During the analysis of the structure of numerous Balkan–Pannonian finds of silver jewelry from the 2nd–3rd century (Bela Reka,1 Janja,2 Szlacska,3 Bare–Tribovo,4 Arčar,5 Gorj,6 Aš,7 Balsca8) it was concluded that they all contain the silver fibulae of the anchor-like type and more or less preserved silver chains which were connecting them (Fig. 1). Wearing fibulae connected by twisted chains is in close relation with the use of pendants in the form of ivy-leaf, which, besides the joint finds of these decorations, show also the representations on the tombstones. The monuments registered on the left and right bank of river Drina (Bajina Basta,9 Voljevica,10 Crvica,11 Skelani,12 Seča Reka,13 Vrhopolje near Ljubovija14) clearly show the specific decorations on the chest and shoulders of the deceased women, formed by the tangles of the twisted chains and

SILVER JEWELRY OF AUTOCHTHONOUS STYLE FROM SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST PARTS OF ROMAN PROVINCE DALMATIA

Abstract. – In the hinterland of the middle Adriatic, at the sites Ivosevci (Burnum) and Podgrado (Asseria), were found the knee-like fibulae made of silver, on which were hanged the chains made of silver twisted wire with pendants. Silver fibulae of same type, also with hanged silver chains, were found in the region of south-east Dalmatia, at the sites Komini (Municipium S...) and Kolovrat. These finds confirmed the already existing thesis about the migration of the part of population from middle Dalmatia into its south-east regions around Komini and Kolovrat. The anlysis of jewelry from that region confirmed also the existence of an older ethnic component, maybe of Celtic origin, whose style of decorations is close to that one practiced by the inhabitants of the upper and middle part of Drina Valley. The specific local forms of decorations and jewelry have their origin in the transformation of the long-lasting influences from the Greek cultural circle and they bear witness to the conservatism of this population.

Key words. – Roman jewelry, fibulae, silver, province Dalmatia.

1 Popović 1994, 11–76.
2 Popović 1996a, 142, Fig. 9–11.
3 Darnay 1911, T. II; III, 4; Järdányi-Paulovics I. 1953, T. XXVII, 1, 2; XXVIII, 1.
4 Patsch 1912, 151–152, Fig. 94.
6 Popilian 1998, 59–60, Fig. 5, 1, 4.
7 Crišan 1959, 353–367, Fig. 2.
8 Stina 1998, 137–139. Pl. CI–CIII; Popilian 1998, 49–50, Fig. 8–9.
9 Patsch 1909, 159, Fig. 71; Popović 1996a, Fig. 6; Popović 2002, sl. 13; Popović 2010, Fig. 4.
10 Sergejevskij 1935, 19–20, T. IV, 2; Popović 1996a, Fig. 3; Popović 2010, Fig. 1.
11 Patsch 1909, 177, Fig. 124; Popović 1996a, Fig. 4; Popović 2010, Fig. 3.

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pendants in the form of ivy-leaf. On the basis of the finds known up to now, we can conlude that the anchor-like fibulae together with the chains and pendants in the form of ivy-leaf were wearing the inhabitants of the Drina Valley (Janja,15 Dvorska,16 Pannonia (Brigetio)17 and Oltenia (Gorj, Vârtop, Bălăciţa),18 where this jewelry can be found in the hoards deposited during the fifth and sixth decade of the 3rd century (Fig. 2). The best preserved set of this jewelry was found in Brigetio (Fig. 3), and the deposition of the hoards, which, besides the silver jewelry, contained also the coins, was dated on the basis of the latest minting: Vârtop-denarius of Gordianus III, from 241; Janja-denarius of Galienus, from 254; Dvorska-denarius of Galienus, from 254; Szalacska-denarius of Galienus, from 258,19 Analyzing these decorations, we have concluded20 that, differently than in the regions mentioned above, the inhabitants of the today central Bosnia and Morava Valley used the twisted silver chains as necklaces on which were hanged the pendants in the form of ivy-leaf (Gornji Vakuf,21 Juho22). We have noticed,23 also, that in certain Balkan finds, as in those from Nova Božurna24 and Kolovrat,25 are represented the silver fibulae of the knee type, together with the silver twisted chains. Because of the
lack of the representations of the deceased decorated with these ornaments, and because of the relatively small number of their finds, we did not discuss the way in which the knee-like fibulae and silver chains were worn.

