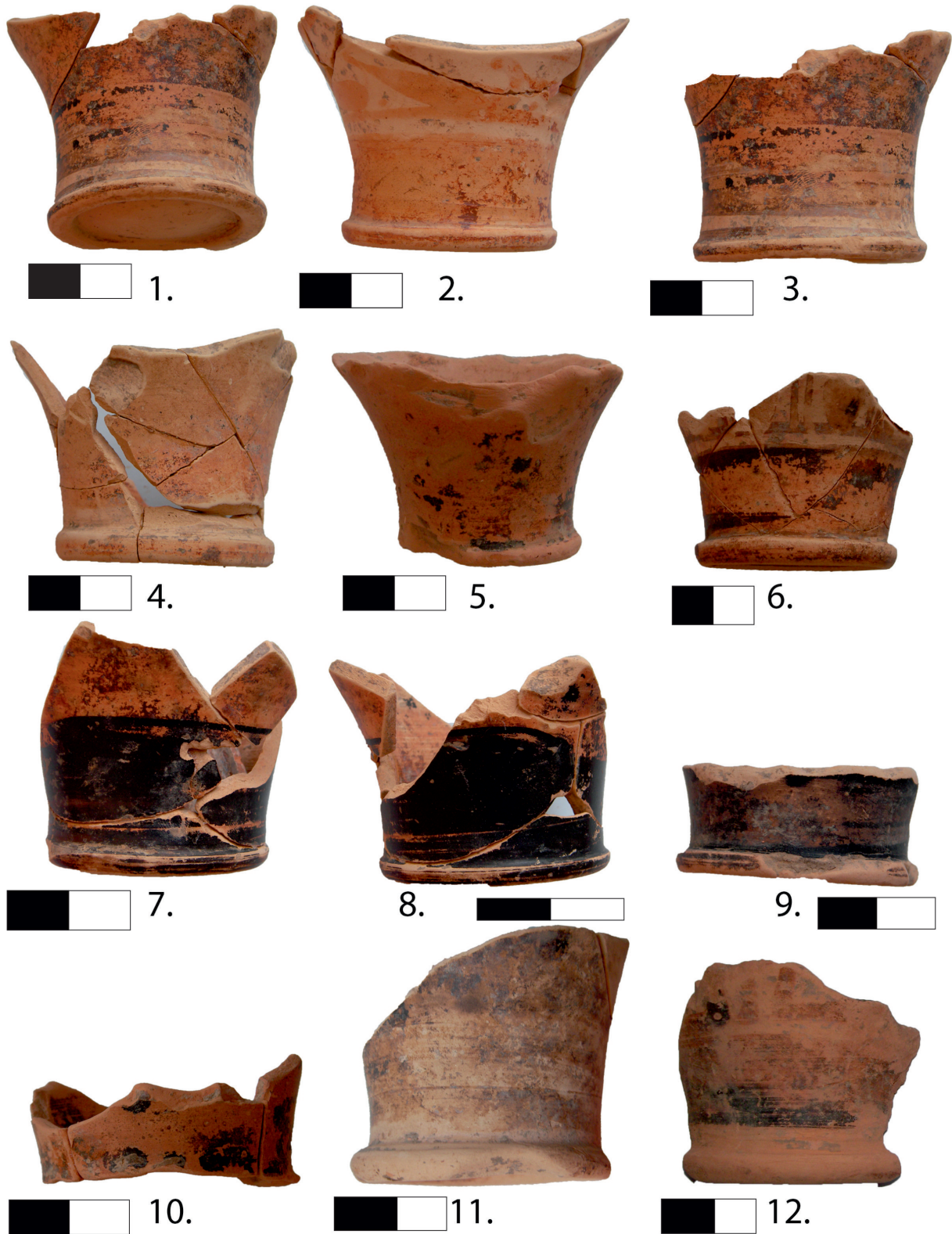
A huge amount of Iron Age pottery was covered with river stones of various dimensions and erosive mud over 1 meter thick (which is also the case with the Late Iron Age or Hellenistic phase in the second well). The reason for these catastrophic floods that hit the settlement in the field, lies in the fact that the water element formed on the heights of the mountain massifs of Rumija and Lisinja, where a large amount of water, silt and other sediments periodically accumulate. After heavy rains, descending from the mountains and passing through smaller and larger natural cuts, the torrent flowed into the canyons of rivers Bunar and Vruća Rijeka. Their merger, at the foot of Mount Majlika, created a third river, Rikavac, which gained its maximum acceleration through Barsko Polje, carrying a conglomerate composed of rocks, small and large stones, gravel, silt, and organic material. That is how this prehistoric and later Hellenistic settlement, was buried in an instant, so we can assume that the inhabitants of the settlement did not have the slightest chance to save their household. By fleeing to the hill, life continued in the hillfort (as evidenced by the large hillfort with traces of housings, as well as a large amount of pottery from this period). However, life in Kapljeva continued in the second epoch, as evidenced by the upper layers, at a depth of

U drugom bunaru udaljenom oko 11 metara od prvog, na dubini od 6 metara zbog pada terena prema sjeveru, a na površini od oko 1.50 m² (debljina sloja 30-40 cm), pronađeno je više sitnijih ulomaka donjih djelova slikanih skifosa i tek su u rijetkim slučajevima otkriveni fragmenti trbuha. Izdvojili smo najbolje očuvane ulomke: 1. Fragment noge skifosa na prstenasto profilisanoj stopi. Rađen je od narandžasto pečene gline. Ukras izveden na nozi čine koncentrični pasovi crnih, blijedocrvenih, smeđih i svijetlo oker linija, dok je iznad, na početku formiranja trbuha posude, firnis skoro izbljedio (Sl. 8. 1); 2. Fragment noge Gnathia skifosa na prstenasto profilisanoj stopi, svijetlo narandžaste do crvenkaste boje pečenja. Slikani ornament je skoro izbljedio, ali se razaznaju floralni motivi koji su sada svijetlo oker i crvenkaste boje (Sl. 8. 2); 3. Fragment noge Gnathia skifosa na prstenastoj stopi. Firnis na posudi je skoro potpuno izbljedio ali se razaznaju ostaci smeđe, crvenkaste ili blijedo žute nijanse. Boja pečenja je crvenkasto-okker, svijetla (Sl. 8. 3); 4. Fragment noge Gnathia skifosa na prstenastoj pupčasto profilisanoj stopi, svijetlo oker, crvenkaste boje pečenja. Donji dio je premazan crnim firnisom u vidu široke trake. Iznad, na oko 2. 5 cm kistom je povučena linija (sada svijetlo narandžaste boje - prvobitno vjerovatno jarko crna) od koje su izvučene vertikalne trake u grupama po dvije (Sl. 8. 6); 5. Fragment noge Gnathia skifosa, na prstenastoj, koso zasječenoj stopi premazanoj crnim firnisom. Na visini od oko 2. 8 cm iznad dna primjećuju se pasovi oslikanih traka i ostaci crvene boje (Sl. 8. 12); 6. Dio noge skifosa, prstenasto profilisane stope, premazane crnim firnisom. Boja gline crvenkasto oker (Sl. 8. 9); 7. Dio noge skifosa sa koje je skoro potpuno otpao firnis. Primjećuju se plitki koncentrični tragovi urezivanja tokom obrade na kolu i slikane trake ujednačene širine, ali sada izbljedjele (Sl. 8. 11); 8. Fragment noge skifosa na prstenastoj, pupčasto profilisanoj stopi. Donji dio je premazan u vidu široke crnofirnisovane trake. Iznad, na početku formiranja trbuha, naslikani su geometrijski motivi u vidu naspramno izlomljenih linija, slikanih crnim firnisom, koji se samo na jednom mjestu očuvao (Sl. 8. 12); 9. Fragment noge skifosa bez stope, ukrašen

