

Gëzim Hoxha  
Center for Albanian studies  
Institute of Archaeology  
Square "Mother Teresa", Tirana, AL  
ghoxha2000@yahoo.com

UDK 904:739.2(496.5)

### Apstrakt:

1962. god., tokom poljoprivrednih radova u selu Kaldrun (smještenom na oko 1.5 km jugoistočno od grada Koplik) pronađeno je nekoliko arheoloških artefakata. U ljeto 1963. god., arheolozi Skënder Anamali i Damian Komata sproveli su zaštitna iskopavanja, kojim je objelodanjeno sedam grobova iz kasnog rimskog perioda. Inventar ovih grobova je sadržao nekoliko staklenih i keramičkih posuda, nešto nakita, metalnih alatki, i devet rimskih novčića koji se datuju u period od Oktavijana Avgusta do vladavine cara Konstantina II (337-361). Iz interesantnog skupa materijala iz ovih grobova, izdvojili smo pet rimskih fibula, koje će biti opisane u daljem tekstu, i praćene određenom foto dokumentacijom; u ovoj studiji fibule će biti prikazane kao osnova detaljne tipološke klasifikacije i upoređivane sa ostalim nalazima ove vrste pronađenim u Prevalsu i u susjednim provincijama.

Fibula br. 1, sa dve igle i četiri uzdužna niza perli, kao verzija dobro poznate Aucissa fibule, izgleda da karakteriše specijalno tipološko porijeklo. Njene karakteristike predstavljaju kontinuitet nalaza kakvi su pronalazeni u ranijim periodima provincija zapadnog Balkana. Međutim, fibula br. 2 takođe (tip Keller 5/Pröttel 5) pronađena u Kaldrunu mogla je pripadati uniformi vojnika ili odjeći zvaničnika provincijske administracije. Ostale tri fibule br. 3, 4 i 5 datovane u IV v. takođe predstavljaju sastavni dio nakita ovog vijeka. Za to vrijeme rasprostranile su se širom teritorija kasnog Rimskog Carstva.

Njihovo otkriće u Kaldrunu, zajedno sa ostalim arheološkim materijalom, svjedoči o

### Abstract:

In 1962, during agricultural work in the village of Kalldrun (situated circa 1.5 km to the southeast of the town of Koplik) premises, several archaeological objects were discovered. In the summer of 1963, archaeologists Skënder Anamali and Damian Komata carried out a rescue excavation, which brought to light seven graves dated to the late Roman period. The inventory of these graves comprised several glass and clay vessels, several jewellerys and metal tools and nine Roman coins with a date range from Octavian Augustus to the rule of emperor Constantine II (337-361). Out of the interesting assemblage of material from these graves, we have selected five roman fibulae, which will be described here, accompanied by a more accurate photographic documentation; in this study the fibulae are presented on the basis of a detailed typological classification and are confronted with other finds of this kind discovered in the province of Praevalis and in its neighbouring provinces.

The fibula no. 1, with two pins and four longitudinal rows of beads, as a version of the well-known Aucissa fibula, seems to be characterised by a specific typological regional origin. Its features present continuity from such finds of earlier periods in the provinces of the western Balkans. Meanwhile, fibula no. 2 also (type Keller 5/Pröttel 5) found at Kalldrun could have pertained to the uniform of an army man or to the dress of a high official of the provincial administration. The other three fibulae no. 3, 4 and 5 dated to the 4th century also represent a part of the dress accessories of this century. By this

ulozi ovog lokaliteta kao putne stanice identifikovane kao Cinna, koja je ostala na nivou vicus-a. S obzirom na njenu poziciju na važnom putu od Skadra do Narone, ova putna stanica izgleda da je bila mjesto civilne populacije sa prisustvom manje vojne jedinice koja je došla iz Colonie Scodra ili je bila stacionirana ovdje.

Cjelokupna publikacija fibula koje se trenutno nalaze u muzejima ili u arhivama s arheoloških iskopavanja u Albaniji, je od naročito značaja. Takvim radom stvorili bi se bolji uslovi za razmjenu naučnih informacija između susjednih balkanskih zemalja i dalje, sve do granica nekadašnjeg limesa Rimskog Carstva.

*Ključne riječi:* Kalldrun, Rimska fibula, Aucissa fibula sa dve igle, Zwiebelknopffibel, Omega fibula

time they had spread throughout the territories of the later Roman Empire.

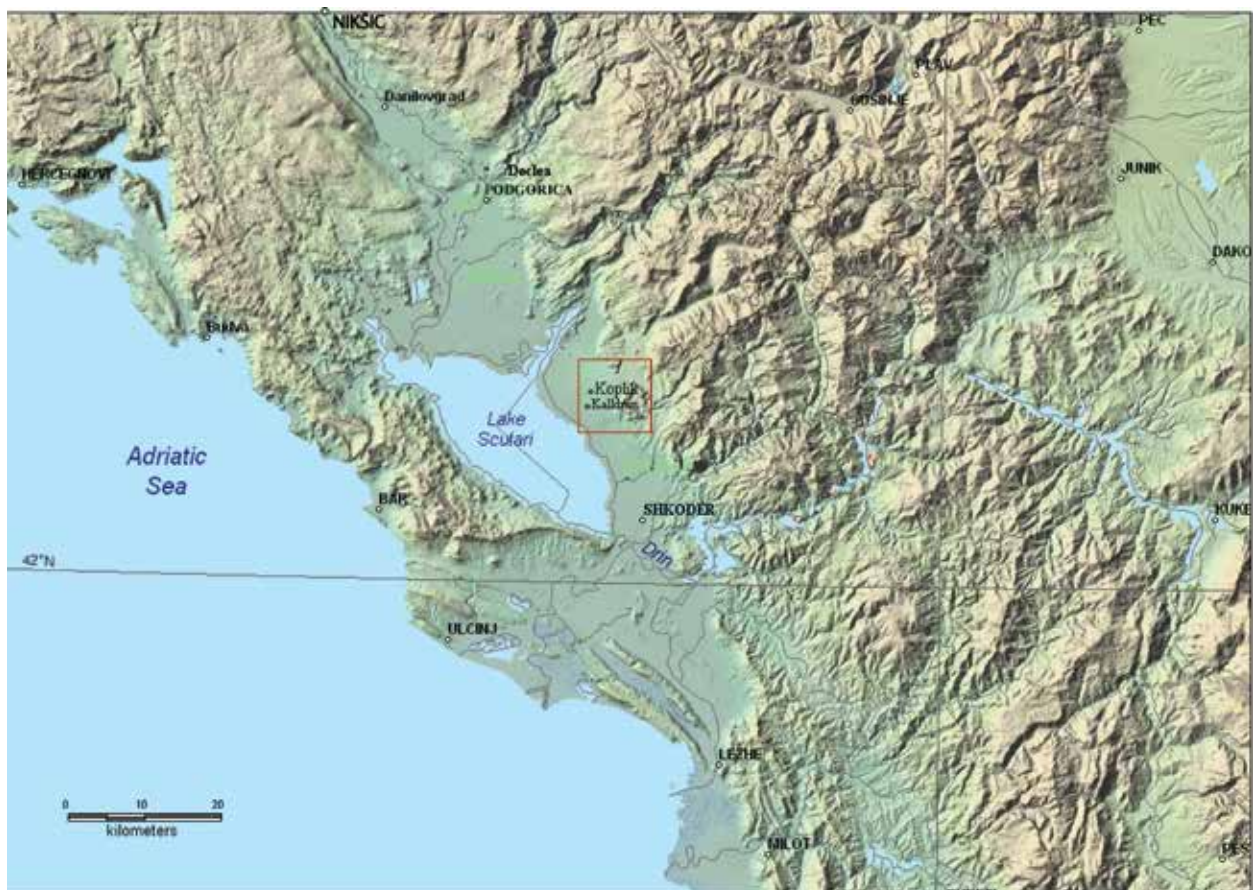
Their discovery at Kalldrun along with other archaeological material attest to the role of this site as a road station identified as Cinna, which remained at the level of a vicus. Given its situation on an important route from Scodra to Narona, this station post appears to have been the site of civic population with the presence of small military units that came from Colonia Scodra or were stationed here.

The thorough publication of the fibulae that are presently found in museums or the archives of archaeological excavations carried out in Albania presents particular interest. Such work would create better conditions for exchange of scientific information between neighbouring Balkan countries and beyond, as far as the extent of the former limes of the Roman Empire.

*Key words:* Kalldrun, roman fibulae, Aucissa fibula with two pins, Zwiebelknopffibel, Omegafibel

Selo Kaldrun je smješteno na oko 1,5 km sjevernoistočno od grada Koplik. 1962. god., tokom poljoprivrednih radova na seoskim imanjima, otkriveno je nekoliko arheoloških nalaza, uključujući jednu reljefnu nadgrobnu stelu od krečnjaka sa latinskim natpisom, dvije staklene čaše i boca, kao i dvije *sigillata* keramičke posude<sup>1</sup>. U leto 1963. god. arheolozi Skënder Anamali i Damian Komata sproveli su zaštitna iskopavanja koja su objelodanila sedam grobova iz kasnoantičkog perioda. Tokom pomenutih istraživanja otkrivena je još jedna stela sa latinskim natpisom. Inventar grobova sačinjavale su nekoliko staklenih i keramičkih posuda, nešto nakita, kao i metalno oruđe i devet rimskih novčića koji su vremenski opredijeljeni u period Oktavijana Avgusta sve do vladavine cara Konstantina II (337-361)<sup>2</sup>.

The village of Kaldrun is situated circa 1.5 km to the southeast of the town of Koplik (Fig. 1). In 1962, during agricultural work in the village premises, several archaeological objects were discovered, including one grave stele carved in limestone relief with a Latin inscription, two glass cups and a bottle, two *sigillata* clay cups.<sup>1</sup> In the summer of 1963, archaeologists Skënder Anamali and Damian Komata carried out a rescue excavation, which brought to light seven graves dated to the late Roman period. In the course of this excavation another stone stele with a Latin inscription was also recovered. The inventory of these graves comprised several glass and clay vessels, several jewelleryes and metal tools and nine Roman coins with a date range from Octavian Augustus to the rule of emperor Constantine II (337-361)<sup>2</sup>.



Sl. 1 Teritorija provincije Prevalis, koja se prostire od rijeke Maće do Bokokotorskog zaliva (sjeverno područje nije obuhvaćeno).

Fig. 1. The territory of the province of Praevalis, stretching from Mat River to the Gulf of Cattaro (the north area is not included).

1 ANAMALI, KOMATA 1978, 96.

2 ANAMALI, KOMATA 1978, 102.

1 ANAMALI, KOMATA 1978, 96.

2 ANAMALI, KOMATA 1978, 102.

Rezultati ovih istraživanja objavljeni su u vidu izvještaja na albanskom jeziku u lokalnom časopisu Narodnog Muzeja u Skadru<sup>3</sup>. Među predmetima pronađenim u grobu nalazi se i čaša ukrašena biblijskim scenama "Danila u lavljoj jazbini" (Dan 6, 23), i tri fibule koje su objavljene nešto kasnije kao dio izložbenog kataloga<sup>4</sup> ali i kao zaseban članak<sup>5</sup>. Iz skupa interesantnog materijala ovih grobova izdvojili smo pet fibula pronađenih u Kaldrunu, koje će biti opisane u daljem tekstu, i praćene određenom foto dokumentacijom; u ovoj studiji fibule će biti prikazane kao osnova detaljne tipološke klasifikacije i upoređivane sa ostalim nalazima ove vrste pronađenim u Prevalsu i u susjednim provincijama.

### 1. Fibula *Aucissa*: Ettliger tip 30/Riha tip 5. 4/ Feugere 22 b, e/Petković I. 2B ili II. 8<sup>6</sup>.

#### Bronzana fibula (sl. 2)

Arheološki muzej, Tirana

Inv. br. 4092

Ukupna dužina = 6, 2 cm

Max. širina = 3.4 cm

Visina luka = 2.4 cm

Većina autora se slaže da je ova fibula pojednostavljena varijanta tipa fibule poznatog kao *Aucissa*. Ovaj tip fibula je dobila naziv po prvom proizvođaču o čemu svjedoči pečat sa natpisom smješten na glavi fibule. Termin *Aucissa* za ovakav tip fibule prvi put se pominje u publikaciji E. Ritterling (1901, 116) gdje autor diskutuje o nalazima koje je otkrio Haltern tokom 1901<sup>7</sup>. god. Od tada ovaj tip fibula se izdvaja zajedno sa još oko četrnaest drugih varijacija<sup>8</sup> (Sl. 2) koje su poznate pod terminom *Aucissa*.

3 ANAMALI, KOMATA 1978, 96-106, Tab. I-VII.

4 ALBANIEN 1988, 443 kat. br. 355, 440, kat. br. 351, (priredio S. Anamali).

5 SÖRRIES 1983, 24-25, Abb. 29; BUSCHHAUSEN 1984, 343-347; SÖRRIES 2005, 127, kat. br. 283, HOXHA 2008, 389-390; HOXHA 2010, 131-136, sl. 1.