To the joint use of the silver knee-like fibulae and chains made of twisted silver wire our attention was attracted again by the recently published finds from the hinterland of middle Adriatic, from the sites Ivoševci (Burnum) near Kistanje and Podgrade (Asseria) near Benkovac. Namely, in the Antique Collection of the Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments in Split, there is a large number of objects, especially from the important military camps, settlements and necropoles next to them, acquired since the middle of the 19th century through the smaller archaeological excavations, gifts and donations. Unfortunately, many specimens and the accompanying documentary material have disappeared during the First and Second World War, so for the most of the preserved specimens the conditions of their find are not known.26 In this collection there is also one silver knee-like fibula from the site Ivoševci (Burnum), to whose cylindrical head was hanged a silver twisted chain, ending with a ring on which is hanged a discoid silver pendant, with a clear cut surface and a bigger round perforation in the centre (Fig. 4). As the conditions of this find are not known, fibula is dated into the 2nd–3rd century, on the basis of the dominant number of the finds of knee-like fibulae during this period.27 On the other hand, in Podgrade (Asseria) in 1932 was discovered a grave of the cremated deceased person, which contained a bronze medallion of Faustina the Younger, minted between 161 and 175, most probably during the last third of the 2nd century, and one silver knee-like fibula on which were hanged silver chains with pendants.28 Unfortunately, this fibula is lost, but on the ground of the photo29 (Fig. 5) it can be concluded that on the hoop, to its cylindrical

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26 [eparović, Uroda 2009, 7–8.  
27 [eparović, Uroda 2009, 61, nr. 123.  
28 [eparović 2004, 107, 112.
head, was hanged a silver twisted chain, ending with a hoop hanged on a damaged cylindrical element, possibly the deformed hinge of another fibula. From the lower part of the chain there was going another extension, ending with a hoop on which was hanged a discoid pendant with the round perforation in the middle. From the lower part of this extension was hanging the third extension of the chain, to whose hoop, on its end, was hanged a pendant in the form of the ivy-leaf. Already at the first site it is noticeable that these two fibulae do not only belong to the same type, but they also reflect the same or similar way of decorating the clothes. But, because the data on these finds are not complete, the way of wearing these fibulae remains somewhat unclear.
The problems similar to those that open the finds of the silver knee-like fibulae and chains made of the silver twisted wire from the sites in the hinterland of middle Adriatic brings also the similar material from the sites somewhat more to the south, Komini (Municipium S…) and Kolovrat, in the south-east part of the province of Dalmatia. In the older necropolis I in Komini near Pljevlja, where the burials of the cremated deceased persons took place from the 1st to the end of the 3rd century, the silver knee-like fibulae are not registered, but, in the grave of the deceased no. 303, in the ceramic urn with the remains of the funeral pile was registered also a fragmented silver chain (Fig. 6), which points that silver fibulae were also part of the grave inventory. Besides the usual variants of the bronze fibulae of Aucissa type, in this necropolis was also discovered one bronze specimen with the large granules on the brim of the arch and with silver bands decorated with encrustation on it. But, in the younger necropolis II of this site, in which the burials are dated from the end of the 1st to the end of the 4th century, in the graves from the 2nd–3rd century are registered silver knee-like fibulae in combination with the chains made of silver twisted wire. These are the graves of the cremated deceased persons, whose remains were placed into the small boxes for ashes and urns with the lid, which are registered north and east from the tomb X, in the direction towards the settlement. In the grave no. 2/1975 was discovered a silver knee-like fibula (Fig. 7), next to which there was a fragmented...
chain made of twisted silver wire with the hoops at the ends (Fig. 8). In the grave no. 73/1974 was registered a two-armed silver chain, with the hoops for hanging at the ends and with a pendant in the form of ivy-leaf, hanged under the connection of two arms of the chain (Fig. 9), and one silver knee-like fibula was discovered in the grave no. 47/1974. In these stone urns, i.e. in the boxes for ashes, are also registered the gold pendants in the form of lunulae, decorated with granulation, and the gold earrings in the form of a hoop, whose arch was executed in the shape of two rows of the coiled wire, i.e. the shapes which could be connected with the activity of the local goldsmithing centres. Besides these decorations, there was also discovered the standard Roman jewelry, like the gold earrings with the head in the shape of a calotte, with or without pendants, numerous in the necropoles in the Balkan interior and dated into the 2nd–3rd century. In the grave of the cremated deceased man (no. 84a) from this necropolis are also registered the fragments of silver fibulae, most probably of the Aucissa type, ornamented with big grains. Although the fibulae are severely damaged by fire, it is noticeable that the wire with the grains at the ends and in the middle was pulled through the cut on the bow, and in this way three rows of grains were formed on it. The bronze specimens of

