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Kupinovo

Groblje latenske kulture
A La Tène Culture Cemetery

Ivan Drnić

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Kupinovo, groblje latenske kulture
Kupinovo, a La Tène Culture Cemetery

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Ivan Drnić

Recenzenti:

Dragan Božič

Marko Dizdar

Hrvatska lektura:

idi vidi d.o.o.

Lada Ledić

Prijevod na engleski jezik:

Tamara Levak Potrebica

Engleska lektura:

Andy Tomlinson

Crteži:

Miljenka Galić

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Igor Krajcar

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Ivan Drnić

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Ivan Drnić

Kupinovo

Groblje latenske kulture
A La Tène Culture Cemetery

***The dead are everywhere, inhabiting our
memories and forming our world***

M. Parker Pearson

***Mrtvi su posvuda, nastanjuju naša
sjećanja i oblikuju naš svijet***

M. Parker Pearson

to my father / mom ocu

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Predgovor

Dvanaesti po redu svezak Kataloga i monografija Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu, autora Ivana Drnića, kustosa Pretpovijesnog odjela AMZ-a i voditelja Zbirke predmeta mlađeg i starijeg željeznog doba, nosi naziv Kupinovo. Groblje latenske kulture.

Iza ovog jednostavnog i konkretnog naslova krije se knjiga podijeljena na četiri poglavlja pri čemu je svako poglavlje razdijeljeno na manje tematske cjeline. U prvom poglavlju autor nam daje širi pregled latenske kulture u koji smješta i samo nalazište Kupinovo u Srijemu. U drugom poglavlju obrađuje cjelokupnu, bogatu pokretnu arheološku građu s lokaliteta Kupinovo koja ukupno sadrži 223 predmeta, od kojih je većina pohranjena u Arheološkom muzeju u Zagrebu, ali je važno istaknuti da je autor obradio i građu koja se čuva u Naturhistorisches Museum u Beču. Osim analizom građe, autor se, uz kronološko pozicioniranje groblja u Kupinovu, pozabavio i pogrebnim ritualom kao i kulturnom pripadnošću groblja. U zaključku, na osnovi detaljno provedene tipološko-kronološke klasifikacije nalaza, autor definira vrijeme pokopavanja na groblju u Kupinovu koje obuhvaća sve faze razvoja materijalne ostavštine Skordiska, što ga čini, kako ističe jedan od recenzenata ove publikacije dr. sc. Marko Dizdar, jednim od njihovih najistaknutijih nalazišta.

Cilj serije Kataloga i monografija Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu jest objava muzejske građe u što širem kontekstu, što je postignuto upravo ovakvim iscrpnim radom koji je „izišao“ iz depoa i obuhvatio sadržaj izvan Muzeja, a to je svakako doprinijelo kvalitetnijoj interpretaciji lokaliteta, ali i cijelog razdoblja koje obrađuje. Pred nama se stoga nalazi monografija za koju vjerujemo da će upotpuniti bibliografske jedinice mnogih znanstvenih radova. Namijenjena je svim zaljubljenicima u izuzetno zanimljivo razdoblje latenske kulture koje plijeni pozornost znanstvenika i stručnjaka arheološke struke, no nema sumnje da će privući pažnju stručnjaka i iz ostalih znanstvenih polja, prije svega humanističkih znanosti.

Naposljetku, čestitamo autoru koji je uz sve svoje kustoske obveze u Arheološkom muzeju u Zagrebu pristupio vrlo zahtjevnom poslu pisanja monografije. Premda je autor skromno zaključio kako je pred nama još dosta nedovršenog posla jer su muzejski depoi i arhivi prepuni iznimne građe koja čeka zasluženu stručnu i znanstvenu evaluaciju, te da se iskreno nada da ova knjiga, sa svim svojim ograničenjima, predstavlja malen doprinos na tom putu, ovu monografiju možemo smatrati njegovim velikim korakom koji donosi nove spoznaje u rekonstrukciji mlađeg željeznog doba, a kojega je na prostoru južne Panonije obilježila latenska kultura.

Jacqueline Balen

Preface

The twelfth volume of the Catalogues and Monographs of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, authored by Ivan Drnić, a curator in the AMZ's Prehistoric Department, in charge of the Early and Late Iron Age Collection, is entitled Kupinovo, a La Tène Culture Cemetery.

What lies behind the simple, concrete title is a book divided into four chapters, each of them separated into smaller thematic sections. In Chapter One, the author presents an overview of the La Tène Culture, and positions in it the site of Kupinovo, in Sylvania. In Chapter Two, he discusses the entirety of the rich movable archaeological material recovered from the site of Kupinovo, a total of 223 objects, kept mostly in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb. However, it is worth pointing out that the author also discusses material kept in the Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna. In addition to analysing the finds, and positioning the Kupinovo cemetery in chronological terms, the author reflects on the burial ritual and the cemetery's cultural affiliation. On the basis of the detailed typological and chronological classification of the finds, in his conclusion, the author specifies the period in which interments were made in the Kupinovo cemetery. This period encompasses all phases of development of the material heritage of the Scordisci, which makes it one of their most prominent sites, as pointed out by one of the reviewers of the publication, Marko Dizdar, PhD.

The aim of the AMZ Catalogues and Monographs series is to publish museum artefacts in a broad context, and this aim has been achieved by this exhaustive publication, which 'came out' of the depot and encompassed the material kept elsewhere. Such an approach has undoubtedly contributed to the quality of interpretation of the site of Kupinovo, and of the entire period under examination. Therefore, we believe that this monograph will be included in the bibliographies of numerous scientific publications. It is addressed primarily to all enthusiasts of the exceptionally interesting period of the La Tène Culture, which attracts the attention of scholars and archaeologists, but it will undoubtedly also entice the interest of scholars from other scientific fields, primarily humanities.

Finally, the author deserves a lot of credit for embarking on the very demanding task of writing a monograph, on top of all his duties as curator at the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb. Although he modestly concluded that a lot of unfinished work lies before us, because museum depots and archives are full of amazing material waiting to be properly professionally and scientifically evaluated, and that it was his sincere hope that this book, with all its shortcomings, also makes a small contribution towards achieving that goal, this monograph can be seen as a big step, presenting new knowledge concerning the reconstruction of the Early Iron Age, which was marked in southern Pannonia by the La Tène Culture.

Jacqueline Balen



1. Uvod

1.1 Latenska kultura na prostoru južne Panonije

Završetak pretpovijesti, i u užem smislu mlađega željeznog doba, na prostoru Srijema i jugoistočne Panonije, gdje se nalazi i lokalitet Kupinovo, najvećim je dijelom obilježila latenska materijalna kultura. Naime, nakon formiranja u matičnom prostoru, koji je obuhvaćao područje zapadne Njemačke, istočne Francuske, sjeverne Švicarske i vjerojatno Češke početkom 5. st. pr. Kr., ona se brzo proširila europskim kontinentom. Lokaliteti s prostora sjeverozapadnog dijela Karpatske kotline, na kojima su zabilježeni najstariji predmeti latenske kulture, potječu iz završetka LT A stupnja, odnosno s kraja 5. st. pr. Kr.¹ O dinamici tog širenja na prostoru Karpatske kotline, koji se odvijao u smjeru istoka i juga, najbolje svjedoče novonastala groblja s dominantno latenskim materijalom na kojima pokapanja počinju u LT B1, odnosno u LT B2 stupnju.² Naselja iz ovog razdoblja, iako istraživana, kao primjerice Sopron - Krautacker³ ili Ménfőcsanak,⁴ nešto su slabije poznata stoga je i interpretacija ovog procesa donekle uvjetovana jednom vrstom arheoloških podataka, onima s grobalja. Pokretački mehanizmi koji su stajali iza ovog širenja različito su interpretirani u arheološkoj znanosti. Naime, donedavno neosporni model širenja latenske kulture masovnim migracijama keltskog stanovništva s matičnog prostora sjeverno od Alpa, koji je potvrdu nalazio u djelima antičkih autora, revidiran je u dijelu literature, a veći naglasak stavljen je na mobilnost manjih skupina, kao što su grupe ratnika i plaćenika, moguće i manje skupine kolonista ili čak pojedinaca - trgovaca, obrtnika ili žena koje su se udavale u druge zajednice (egzogamija), a koje su svojim kretanjima i interakcijom s drugim zajednicama prenosile određene kulturne obrasce.⁵ Čini se da potvrdu ovih teza nalazimo i u novijim antropološkim istraživanjima koja uključuju analize stabilnih izotopa na osteološkom materijalu s grobalja smještenih na matičnom prostoru, ali i na područjima širenja latenske kulture, među ostalim i onih s prostora Karpatske kotline iz kojih proizlazi da masovnih migracija u razdoblju 4. i 3. st. pr. Kr., barem u opsegu kakav je zamišljan u starijim interpretacijama, vjerojatno nije bilo.⁶ Također, poznato je da latenska kultura nije bila uniformirana u svim područjima svoga rasprostiranja, što uostalom potvrđuje i

¹ Jerem 2003: 192-193, Fig. 28.

² Rustoiu 2008: 206-207, Fig. 27.

³ Zeiler 2011 s literaturom.

⁴ Tankó 2010.

⁵ Hauschild 2010; Rustoiu 2015. Svakako treba istaknuti činjenicu da su posljednjih dvadesetak godina brojni autori isticali složen i višeslojan odnos između pripadnosti keltskom etniku, koji nam je poznat iz djela antičkih autora, zatim latenske materijale kulture te keltskog jezika, što je često rezultiralo žestokim debatama u akademskim krugovima. Ovdje se ne bih upuštao u njihovo predstavljanje, već upućujem na neke referentne radove (Collis 1997; Collis 2010; Jones 1997; Megaw, Megaw 1996; Wells 2001 i dr.).

⁶ Scheeres 2014; Scheeres et al. 2013; Scheeres et al. 2014.

1. Preface

1.1 La Tène Culture in Southern Pannonia

In Syrmia and south-eastern Pannonia – the location of the archaeological site of Kupinovo – the end of prehistory (and of the Early Iron Age in the narrow sense) was marked primarily by the La Tène material culture. After it was formed in the early 5th c. B.C. in its core territory, which encompassed western Germany, eastern France, northern Switzerland and probably also Bohemia, it quickly spread over the European continent. The sites in the north-western part of the Carpathian Basin, which contained the oldest finds belonging to the La Tène Culture, originate from the final stages of the LT A period, that is, from the late 5th c. B.C.¹ The dynamics of the spreading of the La Tène Culture to the east and south of the Carpathian Basin are best evidenced by the newly-established cemeteries containing predominantly La Tène material, where the first burials were made in the LT B1 and LT B2 periods.² Although settlements from this period have been excavated – for example, Sopron - Krautacker³ and Ménfőcsanak⁴ – they are less well known, making the interpretation of this process dependent on one type of archaeological data: that derived from cemeteries. The mechanisms which drove the La Tène Culture expansion have been interpreted in diverse ways in archaeological literature. The model of culture-spreading through mass migrations of the Celtic population from their core territory north of the Alps went unchallenged until recently, and found confirmation in works by classical authors. But in some works of professional literature it has been revised, and more prominence has been placed on mobility of smaller groups, such as groups of warriors and mercenaries, possibly also smaller groups of colonists or even individuals – traders, craftsmen or women who married into other communities (exogamy) – who, through their movement and interaction with other groups, transferred some cultural patterns.⁵ Confirmation of such theses can apparently be found in recent anthropological research which involves analyses of stable isotopes from osteological material originating from cemeteries in the core territory of the La Tène Culture, and also in the regions to which it spread: among others, those in the Carpathian Basin. The results of such analyses suggest that there were no mass migrations in the 4th and 3rd c. B.C., at least not of such scale as was imagined in older

¹ Jerem 2003: 192-193, Fig. 28.

² Rustoiu 2008: 206-207, Fig. 27.

³ Zeiler 2011 with bibliography.

⁴ Tankó 2010.

⁵ Hauschild 2010; Rustoiu 2015. It should be underlined that, over the past twenty years, many authors have emphasized the complex and multilayer correlations connecting affiliation to Celtic ethnicity, known from the works of classical authors, with La Tène material culture and with Celtic language, which has often resulted in heated debate in academic circles. I will not embark on their introduction, but rather mention some relevant works (Collis 1997; Collis 2010; Jones 1997; Megaw, Megaw 1996; Wells 2001 etc.).

materijal s kupinovskog groblja, već je uključivala i različite elemente drugih materijalnih kultura, na što je utjecao složeni odnos između autohtonih populacija i novopridošlih grupa, kao i različite strategije u transformaciji starih i prihvaćanju novih kulturnih obrazaca te njihovu međusobnom prožimanju.

Prvi predmeti latenskog porijekla pojavljuju se na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije na samom završetku starijega željeznog doba, odnosno u stupnju Čurug, kako ga je definirao D. Božič. Ovaj je stupanj kronološki istovremen sa srednjoeuropskim LT B1 stupnjem,⁷ i u biti predstavlja završnu fazu srijemske grupe,⁸ odnosno južnopanonske kasnohalštatske skupine,⁹ o čemu svjedoče nalazi poput ostave iz Čuruga, groba iz Velike, kao i groblja u Osijeku i Dalju.¹⁰ Upravo su ova posljednja važna za razumijevanje procesa tzv. latenizacije na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije s obzirom na to da se ukopavanje na njima vršilo krajem starijega željeznog doba, a bez prekida nastavljaju funkcionirati i u mlađemu željeznom dobu, što bi na određeni način potvrđivalo kontinuitet stanovništva. S druge strane, pojedina groblja, kao što su Karaburma i Rospri Ćuprija u Beogradu,¹¹ a čini se i ono u Kupinovu, počinju u LT B2 stupnju, odnosno u posljednjoj trećini 4. st. pr. Kr. Osnivanje novih groblja s drugačijom materijalnom kulturom može, ali i ne mora nužno ukazivati na pojavu nove populacije što, naravno, ne isključuje sudjelovanje autohtonog stanovništva iz procesa formiranja novih zajednica s novim političkim i ekonomskim okvirom. Primjerice, ženski grobovi 63 i 67 s Karaburme,¹² grob G 3 991 iz Pećina¹³ te grob iz Repnjaka u Kostolcu,¹⁴ u kojima su se s jedne strane nalazili predmeti porijeklom iz stariježeljeznodobne tradicije ovog prostora, kao što su naušnice/sljepo-očničarke izrađene od tordirane srebrne žice, ogrlice sastavljene od raznobojnih staklenih perli i dijelova latenske nošnje s druge, primjerice željezne fibule ranolatske sheme, fibula tipa Duchcov, kao i fibula tipa Karaburma 63, koje predstavljaju regionalnu varijantu široko rasprostranjenih fibula tipa Duchcov te keramičkih posuda izrađenih na kolu potvrđuju proces kulturne hibridizacije koji se odvijao u toj inicijalnoj fazi mlađega željeznog doba krajem 4. st. pr. Kr.¹⁵ Ovaj je proces interpretiran i u djelima antičkih autora pa pojedini izvori, primjerice Justin i Strabon,¹⁶ također navode da su u nastanku etno-političke zajednice poznate pod nazivom Skordisci, s navodnom predominacijom keltskih skupina, na prostoru ušća Save u Dunav, sudjelovale i autohtone ilirske i tračke zajednice, svjedočeći, u duhu antičkih etnografskih narativa, o složenoj i dinamičnoj slici odnosa ovih grupa

interpretations.⁶ Furthermore, it is well known that the La Tène Culture was not uniform in all of its distribution zones – which is also confirmed by the finds from the Kupinovo cemetery. Rather, it incorporated diverse elements of other material cultures, under the influence of complex relations of autochthonous populations and newly-arrived groups, and of various strategies of transformation of old cultural patterns and acceptance of new ones, and their mutual interplay.

The first items of La Tène origin appeared in the territory of south-eastern Pannonia at the very end of the Early Iron Age, in the Čurug period according to D. Božič, chronologically contemporary to the Central European LT B1 period.⁷ In reality, it represents the final stage of the Sarmia group,⁸ or the south-Pannonian Late Hallstatt group,⁹ as evidenced by discoveries such as the Čurug hoard, the Velika grave, and cemeteries in Osijek and Dalj.¹⁰ The latter are important for understanding the so-called latenization process in south-eastern Pannonia, given that they contain burials from the end of the Early Iron Age, and they were also used uninterruptedly in the Late Iron Age, which in a way testifies to the continuity of the population. On the other hand, some cemeteries, such as those at Karaburma and Rospri Ćuprija in Belgrade,¹¹ and apparently also the one at Kupinovo, began to be used in the LT B2 period, that is, in the last third of the 4th c. B.C. The formation of new cemeteries containing a different material culture can suggest, though not necessarily, that a new population appeared in the region, which, of course, does not exclude the participation of the indigenous population in the process of formation of new communities, with a new political and economic framework. Consider, for example, female graves 63 and 67 at Karaburma,¹² grave G 3 991 at Pećine¹³ and the grave at Repnjak in Kostolac.¹⁴ On one hand, these contained objects originating from the Early Iron Age tradition of this region, such as earrings/temple rings made of spirally twisted silver wire and necklaces composed of multi-coloured glass beads. On the other hand, they also contained elements of La Tène attire, for example iron fibulae of the Early La Tène scheme, fibulae of the Duchcov type and Karaburma 63 type (which in itself is a regional variant of the widely-distributed Duchcov-type fibulae), and wheel-thrown pottery vessels. These finds confirm the cultural hybridization process which took place in this initial phase of the Late Iron Age, at the end of the 4th c. B.C.¹⁵ This process

⁷ Božič 1981: 315-316.

⁸ Postoji teza da skeletni grobovi srijemske grupe i naseobinski ostaci grupe Bosut III zapravo čine jednu kulturnu pojavu s kraja starijeg željeznog doba (Popović 1981; Babić, Palavestra 1999; Medović, Hänsel 2006; Medović 2007).

⁹ Guštin, Teržan 1975; Teržan 1977; Majnarić-Pandžić 2003; Dizdar 2015 i dr.

¹⁰ Čurug: Vasić 1987: 555-557, T. LVI-LVII: 1-11; Dalj: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 79, 81, T. III: 5, T. IV: 1-2, T. IX: 1 (fibula je pogrešno objavljena pod nalazištem Kupinovo, a potječe iz Dalja (AMZ, P-7218); Donja Dolina: Truhelka 1904; Čović 1961: Y 29, grob XLVII; Velika: Majnarić-Pandžić 1995; Osijek: Spajić 1954: 12-13, T. III: 24, T. IV: 26-27; Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 89, T. XXV:1-2; općenito: Popović 1996.

¹¹ Todorović 1963; Todorović 1972.

¹² Todorović 1972: 26-28, T. XXIII, Pl. XXV.

¹³ Jovanović 1994: 112; Jovanović 2007: 822-823, Sl. 1-2.

¹⁴ Jacanović 1987.

¹⁵ Todorović 1972: 26-28, T. XXIII, grob 63: 1-6, T. XXV, grob 67: 1-5; Jovanović 1994; Jovanović 1999; Džino 2007; Ljuština, Spasić 2012; Rustoiu, Ursuțiu 2013. Koncept hibridizacije predstavlja iznimno širok analitički okvir korišten u različitim disciplinama, od kulturne antropologije i arheologije, preko lingvistike do postkolonijalne kritike. Iako je nezahvalno svesti tako kompleksan koncept na jednu definiciju u kontekstu materijalne kulture kojom se ovdje bavimo možemo navesti objašnjenje K. Deagan (2013) izloženo u radu *Hybridity, identity, and archaeological practice: hybridity is generated in settings of pluralistic cultural engagement and involves the amalgamation of material traits from at least two antecedent traditions*. Za kritiku koncepta hibridizacije u arheologiji – Silliman 2015 s literaturom.

¹⁶ Strabon VII, 5, 2, VII, 5, 12; Justin XXXII, 3, 6-8.

⁶ Scheeres 2014; Scheeres et al. 2013; Scheeres et al. 2014.

⁷ Božič 1981: 315-316.

⁸ According to one thesis, skeletal graves of the Sarmia group and the remains of settlements of the Bosut III group belong to the same cultural phenomenon, dating from the end of the Early Iron Age (Popović 1981; Babić, Palavestra 1999; Medović, Hänsel 2006; Medović 2007).

⁹ Guštin, Teržan 1976; Teržan 1977; Majnarić-Pandžić 2003; Dizdar 2015 i dr.

¹⁰ Čurug: Vasić 1987: 555-557, Pl. LVI-LVII: 1-11; Dalj: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 79, 81, 89, Pl. III: 5, Pl. IV: 1-2, Pl. I X: 1 (the fibula is erroneously published under the site of Kupinovo, whereas it originates from Dalj – AMZ, P-7218); Donja Dolina: Truhelka 1904; Čović 1961: Y 29, grave XLVII; Velika: Majnarić-Pandžić 1995; Osijek: Spajić 1954: 12-13, Pl. III: 24, Pl. IV: 26-27; Spajić 1956: 49, Pl. XXVI: 44-46; Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 89, Pl. XXV: 1-2; general remarks: Popović 1996.

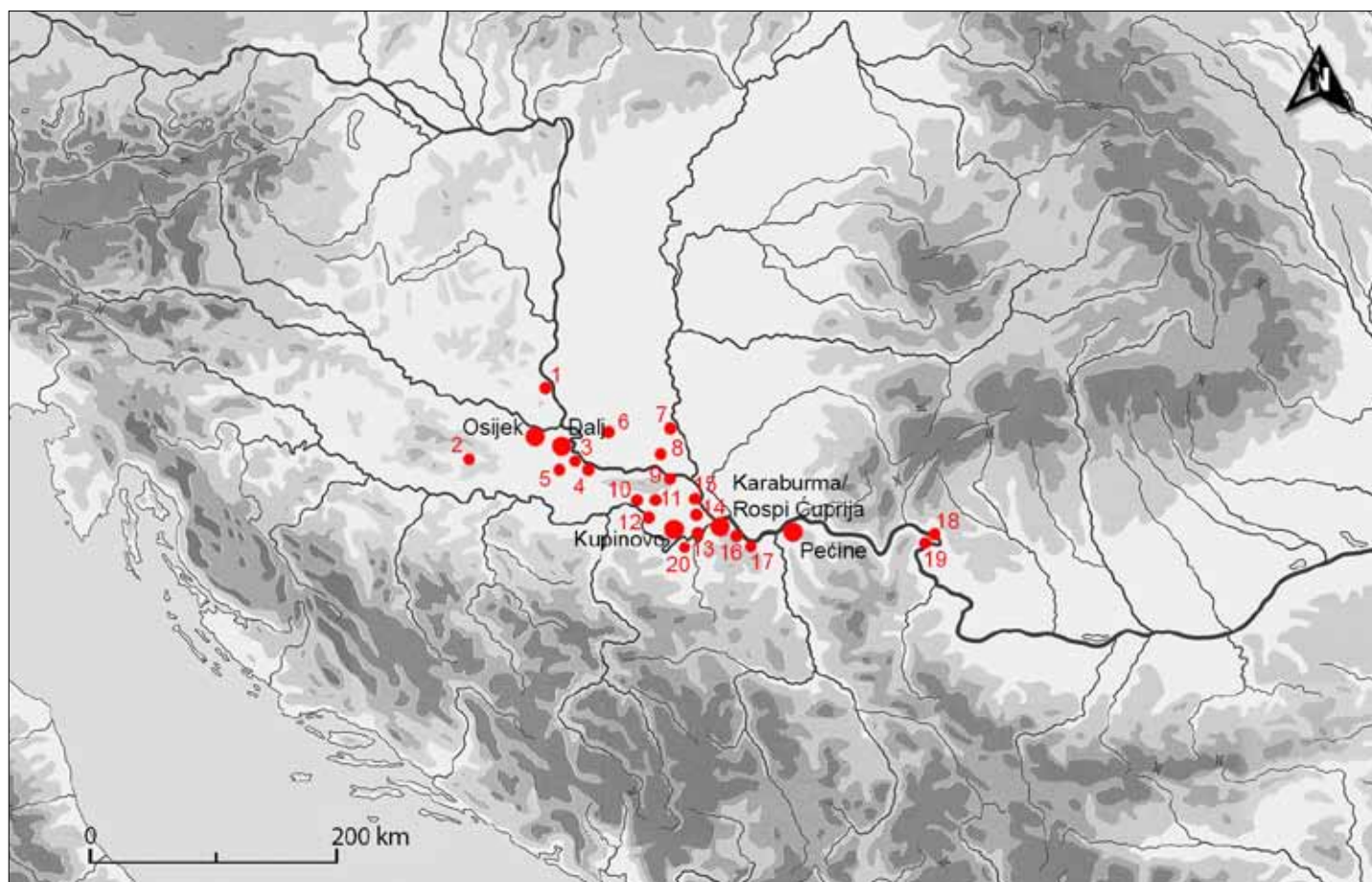
¹¹ Todorović 1963; Todorović 1972.

¹² Todorović 1972: 26-28, Pl. XXIII, Pl. XXV.

¹³ Jovanović 1994: 112; Jovanović 2007: 822-823, Fig. 1-2.

¹⁴ Jacanović 1987.

¹⁵ Todorović 1972: 26-28, Pl. XXIII, grave 63: 1-6, Pl. XXV, grave 67: 1-5; Jovanović 1994; Jovanović 1999; Džino 2007; Ljuština, Spasić 2012; Rustoiu, Ursuțiu 2013. The concept of hybridization is a very broad analytical framework applied in various disciplines, from cultural anthropology and archaeology to linguistics and postcolonial criticism. Although the attempt to boil down such a complex concept to a single definition in the context of the material culture discussed here is an ungratifying task, we can quote the explanation offered by K. Deagan (2013) in her book *Hybridity, identity, and archaeological practice: Hybridity is generated in settings of pluralistic cultural engagement and involves the amalgamation of material traits from at least two antecedent traditions*. For criticism of the hybridization concept in archaeology, see Silliman 2015 with literature.



Karta 1. Važnija groblja latenske kulture na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije (1. Batina, 2. Mali Bilač, 3. Vukovar, 4. Sotin, 5. Bogdanovci, 6. Odžaci, 7. Bačko Gradište, 8. Gospođinci, 9. Sremski Karlovci, 10. Sremska Mitrovica, 11. Ruma, 12. Hrtkovci, 13. Boljevci, 14. Surčin, 15. Novi Banovci, 16. Ritopek, 17. Brestovik, 18. Mala Vrbaica - Ajmana, 19. Vajuga - Pesak, 20. Obrenovac - Zvečka)

Map 1. Important La Tène Culture cemeteries in south-eastern Pannonia (1. Batina, 2. Mali Bilač, 3. Vukovar, 4. Sotin, 5. Bogdanovci, 6. Odžaci, 7. Bačko Gradište, 8. Gospođinci, 9. Sremski Karlovci, 10. Sremska Mitrovica, 11. Ruma, 12. Hrtkovci, 13. Boljevci, 14. Surčin, 15. Novi Banovci, 16. Ritopek, 17. Brestovik, 18. Mala Vrbaica - Ajmana, 19. Vajuga - Pesak, 20. Obrenovac - Zvečka)

početkom mlađega željeznog doba na prostoru koji D. Džino naziva *zonom interakcije različitih kulturnih habitusa*.¹⁷

Slična situacija potvrđena je i u jugozapadnom dijelu Karpatske kotline u okvirima mokronoške skupine koja se možda najbolje oslikava na groblju Kapiteljska njiva u Novom mestu gdje se kontinuitet pokapanja pripadnika dolenske grupe nedvojbeno nastavio i u mlađem željeznom dobu.¹⁸ Osim kontinuiteta samog mjesta pokapanja, zanimljivo je da upravo ručno rađena keramika, izrađivana u lokalnoj tradiciji, predstavlja većinu keramičkih priloga u grobovima sve do prestanka pokapanja na ovom položaju i prelaska na poziciju Beletov vrt, dok su u starijim grobovima zabilježene različite kombinacije kasnohalštatskih i latenskih elementa u nošnji, kao što su, primjerice, certosa fibule, ali i naoružanju. Tako se u grobu 160 osim latenskih fibula nalazi tipičan stariježeljeznodobni set naoružanja s dva koplja i sjekirom, dok se u grobu 458 nalazila sjekira s rupom za nasad u kombinaciji sa središnjim okovom štita trakastog oblika.¹⁹

was also interpreted in some works by classical authors: some sources, for example Justin and Strabo,¹⁶ wrote that, in the territory in which the River Sava joins the Danube, autochthonous Illyrian and Thracian communities took part in the formation of the ethno-political community known as the Scordisci, along with the allegedly predominant Celtic groups. Thus, in the spirit of ancient ethnographic narratives, Justin and Strabo testified to the complex and dynamic picture of relationships among these groups at the beginning of the Late Iron Age in the territory described by D. Džino as the *zone of interaction of various cultural habitus*.¹⁷

A similar situation has been evidenced in the south-western part of the Carpathian Basin, within the framework of the Mokronog group, possibly best illustrated by the Kapiteljska Njiva cemetery in Novo mesto, where burials of members of the Dolenjska group continued undoubtedly into the Late Iron Age.¹⁸ In addition to the continuity of the burial site, it is interesting that hand-thrown pottery, fashioned after the local tradition, made up the major-

¹⁷ Džino 2007: 57. 4. Teza da su Skordisci činili kompaktnu etno-političku strukturu s jasno definiranim područjem naseljavanja temelji se na isčitavanju i kompilaciji fragmentarnih i često proturječnih navoda antičkih pisaca te interpretaciji latenske materijalne kulture u okvirima kulturno-povijesne paradigme. Drugačija interpretacija, pretpostavljala bi postojanje niza heterarhično ustrojenih zajednica sa sličnom materijalnom kulturom, socio-kulturnim praksama (npr. pogrebni običaji) i ekonomskom bazom čiji je međusoban odnos varirao tijekom posljednja tri stoljeća pr. Kr. (Thurston 2009; Džino 2012: 73-74, 82-83 i dr.) Jedna od ključnih kohezivnih sila koja ih je povezivala ideologija je ratničkih elita, kao uostalom i u drugim dijelovima kontinentalne Europe.

¹⁸ Križ 2001; Križ 2005.

¹⁹ U grobu 458 nalazila se i *Certosa* fibula tipa X (var. g ili h), dok je apsolutno kronološki grob datiran u drugu polovicu 4. st. pr. Kr. (Teržan, Črešnar 2014:

¹⁶ Strabo VII, 5, 2, VII, 5, 12; Justin XXXII, 3, 6-8.

¹⁷ Džino 2007: 57. The thesis that the Scordisci formed a compact ethno-political structure with a clearly defined settlement area is based on the reading and compilation of fragmented and often contradictory assertions by classical authors, and on the interpretation of the La Tène material culture within the scope of a cultural-historical paradigm. A different interpretation would presume the existence of a range of heterarchically structured communities which had similar material cultures, socio-cultural practices (such as burial customs) and economic bases, whose mutual relations varied during the last three centuries B.C. (Thurston 2009; Džino 2012: 73-74, 82-83 et al.) One of the key cohesive forces which united them was the ideology of the warrior elite, as was also the case in other parts of continental Europe.

¹⁸ Križ 2001; Križ 2005.

U razdoblju srednjeg latena, odnosno u većem dijelu 3. i prvoj polovici 2. st. pr. Kr., materijalna kultura zajednica s prostora jugoistočne Panonije iskazuje relativno visok stupanj sličnosti s drugim latenskim zajednicama s prostora Karpatske kotline, primjerice sa spomenutom mokronoškom skupinom, čineći s njima specifičan kulturni krug koji se u literaturi često naziva istočno-keltskim.

Društvene i ekonomske promjene koje započinju u središnjem prostoru latenske kulture, prije svega proces formiranja *oppida*, u mlađem dijelu srednjeg latena, od kraja 3. i u prvoj polovici 2. st. pr. Kr., postupno se odražavaju i na zajednice s jugoistoka Panonije. Iako se osnivanje utvrđenih naselja na ovom prostoru, kao što su ona na području današnjih Vinkovca²⁰ i Osijeka²¹ te Gomolave kod Hrtkovaca,²² s funkcijom političkih i gospodarskih središta lokalnih zajednica obično smješta na početak kasnolatenskog razdoblja,²³ određeni predmeti prikupljeni u iskopavanjima pojedinih lokaliteta mogli bi ukazivati da se život na njima, iako u znatno manjem opsegu, odvijao i u ranijem, srednjolatenskom razdoblju. Riječ je o pojedinim keramičkim posudama, fibulama i staklenim narukvicama s Gomolave²⁴ te ulomcima keramičkih posuda ukrašenih žigosanim, koncentričnim krugovima i staklenim narukvicama s Gradine na Bosutu.²⁵ Naravno, to ne znači da su ova naselja od samog osnutka imala i sve odlike koje se pripisuju *oppidima*, uključujući fortifikacije, s obzirom na dinamiku naseljavanja koja je posvjedočena na pojedinim dobro istraženim naseljima latenske kulture.²⁶

Također, u posljednje vrijeme se otkrivaju i veća otvorena naselja, kao što je ono na Blatu kod Vinkovaca,²⁷ poznata i u drugim dijelovima latenskog kruga, na kojima se odvijala intenzivna proizvodna aktivnost, a s obzirom na brojne nalaze importiranih, uglavnom metalnih i staklenih predmeta te novca čini se da su predstavljala i ključne točke u tadašnjim komunikacijskim mrežama na nadregionalnoj razini.²⁸

Kasnolatensko razdoblje donosi određene promjene. U materijalnoj kulturi jugoistočnopanonskih zajednica osjeća se izraženiji utjecaj iz istočnog dijela Karpatske kotline, što je vjerojatno posljedica jačanja dačkog kraljevstva, a čini se i posebnog odnosa ratničkih elita ovih dvaju prostora koji se prije svega odražavao u uporabi slične opreme, s vjerojatno bliskom ideološkom podlogom. Regionalna posebnost, slično jugoistočnoalpskom ili sjevernoitalskom prostoru, u odnosu na prostor sjeverno od Dunava, veći je broj poznatih kasnolatenskih ukopa čiju potvrdu nalazimo i na kupinovskom groblju. Objašnjenje je možda u tezi P. Wellsa da rituali, uključujući one pogrebne, predstavljaju oblik ljudskog ponašanja kojim se izražavaju najdublja društvena značenja i tradicije pa se kroz ritual, koji služi kao svojevrsna kohezijska sila, učvršćuje svijest pojedinca o pripadnosti zajednici, ali i identitet zajednice prema van,²⁹ što je u slučaju navedenih grupa s ruba latenske kulture, izloženih intenzivnim utjecajima iz drugih kulturnih

ity of pottery grave goods for as long as this cemetery was used, that is, until burials started to be made at the new location of Beletov Vrt. In older graves, various combinations of Late Hallstatt and La Tène elements of attire have been ascertained, such as, for example, Certosa fibulae, and also of weaponry. In grave 160, in addition to La Tène fibulae, there was also a typical Early Iron Age set of arms, consisting of two spears and an axe, while grave 458 contained a socketed axe and a band-shaped shield boss.¹⁹

In the Middle La Tène period, that is, in a large part of the 3rd c. B.C. and the first half of the 2nd c. B.C., the material culture of communities living in south-eastern Pannonia was very similar to that of other La Tène communities in the Carpathian Basin – for example, the Mokronog group – and they belonged to a specific cultural circle, often described in literature as the Eastern Celts.

Social and economic changes which began in the central distribution zone of the La Tène Culture in the later part of the Middle La Tène period, during the late 3rd and the first half of the 2nd c. B.C. (primarily the formation of *oppida*), were gradually reflected in communities in south-eastern Pannonia. Although the founding of fortified settlements in this region (such as those in the territory of present-day Vinkovci,²⁰ Osijek²¹ and Gomolava, near Hrtkovci,²² which functioned as political and economic centres of local communities) is often dated to the beginning of the Late La Tène period,²³ certain finds made during the excavation of some of these sites could indicate that they had been inhabited earlier, in the Middle La Tène period, albeit to a much smaller extent. The finds include pottery vessels, fibulae and glass bracelets discovered at Gomolava,²⁴ and fragments of pottery vessels decorated with stamped concentric circles, and glass bracelets recovered at Gradina na Bosutu.²⁵ Naturally, this does not mean that these settlements had all the characteristics attributed to *oppida* as soon as they were founded, including fortifications, given the inhabitation dynamics evidenced at some well-researched sites of La Tène Culture settlements.²⁶

Recently, some larger open settlements have also been discovered, for example at Blato near Vinkovci,²⁷ such as are known in other parts of the La Tène circle. In them, production activities were also intensive, and given the numerous finds of coins and of imported items, mostly made of metal and glass, it would appear that those were the key points of the then supra-regional communication networks.²⁸

The Late La Tène period brought changes. The influence coming from the eastern part of the Carpathian Basin is evident in the material culture of communities in south-eastern Pannonia, probably a consequence of the strengthening of the Dacian kingdom, and apparently also of a special relation between the warrior elites of the two regions. This special relation is reflected primarily in their use of similar equipment, and probably also an analogous ideological base. In comparison to the territory north of the Danube, one specificity of this region – similar to the regions of the south-eastern Alps or northern Italy – is the large number of recorded Late La Tène burials,

482-484, 721-722, fig. 27. 2. 14 – 27.2.15).

²⁰ Dizdar 2001a.

²¹ Majnarić-Pandžić 1996; Šimić, Filipović 1997; Drnić, Skelac 2008.

²² Jovanović, Jovanović 1988.

²³ Jovanović 1987: 840; Jovanović, Jovanović 1988: 92; Majnarić-Pandžić 1996 et dr.

²⁴ Jovanović, Jovanović 1988: 126, 156, 170, 177, T. V: 13; T. XXX: 10, XLI: 2-3; T. XLVI: 1-7.

²⁵ Popović 2003: 312, T. 1: 2, 7-8.

²⁶ Vjerojatno najbolji primjer predstavlja njemački lokalitet Manching gdje se naselje formira već krajem LT B2 stupnja i postupno evoluiralo u iznimno važan centar, a monumentalne se fortifikacije grade tek u stupnju LT D1 (Eller et al. 2012; Wendling 2013; Wendling, Winger 2014).

²⁷ Dizdar 2016.

²⁸ Lokaliteti Nowa Cerekwia u Poljskoj (Rudnicki 2014), Němčice u Češkoj (Čižmář et al. 2008) i Roseldorf u Austriji (Holzer 2009; Holzer 2014).

²⁹ Wells 2001: 26-27.

¹⁹ Grave 458 also contained a type-X Certosa fibula (var. g or h), while it has been dated in absolute chronological terms to the second half of the 4th c. B.C. (Teržan, Črešnar 2014: 482-484, 721-722, Fig. 27.2.14-27.2.15).

²⁰ Dizdar 2001a.

²¹ Majnarić-Pandžić 1996; Šimić, Filipović 1997; Drnić, Skelac 2008.

²² Jovanović, Jovanović 1988.

²³ Jovanović 1987: 840; Jovanović, Jovanović 1988: 92; Majnarić-Pandžić 1996 et al.

²⁴ Jovanović, Jovanović 1988: 126, 156, 170, 177, Pl. V: 13; Pl. XXX: 10, XLI: 2-3; Pl. XLVI: 1-7.

²⁵ Popović 2003: 312, Pl. 1: 2, 7-8.

²⁶ Probably the best example is the German site of Manching, where a settlement was formed as early as in LT B2. It gradually evolved into a very significant centre, but the fortifications were erected only in LT D1 (Eller et al. 2012; Wendling, Winger 2014).

²⁷ Dizdar 2016.

²⁸ The sites of Nowa Cerekwia in Poland (Rudnicki 2014), Němčice in Bohemia (Čižmář et al. 2008) and Roseldorf in Austria (Holzer 2009; Holzer 2014).

Rieckhof, Biel 2001		jugoistočna Panonija - grupa Beograd (<i>Skordisci</i>) south-eastern Pannonia – Belgrade group (<i>Scordisci</i>) (Božič 1981, 2008)	jugoistočne Alpe, jugozapadna Panonija – mokronoška skupina (<i>Taurisci</i>) south-eastern Alps, south-western Pannonia – Mokronog group (<i>Taurisci</i>) (Božič 1987, 1999, 2008)	groblje u Kupinovu the Kupinovo cemetery
325.	LT B2	a	1	I
275.		b		
200.	LT C1	a	2a	IIa
		b		
150.	LT C2	a	2b	IIb
		b		
80.	LT D1	a	3a	IIIa
		b		
15.	LT D2	a		IIIb
		b		

Sl.1. Kronološka podjela latenske kulture i lokalnih grupa na prostoru južne Panonije i jugoistočnih Alpa

Fig. 1. Chronological division of the La Tène Culture and of local groups in southern Pannonia and south-eastern Alps

krugova, moglo predstavljati snažan mehanizam u naglašavanju kolektivnog identiteta.

Politička samostalnost željeznodobnih zajednica jugoistočne Panonije prekinuta je krajem 1. st. pr. Kr. širenjem granica rimske države duboko u područje kontinentalne Europe, kada ovaj prostor postaje prvo dijelom provincije Ilirik, a potom Panonije i Mezije. Ipak, ovaj povijesni trenutak ne treba doživljavati kao puko pokoravanje autohtonog stanovništva i njegovu integraciju u provincijalne okvire, već kao dugotrajan proces u kojemu su lokalne zajednice na različite načine i različitom dinamikom prihvaćale određene rimske političke, kulturne i ekonomske obrasce zadržavajući pritom, u određenim slučajevima i duže od jednog stoljeća, i dijelove vlastite tradicije u materijalnoj kulturi, kao što je proizvodnja keramičkog posuđa, ali i pojedine aspekte duhovne kulture reflektirane u pojedinim ritualima, primjerice prilaganju oružja u grobove pripadnika ratničke elite inkorporirane u rimski vojni aparat.³⁰

Iz uvoda je vidljivo da vremenski okvir u kojem možemo promatrati razvoj latenske kulture kao dominantne kulturne manifestacije mlađega željeznog doba na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije, predstavlja razdoblje od druge polovice 4. st. pr. Kr. pa sve do završetka 1. st. pr. Kr. U relativno-kronološkoj shemi modificirane Reineckeove podjele latenske kulture za srednjoeuropski prostor, ovo je vremensko razdoblje obuhvaćeno stupnjima LT B2 do LT D2. Također, za područje jugoistočne Panonije postoji i lokalna relativnokronološka podjela D. Božiča koja navedeno razdoblje dijeli na stupnjeve Beograd 1, 2a-b i 3a,³¹ a koja se u tekstu nešto rjeđe navodi s obzirom na to da su navedeni stupnjevi u potpunosti sinkroni sa standardnom srednjoeuropskom periodizacijom, odražavajući gotovo istovjetnu dinamiku razvoja sa susjednim latenskim zajednicama.

which is also verified at the Kupinovo cemetery. An explanation can perhaps be found in P. Wells's thesis according to which rituals, including burial rituals, represent the form of human behaviour that expresses the deepest social implications and traditions, and thus the ritual serves as some kind of cohesive force which reinforces individuals' awareness of their affiliation to the community, and also the community's identity when perceived by others.²⁹ In the case of the above groups from the fringes of the La Tène territory, exposed to intense influence from other cultural circles, this could be a strong mechanism which emphasized their collective identity.

The political independence of the Iron Age communities in south-eastern Pannonia came to an end in the late 1st c. B.C., when the borders of the Roman state stretched deep into continental Europe and this territory became part, at first, of the province of Illyricum and, later, of Pannonia and Moesia. However, this historical moment should not be seen as mere subjugation of the indigenous population and its integration into the provincial framework, but rather as a long process during which local communities accepted certain Roman political, cultural and economic patterns in diverse ways and at diverse rates, while at the same time maintaining – in some cases for more than a century – elements of their own traditions of the production of material culture – for example, pottery – and also certain aspects of their spiritual culture, reflected in the deposition of weapons in graves of members of the warrior elites, who were incorporated into the Roman military apparatus.³⁰

It can be seen from the introduction that the time frame in which we can observe the evolution of the La Tène Culture as the dominant cultural manifestation of the Late Iron Age in south-eastern Pannonia is the period stretching from the second half of the 4th c. B.C. to the end of the 1st c. B.C. In the relative chronological scheme of the modified Reinecke's division of the La Tène Culture for Central Europe, this period is encompassed by phases LT B2 to LT D2. In addition, there is also a relative chronological division by D. Božič for south-eastern Pannonia, according to which this period can be divided into phases Belgrade 1, 2a-b and 3a.³¹ This division is cited less frequently in

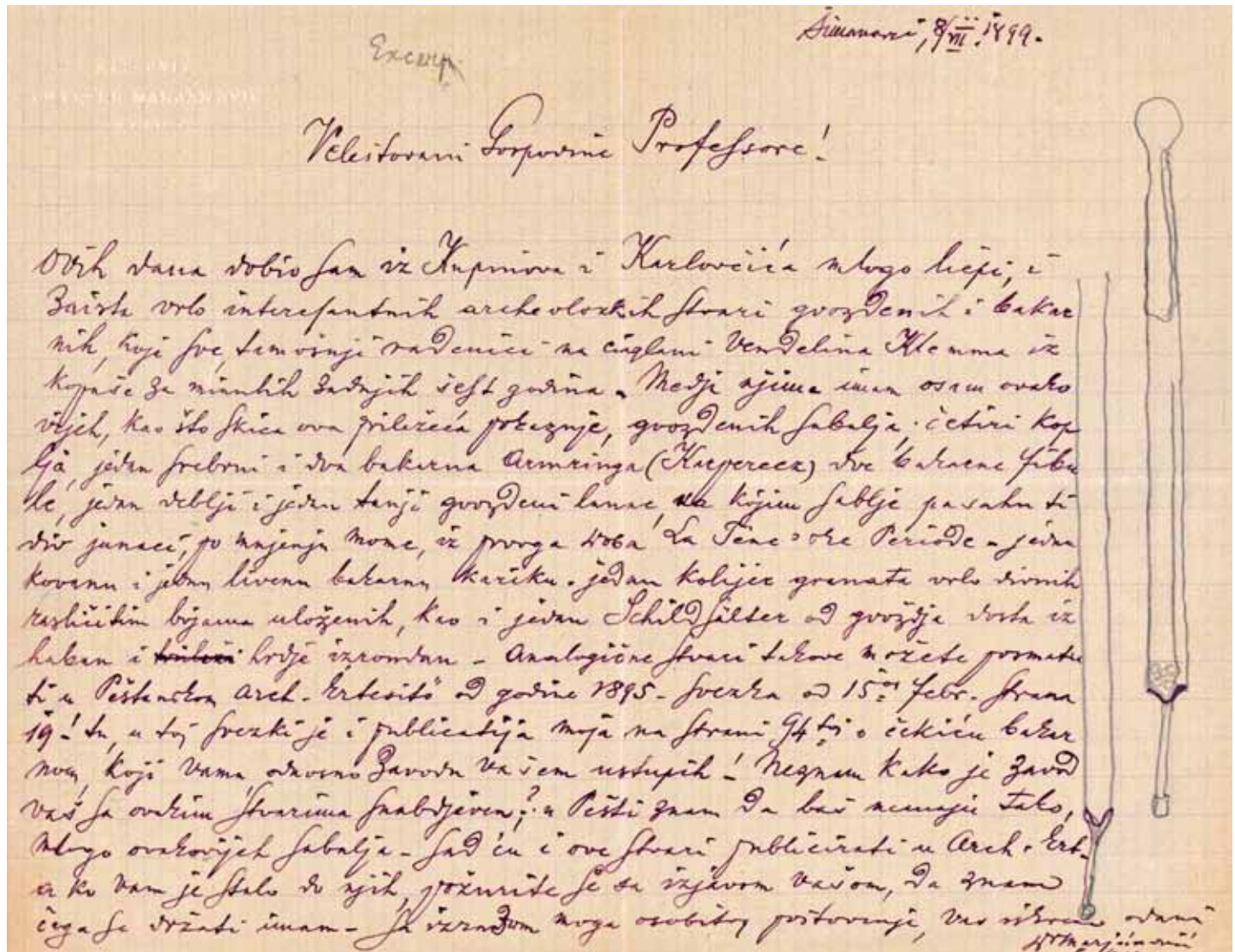
³⁰ Brukner 1995; Popović 2001; Tapavički-Ilić 2003; Dizdar, Radman-Livaja 2015 i dr.

³¹ Božič 1981; Božič 1987: 880; Božič 2008: 146, tab. 5. Iako je materijal iz stupnja LT D2 zabilježen na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije, primjerice različiti oblici fibula (Jezerine, Gorica, Almgren 18 – Dizdar Tonc 2013; Drnić 2013), zbog nedostatka zatvorenih cjelina D. Božič (2008) nije definirao i podstupanj Beograd 3b.

²⁹ Wells 2001: 26-27.

³⁰ Brukner 1995; Popović 2001; Tapavički-Ilić 2003; Dizdar, Radman-Livaja 2015 et al.

³¹ Božič 1981; Božič 1987: 880; Božič 2008: 146, Pl. 5. Although material from



Sl. 2. Pismo Petra Marjanovića upućeno Josipu Brunšmidu (arhiv AMZ-a)
Fig. 2. A letter by Petar Marjanović to Josip Brunšmid (AMZ Archive)

1.2 Lokalitet Kupinovo

Zahvaljujući dobro organiziranoj mreži muzejskih povjerenika, uspostavljenoj krajem 19. i početkom 20. stoljeća, velik broj arheoloških predmeta s prostora tadašnje Srijemske županije završio je u arheološkoj zbirci Narodnog muzeja u Zagrebu. Pojedini predmeti, kao i informacije o lokalitetima, objavljujani su uglavnom u *Vjesniku Hrvatskoga arheološkoga društva*. Tako se i selo Kupinovo, smješteno u istočnom dijelu Srijema, oko jedan kilometar sjeverno od rijeke Save, prvi put spominje u literaturi 1900. godine u radu Josipa Brunšmida pod naslovom *Arheološke bilješke iz Dalmacije i Panonije*. U radu se opisuje rimski nadgrobni spomenik iz rimske *Bassianae*, današnjih Donjih Petrovaca kod Rume, koji je bio uzidan u Crkvu svetog Luke, zadužbinu despota Đurađa Brankovića.³² Također, J. Brunšmid pretpostavio je postojanje manjega rimskog naselja u Kupinovu s obzirom na nalaze rimskog novca iz 3. i 4. stoljeća prikupljene pri gradnji mosta u blizini navedene crkve. Iz Kupinova potječe i ostava iz kasnoga brončanog doba koju je muzeju poklonio inženjer i građevni poduzetnik Hugo Stubenvoll iz Vukovara.³³ Zanimljivo, u ovom članku J. Brunšmid uopće ne spominje latenske nalaze, već se ta informacija usputno navodi u drugom radu naslova *Pret-historijski predmeti željeznoga doba iz Šaregrada u Srijemskoj županiji iz istog broja VHAD-a*.³⁴

the text, because its phases correspond completely to the standard Central European periodization, and thus reflect a dynamic of development that is almost identical to that of the neighbouring La Tène communities.

1.2 The archaeological site of Kupinovo

Thanks to a well-organized network of museum commissioners, established in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, many archaeological artefacts from the territory of the then Syrmia County ended up in the archaeological collection of the Zagreb National Museum. Some artefacts, and information about archaeological sites, were published in *Vjesnik Hrvatskoga arheološkoga društva* (Journal of the Croatian Archaeological Society). The village of Kupinovo, situated in the eastern part of Syrmia, about one kilometre north of the River Sava, was first mentioned in literature in 1900, in a work by Josip Brunšmid entitled *Arheološke bilješke iz Dalmacije i Panonije* (Archaeological Notes from Dalmatia and Pannonia). In it, Brunšmid described a Roman tombstone, originating from Roman *Bassianae* (today's Donji Petrovci, near Ruma), built into St. Luke's church, an endowment of Despot Đurađ Branković.³² Brunšmid also presumed that there had been a small Roman settlement at Kupinovo, given

³² Brunšmid 1900a: 198-199.

³³ Vinski-Gasparini 1973: 107, 190.

³⁴ Brunšmid 1900b: 70.

phase LT D2 has been recorded in south-eastern Pannonia – for example, various types of fibula (Jezerine, Gorica, Almgren 18 – Dizdar Tonc 2013; Drnić 2013) – due to the lack of closed units, Božič (2008) did not define a sub-phase Belgrade 3b.

³² Brunšmid 1900a: 198-199.

Groblja la tënskog doba imala bi se po izvještaju g. Dra Petra Marjanovića u Šimanovcima nalaziti i u Karlovčiću i Kupinovu, jer da se je u tim mjestima našlo više la tënskih mačeva, valjda i opet u grobovima sa paljevinom.

Istu informaciju nalazimo i u nedavno objavljenoj Brunšmidovoj putnoj bilježnici br. VIII. iz 1900. godine na stranici 34:

Kupinovo, ciglana Vendelina Klemma. Prigodom kopanja zemlje u oktobru 1899 za gradnju ciglje našlo se na više grobova sa paljevinom, a uz njih raznovrsnije biserja, bronsanih i srebrnih nakita itd. Nabavio Dr. Petar Marjanović i odstupio muzeju.³⁵

Oba izvještaja temelje se na pismu dr. Petra Marjanovića iz obližnjeg sela Šimanovaca iz 8. srpnja 1899. godine koje se čuva u arhivu Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu, a koje ovdje donosimo u cijelosti:

Ovih dana dobio sam iz Kupinova i Karlovčića mnogo liepi i zaista vrlo interesantnih archeoloških stvari gvozdениh i bakrenih koji su tamošnji radnici na ciglani Vendelina Klemma izkopaše za minulih zadnjih šest godina. Među njima imam osim ovako vijeh, kao što skica ova priležeća prikazuje, gvozdениh sablja, četiri koplja, jedan srebrni i dva bakrena armringa (Kupererc), dve bakrene fibule, jedan deblji i jedan tanji gvozdени lanac na kojim sablje pasahu ti div junaci; po mjenju mome, iz prvog doba La Tene-ove periode. Jednu kovanu i jednu livenu bakarnu kariku. jedan kolijer granata vrlo divnih različitim bojama uloženih, kao i jedan Schildhälter od gvoždja dosta izhaban i ladje izrondan – analogične stvari takove možete posmatrati u peštanskom Arch. Ertesitö od godine 1895 – svezka od 15-og febr., strana 19-ta, u toj svezki je i publicacija moja na strani 94-toj o čekiću bakarnom, koji vama, odnosno Zavodu vašem ustupih. Ne znam kako je zavod vaš sa ovakovim stvarima snabdjeven. U Pešti znam da baš nemaju tako mnogo ovakovijeh sabalja. Sad ću i ove stvari publicirati u Arch. Ert. ako vam je stalo do njih, požurite se s izjavom vašom, da znam čega se držati imam. Sa izrazom moga osobitog poštovanja, vaš iskreno odani

Petar Marjanović, lekar.

Dokument br. 172 – Dr. Petar Marjanović, opć. lječnik u Šimanovci nudi na prodaju La Tènsko oružje iz Kupinova i Karlovčića.

Primio 10.07.1899. Brunšmid.

Od trideset i dva predmeta iz inventarne knjige AMZ-a, koje je J. Brunšmid inventirao 1913. godine ili nešto kasnije (od inv. br. P-8104 do P-8135), navodi se jedna narebrena narukvica rastavljenih krajeva (inv. br. P-8117) koja je otkupljena od P. Marjanovića, kao i dvije srebrne tordirane igle koje vjerojatno nisu latenske (inv. br. P-8122, P-8123).³⁶

Sljedeća godina koja se spominje u inventarnoj knjizi Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu jest 1904. kada je od Vendelina Klemma, vlasnika ciglane, navodno otkupljen ili poklonjen nepoznat broj predmeta, iako za ovaj podatak nemamo potvrdu u arhivskoj građi. Čini se kako je najveći broj predmeta otkupljen u razdoblju između 1909. i 1913. godine o čemu svjedoči ukupno pet pisama koja je V. Klemm

the Roman coins, dating from the 3rd and 4th centuries, discovered during the construction of a bridge in the vicinity of the church. A hoard originating from the Late Bronze Age was also found at Kupinovo and donated to the Museum by engineer and contractor Hugo Stubenvoll of Vukovar.³³ Interestingly, in this article, Brunšmid made no mention of La Tène material; that information was mentioned incidentally in another work, entitled *Prehistorijski predmeti željeznoga doba iz Šarengrada u Srijemskoj županiji* (Prehistoric Iron Age artefacts from Šaregrad, in Syrmia County) and published in the same issue of VHAD.³⁴ According to a report by Mr. Dr. Petar Marjanović of Šimanovci, La Tène cemeteries should also be located at Karlovčić and Kupinovo, because allegedly several La Tène swords have been found there, presumably again in graves with cremated remains.

The same information can be found in Brunšmid's recently-published travel notebook no. VIII of 1900, on p. 34:

Kupinovo, Vendelin Klem's brickworks. In October 1899, during the digging of earth for making bricks, several cremation graves were found and, in addition, diverse pearls, bronze and silver jewellery etc. Procured by Dr. Petar Marjanović and donated to the Museum.³⁵

Both reports are based on a letter, by Dr. Petar Marjanović of the nearby village of Šimanovci, dated 8 July 1899, kept in the Archive of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, reproduced here in its entirety:

In recent days I have received from Kupinovo and Karlovčić many beautiful and very interesting archaeological objects, made of iron and copper, which were dug out over the past six years by workers there, at Vendelinn Klemm's brickworks. Among them, in addition to such iron sabres as the attached drawing shows, I have four spears, one silver and two copper armrings (Kupererc), two copper fibulae, one thicker and one thinner iron chain, which were used by those heroes to suspend sabres; in my opinion, from the first phase of the La Tène period. One hammered and one cast copper ring, one necklace of very beautiful beads inlet with diverse colours, and one iron Schildsälder, rather worn and badly damaged – you can see such analogous objects in the Budapest Arch. Ertesito of 1895 – volume dated 15 February, page 19; on page 94 of the same volume, there is my publication of the copper hammer which I gave to you, that is, to the Institute. I do not know how well supplied your Institute is with objects of the kind. I know that in Budapest they do not have many such sabres. Now I will publish those objects in Arch. Ert., too, so if you care about them, make haste with the information, so that I know what to do. Please accept assurances of my highest appreciation, yours sincerely,

Petar Marjanović, physician.

Document no. 172 – Dr. Petar Marjanović, GP in Šimanovci, offers for sale La Tène weapons from Kupinovo and Karlovčić.

Received on 10/07/1899 by Brunšmid.

Among the thirty-two objects listed in the AMZ Inventory Book registered by Brunšmid in 1913 or somewhat later (inv. nos. P-8104 to P-8135), there is a ribbed armring with separated terminals (P-8117) purchased from Petar Marjanović, and two spirally-twisted silver needles, probably not of La Tène origin (P-8122, P-8123).³⁶

³⁵ Balen-Letunić, Radman-Livaja 2008: 431.

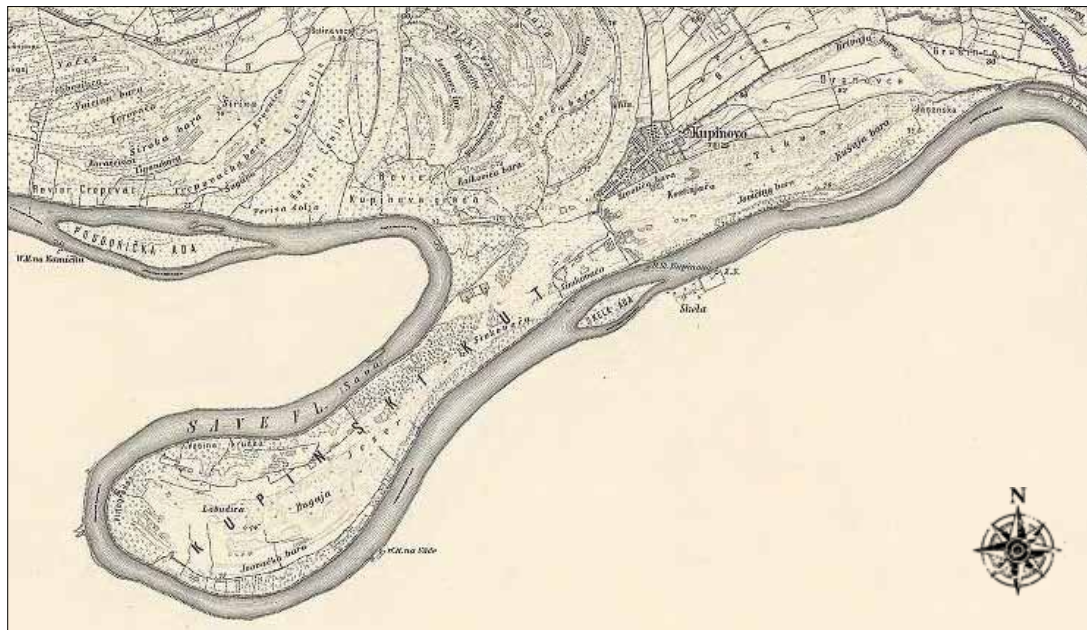
³⁶ Nabrajajući nalazišta astragalnih pojaseva i članaka u radu *Prehistorijski predmeti iz Srijemske županije* (Brunšmid 1902: 73), kao jedan od lokaliteta J. Brunšmid navodi i Kupinovo otkud navodno potječe jedan ulomak astragalnoga članka kao i ...24 zrna od žute staklene paste sa modrim očicama, 25 takovih od zelene paste i 1 bjelkasto bez očica. Ti se predmeti ne nalaze zajedno s ostalim kupinovskim materijalom, a detaljnim pregledom depoa Pretpovijesnoga odjela AMZ-a pronađene su samo dvije staklene perle na kojima se nalazi signatura „Kupinovo“, iako su inventirane pod lokalitetom Kupinovac (P-15425, P-15426. Naselje toga imena nalazi se u okolici Bjelovara). Jedna perla, izrađena od zelene staklene paste, odgovara Brunšmidovu opisu, ali se primjerak plave boje ne spominje u navedenom radu. Stoga moguće postojanje kasnohalštatskoga groba u Kupinovu s prilozima astragalnog pojasa i ogrlice sastavljene od staklenih perli, kao i njegov odnos prema latenskom groblju na poziciji Klemmove ciglane, ostaju nejasni. Na ove perle možda se odnosi navod .. jedan kolijer granata vrlo divnih različitim bojama uloženih .. u pismu P. Marjanovića.

³³ Vinski-Gasparini 1973: 107, 190.

³⁴ Brunšmid 1900b: 70.

³⁵ Balen-Letunić, Radman-Livaja 2008: 431.

