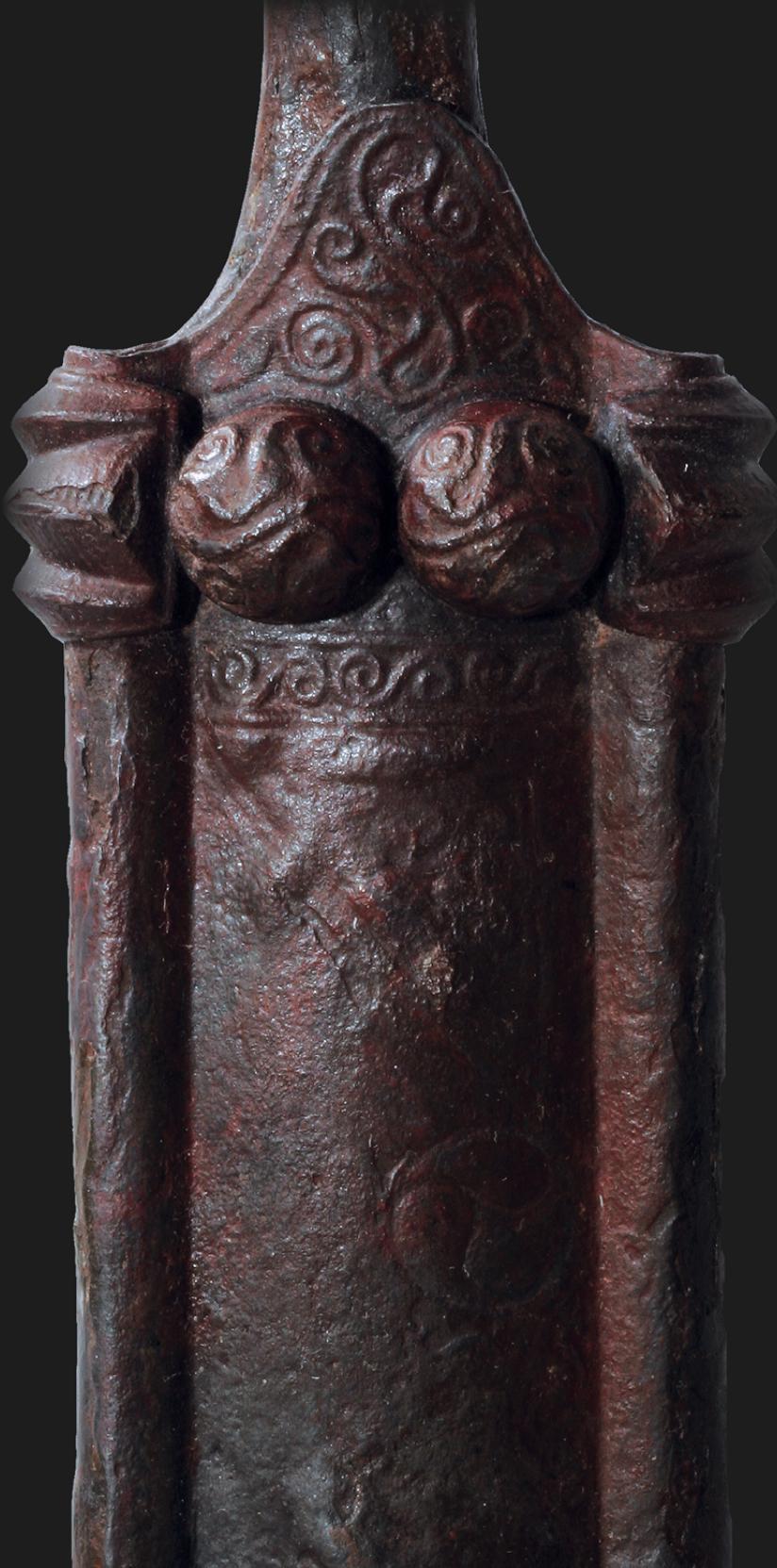


Na stičišču svetov

On the Crossroad of Worlds

BORIS KAVUR
MARIJA LUBŠINA TUŠEK



NA STIČIŠČU SVETOV
ON THE CROSSROAD OF WORLDS



Kultura



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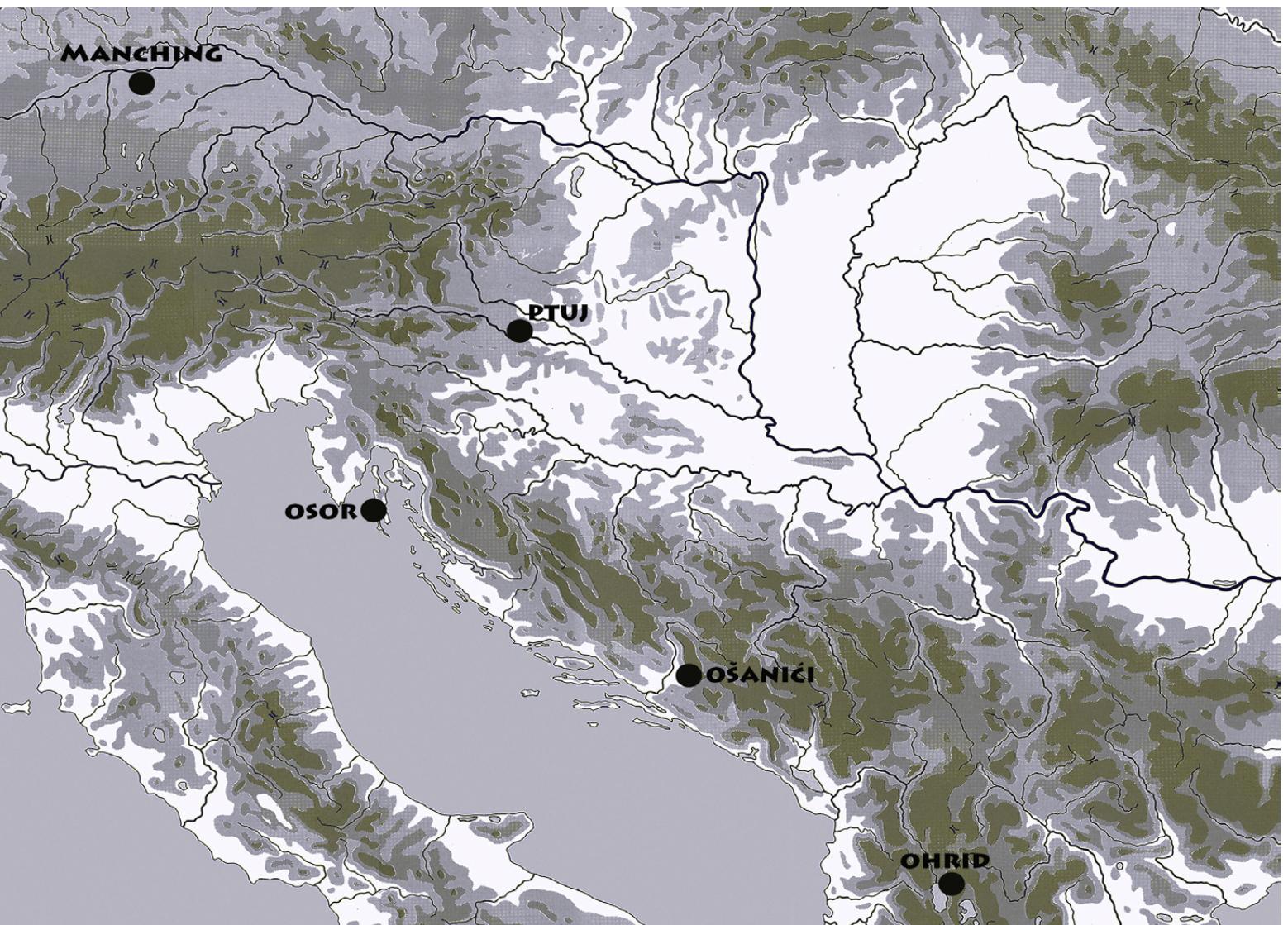
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Slika 1. Zemljevid najdišč vključenih v projekt *Clash of Cultures* (po Kavur 2014).
Figure 1. Map presenting sites included in the project *Clash of Cultures* (according to Kavur 2014).

»Desetletje je dolgo obdobje v arheologiji!«

»Ten Years is a Long Time in Archaeology!«

To so bile besede, s katerimi sta Ruth in Vincent Megaw v uvodu pospremila drugo dopolnjeno izdajo, njunega impresivnega pregleda keltske umetnosti v Evropi (Megaw, Megaw 2001, 6). Želela sta opozoriti, da je zgolj desetletje intenzivnih raziskav keltske arheologije v Evropi znatno dopolnilo njuna spoznanja, formulirana v prvi izdaji oziroma zgolj desetletje odkritij kasneje je predrugačenje postalo nujno. Na enak način lahko danes opazujemo tudi poznavanje in razumevanje arheologije mlajše železne dobe ter znotraj slednje keltske arheologije v Sloveniji dobrih 15 let po pregledu stanja raziskav, ki ga je v jubilejni 50. številki *Arheološkega vestnika* podal Dragan Božič (1999). Zgolj nekaj odkritij, nekaj najdb ter manjše število objav in razstav, predvsem pa kongresov kot prostorov predstavitev in diskusij je radikalno dopolnilo in spremenilo dosedanje poznavanje poselitve našega prostora v času od sredine 4. do konca 1. stoljetja pred našim štetjem. Zdi se, kot da je splet srečnih

Ruth and Vincent Megaw used these words to accompany the second supplemented edition of their impressive overview of *Celtic Art in Europe* (Megaw, Megaw 2001, 6). Their intention was to point out that a decade of intensive research in Celtic archaeology in Europe had profoundly changed their comprehension of the subject, making the issuance of a second edition a necessity. In the same manner, we can observe today deepened knowledge and understanding of archaeology from the Late Iron Age, especially Celtic archaeology in Slovenia some fifteen years following the overview presented in the jubilary 50th number of *Arheološki vestnik* by Dragan Božič (1999). It took just a few discoveries, finds, publications, exhibitions and conferences as valuable presentation and discussion places to radically supplement and alter previous knowledge about settlement on our territory between the 4th and the end of 1st centuries BC. Coincidental discoveries in the last decade opened new per-

naključnih odkritij zadnjih let odprl perspektive, ki so desetletja ostajale nejasne in nedorečene, ter pojasnil zgodovinske procese, ki so bili odraz ekonomskih in kulturnih stikov v mlajši železni dobi. Tako lahko danes, nadaljujoč delo generacij arheologov, stojec na ramenih velikanov ponovno ocenimo pomen keltske arheološke dediščine na področju vzhodne Slovenije ter ustrezno prikažemo odkritja s področja okolice Ptuja v kontekstu slovenske ter, predvsem zaradi mednarodnega značaja odkritij, evropske kulturne zgodovine in arheološke dediščine.

Zaradi specifične geografske lege današnjega ozemlja Slovenije ter njenih vplivov na poselitveno dinamiko ter gibanja populacij v prostoru je težko govoriti o etnični, tako splošni kot specifični, pripadnosti prazgodovinskih prebivalcev s tega prostora v prvem tisočletju pred našim štetjem. Opazuječ arheološke podatke pa lahko železnodobne najdbe razdelimo vsaj v dva večja sklopa – na starejšo in mlajšo železno dobo, pri čemer se zdi, da gre v zahodnem delu Slovenije večinoma v posameznih regijah za nepretrgan kulturni razvoj, ki se nadaljuje vse od sredine drugega tisočletja pred našim štetjem, predvsem na vzhodu pa vsaj med starejšo in mlajšo železno dobo zija vrzel. Zdi se, da pride do radikalnih sprememb, ki se odražajo v spremembah poselitvenih vzorcev, spremembah tehnologij ter radikalnih preobratih v slogovnem razvoju materialne kulture. Do nedavnega se je lahko na podlagi opazovanja arheoloških ostankov sklepalo, da je prostor vzhodne Slovenije po koncu 6. stoletja pred našim štetjem opustel, kar so povezovali z nomadskimi vdori

spectives that were unclear for decades and explained historical processes reflecting economic and cultural contacts in the Late Iron Age. Today, following the work of generations of archaeologists and standing on the shoulders of giants, we can again evaluate the importance of Celtic archaeological heritage in the territory of eastern Slovenia and adequately present discoveries from the territory of Ptuj and its surroundings in the context of Slovenian and, especially due to the international character of such discoveries, European cultural history and archaeological heritage.

Due to the specific geographic position of today's Slovenia, influences on settlement dynamics and population movements in space, it is difficult to speak about the ethnic, general as well as specific, affiliation of prehistoric communities on this territory in the first millennium BC. Observing archaeological data, we can divide Iron Age communities at least into two larger chronological complexes – into the Early and Late Iron Ages. It seems that in western Slovenia there was continuous cultural development running since way back in the middle of the 2nd millennium BC. On other hand, in the East, there was a gap between the ages. It seems that radical changes reflected in alterations of settlement patterns, technological modifications and radical transformation in the stylistic development of material culture occurred at this time. Having observed the archaeological record, it seemed until recently that the territory of eastern Slovenia was deserted after the end of the 6th century BC. This was connected to the nomadic invasions and diseas-

ter boleznimi, ki so jih slednji prinesli s sabo. Raziskave zadnjih let pa so pokazale, da je poselitev sicer bila zagotovo redkejša, vendar se je počasi začelo odkrivati globoko zakopane sledi skromnih ostankov.

Najstarejše najdbe mlajšeželeznodobne keltske materialne kulture kažejo uvožene predmete in kulturne vplive, ki so na današnje ozemlje Slovenije pritekali tako z vzhoda kot tudi z zahoda, z alpskega in s panonskega sveta ter se mešali z lokalnimi tradicijami. Slednje danes prepoznavamo kot sestavljanke kulturnih skupin, nadaljujoč številne regionalne značilnosti, razprostranjene na omejenem prostoru na eni ter ustvarjajoč popolnoma nove tradicije in povezave na druge strani. Opazujejoč arheološke najdbe se zdi, da sta v četrtem stoletju postala vzhodni in osrednji del Slovenije močnejše keltizirana, poseljena s skupnostmi, za katere domnevamo, da so tako kulturno kot jezikovno sodile v skupino vzhodnih Keltov, medtem ko je zahod (ozemlje Notranjske, Krasa, Primorja in Posočja) ves čas zgolj selektivno sprejemal posamezne elemente materialne kulture ter posamezne prišleke, ki so, kljub sprejetju v lokalne skupnosti, nadaljevali svoje značilne kulturne tradicije vse do smrti ter še dlje.

Sredi četrtega stoletja pred našim štetjem so se na področju vzhodne Slovenije pojavili novi prišleki, ki so bili del skupnosti, poimenovane kot vzhodni Kelti. Ljudstev, ki so v nekaj desetletjih poselila vzhodni del osrednje Evrope, tam oblikovala svoje upravne in kulturne centre ter iz njih nekaj desetletij kasneje kreni-

es carried by these nomads. Later research demonstrated that settlement was scarce; however, we started to slowly discover deeply buried traces of modest remains.

Discoveries of earliest Late Iron Age Celtic material culture demonstrate imported object and cultural influences which came to the territory of today's Slovenia from the East and the West, from the Alpine and the Pannonian worlds, blended with local traditions. Today, the latter could be recognized as a compound of cultural groups that continued numerous local characteristics on a limited, expanding territory, thus creating completely new traditions and connections. Studying the archaeological finds, it seems that the eastern and central part of Slovenia became intensively celticised in the 4th century BC – settled with communities which we assume were culturally as well as linguistically part of an Eastern Celtic group. In the same period, on the territory of western Slovenia (Notranjska, Kras, Primorje and Posočje), several elements of material culture were selectively accepted and individual newcomers, despite the fact that they were accepted by local communities, continued their cultural traditions until the end of their lives and beyond.

In the middle of the 4th century BC, newcomers, part of the larger community designated as Eastern Celts, appeared on the territory of eastern Slovenia. They were people who over several decades settled in the eastern part of Central Europe, created their administrative and cultural centers and from there, several dec-



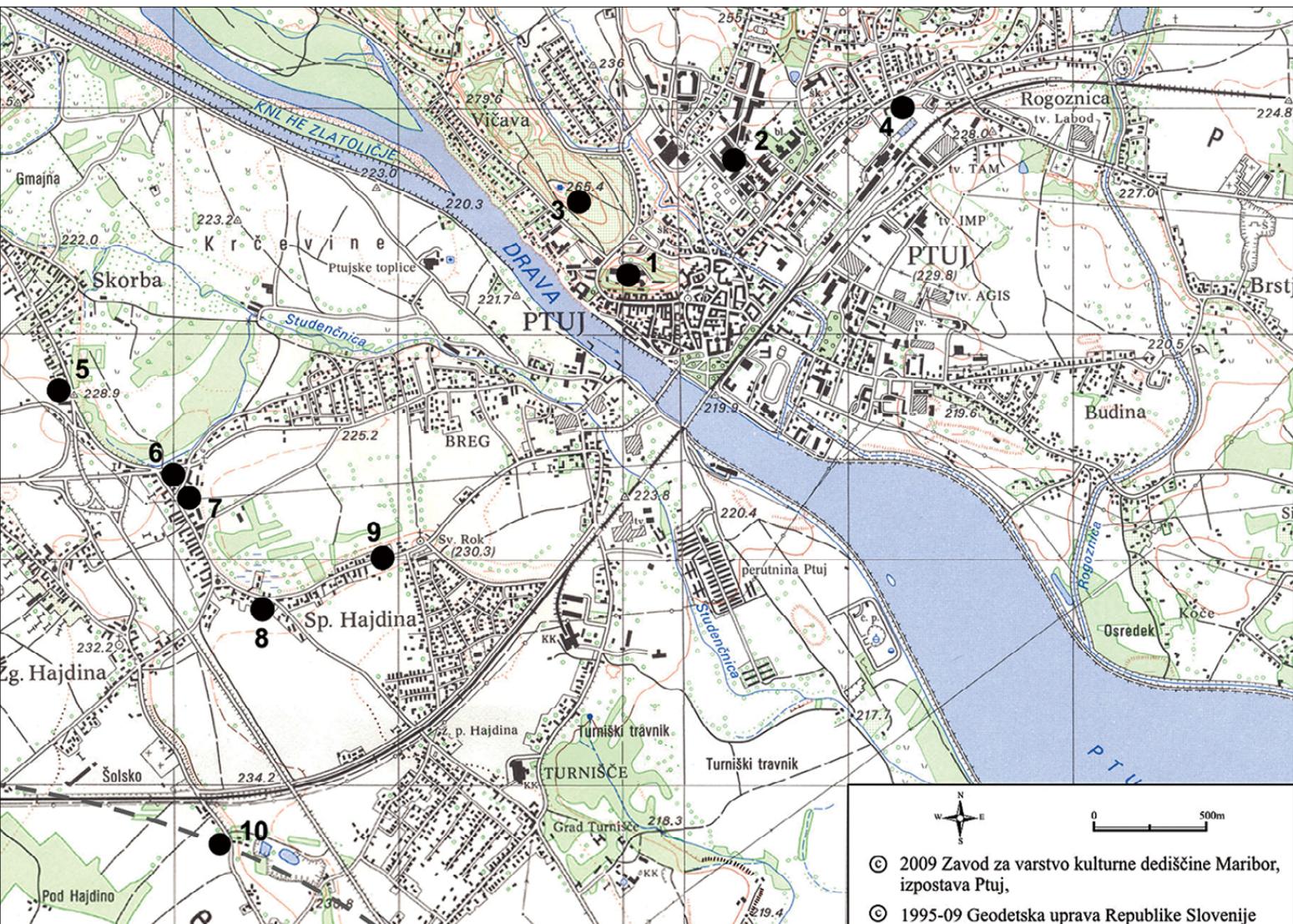
Slika 2. Pogled na staro mesto Ptuj (po Kavur 2014).
Figure 2. View of the old town of Ptuj (according to Kavur 2014).

la v osvajanje novih področij. Preko panonske ravničeve so se poljedelski vojščaki usmerili na vzhod proti rudonosnemu hribovju Transilvanije, na jug proti sotočju Save in Donave, ki varuje vhod na osrednji Balkan ter dalje v Egejo – eden izmed najstarejših valov poselitve pa se je zaustavil na vznožjih predalpskih hribovij Štajerske. Njihova materialna kultura je odražala prefinjen spoj tradicij keltske kulture mlajše železne dobe, ki so jo prinesli s seboj še iz osrednje Evrope, opremeniten z novo razvitimi tehnologijami in slogovnimi značilnostmi krašenja predmetov, ki so jih ustvarili v centrih eksplozije njihove nove kreativnosti na južnem Slovaškem in severnem Madžarskem, ter dalje razvijali na svoji poti ter v novih domovih.

Sledi keltskih prišlekov na vzhodu, njihovi grobovi, ostanki naselij, izgubljeni in odloženi novci ter imena, ki so jih zapustili njihovi potomci, so bile skoraj stoljetje in pol predmet raziskave številnih generacij starinoslovcev in arheologov, posameznikov, ki so s svojim znanstvenim delom ustvarili slovensko arheologijo ter njeno podobo v domači in mednarodni javnosti. Izkopavanja, raziskave in objave keltskih najdb, kot tudi njihove predstavitve, so pomemben del razvoja arheologije, vendar to poglavje zgodovine raziskav ni bilo nikoli izpostavljeno oziroma natančneje obravnavano v širšem sklopu poskusov pisanja zgodovine razvoja arheologije na področju današnje Slovenije. Navadno so bili dogodki, ki so zaznamovali razvoj vedenja, predstavljeni v uvodnih delih objav, naštevajoč zgolj zaporedje poglavitnih odkritij (Gabrovec 1966; Božič 1999), ali pa skriti v obširnih mozaikih raziskav predvsem sta-

ades later, launched their conquest of new territories. Across the Pannonian Plain, these agricultural warriors headed east towards the ore rich hills of Transylvania, south towards the confluence of Sava and Danube, protecting entry in and out of the central Balkans, and further into the Aegean. One of the earliest waves of settlers ended at the foothills of pre-Alpine mountains of Štajerska. Their material culture reflected the refined junction of Celtic Late Iron Age traditions brought from Central Europe and ennobled with newly developed technologies and stylistic characteristics of decorations from centers of creative explosion in southern Slovakia and northern Hungary and further developed along their journeys and in their newhomes.

Traces of Celtic incomers in the East, along with their graves, settlement remains, lost and deposited coins, and names handed over by their descendants, were for almost one and half centuries the subject of research by numerous antiquarians and archaeologists – individuals who with their scientific endeavors created Slovenian archaeology and its image before the national and international public. Excavations, research and publications of Celtic finds, as well as their presentations, are an important element for the development of Slovenian archaeology, but this special episode in the history of research was never presented or discussed in detail, especially not in broader efforts to write the history of the development of archeology on the territory of today's Slovenia. Usually events that marked the development of knowledge were presented in the introductory parts of publications, list-



Slika 3. Arheološka najdišča iz mlajše železne dobe na Ptuju (po Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2011).
Figure 3. Archaeological sites from the Late Iron Age in Ptuj (according to Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2011).

rejše železne dobe (Dular 2003; 2008). Posledično je za razumevanje problema nujna kratka predstavitev razvoja vedenja in vede, omemba nekaterih poglavitnih raziskovalcev ter prikaz časovnega zaporedja odkritij v zadnjih dveh stoletjih, ki vsebuje tudi omembe nekaterih poglavitnih najdišč. Upoštevajoč specifično lastno razvojno dinamiko znanosti, vezano predvsem na oblikovanje inštitucij pred drugo svetovno vojno, je potrebno vzporedno opazovati odkritja in raziskave mlajšeželeznodobnih ostankov s področja Ptuja in njegove okolice v slovenskem kontekstu. Tako regionalna zgodovina raziskav ni le kronološko nizanje odkritij, ampak postane v obdobje in usmeritve raziskovalcev v pet proces ustvarjanja vedenja o preteklosti.

Predvsem zaradi izjemnosti odkritih najdb, zaradi njihovega mesta v zgodovini raziskav keltske arheologije v Sloveniji kot tudi zaradi pomena za kulturno zgodovino, moramo vrednotiti odkritja s področja Ptuja v širši kulturni in zgodovinski perspektivi – v perspektivi dogodkov, ki so se v času od 5. do 4. stoletja pred našim štetjem nahajali včasih na robu, včasih pa v samem osrčju političnih in ekonomskih sprememb prazgodovinske Evrope. Področje Ptuja je, kljub navidezno redkim arheološkim najdbam iz teh obdobjij, predstavljalo eno izmed strateško najbolj izpostavljenih lokacij na katerih so se stikale stoletja stare ekonomske poti. Poti, ki so po rečnih dolinah povezovale prostor osrednjih Alp in Panonije ter čez prelaze povezovale prazgodovinsko keltsko Evropo s civilizacijami Sredozemlja, poti, po katerih so v sredini četrtega stoletja prišle prve manjše skupine keltskih priseljencev, po ka-

ing mostly the succession of discoveries (Gabrovec 1966; Božič 1999) or hidden in broad mosaics of research mostly on the Early Iron Age (Dular 2003; 2008). Consequently, to better understand the problem, it is necessary to provide a short presentation on the development of knowledge in this field as well as to list some major researchers, including the mentioning of major sites and demonstration of the temporal succession of discoveries in the last two centuries. Taking into consideration the specific development dynamics of science, linked mostly to the formation of institutions in the pre-World War II period, we should observe the discoveries and research on the Late Iron Age in the region of Ptuj in a broader Slovenian context. Therefore, the regional history of research is not just a chronological ranking of discoveries, but also a process of creating knowledge about the past that reflects the periods and orientations of scientists.

Considering the uniqueness of discovered finds, their place in the history of research on Celtic archaeology in Slovenia as well as their importance for cultural history, we should evaluate discoveries from the region of Ptuj in a broader cultural and historic perspective – through the lens of events from the period of the 5th and 4th century BC that occurred sometimes in the center and sometimes on the fringes of economic changes in prehistoric Europe. The territory was, despite the seemingly rare finds from this period, one of the strategically most exposed locations upon which centuries-old economic connections crisscrossed. Trails and passes along river valleys connected the ter-

terih so v tretjem stoletju krenile proti jugu vojske keltskih osvajalcev, po katerih so prihajali v drugem stoletju sredozemski trgovci ter poti, po katerih so v prvem stoletju prikorakale rimske legije.

Pri nastanku te knjige so nama pomagali številni prijatelji in sodelavci: Ivan Žižek, Aleksandra Nestorović, Nejka Uršič in Boris Farič (Pokrajinski muzej Ptuj-Ormož), Maja Janežič in Danilo Cvetko (ZVKDS CPA), Andrej Magdič (ZVKDS OE Maribor), Saška Colnarič (ZVKDS RC), Jonatan Vinkler, Mitja Guštin in Aleš Ogorelec (Univerza na Primorskem), Andrej Ferletic in Jana Šubic Prislan (Goriški muzej), Jože Lorber (Posavski muzej Brežice), Duško Belić, Jerica Kavur in Luder Tavit Sahagian. Za neskončno razumevanje in podporo pa se morava zahvaliti svojima najbližjima Martini Blečić Kavur in Ivanu Tušku.

ritories of Central Europe and Pannonia as well as prehistoric Celtic Europe with Mediterranean civilizations. Trails created in the middle of the 4th century BC by the first smaller groups of Celtic immigrants were followed in the 3rd century BC by conquering armies, in the 2nd century by Mediterranean traders and in the 1st century by Roman legions.

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Stoletje in pol odkrivanj sledi Keltov

na Ptuju in v njegovi okolici

A Century and Half of Discovering Celtic Traces in Ptuj and Its Vicinity

15

Arheološke raziskave na Ptuju, kot tudi v večini mest, nastalih na področju nekdanjih rimskih kolonij, ki so v urbanem tkivu srednjeveških naselbin zapustile nepregledne količine napisnih ter reliefno okrašenih kamnitih spomenikov, so se pravzaprav začele že v obdobju pozne renesanse. Prerisovanje spomenikov, branje napisov ter interpretacija prepoznanega v kontekstu vedenja o zgodovini starega veka so dominirali do sredine 19. stoletja, ko je se je pozornost začela preusmerjati k arheološkim najdbam in njihovim interpretacijam. Prve zbirke, sestavljene iz naključnih najdb ter predvsem novcev, so vzpodbudile interes za začetek pravih arheoloških raziskav ob koncu 19. stoletja. S tujimi raziskavami so tudi najdbe začele odhajati v tuje muzeje in da bi zajezili ta proces, so leta 1893 na Ptuju ustanovili Muzejsko društvo, ki je v stavbi tedanje gimnazije tudi postavilo svoje zbirke (Lamut 1993). Pet let kasneje je svojo privatno zbirko arheoloških najdb poklonil muzeju graški pro-

Archeological research in Ptuj, as in the majority of larger cities formed on territories of former Roman colonies, which in the urban body of medieval settlements left hard-to-follow quantities of inscribed and decorated stone monuments, started actually in the period of the late Renaissance. The replication of monuments, the reading of inscriptions and interpreting the recognized in the context of knowledge on the history of Antiquity dominated until mid-19th century, when focus shifted toward archaeological finds and their interpretations. First collections, composed from accidental finds and mostly coins, piqued the interest to begin initial archeological research at the end of the 19th century. In 1893, the Museum Society was founded in Ptuj to restrain the process of foreign research finds going to outlandish museums. It presented its collection in the gymnasium building of that day (Lamut 1993). Five years later, Professor Franc Ferk of Graz donated his private collec-

fesor Franc Ferk, kar je povzročilo, da se je, izkazuječ zahvalo, še več desetletij ustanova uradno imenovala Mestni Ferkov muzej.

Najstarejšo arheološko najdbo, ki je bila že pred ustanovitvijo muzeja prepoznana kot sled keltske poselitev na področju Ptuja, je predstavljal na pokopališču pri cerkvi Sv. Ožbalta okrog leta 1850 odkrit keltski srebrnik, ki je danes izgubljen. V desetletjih za tem so se prve najdbe, ki bi jih lahko povezovali s keltsko prisotnostjo na področju Ptuja, začele pojavljati šele naključno. Sistematično pa so se začele množiti s primi arheološkimi raziskavami na koncu devetnajstega stoletja, katerih pozornost je bila usmerjena najprej na stavbne ostanke kasnejšega rimskodobnega mesta – predvsem na področju Grajskega griča, Rabelčje vasi in Panorame. V neposredni okolini mesta pa so bile prve najdbe odkrite večinoma v gramoznicah – v Brstju na levem ter Skorbi na desnem bregu Drave, pa tudi v Spodnji Hajdini pri izkopavanjih rimskih arhitekturnih ostankov ob nekdanji cesti (Smodič 1940; Tomanič-Jevremov 1985; 1992; Lubšina Tušek 2001; 2002).

Eno izmed najbolj skrivnostnih najdb, odkritih na področju Ptuja, poznamo žal z golj iz poročila. Na seji Muzejskega društva 13. januarja 1905 je namreč Viktor Skrabar poročal o najdbi grške tetradrahme iz 3. stoletja pred našim štetjem. Ob tem se omenja tudi najdba »dragocenega« pasu težkega 850 gramov z grškim napisom. O slednjem vemo tudi to, da sta ga tako duajska kot berlinska akademija potrdili za avtentične-

tion of archeological finds to the Society, which out of gratitude changed the building's name to Municipal Ferk Museum, which remains unchanged to this day.

The oldest archaeological find, the Celtic silver coin, which prior to the establishment of the museum was recognized as a trace of Celtic settlement on the territory of Ptuj, was discovered around 1850 in the cemetery of St. Ozvald and is today lost. In the decades that followed, finds that could be linked to Celtic presence started to appear only accidentally. They started to multiply systematically with the first archaeological excavations at the end of 19th century. These shifted the focus toward the architectural remains of the Roman city, especially on the territory of Grajski grič, Rabelčja vas and Panorama. In the immediate vicinity of the town, first finds were discovered mostly in gravel pits – in Brstje on the left and in Skorba on the right bank of Drava River. They were discovered also in Spodnja Hajdina during excavations of Roman architectural remains along the former road (Smodič 1940; Tomanič-Jevremov 1985; 1992; Lubšina Tušek 2001; 2002).

One of the most intriguing finds discovered on the territory of Ptuj is unfortunately known only from a report. Viktor Skrabar reported the discovery of a Greek tetradrachm from the 3rd century BC at a Museum Society meeting on January 13, 1905. A »precious« belt weighting 850 grams with a Greek inscription was also mentioned at the meeting. We also know about the latter that academies in Vienna and Berlin authenticated it and that it was sent to be displayed at an exhi-

ga ter da so ga poslali na razstavo v Anglijo. Žal je od takrat za njim izginila vsaka sled (Vomer-Gojkovič, Kolar 1993, 33). Oba danes izgubljena predmeta, o katerih viri jasno poročajo, bi bila dragocen vir za prikaz kulturnih stikov ter trgovine na dolge razdalje v 3. stoletju pred našim štetjem.

Tudi na obrobju mesta so prve najdbe odkrili naključno – leta 1906 so v Skorbi na drugi dravski terasi ob kopanju vodnjaka naleteli na ostanke, izvirajoče iz moškega bojevniškega groba – odkrili so železen meč, sulično konico in ščitno grbo ter dva odlomka keramike (*Slika 4*). Pri kasnejših izkopavanjih leta 1922 v neposredni bližini sta bili odkriti še dve keramični posodi – lonec in skleda, izdelana na lončarskem kolesu za kateri lahko domnevamo, da izvirata najverjetneje iz drugega groba istega grobišča (Vomer-Gojkovič, Kolar 1993, 39). Verjetno lahko z ostanki slednjega povezujemo tudi sulično ost, ki je bila leta 1935 odkrita v vasi (Pahič 1966; Kavur 2012d). Prav tako naj bi iz Skorbe izvirala keramična posoda, ki jo je leta 1910 Pokrajinskemu muzeju Maribor podaril F. Pollack, vendar natančnejša lokacija odkritja najdbe ni znana. Prvo natančno objavo najdb iz Skorbe, kot tudi prvi članek, ki se je ukvarjal s keltskimi najdbami iz okolice Ptuja, je leta 1923 v prvem zvezku beograjskega časopisa *Starinar* objavil Viktor Skrabar (Skrabar 1923). Slednji je bil v prvi polovici stoletja glavni organizator arheoloških dejavnosti ter je tudi leta 1928, ob 25 letnici muzeja, sodeloval pri preselitvi zbirke v obnovljeno stavbo nekdanjega dominikanskega samostana (Lamut 1993, 14). Presegajoč lokalni pomen za razvoj arheološke stroke

bition in England. Afterwards, it was lost (Vomer-Gojkovič, Kolar 1993, 33). Both lost items, clearly reported in historical sources, would be a valuable source for the demonstration of cultural contacts and long distance trade in the 3rd century BC.

First finds from the outskirts of the town were discovered accidentally – in 1906 in Skorba on the second terrace of Drava River while digging a well to recover the remains of a warrior's grave. It consisted of an iron sword, spearhead, shield boss and two pottery fragments (*Figure 4*). During later excavations in 1922, two more ceramic vessels were discovered in the immediate vicinity: a pot and a bowl made on a fast-spinning potter's wheel which we could assume originate from another grave in the same cemetery (Vomer-Gojkovič, Kolar 1993, 39). We can also most probably link to the later a spearhead that was discovered in the village in 1935 (Pahič 1966; Kavur 2012d). It is assumed that from Skorba comes also the ceramic vessel, which was donated in 1910 by F. Pollack to the Regional Museum in Maribor, though the exact location of its discovery is unknown to date. The first detailed publication of finds from Skorba was presented in the first article dealing with Celtic finds from the surroundings of Ptuj that was published in 1923 by Viktor Skrabar in the first volume of *Starinar* journal (Skrabar 1923). He was the main organizer of archaeological activities in the first half of the century and collaborated in 1928, which marked the museum's 25th anniversary, in the transfer of collections to the restored building of the former Dominican Monastery (Lamut 1993, 14).



Slika 4. Železna meča iz Formina in Skorbe (detajla).
Figure 4. Iron swords from Formin and Skorba (details).

je odigral pomembno vlogo kot organizator sestanka za pripravo projekta Arheološke karte Jugoslavije. Prav dobra raziskanost arheoloških najdišč v okolici Ptuja, poznavanje odkritih najdb in zavzetost profesorjev Balduina Sarie in Josipa Klemencia so omogočili, da sta konec tridesetih let izšla dva zvezka, *Blatt Ptuj* leta 1936 ter *Blatt Rogatec* leta 1938, ki sta vsebovala tudi številne podatke o do tedaj poznanih prazgodovinskih najdbah.

Trideseta leta dvajsetega stoletja so bila obdobje obsežnih izkopavanj na tankov rimskega mesta. Na njegovem obrobju so bili leta 1935 na robu dravske terase na severovzhodnem delu vasi Spodnja Hajdina odkriti tudi prvi odlomki latenske keramike oziroma sledovi poselitve. Izvirali so iz plasti pod rimsko stavbo, označeno kot Q₁, ki jo je Walter Schmid izkopaval v četrtem rimskem mestu, poimenovani Vicus Fortunae (Kavur 2012e).

Istega leta so v Kolaričevi gramoznici jugozahodno od vasi Formin na njivah na terasi, ki pada proti potoku Zvirinčici, odkrili latenske in rimske žgane ter skeletne grobove. Velik del najdb, odkritih do leta 1940 je prišel v Ptujski muzej, nekatere iz predvojne zbirke pa je leta 1963 kupil Pokrajinski muzej Maribor. Najdbe so se v gramoznici vrstile vse do leta 1939, ko je Muzejsko društvo iz Ptuja sistematično izkopavalo del grobišča (Vomer-Gojkovič, Kolar 1993, 43; Kavur 2012b) (*Slika 4*). Nedaleč, na prvi dravski terasi, na delu, ki se danes nahaja na umetnem otoku med kanalom hidroelektrarne Formin ter tokom reke Drave, so leta 1937

Exceeding his local importance in the development of the field of archeology, Skrabar organized the meeting for the preparation of the Archaeological Map of Yugoslavia. A good state of knowledge about archaeological sites and discoveries in the vicinity of Ptuj as well as the enthusiasm of Professors Balduin Saria and Josip Klemenc enabled the publication at the end of the 1930s of two volumes: *Blatt Ptuj* in 1936 and in 1938 *Blatt Rogatec*. Both contained much information on prehistoric finds that were known at the time.