6 Za komparacije vidi: ETTLINGER 1973, 95-96, Tab. 9, 10-12; RIHA 1979, 122, kat. br. 739, Tab. 28, 739; FEUGÈRE 1985, 312, st. 136, 1707, st. 138, 1734; PETKOVIĆ 2010, 39-41, kat. br. 57 Tab. III, 3

7 RITTERLING 1901, 116.

8 BÖHME-SCHÖNBERGER (2005, 61) tvrdi da, za sada, postoji oko četrnaest imena produkta ovog tipa fibule. Za spisak imena pogledati str. 70-71.

The results of this excavation were published in the form of an excavation report in Albanian in the local journal of the People's Museum in Shkodra<sup>3</sup>. Among the objects found in this grave, a cup decorated with the biblical scene of "Daniel in the lions' den" (Dan, 6, 23), and three fibulae have been published somewhat later as part of an exhibition album<sup>4</sup> and a separate article<sup>5</sup>. Out of the interesting assemblage of material from these graves, we have selected five fibulae found at Kalldrun, which will be described here, accompanied by a more accurate photographic documentation; in this study the fibulae are presented on the basis of a detailed typological classification and are confronted with other finds of this kind discovered in the province of Praevalis and in its neighbouring provinces.

### 1. Fibula *Aucissa*: Ettliger Type 30/Riha Type 5. 4/Feugere 22 b, e/Petković I. 2B or II. 8<sup>6</sup>.

#### Bronze fibula (Fig. 2)

Archaeological Museum, Tirana

Inv. no. 4092

Total length = 6, 2 cm

Max. width = 3.4 cm

Height of arch = 2.4 cm

Most authors agree that this fibula is a variant of a defused type of fibula known as *Aucissa*. This type of fibula is named after the first producer attested by an inscription on the seal placed on the head of the fibula. The use of the term *Aucissa* for this type of fibula first occurred in a publication by E. Ritterling (1901, 116) where the author discusses the finds discovered by Haltern in 1901<sup>7</sup>. From then onwards this type fibula along with circa forty other variants<sup>8</sup> (Fig. 2) are known by the term

3 ANAMALI, KOMATA 1978, 96-106, Tab. I-VII.

4 ALBANIEN 1988, 443 cat. no. 355, 440, cat. no. 351, (prepared by S. Anamali).

5 SÖRRIES 1983, 24-25, Abb. 29; BUSCHHAUSEN 1984, 343-347; SÖRRIES 2005, 127, cat. no. 283, HOXHA 2008, 389-390; HOXHA 2010, 131-136, fig. 1.

6 For comparisons see: ETTLINGER 1973, 95-96, Tab. 9, 10-12; RIHA 1979, 122, cat. no. 739, Tab. 28, 739; FEUGÈRE 1985, 312, pl. 136, 1707, pl. 138, 1734; PETKOVIĆ 2010, 39-41, cat. no. 57 Tab. III, 3

7 RITTERLING 1901, 116.

8 BÖHME-SCHÖNBERGER (2005, 61) states that circa forty names of producers of this type of fibula are known



Sl. 2 / Fig. 2

Osim toga, ovaj termin se koristi za većinu fibula ovog tipa uprkos činjenici da takav naziv nije utisnut na njima<sup>9</sup>. Takav je slučaj sa našom fibulom iz Kaldruna. Böhme-Schönberger tvrdi da grupa *Aucissa* fibula takođe sadrži i tip fibule čiji je luk uzdužno podijeljen<sup>10</sup>. Kaldrun fibula sadrži baš ovakvu vrstu luka, uzdužno podijeljenog sa tri *lāmellae* (metalne trake), koje su pričvršćene poprečnim gredama i praćene sa četiri linearne niza bronzanih perli. Bočni profil fibule ima blago savijenu stopu koja se sferično završava i karakterističan držač igle tipičan za *Aucissa* fibule.

Ono što izdvaja Kaldrun fibulu od ostalih varijanti jeste prisustvo dvije igle. Gledajući dalekosežnije, ova različitost dovodi do specifičnog tipa fibule<sup>11</sup>. M. Buora nalazi nekoliko sličnosti

*Aucissa*. Furthermore, this term is employed for the vast majority of this type of fibula, despite the fact that no such name has been sealed on their body<sup>9</sup>. Such appears to be the case of our fibula found at Kaldrun. Böhme-Schönberger affirms that the group of *Aucissa* fibulae comprises also the type of fibula whose arc is divided longitudinally<sup>10</sup>. The Kaldrun fibula has precisely this kind of arc divided longitudinally through three *lāmellae* (metal leaves), which are supported by cross beams and are accompanied by four linear rows of bronze beads. The lateral profile of the fibula, its gently bent foot ending with a complete sphere and the needle holder represent features that are highly characteristic of the *Aucissa* fibula type.

What distinguishes the Kaldrun fibula variant is the presence of two pins. Furthermore, this has led some to distinguish it as a specific type of fibula<sup>11</sup>. M. Buora finds several similarities between this fibula and those that are encountered in the regions of Hrušica and Bojović 5<sup>12</sup>. Meanwhile, S. Petković, proposes two typological alternatives for this type of fibula defined by the rows of beads and two needles. She suggest it could be included either in group I, variant 2B, or in the *Aucissa* group, II type 8<sup>13</sup>.

It is generally agreed that the *Aucissa* type fibula were widely spread throughout the territories of the Roman Empire, from England, France, Spain, Switzerland, and the Balkans to Syria and north Africa<sup>14</sup>. Included in this wide geographic distribution map are also several significant examples from the region of Dalmatia<sup>15</sup>. The variant of the Kaldrun fibula strikes

to exist so far. For the list of names see p. 70-71.

<sup>9</sup> For detailed explanations see BÖHME-SCHÖNBERGER 1998, 352; BÖHME-SCHÖNBERGER 2005, 61-62.

<sup>10</sup> BÖHME-SCHÖNBERGER 2005, 63.

<sup>11</sup> PETKOVIĆ 2010, 39-40 leans between group I, variant 2B, and in the *Aucissa* group, II type 8

<sup>12</sup> BUORA 2007, 251-252 and map no. 16.

<sup>13</sup> PETKOVIĆ 2010, 39-41, fibula originating from Sopot-Drvnik, cat. no. 57, Tab. III, 3 p. 41.

<sup>14</sup> RIHA 1979, 122; FEUGÈRE, 1985, 319 type 22b2, 323 type 22e; RIHA 1994, 101; BÖHME – SCHÖNBERGER 1998, 354; BÖHME – SCHÖNBERGER 2005, 61-62 and the distribution map of type Abb. 1.

<sup>15</sup> MAROVIĆ 1961, 106-120; or in the Croatian version: MAROVIĆ 2006, 81-98; IVČEVIĆ 2002, 236-237, II, Tab.

<sup>9</sup> Za detaljnije objašnjenje pogledati BÖHME-SCHÖNBERGER 1998, 352; BÖHME-SCHÖNBERGER 2005, 61-62.

<sup>10</sup> BÖHME-SCHÖNBERGER 2005, 63.

<sup>11</sup> PETKOVIĆ 2010, 39-40 naginje između grupe I, varijanta 2B, i u *Aucissa* grupi, II type 8

između ove fibule i onih koje je pronašao u regiji Hrušica i Bojović 5<sup>12</sup>. S druge strane, S. Petković predlaže dvije tipološke alternative za ovu vrstu fibula, definisane nizovima perli i dvijema iglama. Ona smatra da može pripadati ili grupi I, varijanta 2B, ili *Aucissa* grupi II, tip 8<sup>13</sup>.

Generalno mišljenje je da su *Aucissa* fibule bile veoma rasprostranjene na teritoriji Rimskog Carstva, od Engleske, Francuske, Španije, Švajcarske, i od Balkana do Sirije i Sjeverne Afrike<sup>14</sup>. Ovo široko geografsko prostiranje takođe obuhvata i nekoliko značajnih primjeraka sa teritorije Dalmacije<sup>15</sup>. Varijanta Kaldrun fibule ističe se svojom karakteristikom koju odlikuju dvije igle. Ova varijanta je lokalno proizvođena pojavljujući se na teritoriji Dalmacije kao i u okolnim provincijama. Najbliži primjerak Kaldrun fibuli jeste fibula pronađena u grobu br. 146 na sjeveroistočnoj nekropoli Dokleje<sup>16</sup>. Identična fibula pronađena je takođe i na lokalitetu Komini (Pljevlja) poznatiji kao *Municipium S (plonum)*<sup>17</sup>

Dvije fibule varijante okarakterisane sa dvije igle i tri paralelna niza, otkrivene su na Rimskoj nekropoli Budve (*Batua*). Izložene su u Arheološkom Muzeju pomenutog grada, a datovane od I do II v. n. e.<sup>18</sup>

S obzirom na porijeklo, E. Ettliger tvrdi da je moguće da su *Aucissa* fibule italijanski import<sup>19</sup>. Böhme-Schönberger vjeruje da se ove fibule mogu posmatrati i kao "Mediterranski tip" koji se, nakon Avgusta, raširio na zapadu, istoku

for its particular feature, which is the presence of two closing pins. This variant is locally distributed appearing in the region of Dalmatia and the neighbouring provinces. The closest specimen to the Kaldrum fibula is a fibula found in grave no. 146 in the south-eastern cemetery of Doclea<sup>16</sup>. Such identical fibula is encountered also at Komini (Plevlje) and is known as *Municipium S (plonum)*<sup>17</sup>. ( ? )

Two fibula of the variant characterised by two pins and three parallel rows were recovered at the Roman cemetery of the city of Budva (*Batua*). These are exhibited in the Archaeological Museum of this city, with a date to the 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD<sup>18</sup>.

As regard origin, E. Ettliger states that it is probable that the *Aucissa* fibula is an Italian import<sup>19</sup>. Böhme-Schönberger believes could be seen this type of fibula as a "Mediterranean type" that spread, after Augustus, in the west, east, and north<sup>20</sup>, but at the same, he affirms that the precise place of production remains yet to be identified<sup>21</sup>. Taking into consideration the example of the *Aucissa* fibula of the Museum of Split, and based on the opinion expressed by I. Marović, S. Ivčević proposed that this fibula variant could have been produced and distributed in the Adriatic region<sup>22</sup>. Maurizio Buora is of the opinion that the bead row and two pin fibula is a contemporaneous variant that developed in proximity to the Hrušica type, but did not overlap with it given that it is found mainly in the central and south territories of Dalmatia<sup>23</sup>.

12 BUORA 2007, 251-252 i karta br. 16

13 PETKOVIĆ 2010, 39-41, fibula potiče sa lok. Sopot-Drvnik, kat. br. 57, Tab. III, 3 s. 41.

14 RIHA 1979, 122; FEUGÈRE, 1985, 319 tip 22b2, 323 tip 22e; RIHA 1994, 101; BÖHME – SCHÖNBERGER 1998, 354; BÖHME – SCHÖNBERGER 2005, 61-62 i mapa distribucije tipa Abb. 1.

15 MAROVIĆ 1961, 106-120; ili u Hrvatskoj verziji: MAROVIĆ 2006, 81-98; IVČEVIĆ 2002, 236-237, II, Tab. IX, 85, Tab. X, 86-88; IVČEVIĆ 2006, 219-226; BUORA 2007, 252, sl. 15.

16 CERMANOVIĆ-KUZMANOVIĆ et al. 1965, Y 67, grob br. 146, 3; CERMANOVIĆ-KUZMANOVIĆ et al. 1975, 91, grob br. 146, 238, sl. 118-119.

17 MARKOVIĆ, 2006, sl. 102. (?) (Znak pitanja izražava našu nesigurnost, jer slika fibule iz Pljevalja je potpuno identična sa fibulom iz Podgorice, nr. 146, 238, sl. 118-119.)

18 Lično zapažanje 29. oktobra 2011.

19 ETTLINGER 1973, 96.

IX, 85, Tab. X, 86-88; IVČEVIĆ 2006, 219-226; BUORA 2007, 252, fig. 15.

16 CERMANOVIĆ-KUZMANOVIĆ et al. 1965, Y 67, Tombe no. 146, 3; CERMANOVIĆ-KUZMANOVIĆ et al. 1975, 91, grob nr. 146, 238, sl. 118-119.

17 MARKOVIĆ, 2006, sl. 102. (?) (The question mark here express our insecurity, because the picture of fibula from Pljevlja is completely identical with the fibula from Podgorica, nr. 146, 238, sl. 118-119.)

18 Personal observation on 29 October 2011.

19 ETTLINGER 1973, 96.

20 BÖHME-SCHÖNBERGER 1998, 358.

21 BÖHME - SCHÖNBERGER 1998, 355; BÖHME-SCHÖNBERGER 2005, 64.

22 MAROVIĆ 1959, 77, IVČEVIĆ 2002, I, 236; IVČEVIĆ 2007, 218.

23 BUORA 2007, 251-252, 253, specifically the map of the location of finds, no. 16.

i severu<sup>20</sup>, ali isto tako potvrđuje da tačno mjesto proizvodnje još uvijek ostaje neidentifikovano<sup>21</sup>. Uzimajući u razmatranje uzorak *Aucissa* fibule iz Muzeja u Splitu, i na osnovu mišljenja iznijetih od strane I. Marović, S. Ivčević predlaže da ova varijanta fibule može biti proizvedena i distribuirana u Jadranskom regionu<sup>22</sup>. Maurizio Buora je mišljenja da je fibula sa nizom perli i dvije igle savremena varijanta koja se razvila u blizini Hrušica tipa ali nije se preklapala sa njim, uzimajući u obzir da je uglavnom pronalazena u centralnim i južnim djelovima Dalmacije<sup>23</sup>.