³⁶ In his work *Prehistorijski predmeti iz Srijemske županije* (Prehistoric Objects from Syrmia County) (Brunšmid 1902: 73), Brunšmid included Kupinovo in the list of sites in which astragal belts and belt links had been found, as the site which allegedly yielded a fragment of an astragal link and "24 beads made of yellow glass paste with blue eyes, 25 such beads made of green paste and 1 white with no eyes." These objects cannot be found among other material from Kupinovo, and a further detailed inspection of the depot of the Department of Prehistory at the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb has resulted in the discovery of only two glass beads with a "Kupinovo" label on them, although they have been registered as belonging to



Karta 2a. Položaj mjesta Kupinovo (karta: mapire.eu / The Third Military Survey, 1869. - 1887.)

Map 2a. Location of the settlement of Kupinovo (map: mapire.eu / The Third Military Survey 1869 - 1887)



Karta 2b. Položaj lokaliteta na poziciji Klemmova ciglana / Žitni magacin (karta: Google Earth)

Map 2b. Position of the archaeological site at the location of Klemm's brickworks / the Granary (map: Google Earth)

uputio J. Brunšmidu. Nažalost, iz dostupnih podataka tijekom suradnje između Narodnog muzeja i gospodina Klemma nije najjasniji. Naime, u pismu od 1. rujna 1909. on se obraća J. Brunšmidu i predstavlja mu materijal koji želi prodati Muzeju. Također, 5. svibnja 1910. ponovno izvještava o predmetima koji su pronađeni na prostoru njegove ciglane (četiri fibule, dvije narukvice, lanac i lonac) i traži konkretnu ponudu, sugerirajući da mu je u prijašnjoj transakciji isplaćeno stotinu kruna. U pismu od 20. svibnja 1910. V. Klemm izražava razočaranje sumom od 40 kruna, koja mu je dana za navedene predmete, i iznosi želju o prekidanju suradnje što je i potvrdio 1. lipnja iste godine nakon što je primio dodatne 24 krune, a koje je, čini se, smatrao nedostatnima. Ovim pismom završava poznata prepiska između J. Brunšmida i V. Klemma.

Problematičan dio u ovoj priči jest činjenica da se za pojedine predmete u inventarnoj knjizi AMZ-a navodi kako su otkupljeni 1911. i 1913. godine od istoga gospodina Klemma. Čini se kako je njegov tvrd stav jednostavno bio blef, manevar dobrog trgovca, kojim je naveo J. Brunšmida da isplati sumu koju je želio.

The next year cited in the inventory book of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb is the year 1904, when an unidentified number of objects was purchased or received from Vendelin Klemm, the brickworks owner – though this piece of information cannot be corroborated by archival documents. It would appear that most artefacts were purchased between 1909 and 1913, as evidenced by a total of five letters sent by Klemm to Brunšmid. Unfortunately, the available data do not present the course of cooperation of the National Museum and Mr. Klemm very clearly. In a letter dated 1 September 1909, he addressed Brunšmid and presented the material he wished to sell to the Museum. On 5 May 1910, he again reported on objects discovered in the area of his brickworks (four fibulae, two armrings, a chain and a jar) and called for a competitive offer, suggesting that he had been paid a hundred crowns in the previous transaction. In the letter of 20 May 1910, Klemm expressed his disappointment over the sum of 40 crowns received for the artefacts and stated his desire to break off the cooperation. This intention was confirmed on 1 June of the same year, after he had received an additional 24 crowns, which he apparently deemed insufficient. This was the final letter of the famous correspondence between Brunšmid and Klemm.

The problematic element of the story is the fact that the AMZ Inventory Book contains the information that some artefacts were purchased from the very same Mr. Klemm in 1911 and 1913. It would appear that his firm stance was merely a bluff, a manoeuvre by a good dealer, which led to Brunšmid's paying him the sum he wanted.

Furthermore, another conclusion that can be drawn from the above letter by Petar Marjanović is that a certain number of objects from the Kupinovo cemetery ended up in the hands of other dealers, of whom, it would appear, there was no shortage at the time, as there is not today, either. Thus, a certain H. Bátor is credited with selling about twenty artefacts from this site to the Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, in 1907. He sold some other archaeological material originating in Syrmia to the same institution, too. Thanks to the kindness of our counterparts in Vienna, those artefacts will also be presented in this monograph.

the site of Kupinovac (P-15425, P-15426). The site with this name is located in the vicinity of Bjelovar). One bead, which is made of green glass paste, corresponds to Brunšmid's description, but the other one, which is blue, is not mentioned in his work. Therefore, the possible existence of a Late Hallstatt grave at Kupinovo with an astragal belt and necklace composed of glass beads among the grave goods, and its relation to the La Tène cemetery at the site of Klemm's brickworks, remain unclear. These beads might be referred to ... *one necklace of very beautiful beads inlaid with diverse colours...* in Marjanović's letter.

Također, iz navedenog pisma Petra Marjanovića može se zaključiti da je određen broj predmeta s kupinovskoga groblja završio u rukama i drugih preprodavača kojih, čini se tada, kao uostalom ni danas, nije nedostajalo. Tako je za prodaju dvadesetak predmeta s ovog lokaliteta Naturhistorisches Museum u Beču 1907. godine zaslužan određeni H. Bátor, koji je ovoj instituciji prodavao i drugi arheološki materijal s područja Srijema. Susretljivošću bečkih kolega ti će predmeti također biti predstavljeni u ovoj monografiji.

Četrdeset godina nakon prvog spomena latenskoga groblja u selu Kupinovu, predmeti koji su se čuvali u Arheološkome muzeju u Zagrebu djelomično su publicirani 1942. godine u monografiji Ilone Hunyady *Die Kelten in Karpatenbecken*. Objavljeno je ukupno petnaestak predmeta u obliku fotografija, od koji su neki pogrešno pripisani ovom lokalitetu, primjerice dvije pojasne karike iz Sremskih Karlovaca, britva iz Vojakovca te fibula koja nije iz Kupinova ili se više ne nalazi u pretpovijesnoj zbirci Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu.³⁷

Dodatnu potvrdu činjenici da je dio materijala s kupinovskoga groblja, osim u Narodnom muzeju u Zagrebu, završio i na drugim mjestima nalazimo u knjizi Jovana Todorovića *Kelti u jugoistočnoj Europi* iz 1968. godine, u kojoj je objavljeno nekoliko predmeta: tri mača i oštećena nanogvica sa šupljim kalotama (njem. *Hohlbuckelringe*), od kojih su neki bili dio privatne zbirke D. Ostojića, a sada se čuvaju u Muzeju Srema u Sremskoj Mitrovici.³⁸ Predmeti navodno potječu s pozicije Žitni magazin, za koju je J. Todorović, pozivajući se na informacije I. Hunyady, zaključio da zajedno s Klemmovom ciglanom predstavlja isti lokalitet.

Inače, ciglana V. Klemma bila je smještena na sjevernoj periferiji naselja, na udaljenosti od oko 1000 m od središta naselja, s desne strane puta Kupinovo – Obrež (*Karta 2b*).³⁹

Detaljnija objava kupinovskih predmeta iz Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu nalazi se u knjizi N. Majnarić-Pandžić iz 1970. godine *Keltsko-latenska kultura u Slavoniji i Srijemu*, koja je uključivala i tipološko-kronološku analizu materijala primjerenu tome vremenu, a obuhvatila je otprilike polovicu ukupne građe, odnosno oko stotinjak predmeta.⁴⁰ Monografija je sadržavala jedanaest tabli s crno-bijelim fotografijama navedenih nalaza.

Pojedini predmeti, uglavnom oni značajnije estetske vrijednosti, sporadično su objavljivani u različitim člancima i knjigama, primjerice članku K. Vinski-Gasparini o latenskim nalazima iz Batine,⁴¹ *Skordiscima* J. Todorovića,⁴² *Praistoriji jugoslavenskih zemalja*,⁴³ studiji o ukrašenom latenskom oružju M. Szabe i É. Petres *Decorated Weapons of the La Tène Iron Age in the Carpathian Basin*⁴⁴ itd., no detaljna analiza cjelokupne građe nikada nije načinjena. Na sreću, stiglo je vrijeme i za to!

Forty years after the first mention was made of the La Tène cemetery in the village of Kupinovo, some of the artefacts kept in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb were published in 1942, in the monograph *Die Kelten in Karpatenbecken* by Ilona Hunyady. About fifteen objects were presented in photographs, some of which were erroneously attributed to this site – for example, two belt hoops from Sremski Karlovci, a razor from Vojakovac, and a fibula which did not originate from Kupinovo – or can no longer be found in the prehistoric collection of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb.³⁷

Additional proof of the fact that some material from the Kupinovo cemetery ended up in places other than the Zagreb National Museum can be found in the 1968 book *Kelti u jugoistočnoj Europi* (The Celts in South-Eastern Europe) by Jovan Todorović. In it, several artefacts were published – three swords and a damaged anklet with hollow hemispherical links (Germ. *Hohlbuckelringe*) – some of which belonged to the private collection of D. Ostojić and are now kept in the Sarmia Museum at Sremska Mitrovica.³⁸ These objects allegedly originate from the location of the Granary (Žitni magazin), for which Todorović concluded, referring to information supplied by I. Hunyady, that it formed a single site with Klemm's brickworks.

Klemm's brickworks were located at the northern periphery, some 1000 m from the settlement's centre, to the right of the Kupinovo-Obrež road (*Map 2b*).³⁹

A detailed publication of artefacts from Kupinovo kept in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb can be found in the 1970 book *Keltsko-latenska kultura u Slavoniji i Srijemu* (Celtic-La Tène Culture in Slavonia and Sarmia) by N. Majnarić-Pandžić, which includes a typological and chronological analysis of the material, as done at the time, encompassing nearly half of all the material, that is, about a hundred artefacts.⁴⁰ The monograph contains eleven plates with black-and-white photographs of those finds.

Some artefacts, primarily those of a higher aesthetic value, have been published sporadically in various papers and books – for example, in a paper on La Tène finds from Batina by K. Vinski-Gasparini,⁴¹ in *Skordisci* (The Scordisci) by J. Todorović,⁴² *Praistoriji jugoslavenskih zemalja* (Prehistory of Yugoslav Lands),⁴³ a study on decorated La Tène weapons by M. Szabó and E. Petres (*Decorated Weapons of the La Tène Iron Age in the Carpathian Basin*)⁴⁴ etc. – but a detailed analysis of the entire material has never been made. Fortunately, the moment has arrived!

³⁷ Hunyady 1942: T. XIX: 8, 17(?), T. XXI: 8, T. XXII: 2, T. XXXIII: 9, 13; T. XLIII: 10, 12, T. LII: 18 (Vojakovac), T. LIII: 5-6 (Sremski Karlovci), T. LVIII: 9 (?), T. LXVI: 3-4, 8, T. LXVIII: 12.

³⁸ Todorović 1968: 26, 150-151, T. XLIV: 2; T. XLV: 4-7, T. XLVI: 2, 8. U opisima J. Todorovića nalaze se i neke nedosljednosti. Primjerice, za mač prikazan na T. XLVI: 8 navodi ispod table da je dio zbirke D. Ostojića i da potječe iz Kupinova, dok na str. 151, na kojoj opisuje predmete, navodi da predmet potječe iz Nikinaca. Nadalje, za nož tipa Dürrenberg na T. XLIV: 8 ispod table navodi se da je dio zbirke D. Ostojića te da potječe s nepoznatog lokaliteta, dok na strani 150 piše kako je iz Kupinova. Nadalje, na str. 26, gdje se navode predmeti iz Kupinova prikazani na tablama, tog predmeta nema. Čini se da nož ipak potječe iz Nikinaca (Todorović 1965: 28, napomena 30, sl. 4; Todorović 1968: 71).

³⁹ Na pomoći oko utvrđivanja točne pozicije lokaliteta zahvaljujem kolegama Miroslavu Jesreću iz Muzeja Srema i Biljani Lučić iz Zavoda za zaštitu spomenika kulture u Sremskoj Mitrovici.

⁴⁰ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 25-33, 81-86, T. IX-XIX.

⁴¹ Vinski-Gasparini 1959: 285-286, T. V: 24-26.

⁴² Todorović 1974: Sl. 31, Sl. 63-64, Sl. 75, Sl. 113, Sl. 119.

⁴³ Jovanović 1987: Sl. 40: 13, Sl. 41: 13, Sl. 42: 18, T. LXXXIII: 2a-b, 3a-b, 5, 8.

⁴⁴ Szabó, Petres 1992: 113, Pl. 118: 1-3.

³⁷ Hunyady 1942: Pl. XIX: 8, 17(?), Pl. XXI: 8, Pl. XXII: 2, Pl. XXXIII: 9, 13, Pl. XLIII: 10, 12, Pl. LII: 18 (Vojakovac), Pl. LIII: 5-6 (Sremski Karlovci), Pl. LVIII: 9 (?), Pl. LXVI: 3-4, 8, Pl. LXVIII: 12.

³⁸ Todorović 1968: 26, 150-151, Pl. XLIV: 2, Pl. XLV: 4-7, Pl. XLVI: 2, 8. The descriptions by Todorović contain several discrepancies. For example, the note under Pl. XLIV: 8 says that the sword depicted in it belongs to Ostojić's collection and originates from Kupinovo, while on p. 151, which contains descriptions of artefacts, it is written that the sword originates from Nikinci. Furthermore, the note under Pl. XLIV: 8 says that the Dürrenberg-type knife in it belongs to Ostojić's collection and that it originates from unknown site, while on p. 150 it says that it comes from Kupinovo. In addition, the finds from Kupinovo depicted in plates are listed on p. 26, and the knife is not among them. It would appear that the knife originates from Nikinci after all (Todorović 1965: 28, note 30, Fig. 4; Todorović 1968: 71).

³⁹ I am grateful to my colleagues Miroslav Jesreć of the Museum of Sarmia and Biljana Lučić of the Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments in Sremska Mitrovica for their assistance in establishing the precise location of the site.

⁴⁰ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 25-33, 81-86, Pl. IX-XIX.

⁴¹ Vinski-Gasparini 1959: 285-286, Pl. V: 24-26.

⁴² Todorović 1974: Fig. 31, Fig. 63-64, Fig. 75, Fig. 119.

⁴³ Jovanović 1987: Fig. 40: 13, Fig. 41: 13, Fig. 42: 18, Pl. LXXXIII: 2a-b, 3a-b, 5, 8.

⁴⁴ Szabó, Petres 1992: 113, Pl. 118: 1-3.



2. Tipološka i kronološka analiza grobnih priloga

Suvremene analize grobalja, koje uključuju obrade predmeta materijalne kulture prilaganih u grobove, ljudskih, životinjskih i biljnih ostataka, ali i pogrebnih rituala, grobne arhitekture, međusobnih odnosa grobova unutar groblja kao cjeline te odnose grobalja prema naseljima, odnosno svega onoga što F. Fahlander i T. Oestigaard nazivaju materijalnošću smrti (*the materiality of death*),⁴⁵ omogućuju nam izniman uvid u živote pojedinih zajednica iz prošlosti, njihove socijalne strukture, običaja i vjerovanja u kojima se reflektiraju odnosi prema životu i smrti. Nažalost, s obzirom na to da su grobne cjeline s kupinovskoga groblja uništene pri iskopavanju zemlje za potrebe Klemmove ciglane, mnogi podaci koji su tom prilikom mogli biti prikupljeni, zauvijek su izgubljeni. Ipak, iz dvjestotinjak sačuvanih predmeta, odnosno grobnih priloga, bilo je moguće „izvući“ određene informacije koje su omogućile kronološko pozicioniranje i kulturološko definiranje groblja, a time i zajednice koja je na tome mjestu ukapala svoje mrtve. Predmeti su mogli biti vlasništvo pokojnika te su za njihovih života aktivno sudjelovali u definiranju njihovih osobnih identiteta (rodnih, dobrih, klasnih), ali mogli su predstavljati i darove živih mrtvima, odražavajući na taj način određene vrijednosti zajednice čiji su pripadnici vršili ritual.

U obradi materijala korištene su standardne tipologije kojih za latensko razdoblje zaista ne manjka. Riječ je prije svega o radovima francuskih autora T. Lejarsa i A. Rapina koji se bave oružjem: mačevima, kopljima, štitovima i pojasnim garniturama za nošenje mačeva, kao i studije slovenskih i hrvatskih arheologa D. Božiča, M. Dizdara, M. Guština i drugih. Za analizu ženske nošnje korisnim su se pokazali radovi J. Bujne, ali i navedenih „lokalnih“ autora. Kao materijal pogodan za usporednu metodu korišteni su najčešće predmeti iz grobnih cjelina, a nešto rjeđe materijal bez poznatog konteksta s područja jugoistočne Panonije, kao i susjedne mokronoške skupine, a ako je bilo potrebno, i sa šireg prostora Karpatske kotline te samo iznimno iz krajeva sjeverno od Alpa. Nadam se da u tome nabranju nisam pretjerao jer, kako je mudri kirenac Kalimah rekao, a Bertrand Russel ponovio u uvodu svoje *Mudrosti Zapada, debela knjiga je veliko zlo*.

2.1 Mačevi

U literaturi se često naglašava da upravo mač predstavlja najsojstveniji dio latenske ratničke opreme (Sl. 3), koji u kombinaciji s ostalim elementima: štitom, kopljem, pojasnom garniturom za nošenje mača i, u rijetkim slučajevima kacigom i oklopmom, čini specifičnu opremu različitu od one koju su koristili ratnici tog razdoblja iz drugih dijelova europskog

⁴⁵ Fahlander, Oestigaard 2008.

2. Typological and chronological analyses of grave goods

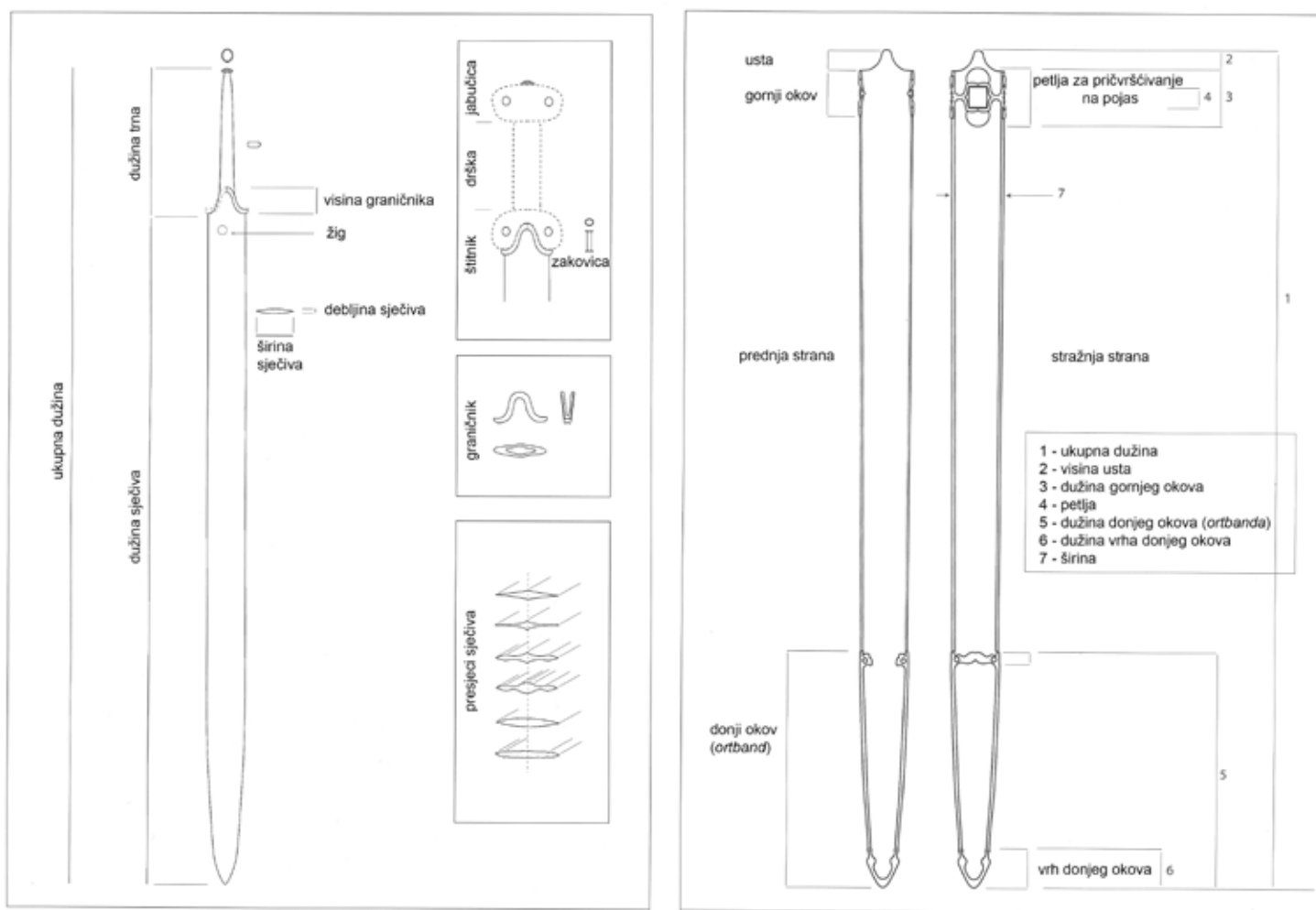
Contemporary analyses of cemeteries, which include the processing of material-culture items that were deposited in graves, of human, animal and plant remains, and also of burial rituals, interrelations among individual graves within a cemetery and relations between cemeteries and settlements, i.e. of everything that F. Fahlander and T. Oestigaard describe as the materiality of death,⁴⁵ make it possible for us to gain exceptional insight into the lives of historical communities, their social structures, customs and beliefs, which reflect their standpoints concerning life and death. Unfortunately, in view of the fact that grave units from the Kupinovo cemetery have been destroyed during the digging of the earth used by Klemm's brickworks, many data that could have been recorded are lost forever. Nonetheless, it has been possible to 'draw' some information from about two hundred extant objects (grave goods), and those have made it possible to identify a chronological position and cultural affiliation for this cemetery, and thus also for the community which buried their dead in it. The objects in question could be the property of the deceased, which played a part in defining their personal identities (gender-, age-, or class-related) during their lives, but they could also be presents given to the dead by the living, which reflect specific values of the community whose members engaged in the ritual.

Standard typologies have been used for processing the material, and when it comes to the La Tène period there is no shortage of those. Such typologies primarily include works by French authors T. Lejars and A. Rapin discussing weapons – swords, spears, shields and belt sets used for sword suspension – as well as studies by Slovenian and Croatian archaeologists D. Božič, M. Dizdar, M. Guštin and others. Works by J. Bujna and by the above 'local' authors have proven useful for the analysis of female attire. The material most often used as suitable for the comparative method consisted of objects found in graves, and to a lesser extent also material of no known context, originating from south-eastern Pannonia and from the territory of the neighbouring Mokronog group; where necessary, objects coming from the wider territory of the Carpathian Basin were also used, and only exceptionally some originating from regions north of the Alps. I hope I have not gone too far with this list, because, as the wise Cyrenaean Callimachus said, and Bertrand Russell reiterated in the introduction to his "Wisdom of the West", *a big book is a big evil*.

2.1 Swords

In the literature, it is often emphasized that the sword is the most characteristic part of the equipment of the La Tène warrior, and that, in com-

⁴⁵ Fahlander, Oestigaard 2008.



Sl. 3. Grafički prikaz latenskog mača i korica (prema Lejars 2013)

Fig. 3. Graphic representation of a La Tène sword and scabbard (according to Lejars 2013)

kontinenta.⁴⁶ Mač, kao i ostali dijelovi ratničke opreme, prolazi kroz različite razvojne faze, a ishodišnu točku u tome procesu predstavljali su zapadnoeuropski kasnohalštatski bodeži koji se na prijelazu starijeg u mlađe željezno doba, početkom 5. st. pr. Kr., razvijaju u mačeve.⁴⁷ Taj se razvoj u razdoblju od 5. do 1. st. pr. Kr. prije svega odražava na povećanju dužine tako da se pojedini primjerci iz ranog i kasnog latena razlikuju i do 40 cm. Osim dužine, do promjena dolazi i u strukturi sječiva što je najbolje vidljivo u njihovom presjeku, ali i oblikovanju vrha koji iz zašiljenog postupno postaje zaobljen da bi se krajem latenskog razdoblja, u stupnju LT D2, ponovno počeli proizvoditi mačevi sa šiljastim vrhom.⁴⁸

combination with other elements such as a shield, spear, sword suspension belt, and in rare cases also a helmet and armour, it makes up the typical equipment which clearly distinguished a Celtic warrior from other contemporary warriors from various parts of the European continent.⁴⁶ As with other elements of a warrior's equipment, the sword went through several phases of development, starting with western-European Late Hallstatt daggers, which evolved into long swords at the transition from the Early to the Late Iron Age, in the early 5th c. B.C.⁴⁷ The development which took place between the 5th and 1st c. B.C. is primarily reflected in the extended length, so that some examples from the Early and Late La

⁴⁶ Lejars 2011:133. Termin *keltski ratnik* koji se često koristi za nosioce naoružanja izrađenog u tradiciji latenske materijalne kulture treba više shvatiti u konceptualnom smislu nego u strogo etničkom s obzirom na kompleksan odnos materijalne kulture, odnosno ratničke opreme u ovom slučaju, i etničkih identiteta, što smo već naglasili u fusnoti 5. Primjerice, latenske mačeve često su koristile ratničke elite zajednica koje se dovode u vezu s nekim drugim etnicima, kao što je slučaj s Przeworsk kulturom (Germani) ili grupom Padea - Panagjurski Kolonii (Dačani, Tračani). S druge strane, u rubnim područjima latenske kulture ratničke elite su također preuzimale pojedine elemente opreme iz drugih tradicija, primjerice *pilume* u sjevernoj Italiji (Vitali 2003; Lejars 2008) ili dačke *sice* na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije, o čemu će više riječi biti u nastavku teksta.

Također, potrebno je istaknuti da prilog mača, ali i drugog oružja, ne mora nužno značiti da je pokopana osoba zaista bila i ratnik, iako ovi prilozii vjerojatno u većini slučajeva zaista i odražavaju društvenu stvarnost, već može na simboličkoj razini ukazivati na pripadnost pokojnika toj društvenoj grupaciji. Nadalje, oružje, a poglavito mačevi, kao prilozii u grobovima se u različitim razdobljima često interpretiraju i kao označivači muškog identiteta (Treherne 1995; Karl 2013 i dr.).

⁴⁷ Rapin 1999: 41-42; Lejars 2011: 138-139.

⁴⁸ Detaljan opis razvoja latenskih mačeva: Božič 1984: 78-82; Lejars 1996; Rapin

⁴⁶ Lejars 2011: 133. The term *Celtic warrior* often used to describe bearers of arms produced in the tradition of the La Tène material culture, should be taken as a conceptual designation, rather than a strictly ethnic one, given the complex relation between the material culture (in this case, the warrior's equipment) and ethnic identities, as already underlined in footnote 5. For example, La Tène swords were often used by warrior elites belonging to communities which were linked to other ethnicities, as in the case of the Przeworsk Culture (Germanic people) or the Padea - Panagjurski Kolonii group (Dacians, Thracians). On the other hand, in peripheral regions of the La Tène Culture territory, warrior elites also took over some elements of equipment from other traditions, for example, the *pilums* in northern Italy (Vitali 2003; Lejars 2008) or Dacian *sicas* in south-eastern Pannonia, which will be discussed further in continuation.

In addition, it is worth pointing out that swords and other weapons found in graves need not necessarily mean that the buried person was truly a warrior, although in most cases such grave goods probably do reflect the social reality. However, at a symbolic level, they can also indicate the deceased's affiliation to this social group. Furthermore, items of weaponry, and especially swords, found among grave goods from various periods have often been interpreted as markers of male identity (Treherne 1995; Karl 2013 et al.).

⁴⁷ Rapin 1999: 41-42; Lejars 2011: 138-139.

Opisani razvoj moguće je pratiti i na mačevima s kupinovskog groblja na kojemu je pokapanje trajalo od LT B2 pa sve do LT D1/D2 stupnja što u apsolutnim kronološkim okvirima predstavlja razdoblje duže od tri stotine godina, od druge polovice 4. do 1. st. pr. Kr. Kupinovski materijal obuhvaća ukupno dvadeset i osam mačeva i njihovih dijelova te još nekoliko konstrukcijskih elemenata kao što su graničnici i ovalne pločice s drški što predstavlja zadovoljavajući korpus za tipološko-kronološku analizu ove skupine predmeta.

Stupanj LT B2

Na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije latenski mačevi javljaju se početkom mlađega željeznog doba, u stupnju LT B2, odnosno Beograd 1 stupnju prema lokalnoj kronološkoj podjeli, s dominantno latenskom materijalnom kulturom za razliku od jugoistočnoalpskog prostora, gdje najraniji primjerci potječu iz kasnohalštatskog konteksta, odnosno starije faze negovskog horizonta dolenjske grupe koji je istovremeno sa stupnjem LT B1.⁴⁹

Zasigurno jedan od ranijih primjeraka među kupinovskim materijalom savinuti je mač sa sječivom lečastog presjeka, što je doduše karakteristika nešto mlađih mačeva, sa šiljastim vrhom i koso oblikovanim ramenima te trnom pravokutnog presjeka. Dužina mu iznosi 69,5 cm (T. 1: 1). Mačevi sličnih dužina i šiljastih vrhova zabilježeni su u nekoliko grobova s Karaburme, datiranih u LT B2 stupanj,⁵⁰ u navodnom grobu 29 iz Osijeka⁵¹, grobu G 1–3 1791 iz Pečina kod Kostolca,⁵² grobu iz Požarevca⁵³ i Batine,⁵⁴ a poznati su i pojedini slučajni nalazi, primjerice iz Lipovca i Sotina⁵⁵ te Rume.⁵⁶ Na sječivima pojedinih ranolatenskih mačeva nalazi se naglašeno središnje rebro čija je funkcija, kao uostalom i kod kopalja, bila pojačavanje njegove strukture (Karaburma - grob 22, Lipovac, Osijek, Požarevac, Ruma), dok su kod nekih primjeraka sječiva rombičnog presjeka (Karaburma - grob 51, 62, 66, 71, 111, Sotin), kao uostalom i na donjem dijelu sječiva mača iz Kupinova zašiljenog vrha, širokog čak 5,1 cm (T. 1: 2).

Među kupinovskim materijalom koji se čuva u Naturhistorisches Museum nalazi se i jedan oštećeni okov sastavljen od dviju pločica od željeznoga lima u obliku slova V povezanih zakovicama. Na površini, prilično oštećenoj korozijom, nazire se urezani ukras vitice u obliku slova S (T. 41: 3). Analogni predmeti s prostora južne Panonije nisu poznati, ali dobru usporedbu nalazimo na ranolatenskom maču iz groba 562 s groblja Pottenbrunn u Donjoj Austriji.⁵⁷ Naime, graničnik ovoga mača također se sastoji od dviju pločica, nešto šire razmaknutih krakova nego kod kupinovskog primjerka, spojenih zakovicama i ukrašenih spiralno oblikovanim i spojenim viticama. Njegove su korice bogato ukrašene. Ispod usta nalaze se dvije okrugle pločice ukrašene S-motivom, kao i par zmajeva/grifona, te trokutasti okov izrađen tehnikom na proboj.

Tène periods differ from each other by up to 40 cm. In addition to their length, the structure of the blades was also modified, and this is reflected in their cross-section, and also in the tip shape, which gradually changed from pointed to rounded. At the end of the La Tène period, in phase LT D2, swords with pointed tips were produced again.⁴⁸

The evolution described can be observed in swords from the Kupinovo cemetery, too, which was in use from the LT B2 to LT D1/D2 phases, which corresponds to a period of more than three hundred years in absolute chronological terms, from the second half of the 4th to the 1st c. B.C. The material from the site of Kupinovo includes a total of twenty-eight swords and their parts, and several other structural elements such as hilt-ends and oval discs from hilts. This is a satisfactory corpus which allows a typological and chronological analysis of this group of artefacts.

LT B2 Phase

La Tène swords emerged in south-eastern Pannonia at the beginning of the Late Iron Age, during the LT B2 phase, that is, during the Belgrade 1 phase according to the local chronology, in combination with predominantly La Tène material culture; in contrast to the south-eastern Alpine region, where the earliest examples originate from the Late Hallstatt context, that is from the early phase of the Negova horizon of the Dolenska group, contemporary to the LT B1 phase.⁴⁹

One of the earliest swords among the Kupinovo material is undoubtedly the bent sword with blade of lenticular cross-section (typically a feature of somewhat later swords), pointed tip, sloping shoulders and tang of rectangular cross-section (Pl. 1: 1). Its length is 69.5 cm. Swords of similar length with pointed tips have been recorded in several graves at Karaburma, dated to phase LT B2,⁵⁰ in the alleged grave 29 in Osijek,⁵¹ grave G 1–3 1791 from Pečine near Kostolac,⁵² in graves in Požarevac⁵³ and Batina,⁵⁴ as well as chance finds, for example those from Lipovac and Sotin,⁵⁵ and Ruma.⁵⁶ Some Early La Tène swords exhibit a pronounced midrib in their blades, whose function was – just as it was in the case of spears – to strengthen their structure (Karaburma – grave 22, Lipovac, Osijek, Požarevac, Ruma), while some others feature blades of rhombic cross-section (Karaburma – graves 51, 62, 66, 71, 111, Sotin), as observed in the lower section of the blade of a sword from Kupinovo, no less than 5.1 cm wide, with a pointed tip (Pl. 1: 2).

Among the material from Kupinovo kept in the Naturhistorisches Museum, there is also a damaged chape consisting of two V-shaped plates of iron sheet, which are riveted together. On their surface – rather damaged by corrosion – an incised S-shaped tendril decoration can be discerned (Pl. 41: 3). Analogous objects have not been found in southern Pannonia, but a comparable decoration can be seen on the Early La Tène sword from

1999; Sievers 2010: 7-14; Lejars 2011: 138-140.

⁴⁹ Božič 1981: 317, Tab. 1, 3, T. 1: 1, T. 6: 1, 5; Božič 1984: 78, Sl. 24; Gabrovec 1987: 72-73, Sl. 6: 1; Teržan 2014.

⁵⁰ Todorović 1972: grob 22 (17, T. VIII: 2), grob 51 (24, T. XIX: 2), grob 71 (28, T. XXV: 1), grob 111 (34-35, T. XXXIII: 4).

⁵¹ Spajčić 1962: 40-41, T. XVI: 12; Božič 1981: 317, T. 6: 1. Problem kod ove grobne cjeline predstavlja fibula tipa Karaburma 63 (T. 6: 3) koje se uvijek nalaze u ženskim grobovima.

⁵² Jovanović 2014: 28, Fig. 2: 5.

⁵³ Božič 1981: 317, T. 6: 5.

⁵⁴ Vinski-Gasparini 1959: 282, T. 1: 1; Szabó, Petres 1992: 108, kat. br. 102, Pl. 99.

⁵⁵ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 93, 102, T. XXXIII: 4-4a, T. LVI: 1. Iako je površina korica mača iz Sotina prilično oštećena korozijom, ispod usta se naziru dvije, nasuprotno postavljene, figure zmajeva/grifona (De Navarro 1972: tip I; Ginoux 2007: tip IIa).

⁵⁶ Todorović 1968: 149, T. XLI: 1-3.

⁵⁷ Szabó, Petres 1992: 103, kat. br. 79, Pl. 82; Ramsl 2002: 46-47, 78-79, Abb. 41-42, 74, 80, T. 65: 9a-9b.

⁴⁸ Detailed description of the development of La Tène swords: Božič 1984: 78-82; Lejars 1996; Rapin 1999; Sievers 2010: 7-14; Lejars 2011: 138-140.

⁴⁹ Božič 1981: 317, Tables 1, 3, Pl. 1: 1, Pl. 6: 1, 5; Božič 1984: 78, Fig. 24; Gabrovec 1987: 72-73, Fig. 6: 1; Teržan 2014.

⁵⁰ Todorović 1972: grave 22 (17, Pl. VIII: 2), grave 51 (24, Pl. XIX: 2); grave 71 (28, Pl. XXV: 1), grave 111 (34-35, Pl. XXXIII: 4).

⁵¹ Spajčić 1962: 40-41, Pl. XVI: 12; Božič 1981: 317, Pl. 6: 1. In this grave unit, the problem is a fibula of the Karaburma 63 type (Pl. 6: 3), which has always been recovered from female graves.

⁵² Jovanović 2014: 28, Fig. 2: 5.

⁵³ Božič 1981: 317, Pl. 6: 5.

⁵⁴ Vinski-Gasparini 1959: 282, Pl. 1: 1; Szabó, Petres 1992: 108, cat. no. 102, Pl. 99.

⁵⁵ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 93, 102, Pl. XXXIII: 4-4a, Pl. LVI: 1. Although the surface of the sword scabbard from Sotin is rather badly damaged by corrosion, two juxtaposed figures of dragons/griffons can be observed under its mouth (De Navarro 1972: type I; Ginoux 2007: type IIa).

⁵⁶ Todorović 1968: 149, Pl. XLI: 1-3.

Slično oblikovani okov, manjih dimenzija, nalazi se i na ortbandu koji završava širokim, trokutastim proširenjem s dvjema okruglim pločicama, slično primjerku s lokaliteta Ruma – Borkovac⁵⁸ (tip Kosd D), što korice, mač, a posredno i grobnu cjelinu, uz ostale grobne priloge, datira u LT B2 stupanj.

Stupanj LT C1

Sa sječiva mačeva u LT C1 stupnju nestaju središnja rebra te uglavnom imaju rombičan presjek s nešto blaže zaoštrenim vrhom, dužina se povećava, a ramena su kod pojedinih primjerka koso oblikovana. Iz Kupinova u ovu skupinu može se svrstati nekoliko primjeraka (T. 2: 2, T. 7: 1), kao i mač kojem pripada i dio korica ukrašenih asimetričnim motivom izvedenim mađarskim stilom (T. 2: 1, T. 12: 2).

Također, u stupnju LT C1 pojavljuju se i mačevi sa stepenasto oblikovanim ramenima na koja je sjedao trokutasto ili niže zvonoliko oblikovani graničnik, dok u mlađoj fazi srednjeg latena zvonoliki graničnici postaju viši. Među kupinovskim materijalom zabilježeno je nekoliko primjeraka opisanih karakteristika i svi imaju rombičan presjek sječiva, dok im se vrh sve više zatupljuje. Kod pojedinih mačeva, kao što su primjerci na T. 3: 2 i T. 6: 1, taj prijelaz na ramenu jedva je vidljiv i više predstavlja manji zarez, dok je kod drugih mačeva jače naglašen (T. 3: 1, T. 4: 2 i T. 5: 1-2). Stoga, ako promotrimo mačeve iz zatvorenih grobnih cjelina, koje se na osnovu pojaseva s raskovanim člancima, kao i korica Lejarsove grupe 5, datiraju u mlađi dio LT C1 stupnja, primjerice iz groba 1 s nalazišta Brestovik,⁵⁹ groba 29 s Karaburme⁶⁰ ili s prostora mokronoške skupine iz Vojakovca⁶¹ i groba 10a iz Dobove,⁶² vidljivo je da svi imaju stepenasto oblikovano rame na kojemu se kod većine primjeraka nalazi i niži graničnik, što ukazuje da bi primjerci s koso oblikovanim ramenima mogli biti nešto stariji.

Za LT C1 stupanj je karakteristična i pojava ovalnih pločica na trnu čiji rub može biti gladak, ali je češće nazubljen. Primjerice, četiri pločice nalaze se na trnu mača iz groba 324 s Karaburme,⁶³ kao i na maču iz Ritopeka,⁶⁴ a jedna je pločica zabilježena na spomenutom primjerku iz groba 1 u Brestoviku koji se nalazio u koricama grupe 5A.⁶⁵ Među kupinovskim mačevima ovalne pločice nalaze se na tri primjerka (T. 3: 1-2, T. 5: 1), uključujući jednu pločicu s pravokutnom perforacijom i nazubljenim rubom s nepoznatog mača (T. 11: 7). Oštećena pločica nazubljenog ruba nalazi se i na trnu mača iz Naturhistorisches Museuma (T. 41: 1). Ovaj element rijetko se javlja i na mačevima iz LT C2 stupnja, što je zabilježeno na primjerku iz groba 150 s Kapiteljske njive u Novome mestu, na čijem se trnu nalazi jedna pločica glatkog ruba.⁶⁶

U stupanj LT C1 može se smjestiti i ulomak sječiva mača rombičnog presjeka na kojemu je sačuvan dio korica s okruglim prednjim pločicama donjeg okova što su ukrašene s plastično oblikovanim motivom trojnog zavoja (*triskelesa*) (T. 4: 1). Isti motiv nalazi se na pločicama oštećenoga donjeg okova savinutog mača na T. 3: 1. Motivi trojnog zavoja na okruglim pločicama okova zabilježeni su uglavnom na koricama mačeva grupe 5 (grob 29 s Karaburme,⁶⁷ Vučedol,⁶⁸ grob 10a iz Dobove⁶⁹) koje se datiraju u mlađi dio LT C1 stupnja pa u isto razdoblje

grave 562 in the cemetery of Pottenbrunn in Lower Austria.⁵⁷ The hilt-end of this sword also consists of two plates (whose arms are set somewhat wider apart than on that from Kupinovo), riveted together and decorated with spirally shaped and joined tendrils. The scabbard of this sword is richly decorated. Under its mouth, there are two circular discs ornate with 'S' motifs, a pair of dragons/griffons and a triangular reinforcement decorated using repoussé technique. A similar decoration, though smaller in size, can be found on the chape, which ends in a wide, triangular extension with two circular discs, similar to that discovered at the site of Ruma - Borkovac⁵⁸ (type Kosd D). This allows for the dating of the scabbard and sword – and, indirectly, the whole grave unit with other grave goods – to phase LT B2.

LT C1 Phase

In phase LT C1, midribs disappeared from sword blades, which were mostly rhombic in cross-section, with less pointed tips. The length of the swords was extended, and in some swords the shoulders were sloping. As far as Kupinovo goes, several swords can be classified into this group (Pl. 2: 2, Pl. 7: 1), as well as a sword with an extant part of a scabbard decorated with an asymmetrical motif executed in the Hungarian Sword Style (Pl. 2: 1, Pl. 12: 2).

Furthermore, swords with a stepped shoulder to which a triangular or low bell-shaped hilt-end was fitted also emerged in the LT C1 phase; in the late phase of the Middle La Tène period the bell-shaped hilt-ends became higher. Several objects exhibiting the characteristics described can be found among the Kupinovo material. All of them had preserved the rhombic cross-section of their blades, while their tips were ever blunter. In some swords, such as those in Pl. 3: 2 and Pl. 6: 1, the shoulder transition is barely visible and consists more of a small incision, while in some other swords it is more pronounced (Pl. 3: 1, Pl. 4: 2 and Pl. 5: 1-2). Therefore, if we consider swords from closed grave units, dated on the basis of belts with flat links and scabbards of Lejar's group 5 to the late part of phase LT C1 – such as those from grave 1 at the site of Brestovik,⁵⁹ grave 29 at Karaburma,⁶⁰ and from the territory of the Mokronog group at Vojakovac⁶¹ and grave 10a at Dobova⁶² – it is noticeable that all of them exhibit a stepped shoulder, and in most cases also a low hilt-end. This suggests that swords with sloping shoulders could be somewhat older.

Another characteristic development in the LT C1 phase is the appearance of oval discs on the tang. They had either smooth edging or, more frequently, serrated. For example, there are four discs on the tang of the sword discovered in grave 324 at Karaburma,⁶³ and on the sword from Ritopek,⁶⁴ and one such disc has been recorded on the previously-mentioned sword from grave 1 at Brestovik, sheathed in a scabbard of group 5A.⁶⁵ As for swords from Kupinovo, oval discs exist on three of them (Pl. 3: 1-2, Pl. 5: 1), including an oval disc with a rectangular perforation and serrated edging originating from an unknown sword (Pl. 11: 7). A damaged disc with serrated edging can also be seen on the tang of the sword kept in the Naturhistorisches Museum (Pl. 41: 1). This element also appears – though rarely – on swords in the LT C2 phase, as has been recorded on that from grave 150 at Kapiteljska Njiva in Novo mesto, which exhibits one disc with smooth edging on its tang.⁶⁶

⁵⁸ Todorović 1968: 149, T. XLI: 1-3.

⁵⁹ Božič 1981: 318, T. 7: 1; Popović 1994: 52, Sl. 1-4.

⁶⁰ Todorović 1972: 19, T. XII: 5, T. XII; Božič 1981: 318, T. 10: 4.

⁶¹ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 98, T. XLVI: 3.

⁶² Guštin 1981: 225, Abb. 1; Božič 1999: 196.

⁶³ Todorović 1972: 40, T. XLI: 1.

⁶⁴ Todorović 1975: 79, Sl. 1.

⁶⁵ Božič 1981: 318, T. 7: 1; Popović 1994: 52, Sl. 1-4.

⁶⁶ Križ 2005: 64, T. 31: 1.

⁶⁷ Božič 1981: 318, T. 10: 4; Szabó, Petres 1992: 112-113, kat. br. 122, Pl. 116.

⁶⁸ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 98, T. XLVIII: 1-1a; Szabó, Petres 1992: 117, kat. br. 141, Pl. 127.

⁶⁹ Guštin 1981: 225, Abb. 1.

⁵⁷ Szabó, Petres 1992: 103, cat. no. 79, Pl. 82; Ramsel 2002: 46-47, 78-79, Fig. 41-42, 74, 80, Pl. 65: 9a-9b.

⁵⁸ Todorović 1968: 149, Pl. XLI: 1-3.

⁵⁹ Božič 1981: 318, Pl. 7: 1; Popović 1994: 52, Fig. 1-4.

⁶⁰ Todorović 1972: 19, Pl. XII: 5, Pl. XII; Božič 1981: 318, Pl. 10: 4.

⁶¹ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 98, Pl. XLVI: 3.

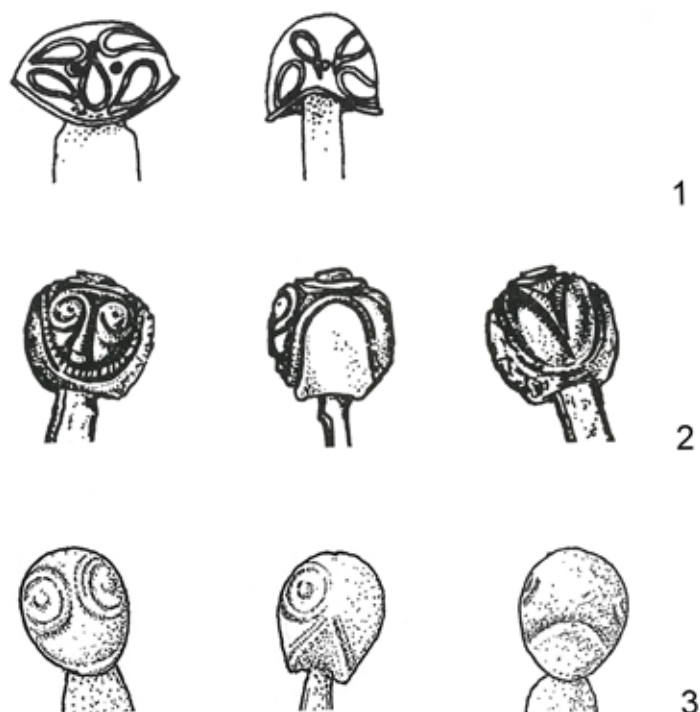
⁶² Guštin 1981: 225, Fig. 1; Božič 1999, 196.

⁶³ Todorović 1972: 40, Pl. XLI: 1.

⁶⁴ Todorović 1975: 79, Fig. 1.

⁶⁵ Božič 1981: 318, Pl. 7: 1; Popović 1994: 52, Fig. 1-4.

⁶⁶ Križ 2005: 64, Pl. 31: 1.



Sl. 4. Jabučice mačeva s prikazima maski: 1. Szob (prema Szabó, Petres 1992); 2. Tapolca - Szentkut (prema Szabó, Petres 1992); 3. Kupinovo (P-15695)

Fig. 4. Sword pommels with representation of masks: 1. Szob (according to Szabó, Petres 1992); 2. Tapolca - Szentkut (according to: Szabó, Petres 1992); 3. Kupinovo (P-15695)

možemo svrstati i kupinovski primjerak. U stupanj LT B2 ili LT C1 vjerojatno pripadaju ulomci savinutih sječiva rombičnog presjeka (T. 11: 2, 4), kao i niski graničnik (T. 11: 6). Za predmet rombičnog presjeka na T. 11: 5 teško je odrediti radi li se o vrhu lista koplja ili sječiva mača.

Svakako najreproduciraniji predmet u literaturi iz Kupinova savinuti je mač s karakteristikama LT C1 stupnja, odnosno sječivom rombičnog presjeka, stepenasto oblikovanih ramena i trnom na kojemu se nalaze tri ovalne pločice i kuglasto zadebljanje na vrhu s antropomorfnim prikazom (T. 5: 1; Sl. 4: 1).⁷⁰ Prikaz glave izveden je u plitkom reljefu, bez istaknutih crta lica i s naglašenim velikim očima, izvedenim dvjema kružnicama i točkom u sredini, i ustima, što ukazuje da je riječ o prikazu maske koji se često pojavljuju u okvirima latenske umjetnosti: na oružju, fibulama, keramičkim i brončanim posudama, konjskim falerima te na brončanoj plastici. Stilski drugačije izvedene jabučice s prikazima maski poznate su s mačeva iz Szoba i Tapolce – Szentkut (Sl. 4: 1-2), a česti su na kratkim tzv. antropomorfnim mačevima s drškama od bakrene slitine, primjerice s mađarskih lokaliteta Dinnyés i Zalaegerszeg - Andrásida.⁷¹ Slično žigovima utisnutim u sječiva mačeva, pripisuje im se apotropijsko značenje,⁷² iako bi njihova simbolika mogla biti i znatno kompleksnija s obzirom na to da su maske objekti koji se vezuju uz transformacije i različite rituale prijelaza,⁷³ što bi na neki način reflektiralo koncepte promjenjivosti i fluidnosti svojstvene latenskoj umjetnosti.

The sword-blade fragment of rhombic cross-section (Pl. 4: 1) can also be dated to phase LT C1. Part of its scabbard has been preserved, featuring circular discs on the obverse side of the chape, decorated with a triskelion (triple spiral) motif rendered in relief. The same motif can be seen on the discs on the damaged chape of the bent sword in Pl. 3: 1. Triskelion motifs on circular discs on chapes have been recorded mostly on scabbards of group 5 (grave 29 at Karaburma,⁶⁷ Vučedol,⁶⁸ grave 10a at Dobova⁶⁹), dated to the late phase of LT C1, which allows us to attribute the example from Kupinovo to the same period. Fragments of bent blades of rhombic cross-section (Pl. 11: 2, 4) probably belong to phase LT B2 or LT C1, together with the low hilt-end (Pl. 11: 6). It is difficult to ascertain whether the object of rhombic cross-section in Pl. 11: 5 was the tip of a spearhead or sword blade.

It is beyond doubt that, among the artefacts found at Kupinovo, the one most often reproduced in literature is a bent sword with features of the LT C1 phase, that is, with blade of rhombic cross-section, stepped shoulder and a tang, which bears three oval discs and a globular thickening at its terminal, featuring an anthropomorphic representation (Pl. 5: 1).⁷⁰ The head is executed in bas-relief, without any pronounced facial features, but with large, emphatic eyes, rendered as two circles with dots in their centres, and a mouth, indicating that this was a representation of a mask that often appears in La Tène art, whether on weapons, fibulae, pottery or bronze vessels, horse phalera or bronze plastic decoration. Pommels of a different style, with representations of masks, have been recorded on swords from Szob and Tapolca - Szentkut (Fig. 4: 1-2), and they have often been found on short, so-called anthropomorphic swords with hilts made of a copper alloy, for example those discovered at the Hungarian sites of Dinnyés and Zalaegerszeg - Andrásida.⁷¹ Like the stamps impressed into sword blades, they have been attributed an apotropaic meaning,⁷² although their symbolism could be much more complex, in view of the fact that masks are objects associated with transformations and various rites of passage,⁷³ which could in some way reflect the concepts of mutability and fluidity, characteristic of La Tène art.

LT C2 Phase

The following phase in the evolution of La Tène swords is represented by samples originating from phase LT C2, that is, from the end of the 3rd or the first half of the 2nd c. B.C. They are characterized by long blades, usually lenticular in cross-section, in contrast to the earlier swords, which had rhombic cross-sections. They also have parallel edges, terminating in a slightly rounded tip.⁷⁴ Their tangs are rectangular in cross-section, tapering towards the terminal, and in some cases there are oval or circular discs on the terminal. On the stepped shoulders, there were lower or higher bell-shaped hilt-ends. These morphological features have been observed on six swords from Kupinovo kept in the AMZ (Pl. 6: 2-3, Pl. 7: 2, Pl. 8, Pl. 9, Pl. 10: 1), and on those kept in the Naturhistorisches Museum (Pl. 41: 2) and in the Museum of Sirmia (Fig. 5: 1).⁷⁵ Along both sides of

⁷⁰ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 86, T. XVIII: 3a; Jovanović 1987: T. LXXXIII: 2a-2b; Szabó, Petres 1992: 113, kat. br. 126, Pl. 118: 3; J. Todorović je na osnovu ovog elementa pogrešno pretpostavio da se radi o jednom od najranijih latenskih mačeva na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije (Todorović 1974: 82, Sl. 63).

⁷¹ Szabó, Petres 1992: 87, 98-99, 101, kat. br. 10, kat. br. 60, kat. br. 72, kat. br. 73, Pl. 12, Pl. 61, Pl. 75: 1-2, Pl. 76.

⁷² Mihaljević, Dizdar 2007: 130.

⁷³ Back Danielsson 2007: 99-169; Egri 2014: 81-82.

⁶⁷ Božić 1981: 318, Pl. 10: 4; Szabó, Petres 1992: 112-113, cat. no. 122, Pl. 116.

⁶⁸ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 98, Pl. XLVIII: 1-1a; Szabó, Petres 1992: 117, cat. no. 141, Pl. 127.

⁶⁹ Guštin 1981: 225, Fig. 2.

⁷⁰ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 86, T. XVIII: 3a; Jovanović 1987: Pl. LXXXIII: 2a-2b; Szabó, Petres 1992: 113, cat. no. 126, Pl. 118: 3; On the basis of this element, Todorović erroneously presumed that this was one of the earliest La Tène swords in the territory of south-eastern Pannonia (Todorović 1974: 82, Fig. 63).

⁷¹ Szabó, Petres 1992: 87, 98-99, 101, cat. no. 10, cat. no. 60, cat. no. 72, cat. no. 73, Pl. 12, Pl. 61, Pl. 75: 1-2, Pl. 76.

⁷² Mihaljević, Dizdar 2007: 130.

⁷³ Back Danielsson 2007: 99-169; Egri 2014: 81-82.

⁷⁴ Lejars 1996: 81-82, 90, Fig. 6: 1-2; Sievers 2010: 12-14; Dizdar 2013: 76-82.

⁷⁵ Todorović 1968: 150, Pl. XLIV: 2.

Stupanj LT C2

Sljedeću fazu u razvoju latenskih mačeva predstavljaju primjerci iz stupnja LT C2, s kraja 3. i prve polovice 2. st. pr. Kr. Njih karakterizira dugo sječivo, uglavnom lećastog presjeka, za razliku od sječiva ranijih mačeva čiji je presjek rombičan, te paralelne stranice koje završavaju blago zaobljenim vrhom.⁷⁴ Njihov je trn pravokutnog presjeka i sužava se prema vrhu na kojemu se kod pojedinih primjeraka nalaze ovalne ili okrugle pločice. Na stepenasto oblikovanim ramenima nalazili su se niži ili viši zvonoliko oblikovani graničnici. Ove morfološke karakteristike zabilježene su na šest mačeva iz Kupinova iz AMZ-a (T. 6: 2-3, T. 7: 2, T. 8, T. 9, T. 10: 1) te na primjercima iz Naturhistorisches Museuma (T. 41: 2) i Muzeja Srema (Sl. 6: 1).⁷⁵ Duž sječiva mača iz Muzeja Srema nalaze se na obje strane sječiva dva uska, paralelna žlijeba. Isti detalj zabilježen je i na primjercima iz Boljevaca (Sl. 6: 2),⁷⁶ Obreža⁷⁷ te Slatine u Rožnoj dolini, koji na osnovu oblika, nedvojbeno pripadaju LT C2 stupnju.⁷⁸ Ovaj karakterističan detalj na sječivima navedenih mačeva mogao bi ukazivati na moguće postojanje kovačke radionice na prostoru istočnog Srijema, ali za potvrdu ove teze potrebne su detaljnije analize.

Upravo se početkom LT C2 stupnja, odnosno krajem 3. st. pr. Kr., dužina mačeva iznimno povećava i doseže i do 90 cm, što zasigurno odražava određene promjene u konceptu borbe s naglaskom na uporabi konjice.⁷⁹ Naime, ratnicima-pješacima, koji su se morali brzo kretati po bojnopolju, dugi mačevi mogli su prouzročiti određene probleme, dok su konjanicima oni predstavljali idealan izbor. Osim povećanja dužine nestaje i zašiljeni vrh kako bi se izbjeglo moguće samoozljeđivanje konjanika tako da latenski mač gubi funkciju bodjenja i postaje oružje za sječenje. Ipak, tijekom kasnolatenskog razdoblja, a osobito u stupnju LT D2, proizvode se i mačevi sa zašiljenim vrhovima što potvrđuju brojni nalazi s lokaliteta Alezija, Port, Wederath i dr., ali i jugoistočnoalpskih lokaliteta, što je moglo predstavljati određenu prilagodbu sve češćem ratovanju s rimskim vojnicima koji su koristili kratke gladije šiljastog vrha.⁸⁰

Indikativno je da upravo u stupnju LT C2, kada se mačevi znatno produžuju, iz uporabe nestaju pojase garniture s lančanim elementima koji su čvrsto fiksirali korice uz ratnikov bok što je bilo nužno pri brzim manevrima na bojnopolju. U trenutku kada se fokus s ratnika-pješaka prebacuje na konjanike oni jednostavno postaju suvišni te ih zamjenjuju kožni pojasevi s obručastim kopčama i metalnim obručima koji su bili nešto fleksibilniji.⁸¹

Na sječivima čak četiriju od osam navedenih mačeva iz Kupinova, koji se na osnovu morfoloških karakteristika mogu datirati u LT C2 stupanj,

the blade of the sword kept in the Museum of Syrmia there are two parallel narrow grooves. The same detail has been observed on swords from Boljevci (Fig. 5: 3)⁷⁶, Obrež⁷⁷ and Slatina in Rožna Dolina, which, on the basis of their shape, undoubtedly belong to phase LT C2.⁷⁸ This characteristic detail on the blades of these swords could indicate that there was a blacksmith's workshop somewhere in eastern Syrmia, but further analysis is needed to corroborate this thesis.

At the beginning of phase LT C2, that is, in the late 3rd c. B.C., swords were significantly extended, and they reached up to 90 cm in length. This must have reflected some changes in the fighting concept, with an increase in the use of cavalry.⁷⁹ Warrior-footsoldiers had to move fast on the battlefield, and long swords could cause them problems, while they were an ideal choice for horsemen. In addition to the extended length, the pointed tip had also disappeared, thus preventing self-injury of horsemen. In this way, the La Tène sword lost its stabbing function and became a slashing weapon instead. Nonetheless, during the Late La Tène period, and especially in phase LT D2, swords with pointed tips were again produced, as confirmed by numerous finds made at the sites of Alesia, Port, Wederath and others, and also at south-eastern Alpine sites. This could be a result of adjustment to ever more frequent conflicts with Roman soldiers, who were using the short gladius with pointed tip.⁸⁰

It is indicative that, precisely in phase LT C2, when swords were significantly extended, belt chains disappeared; such belt chains were very often used to fix scabbards to the warrior's hip, which was necessary during quick manoeuvres in the battlefield. At the time when the attention swayed from warrior-footsoldiers to horsemen, belt chains simply became superfluous and were replaced by leather belts with hoop-shaped fasteners and metal rings, which were more flexible.⁸¹

The blades of as many as four of the eight swords mentioned from Kupinovo which can be dated to phase LT C2, on the basis of their morphological features, exhibit imprints of stamps in various shapes, while the blade of sword in Pl. 6: 3 is badly damaged, and the possibility that it used to contain such a stamp imprint cannot be ruled out. The stamping of swords is a phenomenon that has been observed in almost the whole of the distribution zone of the La Tène Culture, with more than a hundred and fifty identified cases, beginning in phase LT C1 and lasting right through to the LT D2 phase, although the biggest number of finds belongs to the later phase of the Middle La Tène period (LT C2). In line with this, in southern Pannonia and the neighbouring south-eastern Alpine region, numerous swords have also been found with various figures stamped on their blades.⁸² The majority of such swords, as already

⁷⁴ Lejars 1996: 81-82, 90, Fig. 6: 1-2; Sievers 2010: 12-14; Dizdar 2013: 76-82.

⁷⁵ Todorović 1968: 150, T. XLIV: 2.

⁷⁶ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 78, T. 2: 2.

⁷⁷ Todorović 1968: 148, T. 34: 6; Todorović 1971: 114, kat. br. 446, T. 51: 2; T. 88: 36.

⁷⁸ Gaspari, Krempuš, Brišnik 2004: 268, 277, Pl. 1: 1a. Autori su u radu izrazili određenu sumnju da dio objavljenog latenskog materijala, koji se nalazi u jednoj privatnoj zbirci, potječe iz hrvatskog ili srpskog Podunavlja, što bi se moglo odnositi i na navedeni mač.

⁷⁹ Rapin 1991: 326; Lejars 1994: 58-59; Rapin 1999: 59.

⁸⁰ Lejars 1996: 89-90, Fig. 6: 4-6; Sievers 2001: 150-152, Pl. 50: 140-141, Pl. 51: 142; Wyss, Rey, Müller 2002: 43-45, T. 1-2: 1-7, T. 2-3: 8; Istenič 2010 i dr.

⁸¹ Mathieu 2005. Naravno, to ne znači da ratnici-pješaci u potpunosti nestaju. U LT C2 stupnju dužina mačeva varira pa je one kraće mogla koristiti ova skupina, dok su stupnju LT D1 mačevi općenito rjeđi i uglavnom se vežu uz pripadnike najviših slojeva ratničke elite, koji su najčešće i konjanici, a većina ratnika je naoružana samo kopljima. Ovu podjelu vrlo dobro oslikava jedan od prikaza s poznatog kotla iz Gundestrupa, gdje je jasno vidljiva struktura kasnolatenske ratničke elite s konjanicima koji nose kacige, ekskluzivnu opremu u kontekstu mlađega željeznog doba, koplja te ostruge, i s pješacima naoružanim kopljima i štitovima (Kaul 1995).

⁷⁶ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 78, Pl. 2: 2.

⁷⁷ Todorović 1968: 148, T. 34: 6; Todorović 1971: 114, kat. br. 446, T. 51: 2; T. 88: 36.