4.70 meters from the surface, where several finds of transport pottery, pithoi, several smaller fragments of "Gnathia vases" and Attic or south Italic skyphoi were found dated to the 4th-3rd century BC. Thus, private wells, which quite unexpectedly posed as a test pit, showed us a stratigraphy that we wouldn't even guess, and that above the huge amount of river sediment that covered the Iron Age settlement in the 7th-6th century BC, an intact Hellenistic layer was hiding, was even harder to imagine.

Unadorned Hellenistic pottery intended for the transport and storage of food is represented mainly by finds of amphorae, pithoi and other vessels, dating to the 4th-3rd century. We have singled out: 1. Fragment of the rim of an amphora roundly profiled on the outside, straightly cut on the inside, with a strongly accentuated rib below the rim (Fig. 9. 12). The amphora is of Corinthian origin and dates back to the 4th-3rd century BC. It is made of yellow-ocher sandy clay, with the addition of ground brick. Tiny white grains of sand are visible on the surface; 2. Fragment of a pithos lid with a circularly profiled handle in the middle of the upper part. It is made of fine yellow-orange clay, with the addition of ground brick (Fig. 8. 14); 3. Fragment of a pithos, with a very curved rim. It is made of an extremely sandy clay, and has a poor texture (Fig 9. 12). On the surface, apart from grains of sand, there are visible fragments of crushed brick; 4. Fragment of a globular pot made of orange-baked terracotta, with a slightly curved and straight cut rim (Fig 9. 16); 5. Oval and profiled handles with a rib in the middle, made of very sandy clay with the addition of a large amount of finely ground ceramics (Fig 9. 17-19). Based on their location they are dated, together with the fragments of the Apulian skyphoi, to the 4th-3rd century BC.

In the second well, about 11 meters away from the first, at a depth of 6 meters due to the sloping of the terrain to the north, and on an area of about 1.50 m² (layer thickness 30-40 cm), several smaller fragments of lower parts of painted skyphoi were found and just a few fragments of bellies. We have selected the best preserved fragments: 1. Fragment of a skyphos



Sl. 8. 1-12: Helenistička keramika, fragmenti Gnthiaskiposa.
Fig. 8. 1-12: Hellenistic pottery, fragments of Gnathiaskiphoi.



Sl. 9. 1-11: Fragmenti Gnathiaposuda, 12-19: fragmenti amfora i terakota posuda.

Fig. 9. 1-11: Fragments of Gnathia pottery, 12-19: fragments of amphorae and other teracota vessels.

firnisom u vidu širih traka odvojenih svjetlo oker premazom (Sl. 8. 10); 10. Fragment unutrašnjeg dijela Gnathia posude premazane smeđim i crnim firnisom (Sl. 8. 6); 11. Fragment Gnathia vaze, rađene od crvenkaste gline. Izražajan je snop kanelura ispunjene firnisom (Sl. 9. 1); 12. Ulomak vrata Gnathia vaze premazan crnim firnisom (Sl. 9. 2); 13. Ulomak Gnathija posude, oštro izvučene stope premazane crvenkastim i crnim firnisom (Sl. 9. 8); 14. Dno posude sa ostacima oslikanog floralnog motiva (Sl. 9. 11); 15. Dio trbuha Gnathia posude, ukrašene plitkim, gusto raspoređenim vertikalnim kanelurama. Na ulomku crvenkasto pečene terakote firnis je skoro potpuno izbljedio (Sl. 9. 10).

O Gnatija vazama kao najmasovnijem helenističkom importu na našim iliro-grčkim lokalitetima kazaćemo nešto uopštenije. To je

foot with a profiled stand ring. It is made of orange baked clay. The decoration on the foot consists of concentric bands of black, pale red, brown and light ocher color, while higher, at the beginning of the formation of the belly varnish has almost faded (Fig. 8; 1). 2. Fragment of the foot of a skyphos with a stand ring, light orange to reddish in color. The painted ornament has almost faded, but floral motifs are discernible which are now light ocher and reddish in color (Fig. 8. 2); 3. Fragment of the foot of the skyphos with a profiled stand ring. The varnish on the vessel has almost completely faded, but the remains of brown, reddish or pale yellow shades can be discerned. The baking color is reddish-ocher, light (Fig. 8. 3); 4. Fragment of the foot of a skyphos with a flaring stand ring, light ocher, red baking color. The lower part is coated with

podvrsta crnofirnisovane produkcije, koja se javlja od IV vijeka prije Hrista i traje do kraja helenističkog razdoblja. Njihova produkcija se razvija negdje oko 360. godine prije Hrista, u Apuliji i zoni oko Taranta. Radi se o veoma brižljivo rađenim posudama za sipanje vina, koje se preko crne podloge ukrašavaju bijelom, crvenom i žutom bojom. Motivi su jednostavni, uglavnom vegetabilni, ali na najboljim primjercima nailazimo na „graciozne“ aluzivne scene povezane sa Dionizijskim kultom. Kaneliranje se inače vezuje uz kasniju razvojnu fazu ove vrste, koja počinje oko 320. g. p.n.e. i traje sve do kraja apulske Gnathia proizvodnje u II vijeku prije Hrista, a u našim krajevima, čini se, i duže. Najbliži nalazi na našoj obali su u Ulcinju i Budvi, Gostilju i Risnu (Parović Pešikan 203, sl. 914, 16, 17; Migotti 1989 : XXII 19-42, T.1 6, T.1 1-3; Marković 2012: 96, sl. 4, T.1-T.43; Basler 1969 : 5-107; Velimirović-Žižić 1964-65 : 194; Cambi, Kirigin, Marin 1980, 81-91; Miše, 2017 : 233-255, Tabla 3; Miše 2013, 99-130, sl. 1-8; Ugarković: 2017: 135-172. sl. 17)