35 Цермановић-Кузмановић 1998, fig. on p. 41 down.
36 Informations from the field documentation (Faculty of Philosophy, Center for Archaeological Research). M. Ružić pointed me that one silver knee-like fibula with the chain from Kolovrat by mistake was reproduced together with the material from Komini (Цермановић-Кузмановић 1998, fig. on p. 39).
37 Цермановић-Кузмановић 1998, 15–16, 39, 43, fig. on p. 35, 39, 41.
38 Цермановић-Кузмановић 1998, 16, fig. on p. 65.
40 Сermanovic-Kuzmanovic et al. 1972, Y 146, 9, 11; Цермановић-Кузмановић 1981, 47, сл. 1.2.
the related decoration were registered in the necropoles in Duklja and Salona. Besides the ceramic vessels and the standard forms of the bronze Aucissa fibulae, in this grave was discovered also a necklace, made of the biconical berries made of silver, with a hook in the shape of the swan’s head. The identical necklace was also found in the grave no. 2 a/1975, together with the gold pendant in the form of lunula, with the gold earrings with the spiral on their heads and with the silver ring.

North-east from Komine, in the vicinity of Prijepolje, there is a necropolis in Kolovrat. In it is excavated the great number of graves, mostly of the cremated deceased persons. In two graves (no. 113 and 313 B) is registered one silver knee-like fibula in each of them. Next to the fibula from the grave no. 313 B was found a chain made of silver twisted wire with hoops at the ends (Fig. 10), while on the fibula from the grave no. 113 (Fig. 11), or next to it, such chain was not found. On the high foot of this fibula is deeply incised the X ornament. The pendants in the form of lunula, decorated with grains, were found in four graves (no. 13 B, 15, 23, 80), and, together with the beads of the necklace, in one grave (no. 20) was discovered a pendant looking like a bull, decorated on the rim, also, with grains. The silver earring whose head is formed by two rows of the coiled silver wire from the grave no. 290 finds its analogy in the gold specimens from Komini. The earring which next to the hoop has the coils of wire, and which was found in the grave 87 B, represents the relatively well known type in the necropoles of the 2nd–3rd century, while the specimen solved in the form of the Hercules’ knot points that in the execution of the decorations an important role had the autochthonous component, formed under the Hellenistic influences. This confirms also the find of the snake-like silver bracelet from the grave no. 15.