S. Petković, sa druge strane zastupa ideju da se ova varijanta (tip 2, grupa I) možda pojavila na teritoriji Dalmacije, a da je njeno tipološko porijeklo povezano sa Ilirskom fibulom sa dvije igle koje su u upotrebi od II v. p. n. e. u Bosni i na nekropolama "Velje Livade" i "Gostilje" u Crnoj Gori<sup>24</sup>. Ovaj tip fibule iz prve polovine II vijeka, se takodje nalazi na groblju Gajtani u blizini Skadra (Sjeverna Albanija)<sup>25</sup>. Ona produbljuje svoju teoriju tvrdeći da ove fibule imaju uticaj na određene *Aucissa* fibule sa teritorije Severne Italije, u provincijama Alpa i u Galije<sup>26</sup>. Na osnovu obje tvrdnje postaje očigledno da fibula sa dvije igle i tri niza perli predstavlja specifičnu odliku kategorije rimskih fibula, provincije Dalmacije.

Otkriće ovog tipa fibule u nižim oblastima Kaiseraugst objašnjeno je prisustvom vojnih jedinica tokom Tiberijsko-Klaudijevske ere u ovoj regiji<sup>27</sup>. Iako je četo naglašavano da su ove fibule korišćene od strane vojske, takođe je primijećeno da je osim vojnog<sup>28</sup> konteksta, *Aucissa* fibula pronalazena i u civilnim mjestima, naime među grobnim nalazima bez ikakve povezanosti sa vojskom<sup>29</sup>. Štaviše, postoje mnogi slučajevi gdje ove fibule potiču iz ženskih grobova, što

20 BÖHME-SCHÖNBERGER 1998, 358.

21 BÖHME-SCHÖNBERGER 1998, 355; BÖHME-SCHÖNBERGER 2005, 64.

22 MAROVIĆ 1959, 77, IVČEVIĆ 2002, I, 236; IVČEVIĆ 2007, 218.

23 BUORA 2007, 251-252, 253, posebno karta sa mjestima nalaza, br. 16.

24 PETKOVIĆ 2010, 40.

25 KORKUTI, 1972, 424, Tab. III, 6

26 PETKOVIĆ 2010, 351.

27 RIHA 1994, 108.

28 BÖHME-SCHÖNBERGER 2005, 63.

29 BÖHME-SCHÖNBERGER 1998, 354.

S. Petković, on the other hand, presents the idea that perhaps this variant (type 2, group I) emerged in the territory of Dalmatia and its typological origin should be associated with the two pin "Illyrian" fibulae in use since the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC in Bosnia and at the necropolis "Vele Livade" at Gostilje in Montenegro<sup>24</sup>. Such a fibula from the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, is also found in the cemetery of Gajtani near Shkoder (Northern Albania)<sup>25</sup>. She takes this theory further by affirming that these fibulae have then influenced the development of the proper *Aucissa* fibulae in the territory of north Italy, in the provinces of the Alps, and in Gaul<sup>26</sup>. Based on the above stated, it becomes evident that the two pin and three bead rows fibula represents a specific feature of the category of Roman fibula of the Roman province of Dalmatia.

The discovery of this type of fibulae in the lower area of Kaiseraugst has been explained with the presence of military units during the Tiberian-Claudian era in this region<sup>27</sup>. However, while the high probability of the use of this fibula by the army<sup>28</sup> has been often pointed out, it has also been observed that besides the military context, the *Aucissa* fibula has been discovered also at civilian locations, namely among burial finds without any link to the military<sup>29</sup>. Furthermore, there are many cases when these fibulae derive from female burials, thus clearly attesting to their use by civilians<sup>30</sup>. The concise definition by D. Castella seems to have withstood time. He has pointed out that: "...on ne peut pas voir un soldat derrière chaque fibule d'*Aucissa*."<sup>31</sup> (we should not see a soldier behind every *Aucissa* fibula).

Fibulae similar to these found in the territory of Serbia and published recently, have been defined as "Illyrian", two pin fibulae used in pinning heavy clothes, perhaps made of wool that were mainly worn by men. It is highly probable that these could have been used to pin a famous

24 PETKOVIĆ 2010, 40.

25 KORKUTI, 1972, 424, Tab. III, 6

26 PETKOVIĆ 2010, 351.

27 RIHA 1994, 108.

28 BÖHME-SCHÖNBERGER 2005, 63.

29 BÖHME-SCHÖNBERGER 1998, 354.

30 HÖCK 2008, 61.

31 CASTELLA et al. 1999, 306.

svakako ukazuje na njihovu civilnu upotrebu<sup>30</sup>. Postojeća definicija D. Castella izgleda da je odoljela vremenu. On je ukazao na to da: "... *on ne peut pas voir un soldat derrière chaque fibule d'Aucissa.*"<sup>31</sup> (ne bi trebalo videti vojnika pored svake *Aucissa fibule*).

Slične ovima fibule pronađene na teritoriji Srbije i nedavno objavljene, definisane su kao "Ilirske", fibule sa dvije igle korišćene za pribadanje odjeće, moguće od vune, koje su uglavnom nosili muškarci. Veoma je moguće da su korišćene i za pribadanje popularnog vojnog ogrtača poznatijeg kao *paludamentum*. Otuda, postoji i mogućnost da su se iste odnosile na grupu "vojnih fibula"<sup>32</sup>. Prateći inventar groba br. 146 na Duklji sadrži tri klina, bronzanu pincetu, dva staklena balsamarijuma, i fibulu sa dvije igle i četiri paralelna niza koji nagovještavaju civilni identitet osobe sahranjene ovdje<sup>33</sup>.

U Kaldrunu fibula nije pronađena tokom istraživanja već je otkrivena kao slučajna nalaz prilikom poljoprivrednih radova. S obzirom na odsustvo konteksta nije moguće donijeti tačne zaključke koji se odnose na njeno datovanje i upotrebu. Međutim, sudeći prema čestom prisustvu ovih fibula među ostalim pronađenim u Kaldrunu, došlo se do zaključka da se radi o fibuli svakodnevne upotrebe povezanu sa garderobom seljaka.<sup>34</sup> Podržavanje pretpostavke da je ova fibula služila za prikopčavanje vojne odjeće, ne isključuje mogućnost da je takođe upotrebljavana i kod civilne odjeće. Funerarna stela iz II v. otkrivena u Kaldrunu predstavlja ženu po imenu *Falia* okružu djevojkom (sa lijeve) i dječakom (sa desne) strane. Dječak je predstavljen obučen u kratku *tunica* i ogrtač koji je po svemu sudeći prikačen fibulom na desnom ramenu<sup>35</sup> (Sl. 3). Nažalost, ne možemo razaznati tip fibule korišćene u ovom slučaju, međutim, činjenica da očigledno potiče iz istog perioda kao i stela podržava gore navedenu pretpostavku.

30 HÖCK 2008, 61.

31 CASTELLA *et al.* 1999, 306.

32 PETKOVIĆ 2010, 40.

33 CERMANOVIĆ-KUZMANOVIĆ *et al.* 1975, 91, grob br. 146, Tab. s. 197, grob 146, crteži predmeta.

34 ALBANIEN 1988, 440 kat. br. 351 (priredio S. Anamali).

35 EHMIG, HAENSCH 2012, 34-36.

military robe known as *paludamentum*. Hence, it is possible that these could have pertained to the group of "military fibulae"<sup>32</sup>. The accompanying inventory of grave no. 146 at Doclea, consisting of three nails, a bronze tong, two balm glass bottles, and a fibula with two pins and an arc with four parallel rows hint at the civilian identity of the person buried in it<sup>33</sup>.

At Kalldrun, the fibula was not discovered through excavation, but is a chance discovery during agricultural works. In the absence of its context, it is not possible to make a precise statement with regard to its date and use. However, judging by the frequent presence of this type of fibula along with the other fibulae found at Kalldrun, it has been concluded that this was a fibula of common use, associated with peasant clothing<sup>34</sup>. Supporting the suggestion that this fibula was deployed to pin military clothing does not exclude the possibility of it being used in civilian clothing, too. A burial stele of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century found at Kalldrun presents a woman by the name *Falia* flanked by a girl (on the left) and a boy (on the right). The boy is presented dressed in a short *tunica* and a mantel that is evidently pinned by a fibula on the right shoulder<sup>35</sup> (Fig. 3). Unfortunately, we cannot discern the type of fibula used in this case, however, the fact that it is obviously of the same date as the stele supports the above suggestion.

Most authors agree with regard to the generic dating of the *Aucissa* fibulae, providing find contexts that stretch over a time span from the early to the mid 1st century AD, and occasionally to the end of the 2nd century AD<sup>36</sup>. The

32 PETKOVIĆ 2010, 40.

33 CERMANOVIĆ-KUZMANOVIĆ *et al.* 1975, 91, grave no. 146, Tab. p. 197, grave 146, drawings of the objects.

34 ALBANIEN 1988, 440 cat. no. 351 (prepared by S. Anamali).

35 EHMIG, HAENSCH 2012, 34-36.

36 ETTLINGER, 1973, 94 (from the early Augustan era to the mid 1st century AD); CERMANOVIĆ-KUZMANOVIĆ *et al.* 1975, 230 (propose a date to the Flavian era, 69-96 AD); RIHA, 1979, 122 (fibulae that spread from the Augustan to the Claudian rule and disappeared gradually in the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD); later on this same author provides another broader date: RIHA 1994, 108 (the earliest pertain to the Tiberian-Claudian era and remain in use in the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, too. They are rarely encountered in first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century





Sl. 3 Stela pronađena u Kalldrunu.  
Fig. 3 Stele found at Kalldrun

Većina autora se slaže sa opštim datovanjem *Aucissa* fibule, obezbjeđujući kontekst nalaza koji se proteže kroz vrijeme u rasponu od ranog do sredine I v. n. e. i povremeno do kraja II v. n. e.<sup>36</sup>. Vođe istraživanja u Kalldrunu potvrđuju da ovom tipu *Aucissa* fibule nedostaje ETTLINGER, 1973, 94 (od ranog Avgustovskog perioda do sredine I v. n. e.); CERMANOVIĆ-KUZMANOVIĆ et al. 1975, 230 (predlaže datum od perioda Flavija, 69-96 n. e.); RIHA, 1979, 122 (fibule zastupljene od Avgustovske do Klaudijeve vladavine i postepeno nestaju u drugoj polovini I v. n. e.); kasnije ovaj isti autor zastupa drugačije, šire datovanje: RIHA 1994, 108 (najraniji primjerci pripadaju periodu Tiberija-Klaudija i ostaju u upotrebi do druge polovine I v. n. e., takođe. Rjeđe se sreću u prvoj polovini II v. n. e.). BÖHME – SCHÖNBERGER 1998, 354 (od perioda Avgusta-Klaudija do druge polovine I v. n. e.); PETKOVIĆ 2010, 40 i 362 (predlaže opšte datovanje u I –II v. n. e.).

authors of the excavation at Kalldrun affirm that this *Aucissa* type fibula lacks context due to its discovery during agricultural activity. Taking into account its typology as an *Aucissa* fibula, they propose a date to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD<sup>37</sup>. Circa ten years later, this fibula along with two other types of fibulae also found at Kalldrun, were dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century AD, without providing a specific a date for each one of the fibula<sup>38</sup>. Along the same lines, in his study on the Illyrians, N. Ceka proposed for these fibulae a date to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, without any verification of the context of the finds and without making any differentiation between the specific objects<sup>39</sup>. These inaccuracies then led colleague M. Boura to propose the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC as the date of the Kalldrun fibula<sup>40</sup>.

Based on the initial opinion of the authors of the Kalldrun excavation, the discovery of the inscribed, 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD grave stele<sup>41</sup> and its placement within the context where these fibula are found in the near region (Doclea and Budva), we are of the same opinion as the initial stance of the authors of the excavation, i.e., that the Kalldrun fibula most probably pertains to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

## 2. Zwiebelknopffibel: Keller 5/Feugere 31e/Pröttel Typ 5/Petković 34 C 2<sup>42</sup>.

### Bronze fibula (Fig. 4)

Archaeological Museum, Tirana

Inv. no. 4073

Total length = 7 cm

Max. width = 4.6 cm

Height of arc = 2.9 cm

The fibula was found as part of the in-

AD). BÖHME – SCHÖNBERGER 1998, 354 (from the Augustan-Claudian era to the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD); PETKOVIĆ 2010, 40 and 362 (proposes a generic date to the 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> century AD).