O kakvom se vidu staništa radi i zašto u oba „bunarska sloja“ (bunar možemo okarakterisati i kao kontrolne sonde širine 1.5 do 1.80 metara u prečniku) iz helenističkog perioda preovlađuje samo fina transportna (fragmenti amfora) i luksuzna keramika (skifosi i ojnohoe) ne možemo dati konačni odgovor. Ukoliko se Kapljeva nalazila pri samoj obali onda je mogućnost postojanja emporijalnog naselja usljed drugačijih geoloških osobina terena bila sasvim izvjesna. Nalazište je, sa ove strane brda Volujica, pozicionirano na oko 1 km od današnje Luke Bar, a da je obala bila još bliža upućuju proslojci morskog pijeska koji se izmiješao sa rječnim konglomeratom. Ako je riječ o grčkom emporijumu (ponavljamo, uočljivo je odsustvo savremene domorodačke grnčarije u oba sloja), onda se možda i ovdje može govoriti o procesu formiranja grčkog pristaništa, koji kao i na većem dijelu Jadrana započinje oko IV vijeka prije Hrista, i koji je nakon stradanja naselja nosioca kulture Glasinac-Mati sagradio svoje pristanište ispod velike gradine na lokaciji „Vrh od Gobovlja“, od koje su se očuvali ostaci „kiklopskih“ zidina. U svakom slučaju čuveni skifos crnofiguralnog stila iz 5. vijeka prije Hrista,

black varnish in the form of a wide band. Above, at about 2.5 cm, a line was drawn with a brush (now light orange-originally probably strong black) from which vertical strips were drawn in groups of two (Fig. 8. 6); 5. Fragment of the foot of a skyphos, on an annular, obliquely cut stand ring coated with black varnish. At the height of about 2.8 cm. above the bottom painted bands and remains of red color are noticeable (Fig. 8. 12); 6. Part of the foot of a skyphos with a ring stand, coated with black varnish. Clay color - reddish ocher (Fig. 8. 9); 7. Part of the foot of the skyphos from which the varnish has almost completely fallen off. Shallow concentric incision marks, formed during processing on a potter's wheel, are visible, as well as painted bands of uniform width, now faded (Sl. 8. 11); 8. Fragment of the foot of a skyphos with a flaring profilated stand ring. The lower part is coated in the form of a wide black-veneered strip. Above, at the beginning of the formation of the belly, geometric motifs are painted in the form of opposite broken lines, painted with black varnish, which has been preserved only in one place (Fig. 8. 4); 9. Fragment of a foot of a skyphos without a stand ring, decorated with varnish in the form of wider strips separated by a light ocher coating (Fig. 8. 10); 10. Fragments of the inner part of a Gnathia vessels coated with brown and black varnish (Fig. 9. 5, 6); 11. Fragment of a Gnathia vase, made of reddish clay with a bundle of flutes filled with varnish (Fig. 9. 1); 12. Fragment of the neck of a Gnathia vase coated with black varnish (Fig. 9. 2); 13. Fragment of a Gnathia vessel, sharply profilated foot coated with reddish and black varnish (Fig. 9. 8); 14. Bottom of a vessel with remains of a painted floral motif (Fig. 9. 11); 15. Part of the body of a Gnathia vessel, adorned with shallow, densely spaced vertical grooves. On a piece of reddish-baked terracotta, the varnish has almost completely faded (Fig. 9. 10).

Although the shapes are almost uniform, the decoration differs, although the preservation is too small to draw a more valid conclusion. Characteristic are the pieces in which the decoration is visible with parallel vertical lines in groups of two and broken geometric shapes that also occur in „Daunian ceramics“. Based on

pronađen u Baru, koji se čuva u „Zemaljskom muzeju u Sarajevu“, sada više nije usamljeni grčki nalaz pored morske obale. Taj skifos je iz Bara donešen u Zemaljski muzej u Sarajevu, najvjerojatnije otkupom. Riječ je o kalotastoj formi koja varira između kiliksa i skifosa (visina 7,5 cm, promjer 12,6 cm), sa dvije naspramne ručke koso izvučene prema gore, i niskom, širokom stopom. Na recipijentu je između ručki, u vidu siluete, na svijetlo narandžastoj pozadini nevjesto naslikana predstava dvoboja dvojice ratnika, od kojih je jedan naoružan štitom i kopljem, a drugi pokrovcem za zaštitu i kopljem. Sa strana ratnika je po jedan stilizovani list palmete, urađen brzopotezno, rekli bi nemarno, kao uostalom i predstave ratnika. Ista slika i isti ornament nalaze se na drugoj strani recipijenta. Crnim firnisom je premazana traka ispod ruba oboda, kao i stopa. Glina je crvenkasta, firnis tamnosmeđ (Bulanda 1911: 279 ; Parović-Pešikan: 1975, 31; Busuladžić 2020 : T. 23/2). Takođe, još jedan manji fragment vaze crnfiguralnog stila iz V vijeka pronađen tokom produbljivanja gaza Luke Bar. Riječ je o manjem komadu posude, premazane sjajnim, tamno crnim firnisom, dok je na prelomu boja pečenja svijetlo crvenkaste boje (Sl. 10).

Područje Crnogorskog primorja je bilo veoma naseljeno u starijem gvozdеном dobu o čemu svjedoči veliki broj tumula i gradina. Iako na prostoru barske opštine nisu vođena sistematska istraživanja, uvidom u dokumentaciju sa rekognosciranja, koja su radili 1978. godine O. Velimirović Žižić, O. Peročević i Lj. Glušac, možemo doći do izvanrednih zaključaka o organizaciji naselja i njihovoj raspoređenosti u odnosu na kvalitet mjesta za život i bogatstva okolnih resursa koja su čuvana. Tako se, na osnovu veličine gradina i koncentracije tumula, može doći do određenih zapažanja koja se tiču stepena razvoja i veličine plemenske aristokratije u VII-VI vijeku prije Hrista. Nažalost, uništeni kameni tumul u Kufinu mogao je da pruži mnogo više podataka o ovom izvanrednom nalazištu, ali to se neće desiti i zato pažnju treba usredsrediti na očuvanje i istraživanja drugih tumula i gradina kojih na jednom užem prostoru ima nekoliko. Prije svega ovdje bi izdvojili najveću gradinu

the shape of the use of black varnish, all objects are compared by Gnatija with skyphoses from: Gostilj, Momišić, Ulcinj, Budva, Risan, Solil and Gomilica. Similar pottery was noticed in Issa (Vis), Pharos (Starigrad, Hvar), Korkyra Melaina (Korčula), Gradina near Ošaninić in Herzegovina (Parović Pešikan 1976, 203, sl. 914, 16, 17; Migotti 1989 : XXII 19-42, T.1 6, T.1 1-3; Marković 2012: 96, sl. 4, T.1-T.43 ; Basler 1969 : 5-107 : Velimirović-Žižić 1964-65 : 194; Cambi, Kirigin, Marin 1980, 81-91; Miše, 2017 : 233-255, Tabla 3; Miše 2013, 99-130, sl. 1-8; Ugarković: 2017: 135-172. sl. 17)