The 1930s were a period of large-scale excavations of remains in the Roman town. In 1935, Spodnja Hajdina discovered the first fragments of La Tène-style pottery at the edge of the terrace of Drava River located on the village's northeastern fringes. The remains of a settlement were discovered in a layer below the Roman building designated as Q₁, which was excavated by Walter Schmid in the district of the Roman town named Vicus Fortunae (Kavur 2012e).

In the same year, Roman and La Tène cremation and skeletal graves were discovered in the gravel pit of Kolarič, located southwest of Formin village, on the fields of a terrace falling towards the Zvirinčica stream. A large proportion of finds discovered until 1940 arrived at the museum in Ptuj, while some of the pre-war discoveries were acquired in 1963 by the Regional Museum in Maribor. Discoveries were made until 1939, when the Museum Society in Ptuj systematically excavated a part of this cemetery (Vomer-Gojkovič, Kolar 1993, 43; Kavur 2012b) (*Figure 4*). Not far away, on the first river ter-



Slika 5. Bronast obroček s Panoramé (po Kavur 2014).
Figure 5. Bronze ring from Panorama (according to Kavur 2014).

pri kopanju gramoza na kraju, kjer danes stoji hiša Stojnici 137, tik severno ob cesti Ptuj – Varaždin odkrili keltski skeletni grob s pridatki (Kavur 2012f).

Komisija muzejskega društva, ki jo je vodil Balduin Saria je pri pregledu najdišča v Forminu ugotovila, da leži latenskodobno grobišče v bližini rimskodobne naselbine (Vomer-Gojkovič, Kolar 1993, 42). Leta 1941 je Walter Schmid nadaljeval z izkopavanji na območju Formina, kjer je zraven žganih in skeletnih grobov odkril tudi ostanke treh hiš. Dve od njih je interpretiral kot prazgodovinski, eno pa je datiral v rimske obdobje. Najdbe z njegovih izkopavanj so potovale v Graz v tedanji Landesmuseum Joanneum (Lehrer, Modl, Peitler 2013, 90–92), leta 2014 pa je v okviru meddržavnega sodelovanja Universalmuseum Joanneum velik del najdb iz Schmidovih izkopavanj vrnil v Pokrajinski muzej Ptuj Ormož.

Leta 1940 je Anton Smodič objavil daljši članek z opisom najdb iz Formina, dodal pa je še kratki omembi najdb iz Stojncev, Skorbe ter najdb s Ptuja (Smodič 1940). Objava predstavlja prvi objavljeni takrat sodobni katalog keltskih najdb ter hkrati do sedaj edini celovitejši pregled najdb s tega bogatega najdišča. Tudi v povojnem obdobju so bile v gramoznici odkrite naključne najdbe – leta 1945 je bila prinesena v Ptujski muzej iz Formina dobro ohranjena sulična ost, leta 1952 predvsem rimskodobne najdbe (Vomer-Gojkovič, Kolar 1993, 47), leta 1961 pa poleg drugih najdb, odkritih pri delih v gramoznici, tudi del latenske keramične posode, deli železnih fibul, železna sulična ost in železne škarje (Kavur 2012b).

race in a part that today is an artificial island between the channel of Formin hydropower station and Drava River, a Celtic skeleton burial with grave goods was discovered in 1937 during the exploitation of gravel on grounds where house Stojnici 137 north on the Ptuj – Varaždin road is situated (Kavur 2012f).

The Commission of the Museum Society led by Balduin Saria concluded after inspection that the Late Iron Age cemetery is located near a Roman settlement (Vomer-Gojkovič, Kolar 1993, 42). In 1941, Walter Schmid continued with excavations on the territory of Formin, where he discovered, besides the skeletal and cremated burials, the remains of three houses. He interpreted two of them as prehistoric and dated one to the Roman period. Finds from his excavations traveled to the Landesmuseum Joanneum in Graz, Austria (Lehrer, Modl, Peitler 2013, 90–92). In 2014, a large proportion of finds from Schmid's excavations were returned from the Universalmuseum Joanneum to the Regional Museum Ptuj-Ormož due to an international collaboration.

In 1940, Anton Smodič published a longer article on finds from Formin, adding short observations of finds from Stojnici, Skorba and Ptuj (Smodič 1940). His publication was the first published modern catalogue of Celtic finds and to date is the only complete presentation of finds from this rich site. Chance finds were also discovered in the gravel pit after WWII; a nicely preserved spear point in 1945 and mostly Roman finds in 1952 arrived at the Regional Musem Ptuj-Ormož (Vomer-Gojkovič, Kolar 1993, 47). In 1961, during

Najstarejšo najdbo z obrobja mesta Ptuja pa predstavlja bradavičast obroček oziroma zapestnica, ki je bil odkrit leta 1938 na severnem pobočju Panorame in shranjen v tedanjem grajskem muzeju družine Herberstein (Božič 1993) (*Slika 5*). Ob njeni objavi je Smodič omenil, da so na Panorami kot tudi na Grajskem hribu poznane najdbe keltske keramike, vendar je menil, da bomo le težko kaj zvedeli o njih, saj jih pokrivajo rimske kulturne plasti (Smodič 1940).

V prvih letih po vojni so se arheološke raziskave sistematicno usmerile na področje mesta Ptuja. To je bil čas, ko je muzej dobil za svojo kulturno-zgodovinsko zbirko prostore na Ptujskem gradu ter pridobil zbirko arheoloških predmetov grofa Herbersteina, ki je bil pred vojno veliki mecen Muzejskega društva ter podpornik številnih izkopavanj (Lamut 1993, 16). Raziskovalna skupina pod vodstvom Josipa in Paole Korošec ter Josipa Klemanca je v letih 1946 in 47 izkopavala na turnirskem prostoru ptujskega gradu, v letih 1947 in 48 na Panorami ter leta 1950 na Turnišču pri Ptuju. Raziskave so bile za slovensko arheologijo prelomnega pomena tudi zaradi dejstva, da so avtorji v zelo kratkem času objavili obsežne publikacije s predstavitvami rezultatov raziskav. Pri izkopavanjih na Turnirskem prostoru je bil odkrit na zahodni strani kamnit zid, ki ga je Josip Klemenc interpretiral kot del obzidja keltske naselbine. V odkopanih plasteh na tem področju so bile odkrite le posamezne latenske najdbe – predvsem odlomki keramike ter bronast predmet, interpretiran kot zatič (Božič 1993; Korošec 1997). Številčnejše latenske najdbe pa so bile odkrite na severozahodni stra-

work in the gravel pit, fragments of a La Tène ceramic vessel, fragments of iron fibulae, an iron spear point and iron scissors were also discovered (Kavur 2012b).

The first discovered find from the suburbs of Ptuj is a knobbed bronze ring, found in 1938 on the northern slopes of Panorama and kept in the castle museum owned by the Herberstein family (Božič 1993) (*Figure 5*). In the publication, Smodič mentioned also that there are known finds of Celtic pottery on Panorama as well as on Grajski Grič, but we will hardly learn something about them since they were covered by Roman cultural layers (Smodič 1940).

In the first years following WWII, archaeological research systematically focused on the territory of Ptuj. It was the time when the museum acquired rooms for its historic collection on Ptujski Grad and obtained Count Herberstein's collection of archaeological items, who in the prewar period was a great patron of the Museum Society and supporter of numerous excavations (Lamut 1993, 16). A research group under the direction of Josip and Paola Korošec and Josip Klemenc excavated in 1946 and 1947 on Turnirski Prostor on Grajski Grič and in 1947 and 1948 on Panorama followed by in 1950 in Turnišče near Ptuj. The research was groundbreaking for Slovenian archaeology since the authors published in a very short period of time their first comprehensive publications with the presentation of results. During the excavation on Turnirski Prostor, a stone wall was discovered on the western side which Josip Klemenc interpreted as a rampart of the Celtic settlement. In excavated layers of this area, only individu-



Slika 6. Bronast pas sklepanec iz Brstja (detajl).
Figure 6. Bronze belt chain from Brstje (detail).

ni mesta pri izkopavanjih na pobočjih Panorame, kjer je bil pred tem že odkrit bradavičast obroček. Tudi ob izkopavanjih leta 1948 na jugovzhodnem delu Panorame so bili odkriti odlomki latenske keramike ter fibula tipa Almgren 65 (Pahič 1966; Kavur 2012c).

V povojnem obdobju so se vrstile najdbe latenskih grobov v gramoznicah na obrobju Ptuja. Na njivah severno od vasi Brstje so pri širjenju gramoznice leta 1959 verjetno uničili najmanj 3 latenske žgane grobove, od katerih lahko na podlagi odkritih najdb enega pripisemo pokopu ženske, dva pa moškim. Na drugi strani poročajo, da so očividci trdili, da naj bi se vsi predmeti nahajali skupaj v 1,5 metra globokem vkopu, kar bi omogočalo predvsem drugačno interpretacijo oziroma omogočalo možnost, da je pri uničeni najdbi šlo prej za depo. Dva odkrita železna meča sta bila izgubljena, ostale najdbe pa so bile oddane v Pokrajinski muzej Ptuj. Danes so ohranjeni bronast pas sklepancev, fragment železnega meča, fragment železne sulične osti, bronasta zapestnica, bronasta fibula srednjelatenske sheme, steklen prstan, razlomljen steklen prstan in železen žebelj z večjo sferično glavico, ki je verjetno zakovica ščitne grbe (Vomer-Gojkovič, Kolar 1993, 51) (*Slika 6*). Pri poznejšem širjenju gramoznice proti severu je bil odkrit še en žgan grob brez pridatkov. Najdbe so si sledile še kasneje in poleti 1970 so pri širjenju gramoznice odkrili 3 cele keramične posode, zvit železen meč z ostanki nožnice, železno sulično ostter številne fragmente keramike, ki najverjetneje izvirajo iz enega moškega groba. Jeseni istega leta je na naj-

al Celtic finds – mostly pottery fragments and a bronze item interpreted as a bung – were discovered (Božič 1993; Korošec 1997). More numerous were discoveries of La Tène period finds in the northwestern part of the town during excavations on the slopes of Panorama where the knobbed ring was previously found. Additionally, during an excavation in 1948 on the southwestern part of Panorama, fragments of La Tène-style pottery and a fibula of Almgren 65-type were discovered (Pahič 1966; Kavur 2012c).

In the postwar period, numerous La Tène period graves were discovered in gravel pits on the outskirts of Ptuj. On fields north of Brstje village, at least three cremation graves were destroyed in 1959 during work to widen the gravel pit. Two of them could be interpreted as belonging to males and one to a female. On the other hand, eyewitnesses claimed that all the finds were discovered together in a 1.5-meters-deep pit, which would enable a completely different interpretation, suggesting that the finds came from a destroyed depot. Two discovered iron swords were lost and all the other finds were delivered to the Regional Museum Ptuj-Ormož. These items are today preserved: a bronze belt, a fragment of an iron sword, a fragment of an iron spear point, a bronze bracelet, a bronze fibula of a middle La Tène scheme, a glass finger-ring, a fragmented glass finger-ring, and an iron nail with a spherical head which was most probably the rivet of a shield boss (Vomer-Gojkovič, Kolar 1993, 51) (*Figure 6*). Later, during work to further widen the gravel pit, another cremation grave lacking any grave goods was discovered. Additional finds followed and in 1970,

dišču za Pokrajinski muzej Ptuj zaščitno izkopavanje vodila Marjana Tomanič-Jevremov (Kavur 2012a).

V drugi polovici šestdesetih let je izšel poglavitični članek za arheologijo mlajše železne dobe vzhodne Slovenije. STankó Pahič je na posvetovanju z naslovom *Kelti v Sloveniji. Problemi mlajše železne dobe* v Mariboru leta 1964 predstavil ter kasneje v *Arheološkem vestniku* številka 17 zraven ostalih referatov s srečanja objavil izbor najpomembnejših keltskih najdb iz Podravja (Pahič 1966). Slednje je v nekoliko širši, ter poljudnejše predstavljen kontekst umestil dve leti kasneje v predstavitvi predslovenske poselitve Slovenskih goric (Pahič 1968). Natančneje pa je podatke o njihovih odkritijih predstavil v številnih in obsežno napisanih geslih v knjigi *Arheološka najdišča Slovenije*, kjer je zaokrožil topografsko in zgodovinsko delo, ki sta ga že pred desetletji zastavila B. Saria in J. Klemenc (Lamut 1993, 21).

V začetku sedemdesetih let so se zaradi izgradnje hidrocentrale nadaljevala tudi zaščitna izkopavanja v Forminu – v letih 1973 in 1974 je Iva Mikl Curk izkopal ostanek nekropole, kjer je odkrila kar 61 rimskodobnih ter le dva latenska grobova (Mikl Curk 1975; Kavur 2012b). Leta 1975 pa je raziskovalna skupina Regionalnega muzeja Ptuj pod vodstvom Blagoja Jevremova na robu dravske terase na vzhodni strani Spodnje Hajdine pod rimskimi plastmi znotraj četrtega *Vicus Fortunae* odkrila mlajšeželeznodobni lončarski kompleks (Tomanič-Jevremov, Guštin 1996). Sestavljal so ga ostanki dveh kurišč, manipulativnega prostora ter lončarske peči, v kateri so bili odkriti ostanki 5 skled.

during work to expand the pit even further, three complete vessels, a bent iron sword with remains of a scabbard, an iron spear point and numerous pottery fragments were discovered – most probably coming from a single male grave. In autumn of the same year, Marjana Tomanič-Jevremov from the Regional Museum Ptuj conducted a rescue excavation on the site (Kavur 2012a).

In the mid- to late 1960s, a major article was published on the subject of late Iron Age archeology in Eastern Slovenia. STankó Pahič presented in Maribor in 1964 at the *Celts in Slovenia* meeting a contribution entitled *Problems of the Late Iron Age* and published in the 17th number of *Arheološki vestnik*, which beside other presentations included a selection of the most important Celtic finds in the Podravje region (Pahič 1966). The latter was presented in a broader and more popular context two years later in a publication on pre-Slavic settlement in Slovenske Gorice (Pahič 1968). Information on these discoveries was presented in numerous meticulous descriptions in the book *Archaeological sites of Slovenia*, where he summed up topographic and historical work started decades ago by B. Saria and J. Klemenc (Lamut 1993, 21).

In the early 1970s, rescue excavations continued in Formin due to the erection of a hydropower plant. In 1973 and 1974, Iva Mikl Curk excavated discovered 61 Roman and only 2 Late Iron Age graves (Mikl Curk 1975; Kavur 2012b) in the necropolis. In 1975, a research team from the Regional Museum Ptuj-Ormož led by Blagoje Jevremov discovered a Late Iron Age potters' complex on the edge of a river terrace on the eastern

Na širšem mestnem področju Ptuja oziroma njegovi severozahodni strani v Rabelčji vasi na področju nekdanje Ziherlove, danes Rimske ploščadi, so bili v drugi polovici sedemdesetih let prejšnjega stoletja odkriti odlomki latenske keramike ter fibula tipa Mötschwill (Božič 1993). Raziskave so bile posledica procesa, ko se je mesto Ptuj začelo intenzivno razvijati in večati, kar je povzročilo izgradnjo novih stavbnih kompleksov na robu tedanjega mesta. Sam obseg raziskav je prisilil, da so se zraven raziskovalne skupine muzeja, ki sta jo vodila Blagoje Jevremov in Marjana Tomanič-Jevremov vključili tudi profesorji s študenti iz oddelkov za arheologijo Filozofskih fakultet iz Ljubljane, Zagreba in Beograda kot tudi sodelavci z Inštituta za arheologijo ZRC SAZU in Zavoda za varstvo kulturne dediščine ter še mnogi drugi (Lamut 1993, 18).

Konec sedemdesetih let pa so se vzporedno z obnovitvenimi postopki arhitekture nadaljevala tudi izkopavanja na Ptujskem gradu. Pri izkopavanjih Zavoda za varstvo kulturne dediščine iz Maribora in Regionalnega muzeja iz Ptuja so v sondah A in B na zahodni in severni strani ob obzidju v premešanih plasteh, ki so nastale z izravnavo terena, odkrili številne odlomke latenske keramike (Tušek M. 1981). Kasnejša izkopavanja v letih 1987 in 1988 pod vodstvom Blagoja Jevremova in Marjane Tomanič-Jevremov iz Pokrajinskega muzeja Ptuj pa so v sondi, ki je bila izkopana ob monumentalni srednjeveški stavbi grajske žitnice, odkrila tri lončarske peči, pripisane latenskodobni obrtni dejavnosti. Vkopane so bile v plast, ki je vsebovala najdbe keramike iz pozne bronaste dobe, med in nad njimi

side of Spodnja Hajdina below Roman layers of the Vicus Fortune quarter. It consisted of the remains of two fire places, a preparation area and a pottery kiln, in which five bowls were discovered (Tomanič-Jevremov, Guštin 1996).

In the mid- to late 1970s, on the broader territory of Ptuj, this is on its northwestern side in Rabelčja Vas in the area of former Ziherl, today's Roman platform, fragments of La Tène-type pottery and a fibula of Mötschwill-type were discovered (Božič 1993). The research was a consequence of Ptuj's intensive development and expansion, which caused the erection of new building complexes on the edges of the town. The sheer extent of research meant that beside the museum's research team, led by Blagoje Jevremov and Marjana Tomanič-Jevremov, there were professors and students from Departments of Archaeology from Faculties of Arts from Ljubljana, Zagreb and Belgrade as well as collaborators from the Institute of Archaeology SRC SAZU, the Monument Conservation Institute and many others (Lamut 1993, 18).

At the end of 1970s, excavations were conducted on Grajski Grič in parallel with renovations on architecture. Excavations of the Monument Conservation Institute from Maribor and the Regional Museum Ptuj discovered numerous fragments of La Tène-type pottery beside the ramparts in mixed layers in Trenches A and B on the western and northern side (Tušek M. 1981). Later excavations conducted in 1987 and 1988 by Blagoje Jevremov and Marjana Tomanič-Jevremov

pa so bili odkriti odlomki keramike iz mlajšega latena (Tomanič-Jevremov, Guštin 1996; Tomanič Jevremov 2010) ter tudi starejši odlomki (Kavur 2014). Z njihovo nedavno objavo je M. Tomanič-Jevremov (Tomanič Jevremov 2010), ki je pred tem z Mitjo Guštinom in Janezom Dularjem že objavila mlajšeželeznodobne lončarske komplekse na Hajdini (Tomanič-Jevremov, Guštin 1996) in v Ormožu (Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2009), dopolnila naše vedenje o keltskih obrtnih dejavnostih na področju vzhodne Slovenije. Še dalje nazaj v preteklost raziskav na Turnirskem prostoru pa nas je popeljala ena izmed zadnjih objav Paole Korošec. V članku je predstavila nekatere kovinske in keramične najdbe kot tudi razpravo o odkritem domnevnom obzidju iz predrimskega obdobja (Korošec 1997).

Začetek devetdesetih let, natančneje leto 1993, ko je Pokrajinski muzej na Ptiju praznoval svojo stoletnico obstoja z veliko pregledno razstavo, je bilo tudi obdobje predstavitve narejenega ter novega razmisleka o nekaterih odkritijih. Razstavo je spremljala knjiga *Archaeologia poetovienensis*, kjer sta avtorici Mojca Vomer-Gojkovič in Nataša Kolar predstavili bibliografsko podprtzo zaporedje vseh arheoloških raziskav na področju mesta Ptuja ter njegove okolice (Vomer-Gojkovič, Kolar 1993). Vzporedno pa je izšel tudi *Ptujski arheološki zbornik ob 100-letnici muzeja in Muzejskega društva*, ki je vseboval posamezne razprave, povezane s problemi in perspektivami ptujske arheologije. V slednjem je Brane Lamut predstavil zgodovinoarheoloških raziskav na Ptiju (Lamut 1993), Dragan Božič pa je predstavil kritično vrednotenje treh kovinskih

from the Regional Museum Ptuj revealed in an already unearthed trench, beside the monumental medieval granary building, the remains of three pottery kilns ascribed to the La Tène period. They were dug into a layer which included pottery finds of the Late Bronze Age as well as in layers between and above them fragments of the Late La Tène period (Tomanič-Jevremov, Guštin 1996; Tomanič Jevremov 2010) and older pottery (Kavur 2014). By publishing on them, M. Tomnič Jevremov (Tomanič Jevremov 2010), who prior with Mitja Guštin and Janez Dular had already published on Late Iron Age pottery complexes from Hajdina (Tomanič-Jevremov, Guštin 1996) and Ormož (Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2009), supplemented our knowledge on Celtic craftsmen in the territory of eastern Slovenia. Looking further back into the annals of research on Turnirski prostor leads us to one of the final publications by Paola Korošec: an article in which she presented several metal and ceramic finds as well as led the discussion on presumably walls from pre-Roman times (Korošec 1997).

The early 1990s, especially in 1993 when the Regional Museum Ptuj celebrated its centenary with a comprehensive exhibition, were an ideal time to present achievements and to reconsider several discoveries. The exhibition was accompanied by a book entitled *Archaeologia poetovienensis*, in which authors Mojca Vomer-Gojkovič and Nataša Kolar presented a bibliographically supported sequence of all archaeological research on the territory of Ptuj and its surroundings (Vomer-Gojkovič, Kolar 1993). Parallel to that was published *Ptujski ar-*

najdb s področja Ptuja – bradavičastega obročka, zatrica z izjedo ter fibule tipa Mötschwill (Božič 1993). Pomembna je predvsem analiza slednje, saj je na podlagi morfoloških značilnosti fibul, pri čemer sta odločilno vlogo odigrali prav fibuli tega tipa s Ptuja in Forminom, predlagal poimenovanje njihove lokalne skupine ter prikazal njihovo morfološko delitev in prostorsko razprostranjenost. Tri leta kasneje pa je v okviru mednarodnega projekta Jantarna pot bil na Ptuju organiziran mednarodni posvet na temo *Kelti in romanizacija*. Predstavitev s simpozija so bile objavljene v 47. številki *Arheološkega vestnika*.

Zadnje desetletje prejšnjega stoletja je bilo obdobje intenzivnih gradbenih posegov manjših površin znotraj območja mesta Ptuja. V tem okviru so izmenično na različnih lokacijah potekala izkopavanja na področju med Osojnikovo in Potrčeve cesto v severovzhodnem delu Ptuja. Ob izkopavanjih Zavoda za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije pod vodstvom Marije Lubšina Tušek na področju stavbe policijske postaje je bila odkrita plast, ki je vsebovala latensko keramiko ter dobro ohranjeno bronasto fibulo z dvema kroglicama na nogi (Lubšina Tušek 2001) (*Slika 7*). Ista je leta 1999 pri izkopavanjih v notranjosti Malega gradu na Prešernovi cesti odkrila v najstarejši plasti ostanke s konca starejše železne dobe ter med njimi lepo ohranjeno pavkasto fibulo (Kavur 2014, 13–17).

Sočasno pa se je Ptiju približal tudi največji arheološki projekt, izveden na področju Slovenije – zaščitna izkopavanja na trasah avtocest in hitrih cest. Da bi se ogn-

heološki zbornik ob 100-letnici muzeja in Muzejskega društva, which included several discussions associated with the problems and perspectives of archeology in Ptuj. Brane Lamut presented the history of archeological research in Ptuj (Lamut 1993), while Dragan Božič presented a critical evaluation of three metal finds from Ptuj: the knobbed ring, the bung with a notch and the fibula of Mötschwill-type (Božič 1993). Important is the analysis of the latter find since based on their morphological characteristics, with fibulae from Ptuj and Formin having played a key role, classification of their local groups was proposed and their morphological distinction as well as spatial patterning were demonstrated. Three years later, within the framework of the Amber Route project, an international conference entitled *Celts and Romanization* was organized in Ptuj, with symposium presentations subsequently published in the 47th number of *Arheološki vestnik*.

The last decade of the preceding century was a period of intensive small-scale building interventions in and around Ptuj. Within this framework, excavations were conducted on different locations between Osojnikova and Potrčeva ulica in the northwestern part of town. During excavations of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia led by Marija Lubšina Tušek, a layer which included La Tène-style pottery and a well-preserved bronze fibula with two globules on the foot was discovered on the territory of the police station (Lubšina Tušek 2001). In 1999, the same author discovered during excavations in Mali Grad on Prešernova ulica remains from



Slika 7. Bronasta fibula s kroglicama na loku iz Ptuja.

Figure 7. Bronze fibula with two globules on the bow from Ptuj.

li mestu na eni ter nižje ležečemu akumulacijskemu jezeru na drugi strani, so načrtovalci velik del trase hitre ceste, kot tudi že železnico pred tem, morali speljati preko dravskih teras na področju Zgornje in Spodnje Hajdine. Tako je že leta 2000 je raziskovalna skupina Zavoda za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije raziskovala na robu dravske terase na jugovzhodnem delu Spodnje Hajdine. Prvič so na tem področju odkrili latensko kulturno plast z ostanki sledi nekdanje lesene arhitektуре ter več večjih jam, ki so vsebovale odlomke keramike (Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2009; 2011). Podobne najdbe so bile odkrite leta 2008 dobrih tristo metrov vzhodno na isti terasi v bližini cerkve Sv. Roka.

Poglavitno presenečenje oziroma odkritje, ki je spremenoilo podobo najstarejše keltske poselitve prostora današnje Slovenije, pa je bilo raziskano v letih 2006 in 2007, ko je ekipa Zavoda za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije pod vodstvom Marije Lubšina Tušek na področju grobišča iz starejše železne dobe v Srednici odkrila v gomile vkopane tudi štiri keltske grobove. Predstavitev moškega groba z bogato okrašenim

the end of the Early Iron Age in the oldest layer and in them a well-preserved kettledrum fibula (Kavur 2014, 13-17).

At the same time, the largest archaeological project conducted on the territory of Slovenia approached Ptuj, namely rescue excavations on the layout of highways and main roads. To avoid the town and the lower-positioned accumulation lake, planners had to lead the main road, as well as the rail ahead of it, across the river terraces on the territory of Zgornja and Spodnja Hajdina. The research group of the Institute for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia had already in the year 2000 done excavations on the edge of Drava River terraces in the southeastern part of Spodnja Hajdina. For the first time in this area, a layer was discovered with finds dating to the Late Iron Age, including the remains of former wooden architecture and several pits with pottery fragments (Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2009; 2011). Similar finds were also discovered in 2008 some 300 meters to the east on the same terrace near St. Rok church.

mečem v zborniku *Keltske študije II* izdanem v Franciji (Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2009) je poskrbela za mednarodno prepoznavnost najdbe, ki je bila takoj vključena v poskuse pojasnitev keltskih migracij na prostoru vzhodne Evrope (Megaw, Megaw 2012, 402) oziroma najdba je bila vključena v katalog predmetov, ki bodo izšli kot novi *Supplement* h klasičnemu katalogu *Early Celtic Art* (Megaw, v pripravi). Vsi pokopi pa so bili predstavljeni v zborniku *The Eastern Celts* leta 2011 (Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2011).

Leta 2014 je bila v okviru mednarodnega projekta *Clash of Cultures* prvič po 20 letih ponovno javnosti predstavljena keltska arheološka dediščina Ptuja in njegove okolice. Razstava z naslovom *Vse stvari štejejo (v majhnih količinah)*..., ki jo je spremljal istoimenski katalog (Kavur 2014), je bila premierno prestavljena v Narodnem muzeju Slovenije ter kasneje v Pokrajinskem muzeju Ptuj–Ormož in Pokrajinskem muzeju Celje.

A major discovery that changed the appearance of the oldest Celtic settlement in today's Slovenia took place in 2006 and 2007, when the research group of the Institute for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia led by Marija Lubšina Tušek also discovered four Celtic graves dug into tumuli on the area of an Early Iron Age tumulus cemetery in Srednica. The presentation of the male grave with an opulently decorated sword in *Keltske študije II* published in France (Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2009) attained international recognition, with the find immediately entering scholarly efforts to explain Celtic migration on the territory of Eastern Europe (Megaw, Megaw 2012, 402). It was also included in the catalogue of items that will be published in the *Supplement* to the classical catalogue *Early Celtic Art* (Megaw, in preparation). All burials were presented in the 2011 publication of the *The Eastern Celts* volume (Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2011).

In 2014, within the framework of the international *Clash of Cultures* project, for the first time in 20 years, the Celtic archaeological heritage of Ptuj and its surroundings were again presented to the public. The exhibition entitled *Everything Counts (In Small Amounts)*... accompanied by a catalogue with the same title (Kavur 2014) premiered in the National Museum of Slovenia, followed by the presentation in the Regional Museum Ptuj–Ormož and the Regional Museum in Celje.

Naselbina na robu starega sveta The Settlement on the Edge of the Old World

31

Pred skoraj 30 leti, ko je pisala svojo disertacijo o starejši železni dobi na Štajerskem, je Biba Teržan prav na primeru skromnih podatkov ter redkih najdb iz Ptuja opozorila na čudne spremembe v poselitvenem vzorcu – Ptujski grad, ena izmed največkrat vedno znova poseljenih lokacij na področju vzhodne Slovenije, je ob koncu pozne bronaste dobe, ko so se vsepovsod drugod na Štajerskem oblikovala večja in z masivnimi obzidji obdana utrjena višinska naselja, ki so označevala začetek novega obdobja železne dobe, očitno opustel (Teržan 1990; Dular 2013, 73–75). Nove naselbine oziroma kratkotrajne sledi poselitve so se pojavile na nižje ležečih terasah ob potoiku Grajeni na enim ter na Spodnji Hajdini na drugem bregu Drave. Vendar pa so tudi tam najdbe kazale podobno časovno sliko kot na drugih naselbinah vzhodne Slovenije – najmlajše, med katerimi so bile tudi trirobe bronaste puščice, ki se jih je vedno tradicionalno razlagalo kot skitske oborožitvene elemente, niso presegle obdobja starejšega dela Ha D (Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2013, 111). Zdelo se je, kot da ni najdb iz obdobia od sredine 6. stoletja do najstarejše keltske pose-

Nearly 30 years ago, when she wrote her disertion on the Early Iron Age in Štajerska, Biba Teržan noted, observing modest data and rare finds from Ptuj, strange changes in the town's settlement pattern. Ptujski Grad, one of the most constantly populated locations in eastern Slovenia, was apparently abandoned at the end of the Late Bronze Age, at a time when larger and more massive walls to fortify settlements were being built everywhere else in Styria, thus marking the start of a new era in the Iron Age (Teržan 1990; Dular 2013, 73-75). New settlements or short traces of human settlement occurred in low-lying terraces near the Grajena Stream and in Spodnja Hajdina on the other bank of Drava River. However, discoveries there also demonstrated a similar chronological picture as in other settlements in eastern Slovenia, the youngest being trilobated bronze arrowheads that were always traditionally interpreted as elements of Scythian weapons and did not exceed the period of early Ha D (Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2013, 111). It seemed as if there were no finds from the period from the mid-6th century to the oldest Celtic

litve prostora. Prav prisotnost trirobih puščic z Brinjeve gore in Ptuja je navajala k pomisli, da je opustelost posledica skitskih vedorov oziroma posledica kuge, ki so jo s sabo prinesli stepski nomadi z vzhoda in ki jo omenja v *Georgikah* rimski pesnik Vergil. To je tiste skrivnostne epidemije, ki sta jo v svojem branju klasičnega avtorja Ana in Jaro Šašel časovno umestila v čas še pred prihodom Keltov na področje zahodne Panonije, ko naj bi povzročila popolno opustošenje ter opustitev pokrajine (Teržan 1998; Šašel, Šašel 1980; Tankó 2005, 158). Tudi opazuječ arheološke ostanke se je zdelo, kot da je prvič, odkar so ljudje poselili vzhodno Slovenijo, pokrajina okoli griča, ki se je dominantly dvigal nad Dravo ter ravnico na drugi strani, za nekaj stoletij popolnoma opustela.

Kot že velikokrat doslej v arheologiji je ena sama drobna najdba popolnoma spremeniла poznavanje zgodovine. Leta 1999 je raziskovalna ekipa Zavoda za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije pod vodstvom Marije Lubšina Tušek izvedla arheološka izkopavanja na prostoru dvorišča Malega gradu na zahodnem robu današnje Prešernove ulice na Ptuju. Gre za srednjeveški objekt, postavljen na prvo dravsko teraso in ki je postal najverjetnejše z gradnjo mestnega obzidja v 13. stoletju, ko se že večkrat omenja na Ptiju obstoj »manjšega gradu«, ki je služil za namestitev ministerialov ob prihodu lastnikov Ptujskega gradu. V pisnih virih se objekt zanesljivo omenja stoletje kasneje, današnji izgled pa je dobil s prezidavami v 16. stoletju (Baš 1950; Stopar 1990). Arheološke raziskave so odkrile arhitekturne ostanke, datirane od srednjega veka do prazgo-

settlement in this area. It was the presence of trilobated arrowheads from Brinjeva Gora and Ptuj that gave rise to the belief that the desolation was the result of Scythian invasion or of a plague brought by steppe nomads from the East, as cited by the Roman poet Virgil in his *Georgics*. The mysterious epidemic, mentioned in readings of classic authors placed by Ana and Jaro Šašel in the period before the arrival of the Celts in the area of western Pannonia, should explain the total destruction and abandonment of the province (Teržan 1998; Šašel, Šašel 1980; Tankó 2005, 158). Even looking at archaeological remains, it appears that for the first time since people had settled in eastern Slovenia the landscape around the hill elevated dominantly above the Drava River and the plain on the other side were completely abandoned for a few centuries.

As is the case so often in archeology, only one small discovery completely changed the understanding of history. In 1999, field crew of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia under the direction of Mary Lubšina Tušek conducted archaeological excavations in the courtyard of Mali Grad on the western edge of today's Prešernova ulica in Ptuj. It was a medieval building erected on the first Drava River terrace and is likely to have arisen from the construction of town walls in the 13th century, when the existence of a »smaller castle« in Ptuj, used to install ministerials upon the arrival of landlords from Ptuj Castle, was repeatedly mentioned. In written sources, the building was reliably mentioned a century later, but its present-day appearance was created with

dovine oziroma v sterilno geološko podlago vkopane so se ohranile strukture, ki predstavljajo najverjetneje ostanke arhitekture iz obdobja starejše železne dobe (Lubšina Tušek 2001). Med odkritimi najdbami izstopa dobro ohranjena bronasta pavkasta fibula – manjka ji zgolj igla ter ena pavka, le del peresovine ter ena pavka pa sta pokriti z močno korozijo. Gre za vrito fibulo s samostrelno peresovino z razširjenim, v obliko pavke oblikovanim lokom ter štirimi pavkami na nogi, pri čemer je ena bila v preteklosti odlomljena. Samostrelna peresovina ima na vsaki strani tri navoje ter odlomljeno tetivo, za katero se kljub vsemu zdi, da je potekala po zunanjji strani. Navita žica peresovine je šestkotnega preseka in sploščena oziroma sploščena z bikonično prirezanimi robovi. Igla je odlomljena, ohranjen je zgolj del, kjer je vidno, da je širši trak peresovine bil skovan v ožjo iglo, katere začetek ima presek v obliki narobe obrnjene črke U (*Slika 8*).

Telo fibule je bilo vrito v kalup ter kasneje brušeno in kovano. Pavka na razširjenem loku ima v srednjem delu večjo vdolbinico, okoli katere potekata v pravilni medsebojni razdalji dva grebena. Med njimi so vidne številne koncentrične črte, ki kažejo, da je bil okras pavke stružen v vrito fibulo, kasneje pa so bili njeni robovi ter spodnja stran obrušeni, kar ustvarja delno nepravilno obliko zunanjega roba pavke (*Slika 8*). Podaljšana noga koničnega preseka ima na vsaki strani dva prevrtana izrastka pravokotnega preseka, v katera so bile vstavljenе pavke. Ležišče za iglo poteka do prvih dveh lateralnih izrastkov ter je oblikованo v obliki črke V. Na spodnji strani je vidno, da je bila noga

reconstructions in the 16th century (Baš 1950; Stopar 1990). Archaeological research revealed architectural remains dating from prehistory to the Middle Ages. Preserved structures that most likely represent the remains of architecture from the Early Iron Age were buried in the bedrock (Lubšina Tušek 2001). Among the discovered finds is a well-preserved bronze kettle-drum fibula with only its pin and a single kettledrum missing and another kettledrum and part of the coil covered with strong corrosion. It is a cast fibula with a crossbow spring, an extended, kettledrum-shaped bow and four kettledrums on the legs, one of which was broken off in the past. The crossbow spring has on each side three coils and a broken off string, which seems however to have run around the outer side. The spring's coiled wire has a hexagonal cross-section and was flattened with biconically beveled edges. The pin is broken off and on its only preserved part it is noticeable that the coil's wider strip was forged into a narrow pin, whose start has a cross-section in the form of an inverted U-shape (*Figure 8*).

The fibula's body was cast into a mold and then polished and forged. The kettledrum on the enlarged arc has in its middle section a deeper depression, around which two ridges run equidistantly from each other. There are numerous visible concentric lines between them, indicating that the timpani's decoration was first turned into the cast of a fibula and its edges and the underside were later grinded to create its partially irregularly shaped outer edge (*Figure 8*). The extended foot with a conical cross-section has two drilled lateral outgrowths



Slika 8. Bronasta pavkasta fibula iz Malega gradu
in detalj pavke (po Kavur 2014).

Figure 8. Bronze kettle drum fibula from Mali grad
and a detail of the kettle drum (according to Kavur 2014).





Slika 9. Odlomek keramične posode s Turnirskega prostora na Grajskem griču (po Kavur 2014).