37 ANAMALI, KOMATA 1978, 101.

38 ALBANIEN 1988, 440, cat. no. 351 (prepared by S. Anamali).

39 CEKA 2005, 298.

40 BUORA 2007, 252.

41 ANAMALI, KOMATA 1978, 103.

42 KRAHASO: KELLER. 1971, 26, 41-42; FEUGERE 1985, typ 31 e, 423- 426, cat. no. 2044, pl. 164; PRÖTTEL, 1988, 364-369, Abb. 6, 3; PETKOVIĆ 2010, 261, sl. 89.

je kontekst jer je pronađena prilikom poljoprivrednih radova. Uzimajući u obzir njenu tipologiju kao *Aucissa* fibula, predlaže se datovanje u II v. n. e.<sup>37</sup>. Negdje oko deset godina kasnije ova fibula, zajedno sa druga dva tipa fibule takođe pronađene u Kaldrunu, je datovana u III-IV v. n. e., bez određivanja konkretnog datuma za svaku fibulu ponaosob<sup>38</sup>. Na isti način, u njegovoj studiji o Ilirima, N. Ceka predlaže datovanje pomenutih fibula u IV v. n. e., bez ikakvih dokaza o kontekstu nalaza i bez pravljenja razlike među određenim nalazima<sup>39</sup>. Ovakve nepravilnosti navele su kolegu M. Boura da predloži IV v. n. e. za datovanje fibule iz Kaldruna<sup>40</sup>.

Zasnovano na inicijalnom mišljenju autora istraživanja u Kaldrunu, otkriće opisane funerarne stele<sup>41</sup> iz II v. n. e. i njeno smještanje u kontekst gdje su nađene ove fibule iz obližnjih regija (Duklja i Budva), mi smo istog mišljenja kao i autori istraživanja, da Kaldrun fibula najvjerojatnije potiče iz II v. n. e.

## 2. Zwiebelknopffibel: Keller 5/Feugere 31e/Pröttel Tip 5/Petković 34 C 2<sup>42</sup>.

### Bronzana fibula (Sl. 4)

Arheološki Muzej, Tirana

Inv. br. 4073

Ukupna dužina = 7 cm

Maks. širina = 4.6 cm

Visina luka = 2.9 cm

Fibula je pronađena kao dio inventara groba br. 2, istraženog 1963. god.<sup>43</sup> Na stopi lučnog tijela fibule par svijetlih tragova vide se kao veoma tanak sloj neke vrste plemenitog metala. Kao što je slučaj kod većine fibula, ova fibula nije livena, već se sastoji iz više djelova: tri glave u obliku luka (lukovice) ili pečurke, pravougaone stope, lučnog tijela, poprečne grede, igle, žičana osovina koja služi da fiksira iglu smještenu u

37 ANAMALI, KOMATA 1978, 101.

38 ALBANIEN 1988, 440, kat. br. 351 (priredio S. Anamali).

39 CEKA 2005, 298.

40 BUORA 2007, 252.

41 ANAMALI, KOMATA 1978, 103.

42 KRAHASO: KELLER. 1971, 26, 41-42; FEUGERE 1985, typ 31 e, 423- 426, cat. no. 2044, pl. 164; PRÖTTEL, 1988, 364-369, Abb. 6, 3; PETKOVIĆ 2010, 261, sl. 89.

43 ANAMALI, KOMATA 1978, 100.



Sl. 4  
Fig. 4

ventory of grave no. 2 excavated in 1963<sup>43</sup>. On the foot of the arched body of the fibula several light marks can be observed on a very thin layer of a type of precious metal. As is the case with the majority of fibulae, this fibula is not cast, but is composed of a number of parts: three heads in the shape of an onion or mushroom, rectangular foot, arched body, transverse arm, pin, an internal beam onto which to fix the pin placed within the tangential arm, elements rising above the upper surface of this arm, and three joining rings placed on the three onion-shaped heads, next to the point of junction between the arc of the fibula and its foot (Fig. 4).

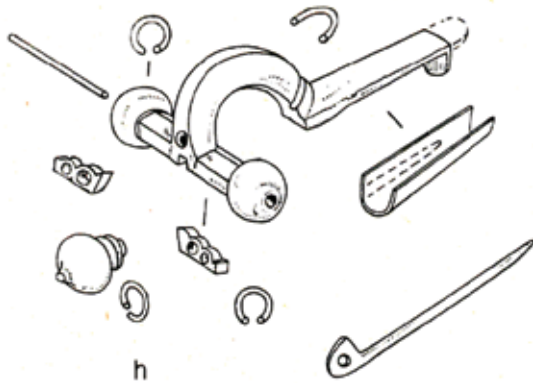
As is already known, there are a number of publications that illustrate the multi-piece structure of this type of fibula<sup>44</sup>, however, it must be noted that all are based on the first interpre-

43 ANAMALI, KOMATA 1978, 100.

44 BOUBE 1960, fig. 6, p. 347; GERHARZ 1987, 84, Abb. 4; KRAUSE 1995, 38, 142 cat. no. 100; IVČEVIĆ 2000, 135, fig. 1; FUGÈRE 2002, 31, fig. 1.

okviru poprečne grede, elementi koji se nalaze iznad spoljašnje površine ove grede, i tri spojena prstena smještena na tri lukovice, pored tačke ukrštanja između luka i stope fibule.

Kao što je već poznato postoje brojne publikacije koje ilustruju višedjelovne strukture ovog tipa fibule<sup>44</sup>, međutim, mora biti zabilježeno da je sve zasnovano na prvoj interpretaciji koju je dao Hans Drescher 1959. god. koji je predstavio ovu fibulu kao fibulu od 11 delova<sup>45</sup> (Sl. 5). R. Krause je skrenuo pažnju na mnoge primjere "Zwiebelknopffibeln", koje sadrže brojne različite djelove spojene u više varijanti<sup>46</sup>.



Sl. 5 Sastavni delovi Zwiebelknopffibula (posle Drescher 1959, 172, Abb. 1).

Fig. 5 The composing parts of the Zwiebelknopffibula (after Drescher 1959, 172, Abb. 1).

U slučaju fibule iz Kaldruna, poprečna greda šestougaonog presjeka izgleda da sadrži nekoliko različitih djelova. Može se primijetiti da se na gornjem dijelu poprečne grede, sa strane koja se spaja sa lukom, dalje se nalaze dva prikachena dijela sa tri gornja trougaona obilježja, od kojih su dva perforirana. Tri glave fibule su u obliku blago zgnječene luka ili oblika sličnom pečurki. Otuda, izgledaju veće po širini nego po dužini. Stopa fibule je kraća od luka, ali je iste širine. Šuplja stopa fibule u presjeku izgleda kao trougao sa zaobljenim uglovima.

Dekoracija gornjeg dijela stope sastoji se

44 BOUBE 1960, sl. 6, p. 347; GERHARZ 1987, 84, Abb. 4; KRAUSE 1995, 38, 142 kat. br. 100; IVČEVIĆ 2000, 135, sl. 1; FUGÈRE 2002, 31, sl. 1.

45 DRESCHER 1959, 172, Abb. 1 g - h.

46 KRAUSE 1995, 142-163.

tation proposed by Hans Drescher in 1959, who presents this type of fibula as an 11 piece fibula<sup>45</sup> (Fig. 5). R. Krause has brought to attention numerous examples of "Zwiebelknopffibeln", which consist of a number of different pieces mounted in various ways<sup>46</sup>.

In the case of the Kaldrun fibula, the transverse hexagonal shaped arm appears to consist of several different pieces. It can be noted that in the upper part of each arm, to the side of junction with the arch, there are two further attached pieces with three upward features of triangular shape, two of which are perforated. The three heads of the fibula are in the shape of a slightly squashed onion or in a shape similar to a mushroom. Hence, they appear to be somewhat larger than they are long. The foot of the fibula is shorter than the arc, but it is of the same width as the latter. The hollow foot of the fibula appears in section as a triangle with round corners.

The decoration of the upper part of the foot consists of several double volutes placed symmetrically on either side of the foot. At the centre of this area there are three square panels. The one in the middle features a beam at the centre flanked by symmetrical lines thus producing the effect of a fish-scale pattern. The two other panels are equally decorated with a pattern of circles, which are linked to each other through a feature in the form of a stretched S. The decoration of the upper part of the arc also consists of three fields. The central part is divided into four triangular fields, each confining a meandering plant with three branches that stretch out in spiral form. The two lateral parts of the arc of the fibula are decorated with longitudinal panels: on the right there is a band of short lines in a fish-scale pattern, whereas on the left one can barely discern the presence of circles linked with weaving S shape lines, in a similar manner to the decoration observed on the lateral part of the foot.

Generally speaking, "Zwiebelknopffibeln" were in use throughout the territory of the empire, especially in the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, from the Atlantic to rivers Rhein and Danube, descending

45 DRESCHER 1959, 172, Abb. 1 g - h.

46 KRAUSE 1995, 142-163.

od par duplih voluta smještenih simetrično sa svake strane stope. U centru ove oblasti postoje tri kvadratne pločice. Onu u središnjem dijelu karakteriše snop u centru okružen simetričnim linijama koje omogućavaju efekat riblje krljušti. Druge dvije pločice su istovjetno ukrašene motivom krugova, povezanih međusobno ukrasom u obliku razvučenog S. Dekoracija gornjeg dijela luka takođe se sastoji iz tri polja. Centralni dio je podijeljen na četiri trougaona polja. Svako je zatvoreno meandrima sa tri grane koji se protežu izvan u spiralnoj formi. Dva bočna dijela luka fibule ukrašena su uzdužnim pločicama: sa desne strane nalazi se snop linija u obliku riblje krljušti, dok se sa lijeve strane jedva može primijetiti prisustvo krugova povezanih sa tkanjem u vidu S oblika, na sličan način kao i dekoracija uočena na bočnoj strani stope.

Uopšteno gledano, "Zwiebelknopffibeln", bile su u upotrebi širom teritorije Carstva, naročito tokom IV v. n. e., od Atlantika do reka Rajne i Dunava, spuštajući se južno do rijeke Euftrat i sve do severne Afrike<sup>47</sup>. U prilog njenoj velikoj rasprostranjenosti je i daleka analogija naše Kaldrun fibule sa fibulom iz sjeverne Afrike. Zaista je veoma slična fibuli br. 159 i 160 koje potiču iz Tamuda u Maroku i klasifikovane su kao tip "Keller 5", datovane u godinu 370-400 n. e.<sup>48</sup> Geografski bliže analogije se mogu pronaći na teritoriji provincije Praevalis, gdje je zlatna fibula izložena u Istorijskom Muzeju Crne Gore na Cetinju<sup>49</sup>. Iz obližnje provincije Dardanije vrijedan pomena je bronzani primjerak iz Ulpijane<sup>50</sup> kao i još jedan bronzani primjerak iz Sočanice (*Municipium DD*)<sup>51</sup>. Međutim, primjerak koji po meni predstavlja najbližu analogiju fibuli iz Kaldruna jeste tip fibule 34 C 2b pronađene na nekropoli "Pećine"<sup>52</sup> u Viminacijumu. Štaviše, mora se zabilježiti da je dekoracija na stopi fibule koja sadrži krugove povezane krivudavim linijama u obliku slova S, slična dekoraciji stope fibule tipa 34/E 1 iz *Timacum Minus*<sup>53</sup>. Autor koji se bavi

47 FEUGÈRE 1985, 425, tip 31e; THEUNE-GROSSKOPF 1995a, 77 i karta/sl. 51

48 GERHARZ 1987, 84, 100, Abb, 18, 159 i Abb, 19, 160.

49 Zapažanje autora.

50 TREASURES KOSOVO 1998, kat. br. 257

51 TREASURES KOSOVO 1998, kat. br. 275

52 PETKOVIĆ 2010, 261, sl. 89.

53 PETKOVIĆ 2010, 265, sl. 97.

south to the River Euftrat and as far as north Africa<sup>47</sup>. In support of its wide distribution is the distant analogy of our Kaldrun fibula with the fibulae from north Africa. It is indeed very similar to fibulae no. 159 and 160 which originate from Tamuda in Morocco and are classified as "Keller 5" type, dated to the years 370-400 AD<sup>48</sup>. Geographically closer analogies can be found in the territory of the province of Praevalis, from where a gold fibula exhibited in the Historical Museum of Montenegro in Cetinje derives<sup>49</sup>. From the neighbouring province of Dardania worthy of mention is the bronze specimen from Ulpiana<sup>50</sup> as well as another bronze specimen from Sočanica (*Municipium DD*)<sup>51</sup>. However, the specimen that presents the closest analogy with the Kaldrun fibula seems to me to be type 34 C 2b fibula found at Viminacium "Pećine"<sup>52</sup>. Furthermore, it must be noted that the decoration of the foot of the fibula consisting of circles linked by waving lines in the form of the S letter is similar to the decoration of the foot of 34/E 1 type fibula from *Timacum Minus*<sup>53</sup>. The author who studied this fibula draws parallels between fibula 34c and Keller Typ 5/Pröttel Typ 5 dated to 330-395 AD, i.e., from Constantine I to Theodosius I<sup>54</sup>. In the territory of Serbia, this type of fibula is attested at *Singidunum*, *Viminacium*, *Idimum* Ravna Campša, Prahovo-Aquae, *Romuliana*, Kruševac (Ćićevac), Naissus and *Ulpiana*<sup>55</sup>. Further away from the region, analogies are found with examples from Kaiseraugst, Vindonisa (Switzerland), and Piatra Frecatei (Romania), which M. Buora considers as Keller 6B type fibula<sup>56</sup>.