We can not give a final answer of what kind of habitat it was, and why in both “well layers” (the wells can be characterized as test pits 1.5 to 1.80 meters in diameter) from the Hellenistic period is dominated by fine transport (fragments of amphorae) and luxury pottery (skyphoi and oinochoe). If Kapljeva was located on the very coast, then the possibility of the existence of an emporial settlement due to different geological features of the terrain was quite certain. The site, on this side of the Volujica hill, is positioned about 1 km from today’s Port of Bar, and that the coast was even closer is indicated by layers of sea sand that is mixed with the river conglomerate. If this was a Greek emporium (again, the absence of modern indigenous pottery in both layers is noticeable), then perhaps we can talk about the process of building of the Greek port, which, just like in most parts of the Adriatic area, began around the 4th century BC, and which started after the disappearance of the settlement of the Glasinac-Mati culture inhabitants. In any case, the famous black-figured skyphos from the 5th century BC, found in Bar, and kept in the “National Museum in Sarajevo”, is no longer a solitary Greek artifact found near the coast). That skyphos was brought from Bar to the National Museum in Sarajevo, most likely by purchase (Sl. 10). It is a dome-shaped form that varies between kylix and skiphos (height 7.5 cm, diameter 12.6 cm), with two opposed handles obliquely pulled upwards, and a low, wide foot. On the recipient, between the handles, in the form of a silhouette, on a light orange background, is a clumsy painting of a duel of two warriors, one



Sl. 10. Vaza crnofiguralnog stila (skifos) pronađena u Baru, V vijek.

Fig. 10. Vase of black painted greekpottery (skiphos) from Bar, V century.

na ovom dijelu obale, koja je stradala tokom vjekova, Riječ je o velikoj gradini na brdu Volujica ispod koje se upravo nalazi lokalitet Kapljeva (Sl. 1. 1). Ova gradina sa velikim perimetralnim tumulom u narodu je poznata kao „Vrh od grobovlja“. Dužina gradine srednjim obodom iznosi oko 80 metara, dok je širina gradinskog platoa oko 40 metara. Sa sjeverne strane, prema Baru uvučeni su ravni platoi na dva mjesta, na kojima se nalaze ostaci građevinskih objekata, građeni u suhozidu. Gradina ima odbrambeni prsten, dobro uočljiv i na istočnoj i na zapadnoj strani grebena. Sa sjeverne strane ove gradine postojali su kiklopski zidovi (Sl. 1. 2) rađeni u vrhunskoj tehnici slaganja velikih kamenih blokova različitog oblika (očuvalo se 10.40 metara ovog zida). Pretpostavljamo da je ovdje postojalo centralno naselje regiona, koje je sa jedne strane kontrolisalo bogato Barsko polje, a sa druge pomorski saobraćaj, jer se odmah sa zapadne strane ispod ove gradine nalazi uvala Bigovica, gdje su tokom podvodno-arheoloških

of whom is armed with a shield and a spear, and the other with a protective cover and a spear. To the side of each warrior, there is a stylized palm leaf, painted with quick strokes, carelessly, just like the representations of the warriors. The same image and the same ornament are on the other side of the recipient. Black varnish coats the foot and the band under the edge of the rim. The clay is reddish, with a dark brown varnish. (Bulanda 1911: 279; Parović-Pešikan: 1975, 31; Busuladžić 2020: T. 23/2). Also, another smaller fragment of a black-figured style vase from the 5th century was found during the deepening of the draft of the Port of Bar. It is a small piece of vessel, coated with a glossy, dark black varnish, while the color of the broken section is light reddish.

The area of the Montenegrin coast was very populated in the Old Iron Age, as evidenced by the large number of tumuli and hillforts. Although no systematic excavations

sistematskih istraživanja pronađeni ulomci amfora IV vijeka prije Hrista, rađeni na Korintu, Krfu i Južnoj Italiji.

Osim ove, na Volujici, gradine su uobrućavale cijelo Barsko polje, tako da se na najstrateškim uzvisinama nalazila po jedna koja je kontrolisala određene zone oblasti. Na brdu Gorak koje se terasasto spušta, terasaste platoe zatvaraju debeli suhozidni bedemi rađeni od krupnog kamenja. Na terasama, prema zapadu, očuvani su ostaci kružnih objekata, rađeni u suvozidu, prilične debljine (preko 1 m). Na sjedlastom uzvišenju zaseoka Brkanovići, sa sjeverne strane Bara, nalaze se dva tumula na rastojanju od oko 200 metara. Tumul na sjevernoj strani sjedla je kupastog oblika i formiran je od krupnog kamenja. Uz tumul su sačuvani ostaci suvozidina koji se vezuju za osnovu tumula i zatvaraju jedan kružni prostor. Debljina zidova pri osnovi tumula je oko 2 metra. Na sjedlu platoa nalaze se ostaci kućišta kružnog oblika. Kružnu prostoriju prečnika oko 7 metara ograđuje još jedan suhozid, dok je rastojanje između prstena zidova oko 5 metara. I najzad, četvrta velika gradina na ovom prostoru nalazila se na brdu Radomir, odakle su kontrolisane komunikacije sa juga i veoma bogata oblast koja je gravitirala oko plodnog Mrkovskog polja. Smještena je na ravnom platou čija površina iznosi 100 x 70 metara. Terasa gradina nalaze se sa sjeverne strane brda i odvojene su podzidima na četiri nivoa. Gradina je bila utvrđena zidovima rađenih od velikih pritesanih kamenih blokova (dimenzija 1 m x 0.70 m x 0.60 m). Ovdje je pronađena velika količina gradinske keramike, ali je gornja hronološka granica materijala ogroman broj italo-grčkih amfora i amfora tipa Lamboglia 2 iz drugog vijeka, što korespondira sa krajem III ilirskog rata 168. godine prije Hrista, kada je gradina prestala da živi. I najzad, u cijelu priču ovog gradinskog sistema ulazi i gradina sa perimetralnim tumulom na Kufinu, sa izuzetnim nalazima koje smo prikazali u ovom radu. U slučaju budućih istraživanja cijelog prostora sigurno će se doći do ogromnog broja podataka o načinu koncipiranja njenog odbrambenog sklopa i života u njemu. Ali do tada, treba je očuvati i zaštititi od samozvanih pustolova. Sa lokalitetom Kapljeva je priča drugačija. Ovdje je