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43 Cermanović-Kuzmanović et al. 1972, Y146, 6; Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1981, T. II, 2. 1; Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1998, fig. on p. 39.
44 Informations from the field documentation (Faculty of Philosophy, Center for Archaeological Research).
45 To this fibula by mistake was added the chain of the fibula from the grave no. 313 B and that photo was published together with the find of the necklace and the ring from the grave no. 84 a from the necropolis in Komini (Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1998, fig. on p. 39).
46 Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1995, 227, sl. 1, 2.
49 Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1995, 228, sl. 12.
53 Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1998, 228, sl. 15.
The richest finds of jewelry and luxurious objects from the necropolis in Kolovrat are registered in the grave no. 93, discovered inside the tomb of a prominent citizen, whose name P. Ael(ius) Firminianus is engraved on the edge of the urn in the neighboring grave no. 90 from the same tomb.\textsuperscript{54} The cremated remains of the female person, the wife or the sister of the owner of the tomb, were deposited in the box for ashes made of limestone, next to which were found two silver pendants in the form of ivy-leaf (Fig. 12).\textsuperscript{55} In the urn were discovered two silver combs, the iron tweezers, the silver box for needles, the fragmented bone needle, the pair of gold earrings, the glass and the glass vessel for balm, and in the soot around it were found the iron comb, the silver appliqué, the small bronze lock and the bronze box. Under the box were discovered two links of a bronze chain.\textsuperscript{56} Especially interesting are the finds of silver combs, of utterly atypical forms. One comb, decorated with the concentric circles which have a dot in the centre and the broken lines, executed in the motif of the fir-branch, was hanged on the silver chain, ending with the hook for hanging (Fig. 13), which points that, rather than utilitarian, it had a decorative function, as a part of the complex ornament on the costume of the local population.\textsuperscript{57} According to the ornaments in the form of the concentric circles, to the same type could also belong the bronze comb,\textsuperscript{58} found next to the urn, although on it the chain for hanging was not preserved, maybe because its upper part was damaged. It is possible that two links, discovered under the urn, belonged to the bronze chain which was hanged on this comb. It is important to notice that during the Roman period the comb (pecten), as a part of the toilet set, was most often made of bone, while the specimens made of metal were generally used for scraping during the field activities.\textsuperscript{59} The other silver comb from this urn has entirely atypical shape and it probably served as a decoration for the top knot.\textsuperscript{60} In contrast to these nonstandard forms of decorations, the gold earrings with the head in the form of the calotte and with the pendant represent the common form of Roman jewelry, well represented in the necropoles from the 2nd to the end of the 3rd century.\textsuperscript{61} On the basis of the forms of the glass vessels, this grave was dated into the second half of the 3rd century.\textsuperscript{62} Through the insight into the finds of jewelry from these two sites in the south-east part of the province Dalmatia it was concluded that the decorations from the graves in Kolovrat were made mostly of silver, in contrast to those from Komini, where, next to the silver and bronze fibulae, appears also the gold jewelry. It is also noticeable that at both sites in decoration of certain form the technique of granulation is used. These granules are big and they are used on the pendants in the form of lunulae, as on those made of gold, in Komini, so on the silver ones, in Kolovrat. With the big granules are also decorated the bows of the silver fibulae of the Aucissa type from Komini. But, except on the silver earring in the form of Hercules’ knot from Kolovrat, the use of decorations executed with the filigree wire was not registered on other decorations from these two sites, in contrast to the silver jewelry from the lower and middle part of the Drina Valley and from Pannonia, on which some segments were decorated with the combination of motifs made with filigree and fine granulation. This style of decoration, which is mostly represented on tubuli of the silver chains,\textsuperscript{63} was created through the transformation of

\textsuperscript{54} Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1990, 229–231.
\textsuperscript{55} Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1990, 229, T. I, 8; Цермановић-Кузмановић 1988, csl. 8, 9.
\textsuperscript{56} Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1990, 229, T. I, 1–11; T. II, 1–6.
\textsuperscript{57} Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1990, 229, T. II, 3; Цермановић-Кузмановић 1995, 228, csl. 10.
\textsuperscript{58} Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1990, T. I, 7.
\textsuperscript{59} Поповић 1988, 75.
\textsuperscript{60} Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1990, 229, T. II, 1; Цермановић-Кузмановић 1998, csl. 11.
\textsuperscript{61} Поповић 1996b, 21, 117, кат. 44, 45.
\textsuperscript{62} Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1990, 229; Цермановић-Кузмановић 1998, 229.
\textsuperscript{63} Поповић 1994, 21–23; 51–53, кат. 7; Popović 1996, 142–144.
the long-lasting and strong influences from the Aegean cultural circle, which, through the Drina Valley were stretching to the north, all the way to Pannonia. But, these fine techniques of goldsmithing were not used on the jewelry from Komini and Kolovrat, and the silver earring in the form of Hercules’ knot from Kolovrat can be observed as a find from the west periphery of the territory in which this jewelry was in use.\textsuperscript{64} The earrings whose head was solved in the form of rows of spirally twisted wire from Komini and Kolovrat can be treated as a local and simplified variant of earrings in the form of Hercules’ knot. On the other hand, the necklaces from Komini, made of biconical silver beads and a clasp whose hook was modeled in the form of swan’s head, have a conception which can be compared with the necklace from the hoard in Bela Reka near Sabac. Although much more luxurious, made of beads in the shape of melon slices decorated with filigree, and a luxuriously decorated clasp, whose hook also imitates the swan’s head, this necklace points to the multi-layer influences from the Aegean cultural circle,\textsuperscript{65} whose achievements were the basis for the local adaptation of the solution for the necklaces from Komini.