The authors of the excavations of the cemetery at Kaldrun note that the context of this fibula is grave no. 2, which also contained

47 FEUGÈRE 1985, 425, type 31e; THEUNE-GROSSKOPF 1995a, 77 and map/fig. 51

48 GERHARZ 1987, 84, 100, Abb, 18, 159 and Abb, 19, 160.

49 Observation of the author.

50 TREASURES KOSOVO 1998, cat. no. 257

51 TREASURES KOSOVO 1998, cat. no. 275

52 PETKOVIĆ 2010, 261, sl. 89.

53 PETKOVIĆ 2010, 265, sl. 97.

54 PETKOVIĆ 2010, 257, 366.

55 PETKOVIĆ 2010, 262, 442, map 16.

56 BUORA 1997, fig. 3, 8-10.

proučavanjem ovih fibula, pravi paralelu između fibule 34c i Keller Tip 5/Pröttel Tip 5 datovane u 330-395 god. n.e., odnosno od Konstantina I do Teodosija I<sup>54</sup>. Na teritoriji Srbije ovaj tip fibule je zabilježen u *Singidunumu*, *Viminaciumu*, *Idimum* Ravna Campša, Prahovo-*Aquae*, *Romuliana*, Kruševac (Ćićevac), Naissus and *Ulpiana*<sup>55</sup>. Dalje od ovog regiona analogije su pronađene u primjerima iz Kaiseraugst, Vindonisa (Švajcarska), and Piatra Frecatei (Rumunija), za koju M. Buora smatra da je fiula tipa Keller 6B<sup>56</sup>.

Rukovodioci istraživanja nekropole u Kaldrunu su uočili da je kontekst ove fibule grob br. 2, koji je sadržao staklenu posudu, jedan nečitak novac i jedan novac Konstantina II (337-361)<sup>57</sup>.

### 3. Zwiebelknopffibel: Keller 3b/Riha 6. 5, 3/Pröttel 3/4/Petković 34 D 2<sup>58</sup>

#### Bronzana fibula (Sl. 6)

Arheološki Muzej, Tirana

Inv. br. 4081

Ukupna dužina = 8.5 cm

Max. širina = 4.8 cm

Visina = 2.8 cm

Ova Kaldrun fibula potiče iz inventara groba br. 4<sup>59</sup>. Ima relativno dugo tijelo sa gredom u obliku polukruga i trapezoidnog je presjeka. Stopa je skoro iste dužine kao luk i kvadratnog je presjeka. Ispod stope postoji gruba kružna rupa gde je fiksirana igla. Ona izlazi iz bočne grede i ima zašiljen kraj. Tri glave fibule su više oblika šišarke nego luka (Sl. 6). Greda fibule je kvadratnog presjeka. Prsten koji se pridružuje glavi javlja se u formi nazubljenog kruga. Dodatni elementi gornjeg dijela nisu prikazani, već su liveni izjedna zajedno sa gredom, i proteže se cijelom dužinom grede u obliku stepenastog rel-

54 PETKOVIĆ 2010, 257, 366.

55 PETKOVIĆ 2010, 262, 442, karta 16.

56 BUORA 1997, sl. 3, 8-10.

57 ANAMALI, KOMATA 1978, 97 (opis groba 2), 100 (opis fibule).

58 Cf. KELLER 1971. 37- 41, 53; RIHA 1979, 169, 174, kat. br. 1468; PRÖTTEL 1988, 359, 361-363, Abb 4a 3-6; SCHMIDT 2010, 117, kat. br. 253-254, 118, kat. br. 264; PETKOVIĆ 2010, 264-266, T. LXI – LXIV.

59 ANAMALI, KOMATA 1978, 97-98, 100.

glass vessels, an illegible coin, and a coin of the emperor Constantine II (337-361)<sup>57</sup>.

### 3. Zwiebelknopffibel: Keller 3b/Riha 6. 5, 3/Pröttel 3/4/Petković 34 D 2<sup>58</sup>

#### Bronze fibula (Fig. 6)

Archaeological Museum, Tirana

Inv. no. 4081

Total length = 8.5 cm

Max. width = 4.8 cm

Height = 2.8 cm



Sl. 6

Fig. 6

This Kaldrun fibula derives from the inventory of grave no. 4<sup>59</sup>. It has a relatively large body and an arm in the shape of a semi-circle with a trapezoidal shape in section. The foot is almost of the same length as the arc and is square in section. Beneath the foot there is a roughly circular hole where the pin was fixed; the latter emerges from the lateral arm and has a pointed end. The fibula's three heads are more of a pinecone shape, than in the shape of onion (Fig. 6). The arm of the fibula is of square shape in section. The additional features on the upper part are not attached, but have been cast as a single piece with the arm, and extend on the entire length of the arm in the form of a stepped relief. The rings that join the heads appear in the

57 ANAMALI, KOMATA 1978, 97 (description of grave 2), 100 (description of the fibula).

58 Cf. KELLER 1971. 37- 41, 53; RIHA 1979, 169, 174, cat. no. 1468; PRÖTTEL 1988, 359, 361-363, Abb 4a 3-6; SCHMIDT 2010, 117, cat. no. 253-254, 118, cat. no. 264; PETKOVIĆ 2010, 264-266, T. LXI – LXIV.

59 ANAMALI, KOMATA 1978, 97-98, 100.

jefa. Dekoracija stope fibule sadrži jednostavne, duge paralelne linije, sa čijih se strana nalaze po četiri utisnuta kruga postavljena simetrično. Sa ovakvim karakteristikama, ova fibula je po analogiji bliža Petković 34 D 2 varijanti<sup>60</sup>.

#### 4. Zwiebelknopffibel: variant Petković 34 D 3 Bronzana fibula (Sl. 7)

Arheološki Muzej, Tirana

Inv. br. 4093

Ukupna dužina = 8 cm

Max. širina = 6.2 cm

Visina = 2.6 cm

Skoro identičan opis važi za još jednu fibulu nađenu u Kaldrunu, sa jedinom razlikom u skromnom ukrasu uzdužne linije koja prolazi kroz gornji deo stope i luk fibule. Ovu liniju presijecaju kratke, poprečne linije cijelom dužinom. Par voluta skromne izrade smješteno je sa obje strane krajeva stope. Glave fibule u ovom slučaju su karakterističnog oblika luka i nešto izduženijeg tijela. Igla nedostaje, ipak, na dijelu gdje se ukrštaju luk fibule i stopa postoji rupa, koja služi kao mjesto na kome se igla fiksira. Kao i prethodni primjeri ova fibula je, takođe, klasifikovana kao Petković 34 D 3 varijanta<sup>61</sup> (**Fig. 7**). "Zwiebelknopffibel" ove varijante ili neke slične pronađene u provinciji Prevalis takođe su pronađene i u Kruji, Skadru<sup>62</sup>, Karlovoj Mogili (Bar), Budvi<sup>63</sup>, Dokleji<sup>64</sup>, Nikšiću, Moštanicima<sup>65</sup>, i u Pljevljima<sup>66</sup>. U susjednim Balkanskim provincijama ovaj tip fibule je potvrđen kroz 255 primeraka sa 43 lokaliteta na teritoriji Srbije. Neki od najbližih lokaliteta su Gamzigrad (*Romuliana*), Niš (*Vinik*), i Sočanica (*Municipium DD*)<sup>67</sup>.

Istraživanja su pokazala da su ova vrsta fibule (Zwiebelknopffibel) i njene brojne varijante uglavnom bile sastavni djelovi vojnih

form of a dogtooth disc. The decoration on the foot of the fibula consists of simple long banks of sloping lines, to the side of which four impressed circles are placed symmetrically. Given these characteristics, this fibula appears to be analogically closer to the Petković 34 D 2 variant<sup>60</sup>.

#### 4. Zwiebelknopffibel: variant Petković 34 D 3 Bronze fibula (Fig. 7)

Archaeological Museum, Tirana

Inv. no. 4093

Total length = 8 cm

Max. width = 6.2 cm

Height = 2.6 cm

Almost the exact description is valid for the other fibula found at Kalldrun, with the only difference being a somewhat more modest decoration of a longitudinal line running across the upper side of the foot and the arc of the fibula. This line is interrupted by short lateral lines throughout its length. A pair of volutes of modest make is placed on either side of the foot at its extremities. The heads of the fibula in this case are of the common onion shape and a somewhat elongated body. The pin is absent here, however, at the point of junction between the arc of the fibula and its foot there is a hole, which served as the point of fixing the pin. Like the previous examples this fibula, too, is classified as a Petković 34 D 3 variant<sup>61</sup> (**Fig. 7**). The "Zwiebelknopffibel" of this variant or other similar variants found in the province of Praevalis have been found also at Kruja, Shkodër<sup>62</sup>, Karlova Mogilla (Tivar), Budva<sup>63</sup>, Doclea<sup>64</sup>, Nikshiq, Moshtanica<sup>65</sup>, and Plevlje<sup>66</sup> (?). In the neighbouring Balkan provinces this type of fibula is attested through 255 specimens from 43 sites in the territory of Serbia. Some of the nearest sites are Gamzigrad (*Romuliana*), Niš (*Vinik*), and Sočani-

60 PETKOVIĆ 2010, 264-266, T. LXIII, 3.

61 PETKOVIĆ 2010, 264-266, T. LXIV, 3-4

62 COLLEZIONE SCUTARI 2002, 57; Fibula, slučajni nalaz, inv. br. 68, takođe potiče iz Kaldruna (priredio B. Lahi).

63 Autorovo zapažanje od 29. oktobra 2011.

64 MIJOVIĆ 1980, 37.

65 ICG 1967, 253, Ck. 14.

66 MARKOVIĆ, 2006, sl.100 (?)

67 PETKOVIĆ 2010, 261, 442-443 MAP NO. 16.

60 PETKOVIĆ 2010, 264-266, T. LXIII, 3.

61 PETKOVIĆ 2010, 264-266, T. LXIV, 3-4

62 COLLEZIONE SCUTARI 2002, 57; Fibula, chance find, inv. no. 68, also originating from Kalldrun (prepared by B. Lahi).

63 The author's observation made on 29 October 2011.

64 MIJOVIĆ 1980, 37.

65 ICG 1967, 253, Ck. 14.

66 MARKOVIĆ, 2006, sl.100 (?)



Sl. 7  
Fig. 7

uniformi tokom IV-VI v. n. e.<sup>68</sup>. Kao takav dio uniforme raširen je uglavnom među jedinicama rimske vojske. Značajan primjer s tim u vezi je srebrna fibula nađena u Laču (blizu gornje doline reke Mat), koja nosi naziv *SEPTIMI* i objavljena je prije XX v. od strane P. Traeger<sup>69</sup> (Sl. 8).

Moguće je da "odlika" na ovoj fibuli označava ime legije, *LEGIO VII CLAUDIA* koja je poslije borbe sa Filipom preimenovana u *LEGIO VII MACEDONICA* i takođe joj je data počasna titula Klaudija (v. 41-54 n. e.), *CLAUDIA PIA FIDELIS*. Ova legija sa teritorije *Illyricum* prvenstveno stacionirana u *Tilurium* (Gardun, blizu grada Trilj, kod reke Cetina) premještena je tokom vladavine Klaudija ili Nerona u *Viminacium*<sup>70</sup> (Kostolac blizu Požarevca na teritoriji današnje istočne Srbije). Istraživanjima na *Viminaciumu* su otkriveni grobovi, čiji se inventar sastoji od

68 ZABELICKY 1980, 1108.

69 TRAEGER 1901, 51-52, Abb. 35 a-b.

70 WILLKES 1969, 96-97, 101-102, 104, 109, 141; ZOTOVIĆ, JORDOVIĆ 1990, 35; MIRKOVIĆ 2007, 31-32; KÖNIG 2009, 221; SANADER 2009, 39-43.

ca (*Municipium DD*)<sup>67</sup>.

The research undertaken so far has shown that this type of fibula (*Zwiebelknopffibel*) and its numerous variants were mostly part of the service clothing or military uniforms particularly during the 4th-6th centuries AD<sup>68</sup>. As part of such uniform it spread mainly through the units of the Roman army. A significant example in this respect is a silver fibula found in Lač (near the lower Mat river valley), which bears the inscription *SEPTIMI* and was published as early as the early 20th century by P. Traeger<sup>69</sup> (Fig. 8).

It is probable that the "distinction" on this fibula marks the name of the legion, *LEGIO VII CLAUDIA*, which after the battle against Philip was named *LEGIO VII MACEDONICA* and was also given the honorific title of Claudius (v. 41-54 AD), *CLAUDIA PIA FIDELIS*. This legion of the territory of *Illyricum*, initially stationed at *Tilurium* (Gardun, near the city of Trilj, by Cetina River) was transferred during the rule of Claudius or Neron at *Viminacium*<sup>70</sup> (Kostolac near Požarevac in the territory of present eastern Serbia). The excavations at *Viminacium* have documented graves, whose inventory contained objects of daily use, and also accessories associated with the military uniform<sup>71</sup>.

Besides its frequent discovery as a chance find or within an archaeological context, this type of fibula is frequently depicted in the figurative art of this period. Its appearance noted for some time now<sup>72</sup> constitutes a rich repertoire that includes artworks deriving from settlements in different part of the later Roman Empire<sup>73</sup>. These representations have helped considerably in interpreting the use of this fibula.