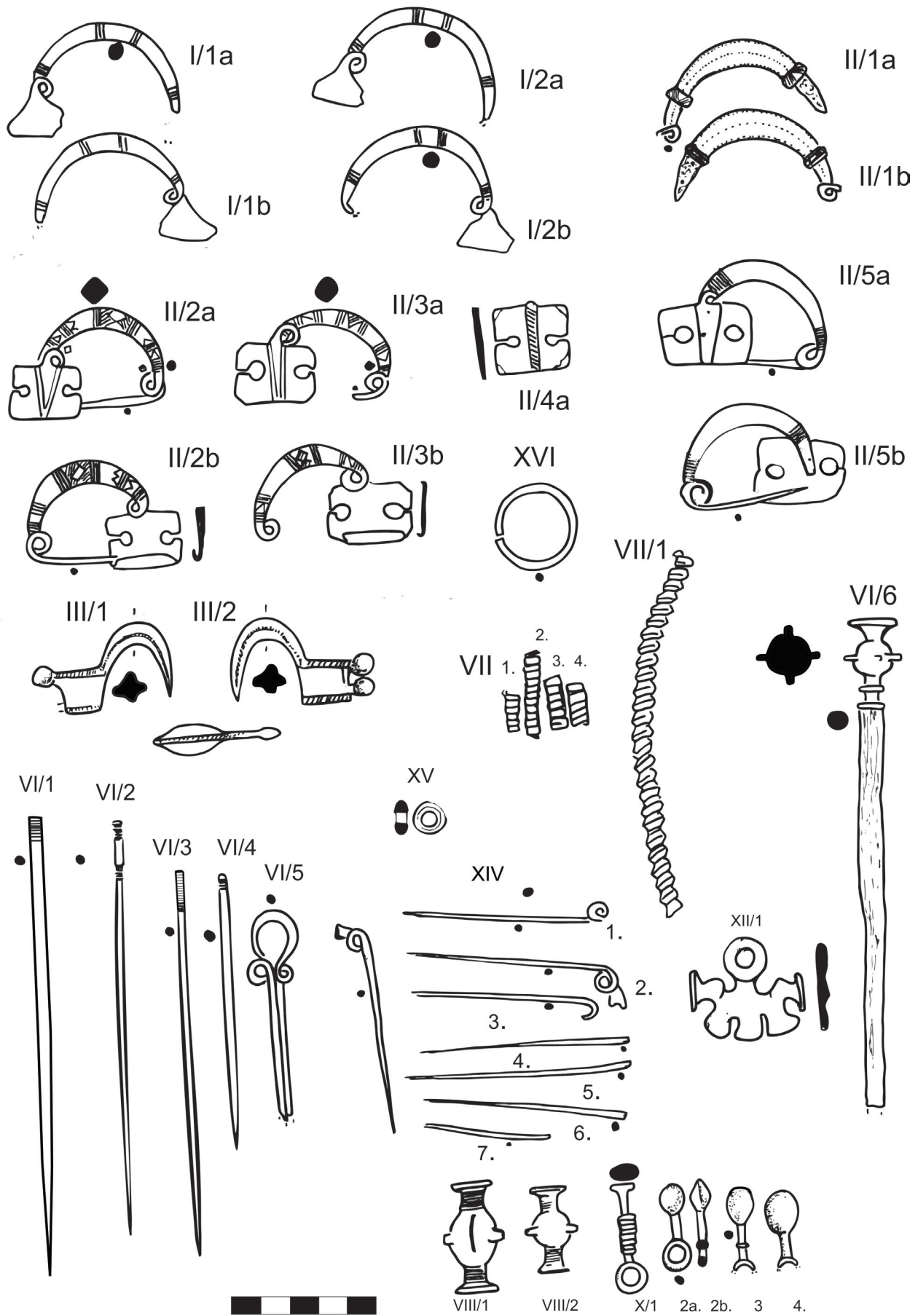
were conducted on the territory of the municipality of Bar, by inspecting the field survey documentation, which was done in 1978 by O. Velimirović Žičić, O. Peročević and Lj. Glušac, we can come to extraordinary conclusions about the organization of settlements and their distribution in relation to the quality of places of living and the wealth of surrounding resources that are preserved. Thus, based on the size of the hillforts and the concentration of tumuli, certain observations can be made regarding the degree of development and the size of the tribal aristocracy in the 7th-6th century BC. Unfortunately, the destroyed stone tumulus in Kufin could have provided much more information about this extraordinary site, but that is not going to happen, and that is why attention should be focused on the preservation and excavation of other tumuli and hillforts, of which there are several in a quite small area. First of all, we would like to single out the largest hillfort on this part of the coast, which has been destroyed over the centuries. It is a large hillfort on the Volujica hill, below which is the site of Kapljevo (Fig. 1.1). This hillfort with a large perimeter tumulus is popularly known as the "Top of the Graveyard". The length of the hillfort is about 80 meters, while the width of the hillfort plateau is about 40 meters. On the north side, towards Bar, flat plateaus are tucked in in two places, where the remains of constructions buildings built in dry-stone technique are found. The hillfort has a defensive ring, well visible on both the east and west sides of the ridge. On the north side of this hilltop, there were cyclopean walls (Fig. 1. 2) made in a state-of-the-art technique of arranging large stone blocks of various shapes (10.40 meters of this wall have been preserved). We assume that there was a central settlement of the region here, which controlled the rich Barsko Polje on one side, and maritime traffic on the other, because Bigovica Bay is located below this hillfort to the west. There, during underwater-archaeological systematic excavations, fragments of amphorae of the 4th century BC were found, made in Corinth, Corfu and Southern Italy.

Apart from this one, on Volujica, the hillforts surrounded the entire Barsko Polje,