Figure 9. Vessel fragment from Turnirski prostor on the Castle hill (according to Kavur 2014).

on each side and a rectangular cross-section into which the timpani were inserted. The needle's bed extends to the first two lateral growths and is V-shaped. On the underside, it is visible that the leg was additionally grinded before being inserted or forged into the timpani. The timpani's leg consists of a hemispherical cap as well as a pin with an oval cross-section. As seen on their underside, they were made or cast in a two-part mold and then again turned on the upper side. A deeper depression is located in their center on the top, around which

two ridges run equidistantly from each other. The timpani's edge, however, finishes immediately following the second ridge. The latter was damaged or removed in several areas due to grinding of the edge.

All authors who discussed these fibulae followed the formulation of Otto-Herman Frey, who considered kettledrum fibulae to represent a Western Hallstatt-type of jewelry or costume which in the late Hallstatt period (Ha D₂ and D₃) extended their scope to

predno so vstavili oziroma vkovali pavke, dodatno obrušena. Pavke na nogi so sestavljene iz polkrožno oblikovanega klobuka in trna ovalnega preseka ter so bile, kot je vidno na njihovi spodnji strani, izdelane oziroma vliste v dvodelnih kalupih ter nato ponovno stružene na zgornji strani. V njihovi sredini na vrhu se nahaja večja vdolbinica, okoli katere potekata v pravilni medsebojni razdalji dva grebena, pri čemer se rob pavke zaključi takoj za drugim grebenom oziroma ga je brušenje roba na posameznih delih poškodovalo oziroma odstranilo.

Vsi avtorji, ki so se ukvarjali s tovrstnimi fibulami, so sledili formulaciji Otta-Hermana Freya, ki je menil, da predstavlajo pavkaste fibule zahodnohalštatski tip na-kita oziroma noše, ki se je v pozнем halštu (Ha D 2 in 3) razširil tudi na področje južno od Alp (Frey 1971), kjer so se razvile nekatere lokalne oblike, med katere lahko štejemo tudi našo fibulo. Tako slednja sodi med fibule, ki so jih avtorji na podlagi njihove distribucije opredelili kot južnoalpski tip pavkaste fibule (Adam 1996; Nascimbene 2009; Tecco Hvala 2012). Kasneje jih je v svoji disertaciji Alexia Nascimbene, ki jih imenuje južnoalpski tip z večkratno nogo, razdelila glede na število pavk na nogi in dve skupini in jih je poimenovala kot varianto A in B ter navedla do danes najbolj popolno listo najdb ter njihovo razprostranjenost pri-kazala na zemljevinu (Nascimbene 2009).

Iz prve skupine s krajšo nogo in dvema pavkama na nogi poznamo danes 20 fibul, razširjene pa so bile predvsem na področju južnih Alp v pasu, ki se razte-

south of the Alps (Frey 1971), where some local forms, one of them being our fibula, developed. The latter is thus one of the fibulae defined by various authors as the Southern Alpine type of kettledrum fibulae due to their distribution (Adam 1996; Nascimbene 2009; Tecco Hvala 2012). They were later designated in Alexia Nascimbene's dissertation as the Southern Alpine type with a multiple leg and divided into two groups according to the number of timpani on their leg (Variants A and B). She has also produced the most complete list of their finds to date and demonstrated their distribution on a map (Nascimbene 2009).

Presently, there are 20 known examples of the first group with a shorter leg and two timpani on it. They were distributed mainly in the Southern Alps area in a band stretching from South Tyrol and Trento-Alto Adige via Posočje to Dolenjska; several examples were also discovered in ancient cities that were centers of contact between the Mediterranean and the Alpine world – in Etruscan Spina and Adria (Tori 2006). An example was recently discovered in the East, in Iker-vár, Hungary (Nagy et alii 2012).

There are only six examples of the second group of fibulae having an extended leg and four timpani on it. This is the infrequent type of fibula that, nevertheless, demonstrates a similar distribution; they are located in a zone that stretches from Caverzano in the Dolomites, through Posočje and the Adriatic Nesac-tium, all the way to Ptuj. Their distribution thus indicates that Anne Marie Adam's thesis that most fibu-

za od Trenta oziroma Zgornjega Poadižja, preko Posočja do Dolenjske, nekaj primerov je bilo odkritih tudi v antičnih mestih, ki so bila centri stikov sredozemskega in Alpskega sveta – v etruščanskih Spini in Adriji (Tori 2006). Nedavno pa je bila odkrita tudi daleč vzhodno ležeča fibula v Ikerváru na Madžarskem (Nagy et alii 2012).

Iz druge skupine fibul s podaljšano nogo in s štirimi pavkami na nogi pa poznamo le 6 najdb. Gre za redkejše fibule, ki kljub temu kažejo podobno razprostirjenost – nahajajo se v pasu, ki se razteza od Caverzana pod Dolomiti, preko Posočja in jadranskega Nezakcija vse do Ptuja. Tako njihova razprostirjenost kaže, da ne drži več teza Anne Marie Adam, ki je menila, da ima večina fibul s področja Slovenije štiri, s področja Trentina-zgornjega Poadižja pa dve pavki na nogi ter da so take distribucije odraz delovanja različnih delavnic, ki so producirale fibule na isto temo (Adam 1983). Žal izvirata najdbi iz Caverzana iz izkopavanj iz leta 1878 z lokacije Maseira ter nimata ohranjenih najdiščnih podatkov (Nascimbene 1999), podobno je tudi s fibulo iz Nezakcija, ki nima poznanega konteksta odkritja (Mihovilić 2001; 2013, 253). Edini fibuli z štirimi pavkami na nogi s poznanim kontekstom sta bili odkriti v Mostu na Soči. Carlo Marchesetti navaja, da je v grobu 2936, ki ni bil pokrit s kamnito ploščo, bila zraven pavkaste fibule s štirimi pavkami odkrita zgolj večja steklena jagoda (Marchesetti 1993). B. Teržan, Fulvia Lo Schiavo in Neva Trampuž Orel pa navajajo, da so zraven pavkaste fibule v grobu 94 bili odkriti še odlomek bronaste zapestnice, fragment loka bronaste

lae from Slovenia had four timpani on the leg and the ones from Trentino-Alto Adige had two timpani on the leg can no longer be supported. According to her opinion, such distribution reflected the activity of various workshops producing these fibulae according to the same pattern (Adam 1983). Caverzano's discoveries unfortunately came from excavations on the site of Maseira in 1878, and there is information on their contexts of discovery (Nascimbene 1999). The same goes for the fibula from Nesactium, which also lacks such context (Mihovilić 2001; 2013, 253). The only fibulae with four timpani on the leg with known contexts were discovered in Most na Soči. Carlo Marchesetti stated that only a single larger glass bead was discovered beside the kettledrum fibula with four timpani and covered by a stone slab in grave number 2936 (Marchesetti 1993). B. Teržan, Fulvia Lo Schiavo and Neva Trampuž Orel, however, indicated that, beside the kettledrum fibula in grave number 94, a bronze bracelet fragment, a bow fragment of a bronze Certosa-type fibula and a dark blue glass bead with a wavy white line were also discovered (Teržan et alii 1984, T. 13, F; 1985, 58).

To summarize, fibulae with four timpani do not provide a good framework for their dating, which means that we can use the dating of fibulae only belonging to Variant A. Almost two decades ago, A. M. Adam pointed out that we can use first of all two graves for accurate dating of this type of fibulae – grave number 1484 from Most na Soči dated to the stage of Sv. Lucia IIb, which would imply middle or third-quarter of the

certoške fibule ter temnomodra steklena jagoda z belo valovnico (Teržan et alii 1984, T. 13, F., 1985, 58).

Če povzamemo, nam pravzaprav fibule s štirimi pavkami ne nudijo dobrih okvirjev za njihovo datiranje, kar pomeni, da se lahko naslonimo zgolj na datacije fibul iz skupine A. Pred skoraj dvema desetletjema je A. M. Adam opozorila, da lahko za datiranje tega tipa fibul uporabimo predvsem dva groba oziroma zaprta konteksta – grob 1484 iz Mosta na Soči z uvrstitvijo v stopnjo Sv. Lucija IIb, kar bi pomenilo sredino oziroma tretjo četrtnino 5. stoletja, ter grob 5 z nekropole Valle Treba v Spini, kjer lahko riton Slikarja iz Eretrie datiramo v čas okoli 425 BC. Dejstvo je, da predstavljajo ulite pavkaste fibule na področju južno od Alp redki element. Upoštevajoč tako tradicijo raziskav kot tudi kulturno zgodovino petega stoletja pred našim štetjem, kaže, da predstavljajo lokalne oblike nakita, ki so bile razvite pod vplivom prodora tehnoloških inovacij in estetskih elementov iz zahodnega halštatskega kroga. Tako je A. M. Adam fibulo iz Mechla, ki je bila odkrita prav na začetku domnevne poti širjenja, zaradi njene specifične oblikovanosti, to je večje pavke na loku ter manjših in bolj kroglastih pavk na nogi, pojmovala kot prototip, iz katerega je vodil nadaljnji razvoju te oblike fibul na prostoru južno od Alp (Adam 1983). Večja količina fibul obeh variant v Mostu na Soči, njihova prisotnost tako v bogatih kot tudi skromnejših grobovih ter razširjenost posameznih fibul v jugovzhodno-predalpskem prostoru kažejo, da lahko najverjetneje prav slednje najdišče pojmuemo kot enega, če ne že poglavitni center proizvodnje

5th century BC, and grave number 5 from the Valle Treba necropolis of Spina, where the rhyton of the Painter from Eretria was dated to the period around 425 BC. Cast kettledrum fibulae represent a rare element in territory south of the Alps. Taking into account both the tradition of research as well as the cultural history of the fifth century BC, it appears that they represent a local form of jewelry developed under the influence of the penetration of technological innovations and aesthetic elements from the Western Hallstatt cultural circle. A. M. Adam, therefore, considered the fibula from Mechel, which was discovered at the very beginning of the alleged spread channels due to its specific design, this having a larger timpani on the bow and a smaller and more spherical timpani on the foot, a prototype from which further development of this form of fibulae in territory south of the Alps was conducted (Adam 1983). A larger number of fibulae of both variants in Most na Soči, their presence in rich as well as more modest graves, and the distribution of individual fibulae in the southeastern pre-Alpine area suggest that it is likely that the latter site could be defined as one, if not the main center of production for this type of fibulae. An important site that also yielded a larger quantity of these fibulae was certainly the large center from the late Hallstatt period in Dolenjska-Magdalenska Gora (Tecco Hvala 2012, 352-361). The Drava River corridor, representing the main direction of communication between the central Alps and the Pannonian Plain, should be thirdly positioned due to its historical importance and illustration of commu-

tega tipa fibul. Prav tako pomembno mesto, ki jo prav tako potrjuje večja količina teh fibul, je zagotovo igral veliki dolenski center poznega halštatskega obdobja – Magdalenska gora (Tecco Hvala 2012, 352–361). Na tretje mesto pa po pomenu zaradi zgodovinske izpopovednosti oziroma ilustrativnosti procesov komunikacije v prazgodovini moramo uvrstiti dravski koridor, ki predstavlja poglavitno komunikacijsko smer med osrednjimi Alpami ter Panonsko nižino. Gre za koridor, ki sta ga na vsaki strani kontrolirali oziroma obvladovali prazgodovinski naselbini – skoraj ob vstopu v dolino Ptuj ter ob izstopu iz slednje na Koroško Gracarca pri Škocjanu nad Klopinjskim jezerom. Na slednji je bila odkrita pavkasta fibula z dvema pavkama na nogi (Gleischer 1997a), ki glede na mere ter izdelavo pavk, tako na loku kot tudi na nogi, izgleda identično kot fibula iz Ptuja.

Najdbi iz Ptuja in Ikervára kažeta, da so kljub opustitvi utrjenih gradišč ter koncu pokopavanja na gomilnih grobiščih maloštevilne populacije na prostoru od Štajerske pa vse do Transdanubije še vedno vzdrževale stike s centri na zahodu ter jugozahodu. Dodatni dokazi o stikih na dolge razdalje v 5. stoletju so bili odkriti pri obsežnih izkopavanjih povezanih z izgradnjo avtocestnega omrežja na področju vzhodne Slovenije. V jami, interpretirani kot zemljanka 13 v Hotinji vasi so bili odkriti odlomki skodel s presegajočim ročajem in rogovi (Gerbec 2014, 280, Sl. 14.2.10, 1), ki jo lahko glede na oblikovanje ročaja uvrstimo v skupino B oziroma tip Novo mesto tovrstnih skled po delitvi Károlyja Tanka (Tankó 2005, 156, Fig 1; Fig 2). Relativno

nisation processes in prehistoric times. It is a corridor that was controlled on each side by two prehistoric settlements – Ptuj, almost at the entrance into the valley, and Gracarca, near St. Kanzian above Kloepener Lake upon leaving the latter in Carinthia. A kettle-drum fibula with two timpani on the leg, which considering the size and production of the timpani, both on the bow as well as on the foot, appear identical to the fibula from Ptuj, was discovered in the latter settlement (Gleischer 1997a).

Finds from Ptuj and Ikervár demonstrate that, despite abandoning fortified hill-forts and terminating burials on the tumuli necropolis, smaller populations in the area from Styria all the way to Transdanubia still maintained contacts with centers in the West and Southwest. Further evidence of long-distance contacts in 5th century BC were discovered in large-scale excavations associated with the construction of a motorway network in eastern Slovenia. Fragments of horn-handled bowls were discovered in a pit, interpreted as earth cabin number 13 in Hotinja vas (Gerbec 2014, 280, Fig. 14.2.10, 1), which according to the handle's form could be classified into Group B or Novo Mesto-type according to the division of Károly Tankó (Tankó 2005, 156, Fig 1, Fig 2). Relative dating to Ha D_{2/3} was also confirmed by radiocarbon dating, which showed a period from the 6th and 5th century BC (Gerbec 2014, 286, Figure 2.14.17).

A fragment of a handle belonging to a horn-handled bowl and a fragment of a horn were also discovered

datacijo v Ha D₂/3 je potrdila tudi radiokarbonska datacija, ki je pokazala čas 6. in 5. stoletja pred našim štejem (Gerbec 2014, 286, Slika 14.2.17).

Odlomek presegajočega ročaja sklede z rogovi ter odlomek roga sta bila odkrita tudi zemljanki SE 316 ter jami SE 104 z najdišča Pri Muri pri Lendavi v Prekmurju (Sankovič 2011, 202–203, G262; 216–217, G 340), kjer sta absolutni dataciji prav tako pokazali 6. stoletje z možnostjo nadaljevanja v 5. stoletje (Šavel, Sankovič 2011, 84, 86). Žal pa ohranjenost ne omogoča natančne opredelitev oziroma ločitve med tipoma Novo mesto in Vekerzug (Tankó 2005, 155), pri čemer se najdišče Pri Muri nahaja na sredini med razprostranjenostima obeh sočasnih tipov (Tankó 2005, Fig. 5, Fig. 6). Morda predstavlja namig, v katero stran bi se bilo potrebno ozreti, odlomek sklede odkrit v jami SE 104. Gre za odlomek ustja in ostenja posode, ki ima rame okrašeno z globokimi vtisi krogov (Šavel, Sankovič 2011, 206–207, G286; 2014, 75, Slika 2.12; 77, Slika 2.19).

Podoben odlomek keramike je bil odkrit pri izkopavanjih ob stavbi žitnice na Turnirskem prostoru na Ptujskem gradu. Obsega del ostenja trebuha posode, vbočeno rame ter navpičen vrat, pri čemer je ustje na zunanjji in notranji strani le malo odebeleno, rame posode pa je okrašeno z globokimi vtisi krožcev (*Slika 9*). Oblikovan je bil prostoročno in zgolj dodelan na počasi vrtečem se lončarskem vretenu. Izdelan pa je bil iz lončarske mase, ki je vsebovala droben pesek ter grafit. Marjana Tomanič Jevremov ga je, skupaj z drugimi odkritimi odlomki keramike, med katerimi sta dva

in earth cabins numbers SE 316 and SE 104 on the Pri Muri site near Lendava in Prekmurje (Sankovič 2011, 202–203, G262, 216–217, G 340), where absolute dating also demonstrated the 6th century, with the possibility of continuation into the 5th century BC (Šavel, Sankovič 2011, 84, 86). The preservation, unfortunately, does not allow us a precise definition or division between the two types of Novo Mesto and Vekerzug (Tankó 2005, 155); the Pri Muri site is located midway between the two contemporary type distributions (Tankó 2005, Fig. 5, Fig. 6). It would be necessary to look at the bowl fragment discovered in pit SE 104 perhaps as a clue to which side it falls on; the fragment consists of a vessel's rim and wall with its shoulder decorated with deeply impressed circles (Šavel, Sankovič 2011, 206–207, G286; 2014, 75, Figure 2.12; 77, Figure 2.19).

A similar pottery fragment was discovered during excavations beside the granary on Turnirski Prostor of Ptuj Castle. It is a portion of the wall of a vessel's abdomen, concave shoulder and vertical neck, in which the mouth is on the outside, inside and a little bit thickened and the shoulder is decorated with deep impressions of circles (*Figure 9*). It was hand-built and only elaborated on a slowly rotating potter's wheel. It was made from a pottery mass containing fine sand and graphite. Marjana Tomanič Jevremov dated it along with other discovered pottery fragments – two of which were wall fragments of grooved containers with a high content of graphite and a pot fragment with a thickened mouth – to Late La Tène period (Tomanič

odlomka ostenij kaneliranih posod z visoko vsebnostjo grafita ter odlomek lonca z odebelenim ustjem, uvrstila v pozno latensko obdobje (Tomanič Jevremov 2010, 196–198; Sl. 4, 3). Vendar pa zaradi njegove tehnike izdelave, oblike ter predvsem okrasa vtisnjenih krožcev na ramenu lahko domnevamo, da je odlomek starejši (Kavur 2014, 16–17).

Gre za odlomke posod izdelane prostoročno iz lončarske mase z visoko vsebnostjo primesi grafita, ki so na ramenu okrašeni z vtisi. Večinoma gre za vtise prstov ali večjega šila, včasih pa tudi za vtise krogov. Tovrstni odlomki so poznani s čeških najdišč kot so Hořani, Bystřany in Prosetice in (Budinský 1992, Tab. VII, 1; Tab. XXXI, 2, 4; Tab. XLVI, 5), Radovesice (Waldhauser 1993, 280) ter iz najdišč v Avstriji. Gre za skupino prostoročno izdelanih loncev, ki jih je pri obdelavi naselbinskih najdb z najdišča Inzersdorf-Walpersdorf v spodnji Avstriji Peter Ramsl opredelil kot skupino loncev z vertikalnim robom ter preoblikovanim ustjem ter jih razdelil v dve podskupini glede na prisotnost oziroma odsotnost grafita v lončarski masi iz katere so bili lonci izdelani. Večina podobno oblikovanih loncev je imela rame okrašeno z apliciranim členjenim rebrom, pri čemer lahko na omenjenem najdišču izpostavimo posode iz Jame SE 266, ki jo je avtor datiral v konec starejše železne dobe oziroma v mlajši horizont prve faze poselitve najdišča (Ramsl 1998, 21, 45). Na drugi strani lahko kot paralelo za okras izpostavimo zgolj posode s tremi vrstami vtisov okrašen manjši lonček situlaste oblike iz Jame 769 z dela najdišča Walpersdorf Nord (Ramsl 1998, Taf. 70, 536). Večji

Jevremov 2010, 196–198, Fig. 4, 3). However, due to its manufacturing techniques, form and especially decoration style, it can be assumed that the fragment is older (Kavur 2014, 16–17).

This is a fragment of a type of hand-built vessels made out of pottery mass having a high level of admixture of graphite, as noticeable on the shoulder decorated with impressions. Most of these impressions were produced by fingers or larger awls, but were also sometimes simply impressed circles. Such fragments are known from Czech sites such as Horan, Bystřany in Prosetice (Budinský 1992, Tab. VII, 1; Tab. XXXI, 2, 4, Tab. XLVI, 5) and Radovesice (Waldhauser 1993, 280) and from Austrian sites. They belong to the group of hand-built pots which, during the processing of settlement finds from the site of Inzersdorf-Walpersdorf in Lower Austria by Peter Ramsl, were defined as a group with vertical edge and remodeled mouth and divided into two groups according to the presence or absence of graphite in the pottery's mass. Most similarly shaped pots had the shoulder decorated with an applied segmented rib. We must, however, stress that the vessels from pit SE 266 dated by the author to the end of the Early Iron Age represent the younger horizon of the first phase of settlement (Ramsl 1998, 21, 45). On the other hand, as a means of comparison, we can present the three lines of impressions decorating a small situla-shaped pot from pit SE 769 in Walpersdorf Nord (Ramsl 1998, Taf. 70, 536). Due to the presence of pottery produced on a fast-spinning potter's wheel, the larger irregularly shaped pit was dated by

vkop nepravilnih oblik je avtor na podlagi prisotnosti na hitro vrtečem se lončarskem kolesu datiral v starejši del druge faze poselitve, ki jo enači z Lt A (Ramsel 1998, 45).

Posamezni najdbi, odkriti na Ptuju, nam služita za metafore fragmentiranosti ohranjenega in poznanega arheološkega zapisa. Rimskodobna, srednjeveška in moderna gradbena dejavnost je na področju današnjega mesta temeljito poškodovala in premestila sledove predhodnih poselitev, sledove, ki jih lahko danes rekonstruiramo zgolj na podlagi posameznih predmetov – vseh majhnih stvari, ki štejejo pri pisanju kulturne zgodovine. In če nam bronasta pavkasta fibula iz Malega gradu kaže, da se je naselbina na Ptuju v 5. stoletju nahajala na koncu dometa trgovskih stikov izviroajočih iz poznohalštatskih centrov severne Italije, Posočja in Dolenjske, potem nam odlomek keramike s Turnirskega prostora pokaže, da se je ob koncu 5. stoletja do področja današnjega Ptuja že razširil vpliv središč razvoja vzhodnega latenskega sloga. Ti stiki, oziroma poti po katerih so potekali, bodo v sredini 4. stoletja postali koridor po katerem se bodo na prostor vzhodne Slovenije priselili prvi novi priseljenci – vzhodni Kelti.

the author to the early part of the second phase of settlement, which he equates to Lt A (Ramsel 1998, 45).

Individual finds discovered in Ptuj can serve for us as metaphors for the fragmentarily preserved and known archaeological record. Roman, Medieval and modern construction activity in the area of today's town thoroughly damaged or removed traces of previous settlements that can now be reconstructed solely on the basis of individual items, reflecting all the little things that count when writing cultural history. Additionally, if the bronze kettledrum fibula from Mali Grad indicates that settlement in Ptuj had occurred in the 5th century BC at the end of trading contacts spreading from the Late Hallstatt centers of northern Italy, Posočje and Dolenska, then the pottery fragment from Turnirski Prostor demonstrates that at the end of the 5th century BC the influence of centers of development in eastern La Tène style were present in the area of today's Ptuj. These contacts and the paths by which they took place became the corridor that Eastern Celts followed when arriving as first new immigrants to the area of eastern Slovenia in mid-4th century BC.

Zadnji stiki z zahodom

Last Contacts with the West

Še do nedavnega je bila fibula tipa Münsingen edini predmet, ki bi ga morda lahko povezali s starejšelatensko poselitvijo področja Ptuja. Posamezni avtorji navajajo, da je bila najverjetneje odkrita na področju Ptuja in se je nahajala že v predvojni inventarni knjigi Herberstainove zbirke, kjer najdišče sicer ni bilo navedeno, nahajala pa se je med predmeti, izvirajočimi s Panorame (Tomanič-Jevremov, Guštin 1996). Gre za manjšo fibulo z masivnim odebelenjem lokom polkrožne oblike in okroglega preseka. Ima ohranjeno samostrelno peresovino s tremi navoji in iglo, tetiva pa žal manjka. Krajsa noge je na delu, kjer se vanjo prilega igla, okrašena s poševnimi vrezi. Na lok prislonjena noge je razširjena s predrto ovalno ploščico s pritezanimi robovi, ki se zaključuje v manjšem palmetastem izrastku (*Slika 10*).

Pri klasifikaciji fibul tipa Münsingen je Frank Roy Hodson podobne primere uvrstil v tretjo, najmlajšo skupino fibul z diskom, okrašenim z emajlom (Hodson 1998). Gre za obliko fibul, ki se pojavljajo koncentrirano na treh območjih – na prostoru severozahod-

The Münsingen-type fibula was until recently the only item that could possibly be associated with Early La Tène settlement in the Ptuj area. Individual authors stated that it was most probably discovered in this area and was mentioned already in the pre-war inventory book from Herberstein's collection, in which the site of discovery was not stated differently, although it was listed between artifacts derived from Panorama hill (Tomanič-Jevremov, Guštin 1996). It is a smaller fibula with a massive thickened bow of semicircular shape and a round cross-section. Preserved is a crossbow spring with three coils, with its pin unfortunately missing. The shorter leg is on the part where the pin fits in and is decorated with oblique incisions. The bow-leaning leg is extended with a punctured oval plate with cut edges ending in a small palmette-shaped projection (*Figure 10*).

In his classification of Münsingen-type fibulae, Frank Roy Hodson attributed similar examples to the third and youngest group of fibulae with a disc decorated with enamel (Hodson 1998). It is a form of fibulae that appear concentrated in three areas: in northwestern



Slika 10. Fibula tipa Münsingen in detalj ploščice s palmeto.

Figure 10. Fibula of Münsingen type and a detail
of the plate with a palmette.



ne Madžarske in jugozahodne Slovaške; na prostoru jugozahodne Češke ter na prostoru zahodne Švice. Izven tega področja so znani primerki iz Durrnberga, Pottenbrunna in Mannersdorfa v Avstriji, Rasta na Bavarskem ter Ptuja. Razlike med njimi so opazne tudi pri okrasnih oblogah na nogi – na eponimnem najdišču Münsingen-Rein je bila ploščica na nogi večinoma okrašena z emajlom (Hodson 1998), češki primeri, ki imajo tudi nekoliko tanjši lok, pa so okrašeni s pritrjenimi ploščicami iz materialov, kijih je Pavel Sankot opisal kot »organiske« (Sankot 1998). Jozef Bujna, ki jih je kartiral, jih je sprva razdelil v več skupin glede na obliko zakovic, ki držijo emajl oziroma koščeno oblogo (Bujna 1998) – elementa, ki se pri najdbi iz Ptuja ni ohranil. Pokazal je, da gre za tisto obliko fibule tipa Münsingen, ki se prvič pojavi razprostranjena na širšem območju z začetki v času Lt B₁, natančneje v Lt B_{1B}, kar predstavlja starejšo fazo horizonta Dux-Münsingen. Variabilnost njihovih oblik pa je kljub občutni standardizaciji najverjetneje posledica delovanja različnih delavnic, ki so jih izdelovale. Njihovo lokalnost potrjuje tudi dejstvo, da so se v grobovih na različnih območjih nahajale v kombinacijah z različnimi oblikami obročastega nakita (Bujna 1998). Kasneje je Bujna svojo delitev dodatno preciziral ter fibule na Slovaškem razdelil v 6 skupin glede na obliko in presek loka, velikost in obliko ploščice na nogi ter glede na izvedbo teticve (Bujna 2003). Pri natančnejšem opazovanju lahko zaključimo, da fibula iz Ptuja ne ustreza najbolj nobeni od predlaganih slovaških skupin, kajti vse

Hungary and southwestern Slovakia, southwestern Czech Republic, and western Switzerland. Known specimens outside these areas originate from Dürrenberg, Pottenbrunn and Mannersdorf in Austria, Rast in Bavaria and Ptuj. Differences between them are evident also in the decorative plating on the leg – on the eponymous site of Münsingen-Rain, the plate was mostly decorated with enamel (Hodson 1998), and Czech examples with a slightly thinner bow are decorated with fitted plates from materials described by Pavel Sankot as »organic« (Sankot 1998). Jozef Bujna, who mapped them, divided them initially into several groups depending on the shape of rivets that hold the enamel and according to bone decoration (Bujna 1998) – an element not preserved in the Ptuj find. He demonstrated that it is this form of Münsingen-type fibula, which appears widespread for the first time in the wider area beginning in Lt B₁, specifically in Lt B_{1B}, which is the earlier phase of the Dux-Münsingen horizon. Variability in their forms, despite significant standardization, is likely the result of their production in various workshops. Their locality is also confirmed by the fact that they have been found in graves in different areas in combination with various forms of ring-shaped jewelry (Bujna 1998). Bujna later on further elaborated on this topic and divided fibulae from Slovakia into six groups according to bow shape and cross-section, plate size and shape on the foot, and spring execution (Bujna 2003). Having observed it in detail, we can conclude that the fibula from Ptuj does not belong to any of the proposed Slovak groups, since all the fibulae of its size (about 6 cm) have a large plate on the foot and a flattened, wide bow.

fibule njene velikosti (okoli 6 cm) imajo veliko ploščico na nogi ter sploščen in širok lok.

Ponovno pa lahko dobre primerjave najdemo na eponimnem grobišču Münsingen-Rain, kjer se je podobna fibula nahajala v ženskem grobu 61, ki je bil datiran v Lt B1 (Martin-Kilcher 1973, 27–28). Za razliko od Slovaških, poznajo v Alpah fibule, ki imajo masiven lok okroglega preseka ter manjšo ploščico na nogi. Posledično se zdi verjetneje, da fibula s Panoramom izvira iz švicarskih delavnic ter predstavlja najstarejšo latensko najdbo na področju Ptuja ter hkrati zadnjo, ki je še v prvi polovici 4. stoletja prišla z zahoda.

Druga naključna najdba, ki pa bi že lahko bila nekoliko mlajša, je bila odkrita leta 1979 na področju Turnirškega prostora na Ptujskem gradu. Pri zaščitnih izkopavanjih okoli kvadratnega stolpa ob južnem obzidju je bilo odkritih več srednjeveških skeletnih pokopov, severovzhodno od groba številka 1, ki se je nahajal ob severozahodnem vogalu stolpa, pa sta bila odkrita odломek noge bronaste fibule tipa Duchcov ter več okrašenih kosov bronaste pločevine (Tušek I. 1981, 15, T. 3, 5, 6). Deformirana noga fibule z manjšo okroglo kroglico na rahlo narebreni nogo ter razkovano objemko, ki se zgolj naslanja na lok, je del fibule, ki jo lahko datiramo že v čas Lt B2. Gre za dokaj pogosto obliko fibul, za datacijo pa so pomembna predvsem avstrijska najdišča, kjer poznamo podobne fibule v paru na primer iz grobov 99 in 1003 iz Pottenbrunnna (Ramsel 2002a, Taf. 45, 3; Taf. 79, 3, 10). Fibula predstavlja najstarejšo najdbo, ki bi jo lahko povezali z materialno kulturo, ki

Good comparisons, however, can again be found at the eponymous cemetery of Münsingen-Rain, where a similar fibula was discovered in female grave number 61, which was dated to Lt B1 (Martin-Kilcher 1973, 27–28). Unlike in Slovakia, fibulae from the Alps have a massive bow with a circular cross-section and a smaller plate on their foot. Consequently, it appears likely that the fibula from Panorama originates from Swiss workshops and represents the oldest La Tène find on Ptuj territory and, at the same time, the last that came from the West in the first half of the 4th century.

Another find that could already be somewhat younger was discovered in 1979 on Turnirski Prostor of Ptuj Castle. During rescue excavations around the square tower, several medieval skeletal burials were discovered at the southern wall. A foot fragment of a bronze fibula of Duchcov-type and several decorated pieces of bronze sheet were discovered northeast of grave number 1 at the tower's northwest corner (Tušek I. 1981, 15, T. 3, 5, 6). The fibula's deformed foot with a small, round globule on a lightly ribbed leg and a flattened clamp merely leaning against the bow are part of a fibula that could already be dated to Lt B2. This is a quite common form of fibulae, and Austrian sites are particularly important for their dating, where similar finds were discovered in pairs, for example, in grave numbers 99 and 1003 in Pottenbrunn (Ramsel 2002a, Taf. 45, 3; Taf. 79, 3, 10). This fibula represents the oldest discovery that could be associated with the material culture of the newcomer Eastern Celts, ex-

kaže tako smer, iz katere, ter obdobje, v katerem so se na področje Ptuja naselili novi prišleki – vzhodni Kelti.

Do odkritja njihovih ostankov je prišlo naključno, ko so v letih 2006 in 2007 raziskali najdišče v Srednici pri Spodnji Hajdini. Kljub močni poškodovanosti zaradi intenzivne poljedelske obdelave zemljišča so bili odkriti naselbinski ostanki iz bakrene, bronaste in železne dobe, grobišče iz starejše in mlajše železne dobe ter ostanki večjega števila lesenih stavb, ki jih lahko povezujemo z rimske provincialne poselitvijo ter aktivnostmi na obrobju nekdanjega mesta. Vsekakor najzanimivejši del najdišča predstavljajo ostanki naselbine, ki jo lahko datiramo v mlajši del starejše železne dobe. Štela je verjetno do 25 stavb, nedaleč proč v zahodnem delu izkopanega področja, tik na robu terase, pa se je nahajalo še grobišče, ki je obsegalo 27 skoraj popolnoma zravnanih zemljenih gomil s centralno grobno jamo ter obodnim jarkom. Le malo kasneje pa so keltski prišleki za svoje pokope izbrali nekdanje grobišče ter v robni del grobišča vkopali še štiri grobove (*Slika II*). Čeprav se je nahajalo nedaleč proč od urbanega področja, niso bile ohranjene nobene topografske sledi oziroma iz preteklosti s tega področja ni bilo znanih najdb. Domnevamo lahko, da so bile gomile že izravnane v rimskem obdobju, ko je prostor na dravski terasi bil intenzivno poseljen, za končno uničenje ter izbris pa je zagotovo poskrbelo sodobno strojno obdelovanje zemljišča.

hibiting both the direction from which and the period in which they settled in the area of Ptuj.

The discovery of their remains occurred randomly in 2006 and 2007 during excavations at the site of Srednica near Spodnja Hajdina. Despite damage caused by intensive agricultural activities, the remains of settlements were discovered dating to the Copper, Bronze and Iron Ages. Furthermore, a cemetery from the Early and Late Iron Age and the remains of a large number of wooden buildings, which can be linked to a Roman provincial settlement as well as activities on the outskirts of the former city, were found. The remains of a settlement dated to the later part of the Early Iron Age are certainly the site's most interesting part. It likely consisted of up to 25 buildings, and not far away in the western part of the excavated area, just on the edge of the river terrace, there was a cemetery. It comprised of 27 almost completely flattened earthen mounds with a central grave pit and a perimeter ditch. Shortly upon arrival, the Celtic newcomers chose for their burials the former burial grounds and dug in four graves at the marginal part of the cemetery (*Figure II*). Although located far away from urban areas, no topographical traces were preserved and no finds from this area were found in the past. We can assume that the mounds were flattened already in the Roman period, when settlers were intensively arriving on the territory along the Drava River terrace, while modern machine cultivation of the land can surely be blamed for its final destruction and erasure.

Slika 11. Delen načrta izkopane naselbine in grobišča v Šrednici
(po Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2009; 2011).
Figure 11. Partial plan of the excavated settlement and cemetery in Šrednica
(according to Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2009; 2011).



Dama z vzhoda

The Lady from the East

M lajšeželeznodobni grob, označen z zaporedno številko 4, je bil vkopan na severni strani v zasutja obodnega jarka starejšeželeznodobne gomile številka 4, ki se je nahajala na južnem delu grobišča. Podolgovata jama je bila dolga 2,6 in široka 2,2 metra ter usmerjena od jugozahoda proti severovzhodu ter zapolnjena s temnim drobnozrnatim sedimentom, ki je vseboval več večjih prodnikov. Do 15 centimetrov veliki prodniki so obdajali južni del grobne Jame oziroma zgornji del slabo ohranjenega skeleta (*Slika 13; 14*). Ohranili so se zgolj zobje ter deli dolgih kosti, ki so se stikali s kovinskimi pridatki – kosti rok in nog, ki so bile v stiku z bronastimi zapestnicami in nanožnicami.

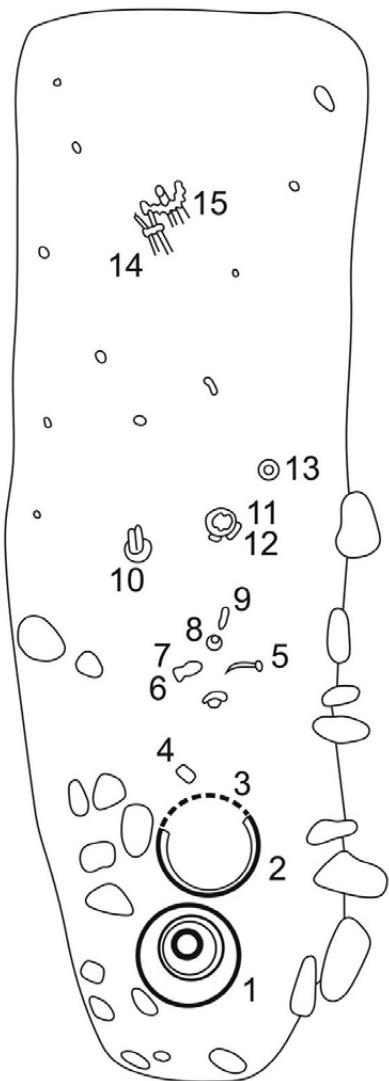
Komplet keramičnih posod je bil položen ob glavo pokojnice – odkriti sta bili posoda z zaobljenim telesom in dolgim ozkim vratom in izvihanim ustjem ter skleda z S-profiliranim robom. Na njenih prsih sta se nahajala dva dela železne ovratnice, ostanki dveh močno preperelih železnih fibul, bronasta fibula tipa Duchcov ter jantarni obroček bikoničnega preseka. Na

G rave number 4 dated to the Late Iron Age was dug into the circumferential ditch on the northern side of mound number 4 dated to the Early Iron Age located in the cemetery's southern part. The oblong pit was 2.6-meters-long and 2.2-meters-wide. It ran from the southwest to northeast and was filled with dark, fine-grained sediment containing several large pebbles. Up to 15 centimeters of large pebbles surrounded the grave pit's southern part – including the upper part of a badly preserved skeleton (*Figure 13; 14*). Only its teeth and parts of long bones, particularly its hand and feet bones which were in contact with bronze bracelets and ankle-rings touching the metal grave goods, were preserved.