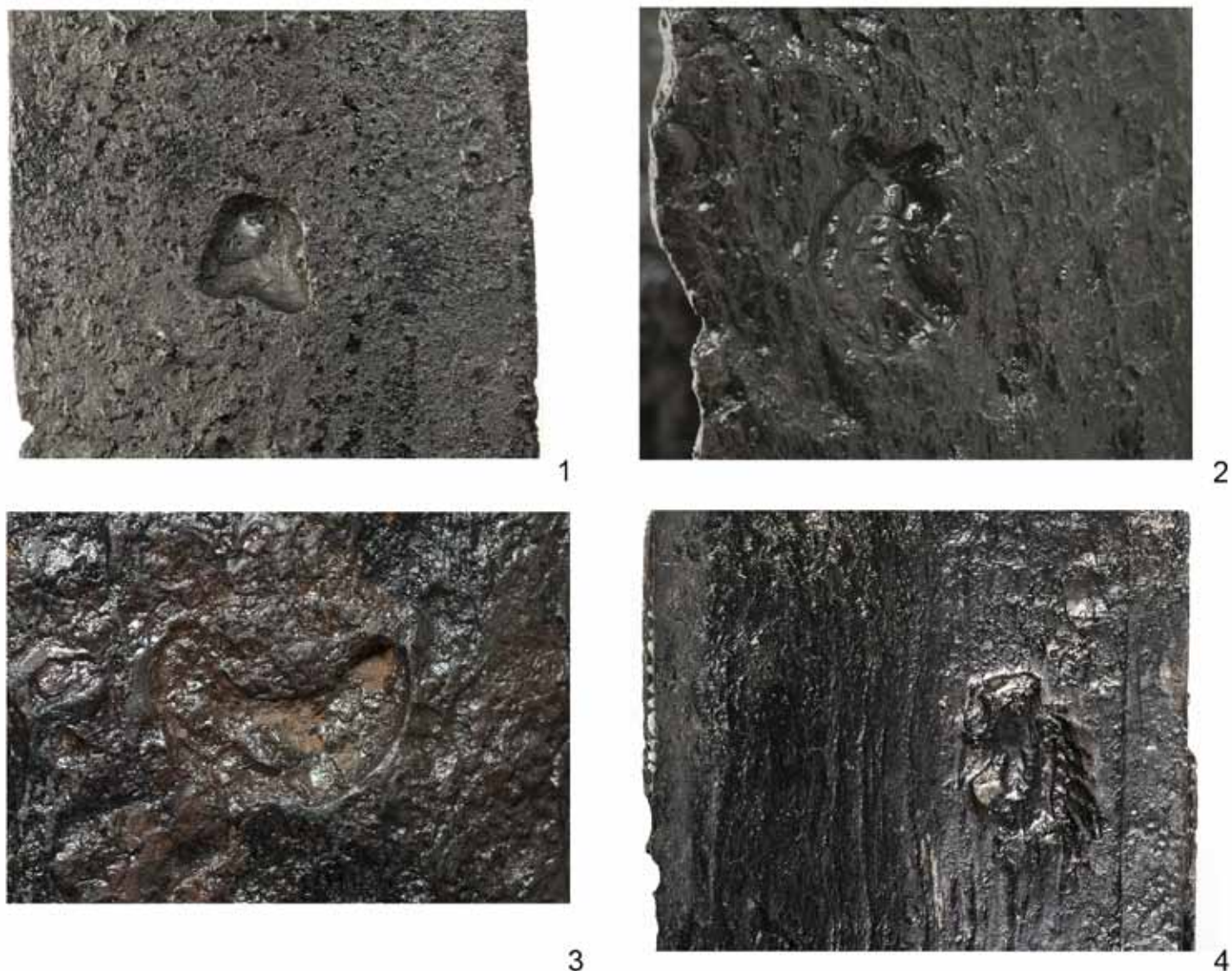
⁷⁸ Gaspari, Krempuš, Brišnik 2004: 268, 277, Pl. 1: 1a. The authors expressed certain suspicion regarding the provenance of some of the published La Tène material kept in a private collection (whether it came from the Croatian or Serbian Danube Region), and this could also regard this sword.

⁷⁹ Rapin 1991: 326; Rapin 1999: 59; Lejars 1994: 58-59.

⁸⁰ Lejars 1996: 89-90, Fig. 6: 4-6; Sievers 2001: 150-152, Pl. 50: 140-141, Pl. 51: 142; Wyss, Rey, Müller 2002: 43-45, Pl. 1-2: 1-7, Pl. 2-3: 8; Istenič 2010 et al.

⁸¹ Mathieu 2005. Obviously, this does not mean that warrior-footsoldiers had disappeared completely. In phase LT C2 the length of swords varied, and thus the shorter ones could have been used by this group, while in phase LT D1 swords became rarer altogether, and were generally associated with members of the highest ranks of the warrior elite (most frequently horsemen), while the only arms of the majority of warriors were spears. This division is illustrated well in one of the depictions on the famous Gundestrup cauldron, in which the structure of the late La Tène warrior elite can be observed, with horsemen wearing helmets, exclusive equipment in the context of the Late Iron Age, spears and spurs, and with footsoldiers armed with spears and shields (Kaul 1995).

⁸² Dizdar 2013: 83-89, map 7 with literature.



Sl. 5. Žigovi sa sječiva kupinovskih mačeva (1. P-15699, 2. P-15678, 3. P-15700, 4. P-15686)
Fig. 5. Stamps on Kupinovo swords (1. P-15699, 2. P-15678, 3. P-15700, 4. P-15686)

nalaze se utisnuti žigovi različitih oblika, dok je sječivo mača na T. 6: 3 vrlo oštećeno pa se ne može u potpunosti isključiti mogućnost da se i na njemu nalazio žig. Žigosanje mačeva je fenomen zabilježen na gotovo cijelom prostoru rasprostiranja latenske kulture, s više od stotinu i pedeset poznatih primjeraka, počevši od LT C1 pa sve do LT D2 stupnja, iako najveći broj pripada upravo mlađem stupnju srednjeg latena (LT C2). Sukladno tomu i na prostoru južne Panonije te susjednog jugoistočnoalpskog prostora zabilježen je veći broj mačeva na čijim se sječivima nalaze žigovi s različitim prikazima.⁸² Većina primjeraka, kao što smo napomenuli, potječe iz LT C2 stupnja, iako su u dva slučaja žigovi zabilježeni na mačevima nešto starijih karakteristika, na maču iz uništenoga groba u Vojakovcu iz mlađeg dijela LT C1 stupnja,⁸³ kao i na jednom primjerku iz ostave rimskoga republikanskog oružja iz Grada kod Šmihela u Sloveniji.⁸⁴ Žigovi se uglavnom nalaze u gornjem

pointed out, originate from phase LT C2, although in two cases stamps have been found on swords exhibiting older features: one of them is a sword from a destroyed grave of the late LT C1 phase at Vojakovac,⁸³ and another a sword from a hoard containing Roman republican weaponry discovered at Grad kod Šmihela in Slovenia.⁸⁴ The stamps are located mostly on the upper part of the blades, usually one on each, although samples have been recorded with two or even three stamps – as is the case of the sword from Šmihel. The stamps come in various shapes, and in an early study from 1955, W. Drack classified them into five groups: zoomorphic, mixed, astral, anthropomorphic and all others, of which some could belong to any of the previous groups, but were badly damaged or extremely stylized.⁸⁵

⁸² Dizdar 2013: 83-89, karta 7. s literaturom.

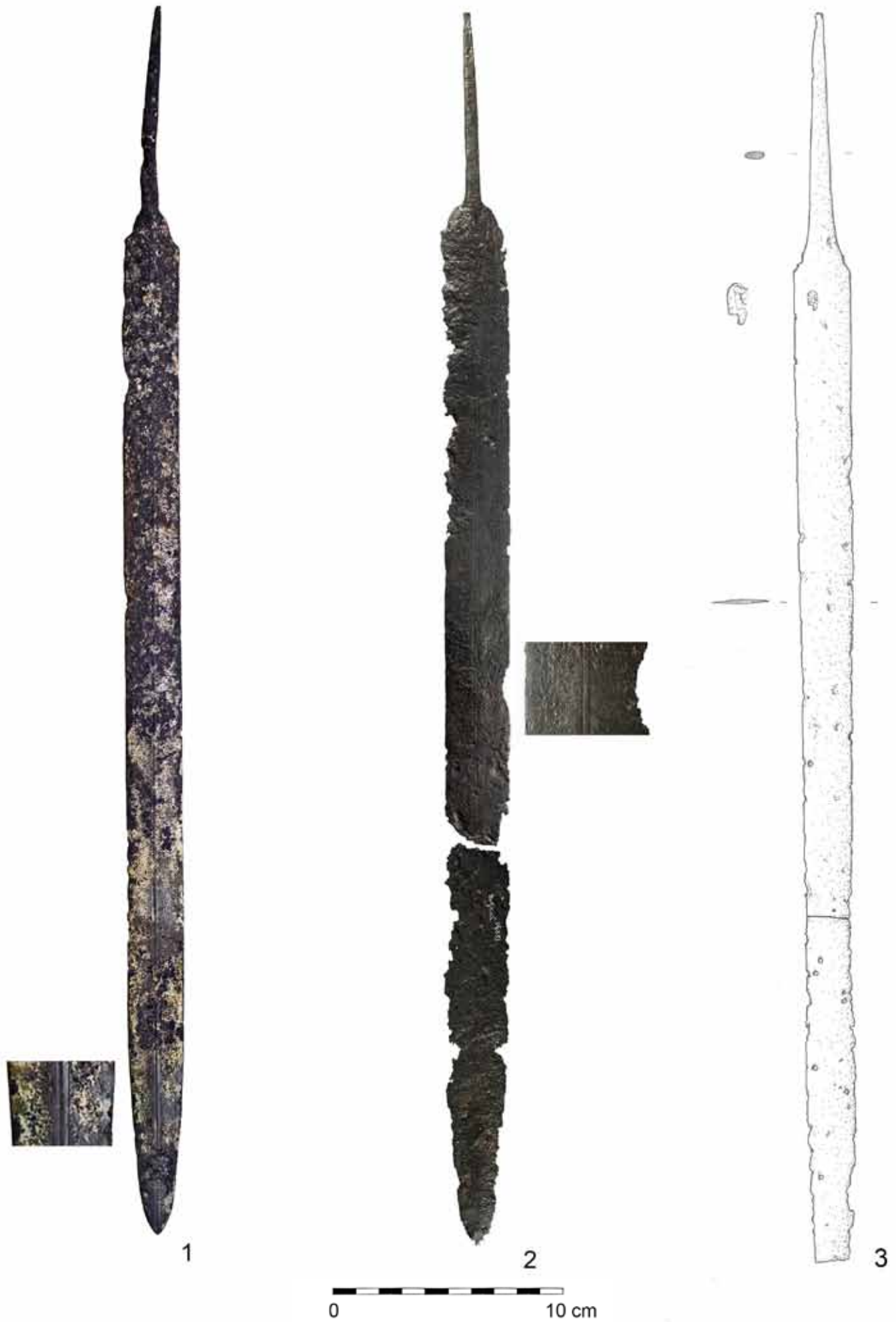
⁸³ Dizdar 2013: 79, sl. 15.

⁸⁴ Horvat 2002: 134, Fig. 9-10. Ostava je datirana u kraj 3. i prvu polovinu 2. st. pr. Kr., što bi u relativno kronološkom kontekstu odgovaralo stupnju LT C2. Ipak, morfološke karakteristike ovog mača sa zašiljenim vrhom i koso oblikovanim ramenima su starije, a nedostatak patine na sredini sječiva mogao bi značiti da je mač bio savijen i tek naknadno izravnjan, što bi ukazivalo na praksu svojstvenu grobnom ritualu. Uz činjenicu da su iz sastava ostave izlučeni kasnorimski i srednjovjekovni predmeti, koji zasigurno nisu bili njezinim dijelom, postoji određena sumnja da ni ovaj mač nije bio u sastavu ostave kasnorepublikanskog oružja iz Šmihela pod Nanosom, već potječe iz nekog uništenog latenskoga groba. (Na informaciji zahvaljujem D. Božiču.)

⁸³ Dizdar 2013: 79, Fig. 15.

⁸⁴ Horvat 2002: 134, Fig. 9-10. The hoard has been dated to the end of the 3rd and the first half of the 2nd c. B.C., which corresponds to phase LT C2 in terms of relative chronology. However, morphological features of this sword with pointed tip and sloping shoulders are older, and the lack of patina in the middle of the blade could indicate that the sword had been bent and only later straightened, which would suggest a practice characteristic of the burial ritual. Given the fact that some Late Roman and Medieval objects were also discovered in this hoard, which certainly did not belong to it, it is also doubtful whether this sword belongs to the hoard of the Late Republican arms from Šmihel pod Nanosom, or whether it originates from a destroyed La Tène grave. (I am grateful to D. Božič for this information.)

⁸⁵ Drack 1954-1955: 200. The same classification, somewhat modified, was also kept by L. Deutscher in her 2012 study *Latènezeitliche Schwerter mit Stempelmarken*.



Sl. 6. Mačevi sa žlijebovima na sječivu: 1. Kupinovo (foto: Muzej Srema, inv. br. P/142) i 2. Boljevci (AMZ, P-14833); 3. mač iz Boljevaca sa žigom u obliku vepra (AMZ, P-14832)

Fig. 6. Swords with grooves on the blade: 1. Kupinovo (photo: Museum of Syrmia, inv. no. P/142) and 2. Boljevci (AMZ, P-14833); 3. Sword from Boljevci with a boar-shaped stamp (AMZ, P-14832)

dijelu sječiva, najčešće po jedan, iako su zabilježeni primjerci s po dva ili čak tri žiga, kao na spomenutom maču iz Šmihela. Žigovi mogu biti različitih oblika, a W. Drack je još u studiji iz 1955. godine izdvojio pet grupa: zoomorfne, miješane, astralne, antropomorfne te posljednju skupinu, u koju je smjestio sve ostale, od kojih su neki, zbog oštećenosti ili krajnje stilizacije, mogli pripadati i prethodno navedenim grupama.⁸⁵

U dosadašnjoj literaturi poznat je bio samo jedan mač iz Kupinova na čijem se sječivu nalazi žig u obliku vepra (T. 7: 1, Sl. 5: 4), životinje koja je zauzimala posebno mjesto u keltskom imaginariju kao simbol snage, hrabrosti i agresivnosti, utjelovljujući karakteristike dobrog ratnika.⁸⁶ Nešto stiliziraniji žig u obliku vepra utisnut je u gornji dio sječiva mača prikazanog na T. 9/Sl. 5: 2 s tijelom izvedenim širokom, polukružnom trakom te glavom s dvije linije, slično žigu s mača iz Velikog Mraševa.⁸⁷ Žigovi s motivom vepra zabilježeni su na još nekoliko mačeva s prostora jugoistočne Panonije. Na primjerku iz Obreža nalazi se vrlo stilizirani prikaz vepra,⁸⁸ dok za žig sa savinutog mača iz groba G 3 1192 iz Pečina kod Kostolca, koji je B. Jovanović interpretirao kao krug, M. Dizdar smatra da je ipak riječ o vrlo stiliziranom prikazu ove životinje.⁸⁹ Na sječivu mača s karakteristikama LT C2 stupnja iz Boljevaca, 2 cm ispod stepenasto oblikovanog ramena, nalazi se žig s motivom vepra njuške okrenute prema dolje (Sl. 6: 3).⁹⁰ Osim navedenog žiga s mača iz Velikog Mraševa, s prostora mokronoške skupine žig s prikazom vepra zabilježen je na maču iz groba 10b iz Dobove.⁹¹

Najbrojniji žigovi na latenskim mačevima su oni antropomorfni koji mogu varirati od relativno realističnih prikaza glave ili cijelog tijela sve do krajnje stiliziranih prikaza.⁹² Primjerice, na sječivu mača na T. 10: 1/Sl. 5: 1, 3,5 cm ispod ramena, nalazi se trolisni žig s jednim većim listom, koji vjerojatno predstavlja vrlo stiliziran prikaz ljudskog tijela, i dva manja, koji simboliziraju noge. Sličan žig nalazi se na sječivu mača iz Bartolovca u sjeverozapadnoj Hrvatskoj,⁹³ kao i na jednom primjerku s nalazišta La Tène.⁹⁴ Krajnju stilizaciju antropomorfno prikaza predstavljaju polumjesečasti žigovi bez dodatnih detalja, kao što su tri točkice koje su mogle predstavljati oči i usta, ili okomite i vodoravne linije koje su označavale odjeću.⁹⁵ Upravo takav žig nalazi se u gornjem dijelu oštećenog sječiva iz Kupinova (T. 6: 2, Sl. 5: 3). Žigovi u obliku polumjeseca zabilježeni su na još nekoliko mačeva s prostora jugoistočne Panonije, iz Progara,⁹⁶ Velikog sela kod Beograda,⁹⁷ Obreža⁹⁸ te na kasnolatenskom maču iz Ostrova kod Vršca,⁹⁹ dok se unutar žiga iz

Only one sword from Kupinovo with a boar-shaped stamp on its blade has been published thus far (Pl. 7: 1, Pl. Fig. 5: 4). The boar held a special place within Celtic imagery, as a symbol of strength, courage and aggressiveness, and embodiment of the traits of a good warrior.⁸⁶ A more stylized boar-shaped stamp is imprinted in the upper part of the sword blade depicted in Pl. 9/Fig. 5: 2. Its body is rendered as a broad, semi-circular stripe, and its head depicted with two lines, similar to the stamp on a sword from Veliko Mraševo.⁸⁷ Boar-shaped stamps have been identified on several other swords found in south-eastern Pannonia. The sword from Obrež contains a very stylized depiction of a boar,⁸⁸ while the stamp on the bent sword from grave G 3 1192 at Pečine near Kostolac, seen as a circle by B. Jovanović, is considered by M. Dizdar, however, to be a very stylized portrayal of the animal.⁸⁹ The blade of a sword from Boljevci, exhibiting features of phase LT C2, displays a stamp with the motif of a boar, its muzzle turned downwards, 2 cm below the stepped shoulder (Fig. 5: 2).⁹⁰ In the territory of the Mokronog group, in addition to the above stamp on the sword from Veliko Mraševo, a stamp with the representation of a boar has been recorded on a sword from grave 10b at Dobova.⁹¹

The most numerous stamps on La Tène swords contain anthropomorphic motifs, which can vary from relatively realistic portrayals of a head or of an entire body to some very stylized depictions.⁹² For example, 3.5 cm below the shoulder of the blade of sword in Pl. 10: 1/Fig. 5: 1 there is a trefoil stamp in which one leaf, larger than the others, probably represents a very stylized human body, and the two smaller ones symbolize its legs. A similar stamp can be found on the blade of a sword from Bartolovac in north-western Croatia,⁹³ and on one found at the site of La Tène.⁹⁴ An extreme stylization of anthropomorphic motifs can be seen in half-moon stamps that contain no additional details, such as three dots that could stand for eyes and a mouth, or vertical and horizontal lines that would indicate clothing.⁹⁵ This is precisely the type of stamp present on the upper part of a damaged blade from Kupinovo (Pl. 6: 2, Pl. 5: 3). Half-moon stamps have been recorded on several other swords in south-eastern Pannonia: at Progar,⁹⁶ Veliko Selo near Belgrade,⁹⁷ Obrež,⁹⁸ and also on a Late La Tène sword at Ostrovo near Vršac.⁹⁹ Within the stamp found in the surroundings of Sombor there is a stylized depiction of a head and shoulders.¹⁰⁰ Both swords discovered in a double grave at Odžaci contained stamps: one of them is half-moon in shape, with three dots inside it, and the other is a portrayal of a human head in profile.¹⁰¹ Half-moon stamps have also been found in the territory of the Mokronog group, for example on a sword from Skorba,¹⁰² while on examples from grave LT 2

⁸⁵ Drack 1954-1955: 200. Istu podjelu s određenim modifikacijama zadržava i L. Deutscher u studiji *Latènezeitliche Schwerter mit Stempelmarken* iz 2012. godine.

⁸⁶ Prikazi vepra zabilježeni su i na drugim predmetima bojne opreme, ali i figuralnim prikazima ratnika (Green 1992: 89-91, 132-133; Deutscher 2012: 264-265, Abb. 3).

⁸⁷ Guštin 1977: 71, T. 8: 4; Deutscher 2012: Abb. 3 o, kat. br. 142.

⁸⁸ Knežević-Jovanović 2003: 293, T. 2: 4.

⁸⁹ Jovanović 1984: 80, Fig. 9: 1; Dizdar 2013: 86.

⁹⁰ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 78, T. II: 1. U objavi se ne navodi postojanje žiga na sječivu.

⁹¹ Guštin 1981: 225, Abb. 1: 1.

⁹² Deutscher 2012: 272-280.

⁹³ Šimek 1981: 28, T. 5: 2.

⁹⁴ Drack 1954-1955: Abb. 5, Abb. 6: 1.

⁹⁵ Među astralnim motivima W. Drack navodi solarne i lunarne simbole, ipak za žigove u obliku polumjeseca smatra se da predstavljaju krajnje pojednostavljen ljudski lik (Dizdar 2013: 87).

⁹⁶ Todorović 1968: 146, T. XXVIII: 11; Todorović 1971: 113, T. LI: 4.

⁹⁷ Todorović 1971: 29-30, T. XX: 1.

⁹⁸ Todorović 1974: T. XXXII: 1-2; Knežević-Jovanović 2003: 288, T. II: 3.

⁹⁹ Menghin 1926-1927: 28, Fig. 6; Hunyady 1942: Pl. 46: 6; Todorović 1965: 74; Todorović 1968, 26, 151, Pl. 48: 7.

⁸⁶ Depictions of boars have also been found on some other elements of warriors' equipment, and on figural representations of warriors (Green 1992: 89-91, 132-133; Deutscher 2012: 264-265, Abb. 3).

⁸⁷ Guštin 1977: 71, T. 8: 4; Deutscher 2012: Abb. 3 o, cat. no. 142.

⁸⁸ Knežević-Jovanović 2003: 293, Pl. 2: 4.

⁸⁹ Jovanović 1984: 80, Fig. 9: 1; Dizdar 2013: 86.

⁹⁰ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 78, Pl. II: 1. The stamp on the blade is not mentioned in the publication.

⁹¹ Guštin 1981: 225, Abb. 1: 1.

⁹² Deutscher 2012: 272-280.

⁹³ Šimek 1981: 28, Pl. 5: 2.

⁹⁴ Drack 1954-1955: Fig. 5, Fig. 6: 1.

⁹⁵ Among astral motifs, W. Drack cited solar and lunar symbols, but when it came to half-moon stamps, he believed that they depicted extremely simplified human figures. (Dizdar 2013: 87).

⁹⁶ Todorović 1968: 146, Pl. XXVIII: 11; Todorović 1971: 113, Pl. LI: 4.

⁹⁷ Todorović 1971: 29-30, Pl. XX: 1.

⁹⁸ Todorović 1974: Pl. XXXII: 1-2; Knežević-Jovanović 2003: 288, Pl. II: 3.

⁹⁹ Menghin 1926-1927: 28, Fig. 6; Hunyady 1942: Pl. 46: 6; Todorović 1965: 74; Todorović 1968, 26, 151, Pl. 48: 7.

¹⁰⁰ Todorović 1968: 67, Pl. XXXVII: 8; Todorović 1974: 60, Fig. 64.

¹⁰¹ Todorović 1965: Pl. 1: 5-6; Todorović 1968: 149, Pl. 37: 6-7, 9; Todorović 1974: Fig. 34, Fig. 64; Szabó, Petres 1992: 115, cat. no. 132, Pl. 121: 1-2.

¹⁰² Skrabar 1922: 146, Pl. 3: 1

okolice Sombora nalazi stiliziran prikaz glave i ramena.¹⁰⁰ Na oba mača iz dvojnoga groba iz Odžaka nalazili su se žigovi, jedan polumjesečasti, unutar kojega se nalaze tri točkice, i drugi s prikazom ljudske glave u profilu.¹⁰¹ Žigovi u obliku polumjeseca poznati su i s područja mokrnoške skupine, primjerice s mača iz Skorbe,¹⁰² a na primjercima iz Zvonimirova, grob LT 2,¹⁰³ te Vojakovca¹⁰⁴ polumjesec se nalazi u kombinaciji s kružićem te na taj način čine simbol koji također predstavlja stilizirani antropomorfni prikaz. U grob 9 iz Slatine u Rožnoj dolini bio je položen mač sa žigom u obliku polumjeseca unutar kojega se nalazi prikaz ljudskog torza i glave s označenim crtama lica.¹⁰⁵

Žigovi su utiskivani na sječiva mačeva tehnikom sličnom kovanju novca, pri čemu se koristila željezna šipka sa željenim motivom na vrhu. Udarcem čekića po šipki žig je utiskivan u sječivo. Tako P. Dulęba i L. Deutscher dovode u vezu neke od žigosanih motiva, primjerice prikaz ptice, s motivima koji su se nalazili na latenskom novcu.¹⁰⁶ Žigovi utisnuti u latenske mačeve interpretirani su na različite načine, od oznaka pojedinih radionica do personaliziranog znamenja vlasnika, no ipak se kao najuvjerljivije objašnjenje može uzeti njihova apotropejska funkcija zaštite nosioca oružja u borbi, pri čemu su trebali biti vidljivi vlasniku mača, ali i njegovu potencijalnom protivniku.¹⁰⁷ O njihovoj važnosti svjedoče i žigovi koji su dodatno bili pozlaćeni ili posrebreni, poput primjerka iz Böttsteina u Švicarskoj, Elsenfelda u Njemačkoj te nepoznatog nalazišta u Lombardiji.¹⁰⁸

Sječiva mačeva, najčešće srednjolatskih, ponekad su ukrašena ukucavanjem različitih motiva upotrebom dljetca, ali i žigosanjem. Obično se ukrašavao središnji dio sječiva, dok su bridovi ostajali glatki.¹⁰⁹ Osim ovoga mehaničkog obrađivanja površine zabilježeni su i primjerci tretirani korištenjem određenih kemikalija, čime se naglašavala vlaknasta struktura sječiva koje je bilo kovano od lamela različitog sastava, čistog željeza te karboniziranog željeza sa 0,2 - 0,3% ugljika u sastavu.¹¹⁰ Na taj način vjerojatno se željela istaknuti kvaliteta sječiva. Ukrašavanje sječiva zabilježeno je i na pet mačeva iz Kupinova. Primjerice, na savinutom maču na T. 3: 1 mjestimično su vidljive skupine okomito postavljениh, kraćih crta (Sl. 7: 1a-b), dok su one na sječivu mača s T. 7: 2 duže i nepravilnije (Sl. 7: 3). Tipičan *chagrinage* ukras nalazi se i na obje strane sječiva mača na T. 8 te na primjerku na T. 4: 3/Sl. 7: 2, 4). Ovaj način ukrašavanja, koji oponaša izgled kože ili krzna, često se koristio za dekoraciju korica u mlađem dijelu LT C1 i u LT C2 stupnju (Sl. 7: 5), s kojih se preselio i na sječiva mačeva.¹¹¹

Osim navedenih primjeraka iz Kupinova, u LT C2 stupanj mogli bi se datirati i pojedini dijelovi mačeva, kao što su visoki zvonoliki graničnici (T. 11: 8-10) koji se pojavljuju upravo u ovom razdoblju, ali su karakteristični i za mlađi, LT D1 stupanj. Teško je reći pripada li neki od njih

at Zvonimirovo,¹⁰³ and from Vojakovac,¹⁰⁴ the half-moon can be seen in combination with a cirlet, thus creating a symbol which also represents a stylized anthropomorphic motif. In grave 9 at Slatina in Rožna Dolina there was a sword containing a half-moon stamp, with a depiction of a human torso and head with facial features indicated on it.¹⁰⁵

Stamps were imprinted in sword blades using a technique similar to that of minting coins, which involved an iron bar with the desired motif at its terminal. The stamp was imprinted in a blade by hitting the end of the bar with a hammer. For this reason, P. Dulęba and L. Deutscher postulated a connection between some of the stamp motifs (for example, the depiction of a bird), with motifs that can be found on La Tène coins.¹⁰⁶ Stamps imprinted in La Tène swords have been interpreted in diverse ways, as marks identifying workshops, or personalized signs of sword owners, but the most convincing explanation could be their apotropaic function of protecting the weapon holders in their fights, which is why they had to be visible to the sword's owner, and also to his potential adversary.¹⁰⁷ The importance of stamps is further evidenced by those that were gold- or silver-plated, such as those from Böttstein in Switzerland, Elsenfeld in Germany, and an unknown findsite in Lombardy.¹⁰⁸

Occasionally sword blades, especially those originating from the Middle La Tène period, were decorated by various motifs chiselled or stamped into them. Usually the central part of the blade was decorated, while its edges remained smooth.¹⁰⁹ In addition to mechanical methods of surface treatment, swords have also been found that were treated with various chemicals, which brought out the fibrous structure of a blade cast from lamellas of diverse compositions, pure iron and carbonized iron containing 0.2-0.3% carbon.¹¹⁰ This was probably a way to emphasize the blade's quality. Five decorated blades have been found at Kupinovo, too. For example, groups of short vertical lines are visible in places on the bent sword in Pl. 3: 1 (Fig. 7: 1a-b), while the lines on the blade of the sword in Pl. 7: 2 are longer and more irregular (Fig. 7: 3). A typical *chagrinage* decoration can also be seen on both sides of the blade of the sword in Pl. 8, and on the sword in Pl. 4: 3/ Fig. 7: 2, 4. This method of decoration, which mimics the appearance of leather or fur, was often used for decorating scabbards during the late part of LT C1 and in LT C2 (Fig. 7: 5), and from there it expanded also to sword blades.¹¹¹

In addition to the abovementioned swords from Kupinovo, some sword parts can also be dated to phase LT C2, such as the high bell-shaped hilt-ends (Pl. 11: 8-10). Such guards emerged in this period, but they are also typical of a later phase, LT D1. It is difficult to say whether some of them belong to any of the swords described with missing hilt-ends, or whether they were separate grave goods, such as was the situation in grave LT 8 at Zvonimirovo (where a similar hilt-end was found, together with the upper part of a chape), and in the somewhat older grave 18 at the site of Tărian in Transylvania,¹¹² which are believed to symbolize entire swords as grave

¹⁰⁰ Todorović 1968: 67, T. XXXVII: 8; Todorović 1974: Sl. 64.

¹⁰¹ Todorović 1965: T. 1: 5-6; Todorović 1968: 149, T. 37: 6-7, 9; Todorović 1974: Sl. 34, Sl. 64; Szabó, Petres 1992: 115, kat. br. 132, Pl. 121: 1-2.

¹⁰² Skrabar 1922: 146, T. 3: 1.

¹⁰³ Dizdar 2013: 83, Sl. 17.

¹⁰⁴ Dizdar 2013: 79, Sl. 15.

¹⁰⁵ Pirkmajer 1991: 23, Sl. 8.

¹⁰⁶ Dulęba 2009; Deutscher 2012: 287-293.

¹⁰⁷ Dulęba 2009; Deutscher 2012: 305-318.

¹⁰⁸ Drack 1954-55: Abb. 7: 1a-c. Deutscher 2012: 265, Abb. 3q, r, t, 9v, kat. br. 4, 70, 129.

¹⁰⁹ Koristeći eksperimentalni pristup, kolege iz Narodnog muzeja Slovenije su pretpostavili da je ovaj način ukrašavanja sječiva stvarao specifičan i dobro vidljiv efekt svjetla i sjene (Laharnar, Ravbar, Jerin 2013).

¹¹⁰ Lejars 1996: 90, napomena 37; Lejars 2011: 139-140, Fig. 4.

¹¹¹ De Navarro 1972: 47-48, 104-106, 145, 189-196; Lejars 2011: 139-140; Dizdar 2013: 95. Ukrašavanje korica utisnutim kružićima zabilježeno je i na ranijim predmetima, kao što je primjerak s lokaliteta Magyarszerdahely-Homoki dűlő iz LT B2 stupnja (Szabó, Petres 1992: 44, 95, kat. br. 43, Pl. 49).

¹⁰³ Dizdar 2013: 83, Fig. 17.

¹⁰⁴ Dizdar 2013: 79, Fig. 15.

¹⁰⁵ Pirkmajer 1991: 23, Fig. 8.

¹⁰⁶ Dulęba 2009; Deutscher 2012: 287-293.

¹⁰⁷ Dulęba 2009; Deutscher 2012: 305-318.

¹⁰⁸ Drack 1954-55: Fig. 7: 1a-c; Deutscher 2012: 265, Abb. 3q, r, t, 9v, kat. nos., 4, 70, 129.

¹⁰⁹ Using an experimental approach, archaeologists from the National Museum of Slovenia have suggested that this method of decoration created a specific and highly visible light-and-shade effect (Laharnar, Ravbar, Jerin 2013). Lejars 1996: 90, note 37; Lejars 2011: 139-140, Fig. 4.

¹¹¹ De Navarro 1972: 47-48, 104-106, 145, 189-196; Lejars 2011: 139-140; Dizdar 2013: 95. Sword decoration in the form of stamped circles has also been recorded on some older objects, such as that from the site of Magyarszerdahely-Homoki dűlő from phase LT B2 (Szabó, Petres 1992: 44, 95, kat. no. 43, Pl. 49).

¹¹² Chidioşan, Ignat 1972: 563, Pl. 4: 5.



Sl. 7. Ukrašena sječiva kupinovskih mačeva (1a-b. P-15679, 2. P-15673, 3. P-15686, 4. P-15689, 5. P-15691)
Fig. 7. Decorated sword blades from Kupinovo (1a-b. P-15679, 2. P-15673, 3. P-15686, 4. P-15689, 5. P-15691)

jednom od opisanih mačeva kojima nedostaju graničnici ili su možda predstavljali zasebne priloge u grobovima, kao što je bio slučaj u grobu LT 8 iz Zvonimirova u kojemu je pronađen sličan graničnik zajedno s gornjim dijelom ortbanda, ili u nešto starijem grobu 18 s transilvanijskog lokaliteta Tărian,¹¹² za koje se smatra da na simboličkoj razini (*pars pro toto*) predstavljaju priloge mača.¹¹³ Istom razdoblju vjerojatno pripada i donji dio sječiva mača iz Kupinova s lećastim presjekom i blago zaobljenim vrhom (T. 11: 3).

Stupanj LT D

Trend produživanja mačeva i zaobljivanja vrhova sječiva nastavio se i u kasnolatenskom razdoblju, točnije u stupnju LT D1, pa dužina pojedinih primjeraka doseže i jedan metar zato što su ih, kao uostalom i u prijašnjem razdoblju, koristili ratnici-konjanici. Ovoj tvrdnji svakako u prilog ide i činjenica da se upravo u kasnom latenu, na prostoru južne Panonije i jugoistočnoalpskog prostora, znatno povećava broj poznatih predmeta koji predstavljaju dijelove konjske opreme: žvala, razvodnika

goods (*pars pro toto*).¹¹³ The lower part of a sword blade from Kupinovo, with lenticular cross-section and a slightly rounded tip (Pl. 11: 3), probably belongs to the same period.

LT D Phase

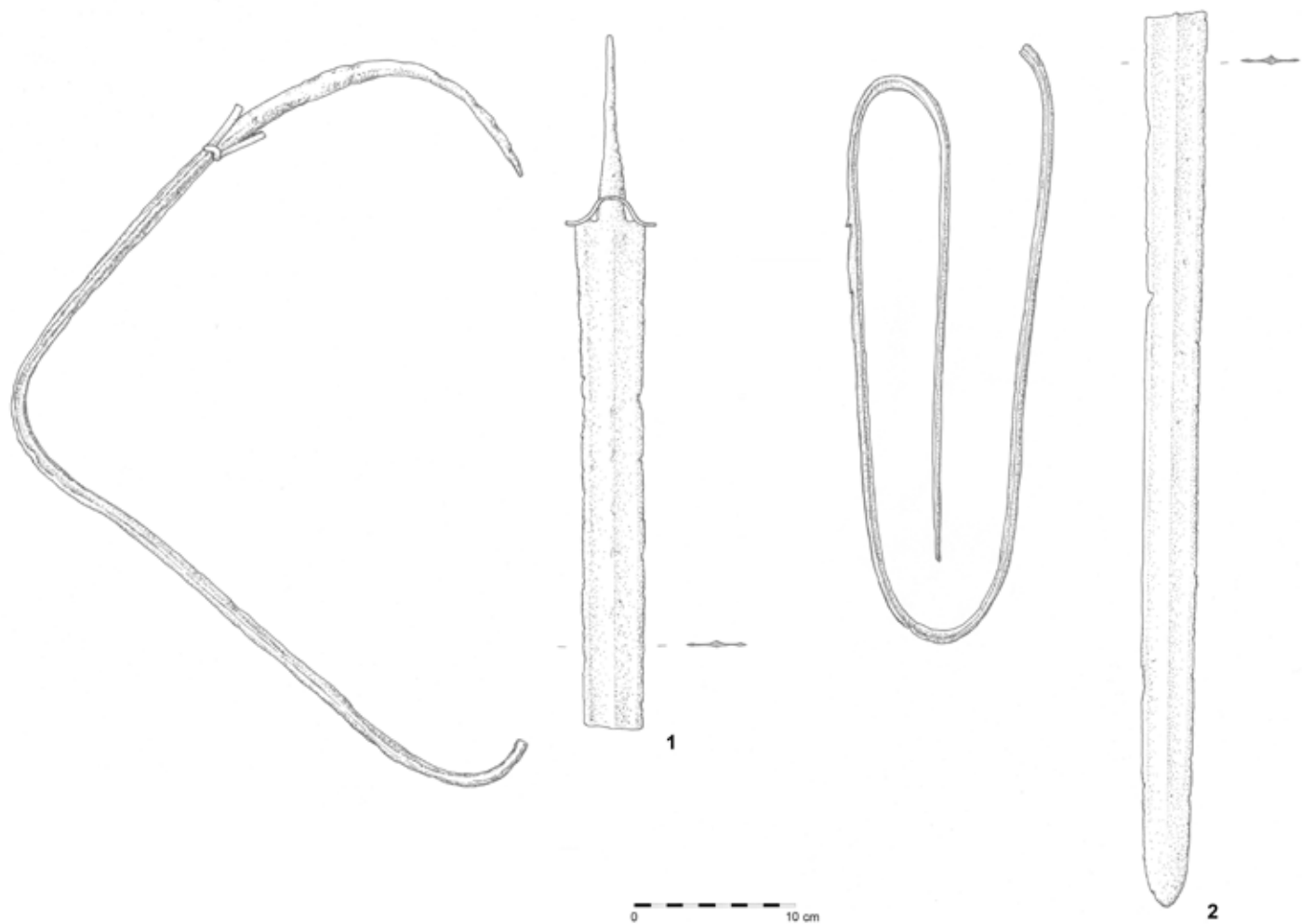
The trend of swords extending and their tips getting rounder continued during the Late La Tène period, more precisely, in the LT D1 phase. The length of some swords reached as much as one metre, because they were used by warrior-horsemen, as they had been in the previous period. This claim is further corroborated by the fact that the number of finds of elements of horse gear (bits, strap-dividers and spurs) is much greater among finds from the Late La Tène period in southern Pannonia and the south-eastern Alpine region, pointing to the importance of horsemen within the warrior structure of local communities.¹¹⁴ The extended length of swords was also reflected in their weight. In structural terms, this problem was solved by adding two grooves to each side of the blade,

¹¹² Chidioşan, Ignat 1972: 563, Pl. 4: 5.

¹¹³ Dizdar 2013: 81, T. 15: 7, 10.

¹¹³ Dizdar 2013: 81, Pl. 15: 7, 10.

¹¹⁴ Božič 1984b; Werner 1984; Stojić 2003; Dautova-Ruševljan, Vujović 2006: 85-86, cat. no. 9-10, Fig. 50; Filipović 2009.



Sl. 8. Mačevi iz stupnja LT D1: 1. Malino (AMZ, P-21099); 2. Malunje (AMZ, P-19793)
Fig. 8. Swords of phase LT D1: 1. Malino (AMZ, P-21099); 2. Malunje (AMZ, P-19793)

i ostruga, a koji ukazuju na važnost konjanika unutar ratničke strukture lokalnih zajednica.¹¹⁴ Produženje mačeva svakako se odrazilo i na njihovoj težini, što je u konstrukcijskom smislu riješeno na način da su sječiva dobila po dva žlijeba sa svake strane, čime je jednostavno uklonjen dio materijala i smanjena težina, a središnje rebro, nastalo ovom obradom, dodatno je pojačavalo strukturu sječiva.¹¹⁵

Među kupinovskim materijalom nalazi se mač dužine jedan metar, koji prema morfološkim karakteristikama odgovara opisanim primjercima iz stupnja LT D1 (T. 10: 3). Njegovo dugo sječivo paralelnih stranica i zaobljenog vrha ima naglašeno središnje rebro uz koje se s obje strane nalaze žljebovi što mu daje trorombičan presjek. Visoko rame je zvonoliko oblikovano i prelazi u trn rombičnog presjeka, na čijem završetku se nalazi kuglasto zadebljanje.

Analogni primjerci iz zatvorenih grobnih cjelina iz LT D1 stupnja, s prostora jugoistočne Panonije, zabilježeni su na groblju Karaburma u grobovima 13 i 222, dok se u iznimno bogatom grobu 92 nalazio oštećen primjerak sa središnjim rebrom i žljebovima na sječivu i nešto drugačije oblikovanim ramenom i trnom nego kod ostalih kasnolatenskih mačeva.¹¹⁶ Osim Karaburme, tri kasnolatenska mača iz stupnja LT D1 potječu s nekropole u Hrtkovcima, vjerojatno povezane s utvrđenim naseljem na Gomolavi čije su grobne cjeline, nažalost, uništene.¹¹⁷ Veći broj ovih mačeva s prostora jugoistočne Panonije predstavlja slučajne nalaze s lokaliteta

thus removing some of the material and reducing the weight. In the process, the midrib was created, which added extra strength to the blade.¹¹⁵

One of the Kupinovo swords is one metre long, and, according to its morphological features, it belongs among the swords described which originate from phase LT D1 (Pl. 10: 3). Its long blade of parallel edges and rounded tip exhibits a pronounced midrib flanked with a groove along each side, resulting in a tri-rhombic cross-section. The high shoulder is bell-shaped and extends into a tang of rhombic cross-section, with a globular thickening at its terminal.

Analogous swords discovered in closed grave units originating from phase LT D1 in the territory of south-eastern Pannonia have been recorded at the cemetery at Karaburma, in graves 13 and 222, while the exceptionally rich grave 92 contained a damaged sword with midrib and grooves on its blade, and a somewhat differently shaped shoulder and tang in comparison to other Late La Tène swords.¹¹⁶ In addition to Karaburma, three Late La Tène swords from phase LT D1 have been found at the Hrtkovci necropolis – probably connected to the fortified settlement at Gomolava – where grave units have unfortunately been destroyed.¹¹⁷ A number of such swords originating from south-eastern Pannonia are chance finds made at the sites of Beška, Boljevci, Gačište, Mali Bilač, Novi Banovci, Ostrovo near Vršac and Ritopek; they are described in detail in the 2009 paper by M. Dizdar, and in the 2014 paper by M. Dizdar and H. Potrebnica.¹¹⁸

¹¹⁴ Božič 1984b; Werner 1984; Božič 1993b; Stojić 2003; Dautova-Ruševljan, Vujović 2006: 85-86, kat. br. 9-10, Sl. 50; Filipović 2009.

¹¹⁵ Lejars 1996: 90, Fig. 6: 3.

¹¹⁶ Todorović 1972: 14, 30, 39, T. V, grob 13: 1, T. XXVII: 8, T. XXXVIII, grob 222: 1; Božič 1981: 319, oblik 30, T. 3: 30; Božič 1984a: 80.

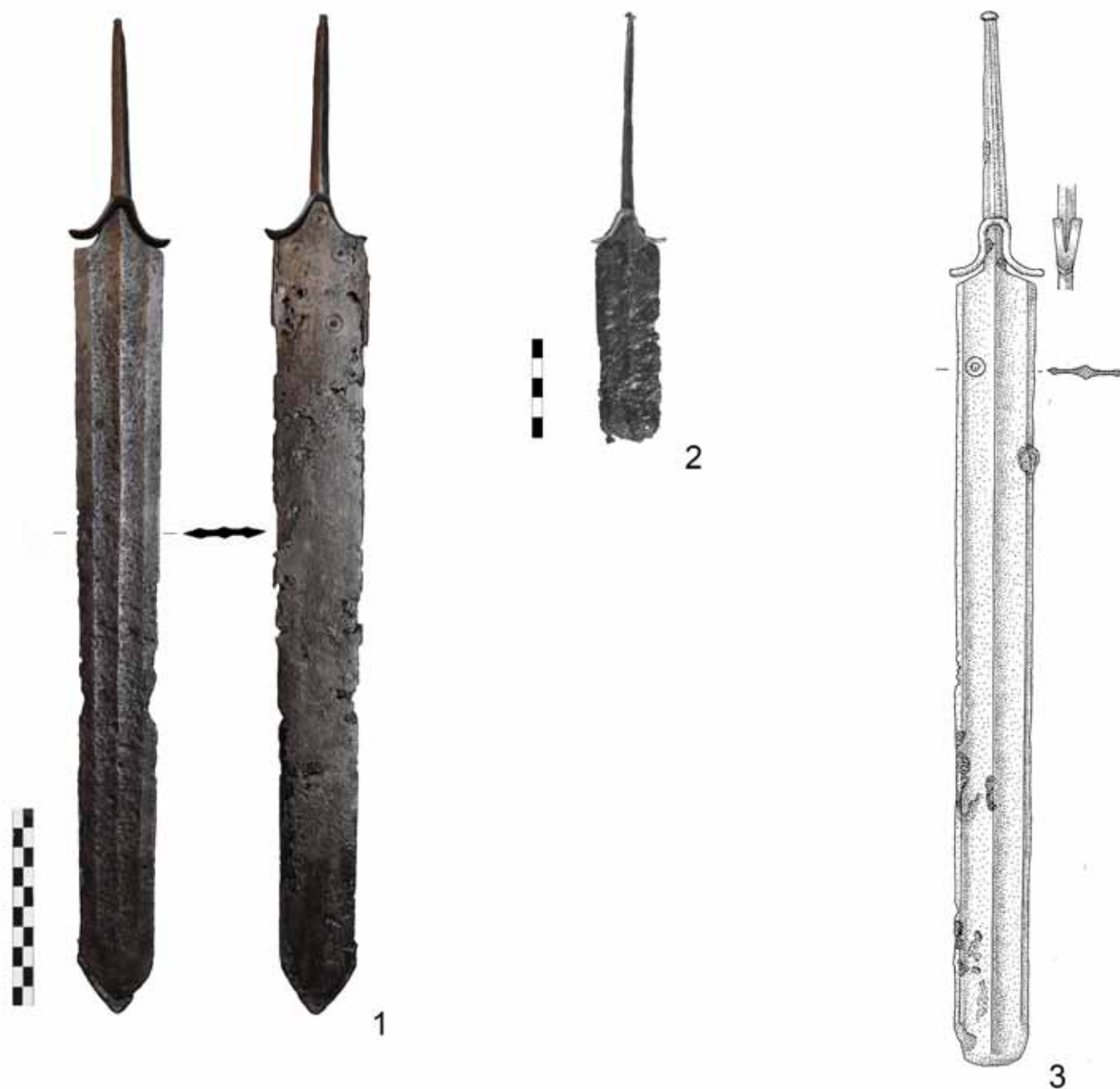
¹¹⁷ Dautova-Ruševljan, Vujović 2006: 86, kat. br. 14-16, Sl. 24.

¹¹⁵ Lejars 1996: 90, Fig. 6: 3.

¹¹⁶ Todorović 1972: 14, 30, 39, Pl. V, grave 13: 1, Pl. XXVII: 8, Pl. XXXVIII, grave 222: 1; Božič 1981: 319, shape 30, Pl. 3: 30; Božič 1984a: 80.

¹¹⁷ Dautova-Ruševljan, Vujović 2006: 86, cat. no. 14-16, Fig. 24.

¹¹⁸ These studies left out the sword from Malunje, in Žumberak, probably due



Sl. 9. Kratki kasnolatenski (LT D1) mačevi: 1. Beograd - Karaburma (foto: Muzej grada Beograda, inv. br. 2818-2819); 2. Kupinovo (P-15676); 3. Sanzeno (prema Nothdurfter 1979)

Fig. 9. Short Late La Tène (LT D1) swords: 1. Belgrade - Karaburma (photo: Belgrade City Museum, inv. nos. 2818-2819); 2. Kupinovo (P-15676); 3. Sanzeno (according to Nothdurfter 1979)

Beška, Boljevci, Gačište, Mali Bilač, Novi Banovci, Ostrovo kod Vršca i Ritopek, a detaljno su opisani u radu M. Dizdara iz 2009. te M. Dizdara i H. Potrebice iz 2014. godine.¹¹⁸

Mačevi iz stupnja LT D1 u većem su broju zabilježeni i na prostoru mokronoške skupine (Mokronog, Roje kod Moravča pri Gabrovki itd.), a od novijih nalaza s dobro poznatim arheološkim kontekstom treba napomenuti oštećeni mač iz groba datiranog u Mokronog IIIa/LT D1 stupanj s lokaliteta Krog - Pod Kotom - sever u blizini Murske Sobotice.¹¹⁹ Nekoliko primjeraka zabilježeno je i u vodenom kontekstu, točnije u rijeci Ljubljanici, za koje se pretpostavlja ritualno polaganje.¹²⁰ Ovaj je običaj u kontekstu latenske kulture dobro posvjedočen na prosto-

A large number of swords from phase LT D1 has been discovered in the territory of the Mokronog group (Mokronog, Roje kod Moravča pri Gabrovki etc.), and, as regards recent finds with well-established archaeological contexts, the damaged sword from a grave at the site of Krog - Pod Kotom - Sever near Murska Sobota, dated to phase Mokronog IIIa/LT D1, should be mentioned.¹¹⁹ Several swords have also been found in underwater contexts, in the River Ljubljanica to be more precise, with the assumption that these were ritual depositions.¹²⁰ In the context of the La Tène Culture, such a custom has been evidenced in western and central Europe, and the eponymous site of La Tène on Lake Neuchâtel is in fact an underwater site.¹²¹

¹¹⁸ Iz ovih studija izostao je primjerak iz Malunja na Žumberku, vjerojatno zbog loše reproducirane fotografije u Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 87, T. XXI: 4.

¹¹⁹ Kerman 2009: 285, Fig. 4: 1-4.

¹²⁰ Gaspari 2002: 196, 288-289, T. 6: 5-6, 9, T. 7: 7-10; Gaspari 2007: 144-146, Fig. 2: 1.

to the badly reproduced photograph in Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 87, Pl. XXI: 4. Kerman 2009: 285, Fig. 4: 1-4.

¹²⁰ Gaspari 2002: 196, 288-289, Pl. 6: 5-6, 9; Pl. 7: 7-10; Gaspari 2007: 144-146, Fig. 2: 1.

¹²¹ Wyss, Rey, Müller 2002; Schönfelder 2007; Lejars 2013; Drnić 2014 et al.





ru zapadne i srednje Europe, uostalom upravo eponimni lokalitet La Tène na jezeru Neuchâtel predstavlja vodeno nalazište.¹²¹

Iste karakteristike (sječivo trorombičnog presjeka, visoki zvonoliki graničnik i trn rombičnog presjeka) zabilježene su i na oštećenom maču kojemu nedostaje donji dio sječiva (T. 10: 2, Sl. 9: 2). Ipak, uže sječivo, široko samo 3,5 cm, kao i kraći trn, ukazuju na to da je ovaj primjerak bio kraći od prvog kupinovskoga kasnolatenskoga mača. Iako nije u potpunosti sačuvan, širina sječiva i dužina trna dovode ovaj mač u određenu vezu s neobičnim primjerkom koji predstavlja slučajni nalaz s lokaliteta Beograd-Karaburma koji je, iako ima sve navedene karakteristike mačeva LT D1 stupnja, dugačak samo 49 cm (Sl. 9: 1).¹²² Korice ovog mača ukrašene su s pet krugova s izbočenjem u sredini, što zaista nije uobičajen motiv na kasnolatenskim koricama. Još jedan kratki mač potječe s lokaliteta Sanzeno iako ovaj primjerak zapravo predstavlja skraćeni dugi kasnolatenski mač, što potvrđuje i dužina trna od 15 cm (Sl. 9: 3).¹²³ Zanimljivo, na sječivu ispod ramena nalazi se žig u obliku koncentričnih krugova, slično onima na koricama mača s Karaburme. Točnu funkciju ovih rijetkih mačeva teško je odrediti. Jasno je da zbog dužine nisu korišteni kao konjaničko oružje kao dugi kasnolatenski mačevi, a s obzirom na način borbe u razdoblju mlađeg željeznog doba vjerojatno nisu mogli biti od veće koristi ni u borbi prsa u prsa. Stoga njihovu funkciju možda treba tražiti u simboličkoj sferi, primjerice mogli su predstavljati određene insignije, odnosno simbole pripadnosti ratničkoj eliti, koja je predstavljala jednu od osovina moći u željeznodobnim društvima, ili su čak mogli označavati poseban status unutar te društvene skupine.

Neobičan primjerak predstavlja mač na T. 11: 1. Naime, s obje strane oštećenog sječiva, kojemu nedostaje donji dio, nalazi se po jedan plitki, široki žlijeb, dok su ramena koso oblikovana, što su elementi zabilježeni na jednom maču iz Alezije koji nedvojbeno pripada LT D2 stupnju.¹²⁴ Nešto uži žljebovi na sredini sječiva nalaze se i na primjerku iz groba 131 s lokaliteta Verdun, koji se na osnovu karakterističnih korica ukrašenih okovima, izrađenih tehnikom na proboj, također datira u LT D2 stupanj.¹²⁵ Slično oblikovano rame i trn nalaze se na savinutom maču iz kasnolatenskoga groba 92 s Karaburme, iako se na sječivu sa svake strane nalaze po dva, za LT D1 stupanj karakteristična, uzdužno postavljena žlijeba.¹²⁶ Nažalost, nepoznavanje konteksta u kojem je kupinovski primjerak pronađen, kao i činjenica da je prilično oštećen, znatno otežavaju datiranje i određivanje kulturne pripadnosti ovog predmeta. Naime, slične karakteristike javljaju se od 3. st. i na rimskim spatama¹²⁷ te kasnije na ranosrednjovjekovnim primjercima.

Na moguće postojanje mačeva iz LT D2 stupnja na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije mogao bi ukazivati primjerak s lokaliteta Orlača - Provo u blizini Šapca.¹²⁸ Naime, mač je dugačak 85 cm i ima sačuvan visoki zvonoliki graničnik, a sječivo završava dugim, šiljastim vrhom, slično mačevima s područja Slovenije koji su se nalazili u koricama ukrašenim ljestvičastim okovima i okovima izrađenima na proboj, karakterističnima za LT D2 stupanj.¹²⁹

The same features (blade of tri-rhombic cross-section, high bell-shaped hilt-end and tang of rhombic cross-section) have also been recorded in a damaged sword whose blade is missing the lower part (Pl. 10: 2, Fig. 9: 2). However, the narrower blade (only 3.5 cm wide) and the shorter tang indicate that this sword was shorter than the first Late La Tène sword from Kupinovo. Although it is not intact, the blade width and tang length suggest that there is some link between this sword and an unusual sword, a chance find from the site of Belgrade-Karaburma, which is only 49 cm long, although it displays all the other features of swords from phase LT D1 (Fig. 9: 1).¹²² Its scabbard is decorated with five circles, each with a protrusion in its centre – a truly unusual motif for Late La Tène scabbards. Another short sword has been discovered at the site of Sanzeno, but that one is actually a shortened long Late La Tène sword, as confirmed by the length of its tang, at 15 cm (Fig. 9: 3).¹²³ Interestingly, on the segment of the blade under the shoulders, there is a stamp, in the shape of concentric circles, similar to those on the sword scabbard from Karaburma. The precise function of these rare swords is difficult to establish. Taking into consideration their length, it is clear that they were not used as cavalrymen's weapons, which was the function of other Late La Tène swords, and bearing in mind the method of fighting applied in the Late Iron Age, they were probably not much use in hand-to-hand fighting. Thus, their function could best be sought in the sphere of symbolism; for example, they could stand for certain insignia, that is, symbols of one's affiliation to the warrior elite, as one of the axes of power in the Iron Age societies, or they could even mark a special status within this social group.

The sword depicted in Pl. 11: 1 is unusual. On both sides of the damaged blade, with missing lower section, there is a wide, shallow groove, while its shoulders are sloping; these elements have also been noted on a sword from Alesia which undoubtedly originates from phase LT D2.¹²⁴ Somewhat narrower grooves in the middle of the blade can be seen on a sword found in grave 131 at the site of Verdun. On the basis of its characteristic scabbard, with the chape made using repoussé technique, it has also been dated to LT D2.¹²⁵ A similar shoulders and tang can be seen on the bent sword from the Late La Tène grave 92 at Karaburma, although on each side of its blade there are two longitudinal grooves, characteristic of phase LT D1.¹²⁶ Unfortunately, the lack of context in which the Kupinovo sword was discovered, and its poor state of preservation, make its dating and the identifying of its cultural affiliation very difficult. Similar features are also present on Roman spathas from the 3rd c. onwards,¹²⁷ and later also on Early Mediaeval swords.

A sword from the site of Orlača - Provo, near Šabac,¹²⁸ could indicate that swords from phase LT D2 existed in south-eastern Pannonia. This sword is 85 cm long, its high bell-shaped hilt-end is intact, and its blade terminates in a long, pointed tip, similar to swords from the territory of Slovenia which have been discovered in scabbards decorated with ladder-like and repoussé reinforcements, characteristic of phase LT D2.¹²⁹

2.2 Scabbards

The French authors T. Lejars and A. Rapin have proposed a thesis according to which the structure and production of sword scabbards best reflects the innovativeness and artistry of the La Tène masters, and it was

¹²¹ Wyss, Rey, Müller 2002; Schönfelder 2007; Lejars 2013; Drnić 2014 i dr.

¹²² Todorović 1968: T. 33: 6, 7; Todorović 1971: 115, br. 449, T. 53: 4, T. 88: 38; Todorović 1974: T. 34.

¹²³ Nothdurfter 1979: 85, 153, Taf. 74: 1257.

¹²⁴ Sievers 2001: 217-218, Pl. 50: 140.

¹²⁵ Istenič 2010: 133-136, Fig. 10-11, insert 4.

¹²⁶ Todorović 1972: 30, T. XXVII: 8.

¹²⁷ Mijs 2007: Vortafel B-D.

¹²⁸ Todorović 1968: 151, T. XLVII: 9.

¹²⁹ Istenič 2010.

¹²² Todorović 1968: Pl. 33: 6, 7; Todorović 1971: 115, no. 449, Pl. 53: 4, Pl. 88: 38; Todorović 1974: Pl. 34.

¹²³ Nothdurfter 1979: 85, 153, Pl. 74: 1257.

¹²⁴ Sievers 2001: 217-218, Pl. 50: 140.

¹²⁵ Istenič 2010: 133-136, Fig. 10-11, insert 4.

¹²⁶ Todorović 1972: 30, Pl. XXVII: 8.

¹²⁷ Mijs 2007: Vortafel B-D.

¹²⁸ Todorović 1968: 151, Pl. XLVII: 9.

¹²⁹ Istenič 2010.

2.2 Korice

Francuski autori T. Lejars i A. Rapin iznijeli su tezu da se u konstrukciji i izradi korica mačeva najbolje odražava inovativnost i umijeće latenskih majstora i da je upravo nastanak korica izrađenih od želznog lima u prvoj polovici 5. st. pr. Kr. utjecao na razvoj mačeva.¹³⁰ Korice latenskog mača sastoje se od nekoliko konstrukcijskih elemenata: prednje i stražnje strane čiji su rubovi spojeni preklapanjem, donjeg okova, za koji se u domaćoj literaturi često koristi njemački termin *ortband*, gornjeg pojačanja smještenog ispod usta korica te petlje za pričvršćivanje na pojas smještene na stražnjoj strani (Sl. 3).

S obzirom na način na koji je kupinovski materijal prikupljen, korice mačeva uglavnom su teško oštećene ili nisu uopće sačuvane pa nemamo ni jedan u cijelosti očuvan primjerak, za razliku od sustavno istraživanih grobalja gdje je to čest slučaj, osobito kada nakon iskopavanja uslijedi kvalitetan postupak restauracije, kao primjerice na groblju Veliko polje u Zvonimirovu.¹³¹ U analizi i definiranju preostalih dijelova korica korištena je tipologija T. Lejarsa načinjena na materijalu iz svetišta Gournay-sur-Aronde koja obuhvaća ukupno sedam grupa s podgrupama datiranim od LT B2 do kraja LT C2 stupnja.¹³² Uzimajući u obzir iznimnu brojnost ovih predmeta prikupljenih na lokalitetu, tipologija se uglavnom može primijeniti na širi prostor rasprostiranja latenske kulture, iako se događa da pojedini konstrukcijski elementi ponešto odstupaju od definiranih tipova. S obzirom na nedostatak predmeta iz LT D stupnja u svetištu Gournay-sur-Aronde, kasnolatske korice nisu uključene u ovu podjelu, što je T. Lejars nadopunio obradom materijala s prostora sjeverne Galije, nadovezujući se na prijašnje zaključke nekih autora.¹³³

Stupanj LT B2

Najstariji primjerak iz Kupinova predstavlja vrh korica s izduženim i perforiranim okovom srcolikog oblika (T. 12: 1) koji odgovara Lejarsovoj grupi 3, odnosno tipu Kosd C prema nešto starijoj podjeli É. Petres i M. Szabóa za korice s perforiranim donjim okovima.¹³⁴ Na najširem dijelu okova nalaze se polukružna ojačanja, a iznad njih, na suženom dijelu, kuglasta su zadebljanja, dok gornji dio nedostaje. Zanimljivo je da se uz gornji rub sačuvanog dijela korica s obje strane nalaze perforacije sa zakovicama, što ukazuje na to da je ovaj dio bio otkinut od korica, a one su naknadno reparirane tako da je slomljeni dio ponovno pričvršćen.¹³⁵

Okovi grupe 3 pojavljuju se na koricama mačeva datiranih već od LT B1 stupnja, ali su najbrojniji na onima iz LT B2, s nekoliko primjeraka iz ranog LT C1 stupnja.¹³⁶ U podjeli mlađega želznog doba u srednjem Podunavlju, D. Božič je mačeve u koricama s perforiranim donjim okovom definirao kao tipične predmete Beograd 1 stupnja, istovremenog sa srednjoeuropskim LT B2 stupnjem.¹³⁷ Najbliže analogije kupinovskom primjerku nalaze se na beogradskoj Karaburmi i to u grobu 22, u kojem se nalazi mač u koricama sa srcoliko oblikovanim i perforiranim donjim okovom polukružnih ojačanja i kuglastih zadebljanja iznad njih, koja su nešto masivnija od onih s kupinovskog primjerka, te u koricama ukrašenim parom zmajeva grupe II/motivom zomorfnе lire tipa 1B iz groba 66, na kojima je donji okov izduženiji i nedostaju ku-

the emergence of iron-sheet scabbards in the first half of the 5th c. B.C. that influenced the evolution of swords.¹³⁰ The La Tène sword scabbard consists of several structural elements: the obverse and reverse sides, with edges joined by overlapping and U-shaped reinforcement, lower reinforcement or chape, in Croatian literature frequently described by the German term *ortband*, upper reinforcement located under the scabbard mouth, and a loop used for suspending the scabbard from the belt, located on the reverse side (Fig. 3).