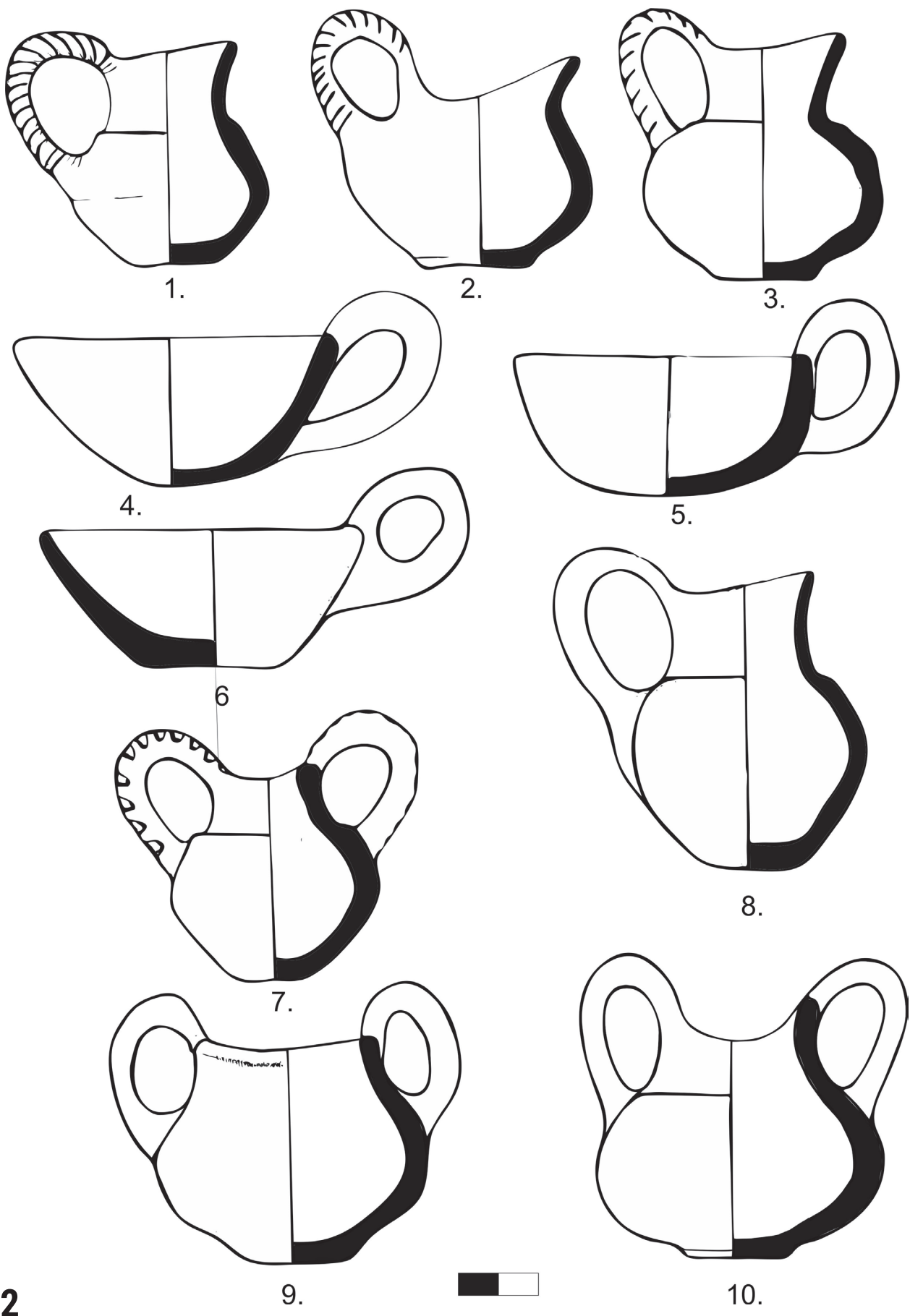
naselje zatrpano ogromnom količinom rječnog konglomerata upravo onako kako su zbog siline bujične rijeke u ogromnim poplavama zatrpavana i neolitska i eneolitska staništa koja su također potvrđena u nekim oknima. Slučajnost koja je otkrila toliko reprezentativnog keramičkog materijala je bila ogromna i iluzorno bi bilo očekivati da se ponovo desi nešto slično. Ipak, nalazi iz dva bunara, na tolikoj dubini, uzbudila su maštu, i jednom zauvijek uklonila ono ustaljeno mišljenje da naselja pored mora nije bilo prije srednjeg vijeka.

so that there was always one on the most strategically important hilltops to control certain zones of the area. On the Gorak hill, which has terraced slopes, the terraced plateaus are closed by thick dry-stone ramparts built of large stones. On the terraces, towards the west, the remains of circular buildings have been preserved, built in dry-stone technique, of considerable thickness (over 1 m). On the saddle-shaped hill of the hamlet Brkanovići, to the north of Bar, there are two tumuli at a distance of about 200 meters. The tumulus on the north side of the saddle is conical in shape and is formed of large stones. Remains of dry-stone walls are preserved next to the tumulus, are connected to the base of the tumulus and enclose a circular space. The thickness of the walls at the base of the tumulus is about 2 meters. On the saddle of the plateau there are remnants of a circular household. The circular room with a diameter of about 7 meters is enclosed by another dry-stone wall, while the distance between the wall ring is about 5 meters. Finally, the fourth large hillfort in this area was located on the Radomir hill, from where communications from the south and a very rich area that gravitated around the fertile Mrkovsko Polje were controlled. It is located on a flat plateau 100 x 70 meters in size. The terraces of the hillfort are located on the north side of the hill and are separated by four levels of retaining walls. The hillfort was fortified with walls made of large hewn stone blocks (dimensions 1 m x 0.70 m x 0.60 m). A large amount of hillfort pottery was found here, but the upper chronological limit of the material is a huge number of Italo-Greek amphorae and Lamboglia 2 amphorae from the second century, which corresponds to the end of the III Illyrian War 168 BC, when the hillfort ceased to exist. Finally, the whole story of this hillfort system includes the hillfort with a perimeter tumulus at Kufin, with exceptional findings that we have presented in this article. In the case of future excavations of the entire area, a huge amount of data about its defense structure and life in it will surely be obtained. But until then, it needs to be preserved and protected from self-proclaimed adventurers. With Kapljeva site the story is different. Here, the settlement is buried by a huge amount of river conglomerate, just