A set of ceramic vessels was laid at the head of the deceased. A pot with a rounded body and a long narrow neck with an everted mouth as well as a bowl with a S-profiled mouth were discovered. Two fragments of an iron collar, further remains of two highly weathered iron fibulae, a bronze fibula of Duchcov-type and an amber ring with a biconical cross-section were also



Slika 12. Fotografija groba številka 4 iz Srednice.
Figure 12. Picture of grave number 4 from Srednica.



Slika 13. Risba groba številka 4 iz Srednice
(po Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2011).

Figure 13. Illustration of grave number 4 from Srednica
(according to Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2011).

discovered on her chest. On her hands, positioned next to the body, there were fragments of a strongly weathered iron bracelet, a massive bronze bracelet with a thickening end and a bronze bracelet made from twisted wire with a loop. The hollow, two-piece metal ring, discovered along the right hip of the deceased, was probably part of or the main decoration of a belt. Her foot position can be reconstructed based on the location of the ribbed bronze ankle-rings, within which preserved bone parts were found (Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2011). A fragment of a bent iron tube – decorated with oblique lines, hammered dotted circles and most probably part of the collar – was also discovered in the grave (*Figure 15*).

A massive bronze bracelet with a thickening end was also discovered in the grave, representing the oldest find of this kind in Slovenia (*Figure 16*). The largest number of similar finds, with most of them slightly younger and dating to Lt C₁, were discovered in Slovenia at Kapiteljska njiva cemetery in Novo Mesto, where they are known from grave numbers 199a, 402, 608, 656 and 681 (Križ 2006, 165, T. 59, 9; 198, T. 92, 4; 205, T. 99, 5; 2001, 117, No. 266, 140, No. 399; 150, No. 452; 153, No. 465). In the greater Alpine region, the discoveries of massive bracelets with a thickening end are known from grave numbers 57 (Penninger 1972, Taf. 64, 8) and 110 in Dürrnberg. The latter grave also contained, among other finds, a sword of Hatvan-Boldog-type and two bowls, comparable in form with bowls from grave numbers 6 and 7, as well as a flask-shaped vessel, comparable to a similar form from grave num-

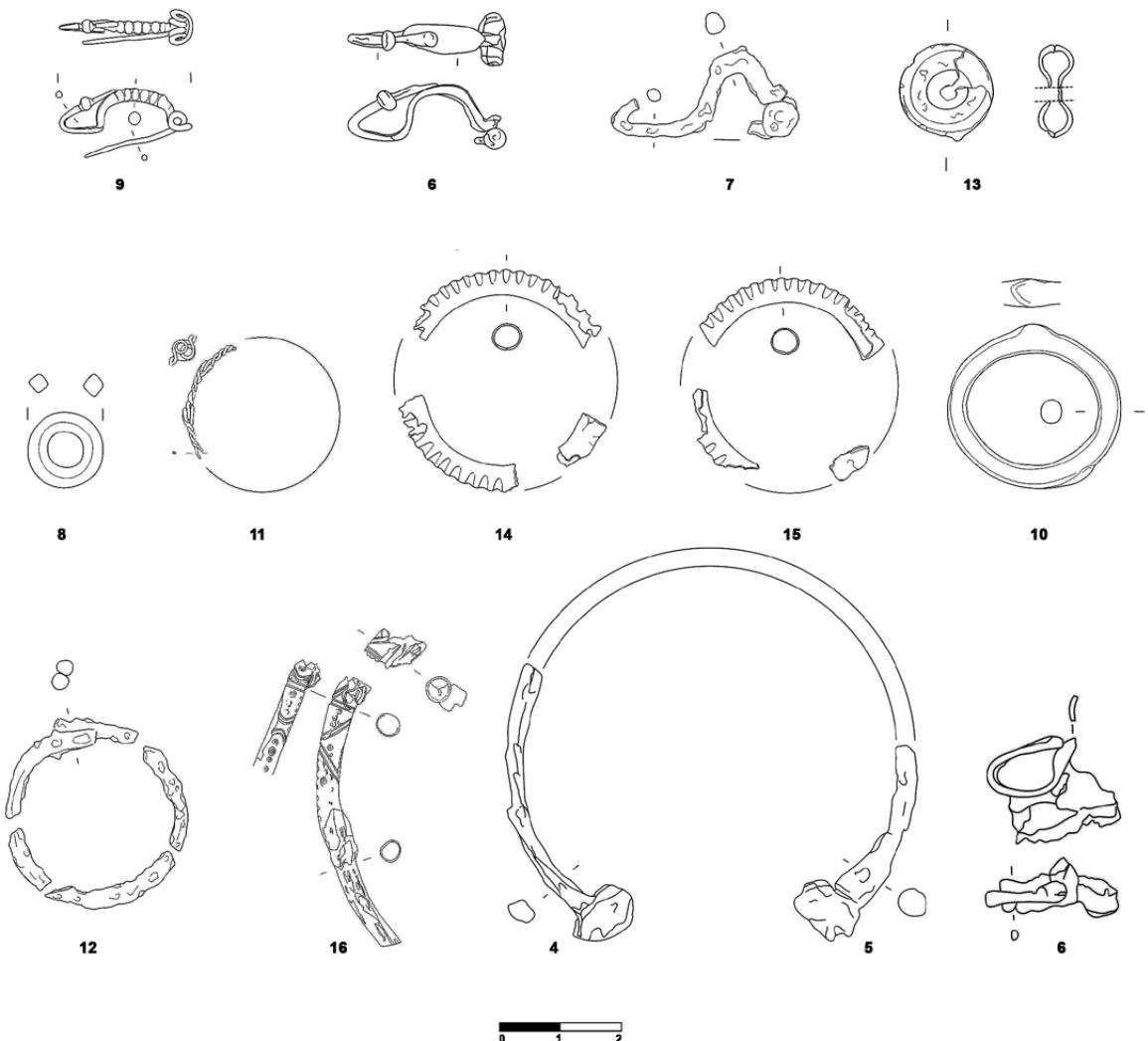


Slika 14. Risba keramičnih posod iz groba številka 4 (levo, po Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2011).
Figure 14. Illustration of pottery from grave number 4 (left, according to Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2011).

rokah, ki so ležale ob telesu, so bile odkrite masivna bronasta zapestnica z odebeltitvijo, zapestnica iz prepletene bronaste žice ter odlomki močno prepele železne zapestnice. Dvodelni votli predrti obroč, najverjetnejše del ali okras pasne garniture, je bil odkrit ob desnem boku pokojnice. Pozicijo njenih nog lahko rekonstruiramo na podlagi lege narebrenih nanožnic iz bronaste pločevine, znotraj katerih so se ohranili deli kosti (Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2011). V grobu je bil odkrit tudi odlomek železne zavite cevke z okrasom poševnih črt ter vtolčenih krožcev s piko, ki je bil najverjetnejše del ovratnice (*Slika 15*).

Masivna bronasta zapestnica z odebeltitvijo, odkrita v grobu, predstavlja najstarejšo tovrstno najdbo na

ber 6 in Srednica (Moosleitner 1974, Taf. 174, 2, 9, 16, 17; Taf. 175, B 10). Similar bracelets are known in Switzerland from grave numbers 7b and 15 in Pratteln, grave numbers 10, 11 and 44 in Münsingen, grave number 2 in Spiez (Viollier 1916, Pl. 16, 17) as well as from grave number B4 in Grabelsdorf, Austria (Gleirscher 1997b, 49, Fig. 4, 2). Despite their presence in the Alpine region, the massive bronze bracelets with thickening ends are quite rare on the territory of Eastern Celts and are also morphologically different; the surface above the bulge is slightly flattened. In reviewing annular jewelry on the territory of Slovakia, J. Bujna mentioned only two discoveries from grave numbers 1/76 in Branč and 16 in Maňa dated to the late Lt B (Bujna 2005, 83-86, Obr. 67, Obr. 69, Tab. 47). We could also



Slika 15. Risba kovinskih in jantarnih najdb iz groba številka 4 (po Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2011).

Figure 15. Illustration of metal and amber finds from grave number 4 (according to Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2011).



Slika 16. Bronasta fibula tipa Duchcov in masivna bronasta zapestnica z odebeltitvijo iz groba številka 4 (po Kavur 2014).

Figure 16. Bronze fibula of Duchcov type and a massive bronze bracelet with a thickening from grave number 4 (according to Kavur 2014).



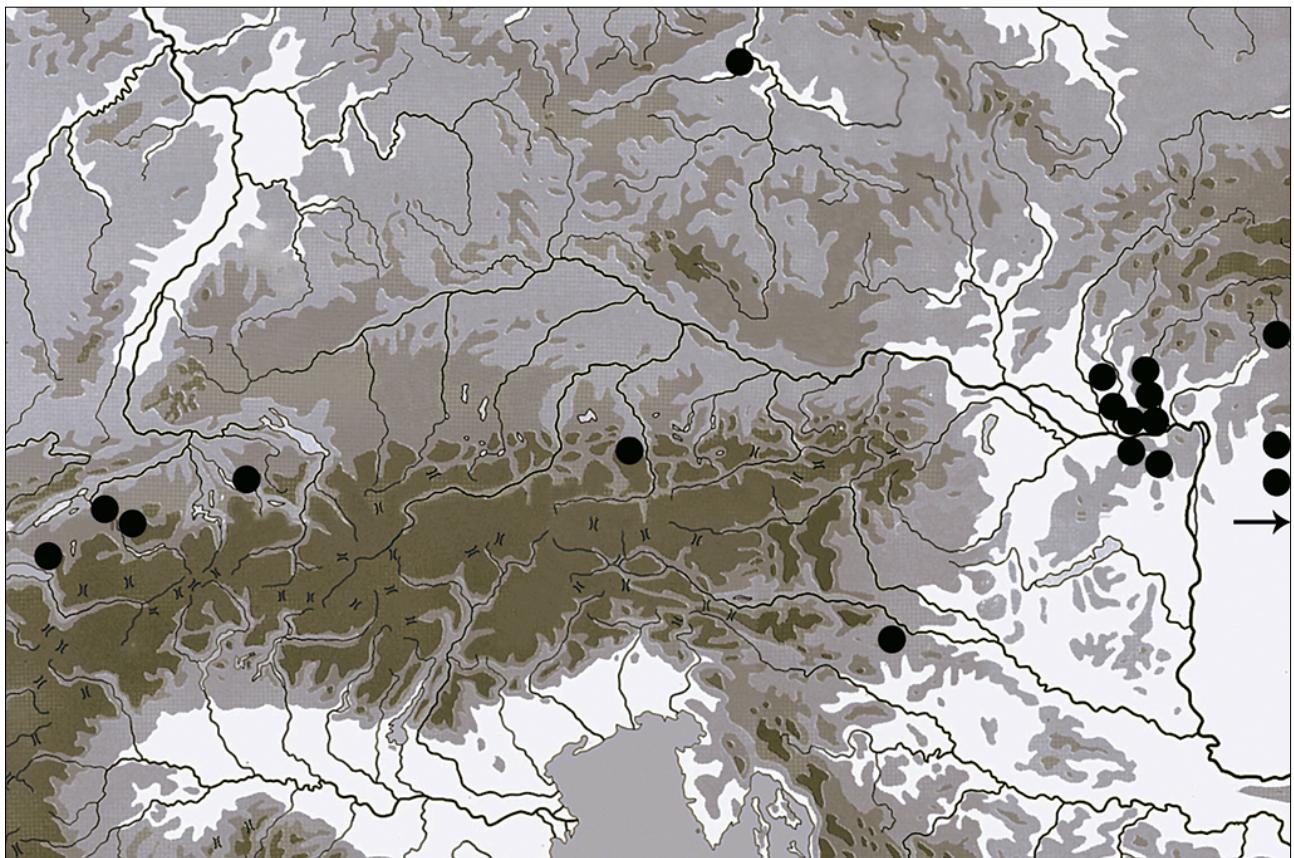
področju Slovenije (*Slika 16*). Največje število podobnih najdb, pri čemer jih je večina nekoliko mlajša in bi jih lahko datirali v Lt C₁, je bilo v Sloveniji odkritih na grobišču Kapiteljska njiva v Novem mestu, kjer so poznane iz grobov 199a, 402, 608, 656 ter 681 (Križ 2006, 165, T. 59, 9; 198, T. 92, 4; 205, T. 99, 5; 2001, 117, št. 266; 140, št. 399; 150, št. 452; 153, št. 465). V širšem alpskem prostoru poznamo najdbo masivne zapestnice z odebeltvijo iz grobov 57 (Penninger 1972, Taf. 64, 8) in 110 iz Dürrnberga, ki je med ostalimi najdbami vseboval tudi meč tipa Hatvan-Boldog ter dve skledi, ki sta glede na obliko primerljivi s skledami iz grobov 6 in 7, ter stekleničasto posodo, ki je primerljiva s podobno iz groba 6 iz Srednice (Moosleitner 1974, Taf. 174, 2, 9, 16, 17; Taf. 175, B 10). Podobne zapestnice poznamo iz Švice iz grobov 7b in 15 iz Prattelna, grobov 10, 11 in 44 iz Münsingena ter groba 2 iz Spieza (Viollier 1916, Pl. 16, 17) ter iz Avstrije iz groba B4 iz Grabelsdorfa (Gleirscher 1997b, 49, Fig. 4, 2). Kljub prisotnosti v alpskem prostoru, so masivne bronaste zapestnice z odebeltvijo dokaj redke na področju vzhodnih Keltov, pri čemer so tudi morfološko drugačne – površina nad odebeltvijo je nekoliko sploščena. Pri pregledu obročastega nakita s področja Slovaške je J. Bujna navedel zgolj dve najdbi iz grobov 1/76 in Branča ter groba 16 iz Maňe, ki ju je datiral v pozni Lt B (Bujna 2005, 83–86, Obr. 67, Obr. 69, Tab. 47), dodali pa bi lahko še najdbo iz groba 543 z grobišča Horný Jatov – Trnovec nad Váhom (Beňadik 1957, 165, Taf. 13, 1).

Opazujoc številnost in razprostranjenost tovrstnih zapestnic lahko zavrnemo mnenje avtorjev, ki sta odeb-

add the find discovered in grave number 543 in Horný Jatov-Trnovec nad Váhom cemetery (Beňadik 1957, 165, Taf. 13, 1).

Observing the multiplicity and distribution of such bracelets, we can reject the opinion of authors who interpreted the thickening ends as an unremoved leftover of the casting process (Penninger 1972, 93; Mosleitner 1974, 75) and recognize in their form a formal design wish of their manufacturers. Based on individual examples and contexts, it can be concluded that the massive bronze bracelets with a thickening end are characteristic of the material culture of the area between the central Alps and southern Slovakia. The oldest finds are known from the period of late Lt B, but they become especially popular in early Lt C on the territory of southeastern Alps, where the thickening end develops into a flattened applied knob.

One of the most significant »international« jewelry elements of late Lt B is represented by a small bronze fibula of Duchcov-type with a ribbed bow (*Figure 18*). The oldest examples of this form of fibulae were dated to Lt B₁ (Bujna 2003, 46–48, Obr. 5) and are known primarily from graves named after a great hoard in Duchcov, Czech Republic. We should focus only on those from a large number that are most similar to the find in Srednica, e.g. fibulae from grave number 1 in České Kopisty (Zápotocký 1973, 166, Obr. 2, 1) and 13 in Maňa, Slovakia (Beňadik 1983, 98, Taf. 6, 4, 6). In the latter grave, an amber ring, similar to the example from our grave, as well as two pairs of similar ankle-rings made



Slika 17. Jantarni obroček iz groba številka 4 in njihova distribucija (zgoraj)
(po Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2011; Kavur 2014).

Figure 17. Amber ring from grave number 4 and their distribution (above)
(according to Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2011; Kavur 2014).



litev razlagala kot neodstranjen ostanek postopka vlivanja zapestnice (Penninger 1972, 93; Mosleitner 1974, 75) ter v oblikovanju vidimo specifično oblikovno hotojenje izdelovalcev. Na podlagi posameznih primerov in kontekstov lahko zaključimo, da so masivne bronaste zapestnice z odebeltitvijo značilnost materialne kulture s prostora med osrednjimi Alpami ter južno Slovaško. Najstarejše najdbe poznamo že iz obdobja poznegata Lt B, posebej popularne pa postanejo v začetku Lt C na področju jugo-vzhodnih Alp, kjer se iz odebeltitve razvije okras v obliki apliciranega sploščenega okroglega gumba.

Enega najbolj značilnih »mednarodnih« nakitnih elementov poznegata dela Lt B predstavlja manjša bronasta fibula tipa Duchcov z narebrenim lokom (*Slika 18*). Najstarejši primerki take oblike fibule so bili datirani že v Lt B1 (Bujna 2003, 46–48, Obr. 5). Poimenovane so bile po depaju iz Duchcova na Češkem, poznamo pa jih predvsem iz grobov. Izmed obsežnega števila izpostavljam zgoraj tiste, ki so najbolj podobne najdbi iz Srednice – npr. fibuli iz grobov številka 1 iz České Kopisty (Zápotocký 1973, 166, Obr. 2, 1) ter 13 iz Maňe na Slovaškem (Beňadik 1983, 98, Taf. 6, 4, 6). V slednjem je bil odkrit tudi jantarni obroček, podoben primeru iz našega groba, kot tudi dva para podobnih nanožnic iz bronaste pločevine (Beňadik 1983, 89, Taf. 6, 10, 90, Taf. 7, 1, 2, 5, 6). Dva kompleta dveh podobnih fibul v grobovih, ki sta vsebovala tudi podobne nanožnice iz bronaste pločevine, sta bila odkrita tudi v grobovih 100 in 113 z istega grobišča (Beňadik, 1983, 118, 124, Taf. 35, 1, 2, 4, 5; Taf. 41, 3, 4, 5, 6). Na Madžarskem so bile podob-

from bronze metal sheet were also discovered (Beňadik 1983, 89, Taf. 6, 10, 90, Taf. 7, 1, 2, 5, 6). Two sets of two similar fibulae in graves that also contained similar ankle-rings made from bronze sheet were found in grave numbers 100 and 113 in the same cemetery (Beňadik 1983, 118, 124, Taf. 35, 1, 2, 4, 5; Taf. 41, 3, 4, 5, 6). In Hungary, similar fibulae were discovered in grave numbers 4 in Kosc (Márton 1933, T. 17, 5), 3 in Gyom-Egei Halom (Szabó 1988, Fig. 29) and Ménföcsanok (Szabó 1992, 21). A similar fibula is known from Kulm near Weiz in Austria (Kramer, Kramer 1998, 12, Abb. 2).

Probably the most important discovery in the grave, which certainly can be interpreted as its owner's emblem of prestige, is the amber pendant in the form of a ring with a biconical cross-section (*Figure 17*). In his review of amber finds on the territory of Moravia, Miloš Čižmář demonstrated that ring-shaped pendants with a biconical cross-section appear most numerously in the Carpathian Basin, especially in southern Slovakia (Čižmář 1997) in grave numbers 7 in Bajč-Vlkanov, 233 in Horný Jatov-Trnovec nad Váhom, 19 in Ižkovce, 12 in Kamenin as well as in grave number 4 in Szomód-Kunderhegy, Hungary (Vadász 1987, 241 Pl. 2, 4). Their largest number was discovered in Velka Maňa cemetery, with individual examples also known in somewhat distant Čižkovice (Zápotocký 1973, 165, Def. 1, 3; Čižmář 1997, 37–38). In Velka Maňa, an amber pendant was found in a child's grave number 74, while a second discovered one was hung on a silver chain in female grave number 124 (Beňadik 1983, 112, Taf. 29, 12; 128, Taf. 45, 11). The combination of an amber pendant

ne fibule odkrite v grobovih 4 iz Kosda (Márton 1933, T. 17, 5), 3 iz Gyom-Egei Haloma (Szabó 1988, Fig. 29) ter iz Ménföcsanaka (Szabó 1992, 21), iz Avstrije pa jih poznamo iz Kulma pri Weizu (Kramer, Kramer 1998, 12, Abb. 2).

Verjetno najpomembnejšo najdbo v grobu, ki jo zagotovo lahko razlagamo kot emblem prestiža njene lastnice, pa predstavlja jantarji obesek v obliki obročka z bikoničnim presekom (*Slika 17*). V pregledu najdb jantarja s področja Moravske je Miloš Čižmář pokazal, da se obeski v obliki obročkov z bikoničnim presekom najpogosteje pojavljajo na področju Karpatskega bazena, natančneje na prostoru južne Slovaške (Čižmář 1997). Tam so bili odkriti v grobu številka 7 v Bajč-Vlkanovu, grobu številka 233 v Horný Jatov-Trnovce nad Váhom, grobu 19 v Ižkovcah, grobu 12 v Kameninu ter na Madžarskem v grobu številka 4 iz Szomódd-Kunderhegyja (Vadász 1987, 241, Pl. 2, 4). Največje število je bilo odkrito v grobišču Velká Maňa, posamezni primeri pa so bili odkriti nekoliko oddaljeni tudi v Čižkovicah (Zápotocký 1973, 165, Obr. 1, 3; Čižmář 1997, 37–38). V Velkí Maňi je bil jantarji obesek odkrit v otroškem grobu številka 74, drugi, obešen na srebrno verižico, pa v ženskem grobu številka 124 (Beňadik 1983, 112, Taf. 29, 12; 128, Taf. 45, 11). Kombinacija jantarnega obeska in dveh votlih nanožnic je bila odkrita v grobovih 125 in 138 (Beňadik 1983, 130, 131, 138, Taf. 47, 13; Taf. 48, 3, 5; Taf. 55, 11, 12, 15, 16). Jantarji obroček je bil odkrit tudi v grobu 182 z grobišča Malé Kosihy, v grobu pa sta bili zraven dveh votlih nanožnic odkriti med ostalim tudi skleda in lonec, podobna enakima poso-

and two hollow ankle-rings was discovered in grave numbers 125 and 138 (Beňadik 1983, 130, 131, 138, Taf. 47, 13; Taf. 48, 3, 5; Taf. 55, 11, 12, 15, 16). An amber ring was also discovered in grave number 182 in Malé Kosihy cemetery. It contained two hollow ankle-rings and, amongst other finds, the rest of a bowl and a pot similar to vessels from grave number 7 in Srednica (Bujna 1995, 141, Taf. 22, 3, 9, 12, 13, 14).

A larger concentration of amber ring finds was discovered in a cemetery in Dürnnberg, Austria (Pauli 1978, 140), in grave numbers 97 and 105 together with a bowl similar to the one from grave number 6 in Srednica (Pauli, Penninger 1974, T 164, 7; 168, B 2; 169, A 9). A further example was discovered in grave number 107 together with a bowl similar to the one from grave number 7 (Moosleitner 1974, 170, 4, 13). They were also discovered in grave numbers 4 and 5 along with two ankle-rings made of bronze sheet (Penninger 1972, Taf. 1, E 6, Taf. 4, 6, 10, 11). A similar combination of finds was discovered in double grave number 10, which held a bowl similar to the one from grave number 6 in Srednica. Two amber rings were also discovered in grave number 19, which also included a fragment of a bronze bracelet made from twisted wire with a loop (Penninger 1972, Taf. 10, A 3, 4, 5, 13, Taf. 19, A 8, 9).

The distribution of finds demonstrated that the maximum concentration of burials sites with amber rings was located in the central part of the Carpathian basin, while individual sites with a large number of the latter were located both in the Alps (Dürnnberg) as

dama iz groba 7 iz Srednice (Bujna 1995, 141, Taf. 22, 3, 9, 12, 13, 14).

Večja koncentracija najdb jantarnih obročkov je bila odkrita v grobišču v Dürnbergu v Avstriji (Pauli 1978, 140), kjer so bili odkriti v grobovih 97 in 105 skupaj s skledo, ki je podobna skledi iz groba 6 iz Srednice (Pauli, Penninger 1974, T 164, 7; 168, B 2; 169, A 9), ter grobu 107 skupaj s skledo, ki je podobna skledi iz groba 7 (Moosleitner 1974, 170, 4, 13). Prav tako so bili odkriti v grobovih 4 in 5, kjer je bil odkrit skupaj z dve ma nanožnicama iz bronaste pločevine (Penninger 1972, Taf. 1, E 6; Taf. 4, 6, 10, 11). Podobna kombinacija najdb je bila odkrita tudi v dvojnem grobu številka 10, v katerem je bila odkrita tudi skleda podobna skledi iz groba 6 iz Srednice. Kar dva jantarna obročka pa sta bila odkrita v grobu številka 19, v katerem je bil odkrit tudi odlomek bronaste zapestnice iz prepletene žice z osmico (Penninger 1972, Taf. 10, A 3, 4, 5, 13; Taf. 19, A 8, 9).

Pregled razprostranjenosti je pokazal, da se največja koncentracija najdišč pokopov z jantarnimi obročki nahaja na področju osrednjega dela Karpatske kotline, posamezna najdišča z večjim številom slednjih pa se nahajajo tako v Alpah (Dürnberg) kot tudi v vzhodnih Karpatih (Pişcolt) (*Slika 17*). Predstavljajo predmete iz najbolj eksotične surovine, ki se nahaja v ženskih pokopih, pri čemer tudi dejstvo, da se velikokrat nahajajo obešeni na srebrne verižice kaže, da lahko v njihovih nosilkah prepoznamo pripadnice samega vrha vzhodnokeltske družbe. Za razliko od Karpatskega

well as in the Eastern Carpathians (Pişcolt) (*Figure 17*). They represent objects from female burials made from the most exotic raw materials. The fact that many are hung on silver chains allows us to recognize their bearers as elite members of Eastern Celtic society. Unlike discoveries in the Carpathian basin and in the eastern Alps, amber rings from finds in the western Alps towards the West and stretching all the way to Champagne are slightly different. Although similar in size, these rings are a little thicker and mostly younger according to accompanying finds in graves that mostly can be dated to Lt C1. Rings were found, for example, across Switzerland (Viollier 1916, Pl. 32, 22), including in Stäfa, in grave number 1 in La Cuannaz, Blessenss (Kaenel 1990, Pl. 63, T. 1, 1), in grave number 2 in Bern Tiefenauspital (Stähli 1977, Taf. 21, 9) and in grave number 161 in Münsingen-Rain cemetery (Hodson 1968, 145, Pl. 71, III).

A hollow, two-piece metal ring united from two parts without rivets was also discovered in grave number 4 in Srednica (*Figure 18*). Due to its design characteristics, it could be classified as an example of Group 2, according to the typological division proposed by Barry Raftery. It is a form typical of the Lt B period, when rings measured between 3 and 4 centimeters (Raftery 1988, 2, 5). We should note, however, that the Srednica example is among the group's smallest rings. Such rings were located mainly in the abdomen area of female graves, while graves in Rezi-Rezicséri, Hungary (number 22) and Srednica they were discovered on the side of the deceased (Raftery 1988, 13; 1998, 65).



Slika 18. Votli dvodelni železni obroček iz groba številka 4.
Figure 18. Hollow two-piece iron ring from grave number 4.

bazena ter vzhodnih Alp so najdbe jantarnih obročkov v zahodnih Alpah ter zahodno, kjer se razprostirajo vse do Champagne, nekoliko drugače. Čeprav podobne velikosti, so obročki malo debelejši, predvsem pa so mlajši in jih lahko glede na spremljevalne najdbe v grobovih datiramo večinoma v Lt C1. Nobročki so bili odkriti na primer na področju Švice v Stäfi (Viollier 1916, Pl. 32, 22), grobu številka 1 v La Cuannazu v Bressenss (Kaenel 1990, Pl. 63, T. 1, 1), grobu številka 2 v bernskem Tiefenauspitalu (Stähli 1977, Taf. 21, 9) ter grobu 161 z grobišča Münsingen-Rein (Hodson 1968, 145, Pl. 71, III).

V grobu številka 4 iz Srednice je bil odkrit tudi votli dvodelni predrti železni obroč, ki je bil spojen iz dveh delov brez zakovic (*Slika 18*). Glede na njegove oblikov-

A similar ring was discovered in grave number 1 in Keszhely-Felsö-Dobogó, Hungary, together with the remains of a fibula comparable to the one in grave number 4 (Horváth 1987, 148, Pl. 9, 2, 3). A hollow, two-piece metal ring was discovered along with two hollow ankle-rings of bronze metal sheet in the grave number 53 in Maňa, Slovakia (Beňadik 1983, 104, Taf. 21, 5-7). A similar combination, but with more examples consisting of two sets of hollow ankle-rings from bronze metal sheet and three hollow, two-piece metal rings, was discovered in grave number 331 in Malé Kosihy, Slovakia (Bujna 1995, 155, Taf. 36, 10-14). These rings were, however, sometimes discovered in men's graves like grave III in Nagydém, Hungary (Hunyady 1942, T. 12, 16). Ludvig Pauli pointed out that most of these graves can be dated to the late Lt B period (Pauli 1978, 195).

ne značilnosti ga lahko uvrstimo med primer Skupine 2 po tipološki delitvi, kot jo je predlagal Barry Raftery. Gre za obliko značilno za obdobje Lt B oziroma primere, ki so veliki od 3 do 4 centimetre (Raftery 1988, 2, 5), pri čemer je potrebno izpostaviti, da sodi v Srednici odkriti obroček med manjše. Tovrstni obroči se nahajajo v ženskih grobovih večinoma na področju trebuha, v grobu 22 iz madžarskega Rezi-Rezics serija in Srednice pa je bil, tako kot v Srednici, odkrit na strani ob boku pokojnice (Raftery 1988, 13; 1998, 65). Podoben obroč je bil na Madžarskem odkrit v grobu 1 iz Keszhely-Felső-Dobogó skupaj z ostanki fibule, ki je primerljiva z železno fibulo iz našega groba (Horváth 1987, 148, Pl. 9, 2, 3). Votli predrti dvodelni železni obroč je bil odkrit skupaj z dvema votlima nanožnicama iz bronaste pločevine v grobu 53 iz Maňe na Slovaškem (Beňadik 1983, 104, Taf. 21, 5–7). Podobna kombinacija, vendar z več primeri, sestavljena kar iz dveh kompletov votlih nanožnic iz bronaste pločevine in treh votlih predrtih dvodelnih železnih obročev je bila odkrita v grobu 331 z grobišča Malé Kosihy (Bujna 1995, 155, Taf. 36, 10–14). Včasih pa so obroči odkriti tudi v moških grobovih kot na primer v grobu III iz Nagydéma na Madžarskem (Hunyady 1942, T. 12, 16). Ludvig Paulij je opozoril, da jih večinoma lahko datiramo v končno obdobje Lt B (Pauli 1978, 195), kot kaže tudi najdba iz groba 62 iz beograjske nekropole Karaburma (Todorović 1972, T. 22, 7; Raftery 1988, 8). V svoji interpretaciji tovrstnih najdb je menil, glede na to, da niso prav pogosti kot del pasnih garnitur za pripenjanje meča v moških grobovih, ampak se nahajajo večin-

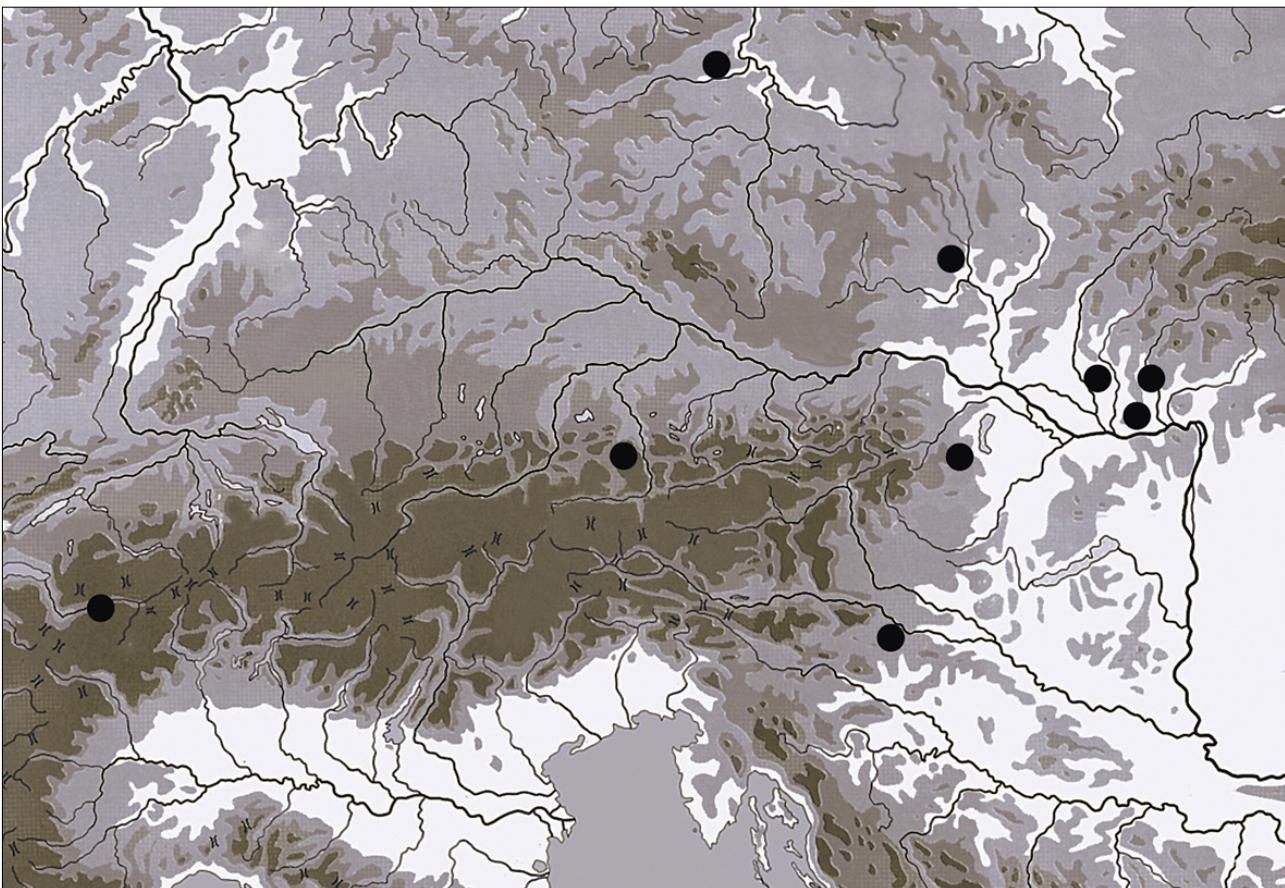
as shown by the discovery of grave number 62 in Belgrade's Karaburma necropolis (Todorović 1972, T. 22, 7; Raftery 1988, 8). In his interpretation of these finds, Pauli considered them cult objects due to the fact that they were discovered mostly in children's and female graves and were not very commonly used as part of sword belt sets in men's graves (Pauli 1978, 206–211).

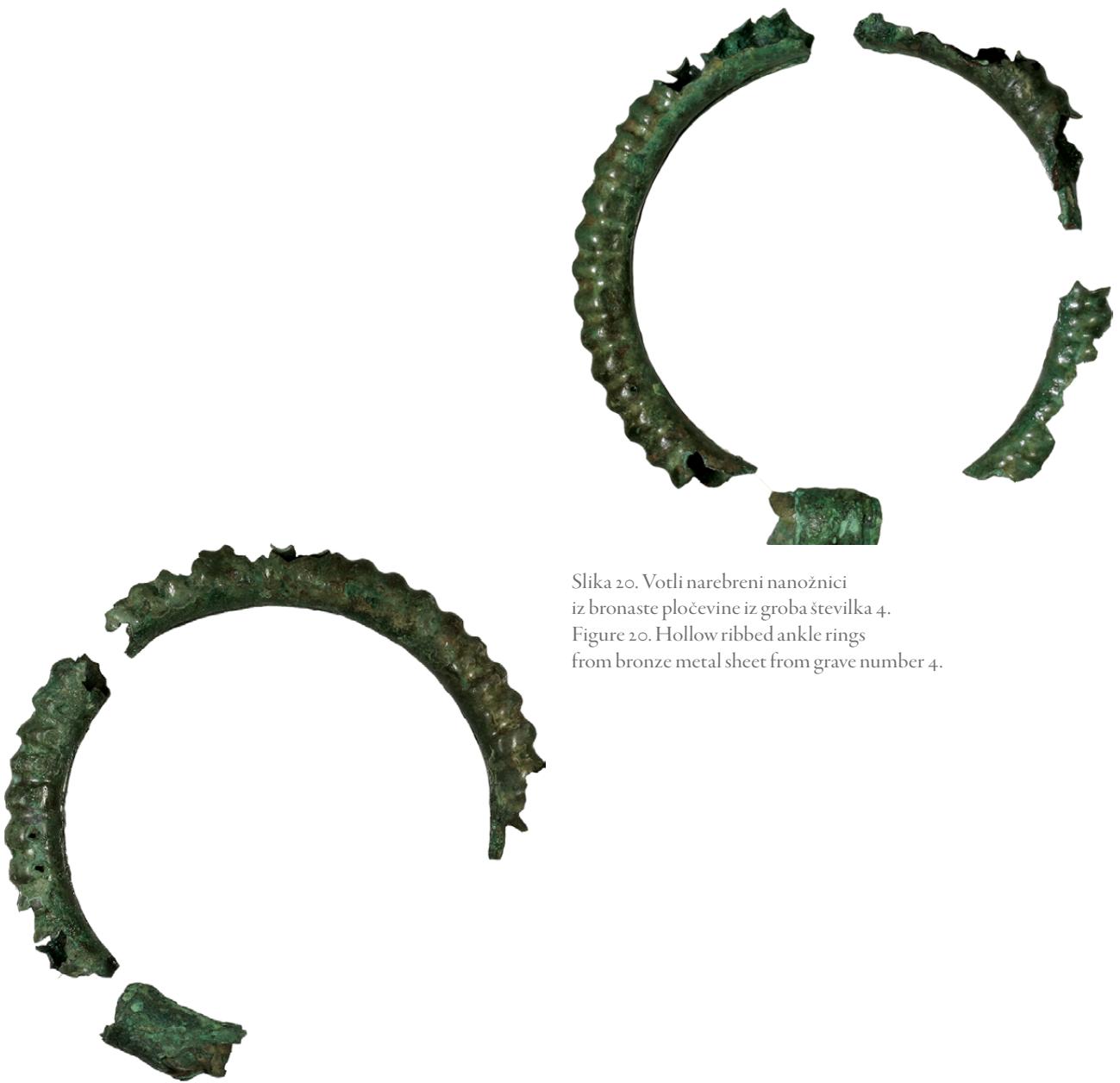
A rare find is also the fragmented bracelet made from twisted bronze wire with a loop discovered in grave number 4 (*Figure 19*). Such bracelets were analyzed and mapped by Mitja Guštin in his review of jewelry made from twisted wire in the area between the Alps and the Carpathians. He pointed to the concentration of these finds in the area of southern Slovakia (Guštin 1991, 48–49, Abb. 25, Abb. 26; 2009, 478–479, Abb. 2, Abb. 3). This type of bracelet was discovered in this area in grave number 20 in Blučina, together with a pair of hollow, two-piece metal rings (Schwappach 1975, 136, Taf. 22, 20, 25, 26) and a pair of finely ribbed ankle-rings made from bronze sheet (Ludíkovský 1970, 525, Obr. 5, 5, 10, 11, Obr. 8, 6, 9, 10). A similar bracelet was discovered in double grave number 28 in Maňa cemetery, where it was discovered together with a pair of ribbed ankle-rings from bronze metal sheet and a bowl similar to grave number 7 in Srednica (Beňadik 1983, 96, Taf. 13, 8, Taf. 13, 12, 13, Taf. 14, 5). In grave number 401 in Horný Jatov-Trnovec nad Váhom cemetery, the deceased was given only a single hollow ankle-ring of bronze metal sheet along with a similar bracelet (Beňadik 1957, 161, Taf. 9, 1, 5). Even more similarities to finds in Srednica were discovered in grave number



Slika 19. Odlomki prepletene zapestnice z osmico iz bronaste žice iz groba številka 4, detalj zapestnice ter njihova distribucija (po Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2011; Kavur 2014).