Besides the above mentioned general notices about the characteristics of the jewelry from Komini and Kolovrat, for which it will be possible to finally define them after publishing in detail the whole fund of decorations from these sites, the finds of knee-like silver fibulae and chains made of silver twisted wire from the middle and south parts of the province of Dalmatia, render also some other interesting informations. Namely, all the specimens registered up to now from this territory are part of the grave inventory, in contrast to the finds of silver decorations of autochthonous style of execution from the upper and middle part of the Drina Valley, Pannonia and Dacia, which represent the parts of the hoards of precious objects, which very often contained also the coins. On the other hand, although the graves in Komini and Kolovrat were systematically investigated,\textsuperscript{66} and the inventory of the grave from Podgra\'\textaccentheight{a}, which is a chance-find, is relatively precisely listed,\textsuperscript{67} it can be noticed that none of them contains two fibulae, which would point that they were worn in pairs, like anchor-like fibulae, to which bear witness the above mentioned representations on the monuments and the finds of jewelry itself, of which the most complete is the set of silver fibulae and chains from Brigetio\textsuperscript{68} (Fig. 3). But, if on the end of the chain...

\textsuperscript{64} Popovi\’\textaccentheight{c} 1999, 86, Fig. 17.
\textsuperscript{66} We expect the monograph of Dr Mira Ružić in which will be represented all the results from the excavations of these sites which lasted for many years and from which were up to now published certain characteristic finds, cf. Цермановић-Кузмановић 1968, 201–206; Cermanovic-Kuzmanovic, Srejovic, Markovic 1972; Церманович-Кузмановић 1981, 43–52, пап. 4 (bibliography of works about the necropolis in Komini, published until that time); Срејовић 1985, 177–185; Церманович-Кузмановић 1989, 5–13; Cermanovic-Kuzmanovic 1990, 227–234; Церманович-Кузмановић 1995, 237–231; Церманович-Кузмановић 1998.
\textsuperscript{67} Šeparović 2004, 106 (besides the knee-like silver fibula with the hanged chain with the pendants, also a bronze medallion of Faustina the Younger, iron scissors and a ceramic lamp with the seal CERALIS are mentioned).
\textsuperscript{68} Popovic 1997, 79–80, Fig. 7.
of fibula from Podgrade was hanging the hinge of fibula, which can not be concluded with certainty on the basis of the existing photograph (Fig. 5), this would point to the conclusion that this set of decorations consisted of two fibulae and a chain with pendants. The indirect proof that on the shoulders was worn one fibula, with a chain with pendant connecting it to the other one, in the same way as the anchor-like fibulae were connected, as it is represented on the monuments from the Drina Valley and on the jewelry from Brigetio (Fig. 3), represents the two armed silver chain with pendant in the form of ivy-leaf and hoops at the ends of both arms, discovered in Komini (Fig. 8). But, it is not possible to determine to which type these fibulae belonged, because in the grave in which this chain was found no fibulae were noticed. Anyway, it is indicative that, according to the field documentation, in the graves on the necropolis II at Komini the silver anchor-like fibulae were not registered up to now. On the other hand, on a tombstone from Lisići, near Konjic, that means from the territory between the Drina Valley and the sites at Komini and Kolovrat in the east, and the sites Ivoševec and Podgrade in the west, a female person on both shoulders wears the fibulae whose type, because the relief is worn out, can not be identified, from which the chains are hanging, probably with the pendants in the form of ivy-leaf. This figure, same as the other female person from the same monument, on the ears has the earrings in the form of the hoops,\textsuperscript{69} unknown on the monuments and on the archaeological material from the Drina Valley, but which can depict the types of this jewelry, registered in Komini and Kolovrat. But, although this relief, in all probability, reflects some sort of interweaving of the decorations common in the lower and middle part of the Drina Valley with those from the regions of its south-east tributary rivers, the deceased woman represented on it has one fibula on each shoulder, which does not solve the problem of the single finds of knee-like silver fibulae with chains at the sites in south and central Dalmatia. The short silver chains, discovered next to the silver knee-like fibulae from Komini and Kolovrat, were probably hanged on their cylindrical heads, but, because the relief representations are lacking, it can not be said with certainty in which place and in which position these fibulae were worn. The supposition that these fibulae were worn by men, who used only one specimen of this decoration for connecting the clothes on the right shoulder, does not seem probable, having on mind that not on one relief from the province of Dalmatia to the fibula on the shoulder of the male figures the chains and pendants were added. So, on the tombstone with the busts of two men and a woman from the necropolis II in Komini,\textsuperscript{70} the male figure left from the central female figure on the right shoulder has a knee-like