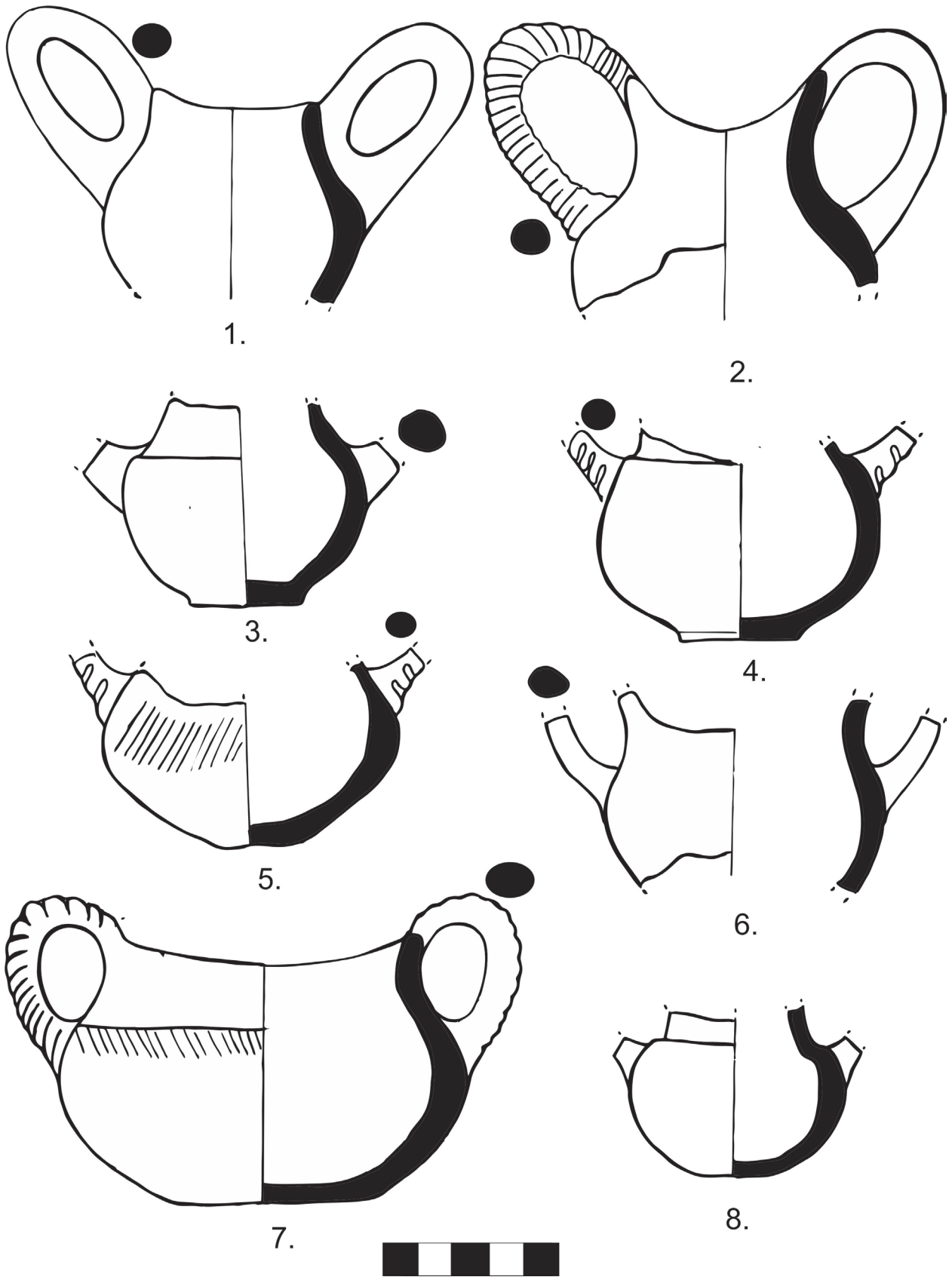
as the Neolithic and Eneolithic settlements were buried in huge floods due to the strength of the torrential river and later found in some shafts. The coincidence that revealed so much representative ceramic material was huge and it would be illusory to expect something similar to happen again. Nevertheless, the findings from the two wells, at such depth, excited the imagination, and once and for all removed the established opinion that there were no settlements by the sea before the Middle Ages.