Due to the way in which the material from Kupinovo was collected, the majority of sword scabbards are either badly damaged or not preserved at all, thus leaving us without a single extant sample. In contrast, well-preserved scabbards are often present among finds from systematically-excavated cemeteries, especially if the excavation was followed by high-quality restoration, as was the case with the Veliko Polje cemetery at Zvonimirovo.¹³¹ For the purpose of analysis and definition of the remaining parts of scabbards, Lejars's typology has been used, developed using the material from the sanctuary at Gournay-sur-Aronde. It includes a total of seven groups with subgroups, dated to the period from phase LT B2 to the end of LT C2.¹³² In view of the great number of finds collected at the site, the typology can generally be applied to a wider area of distribution of the La Tène Culture, although certain structural elements occasionally deviate from the defined types. Given that no artefacts originating from the LT D phase have been identified at the Gournay-sur-Aronde sanctuary, Late La Tène scabbards were not included in the classification, and for this reason Lejars supplemented it with processed material from northern Gaul, in part building on some earlier conclusions of other authors.¹³³

LT B2 Phase

The earliest scabbard from Kupinovo consists of the top part, with an elongated and perforated heart-shaped chape (Pl. 12: 1), which corresponds to Lejars's group 3, or to type Kosd C according to the somewhat earlier classification of scabbards with perforated chapes by E. Petres and M. Szabó.¹³⁴ The widest section of the chape exhibits semi-circular reinforcements, and on a narrower part above them there are globular thickenings. The upper part is missing. Interestingly, by the upper edge of the extant part of the scabbard, on both faces, there are holes with rivets in them, indicating that this part was broken off, and that the scabbard was subsequently repaired by riveting back the broken-off part.¹³⁵

Group 3 chapes first appear on scabbards of swords dated to phase LT B1, but they are most numerous on those from phase LT B2, while just a few have been dated to the early LT C1 phase.¹³⁶ In his classification of the Late Iron Age in the central Danubian Region, D. Božič defined swords with scabbards with perforated chapes as typical of the Belgrade 1 phase, contemporary to the Central European phase LT B2.¹³⁷ The closest analogies to the scabbard from Kupinovo can be found once more among the finds from Karaburma in Belgrade, those from grave 22. This grave contained a sheathed sword with heart-shaped perforated chape, featuring semi-circular reinforcements and globular thickenings above them, which are somewhat more massive than the thickenings on the Kupinovo sample. The chape from grave 66 at Karaburma, decorated with a pair of dragons of group II/motif of a zoomorphic lyre of type 1B, is somewhat more elongated and contains no globular thickenings in the

¹³⁰ Lejars 1996: 90; Rapin 1999: 42-44.

¹³¹ Majnarić-Pandžić 2001; Dizdar 2004; Tomičić, Dizdar 2005; Dizdar 2013.

¹³² Lejars 1994.

¹³³ Lejars 1996.

¹³⁴ Petres, Szabó 1985: 91, Abb. 7: d; Lejars 1994: 33-34, 44-47.

¹³⁵ U objavi iz 1970. godine ovaj dio nalazio se na vrhu mača s inv. br. P-15679 s karakteristikama LT C1 stupnja (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, T. XII: 9).

¹³⁶ Lejars 1994: 44-47.

¹³⁷ Božič 1981: 317, Tab. 2-3, T. 1: 1.

¹³⁰ Lejars 1996: 90; Rapin 1999: 42-43.

¹³¹ Majnarić-Pandžić 2001; Dizdar 2004; Tomičić, Dizdar 2005; Dizdar 2013.

¹³² Lejars 1994.

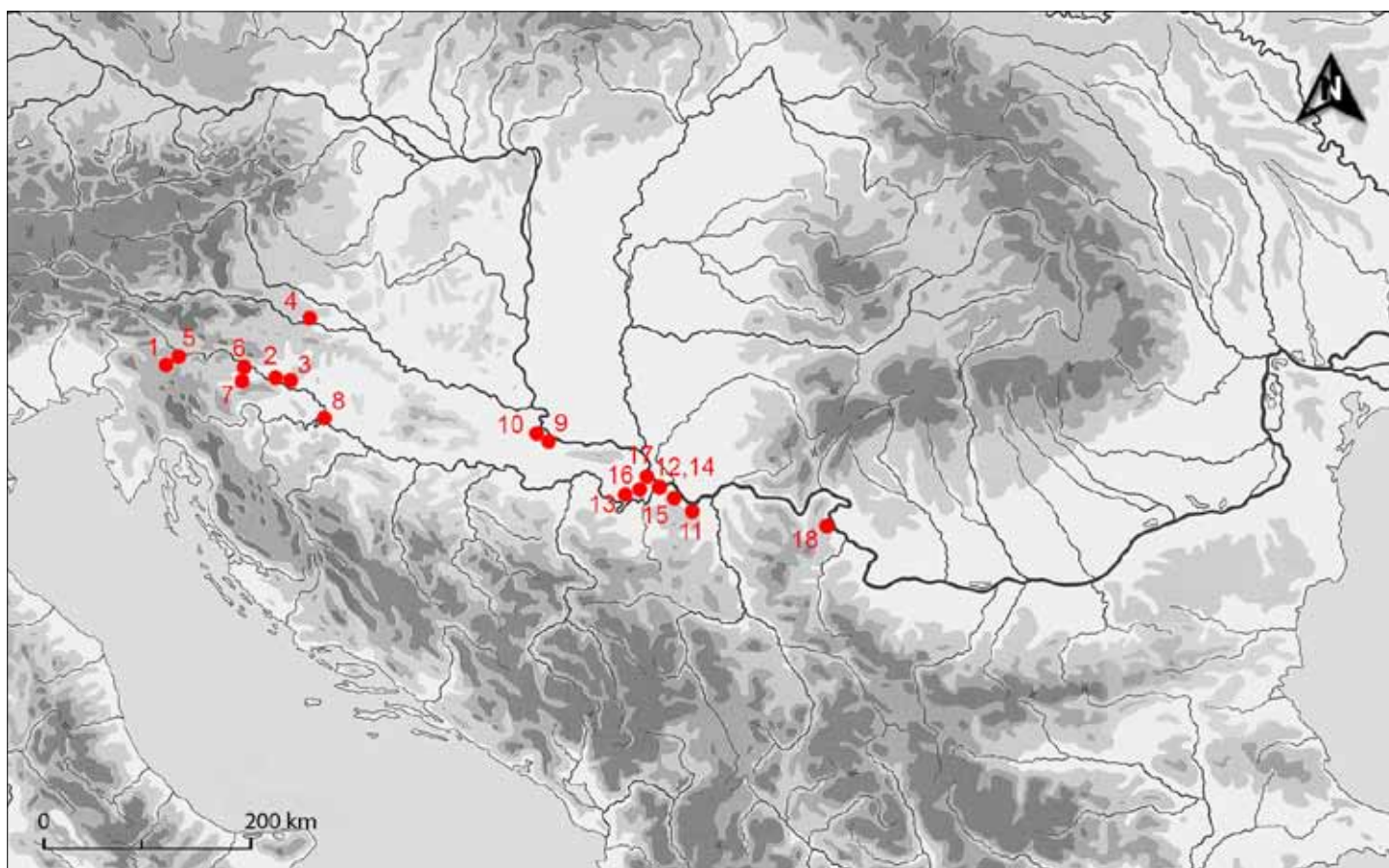
¹³³ Lejars 1996.

¹³⁴ Petres, Szabó 1985: 91, Fig. 7: d; Lejars 1994: 33-34, 44-47.

¹³⁵ In the 1970 publication, this part was located on the tip of sword P-15679, which exhibits features of phase LT C1 (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, Pl. XII: 9).

¹³⁶ Lejars 1994: 44-47.

¹³⁷ Božič 1981: 317, Table 2-3, Pl. 1: 1.



Karta 3. Nalazišta korica Lejarsove grupe 5 s prostora južne Panonije i jugoistočnoalpskog prostora
Map 3. Findspots of scabbards of Lejars's group 5 in southern Pannonia and the south-eastern Alpine region

glasta zadebljanja na suženom dijelu.¹³⁸ U grobu 51 pronađen je mač u koricama s okruglo oblikovanim, perforiranim završetkom *ortbanda* (tip Kosd B).¹³⁹

Na T. 14: 4 nalazi se nekoliko ulomaka okova U-presjeka, a među njima i komad sa zadebljanjem polukružnog oblika, kao i na prethodno opisanom predmetu, ispod kojeg je okov U-presjeka savijen pod 30°, dok se iznad zadebljanja nalazi poprečno rebro. Očito je riječ o dijelu donjeg okova korica koji bi se mogao, uz određenu zadržku, smjestiti u Lejarsovu grupu 3, sa sličnim okovom iz svetišta Gournay-sur-Aronde pod brojem GSA 3690, ili u grupu 4 s analogijom u okovu korica pod brojem GSA 943, a koju T. Lejars kronološki smješta u početak LT C1 stupnja.¹⁴⁰

Stupanj LT C1

U mlađu razvojnu skupinu, Lejarsovu grupu 5A1,¹⁴¹ pripada ulomak korica s uskim i šiljastim okovom bez perforacija, trokutastih ojačanja i oštećena gornjeg dijela (T. 12: 2). Po sredini korica nalazi se blago naglašeno uzdužno rebro, kao na koricama iz grobova 10a iz Dobove¹⁴² i 394 s Kapiteljske njive u Novom mestu.¹⁴³ Korice mača iz Naturhistorisches Museuma (T. 41: 1) sačuvane su samo u fragmentima, i iako njihov vrh nedostaje, kombinacija pojedinih elemenata, kao što su petlja za pričvršćivanje na pojas tipa 6 te okrugla pločica donjeg okova, ali i oblik samog mača, s pločicom na trnu, mogli bi ukazivati da su pripadale grupi 5.

Korice grupe 5 često se nalaze u grobovima zajedno s lančanim elementima pojasnih garnitura ukrašenim punciranjem koji predstavljaju

narrower part.¹³⁸ In grave 51, a sword has been found in a scabbard with circular, perforated end of the chape (type Kosd B).¹³⁹

Pl. 14: 4 contains several fragments of U-shaped reinforcements, including one with a semi-circular thickening, similar to that on the artefact described above. Below the thickening, the U-shaped reinforcement is bent at an angle of 30°, and above the thickening there is a perpendicular rib. This is clearly a fragment of a chape, which could be classified, with some reservation, as group 3 according to Lejars, together with a similar chape from the sanctuary at Gournay-sur-Aronde, recorded under no. GSA 3690, or into group 4, with an analogous chape (GSA 943) dated by Lejars to the beginning of phase LT C1.¹⁴⁰

LT C1 Phase

A fragment of scabbard with a narrow and pointed chape that does not contain any holes, but exhibits triangular reinforcements and a damaged upper part (Pl. 12: 2), belongs to the late developmental phase, to Lejars's group 5A1.¹⁴¹ The scabbard displays a slightly prominent longitudinal midrib, similar to that on scabbards from grave 10a at Dobova¹⁴² and grave 394 at Kapiteljska Njiva, in Novo mesto.¹⁴³ Only fragments of the scabbards from the Naturhistorisches Museum have been preserved, but although their tips are missing, the combination of certain elements, such as the type-6 suspension loop, circular disc on the chape and the shape of the sword itself, with a disc on its tang, could indicate that they belonged to group 5.

¹³⁸ Todorović 1972: 17, 28, T. VIII: 3, T. XXIV: 9; Božič 1981: 317, T. 10: 1, 3; Blečić-Kavur, Kavur 2010: 69-71, Sl. 8: 1-2; Ginoux 2007: 152, kat. br. 46

¹³⁹ Božič 1981: 317, Tab. 2, T. 10: 2; Petres, Szabó 1985: 91, Abb. 7: c.

¹⁴⁰ Lejars 1994: 56-57, 154, 156.

¹⁴¹ Lejars 1994: 23, 35-36, 49-52.

¹⁴² Guštin 1981: 225, Abb. 1: 2; Božič 1999: 229.

¹⁴³ Križ 2005: 92, T. 71: 3.

¹³⁸ Todorović 1972: 17, 28, Pl. VIII: 3, Pl. XXIV: 9; Božič 1981: 317, Pl. 10: 1, 3; Blečić-Kavur, Kavur 2010: 69-71, Fig. 8: 1-2; Ginoux 2007: 152, kat. br. 46.

¹³⁹ Božič 1981: 317, Table 2, Pl. 10: 2; Petres, Szabó 1985: 91, Fig. 7: c.

¹⁴⁰ Lejars 1994: 56-57, 154, 156.

¹⁴¹ Lejars 1994: 23, 35-36, 49-52.

¹⁴² Guštin 1981: 225, Fig. 1: 2; Božič 1999: 229.

¹⁴³ Križ 2005: 92, Pl. 71: 3.

završni oblik u razvoju ovog dijela ratničke opreme i pojavljuju se u mlađem dijelu LT C1 stupnja. S prostora jugoistočne Panonije poznato je nekoliko grobnih cjelina s mačevima u koricama grupe 5 i navedenim pojasevima, primjerice često spominjani grob 1 iz Brestovika¹⁴⁴ te grobovi 26, 29 i 325 s Karaburme,¹⁴⁵ kao i grob 39 sa susjednog groblja na Rospi Čupriji.¹⁴⁶

Slučajni nalazi korica grupe 5 poznati su s brojnih jugoistočno panonskih lokaliteta (karta 3), kao što su Sotin,¹⁴⁷ Surčin,¹⁴⁸ Vučedol,¹⁴⁹ Zemun – Gardoš¹⁵⁰ i Zemun-Kalvarija¹⁵¹ te Ritopek - Plavinački potok,¹⁵² a zanimljivo je što je jedan ulomak pronađen tijekom iskopavanja kulturnih slojeva željeznodobnog naselja na ušću rijeke Kupe u Savu, poznatog iz antičkih izvora pod nazivom Segesta/Segestika.¹⁵³

Na stražnjem dijelu korica s nižim, zvonoliko oblikovanim ustima (tip 2) (T. 13: 4), nalazi se asimetričan uređaj za provlačenje remena, sličan Lejarsovom tipu 5,¹⁵⁴ s izduženom donjom pločicom koja završava u obliku kapljice, dok se na gornju pločicu polukružnog oblika nastavljaju valovito oblikovani i vodoravno postavljeni okovi. Ovakva kombinacija petlje za pričvršćivanje korica i stražnjeg okova nije zabilježena u svetištu Gournay-sur-Aronde, ali su joj donekle slični primjerci poznati s nekoliko mađarskih nalazišta. Primjerice, na koricama s lokaliteta Bölske - Madocsahegy nalazi se asimetrična petlja za pričvršćivanje s donjom dužom i gornjom kraćom pločicom na koju se lateralno nastavljaju valovito oblikovani okovi. Grobni kontekst mača je nepoznat, no ukras na koricama pripada drugoj fazi mađarskog stila koji se datira u LT C1 stupanj.¹⁵⁵ Slično je oblikovana i petlja korica ukrašenih u mađarskom stilu iz groba u Szobu, datiranih u isto vremensko razdoblje.¹⁵⁶ Iako su navedeni primjerci prilično individualizirani, očito je da je riječ o elementu karakterističnom za stariju fazu srednjeg latena (LT C1), pa bi u isto razdoblje trebalo datirati i kupinovski primjerak.

Također, na jednom ulomku okova U-presjeka (T. 14: 4) nalazi se zadebljanje s tri rebra od kojih je ono srednje šire od lateralnih. Sličan detalj nalazi se na nekoliko okova iz svetišta Gournay-sur-Aronde pod brojevima GSA 79B, 76, 159, 486 i 2275 koji pripadaju grupi 5 A1, datiranoj u LT C1 stupanj¹⁵⁷ kao i na koricama mača iz groba 10a iz Dobove.¹⁵⁸

Stupanj LT C2

Mačevi opisani u prethodnom poglavlju, za koje se na osnovu navedenih morfoloških karakteristika pretpostavlja da su kovani u stupnju LT C2, nosili su se u koricama Lejarsove grupe 6.¹⁵⁹ S obzirom na stanje kupinovskih korica, prisutnost ove grupe može se utvrditi samo na osnovu pojedinih karakterističnih konstrukcijskih elemenata. Korice ove grupe karakterizira srololiko oblikovani vrh donjeg okova, pticoliko ojačanja u prednjem gornjem dijelu te pticoliko ili ravan most na stražnjoj strani okova. U gornjem

Group-5 scabbards have often been found in graves together with elements of belt chains with punched decoration, which represent the final phase in the evolution of this element of warrior equipment, dated to the late part of phase LT C1. Several grave units have been recorded in south-eastern Pannonia which contained swords in scabbards and such belt chains: for example, the frequently-cited grave 1 from Brestovik,¹⁴⁴ graves 26, 29 and 325 at Karaburma,¹⁴⁵ and grave 39 in the neighbouring cemetery at Rospi Čuprija.¹⁴⁶

Chance finds of scabbards of group 5 have been made at numerous sites in south-eastern Pannonia (map 3), such as those at Sotin,¹⁴⁷ Surčin,¹⁴⁸ Vučedol,¹⁴⁹ Zemun - Gardoš,¹⁵⁰ Zemun - Kalvarija¹⁵¹ and Ritopek - Plavinački Potok.¹⁵² Interestingly, a fragment was found during the excavation of cultural layers of the Iron Age settlement at the mouth of the River Kupa on Sava, which in classical sources is called Segesta/Segestica.¹⁵³

The reverse side of the scabbard with a low, bell-shaped mouth (type 2) (Pl. 13: 4) exhibits an asymmetrical mechanism for inserting a belt, similar to type 5 according to Lejars,¹⁵⁴ with an elongated lower plate which ends in the shape of a teardrop, while the semi-circular upper plate extends into a wavy, horizontally-set reinforcement. Such a combination of suspension loop and reverse-side reinforcement has not been recorded in the sanctuary at Gournay-sur-Aronde, but relatively similar scabbards have been found at several sites in Hungary. For example, a scabbard from the site of Bölske - Madocsahegy features an asymmetrical suspension loop with a longer lower plate and a shorter upper plate, continuing laterally in a wavy reinforcement. The sword's grave context is unknown, but the scabbard decoration belongs to the second phase of the Hungarian Sword Style, dated to phase LT C1.¹⁵⁵ The scabbard reinforcement decorated in the Hungarian Sword Style found in a grave at Szob is fashioned similarly, and dated to the same period.¹⁵⁶ Although the above examples are rather singular, it is evident that this element is characteristic of the early phase of the Middle La Tène period (LT C1), and thus the scabbard from Kupinovo should be dated to the same period.

Furthermore, a fragment of a U-shaped reinforcement (Pl. 14: 4) exhibits a thickening with three ribs, among which the middle one is wider than the laterals. A similar detail can be seen on several reinforcements from the sanctuary at Gournay-sur-Aronde, registered under nos. GSA 79B, 76, 159, 486 and 2275, which belong to group 5 A, dated to phase LT C1,¹⁵⁷ and on the sword scabbard from grave 10a at Dobova.¹⁵⁸

¹⁴⁴ Božič 1981: 318, T. 7: 1; Popović 1994: 52, br. 2-3.

¹⁴⁵ Todorović 1972: 18-19, 41, T. X: 2, T. XII: 5, T. XLI, grob 325: 2.

¹⁴⁶ Božič 1981: 318, T. 7: 7.

¹⁴⁷ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 92, T. XXXII: 1, 1a.

¹⁴⁸ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 80, T. V: 1-1a.

¹⁴⁹ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 98, T. XLVIII: 1, 1a-c; Szabó, Petres 1992: 117, kat. br. 141, Pl. 127.

¹⁵⁰ Ercegović 1962: 126, T. 2: 1, T. V: 1-1a; Todorović 1968: 139, T. IV: 1; Szabó, Petres 1992: 117, kat. br. 142, Pl. 125: 3.

¹⁵¹ Majnarić-Pandžić 1966: 5-6, T. 1: 2a-2b.

¹⁵² Todorović 1973-1974: 79, Sl. 1-2; Todorović 1974: Sl. 60, 62.

¹⁵³ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 103, T. LVI: 7. Isti predmet objavljen je na T. XXXVI: 2 pod pogrešnim nalazištem Sotin.

¹⁵⁴ Lejars 1994: 27.

¹⁵⁵ Szabó, Petres 1992: 86, kat. br. 5, Pl. 7.

¹⁵⁶ Szabó, Petres 1992: 98-99, kat. br. 60, Pl. 61.

¹⁵⁷ Lejars 1994: 56-57, 157-158.

¹⁵⁸ Guštin 1981: 225, Abb. 1.

¹⁵⁹ Lejars 1994: 36-38, 52-53; Dizdar 2013: 89-114.

¹⁴⁴ Božič 1981: 318, Pl. 7: 1; Popović 1994: 52, nos 2-3.

¹⁴⁵ Todorović 1972: 18-19, 41, Pl. X: 2, Pl. XII: 5, Pl. XLI, grave 325: 2.

¹⁴⁶ Božič 1981: 318, Pl. 7: 7.

¹⁴⁷ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 92, Pl. XXXII: 1, 1a.

¹⁴⁸ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 80, Pl. V: 1-1a.

¹⁴⁹ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 98, Pl. XLVIII: 1, 1a-c; Szabó, Petres 1992: 117, cat. no. 141, Pl. 127.

¹⁵⁰ Ercegović 1962: 126, Pl. 2: 1, Pl. V: 1-1a; Todorović 1968: 139, Pl. IV: 1; Szabó, Petres 1992: 117, cat. no. 142, Pl. 125: 3.

¹⁵¹ Majnarić-Pandžić 1966: 5-6, Pl. 1: 2a-2b.

¹⁵² Todorović 1973-1974: 79, Fig. 1-2; Todorović 1974: Fig. 60, 62.

¹⁵³ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 103, Pl. LVI: 7. The same artefact was published in Pl. XXXVI under the false site of Sotin.

¹⁵⁴ Lejars 1994: 27.

¹⁵⁵ Szabó, Petres 1992: 86, cat. no. 5, Pl. 7.

¹⁵⁶ Szabó, Petres 1992: 98-99, cat. no. 60, Pl. 61.

¹⁵⁷ Lejars 1994: 56-57, 157-158.

¹⁵⁸ Guštin 1981: 225, Fig. 1.

dijelu korica, sa stražnje strane, nalazi se petlja za pričvršćivanje na pojas koja kod korica grupe 6 može imati nekoliko oblika. Najčešće je asimetrična i spaja se sa stražnjim okovom te čini T ili Y oblik, dok prave žablje spojnice, koje se pojavljuju već na koricama grupe 5, poznate s mača iz Odžaka¹⁶⁰ ili groba 65 iz Brežica,¹⁶¹ nisu zabilježene među kupinovskim materijalom, već se na koricama mača iz Naturhistorisches Museuma, vjerojatno izrađenim u LT C2 stupnju, nalazi svojevrsna imitacija izvedena iz jednog komada lima (T. 41: 2). Usta na koricama grupe 6 mogu biti nisko ili visoko zvonoliko oblikovana, što je vidljivo na navedenom bečkom primjerku, a zabilježeni su i primjeri s tzv. subtriangularnim ustima (tip 4).

Na T. 14: 7 prikazan je oštećeni vrh donjeg okova korica koji bi, s obzirom na srcoliki oblik, mogao pripadati Lejarsovoj grupi 6B.¹⁶² Na savinutom maču s karakteristikama LT C2 stupnja i žigom u obliku vepra sačuvan je gornji dio korica s visokim, zvonolikim ustima i asimetričnom petljom s pojačanjem koje je vjerojatno, iako je sada oštećeno, bilo oblikovano u obliku slova Y (T. 7: 2), definiranom među materijalom iz Gurnay-sur-Aronda kao tip 10.¹⁶³ Slično oblikovane petlje zabilježene su na koricama mačeva iz Odžaka¹⁶⁴ i Bačkog Gradišta.¹⁶⁵

Za razliku od jugoistočne Panonije, gdje je sačuvano samo nekoliko grobnih cjelina iz LT C2 stupnja,¹⁶⁶ s područja mokronoške skupine poznat je veći broj grobova iz ovog razdoblja pa nam njihovi prilozii, uključujući korice mačeva s petljama za pričvršćivanje na pojas, mogu poslužiti kao koristan komparativni materijal. Korice sa stražnjim pojačanjima u obliku slova Y nalazile su se u grobu 10b iz Dobove,¹⁶⁷ kao i u grobovima 162 i 203 s Kapiteljske njive u Novom mestu,¹⁶⁸ a isti element nalazi se i na koricama iz groba LT 12 iz Zvonimirova.¹⁶⁹

Na T. 14: 9 nalazi se gornji dio *ortbanda* s jednom okruglom pločicom, ukrašenom motivom kruga s prednje strane i ravnim mostom na stražnjoj strani. Motivi krugova na kružnim pločicama u kombinaciji s ravnim mostom zabilježeni su na pojačanjima korica nekoliko grupa, primjerice na koricama grupe 5 iz Gournay-sur-Aronda (GSA 123 i 1817B)¹⁷⁰ i groba 1055 s nalazišta Ludas – Varjú-dűlő.¹⁷¹ Isti je motiv zabilježen i na okovima grupe 7 koju T. Lejars smješta u LT C2 i prijelaz u LT D1 stupanj, na primjercima GSA 430A, 1020A te 1428 na kojemu se nalazi u kombinaciji s dvostrukim S-okovom ispod usta korica.¹⁷² Činjenica je da se motiv kruga na okruglim pločicama *ortbanda* pojavljuje i kod ranijih korica iz stupnja LT B2, primjerice na okovu GSA 2686 iz Gournaya,¹⁷³ koricama iz groba 16 iz Kosda te u grobu 30 s lokaliteta Magyarszerdahely – Homoki Dűlő.¹⁷⁴ Ipak, dio U-okova kod kupinovskog komada gotovo je okomit na most, dok su kod primjeraka iz LT B2 ovi

LT C2 Phase

Swords described in the previous chapter, assumed to have been forged in phase LT C2 on the basis of the morphological features discussed, were worn in scabbards of group 6 according to Lejars.¹⁵⁹ In view of the condition of the scabbards from Kupinovo, the presence of this group can be established only on the basis of some characteristic structural elements. Scabbards that belong to this group are characterized by a chape in the shape of a heart, bird-like reinforcements in the upper part of the obverse, and a bird-shaped or straight bridge on the reverse side of the reinforcement. In the upper part of the scabbard reverse, there is a suspension loop, which in group 6 comes in several shapes. The most frequent is asymmetrical, and linked to the reinforcement on the reverse, thus forming a letter T or Y. True frog links, which first appeared on scabbards of group 5, and have been found on swords from Odžaci¹⁶⁰ and from grave 65 at Brežice,¹⁶¹ have not been recorded in Kupinovo. However, a kind of imitation of that type of link, made from a single piece of metal sheet, can be seen on the sword scabbard from the Naturhistorisches Museum, probably made in phase LT C2 (Pl. 41: 2). The mouths of scabbards of group 6 can be low and bell-shaped, which can be observed on the above example from Vienna, but there are also finds with a so-called subtriangular mouth (type 4).

Pl. 14: 7 shows the damaged tip of a chape which, on the basis of its heart shape, could belong to group 6B according to Lejars.¹⁶² The bent sword, featuring characteristics of phase LT C2 and a boar-shaped stamp (Pl. 7: 2), has an extant upper part to its scabbard, with high, bell-shaped mouth and asymmetrical loop with a reinforcement which probably came in the shape of a letter Y (although it is now damaged), classified in the case of the material from Gournay-sur-Aronda as type 10.¹⁶³ Similarly shaped suspension loops have been recorded on sword scabbards from Odžaci¹⁶⁴ and Bačko Gradište.¹⁶⁵

In contrast to just a few extant grave units from phase LT C2 in south-eastern Pannonia,¹⁶⁶ a number of graves originating from this period have been identified in the territory of the Mokronog group, and the grave goods discovered in them – including sword scabbards with suspension loops – can serve as useful comparative material. A scabbard with Y-shaped reverse-side reinforcements has been discovered in grave 10b at Dobova,¹⁶⁷ and in graves 162 and 203 at Kapiteljska Njiva, in Novo mesto.¹⁶⁸ The same element can be seen on the scabbard from grave LT 12 at Zvonimirovo.¹⁶⁹

The drawing in Pl. 14: 9 depicts the upper part of a chape with one circular disc on the obverse decorated with a circle, and a straight bridge on the reverse side. Motifs of circles on circular discs in combination with straight bridges have been recorded on chapes of scabbards belonging to several groups, for example on scabbards of group 5 from Gournay-sur-Aronda (GSA 123 and 1817B),¹⁷⁰ and from grave 1055 at the site of Ludas – Varjú-dűlő.¹⁷¹ The same motif has been identified on chapes belonging to group 7, placed by Lejars in LT C2 and at its transition to LT D1: on chapes GSA 430A, 1020A and 1428, where this chape is found in combination with a double-S rein-

¹⁶⁰ Todorović 1974: 58, Sl. 34; Guštin 1984: 121-122, T. 6: 12, T. 7: 2.

¹⁶¹ Jovanović 2006: 80, T. 76.

¹⁶² Lejars 1994: 24.

¹⁶³ Lejars 1994: 30.

¹⁶⁴ Guštin 1984a: 121, Tab. 7: 1.

¹⁶⁵ Jovanović 1991: 29, T. 1: 1a. O petljama u obliku slova Y također Gaspari, Krempuš, Brišnik 2004: 269.

¹⁶⁶ Odžaci (Guštin 1984a: 121-127); Kostolac – Pećine (Jovanović 1984: 80-84).

¹⁶⁷ Guštin 1981: 255, Abb. 1: 1; Božić 1999: 209. Mač koji se nalazio u navedenim koricama također je na sječivu imao utisnut žig u obliku vepra.

¹⁶⁸ Križ 2005: 69-70, 85-87, T. 42: 4, T. 61: 4.

¹⁶⁹ Dizdar 2013: 91, 410, T. 20: 2.

¹⁷⁰ Lejars 1994: 159, 167.

¹⁷¹ Szabó, Tankó 2012: 69, Pl. XL: 1.

¹⁷² Lejars 1994: 171, 175, 181. Potrebno je istaknuti da su grobne cijeline 1 i 3 iz Mokronoga s prijelaza LT C2 u LT D1 stupanj, a koje T. Lejars koristi za dataciju korica grupe 7, problematične i moguće je da je materijal međusobno pomiješan budući da se u prvoj cjelini mač kasnolatenskih karakteristika nalazi zajedno sa srednjolatenskim umbom, obručima pojasne garniture i željeznom fibulom tipa Mötschwil, a u drugoj je srednjolatenski mač u koricama grupe 7 s kasnolatenskim umbom i fibulom (Guštin 1977: 79-80, T. 9 i T.10: 1, 3-5). (Na informaciji zahvaljujem D. Božiću.)

¹⁷³ Lejars 1994: 223.

¹⁷⁴ Szabó, Petres 1992: 92, 95, kat. br. 31, 43, Pl. 31, Pl. 49.

¹⁵⁹ Lejars 1994: 36-38, 52-53; Dizdar 2013: 89-114.

¹⁶⁰ Todorović 1974: 58, Fig. 34; Guštin 1984: 121-122, Pl. 6: 12, Pl. 7: 2.

¹⁶¹ Jovanović 2006: 80, Pl. 76.

¹⁶² Lejars 1994: 24.

¹⁶³ Lejars 1994: 30.

¹⁶⁴ Guštin 1984a: 121, Pl. 7: 1.

¹⁶⁵ Jovanović 1991: 29, Pl. 1: 1a. On Y-shaped loops, see also Gaspari, Krempuš, Brišnik 2004: 269.

¹⁶⁶ Odžaci (Guštin 1984a: 121-127); Kostolac-Pećine (Jovanović 1984: 80-84).

¹⁶⁷ Guštin 1981: 255, Fig. 1: 1; Božić 1999: 209. The sword found in the scabbard mentioned here also had a boar-shaped stamp on its blade.

¹⁶⁸ Križ 2005: 69-70, 85-87, Pl. 42: 4, Pl. 61: 4.

¹⁶⁹ Dizdar 2013: 91, 410, Pl. 20: 2.

¹⁷⁰ Lejars 1994: 159, 167.

¹⁷¹ Szabó, Tankó 2012: 69, Pl. XL: 1.

dijelovi okova postavljeni pod određenim kutom budući da je vrh samih korica završavao šiljasto. Ovaj ukrasni element nastavlja se koristiti i na karnolatskim koricama iz stupnja LT D1, što je zabilježeno na primjercima s lokaliteta Mokronog¹⁷⁵ i Krog - Pod Kotom - sever.¹⁷⁶

Među kupinovskim materijalom nalazi se i donji dio *ortbanda* u obliku slova V, s kraćim trokutastim zadebljanjima s obje strane (T. 14: 6). Slična zadebljanja nalaze se na pojedinim primjercima Lejarsove grupe 6 i nešto češće na koricama grupe 7,¹⁷⁷ ali i na mlađim koricama iz LT D1 stupnja na kojima se obično nalaze po dva duža, šiljasta pojačanja sa svake strane, a koje su dobro poznate s prostora jugoistočne Panonije,¹⁷⁸ kao i u okvirima susjedne grupe Padea - Panagjurski Kolonii s prostora jugozapadne Rumunjske i sjeverne Bugarske, čije su ratničke elite koristile pojedine elemente opreme istovjetne onima, uvjetno rečeno, Skordiska.¹⁷⁹ Ipak, uzevši u obzir dimenzije predmeta, širine svega 2,9 cm, čini se da je on ipak bliži koricama grupe 6 ili 7, s obzirom da su primjerci iz LT D1 stupnja znatno širi. Primjerice, slično je oblikovan *ortband* korica mača grupe 6 iz Bačkog Gradišta.¹⁸⁰

Posljednji ulomak donjih okova korica predstavlja komad od kojega je sačuvan samo ravni most koji se nalazio na stražnjoj strani korica (T. 14: 8). S obzirom na to da se ovaj element nalazio na okovima korica svih grupa, teško je reći nešto više o tipološkoj pripadnosti predmeta. Manji dio bočnog okova, koji je postavljen otprilike 10° u odnosu na most, vjerojatno isključuje mogućnost pripadnosti ovog elementa koricama grupe 6 i 7, pa bi sukladno tomu mogli pretpostaviti da se nalazio na koricama iz LT B2 - LT C1 stupnja. Među kupinovskim materijalom nalazi se i desetak ulomaka trakasto oblikovanoga željeznog lima koji predstavlja ulomke korica mača, ali u nedostatku karakterističnih konstrukcijskih elemenata ne može im se odrediti tipološka pripadnost (T. 14: 1).

2.2.1 Ukrašenost koricama

Među kupinovskim materijalom nalazi se nekoliko ukrašenih ulomaka korica od kojih su neki već objavljeni i interpretirani u različitim publikacijama,¹⁸¹ dok su drugi do danas ostali neobjavljeni i stoga nedostupni stručnoj javnosti. Iako je postojanje ranolatskih mačeva i korica iz stupnja LT B2 u Kupinovu jasno potvrđeno, motivi s prikazima antitetično postavljenih zmajeva/grifona, koji su kod pojedinih ranolatskih primjeraka ukrašavali gornji dio korica, primjerice na koricama iz groba 66 s Karaburme, navodnog groba 29 iz Osijeka,¹⁸² groba G 1-3 1791 iz Pečina kod Kostolca¹⁸³ te Sotina,¹⁸⁴ nisu zabilježeni.

Na gornjem dijelu korica s visokim zvonoliko oblikovanim ustima (T. 13: 1) nalazi se asimetričan, dijagonalno postavljen motiv isprepletenih vitica koji se može pripisati mlađoj fazi mađarskog stila (engl. *Hungarian Sword Style*) u kojem dolazi do izvjesnog pojednostavljenja i pročišćavanja složenijih vegetabilnih motiva iz starije faze što su po-

forcement under the scabbard mouth.¹⁷² Indisputably, the circle motif on the chape's discs can also be found on some earlier scabbards from phase LT B2, for example on chape GSA 2686 from Gournay,¹⁷³ and on the scabbards from grave 16 at Kosd and grave 30 at the site of Magyarszeredahely - Homoki Dúló.¹⁷⁴ However, the section of the U-shaped reinforcement on the piece from Kupinovo is nearly perpendicular to the bridge, while such parts of the reinforcement stand at an angle in scabbards from LT B2, given that the tip of the scabbard is pointed. This type of decoration continued to be present on Late La Tène scabbards from phase LT D1, and it has been recorded on those from the sites of Mokronog¹⁷⁵ and Krog - Pod Kotom - sever.¹⁷⁶

Among the Kupinovo material, there is also the lower part of a V-shaped chape, with short triangular thickenings on both sides (Pl. 14: 6). Similar thickening can be seen on some chapes of scabbards of group 6 according to Lejars, and more frequently on those of group 7,¹⁷⁷ but also on somewhat later scabbards originating from phase LT D1, which usually exhibit two pointed reinforcements on each side, well-known in south-eastern Pannonia¹⁷⁸ and in the territory of the neighbouring group Padea - Panagjurski Kolonii in south-western Romania and northern Bulgaria. Their warrior elites used some elements of the equipment which were identical to those used by the Scordisci.¹⁷⁹ Nonetheless, taking into consideration the size of the object which is only 2.9 cm wide, it would appear that it is more similar to scabbards of groups 6 or 7, since scabbards from LT D1 were much wider. For example, the sword scabbard chape of group 6 discovered at Bačko Gradište is shaped similarly.¹⁸⁰

Finally, the chape fragment consisting of nothing but the straight bridge which used to stand on the scabbard reverse should also be mentioned (Pl. 14: 8). Given that this element can be found on scabbards of all groups, it is difficult to establish its typological affiliation. A small piece of the lateral reinforcement is set at approximately 10° to the bridge, which probably excludes the possibility that this fragment belonged to a scabbard of group 6 or 7, leaving us with the possible assumption that it belonged to a scabbard from phase LT B2 - LT C1. The Kupinovo material also includes around ten fragments of ribbon-shaped iron sheet, representing fragments of sword scabbards. However, since they do not exhibit any characteristic structural elements, it is impossible to establish their typological affiliation (Pl. 14: 1).

2.2.1 Scabbard decoration

Among the Kupinovo material, there are several decorated scabbard fragments, some of which have already been published and interpreted in various publications,¹⁸¹ while some others remain unpublished, and

¹⁷⁵ Gabrovec 1966: 176, T. 3: 1.

¹⁷⁶ Kerman 2009: 285, Fig. 4: 2.

¹⁷⁷ Korice grupe 7 do sada nisu zabilježene na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije, što vjerojatno nije samo posljedica nepoznavanja grobnih cjelina iz ovog razdoblja budući da je materijal LT C2 stupnja dobro poznat na ovome području.

¹⁷⁸ Dizdar 2009: 295-296; Dizdar, Potrebeca 2014: 358-361, 369, Fig. 9.

¹⁷⁹ Rustoiu 2005; Łuczkiwicz, Schönfelder 2010.

¹⁸⁰ Jovanović 1992: 29, T. 1: 1.

¹⁸¹ Vinski-Gasparini 1959: 285-286, T. V: 24-26; Todorović 1968: 65, Sl. 15: 6-7, 11; Todorović 1974: Sl. 75; Jovanović 1987: T. LXXXIII: 3a-b; Szabó, Petres 1992: 113, kat. br. 124-125, Pl. 118: 1-2 i dr.

¹⁸² Božič 1981: 317, T. 6: 1, T. 10: 1.

¹⁸³ Tasić 1992: 65, kat. br. 48, T. 14: 48; Jovanović 2014: 28, Fig. 2.

¹⁸⁴ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 93, T. XXXIII: 4-4a. U ovoj objavi ne navodi se postojanje ukrasa na koricama. U međuvremenu, provedena je restauracija mača i korica, na kojima se ispod usta naziru dvije, antitetično postavljene figure zmajeva/grifona.

¹⁷² Lejars 1994: 171, 175, 181. It should be underlined that grave units 1 and 3 from Mokronog dating from the transition of LT C2 to LT D1 (used by Lejars for dating scabbards of group 7) are problematic, and it is rather possible that the material has been mixed, given that in the first unit, a sword displaying Late La Tène features is found together with a Middle La Tène shield boss, belt-set hoops and an iron fibula of the Mötschwil type, while in the other a Middle La Tène sword in a group-7 scabbard is given with a Late La Tène shield boss and fibula. (Guštin 1977: 79-80, Pl. 9 and Pl. 10: 1, 3-5). (I am grateful to D. Božič for this information.)

¹⁷³ Lejars 1994: 223.

¹⁷⁴ Szabó, Petres 1992: 92, 95, cat. no. 31, 43, Pl. 31, Pl. 49.

¹⁷⁵ Gabrovec 1966: 176, Pl. 3: 1.

¹⁷⁶ Kerman 2009: 285, Fig. 4: 2.

¹⁷⁷ To date, scabbards of group 7 have not been recorded in south-eastern Pannonia, and this is probably not due merely to the lack of grave units originating from this period, because material from phase LT C2 is well-known in the region.

¹⁷⁸ Dizdar 2009: 295-296; Dizdar, Potrebeca 2014: 358-361, 369, Fig. 9.

¹⁷⁹ Rustoiu 2005; Łuczkiwicz, Schönfelder 2010.

¹⁸⁰ Jovanović 1992: 29, Pl. 1: 1.

¹⁸¹ Vinski-Gasparini 1959: 285-286, Pl. V: 24-26; Todorović 1968: 65, Fig. 15: 6-7, 11; Todorović 1974: Fig. 75; Jovanović 1987: Pl. LXXXIII: 3a-b; Szabó, Petres 1992: 113, cat. no. 124-125, Pl. 118: 1-2 et al.



Sl. 10. Ukrašene korice iz Kupinova (1. P- 15697-2; 2. P-16696; 3. P-20745; 4. P-20744, 5. P-15687, 6. P-15691)

Fig. 10. Decorated scabbards from Kupinovo (1. P-15697; 2. P-16696; 3. P-20745; 4. P-20744; 5. P-15687, 6. 15691)

rijeklom iz Waldalgesheim stila.¹⁸⁵ Uz rub usta ovih korica nalaze se dvije trake omeđene crtama, u gornjoj se nalazi ukras u obliku valovnica, dok je u donjoj niz spojenih S-motiva. Svi elementi kompozicije izvedeni su urezivanjem.

Na osnovu grobnih cjelina s prostora Karpatske kotline, korice mačeva ukrašene motivima mlađe faze mađarskog stila datiraju se u LT C1 stupanj, dok se na lokalitetu Gournay-sur-Aronde mađarski stil ukrašavanja uglavnom nalazi na koricama grupe 4, ako je to zbog stanja korica moguće odrediti, koje T. Lejars smješta u drugu fazu svetišta koja pripada LT C1 stupnju.¹⁸⁶ U istu skupinu može se svrstati i ukras na ulomku korica na T. 12: 4/Sl. 10: 1. Isprepletana vitica, prozračnije izvedena nego kod prvog primjerka, u kontinuiranom toku čini dijagonalno postavljenu kompoziciju. Sama usta korica uništena su, no jasno se vidi vodoravno postavljena traka iznad urezanog motiva. Treći primjerak

thus unavailable to the professional public. Although the existence of Early La Tène swords and scabbards from LT B2 at Kupinovo has been clearly established, motifs with antithetically posed dragons/griffons, which embellished the upper part of some Early La Tène scabbards (for example, those from grave 66 at Karaburma, alleged grave 29 at Osijek,¹⁸² grave G 1-3 1791 at Pećine near Kostolac,¹⁸³ and at Sotin¹⁸⁴) have not been recorded at this site.

The upper part of a scabbard with high bell-shaped mouth (Pl. 13: 1) exhibits an asymmetrical, diagonally-arranged motif consisting of intertwined tendrils, which can be associated with the late phase of the Hungarian Sword Style. In it, the more complex vegetal motifs of the early

¹⁸² Božič 1981: 317, Pl. 6: 1, T. 10: 1.

¹⁸³ Tasić 1992: 65, cat. no. 48, Pl. 14: 48; Jovanović 2014: 28, Fig. 2.

¹⁸⁴ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 93, Pl. XXXIII: 4-4a. In this publication, decoration on the scabbard is not mentioned. Since then, the sword and its scabbard have been restored, and now two antithetically set dragons / griffons can be seen under the scabbard mouth.

¹⁸⁵ Szabó, Petres 1992: 49-50.

¹⁸⁶ Lejars 1994: 79-81.

ukrašen mađarskim stilom predstavljaju oštećene korice mača čije se sječivo rombičnog presjeka sužava prema blago zašiljenom vrhu, dok koso oblikovana ramena prelaze u oštećeni trn pravokutnog presjeka (T. 5: 2, Fig. 10: 2). Donji motiv, simetrično organiziran, sastoji se od dvije jednostavne vitice koje teku okomito uz središnji hrbat korica. Na njih se lateralno nadovezuju dvije vitice koje čine gotovo sroliku kompoziciju. Ispod usta nalazi se motiv sastavljen od dvije vitice koji je od donjeg odvojen vodoravnom trakom. M. Szabó i É. Petres ovaj su ukras, zajedno s koricama iz groba 6 iz Brežica, datiranog u LT C1 stupanj, povezali sa simetrično izvedenim i vrlo neobičnim motivom izvedenim na koricama ranolatenskog mača iz Rume - Borkovac deltoidno oblikovanog i perforiranog donjeg okova.¹⁸⁷ Jednostavnost motiva te opisane karakteristike mača nedvojbeno smještaju ovaj predmet u LT C1 stupanj.

Neobičan primjerak predstavlja gornji dio prednje strane korica s visokim, zvonoliko oblikovanim ustima (T. 13: 4, Sl. 10: 4). Osnovni motiv predstavljaju tri zakovice polukuglastih glavica s urezanim križem koje su spojene tordiranom žicom. Uz rub usta nalaze se tri urezane paralelne crte, od kojih je ona srednja valovita, a vanjske su ravne. Isti je motiv ponovljen ispod plastično izvedenog ukrasa u obliku obrnutog slova V. Izravne analogije s prostora Karpatske kotline ovome plastično izvedenom ukrasu nisu poznate, no konceptualno slično rješenje nalazi se na koricama mača ukrašenih švicarskim stilom s nalazišta La Tène, na kojima su dva okrugla dugmeta s trokutastim motivom spojena vodoravnom žicom s perlasm ukrasom.¹⁸⁸ Ovaj predmet vrlo vjerojatno potječe iz LT C2 stupnja.

Na donjem okovu korica grupe 5 nalazi se slabo vidljiv motiv valovite vitice (T. 12: 2). Naime, osim glavnog ukrasa na prednjoj strani korica, ukras se često nalazi i na drugim konstrukcijskim elementima. Poznati su ukrašeni donji okovi korica grupe 3 iz LT B2 stupnja (Lovasberény - Alsótelek, Magyarszerdahely - Homoki dűlő, Nógrádmarcál i dr.¹⁸⁹), ali i nešto mlađi primjerci iz LT C1 stupnja (Formin,¹⁹⁰ Novo mesto - Kapi-teljska njiva, grob 553,¹⁹¹ Jutas 4, Szob i dr.¹⁹²).

Različiti motivi često se nalaze i na petljama za pričvršćivanje korica na pojasnu garnituru. Primjerice, na ulomku korica iz Kupinova (T. 12: 3, Sl. 10: 3), ispod visokih, subtriangularno oblikovanih usta nalazi se traka omeđena dvostrukim linijama unutar koje su smješteni motivi ribljeg mjehura, dok je asimetrično oblikovana petlja za pričvršćivanje na pojas (tip 5), čija je površina prilično oštećena korozijom, ukrašena na donjoj pločici motivom vitica slično primjercima s lokaliteta Formin,¹⁹³ Jutas i Szob,¹⁹⁴ Ludas - Varjú-dűlő, grob 1057¹⁹⁵ i dr.

Krajem stupnja LT C1 te u LT C2 stupnju korice mačeva počinju se ukrašavati u tzv. švicarskom stilu koji, iako dobro poznat na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije,¹⁹⁶ nije zabilježen na ostacima korica iz Kupinova.

Gornji dio korica, subtriangularno oblikovanih usta (T. 13: 3, Sl. 10: 6), ukrašen je nizom ukucanih točkica u tzv. *chagrinage* tehnici koju smo opisali u prethodnom poglavlju. Efekt koji stvaraju točkice, a koje najčešće prekrivaju cijelu prednju stranu korica, jest da su korice obložene kožom. Osim ovih jednostavnih motiva pojavljuju se i nešto složeniji uzorci, primjerice u obliku slova *g*, stiliziranih očiju itd. što je poznato s primjeraka pronađenih na nalazištu La Tène.¹⁹⁷ Ova tehnika često se javlja u kombinaciji s ukrasom

phase, originating in the Waldalgesheim style, were somewhat simplified and purified.¹⁸⁵ Along the edge of the scabbard mouth, there are two bands set within lines; the upper features a wavy decoration, and the lower a motif consisting of connected S shapes. All the motifs in this composition were incised.

On the basis of grave units from the Carpathian Basin, sword scabbards decorated with motifs belonging to the late phase of the Hungarian Sword Style are dated to phase LT C1, while at the site of Gournay-sur-Aronde the Hungarian Sword Style decoration can mostly be found on scabbards of group 4 – where it was possible to identify it, given the condition of the scabbards. T. Lejars placed this group into the second phase of the sanctuary, which belongs to phase LT C1.¹⁸⁶ The decoration on the fragment of a scabbard in Pl. 12: 4, Fig. 10: 1 can be affiliated to the same group. The intertwined tendril, less dense than on the first example, runs uninterrupted, creating a diagonal composition. The scabbard mouth is not extant, but the horizontal band above the incised motif is clearly visible. The third scabbard (Pl. 5: 2, Fig. 10: 2) decorated in the Hungarian Sword Style is the damaged scabbard of a sword with blade of rhombic cross-section, tapering towards a slightly pointed tip, while sloping shoulders extend into a damaged tang of rectangular cross-section. The lower motif, symmetrically organized, consists of two simple tendrils, running vertically along the scabbard's midrib. Two other tendrils are linked to them laterally, thus creating an almost heart-shaped composition. Under the mouth, there is a motif composed of two tendrils, separated from the lower motif with a horizontal band. Szabó and Petres associated this decoration, together with the scabbard from grave 6 at Brežice dated to phase LT C1, with the symmetrical and very unusual motif on the scabbard of the Early La Tène sword from Ruma - Borkovac, with a kite-shaped and perforated chape.¹⁸⁷ The simplicity of the motif and the sword characteristics described above place this item beyond doubt in phase LT C1.

One unusual find consists of the upper part of a scabbard obverse, with a high, bell-shaped mouth (Pl. 13: 4, Fig. 10: 4). The central motif is composed of three rivets with hemispherical heads and crosses incised in them, linked with a spirally twisted wire. Along the edge of the mouth, there are three incised parallel lines. The middle one is wavy, and the other two are straight. The same motif is repeated below the decoration in the shape of an inverted letter V rendered in relief. There are no direct analogies for this plastic decoration in the Carpathian Basin, but a conceptually similar solution can be seen on a sword scabbard, ornate in the Swiss Style, discovered at the site of La Tène, featuring two circular knobs with triangular motifs, linked with a horizontal wire with bead-like decoration.¹⁸⁸ The scabbard probably originates from phase LT C2.

On a scabbard chape of group 5, there is a poorly visible wavy tendril (Pl. 12: 2). In addition to the main ornament on the scabbard obverse, decoration can often be found on other structural elements, too. Decorated chapes of scabbards of group 3 from phase LT B2 (Lovasberény - Alsótelek, Magyarszerdahely - Homoki dűlő, Nógrádmarcál and others¹⁸⁹) are well known, and there are also later examples from phase LT C1 (Formin,¹⁹⁰ Kapi-teljska Njiva in Novo mesto, grave 553,¹⁹¹ Jutas 4, Szob, and others¹⁹²).

Diverse motifs are also often present on loops used to suspend the scabbard from the belt. For example, under the high, subtriangular mouth of a scabbard fragment from Kupinovo (Pl. 12: 3, Fig. 10: 3), there is a band

¹⁸⁷ Szabó, Petres 1992: 50, kat. br. 137, Pl. 123: 1.

¹⁸⁸ Lejars 2013: 159, Pl. 27: 2772/6913.

¹⁸⁹ Szabó, Petres 1992: 94-95, kat. br. 41, 43, 46, Pl. 45: 2, Pl. 47, Pl. 49.

¹⁹⁰ Pahič 1966: 279-280, T. 4: 7.

¹⁹¹ Križ 2005: 98, T. 89: 2.

¹⁹² Szabó, Petres 1992: 90, 99, kat. br. 24, 63, Pl. 23, Pl. 66.

¹⁹³ Pahič 1966: 280, T. 4: 5.

¹⁹⁴ Szabó, Petres 1992: 90, 100, kat. br. 24, 63, Pl. 23, Pl. 66.

¹⁹⁵ Szabó, Tankó 2012: 71, T. XLIII: 2a, T. XLIV: 1.

¹⁹⁶ Dizdar 2013: 115-122, karta 10.

¹⁹⁷ Lejars 2013: 402-404, Fig. 295.

¹⁸⁵ Szabó, Petres 1992: 49-50.

¹⁸⁶ Lejars 1994: 79-81.

¹⁸⁷ Szabó, Petres 1992: 50, cat. no. 137, Pl. 123: 1.

¹⁸⁸ Lejars 2013: 159, Pl. 27: 2772/6913.

¹⁸⁹ Szabó, Petres 1992: 94-95, cat. no. 41, 43, 46, Pl. 45: 2, Pl. 47, Pl. 49.

¹⁹⁰ Pahič 1966: 279-280, Pl. 4: 7.

¹⁹¹ Križ 2005: 98, Pl. 89: 2.

¹⁹² Szabó, Petres 1992: 90, 99, cat. no. 24, 63, Pl. 23, Pl. 66.

korica u švicarskom stilu, karakterističnom za LT C2 stupanj, iako se korice ukrašene u *chagrinate* tehnici pojavljuju i nešto ranije, primjerice na korica-ma mača grupe 5 iz groba 2 iz Dobove, koje pripadaju mlađem dijelu LT C1 stupnja.¹⁹⁸ S prostora jugoistočne Panonije ovaj je ukras zabilježen na korica-ma jednog mača iz dvojnoga groba u Odžacima, ukrašenih u švicarskom stilu motivom trojnog zavoja smještenog ispod usta.¹⁹⁹ Na korica-ma iz groba G 3 1192 iz Pećina kod Kostolca utisnuti su nizovi kružića koji stvaraju isti efekt kao i točke.²⁰⁰ Analogije su nešto brojnije s prostora rasprostiranja mokronoške grupe, iz grobova LT C2 stupnja s lokaliteta Dobova, Novo mesto - Kapiteljska njiva, Slatina v Rožni dolini kod Celja, Veliko Mraševo, Formin - Zvonimirovo.²⁰¹

Pri definiranju švicarskog stila J. M. de Navarro je iznio tezu da su korice ukrašene švicarskim stilom, kao i tehnikom *chagrinate*, proizvod radionica smještenih na prostoru sjeverne Švicarske.²⁰² Ipak, novija su istraživanja, uključujući i objave većeg broja predmeta s različitih područja rasprostiranja latenske kulture, potvrdila da su korice mačeva ukrašavane ovim stilom bile proizvođene i na drugim područjima, primjerice u Transdanubiji ili na jugoistočnoalpskom prostoru, gdje je uostalom postojala radionička tradicija iz prijašnjeg razdoblja kada su korice bile ukrašavane mađarskim stilom.²⁰³

Taj kontinuitet potvrđuje i uporaba istih motiva, primjerice trojnog zavoja kao najbrojnijeg, koji su kod mađarskog stila korišteni kao dopuna glavnim vegetabilnim motivima ili kao ukras pojedinih konstrukcijskih elemenata, kao što su okrugle pločice na donjem okovu korica ili petlje za pričvršćivanje na pojas. Kod primjeraka ukrašenih mlađim mađarskim stilom počinje i plastično oblikovanje motiva, što će postati jedna od glavnih karakteristika korica ukrašenih švicarskim stilom na prostorima južno od Alpa, za razliku od sjevernih radionica, gdje je dominantna tehnika bila graviranje.²⁰⁴ Potvrda ovim tvrdnjama već su spomenuti primjerci iz Kupinova na kojima su okrugle pločice s prednje strane donjeg okova ukrašene plastično izvedenim motivom trojnog zavoja (T. 3: 1, T. 4: 1). Primjerak na T. 3: 1 je oštećen, a završeci trojnih zavoja na pločicama ortbanda prikazanog na T. 4: 1 se računaju, što bi prema interpretaciji B. Kavura i M. Blečić Kavur, moglo predstavljati reducirani prikaz zmajskih glava otvorenih čeljusti/kljunova, kakav je zabilježen na istom konstrukcijskom elementu korica mača tipa Kosd D1, ukrašenih motivom antitetički postavljenih zmajeva, pronađenih u rijeci Cetini, a koje potječu iz LT B2 stupnja.²⁰⁵ Slični, reducirani prikazi poznati su s korica mačeva iz Balassagyarmata i Szoba²⁰⁶ koje, zajedno s mačevima, nose karakteristike LT C1 stupnja.

2.3 Koplja

2.3.1 Vrhovi kopalja

Uz mač, koplje je predstavljalo osnovno napadačko oružje ratnika u okvirima latenske kulture. Ono se sastojalo od nekoliko konstrukcijskih elemenata: vrha, drške i petice. Kao i mačevi, vrhovi kopalja su u razdoblju od 5. do kraja 1. st. pr. Kr. mijenjali oblik i dimenzije, što je bilo uvjetovano promjenom načina borbe, ali je u određenim slučajevima moglo predstavljati izraz specifičnih tradicija u proizvodnji. Tako su u razdoblju ranog latena, koji na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije počinje u stupnju LT B2, korišteni vrhovi kopalja širokog lista sa

bordered by double lines, with biconvex ('fish-bladder') motifs between them, while the lower plate of the asymmetrical suspension loop (type 5), whose surface is rather damaged by corrosion, is decorated with tendrils, similar to those on scabbards from the sites of Formin,¹⁹³ Jutas, Szob,¹⁹⁴ Ludas - Varjú-dűlő, grave 1057,¹⁹⁵ and others.

At the end of phase LT C1 and in LT C2, sword scabbards began to be decorated in the so-called Swiss Style, which has not been ascertained on scabbard remains from Kupinovo, although it has been found elsewhere in south-eastern Pannonia.¹⁹⁶

The upper part of a scabbard with subtriangular mouth (Pl. 13: 3, Fig. 10: 6) is decorated with a number of punched dots in the so-called *chagrinate* technique, described in the previous chapter. The effect created by the dots, which usually cover the entire obverse side of the scabbard, is that of a scabbard covered by leather. In addition to these simple motifs, there are some more complex, such as those in the shape of the letter 'g', stylized eyes and similar, discovered at the site of La Tène.¹⁹⁷ This technique was often combined with scabbard decoration in the Swiss Style, characteristic of phase LT C2, although scabbards ornamented using *chagrinate* technique emerged in a somewhat earlier period, too, for example on the sword scabbard of group 5 from grave 2 at Dobova, which belongs to the late part of phase LT C1.¹⁹⁸ In south-eastern Pannonia, such decoration has been identified on one sword scabbard from the dual grave at Odžaci, decorated in the Swiss Style, with a triple spiral (triskelion) below the mouth.¹⁹⁹ The scabbard from grave G-3 1192 at Pećine near Kostolac exhibits lines of impressed circles, creating the same effect as the dots.²⁰⁰ Analogies from the distribution zone of the Mokronog group are more numerous, originating from graves from phase LT C2 at the sites of Dobova, Kapiteljska Njiva in Novo mesto, Slatina in Rožna Dolina near Celje, Veliko Mraševo, Formin and Zvonimirovo.²⁰¹

When defining the Swiss Style, J. M. de Navarro proposed a thesis according to which scabbards decorated in the Swiss Style, and using the *chagrinate* technique, were products of workshops located in northern Switzerland.²⁰² However, more recent research, which encompassed the publication of a number of finds from various regions in which the La Tène culture was distributed, have confirmed that sword scabbards with such decoration were also produced in other places, for example in Transdanubia and the south-eastern Alpine region, where the production tradition already existed from the previous period, in which scabbards were adorned in the Hungarian Sword Style.²⁰³

The continuity is further evidenced by the use of the same motifs, such as the most frequent triskelion (triple spiral), which was used as a supplement to the main vegetal motif in the case of the Hungarian Sword Style, or as ornament on some structural elements such as circular discs on the chape and suspension loop. Scabbards decorated in the later Hungarian Sword Style also reveal the beginnings of motif-rendering in relief, which later evolved into one of the main features of scabbards decorated in the Swiss Style in the regions south of the Alps, in contrast to products of northern workshops, among which the predominant technique was engraving.²⁰⁴ Scabbards from Kupinovo, mentioned previously, confirm this, as they contain circular discs on the obverse side of the chape, decorated with a plastic triskelion motif (Pl. 3: 1, Pl. 4: 1). The specimen in Pl. 3: 1 is damaged, and the ends of the triple spirals on the discs of the chape

¹⁹⁸ Guštin 1977: 82, T. 5: 7.

¹⁹⁹ Guštin 1984a: 121, T. 7: 2.

²⁰⁰ Jovanović 1984: 80-81, Fig. 9: 2-5.

²⁰¹ Dizdar 2013: 95-100 s literaturom.

²⁰² De Navarro 1972: 239-297, Pl. LXXVIII-XCIII.

²⁰³ Dizdar 2013: 115, 368.

²⁰⁴ Dizdar 2013: 120.

²⁰⁵ Kavur, Blečić Kavur 2014.

²⁰⁶ Szabó, Petres 1992: 85, 98-99, kat. br. 2, 60, Pl. 3, 61.

¹⁹³ Pahić 1966: 280, Pl. 4: 5.