67 PETKOVIĆ 2010, 261, 442-443 map no. 16.

68 ZABELICKY 1980, 1108.

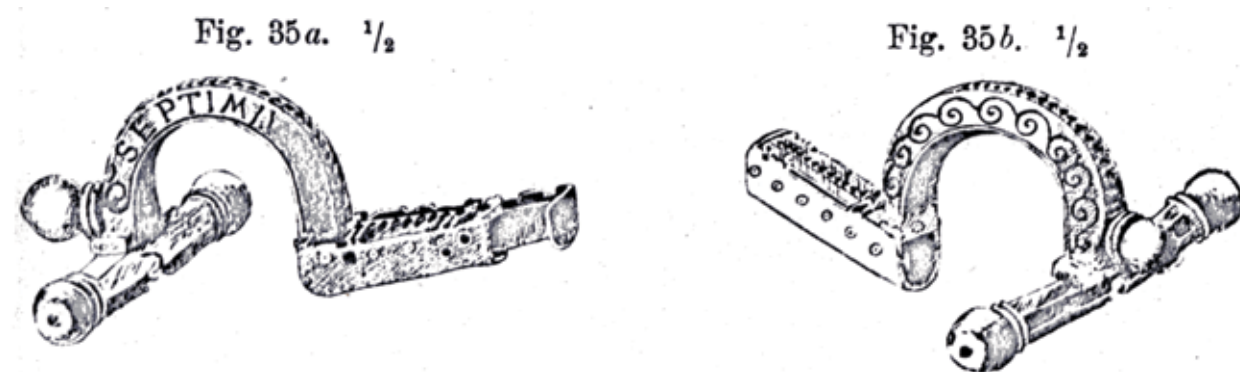
69 TRAEGER 1901, 51-52, Abb. 35 a-b.

70 WILLKES 1969, 96-97, 101-102, 104, 109, 141; ZOTOVIĆ, JORDOVIĆ 1990, 35; MIRKOVIĆ 2007, 31-32; KÖNIG 2009, 221; SANADER 2009, 39-43.

71 ZOTOVIĆ, JORDOVIĆ 1990, 36, and particularly note 6.

72 HEURGON 1958. PL. 11, 1-3; ZABELICKY 1980, 1101-1106 where 16 significant examples of „Zwiebelknopffibel“ in figurative art are presented; PRÖTTEL 1988, 371.

73 THEUNE-GROSSKOPF 1995b, 187-196 provides examples previously mentioned by Zabelicky, well illustrated with photographs; PETKOVIĆ 2010, 259.



Sl. 8. Srebrna fibula pronađena u Laču (crtež od Traeger, 1901, 51, sl. 35a-b).

Fig. 8. Silver fibula found in Lač (drawing by Traeger, 1901, 51, fig. 35a-b).

predmeta svakodnevne upotrebe i takođe opremom koja se povezuje sa vojnom uniformom<sup>71</sup>.

Osim čestih pronalazaka kao slučajna nalaz ili sa arheološkim kontekstom, ovaj tip fibule je često prikazivan na figurativnoj umjetnosti ovog perioda. Njena pojava koja je poznata već neko vrijeme<sup>72</sup> predstavlja bogati repertoar koji uključuje umjetničke radove proizvedene u naseljima sa različitih dijelova Rimskog Carstva<sup>73</sup>. Ove predstave su značajno pomogle u tumačenju upotrebe ove fibule.

Otuda je jasno da je Zwiebelknopffibeln fibula prvenstveno korišćena kod muškaraca<sup>74</sup>. Javlja se na odjeći koju su nosili visoki administrativni službenici, kao i na odjeći koju su nosili vojnici u periodu od vladavine Dioklecijana-Konstantina do IV v. n. e., kada su ove fibule postale sastavni dio uniforme<sup>75</sup>. Fibula je služila da pričvrsti vojni ogrtač, *paludamentum*, sa prednje strane desnog ramena<sup>76</sup>. Na kamenom reljefu otkrivenom u Kominima (blizu Pljevalja, takozvani *Municipium S*) predstavljena je figura žene okružene dvojicom muškaraca, koji nose ogrtače prikopčane na desnom ramenu. Naročito

71 ZOTOVIĆ, JORDOVIĆ 1990, 36, i naročito beleška 6.

72 HEURGON 1958, Pl. 11, 1-3; ZABEHLICKY 1980, 1101-1106 gde 16 značajnih primjeraka „Zwiebelknopffibel“ su predstavljeni u figurativnoj umjetnosti; PRÖTTEL 1988, 371.

73 THEUNE-GROSSKOPF 1995b, 187-196 pruža primjere prethodno pomenute kod Zabehlicky, dobro ilustrovane, sa fotografijama; PETKOVIĆ 2010, 259.

74 Rijetka upotreba kod žena i djece je takođe poznata. Vidi ZABEHLICKY 1980, 1100.

75 ZABEHLICKY 1980, 1107-1108.

76 GROSSKOPF 1995a, 83, 187-196, Abb. 55, 58, 60, 63, 64-65, 66 itd.

It is clear hence that the Zwiebelknopffibeln fibula was used primarily by men<sup>74</sup>. It appears on clothes worn by high administration servicemen, as well as on clothes worn by soldiers of the period from the Diocletian-Constantine rule to the 4th century AD, when this fibula had become part of the service uniform<sup>75</sup>. The fibula served to fix the military mantle, *paludamentum*, on the front side of the right shoulder<sup>76</sup>. A stone relief found at Komini (near Plevlje, the so-called *Municipium S*) features a female figure flanked by two men, who wear mantles fixed on the right shoulder. On the male figure on the right in particular, it can be better discerned that one such fibula (Zwiebelknopffibel) has been used (Fig. 9).

Several examples of representation of these fibulae from Serbia confirm this statement<sup>77</sup>. Furthermore, the specimens made of precious metal served as an indicator of the high rank of the soldier or of the civil servant, or even martyrs in their service uniform<sup>78</sup>. It is

74 Rare cases of use by women and children are also known. See ZABEHLICKY 1980, 1100.

75 ZABEHLICKY 1980, 1107-1108.

76 THEUNE-GROSSKOPF 1995a, 83, 187-196, Abb. 55, 58, 60, 63, 64-65, 66 etc.

77 Such representations of fibulae are also found in the territory of Serbia. See PETKOVIĆ 2010, 259 and the photographs on the front and back covers; PETKOVIĆ 2011, 131, fig. 26, depiction on the relief of a funerary monument at Tilva Roš (Bor – eastern Serbia).

78 For the rank of the bearers of this fibula see particularly THEUNE-GROSSKOPF 1995a, 86 cat. no. 58 (Thessaloniki, medallion of emperor Galerius); 88 cat. no. 60 (Berlin, ivory diptych with the *vicarius* of the city of Rome, Probianus); 90, cat. no. 63 (Madrid, Misuri of emperor





Sl. 9 Reljef pronađen u Kominima (Pljevlja) Municipium S (fotografisao G. Hoxha, Maj 2009).

Fig. 9 Relief found at Komin (Plevlje) Municipium S (photo by G. Hoxha, May 2009).

na muškoj figuri sa desne strane može se bolje uočiti da se koristi jedna ovakva fibula (Zwiebelknopffibel) (Sl. 9).

Nekoliko primjera iz Srbije potvrđuju ovu tvrdnju<sup>77</sup>. Pred toga, primjerci napravljeni od plemenitih metala služili su kao pokazatelj visokog ranga vojnika ili civilnog službenika, ili čak mučenika u njihovoj odori<sup>78</sup>. Veoma je vjerovatno da je fibula iz Kaldruna, nađena u grobu br. 2 zajedno sa dva novca i staklenom posudom<sup>79</sup>, služila za kopčanje ogrtača pripadnika vojske.

“Zwiebelknopffibel” tip fibule je uopštr-

77 Ovakav primjerak fibule takođe je nađen i na teritoriji Srbije. Vidi PETKOVIĆ 2010, 259 i fotografije sa naslovne strane i poledine knjige; PETKOVIĆ 2011, 131, sl. 26, prikaz reljefa na funerarnom monumentu u Tilva Roš (Bor – istočna Serbia).

78 Za vrstu zamjene ove fibule vidjeti posebno THEUNE-GROSSKOPF 1995a, 86 kat. br. 58 (Tesalonikii, medaljon cara Galerija); 88 kat. br. 60 (Berlin, diptih od slonovače sa *vicarius*-om grada Rima, Probianus); 90, kat. br. 63 (Madrid, Mizurion Teodosija sa kraljevskim slugom, koji nosi ovu fibulu); 92-93 kat. br. 64-65 (Monza (Italija), Diptih od slonovače iz blaga Dome opisuje generala Stilikona); 94, kat. br. 66 (Ravena, mozaik crkve Sv. Vitale); 102 kat. br. 74 (Rim, prezentacija Sv. Teodore na mozaiku u crkvi Sv. Kosme i Damijana), itd.

79 ANAMALI, KOMATA 1978, 97.

highly probable that the fibula found at Kaldrun, in grave no. 2, along with two coins and a glass vessel<sup>79</sup> was employed to pin the mantel of a military servicemen.

The “Zwiebelknopffibel” type of fibula are generally dated to the period from the late 3<sup>rd</sup> to the early 5<sup>th</sup> century AD<sup>80</sup>, however, the specimens embellished in precious metal were in use further on, until the late 6<sup>th</sup> century or early 7<sup>th</sup> century AD<sup>81</sup>.

##### 5. Omegafibel: Böhme 50b/Ettlinger 51/Jobst Gruppe III, Type 35/Riha 8.1.2 /Feugere 30c-d/ Petković 28<sup>82</sup>.

Theodosius with an imperial civil servant, who wears this fibula); 92-93 cat. no. 64-65 (Monza (Italy), Ivory diptych of the Dome treasury depicting general Stilicon); 94, cat. no. 66 (Ravenna, mosaic in the Church of San Vitale); 102 cat. no. 74 (Roma, representation of St Theodora on the mosaic of the church of SS Cosma and Damian), et..

79 ANAMALI, KOMATA 1978, 97.

80 GERHARZ 1987, 84; FEUGERE 1985, 426, typ 31 e; PRÖTTEL 1988, 369, posaçerisht shënimet 153 dhe 154; PETKOVIĆ 2010, 261.

81 ZAHBELICKY 1980, 1107-1108; THEUNE-GROSSKOPF, 1995a, 77.

82 For comparisons see BÖHME 1972, 46, cat. no. 1219; ETTLINGER 1973, 132, Taf. 15, 12; JOBST 1975, 124, Taf.

no datovan od kasnog III do ranog V v. n. e.<sup>80</sup>, međutim, primjerci rađeni od plemenitog metala bili su u upotrebi i kasnije, sve do kasnog VI ili ranog VII v. n. e.<sup>81</sup>.

**5. Omega fibula: Böhme 50b/Ettlinger 51/Jobst Gruppe III, Tip 35/Riha 8.1.2 /Feugere 30c-d/ Petković 28<sup>82</sup>.**

**Bronzana fibula (Sl. 10)**

Arheološki Muzej, Tirana

Inv. br. 4094

Spoljni prečnik = 6. 8 cm

Dužina igle = 7. 5 cm

Dužina sječiva = 1 - 1,10 cm

Debljina sječiva = 0. 2

Fibula je pronađena 1963. izvan istraženog groba. U obje, objavljenoj studiji sa ovih istraživanja i u kasnijoj publikaciji, opisane su kao kopče<sup>83</sup>. Tijelo ove bronzane fibule je oblika ravne omega (Ω). Iгла je pričvršćena za tijelo kroz prsten i postepeno se sužava sa oštrim završetkom. Krajevi tijela fibule su spljošteni, ali kako se čini kružnog presjeka. Oni nastaju iz tijela fibule, savijaju se ka spolja u suprotnim pravcima i formiraju oblik slova omega. Oba kraja se završavaju kvržicama skoro pa sferičnog oblika, koje imaju dva kružna oblika sa unutrašnje i jedan isti takav oblik sa spoljašnje strane. Gornji dio ravnog tijela dekorisan je utisnutim motivima koji se sastoje od niza 27 malih, podjednako udaljenih krugova. Oni su povezani blago zakrivljenom linijom u obliku slova S. Ova dekoracija podsjeća na primjerak stope i luka fibule br. 2 pronađene u Kaldrunu (tip Keller 5/Pröttel 5). (Sl. 10).

Vijenac malih, nepravilnih tačkica prostire se sa obje strane ukrašene površine.

80 GERHARZ 1987, 84; FEUGERE 1985, 426, typ 31 e; PRÖTTEL 1988, 369, posebno bilješka 153 i 154; PETKOVIĆ 2010, 261.

81 ZAHBELICKY 1980, 1107-1108; THEUNE- GROSSKOPF, 1995a, 77.

82 Za komparacije vidi BÖHME 1972, 46, kat. br. 1219; ETTLINGER 1973, 132, Taf. 15, 12; JOBST 1975, 124, Taf. 49, 356 i 72, 356; RIHA 1979, 206, kat. br. 1773, Taf. 69, 1773; FEUGÈRE 1985, tip 30-c.d, 416, pl. 158, kat. br. 1991, 1992; PI, 169, E 9; SCHMIDT, 2010, 121, kat. br. 292; PETKOVIĆ 2010, 220-221, kat. br. 1110. T. XL, 6, sl. 68.