\textsuperscript{69} Sergijevskij 1935, 18–19, T. V, 3.

\textsuperscript{70} Цермановић-Кузнановић 1998, fig. on p. 32.
fibula without any additional decorations, but on the chest it has a square decoration (pendant, comb?), whose shape, because the relief is damaged, can not be determined with precision, although it seems that its lower edge is indented. That pendant-amulet is ornamented with incised lines and circles (Fig. 14). Similar to these ornaments were decorated the silver (Fig. 13) and bronze comb from the grave no. 93 in Kolovrat, in which, according to the find of a gold earring, of a silver box for needles and a bone needle, was buried a female person. As these are the only finds of decorative metal combs until now, the question is open if they were worn on a chain only by women, or also by men. Unfortunately, the anthropological analysis of the remains of the cremated deceased persons from the necropoles in Komini and Kolovrat has not been done. This would be a reliable information about the sex of the deceased person to whom the certain jewelry belonged. But, it is important to mention that in Dubravica (Margum), in the layer from the second half of the 1st–2nd century, was discovered a bone comb made from one piece, with a grip in the shape of a bow, at whose top was a hoop for hanging, which testifies that it was worn on the chest as an amulet.71

The combs with the grip in the shape of a bow, known from the Germanic finds from the 1st–2nd century, have their origin in the bronze combs from the late La Tène period, whose finds are linked up with the Celtic population.72 The question stays open if also the metal combs-amulets from Kolovrat have their origin in these types of Celtic provenance from the late La Tène period.

Fibulae with chains from Ivoševci and Podgrade open also other questions. Both specimens on the chain have hanged discoid pendants with perforation in the middle, and that one from Podgrade, besides such pendant and the damaged element, has also a pendant in the form of ivy-leaf. Analogous discoid pendants were not registered until now in the finds of jewelry from the autochthonous environments, although, conditionally, they can be treated as the simplified variants of lunulae or bulls. But on a tombstone from Zenica (Fig. 15), north-east from the sites in the Dalmatian hinterland, are represented a female and a male figure, whose head and upper parts of the body are not preserved. But, it is noticeable that the female figure has a dress trussed under the chest with a belt, which was, by two discoid perforated elements, hanged on chains connected with the fibulae on the shoulders, whose representations, because of damage, are not visible. Between the chains with the discoid elements there are three chains with the pendants in the form of ivy-leaf, which are falling freely along the chest down to the belt on the dress.73 Does this relief reflect the role of the discoid pendants on the knee-like fibulae from Ivoševci and Podgrade and the way in which these decorations were worn? In the absence of other finds, these considerations stay in the domain of hypothesis.