¹⁹⁴ Szabó, Petres 1992: 90, 100, cat. no. 24, 63, Pl. 23, Pl. 66.

¹⁹⁵ Szabó, Tankó 2012: 71, Pl. XLIII: 2a, Pl. XLIV: 1.

¹⁹⁶ Dizdar 2013: 115-122, Map 10.

¹⁹⁷ Lejars 2013: 402-404, Fig. 295.

¹⁹⁸ Guštin 1977: 82, Pl. 5: 7.

¹⁹⁹ Guštin 1984a: 121, Pl. 7: 2.

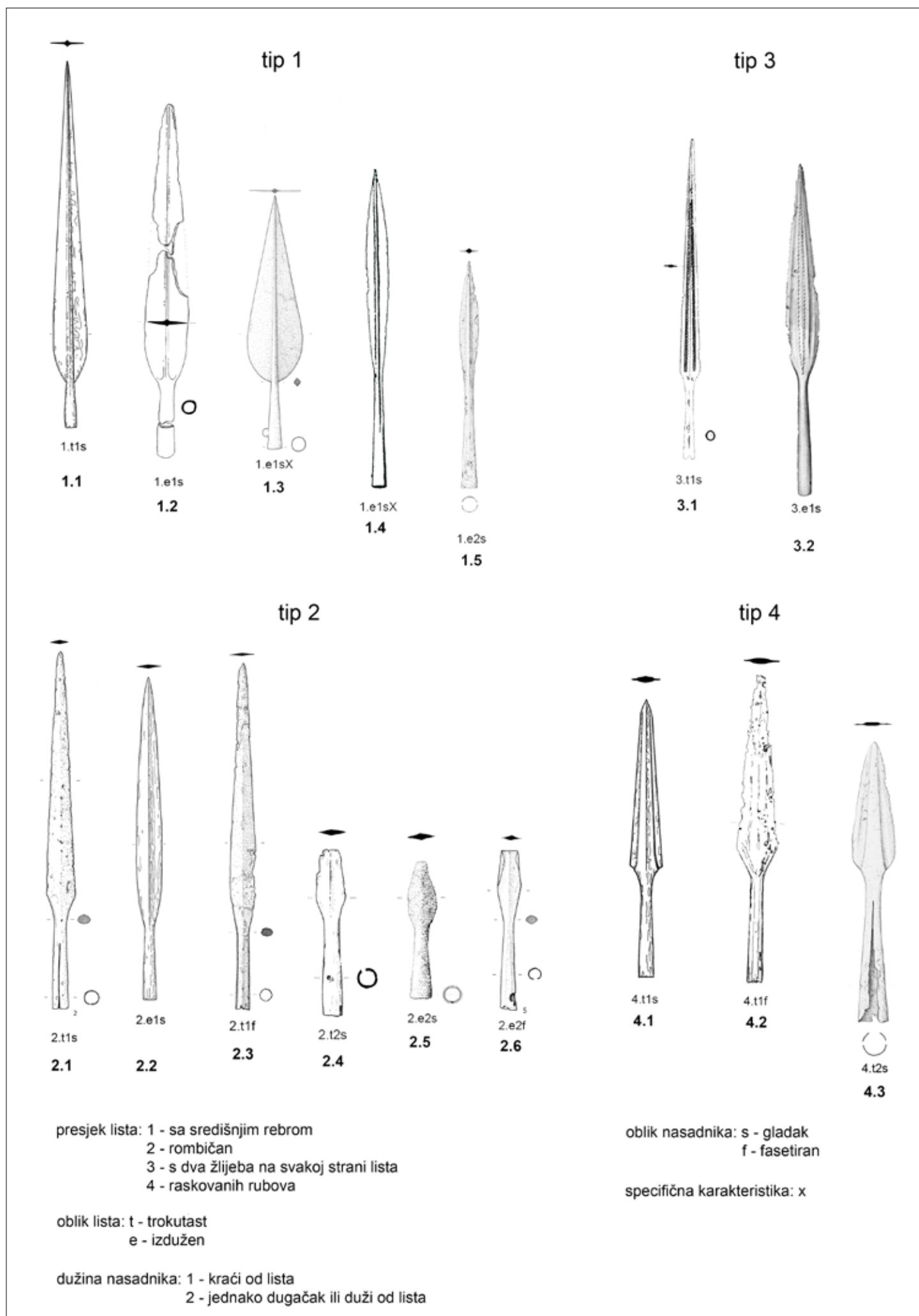
²⁰⁰ Jovanović 1984: 80-81, Fig. 9: 2-5.

²⁰¹ Dizdar 2013: 95-100 with literature.

²⁰² De Navarro 1972: 239-297, Pl. LXXVIII-XCIII.

²⁰³ Dizdar 2013: 115, 368.

²⁰⁴ Dizdar 2013: 120.



Sl. 11. Tipološka podjela vrhova kopalja latenske kulture s prostora jugoistočne Panonije i sjevernog Balkana (prema Drnić 2015)

Fig. 11. Typological classification of La Tène spearheads from south-eastern Pannonia and the northern Balkans (according to Drnić 2015)

središnjim rebrom rombičnog presjeka. U srednjem latenu vrhovi kopalja postali su už i izduženiji da bi u završnoj fazi latenske kulture, odnosno u stupnju LT D, većina kopalja imala uske, duge i masivne vrhove različitih presjeka.²⁰⁷ Ovaj razvoj može se u potpunosti pratiti i na vrhovima kopalja iz Kupinova.

U radu o kopljima s prostora jugoistočne Panonije i sjevernog Balkana iz razdoblja mlađega željeznog doba predložena je nova tipologija vrhova kopalja,²⁰⁸ u koju je bilo uvršteno i nekoliko primjeraka iz Kupinova, dok će ostali predmeti biti analizirani u nastavku teksta. Podjela je zasnovana na rezultatima istraživanja nekoliko autora koji su se bavili ovim predmetima, počevši od A. Rapina, čija analiza kopalja pronađenih u latenskom svetištu Gournay-sur-Aronde predstavlja osnovu svakom radu koji se bavi ovom vrstom materijala.²⁰⁹ Također, inspirativne su bile studije L. Pernet, koji je analizirao primjerke s groblja Giubiasco u Švicarskoj,²¹⁰ te Y. L. Inall, čija se doktorska disertacija bavila oružjem željeznog doba s prostora južne Italije, unutar koje se nalazi i vrlo dobra tipologija vrhova kopalja.²¹¹

Vrhovi kopalja sastoje se od dva glavna elementa, lista i nasadnika pomoću kojeg je vrh bio postavljan na drvenu dršku. Predložena tipologija zasniva se na morfološkim karakteristikama ovih elemenata i njihovim međusobnim odnosima: presjeku i obliku lista, dužini nasadnika i njegovu odnosu prema dužini lista te obliku nasadnika. Kao osnovni kriterij u podjeli poslužio je presjek lista koji može biti: 1) raskovan sa središnjim rebrom, 2) rombičan, 3) rombičan ili bikonveksan s dva žlijeba sa svake strane lista, 4) rombičan ili bikonveksan s raskovanim rubovima, na osnovu čega su izdvojene četiri skupine vrhova kopalja (Sl. 11, Sl. 34). Dodatna podjela, na temelju prethodno navedenih karakteristika, iznjedrila je i šesnaest podgrupa. Prema obliku definirane su dvije grupe listova: 1) trokutasti – s najvećom širinom u prvog petini dužine lista te 2) izduženi – s najvećom širinom između 20 i 50 % dužine lista. Također, dvije su skupine izdvojene i na temelju dužine nasadnika te njegova odnosa s dužinom lista pa tako postoji podjela na: 1) vrhove kopalja s nasadnikom kraćim od lista i 2) one s nasadnikom jednake dužine ili dužeg od lista. Prema obliku nasadnici su podijeljeni na: 1) glatke i 2) fasetirane. Svi izdvojeni tipovi i većina podtipova nalaze se i među materijalom iz Kupinova.

Pojedini konstrukcijski elementi uvjetovali su i funkciju predmeta budući da je koplje oružje koje se moglo koristiti u borbi izbliza, ali i za bacanje. Tako Y. Inall smatra da su koplja s dužim nasadnikom i kratkim, uskim listom korištena za bacanje jer je dugi nasadnik bolje rasporedio težinu vrha koplja i učinio ga balansiranijim, što je prikladnije bacanju nego kod primjeraka kojima je težina prebačena na list.²¹² Za kraća i lakša koplja s listom rombičnog ili lećastog presjeka te dužim nasadnikom, koja potječu iz ratničkih grobova groblja u Zvonimirovu, M. Dizdar je pretpostavio dvojaku funkciju, odnosno njihovo korištenje kao oružja za bacanje i ubadanje protivnika.²¹³ S druge strane, M. C. Bishop i J. C. N. Coulston smatraju da je pri određivanju funkcije ključna drška koplja, a ne vrh. S obzirom na to da ovaj element u pravilu nije sačuvan analiza bi trebala biti usmjerena na nasadnik, odnosno njegov promjer.²¹⁴ A. Rapin je zaključio da prisustvo središnjeg rebra na listu koplja ukazuje na to da je ono bilo korišteno za ubadanje jer rebro prije svega ima konstrukcijsku funkciju pojačanja lista i produženja njegova trajanja.²¹⁵ U tom pogledu, kod primjeraka ko-

in Pl. 4: 1 are bifurcated, which, according to an interpretation by B. Kavur and M. Blečić Kavur, could be a reduced depiction of snakes' heads with open jaws/beaks. Such a depiction has been recorded on the same structural element of a sword scabbard of type Kosd D1, decorated with a motif of antithetically set dragons, which has been found in the River Cetina and originates from phase LT B2.²⁰⁵ Similar reduced depictions have been found on sword scabbards from Balassagyarmat and Szob,²⁰⁶ which, together with the associated swords, exhibit features of phase LT C1.

2.3 Spears

2.3.1 Spearheads

Along with the sword, the spear was another main assault weapon of warriors of the La Tène Culture. It consisted of several structural elements: a spearhead, shaft and butt. Like swords, spearheads also changed their shape and size in the period between the 5th and the end of the 1st c. B.C., possibly due to alterations in the method of fighting, but in some cases this could also be a reflection of specific production traditions. Thus, in the Early La Tène period, which began in phase LT B2 in south-eastern Pannonia, spearheads had wide blades with a midrib, rhombic in cross-section, while in the Middle La Tène spearheads got longer and more elongated. In the final phase of the La Tène Culture, that is, in phase LT D, spearheads were mostly narrow, very long and massive, and they could be of diverse cross-sections.²⁰⁷ This evolution can be traced on spearheads found at Kupinovo.

In the paper on spears from the territory of south-east Pannonia and the northern Balkans originating from the Late Iron Age, a new typology of spearheads was proposed.²⁰⁸ It included several spears from Kupinovo, while the remaining material will be analysed in the continuation of this text. The classification was based on the results of research by several authors who had dealt with the subject, starting from A. Rapin, whose analysis of swords discovered in the La Tène sanctuary at Gournay-sur-Aronde is the foundation of any work discussing such material.²⁰⁹ In addition, studies by L. Pernet, who analysed spears from the cemetery at Giubiasco in Switzerland,²¹⁰ were a source of inspiration, as well as those by Y. L. Inall, whose doctoral thesis discusses Iron Age weapons from southern Italy, and also includes a very good typology of spearheads.²¹¹

The spearheads consist of two main elements: a blade and socket, used to fasten the spearhead to a wooden shaft. The proposed typology is based on morphological features of these elements and their mutual relations: the blade cross-section and shape, length of the socket and its relation to the length of the blade, and the socket shape. The main criterion for the classification is the blade cross-section, which can be: 1) flat-hammered with a midrib, 2) rhombic, 3) rhombic of biconvex with two grooves along each face of the blade, 4) rhombic of biconvex with flat edges (Fig. 11, Fig. 34). This division served as the basis for identification of four groups of spearheads. Further division, based on the criteria mentioned previously, resulted in sixteen sub-groups. On the basis of blade shapes, two groups were distinguished: 1) triangular - whose width is greatest in the first fifth of the blade length, and 2) elongated - with the widest part located between 20% and 50% of the way along the blade. In addition, blades were divided into two groups on the basis of socket length, and the relation between that length and the length of the blade; thus there are: 1) spearheads with sockets shorter than

²⁰⁷ Božić 1981: 317-320, T. 1: 4, T. 2: 21, T. 3: 31-34; Božić 1984a: 78, 80-82, Sl. 24.

²⁰⁸ Drnić 2015.

²⁰⁹ Rapin 1988: 133-134.

²¹⁰ Pernet et al. 2006: 54-59.

²¹¹ Inall 2009: 7-83.

²¹² Inall 2009: 70-71.

²¹³ Dizdar 2013: 148.

²¹⁴ Bishop, Coulston 2006: 76.

²¹⁵ Rapin 1999: 48; Inall 2009: 20.

²⁰⁵ Kavur, Blečić Kavur 2014.

²⁰⁶ Szabó, Petres 1992: 85, 98-99, kat. br. 2, 60, Pl. 3, 61.

²⁰⁷ Božić 1981: 317-320, Pl. 1: 4, Pl. 2: 21, Pl. 3: 31-34; Božić 1984a: 78, 80-82, Fig. 24.

²⁰⁸ Drnić 2015.

²⁰⁹ Rapin 1988: 133-134.

²¹⁰ Pernet 2006 et al.: 54-59.

²¹¹ Inall 2009: 7-83.

rištenih za bacanje svakako je poželjno da se vrh pri udaru ošteti kako bi se smanjila mogućnost da protivnik ponovno upotrijebi koplje.

Tip 1

U tip 1 uvrštena su koplja s raskovanim listom i središnjim rebrom koje je najčešće rombičnog presjeka, iako su zabilježeni i primjerci s rebrom pravokutnog, odnosno šesterokutnog presjeka, o kojima će nešto više biti riječi u nastavku teksta. Među vrhovima kopalja koja pripadaju ovoj grupi zabilježeni su primjerci s trokutasto oblikovanim (tip 1.1) te listom izduženog oblika (tip 1.2). Nažalost, pojedini primjerci iz Kupinova su oštećeni do te mjere da ih nije moguće svrstati u jednu od ovih podgrupa. Važno je napomenuti da se vrhovi kopalja s raskovanim listom i središnjim rebrom proizvode tijekom cijelog razdoblja latenske kulture pa je za kronološko definiranje pojedinih primjeraka potrebno primijeniti dodatne kriterije.

Primjerice, na tri vrha kopalja iz Kupinova (T. 15: 1-3) raskovano sječivo vrlo je široko, između 6,5 i 8 cm, dok se ukupna dužina kreće između 30 i 38 centimetara čime bi omjer ovih dimenzija iznosio 1 : 4,5-5, što je karakteristika zabilježena na vrhovima kopalja iz grobnih cjelina s područja jugoistočne Panonije, datiranih u LT B2 stupanj, kao što su grobovi 23, 51, 62, 66, 71, 111 s Karaburme²¹⁶ i grob G 1-3 283 u Pećinama kod Kostolca.²¹⁷ Očigledno je odnos širine lista i ukupne dužine vrha koplja kronološki kriterij koji je morao biti uzet u obzir, pa su ova koplja izdvojena u zaseban podtip (tip 1.3) (Sl. 34).

U sljedećem, LT C1 stupnju listovi kopalja tipa 1 sužavaju se, a dužina se kod nekih primjeraka povećava, što je vidljivo na predmetima pronađenim u grobovima 26, 29, 324 i 325 na Karaburmi,²¹⁸ grobu 1 iz Brestovika,²¹⁹ Čirikovcu²²⁰ te u Plavinačkom potoku kod Ritopeka.²²¹ Predmeti iz Kupinova, koje bismo na osnovu morfoloških karakteristika mogli svrstati u ovo razdoblje, su primjerci na T. 16: 4-5 i T. 17: 1-3, kao i dva primjerka iz Naturhistorisches Museuma (T. 42: 1-2).²²²

U mlađem stupnju srednjeg latena (LT C2) razvija se specifičan oblik vrha koplja koji karakterizira izduženo sječivo sa središnjim rebrom, čija je širina najveća u središnjem dijelu, i dugi nasadnik koji je na prijelazu u list te u gornjem dijelu najčešće rombičnog presjeka. Ovaj oblik definiran je kao tip 1.4. Među materijalom iz Kupinova nalazi se jedan nasadnik opisanih karakteristika s dva vodoravna rebra uz rub i jednom perforacijom za zakovicu, dok list u potpunosti nedostaje (T. 16: 9). S područja jugoistočne Panonije po dva primjerka ovog oblika poznata su iz dvojnog groba iz Odžaka²²³ te Sremskih Karlovaca (Sl. 12: 1) gdje, nažalost, podatci o kontekstu nalaza nedostaju, iako ostali materijal s lokaliteta ukazuje na postojanje uništenih grobova iz LT C2 stupnja.²²⁴ Među materijalom iz Bačkog Gradišta, koji se također može datirati u LT C2 stupanj, nalazilo se vrh koplja tipa 1.4,²²⁵ a još jedan primjerak potječe s lokaliteta Zeleno polje u Osijeku.²²⁶

Ovaj tip kopalja zabilježen je i na području susjedne mokronoške skupine. Na groblju u Zvonimirovu ovakav vrh koplja nalazilo se u grobu

the blade, and 2) those with sockets of the same length, or even longer than the blade. On the basis of their shape, sockets were divided into: 1) smooth, and 2) faceted. All the above types and the majority of the sub-types can be identified among the Kupinovo material.

Some of the structural elements determined the function of the spear, as this weapon could be used for close-range fighting and it could also be thrown. Inall believes that spears with relatively long sockets and short, narrow blades were used for throwing, given that the long socket provided for a better distribution of the spearhead's weight, and made it more balanced and thus more apt for throwing, than those in which the weight was transferred to the blade.²¹² Dizdar has suggested that short and lighter spears with blades of rhombic or lenticular cross-section and long sockets, found in warrior graves at Zvonimirovo, had a dual function, i.e. that they were used both for throwing and stabbing the adversary.²¹³ On the other hand, M. C. Bishop and J. C. N. Coulston are of the opinion that it is the shaft, not the spearhead, that determines the function of a spear. In view of the fact that this element has generally not been preserved, the analysis should focus on the socket, more precisely on its diameter.²¹⁴ Rapin has concluded that the presence of a midrib on the spearhead blade indicates that it was used for stabbing, given that the main function of the midrib was to reinforce the structure of the blade and prolong its duration.²¹⁵ In this respect, in the case of spears that were thrown, it was certainly desirable for the tip of the blade to get damaged on impact, and thus to diminish the possibility of the spear's being reused by the adversary.

Type 1

Type 1 includes spears with flat-hammered blade and a midrib, usually rhombic in cross-section, although those with midrib of rectangular and hexagonal cross-sections have also been recorded, and they will be discussed further below. Among spearheads that belong to this group there are samples with triangular blade (type 1.1), and those with elongated blade (type 1.2). Unfortunately, some spearheads found at Kupinovo are damaged so badly that they cannot be classified as either of these sub-groups. It is important to note that spearheads with flat-hammered blade and a midrib were produced for the entire duration of the La Tène Culture, necessitating additional criteria for chronological definition of individual items.

For example, three spearheads from Kupinovo (Pl. 15: 1-3), exhibit flat and very wide blades of between 6.5 and 8 cm in width, while their overall lengths range from 30 to 38 cm. Thus the ratio between the two dimensions is 1 : 4.5-5, a feature recorded among spearheads from graves in south-eastern Pannonia dated to phase LT B2, such as graves 51, 62, 66, 71 and 111 at Karaburma²¹⁶ and grave G 1-3 283 at Pećine near Kostolac.²¹⁷ Obviously, the relation between the blade width and the overall length of the spearhead is a chronological criterion which had to be taken into account, and thus these spearheads were classified as a separate sub-type (type 1.3) (Fig. 34).

In the following phase, LT C1, blades of spearheads of group 1 got narrower, and in some cases their length was extended, as exemplified by those discovered in graves 26, 29, 324 and 325 at Karaburma,²¹⁸ grave 1 at Brestovik,²¹⁹ at Čirikovac,²²⁰ and in the Plavinački Potok stream near

²¹⁶ Todorović 1972:17, 24, 26, 28-29, 35, T. IX, grob 23: 1, T. XIX, grob 51: 1, T. XXII: 3, T. XXIV: 5, T. XXV, grob 71: 5, T. XXXIII: 6.

²¹⁷ Jovanović 1984: 67, Fig. 4: 2.

²¹⁸ Todorović 1972: 18-19, 40-41, T. X: 7, T. XII: 8, T. XLI, grob 324: 2, T. XLI, grob 325: 3.

²¹⁹ Božič 1981: 318, T. 7: 3; Popović 1994: 52, Sl. 5.

²²⁰ Todorović 1971: 28, T. XVIII: 2.

²²¹ Todorović 1973-1974: 79, Sl. 5-6.

²²² U ovu skupinu pripadaju vjerojatno i vrhovi kopalja iz Naturhistorisches Museuma, no zbog znatne oštećenosti to se ipak sa sigurnošću ne može zaključiti (T. 42: 4-5).

²²³ Todorović 1974: Sl. 34; Guštin 1984a: 121, T. 6: 6, 8.

²²⁴ Majnarić- Pandžić 1970: 46, 94-95, T. XXXIX: 1, 3-4, 8-11, T. XL:1-3.

²²⁵ Jovanović 1992: 29, T. 3: 2.

²²⁶ Todorović 1968: 142, T. XIV: 6.

²¹² Inall 2009: 70-71.

²¹³ Dizdar 2013: 148.

²¹⁴ Bishop, Coulston 2006: 76.

²¹⁵ Rapin 1999: 48; Inall 2009: 20.

²¹⁶ Todorović 1972:17, 24, 26, 28-29, 35, Pl. IX, grave 23: 1, Pl. XIX, grave 51: 1, Pl. XXII: 3, Pl. XXIV: 5, Pl. XXV, grave 71: 5, Pl. XXXIII: 6.

²¹⁷ Jovanović 1984: 67, Fig. 4: 2.

²¹⁸ Todorović 1972: 18-19, 40-41, Pl. X: 7, Pl. XII: 8, Pl. XLI, grave 324: 2, Pl. XLI, grave 325: 3.

²¹⁹ Božič 1981: 318, Pl. 7: 3; Popović 1994: 52, Fig. 5.

²²⁰ Todorović 1971: 28, Pl. XVIII: 2.





15²²⁷ datiranom u LT C2 stupanj, a na latenskom groblju na Kapiteljskoj njivi u Novom mestu vrh koplja dugog nasadnika i uskog sječiva sa središnjim rebrom bilo je jedini prilog u grobu 199.²²⁸ Slični primjerci poznati su i iz širega europskog konteksta, primjerice među kopljima iz svetišta Gournay-sur-Aronde definirani su kao tip IIc i datirani u stupanj LT C2,²²⁹ dok je L. Pernet ove vrhove kopalja s groblja Giubiasco klasificirao kao tip 2B i vremenski ih smjestio u isto razdoblje.²³⁰ Ovaj je oblik zabilježen i u grobnim cjelinama LT C2 stupnja s prostora južne Bavorske, na grobljima Manching - Steinbichel i München - Obermenzing.²³¹

Zanimljiv predmet predstavlja vrh koplja na T.18: 3 budući da mu raskovan list ima u donjem dijelu bikonveksni, a u gornjem trokutasti obris i najbliži je Rapinovu tipu Va, datiranom u LT C2 stupanj, kako bi trebalo definirati i kupinovski primjerak, dužine 44 cm.²³² S područja jugoistočne Panonije opisani vrhovi kopalja nisu zabilježeni u grobnim cjelinama, ali su pojedini primjerci poznati iz grobova mokronoške skupine. Tako je u grobu Zvonimirovo LT 46, iz LT C2 stupnja, bilo položeno koplje sličnog obrisa lista, dužine 46 cm,²³³ dok se u grobu 203 s Kapiteljske njive u Novom mestu, datiranom u isto vrijeme, nalazio vrh koplja nešto drugačijeg, ali još uvijek bikonveksno - trokutastog obrisa.²³⁴

Iako je oštećen, čini se da primjerak na T. 16: 6 također ima list koji je najširi u središnjem dijelu, a oblikom je blizak nešto dužem vrhu koplja iz groba LT 2 iz Zvonimirova, koji potječe iz LT C2 stupnja.²³⁵

U stupnjeve LT C2 ili LT D1 mogli bi se datirati i primjerci na T.18: 1-2, široko raskovanog lista i dužinom većom od 50 cm. Sličan vrh koplja, ukupne dužine 49,5 cm i listom širokim čak 9 cm, nalazio se u dvojnog grobu iz Odžaka iz LT C2 stupnja.²³⁶ U grobu 13 s Karaburme iz LT D1 stupnja nalazio se vrh koplja dužine čak 87,3 cm,²³⁷ dok je primjerak iz istovremenoga groba 3 iz Sotina dužine 56 cm.²³⁸

Vrh koplja oštećenog lista na T. 16: 2 ima raskovan list sa središnjim rebrom šesterokutnog presjeka koje prelazi u dugi nasadnik ukrašen s osam paralelnih, vodoravno postavljenih žljebova, a isto su oblikovana središnja rebra na oštećenom primjerku iz Naturhistorisches Museuma (T. 43: 5), kao i na vrhu lista s T. 16: 8. Dva primjerka sličnih karakteristika, sa središnjim rebrom šesterokutnog presjeka, potječu s lokaliteta Paka u Požeškoj kotlini, a navodno su pronađeni zajedno s kasnolatskim nožem trokutasto oblikovanog sječiva.²³⁹ Slični predmeti, osim navedenih primjeraka iz Pake, potječu iz Surčina (Sl. 12: 3), razorenih grobova u Malunju koje prikupljeni materijal datira u razdoblje od LT C1 do LT D1 stupnja,²⁴⁰ kao i groba 172 s Kapiteljske njive u Novome mestu.²⁴¹ Ovaj je konstrukcijski element zapravo karakterističan za kasnolatska koplja, ali navedeni primjerci potvrđuju da se, iako u malom broju, zadržava i u latenskom kontekstu.

S obzirom na malu dužinu (21 cm) i masu, primjerak iz Naturhistorisches Museuma s T. 43: 1, s vrlo uskim listom, savinutog i zatupljenog

Ritopek.²²¹ On the basis of their morphological features, the spearheads from Kupinovo that could be dated to this period are those in Pl. 16: 4-5, Pl. 17: 1-3, and two from the Naturhistorisches Museum (Pl. 42: 1-2).²²²

In the late phase of the Middle La Tène (LT C2), a specific type of spearhead evolved, characterized by an elongated blade, which was widest in its central part, with a midrib and a long socket, often rhombic in cross-section in its upper part and at the point of transition into the blade. This shape is classified as type 1.4. One of the sockets from Kupinovo shares these characteristics, with two horizontal ribs along its edge and one rivet hole, but the blade is missing (Pl. 16: 9). In the territory of south-eastern Pannonia, two spearheads of this type have been recorded in the dual grave at Odžaci,²²³ and two in Sremski Karlovci (Fig. 12: 1), where, sadly, there are no data on the context of their discovery, although other material from this site suggests that there were graves from phase LT C2 which had been destroyed.²²⁴ The material from Bačko Gradište, which can also be dated to phase LT C2, includes a spearhead of type 1.4.²²⁵ A further sample has been found at the site of Zeleno Polje, in Osijek.²²⁶

This type of spearhead has also been recorded in the territory of the neighbouring Mokronog group. In the Zvonimirovo cemetery, such a spearhead was found in grave 15²²⁷ dated to phase LT C2 and in the La Tène cemetery at Kapiteljska Njiva in Novo mesto, a spearhead with long socket and narrow blade with midrib was the only grave good in grave 199.²²⁸ Similar spearheads have also been recorded in a wider European context, for example among spearheads discovered in the sanctuary at Gournay-sur-Aronde. Those have been defined as type IIc and dated to phase LT C2,²²⁹ while L. Pernet classified such spearheads from the cemetery at Giubiasco as type 2B and dated them to the same period.²³⁰ Spearheads of this shape have also been identified in grave units from phase LT C2 in southern Bavaria, in the cemeteries of Manching - Steinbichel and Munich - Obermenzing.²³¹

The spearhead in Pl. 18: 3 is interesting, given that its flat-hammered blade has a biconvex outline in its lower part, and a triangular outline in its upper part, in outline and is thus most similar to Rapin's type Va, dated to phase LT C2. The one from Kupinovo, whose length is 44 cm, should be dated to the same period.²³² In south-eastern Pannonia, such spearheads have not been discovered in any graves, but some have been recorded in graves of the Mokronog group. Thus, in grave LT 46 at Zvonimirovo, dated to phase LT C2, there was a spearhead of similar outline, 46 cm long.²³³ A spearhead of a somewhat different outline, but still biconvex-triangular, was found in grave 203 at Kapiteljska Njiva in Novo mesto, dated to the same period.²³⁴

Although it is damaged, it would appear that the blade of the spearhead in Pl. 16: 6 is also widest in its central section, and its shape is similar to a somewhat longer spearhead from grave LT 2 at Zvonimirovo, originating from phase LT C2.²³⁵

²²⁷ Dizdar 2004: 442, T. 15B:1

²²⁸ Križ 2005: 84, T. 59: 1.

²²⁹ Rapin 1988: 118-120, Fig. 66.

²³⁰ Pernet et al. 2006: 56.

²³¹ Krämer 1985: Manching - Steinbichel, grobovi 34, 35 i 36 - 85-87, T. 20: 2, T. 21: 2, T. 22: 2; München - Obermenzing, grobovi 7 i 12 - 121-122, T. 59: 2, T. 60: 4.

²³² Rapin 1988: 134, Sl. 66.

²³³ Dizdar 2004: 499, T. 46B: 1.

²³⁴ Križ 2005: 87, T. 61: 3.

²³⁵ Dizdar 2013: 393, T. 3: 1.

²³⁶ Todorović 1974: Sl. 34; Guštin 1984a: 121, T. 6: 7.

²³⁷ Todorović 1972: 14, T. V, grob 13: 4.

²³⁸ Majnarić-Pandžić 1972-1973: 58, T. IV: 8; Božić 1981: 319, T. 9: 1.

²³⁹ Dizdar, Potrebnica 2014: 361-363, Fig. 4.

²⁴⁰ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 87, T. XXI: 6.

²⁴¹ Križ 2005: 73, T. 46: 2.

²²¹ Todorović 1973-1974: 79, Fig. 5-6.

²²² The spearheads from the Naturhistorisches Museum probably belong to this group, but, due to their deteriorated condition, this cannot be ascertained beyond doubt (Pl. 42: 4, 5).

²²³ Todorović 1974: Fig. 34; Guštin 1984a: 121, Pl. 6: 6, 8.

²²⁴ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 46, 94-95, Pl. XXXIX: 1, 3-4, 8-11, Pl. XL: 1-3.

²²⁵ Jovanović 1992: 29, Pl. 3: 2.

²²⁶ Todorović 1968: 142, Pl. XIV: 6.

²²⁷ Dizdar 2004: 442, Pl. 15B: 1.

²²⁸ Križ 2005: 84, Pl. 59: 1.

²²⁹ Rapin 1988: 118-120, Fig. 66.

²³⁰ Pernet 2006 et al.: 56.

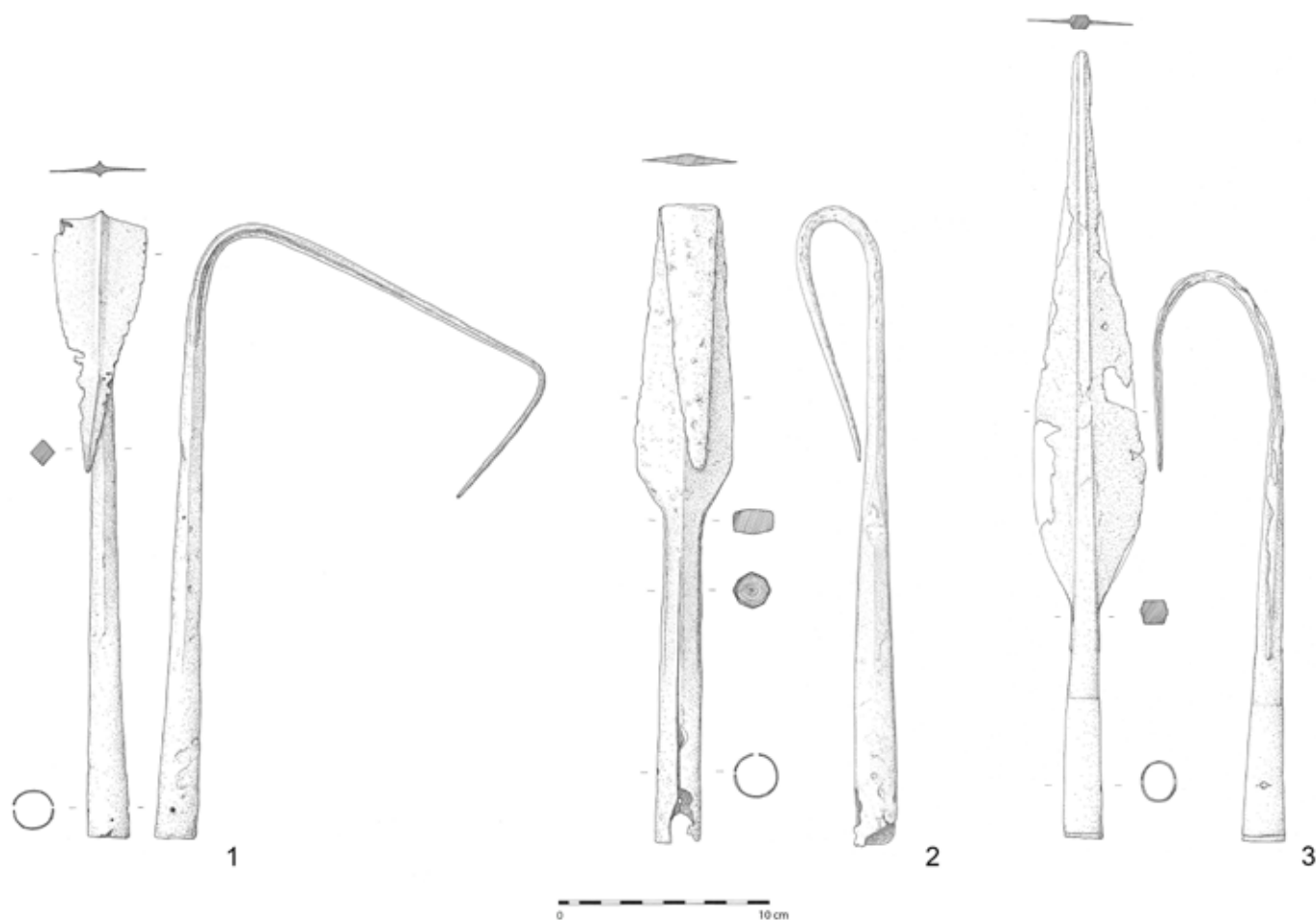
²³¹ Krämer 1985: Manching-Steinbichel, graves 34, 35 and 36 - 85-87, Pl. 20: 2, Pl. 21: 2, Pl. 22: 2; München-Obermenzing, graves 7 and 12 - 121-122, Pl. 59: 2, Pl. 60: 4.

²³² Rapin 1988: 134, Fig. 66.

²³³ Dizdar 2004: 499, Pl. 46B: 1.

²³⁴ Križ 2005: 87, Pl. 61: 3.

²³⁵ Dizdar 2013: 393, Pl. 3: 1.



Sl. 12. Vrhovi kopalja s prostora jugoistočne Panonije: 1. Sremski Karlovci (AMZ, P-21043); 2. nepoznati lokalitet s područja istočne Slavonije ili Srijema (AMZ, P-21550); 3. Surčin (AMZ, P-20787)

Fig. 12. Spearheads from south-eastern Pannonia: 1. Sremski Karlovci (AMZ, P-21043); 2. Unknown site in the territory of eastern Slavonia or Syrmia (AMZ, P-21550); 3. Surčin (AMZ, P-20787)

vrha, što je moglo nastati kao posljedica udarca u tvrdi podlogu, vjerojatno je bio dio sulice.

Tip 2

Vrhovi kopalja s listom rombičnog presjeka, definirani kao tip 2, predstavljaju najbrojniji kasnolatski oblik, iako se u kontekstu latenske kulture sporadično pojavljuju i u prijašnjim stupnjevima, a najzastupljeniji su i među kupinovskim materijalom gdje je moguće izdvojiti nekoliko podtipova. Vrhovi kopalja s trokutasto oblikovanim listom definirani su kao tip 2.1 (T. 19, T. 20, T. 21: 1, T. 43: 1), a oni s izduženim listom kao tip 2.2 (T. 21: 2, T. 22, T. 23: 1-2, T. 43: 3). Na groblju Karaburma ovi vrhovi kopalja nalazili su se u brojnim kasnolatskim, ali i ranorimskim grobnim cjelinama,²⁴² a zabilježeni su i u grobovima 31, 33 i 37 na Rospici Čupriji,²⁴³ grobu iz Kostolca²⁴⁴ te grobu 3 iz Sotina,²⁴⁵ datiranim u LT D1 stupanj.

U kasnolatske grobove polagana su između jednog i četiri koplja, a primjerci tipa 2 nalazili su se samostalno ili u kombinaciji s vrhovima tipa 1 i 3, kao u slučaju grobova 13, 28, 97 s Karaburme²⁴⁶ te u navedenom grobu 3 iz Sotina.²⁴⁷ Među vrhovima kopalja tipa 2 iz Kupinova nalaze se i dva primjerka s fasetiranim nasadnikom (T. 19: 1, T. 23: 3).

Furthermore, the spearheads in Pl. 18: 1-2 could also be dated to phase LT C2 or LT D1, with their wide flat blades and length of more than 50 cm. A similar spearhead, whose overall length is 49.5 cm and whose blade is as much as 9 cm wide, was discovered in the dual grave at Odžak, dated to phase LT C2.²³⁶ In grave 13 at Karaburma, originating from phase LT D1, there was a spearhead no less than 87.3 cm long,²³⁷ while that from the contemporary grave 3 at Sotin is 56 cm long.²³⁸

The spearhead with damaged blade in Pl. 16: 2 has a flat-hammered blade with a midrib of hexagonal cross-section which extends into a long socket decorated with eight parallel horizontally-posed grooves. Similarly-shaped midribs can be seen on the damaged spearhead from the Naturhistorisches Museum (Pl. 43: 5) and the blade tip in Pl. 16: 8. Two spearheads which share similar features, and a midrib of hexagonal cross-section, have been discovered at the site of Paka in the Požega Valley, allegedly together with a Late La Tène knife with a triangular blade.²³⁹ In addition to Paka, similar objects have been identified at Surčin (Fig. 12: 3), in destroyed graves at Malunje dated on the basis of the collected material to the period between LT C1 and LT D1,²⁴⁰ and in grave 172 at Kapiteljska Njiva in Novo mesto.²⁴¹ This structural element is actually characteristic of Late Hallstatt spearheads, but the above examples testify that it was kept in the La Tène context, too, albeit in small numbers.

²⁴² Todorović 1972: 13-14, 18, T. II, grob 10: 3, T. V, grob 13: 5-6, T. IX, grob 25: 2-3 i dalje.

²⁴³ Todorović 1963: Y 51: 2, Y 53: 5-6, Y 55: 1.

²⁴⁴ Božič 1981: 319, T. 8: 1.

²⁴⁵ Majnarić-Pandžić 1972-1973: 58, T. IV: 6-7; Božič 1981: 319, T. 9: 2-3.

²⁴⁶ Todorović 1972: 14, 19, 32, T. V, grob 13: 4-6, T. XI, grob 28: 2-4, T. XXX: 2-5.

²⁴⁷ Majnarić-Pandžić 1972-1973: 58, T. IV: 6-8.

²³⁶ Todorović 1974: Fig. 34; Guštin 1984a: 121, Pl. 6: 7.

²³⁷ Todorović 1972: 14, Pl. V, grave 13: 4.

²³⁸ Majnarić-Pandžić 1972-1973: 58, Pl. IV: 8; Božič 1981: 319, Pl. 9: 1.

²³⁹ Dizdar, Potrebnica 2014: 361-363, Fig. 4.

²⁴⁰ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 87, Pl. XXI: 6.

²⁴¹ Križ 2005: 73, Pl. 46: 2.

Ova je morfološka karakteristika relevantna za kronološko definiranje ovih predmeta pa su izdvojeni kao tip 2.3 i 2.6. Naime, koplje iz groba 44 s Karaburme, koji na osnovu keramičke posude vjerojatno pripada ranorimskom razdoblju, također ima fasetiran nasadnik, a položeno je u grob zajedno s još jednim vrhom koplja tipa 2.1 i željeznim nožem.²⁴⁸ Još jedan primjerak s rombičnim presjekom lista potječe s nepoznatog slavonskog ili srijemskog nalazišta, a savinut list nedvojbeno ukazuje na latenski pogrebni ritual (Sl. 12: 2).²⁴⁹ Analogije kopljima s fasetiranim nasadnikom brojnije su na zapadu na prostoru Slovenije, Italije i Švicarske. Riječ je uglavnom o predmetima koji potječu iz grobova rimskih augzilijara, datiranih u LT D2 stupanj, odnosno augustejsko vrijeme te razdoblje između vladavine careva Tiberija i Nerona, s lokaliteta kao što su Verdun kod Stopiča, Vrhnika, Bela Cerkev te Sanzeno i Gravellona Toce.²⁵⁰ Čak šest primjeraka, pronađenih zajedno s drugim oružjem, potječu s kultnog mjesta (*Brandopferplatz*) s lokaliteta Wartau – Ochsenberg u Švicarskoj, a interpretirani su kao ratni plijen što su ga ratnici plemena Reti oduzeli pripadnicima rimskim augzilijarnih postrojbi koje su djelovale na alpskom prostoru krajem 1. stoljeća pr. Kr., odnosno završetkom stupnja LT D2.²⁵¹ Nekoliko kopalja s listom rombičnog presjeka i fasetiranim nasadnikom potječe iz Kupe kod Siska,²⁵² gdje se nalazilo već spomenuto željeznodobno naselje Segesta / Segestika, a koje su rimske trupe pod vodstvom Oktavijana osvojile 35. g. pr. Kr. Za navedene primjerke možemo pretpostaviti da potječu iz ovog razdoblja ili vremena nakon osvajanja naselja, kada se ondje vrlo vjerojatno nalazio rimski garnizon.

Kod manjeg primjerka s fasetiranim nasadnikom iz Kupinova (T. 23: 3) trokutasto oblikovani list je oštećen, ali je očito da je nasadnik bio duži od lista, što ovaj komad svrstava u zasebnu podgrupu – tip 2.6. S obzirom na konstrukcijske karakteristike, manju dužinu i masu te duži nasadnik, ovaj je predmet vjerojatno služio kao vrh sulice, isto kao i primjerak iz Naturhistorisches Museuma (T. 43: 4) s glatkim nasadnikom i savinutim vrhom lista koji pripada podtipu 2.5.

Iako rombičnog presjeka lista, za vrh koplja na T. 23: 4 postoji određena sumnja kako nije bio prilog u nekom od kupinovskih grobova s obzirom na to da ima deltoidni obris lista, kao i rombičan prijelaz prema nasadniku, što nije uobičajena kombinacija na kasnolatskim primjercima s prostora jugoistočne Panonije.

Tip 3

Kasnolatski oblik također predstavljaju i vrhovi kopalja s dva žlijeba smještena s obje strane lista, rombičnog ili bikonveksnog presjeka, koji može biti trokutasto (tip 3.1) ili izduženo oblikovan (tip 3.2).²⁵³ Ovi predmeti zabilježeni su u nekoliko grobnih cjelina iz LT D1 stupnja, primjerice u grobovima 11, 28, 97 i 137 s groblja na Karaburmi,²⁵⁴ grobu 30 s Rospi Ćuprije²⁵⁵ te grobu 1 iz Male Vrbice - Ajmane na prostoru Đerdapa,²⁵⁶ a poznati su pojedini primjerci bez arheološkog konteksta.²⁵⁷

Među kupinovskim materijalom nalaze se tri koplja tipa 3.1 trokutasto oblikovanog lista (T. 24: 1-2, T. 43: 2, Fig. 34). Pojedini primjerci tipa 3 ukrašavani su jednostavnim motivima girlandi, kao u slučaju dvaju vr-

In view of its small length (21 cm) and mass, the object from the Naturhistorisches Museum depicted in Pl. 43: 1 with a very narrow blade, bent and blunt tip (a possible result of impact against a hard surface), is probably part of a javelin.

Type 2

Spearheads with blades of rhombic cross-section have been classified as type 2. They are the most numerous Late La Tène shape, although within the context of the La Tène Culture, they have also been recorded sporadically in earlier periods. Such spearheads are the most frequent among the Kupinovo material, too, and within this group several sub-types can be distinguished. Spearheads with triangular blade have been defined as type 2.1 (Pl. 19, Pl. 20, Pl. 21: 1, Pl. 43: 1), and those with elongated blade as type 2.2 (Pl. 21: 2, Pl. 22, Pl. 23: 1-2, Pl. 43: 3). At the Karaburma cemetery, such spearheads have been found in a number of Late La Tène graves, and also in Early Roman graves,²⁴² and they have also been recorded in graves 31, 33 and 37 at Rospi Ćuprija,²⁴³ in a grave at Kostolac²⁴⁴ and in grave 3 at Sotin,²⁴⁵ dated to phase LT D1.

Between one and four spears were deposited in Late La Tène graves, and those of type 2 have been found either on their own or in combination with spearheads of types 1 and 3, as was the case in graves 13, 28 and 97 at Karaburma²⁴⁶ and in the abovementioned grave 3 at Sotin.²⁴⁷

Among the spearheads of type 2 from Kupinovo, there are two with faceted socket (Pl. 19: 1, Pl. 23: 3). This morphological feature is relevant to the chronological dating of these items, and thus they have been separated as type 2.3 and 2.6. A spearhead from grave 44 at Karaburma, which probably dates from the Early Roman period, based on a pottery vessel found in it, also has a faceted socket, and it was placed in the grave together with a spearhead of type 2.1, and an iron knife.²⁴⁸ A further example with blade of rhombic cross-section originates from an unknown findspot in either Slavonia or Sarmatia, and its bent blade unmistakably points to the La Tène burial ritual (Fig. 12: 2).²⁴⁹ Analogies for spearheads with faceted socket are more numerous in the west, in the territories of Slovenia, Italy and Switzerland. Such items have been discovered mostly in graves of Roman auxiliaries dated to phase LT D2, to the Augustan Age, and to the period in between the rules of emperors Tiberius and Nero, at sites such as Verdun near Stopiče, Vrhnika, Bela Cerkev, Sanzeno and Gravellona Toce.²⁵⁰ As many as six such spearheads have been discovered together with other weapons in a cult site (*Brandopferplatz*) at the site of Wartau - Ochsenberg in Switzerland. They have been interpreted as war booty, taken by warriors of the tribe of Raetians from Roman auxiliary units operating in the Alpine region in the late 1st century B.C. (end of phase LT D2).²⁵¹ Several spearheads with blades of rhombic cross-section and faceted socket originate from the River Kupa in the vicinity of Sisak,²⁵² from the location of the abovementioned Iron Age settlement of Segesta / Segestica, occupied by Roman troops led by Octavian in 35 B.C. The spearheads presumably originate from the same period, or from the time after the settlement's conquest, when in all likelihood this was the location of a Roman garrison.

A smaller spearhead with a faceted socket from Kupinovo (Pl. 23: 3) has a damaged triangular blade, but it is obvious that the socket was longer

²⁴⁸ Todorović 1972: 23, T. XVII, grob 44: 1-4.

²⁴⁹ Drnić 2015: 117, Fig. 4: 9.

²⁵⁰ Pernet, Schmid-Sikimić 2008: 369, 371-372, Fig. 1, 5-6; Breščak 2015: grob 14 - 86, T. 14: 1, grob 84 - 88-89, T. 84: 10, grob 131 - 90, T. 24: 2, grob 228 - 91-92, T. 28: 1.

²⁵¹ Pernet, Schmid-Sikimić 2008: 374, Fig. 1.

²⁵² Burkowsky 2004: 26, kat. br. 59; Radman-Livaja 2004: 28, Pl. 3: 11-12.

²⁵³ Božič 1981: 319, oblik 33, T. 33: 3.

²⁵⁴ Todorović 1972: 14, 19, 32, 37, T. III: 3, T. XI, grob 28: 3-4, T. XXX: 4, T. XXXVI: 8-9.

²⁵⁵ Todorović 1963: Y 52: 3-4.

²⁵⁶ Stalio 1986: 33, Fig. 43-44.

²⁵⁷ Łuczkiwicz 1998; Drnić 2015: 118, Fig. 5-6.

²⁴² Todorović 1972: 13-14, 18, Pl. II, grave 10: 3, Pl. V, grave 13: 5-6, Pl. IX, grave 25: 2-3 and onwards.

²⁴³ Todorović 1963: Y 51: 2, Y 53: 5-6, Y 55: 1.

²⁴⁴ Božič 1981: 319, Pl. 8: 1.

²⁴⁵ Majnarić-Pandžić 1972-1973: 58, Pl. IV: 6-7; Božič 1981: 319, Pl. 9: 2-3.

²⁴⁶ Todorović 1972: 14, 19, 32, Pl. V, grave 13: 4-6, Pl. XI, grave: 28, Pl. XXX: 2-5.

²⁴⁷ Majnarić-Pandžić 1972-1973: 58, Pl. IV: 6-8.

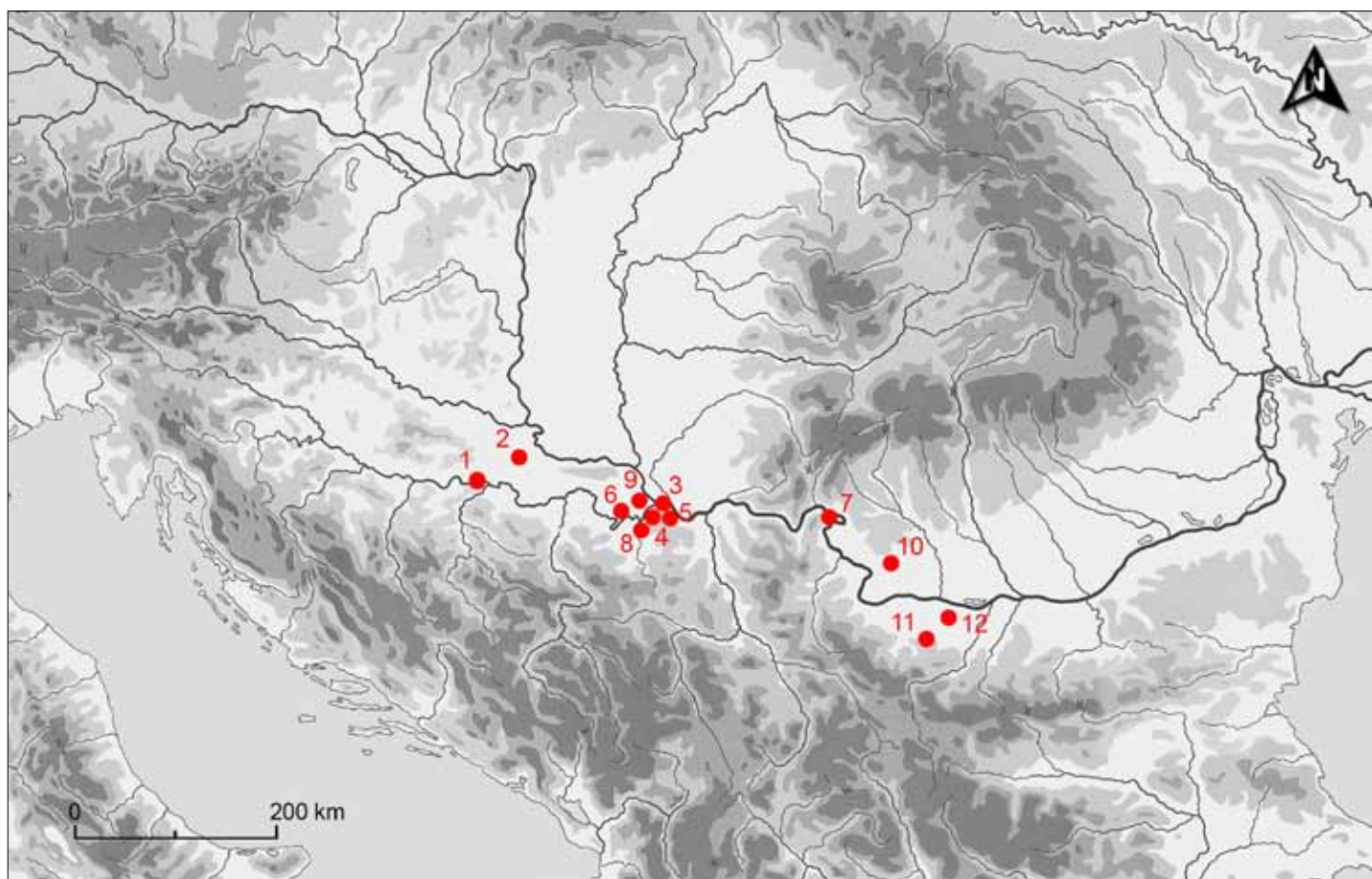
²⁴⁸ Todorović 1972: 23, Pl. XVII, grave 44, 1-4.

²⁴⁹ Drnić 2015: 117, Fig. 4: 9.

²⁵⁰ Pernet, Schmid-Sikimić 2008: 369, 371-372, Fig. 1, 5-6; Breščak 2015: grave 14 - 86, T. 14: 1, grave 84 - 88-89, T. 84: 10, grave 131 - 90, T. 24: 2, grave 228 - 91-92, T. 28: 1.

²⁵¹ Pernet, Schmid-Sikimić 2008: 374, Fig. 1.

²⁵² Burkowsky 2004: 26, cat. no. 59; Radman-Livaja 2004: 28, Pl. 3: 11-12.



Karta 4. Nalazišta vrhova kopalja sa žljebovima na listu (tip 3)

Map 4. Findspots of spearheads with grooves on their blades (of type 3)

hova kopalja iz groba 28 s Karaburme ili u grobu 1 iz Male Vrbice - Ajmana, no na kupinovskim primjercima nije zabilježen nikakav ukras.

Prostorna distribucija ovog tipa, vidljiva iz karte 4, s najvećom koncentracijom na prostoru Srijema i sjeverne Srbije, jasno ukazuje da je riječ o predmetima proizvedenim u lokalnim radionicama, dok nekoliko primjeraka ovog tipa s područja rasprostiranja grupe Padea – Panagjurski Kolonii, s prostora jugozapadne Rumunjske i sjeverne Bugarske, potvrđuju već poznate kontakte koje su u kasnolatenskom razdoblju održavale ratničke elite s ovih dvaju područja.

Tip 4

Ova skupina također je svojstvena materijalnoj kulturi, uvjetno rečeno, Skordiska, a karakteriziraju ju trokutasti list rombičnog ili trakastog presjeka, raskovanih rubova. Primjerci iz rijetkih grobnih cjelina, kao što su grob 70 s Karaburme²⁵⁸ te grob G s transdanubijskog lokaliteta Pécs - Hóerömű²⁵⁹ datiraju ovaj tip u LT D1 stupanj, dok su slučajni nalazi poznati s lokaliteta Krčedin, Morović, Sremski Karlovci, Beograd - Karaburma te Ostrvo kod Vršaca.²⁶⁰ Među kupinovskim materijalom nalaze se tri primjerka tipa 4, jedan s glatkim nasadnikom – tip 4.1 (T. 24: 3), dok je kod dva primjerka ovaj konstrukcijski element fasetiran - tip 4.2 (T. 24: 4-5), kao na primjerku iz groba 2 iz Brestovika,²⁶¹ što bi moglo ukazivati na njihovu uporabu u LT D2 stupnju ili čak početkom rimske vladavine na ovom prostoru.

than the blade, resulting in this item's being classified as a separate subgroup: type 2.6. In view of its structural features (small mass and length and a longer socket), this was probably a javelin head, as was the artefact from the Naturhistorisches Museum (inv. no. 78598, Pl. 43: 4) with a smooth socket and bent tip to a blade of subtype 2.5.

Although the cross-section of its blade is rhombic, there is some doubt as to whether the spearhead in Pl. 23: 4 was indeed a grave good deposited in one of the graves at Kupinovo, given the kite-shaped outline of its blade and a rhombic transition towards the socket, which is not usual among the Late La Tène spears in south-eastern Pannonia.

Type 3

Another Late La Tène type of spearhead is that with two grooves along both faces of the blade, which is rhombic or biconvex in cross-section, and can be of a triangular shape (type 3.1) or elongated (type 3.2).²⁵³ Such spearheads have been recorded in several grave units from phase LT D1, for example in graves 11, 28, 97 and 137 in the cemetery at Karaburma,²⁵⁴ in grave 30 at Rospi Ćuprija,²⁵⁵ and in grave 1 at Mala Vrbica - Ajmana in the territory of Đerdap.²⁵⁶ Further examples with no known archaeological context are also known.²⁵⁷

Among the Kupinovo material, there are three spearheads of type 3.1 with triangular blade (Pl. 24: 1-2, Pl. 43: 2, Fig. 34). Some spearheads of type 3 were decorated with simple motifs of garlands – for example, two from grave 28 at Karaburma, and that from grave 1 at Ajmana - Mala Vrbica. No decoration has been recorded on those from Kupinovo.

²⁵⁸ Todorović 1972: 28, Pl. XXV, grave 70, 1–2.

²⁵⁹ Maráz 2008: 80, Abb. 11, 5.

²⁶⁰ Drić 2015: 118-120, Fig. 7.

²⁶¹ Popović 1994: 52, Fig. 23.

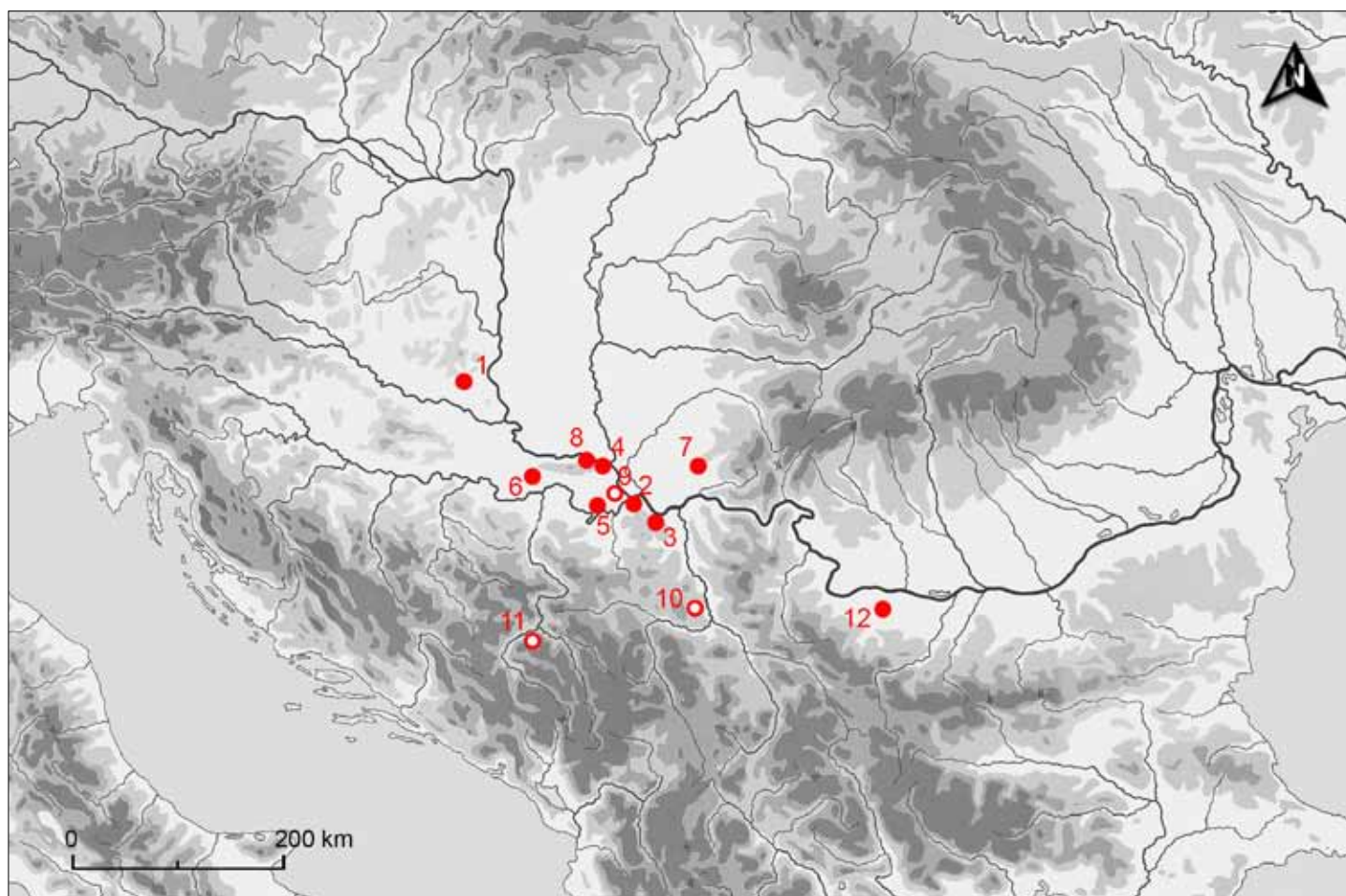
²⁵³ Božić 1981: 319, shape 33, Pl. 33: 3.

²⁵⁴ Todorović 1972: 14, 19, 32, 37, Pl. III: 3, Pl. XI, grave 28: 3-4, Pl. XXX: 4, Pl. XXXVI: 8-9.

²⁵⁵ Todorović 1963: Y 52: 3-4.

²⁵⁶ Stalio 1986: 33, Fig. 43-44.

²⁵⁷ Łuczkiwicz 1998; Drić 2015: 118, Fig. 5-6.



Karta. 5. Nalazišta vrhova kopalja s raskovanim rubovima listova (tip 4) (9-11: nalazišta tipa 4.3)

Map 5. Findspots of spearheads with flat-hammered blade edges (of type 4) (9-11: findspots of the 4.3 type)

2.3.2 Ukrašavanje vrhova kopalja

Ukrašavanje vrhova kopalja prakticirano je u latenskoj kulturi te su nam poznati različito ukrašeni primjerci s lokaliteta smještenih na širokom prostoru zapadne i srednje Europe, uključujući i područje susjedne Slovenije i Mađarske.²⁶² Također, zabilježeni su i primjerci s različito perforiranim listovima koji su interpretirani kao ceremonijalna ili ratna znamenja (*military standards*), a ne kao oružje, budući da im je konstrukcijska kompaktnost bila narušena.²⁶³

Osim jednog vrha koplja tipa 1.2, koje potječe iz Dalja, iz stupnja LT C1, s nasadnikom ukrašenim tzv. mađarskim stilom,²⁶⁴ ostali primjerci s prostora jugoistočne Panonije uglavnom su ukrašavani jednostavnijim motivima, kao što su linije izvedene točkama, polukružni motivi, trokuti, a zabilježeno je i nekoliko primjeraka s polumjesečastim žigovima.²⁶⁵ Ovi primjerci uglavnom potječu iz LT D1 stupnja.