83 ANAMALI, KOMATA 1978, 101, Tab, IV, 2; ALBANIEN 1988, 440, cat. no. 351, 3 (priredio S. Anamali).

**Bronze fibula (Fig. 10)**

Archaeological Museum, Tirana

Inv. no. 4094

Outer diameter = 6. 8 cm

Length of pin = 7. 5 cm

Length of blade = 1 - 1,10 cm

Thickness of blade = 0. 2 cm

The fibula was found in 1963 in a context outside the excavated graves. Both in the published study of this excavation and in later publications, it is interpreted as a buckle<sup>83</sup>. The body of this bronze fibula is in the form of a flat omega (Ω). The pin is fixed on the body through a ring and becomes gradually thinner until its sharp end point. The extremities of the fibula's body are flattened, but appear circular in section. They emerge out of the body of the fibula, bending outward in opposite directions thus taking the shape of the letter omega. Both extremities end with nodules of roughly spherical shape, which are flanked by two circular features on the inside, and by one such feature on the outside. The upper part of the flat body is decorated with impressed patterns that consist of a chain of 27 small, equally distanced circles. These are linked through the use of gently bent lines in the form of the letter S. this decoration is reminiscent of the pattern on the foot and arched body of fibula no. 2 found at Kaldrun (type Keller 5/Pröttel 5). (Fig. 10).

A circle of small, irregular dots crosses both sides of the decorated surface. The lower part of the body is flat and without ornaments. This type of fibula was also quite widespread in the wider territory of the empire, from Britain, the Hispanic provinces, the Alps, and the Danube limes in the north to the south regions of the empire and north Africa<sup>84</sup>.

49, 356 and 72, 356; RIHA 1979, 206, cat. no. 1773, Taf. 69, 1773; FEUGÈRE 1985, type 30-c.d, 416, pl. 158, cat. no. 1991, 1992; PI, 169, E 9; SCHMIDT, 2010, 121, cat. no. 292; PETKOVIĆ 2010, 220-221, cat. no. 1110. T. XL, 6, sl. 68.

83 ANAMALI, KOMATA 1978, 101, Tab, IV, 2; ALBANIEN 1988, 440, cat. no. 351, 3 (prepared by S. Anamali).

84 ETTLINGER 1973, 131; JOBST 1975, 124; RIHA 1979, 205; FEUGÈRE 1985, 419; GERHARZ 1987, 78-79, 86, 102, cat. no. 181-185, 107; COCIȘ, 2004, 131; SCHMIDT 2010, 51, specifically note no. 471; IVČEVIĆ 2002, 244;



Sl. 10  
Fig. 10

Donji dio tijela je ravan i bez ornamentata. Ovaj tip fibule je bio široko rasprostranjen po široj teritoriji carstva, od Britanije, španskih provincija, Alpa i Dunavskog limesa na sjeveru do južnog regiona carstva i sjeverne Afrike<sup>84</sup>.

Prisustvo ove fibule u mnogim regijama navelo je autore da povežu njeno porijeklo sa svim datim oblastima, uključujući i Englesku, Španiju, južnu Njemačku ili Švajcarsku. Od nedavno, teorija porijekla fibule iz gvođenog doba Španije ili Engleske<sup>85</sup> dovodi se u pitanje. U međuvremenu, regioni južne Njemačke ili Švajcarske uzimaju se kao moguća mjesta porekla. Prema E. Ettliger, prvi primjerci ovakvih omega oblika fibula dospjeli su do teritorije Švajcarske uz pomoć rimskih vonika, i negdje kasnije, oko II v. n. e., centar proizvodnje je osnovan negdje u Enge-Bern<sup>86</sup>. E. Riha i M. Feugère su prezentovali sveobuhvatne modele koji demonstriraju upotrebu omega fibule, okarakterisane kao fibule koje se fiksiraju na platno kružnim okretom (Drehverschluss). Igla prolazi kroz platno, ispod

84 ETLINGER 1973, 131; JOBST 1975, 124; RIHA 1979, 205; FEUGÈRE 1985, 419; GERHARZ 1987, 78-79, 86, 102, kat. br. 181-185, 107; COCIŞ, 2004, 131; SCHMIDT 2010, 51, naročito beleška br. 471; IVČEVIĆ 2002, 244; PETKOVIĆ 2010, 220.

85 RIHA 1979, 205.

86 ETLINGER 1973, 133; RIHA 1979, 205.

The presence of this fibula in many regions has led authors to relate its origin to any given area including England, Spain, southern Germany or Switzerland. As of some time, the theory of the origin of the fibula from Iron Age Spain or England<sup>85</sup> has been questioned. Meanwhile, the region of south Germany and Switzerland are seen as possible places of origin. According to E. Ettliger, the first specimens of this omega shape fibula reached the territory of Switzerland through the Roman soldiers, and somewhat later, around the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, a production centre was established perhaps in Enge-Bern<sup>86</sup>. E. Riha and M. Feugère have presented comprehensive models that demonstrate the use of the omega fibula, which are characterised as fibula that are fixed on the cloth by round-turning (Drehverschluss). The pin penetrates into the cloth, underneath the body of the fibula, and then turns 90 degree thus pinning the cloth in a secured manner<sup>87</sup> (**Fig. 11**).

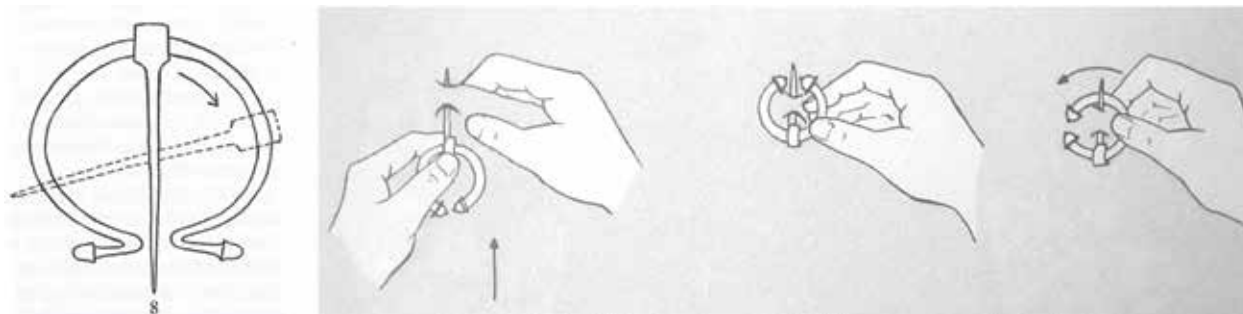
It seems that the omega fibula was a common accessory of the Roman army. How-

PETKOVIĆ 2010, 220.

85 RIHA 1979, 205.

86 ETLINGER 1973, 133; RIHA 1979, 205.

87 RIHA 1979, 12-13, 16, ABB. 1, 8; FEUGÈRE 1985, 418, Abb. 65B.



Sl. 11. Metod upotrebe omega i kružne fibule

(posle: a - Riha 1979, Abb. 1, 8; b - Feugère 1985, 418, Abb. 65B).

Fig. 11. The method of use of the omega and round fibulae

(after: a - Riha 1979, Abb. 1, 8; b - Feugère 1985, 418, Abb. 65B).

tijela fibule, i onda se okreće za 90 stepeni čime probada tkaninu na bezbjedan način<sup>87</sup> (Sl. 11).

Izgleda da je omega fibula bila čest nakit kod rimske vojske. Međutim, ovo ne isključuje činjenicu da je takođe korišćena i kod običnih građana. E. Ettlenger, dok podržava njihovu upotrebu od strane rimskih vojnika, takođe ističe da visokokvalitetne primjerke proizvedene u II v. i ranom III v. n. e. nisu nosili vojnici već civili a takođe i žene<sup>88</sup>. U kasnijim studijama nekoliko naučnika takođe potvrđuje upotrebu ove fibule u oba slučaja, vojnom i civilnom<sup>89</sup>.

Sa osvrtom na fibulu iz Kaldruna, ne možemo sa sigurnošću govoriti o tačnoj funkciji, ali s obzirom na činjenicu da je tip toliko čest možemo pretpostaviti da je mogla služiti za pribadanje debele odjeće nošene najčešće preko zime. Mogla je biti nošena od strane civila ili je bila sastavni dio vojne uniforme tog doba. Najbliže analogije dolaze nam sa teritorije provincije Prevalis. Dvije omega fibule koje potiču sa Gornjeg Skadra trenutno su izložene u Istarskom muzeju u Skadru<sup>90</sup>. Međutim, iako generalno postoji sličnost u formi, u slučaju ovih fibula tijelo nije ravno; već je presjek u obliku romba, dok se bočni djelovi završavaju piramidalnim završetkom.

Gotovo ista fibula kao ova iz Kaldruna

87 RIHA 1979, 12-13, 16, Abb. 1, 8; FEUGÈRE 1985, 418, Abb. 65B.

88 ETTLINGER 1973, 133.

89 RIHA 1979, 205; COCIŞ 2004, 130-131; PETKOVIĆ 2010, 221.

90 COLLEZIONE SCUTARI, 2002, 58 fibula br. 309, slučajni nalaz, i br. 316 pronađena u at Loha e Sipërme (priredio B. Lahi).

ever, this does not exclude the fact that it was also worn by the civilian population. E. Ettlenger, while sustaining their use by Roman soldiers, also points out that the high quality specimens produced in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century and the early 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD were worn not by soldiers but by local civilians and seemingly also by women<sup>88</sup>. In later studies several scholars also confirm the use of the fibula both by the military and the civilians<sup>89</sup>.

With regard to the Kaldrun fibula, it is not possible to be sure of its exact function, but given the fact that the type is so common it is

possible to suggest that it could have been used to pin heavy clothes worn mainly in the winter. It could have been worn either by an individual of the civilian sphere or as part of a military uniform of the era. The closest analogies derive from the territory of the province of Praevalis. Two omega type fibulae originating from Upper Shkodra (?) are currently exhibited in the Historical Museum of Shkodra<sup>90</sup>. However, although there are similarities in terms of the overall shape, in the case of these fibulae the body is not flat; it is shaped in the form of a rhombus, while the bent extremities end with pyramid shaped nods.

A particularly similar fibula to that of Kaldrun is the fibula found in a grave at Gorelac in Montenegro, which is presently exhibited in

88 ETTLINGER 1973, 133.

89 RIHA 1979, 205; COCIŞ 2004, 130-131; PETKOVIĆ 2010, 221.

90 COLLEZIONE SCUTARI, 2002, 58 fibula no. 309, chance find, and no. 316 found at Loha e Sipërme (prepared by B. Lahi).

pronađena je u grobu u Gorelcu, Crna Gora, i danas je izložena u Muzeju grada Bara, i datuje se u IV v. n. e. Ona predstavlja posebnu analogiju u pogledu ravnog tijela i savijenih krakova u vidu omega, kao što je slučaj i sa fibulom iz Kaldruna. Tri fibule tipa omega otkrivene su u grobu br. 7, 228 i 321 na najjužnijoj nekropoli grada Dokleje, međutim, one nisu okarakterisane ravnim tijelom i krajevi su nejednaki<sup>91</sup>. Iste omega forme je i fibula pronađena tokom iskopavanja obalskog naselja u Rosama, u Kotorskom zalivu. Tijelo je takođe ravno, ali dimenzije su manje i kontekst njenog pronalazača sugerira kasnije datovanje, VI - rani VII v. n. e.<sup>92</sup>

Još jedna omega fibula je pronađena na teritoriji ove provincije, a sada je izložena u Arheološkom muzeju u Nikšiću<sup>93</sup>. Sjevernije, takva jedna fibula pronađena je u Arheološkom muzeju Narone<sup>94</sup>, dok su brojne druge slične fibule publikovane zajedno sa otkrićima iz Salone<sup>95</sup>. Mnoge fibule ovog tipa dopijevaju sa teritorije današnje Srbije<sup>96</sup>. Najbliža analogija u pogledu ravnog oblika tela i utisnutih motiva krugova je takođe fibula pronađena u kuli br. 20 utvrđenja Romulijana, datovana u drugu polovinu IV v. n. e.<sup>97</sup>.

Dosadašnja izučavanja su pokazala da je tip omega fibule bio u upotrebi gotovo tokom čitavog životnog vijeka Rimskog Carstva. Datovanje koje je predložio E. Ettliger, od perioda vladavine Avgusta do IV v. n. e., čak i kasnije<sup>98</sup>, sve do sredine V v. n. e., potkrijepljeno je istraživanjima Prevalisa kao i susjednih balkanskih provincija<sup>99</sup>. Kaldrun fibula, pronađena izvan grobnog konteksta, interpretirana je jednostavno na osnovu preovlađujućeg arheološkog materijala i

the museum of the city of Tivar, and dates to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. It presents particular analogy with regard to the flat body and bent extremities in the form of an omega just as is seen in the case of the Kaldrun fibula. Three omega type fibulae derive from graves no. 7, 228 and 321 in the southeast cemetery of the city of Doclea, however, these are not characterised by a flat body and the extremities are not similar<sup>91</sup>. Of the same omega shape is a fibula found during the excavation of the coastal settlement of Rose in the Gulf Cattaro. The body is also flat, however, the dimensions are smaller and the context in which it was found suggests a later date, the 6<sup>th</sup>-early 7<sup>th</sup> century AD<sup>92</sup>.