Figure 19. Fragments of a bracelet made from twisted wire with a loop from grave number 4, a detail of the bracelet and their distribution (according to Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2011; Kavur 2014).





Slika 20. Votli narebreni nanožnici
iz bronaste pločevine iz groba številka 4.
Figure 20. Hollow ribbed ankle rings
from bronze metal sheet from grave number 4.

noma v otroških in ženskih grobovih, da gre za kultne predmete (Pauli 1978, 206–211).

Dokaj redko najdbo, ki je bila prav tako odkrita v grobu 4, predstavlja razlomljena zapestnica, izdelana iz prepletene bronaste žice z osmico (*Slika 19*). Tovrstne zapestnice je analiziral in kartiral Mitja Guštin v svojem pregledu nakita, izdelanega iz prepletene žice na področju med Alpami in Karpati. Opozoril je na koncentracijo tovrstnih najdb na področju južne Slovaške (Guštin 1991, 48–49, Abb. 25, Abb. 26; 2009, 478–479, Abb. 2, Abb. 3). Na Slovaškem je bila tovrstna zapestnica odkrita v grobu 20 v Blučini skupaj s parom votlih dvodelnih predrtih obročev (Schwappach 1975, 136, Taf. 22, 20, 25, 26), kot tudi s parom narebrenih votlih nanožnic iz bronaste pločevine (Ludikovsky 1970, 525, Obr. 5, 5, 10, 11, Obr. 8, 6, 9, 10). Podobna zapestnica je bila odkrita tudi v dvojnem grobu številka 28 z grobišča Maňa, kjer je bil odkrit tudi par narebrenih votlih nanožnic iz bronaste pločevine ter skleda podobna skledi iz groba 7 iz Srednice (Beňadik 1983, 96, Taf. 13, 8, Taf. 13, 12, 13, Taf. 14, 5). V grobu številka 401 z grobišča Horný Jatov – Trnovec nad Váhom pa je skupaj s podobno zapestnico pokojnica imela priloženo zgolj eno samo votlo nanožnico iz bronaste pločevine (Beňadik 1957, 161, Taf. 9, 1, 5). Še največ podobnosti z najdbami iz Srednice pa je bilo odkritih v grobu 8 z grobišča Hurbanovo – Bacherov Majer. Ta je vseboval zapestnico iz prepletene žice z osmico ter masivno bronasto zapestnico z odebelitvijo ter nekaj odlomkov jantarnega obročka, kot jih poznamo iz groba 4. Prav tako pa je v njem bil odkrit tudi lonec, podoben loncu iz groba

8 in Hurbanovo-Bacherov Majer cemetery. This included a bracelet of twisted wire with a loop, a massive bronze bracelet with a thickening end and a few fragments of an amber ring, as known in grave number 4. A pot similar to the one in grave number 6 was also discovered in the grave, in addition to a bowl and two massive bronze rings with a lens-shaped cross-section, as known in grave number 7 (Beňadik 1957, 62–64, Taf. 24, 1, 2, 14, 15, 17).

The ribbed hollow ankle-rings made of bronze metal sheet represent one of the main characteristics of female burials in the Lt B period (*Figure 20*). According to the typology of J. Bujna, examples with narrow grooves and narrow ridges similar to the ankle-rings discovered in grave number 4 joined group C₃, dating to the late Lt B₂ period. In Slovakia, similar finds were discovered in grave numbers 8 in Kamenín, 192 and 335 in Malé Kosihy, t 1/58 in St. Michal, 1/54 in Šahy, 233a in Trnovec nad Váhom and 9A in Dubník (Bujna 2005, 29–36, Obr. 16, Obr. 19, Tab. 17). In Hungary, similar pairs of ankle-rings were discovered in grave numbers 2, 26 and 51 in Rezi cemetery, where László Horváth dated them to Lt C₁ (Horváth 1979; 1997, 89). A hollow, two-piece metal ring was discovered in grave number 26 (Horváth 1987, 161, Pl. 22, 11, 13, 15). Similar ankle-rings were discovered in grave number 14 in Magyarszerdahely-Homoki dűlő cemetery (Horváth 1987, 151, Pl. 12, 2, 3). Further finds are known from Kosd cemetery (Hunyady 1942, T. 28, 2) and grave number 1 from Hévíz-Vörösmarty Street in Budapest (Horváth 1987, 146, Pl. 7, 2).



Slika 21. Detajl okrašene železne cevi in zaključka železne ovratnice iz groba številka 4.
Figure 21. A detail of the decorated iron tube and endings of an iron necklace from grave number 4.



Slika 22. Železna fibula iz groba številka 4.

Figure 22. Iron fibula from grave number 4.

6, ter skleda in dva masivna bronasta obroča lečastega preseka, kot jih poznamo iz groba 7 (Beňadik 1957, 62–64, Taf. 24, 1, 2, 14, 15, 17).

Narebrene votle nanožnice, izdelane iz bronaste pločevine predstavljajo eno izmed poglavitnih značilnosti ženskih pokopov obdobja Lt B (*Slika 20*). Primeri z ožjimi kanelurami ter ožjimi grebeni, podobni nanožnicam, odkritih v grobu 4, so bili v tipologiji J. Bujne združeni v skupino C₃, datirano v pozno obdobje Lt B₂. Na Slovaškem so bile podobne odkrite v grobu 8 v Kamenínu, v grobovih 192 in 335 v Malé Kosihy, grobu 1/58 v Sv. Michalu, grobu 1/54 v Šahy, grobu 233a v Trnovec nad Váhom ter grobu 9A iz Dubnika (Bujna 2005, 29–36, Obr. 16, Obr. 19, Tab. 17). Na Madžarskem so bili pari podobnih nanožnic odkriti v grobovih številka 2, 26 in 51 v grobišču Rezi, kjer jih je Laszlo Horváth datiral v Lt C₁ (Horváth 1979; 1997, 89), pri čemer se je v grobu 26 nahajal tudi votli dvodelni predtri železni obroč (Horváth 1987, 161, Pl. 22, 11, 13, 15). Podobne nanožnice so bile odkrite v grobu 14 na grobišču Magyarszerdahely-Homoki dűlő (Horváth 1987, 151, Pl. 12, 2, 3), ena pa je znana tudi z grobišča Kosd (Hunyady

Iron fragments that can be attributed to the remains of one or two collars are among the unique discoveries in the grave. Two iron rods ending with a slightly flattened bulge can be described as the remains of the first collar (*Figure 21*). It can be assumed that these are the remains of collars made of iron due to their size and shape as well as their position on the chest of the deceased. The fragment of an iron tube decorated with oblique and transverse incisions and double-impressed circles with a dot in the center can be attributed to the same or another collar (*Figure 21*). It is a decoration typical of the Early La Tène period and a decoration characteristic of mainly bracelets. For example, bracelets decorated with impressed circles with a dot in the center were found among the smooth, hollow ones from grave number 24 in Bučany cemetery (Bujna, Romsauer 1983, 312, Taf. VIII, 1a, 4a) and a number of ones from Mannersdorf (graves 8, 10, 13, 22, 114, 115, 116, 153, 165). In their presentation, P. Ramsl emphasized their concentration and their extremely rare occurrence in the area between Switzerland and Hungary (Ramsl 2011, 113), which can probably be attributed to the poor state of preservation of thin-cor-



Slika 23. Keramični posodi iz groba številka 4.
Figure 23. Pottery from grave number 4.

1942, T. 28, 2) ter groba 1 iz Héviza – ulice Vörösmarty (Horváth 1987, 146, Pl. 7, 2).

Izjemno najdbo odkrito v grobu pa predstavljajo železni odlomki, ki bi jih lahko pripisali osTankóm ene ali dveh ovratnic. Kot ostanka prve ovratnice bi lahko opisali dve železni palici, ki se zaključujeta z nekolicu sploščeno odebeltitvijo (*Slika 21*). Glede na velikost in obliko kot tudi pozicijo na prsih pokojnice, lahko domnevamo, da gre za ostanke ovratnice izdelane iz železa. Isti ali drugi ovratnici pa lahko pripisemo tudi odlomek železne cevi okrašen s poševnimi in prečnimi dvojnimi vrezmi ter vtolčenimi krožci s piko na sredini (*Slika 21*). Gre za okras, značilen za starejšelatensko obdobje oziroma značilen za okraševanje predvsem zapestnic. Z vtisi krožcev s piko so bile okrašene na primer gladke votle zapestnice it groba 24 z grobišča Bučany (Bujna, Romsauer 1983, 312, Taf. VIII, 1a, 4a) ter številne zapestnice iz Mannersdorfa (grobovi 8, 10, 13, 22, 114, 115, 116, 153, 165). Pri njihovi izjemno koncentracijo ter njihovo redko pojavljjanje na prostoru od Švice do Madžarske (Ramsel 2011, 113), kar pa lahko najverjetneje pripisemo tudi slabosti ohranitvi tankega korozivnega materiala kot tudi slabosti restavriranosti najdb s Slovaških in Čeških najdišč. Na primer odlomek mlajše, najverjetneje, ovratnice iz železne pločevine, okrašen z zgolj enim prečnim vrezom, je bil odkrit v grobu 29 iz Karaburme v Srbiji (Todorović 1972, T. XI. 1). Glede na velikost in zakriviljenost železne cevi iz Srednice, pa lahko domnevamo, da gre prej za odlomek ovratnice kot pa zapestnice.

rosive material as well as the bad state of conservation of finds from Czech and Slovak sites. An example of a younger collar made from iron sheet metal and decorated with only one transverse incision was discovered in grave number 29 in Karaburma, Belgrade (Todorović 1972, T. XI. 1). Depending on the size and curvature of the iron tube from Srednica, we can assume that it is rather a fragment of a collar than of a bracelet.

Fragments of three heavily corroded iron fibulae were also found in the grave; the state of their preservation enabled the reconstruction of only a single example, whose preserved fragments suggest that the others were de-like shape. Preserved is a fibula of Early La Tène scheme with a flat bow and a leg with a small by-conical ball leaning towards the bow (*Figure 22*). Such iron fibulae were, due to their poor state of preservation, a rare discovery. Jiri Waldhauser dated them to the older part of Lt B, while warning that the fibula with the backward-turned leg ending with a smaller ball or a larger undecorated disc on the foot dates to Lt B2 (Waldhauser 1978, 120, Abb. 47, 122, Abb. 59).

Two ceramic vessels were also discovered in the grave: a drinking set consisting of a larger bowl and a ceramic »flask« with a round belly, a long, thin neck, and an everted mouth. The bowl, shaped like the example from grave number 4 (*Figure 23*), was discovered in grave number 37/2 in Dürrnberg (Schwappach 1975, 128, Taf. 14, 2; 1979, 51, Abb. 25, 15). A similar bowl was discovered in grave number 3 in Maňa, Slovakia, in which, among other things, two hollow, two-

V grobu so bili odkriti tudi odlomki treh močno krodiranih železnih fibul, pri čemer je stanje ohranjenosti omogočalo rekonstrukcijo zgolj ene, glede na ohranjene odlomke pa lahko domnevamo, da sta tudi drugi de bili podobne oblike. Ohranjena je fibula starejšelatenske sheme s ploščato razkovanim lokom in nogo z manjšo bikonično kroglico, ki se naslanja na lok (*Slika 22*). Tovrstne železne fibule so zaradi njihove slabe ohranjenosti redka najdba in Jiří Waldhauser jih je datiral v starejši del Lt B, pri čemer pa je tudi opozoril, da lahko fibule z nazaj zavito nogo z manjšo kroglico, diskom ali večjim neokrašenim diskom na nogi datiramo v Lt B₂ (Waldhauser 1978, 120, Abb. 47, 122, Abb. 59).

V grobu sta bili odkriti dve keramični posodi – pivski servis sestavljen iz večje sklede ter keramične »steklenice« z okroglim trebuhom, dolgim ozkim vratom in izvihanim ustjem. Skledo podobne oblike, kot jo poznamo iz groba 4 (*Slika 23*), so odkrili tudi v grobu 37/2 v Dürrnbergu (Schwappach 1975, 128, Taf. 14, 2; 1979, 51, Abb. 25, 15). Na drugi strani na Slovaškem pa je bila podobna skleda odkrita v grobu 3 z grobišča Maňa, v katerem sta med drugimi najdbami bila odkrita tudi dva votla predrta dvodelna železna obroča (Beňadik 1983, 86, Taf. 3, 7). Podobni skledi sta bili odkriti tudi v grobovih 62 grobišča Malé Kosihy (Bujna 1995, 130, Taf. II, C, 1) in 1 grobišča Palárikovo II (Paulík, Zachar 1975, 310, Obr. 22, 1).

Zaradi njene nenavadne oblike, to je skoraj kroglasto zaobljenega trebuha, lahko »lečasto steklenico« iz

piece metal rings were found (Beňadik 1983, 86, Taf. 3, 7). Further examples are known from grave number 62 in Malé Kosihy (Bujna 1995, 130, Taf. II, C, 1) and grave number 1 in Palárikovo II (Paulík, Zachar 1975, 310, Obr. 22, 1).

Due to its unusual shape, with an almost spherically rounded belly, we can compare the »linsenflasche« from grave number 4 (*Figure 23*) with similar finds from grave number 51 in Dürnnberg, Austria (Penninger 1972, Taf. 57, A 12). A similar vessel was discovered in grave number 53 in Jászberény-Cserőhalmi cemetery in Hungary (Kaposvári 1969, 190, 194, Fig. 9, 2; Fig. 13, 39) and in grave number 2 in Palárikovo II – Mohyla, Slovakia, in which a bowl comparable to the one from grave number 7 in Srednica was also found (Paulík, Zachar 1975, 313, Obr. 25, 2, 5). Both graves can be dated to the Lt B period. If we today look at a very old map that was published in 1979 by Frank Schwappach, on which he demonstrated the spatial distribution of this type of pottery from the Lt A and B periods, we see that at the time he did not know about finds stretching southwest of Lake Balaton (Schwappach 1979, 11, Map. 2). Taking into account the design development of such vessels, whose makers in the latter stages tended to model elevated and thinned necks, we can observe that finds dated to Lt B in the area of Hungary and Slovakia have a long neck and a smaller, but no more lens-like, oval-shaped body (Schwappach 1979, 19). The vessel that could be described as most similar to the find from grave number 4 was discovered in Lower Austria in grave number 233 in Pot-

groba 4 (*Slika 23*) primerjamo z najdbo podobne posode iz groba 51 iz Dürnberga v Avstriji (Penninger 1972, Taf. 57, A 12). Na Madžarskem je bila podobna stekleničasta posoda odkrita v grobu 52 z grobišča Jászberény-Cserőhalmi (Kaposvári 1969, 190, 194, Fig. 9, 2; Fig. 13, 39), na Slovaškem pa v grobu 2 z grobišča Palárikovo II – Mohyla, kjer je v grobu bila odkrita tudi skleda, ki jo lahko primerjamo s skledo iz groba 7 iz Srednice (Paušlik, Zachar 1975, 313, Obr. 25, 2, 5). Oba groba lahko datiramo v obdobje Lt B. Če pogledamo danes že zelo staro karto, ki jo je leta 1979 objavil Frank Schwappach, na kateri je prikazal prostorsko distribucijo tovrstne keramike v obdobju Lt A in Lt B, vidimo, da takrat ni poznal najdb, ki bi segale jugo-zahodneje od Blatnegega jezera (Schwappach 1979, II, Map. 2). Upoštevajoč razvoj oblikovanja tovrstnih posod, katerih izdelovalci so v pozinem obdobju težili k modeliranju povišanega in zoženega vratu, vidimo, da imajo najdbe, datirane v Lt B s področja Slovaške in Madžarske dolg vrat ter manjše, ne več lečasto, ampak prej ovalno oblikovano telo (Schwappach 1979, 19). Posoda, ki bi jo lahko opisali kot še najbolj podobno najdbi iz groba 4, je bila odkrita v Spodnji Avstriji v grobu 233 iz Pottenbrunna skupaj s stekleničasto posodo, podobno posodi iz groba 9 iz Srednice (Ramsel 2002, Taf. 53, 14b, 19).

Upoštevajoč najdbe iz groba 4 ter datacije primerljivih najdb s področja od osrednjih Alp do vznožja Karpatov ter jugovzhodnega dela panonske nižine, lahko skeletni pokop ženske iz Srednice datiramo v pozno obdobje Lt B. V svoji relativni kronologiji latenskih pokopov s področja Moravske je Miloš Čižmář uvr-

tenbrunn, together with a flask similar to the one from grave number 9 in Srednica (Ramsel 2002, Taf. 53, 14b, 19).

Taking into consideration the finds from grave number 4 and the dating of comparable discoveries in the area between the central Alps and the foothills of the Carpathian Mountains and the southeastern part of the Pannonian Plain, the skeletal burial of the woman from Srednica could be dated to late Lt B. In his relative chronology of La Tène burials in the area of Moravia, Miloš Čižmář listed grave number 20 of Blučina among typical graves of Lt B₂, which, among other grave goods, included a bracelet of twisted wire with a loop (Čižmář 1975, 423-426, Abb. 5, 2). Similar dating was supported by J. Bujna, who included these bracelets in his group H₃-Ac of ring-shaped jewelry (Bujna 2005, 64-71, Obr. 50, Obr. 54). The combination of jewelry is also an important dating factor; in her study of female attire in graves of Münsingen-Rain cemetery in Switzerland, Steffi Martin-Kilcher demonstrated that the tradition of wearing, beside the same pair of hollow, ribbed ankle-rings, different bracelets – decorated on the right hand and smooth on the left hand – started to dominate at the end of Lt B₁ (Martin-Kilcher 1973). The situation is similar in grave number 4 in Srednica, where a smooth bracelet with a massive thickening end was discovered on the left hand, while an iron bracelet and a bracelet of twisted bronze wire with a loop were found on the right hand.

stil med značilne grobove stopnje Lt B2 tudi grob 20 iz Blučine, ki je med drugimi pridatki vseboval tudi zapestnico iz prepletene žice z osmico (Čižmář 1975, 423–426, Abb. 5, 2). Podobno datacijo je zagovarjal tudi J. Bujna, ki je te zapestnice uvrstil v svojo skupino H3-Ac obročastega nakita (Bujna 2005, 64–71, Obr. 50, Obr. 54). Za datacijo pa je pomenljiva tudi kombinacija nakita – v svoji študiji noše ženskih pokopov na keltskem grobišču Münsingen-Rein v Švici je Steffi Martin-Kilcher pokazala, da ob koncu Lt B1 začne prevladovati ob tradiciji nošnje parov enakih narebrnih votlih nanožnic tudi nošnja različnih zapestnic – okrašene na desni ter gladke na levi roki (Martin-Kilcher 1973). Situacija, ki je podobna tudi v grobu 4 iz Srednice, kjer se na levi roki nahaja gladka masivna zapestnica z izboklino, na desni roki pa železna zapestnica ter zapestnica iz prepletene bronaste žice z osmico.

Kompleksnejša nakitna garnitura iz bronastih in železnih predmetov – treh železnih in ene bronaste fibule, dveh bronastih in ene železne zapestnice, bronastih nanožnic in železnih ovratnic, železnega dvodelnega predrtega obročka in jantarnega obročka kaže, da je pokojnica pokopana v grobu 4 pripadala vrhu tedanje družbe. Nosila je modne predmete, ki jih najdemo razprostranjene na prostoru od osrednjih Alp do južnih Karpatov, upoštevajoč kombinacijo pa lahko domnevamo, da predmeti nakazujejo njen izvor s prostora južne Slovaške oziroma severne Madžarske. V njej lahko vidimo sopotnico mečenosca, ki je kot znanilka novih modnih trendov ter čuvarka tradicije, vodila pohod poselitve novih območij.

The complex jewelry set composed of various bronze and iron objects – three iron and one bronze fibula, two bronze and one iron bracelet, bronze ankle-rings, iron collars, a hollow, two-piece metal ring and an amber ring – indicates that the deceased buried in the grave belonged to the elite of their society. She was wearing fashionable items that are found widespread in the area between the central Alps and the southern Carpathians and, taking into account the combination, we can assume that the objects indicate her origin from the area of southern Slovakia and northern Hungary. In her, we can also see the partner of the sword bearer, who as a herald of new fashion trends and a guardian of traditions, led the march into new settlement areas.

Skromna ženska The Modest Woman

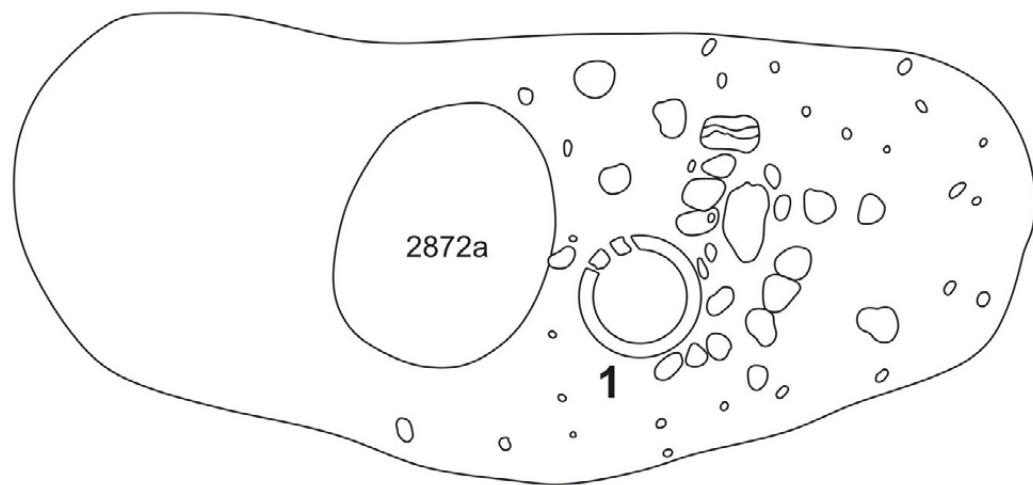
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M lajšeželeznodobni grob številka 6 je bil vkopan v severni del starejšeželeznodobne gomile številka 6. Jama nepravilne oblike je bila dolga 1,8 ter široka 0,9 metra. Usmerjena je bila od severa proti jugu z manjšim odklonom proti zahodu (*Slika 24*). Polnilo je bil temen drobno zrnat peščen sediment, ki je vseboval nekaj večjih prodnikov velikosti do 20 cm. Večji prodniki so bili pogostejši v južnem delu jame v nivoju, na katerem se je nahajala tudi keramika. V grobni jami, delno poškodovani z modernim vkopom, sta bili odkriti skleda s S-profiliranim robom in keramična steklenica z bikoničnim telesom, ozkim vratom in izvihanim ustjem.

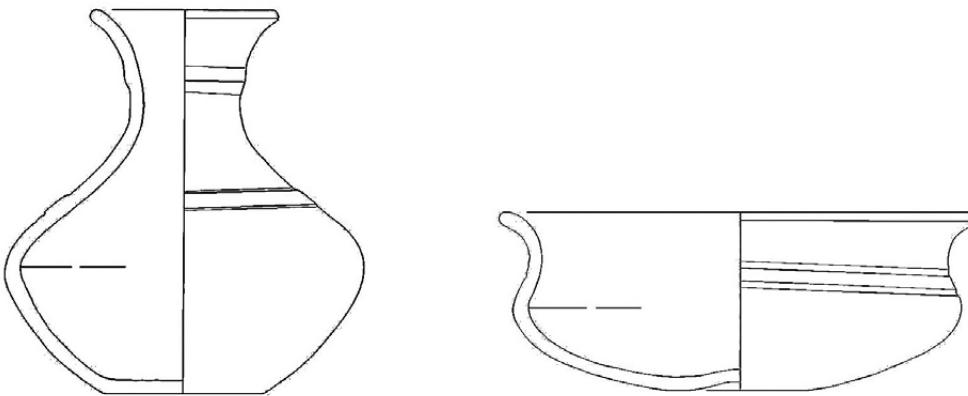
V grobu sta bili odkriti zgolj dve keramični posodi – pivska garnitura sestavljena iz sklede ter posode z zabljenim trebuhom, ožjim vratom in rahlo izvihanim ustjem (*Slika 25, 26*). Za obe posodi lahko najdemo primerjave predvsem v keramičnih inventarjih grobov starejšega latena, datirane od Lt A do poznegrafa Lt B, na področju od osrednjih Alp pa vse do vzhodne Avstrije in južne Slovaške. V Avstriji so bile podobne sklede

G rave number 6 dated to the Late Iron Age was dug into the northern part of Early Iron Age mound number 6. The irregular pit was 1.8-meters-long and 0.9-meters-wide. It was directed north-south, with a small deviation to the west (*Figure 24*). The filling was dark, fine-grained sandy sediment that contained several, up-to-20 cm large pebbles. They were more frequent in the southern part of the pit at the level that also contained ceramics. In the burial pit, partially damaged by a modern trench, a bowl with S-profile and a ceramic bottle with a biconical body, a narrow neck and an everted mouth were discovered.

Only two ceramic vessels were discovered in the grave: a drinking set consisting of a bowl and a container with a rounded belly, narrow neck and a slightly everted mouth (*Figure 25, 26*). We can find comparisons for both vessels mainly in the ceramic inventories of graves dating to the Early La Tène, from Lt A to late Lt B, on territory from the central Alps all the way to eastern Austria and southern Slovakia. Similar bowls



Slika 24. Fotografija in risba groba številka 6 iz Srednice (po Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2011).
Figure 24. Picture and illustration of grave number 6 from Srednica (according to Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2011).



Slika 25. Risba keramičnih posod iz groba številka 6 (po Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2011).

Figure 25. Illustration of pottery from grave number 6 (according to Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2011).

kot v grobu 6 odkrite v grobu številka 18 z grobišča Kleine Hutweide in Au (Bruck an der Leitha) (Nebehay 1973, 71, Taf. 19; Schwappach 1975, 132, Taf. 18, 4), v grobovih številka 68, 99, 565, 574 in 1002 v Pottenbrunnu (Ramsl 2002, Taf. 42, 2, 3, Taf. 46, 6, Taf. 66, 16, Taf. 71, 11, Taf. 78, 2a), ter v grobu iz leta 1972 iz Guntramsdorfa (Mödling) (Schwappach 1979, 53, Abb. 27, 5). Komplet dveh skled pa je bil odkrit med drugimi najdbami v grobu 20 iz Dürrnberga (Penninger 1972, Taf. 21, A 11, 12). Na Slovaškem so bile podobne sklede odkrite v grobovih številka 73, 132 in 460 z grobišča Horný Jatov – Trnovec nad Váhom (Beňadik 1957, 153, 153, 162, Taf. 1, 12, Taf. 2, 11, Taf. 10, 10). V grobu številka 528 se je zraven podobne sklede nahajala tudi skleda, podobna najdbi iz groba 9 iz Srednice, ter par votlih nanožnic (Beňadik 1957, 164, Taf. X12, 2, 11, 15). Podobni skledi sta bili odkriti tudi v grobovih 15 in 4 z grobišča Hurbanovo-Bacherov Majer. V grobu številka 11 z istega grobi-

were discovered in grave number 18 in Kleine Hutweide in Au cemetery located in Bruck an der Leitha, Austria (Nebehay 1973, 71, Taf. 19; Schwappach 1975, 132, Taf. 18, 4), in grave numbers 68, 99, 565, 574 and 1002 in Pottenbrunn (Ramsl 2002, Taf. 42, 2, 3, Taf. 46, 6, Taf. 66, 16, Taf. 71, 11, Taf. 78, 2a), and in a grave from 1972 in Guntramsdorf (Mödling) (Schwappach 1979, 53, Abb. 27, 5). A set of two bowls was discovered, among other finds, in grave number 20 in Dürrnberg (Penninger 1972, Taf. 21, A 11, 12). Similar bowls were discovered in grave numbers 73, 132 and 460 in Horný Jatov-Trnovec nad Váhom cemetery in Slovakia (Beňadik 1957, 153, 153, 162, Taf. 1, 12, Taf. 2, 11, Taf. 10, 10). In grave number 528, alongside a similar bowl, another one similar to the one in grave number 9 in Srednica and a pair of hollow ankle-rings were found (Beňadik 1957, 164, Taf. X12, 2, 11, 15). Comparable bowls were discovered in grave numbers 15 and 4 in Hurbanovo-Bacherov



Slika 26. Keramični posodi iz groba številka 6.
Figure 26. Pottery from grave number 6.

šča je bila odkrita skupaj s parom narebrenih votlih nanožnic (Beňadik 1957, 170, 174, Taf. 18, 13, Taf. 22, 12, Taf. 25, 1, 2, 15), v grobu številka 19 z grobišča Kamenín pa je bila podobna skleda odkrita skupaj s parom votlih narebrenih nanožnic ter z votlim predrtim dvodelnim železnim obročem (Beňadik 1957, Taf. 41, 6, 8, 11, 20).

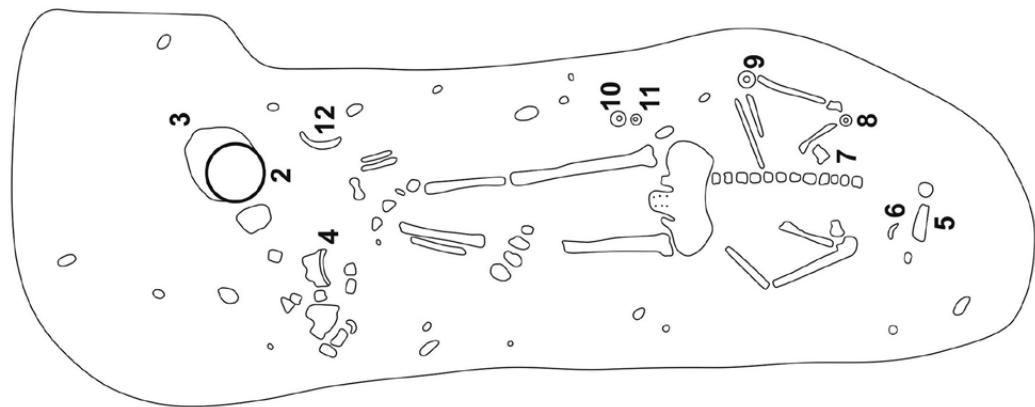
V Avstriji sta bili »stekleničasti« posodi podobne oblike odkriti v grobu iz leta 1972 iz Guntramsdorfa (Mödling) (Schwappach 1975, 130, Taf. 16, 6; 1979, 52, Abb. 26, 5), ter v grobu kovača (grob 13) iz Kleine Hutweide in Au (Bruck an der Leitha) (Nebehay 1973, 63, Taf. 11, 4). Prav tako je bila podobna posoda odkrita tudi v grobu 28 iz Dürnberga, kjer je bil med drugimi pridatki odkrit tudi jantarni obroček (Penninger 1972, Taf. 25, A, 6, Taf. 26, 4, 26). Na Madžarskem pa je bila podobna posoda odkrita v grobu številka 3 iz Kisakmonda (Mithay 1966, 64, Kép. 23).

Zaradi odsotnosti kovinskih pridatkov je grob težavo natančneje datirati. Na podlagi podolgovate grobne Jame se je sicer domnevalo, da je bil pokop najbrž skeletni (Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2011, 39), vendar sta imeli drugi dve pokojnici, odkriti v Srednici, keramične posode pridane k nogam ali glavi, v primeru groba 6 pa sta posodi bili odkriti skoraj v osrednjem delu jame, kar bi morda lahko napeljevalo k domnevi, da je bil pokop kljub vsemu žgan.

Majer cemetery, while a bowl was discovered together with a pair of ribbed, hollow ankle-rings in grave number 11 (Beňadik 1957, 170, 174, Taf. 18, 13, Taf. 22, 12, Taf. 25, 1, 2, 15). In grave number 19 in Kamenín cemetery, a similar bowl was found together with two hollow, bronze, ribbed ankle-rings and a hollow, two-piece metal ring (Beňadik 1957, Taf. 41, 6, 8, 11, 20).

In Austria, »bottle-shaped« vessels of a similar form were also discovered in a grave from 1972 in Guntramsdorf, Mödling (Schwappach 1975, 130, Taf. 16, 6; 1979, 52, Abb. 26, 5) and in a blacksmith's grave (grave number 13) in Kleine Hutweide in Au, Bruck an der Leitha (Nebehay 1973, 63, Taf. 11, 4). Another similar vessel was discovered in grave number 28 in Dürnberg, where, among other grave goods, an amber ring was also present (Penninger 1972, Taf. 25, A, 6, Taf. 26, 4, 26). A similar vessel was discovered in grave number 3 in Kiskamond, Hungary (Mithay 1966, 64, Kép. 23).

Due to the absence of metal grave goods, it is difficult to precisely date the grave. It was assumed that the grave was probably a skeletal inhumation due to the oblong grave pit (Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2011, 39), but the other two deceased discovered in Srednica had ceramic vessels positioned near their feet or head. Since in the case of grave number 6 vessels were discovered almost in the pit's central part, we could potentially assume that the buried was nevertheless cremated.



Slika 27. Fotografija in risba groba številka 7 iz Srednice (po Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2011; Kavur 2014).

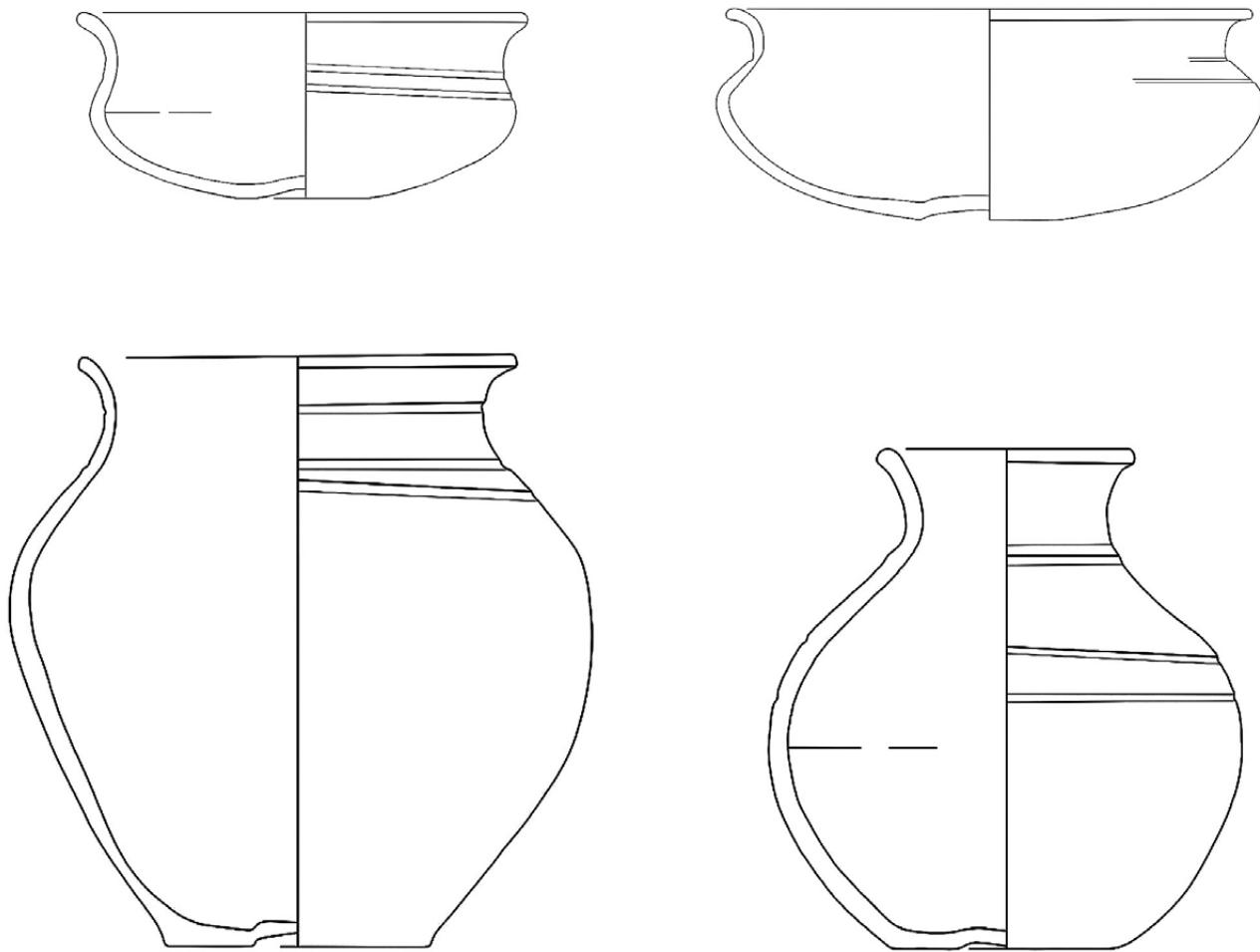
Figure 27. Picture and illustration of grave number 7 from Srednica
(according to Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2011; Kavur 2014).