Među materijalom iz Kupinova središnji dijelovi lista dvaju vrhova kopalja ukrašeni su u tzv. *chagrinate* tehnici (T. 22: 3, T. 23: 3, Sl. 13: 1-2) koja se najčešće, kao što je već napomenuto, koristila za ukrašavanje korica mačeva, a pojavljuje se i na sječivima. Na nasadnicima nekoliko vrhova kopalja nalaze se vodoravni žljebovi, postavljeni između perforacija za zakovice (T. 16: 9, T. 18: 1-2, T. 42: 2, Sl. 13: 4), a kod jednog primjerka taj je žlijeb bio ukrašen nizom okomitih crtica i nalazio se u kombinaciji sa zakovicom čija se glavica sastojala od tri lista (T. 17:

The territorial distribution of this type, presented in *Map 4*, where the concentration is highest in Syrmia and northern Serbia, clearly indicates that such spearheads were produced in local workshops. On the other hand, several examples of this type discovered in the distribution zone of the Padea – Panagjurski Kolonii group, in south-western Romania and northern Bulgaria, confirm the well-known contact between the Late La Tène warrior elites of the two regions.

Type 4

This type may also be tentatively regarded as characteristic of Scordisci material culture. It is recognizable by triangular blades of rhombic or band-shaped cross-section, with flat edges. Examples from rare grave units – such as grave 70 at Karaburma²⁵⁸ and grave G at the Transdanubian site of Pécs - Hőerőmű²⁵⁹ – date this type to phase LT D1. Chance finds have also been recorded at the sites of Krčedin, Morović, Sremski Karlovci, Karaburma in Belgrade, and Ostrvo near Vršac.²⁶⁰

Three spearheads of type 4 can be found among the Kupinovo material. One of them features a smooth socket – type 4.1 (Pl. 24: 3) – while the other two have faceted sockets – type 4.2 (Pl. 24: 4-5), similar to that from grave 2 at Brestovik.²⁶¹ This could indicate that they were used in phase LT D2, or even at the beginning of the Roman rule in this region.

²⁶² Guštin 1983; Szabó, Petres 1992: 86-87, 91, 98, 100-102, 104-105, 111, kat. br. 7, 28, 58, 69, 75, 78, 85, 87, 113, Pl. 9, 27, 59, 73, 78, 81.1, 86.2, 87.2, 113; Megaw, Megaw 2009; Ramsel 2011: 157-158, Abb. 127, T. 153: 4, T. 185 i dr.

²⁶³ Megaw, Megaw 2009: 166; Ginoux, Ramsel 2014: 291-293, Fig. 30.13, Tab. 30.3.

²⁶⁴ Szabó, Petres 1992: 109-110, kat. br. 108, Pl. 105: 1.

²⁶⁵ Garašanin 1960; Božić 1981: 319, T. 9: 3; Drnić 2015: 121, Fig. 8: 5.

²⁵⁸ Todorović 1972: 28, Pl. XXV, grave 70, 1-2.

²⁵⁹ Maráz 2008: 80, Fig. 11, 5.

²⁶⁰ Drnić 2015: 118-120, Fig. 7.

²⁶¹ Popović 1994: 52, Fig. 23.



Sl. 13. Ukrasi na vrhovima koplja iz Kupinova (1. P-15612; 2. P-15606; 3. P-15633; 4. P-15608; 5. P-15634)

Fig. 13. Decoration on spearheads from Kupinovo (1. P-15612, 2. P-15606, 3. P-15633, 4. P-15608, 5. P-15634)

3, Sl. 13: 5). Donji dio nasadnika jednog vrha koplja ukrašen je s čak osam paralelno postavljenih žljebova (T. 16: 2, Sl. 13: 3),²⁶⁶ dok se kod primjerka na T. 16: 1 široki žlijeb nalazi uz sam rub nasadnika.

Kod pojedinih vrhova koplja, ali i drugih željeznih predmeta s prostora jugoistočne Panonije nedostatak ukrasa može se pripisati i štetnom djelovanju korozije, ali, nažalost, i nestručno izvedenim restauratorskim zahvatima u kojima je površina predmeta nepovratno uništena, što se na sreću ne može reći i za kupinovski materijal, koji je vrlo kvalitetno obrađen.

2.3.3 Drške, petice, okovi

Već je u uvodnom dijelu navedeno da se koplja sastoje od tri elementa, a osim opisanih vrhova, to su drvene drške te u pojedinim slučajevima tzv. petice, odnosno okovi donje strane drvene drške. Željezni vrhovi bili su pričvršćeni na drške na nekoliko načina. Primjerice, na nasadnicima većeg broja vrhova nalaze se jedna ili dvije perforacije, a u pojedinim slučajevima sačuvane su i zakovice kojima su oni bili pričvršćeni na dršku. No, zabilježeni su i primjerci bez perforacija na nasadniku pa za njih možemo pretpostaviti da su jednostavno bili nabijeni na drške ili da je korišten neki drugi način fiksiranja, primjerice korištenjem traka od organskog materijala ili žice. Vrhovi drški vjerojatno su prije bili i obrađeni

2.3.2 Spearhead decoration

In the La Tène Culture, spearheads were decorated, and finds with diverse decoration have been recorded at sites located in the wide territory of western and central Europe, including the neighbouring countries of Slovenia and Hungary.²⁶² On top of this, spearheads with various openwork blades have also been found, and they have been interpreted as ceremonial or military standards, rather than weapons, given that their structural compactness was compromised.²⁶³

With the exception of one spearhead of type 1.2 from Dalj, dating from phase LT C1, which exhibits a socket decorated in the so-called Hungarian Sword Style,²⁶⁴ other spearheads discovered in south-eastern Pannonia, originating mostly from LT D1, were decorated with simple motifs, such as dotted lines, semi-circle motifs, triangles, and several with half-moon stamps have also been recorded.²⁶⁵

Among the Kupinovo material, central sections of two spearhead blades are decorated using the so-called *chagrinage* technique (Pl. 22: 3, Pl. 23: 3, Fig. 13: 1-2), generally used for adorning sword scabbards, as mentioned

²⁶⁶ Žlijebljenje donjeg dijela nasadnika karakteristično je za halštatska koplja s područja Dolenjske (Tecco Hvala 2012: Sl. 48: 2, 5-6, Sl. 49: 3-6).

²⁶² Guštin 1983; Szabó, Petres 1992: 86-87, 91, 98, 100-102, 104-105, 111, cat. no. 7, 28, 58, 69, 75, 78, 85, 87, 113, Pl. 9, 27, 59, 73, 78, 81.1, 86.2, 87.2, 113; Megaw, Megaw 2009; Ramsel 2011: 157-158, Fig. 127, Pl. 153: 4, Pl. 185 et al.

²⁶³ Megaw, Megaw 2009: 166; Ginoux, Ramsel 2014: 291-293, Fig. 30.13, Tab. 30.3.

²⁶⁴ Szabó, Petres 1992: 109-110, cat. no. 108, Pl. 105: 1.

²⁶⁵ Garašanin 1960; Božič 1981: 319, Pl. 9: 3; Dričić 2015: 121, Fig. 8: 5.

kako bi željezni vrh bolje nasjeo, što možemo vidjeti na sačuvanom dijelu drške iz groba 381 groblja u Giubiascu.²⁶⁷ Dužina i debljina drvene drške ovisila je o namjeni oružja. Primjerice, sačuvana koplja s nalazišta La Tène bile su dugačka dva i pol metra s vrhovima dužine između 20 i 30 cm, i vjerojatno su se koristila za borbu izbliza.²⁶⁸ Stoga se može pretpostaviti da su masivni kasnolatenski vrhovi kopalja s prostora jugoistočne Panonije, dužine od 50 do 80 cm i mase veće od pola kilograma, kakvi su uostalom zabilježeni i među materijalom iz Kupinova (T. 20: 1, T. 21: 1), mogli biti postavljeni i na duže drške. S druge strane, koplja koja su se koristila za bacanje, s kraćim i lakšim vrhovima te dužim nasadnicima, vjerojatno su bila postavljena na nešto kraće i lakše drške.

Na donjem kraju drške koplja mogla je biti postavljena petica, odnosno željezni okov, koji se u latenskoj kulturi proizvodio u nekoliko oblika. Među materijalom iz svetišta Gournay-sur-Arondes. Rapin je izdvojio tri oblika: petice u obliku stožastog tuljca, masivne petice s trnom te mješoviti tip koji objedinjuje osobine prvih dvaju.²⁶⁹ Njihova je funkcija je bila višestruka. Naime, štatile su donji dio drške, a omogućavale su da se koplje zabije u zemlju dok ratnik odmara. U slučaju da je vrh koplja oštećen mogle su poslužiti kao sekundarni vrh, a kod sulica su predstavljale protutežu željeznom vrhu, čime se ostvarivao bolji balans oružja pri letu. Među materijalom iz Kupinova nalaze se tri stožaste petice (T. 23: 8-10). Jedan primjerak u gornjem dijelu ima dva paralelno položena žlijeba iznad kojih se petica širi prema rubu. Ova je petica bila pričvršćena na dršku s dvije zakovice, o čemu svjedoče dvije rupice na stijenki. Na drugom primjerku nisu zabilježene perforacije za zakovice, iako je sam rub uništen pa je moguće da su postojale, kao uostalom i na trećem primjerku, koji je uži od prva dva pa stoga možemo pretpostaviti da se nalazio na nešto tanjoj dršci. Stožasto oblikovane petice zabilježene su u nekoliko grobnih cjelina s prostora jugoistočne Panonije, datiranih u različite stupnjeve latenske kulture, primjerice u grobu 29 s Karaburme iz LT C1 stupnja,²⁷⁰ u grobu s pokopom konja G 3 1192 s lokaliteta Pečine kod Kostolca, datiranom u LT C2,²⁷¹ kao i u grobu 30 s Rospi Ćuprije, iz LT D1 stupnja gdje se nalazila čak 16,5 cm duga stožasta petica s dvije rupice za zakovice.²⁷² Iz navedenog je očito da kupinovske primjerke nije moguće preciznije kronološki definirati.

Čini se kako bi se tri cilindrična predmeta, izrađena od debljega željeznog lima, promjera između 1,5 i 2,2 cm (T. 23: 5-7) mogla dovesti u vezu s kopljima, točnije mogla bi predstavljati okove drvenih drški. Naime, slični predmeti zabilježeni su u grobovima u kojima su se nalazili vrhovi kopalja kao što je grob 32 s Rospi Ćuprije,²⁷³ no možda najbolju potvrdu ovoj tvrdnji predstavlja sadržaj groba 2 iz Brestovika u kojemu su se uz dva kasnolatenska vrha nalazila i dva cilindrična okova.²⁷⁴ Ipak, postoji mogućnost i drugačije interpretacije jer je sličan predmet upotrijebljen kao drška na nožu u grobu 25 s Karaburme, a cilindrični predmet izrađen od željeznog lima nalazi se i u grobu 35, zajedno s nožem i srednjolatenskom fibulom.²⁷⁵

above, but appearing also on blades. Sockets of several spearheads exhibit horizontal grooves set between rivet holes (Pl. 16: 9, Pl. 18: 1-2, Pl. 42: 2, Fig. 13: 4), and in one case the groove is decorated with a range of short vertical lines, combined with a rivet, the head of which consists of three leaves (Pl. 17: 3, Fig. 13: 5). The lower part of a socket of spearhead is decorated with as many as eight parallel grooves (Pl. 16: 2, Fig. 13: 3),²⁶⁶ while the spearhead in Pl. 16: 1 displays a wide groove along the very edge of the socket.

The lack of decoration on some spearheads and other types of iron objects discovered in south-eastern Pannonia can be attributed to the harmful effects of corrosion, and also, unfortunately, to unprofessionally-performed restoration, which has caused permanent damage to the surface of some objects. Fortunately, this has not been the case with the Kupinovo material, whose restoration has been of a very high quality.

2.3.3 Shafts, butts, reinforcements

It was said in the introductory passage that spears consist of three elements. In addition to the spearheads described above, there are also wooden shafts, and in some cases so-called butts, i.e. reinforcements of the lower end of the shaft. Iron spearheads were attached to shafts in several ways. On the sockets of a number of spearheads, there are one or two holes, and in some cases the rivets are extant, too, which used to fasten the spearheads to the shafts. However, there are also spearheads with no holes in their sockets, leaving us to assume that they were simply thrust onto shafts, or that some other method was applied for attaching them, such as tying with bands made of organic material or wire. The shaft terminal was probably prepared in some way to make sure the iron spearhead fitted as best it could, which can be observed on the extant part of the shaft from grave 381 in the cemetery at Giubiasco.²⁶⁷ The length and thickness of the wooden shaft depended on the purpose of the weapon. For example, the preserved spears from the site of La Tène were two-and-a-half metres long (2.43 and 2.47 m), with spearheads of between 20 and 30 cm, and they were probably used for close-range fighting.²⁶⁸ Therefore, one can assume that the massive Late La Tène spearheads from south-eastern Pannonia, which were 50-80 cm long and weighed over half a kilogram (recorded also among the Kupinovo material - Pl. 20: 1, Pl. 21: 1), could be attached to even longer shafts. On the other hand, spears used for throwing consisted of shorter and lighter spearheads with longer sockets that were probably attached to shorter and lighter shafts.

The lower shaft terminal could be covered with a butt – an iron reinforcement, which was produced in several shapes during the La Tène Culture. Rapin recognized three shapes of butts among the material from the sanctuary at Gournay-sur-Arondes: butts in the shape of a conical socket, massive butts with a spike, and a mixed type, which contains features of both previous types.²⁶⁹ Such butts were multifunctional. They protected the lower end of the shaft, and made it possible for the spear to be thrust into the ground while the warrior was resting. If the spearhead was damaged, the butt could be used as a secondary spearhead, and in the case of javelins they provided counterbalance to the iron head, resulting in a better-balanced weapon when in flight. The material from Kupinovo includes three conical butts (Pl. 23: 8-10). One of them exhibits two parallel grooves in its upper part, and above them the butt widens towards the edge. This butt used to be attached to the shaft with two rivets, as evidenced by holes in its wall. The second butt contains no rivet holes, although its edge is damaged, allowing for the possibility that holes did exist. The same is true of the third spear butt, which is narrower than the previous two, leading us to assume that it used

²⁶⁷ Pernet et al. 2006: tombe 381: 1.

²⁶⁸ Rapin 1988: 93, Fig. 47.

²⁶⁹ Rapin 1988: 104-107, Fig. 51-52.

²⁷⁰ Todorović 1972: 19, T. XI, grob 29: 2.

²⁷¹ Jovanović 1984: 81, Fig. 9: 6.

²⁷² Todorović 1962: Y 52: 11.

²⁷³ Todorović 1963: Y 54: 6.

²⁷⁴ Popović 1994: 52-53, Fig. 24-25.

²⁷⁵ Todorović 1972: 18, 21, T. IX, grob 25: 1, T. XIII, grob 35: 2.

²⁶⁶ Grooves in the lower part of the socket are characteristic of Hallstatt spearheads in the territory of Lower Carniola (Tecco Hvala 2012: Fig. 48: 2, 5-6, Fig. 49: 3-6).

²⁶⁷ Pernet et al. 2006: grave 381: 1.

²⁶⁸ Rapin 1988: 93, Fig. 47.

²⁶⁹ Rapin 1988: 104-107, Fig. 51-52.

2.4 Štitovi

2.4.1 Središnji okovi štitova

Kao osnovno defanzivno oružje drveni, ovalni štitovi sa središnjim rebrom – *spinom* i željeznim pojačanjima izrađivali su se od samih početaka latenske kulture u 5. st. pr. Kr.²⁷⁶ o čemu nam svjedoče štitovi iz Glauberga²⁷⁷ i Dürrnberga²⁷⁸, a od LT B1 stupnja pojavljuju se i na prostoru sjeverozapadne Transdanubije, primjerice u grobu 14 s lokaliteta Ménfőcsanak.²⁷⁹ Latenski štitovi, o čijoj konstrukciji najbolje svjedoči primjerak sa sačuvanim drvenim dijelom s nalazišta La Tène, dendrokronološki datiran oko 225. g. pr. Kr.,²⁸⁰ s tehničkog su gledišta predstavljali prilično sofisticirane proizvode koji su se konstrukcijski razlikovali od štitova mediteranske tradicije – rimskog *scutum*a i grčkog *hoplona*. Naime, njihova ravna ploča bila je sastavljena od dvije drvene daske. Središnje rebro – *spina* imalo je nekoliko funkcija, od fiksiranja spojenih drvenih elemenata, pojačanja štita i time poboljšanja apsorpcije udaraca do balansiranja oružja, a u njenom središnjem dijelu nalazila se i kalota za vodoravno položenu dršku. Cjelokupna konstrukcija dodatno je učvršćena središnjim okovom – *umbom*, kako ih se često naziva u arheološkoj literaturi, izrađenim od željeza, koji je ujedno štitio ruku, a željeznim okovima često su bile ojačane drške i rubovi štitova (Sl. 14).

Središnji okovi štitova doživjeli su znatnu transformaciju tijekom razvoja latenske kulture te su stoga vrlo zahvalan materijal za kronološku determinaciju. Primjerice, najstarije tipove središnjih okova štitova s prostora jugoistočne Panonije iz stupnja LT B2 predstavljaju dvodijelni i trodijelni primjerci kojih nema među kupinovskim materijalom.²⁸¹ Sljedeću fazu u razvojnoj liniji ovih konstrukcijskih elemenata štita predstavljaju manji trakasti okovi s visoko uzdignutim središnjim dijelom i pravokutno oblikovanim krilima na kojima se nalaze zakovice s manjim ili većim glavicama, odnosno Rapinovi tipovi 1A i B.²⁸² Ovom tipu pripada umbo na T. 25: 2, s polukružno uzdignutim središnjim dijelom i pravokutnim krilima s rupama za zakovice na sredini. Sačuvana je jedna zakovica šuplje glavice kalotastog oblika i četvrtastog presjeka trna (Rapinov tip Aa²⁸³), dok savinuti vrh ukazuje na to da je debljina drvenog dijela štita iznosila 1,4 cm. Slični središnji okovi štita nalazili su se u grobovima 23 i 71 s Karaburme, datiranim u LT B2 stupanj,²⁸⁴ kao i u grobu 879 s groblja Ludas – Varjú-Dúlő²⁸⁵ iz istog razdoblja. Kupinovski okov dugačak je 22,6 i širok 9,5 cm, što odgovara dimenzijama analognih primjeraka.

Umbo na T. 25: 1 tipološki je blizak prvom primjerku, no njegova krila se prema krajevima blago trapezoidno šire, a rubovi su ravni, što ga približava nedavno definiranom srednjolatenskom tipu Zvonimirovo LT 12.²⁸⁶ Ipak, njegova dužina od 24 cm dosta je manja nego kod primjeraka navedenog tipa koji su uglavnom duži od 30 cm. Žljebovi smješteni uz rub središnjeg dijela ovog umba nalazili su se na spome-

to be attached to a narrower shaft. Conical spear butts have been recorded in several graves in south-eastern Pannonia dated to various phases of the La Tène Culture – for example, in grave 29 at Karaburma, originating from phase LT C1,²⁷⁰ in grave G 3 1192, containing a horse burial at the site of Pećine near Kostolac, dated to LT C2,²⁷¹ and in the Late La Tène grave 30 at Rospi Ćuprija, dating from LT D1. The conical spear butt discovered there was as much as 16.5 cm long and contained two rivet holes.²⁷² It clearly ensues from the above that the Kupinovo spear butts cannot be defined more precisely in chronological terms.

It would appear that three cylindrical objects made of somewhat thicker iron sheet, of between 1.5 and 2.2 cm in diameter (Pl. 23: 5-7) could be linked to the spears. More precisely, they could be reinforcements of the wooden shafts. Similar items have been recorded in graves in which spearheads have been found, such as grave 32 at Rospi Ćuprija,²⁷³ but the best verification of this thesis could be the contents of grave 2 at Brestovik: in addition to two Late La Tène spearheads, there were also two cylindrical reinforcements.²⁷⁴ Nonetheless, other interpretations are also possible, since a similar object was used as a knife handle in grave 25 at Karaburma, and a cylindrical object made of iron sheet has also been found in grave 35, together with a knife and a Middle La Tène fibula.²⁷⁵

2.4 Shields

2.4.1 Shield bosses

As the main defensive weapon, wooden oval shields with a midrib or spine were produced from the very beginning of the La Tène Culture in the 5th c. B.C.,²⁷⁶ as evidenced by shields from Glauberg²⁷⁷ and Dürrnberg.²⁷⁸ Beginning in phase LT B1, they also emerged in north-western Transdanubia, for example in grave 14 at the site of Ménfőcsanak.²⁷⁹ The best evidence of the structure of La Tène shields is the specimen with preserved wooden part recovered from the site of La Tène, and dendrochronologically dated to around 225 B.C.²⁸⁰ From a technical perspective, these shields were rather sophisticated, and their structure differed from that of the shields of the Mediterranean tradition: the Roman scutum and the Greek hoplon. Their flat plate consisted of two wooden boards. The midrib, or spine, had several functions: it fixed the joined wooden elements, reinforced the shield and thus also improved the absorption of blows, and balanced the weapon. In its centre, there was a calotte which made space for a horizontal grip. The overall structure was additionally reinforced with a central shield boss – or umbo, by which term it is often referred to in archaeological literature – made of iron, which also protected the arm. Iron reinforcements were frequently set along the grips and edges of the shield (Fig. 14).

The shield boss underwent a significant transformation during the evolution of the La Tène Culture, and it can therefore be very useful for chronological determination. For example, the earliest types of shield boss originating from phase LT B2 in south-eastern Pannonia are two-piece and three-piece bosses, none of which have been found at Kupinovo.²⁸¹ The following phase in the

²⁷⁶ Rapin 1999: 46-47.

²⁷⁷ Flügen 2002.

²⁷⁸ Egg et al. 2011.

²⁷⁹ Uzsoki 1987: 23-25, 38-39, Fig. 16, Pl. XV-XVI.

²⁸⁰ Haffner 1979; Rapin 1988: 18, Fig. 7; Gassmann 2007: 80-83; Brunaux 2012: 290, Abb. 385; Reich 2014.

²⁸¹ Božič 1981: 317, oblik 5. Dvodijelni i trodijelni središnji okovi štitova potječu s lokaliteta Beograd - Karaburma, grob 62 (Todorović 1972: 26, T. XXII: 5), Osijek (Spajić 1962: 41, T. XVII:13-14; Božič 1981: 317, T. 6: 4), Pećine kod Kostolca (Jovanović 1984: 67, Fig. 3: 7a-b) i Požarevac (Božič 1981: 317, T. 6: 7).

²⁸² Božič 1981: 317, oblik 6, Sl. 2: 1-2, T. 1: 6; Rapin 1988: 79, Fig. 39: 1-2.

²⁸³ Rapin 1988: 34-35, Fig. 20.

²⁸⁴ Todorović 1972: 17, 29, T. 9, grob 23: 4-5, T. XXV, grob 71: 4; Božič 1981: 317, 332, Sl. 2: 1.

²⁸⁵ Szabó, Tankó 2012: 44, T. XXIII: 2.

²⁸⁶ Dizdar 2013:155-157, Sl. 55, Karta 14.

²⁷⁰ Todorović 1972: 19, Pl. XI: grave 29: 2.

²⁷¹ Jovanović 1984: 81, Fig. 9: 6.

²⁷² Todorović 1962: Y 52, 11.

²⁷³ Todorović 1963: Y 54: 6.

²⁷⁴ Popović 1994: 52-53, Fig. 24-25.

²⁷⁵ Todorović 1972: 18, 21, Pl. IX, grave 25: 1, Pl. XIII, grave 35: 2.

²⁷⁶ Rapin 1999: 46-47.

²⁷⁷ Flügen 2002.

²⁷⁸ Egg et al. 2011.

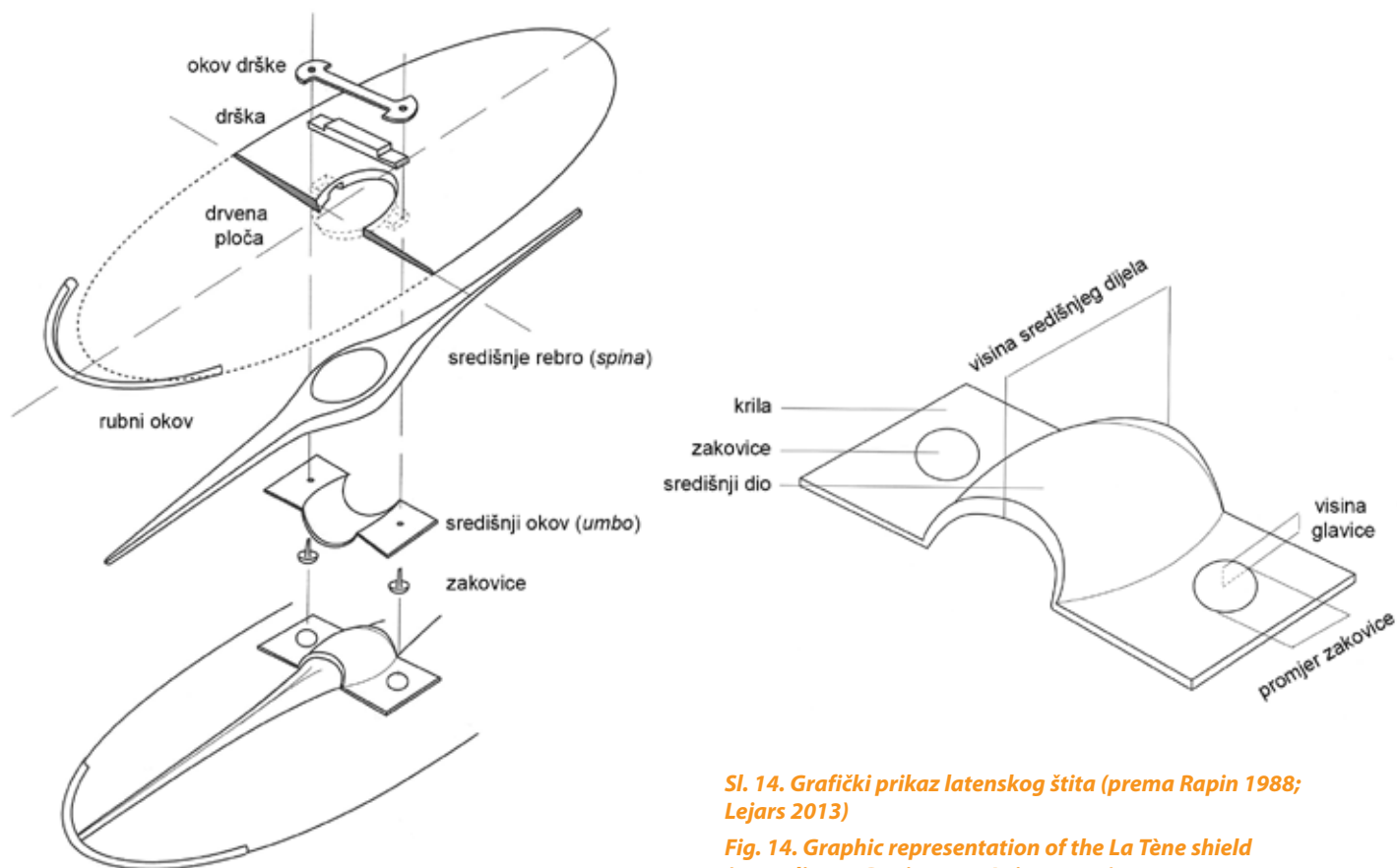
²⁷⁹ Uzsoki 1987: 23-25, 38-39, Fig. 16, Pl. XV-XVI.

²⁸⁰ Haffner 1979; Rapin 1988: 18, Fig. 7; Gassmann 2007: 80-83; Brunaux 2012: 290, Abb. 385; Reich 2014.

²⁸¹ Božič 1981: 317, shape 5. Two-piece and three-piece shield bosses have







Sl. 14. Grafički prikaz latenskog štita (prema Rapin 1988; Lejars 2013)

Fig. 14. Graphic representation of the La Tène shield (according to Rapin 1988; Lejars 2013)

nutom primjerku iz groba 71 s Karaburme, ali je taj detalj zabilježen i na mlađem materijalu pa ih ne možemo koristiti kao kronološki relevantnu karakteristiku.²⁸⁷ Uzevši u obzir sličnost s umbima iz navedenih ranolatskih grobnih cjelina te napose dimenzije, čini se kako bi ovaj primjerak također trebalo datirati u LT B2 stupanj.

Zanimljivo su oblikovana pravokutna krila oštećenog umba kojem središnji dio u potpunosti nedostaje (T. 25: 3). Naime, njihovi rubovi, kao i krug oko zakovice, ukrašeni su iskucanim točkama. Glavice zakovica su diskoidne sa zadebljalim rubom (Rapinov tip Bb²⁸⁸), a trnovi, čiji vrhovi nedostaju, pravokutnog su presjeka. Iste zakovice nalazile su se na oštećenom umbu iz groba 23 s Karaburme.²⁸⁹ Dimenzije i oblik krila, širine 8,8 cm, ukazuju da je riječ o ranolatskom predmetu iz LT B2 stupnja. Istom tehnikom iskucavanja bradavičastih izbočenja ukrašen je visoko uzdignuti, ali deformirani središnji dio umba (T. 25: 4), bez poznatih analogija među latenskim materijalom. Različita širina opisanih krila i središnjeg dijela isključuju mogućnost da se radi o dijelovima istog predmeta.

Primjerak na T. 26: 1 ima visoko uzdignut središnji dio koji je vjerojatno stisnut budući da je kod sličnih primjeraka uvijek nešto širi. Sačuvano je jedno krilo polukružnog oblika, što ovaj umbo smješta u Rapinov tip II A,²⁹⁰ kojega primjerci iz grobova 56 s lokaliteta Fère - Champenoise²⁹¹ te Inzersdorf²⁹² datiraju u LT B2 i prijelaz LT B2 u C1 stupanj. Na prostoru Karpatske kotline ovaj oblik umba prilično je rijedak, a tipološki sličan primjerak s trolisno oblikovanim krilima (Rapinov tip II B²⁹³) potječe iz nepouzdanog grobnog cjelina iz Batine koja se, na osno-

evolution of this structural element of the shield was small band-shaped bosses with a highly raised central part and rectangular wings, containing rivets with smaller or bigger heads, that is, types 1A and B according to Rapin.²⁸² The shield boss in Pl. 25: 2 belongs to this type, with its raised central section, semi-circular in side view, and rectangular wings with a rivet hole in the centre of each. One rivet with hollow hemispherical head and shank of square cross-section is extant (type Aa according to Rapin²⁸³), and its bent tip suggests that the wooden part of the shield was 1.4 cm thick. Similar shield bosses have been found in graves 23 and 71 at Karaburma, dated to phase LT B2,²⁸⁴ and in grave 879 in the cemetery at Ludas – Varjú-dűlő,²⁸⁵ originating from the same period. The shield boss from Kupinovo is 22.6 cm long and 9.5 cm wide, which corresponds to the dimensions of analogous finds.

The shield boss in Pl. 25: 1 is close to the first shield boss from the point of view of typology, but its wings have a slightly trapezoidal shape, widening towards their ends. Their edges are straight, bringing this boss close to the recently-defined Middle La Tène type Zvonimirovo LT 12.²⁸⁶ However, its length, at 24 cm, is significantly smaller than in other examples of this type, which are generally more than 30 cm long. The grooves along the edge of the boss's central section have also been recorded on the one from grave 71 at Karaburma mentioned above, but this detail has also been seen on later finds, and thus cannot be used as a chronologically relevant trait.²⁸⁷ Bearing in mind the similarity between this boss and those from the abovementioned Early La Tène graves, and especially

²⁸⁷ Križ 2005: 69, 95, T. 41: 5-6, T. 82: 4.

²⁸⁸ Rapin 1988: 34-35, Fig. 20.

²⁸⁹ Todorović 1972: 17, T. IX: 4-5.

²⁹⁰ Rapin 1988: 79, Fig. 39, Pl. XXI: 1866, Pl. XXII: 1906, Pl. XXV: 2160, Pl. XXVI: 2290, Pl. XXVII: 2543, 2394, Pl. XXIX: 2635, Pl. XXXIII: 3235, 3323, Pl. XXXIV: 3373.

²⁹¹ Lejars 1994: 46, Fig. 2.

²⁹² Neugebauer 1992: Abb. 30: 1.

²⁹³ Rapin 1988: 79, Fig. 39.

been found at the sites of Belgrade-Karaburma, grave 62 (Todorović 1972: 26, Pl. XXII: 5), Osijek (Spajić 1962: 41, Pl. XVII: 13; Božić 1981: 317, Pl. 6: 4), Pećine near Kostolac (Jovanović 1984: 67, Fig. 3: 7a-b) and Požarevac (Božić 1981: 317, Pl. 6: 7).

²⁸² Božić 1981: 317, shape 6, Fig. 2: 1-2, Pl. 1: 6; Rapin 1988: 79, Fig. 39:1-2.

²⁸³ Rapin 1988: 34-35, Fig. 20.

²⁸⁴ Todorović 1972: 17, 29, Pl. 9: grave 23: 4-5, Pl. XXV, grave 71: 4; Božić 1981: 317, 332, Fig. 2: 1.

²⁸⁵ Szabó, Tankó 2012: 44, Pl. XXIII: 2.

²⁸⁶ Dizdar 2013: 155-157, Fig. 55, Map 14.

²⁸⁷ Križ 2005: 69, 95, Pl. 41: 5-6, Pl. 82: 4.



Sl. 15. Središnji okovi štitova iz Kupinova (1. P-15643; 2. P-15638)
Fig. 15. Shield bosses from Kupinovo (1. P-15643; 2. P-15638)

vu ostalih predmeta, može smjestiti u LT B2 stupanj.²⁹⁴ Umbo s tro-lisno oblikovanim krilima poznat je i s lokaliteta Mokronog, nažalost bez grobnog konteksta,²⁹⁵ a u grobu 286 s Kapiteljske njive, kojega koplje i fibula datiraju u srednji laten, isti primjerak nalazi se zajedno s kasnolatenkim okruglim umbom, što predstavlja doista neobičan nalaz.²⁹⁶

U starijoj fazi srednjeg latena (LT C1) nastaju novi oblici središnjih okova štita čija se veličina postupno povećava i to se objašnjava potrebom za čvršćim štitovima koji bi pružali bolju zaštitu *keltskim ratnicima* u sve češćim borbama s hoplitima mediteranskih država organiziranih u falange.²⁹⁷ S druge strane, u ovom je razdoblju naglasak stavljen i na estetsko oblikovanje pa se razvijaju gracilniji oblici kurvilinerno oblikovanih krila, koja mogu imati i perforacije ili ukras, najčešće izveden urezivanjem, a zakovice se kod pojedinih primjeraka čak ukrašavaju emajlom.²⁹⁸

Umbo na T. 27: 2/Sl. 15: 2 ima kurvilinerno oblikovana krila, a središnji je dio polukružno uzdignut te ima središnje rebro koje mu daje krovast presjek, detalj koji je tipičan za LT C1 stupanj. Jednako je bio oblikovan i oštećeni primjerak na T. 27: 4, dok bi se ulomci na T. 27: 3 i 5 zbog linije sačuvanog dijela krila također mogli pridodati ovoj grupi

its size, it would appear that this artefact should also be dated to phase LT B2.

The rectangular wings of the damaged shield boss whose entire central section is missing (Pl. 25: 3) are shaped in an interesting fashion: their edges and the circle surrounding the rivet are decorated with punched dots. The rivet heads are discoid, with thickened edging (type Bb according to Rapin²⁸⁸), and the shanks, whose tips are missing, are rectangular in cross-section. The same rivets are present on the damaged shield boss from grave 23 at Karaburma.²⁸⁹ The wings' shape and dimensions (they are 8.8 cm wide) suggest that this is an Early La Tène artefact, originating from phase LT B2. The same technique was used to produce embossed extrusions that adorn the high but deformed central section of a shield boss (Pl. 25: 4) for which there are no known analogies among La Tène finds. The disparity between the width of this central section and that of the wings described above rule out the possibility that these are parts of the same artefact.

The shield boss in Pl. 26: 1 features a high central section, probably squashed laterally, given that it is always somewhat wider in similar bosses. One semi-circular wing is extant, placing this boss in type II A according to Rapin,²⁹⁰ dated to phase LT B2 and the transition between LT B2 and C1 on the basis of examples discovered in grave 56 at the site of Fère -Champernois²⁹¹ and at Inzersdorf.²⁹² This shield-boss shape is rather rare in the territory of the Carpathian Basin. A typologically similar boss with trefoil wings (type II B according to Rapin²⁹³) originates from an unreliable grave unit in Batina which can be dated to LT B2 on the basis of other finds.²⁹⁴ A shield boss with trefoil wings has also been recorded at the site of Mokronog, unfortunately with no grave context,²⁹⁵ and, in grave 286 at Kapiteljska Njiva, dated on the basis of a spear and fibula to the Middle La Tène, the same shield boss has been discovered together with a Late La Tène circular shield boss, making this discovery truly unusual.²⁹⁶

In the early phase of the Middle La Tène (LT C1), shield bosses were produced in some new shapes, and in gradually increasing sizes, which is explained by the need to have a stronger shield that would provide better protection for *Celtic warriors* in their ever-more-frequent fights with hoplites from Mediterranean countries fighting in phalanx formation.²⁹⁷ On the other hand, it can be observed that, in the same period, aesthetic shaping gained prominence, prompting the development of more elegant forms with curvilinear wings, which could be perforated or decorated, mostly by incisions, and in some cases even rivets were adorned with enamel.²⁹⁸

The boss in Pl. 27: 2/Fig. 15: 2 has curvilinear wings, while its central section is raised to form a semi-circular side view. The central rib yields a roof-shaped cross-section – a detail typical of phase LT C1. The badly damaged boss in Pl. 27: 4 was of the same shape, and the fragments in Pl. 27: 3 and 5 could also be classified in this group on the basis of the profile of the extant part of a wing. Rapin defined this type as III B and dated it to phase LT C1.²⁹⁹ In addition to those

²⁹⁴ Vinski-Gasparini 1959: 282, T. I: 8. S obzirom na oblik, vrh koplja vjerojatno potječe iz LT D stupnja.

²⁹⁵ Gabrovec 1966: T. 7: 2; D. Božič je u pregledu mokronoške skupine (1987: 869, Sl. 43: 6) uvrstio ovaj umbo u stupanj Mokronog 1, ali u radu iz 1999: 209 više se ne nalazi među karakterističnim predmetima ovog stupnja.

²⁹⁶ Križ 2005: 90, T. 68: 6.

²⁹⁷ Rapin 1991: 323-324.

²⁹⁸ Rapin 1988: 33-34, 41, 80, Fig. 20, Fig 39: tip III B i C; Ginoux, Ramsel 2014: 291-293, Fig. 30.12, Tab. 30. 2.

²⁸⁸ Rapin 1988: 34-35, Fig. 20.

²⁸⁹ Todorović 1972: 17, Pl. IX: 4-5.

²⁹⁰ Rapin 1988: 79, Fig. 39, Pl. XXI: 1866, Pl. XXII: 1906, Pl. XXV: 2160, Pl. XXVI: 2290, Pl. XXVII: 2543, 2394, Pl. XXIX: 2635, Pl. XXXIII: 3235, 3323, Pl. XXXIV: 3373.

²⁹¹ Lejars 1994: 46, Fig. 2.

²⁹² Neugebauer 1992: Fig. 30: 1.

²⁹³ Rapin 1988: 79, Fig. 39.

²⁹⁴ Vinski-Gasparini 1959: 282, Pl. I: 8. In view of its shape, the spearhead probably originates from phase LT D.

²⁹⁵ Gabrovec 1966: Pl. 7: 2; In his overview of the Mokronog group, D. Božič (1987: 869, Fig. 43: 6) classified this boss as belonging to phase Mokronog 1, but in his 1999 paper (1999: 209) it can no longer be found among the characteristic artefacts of this phase.

²⁹⁶ Križ 2005: 90, Pl. 68: 6.

²⁹⁷ Rapin 1991: 323-324.

²⁹⁸ Rapin 1988: 33-34, 41, 80, Fig. 20, Fig 39: type III B i C; Ginoux, Ramsel 2014: 291-293, Fig. 30.12, Tab. 30. 2.

²⁹⁹ Rapin 1988: 80, Fig. 39; shape 23b according to Božič (1981: 319, Pl. 2: 23b).

koju je A. Rapin definirao kao tip III B i datirao u LT C1 stupanj.²⁹⁹ Osim Kupinova, jedan umbo tipa III B nalazio se u uništenom ratničkom grobu iz Čirikovca u blizini Požarevca, iz LT C1 stupnja.³⁰⁰ S prostora mokronoške skupine poznato je nekoliko primjeraka od kojih se umbo iz Gotovlja nalazio u grobnjoj cjelini 1 iz LT C1 stupnja.³⁰¹

Središnji okov štita na T. 26: 4³⁰² pripada istom tipu III B s rebrom na središnjem dijelu i zadebljalim rubovima, ali njegova su krila nešto drukčije oblikovana, odnosno perforirana su kružnim otvorima. Na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije dosad nisu zabilježeni slični primjerci, no nekoliko ih je poznato s mađarskih nalazišta, primjerice Halmajugre i Bodroghaloma,³⁰³ dok se istovjetan umbo s lokaliteta Szob nalazio u grobu iz LT C1 stupnja.³⁰⁴

Tipičan oblik za LT C1 stupanj predstavljaju i umba s polukružno izdignutim središnjim dijelom, s rebrom po sredini i zadebljalim rubovima te trapezoidno oblikovanim krilima, odnosno Rapinov tip IV C³⁰⁵ (T. 27: 1, T. 45: 1³⁰⁶). Istog je oblika i umbo na čijim su krilima sačuvane zakovice s nižim, šupljim, kalotastim glavicama (tip Ab³⁰⁷) i trnom četvrtastog presjeka (T. 26: 5, Sl. 15: 1), dok savinuti vrhovi zakovica ukazuju na to da je drveni dio štita bio širok 1 cm. Uz rub krila nalazi se ukras u obliku girlandi koje povezuju krugove izvedenih žigosanjem, slično ukrasu na srednjolatenskim keramičkim posudama.³⁰⁸ Ovoj grupi predmeta pripadaju i oštećeni primjerak na T. 26: 2 s jednom sačuvanom zakovicom kalotaste glavice, kao i umbo na T. 26: 3 sa zakovicom koja ima diskoidnu glavicu većeg promjera (tip Bc³⁰⁹). Čini se da je debljina štita kod posljednja dva primjerka iznosila samo 6 do 7 mm. Na groblju Karaburma umbo tipa IV C s trapezoidnim krilima nalazio se u grobu 325 iz LT C1 stupnja.³¹⁰ Iz groba 29 s Karaburme³¹¹ te uništenih ratničkih grobova iz Čupakovca kod Obrenovca³¹² i Vučedola,³¹³ koji pripadaju istom razdoblju, potječu središnji okovi štitova s trapezoidnim krilima, ali bez vodoravnog rebra na središnjem uzdignutom dijelu, kojega Rapin definira kao tip V A.³¹⁴ Nekoliko umba ovog tipa poznato je i s prostora mokronoške grupe, primjerice iz groba 2 iz Dobove³¹⁵ te groba 33 iz Brežice,³¹⁶ datiranih u LT C1 stupanj.

Zanimljivo, među kupinovskim materijalom nema oblika karakterističnih za LT C2 stupanj, kao što su primjerci Rapinovih tipova VI i VII A³¹⁷ (tip Slatina 10³¹⁸) i VII B (tip Skorba³¹⁹), iako je prisutan znatan broj mačeva i kopalja iz istog razdoblja. Razlozi tomu mogu biti različiti, od neprilaganja štitova u grobove do činjenice, koja se ipak čini izglednijom

discovered at Kupinovo, a boss of type III B was found in the destroyed warrior grave at Čirikovac near Požarevac, dated to phase LT C1.³⁰⁰ Several such bosses have been recorded in the territory of the Mokronog group, and the one from Gotovlje was deposited in a grave of phase LT C1.³⁰¹

The shield boss depicted in Pl. 26: 4³⁰² belongs to the same type, III B, with a midrib in the central section and thickened edges, but its wings are somewhat different, in that they are perforated with circular holes. No similar boss has been recorded to date in south-eastern Pannonia, but some have been found in Hungary, for example at Halmajugra and Bodroghalom,³⁰³ while at the site of Szob an identical shield boss was deposited in a grave originating from phase LT C1.³⁰⁴

Another shield-boss shape typical of phase LT C1 is one with a raised central section of semi-circular side view, with a midrib and thickened edges, and with trapezoidal wings – type IV C according to Rapin³⁰⁵ (Pl. 27: 1, Pl. 45: 1).³⁰⁶ The boss with extant rivets with lower, hollow, hemispherical heads (type Ab³⁰⁷) and shank of square cross-section (Pl. 26: 5, Fig. 15: 1) is of the same shape. The bent tips of the rivets indicate that the wooden part of the shield was 1 cm wide. Along the wings' edges, there is a garland-shaped ornament which links circles made by stamping, similar to the ornament found on Middle La Tène pottery vessels.³⁰⁸ This group of artefacts also includes the damaged boss in Pl. 26: 2, with one extant rivet with hollow, hemispherical head, and the boss in Pl. 26: 3 with a discoid head of large diameter (type Bc³⁰⁹). It would appear that in the last two cases the shields were only 6-7 mm thick. In the Karaburma cemetery, shield bosses of type IV C with trapezoidal wings have been found in grave 325 originating from phase LT C1.³¹⁰ Grave 29 at Karaburma³¹¹ and the destroyed warrior graves at Čupakovac, near Obrenovac,³¹² and Vučedol,³¹³ which belong to the same period, have yielded shield bosses with trapezoidal wings which, however, have no horizontal rib in the raised central section, defined by Rapin as type V A.³¹⁴ Several bosses of this type have been found in the territory of the Mokronog group: for example, in grave 2 at Dobova³¹⁵ and grave 33 at Brežice,³¹⁶ both dated to phase LT C1.

Interestingly, among the Kupinovo material there are no bosses with features characteristic of phase LT C2, such as types VI and VII A according to Rapin³¹⁷ (type Slatina 10³¹⁸) and VII B (type Skorba³¹⁹), although there is a high number of swords and scabbards originating from that period. There is a range of possible reasons for this: it is possible that shields were not deposited in graves, and there is also the fact that artefacts have been destroyed by the uncontrolled digging at the Kupinovo cemetery. The latter seems more probable, given the number of such shield bosses discovered at other sites.

²⁹⁹ Rapin 1988: 80, Fig. 39; oblik 23b prema D. Božiču (1981: 319, T. 2: 23b).

³⁰⁰ Todorović 1971: 28, T. XVIII: 3; Todorović 1974: 161, Sl. 115.

³⁰¹ Pirkmajer 1991: T. 1: 6.

³⁰² Tijekom inventarizacije dva dijela istog središnjeg okova inventirana su pod dva broja: P-15647 i P-15648.

³⁰³ Hellebrandt 1999: 166, 183, T. LVIII: 10, T. LXII: 1.

³⁰⁴ Szabó, Petres 1992: 98-99, kat. br. 60, Pl. 62.

³⁰⁵ Rapin 1988: 80, Fig. 39.

³⁰⁶ Umbo, vrlo sličan kupinovskom primjerku iz Naturhistorisches Museuma, pronađen je u grobu 11 s lokaliteta Szabadi (Horváth, Németh 2011: 24, Fig. 4: 3-4).

³⁰⁷ Rapin 1988: 34, Fig. 20.

³⁰⁸ Dizdar 2013: 352-362.

³⁰⁹ Rapin 1988: 34, Fig. 20.

³¹⁰ Todorović 1972: 41, T. XLI, grob 325: 8; Božič 1981: 319, T. 2: 23a.

³¹¹ Todorović 1972: 19, T. XII: 9.

³¹² Todorović 1971: 29, T. XIX: 4.

³¹³ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 98-99, T. XLVIII: 3; Szabó, Petres 1992: 117, kat. br. 141, Pl. 127.

³¹⁴ Rapin 1988: 81, Fig. 78.

³¹⁵ Guštin 1977: 82, T. 5: 6.

³¹⁶ Jovanović 2005: 60, 112, T. 43: 2.

³¹⁷ Rapin 1988: 81-82, Fig. 39.

³¹⁸ Dizdar 2013: 158-160.

³¹⁹ Guštin 1991: 56-57, Abb. 29-30; Božič 1999: 197.

³⁰⁰ Todorović 1971: 28, Pl. XVIII: 3; Todorović 1974: 161, Fig. 115.

³⁰¹ Pirkmajer 1991: Pl. 1: 6.

³⁰² Two parts of the same shield boss have been registered under two inventory numbers: P-15647 and P-15648.

³⁰³ Hellebrandt 1999: 166, 183, Pl. LVIII: 10, Pl. LXII: 1.

³⁰⁴ Szabó, Petres 1992: 98-99, cat. no. 60, Pl. 62.

³⁰⁵ Rapin 1988: 80, Fig. 39.

³⁰⁶ A shield boss kept in Naturhistorisches Museum – very similar to that from Kupinovo – has been found in grave 11 at the site of Szabadi (Horváth, Németh 2011: 24, Fig. 4: 3-4).

³⁰⁷ Rapin 1988: 34, Fig. 20.

³⁰⁸ Dizdar 2013: 352-362.

³⁰⁹ Rapin 1988: 34, Fig. 20.

³¹⁰ Todorović 1972: 41, Pl. XLI, grave 325: 8; Božič 1981: 319, Pl. 2: 23a.

³¹¹ Todorović 1972: 19, T. XII: 9.

³¹² Todorović 1971: 29, Pl. XIX: 4.

³¹³ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 98-99, Pl. XLVIII: 3; Szabó, Petres 1992: 117, cat. no. 141, Pl. 127.

³¹⁴ Rapin 1988: 81, Fig. 78.

³¹⁵ Guštin 1977: 82, Pl. 5: 6.

³¹⁶ Jovanović 2005: 60, 112, Pl. 43: 2.

³¹⁷ Rapin 1988: 81-82, Fig. 39.

³¹⁸ Dizdar 2013: 158-160.

³¹⁹ Guštin 1991: 56-57, Fig. 29-30; Božič 1999: 197.

s obzirom na niz primjeraka iz grobova s drugih lokaliteta, da su predmeti uništeni pri nekontroliranom prekopavanju kupinovskog groblja.

Za središnje okove tipa Skorba, kakav je zabilježen među materijalom iz Sremskih Karlovaca, te tipa Mokronog – Arqua Petrarca³²⁰ pojedini autori smatraju da u tehnološkom smislu predstavljaju prijelazne oblike između trakastih i okruglih umba s kalotasto oblikovanim središnjim dijelom na koji se nastavlja kružni obod, a koji se pojavljuju početkom kasnog latena.³²¹ Ipak, prostorna raširenost tipa Mokronog – Arqua Petrarca, s velikom većinom poznatih primjeraka u sjeveroistočnoj Italiji i jugoistočnoalpskom prostoru, te njihovo kronološko preklapanje u stupnju LT D1 s okruglim okovima ukazuje na znatno složeniju problematiku nastanka okruglih umba. Nadalje, oblik okova zatvorene kalote ukazuje na činjenicu da je došlo do promjene u konstrukciji latenskih štitova, pri čemu je nestalo karakteristično središnje okomito zadebljanje (*spina*).

Okrugli središnji okov štita iz Kupinova (T. 28: 1) u Narodni muzej je došao u obliku desetak ulomaka lima, no tijekom restauratorskog zahvata bilo je moguće rekonstruirati njegov oblik. Visoka središnja kalota zaobljeno-stožastog oblika stepenasto prelazi u široki obod na kojemu je sačuvano pet rupa za zakovice. Na osnovu dimenzija, s promjerom od 25 cm, te odnosa kalote i oboda ovaj primjerak pripadao bi tipu Beletov vrt 169, prema tipologiji R. Bockiusa i P. Łuczkiwicza, koji se pojavljuje u stupnju LT D1 na širokom prostoru od jugoistočnih Alpa pa sve do donjeg toka Dunava.³²² Čini se da je udubljenje na kaloti nastalo udarcem tupog predmeta prije polaganja u grob (Sl. 30: 3). Kao što smo vidjeli u slučaju mačeva i kopalja, uništavanje oružja karakterističan je ritual u okvirima latenske kulture, a središnji okovi štitova također su često bili dio tog rituala.³²³

Na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije kružni središnji okovi štitova zabilježeni su u nekoliko grobnih cjelina iz LT D1 stupnja, kao što su grobovi 11, 92, 112 i 222 s Karaburme,³²⁴ grobovi 2 i 3 iz Sotina³²⁵ te s lokaliteta Vajuga - Pesak.³²⁶ Zanimljivo je da su dva primjerka s perforiranim obodom iz groba 92 s Karaburme te umbo iz groba 2 iz Sotina izrađeni od bakrene slitine. Naime, u razdoblju kasnog latena bakrena slitina se počinje ponovno koristiti u znatnijoj mjeri u proizvodnji ratničke opreme, najčešće korica mačeva, i to uglavnom na prostoru sjeverno od Alpa, dok su svi poznati jugoistočnoapanonski primjerci izrađeni od željeza. To je, između ostalog, moglo odražavati i paradni karakter pojedinih komada naoružanja, kao odraz društvenog raslojavanja i izdvajanja elite, koja je i na taj način iskazivala svoj društveni status.³²⁷

Shield bosses of the Skorba type (as found at Sremski Karlovci) and the Mokronog-Arqua Petrarca type³²⁰ are considered by some authors a transitional phase, in terms of technology, between the band-shaped and circular bosses with hemispherical central section and circular brim, which emerged at the beginning of the Late La Tène period.³²¹ However, the spatial distribution of the Mokronog-Arqua Petrarca type, with the majority of known finds made in north-eastern Italy and the south-eastern Alps, and its chronological overlapping with circular shield bosses in phase LT D1, suggests that the emergence of round shield bosses is a much more complex phenomenon. Furthermore, the bosses closed-calotte shape indicates that the structure of the La Tène shield had changed, and that the characteristic vertical central thickening (*spina*) had disappeared.

A circular shield boss from Kupinovo (Pl. 28: 1, Fig. 30: 3) came to the National Museum as ten metal-sheet fragments, but during its restoration it became possible to reconstruct its shape. The high central hemisphere of a rounded-conical shape exhibits a step-like transition to a wide brim, with five extant rivet holes. According to its dimensions (25 cm in diameter) and the ratio between the hemisphere and brim, this boss belongs to the Beletov Vrt 169 type, according to R. Bockius and P. Łuczkiwicz. Such shield bosses appeared in phase LT D1 in a wide region stretching from the south-eastern Alps to the lower course of the Danube.³²² It seems that the depression in the hemisphere was caused by a blunt object before it was deposited in the grave (Fig. 30: 3). As we have observed with swords and spears, weapon destruction was a ritual characteristic of the La Tène Culture, and shield bosses were often included in the ritual.³²³

In south-eastern Pannonia, circular shield bosses have been recorded in several graves dated to phase LT D1, such as graves 11, 92, 112 and 222 at Karaburma,³²⁴ graves 2 and 3 at Sotin,³²⁵ and those at the site of Vajuga - Pesak.³²⁶ Interestingly, two bosses with perforated brims from grave 92 at Karaburma and the boss from grave 2 at Sotin were made of a copper alloy. In the Late La Tène period, copper alloy was again used much more in the production of warrior equipment, primarily sword scabbards, mostly in the territories north of the Alps, whereas all specimens discovered in south-eastern Pannonia were made of iron. Among other things, this material could have reflected the ceremonial character of some pieces of arms, echoing a social stratification and the separation of an elite which emphasized its social status in this way, too.³²⁷ In any case,

³²⁰ Guštin 1991: 57-58, Abb. 29-30; Božič 1999: 198. Najistočniji nalaz ovog tipa središnjih okova štita potječe iz razorenog ratničkog groba iz Malog Bilača u Požeškoj kotlini (Dizdar, Potrebica 2005: 58-59, Fig. 1; Dizdar, Potrebica 2014: 361: T. 2: 1).

³²¹ Sievers 2010: 33-34. Također, postoji i alternativno objašnjenje razvoja okruglih umba. Naime, T. Bochnak smatra da okrugli središnji okovi štita zatvorene kalote nastaju na prostoru sjeverne Europe, imitirajući primjerke izrađivane od organskih materijala te su početkom kasnog latena iz konteksta Przeworsk kulture preuzeti u latenski krug (Bochnak 2006).

³²² Bockius, Łuczkiwicz 2004: 94-97, Abb. 15; Gaspari, Novšak, Masaryk 2013: 62-73, Fig. 7.

³²³ Rapin 1988: 47-53.

³²⁴ Todorović 1972: 14, 30, 35, 39, T. III: 6, T. XXVII: 7, T. XXXIII, grob 112: 2, T. XXXIX: 2; Božič 1981: 320, Sl. 2: 3; Tasić 1992: 124, kat. br. 70, XXIV: 70.

³²⁵ Majnarić-Pandžić 1972-1973: 57-58, T. IV: 10, T. V: 3; Božič 1981: 320, T. 8: 6, T. 9: 4.

³²⁶ Popović 1989-1990: 171, Sl. 3: 4.

³²⁷ Dobar primjer tome su korice mačeva tipa Ludwigshafen i Ormes (Schaaff 1984; Lejars 1996: 85, 92, 98; Pernet et al. 2006: 40-42). U stupnju LT D2 korice mačeva izrađene od željeza, bakrene slitine ili kombinacije ovih dvaju metala ukrašavaju se okovima od željeza, mjedi pa čak i srebra izrađenima tehnikom na proboj (*opus interrasilis*) (Istenič 2010 s literaturom). Tehnika izrade, oblik oružja, izbor materijala kao što je mjedi pa i motivi korišteni za ukrašavanje

³²⁰ Guštin 1991: 57-58, Fig. 29-30; Božič 1999: 198. The easternmost find of this type of shield boss has been made in the destroyed warrior grave at Mali Bilač in the Požega Valley (Dizdar, Potrebica 2005: 58-59, Fig. 1; Dizdar, Potrebica 2014: 361, Pl. 2: 1).

³²¹ Sievers 2010: 33-34. There is also an alternative explanation for the emergence of circular bosses. T. Bochnak believes that circular bosses with a closed hemisphere were first produced in northern Europe, where they imitated bosses made of organic material, and that they were taken over from the context of the Przeworsk Culture into the La Tène circle at the beginning of the Late La Tène period (Bochnak 2006).

³²² Bockius, Łuczkiwicz 2004: 94-97, Fig. 15; Gaspari et al. 2013: 62-73, Fig. 7.

³²³ Rapin 1988: 47-53.

³²⁴ Todorović 1972: 14, 30, 35, 39, Pl. III: 6, Pl. XXVII: 7, Pl. XXXIII, grave 112: 2, Pl. XXXIX: 2; Božič 1981: 320, Fig. 2: 3; Tasić 1992: 124, cat. no. 70, XXIV: 70.

³²⁵ Majnarić-Pandžić 1972-1973: 57-58, Pl. IV: 10, Pl. V: 3; Božič 1981: 320, Pl. 8: 6, Pl. 9: 4.

³²⁶ Popović 1989-1990: 171, Fig. 3: 4.

³²⁷ A good example of this would be sword scabbards of the Ludwigshafen and Ormes types (Schaaff 1984; Lejars 1996: 85, 92, 98; Pernet et al. 2006: 40-42). In the LT D2 phase, sword scabbards made of iron, copper alloy or a combination of the two metals were decorated with chapes made of iron, brass, and even silver, using openwork technique (*opus interrasilis*) (Istenič 2010 with literature). The working technique, shape of the weapon, choice of raw material, such as brass, and even the decorative motifs used, suggest that these swords were produced under the influence of two traditions: the La Tène and the Roman. Besides scabbards, copper alloy was also used to produce helmets, for example of the Mannheim type, some bi-metal helmets of the Novo mesto type (Schaaff 1988; Lejars 1996: 96, Fig. 10;

U svakom slučaju, funkcionalnost umba izrađenih od bakrene slitine nedvojbeno je manja nego kod željeznih primjeraka.

2.4.2 Ostali dijelovi štitova

Osim središnjih okova, koji su najpodobniji za tipološko-kronološku analizu, među kupinovskim materijalom nalaze se i drugi konstrukcijski elementi štitova izrađeni od željeza.

Na T. 28: 4 prikazan je izduženi predmet trakastog presjeka i blago povijenog obrisa s rombičnim proširenjem na jednom kraju, na kojemu se nalazi rupa za zakovicu. Ovaj predmet vjerojatno predstavlja okov drške štita koji bi mogao odgovarati tipu I D prema tipologiji M. Domaradzki,³²⁸ a koji je izdvojio na osnovu nalaza iz groba 2 u Dobovi datiranog u LT C1 stupanj.³²⁹ Pločice na krajevima primjerka iz groba 11 s lokaliteta Szabadi, kojega grobni prilozi također smještaju u LT C1 stupanj, kopljasto su oblikovane,³³⁰ slično primjerku iz groba 149 iz Malé Kosihi.³³¹ Osim navedenih primjeraka, okovi drški štitova s nalazišta na prostoru Karpatske kotline uglavnom imaju polukružne, pravokutne ili lepezasto oblikovane pločice, a indikativno je da i na lokalitetima s kojih potječe veći broj ovih predmeta različito oblikovanih pločica, kao što su primjerice La Tène ili svetište Gournay-sur-Aronde, nisu zabilježeni okovi s rombičnim proširenjima na krajevima.³³² Ono što je problematično kod ovih predmeta jest da je teško povezati određene tipove okova uz pojedine oblike umba pa nije jasno može li se kronološki pratiti razvoj ovoga konstrukcijskog elementa.³³³

Pet ulomaka od željeznog lima s presjekom u obliku slova C (T. 28: 2-3) predstavljaju okove s ruba štita kakvi su poznati iz navedenog ranolatenskog groba 14 s lokaliteta Ménfőcsanak³³⁴ te grobova 23, 29 i 92 s Karaburme³³⁵ i groba G 1-3 283 iz Pećina kod Kostolaca.³³⁶

Sačuvane su i dvije zakovice kojima su središnji okovi bili pričvršćivani na drvenu podlogu štita. Primjerak na T. 28: 6 ima punu diskoidnu glavicu i savijen trn okruglog presjeka (tip Bc), dok je kalotasta glavica druge zakovice (T. 28: 5) šuplja, a trn četvrtastog presjeka, kojemu nedostaje vrh, sužuje se na sredini (tip Ab).