The finds of the silver knee-like fibulae and of the chains made of silver twisted wire from the sites in the hinterland of the middle Adriatic (Ivoševci, Podgrade) and in the south-east parts of the province of Dalmatia (Komini, Kolovrat), have opened some questions about the way of wearing these decorations, to which we are still not able to give precise answers. Anyway, they unambiguously show that the silver jewelry of autochthonous style wore also the local population of these regions, and, according to the finds discovered up to now (Fig. 16), this is the population that lived in the settlements next to the important military camps (Burnum, Asseria) or important mining centres (Municipium S…, Kolovrat). Moreover, these finds are one more proof about the connections between the south-east parts of the province of Dalmatia and the hinterland of Salona, which were, according to the shape of the oldest graves in both regions and to the analogous enclosed objects in them, established as early as the 1st century.74 The monumental, above-ground, by a stone wall framed tombs of the area...

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72 Thomas 1960, 66–71.
73 Sergijevski 1932, T. XXI, 10.
maceria cinta type, from the younger necropolis II in Komini, whose use is confirmed during the 3rd century, and the analogous tomb II from Kolovrat, dated into the second half of the 3rd century, were made by adapting the shape of the tombs from Aquileia, from where they were first transferred to Salona, and then into the inland of the province of Dalmatia. The variants of Aucissa fibulae whose bow is decorated with large grains, registered in silver in the necropoles in Komini, appear in bronze in Duklja and Salona, which also testifies about the connections between the coast of middle Dalmatia and the south-east parts of this province. Settling of the inhabitants from Salona and its hinterland, above all of Rideri, was confirmed by the epigraphic finds from Komini, so the hypothesis that the name of this settlement was Saloniana, which is the name of the settlement mentioned on the Ptolemy’s map from the 2nd century, must be considered with proper attention. On the other hand, the grave from Podgrade, in which there was a silver knee-like fibula with pendants and a silver medallion of Faustina the Younger, minted during the last decades of the 2nd century, can be dated into the end of the 2nd or the beginning of the 3rd century, having in mind that the medallion could have been kept as a preciousness for a longer period of time. This fact points to the conclusion that in the hinterland of the middle Adriatic and in the south-east parts of Dalmatia the similar decorations were in use also during the 2nd–3rd century. The silver knee-like fibulae with chains and pendants from both regions are not just another proof of connections between their inhabitants, but they also show the relatively strong economic position of the local population, which, in spite of the commercial contacts, through which, certainly, took place also the process of Romanization, maintained the custom of decorating with the traditional decorations until the period around and after the middle of the 3rd century.

But, certain forms of jewelry from the necropoles in Komini and Kolovrat point to the conclusion that, besides

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the immigrants from the hinterland of the middle Adriatic, the population of these settlements consisted also of another ethnic component, probably of population which inhabited this region before the colonization of Dalmatae. To this bear witness the finds of combs of utterly atypical forms (Fig. 13), which could be brought into connection with some autochthonous traditions of decoration, the earrings in the form of Hercules’ knot and the snake-like bracelet, the shapes which point to the influences from the Greek cultural circle, but also the two-armed chain with a pendant in the form of ivy-leaf for hanging on fibulae of unknown type (Fig. 9), which testifies about the existence of connections with the lower part of the Drina Valley and Pannonia. To the contacts with this region also point the finds of two necklaces with clasps solved in the form of the swan’s head. The jewelry of standard Roman forms, the gold earrings with the head in the shape of a calotte, the silver and bronze rings and usual bronze Aucissa fibulae, prove that this composite population still experienced certain degree of Romanization, obvious in the appearance of the imported objects, but also on the epigraphic material, on which all domestic names appear within the Roman onomastic formula.78 The detailed analysis of the epigraphic monuments from Komini and Kolovrat also showed that, besides the names from the middle Dalmatian linguistic group, also appear the names characteristic for the Celtic regions, which is explained by the existence of natural communications, the valleys of rivers Lim and Čehotina, which connected this region with the Drina Valley, where on the epigraphic material were registered the names of Celtic and Celtoid type.79 Comparing these results of the onomastic researches with the analysis of the jewelry, the conclusion becomes clear that the inhabitants of Celtic origin, settled in the regions of Komini and Kolovrat, were that substratum which found the immigrants from the hinterland of middle Adriatic, the finds of metal combs, worn on the chains as amulets, might support this thesis. But, conclusion conceived in this way opens new subjects, connected with study of silver jewelry from the middle and lower part of the Drina Valley, whose use is well known from the representations on the tombstones from this region and from the finds of analogous silver decorations, registered in the hoards of precious objects (Janja, Dvorska), whose deposition, on the basis of their monetary part, can be dated into the period just after the middle of the 3rd century. About the ethnic structure of the population inhabiting this region before the Roman conquests and in the first centuries after them, i.e. about its supposed Celtic component, whose role would be significant also in the processes of transfer of cultural influences from the Greek soil, the answer still have to give the future comparative researches.