Druga dama

Another Lady

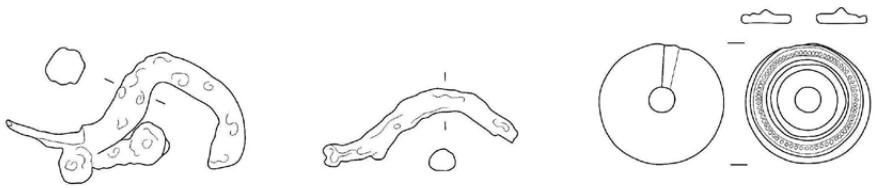
Mlajšeželeznodobni grob številka 7 je bil vkopan v osrednji del starejšeželeznodobne gomile 6. Jama je bila pravokotne oblike, dolga 3,16 in široka 1,16 metra ter usmerjena od severa proti jugu (*Slika 27*). Zapolnjena je bila s temno rjavim drobnozrnatim polnilom, ki je vsebovalo več večjih prodnikov velikosti do 16 centimetrov. Skelet je bil le delno ohranjen ter je glede na antropološke analize pripadal okoli 20 let stari ženski. V grobu je bilo odkritih več keramičnih posod, ki so se nahajale ob nogah pokojnice – večja in manjša skleda z S-profiliranim ustjem, lonec z rahlo izvihanim ustjem ter kroglast lonec z nizkim vratom in izvihanim ustjem. Kovinski pridatki pa so bili zelo slabo ohranjeni. Ostanki dveh močno preperelih železnih fibul ter bronast obroček so bili odkriti na predelu prsi, bronasta predrta ovalna ploščica je bila odkrita ob desenem komolcu, profilirana bronasta ploščica ter masiven prstan polkrožnega preseka pa ob desnem boku. Manjši ukrivljen železen nož je bil odkrit skupaj s keramiko ob nogah pokojnice.

Grave number 7 dated to the Late Iron Age was dug into the central part of Early Iron Age mound number 6. The pit was rectangular in shape, 3.16-meters-long and 1.16-meters-wide. It was directed north-south (*Figure 27*). It was filled with dark brown, fine-grained sediment which included several, up-to-16 centimeters large pebbles. The skeleton was only partially preserved; according to anthropological data, it belonged to a 20-year-old woman. In the grave, several ceramic vessels located at the feet of the deceased were discovered, including a larger and a smaller bowl with an S-profiled mouth, a pot with a slightly everted mouth, and a globular pot with a low neck and everted mouth. The metal grave goods were very poorly preserved. The remains of two, heavily weathered, iron fibulae and a bronze ring were discovered on the chest, while a pierced, oval, bronze plaque was unveiled beside the right elbow and a profiled, bronze plaque, as well as a massive ring of semicircular cross-section, were discovered along the right hip. A smaller, curved, iron knife was discovered together with ceramics at the feet of the deceased.



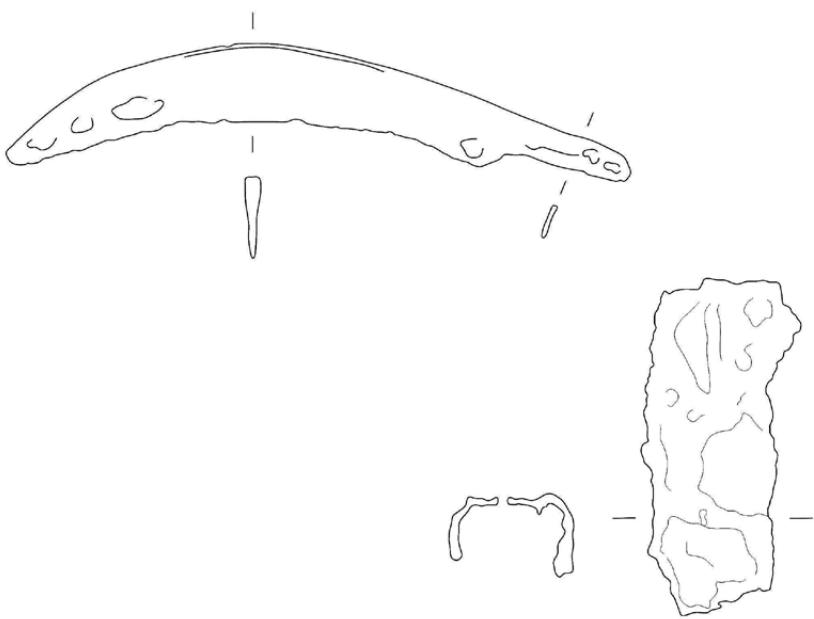
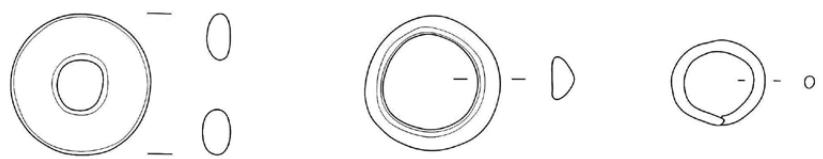
Slika 28. Risba keramičnih posod iz groba številka 7 (po Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2011).

Figure 29. Illustration of pottery from grave number 7
(according to Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2011).



Slika 29. Risba kovinskih najdb iz groba številka 7 (po Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2011).

Figure 29. Illustration of metal finds from grave number 7 (according to Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2011).







Slika 30. Keramične posode iz groba številka 7.

Figure 30. Pottery from grave number 7.

Keramika iz groba 7 kaže številne težnje razvoja oblikovanja keramike vzhodnih Keltov. Oblike lonec ter oblike stekleničastih posod z ozkim in izvihanim vratom se pojavijo že v Lt A, medtem ko značilne sklede z ustjem, oblikovanim v obliki črke S ter okrasom horizontalnih kanelur postanejo popularne v Lt B (Schwappach 1979, 23–25, Fig. 6, Fig. 7). Skleda, podobna prvi skledi iz groba 7 (*Slika 28*), je bila odkrita na Češkem v grobu 3 z grobišča Hradiste pri Plzenu (Schwappach 1975, 123, Taf. 9, 14; 1979, 31, Fig. 14, 1). Na Slovaškem sta bila podobna primera odkrita v grobu številka 28 grobišča Malé Kosihy (Bujna 1995, 124, Taf. 5, 9) ter grobu številka 12 grobišča Dvory nad Žitavou (Beňadik 1957, Taf. 28, 15). Na Madžarskem pa v grobovih 14 grobišča Ménfőcsanaki (Uzsoki 1970, 101, Fig. 4, 1) ter številka 3 grobišča Kiskamond (Mithay 1966, 65, Kép. 24).

Kroglast lonec z ozkim vratom in rahlo izvihanim ustjem predstavlja eno izmed najbolj dolgotrajnih oblik posode (*Slika 28*). Podobni lonci so bili vključeni že v fazo V grobišča Manětin-Hrádek, ki časovno pokriva celotno 5. stoletje pred našim štetjem (Soudská 1996, 221–224, Abb. 4), podobno oblikovan lonec pa je bil odkrit tudi v zgodnjelatenskem grobu 320 z grobišča Inzersdorf ob der Treisen v Avstriji (Neugebauer 1996, 126–127, 166, Taf. 25, 5). Mlajše posode enake oblike so bile odkrite na Madžarskem v Sopron-Bécsidombu (Hunyady 1942, 80, 1) ter v grobu 10 s slovaškega grobišča Maňa (Beňadik 1983, 88, Taf. 5, 8). Lonec z rahlo izvihanim ustjem enake oblike kot lonec iz groba 7 v Srednici (*Slika 28*), pa je bil odkrit tudi v grobu

Ceramics from grave number 7 demonstrate numerous tendencies in the design development of Eastern Celtic ceramics. The shapes of pots and lenticular flasks with a narrow and everted neck already appeared in Lt A, while the typical bowl with an S-shaped mouth and decoration in the form of horizontal grooves became popular in Lt B (Schwappach 1979, 23–25, Fig. 6, Fig. 7). A bowl similar to the first example in grave number 7 (*Figure 28*) was discovered in the Czech Republic in grave number 3 in Hradiste pri Plznu cemetery (Schwappach 1975, 123, Taf. 9, 14; 1979, 31, Fig. 14, 1). In Slovakia, similar examples were discovered in grave number 28 in Malé Kosihy (Bujna 1995, 124, Taf. 5, 9) and grave number 12 in Dvory nad Žitavou (Beňadik 1957, Taf. 28, 15). In Hungary, such examples were prevalent in grave number 14 in Ménfőcsanak (Uzsoki 1970, 101, Fig. 4, 1) and grave number 3 in Kiskamond (Mithay 1966, 65, Kép. 24).

The spherical pot with a narrow neck and a slightly everted mouth is one of the longest lasting types of vessels (*Figure 28*). Similar pots were already included in Phase V of Manetin-Hrádek cemetery, chronologically covering the entire 5th century BC (Soudská 1996, 221–224, Abb. 4). Additionally, a similarly shaped pot was discovered in grave number 320 in Early La Tène era Inzersdorf ob der Treisen cemetery in Austria (Neugebauer 1996, 126–127, 166, Taf. 25, 5). Younger vessels of the same shape were discovered in Sopron-Bécsidomb, Hungary (Hunyady 1942, 80, 1) and in grave number 10 in Maňa cemetery in Slovakia (Beňadik 1983, 88, Taf. 5, 8). A pot dated to Lt A with a slightly

287 z grobišča Inzersdorf ob der Treisen v Avstriji, ki je datiran v Lt A (Neugebauer 1996, 124, 165, Taf. 24, 7).

V grobu je bil odkrit masiven obroček s polkrožnim presekom. Podobni obročki, interpretirani kot prstani so bili odkriti v grobu 133 z najdišča Maňa na Slovaškem (Beňadik 1983, 133, Taf. 50, 8) ter v grobu 129 skupaj s parom votlih nanožnic ter obročkom iz jantarja, obešenim na veržico, primerljivim z najdbo iz groba 4 v Srednici (Beňadik 1983, 135, Taf. 52, 1, 2, 3, 8). Poznamo jih tudi iz groba 42 z moravskega grobišča Brno-Maloměřice (Čižmářová 2005, 202, Obr. 72, 8) ter groba iz leta 1959 z grobišča Sivice, kjer je bil tudi odkrit na prstu desne roke moškega pokopa (Čižmářová 2011, 225, 285, Tab. 459, 10).

Masiven bronast obroček z ovalnim presekom pa je bil odkrit v grobu ob boku pokojnice (*Slika 29*). Podobni obročki, ki jih v moških grobovih interpretirajo kot dele pasnih garnitur za pripenjanje meča, se pojavljajo na češkem od konca Lt B1. Po mnenju J. Waldhauserja so starejši od pasnih garnitur iz dvo-delnih votlih železnih obročev, J. Bujna pa je pokazal, da so sočasni (Bujna 2011, 32–36). Poznani so na primer iz groba 5 iz Tuchomyšla (Waldhauser 1987, 34, Abb. 3, Taf. 32, 14–16) ter groba iz Poplze (Zápotocký 1973, 165, Obr. 1, 13). V moških grobovih se večinoma nahajajo pari tovrstnih obročkov, poznani pa so tudi primeri, ko je bil odkrit en sam – na primer v grobu iz Albairate v Italiji (Zopfi 2006, 212, Fig. 7, 214, Fig. 13, 3). Za razliko od parnih obročev v moških, se v ženskih grobovih včasih nahajajo izo-

everted mouth of the same shape as the pot in grave number 7 in Srednica (*Figure 28*) was discovered in grave number 287 in Inzersdorf ob der Treisen, Austria (Neugebauer 1996, 124, 165, Taf. 24, 7).

A massive ring with a semi-circular cross-section was discovered in the grave. Similar rings, interpreted as finger rings, were discovered in grave number 133 in Maňa, Slovakia (Beňadik 1983, 133, Taf. 50, 8) and in grave number 129, along with a pair of hollow ankle-rings and an amber ring suspended on a chain, which is comparable to the find in grave number 4 in Srednica (Beňadik 1983, 135, Taf. 52, 1, 2, 3, 8). Other known rings were found in grave number 42 in the Moravian cemetery of Brno-Maloměřice (Čižmářová 2005, 202, Obr. 72, 8) and in a grave from 1959 in Sivica cemetery on the right-hand finger of the deceased male (Čižmářová 2011, 225, 285, Tab. 459, 10).

A massive bronze ring with an oval cross-section was also found inside a grave alongside the hip of a deceased person (*Figure 29*). Similar rings, interpreted in men's graves as parts of sword belt sets, are known in the Czech Republic since the end of Lt B1. According to J. Waldhauser, they are older than the belt sets consisting of hollow, two-piece metal rings, while J. Bujna demonstrated that they are contemporary (Bujna 2011, 32–36). They are known, for example, in grave number 5 in Tuchomyšl (Waldhauser 1987, 34, Abb. 3, Taf. 32, 14–16) and in a grave in Poplze (Zápotocký 1973, 165, Obr. 1, 13). In male graves, they are mostly discovered in pairs, but there are also graves with a single one, such as in



Slika 31. Bronast obroček in okrašena bronasta ploščica iz groba številka 7 (po Kavur 2014).
Figure 31. Bronze ring and a decorated bronze plate from grave number 7 (according to Kavur 2014).

lirani kosi – bili so odkriti v ženskem grobu 52 z najdišča Brno-Maloměřice (Čižmářová 2005, 205, Obr. 75, 10) ter v grobu iz Soběsuky (Filip 1956, Tab. 46, 14) ozziroma poznamo jih med najdbami iz uničenih grobov iz Čížkovic (Fillip 1956, 47, Obr. 13, 11). Železen obroček enake oblike pa je bil odkrit na trebuhi pokojnice iz groba 17 z grobišča Blučina 3 »Konopné zahrádky« (Čižmářová 2011, 251, Tab 15, 1, 263, Tab. 27, 7), kar kaže, da je bil tudi slednji del pasne garniture ali pa vsaj okras pasu. Na Madžarskem so podobni bronasti diskki bili odkriti tudi v grobovih 63 in 64 v Rezi-Rezicseriju (Horváth 1987, 170, 171, Pl. 31, 2, Pl. 32, 7).

Izjemno najdbo predstavlja masivna vlita, na zgorjni strani profilirana predrta bronasta ploščica z vrezanim kanalčkom na spodnji strani (*Slika 31*). Nekoč

a grave in Albairata, Italy (Zopfi 2006, 212, Fig. 7, 214, Fig. 13, 3). Unlike male graves, they appear sometimes isolated in female burials, such as in female grave number 52 in Brno-Maloměřice (Čižmářová 2005, 205, Obr. 75, 10), in a grave in Soběsuky (Filip 1956, Tab. 46, 14) and in destroyed graves in Čížkovice (Filip 1956, 47, Obr. 13, 11). An iron ring of the same shape was discovered on the belly of the deceased in grave number 17 in 3 »Konopné zahrádky«, Blucina (Čižmářová 2011, 251, Tab 15, 1, 263, Tab. 27, 7), indicating that it was part of a belt set or at least a belt adornment. Similar bronze discs were discovered in grave numbers 63 and 64 in Rezi-Rezicseri, Hungary (Horváth 1987, 170, 171, Pl. 31, 2, Pl. 32, 7).

An unprecedented discovery is the solid-cast, pierced, bronze plate with an incised groove on its bottom side

smo domnevali, da gre za ostanek starejše ploščaste fibule (Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2011), kar pa se zdi manj verjetno, saj je bila ploščica v grobu odkrita ob boku pokojnice skupaj z masivnim obročkom z lečastim presekom, kar kaže, da je bil verjetno del pasne garniture ali pa vsaj obešen nanjo. Edina do sedaj poznana primerjava je podobna bronasta ploščica iz žganega bojevniškega groba 49/1971 iz romunskega grobišča Fântânele-Dealul Poii (Rustoiu 2008, 96, Fig. 46, 5).

Železen nož, ki se je nahajal v grobu, je bil odkrit na nenavadnem mestu pri nogah skeleta zraven keramike in posledične ne moremo izključiti možnosti, da sodi k v grob priloženi hrani in ni del osebne opreme pokojnice. Z ukrivljenim rezilom daje vtis starejše oblike, vendar poznamo take nože tudi iz sočasnih kontekstov, kot je na primer zgodnjelatenski grob 23 iz Bučanya na Slovaškem (Bujna, Romsauer 1983, Taf. 9, 4), ter celo mlajših kontekstov kot je najdba iz Radostyána na Madžarskem (Hunyady 1942, T. 52, II).

Pokojnica je na prsih nosila tudi dve železni fibuli, ki pa sta bili preveč prepereli in razpadli, da bi ju lahko rekonstruirali. Kljub večjemu številu keramičnih posod njena noša ne izstopa, izjemo predstavlja zgolj profilirana bronasta ploščica, ki je vrhunski lивarski izdelek ter redek pridatek v grobovih.

and profiling on its upper side (*Figure 31*). We once assumed that this is a remnant of an older plate fibula (Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2011), which seems less likely considering the plate was discovered in a grave at the side of the deceased together with a solid ring having a lenticular cross-section, indicating that it was probably part of a belt set or at least attached to it. The only so far known comparison is a similar bronze plate from a cremated warrior grave (number 49/1971) from the Fântânele-Dealul Poii cemetery in Romania (Rustoiu 2008, 96, Fig. 46, 5).

The iron knife discovered in the grave was located in an unusual position at the skeleton's feet next to pottery; consequentially, we cannot exclude the possibility of its belonging to food offered in the deceased's memory and not to personal equipment of the deceased. The curved blade gives the impression of older forms, but such knives are known from contemporary contexts, such as the one found in Early La Tène-era grave number 23 in Bučany, Slovakia (Bujna, Romsauer 1983, Taf. 9, 4), and even from younger contexts, such as the discovery in Radostyán, Hungary (Hunyady 1942, T. 52, II).

The deceased had two iron fibulae on her chest, but they were too weathered and crumbling that they could not be reconstructed. Despite the large number of pottery, the deceased's costume does not stand out. A single exception is the profiled bronze plaque, a product of superior casting technology and an infrequent grave good in burials.



Slika 32. Fotografija groba številka 9 iz Srednice (po Kavur 2014).
Figure 32. Picture of grave number 9 from Srednica (according to Kavur 2014).

Mečenosec

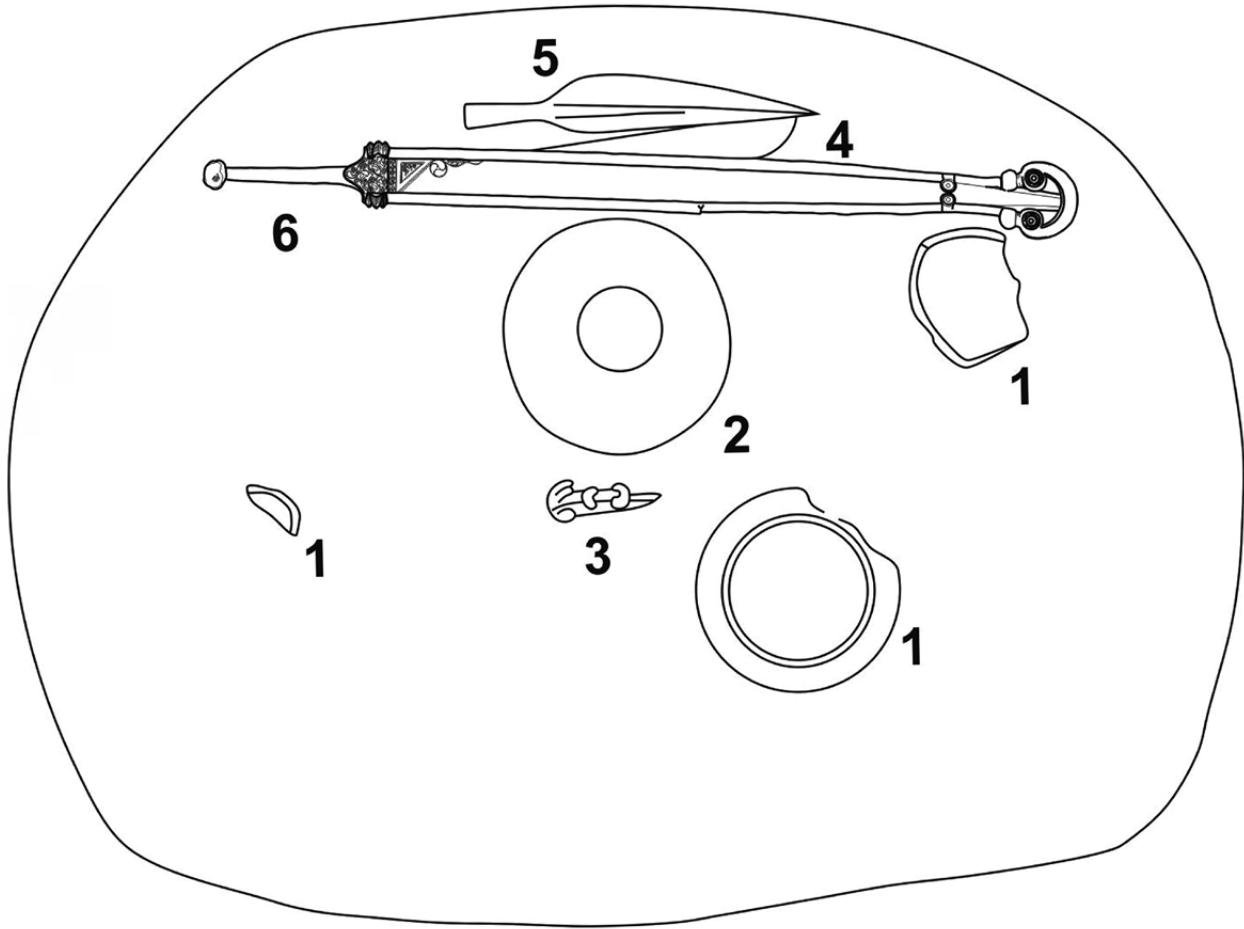
The Sword Bearer

Rob številka 9 je bil vkopan v robni del starejše železnodobne gomile številka 21, ki je bila glede na premer obodnega jarka največja gomila na grobišču. Grobna jama je bila dolga 1 ter široka 0,75 metra ter orientirana od severa proti jugu (*Slika 32*). Zapolnjena je bila s temno sivo-rjavim sedimentom, ki je vseboval številne majhne prodnike. Sežgani ostanki pokojnika so skoraj popolnoma izginili, pridatki pa se bili položeni v sredino jame. Železna fibula in stekleničasta posoda sta bili položeni na dno v sredini jame, zraven se je nahajala obrnjena skleda, medtem ko so bili meč, nož in sulična konica položena v zahodni del jame.

Keramične pridatke ponovne predstavlja standardna kombinacija sklede ter posode za tekočino. Slednja, z okroglim trebuhom, ožjim vratom in izvihanim ustjem (*Slika 34*), predstavlja obliko kateri lahko najboljše primerjave najdemo na spodnjecavstrijskem grobišču Pottenbrunn, kjer kljub vsemu telesa »*Kegelhalsgefäß*« težijo k bolj bikoničnim oblikam (Ramsl 2002, 94–96 Abb. 106). Dobre primerjave nudijo po-

grave number 9 was dug into the edge of Early Iron Age mound number 21, which was the largest mound in the cemetery according to the circumferential ditch's diameter. The burial pit was 1-meter-long, 0.75-meters-wide and directed north-south (*Figure 32*). It was filled with dark gray-brown sediment that contained numerous small pebbles. Cremated remains of the deceased had almost entirely disappeared, while grave goods were placed in the middle of the pit. An iron fibula and ceramic flask were placed on the bottom, beside an upside-turned bowl in the middle of the pit, while a sword, knife and spear point were placed in the western part of the pit.

The ceramic grave goods present again the standard combination of a bowl and a container for liquids. The latter, with a round belly, a narrow neck and an everted mouth (*Figure 34*), presents a form which has best comparisons to the one from the Lower Austrian cemetery in Pottenbrunn, where such »*Kegelhalsgefäß*« tend to have a little bit more byconical body (Ramsl 2002, 94-96 Abb. 106). Comparable flasks are



Slika 33. Risba groba številka 9 iz Srednice (po Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2011).
Figure 33. Illustration of grave number 9 from Srednica (according to Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2011).

sode iz skeletnih grobov 68 iz Lt B1a, ter 89, 233, 547 in 570 iz Lt B1, oziroma groba 562 datiranega v Lt B2b/C1 (Ramsl 2002, 140 T. 42, 5; 140–146 T. 44, 10, 53, 14b, 63, 11, 66, 15, 144–145 T. 66, 15).

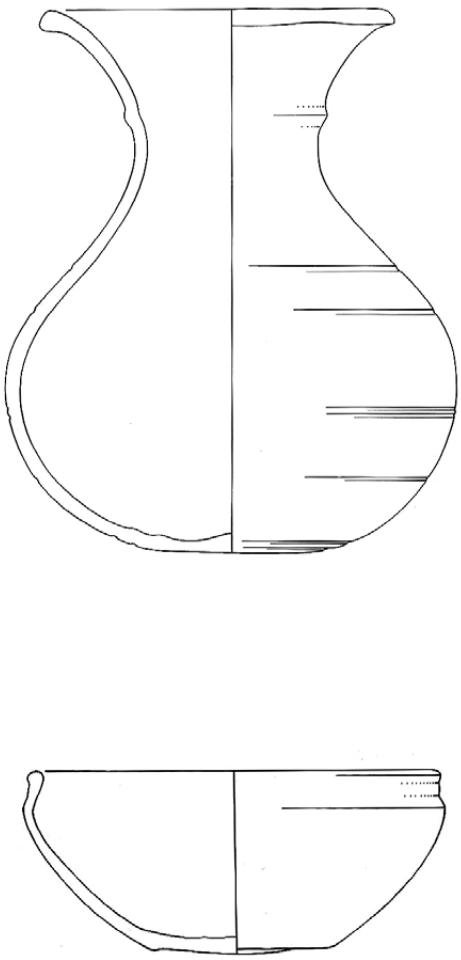
Sklede skoraj polkročne oblike z navpičnim in nekoliko zožanim vratom ter le malo naznačenim ustjem so v grobovih redkejše (*Slika 34*). Poznane so na širšem področju vzhodnih Keltov od Apahide v Romuniji (Hunyady 1942, T. 88, 3) do Wien-Guntramsdorf v Avstriji (Pittioni 1954, 690, Abb 478, 3) ter bogatega ženskega skeletnega groba 233 z grobišča Horný Jatov – Trnovec nad Váhom, kjer je pokojnica imela pridan tudi jantarni bikonično obroček (Beňadik 1957, 157, Taf. 5, 14, 21, 25).

V grobu je bila odkrita velika železna fibula z visokim lokom ter nazaj zavito nogo. Na nogi, ki se z razprto objemko naslanja na lok, se nahaja diskasta jagoda (*Slika 36*). V pregledu kronologije mlajše železne dobe je Rupert Gebhard označil kot enega izmed poglavitnih kulturnih elementov konca starejšega latena (njegova horizonta 4 in 5) prav fibule z nazaj zavito nogo ter kroglico na nogi (Gebhard 1989, 76–120). V termnih relativnih kronologijah je bil natančnejši J. Waldhauser, ki je ta tip fibul uvrstil v Lt B2b (Waldhauser 1987, 35). V razvojni perspektivi pa je njihovo spremenjanje oblike prikazal v razpravi o fibulah s področja Slovaške J. Bujna. Pokazal je, da postajajo s časom kroglice na disku vedno bolj sploščene, celo bikonično diskaste. Potrdil je njihovo datacijo v Lt B2b, pri čemer v naslednjem obdobju Lt B2c postanejo kroglice na nogi okrašene v

known from grave number 68 dated to Lt B1a, grave numbers 89, 233, 547 and 570 dated to Lt B1 and grave number 562 dated to Lt B2b/C1 (Ramsl 2002, 140, T. 42, 5; 140–146, T. 44, 10, T. 53, 14b, T. 63, 11, T. 66, 15, 144–145, T. 66, 15).

Bowls in an almost semicircular form with a vertical and slightly narrowed neck and just a little indicated mouth are rarely found in graves (*Figure 34*). They are present in the wider area of Eastern Celtic settlement, from Apahida, Romania (Hunyady 1942, T. 88, 3) to Wien-Guntramsdorf, Austria (Pittioni 1954, 690, 478, Abb. 3) and in rich female grave number 233 in Horný Jatov-Trnovec nad Váhom, where the deceased also had a byconical amber ring (Beňadik 1957, 157, Taf. 5, 14, 21, 25).

A large iron fibula with a high bow and a backward bent foot was discovered in the grave. On the foot, a disc-shaped globule touches the bow with an open clamp (*Figure 36*). In a review of Late Iron Age chronology, Rupert Gebhard mentioned fibulae with a backward bent foot and a globule on the foot as one of the main cultural elements at the end of Early La Tène period (his horizons 4 and 5) (Gebhard 1989, 76–120). J. Waldhauser was more accurate in terms of relative chronology, having dated this type of fibulae to Lt B2b (Waldhauser 1987, 35). From a developmental perspective, J. Bujna presented changes in their forms in a discussion on fibulae on the territory of Slovakia. He demonstrated that with time the globule on the bow becomes more and more flattened, even bycon-

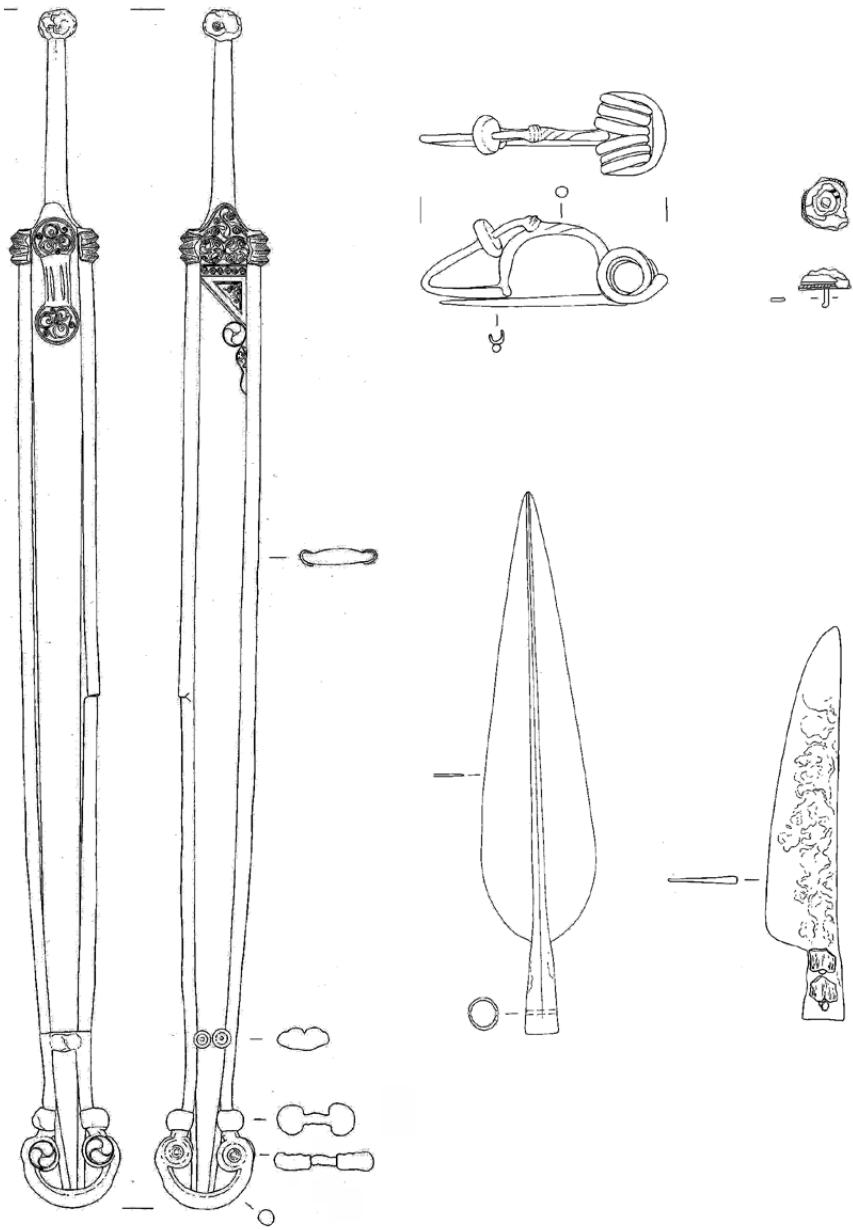


Slika 34. Risba keramičnih posod in kovinskih najdb iz groba številka 9 (po Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2009; 2011).

Figure 34. Illustration of pottery and metal finds from grave number 9 (according to Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2009; 2011).

ically disc-shaped. He also confirmed their dating to Lt B2b, while in the following period, Lt B2c, they become decorated in Plastic Style (Bujna 2003, 94, 48-51, Fig. 62). The shape of their coil, spring, bow and back bent leg as well as the size of their fibulac remain unchanged for a long period of time. Looking at the general form, it appears that fibulae with a large globule on the foot seem to dominate only after the last use of fibulae of Duchcov-type. They are prevalent in graves across Slovakia, the Carpathians, northern Hungary, the Hungarian Plain and Transylvania. In recent years, several examples were discovered on the territory of Slovenian and Austrian Styria. In Hungary, they are known from grave number 52 of Vác-Gravel pit, where it was discovered in a cremated grave (Hellbrandt 1999, 145, Pl. 43, 5), and from Magyarszerdahegy, where it was published together with a spear point similar to the one discovered in grave number 9 and a bowl similar to the one in grave number 4 (Hunyady 1942, T. 14, 4, 8). Several examples with more oval globule were discovered in graves of the fifth horizon dating to Lt B2 in Ludas-Varjú-dűlő (Szabó, Tankó 2006, 333, Fig. 5, 2, 3), while the best comparison comes from female grave number 3 in Transylvania's Orosfaia cemetery (Vaida 2000, Fig. 7, 1, 2).

In describing them, we must, however, be attentive to a detail which was already pointed out by R. Gebhard. He showed that the fibulae at the end of Early La Tène period follow in their form a Middle La Tène scheme and have a backward bent to the bow-attached foot (Gebhard 1989, 74-76, 118-127). It should be noted that



plastičnem slogu (Bujna 2003, 94, 48–51, Fig. 62). Oblika navoja in tetive, loka ter nazaj zavite noge kot tudi mere fibul ostajajo dolgo časa nespremenjene. Opoznujoč generalne oblike pa vidimo, da začnejo fibule z veliko kroglico na nogi prevladovati šele po uporabi zadnjih fibul tipa Duchcov. Poznamo jih s področja Slovaške, Karpatov, severne Madžarske ter Madžarske ravnice vse do Transilvanije. V zadnjih letih pa je bilo odkritih še nekaj primerkov na področju slovenske in avstrijske Štajerske. Na Madžarskem jih poznamo na primer iz groba 52 z grobišča Vác-Gravel pit, kjer je bila odkrita prav tako v žganem grobu (Hellebrandt 1999, 145 Pl. 43, 5) ter najdišča Magyarszerdahely, kjer je bila objavljena skupaj s slično ostjo podobno osti odkriti v grobu 9 ter skledo podobno skledi odkriti v grobu 4 (Hungady 1942, T. 14, 4, 8). Več primerov z bolj ovalno kroglico jih je bilo odkritih v grobovih petega horizonta na najdišču Ludas-Varjú-Dűlő, ki ga avtorji datirajo v B2 (Szabó, Tankó 2006, 333 Fig. 5, 2, 3), še najbolj podobni fibuli pa izvirata iz ženskega skeletnega groba 3 z grobišča Orosfaia v Transilvaniji (Vaida 2000, Fig. 7, 1, 2).

Vendar pa pri opisu moramo biti pozorni na detalj, ki ga je izpostavil že R. Gebhard. Pokazal je, da so fibule ob koncu zgodnjelatenskega obdobja po svoji obliki srednje latenske sheme ter imajo nazaj zavito nogo pritjeno na lok (Gebhard 1989, 74–76, 118–127). Pri tem je potrebno opozoriti, da je pri številnih primerih, predvsem tistih okrašenih v Plastičnem slogu, nazaj zavita noga pritrjena na lok z okrašenim zaključkom (Jacobstahl 1944a, 197; Jacobstahl 1944b, Pl. 166,

in many cases, particularly those decorated in Plastic Style, the backward bent foot is attached to the bow with a decorated ending (Jacobstahl 1944, 197; Jacobstahl 1944b, Pl. 166, 347; Szabó, Petres 1992, 150, 152, Pls. 32, 34). This is not a real clamp, but a thickened ending with small lateral buttons decorated with a band of several incised lines on its upper side and touching only the bow or leaning on it.