2.5 Pojasne garniture za nošenje mača

2.5.1 Ranolatenski pojasevi s obručima

Od samih početaka latenske kulture u 5. st. pr. Kr. neizostavan dio opreme ratnika naoružanih mačem predstavljale su i pojasne garniture na koje su bile pričvršćene korice pomoću petlji smještenih na stražnjoj strani, opisanih u prijašnjem poglavlju. U ranolatenskom razdoblju pojasevi su se izrađivali od organskog materijala, vjerojatno kože, s dodatkom željeznih ili brončanih obruča koji su mogli biti puni ili šuplji, kakav je uostalom poznat i s kupinovskoga groblja.³³⁷ U de-

ukazuju da su ovi mačevi izrađivani pod utjecajem dvaju tradicija: latenske i rimske. Osim korica, bakrena slitina je korištena i za izradu kaciga, primjerice tipa Mannheim kao i pojedinih bimetalnih primjeraka tipa Novo mesto (Schaaff 1988; Lejars 1996: 96, Fig. 10; Mihaljević, Dizdar 2007 i dr.), kopči pojasnih garnitura (Bataille 2001) i dijelova konjske opreme (Božič 1993b: 139-141; Schönfelder 2000; Stojić 2003 i dr.).

³²⁸ Domaradzki 1977: 65.

³²⁹ Škaler 1966: 120-121.

³³⁰ Horváth, Németh 2011: 24, 29, Fig. 4: 4.

³³¹ Bujna 1995: 37-40, Taf. 15: 2a-2b.

³³² Rapin 1988: 36-37, Fig. 21-22; Lejars 2013: 171-172, Fig. 145, Pl. 55: 2895-2902.

³³³ Domaradzki 1977: 65-66, Tab. 3; Sievers 2010: 34, Taf. 58.

³³⁴ Uzsoki 1987: 23-25, Fig. 15-16, Pl. XV-XVI.

³³⁵ Todorović 1972: 17, 19, 31, T. 9: 8-9, T. 11, grob 29: 4, T. 27: 11.

³³⁶ Jovanović 1984: 68, Fig. 4: 5.

³³⁷ Za rekonstrukcije ranolatenskih pojaseva: Mathieu 2005; Landolt, Mathieu 2010.

the functionality of shield bosses made of a copper alloy is undoubtedly lesser than of those made of iron.

2.4.2 Other shield elements

In addition to shield bosses, which are most apt for typological and chronological analyses, the material from Kupinovo includes other structural shield elements which are made of iron.

The drawing in Pl. 28: 4 depicts an elongated object of band-shaped cross-section and a slightly curved outline. At one terminal there is a rhombic broadening with a rivet hole in it. This was probably the shield grip-bar fitting, which could correspond to type 1D according to the typology of M. Domaradzki.³²⁸ Domaradzki proposed this type on the basis of finds from grave 2 at Dobova, dated to the LT C1 phase.³²⁹ Plates at the terminals of the grip bar from grave 11 at the site of Szabadi, also dated to LT C1 on the basis of other grave goods, are spear-shaped,³³⁰ like those of a grip bar from grave 149 at Malé Kosihi.³³¹ In addition to these examples, grip-bar fittings discovered at sites in the Carpathian Basin mostly exhibit semi-circular, rectangular or fan-shaped plates, and it is worth noting that, at sites at which a high number of grip bars have been discovered, with terminal plates of various shapes (for example, La Tène and the sanctuary at Gournay-sur-Aronde), none with rhombic broadening at the terminals has been recorded.³³² The problem with these finds lies in the fact that it is difficult to link individual types of grip-bar fittings with certain boss shapes, which makes it unclear whether the chronology of this structural element can be established.³³³

Five iron-sheet fragments of C-shaped cross-section (Pl. 28: 2-3) are parts of reinforced shield edging, such as those found in the abovementioned Early La Tène skeletal grave 14 at the site of Ménfőcsanak,³³⁴ in graves 23, 29 and 92 at Karaburma³³⁵ and in grave G 1-3 283 at Pećine near Kostolac.³³⁶

There are also two extant rivets, used to attach shield bosses to the wooden part of the shield. The rivet in Pl. 28: 6 has a full discoid head and a bent shank of circular cross-section (type Bc), while the hemispherical head of the other one (Pl. 28: 5) is hollow, and its shank, of square cross-section and with missing tip, is narrower in its central part (type Ab).

2.5 Sword suspension belts

2.5.1 Early La Tène belts with rings

From the very onset of the La Tène Culture in the 5th c. B.C., as inevitable components of the equipment of warriors armed with swords, there were belt sets, used to suspend sword scabbards using loops on their reverse sides, described in the previous chapter. In the Early La Tène period, belts were made of organic material, probably leather, with iron or bronze rings which could be solid or hollow, as is the one found at the Kupinovo cemetery.³³⁷ In his detailed 1988 study, B. Raftery divided two-piece hollow rings made of bronze or iron into

Mihaljević, Dizdar 2007 et al.), belt-set buckles (Bataille 2001) and elements of horse gear (Božič 1993b: 139-141; Schönfelder 2000; Stojić 2003 et al.).

³²⁸ Domaradzki 1977: 65.

³²⁹ Škaler 1966: 120-121.

³³⁰ Horváth, Németh 2011: 24, 29, Fig. 4: 4.

³³¹ Bujna 1995: 37-40, Pl. 15: 2a-2b.

³³² Rapin 1988: 36-37, Fig. 21-22; Lejars 2013: 171-172, Fig. 145, Pl. 55: 2895-2902.

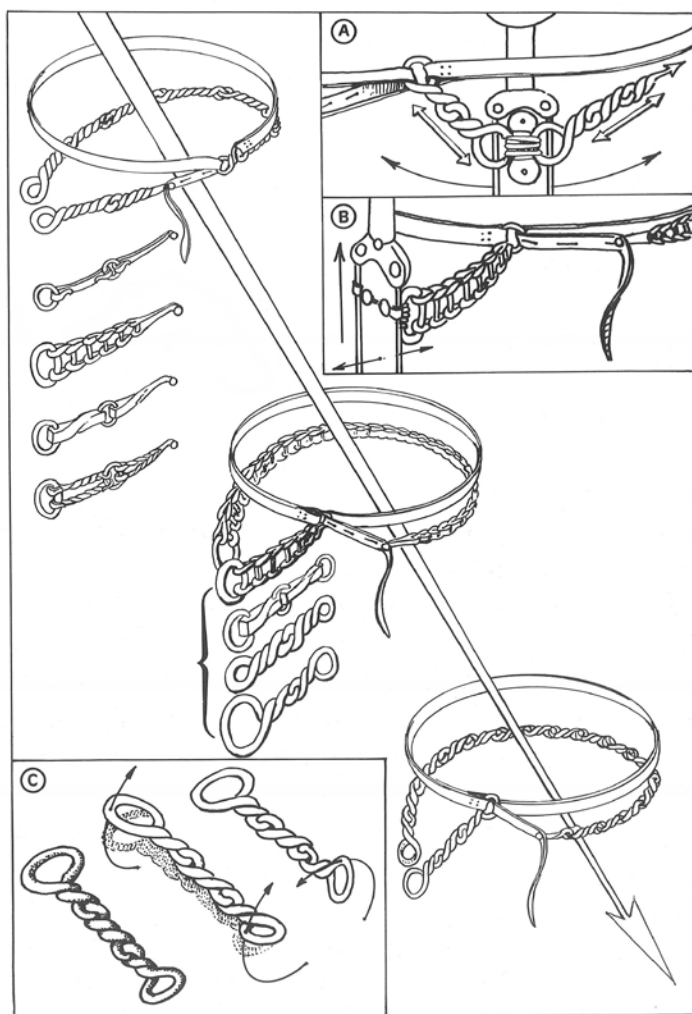
³³³ Domaradzki 1977: 65-66, Table 3; Sievers 2010: 34, Fig. 58.

³³⁴ Uzsoki 1987: 23-25, Fig. 15-16, Pl. XV-XVI.

³³⁵ Todorović 1972: 17, 19, 31, Pl. 9: 8-9, Pl. 11, grave 29: 4, Pl. 27: 11.

³³⁶ Jovanović 1984: 68, Fig. 4: 5.

³³⁷ For reconstructions of Early La Tène belts, see: Mathieu 2005; Landolt, Mathieu 2010.



Sl. 16. Razvoj pojasnih garnitura s lančanim elementima (prema Rapin 1991)

Fig. 16. Evolution of belt sets with belt chains (according to Rapin 1991)

taljnoj studiji iz 1988. godine B. Raftery je podijelio dvodijelne šuplje obruče izrađene od brončanog ili željeznog lima u dvije grupe. Kod prve grupe dijelovi su spojeni zakovicama, a u drugu je smjestio primjerke bez zakovica,³³⁸ u koju možemo uvrstiti i primjerak iz Kupinova na čijoj površini su vidljivi tragovi izlaganja visokoj temperaturi, što bi moglo ukazivati na to da je pojas bio spaljen zajedno s pokojnikom (T. 29: 6). Također, na njemu se naziru i tragovi tkanine koja je vjerojatno bila dio pojasa ili odjeće. Na obruču nema rebra koje je često prisutno na vanjskom i unutrašnjem rubu, a koje nastaje preklapanjem rubova dvaju polovica. Uz primjerak ili dva, koji možda pripadaju LT A stupnju, obruči druge skupine karakteristični su za stupanj LT B, s najvećim brojem primjeraka iz LT B2 stupnja, no u nekoliko slučajeva pronađeni su i u grobovima LT C1 stupnja.³³⁹ U tipologiji J. Bujne šuplji obruči opisanih karakteristika definirani su kao tip HEGr i datirani u LT B1-B2 stupanj.³⁴⁰ S prostora jugoistočne Panonije ovi predmeti su poznati iz dvije grobne cjeline, željezni primjerak iz groba 23 s Rospi Ćuprija³⁴¹ te obruč izrađen od brončanog lima iz ratničkoga groba 62 s Karaburme, oba iz LT B2 stupnja.³⁴²

³³⁸ Raftery 1988: 1.

³³⁹ Raftery 1988: 6-9.

³⁴⁰ Bujna 2011: 57, Obr. 28.

³⁴¹ Todorović 1963: Y 49: 3.

³⁴² Todorović 1972: 26, T. XXII: 7; Većina priloga u grobu 62 je karakteristična za LT B2 stupanj no mač dužine 85 cm ima odlike LT C1 stupnja na osnovu čega ga D. Božić (1981: Tab. 2-3) smješta u početak Beograd 2 stupnja (LT C). S druge strane, A. Rustoiu ga datira u LT B2b stupanj, kao i ostale ratničke grobove s

two groups. The first group includes those in which their parts are linked by rivets, and the second consists of rings without rivets.³³⁸ The ring from Kupinovo can be classified in the latter group – its surface reveals traces of exposure to high temperature, which could indicate that the belt was cremated together with the deceased (Pl. 29: 6). In addition, there are traces of cloth on it, which probably belonged to the belt or a piece of clothing. The ring displays no ribs, which are often present on the external and internal edges as a result of overlapping the edges of the two halves. Beside a ring or two which could belong to phase LT A, rings in the second group are characteristic of phase LT B, and the most numerous are those dating from LT B2. However, in several cases they have also been found in graves from phase LT C1.³³⁹ In Bujna's typology, hollow rings with the features described above are defined as type HEGr and dated to phase LT B1-B2.³⁴⁰ In south-eastern Pannonia, such artefacts have been recorded in two graves: an iron ring in grave 23 at Rospi Ćuprija,³⁴¹ and a ring made of bronze sheet in the warrior grave 62 at Karaburma. Both have been dated to phase LT B2.³⁴²

Many rings of this kind discovered in skeletal graves testify to the fact that these objects were used as elements of sword-suspension belts, and in some cases they were attached directly to the scabbard loop.³⁴³ However, some of the rings discovered point to a different use of hollow rings. For example, at the site of Maňa, they were found in two warrior graves which contained only a spear.³⁴⁴ Besides male graves, such rings have also been found in female graves, albeit somewhat less frequently. In female graves, they were often located in or around the pelvis, suggesting that they probably belonged to a belt, or were used as pendants which hung from the belt. In several cases they belonged to a necklace or a bracelet (Remedello, Getzersdorf), while the positions of five rings discovered in the Svätý Peter grave (four discovered on the chest and one on the belly) indicate that they had been sewn onto garments.³⁴⁵ Three more rings located in the same grave were positioned under the feet, forming a straight line, corroborating the thesis whereby they were elements of a belt made of organic material. This thesis is further confirmed by remains of textile, also found on the ring from Kupinovo.

2.5.2 Belt sets with belt chains

In the LT B2 phase, which corresponds to the period in which the La Tène Culture spread towards the southern part of the Carpathian Basin, that is to the late 4th c. B.C., the warrior equipment underwent significant transformation. An exceptional innovation which emerged in these turbulent times, from the technological point of view, are belt sets, for the suspension of a sword, which consisted of a shorter and a longer piece, made of iron links, which were combined with elements made of organic material. According to A. Rapin, they evolved in two distinct geographical regions: in Champagne and the central Danubian region.³⁴⁶ The function of this sophisticated element of the equipment was to fix the sword scabbard in a vertical position to the warrior's right hip, thus enabling him to move

³³⁸ Raftery 1988: 1.

³³⁹ Raftery 1988: 6-9.

³⁴⁰ Bujna 2011: 55, Fig. 28.

³⁴¹ Todorović 1963: Y 49: 3.

³⁴² Todorović 1972: 26, Pl. XXII: 7; The majority of grave goods in grave 62 is characteristic of phase LT B2, but a 85 cm-long sword has features of LT C1, which prompted D. Božić (1981: Table 2-3) to date it to the beginning of phase Belgrade 2 (LT C). On the other hand, A. Rustoiu dated it to phase LT B2b, together with other warrior graves at Karaburma, which Božić dated to phase Belgrade 1 / LT B2 (Rustoiu 2006: 69, Table 5).

³⁴³ Raftery 1988: 16-17, Fig 2A. The author however expressed certain doubts concerning the functional use of these hoops as elements of belts, especially when made of bronze sheet, since he believed that they had been too fragile for this function and suggested that their role was decorative or ritual (Raftery 1988: 17-18).

³⁴⁴ Raftery 1988: 13, Fig. 37, 39.

³⁴⁵ Raftery 1988: 14, Fig. 86: 4.

³⁴⁶ Rapin 1991: 324-325; Rapin 1995: 276, 280.

Mnogi primjeri iz kosturnih grobova jasno potvrđuju da su ovi predmeti bili korišteni kao dijelovi pojaseva za nošenje mača, a u pojedinim slučajevima su i izravno bili pričvršćeni na petlju korica.³⁴³ No zabilježeni su i primjerci koji ukazuju na alternativnu uporabu šupljih obruča, primjerice na lokalitetu Maňa pronađeni su u dva ratnička groba u kojima se nalazilo samo koplje.³⁴⁴ Osim u muškim, ovi se predmeti, doduše nešto rjeđe, pojavljuju i u ženskim grobovima. Ondje su se često nalazili u predjelu zdjelice, ukazujući na to da su vjerojatno bili dio pojasa ili možda i privjesci koji su visili s pojasa. U nekoliko primjera bili su i dio ogrlice ili narukvice (Remedello, Getzersdorf), dok položaj pet obruča iz groba Svätý Peter, s četiri komada na prsima i jednim na trbuhu, ukazuje na to da su bili prišiveni na odjeću.³⁴⁵ Još tri obruča u istom grobu nalazila su se ispod nogu u pravilnoj liniji, što govori u prilog tomu da su sačinjavali dio pojasa od organskog materijala, a to potvrđuju i ostatci tekstila, koji su uostalom zabilježeni i na primjerku iz Kupinova.

2.5.2 Pojasne garniture s lančanim elementima

U stupnju LT B2, koji se vremenski poklapa sa širenjem latenske kulture prema jugu Karpatske kotline, krajem 4. st. pr. Kr. dolazi do značajne transformacije u ratničkoj opremi. Iznimnu tehnološku inovaciju ovoga turbulentnog vremena koja se prema A. Rapinu razvija na dva odvojena geografska područja, u Champagni i srednjem Podunavlju, predstavljaju pojasne garniture za nošenje mača sa željeznim lančanim elementima koje su se sastojale od kraćeg i dužeg dijela kombiniranih s elementima izrađenima od organskog materijala (Sl. 16).³⁴⁶ Funkcija ovog sofisticiranoga dijela opreme bila je vertikalno fiksiranje korica mača na desnom boku ratnika, što je omogućavalo znatno veću pokretljivost na bojnopolju.³⁴⁷ Na prijelazu LT B2 u LT C1 stupanj lančani elementi pojaseva postaju dio i ženske nošnje te se zadržavaju sve do kraja srednjolatenskog razdoblja, kada se više nisu koristili kao dijelovi pojasnih garnitura za nošenje mačeva.

U razdoblju od kraja 4. pa sve do završetka 3. st. pr. Kr. (LT B2-LT C1 stupanj) može se pratiti evolucija pojasnih garnitura s lančanim elementima s nizom razvojnih tipova koji su zastupljeni i među materijalom iz Kupinova. Najstarije primjerce predstavljaju lančani elementi sastavljeni od dugih, višestruko uvijenih članaka, s manjom, okruglom petljom na jednom kraju i petljom u obliku osmice na drugom (T. 29: 1-3, 5,³⁴⁸ T. 44: 2) koji kod primjerka na T. 29: 2 nedostaje. D. Božič je definirao ovaj tip kao Karaburma 111 koji je karakterističan za stupanj Beograd 1, odnosno LT B2.³⁴⁹ Važna razlika između pojaseva tipa Karaburma 111, osim dužine članaka, i svih drugih pojaseva s lančanim elementima s prostora jugoistočne Panonije jest da se kod prvih kukica za pričvršćivanje nalazi na kraćem dijelu, dok se na završetku dužeg dijela nalazi petlja u obliku osmice, što je vjerojatno uvjetovalo i druga-

much more easily on the battlefield.³⁴⁷ At the transition from phase LT B2 to LT C1, belt chains became parts of female attire, too, and their use continued until the end of the Middle La Tène period, when the practice of using belt chains as parts of belt sets for sword suspension was discontinued.

The evolution of belt sets containing belt chains in the period between the end of the 4th and the end of the 3rd c. B.C. (phases LT B2 - LT C1) can be followed through a range of types which are also present among the Kupinovo material. The oldest examples are elements of belt chains composed of long, spirally twisted links, with a small, circular loop on one terminal, and a figure-of-eight loop on the other terminal (Pl. 29: 1-3, 5,³⁴⁸ Pl. 44: 2). This loop is missing from the belt chain in Pl. 29: 2. D. Božič classified this type as type Karaburma 111, characteristic of phase Belgrade 1, i.e. LT B2.³⁴⁹ An important difference between belts of the Karaburma 111 type, and all other belt chains in south-eastern Pannonia, besides the length of the links, is the fact that, in the former, the hook used for fastening is located on the shorter part, while the terminal of the longer part features a figure-of-eight loop, which probably resulted in a different structure of the belt set.³⁵⁰ In addition to the belt from the eponymous grave 111 at Karaburma, several other such belts have been recorded in south-eastern Pannonia: the longer part of a belt at the site of Lipovac,³⁵¹ a damaged longer part of a belt in a grave at Batina,³⁵² and an unpublished shorter part in the destroyed cemetery at Dalj (AMZ, P-21154).

A large number of belt elements of the Karaburma 111 have been found in the Carpathian basin, especially in Slovakia and Hungary, in graves containing swords from phase LT B2. For example, in the cemetery of Ludas - Varjú-dűlő, they have been dated to horizon 5 according to Gebhard, which corresponds to phase LT B2b.³⁵³ Furthermore, at the turn from LT B2 to LT C1, they became a part of female attire, too, as confirmed by grave 13 at Magyarszerdahely, and graves 22 and 64 from the site at Rezi - Rezicséri.³⁵⁴

The circular loop of belt chain from Kupinovo in Pl. 29: 2 is decorated with vertical grooves, similar to those on the damaged loop from grave 703 at the site of Ludas - Varjú-dűlő³⁵⁵ and those on the belt chain from the cremation grave 15 in the Dubník cemetery, where all the loops on both the shorter and longer parts are decorated.³⁵⁶ Ornaments on loops are more frequent in later belts of the Brežice 2 type, characteristic of male graves with weapons from phase LT C1.³⁵⁷

The drawing in Pl. 29: 4 depicts metal parts of a belt set, wherein the shorter part consists of two links with large loops, and the longer part contains double-twisted links with a large circular loop on one terminal, and a bent thorn ending in a globular thickening on the other. These parts of belt sets were defined by D. Božič as type Mokronog, and included among

Karaburme, koje je D. Božič svrstao u Beograd 1/LT B2 stupanj (Rustoiu 2006: 69, Tab. 5).

³⁴³ Raftery 1988: 16-17, Fig. 2A. On ipak izražava određenu sumnju u funkcionalnu uporabu ovih obruča kao dijelova pojasa, posebno u slučaju onih izrađenih od brončanog lima, smatrajući ih prefragilnima za tu funkciju te pretpostavlja njihov dekorativan ili ritualan karakter (Raftery 1988: 17-18).

³⁴⁴ Raftery 1988: 13, Fig. 37, 39.

³⁴⁵ Raftery 1988: 14, Fig. 86: 4.

³⁴⁶ Rapin 1991: 324-325; Rapin 1995: 276, 280.

³⁴⁷ Koristeći se eksperimentalnom metodom F. Mathieu je ukazao na pojedine probleme vezane uz vertikalno fiksiranje korica mača te je predložio rekonstrukciju pojasnih garnitura na kojima su korice fiksirane ukoso (Mathieu 2005).

³⁴⁸ Članci na lančanim elementima pojasa prikazanih na T. 29: 3 i 5 nešto su kraći od ostalih primjeraka ovog tipa, slično pojasevima iz groba 14 s lokaliteta Curtuiuşeni te iz Rezi - Rezicséri (Horváth 1987: 123, Pl. XXXIV: 5; Teleagă 2008: 136, Pl. 10: 14.6).

³⁴⁹ Božič 1981: 317, napomena 39, T. 1: 2.

³⁴⁷ Using the experimental method, F. Mathieu demonstrated some problems relating to the vertical attachment of sword scabbards, and suggested that belt sets should be reconstructed so that the scabbard is attached in a sloping position (Mathieu 2005).

³⁴⁸ Links of the belt chains depicted in Pl. 29: 3 and 5 are somewhat shorter than in other examples of this type, similar to the belt sets from grave 14 at the site of Curtuiuşeni and from Rezi - Rezicséri (Horváth 1987: 123, Pl. XXXIV: 5; Teleagă 2008: 136, Pl. 10: 14.6).

³⁴⁹ Božič 1981: 317, note 39, Pl. 1: 2.

³⁵⁰ Rapin 1991: 325; Mathieu 2005.

³⁵¹ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 103, Pl. LVI: 4.

³⁵² Vinski-Gasparini 1959: 282, Pl. 1: 4-6.

³⁵³ Szabó, Tankó 2012: 111, Fig. 162; Rapin A7.

³⁵⁴ Horváth 1987: 89-90, 106-107, 123, Pl. XI: 11, Pl. XXI: 8a, Pl. XXXII: 8. As elements of female attire, they have been defined as type Gk-B by J. Bujna and dated to phases LT B2b-C1a (Bujna 2011: 75, Pl. 50, Fig. 33).

³⁵⁵ Szabó, Tankó 2012: 34-35, Pl. XVI: 6.

³⁵⁶ Bujna 1989: 260, Pl. XII: 5.

³⁵⁷ Božič 1987: 874, Fig. 44: 4; Božič 1999: 196.



Sl. 17. Pojasevi tipa Mokronog/
Ceretolo: 1. Novi Banovci
(AMZ, P-20952); 2. Dalj (AMZ,
P- 21153)
Fig. 17. Belt chains of the
Mokronog/Ceretolo type: 1.
Novi Banovci (AMZ, P-20952); 2.
Dalj (AMZ, P-21153)

čiju konstrukciju pojasnih garnitura.³⁵⁰ Osim primjerka iz eponimnog groba 111 s Karaburme, na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije zabilježeno je još nekoliko ovih predmeta; duži dio pojasa s lokaliteta Lipovac,³⁵¹ oštećeni duži dio iz groba u Batini³⁵² te neobjavljeni, kraći dio s uništenoga groblja u Dalju (AMZ, P-21154).

Veći broj lančanih pojasnih elemenata tipa Karaburma 111 poznat je s prostora Karpatske kotline, osobito u Slovačkoj i Mađarskoj, gdje se nalaze u grobovima s mačevima stupnja LT B2, primjerice na groblju Ludas -Varjú-dűlő datirani su u Gebhardov horizont 5 koji odgovara stupnju LT B2b.³⁵³ Također, na prijelazu LT B2 u LT C1 stupanj postaju i dio ženske nošnje, što nam potvrđuju grob 13 iz Magyarszerdahely te grobovi 22 i 64 s lokaliteta Rezi - Rezicséri.³⁵⁴

Okrugla petlja kupinovskoga primjerka na T. 29: 2 ukrašena je okomito postavljenim žljebovima, slično primjerice kao i na oštećenoj petlji iz groba 703 s lokaliteta Ludas -Varjú-dűlő³⁵⁵ ili primjerku iz paljevinskog groba 15 s groblja Dubník, na kojemu su ukrašene petlje dužeg i kraćeg dijela.³⁵⁶ Ukrašenost na petljama češći je na mlađim pojasevima tipa Brežice 2, koji su karakteristični za muške grobove s oružjem iz LT C1 stupnja.³⁵⁷

Na T. 29: 4 prikazani su metalni dijelovi pojasne garniture s kraćim dijelom sastavljenim od dva članka s velikim petljama te dužim dijelom koji se sastoji od dvostruko zavijenih članaka s velikom okruglom petljom na jednoj strani te savinutim trnom koji završava okruglim zadebljanjem na drugoj. Ove dijelove pojasnih garnitura D. Božič je definirao kao tip Mokronog te ih je uvrstio među karakteristične predmete stupnja Beograd 1,³⁵⁸ dok je A. Rapin primjerke sastavljene od

artefakata karakterističnog za fazu Belgrade 1,³⁵⁸ while A. Rapin defines belt chains composed of double-twisted links with large circular loops, as type Ceretolo.³⁵⁹ In south-eastern Pannonia, such belt chains are more numerous than those of the type described previously. The one from grave 71 at Karaburma³⁶⁰ is well-known, and another one comes from the questionable grave units at Osijek (graves 2, 6, 37).³⁶¹ Two unpublished belt chains of the Mokronog/Ceretolo type originate from destroyed graves of the La Tène Culture at Novi Banovci and Dalj (Fig. 17), and a short part of a belt chain of this type which also comes from Dalj is kept in Berlin.³⁶²

Several other such belt chains have been recorded in the territory of the Mokronog group. For example, in addition to the belt chain from the site of Mokronog, one has also been found in grave 466 at Kapiteljska Njiva in Novo mesto, which also contained an earlier sword from phase LT B2 and a fibula with traits of LT C1, and should therefore be dated to the transition period between the two phases.³⁶³ These belt chains were also in use as elements of female attire, from the end of phase LT B2³⁶⁴, through the LT C1 (grave 194 at Kapiteljska Njiva in Novo Mesto³⁶⁵, grave 657 at the site of Ludas - Varjú-dűlő³⁶⁶), and LT C2 phases (Zvonimirovo - Veliko polje³⁶⁷).

A damaged belt with missing loop (Pl. 30: 1) consists of double-twisted links with a bent thorn at one terminal, ending in a biconical thickening. It probably belongs to type Brežice 2. But in view of its delicate structure,

³⁵⁰ Rapin 1991: 325; Mathieu 2005.

³⁵¹ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 103, T. LVI: 4.

³⁵² Vinski-Gasparini 1959: 282, T. 1: 4-6.

³⁵³ Szabó, Tankó 2012: 111, Fig. 162: Rapin A7.

³⁵⁴ Horváth 1987: 89-90, 106-107, 123, T. XI: 11, T. XXI: 8a, T. XXXII: 8. Kao dijelove ženske nošnje J. Bujna ih definira kao tip Gk-B i datira u LT B2b i LT C1a stupnjeve (Bujna 2011: 75, Tab. 50, Obr. 33).

³⁵⁵ Szabó, Tankó 2012: 34-35, T. XVI: 6.

³⁵⁶ Bujna 1989: 260, T. XII: 5.

³⁵⁷ Božič 1987: 874, Sl. 44: 4; Božič 1999: 196.

³⁵⁸ Božič 1981: 317, T. 1: 3. Za dvodijelni pojas iz groba 22 s Karaburme s manjim okruglim petljama na krajevima koji je sastavljen od jednostruko savijenih članaka, što ga razlikuje od tipa Mokronog/Ceretolo, A. Rapin smatra da je bližak rijetkim primjercima iz Champagne (Rapin 1995: 283; Blečić Kavur, Kavur

³⁵⁸ Božič 1981: 317, Pl. 1: 3, Table 1: 3. Rapin believes that the bipartite belt from grave 22 at Karaburma with small circular loops at its terminals – which distinguish it from belts of the Mokronog/Ceretolo type – is similar to the rare examples from Champagne (Rapin 1995: 283; Blečić Kavur, Kavur 2010: 71-72).

³⁵⁹ Rapin 1995: 284. In terms of the technology applied, belt chains of the Mokronog/Ceretolo type are later than belts of the Karaburma 111 type, and thus some authors have dated them to the transition between phases LT B2 and C1, and to the early phase LT C1. (Rapin 1995: 283-284, Fig. 10; Bujna 2006: 209-210, Fig. 3.)

³⁶⁰ Todorović 1972: 29, Pl. XXV, grave 71: 3.

³⁶¹ Spajić 1954: 9, 11, Pl. 1: 6-7, Pl. 2: 17a; Spajić 1962: 43, 46; Majnarić-Pandžić 2007: Fig. 2: 1.

³⁶² Jenny 1932: 240, Fig. 3: 4.

³⁶³ Križ 2005: 95, Pl. 79-80.

³⁶⁴ Bujna 2011: 76-79 - tip Gk-C1.

³⁶⁵ Križ 2005: 81-82, Pl. 56: 2, 5.

³⁶⁶ Szabó, Tankó 2012: 16-17, Pl. III: 2-3.

³⁶⁷ Dizdar 2009: 273; Dizdar 2013: 214.





dvostruko uvijenih članaka s većim okruglim petljama definirao kao tip Ceretolo.³⁵⁹ U jugoistočnoj Panoniji ovi predmeti su nešto brojniji od prethodno opisanog tipa s poznatim primjercima iz groba 71 s Karaburme³⁶⁰ te upitnih grobnih cjelina iz Osijeka (grobovi 2, 6, 37).³⁶¹ Iz uništenih grobova latenske kulture u Novim Banovcima i Dalju potječu dva neobjavljena primjerka tipa Mokronog/Ceretolo (Sl. 17), a jedan kraći dio ovog tipa pojasa, također iz Dalja, čuva se u Berlinu.³⁶²

Nekoliko primjeraka ovog tipa je poznato i s prostora mokronoške skupine. Primjerice, osim pojasa s lokaliteta Mokronog, jedan se nalazio i u grobu 466 s Kapiteljske njive u Novome mestu koji, s obzirom na to da sadrži stariji mač iz LT B2 stupnja te fibulu LT C1 karakteristika, treba smjestiti na prijelaz ovih stupnjeva.³⁶³ Kao dijelovi ženske nošnje, ovi su elementi u uporabi od kraja stupnja LT B2,³⁶⁴ u LT C1 (grob 194 s Kapiteljske njive u Novom mestu,³⁶⁵ grob 657 s lokaliteta Ludas-Varjú-dúlő³⁶⁶) i LT C2 stupnjevima (Zvonimirovo - Veliko polje³⁶⁷).

Oštećeni pojas, kojem nedostaje petlja (T. 30: 1), sastavljen je od dvostruko uvijenih članaka sa savinutim trnom na kraju koji završava bikoničnim zadebljanjem i vjerojatno pripada tipu Brežice 2, ili bi zbog svoje gracilnije konstrukcije prije mogao predstavljati dio ženske nošnje, a to ga definira kao tip Zvonimirovo LT 12.³⁶⁸ Ove pojaseve nalazimo u muškim grobovima LT C1 stupnja, dok se kao dio ženske nošnje koriste u LT C1 i LT C2 stupnju.³⁶⁹

Među materijalom iz Naturhistorisches Museuma nalazi se dvodijelni metalni dio pojaseve garniture koji se sastoji od jednostavnih i dugačkih, ali masivnih članaka nejednake dužine, izrađenih od željeznih šipki okruglog presjeka (T. 44: 1). Na kraju posljednjeg članka dužeg dijela nalazi se stožasto zadebljanje pomoću kojeg se zakopčavao pojas. Za ovaj, ne baš uobičajen tip pojasnih garnitura, A. Rapin smatra kako je karakterističan za istočnolatski krug.³⁷⁰ Osim kupinovskog, s prostora južne Panonije poznata su još dva nalaza iz dvojnog groba iz Plavinačkog potoka kod Ritopeka, datiranog u LT C1 stupanj.³⁷¹ Dataciju ovih pojaseva u LT C1 nedvojbeno potvrđuju primjerci iz groba 176 iz Malé Kosihy³⁷² te groba s lokaliteta Pászto – Mucsidomb.³⁷³

Posljednju fazu u razvoju pojasnih garnitura s lančanim elementima kao dijela ratničke opreme predstavljaju primjerci s plosnato raskovanim članovima ukrašenim punciranjem, u starijoj literaturi poznati kao čakanirani pojasevi (njem. *gedellten Gürtel*, franc. *gourmet*). U tehnološkom pogledu oni ne predstavljaju veći napredak u odnosu na starije primjerke te oduhu vremena u kojemu su, prema mišljenju A. Rapina, majstori-kovači svoju kreativnost usmjerili u razvoj udobnijih i estetski kvalitetnijih mo-

it is more likely that this was an element of female attire, which would define it as belonging to type Zvonimirovo LT 12.³⁶⁸ Such belts have been found in male graves from phase LT C1, and as elements of female costume they were worn in phases LT C1 and LT C2.³⁶⁹

Among the material kept in the Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, there is a bipartite belt chain composed of simple, long and massive links of unequal lengths, made of iron rods of circular cross-section (Pl. 44: 1). At the end of the last link of the longer part, there is a conical thickening which was used to fasten the belt. A. Rapin believes that this relatively unusual type of belt set is characteristic of the Eastern La Tène circle.³⁷⁰ In south-eastern Pannonia, in addition to the one from Kupinovo, two more have been found in a dual grave at Plavinački Potok, near Ritopek, dated to LT C1.³⁷¹ The dating of those belts to LT C1 has been confirmed beyond doubt by examples discovered in grave 176 at Malé Kosihy³⁷² and a grave at the site of Pászto - Mucsidomb.³⁷³

The last phase in the evolution of the belt sets containing belt chains as an element of warrior equipment is represented by belt chains consisting of punch-decorated flat links, in older literature described as punctated belts (*Ger. gedellten Gürtel*, *Fr. gourmet*). From the point of view of the technology applied, they are not significantly more advanced in comparison with earlier samples, and they reflect the spirit of a time in which, according to A. Rapin, master-smiths directed their creativity to developing more comfortable and aesthetically more pleasing models.³⁷⁴ In contrast to previous types, which were gradually incorporated in female costume, this type of belt has been recorded only in male graves which also contained swords. Among the Kupinovo material, there are as many as four longer parts (Pl. 30: 2-5) with a loop on one terminal and a thorn with a hemispherical thickening on the other (except for the first of these belt chains, which is damaged). It is difficult to establish whether the shorter part (Pl. 30: 6), composed of six links with loops on both terminals, belongs to any of the longer parts. Such belts have been recorded in several graves in south-eastern Pannonia that can be dated to the later part of phase LT C1, such as graves 26, 29 and 41 at Karaburma,³⁷⁵ grave 1 at Brestovik,³⁷⁶ graves at Čirikovac and Čupakovac,³⁷⁷ and at Čubarsko Brdo in the Đerdap region.³⁷⁸

In the territory of the neighbouring Mokronog group, quite a few graves have been discovered, originating from this period, which contained elements of belt chains with flat links, such as graves 2 and 10A at Dobova,³⁷⁹ graves 6, 32, 33, 45 and 50 at Brežice,³⁸⁰ grave 394 at Kapiteljska Njiva in Novo mesto,³⁸¹ and grave at Vojakovac.³⁸² These examples demonstrate that such belt chains have been found almost always in combination with scabbards of group 5, which have been dated at Gournay-sur-Aronde to the second phase of that sanctuary, parallel to phase LT C1.³⁸³

2010: 71-72).

³⁵⁹ Rapin 1995: 284. Činjenica je da su pojaseve garniture tipa Mokronog/Ceretolo u tehnološkom pogledu mlađe od pojaseva tipa Karaburma 111 pa su ih sukladno tome pojedini autori datirali na prijelaz LT B2 i C1 i početak LT C1 stupnja (Rapin 1995: 283-284, Fig. 10; Bujna 2006: 209-210, Abb. 3.).

³⁶⁰ Todorović 1972: 29, T. XXV, grob 71: 3.

³⁶¹ Spajić 1954: 9, 11, T. 1: 6-7, T. 2: 17a; Spajić 1962: 43, 46; Majnarić-Pandžić 2007: Sl. 2: 1.

³⁶² Jenny 1932: 240, Abb. 3: 4.

³⁶³ Križ 2005: 95, T. 79-80.

³⁶⁴ Bujna 2011: 76-79 - tip Gk-C1.

³⁶⁵ Križ 2005: 81-82, T. 56: 2, 5.

³⁶⁶ Szabó, Tankó 2012: 16-17, T. III: 2-3.

³⁶⁷ Dizdar 2009: 273; Dizdar 2013: 214.

³⁶⁸ Dizdar 2008: 273. S obzirom na to da pojaseve tipa Brežice 2 nalazimo u srednjolatskim grobovima muškaraca i žena, M. Dizdar je za primjerke koji su bili dio ženske nošnje, a koji su oblikom navodno nešto gracilniji jer su izrađeni od tanje žice, predložio naziv Zvonimirovo LT 12.

³⁶⁹ Božić 1987: 874, Sl. 44: 4; Božić 1999: 196; Dizdar 2008: 273-274, 276, 285.

³⁷⁰ Rapin 1995: Fig. 3: A8.

³⁷¹ Todorović 1973-1974: 79-80, Sl. 8.

³⁷² Bujna 1995: 43-45, Taf. 19: 4a-4b.

³⁷³ Hellebrandt 1999: 150-152, T. XLVIII: 8-9.

³⁶⁸ Dizdar 2008: 273. Given that belts of the Brežice 2 type appear in both male and female graves from the Middle La Tène period, M. Dizdar proposed the label Zvonimirovo LT 12 for those that belonged to female costume, which were allegedly more delicate in shape since they were made from thinner wire.

³⁶⁹ Božić 1987: 874, Fig. 44: 4; Božić 1999: 210; Dizdar 2008: 273-274, 276, 285.

³⁷⁰ Rapin 1995: Fig. 3: A8.

³⁷¹ Todorović 1973-1974: 79-80, Fig. 8.

³⁷² Bujna 1995: 43-45, Pl. 19: 4a-4b.

³⁷³ Hellebrandt 1999: 150-152, Pl. XLVIII: 8-9.

³⁷⁴ Rapin 1995: 285.

³⁷⁵ Todorović 1972: 18, 19, 22, Pl. X, grave 26: 1, Pl. XI, grave, 29: 3, Pl. XII: 10, Pl. XVI: 4.

³⁷⁶ Božić 1981: 318, Pl. 2: 20, Pl. 7: 2; Popović 1994: 52, Map 1, Fig. 4.

³⁷⁷ Todorović 1971: 28-29, Pl. XVIII: 5, Pl. XIX: 3.

³⁷⁸ Popović 1989-1990: 166, Fig. 1: 5.

³⁷⁹ Guštin 1977: 71, Pl. 5: 5; Guštin 1981: 225, Fig. 3: 3; Božić 1999: 196.

³⁸⁰ Jovanović 2006: 42, 59-60, 67, 72, 122-123, Pl. 8: 2, Pl. 40: 3, Pl. 43: 1, Pl. 54: 4, Pl. 65: 3.

³⁸¹ Križ 2005: 91, Pl. 72: 5.

³⁸² Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 97-98, Pl. XLVI: 1-2; Dizdar 2013: Fig. 15: 1.

³⁸³ Lejars 1994: 49-52.

dela.³⁷⁴ Za razliku od prijašnjih tipova, koji su postupno postali i dijelom ženske nošnje, ovi pojasevi pojavljuju se isključivo u muškim grobovima s mačevima. Među kupinovskim materijalom nalaze se čak četiri duža dijela (T. 30: 2-5) s petljom na jednom kraju i trnom s polukuglastim zadebljanjem na drugom, osim kod prvog primjerka koji je oštećen. Za kraći dio (T. 30: 6), sastavljen od šest članaka s petljama na obje strane, teško je reći pripada li nekom od četiri duža dijela. Ovi pojasevi zabilježeni su u nekoliko grobnih cjelina s prostora jugoistočne Panonije koji pripadaju mlađem dijelu LT C1 stupnja, primjerice u grobovima 26, 29 i 41 s Karaburme,³⁷⁵ grobu 1 iz Brestovika,³⁷⁶ grobovima iz Ćirikovca i Ćupakovca³⁷⁷ te Ćubarskog brda s prostora Đerdapa.³⁷⁸

S prostora susjedne mokronoške skupine poznato je dosta grobnih cjelina iz ovog razdoblja u kojima su se nalazili lančani elementi pojaseva s raskovanim člancima, primjerice grobovi 2 i 10a iz Dobove,³⁷⁹ grobovi 6, 32, 33, 45 i 50 iz Brežica,³⁸⁰ grob 394 s Kapiteljske njive u Novom mestu³⁸¹ te grob iz Vojakovca.³⁸² Iz navedenih primjera vidljivo je da se ovi predmeti gotovo uvijek nalaze u kombinaciji s koricama mačeva grupe 5 koje su u Gournay-sur-Aronde datirane u drugu fazu svetišta, paralelnu sa stupnjem LT C1.³⁸³

2.5.3 Srednjolatenski pojasevi s obručima

U stupnju LT C2 pojasne garniture sa željeznim lančanim elementima nestaju iz uporabe kao dio ratničke opreme, a zamjenjuju ih kožni pojasevi s obručastim kopčama i punim metalnim obručima tako da se može zaključiti da je razvoj pojasnih garnitura, s obzirom na oblik ranolatenskih primjeraka, konceptualno doživio puni krug i vratio se u ishodišnu točku. No potreba za promjenom, koja je stajala iza ovog procesa, drugačija je od onih što su uvjetovale nastanak ranolatenskih pojasnih garnitura s obručima. Naime, ako se na trenutak vratimo analizi mačeva, upravo u ovom razdoblju dolazi do značajnog produžavanja ovog oružja jer ih uglavnom koriste ratnici-konjanici koji postaju glavna inspiracija majstorima-kovačima za daljnji razvoj naoružanja.³⁸⁴ Stoga su pojasevi s masivnim lančanim elementima neophodni za čvrsto fiksiranje korica na boku ratnika-pješaka jednostavno postali suvišni, dok su se pojedini tipovi zadržali kao dio ženske nošnje.

Iz Kupinova potječu tri masivna željezna obruča (T. 30: 7-9), od kojih dva veća imaju kružni i rombičan presjek, dok je on na manjem primjerku osmerokutan. Iako karakteristične obručaste kopče s jezičcem nedostaju, ovi bi predmeti mogli pripadati pojasnoj/nim garniturama za nošenje mača, karakterističnim za stupanj LT C2, što neizravno potvrđuje i veći broj istovremenih mačeva. Nedostatak kopči ne iznenađuje jer su poznati grobovi s jednim ili više obruča bez kopči. Metalni obruči su zabilježeni i u grobovima bez mačeva u kojima je glavno oružje bilo koplje, kao što je slučaj u grobovima LT 10 i LT 11 iz Zvonimirova,³⁸⁵ ali i u muškim grobovima bez naoružanja te ženskim grobovima, primjerice u grobu 173 s Kapiteljske nji-

2.5.3 Middle La Tène belts with rings

In phase LT C2, the use of belt sets with iron belt chains as an element of warrior equipment was discontinued, and they were replaced by leather belts with ring-shaped buckles and full metal rings. Thus, the conclusion can be drawn that, given the development of the Early La Tène belts, the evolution of the concept of belt set made a full circle and came back to where it started from. However, the need for change which drove this process was of a different nature in comparison to that which stirred the emergence of the Early La Tène belt sets with rings. If we go back for a moment to the sword analysis, we will notice that it was precisely in this period that swords became significantly longer, because they were now used by warrior-horsemen, who became the main inspiration for master blacksmiths in the further development of weapons.³⁸⁴ Therefore, belts with massive belt chains necessary to fix scabbards firmly to the hips of warrior-footsoldiers became superfluous, and some types continued to be used as elements of female costume.

Three massive iron rings have been discovered at Kupinovo (Pl. 30: 7-9). The two larger ones have circular and rhombic cross-sections, whereas the cross-section of the smaller is octagonal. Although there are no typical hoop-shaped buckles with a prong, these items could belong to one or more belt sets, used for sword suspension, characteristic of phase LT C2, as indirectly confirmed by a number of swords from the same period. The fact that there are no buckles is not surprising, given that other graves have been recorded in which there were one or more rings without any buckles. Furthermore, metal rings have also been found in graves without swords, in which the main weaponry were spears, for example in graves LT 10 and LT 11 at Zvonimirovo,³⁸⁵ and in male graves with no weapons in them. They have also been recorded in female graves, for example in grave 173 at Kapiteljska Njiva in Novo mesto,³⁸⁶ suggesting that such rings were also used on belts whose function was not the carrying of arms, but perhaps fastening, and such belts formed parts of both male and female costume.

In south-eastern Pannonia, extant graves of phase LT C2 are rare, and thus there are no direct analogies for belt sets found in closed graves, but some elements have been recorded as chance finds made at several sites such as Surčin, Sremski Karlovci and Bačko Gradište. Among them, there are also plastically shaped rings that were decorated with enamel.³⁸⁷ In addition, several iron rings originate from an unknown site in Sarmia. They were among a group of artefacts confiscated at the border between Serbia and Hungary, most of which belong to phase LT C2.³⁸⁸

In the territory of the Mokronog group, rings from belt sets have been found in a number of warrior graves originating from the late period of the Middle La Tène, i.e. phase Mokronog IIb – most of them in cemeteries at Zvonimirovo³⁸⁹ and Slatina.³⁹⁰ Smooth rings discovered in southern Pannonia and the south-eastern Alpine region are usually circular or oval in cross-section, and in fewer cases rhombic, which is also reflected in examples from Kupinovo depicted in Pl. 30: 8-9. Furthermore, among the artefacts in the Schwab collection originating from the site of La Tène in Switzerland, there are rings of

³⁷⁴ Rapin 1995: 285.

³⁷⁵ Todorović 1972: 18, 19, 22, T. X, grob 26: 1, T. XI, grob, 29: 3, T. XII: 10, T. XVI: 4.

³⁷⁶ Božić 1981: 318, T. 2: 20, T. 7: 2; Popović 1994: 52, karta 1., Sl. 4.

³⁷⁷ Todorović 1971: 28-29, T. XVIII: 5, T. XIX: 3.

³⁷⁸ Popović 1989-1990: 166, Sl. 1: 5.

³⁷⁹ Guštin 1977: 71, T. 5: 5; Guštin 1981: 225, Abb. 3: 3; Božić 1999: 196.

³⁸⁰ Jovanović 2006: 42, 59-60, 67, 72, 122-123, T. 8: 2, T. 40: 3, T. 43: 1, T. 54: 4, T. 65: 3.

³⁸¹ Križ 2005: 91, T. 72: 5.

³⁸² Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 97-98, T. XLVI: 1-2; Dizdar 2013: Sl. 15: 1.

³⁸³ Lejars 1994: 49-52.

³⁸⁴ Primjerice, F. Matheiu zaključuje da je napuštanje krutijih pojasnih garnitura i prijelaz na znatno fleksibilnije kožne pojaseve prouzročio veće opterećenje na koricama mačeva, što je riješeno razvojem jačih okova korica (Matheiu 2005).

³⁸⁵ Dizdar 2013: 178, 405-407, T. 17: 3-4, T. 18: 6-7. U oba groba nalaze se po dva obruča, od kojih je u oba slučaja jedan rombičnog, a drugi kružnog presjeka.

³⁸⁴ For example, F. Matheiu concluded that the abandonment of more solid belt sets and their replacement by much more flexible leather belts caused an increased burden on sword scabbards, which was solved through the development of stronger reinforcements (Matheiu 2005).

³⁸⁵ Dizdar 2013: 178, 405-407, Pl. 17: 3-4, Pl. 18: 6-7. Two rings have been found in each of the graves. In both cases, one ring is rhombic in cross-section, and the other circular.

³⁸⁶ Križ 2005: 73-74, Pl. 46: 4-7.

³⁸⁷ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 95-96, Pl. XXXIX: 9-10, Pl. XL: 1-3, Pl. XLI: 4; Jovanović 1991: 30, 32, Pl. IV: 1-4.

³⁸⁸ Popović 2010: 86, Pl. 1: 2a-b.

³⁸⁹ Dizdar 2013: 177-180.

³⁹⁰ Pirkmajer 1991: grave 1b – Pl. 6: 34-38, grave 9 – Pl. 8: 46-48, grave 10 – Pl. 9: 59, Pl. 10: 60-63, grave 13 – Pl. 13: 88-91.

ve u Novom mestu,³⁸⁶ što ukazuje na to da su se ovi predmeti koristili i na pojasevima koji nisu korišteni za nošenje mačeva, možda kao dio za zakopčavanje, a koji su mogli biti dio muške i ženske nošnje.

Sačuvani grobovi iz LT C2 stupnja su rijetki na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije pa nemamo izravnih analogija s pojasnim garniturama iz zatvorenih cjelina, ali pojedini elementi su zabilježeni kao slučajni nalazi s nekoliko lokaliteta kao što su Surčin, Sremski Karlovci i Bačko Gradište, među kojima se nalaze i plastično oblikovani primjerci ukrašeni emajlom.³⁸⁷ Također, nekoliko željeznih obruča potječe s nepoznatog nalazišta u Srijemu, a nalazili su se u grupi predmeta zaplijenjenih na srpsko-mađarskoj granici, od kojih većina pripada LT C2 stupnju.³⁸⁸

S područja mokronoške skupine poznat je veći broj ratničkih grobova iz mlađe faze srednjeg latena, odnosno Mokronog IIb stupnja, koji su sadržavali obruče pojasnih garnitura, od kojih dobar dio potječe s grobalja u Zvonimirovu³⁸⁹ i Slatini v Rožni dolini.³⁹⁰ Presjek glatkih obruča s prostora južne Panonije i jugoistočnoalpskog prostora je najčešće okrugao i rjeđe ovalan ili rombičan što odgovara kupinovskim primjercima prikazanim na T. 30: 8-9. Također, među istim predmetima iz zbirke Schwab s lokaliteta La Tène u Švicarskoj zastupljeni su obruči različitih presjeka, među njima i jedan primjerak koji bi svojim poligonalnim presjekom bio blizak primjerku iz Kupinova osmerokutnog presjeka (T. 30: 7).³⁹¹

S obzirom na nedostatnost konteksta, tipološka i kronološka determinacija ovih predmeta ipak nije u potpunosti sigurna jer se slični željezni obruči pojavljuju i u grobovima ranijih stupnjeva latenske kulture. Radi ilustracije, u ranolatskom kosturnom grobu 23 s Rospi Ćuprije nalazio se željezni obruč ovalnog presjeka, promjera 4,8 cm, i zajedno s dvodijelnim, šupljim obručem vjerojatno je predstavljao dio pojasa,³⁹² dok su se u grobu s oružjem 160 s Kapiteljske njive u Novome mestu iz LT B2-C1 stupnja nalazila dva željezna obruča promjera 4 i 4,4 cm okruglog presjeka.³⁹³ Također, jednostavni željezni obruči mogli su imati i drugu funkciju. Primjerice, u grobu 6 iz LT C1 iz Brežica nalazi se željezni obruč promjera 4,4 cm koji je M. Guštin interpretirao kao dio kola jer se u grobu nalazio veći broj konstrukcijskih elemenata ovoga prijevoznog sredstva.³⁹⁴

U stupnju LT D1 ostaci pojasnih garnitura nisu poznati iz grobova pripadnika ratničke elite s prostora jugoistočne Panonije, osim možda manjeg obruča izrađenog od bakrene slitine iz groba kopljanika 149 s Karaburme.³⁹⁵

2.6 Noževi

Među kupinovskim materijalom nalazi se više od dvadesetak noževa različitih tipova čije su funkcije, s obzirom na oblik i dimenzije, vjerojatno bile različite.

Tipološki stariji predmeti su dva noža prikazana na T. 31: 1-2. Kod prvog primjerka hrbat sječiva je konkavno oblikovan, a kraj drške pra-

various cross-sections, including one of polygonal cross-section rather similar to the one from Kupinovo whose cross-section is octagonal (Pl. 30: 7).³⁹¹

In view of the lack of context, the typological and chronological determination cannot be taken for granted, because iron rings have also been found in graves belonging to earlier phases of the La Tène Culture. By way of illustration, an iron ring of oval cross-section was found in the Early La Tène skeletal grave 23 at Rospi Ćuprija. Its diameter was 4.8 cm, and it probably belonged to a belt set, together with a two-piece hollow ring.³⁹² In grave 160 at Kapiteljska Njiva in Novo mesto, of the LT B2-C1 phase, which contained weapons, there were two iron rings of 4 and 4.4 cm diameter, respectively, and of circular cross-section.³⁹³ Besides, such simple iron rings could have a different function. For example, grave 6 at Brežice contained an iron ring of 4.4 cm diameter which has been interpreted by M. Guštin as a part of wagon, given that a number of structural elements of the vehicle have been found in the grave.³⁹⁴

Remains of belt sets have not been recorded in any graves of the warrior elite of phase LT D1 in south-eastern Pannonia, except perhaps a small ring, made of a copper alloy, found in the grave of a spearman, number 149 at Karaburma.³⁹⁵

2.6 Knives

The archaeological material from Kupinovo includes more than twenty knives of various types, and – based on their shapes and sizes – probably also of diverse functions.

The two knives depicted in Pl. 31: 1-2 are typologically earlier. The first exhibits a concave blade spine; the handle is of rectangular cross-section, with a bent terminal which ends in a circular disc. The handle of the second knife is of the same shape, but its blade spine is straight. A similarly-shaped knife has been discovered in grave 62 at Karaburma, dated to phase LT B2.³⁹⁶ Such dating is further corroborated by knives with circular discs on bent handles found in weapons-bearing graves 686 and 703 at the cemetery in Ludas - Varjú-dűlő, dated to phase LT B2b.³⁹⁷

One artefact typical of the La Tène Culture is the knife of Dürrnberg type, characteristic for its massive straight or slightly curved blade, and a short curved handle with diverse terminals. Knives of this type emerged in the LT B1 phase, and they were in use through to the end of phase LT C2, as evidenced by those discovered in graves at Zvonimirovo³⁹⁸ and at Slatina in Rožna Dolina.³⁹⁹ Interestingly, they have been found only in the eastern part of the distribution zone of the La Tène Culture, recorded in their greatest numbers in the Carpathian Basin. In the Croatian literature, and by some foreign authors, these artefacts are described as fighting knives, although the arguments suggest, for the most part, that they were not a standard element of the warrior's equipment. First of all, when found in graves, they are almost never ritually damaged, with the exception

³⁸⁶ Križ 2005: 73-74, T. 46: 4-7.

³⁸⁷ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 95-96, T. XXXIX: 9-10, T. XL: 1-3, T. XLI: 4; Jovanović 1991: 29, 32, T. IV: 1-4.

³⁸⁸ Popović 2010: 86, T. 1: 2a-b.

³⁸⁹ Dizdar 2013: 177-180.

³⁹⁰ Pirkmajer 1991: grob 1b – T. 6: 34-38, grob 9 – T. 8: 46-48, grob 10 – T. 9: 59, T. 10: 60-66, grob 13 – T. 13: 88-91.

³⁹¹ Lejars 2013: 174, T. 63: 2951.

³⁹² Todorović 1963: Y 49: 2.

³⁹³ Križ 2005: 68, T. 38: 8-9.

³⁹⁴ Guštin 1984a: 115, T. 3: 3.

³⁹⁵ Todorović 1972: 37, T. XXXVII, grob 149: 2. Predmeti koje su P. Łuczkiwicz i M. Schönfelder (2011: 162-165) definirali kao kasnolatske pravokutne pojasne kopče (njem. *Gürtelschließe*), ipak vjerojatnije predstavljaju dio konjske opreme. O ovim predmetima kao dijelu konjske opreme: Božić 2001: 185, Sl. 10-11; Božić 2004.

³⁹¹ Lejars 2013: 174, Pl. 63: 2951.

³⁹² Todorović 1963: Y 49: 2.

³⁹³ Križ 2005: 68, Pl. 38: 8-9.

³⁹⁴ Guštin 1984a: 115, Pl. 3: 3.

³⁹⁵ Todorović 1972: 37, Pl. XXXVII, grave 149: 2. Objects defined by P.

Łuczkiwicz and M. Schönfelder (2011: 162-165) as Late La Tène rectangular belt buckles (Ger. *Gürtelschließe*), are more likely elements of horse gear. On these elements as elements of horse gear, see: Božić 2001: 185, Fig. 10-11; Božić 2004.

³⁹⁶ Todorović 1972: 26, Pl. XXIII: 9.

³⁹⁷ Szabó, Tankó 2012: 30, 35, 146, Fig. 187, Pl. XII: 2, Pl. XVI: 5.

³⁹⁸ Dizdar 2004: grave LT 13 (439, Pl. 13B: 1), grave LT 44 (493, Pl. 44B: 1); Dizdar 2013: grave LT 12 (123, Pl. 22: 1).

³⁹⁹ Pirkmajer 1991: grave 1a, Pl. 6: 31.

vokutnog presjeka je savijen i završava okruglom pločicom. Na isti je način oblikovana i drška drugog noža, dok je hrbat sječiva ravan. Nož sličnog oblika nalazio se u grobu 62 s Karaburme iz LT B2 stupnja.³⁹⁶ Dodatnu potvrdu ovoj dataciji predstavljaju primjerci s okruglom pločicom na savijenoj dršci, pronađeni u grobovima s oružjem 686 i 703 groblja Ludas - Varjú-dűlő, datiranim u LT B2b stupanj.³⁹⁷

Svakako, jedan od tipičnih predmeta latenske kulture su noževi tipa Dürrenberg koje karakterizira masivno ravno ili blago povijeno sječivo te kratka, savijena drška s različito oblikovanim završetcima. Ovi se noževi pojavljuju od LT B1 i u uporabi su sve do završetka LT C2 stupnja, što potvrđuju primjerci iz grobova u Zvonimirovu³⁹⁸ i Slatini v Rožni dolini.³⁹⁹ Zanimljivo, oni se javljaju samo u istočnom dijelu rasprostiranja latenske kulture, s najvećim brojem primjeraka na prostoru Karpatske kotline. U domaćoj, ali i dijelu strane literature ovi su predmeti često definirani kao bojni noževi iako većina argumenata ukazuje na to da nisu predstavljali dio standardne ratničke opreme. Prije svega, kada ih nalazimo u grobovima, oni gotovo nikada nisu ritualno oštećeni, osim u iznimnim slučajevima, kao primjerice noževi iz Formina⁴⁰⁰ i Grabelsdorfa,⁴⁰¹ što je čest slučaj s mačevima, kopljima i štitovima.⁴⁰² Također, pojedini primjerci nalazili su se u grobovima bez oružja, od kojih su neki bili i ženski.⁴⁰³ Činjenica je da nisu zabilježeni ni u sjevernogalskim svetištima u kojima su pronađene zaista iznimne količine različitih dijelova naoružanja, za koje se pretpostavlja da potječu iz raznih dijelova latenske Europe. Ipak, ovaj argument moramo uzeti s oprezom budući da noževa tipa Dürrenberg, kao što je napomenuto, na ovom prostoru latenske kulture i nema.

Čini se da su ovi predmeti, osim uporabne, imali i određenu simboličku ulogu u pogrebnom ritualu. Naime, u grobnim kontekstima ovi noževi su često pronađeni uz ostatke popudbine u obliku komada mesa pa su ih neki autori interpretirali kao noževe za sječenje mesa. Zacijelo je konzumacija mesa na gozbama, kao i polaganje u grobove, u latenskoj kulturi imala određene socijalne i ritualne konotacije.⁴⁰⁴ Zanimljivo je da noževi tipa Dürrenberg nestaju iz uporabe na prijelazu srednjeg u kasni laten kada se u grobovima, uz tipične kasnolatske noževe, u većem broju pojavljuju i drugi predmeti korišteni u pripremi i konzumaciji mesa, kao što su ražnjevi, roštilji i vilice, a koji su dobro posvjedočeni i na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije.

U nedavno objavljenoj monografiji o groblju latenske kulture u Velikom polju kod Zvonimirova, M. Dizdar je predložio tipološku podjelu noževa tipa Dürrenberg, a za nazive pojedinih tipova korištene su karakteristične grobne cjeline s prostora južne Panonije i jugoistočnih Alpa.⁴⁰⁵ Ipak, s obzirom na to da se u slučaju ovih noževa radi o jasno definiranoj grupi predmeta, smatram da bi bilo bolje zadržati naziv tip Dürrenberg koji jasno označava njihov oblik i funkciju, dok se izdvojeni tipovi mogu interpretirati kao varijante osnovnog oblika.

of a few cases, such as the knives from Formin⁴⁰⁰ and Grabelsdorf;⁴⁰¹ such ritual damaging is very frequent in the cases of swords, spears and shields.⁴⁰² Furthermore, some knives have been discovered in graves that contained no weapons and have thus been defined as female.⁴⁰³ In addition, knives have not been recorded in sanctuaries in northern Gaul, where truly outstanding quantities of weaponry have been found, presumably originating from various parts of La Tène Europe – though this argument should be taken with due caution, given that knives of the Dürrenberg type were not present in this area of distribution of the La Tène Culture, as mentioned above.