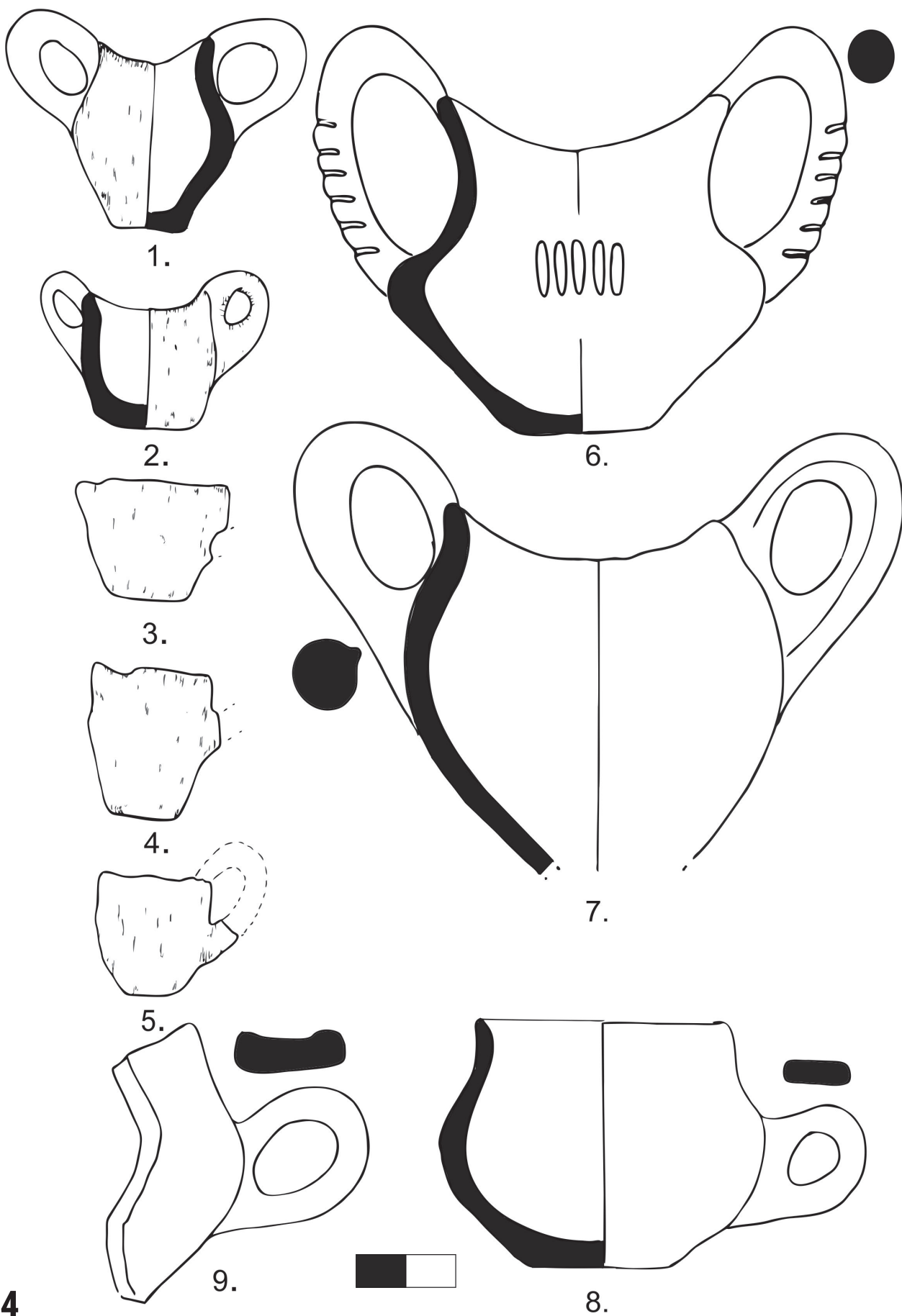
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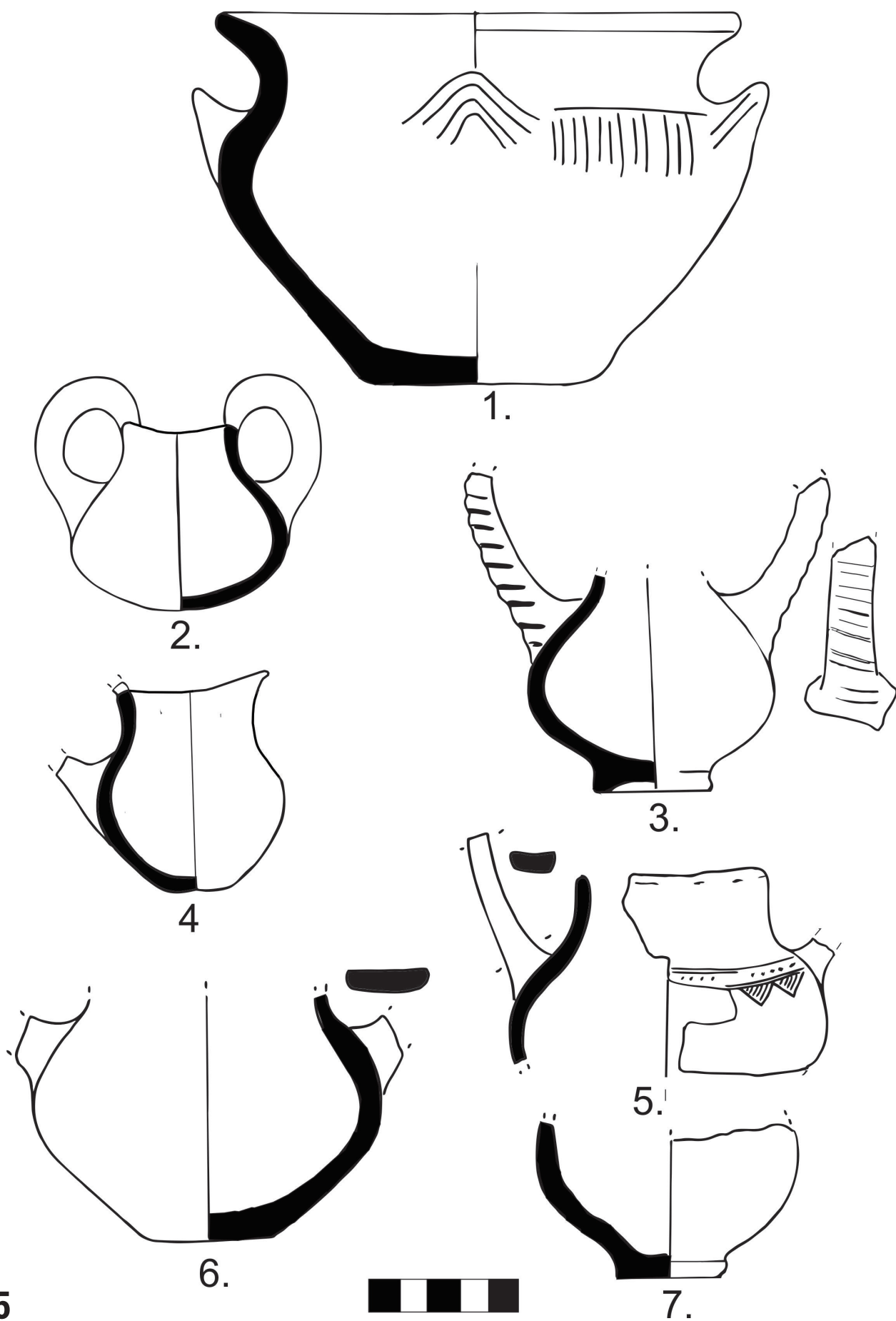
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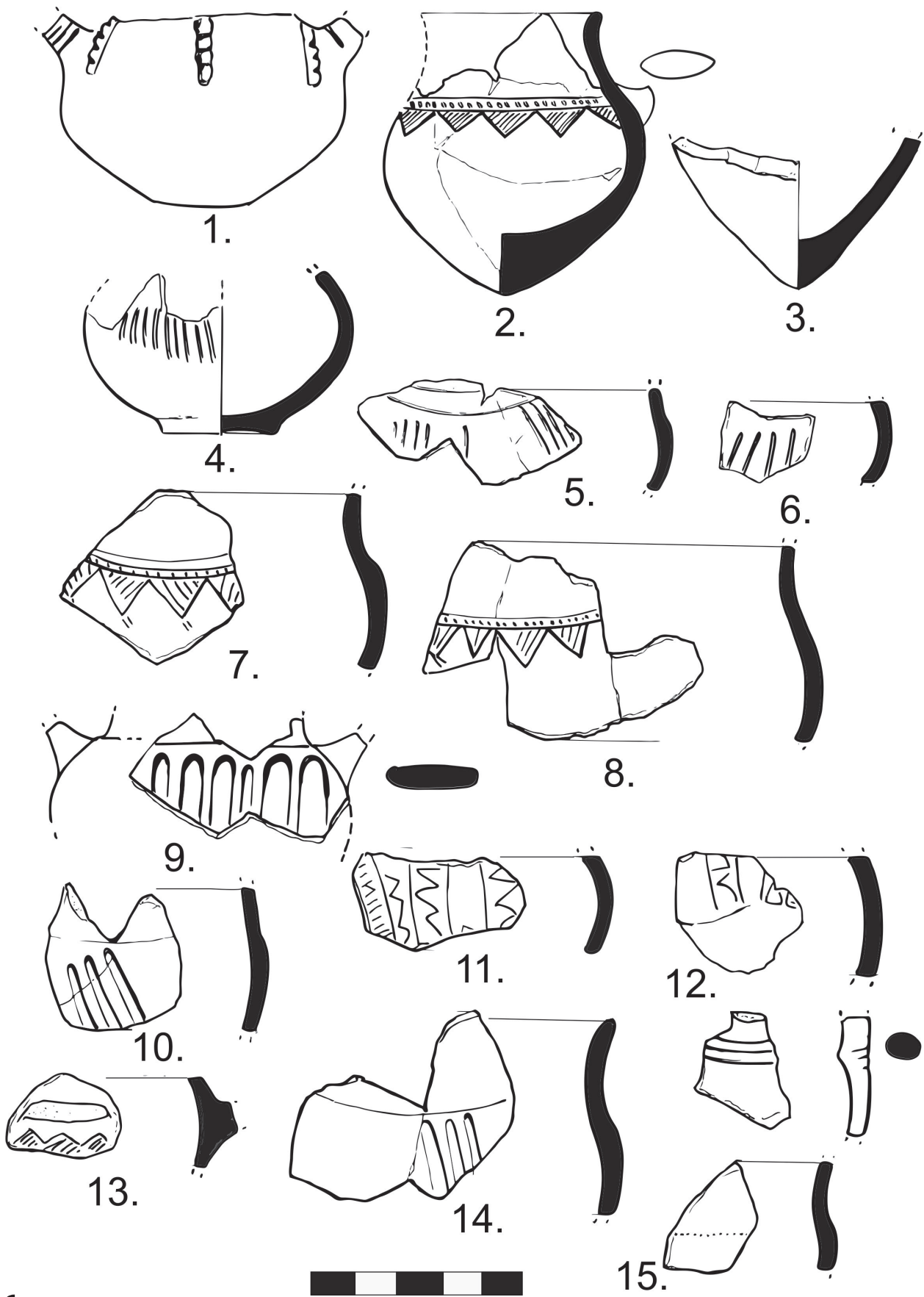
T.3



T.4



T.5



T.6

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