Armament of the deceased, composed of a sword, a spear and a knife, show a fairly traditional image (*Figure 34*). The knife is of a somewhat unusual shape. Unlike most contemporary knives which have a more concave back and a longer handle ending with a rounded or curved end, it has a short flat handle, on which two rivets fixing the bony handle are preserved (*Figure 36*). The spear point in a »classical shape«, or Type I as identified by André Rapin, is one of the most popular and long-lived forms of Celtic warrior weaponry; in fact, they remained almost unchanged in use since the beginning to the end of the Late Iron Age (Brunaux, Rapin 1988, 120–122, 133) (*Figure 36*). It seems that within this group of spear points having a short and broad leaf, they belong to a sub-group that existed in the 4th century BC and disappeared in the 2nd century BC. Spear points in this group vary from 30 to 50 centimeters in length (Todorović 1972, 17, 28–29). Almost 30 centimeters in length, the spear point from Srednica belongs amongst the shorter and more gracile examples of its form. Ludvig Pauli presented the chronology of long specimens in a review on grave finds from Central Europe, dating them to the period



Slika 35. Fotografija keramičnih posod iz groba številka 9.
Figure 35. Picture of pottery from grave number 9.



Slika 36. Fotografija sulične osti, noža in fibule iz groba številka 9.

Figure 36. Picture of the spearhead, knife and fibula
from grave number 9.

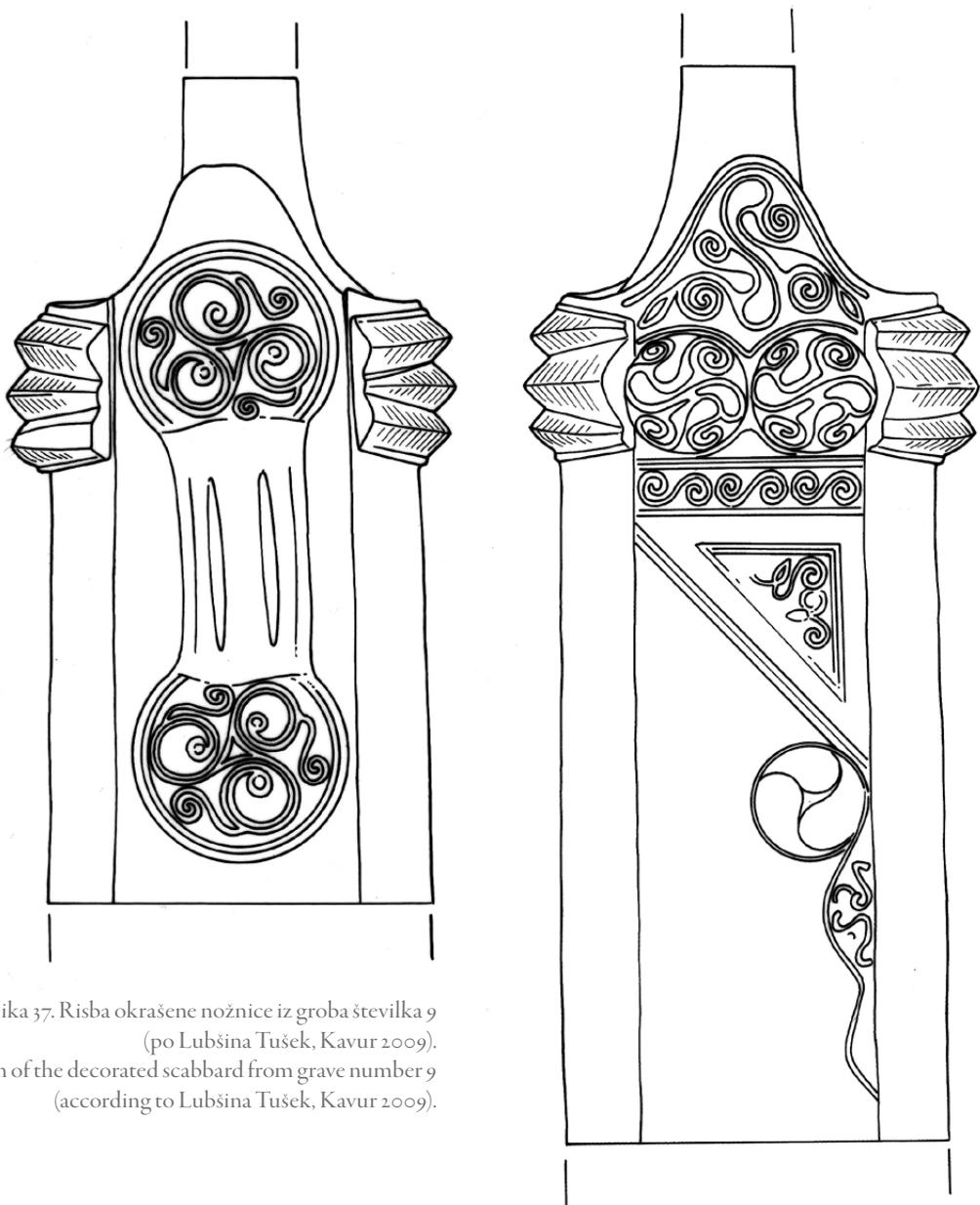
347; Szabó, Petres 1992, 150, 152 Pls. 32, 34). Pri tem ne gre za pravo objemko ampak za odebelen zaključek z majhnima lateralnima gumboma, ki je na zgornji strani okrašen s trakom večih vrezanih črt, ter se zgolj dotika loka oziroma se naslanja nanj.

Oborožitev pokojnika kaže dokaj tradicionalno podobo – sestavljajo jo meč, sulica in nož (*Slika 34*). Nož je nekoliko nenavadne oblike. Za razliko od večine sočasnih nožev, ki imajo bolj vbočen hrbet ter daljši ročaj, ki s končuje s kroglico ali zavitim koncem, ima kratek ploščat ročaj na katerega je bil z dvema zakovicama pritrjen koščen ročaj (*Slika 36*). Sulica »klasične oblike« oziroma Tipa I kot jih je v svojem pregledu opredelil André Rapin sodi med najbolj pogoste ter dolgožive oblike oborožitve keltskih bojevnikov, saj so se skoraj nespremenjene ohranile v uporabi vse od začetka do konca mlajše železne dobe (Brunaux - Rapin 1988, 120–122, 133) (*Slika 36*). Zdi se, da znova te skupine sulične osti s kratkim tulom ter širokim listom tvorijo skupino, ki se je izoblikovala v 4. ter izginila v 2. stoletju pred našim štetjem. Osti te skupine v okviru določenih razmerij variirajo v dolžini med 50 do 30 centimetri (Todorović 1972, 17, 28–29), pri čemer sodi s skoraj 30 centimetri ost iz Srednice med krajše in gracilnejše primerke svoje oblike. Časovno opredelitev dolgih primerkov je v pregledu najdb z grobišč srednje Evrope pokazal Ludvig Pauli, ki jih je datiral v čas od Lt B2 do Lt C (Pauli 1978, 228). Tako lahko njihovi meji pojavljanja preciziramo z grobom 45 iz Dürrenberga na eni (Penninger 1972, T. 47, A7) ter groba 5 iz Dobove na drugi strani (Guštin 1984b, 329, Abb. 19, 1).

ranging from Lt B2 to Lt C (Pauli 1978, 228). The borders of their occurrence can thus be fixed with grave number 45 in Dürrnberg on the one side (Penninger 1972, T. 47, A7) and grave number 5 in Dobova on the other side (Guštin 1984b, 329, Abb. 19, 1).

In analyzing the development of Celtic weapons, with special emphasis placed on swords, belt sets and shield bosses, André Rapin showed that the big change at the end of the 4th and early 3rd century BC led to the introduction of short swords with rounded chape ends – the so-called Hatvan-Boldog/Münsingen-type swords. He included them in a group designated as A2 (Rapin 1995, 276–277). In analyzing the shape of the scabbard, he accepted the suggestion of Éva Petres and Miklós Szabó that swords from this group should be further subdivided according to finds from the Hungarian cemetery of Kosd (Szabó, Petres 1992, 80). The authors solved the historical controversy on their naming by designating individual types according to the shape of chape ends present in Kosd. Swords with a circular-ending scabbard were classified as Kosd A-type and, according to the length of the chape end, were further divided into A1-type and A2-type (Petres, Szabó 1985, 91, Abb. 7). The sword from Srednica can be included in Kosd A1, among swords with a wide, circular-ending scabbard, representing the most popular form at the time of Lt B (Rams 2002, 79).

In his examinations, A. Rapin demonstrated significant differences between sword scabbards, their decorations and the swords in them. He noted that scabbards of Kosd A2-type mostly have a central rib on



Slika 37. Risba okrašene nožnice iz groba številka 9
(po Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2009).

Figure 37. Illustration of the decorated scabbard from grave number 9
(according to Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2009).

Pri analizi razvoja keltske oborožitve, s posebnim podarkom na mečih, pasnih garniturah ter ščitnih grubah je Andre Rapin pokazal, da je velika spremembra ob koncu 4. ter na začetku 3. stoletja privedla do vpeljave krajših mečev s okroglimi koničniki – tko imenovanega tipa Hatvan-Boldog/Münsingen. Vključil jih je v skupino, ki jo je označil kot A2 (Rapin 1995, 276–277). Pri analizi okrasa nožnic je sprejel predlog Éve Petres in Miklósa Szaba, ki sta predlagala, da bi meče iz te skupine bilo ustreznejše deliti po primerih z najdišča Kosd na Madžarskem (Szabó, Petres 1992, 80). Avtorja sta zgodovinsko kontroverznost okoli poimenovanja rešila s poimenovanjem tipov glede na oblike koničnikov prisotne na grobišču Kosd. Meče z okroglim zaključkom nožnice sta opredelila kot tip Kosd A ter jih glede na dolžino koničnika natančneje razdelila na tipa A1 in A2 (Petres, Szabó 1985, 91 Abb. 7). Meč iz Srednice tako lahko vključimo v skupino Kosd A1 – med meče s širokim okroglim zaključkom nožnice, ki predstavljajo najbolj popularno obliko v času Lt B (Ramsl 2002, 79).

A. Rapin je v svojih pregledih pokazal občutne razlike nožnic, njihovih okrasov pa tudi mečev njih. Opozoril je, da imajo nožnice tipa Kosd A2 mečinoma na zgornji platici v sredini izdelano rebro ter so okrašene s parom zmajev. Meči pa imajo močno izraženo centralno rebro, vendar nimajo na koncu ročaja glavič. Na drugi strani pa so meči skupine A1 pogosto okrašeni s floralnimi motivi ter imajo, čeprav le redko ohranjena, dva hemisferična okrasna gumba pritrjena na sprednji strani objemke. Rezila mečev so rombičnega

their upper plank and are decorated with a pair of dragons. Swords generally have a strongly expressed central rib, but do not have a pommel at the end of their handle. While swords in group A1 are often decorated with floral motifs and have, although rarely preserved, two hemispherical decorative buttons attached to the front of the clamp. The blades of these swords have a rhombic cross-section and a larger pommel at the end of the handle (Rapin 2000, 99–104). In his work, he advanced this perspective and position, which was prior or started by Jean-Jacques Charpy (Charpy 1987) and Thierry Lejars who had proposed the formal division according to observations of sword sheaths from the sanctuary in Gournay-sur-Aronde (Lejars 1994, 19–21).

In his analysis, Thomas Stöllner demonstrated the historical development and spatial distribution of swords of Hatvan-Boldog/Münsingen-type. Their origins can be traced to Lt B1 on the territory between Marne, southern Germany, Switzerland and Austria, to be later expanded by Celtic migrations to the Carpathian basin and Italy (Lejars 1994, 39–42; Stöllner 1998). L. Pauli showed in Dürnnberg that, uniform in their shapes, they featured blade lengths of 53 to 55 centimeters in the initial phase (Pauli 1978, 221). In the case of Pottenbrunn, P. Ramsl divided them into two groups, with examples from the second, younger group measuring between 68,5 and 75 centimeters (Ramsl 2002, 75). Swords coming from cremated graves from the younger group dated to Lt B1 were all violently destroyed – bent (Ramsl 2002, 139–146, T. 34, 1, T. 72, 4, T. 73, 5, T. 76, 11, T. 80, 7).

preseka ter imajo na koncu ročaja večji glavič (Rapin 2000, 99–104). V svojem delu je nadaljeval usmeritev in razmišljanje, ki sta ga pred njim začela že Jean-Jacques Charpy (Charpy 1987) ter Thierry Lejars, ki je predlagal oblikovno delitev glede na opazovanja nožnic iz svetišča Gournay-sur-Aronde (Lejars 1994, 19–21).

V svoji analizi je Thomas Stöllner pokazal zgodovinski razvoj in prostorsko razprostranjenost mečev tipa Hatván-Boldog/Münsingen. Njihov izvor lahko sledimo v času Lt B₁ na prostoru med Marno, južno Nemčijo, Švico in Avstrijo, da bi se kasneje s keltskimi migracijami razširili v Karpatski bazen in Italijo (Lejars 1994, 39–42; Stöllner 1998). Dokaj uniformnih oblik so imeli v začetni fazi, kot je pokazal L. Pauli v Dürnbergu, rezila dolga od 53 do 55 centimetrov (Pauli 1978, 221). Na primeru Pottenbrunna pa je P. Ramsl lahko meče razdelil v dve skupini pri čemer merijo primeri iz druge, mlajše skupine, med 68,5 in 75 centimetrov (Ramsl 2002, 75). Meči, ki izvirajo iz žganih grobov mlajše skupine, datiranih v Lt B₁, so bili vsi nasilno uničeni – zviti (Ramsl 2002, 139–146, T. 34, 1, 72, 4, 73, 5, 76, II, 80, 7).

V razpravi o okrasu nožnic je Miklós Szabó opredelil meče na katerih je lahko določil elemente tako Madžarskega kot tudi Plastičnega sloga kot »hibride«. Opozoril je, da so plastično okrašeni večinoma glaviči ter zanke za pripenjanje (Szabó 1990, 283), menimo pa, da bi bilo potrebno dodati tudi plastično okrašene objemke. Konveksni disk na sprednji strani, okra-

In a debate on the decoration of sword scabbards, Miklós Szabó identified as »hybrids« swords on which one can recognize formal elements of the Hungarian as well as the Plastic styles of decoration. He noted that mostly pommels and loops for belt suspension are decorated in Plastic Style (Szabó 1990, 283), although we think that one should add also to this group plastically decorated clamps. Convex discs decorated at the front with plastically manufactured tendrils appear in Lt B₁ and reach the pinnacle of popularity in Lt B₂ and C (Szabó 2008, 223). In presenting the Plastic Style, he suggested that workshops in the area of today's Czech Republic had incentivized the creation of the latter and that their popularity spread rapidly across all of Europe, which according to his opinion was linked to migrations from Pannonia to southern Gaul. As a central example of decorated weaponry, he proposed the sword from Szob with a decorated scabbard and a pommel in the form of a human head (Szabó 2001, 66–68; Szabó 1990, 285, PL. XI, 1). The pommel of the sword from Srednica, unfortunately, is heavily corroded; on its front side, we can see only the rest of a circular ornament, which demonstrates that the latter was probably decorated, though its reconstruction is today infeasible. Even decoration below the clamp in the form of a belt adorned with three horizontal, S-shaped spirals reflects one of early Plastic Style's elements. It appears usually incised or plastically formed, designed on globules on the backward bent feet of fibulae from the period after the Duchcov-Münsingen horizon in Lt B₂ (Szabó 1989, 26–27).

šeni s plastično izdelanimi viticami, s pojavijo v Lt B₁ ter doživijo vrhunec popularnosti v Lt B₂ in C (Szabó 2008, 223). Pri predstavitev Plastičnega sloga je predlagal, da so spodbudo za slednjega oblikovale delavnice na področju današnje Češke, njegova popularnost pa se je hitro razširila čez celotno Evropo, kar je povezoval z migracijo iz Panonije v južno Galijo. Kot osrednji primer krasitve orožja je izpostavil meč iz Szoba z okrašeno nožnico ter glavičem v obliki človeške glave (Szabó 2001, 66–68; Szabó 1990, 285, PL. XI, 1). Na žalost je glavič meča iz Srednice močno korodiran – na sprednji strani lahko vidimo zgolj ostanek krožnega okrasa, ki pa ne dopušča rekonstrukcije, opozarja pa, da je tudi slednji bil najverjetneje okrašen. Tudi okras pod objemko v obliki traku okrašenega s tremi vodoravnimi spiralami v obliki črke S sodi med slogovne elemente zgodnjega Plastičnega sloga. Pojavlja se večinoma vrezan ali plastično oblikovan na okrašenih kroglicah na nazaj zavitih nogah fibul iz časa po horizontu Duchcov-Münsingen v Lt B₂ (Szabó 1989, 26–27).

Čeprav predstavlja za Szaba meč iz Szoba najboljši primer vplivov Plastičnega sloga na izdelavo mečev na Madžarskem (Szabó 1989, 21 Pl. 2.1; Szabó, Petres 1992, 57–58, Cat. nr. 68), je izpostavil izjemno hibridni karakter njegovega okrasa (Szabó, Petres 1992, 43). Polje na nožnici je v celoti zapolnjeno s kompozicijo vitic ki izhajajo iz šrafiranih listov, hemisferična diska na objemki pa sta okrašena z okrasom interpretiranim kot list lotosa. Vendar se zdi bolj verjetno, da bi lahko v okrasu videli drugačen motiv – reducirano podobo dveh nasproti si obrnjenih živalskih oziroma zmajskih glav z

Although the sword from Szob represents for Szabó the best example of Plastic Style influences on the production of swords in Hungary (Szabó 1989, 21, Pl. 2.1; Szabó, Petres 1992, 57–58, Cat. nr. 68), he highlighted the extremely hybrid character of its decoration (Szabó, Petres 1992, 43). The surface of the scabbard is completely filled with composed tendrils springing from hatched leaves, and its clamp's hemispheric discs are decorated with ornamentation interpreted as lotus leaves. It seems, however, more likely that we can see in the ornament a different decoration motif, namely a reduced image of two opposite-facing animals or dragon heads with extremely open beaks ending in the form of a spiral (Ramsl 2002, 108), while the decoration between them can be described as an example of post-Waldalgesheim spiral in the shape of letter »S«. The heads' hypothesis is further confirmed by the small dots that are located in places where there should be eyes (Szabó, Petres 1992, 43, 189, Pl. 71). The decoration of the plate for attaching the belt on a scabbard from Vojvodina, where the twisted ends of the »S« form the eyes of the animal pair, could be interpreted in the same manner. Additionally, unlike decoration in the form of a lotus flower, the beaks of animals finish in a sharp tip and are not rolled. They even have notches where nostrils should be located on their beaks (De Navarro 1972, 94; De Navarro 1972b, Pl. CXXXVII, 1b; Szabó, Petres 1992, 237, Pl. II9, 1, Cat. Nr. 127).

The decoration of the scabbard from Srednica could best fit the definition of a »hybrid«, considering its eclectic ornamental scheme that combines all Celtic



Slika 38. Fotografija sprednje strani okrašene nožnice iz groba številka 9 (po Kavur 2014).

Figure 38. Photo of the frontal side of the decorated sword scabbard from grave number 9 (according to Kavur 2014).

izjemno odprtimi kljuni, ki se zaključujejo v obliki spirale (Ramsl 2002, 108), okras med njimi pa lahko opisemo kot primer po-Waldalgesheimske spirale v obliki črke »S«. Hipotezo o glavah dodatno potrjujejo manjše pike, ki se nahajajo na mestih na katerih bi morale biti oči (Szabó, Petres 1992, 43, 189, Pl. 71). Podobno bi lahko razlagali tudi okras ploščice za pripenjanje na pas na nožnici iz Vojvodine kjer spiralno zaviti konci S-ov tvorijo oči živalskega para. Prav tako za razliko od okrasa v obliki lotosovega cveta, se kljuni živali končajo ostro v konici ter niso zaviti oziroma imajo celo vreze na mestu, kjer bi se na kljunu morale nahajati nosnice (De Navarro 1972a, 94; De Navarro 1972b Pl. CXXXVII, 1b; Szabó, Petres 1992, 237, Pl. 119, 1, Cat. nr. 127).

Okras nožnice meča iz Srednice pa najbolj ustreza definiciji »hibrida« okrašenega z eklektično ornamentalno shemo, ki združuje vse keltske slogovne elemente področja osrednje Evrope (Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2009) (*Slika 37, 38*) – geometrijska ornamentalna shema na nožnici je odsev Zgodnjega sloga ter je zapolnjena s powaldalgesheimskim vitičevjem. Ornament je organiziran na asimetričen način protomadžarskega sloga ter vsebuje dodan okras *yin-yang*, ki je izposojen iz spektra oblik Plastičnega sloga (Szabó, Petres 1992, 58). Vrh okrasnega polja je okrašen z vticami, ki oblikujejo psevdotrojno zavojko z neidentičnimi kraki ter izrastki v Švicarskem slogu. Nožnica pa je fiksirana z objemko z lateralnimi ojačitvami ter frontalnima konkavnima diskoma okrašenima z rastlinskimi okrasi izdelanimi v Plastičnem slogu. Čeprav opis

stylistic elements of central Europe (Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2009) (*Figure 37, 38*); the geometric ornamental scheme on the scabbard is a reflection of Early Style and is filled with post-Waldalgesheim tendrils. The ornament is organized in an asymmetric, proto-Hungarian stylistic manner, containing the added yin-yang decoration borrowed from the spectrum of Plastic Style (Szabó, Petres 1992, 58). The top of the decorated field is adorned with tendrils, forming a pseudo-triskele with non-identical legs and offshoots in Swiss Style. The sheath is fixed with a clamp with lateral reinforcements and frontal concave discs decorated with floral ornaments constructed in Plastic Style. Although the description sounds somewhat ridiculous, it is a true reflection of the creative potential that was unleashed with the expansion of the Celtic world at the end of the 4th century BC, when the use and re-interpretation of old artistic traditions created the basis for the formation of new Middle La Tène artistic styles.

Two swords similar to the find from Srednica, having numerous stylistic similarities both in decoration and manufacture, were exhibited recently in a private museum in Deutschlandsberg, Austrian Styria. Although it is stated that the graves originate from Styria, the exact site of their origins is either unknown (Berndt, Berndhard 1998, 35, 42) or, in reference to one of them at an exhibition a few years earlier, marked as Liebloc (Hebert 1992, 73-75). The first grave, exhibited in the museum and displayed in the catalogue, contains a sword with a scabbard of the same shape, a similar knife and



Slika 39. Fotografija zadnje strani okrašene nožnice iz groba številka 9 (po Kavur 2014).

Figure 39. Photo of the posterior side of the decorated sword scabbard from grave number 9 (according to Kavur 2014).

zveni skoraj absurdno je resničen odraz kreativnega potenciala, ki je bil sproščen z ekspanzijo keltskega sveta ob koncu 4. stoletja pred našim štetjem, ko sta uporaba in reinterpretacija starih umetnostnih tradicij ustvarili osnove za izoblikovanje novih srednjelatenskih umetnostnih slogov.

Nedavno sta bila dva meča, podobna najdbi iz Srednice, ki kažeta številne podobnosti tako pri okrasu kot tudi pri izdelavi, razstavljena v privatnem muzeju v Deutschlandsbergu na avstrijskem Štajerskem. Čeprav je navedeno, da groba izvirata iz Štajerske, njuno natančno najdišče ni poznano (Berndt, Berndhard 1998, 35, 42) oziroma na razstavi nekaj let prej, je bilo najdišče enega izmed njih označeno kot Lieblich (Hebert 1992, 73–75). Prvi grob, razstavljen v muzeju ter fotografko prikazan v katalogu vsebuje meč z nožnico enake oblike, podoben nož ter podobno fibulo kot grob iz Srednice. Najbolj zanimivo podrobnost predstavlja nekoliko manj kompleksno izdelana, vendar delno na skoraj enak način okrašena nožnica. Najverjetnejše je bil drugi meč po svoji izdelavi še bolj podoben meču iz Srednice, vendar ob fotografiraju za katalog razstave še ni bil ustrezno očiščen in restavriran (Berndt, Berndhard 1998, 40). Kljub temu lahko vidimo podrobnosti kot so globoko profilirane objemke, okrašene s tankimi rebri, ki potekajo vzporedno z nožnico. Gre za tehnične elemente Plastičnega sloga kot tudi konkavna diska na objemki na katerih kljub močni preperlosti lahko prepoznamo vzorec vitic, ki je zelo podoben, če ne že identičen okrasu meča iz Srednice.

a similar fibula to the one from Srednica. The most interesting detail is the slightly less complex constructed, but partially similarly decorated scabbard. Most probably, the second sword according to its production was even more similar to the sword from Srednica, but while photo shooting for the exhibition's catalogue was not yet properly cleaned and restored (Berndt, Berndhard 1998, 40). Nevertheless, we can observe details such as the deep profiled clamp decorated with thin ribs running parallel to the scabbard. These are technical elements in Plastic Style, and we can recognize on the concave disc of the clamp, despite strong weathering, the pattern of tendrils very similar, if not identical to decoration on the sword from Srednica.

Discussing the decorated swords in his pioneering work in the mid-1940s, Jacobstahl Paul pointed out that one of the main characteristics of sword decoration in Hungarian Style is the asymmetry of decoration on the scabbard (Jacobstahl 1944, 95). The decoration on the scabbard from Srednica extends diagonally across the sheath from the top-left to the bottom-right. A straight line is drawn across the surface, on which there is a triangle filled with tendrils. The formulation was again supplemented by M. Szabó, who pointed out that such a diagonal composition with complex and intertwined tendrils reflects Waldalgesheim Style. That is precisely the amount of decoration reflecting one of the main characteristics of sword decoration in Hungarian Style (Szabó 1977, 217). A proper comparison is unfortunately not known on the territory of Transdanubia. We can per-

Pri razpravi o okrasih mečev je v svojem pionirskem delu sredi štiridesetih let prejšnjega stoletja Paul Jacobstahl izpostavil, da je ena izmed poglavitnih značilnosti Madžarskega sloga krasitve mečev asimetričnost okrasa nožnice (Jacobstahl 1944a, 95). Okras na nožnici iz Srednice se razteza diagonalno čez nožnico od levega vrha proti desni spodnji strani. Preko površine je potegnjena ravna črta v katero je vrisan trikotnik zapolnjen z viticami. Ponovno je formulacijo dopolnil M. Szabó, ki je opozoril, da je taka diagonalna kompozicija s kompleksnimi in prepletajočimi se viticami odsev Waldalgesheimskega sloga ter, da je prav množina okrasa v zapolnitvi ena izmed glavnih značilnosti Madžarskega sloga krašenja mečev (Szabó 1977, 217). Žal pa ustrezne primerjave s področja Transdanubije ne poznamo. Prej bi se lahko, glede na okras sestavljen iz kombinacije trikotnika in dveh manjših grebenov zapolnjenih z powaldalgesheimskimi viticami ter kroga med obema deloma okrasa, navezali na list suličce iz Jorissanta (De Navarro 1972, 282). Na njem lahko opazujemo refleksije geometrijskih elementov značilnih za Zgodnji slog s področja Marne, ki so se pomešali z waldalgesheimsko tradicijo (Szabó, Petres 1992, 26–27, Fig. 12).

Če pa iščemo najbližjo primerjavo med primeri okrašenimi v Madžarskem slogu, se moramo ozreti na meč in nožnico iz žganega pokopa z najdišča Lovasberény-Alsótelek, datiranem v Lt B2, kjer na zadnji strani pod zanko za pripenjanje na pas, ki ima ploščici za pritrditve okrašeni s trojno zavojko, poteka preko nožnice prečni okras v katerem tri šrafirane pol-palmete two-

haps search for a comparison on the spear point from Jorissant, due to its decoration consisting of the combination of a triangle and two smaller crests filled with post-Waldalgesheim tendrils and a circle between two decorative parts (De Navarro 1972, 282). Observing it, we see reflections of geometric elements characteristic of Early Style on the territory of Marne, which became mixed with Waldalgesheim tradition (Szabó, Petres 1992, 26–27, Fig. 12).

However, if we are looking for the closest comparison between examples decorated in Hungarian Style, we should focus on the sword and scabbard from the cremation burial in Lovasberény-Alsótelek dated to Lt B2. Across the sheath on the back side below the loop for belt attachment having a plate decorated with a triskele, there is decoration in which three hatched half-palmettes form a triskele (Szabó, Petres 1992, 164, Pl. 46, Cat. Nr. 41; Megaw, Megaw, Theodosiev, Torbóv 2000, 36–38). The line extends transversely across the sheath, forming a second lower concave bulge after contact with the edge. Interestingly, both decorations have something in common; decoration extending obliquely across sheath from Srednica is straight, while the one from Lovasberény-Alsótelek is slightly concave. The interior surface is decorated with complex patterns – a triangle filled with tendrils in Srednica and hatched half-palmettes in Lovasberény-Alsótelek.

In describing the decoration of the sheath from Srednica, it is important to draw attention to the third stylistic element; the top of the ornamental field on the

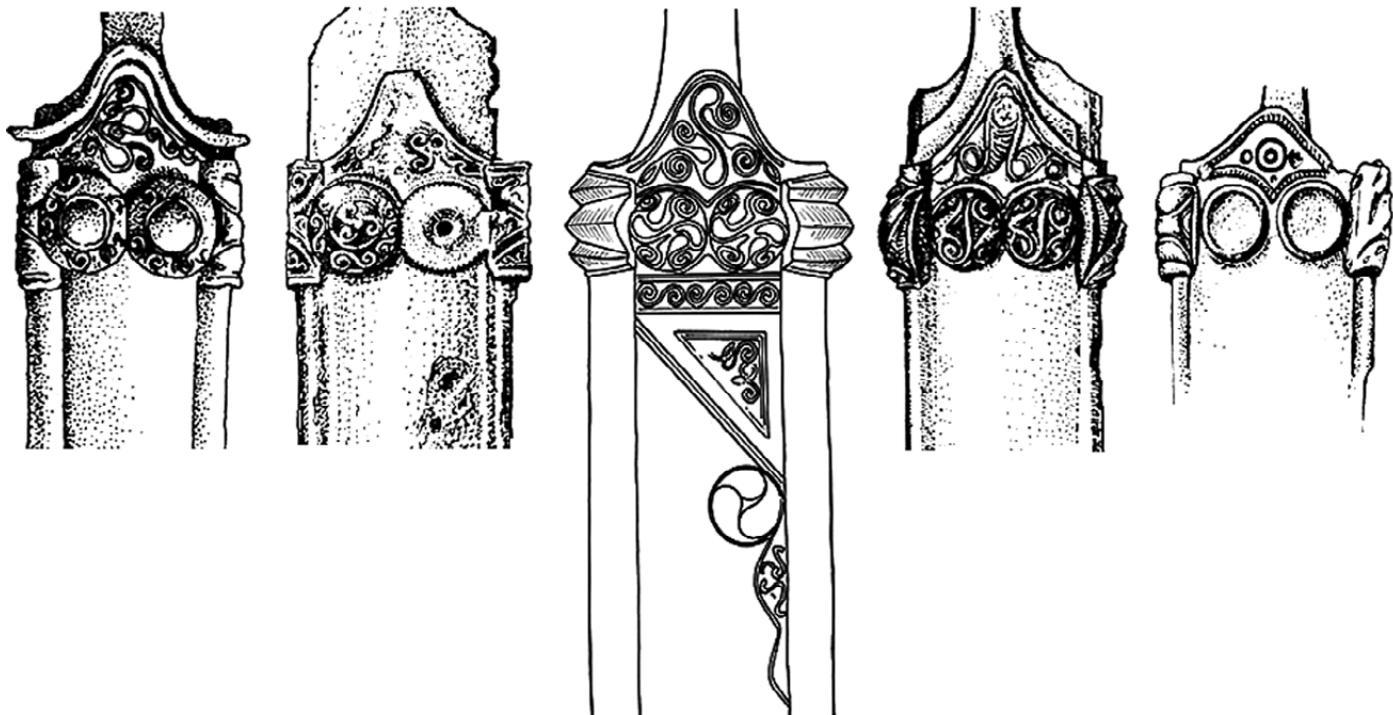
rijo trojno zavojko (Szabó, Petres 1992, 164, Pl. 46, Cat. nr. 41; Megaw, Megaw, Theodossiev, Torbov 2000, 36–38). Črta poteka prečno preko nožnice ter tvori drugo manjšo konkavno izboklino okrasa po stiku z robom. Zanimivo je, da imata oba okrasa nekaj skupnih točk – potekajoč poševno preko nožnice je okras iz Srednici raven ter okras iz Lovasberény-Alsóteleka nekoliko konkaven. Notranja površina je okrašena s kompleksnimi vzorci – v Srednici s trikotnikom zapoljenim z viticami, v Lovasberény-Alsóteleku pa s šrafiranimi polpalmetami.

Pri opisovanju okrasa nožnice iz Srednice pa je pomembno opozoriti še tretji slogovni element – vrh ornamentalnega polja na sprednji strani je okrašen z viticami, ki tvorijo v desno usmerjeno psevdo-trojno zavojko z neenakimi kraki ter izrastki. Gre za okras, ki je značilen za tako imenovani Švicarski slog mečev. Ko je pred 30 leti Mitja Guštin razpravljal o okrasu nožnic mečev z najdišč Odžaci in Dobova, so tovrstni okrasi predstavljeni redkost v slogovnem repertoarju vzhodnih Keltov (Guštin 1984a, 126–127), v letih, ki so sledila pa se je povečalo število poznanih primerkov z objavljenci odkritij iz Slatine v Rožni dolini ter Kapiteljske njeve v Novem mestu (Pirkmajer 1991, 23–24; Križ 2001; 2005). V pregledu raziskav arheologije mlajše železne dobe jih je Dragan Božič uvrstil v svojo stopnjo Mokronog IIb, ki jo lahko enačimo z Lt C₂ (Božič 1999, 195, 197).

V našem primeru je notranjost trikotnika na sprednji strani zapolnjena z viticami, ki jih opisujejo kot powal-

front side is decorated with tendrils that form on the right side an oriented pseudo-triskele with unequal arms and side-shoots. It is characteristic of sword decoration in so-called Swiss Style. When Mitja Guštin 30 years ago discussed the decoration of scabbards from Odžaci and Dobova, such ornaments represented a rarity in the repertoire of Eastern Celtic Style (Guštin 1984a, 126–127). In the years that followed, the number of known specimens increased with the publication of discoveries from Slatina in Rožni dolini and Kapiteljska njiva in Novo Mesto (Pirkmajer 1991, 23–24; Križ 2001; 2005). In a review of Late Iron Age archaeology, Dragan Božič included them in his stage Mokronog IIb, which can be equated to Lt C₂ (Božič 1999, 195, 197).

In our case, the interior of the triangle on the front side is filled with tendrils described as a post-Waldalgesheim decoration form prevalent in the Carpathian Basin during Lt B₂ and C₁ (Szabó, Petres 1992, 25–28). Before the Srednica discovery, two almost identical swords decorated with elements of both post-Waldalgesheim as well as Swiss Style were known. They came from the eponymous Hatvan-Boldog and Gáva-Katóhalom and are considered to be dated to Lt B₂ (Jacobstahl 1944, 177, Cat. Nr. 118; 1944b, Pl. 69, 118; Szabó, Petres 1992, 131, 136, Pls. 13; 18, Cat. Nr. 12, 18). Both of them are decorated on the front side with a pseudo-triskele having unequal arms and side-shoots in Swiss Style, which is located above the clamp consisting of two linked discs connected to the side clamps. The story of the sword from Srednica can be summa-



Slika 40. Primerjava okrašenih nožnic mečev z najdišč Hatvan Boldog, Gáva-Katóhalom, Srednica, Kosd in Szob
(po Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2009).
Figure 40. Comparison of decorated sword scabbards from Hatvan Boldog, Gáva-Katóhalom, Srednica, Kosd and Szob
(according to Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2009).

dalgesheimsko obliko okrasa datirano v Karpatskem bazenu v čas Lt B₂ in C₁ (Szabó, Petres 1992, 25–28). Pred odkritjem Srednice sta bila poznana dva skoraj identična meča, ki sta bila okrašena z elementi tako powaldalgesheimskega kot Švicarskega sloga mečev. Bila sta odkrita v eponimen Hatvan-Boldogu ter v Gávi-Katóhalomu in zanju je veljalo, da ju je potrebno datirati v Lt B₂ (Jacobstahl 1944a, 177, Cat. nr. 118; 1944b, Pl. 69, 118; Szabó, Petres 1992, 131, 136, Pls. 13; 18, Cat. Nr. 12, 18). Oba sta na sprednji strani okrašena z psevdo-trojno zavojko z neenakimi kraki in izrastki v Švicarskem slogu, ki se nahaja nad objemko sestavljenou iz dveh sklenjenih diskov povezanih na stranski objemki. Pripoved o meču iz Srednice lahko strnemo z opisom slogovnega razvoja okrasa objemke nožnice. Najstarejsi okrasni polkrožni disk, pritrjeni na nožnico, ter okrašeni z vrezanimi okrasi iz vitic, ki jih lahko povezujemo z Waldalgesheimskim slogom, se pojavi jo v osrednji in južni Evropi v času Lt B₁. Kot najlepša primera bi lahko izpostavili meča iz grobov 7 iz švicarskega Saint Sulpice ter 75 iz italijanskega Monte Bibeleta (Szabó 2008, 223–224). Kasneje so na področju Karpatskega bazena v času Lt B₂ diskii bili prestavljeni z nožnicami na krožni ploščici na objemki. Aplicirana diska ter stranski objemki so še vedno bili okrašeni s powaldalgesheimskimi okrasi, ki jih sestavljajo vitice ter spirale v obliki cerke »S«. Prostor nad objemko na sprednji strani nožnice pa je bil okrašen s psevdo-trojno zavojko z neenakimi kraki in izrastki značilnimi za Švicarski slog mečev. Najlepša primera takega okrasa sta nožnici mečev iz Hatvan-Boldoga ter Gáva-Kató-

rized by describing the stylistic development of its clamps. The oldest decorative semi-circular disks attached to the sheath and adorned with incised tendrils that can be associated with Waldalgesheim Style appear in central and southern Europe during Lt B₁. Swords from grave numbers 7 in the Swiss Saint Sulpice and 75 in the Italian Monte Bibeletti are the best observable examples of them (Szabó 2008, 223–224). Later during Lt B₂ in the Carpathian Basin, the discs were moved from the sheath onto the clamp's circular plates. Applied discs and side clamps were still decorated with post-Waldalgesheim decorations consisting of tendrils and »S«-shaped spirals. The space above the clamp on the sheath's front was decorated with pseudo-triskele with unequal arms and side-shoots characteristic of sword decoration in Swiss Style. The best examples of such decoration were sword scabbards from Hatvan-Boldog and Gava-Katóhalom in Hungary (Szabó, Petres 1992, 131, 136, Pls. 13; 18).