Another omega type fibula was found in the territory of this province, and is now exhibited in the Archaeological Museum of Nikshiq<sup>93</sup>. Further north, one such fibula is found in the Archaeological Museum of Narona<sup>94</sup>, while numerous other similar fibulae are published along with the discoveries at Salona<sup>95</sup>. Many fibulae of this type derive from the territory of modern Serbia<sup>96</sup>. Closely analogous in terms of the flat shape of the body and the impressed pattern of circles is also the fibula found at tower no. 20 of the fortifications at Romuliana, dated to the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD<sup>97</sup>.

The studies undertaken so far have shown that the omega (Ω) type fibula was in use almost throughout the life span of the Roman Empire. The date proposed by E. Ettliger to the period from the rule of Augustus to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD and even later<sup>98</sup>, until the mid 5<sup>th</sup> century AD, has been supported by the investigations of the territory of the province of Praevalis as well

91 CERMANOVIĆ-KUZAMNOVIĆ et al. 1975, 53, grob 7, Tab. s. 286. 109-112 grob 228, Tab. s. 300; 143, grob br. 321, Tab. s. 306

92 MILINKOVIĆ 2005, 306, 310, Abb. 2, 6

93 Fibula je izložena u Muzeju u Nikšiću i datovana u opšti period, odnosno u rimsko carsko doba.

94 Fibula izložena u Muzeju Narone među ostalim fibulama.

95 IVČEVIĆ 2002, 244, 266-267, kat. br. 207-216, Tab. XXII, 207-212, Tab XXXIII, 213, 214, 216.

96 PETKOVIĆ 2010, 220, 438, karta br. 12

97 PETKOVIĆ 2010, 220-221, kat. br. 1110, sl. 68, T. XL, 6

98 ETTLINGER 1973, 132-133.

99 MILINKOVIĆ 2005, 306, 310 Abb. 2, 6; PETKOVIĆ 2010, 365.

91 CERMANOVIĆ-KUZAMNOVIĆ et al. 1975, 53, grave 7, Tab. p. 286. 109-112 grave 228, Tab. p. 300; 143, grave no. 321, Tab. p. 306

92 MILINKOVIĆ 2005, 306, 310, Abb. 2, 6

93 The fibula exhibited in the Museum of Nikšić on which a very generic date is proposed, namely the Roman imperial period.

94 Fibula exhibited in the Museum of Narona among other fibulae.

95 IVČEVIĆ 2002, 244, 266-267, cat. no. 207-216, Tab. XXII, 207-212, Tab XXXIII, 213, 214, 216.

96 PETKOVIĆ 2010, 220, 438, map no. 12

97 PETKOVIĆ 2010, 220-221, cat. no. 1110, sl. 68, T. XL, 6

98 ETTLINGER 1973, 132-133.

nalaza novca, kao predmet IV v. n. e.<sup>100</sup>

\* \* \*

Fibula otkrivena u regionu Rimskih provincija, koje uključuju teritoriju današnje Albanije, još nije podvrgnuta posebnim studijama, ne računajući serijske publikacije izvještaja sa iskopavanja. U okviru tog konteksta oni predstavljaju podatke o veoma interesantnim aspektima građanskog i vojnog života u rimskom periodu. Ovi podaci imaju još veći značaj za većinu južnih teritorija rimske provincije Dalmacije, a u kasnijoj fazi za kasnu antiku provincije Prevalis, za koju su publikacije rijetke ili u potpunosti odsutne.

Od pet fibula prezentovanih u ovom radu, jedna je datovana u II v. n. e., dok su ostale četiri opredijeljene u IV v. n. e. Njihovo otkriće u Kalldrunu, zajedno sa ostalim arheološkim materijalom, svjedoči o ulozi ovog lokaliteta kao putne stanice identifikovane kao *Cinna*, koja je ostala na nivou *vicus-a*<sup>101</sup>. S obzirom na njenu poziciju na važnom putu od Skadra do Narone, ova putna stanica izgleda da je bila mjesto civilne populacije sa prisustvom manje vojne jedinice koja je došla iz *Colonia Scodra* ili je bila stacionirana ovdje. Fibula sa dve igle i četiri uzdužna niza perli, varijanta dobro poznate *Aucissa* fibule, karakteriše se specijalnim tipološkim porijeklom. Njene karakteristike predstavljaju kontinuitet nalaza kakvi su pronalazeni u ranijim periodima provincija zapadnog Balkana<sup>102</sup>. Može se odnositi na odjeću sina žene po imenu *Falia*, kao što je prikazano na reljefu i latinskom natpisu iz II v. n. e., stele pronađene u Kalldrunu<sup>103</sup> (Sl. 3). U međuvremenu, fibula br. 2 takođe (tip Keller 5/Pröttel 5) pronađena u Kalldrunu mogla je pripadati uniformi vojnika ili odjeći zvaničnika provincijske administracije. Skorašnje otkriće latinskog natpisa u utvrđenju Skadar ne samo da potvrđuje<sup>104</sup> konačno prisustvo kolonije u

100 ANAMALI, KOMATA 1978, 101-103; ALBANIEN 1988, 440 kat. br. 351, c.

101 ANAMALI, KOMATA 1978, 105-106.

102 MAROVIĆ 1959, 77; IVČEVIĆ 2002, I, 236; IVČEVIĆ 2007, 218; BUORA 2007, 251-252, 253. naročito karta nalaza lokalitet br. 16; PETKOVIĆ 2010, 40, 351.

103 EHMIG, HAENSCH 2012, 34-36.

104 Prvo epigrafsko svjedočanstvo potiče sa poznatog

as of other neighbouring Balkan provinces<sup>99</sup>. The Kalldrun fibula, found outside the grave contexts, has been interpreted simply based on the predominant archaeological material and the coins found, as an object of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD<sup>100</sup>.

\* \* \*

The fibula found in the regions of the Roman provinces that include the territory of present Albania have not yet been subjected to specific studies, with the exception of episodic publications of excavation reports. Within that context, they present data on highly interesting aspects of civic and military life in the Roman period. These data bear even more significance for the southern most territory of the Roman province of Dalmatia, and at a later stage for the late antique province of Praevalis, on which publications are scarce or absent.

Out of the five fibulae presented in this study, one dates to the second century AD, while the other four pertain to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. Their discovery at Kalldrun along with other archaeological material attest to the role of this site as a road station identified as *Cinna*, which remained at the level of a *vicus*<sup>101</sup>. Given its situation on an important route from Scodra to Narona, this station post appears to have been the site of civic population with the presence of small military units that came from *Colonia Scodra* or were stationed here. The fibula with two pins and four longitudinal rows of beads, as a version of the well-known *Aucissa* fibula, seems to be characterised by a specific typological origin. Its features present continuity from such finds of earlier periods in the provinces of the western Balkans<sup>102</sup>. It could have pertained to the dress of the son of the woman named *Falia*, as shown on the relief and the Latin inscription on the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD stele found at

99 MILINKOVIĆ 2005, 306, 310 Abb. 2, 6; PETKOVIĆ 2010, 365.

100 ANAMALI, KOMATA 1978, 101-103; ALBANIEN 1988, 440 cat. no. 351, c.

101 ANAMALI, KOMATA 1978, 105-106.

102 MAROVIĆ 1959, 77; IVČEVIĆ 2002, I, 236; IVČEVIĆ 2007, 218; BUORA 2007, 251-252, 253. specifically map of find locations no. 16; PETKOVIĆ 2010, 40, 351.

Skadru, već takođe i detaljno potvrđuje način izuzetne vojne i civilne karijere građanina po imenu *Caius Memmius Iulius*. Gradski savjet je podigao statuu u čast ove osobe pominjući njegov *cursus honorum*, koristeći termine kao što su: *maiorarius*, *primipilarius*, *commentariensis*, *cornicularius praefectorum praeterio*, *viro egregio*, *ducenarius* i *patron*<sup>105</sup>.

Fibula sa natpisom *SEPTIMI* pronađena u Laču mogla je takođe da pripada vojniku u službi ili veteranu iz *Legio VII Macedonica*, sada reformisano u mjesto *Viminacium* ili negdje drugo u regionu Dunavskog *limesa*. Kohorte ili druge vojne jedinice su smještene takođe u Prevalisu bar do kasnog III ili ranog IV v. n. e., što je i potvrđeno tipičnom rimskom fortifikacijom *castrum* u Vigu<sup>106</sup>. Ovo vojno utvrđenje bilo je smješteno u pograničnoj zoni Skadra i *Via Lissus-Naissus*, i blizu Mirdite, regije bogate mineralnim resursima.

Ostale tri fibule iz Kaldruna datovane u IV v. takođe predstavljaju sastavni dio nakita ovog vijeka. Za to vrijeme rasprostranile su se širom teritorija kasnog Rimskog Carstva.

Uzimajući u obzir da je dostupan materijal bio ograničen, smatramo da je za sada dovoljno predstaviti opis fibule i neka razmatranja, koja proističu sa stanovišta regionalne komparacije. Cjelokupna publikacija fibula koje se trenutno nalaze u muzejima ili u arhivama arheoloških iskopavanja u Albaniji, je od naročito značaja. Njihovo izučavanje osvjetliće pitanja koja se odnose na to da li je njihova proizvodnja imperijalna ili regionalna; tehnike proizvodnje, metode dekoracije i dekorativnih modela, pitanja u vezi sa vlasnikom fibule, njihovom socijalnom statusu, trgovine i razmjene, o prisustvu i kretanju vojnih jedinica i brojnim drugim aspektima etnografskog, epigrafskog i historijskog karaktera. Takvim radom stvorili bi se bolji uslovi za razmjenu naučnih informacija između susjednih balkanskih zemalja i dalje, sve do granica nekadašnjeg *limesa* Rimskog Carstva.

Kalldrun<sup>103</sup> (Fig. 3). Meanwhile, fibula no. 2 also (type Keller 5/Pröttel 5) found at Kalldrun could have pertained to the uniform of an army man or to the dress of a high official of the provincial administration. The recent discovery of a Latin inscription at the Castle of Shkodra not only re-confirms<sup>104</sup> conclusively the presence of the colony at Shkodra, but also attests in a detailed manner the outstanding military and civic career of a citizen named *Caius Memmius Iulius*. The city council built a statue in honour of this individual, mentioning his *cursus honorum* using terms such as: *maiorarius*, *primipilarius*, *commentariensis*, *cornicularius praefectorum praeterio*, *viro egregio*, *ducenarius* and *patron*<sup>105</sup>.

The fibula with the inscription *SEPTIMI* found in Laç could also pertain to an active military man or to a veteran of the *Legio VII Macedonica*, now reformed from a station into *Viminacium* or from somewhere else in the regions of the Danube *limes*. Cohorts or other military units were stationed at Praevalis also, at least from the late 3rd century or the early 4th century AD as is attested by a typical roman fortification the *castrum* of Vig<sup>106</sup>. This military fortress was placed in the hinterland of *Scodra* on the *Via Lissus-Naissus* and near Mirdita, a region rich in mineral resources.

The other three fibulae from Kalldrun dated to the 4th century also represent a part of the dress accessories of this century. By this time they had spread throughout the territories of the later Roman Empire.

Given the fact the available material is limited, we retain that it is sufficient for now to present a description of the fibulae and some considerations, which result from a comparative regional perspective. The thorough publication of the fibulae that are presently found in museums or the archives of archaeological excavations carried out in Albania presents particular interest. Their study would shed light on questions related to whether their production

natpisa iz Dokleje. Vidi: Sticotti, 1913, 170, no. 26; ANAMALI 1994, 19.

105 DYCZEK, SHPUZA 2014, 390-391.

106 BAÇE 1977, 75-100.

103 EHMIG, HAENSCH 2012, 34-36.

104 The first epigraphic testimony derives from the famous inscription of Doclea. See: Sticotti, 1913, 170, no. 26; ANAMALI 1994, 19.

105 DYCZEK, SHPUZA 2014, 390-391.

106 BAÇE 1977, 75-100.

**PORIJEKLO FOTOGRAFIJA:**

Sl. 1 <http://reliefweb.int/map/albania/albania-shkodra-district-rapid-response-inundation-map>

Sl. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10 G. Hoxha

Sl. 5 Drescher 1959, 172 Abb. 1, h

Sl. 8 Traeger 1901, 51 Fig. 35a-b

Sl. 11a Riha 1979, Abb. 1, 8

Sl. 11b Feugère 1985, 418 Sl. 65B

is imperial or regional, to the production techniques, methods of decoration and decorative patterns, to questions regarding the fibula bearers, their social status, to trade and exchange, to the presence and movement of military units and to numerous other aspects of ethnographic, epigraphic and historical character. Such work would create better conditions for exchange of scientific information between neighbouring Balkan countries and beyond, as far as the extent of the former *limes* of the Roman Empire.

**PHOTO CREDITS:**

Fig. 1 <http://reliefweb.int/map/albania/albania-shkodra-district-rapid-response-inundation-map>

Figs. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10 G. Hoxha

Fig. 5 Drescher 1959, 172 Abb. 1, h

Fig. 8 Traeger 1901, 51 Fig. 35a-b

Fig. 11a Riha 1979, Abb. 1, 8

Fig. 11b Feugère 1985, 418 Fig. 65B



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