At this point of researches we can only conclude that the use of silver anchor-like fibulae, connected by a twisted chain, in Mačva can be traced from the end of the 2nd century (the Bela Reka hoard as its latest coin contains a denarius of Commodus from 182), that in the Drina Valley the same fibulae, connected by chains with pendants in the form of ivy-leaf, are confirmed in the finds dated after the middle of the 3rd century, while the silver knee-like fibulae with chains and pendants are registered as enclosures in graves from the end of the 2nd – the beginning of the 3rd century in the hinterland of middle Dalmatia and in those from the middle – second half of the 3rd century at the sites Komini and Kolovrat. Although in the Drina Valley we are talking about the hoards of jewelry and coins, and in the south-east Dalmatia about the enclosures in graves, it is noticeable that the silver decorations from these two regions belong to one chronological horizon, which, of course, does not show the single ethnic picture in these two regions. In fact, the analysis of jewelry showed that in these two regions appear the similar forms of silver jewelry, but that the style of decoration in south-east Dalmatia was partly formed under the influences from the hinterland of middle Adriatic, to which bear witness also the newly published finds of silver knee-like fibulae from Podgrade and Ivoševci.

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Ivana POPOVIĆ, Silver Jewelry of Autochthonous Style from South and South-East parts… (95–110)
У zaleđу srednjeg Jadranja, на локалитетима Ивонци (Burnum) и Подграние (Asseria) откривене су коленасте фибуле од сребра, на које су били окачени ланци од сребрне уплетене жице са привесцима (сл. 4, 5). Сребрне фибуле истог типа, такође са окаченим сребрним ланцима, нађене су и у области југоисточне Далмације, на локалитетима Комини (Municipium S...) и Коловрат (сл. 6–11). Све оve фибуле представљају гробне налазе, за разлику од сребрних ленгерастих фибула са ланцима и о њих окаченим привесцима из доњег и средњег Подриња, Паноније и Остеније, које су биле део- лови остава драгоцености, често похрањених заједно са новцем (сл. 1–2). У налазима из средињадранског zaleđа и југоисточне Далмације коленасте фибуле са ланцима заступљене су са једним примерком, тако да начин њиховог ношења остаје нејасан (сл. 14–15), насупрот стилу украсавања некојим из Подриња и Панонији, који је предузимао да живи део културе са филигранским украсима. Највећи налаз који сведочи да су у Коминима фибуле на раменима такође по- везиване сребрним ланцима јесте двокраки ланц са алкама на крајевима и привеском у форми бршљаног листа (сл. 9), али, како у истом гробу нису нађене и фибуле, не може се утврдити да ли је тај ланц спајао ленгерасте или коле- насте фибуле. Међутим, наведени налази сребрних коленастих фибула са ланцима потврђују већ у научно постојећем тезу о пресељавању дела становништва из средње Далмације у њене југоисточне области око Комина и Коловрата (сл. 16). Анализа накита из те области потврдил је и постојање друге етничке компоненте, можда келтичког порекла, чији је стил украсавања близак оном који су практичковали становници се- довта и средњег Подриња. Међутим, док су у Под- рину и Панонији поједини сегменти сребрних украса били декорисани филигранским жицом и снитим гранулама, те фине златарске технике на накиту из Комина и Коловрата нису заступљене, а као украс користе се само крупне гран- уле. У овој области регистроване су и специфичне локалне форме украса (чешљеви, сл. 13), али и накит настао транс- формацијом дуготрајних утицаја из грчког културног круга (миньоше у форми Херкуловог чвора, змијолике наружнике), што, такође, представља сведочанство о конзервативности ове популације.