Later during Lt B₂, under the influence of Plastic Style, the shape of the clamps changed, with applied decorative discs and side clamps becoming decorated in this style. The swords from Szob and Kosd in Hungary represent the best examples of such sheaths (Szabó, Petres 1992, 188–190, Pls. 70–71). Their clamps on the front side consist of two discs attached to the lateral clamps. The latter, as well as rounded rosettes on the front side (unfortunately missing on the sheath from Kosd), are decorated in Plastic Style. According to its stylistic composition, the ornament on the scabbard from Srednica represents the transition-

haloma z Madžarske (Szabó, Petres 1992, 131, 136 Pls. 13; 18).

Kasneje v Lt B₂, pod vplivom Plastičnega sloga, se oblika objemke spremeni – aplicirana okrasna diska ter stranske objemke postanejo okrašeni v Plastičnem slogu. Najlepša primera takih nožnic predstavljata meča iz Szoba in Kosda na Madžarskem (Szabo, Petres 1992, 188–190, Pls. 70–71). Njuna objemka je na sprednji strani sestavljena iz dveh diskov, ki sta vezana na stranski objemki. Slednji, kot tudi zaobljeni rozeti na sprednji strani (žal manjkata na nožnici iz Kosda), sta okrašeni v Plastičnem slogu. Po svoji slogovni kopoliziciji predstavlja okras nožnice meča iz Srednice prehodno obliko med zadnjima skupinama – dejstvo, ki je paradoksalno glede na ime najdišča. Hkrati pa omogoča tudi predlog slogovne delitve okraševanja nožnic oziroma ojačitev nožnic mečev tipa Hatvan-Boldog v času Lt B₂.

V številnih tehničnih podrobnostih kot tudi slogovnih elementih izdelave in okrasa predstavlja meč iz Srednice prehodno obliko med obema skupinama (*Slika 40*). Tehnično sta nožnici iz Gáva-Katóhaloma ter Hatvan-Boldoga ozki (široki manj kot 4 cm), medtem ko sta nožnici iz Kosda in Szoba široki (več kot 4,5 cm). S širino 4,4 cm se nožnica iz Srednice nahaja med skupinama. Dolžine mečev se ne razlikuje v popolnosti – meč iz Gáva-Katóhaloma je dolg 65 cm, meča iz Hatvan-Boldoga, Srednice in Szoba so dolgi približno 69 cm, medtem ko je meč iz Kosda dolg 72 cm. Jasnih razlik ni niti pri dolžini koničnikov nožnic – pri Hat-

van-Boldog-type during Lt B₂.
al form between the last two groups, which is a paradox due to the site's name. It also simultaneously provides a proposal to distinguish the decorating style of sheaths from reinforcement sheath swords of Hatvan-Boldog-type during Lt B₂.

In numerous technical details as well as stylistic elements of construction and decoration, the sword from Srednica represents the transitional form between the two groups (*Figure 40*). Scabbards from Gava-Katóhalom and Hatvan-Boldog are technically narrow (less than 4-cm-wide), while scabbards from Kosd and Szob are wider (more than 4.5-cm-wide). With a width of 4.4 cm, the scabbard from Srednica is positioned between the two groups. The lengths of the swords do not differ completely; for example, the sword from Gava-Katóhaloma is 65-cm-long, the swords from Hatvan-Boldog, Srednica and Szob are approximately 69-cm-long and the sword from Kosd is 72-cm-long. There are no clear differences also in the length of their chape-ends – 8.4 cm in Hatvan-Boldog, 9 cm in Kosd and Szob and 10 cm in Srednica. They do, however, differ in their form; Gava-Katóhalom and Hatvan-Boldog belong to Kosd A₁, while Srednica, Kosd and Szob belong to Kosd A₂ (Szabó, Petres 1992, 87, 89, 100).

Additionally, the attached suspension loops on the back of the scabbard differ in their form. Examples from Gava-Katóhalom and Hatvan-Boldog have a square upper and circular lower plate. The upper plate corresponds in size to that of the clamp and fits closely

van-Boldogu je dolg 8,4, Kosdu in Szobu 9 ter v Srednici 10 cm. Razlikujejo pa se tudi po njihovi obliki koničnikov – Gáva-Katóhalom in Hatvan-Boldog sodita v skupino Kosd A1 ter Srednica, Kosd in Szob v skupino Kosd A2 (Szabó, Petres 1992, 87, 89, 100).

Tudi na zadnji strani nožnice pritrjene zanke za pripenjanje na pas se prav tako razlikujejo. Primera iz Gáva-Katóhaloma in Hatvan-Boldoga imata zgornjo ploščico za pritrditev na nožnico, kvadratne ter spodnjo ovalne oblike. Zgornja ploščica po svoji velikosti ustreza višini objemke ter se natančno prilega v prostor med lateralnima objemkama. Zanke iz Srednice, Szoba in Kosda pa imajo obe ploščici okrogle oziroma ovalne oblike, pri čemer zgornja ni poravnana oziroma ne pokriva vsega prostora med lateralnimi objemkama. Na ploščicah iz Gáva-Katóhaloma in Hatvan-Boldoga ter iz Srednice ni vidne sledi pritrditve, medtem, ko na nožnicah iz Szoba in Kosda jasno vidimo centralno postavljeno zakovico. Podobno je pritrjena tudi zanka z meča iz Lovasberény-Alsóteleka, ki predstavlja najboljšo primerjavo za okras iz Srednice. Zakovica je bila zabita skozi sredino trojne zavojke (Szabó, Petres 1992, 164 Pl. 46). Zanka za pripenjanje pasu iz Srednice pa je bila bogato okrašena – lok s plastičnimi rebri, ploščici pa s trojno zavojko s konci v obliki vitic. Gre za obliko oziroma dekonstruirano podobo zmaja z odprtimi ustimi in zavijanim kljunom (Kavur, Blečić Kavur 2014).

Žal so vse najdbe mečev vključenih v razpravo (Hatvan-Boldog, Gáva-Katóhalom, Kosd in Szob) naključ-

into the space between the lateral clamps. Both plates of loops from Srednica, Szob and Kosd are either oval or round, with the upper plate not in line and not covering the whole area between the clamps. There are no visible traces of attachments on the plates from Gáva-Katóhaloma, Hatvan-Boldog and Srednica, while the examples from Szob and Kosd clearly demonstrate a centrally positioned rivet. The loop on the sword from Lovasberény-Alsótelek is attached in the same manner, featuring the best analogy for decoration on Srednica finds. The rivet was hammered through the center of the triskele (Szabó, Petres 1992, 164, Pl. 46). The loop for the belt attachment from Srednica was richly decorated, namely the bow with plastic ribs and plates had a triskele with ends in the form of tendrils. It is a form or deconstructed image of a dragon with an open mouth and a folded beak (Kavur, Blečić Kavur 2014).

Unfortunately, all swords included in this discussion (Hatvan-Boldog, Gáva-Katóhalom, Kosd and Szob) are accidental finds. Consequently, the sword remains from Srednica, coming from grave number 9, are the only reliable source for context reconstruction and determining chronological position. At the same time, this find gives full dimension to the definition of »hybridity« in Celtic art. The scabbard is covered with an eclectic decorative scheme uniting all Celtic stylistic elements and directions in Central Europe; the geometric ornamental scheme is a reflection of Early Style, with a filling of post-Waldalgesheim tendrils organized in an asymmetric form of proto-Hungari-

ne najdbe. Tako ostaja meč iz Srednice, izvirajoč iz groba 9, edini zanesljivi vir za rekonstrukcijo kontekstov ter določitev kronološke pozicije, hkrati pa daje popolno dimenzijo definiciji »hibridnosti« v keltski umetnosti. Nožnica prekrita z eklektično okrasno shemo združuje vse keltske slogovne elemente in usmeritve s področja srednje Evrope – geometrijska ornamentalna shema je odraz Zgodnjega sloga, polnjena je z powaldalgesheimskimi viticami, zastavljena v asimetrični obliki protomadžarskega sloga ter z dodanim okrasom yin-yanga sposojenim iz oblikovnega spektra Plastičnega sloga (Szabó, Petres 1992, 58). Vrh okrasnega polja pa je okrašen z viticami, ki tvorijo psevdotrojno zavojko z neenakimi kraki ter izrastki izdelano v Švicarskem slogu. Nožnico objema ojačitev s stranskima objemkama in okrasnima diskoma na sprednji strani, ki so okrašeni z vegetabilnimi elementi izdelanimi v Plastičnem slogu, medtem, ko se pas prpenja na zanko okrašeno z dekonstruiranimi podobami zmajskih glav, ki tvorijo trojno zavojko izdelano v plastičnem slogu.

Čeprav se zaradi plejade združenega opis zdi že skoraj absurden, je v resnici odraz kreativnega potenciala, ki se je sprostil z ekspanzijo keltskega sveta ob koncu 4. stoletja pred našim štetjem, ko sta uporaba in reinterpretacija starih umetniških tradicij postali osnova za stvaritev novih srednjelatenskih slogov. Izdelki iz teh kreativnih središč s prostora vzhodne Evrope so razširjeni na obsežnem področju kar je posledica razcveta tedanje trgovine kot tudi konstantnega potovanja mojstrov in vojakov (Megaw, Megaw 2001, 135).

an Style and with added decoration in the form of yin-yang borrowed from the spectrum of Plastic Style (Szabó, Petres 1992, 58). The top of the decorative field is decorated with tendrils forming a pseudo-triskele with unequal arms and side-shoots in Swiss Style. The scabbard is embraced by a reinforcement with side clamps and decorative discs at the front that are decorated with vegetable elements in Plastic Style, while the belt is attached with a loop decorated with deconstructed images of dragon heads forming a triskele also in this style.

Although the description seems almost absurd due to the plethora of associated definitions, it is a true reflection of the creative potential unleashed by the expansion of the Celtic world at the end of the 4th century BC, when use and reinterpretation of ancient artistic traditions formed the basis for the creation of new Middle La Tène styles. Products from these creative centers in Eastern Europe are distributed across a wide area as a result of the then flourishing trade and the constant travelling of masters and soldiers (Megaw, Megaw 2001, 135).

Zaključek

Conclusion

Kulturno zgodovino prvega tisočletja pred našim štetjem na področju vzhodne Slovenije so v zadnjih dveh desetletjih radikalno spremenili rezultati arheoloških raziskav na trasah avtocestnega omrežja. Sistematična izkopavanja velikih površin so pokazala poselitvene vzorce ravnin, prostorov, ki jih v preteklosti, ko je pozornost bila usmerjena predvsem na utrjena naselja ter gomilna grobišča, sploh nismo dojemali kot potencialnih prostorov prazgodovinske, kaj šele železnodobne, poselitve. Danes lahko zanesljivo trdimo, da so na nekaterih najdiščih prisotne tudi skromne sledi poselitve ter grobišč iz časa konca 6., 5. in začetka 4. stoletja pred našim štetjem.

V Prekmurju so bile sledi poselitve odkrite na najdiščih Pri Muri (Šavel, Sankovič 2014, 75, Slika 2.12; 77, Slika 2.19) in Kotare-Baza (Kerman 2014, 137, 139, Slika 7.2.23, Slika 7.2.24, Slika 7.2.30), na Štajerskem pa v Hotinji vasi (Gerbec 2014, 280, Sl. 14.2.10, i), na Ptuju v Malem gradu ter tudi na področju Zgornje Hajdine na najdišču Srednica. Še posebno pomembni za razumevanje tega obdobja pa so najdišča Za Raščico in Pri

The cultural history of the first millennium BC in eastern Slovenia was radically changed in the last two decades due to the results of archaeological research on the routes of the future motorway network. Systematic excavations of large areas have revealed settlement patterns in the plains, namely in areas which received less attention in the past when focus was oriented toward fortified settlements and cemeteries with tumuli. In the past, we did not observe the plains as a potential space of prehistoric, let alone Iron Age settlement. We can reliably claim today that scarce traces of settlements and graves dating from the end of the 6th, 5th and early 4th centuries BC are also present at some sites.

In Prekmurje, traces of settlements were discovered on the sites of Pri Muri (Šavel, Sankovič 2014, 75, Slika 2.12, 77 Slika 2.19) and Kotare-Baza (Kerman 2014, 137, 139, Slika 7.2.23, Slika 7.2.24, Slika 7.2.30), in Štajerska in Hotinja vas (Gerbec 2014, 280, Sl. 14.2.10, i), in Ptuj in Mali grad as well as in Zgornja Hajdina in Srednica. The sites of Za Raščico and Pri Muri in Prekmurje and Srednica are par-

Muri v Prekmurju ter Srednica. Na prvem je bil odkrit zgolj en izoliran pokop, ki bi ga lahko datirali v pozno halštatsko obdobje (Jereb, Sankovič, Šavel 2014, 156–157, Slika 7.3.20, Slika 7.3.21), na drugem ter v Srednici pa bi morda v ta čas lahko datirali nekaj pokopov v gomilah.

Na podlagi najdb, predvsem pavkaste fibule iz Malega gradu in skodele s presegajočim ročajem z roglji tipa Novo mesto lahko domnevamo, da so redke skupnosti iz tega obdobja še vedno vzdrževale stike z zahodom, najdba pavkaste fibule na Madžarskem pa kaže, da Ptuj ni bil zadnja, ampak vmesna postojanka na poti proti vzhodu. Verjetno je prav iz te smeri nekaj desetletij kasneje na Ptuj prišla posoda izdelana iz grafitne lončarske mase, katere odlomek je bil odkrit na Turnirskem prostoru Grajskega griča. Bila je prvi znani lec sprememb, ki so se dogajale v vzhodni Evropi – sproščen kreativni potencial, tehnoške spremembe, populacijski pritiski in dominanten slog vojskovanja so bojevnike in mojstre ter njihove enakovredne spremjevalke povzdignili v nove gospodarje vzhodne Evrope, ki so v četrtem stoletju potkali na vrata Egeje.

Z zahoda, natančneje iz švicarskih delavnic izvira tudi fibula tipa Münsingen, ki bi lahko bila odkrita na Ptaju. Morda predstavlja najstarejši mozaični kamenček razbitega mozaika keltske poselitve področja današnjega mesta Ptuja. Prav tako izoliran podatek nam nudi odlomljena noga fibule s področja Turnirskega prostora. V ta kontekst pa bi verjetno lahko umestili tudi reliefno okrašen obroček, ki ga je že leta 1909 pri-

ticularly important for understanding this period. On the first site, only a single isolated burial, which could be dated to the Late Hallstatt period, was discovered (Jereb, Sankovič, Šavel 2014, 156–157, Figure 3.7.20, Figure 7.3.21), while on the second one and in Srednica we might date some burials under tumuli to this same period.

Based on the discoveries, especially the kettledrum fibula from Mali grad and the horn-handled bowls of Novo Mesto-type, we can assume that there were few communities in this period still sustaining contacts with the West, while the discovery of a kettle-drum fibula in Hungary shows that Ptuj was not the last, but an intermediate stop on the way to the East. Probably it was precisely from this direction that a few decades later ceramic made of clay containing graphite, whose fragment was discovered on Turnirski prostor on Grajski grič, arrived in Ptuj. It was the first harbinger of change that took place in Eastern Europe; an unleashed creative potential, technological changes, population pressures and the dominant style of warfare made warriors, master craftsmen and their equivalent female companions into the new masters of Eastern Europe, which in the fourth century knocked on »the door« of the Aegean.

In the West, fibula of Münsingen-type, which might have been discovered in Ptuj, originated specifically in Swiss workshops. It could represent the oldest stone from a shattered mosaic of Celtic settlement in the territory of today's Ptuj. The broken-off leg of a fibula discovered in the area of Turnirski proctor offers further isolated infor-

izkopavanjih na Turnirskem prostoru odkril Viktor Skrabar. Nahajal se je v grobu številka 43 in ob objavi je Paola Korošec opomnila, da gre za predmet »neslovenskega izvora« (Korošec 1999, 15, T. 5, 7). Njegov reliefno okras izdelav s tehniko globokega vreza kot tudi motiv ponavljajočih se polovic meandra kaže posamezne slogovne podobnosti z okrasom Plastičnega sloga.

Zanesljivejše podatke pa nam nudijo grobišča kot je bilo odkrito v Srednici. Kažejo, da so prvi nasejenci pripadali majhnim, najverjetnejje poljedelskim skupnostim, ki so poseljevale redko poseljeno pokrajino, na drugi strani pa nam zakladne najdbe orožja iz teh časov, kot so bile odkrite v Kobaridu v Posočju (Mlinar, Gerbec 2011) ter v Borče na Koroškem, kažejo, da so se v tem času skozi pokrajino gibale tudi dobro organizirane, močno oborožene in izjemno motivirane vojaške formacije. Rezultat verjetno takega pohoda, ki je bil usmerjen proti etruščanskim centrom na področju severne Italije, je najverjetnejje tudi zakladna najdba čelad negovskega tipa odkrita v Ženjaku pri Negovi. Glede na sestav najdb oziroma najmlajše kose, lahko domnevamo, da je bila odložena v 4. stoletju (Teržan 2012).

Iz istega časa, natančneje zadnje četrtine 4. stoletja pred našim štetjem, je tudi keramični skifos, ki naj bi izviral iz Starš na Dravskem polju (*Slika 41*). Razlomljen ter popravljen kaže, da je bil intenzivno uporabljen in vzdrževan kar je ena izmed temeljnih značilnosti uvoženih predmetov. Glede na obliko ter standard okrasa ga lahko pripisemo keramiki srednje

mation. We could most probably also place in this context the decorated ring which was discovered by Viktor Skrabar in 1909 during his excavations in the area of Turnirski prostor. It was located in grave number 43, and Paola Korošec noted in his publication that this item is of »non-Slavic origin« (Korošec 1999, 15, T. 5, 7). It is embossed with the manufacturing technique of deep incisions as well as with the motif of repeated halves of meander, demonstrating individual stylistic similarities with decoration in Plastic Style.

A cemetery discovered in Srednica could offer us more reliable data. It demonstrates that the first settlers belonged to small, probably agricultural communities that inhabited the sparsely populated countryside. On the other hand, the contemporary hoards of weapons discovered in Kobarid, Posočje (Miller, Gerbec 2011) and Borče, Carinthia show that it was a period when well-organized, strongly armed and highly motivated military formations were marching through the landscape. It is likely that the hoard of Negova-type helmets discovered in Ženjak, Negova is a result of such a campaign, which was directed against Etruscan centers in northern Italy. Depending on the finds' composition and the youngest pieces, we can assume that it was deposited in the 4th century BC (Teržan 2012).

A ceramic skifos from the same period, specifically the last quarter of the 4th century BC, was also discovered in Starše on Dravsko polje (*Figure 41*). Broken and repaired, it indicates that it was intensively used and maintained, which is one of the fundamental char-



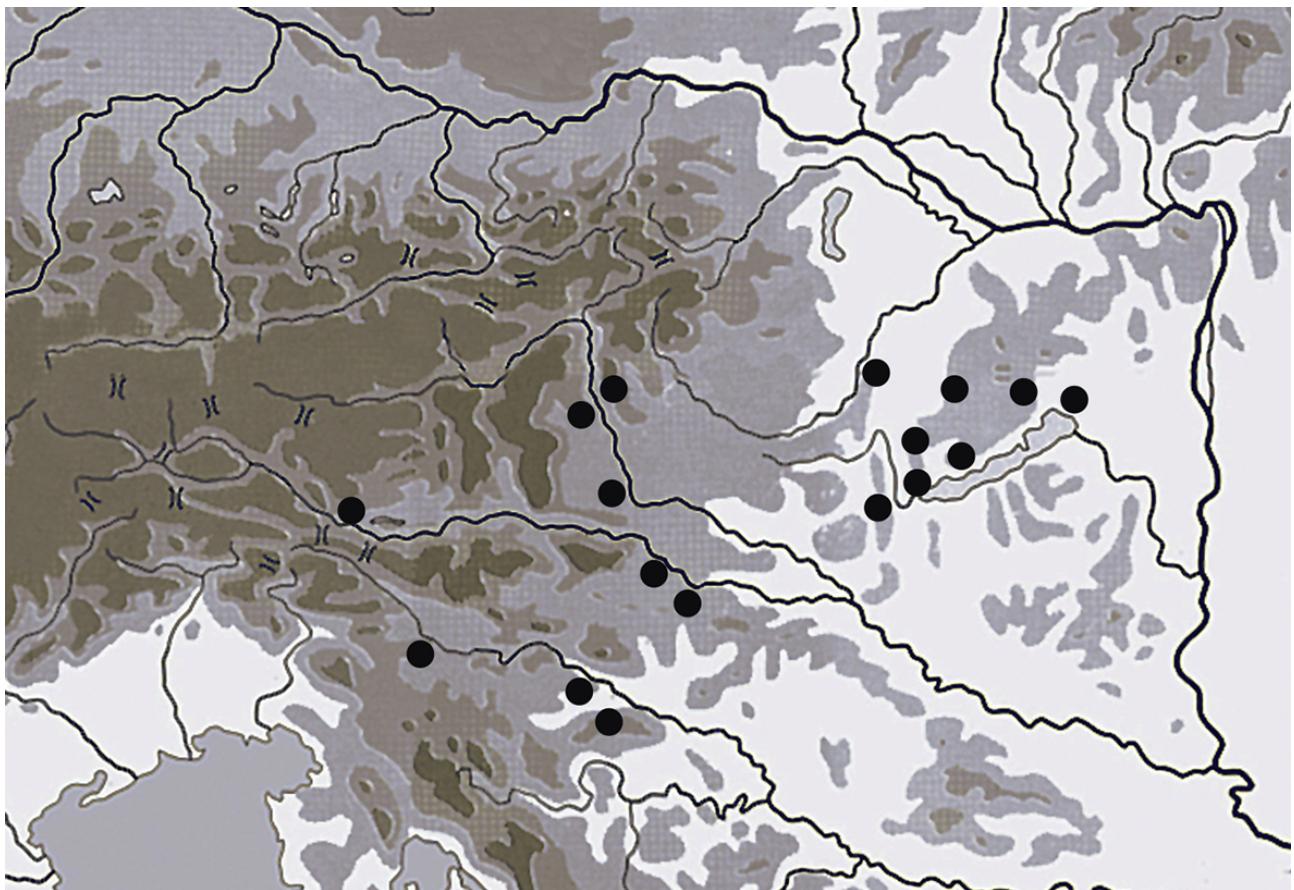
Slika 41. Gnathijski skyphos iz Starš (hrani Pokrajinski muzej Maribor, po Kavur 2014).
Figure 41. Gnathia skyphos from Starše (courtesy of Pokrajinski muzej Maribor, according to Kavur 2014).

faze Gnathia tipa. Zaznamuje ga izredno kvaliteten premaž z značilnim načinom okraševanja z motivom tako imenovanega jajčaste letvice ter gostih in debelih linij bele in rdeče barve pod njim. Natančneje ga lahko pripisemo skupini *Knudsen* iz kanujijskih delavnic Daunije iz zadnje četrtine 4. stoletja pred našim števjem (Green 2001, 62–63). Ta tip keramike je na vzhodni jadranski obali zelo redek (Miše 2013, 104–105, karta 1), najdba iz Starš pa bi pomenila njegovo najsevernejše odkritje. Obe izjemni najdbi, zakladna najdba iz Negove ter domnevno iz Starš izvirajoči skifos sta priči nemirnega obdobja, ko je Podravje postalo vključeno v svet vzhodnih Keltov, obdobja ko so prišleki, kot nam kažejo skromne najdbe na Turnirskem prostoru zavzeli dominantne točke nekdanje poselitve ter svoje mrtve, kot lahko vidimo v Srednici ter na drugih najdiščih (Bernhard 2012), pokopavali na prostorih nekdanjih grobišč.

Keltska grobišča, datirana v Lt B₁ oziroma prvo polovico 4. stoletja so se nahajala v Spodnji Avstriji, jugozahodni Slovaški ter severni Transdanubiji. Kot verjetno najstarejši lahko izpostavimo najdišči Bécsidomb in Ménföcsanak. V četrtem stoletju, oziroma v času Lt B₂, pa lahko sledimo premik populacij proti jugu v Karpatski bazen ter dalje proti osrednjemu Balkanu (Horváth 2005, 63; Szabó, Tankó 2006, 330). Del tega procesa je tudi selitev proti Blatnemu jezeru (Szabó 1992, 21–22), ki pa se je, glede na sedanje poznавanje arheoloških najdb, zaustavila na področju od današnjega Gradca pa do vznožja Pohorja. Iz te začetne faze kolonizacije so poznani še skeletni pokopi, ki pred-

acteristics of imported items. Due to its shape and standard decoration, it can be attributed to the medium phase of Gnathia-type pottery. It is characterized by an extremely high-quality coating and a distinctive decorative pattern having the motif of so-called egg-shaped slats and dense, thick lines of white and red paint underneath. More specifically, it can be attributed to the Knudsen group of Canossian workshops from Daunia from the last quarter of the 4th century BC (Green 2001, 62–63). This type of pottery is very rare on the eastern Adriatic coast (Miše 2013, 104–105, Map 1), and the discovery from Starše would represent its northernmost discovery. Both exceptional discoveries – the hoard from Negova and presumably from Starše originating skyphos – are representative of the turbulent period when the region around Drava became included in the world of Eastern Celts, the period when newcomers, as shown by the modest findings on Turnirski prostor, settled on the dominant point of the former settlement and buried their dead, as can be seen in Srednica and other sites (Bernhard 2012) on the territories of former cemeteries.

Celtic graves dated to Lt B₁ and the first half of the 4th century BC were located in Lower Austria, south-western Slovakia and northern Transdanubia. We can mention Bécsidomb and Ménföcsanak as probably among the oldest regional sites. In the fourth century or during Lt B₂, one can follow the movement of populations to the south, from the Carpathian basin and onwards towards the central Balkans (Horváth 2005, 63; Szabó, Tankó 2006, 330). Migration towards Lake



Slika 42. Razprostranjenost zgodnjelatenskih oblik mečev v regiji (po Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2011).

Figure 42. Distribution of Early La Tène forms of swords in the region
(according to Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2011).

stavlja najstarejše pokope – največ diskusije je pripadal pokopma 63 in 111 z Beograjske Karaburme (Todorović 1974, 56–57; Božič 1981, 322; Guštin 1992, 76), sedaj pa podobno dopolnjujejo ženski pokopi iz Srednice ter pokopi iz Kapiteljske njive v Novem mestu (npr. grob VII/37 – Križ, Stipančić, Škedelj Petrič 2009, 318, 8.5.5, 320, 8.5.27). In če so nekoč mnogi avtorji videli začetno keltsko poselitev osrednjega Balkana povezano s pohodom Brennusa proti jugu v letih 280/279 pred našim štetjem, je postal jasno, da je bil vojaški pohod zgolj končni rezultat daljšega procesa v regiji, ki je že kakih 50 let prej prisilil Avtarijate, da so skrili pod zaščito makedonskega kralja Kasandra (Guštin 1992, 71–72; Lejars 1994, 60; Szabó 1995, 49–50; Megaw, Megaw, Theodossiev, Torbov 2000, 40).

To pomeni, da se je proces priselitve na področju vzhodne in jugovzhodne Slovenije, kjer se nahajajo Srednica ter Novo mesto, ki kažeta pojav predmetov izdelanih v starejšelatenskem slogu, skratka materialne kulture prihajajočih Keltov, začel že v četrtem stoletju, ko je področje današnje Štajerske postalo integrirano v kulturno *koiné* vzhodnih Keltov (Szabó 1985, 65). Pomembno je izpostaviti, da meči tipa Hatvan-Boldog, »lečaste steklenice«, zapestnice iz prepletene žice z osmičko, jantarni obročki z bikoničnim presekom ter železne ovratnice niso zgolj predmeti, ki priseljence povezujejo z matičnimi kraji keltskih ekspanzij, opazujemo jih lahko kot simbole – zadnji spomin potovanj, ki so se začela nekoč davno prej.

Balaton (Szabó 1992, 21–22), which according to current knowledge of archaeological finds ended between the area of today's Graz and the foothills of Pohorje, is also part of this process. Recognized skeletal inhumations are from this initial phase of colonization, representing the oldest burials, the most discussed of which were burial numbers 63 and 111 in Belgrade's Karaburma (Todorović 1974, 56–57; Božič 1981, 322; Guštin 1992, 76), female burials in Srednica and in Kapiteljska njiva in Novo mesto (grave VII / 37 - Križ, Stipančić, Škedelj Petrič 2009, 318, 8.5.5, 320, 8. 5.27). And, if many authors use them to illustrate initial Celtic settlement in the central Balkans associated with the southward march of Brennus in 280/279 BC, it becomes clear that the military expedition was the final result of a long process in the region, which approximately 50 years before had already forced the Avtariati to hide under the protection of Macedonian King Cassander (Guštin 1992, 71–72; Lejars 1994, 60; Szabó 1995, 49–50; Megaw, Megaw, Theodossiev, Torbov 2000, 40).

This means that the process of immigration in eastern and southeastern Slovenia, the territory where Srednica and Novo mesto are located, explains the occurrence of objects manufactured in Early La Tène style, in short, the material culture of the coming Celts, which started in the fourth century BC when the area of today's Styria became integrated into the »cultural *koiné*« of the Eastern Celts (Szabó 1985, 65). It is important to point out that the swords of Hatvan-Boldog-type, »lenticular flasks«, bracelets of twisted wire with a loop, amber rings with a biconical cross-section, and

Odkritja s področja vzhodne Slovenije so spremenila tako regionalno kot tudi širšo kulturno zgodovino. Ko je pred skoraj dvema desetletjema Thomas Stöllner objavil revizijo groba 102 iz Dürrnberga, se je zdelelo, da zgodnjelatenskih oblik mečev na prostoru južne Avstrije in vzhodne Slovenije ni (Stöllner 1998, III).

V desetletju, ki je sledilo, pa se je njihovo število, predvsem oblik s predrtim okroglim ojačanim koničnikom dramatično povečalo – predvsem na račun novih odkritij s področja Slovenije (Srednica, Novo mesto, Orehova vas) ter avstrijske Štajerske (Graz-Laubgasse, Lieboch in Kleinklein) (*Slika 42*). Tako lahko danes na celotnem obravnavanem območju opazujemo bojevniške pokope katerih tehnologija izdelave in motivika okraševanja orožja, kažeta povezave s prostorom okoli Blatnega jezera na eni ter prostorom okoli kneza Donave na drugi strani. Hkrati pa lahko opazujemo tudi določene regionalne posebnosti, ki jih lahko razlagamo kot razvoj lokalnega likovnega izraza razvit po konsolidaciji poselitve.

Seveda imajo nova spoznanja širši vpliv – veliko se je spremenilo v zadnjih štiridesetih letih raziskav. Ko je leta 1977 Mitja Guštin objavil v *Keltskih študijah* svojo *Relativno kronologijo grobov Mokronoške skupine* je lahko v starejšelatensko obdobje uvrstil zgolj posamezne najdbe ter najdbe iz starejše železnodobnih kontekstov, kar pa ni bilo zadosti, da bi lahko govoril o priselitvi keltskih populacij na področje vzhodne Slovenije (Guštin 1977, 69–75). Desetletje kasneje je bila najstarejša faza latenskega obdobja v Sloveniji omejena na manj kot 10 grobov s Pobrežja pri Mariboru in

iron collars are not just objects that connect the immigrants to places of origin of Celtic expansion, but can be viewed as symbols – the last memory of journeys that started a long time ago.

Discoveries in the area of eastern Slovenia changed both regional as well as broader cultural history. When Thomas Stöllner published a revision analysis on grave number 102 from Dürrnberg nearly two decades ago, it seemed that Early La Tène sword forms were missing in southern Austria and eastern Slovenia (Stöllner 1998, III). In the decade that followed, their number, especially those with open, circular, and reinforced chape-ends, increased dramatically mainly due to new discoveries on the territory of Slovenia (Srednica, Novo Mesto, Orehova vas) and Styria (Graz-Laubgasse, Lieboch and Kleinklein) (*Figure 42*). We can, therefore, today observe throughout the area warrior burials which, according to manufacturing technology and motifs on their weapons, demonstrate connections to the territory around Lake Balaton and the knee of the Danube further away. We can simultaneously observe certain regional specificities that can be interpreted as the evolution of local artistic expressions developed following the consolidation of occupation.

Of course, these new acknowledgements have a wider impact, considering a lot has changed in the last forty years of research. When Mitja Gustin published in *Keltske študije* his *Relative Chronology of the Graves of*

Kandije ter Kapiteljske njive v Novem mestu (Božič 1987, 869–872). Tudi v sledečem desetletju se situacija ni spremenila (Božič 1999, 195–196). Do popolnega preobrata pa je prišlo na začetku 21. stoletja, ko je začetni razstavi v Novem mestu sledil katalog z objavo 100, bolje ohranjenih, od 700 odkritih keltskih grobov s Kapiteljske njive (Križ 2001; Križ 2005). Količina grobov iz stopnje Lt B2 se je tako povečala, da bi morda v prihodnosti lahko razmišljali o nadaljnji delitvi stopnje Mokronog I. V Novem mestu povezuje Borut Križ začetek pokopavanja na Kapiteljski njivi s prihodom Keltov, vendar pa domneva tudi, da velika količina predmetov, ki bi jih lahko povezovali s staroselskim prebivalstvom, kot tudi kontinuiteta pokopavanja na kraju kljub spremembam rituala pokopavanja, kažejo veliko bolj kompleksno situacijo (Križ 2005, 35).

V Srednici pa je bila odkrita drugačna situacija. V pokopih malega grobišča je bila odkrita zgolj keramika, ki je za razliko od tiste iz Novega mesta, bila izdelana na hitro vrtečem se lončarskem vretenu. Kot tudi v Novem mestu, so se prišleki pokopavali v gomilah staroselcev, pri čemer smo nekoč domnevali, da je med obema obdobjema pokopavanja preteklo veliko časa (Lubšina Tušek, Kavur, 2009; 2011), absolutne datacije nekaterih uničenih pokopov in naselbinskih kontekstov starejšeželeznodobne naselbine pa so pokazale, da morda ni bilo tako. Zanesljivo pa je, da opazujemo grobišče majhne skupine priseljencev iz Transdanubije, ki so ohranili svojo identiteto. Gre za grobišče prvih članov keltskih skupnosti, ki so prodrli v opustela ter redko poseljena področja vzhodne Slovenije, grobišče

Mokronog Group paper in 1977, he was able to associate only individual discoveries and finds from Early Iron Age contexts to the Early La Tène period, which did not provide a sufficient basis to enable talk on the immigration of Celtic populations to the area of eastern Slovenia (Guštin 1977, 69–75). A decade later, the oldest phase of the La Tène period in Slovenia was limited to less than ten graves in Pobrežje near Maribor and Kandija and Kapiteljska njiva in Novo Mesto (Božič 1987, 869–872). The situation did not change in the following decade (Božič 1999, 195–196). A complete turnaround occurred at the beginning of the 21st century, when an initial exhibition in Novo Mesto was followed by the publication of a catalog of 100 – the better preserved out of 700 – Celtic graves discovered in Kapiteljska njiva (Križ 2001; 2005). The amount of graves from the Lt B2 level increased to such an extent that perhaps in the future we can think about a further division of stage Mokronog I. In Novo mesto, Borut Križ connects the beginning of burying on Kapiteljska njiva to the Celts' arrival, but he also assumes that the large quantity of objects, which could be associated with the indigenous population as well as the continuity of burials at the site despite changes in burial rituals, demonstrate a much more complex situation (Križ 2005, 35).

A different situation was discovered in Srednica. Unlike those of Novo Mesto, only ceramic finds made on a fast rotating potter's wheel were discovered in burials in Srednica's small cemetery. As was the case in Novo Mesto, the newcomers were buried in mounds belonging to the indigenous population. We once as-

skupine, ki je razumela znake v stari kulturni pokrajini ter se odločila, da bo svoje umrle položila k počitku na kraju, kjer se je začelo pokopavanje v daljni preteklosti. Številna manjša grobišča, ki jih je sestavljalo zgolj par grobov, kot tudi domnevno izolirani pokopi kažejo, da so manjše skupnosti, ki so z vzhoda prodirale na to ozemlje, najprej zasedle strateško pomembne pozicije (Megaw, Megaw 2012, 402, 404, Fig. 4), ter posledično ponovno poselile iste pozicije v pokrajini, ki so bile poseljene že stoletja pred tem. Izvor teh majhnih skupin, ki so jih vodili mečenosci s svojimi spremmljevalkami, lahko prepoznamo iz njihove opreme ter nakita, ki kaže najštevilčnejše povezave s centri južne Slovaške in severne Madžarske na področju kolena Donave, centri, ki so ustvarili materialno kulturo in identiteto jasno zasidrano v tradiciji vzhodnih Keltov.

sumed that a lot of time had passed between the two burial periods (Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2009; 2011), but the absolute dating of some of the destroyed burials and of the settlement contexts of the Early Iron Age settlement revealed that this was perhaps not the case. It is certain that we are observing the cemetery of a small group of immigrants from Transdanubia who had preserved their identity. It is the burial place of the first Celtic community members that had penetrated into desolated and sparsely populated areas of eastern Slovenia. It is indeed a cemetery of a group that understood the signs of the old cultural landscape and decided to lay their dead to rest in a place where burials had taken place in the distant past. Numerous small cemeteries consisting of only a few graves as well as the allegedly isolated burials indicate that the smaller communities penetrating from the East into this territory initially occupied strategically important positions (Megaw, Megaw 2012, 402, 404, Fig. 4) and, consequently, resettled in territories that were populated centuries before. The origin of these small groups, led by sword bearers with their female attendants, is easily recognizable from their equipment and jewelry, demonstrating numerous links to centers of southern Slovakia and Hungary to the north of the knee of the Danube – centers that created the material culture and identity clearly anchored in the traditions of the Eastern Celts.

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