It would appear that, in addition to their utilitarian function, these knives also played some symbolic role within the burial ritual. In the grave contexts, they have often been discovered together with remains of travelling provisions such as chunks of meat, leading some authors to interpret them as meat-carving knives, given that the consumption of meat at feasts and its deposition in graves must have had some social and ritual connotations in the La Tène Culture.⁴⁰⁴ It is interesting to note that knives of the Dürrenberg type ceased to be used at the transition from the Middle to the Late La Tène period, when, in addition to the typical Late La Tène knives, some other items linked to meat consumption started to appear in graves such as spits, grills and forks, well-evidenced also in the territory of south-eastern Pannonia.

In a recently published monograph on the La Tène Culture cemetery at Veliko Polje, near Zvonimirovo, M. Dizdar proposed a typological classification of knives of the Dürrenberg type, labelling individual types with names of characteristic grave units from southern Pannonia and the south-eastern Alps.⁴⁰⁵ However, in view of the fact that these knives form a clearly-defined group, I believe that it would be better to stick to the label 'Dürrenberg type', which clearly designates their shape and function, while the proposed types can be described as variants of the main form. For example, a knife from Kupinovo, with a straight blade, slightly concave spine extending from a short curved handle of square cross-section, with small globular knobs in the middle and at its terminal (Pl. 31: 4), would thus belong to the Zvonimirovo LT 12 subtype, or rather variant, which is distributed evenly throughout the Carpathian Basin.⁴⁰⁶ The grave with a sword (G 1–3 1791) at Pećine, near Kostolac, originating from phase LT B2,⁴⁰⁷ is important for chronological determination of this variant of knives of the Dürrenberg type; this confirms that they were in use in this region from the very beginning of the La Tène Culture. In the Belgrade - Karaburma cemetery, one such knife has been found in grave with weapons 325 from phase LT C1, while similar knives were present in graves 58 and 59, which only contained a single pottery vessel each.⁴⁰⁸ In the nearby cemetery at Rospi Čuprija, a similar knife had been deposited in grave 39, together with a sword sheathed in a scabbard of group 5, dating it to a later period of the LT C1 phase (LT C1b).⁴⁰⁹ The knife from

³⁹⁶ Todorović 1972: 26, T. XXIII: 9.

³⁹⁷ Szabó, Tankó 2012: 30, 35, 146, Fig. 187, T. XII: 2, T. XVI: 5.

³⁹⁸ Dizdar 2004: grob LT 13 (439, T. 13B:1), grob LT 44 (493, T. 44B: 1); Dizdar 2013: grob LT 12 (123, 410, T. 22: 1).

³⁹⁹ Pirkmajer 1991: grob 1a, T. 6: 31.

⁴⁰⁰ Pahič 1966: 283, T. 8: 2.

⁴⁰¹ Gleirscher 2009: 147-148, Abb. 4: 3.

⁴⁰² Savijanje noževa rijetko se prakticalo i u kasnolatskom razdoblju, o čemu nam svjedoče primjerci iz groba 3 u Sotinu (Majnarić-Pandžić 1972-1973: 58, T. IV: 3), iz Hrtkovca (Dautova Ruševljan, Vujović 2006: 87, kat. br. 32, Sl. 24) i groba 1 sa Strmca iznad Bele Cerkve (Stare 1973: 24, T. 8: 2; Božić 1999: 211).

⁴⁰³ Schönfelder 2010: 229.

⁴⁰⁴ Schönfelder 2010: 225-231; Marion, Guillaumet 2012: 190-193; Szabó, Tankó 2012: 128, Fig. 175, i dr. Primjerice, na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije takav je slučaj zabilježen u grobu grobu G 1–3 1791 iz Pećina kod Kostolca (Jovanović 2014: Fig. 2: 7).

⁴⁰⁵ Dizdar 2013: 122-142.

⁴⁰⁰ Pahič 1966: 283, Pl. 8: 2.

⁴⁰¹ Gleirscher 2009: 147-148; Fig. 4: 3.

⁴⁰² Knife bending was rarely practised in the Late La Tène period, too, as evidenced by knives from grave 3 at Sotin (Majnarić-Pandžić 1972-1973: 58, Pl. IV: 3), from Hrtkovci (Dautova Ruševljan, Vujović 2006: 87, cat. no. 32, Fig. 24) and grave 1 at Strmac above Bela Cerkva (Stare 1973: 24, Pl. 8: 2; Božić 1999: 211).

⁴⁰³ Schönfelder 2010: 229.

⁴⁰⁴ Schönfelder 2010: 225-231; Marion, Guillaumet 2012: 190-193; Szabó, Tankó 2012: 128, Fig. 175, et al.

⁴⁰⁵ Dizdar 2013: 122-142.

⁴⁰⁶ Dizdar 2013: 123-130, Map 11.

⁴⁰⁷ Jovanović 2014: Fig. 2: 7

⁴⁰⁸ Todorović 1972: 25, 41, Pl. XX, grave 58: 2, Pl. XXI, grave 59: 1, Pl. XLI, grave 325: 4. Dizdar is of the opinion that the knife from grave 58 belongs to a special variant of the Zvonimirovo LT 12 type, given that its handle does not terminate in a globular knob, but rather in a disc (Dizdar 2013: 130).

⁴⁰⁹ Todorović 1967: 194, Fig. I: 4; Božić 1981: 318, Pl. 7: 8.



Sl. 18. Nož tipa Dürrenberg, var. Osijek iz Osijeka (AMZ, P-21082)

Fig. 18. Knife of the Dürrenberg type, Osijek variant, from Osijek (AMZ, P-21082)

Tako bi, primjerice, nož iz Kupinova s ravnim sječivom, blago konkavno oblikovanog hrpta, koji prelazi u kratku savijenu dršku četvrtastog presjeka s kuglicom na sredini i na završetku (T. 31: 4), pripadao podtipu, odnosno varijanti, Zvonimirovo LT 12, koja je rasprostranjena na cijelom prostoru Karpatske kotline.⁴⁰⁶ Za kronološko definiranje ove varijante noževa tipa Dürrenberg važan je grob s mačem G 1–3 1791 iz Pećina kod Kostolca koji potječe iz LT B2 stupnja,⁴⁰⁷ što potvrđuje njihovu uporabu na ovom prostoru od samih početaka latenske kulture. Na groblju Beograd - Karaburma jedan ovakav nož nalazio se u grobu s oružjem 325 iz LT C1 stupnja, dok su slični primjerci zabilježeni i u grobovima 58 i 59, u kojima se nalazila samo po jedna keramička posuda.⁴⁰⁸ Na obližnjem groblju Rospri Ćuprija u grob 39 bio je priložen sličan nož, zajedno s mačem u koricama grupe 5, što ga kronološki smješta u mlađi dio LT C1 stupnja,⁴⁰⁹ a iz istog razdoblja potječe nož iz groba s lokaliteta Čubarsko brdo kod Negotina.⁴¹⁰ Velik broj ovih noževa pronađen je i na prostoru mokronoške skupine, a kao primjere iz grobnih cjelina mogu se navesti predmeti iz Vojakovca⁴¹¹ te groba 10a iz Dobove,⁴¹² koji pripadaju LT C1 stupnju, te trojnoga groba 12 iz Zvonimirova iz LT C2, prema kojemu je ova varijanta i dobila ime.⁴¹³

U sljedeću varijantu Osijek 1, koju karakterizira zadebljanje na dršci s obručem na završetku,⁴¹⁴ možemo uvrstiti dva primjerka iz Kupinova. Kod prvog noža (T. 32: 1) vrh sječiva blago je povijen prema gore, a na kratkoj i savinutoj dršci poligonalnog presjeka, koja završava obru-

a grave at the site of Čubarsko Brdo, near Negotin, originates from the same period.⁴¹⁰ A number of such knives have also been recorded in the territory of the Mokronog group. Examples of those discovered in graves include those from Vojakovac,⁴¹¹ and from grave 10a at Dobova,⁴¹² which belong to phase LT C1b, as well as those from triple grave 12 at Zvonimirovo, dating from phase LT C2, which gave the name of this variant.⁴¹³

Two knives from Kupinovo can be classified as the next variant, Osijek 1, characterized by a thickening on the handle and a ring at the terminal.⁴¹⁴ The first of these knives (Pl. 32: 1) has a slightly upturned tip, and its short curved handle, of polygonal cross-section, terminating with a ring, bears a globular thickening flanked by shallow grooves. The second (Pl. 31: 5) has a straight blade which extends from a short curved handle of rectangular cross-section with a larger globular thickening. Interestingly, such knives are most numerous in south-eastern Pannonia (Fig. 18), while a smaller number of examples have been recorded in the territory of the Mokronog group. None have been found in other parts of the Carpathian Basin, with the exception of the Romanian site of Lozna, east of the Carpathian Mountains.⁴¹⁵ As was the case with the previous group of knives, this subgroup of the Dürrenberg type also emerged early, as indicated by the knife found in grave G 1-3 283, dated to phase LT B2.⁴¹⁶ The dual grave at the site of Plavinački Potok, near Ritopek,⁴¹⁷ which can be dated to phase LT C1, has yielded a knife with a ring at its handle's terminal, and a rivet at the end of the blade, similar to the knife from Pećine near Kostolac. This detail has been recorded on a number of knives of the Dürrenberg type belonging to various variants whose concentration is highest in south-eastern

⁴⁰⁶ Dizdar 2013: 123-130, karta 11.

⁴⁰⁷ Jovanović 2014: Fig. 2: 7

⁴⁰⁸ Todorović 1972: 25, 41, T. XX, grob 58: 2, T. XX, grob 59: 1, T. XLI, grob 325: 4. Za nož iz groba 58 M. Dizdar smatra da pripada posebnoj varijanti tipa Zvonimirovo LT 12 s obzirom na to da na završetku drške nema kuglicu nego pločicu (Dizdar 2013: 130).

⁴⁰⁹ Todorović 1967: 194, Sl. 1: 4; Božić 1981: 318, T. 7: 8.

⁴¹⁰ Popović 1989-1990: 166, Sl. 1: 3.

⁴¹¹ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 49, T. XLVII: 3; Dizdar 2013:

⁴¹² Guštin 1981: 225, Abb. 4: 1, T. 48: 1; Božić 1987, 874, Sl. 44: 6; Božić 1999: 209.

⁴¹³ Dizdar 2013: 123, 410, T. 22: 1.

⁴¹⁴ Dizdar 2013: 134-137, Karta 13. S obzirom na neutemeljenost grobne cjeline 1 s groblja Osijek - Zeleno polje prikladniji naziv ove varijante noževa tipa Dürrenberg bio bi samo Osijek. Naime, u opisu groba 1 navodi se da su se na nadlakticama skeleta nalazile narukvice od bakrene slitine. Ovaj je nakit tipičan prilog u ženskim grobovima, a oblik odgovara primjercima datiranim u LT B2 stupanj (Čović 1961: Y 30). Uz skelet se navodno nalazio mač koji svojom dužinom i oblikom odgovara srednjolatenskim primjercima te željezni nož s kuglicom na dršci, koja završava obručem (Spajić 1954: 8-9, T. 1: 1-5). Iz ovog opisa jasno je da su u navodnom grobu 1 pomiješani predmeti koji se inače nalaze u muškim i ženskim grobovima, a usto su jedni stariji od drugih.

⁴¹⁰ Popović 1989-1990: 166, Fig. 1: 3.

⁴¹¹ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 49, Pl. XLVII: 3; Dizdar 2013.

⁴¹² Guštin 1981: 225, Fig. 4: 1, Pl. 48: 1; Božić 1987, 874, Fig. 44: 6; Božić 1999: 209.

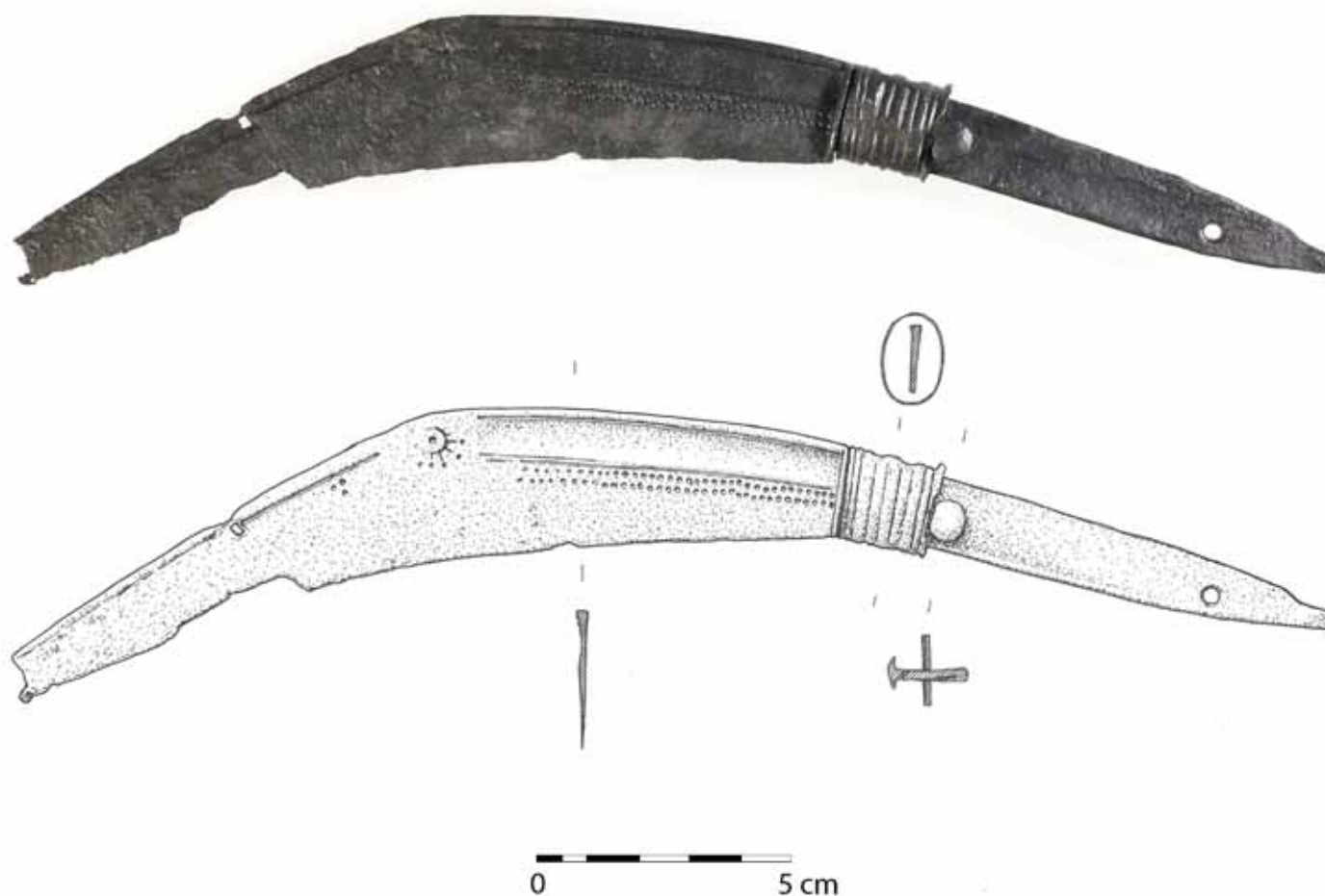
⁴¹³ Dizdar 2013: 123, 410, Pl. 22: 1.

⁴¹⁴ Dizdar 2013: 134-137, Map 13. In view of the fact that grave unit 1 in the Osijek-Zeleno Polje cemetery is unfounded, a more appropriate name for this variant of knives of the Dürrenberg type would be simply 'Osijek'. The description of grave 1 includes the information that copper-alloy armlets were found on the upper arms of the skeleton. This is a grave good typical of female graves, and their shape corresponds to armlets dated to phase LT B2 (Čović 1961: Y 30). Allegedly, beside the skeleton there was a sword, whose length and shape correspond to swords from the Middle La Tène period, and an iron knife with a globular knob at its handle, which terminates with a ring (Spajić 1954: 8-9, Pl. 1: 1-5). The description clearly reveals that the alleged grave 1 contained elements usually found in both male and female graves, some chronologically older than others.

⁴¹⁵ Dizdar 2013: Map 13.

⁴¹⁶ Jovanović 1984: 68, Fig. 4: 4.

⁴¹⁷ Todorović 1973-1974: 79, 81, Fig. 7.



Sl. 19. Nož (sica) iz Zemuna (AMZ, P-4347)

Fig.19. Knife (sica) from Zemun (AMZ, P-4347)

čem, nalazi se kuglasto zadebljanje omeđeno s obje strane plitkim žljebovima. Drugi primjerak (T. 31: 5) ima ravno sječivo koje prelazi u kratku, savijenu dršku pravokutnog presjeka na kojoj se nalazi veće kuglasto zadebljanje. Ovi su noževi najbrojniji upravo na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije (Sl. 18), a manji je broj zabilježen na prostoru mokrnoške skupine, dok ih u ostalim dijelovima Karpatske kotline nema, osim na rumunjskom lokalitetu Lozna koji se nalazi istočno od Karpata.⁴¹⁵ Kao i prethodna skupina noževa, ova podgrupa tipa Dürrnberg javlja se rano na što ukazuje primjerak iz groba G 1-3 283, datiranog u LT B2 stupanj.⁴¹⁶ Iz dvojnoga groba s lokaliteta Plavinački potok kod Ritopeka,⁴¹⁷ iz LT C1 stupnja, potječe nož s obručem na završetku drške te zakovicom na završetku sječiva, slično primjerku iz Pećina kod Kostolca. Ovaj je detalj zabilježen na većem broju noževa tipa Dürrnberg različitih varijanti, ponovno s najvećom koncentracijom na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije,⁴¹⁸ među ostalim i na jednome kupinovskom primjerku (T. 31: 3). Kod ovog noža prvi dio hrpta konkavno je oblikovan, a na kraćoj, savijenoj dršci pravokutnog presjeka, koja završava obručem, nema karakterističnoga kuglastog zadebljanja.

Iako slični noževi nisu izdvojeni kao poseban tip u podjeli M. Dizdara, prema obliku sječiva i drške kupinovski primjerak, kao i pojedini drugi noževi, primjerice nož iz groba 2 u Dobovi iz LT C1 stupnja,⁴¹⁹ nedvojbeno možemo definirati kao tip Dürrnberg čija se široka sječiva i snaž-

Pannonia,⁴¹⁸ and it is also present on one knife from Kupinovo (Pl. 31: 3). On this knife, the anterior part of the spine is concave, and the short curved handle of rectangular cross-section, with a ring at its terminal, does not contain the characteristic globular thickening.

Although such knives are not classified as a separate type in Dizdar's division, on the basis of their blade and handle, this knife from Kupinovo and some others (for example, the knife from grave 2 at Dobova from phase LT C1⁴¹⁹) can be classified beyond doubt as being of the Dürrnberg type. The wide blades and curved handles clearly distinguish them from the Late La Tène knives with rings (Ger. *Ringgriffmesser*), whose blades are narrower and whose handles are less curved and usually somewhat longer, as in the case of knife in Pl. 32: 5 from Kupinovo. This is corroborated by knives from the Late La Tène graves at Karaburma,⁴²⁰ from grave 3 at Sotin,⁴²¹ and grave 1 at Ajmana.⁴²²

The knives with curved blades which emerged in large numbers in southeastern Pannonia in the Late La Tène period originated from a different cultural circle and a different production tradition. To be precise, curved-bladed knives known as *sicas* developed in the territory of Thrace at the turn of the 4th and 3rd c. B.C., and were gradually accepted by members of warrior elites in the northern Balkans, whose material culture has been defined as the Padea - Pa-

⁴¹⁵ Dizdar 2013: karta 13.

⁴¹⁶ Jovanović 1984: 68, Fig. 4: 4.

⁴¹⁷ Todorović 1973-1974: 79, 81, Sl. 7.

⁴¹⁸ Gaspari, Krampuš, Brišnik 2004: 272-274, karta 1. Kao moguću funkciju ovih zakovica u opisu noža iz RGZM-a M. Schönfelder navodi fiksiranje štitnika od organskog materijala koji bi štitio ruku na oštrm prijelazu drške u sječivo (Schönfelder 2010: 223).

⁴¹⁹ Škaler 1966: Sl. 6; Guštin 1977: 82, T. 5: 3.

⁴¹⁸ Gaspari, Krampuš, Brišnik 2004: 272-274, Map 1. In the description of the knife from the RGZM, M. Schönfelder mentioned that one possible function of these rivets was to fix some kind of guard made of organic material which could protect the hand at the point where the handle turns sharply into the blade (Schönfelder 2010: 223).

⁴¹⁹ Škaler 1966: Fig. 6; Guštin 1977: 82, Pl. 5: 3.

⁴²⁰ Todorović 1972: 16, 31, 36, 39, Pl. VII, grave 20: 4, grave 92 – Pl. XXVII: 12, Pl. XXXV, grave 114: 4, grave 222 – Pl. XL: 13.

⁴²¹ Majnarić-Pandžić 1972-1973: 58, Pl. IV: 3.

⁴²² Stalio 1986: 33, 49, Fig. 47.

no povijene drške jasno razlikuju od kasnolatenskih noževa s obručima (njem. *Ringgriffmesser*) s užim sječivima i drškama, koje su blaže savijene i obično nešto duže, kao kod primjerka iz Kupinova na T. 32: 5. Potvrđuju to i noževi iz kasnolatenskih grobnih cjelina s Karaburme,⁴²⁰ groba 3 iz Sotina⁴²¹ te groba 1 iz Ajmane.⁴²²

Iz drugoga kulturnog kruga i različite proizvodne tradicije potječu noževi zakrivljenih sječiva koja se u znatnom broju pojavljuju na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije u razdoblju kasnog latena. Naime, na prostoru Trakije se u 4./3. st. pr. Kr. razvijaju noževi zakrivljenog sječiva, poznati pod nazivom *sica*, a postupno ih prihvaćaju i pripadnici ratničkih elita s prostora sjevernog Balkana čija je materijalna kultura definirana kao grupa Padea - Panagjurski Kolonii.⁴²³ Zbog već spomenutih veza, koje su se odražavale u uporabi sličnog naoružanja i konjske opreme, *sice* u drugoj polovici 2. st. pr. Kr. postaju dijelom ratničke opreme i u zajednicama s prostora jugoistočne Panonije. Tipične *sice* karakterizira savijeno sječivo, često ukrašeno jednostavnijim ili složenijim motivima, s oštricom na unutrašnjoj strani i žlijebom uz hrbat. Drške im mogu biti različito oblikovane, s kraćim trokutastim ili dužim trakastim jezičcem koji završava ovalnim zadebljanjem, a prosječna dužina oružja iznosi između 25 i 35 cm.⁴²⁴

Ovom opisu odgovara nož iz Kupinova, savijenog sječiva sa širokim žljebovima na obje strane čija je površina ukrašena tehnikom *chagrinage* (T. 32: 4). Na oštećenom jezičcu sačuvane su dvije zakovice, jedna cijela i druga oštećena, kojima je bila pričvršćena drška od organskog materijala. Morfološki najbliži mu je primjerak s rumunjskog lokaliteta Viasu.⁴²⁵ U ovu skupinu predmeta možemo uvrstiti i primjerak prikazan na T. 33: 1, dužine 29 cm, blago povijenog sječiva na kojemu se nalazi žlijeb što prelazi u trakasti jezičac s dvije perforacije i jednom zakovicom. Tipološki sličan *sicama*, no nešto manjih dimenzija, nož je iz kasnolatenskoga groba 112 s Karaburme, dužine 18,5 cm,⁴²⁶ dok je primjerak iz groba 3 iz Sotina dugačak samo 14,5 cm.⁴²⁷ I u drugim grobovima s Karaburme nalazili su se noževi zakrivljenih sječiva, koji se ponekad definiraju kao *sice*, ali dimenzije pojedinih primjerka vrlo su male, primjerice iz grobova 13 i 35, i ne prelaze više od 15 cm.⁴²⁸ Ako uzmemo u obzir jednu od glavnih funkcija ovih predmeta kao oružja, teško je zamisliti da bi noževi dužine 13 -14 cm bili od veće koristi u bliskoj borbi pa kod definiranja pojedinih primjeraka kao *sica* nije dovoljna samo činjenica da imaju zakrivljeno sječivo. Stoga, kao *sice* u pravom smislu riječi možemo definirati primjerke iz groba 1 s lokaliteta Mala Vrbica - Ajmana, sa sječivom ukrašenim nizom solarnih motiva, dužine 30,6 cm,⁴²⁹ primjerak iz Hrtkovaca s motivom ptice,⁴³⁰ nož iz Zemuna s nešto skromnijim, također solarnim motivom i nizom točki, dužine 25,6 cm (Sl. 19),⁴³¹ kao i primjerak iz skupnog nalaza s lokaliteta Vasiljevac na planini Rtanj.⁴³²

Iz Kupinova su poznata još dva duga noža savijenog sječiva, no oni se tipološki jasno razlikuju od opisanih predmeta koji su porijeklom s

nagjurski Kolonii group.⁴²³ Due to their ties, discussed above, reflected in their use of similar weapons and horse equipment, in the second half of the 2nd c. B.C. *sicas* became incorporated in the warrior equipment in communities of south-eastern Pannonia. Typical *sicas* are characterized by curved blades, often decorated with more or less complex motifs, with the cutting edge on the internal side and a groove along the spine. Their handles can be diverse in shape, the tangs short and triangular or long and band-shaped, ending in an oval thickening. The average length of this weapon is between 25 and 35 cm.⁴²⁴

A knife from Kupinovo fits the above description, with its curved blade exhibiting wide grooves on both faces, decorated using *chagrinage* technique (Pl. 32: 4). There are two rivets on the damaged tang, one of them extant and the other damaged. They were used to attach a handle made of organic material. On the basis of the knife's morphology, its closest analogy is a knife from the Romanian site of Viasu.⁴²⁵ Knife depicted in Pl. 33: 1 can be classified in the same group. It is 29 cm long, with a slightly curved blade with a groove, extending from a band-shaped tang with two holes and one rivet in it. The knife from the Late La Tène grave 112 at Karaburma is typologically similar to the *sica*, but somewhat smaller – it is 18.5 cm long,⁴²⁶ while the knife from grave 3 at Sotin is only 14.5 cm long.⁴²⁷ Other graves at Karaburma also contained knives with curved blades which have been described occasionally as *sicas*, but some of them are very small. For example, those from graves 13 and 35 are no longer than 15 cm.⁴²⁸ If we take into consideration one of the main functions of these items when used as weapons, it is difficult to imagine that knives of 13-14 cm would do much good in close-range fighting, and therefore I believe that the fact that their blades are curved is not sufficient to identify the knives as *sicas*. The knife discovered in grave 1 at the site of Mala Vrbica - Ajmana, 30.6 cm long, with a blade decorated with a range of solar motifs,⁴²⁹ that from Hrtkovci with a bird motif,⁴³⁰ the one from Zemun (Fig. 19), 25.6 cm long and with more modest solar ornaments and a range of dots,⁴³¹ and the knife from the group find made at the site of Vasiljevac on Mount Rtanj,⁴³² are *sicas* in the proper sense of that term.

An additional two knives with curved blades have been found at Kupinovo, but typologically they clearly differ from the above-described items originating from the lower Danubian region. On both faces of the curved blade of knife in Pl. 32: 3 there are grooves running along the spine, and the band-shaped tang, which widens towards the damaged terminal, contains three rivets, used to attach a handle made of organic material. At the point where the blade turns into the tang, there is a trace that suggests that there used to be a guard, and this is corroborated by a small rivet hole, used to fix the guard to the knife. According to this description, the knife was very close to those of the Pritoka - Bela Cerkev type, a characteristic Late La Tène weapon which was present in the territory of the Japodes and Liburninas, in Sisak and in the territory of the Mokronog group, where it has been dated to phase IIIb/LT D2.⁴³³ In addition to being the easternmost find of this type, this knife is also important from the point of view of chronology, because, together with spears with

⁴²⁰ Todorović 1972: 16, 31, 36, 39, T. VII, grob 20: 4, grob 92 – T. XXVII: 12, T. XXXV, grob 114: 4, grob 222 – T. XL: 13.

⁴²¹ Majnarić-Pandžić 1972-1973: 58, T. IV: 3.

⁴²² Stalio 1986: 33, 49, Fig. 47.

⁴²³ Rustoiu 2007: 68.

⁴²⁴ Rustoiu 2007: 68.

⁴²⁵ Rustoiu 2007: Fig. 2: 4.

⁴²⁶ Todorović 1972: 35, T. XXXIV: 6.

⁴²⁷ Majnarić-Pandžić 1972-1973: 58, T. IV: 4.

⁴²⁸ Todorović 1972: 14, 21, T. V, grob 13: 3, T. XIII, grob 35: 3. Jasan primjer pogrešnog definiranja noža kao *sice* predstavlja primjerak iz groba 66 s Karaburme koji pripada LT B2 stupnju. Iako je sječivo bez žlijeba blago savijeno, iz kronološke perspektive očito je da predmet ne može biti *sica* (Łuczkiwicz, Schönfelder 2010: Tab. 1).

⁴²⁹ Stalio 1986: 33, Fig. 42.

⁴³⁰ Dautova-Ruševljan, Vujović 2006: 89, kat. br. 60, Sl. 53.

⁴³¹ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 98, T. XLVI: 6.

⁴³² Milojević, Milanović 2015: 40, T. 1: 11, Sl. 2.

⁴²³ Rustoiu 2007: 68.

⁴²⁴ Rustoiu 2007: 68.

⁴²⁵ Rustoiu 2007: Fig. 2: 4.

⁴²⁶ Todorović 1972: 35, Pl. XXXIV: 6.

⁴²⁷ Majnarić-Pandžić 1972-1973: 58, Pl. IV: 4.

⁴²⁸ Todorović 1972: 14, 21, Pl. V, grave 13: 3, Pl. XIII, grave 35: 3. A clear example of erroneous determination of a knife as a *sica* is the knife from grave 66 at Karaburma, which can be dated to phase LT B2. Although its groove-less blade is slightly curved, the chronological perspective makes it clear that this artefact cannot be a *sica* (Łuczkiwicz, Schönfelder 2010: Table 1).

⁴²⁹ Stalio 1986: 33, Fig. 42.

⁴³⁰ Dautova-Ruševljan, Vujović 2006: 89, cat. no. 60, Fig. 53.

⁴³¹ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 98, Pl. XLVI: 6.

⁴³² Milojević, Milanović 2015: 40, Pl. 1: 11, Fig. 2.

⁴³³ Božić 1999: 211; Balen-Letunić 2006; Gaspari 2009: 254-255, cat. no. 37. C; Blečić Kavur 2015: 229, Sl. 88.



Sl. 20. Nož s koštanom drškom ukrašenom koncentričnim krugovima iz Kupinova (P-15657)

Fig. 20. Knife with bone handle decorated with concentric circles, from Kupinovo (P-15657)

prostora donjeg Podunavlja. Na savijenom sječivu noža na T. 32: 3, na obje strane uz hrbat, nalaze se žljebovi, a na trakastom jezičcu, koji se širi prema oštećenom završetku, nalaze se tri zakovice kojima je bila pričvršćena drška od organskog materijala. Na prijelazu sječiva u jezičac vidljiv je trag koji ukazuje na postojanje graničnika, što potvrđuje i mala perforacija za zakovicu kojom je on bio fiksiran na nož. Prema navedenom opisu ovaj je predmet vrlo blizak noževima tipa Pritoka - Bela Cerkev, karakterističnom kasnolatenskom oružju koje se javlja na japodskom i liburnskom području, u Sisku te na prostoru mokronoške skupine, gdje su datirani u stupanj Mokronog IIIb/LT D2.⁴³³ Osim što predstavlja najistočniji nalaz ovog tipa, ovaj je predmet važan i u kronološkom smislu jer bi zajedno s kopljima fasetirana tuljca mogao ukazivati na nastavak pokopavanja na kupinovskoj nekropoli i u stupnju LT D2, što je svakako zanimljivo budući da su grobovi iz završnog stupnja latenske kulture nepoznati s prostora jugoistočne Panonije.

Sličan, no dovoljno različit da ga izuzmemo iz opisane grupe predmeta, nož je prikazan na T. 32: 2. Na njegovu sječivu nema žljebova karakterističnih za tip Pritoka - Bela Cerkev, već su uz hrbat i oštricu urezane plitke linije. Također, na trakastom jezičcu nalazi se čak šest rupa za zakovice, dok je graničnik, fiksiran jednom zakovicom, širok kao nož, a kod prije opisanog tipa oni imaju produžetak s donje strane. Sve u svemu, nož djeluje kao imitacija primjerka tipa Pritoka - Bela Cerkev. Ovdje treba spomenuti i nož iz Sotina povijenog sječiva sa žljebovima na obje strane, dok su drška i graničnik oblikovani slično kao na primjerku iz Kupinova.⁴³⁴ Iz navedenog se čini da su se u kasnom latenu na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije, uz ostale oblike, koristili i noževi tipa Pritoka - Bela Cerkev, kao i njihovi lokalni derivati što i ne čudi s obzirom na to da su predstavljali iznimno oružje koje je zbog oblika sječiva, s težištem u središnjem dijelu, prikladno za sječenje, dok šiljasti vrh omogućava i bodenje.

Osim opisanih i tipološki definiranih noževa, u latenskim grobovima svih stupnjeva često se nalaze i jednostavniji noževi koji su vjerojatno korišteni u obavljanju svakodnevnih poslova, za konzumaciju hrane, u svojstvu alatki ili kao dio toaletnog pribora. Primjerice, nož prikazan na T. 33: 9, sa savijenim sječivom, čiji je vrh savinut prema gore, i trokutastim jezičcem pravokutnog presjeka, ima izravnu analogiju u predmetu iz ratničkoga groba 904 s groblja Ludas - Varjú-dűlő datiranog u LT C1 stupanj, a M. Szabó i K. Tankó ga dovode u vezu s popudbinom u obliku komada mesa.⁴³⁵ Nešto drugačije oblikovano sječivo ima nož čija je prva polovica sječiva blago savijena prema dolje (T. 33: 4). Predmeti na T. 33: 2-3, 5-6, 11 s blago savijenim sječivima, na kojima se kod pojedinih primjeraka nalazi žlijeb s jedne strane, i trakastim ili trokutasto oblikovanim jezičcima, predstavljaju tipične noževe manjih dimenzija. Oni se najčešće nalaze u grobovima žena, što potvrđuju primjerci s groblja Beograd - Karaburma, iako su ponekad prilagani i u

faceted sockets, it could suggest that the Kupinovo necropolis continued to be used for burials in the LT D2 phase. This is certainly interesting, if we consider that graves from the final phase of the La Tène Culture have not been recorded in south-eastern Pannonia.

The knife depicted in Pl. 32: 2 is similar, but still different enough to be separated from the group described above. On its blade, there are no grooves characteristic of the Pritoka - Bela Cerkev type, but shallow lines incised along its spine and edge. In addition, there are no fewer than six rivet holes on its band-shaped tang, and the guard, attached with a rivet, is as wide as the knife – whereas in the previously-described type the guards were extended on the bottom side. Taking everything into consideration, this knife looks like an imitation of the Pritoka - Bela Cerkev type. A knife from Sotin should also be mentioned here: its blade is curved, with grooves along both faces, while its handle and guard are fashioned similarly to the knife from Kupinovo.⁴³⁴ It follows from all of this that, in the Late La Tène period, in south-eastern Pannonia, knives of the Pritoka - Bela Cerkev type and their local derivatives were in use, alongside other types, and this should not come as a surprise, given that the shape of their blade, with the centre of gravity in its central section, made them apt for cutting, while the pointed tip also enabled stabbing, making them an outstanding weapon.

Besides the described and typologically-defined knives, La Tène graves from all phases have frequently also yielded simpler knives, which had probably been used for everyday tasks, ranging from food consumption to their application as tools or items of toiletry. For example, there is a direct analogy for the knife depicted in Pl. 33: 9, with curved blade and tip bent upwards, and a triangular tang of rectangular cross-section: it is the artefact found in warrior grave 904 in the cemetery of Ludas - Varjú-dűlő, dated to phase LT C1. Szabó and Tankó have linked that knife to travelling provisions in the form of a piece of meat.⁴³⁵ The blade is somewhat different on a knife whose anterior half of the blade is slightly curved downwards (Pl. 33: 4). The items in Pl. 33: 2-3, 5-6, 11, with slightly curved blades, which in some cases feature a groove along one side, and band-shaped or triangular tangs, are typical smaller knives that have most often been discovered in female graves – as evidenced by those from the Belgrade - Karaburma cemetery. However, they have also been recorded in graves with weapons, such as is grave 66 at the same site.⁴³⁶ A similar situation has been recorded in the Middle La Tène cemetery of Veliko Polje, in Zvonimirovo.⁴³⁷ The knives in Pl. 33: 8 and 10 each have a triangular tang with a single rivet hole, characteristic of knives from phase LT D.⁴³⁸ The damaged knife with oval guard, Pl. 33: 7, can also be classified in the Late La Tène period, but similar knives have also been recorded in graves from the Roman period, dating from the 1st century, discovered in south-eastern Pannonia, for example at Karaburma,⁴³⁹ and in the south-eastern Alps.⁴⁴⁰

⁴³³ Božić 1999: 211; Balen-Letunić 2006; Gaspari 2009: 254-255, kat. br. 37. C; Blečić Kavur 2015: 229, Sl. 88.

⁴³⁴ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 94, T. XXXVI: 8.

⁴³⁵ Szabó, Tankó 2012: 46-47, 126, T. XXV: 1.

⁴³⁴ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 94, Pl. XXXVI: 8.

⁴³⁵ Szabó, Tankó 2012: 46-47, 126, Pl. XXV: 1.

⁴³⁶ Todorović 1972: 28, Pl. XXIV: 6.

⁴³⁷ Dizdar 2013: 267.

⁴³⁸ Božić 1981: 320, Pl. 3: 37.

⁴³⁹ Todorović 1972: 15, T. V: 1.

⁴⁴⁰ Todorović 1972: 20, 23, T. XIII, grave 32: 1, T. XVII, grave 44: 3; Breščak 2015: 91-92, Pl. 27: 1; Gaspari et al. 2015: 146, Pl. 3: 3.

grobove s oružjem, kao što je grob 66 s navedenog lokaliteta.⁴³⁶ Slična je situacija zabilježena i na srednjolatenskom (LT C2) groblju Veliko polje u Zvonimirovu.⁴³⁷ Noževi na T. 33: 8 i 10 imaju trokutasto oblikovani jezičac s jednom rupom za zakovicu, što je karakteristika primjeraka iz LT D stupnja.⁴³⁸ U kasnolatensko razdoblje može se svrstati i oštećeni nož na T. 33: 7 koji ima ovalni graničnik, no slični su primjerci zabilježeni i u grobovima rimskog razdoblja iz 1. st. s prostora jugoistočne Panonije, primjerice na Karaburmi,⁴³⁹ i jugoistočnih Alpa.⁴⁴⁰

Na nožu prikazanom na T. 33: 11/Sl. 20 sačuvao se i dio koštane drške koja je s jedne strane ukrašena motivom koncentričnih krugova. Slično ukrašene drške zabilježene su na primjercima iz trojnoga groba LT 12 iz Zvonimirova, datiranog u LT C2 stupanj,⁴⁴¹ te groba 661 iz starije faze srednjeg latena (LT C1) s groblja Ludas – Varjú-dűlő.⁴⁴² Koštani predmet, koji bi također mogao predstavljati oblogu drške, nalazio se u kasnolatenskom grobu 2 s Rospri Čuprije.⁴⁴³ Sva tri primjerka potvrđuju da se ovaj, relativno jednostavan ukras, koristio u dugom vremenskom razdoblju i da ne može poslužiti kao kronološki pokazatelj za nož iz Kupinova.

Na kraju, potrebno je navesti i jedan zanimljiv primjerak s kratkim, povijenim sječivom sa žlijebom koje prelazi u dužu dršku okruglog presjeka s oštećenim obručem na kraju (T. 33: 12), što je čest slučaj na britvama koje s druge strane imaju potpuno drugačije oblikovano i mnogo šire sječivo i vrlo kratku dršku. Izravnih analogija za ovaj nož nema, ali konceptijski slični predmeti sporadično se pojavljuju na cijelom prostoru latenske kulture. Primjerice, predmet dužine 8 cm s ravnim željeznim sječivom i drškom od bakrene slitine koja završava obručem s lokaliteta La Tène interpretiran je kao medicinski instrument, točnije skalpel.⁴⁴⁴

2.7 Fibule

Uzevši u obzir dugotrajnost pokapanja na kupinovskom groblju broj fibula, kao neizostavnog dijela ženske i muške nošnje u latenskoj kulturi, zaista je mali, posebno ako ga usporedimo s grobljima gdje su sačuvane grobne cjeline. Svakako, glavni uzrok tomu treba tražiti u nestručnom prikupljanju predmeta od strane radnika Klemmove ciglane.

Najstarije primjerke među kupinovskim materijalom predstavljaju fibule tipa Karaburma 63, koje je u studiji iz 1981. godine D. Božič definirao kao karakteristične predmete Beograd 1, odnosno LT B2 stupnja, na prostoru hrvatsko-srpskog Podunavlja,⁴⁴⁵ iako se one javljaju i na cijelom zapadnobalkanskom prostoru. Riječ je o fibulama izrađenim od bakrene slitine, ranolatenske sheme koje predstavljaju lokalnu varijantu fibula tipa Duchcov sa spiralom od osam ili rjeđe šest navoja i vanjskom tetivom, masivnim lukom četvrtastog obrisa, lećastog ili elipsoidnog presjeka i prebačenom nogom s većim sferičnim zadržavanjem na sredini i manjim dugmastim na završetku. Gornja strana luka može biti plastično ukrašena različitim motivima, iako su najbrojniji primjerci s glatkim lukom.

Fibule iz Kupinova na T. 34: 3-4 imaju sličan ukras koji se sastoji od dva paralelna žlijeba smještena uz rub gornje strane luka čineći bikonvek-

The knife depicted in Pl. 33: 11/fig. 20 exhibits the remains of a bone handle, decorated on one side with concentric circles. Handles with similar ornaments have been recorded in triple grave LT 12 at Zvonimirovo, dated to phase LT C2,⁴⁴¹ and in grave 661, of the early phase of the Middle La Tène (LT C1), in the cemetery of Ludas - Varjú-dűlő.⁴⁴² A bone item which could also be a handle cover has been discovered in the Late La Tène grave 2 at Rospri Čuprije.⁴⁴³ All three examples demonstrate that this relatively simple ornament was used over a long period of time and that it cannot be used as a chronological indicator for the knife from Kupinovo.

Finally, an interesting knife should be mentioned: its blade, with a groove, is short and curved, and extends from a longer handle of circular cross-section, with a damaged ring at its terminal (Pl. 33: 12) – a frequent feature of razors. But razors have blades of a completely different shape, which is much wider, and their handle is very short. There are no direct analogies for this knife, but conceptually similar objects have been found sporadically in the entire territory of the La Tène Culture. For example, an object 8 cm long, with a straight iron blade and a handle made of a copper alloy, with a ring at its terminal, discovered at the site of La Tène, has been interpreted as a medical instrument: more precisely, a scalpel.⁴⁴⁴

2.7 Fibulae

Considering the long period of time during which burials were made in the Kupinovo cemetery, and the fact that fibulae (brooches) were an inevitable part of both female and male costume in the La Tène Culture, the number of fibulae discovered at Kupinovo is indeed low, especially when compared with cemeteries in which grave units had been preserved. The main reason for this should be sought in the unprofessional collecting of artefacts by the workers of Klemm's brickworks.

The oldest fibulae among the Kupinovo material are those of the Karaburma 63 type, defined by Božič in his 1981 study as characteristic of the Belgrade 1 phase, that is, of phase LT B2 in the territory of the Croatian and Serbian Danube region,⁴⁴⁵ although they have been found in the whole of the Western Balkans. These are fibulae of the Early La Tène scheme made of copper alloy, which generally speaking represent a local variant of the Duchcov type, with an eight-coil or, more rarely, six-coil spring and an external chord, a massive bow of square outline and lenticular or elliptical cross-section, and a back-bent foot with a large globular thickening in the middle, and a smaller button-shaped thickening at the bow end. The upper side of the bow can be decorated with various motifs rendered in relief, though finds with a smooth bow are the most numerous.

Kupinovo fibulae in Pl. 34: 3-4 exhibit a similar ornament, consisting of two parallel grooves along the edge of the bow's upper side, which result in a bi-convex motif; one of them also has an additional groove in the middle of the bow. According to A. Marić's classification, these fibulae belong to variant c, widely distributed in the territory from Sarmatia and eastern Slavonia, through to Donja Dolina, Central and Eastern Bosnia, and Herzegovina.⁴⁴⁶ Two other examples (Pl. 34: 1-2) are almost identical and could make a pair of fibulae on the deceased woman's costume. Their bows are decorated with a combination of a diagonally-set band and two circles with a dot in the centre, and a range of small relief spheres along the edges. The description would corre-

⁴³⁶ Todorović 1972: 28, T. XXIV: 6.

⁴³⁷ Dizdar 2013: 267.

⁴³⁸ Božič 1981: 320, T. 3: 37.

⁴³⁹ Todorović 1972: 15, T. V: 1.

⁴⁴⁰ Todorović 1972: 20, 23, T. XIII, grob 32: 1, T. XVII, grob 44: 3; Breščak 2015: 91-92, T. 27: 1; Gaspari et al. 2015: 146, Pl. 3: 3.

⁴⁴¹ Dizdar 2013: 266, T. 25: 3.

⁴⁴² Szabó, Tankó 2012: 20, T. V: 4.

⁴⁴³ Todorović 1963: Y 47 (2): 7.

⁴⁴⁴ Lejars 2013: 167, T. 48: 2853.

⁴⁴⁵ Božič 1981: 317, napomena 52, 325, Tab. 3.

⁴⁴¹ Dizdar 2013: 266, Pl. 25: 3.

⁴⁴² Szabó, Tankó 2012: 20, Pl. V: 4.

⁴⁴³ Todorović 1963: Y 47 (2): 7.

⁴⁴⁴ Lejars 2013: 167, Pl. 48: 2853.

⁴⁴⁵ Božič 1981: 317, note 52, 325, Table 3.

⁴⁴⁶ Lecture entitled *Tvarna kultura stopnje LT B2 v Bosni in Hercegovini* given at the conference *Latenizacija na prostoru od jugovzhodnih Alp do hrvaško-srbskega Podonavja* held in Kobarid, Slovenia, between 23 and 25 November 2012.

sni motiv, s tim da se na jednom primjerku po sredini luka nalazi još i žlijeb. Prema podijeli A. Marić ove fibule pripadale bi varijanti c, raširenoj na prostoru od Srijema i istočne Slavonije, preko Donje Doline, srednje i istočne Bosne sve do Hercegovine.⁴⁴⁶ Druga dva primjerka (T. 34: 1-2) gotovo su identična i mogli su činiti par u nošnji pokojnice. Lukovi su im ukrašeni kombinacijom dijagonalno postavljene trake i dvije kružnice s točkom u sredini, dok se uz rubove nalazi niz plastično oblikovanih kuglica što bi odgovaralo fibulama varijante d zabilježenim u Donjoj Dolini⁴⁴⁷ i Surčinu.⁴⁴⁸ Na jednome kupinovskom primjerku (T. 34: 1) kroz spiralu je provučena žica s petljama na svakom kraju, na kojima su postavljeni obruči s kojih vise dva lančića. Vješanje lančića na fibule ovog tipa čest je slučaj zabilježen i na primjerku iz eponimnoga groba 63 s Karaburme,⁴⁴⁹ kao i na fibulama iz Dalja,⁴⁵⁰ Bogdanovaca⁴⁵¹ i Osijeka, gdje su se na pojedinim primjercima na krajevima lančića nalazili trokutasti ili štapićasti privjesci.⁴⁵² Ovom tipu fibula vjerojatno pripada i prebačena noga sa sferičnim zadebljanjem prikazana na T. 34: 8.

Iz Kupinova potječe i jedna fibula (T. 34: 5) sa spiralom od osam navoja, lukom zaobljeno-pravokutnog obrisa i nepravilno ovalnog presjeka ukrašenim plitkim rebrima na strani prema spirali, koja se može definirati kao kasnu varijantu tipa Duchcov. Na prebačenoj nozi nalazi se veće, narebreno kuglasto zadebljanje, dok se na završetku, naslonjenom na luk, nalaze tri manja čvorasta zadebljanja. Prema navedenom opisu, ovaj primjerak bio bi najbližiji Bujninom tipu BF-C2, datiranom u LT B2b stupanj.⁴⁵³

Raniji primjerak tipa Duchcov, karakterističan za stupanj LT B1, na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije poznat je samo iz groba u Velikoj,⁴⁵⁴ dok su u ovome razdoblju brojniji primjerci ranolatenskih fibula s kratkim držačem za iglu, lukom poluovalnog obrisa te završetkom noge u obliku životinjske glave ili bikoničnog/kuglastog zadebljanja s produžetkom, kao u ostavi iz Čuruga.⁴⁵⁵ Kasniji primjerci tipa Duchcov, iz LT B2 stupnja, željezne su fibule iz grobova s oružjem 62 i 66 s Karaburme, a u ženskom grobu 60, zajedno s jednim primjerkom tipa Karaburma 63, nalazila se željezna fibula s plastično ukrašenim lukom i kuglicom na prebačenoj nozi.⁴⁵⁶ Na groblju u Pećinama kod Kostolca ove su fibule pronađene u više grobova. Primjerice, u grobu G 1-3 378, zajedno s narukvicom ukrašenom crvenim koraljima, nalazile su se tri kasne Duchcov fibule s narebrenim lukovima i manjim zadebljanjima na prebačenoj nozi,⁴⁵⁷ dok se u bogatom grobu G 1-3 982 nalazilo čak šest fibula, uključujući jedan kasni primjerak tipa Münsingen,⁴⁵⁸ među kojima i tri primjerka tipa Duchcov s masivnim kuglicama, karakterističnim za LT B2.⁴⁵⁹ Također, nekoliko kasnih fibula tipa Duchcov potječe s uništenoga groblja u Dalju,⁴⁶⁰ a pojedinačni nalazi poznati su

spond to fibulae of variant d, recorded at Donja Dolina⁴⁴⁷ and Surčin.⁴⁴⁸ On one fibula from Kupinovo (Pl. 34: 1), a wire is inserted through the spring, with loops at each end, which hold rings and small chains suspended from each of them. Such chains suspended from fibulae of this type have been recorded frequently, and they are also present on a fibula from the eponymous grave 63 at Karaburma,⁴⁴⁹ and on fibulae from Dalj,⁴⁵⁰ Bogdanovac⁴⁵¹ and Osijek, where in some cases there are also triangular or rod-shaped pendants on the chains' terminals.⁴⁵² The back-bent foot with spherical thickening shown in Pl. 34: 8 probably belongs to this type.

A fibula has also been found at Kupinovo (Pl. 34: 5) which can be defined as the Duchcov type, with an eight-coil spring, a bow of rounded-rectangular outline and irregularly oval cross-section, decorated with low ribs on the side facing the spring, which can be defined as a late variant of the Duchcov type. The back-bent foot features a larger, ribbed globular thickening, while three small knot-like thickenings are located at the end of the foot, which rests on the bow. This description would correspond to type BF-C2 according to Bujna, dated to phase LT B2b.⁴⁵³

In south-eastern Pannonia, an earlier fibula of the Duchcov type – characteristic of the LT B1 phase – has been discovered only in a grave at Velika,⁴⁵⁴ while Early La Tène fibulae with short pin rests, bows of semi-oval outline and foot ending in an animal head or a biconical/spherical knob and an extension (such as has been discovered in the Čurug hoard), are much more numerous in this period.⁴⁵⁵ Later instances of the Duchcov type, originating from phase LT B2, include iron fibulae from graves with weapons 62 and 66 at Karaburma, while the female grave 60 contained two fibulae of the Karaburma 63 type with smooth bow, and also a fibula made of a copper alloy, with relief decoration on its bow and a small globular knob on the back-bent foot.⁴⁵⁶ In the cemetery at Pećine, near Kostolac, fibulae have been found in several graves. For example, in grave G 1-3 378, in addition to a bracelet decorated with red coral, there were also three late Duchcov-type fibulae with ribbed bows and somewhat smaller thickenings on the back-bent foot,⁴⁵⁷ while the richly-furbished grave G 1-3 982 contained as many as six fibulae, including one of the Münsingen type,⁴⁵⁸ and three fibulae of the Duchcov type with massive globular knobs, characteristic of LT B2.⁴⁵⁹ Furthermore, several late fibulae of the Duchcov type have been found in the destroyed cemetery at Dalj,⁴⁶⁰ and individual finds have also been made at Novi Banovci,⁴⁶¹ Gradac near Pleternica,⁴⁶² at the sites of Kostolac - Repnjak and Čair.⁴⁶³

Two fibulae of the Middle La Tène structure exhibit circular openwork discs on their back-bent foot, decorated using pseudo-fligree and pseudo-granulation techniques. On the one in Pl. 34: 7, the central part of the disc is decorated with three rings and a small sphere in the centre, while the disc's extensions to both sides are ribbed. The bow is very low, and of a trapezoidal outline; the pin rest is long, and the foot is bent so as to form a letter U. The spring consists of four coils

⁴⁴⁶ Predavanje pod nazivom *Tvarna kultura stopnje LT B2 v Bosni in Hercegovini* na skupu *Latenizacija na prostoru od jugovzhodnih Alp do hrvaško-srbskega Podonavja* održanom od 23. do 25. studenog 2012. godine u Kobaridu, Slovenija.

⁴⁴⁷ Čović 1961: Y 30: 1.

⁴⁴⁸ Neobjavljeni primjerak nalazi se u fundusu AMZ-a pod inv. br. P-20824.

⁴⁴⁹ Todorović 1972: 26-27, T. XXIII, grob 63: 2.

⁴⁵⁰ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 79-80, T. III: 10, T. V: 5.

⁴⁵¹ Brunšmid 1909: 233-234, Sl. 23: 1.

⁴⁵² Spajčić 1954: 15, T. VI: 37; Spajčić 1956: 50, T. X: 6, T. XI: 1-2; Spajčić 1962: 39-40, T. XIV: 8, T. XV: 9; Šimić, Filipović 1997: 12, Sl. 5.

⁴⁵³ Bujna 2003: 50, Obr. 9, 11.

⁴⁵⁴ Majnarić-Pandžić 1995: 35: Sl. 1; Dizdar, Potrebeca 2002: T. 1: 10.

⁴⁵⁵ Božić 1981: 315, napomena 14; Vasić 1987: Pl. LVII: 1.

⁴⁵⁶ Todorović 1972: 25-27, T. XXI: 6, T. XXII: 4, T. XXIV: 3.

⁴⁵⁷ Popović, Jovanović 2004: 24, Pl. 1: 1-3.

⁴⁵⁸ Jovanović 1984: 73, Fig. 6: 2-6.

⁴⁵⁹ Čižmář 1975: 434, Obr. 4: 4; Bujna 2003: 48-51, Obr. 9.

⁴⁶⁰ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 79, T. III: 3, T. IV: 3-5.

⁴⁴⁷ Čović 1961: Y 30: 1.

⁴⁴⁸ The unpublished fibula is kept in the AMZ's collection under inv. no. P-20824.

⁴⁴⁹ Todorović 1972: 26-27, Pl. XXIII, grave 63: 2.

⁴⁵⁰ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 79-80, Pl. III: 10, Pl. V: 5.

⁴⁵¹ Brunšmid 1909: 233-234, Fig. 23: 1.

⁴⁵² Spajčić 1954: 15, Pl. VI: 37; Spajčić 1956: 50, Pl. X: 6, Pl. XI: 1-2; Spajčić 1962: 39-40, Pl. XIV: 8, Pl. XV: 9; Šimić, Filipović 1997: 12, Fig. 5.

⁴⁵³ Bujna 2003: 50, Fig. 9, 11.

⁴⁵⁴ Majnarić-Pandžić 1995: 35: Fig. 1; Dizdar, Potrebeca 2002: Pl. 1: 10.

⁴⁵⁵ Božić 1981: 315, note 14; Vasić 1987: Pl. LVII: 1.

⁴⁵⁶ Todorović 1972: 25-27, Pl. XXI: 6, Pl. XXII: 4, Pl. XXIV: 3.

⁴⁵⁷ Popović, Jovanović 2004: 24, Pl. 1: 1-3.

⁴⁵⁸ Jovanović 1984: 73, Fig. 6: 2-6.

⁴⁵⁹ Čižmář 1975: 434, Fig. 4: 4; Bujna 2003: 48-51, Fig. 9.

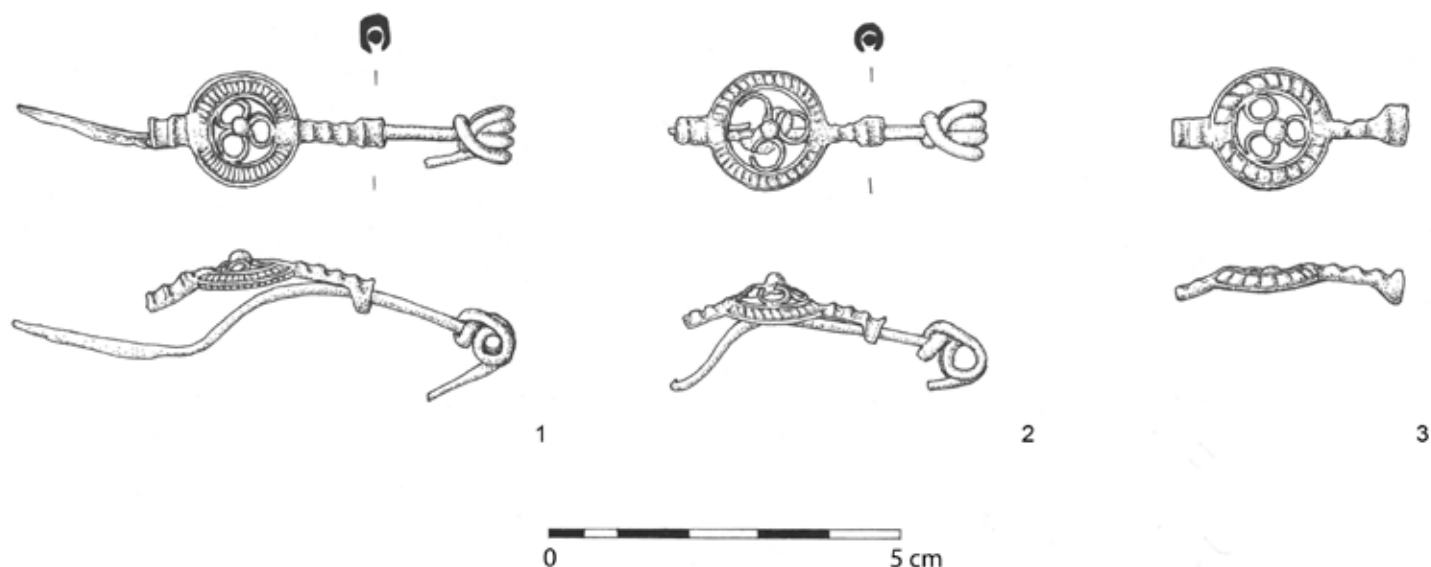
⁴⁶⁰ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 79, Pl. III: 3, Pl. IV: 3-5.

⁴⁶¹ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 90, Pl. XXVII: 5.

⁴⁶² Dizdar, Potrebeca 2002: Pl. 7: 6.

⁴⁶³ Jacanović 1987: 8, 13, Pl. I, III.





Sl. 21. Fibule s okruglom pločicom na nozi ukrašenom u tehnici pseudo-filigrana i pseudo-granulacije: 1-2. Sremska Mitrovica (AMZ, P-21117, P-21118); 3. Novi Banovci (AMZ, P-20855)

Fig. 21. Fibulae with circular discs on their feet, decorated using pseudo-filigree and pseudo-granulation techniques: 1-2. Sremska Mitrovica (AMZ, P-21117, P-21118), 3. Novi Banovci (AMZ, P-20855)

iz Novih Banovaca,⁴⁶¹ Gradca kod Pleternice⁴⁶² i lokaliteta Kostolac - Repnjak i Čair.⁴⁶³

Dvije fibule srednjolatenske konstrukcije na prebačenoj nozi imaju okrugle, perforirane pločice ukrašene tehnikom pseudo-filigrana i pseudo-granulacije. Na primjerku prikazanom na T. 34: 7 unutrašnji dio pločice ukrašen je trima obručima i kuglicom u sredini, a nastavci, prije pločice i prema spojnici, narebreni su. Luk je vrlo nizak, trapezoidnog obrisa, držač igle je dug, a noga povijena u obliku slova U. Spirala se sastoji od četiri navoja spojena iznutra tetivom koja je omotana oko luka. Kod druge fibule (T. 34: 6) središnji ukras s tri obruča i kuglicom na okrugloj pločici je izvučen, a nastavak prema spojnici je kraći i s nešto plićim rebrima. Kao i kod prethodnog primjerka, luk je nizak i trapezoidnog je obrisa, spirala od četiri navoja spojena je tetivom s unutrašnje strane, no držač igle je nešto kraći, a noga oštrije povijena.

Opisani predmeti pripadaju skupini fibula ukrašenih pseudo-filigranom i pseudo-granulacijom, tehnikama koje su istočnolatenske zajednice koristile kao zamjenu pravom filigranom i granulaciji s kojima su se upoznali u kontaktu s ilirskim, tračkim i makedonskim radionicama, gdje su korištene od kraja 6. st. pr. Kr., uglavnom u izradi zlatnih i srebrnih predmeta.⁴⁶⁴

Unutar ove skupine fibula, široko rasprostranjene na prostoru Karpatске kotline i datirane u LT C1 stupanj, vidljive su i određene regionalne posebnosti što je potvrđeno u dva rada objavljena posljednjih godina.⁴⁶⁵ Prema podjeli A. Jovanović, koja je izdvojila tri varijante ovih fibula karakterističnih za prostor jugoistočnih Alpa, prostor Slavonije i Srijema te Mađarsku, kupinovski primjerci uvršteni su u slavonsko-srijemsku varijantu, odnosno u tip BF-H1D-A prema tipologiji G. Brežňanove.⁴⁶⁶ Osim Kupinova, kao nalazišta ove varijante fibula navode se

linked with an internal chord, wrapped around the bow. On the second fibula (Pl. 34: 6), the central ornament, with three rings and a small sphere on a circular disc, is raised, and the extension towards the clasp is shorter, with somewhat lower ribs. In a fashion identical to the previous example, the bow is low and trapezoidal in outline, and the four-coil spring has an internal chord, but the pin rest is somewhat shorter and the foot is bent more sharply.

The artefacts described belong to a group of fibulae decorated with pseudo-filigree and pseudo-granulation techniques, which were used by eastern La Tène communities as replacements for true filigree and granulation, which they were acquainted with through their contacts with Illyrian, Thracian and Macedonian workshops. Those workshops employed these techniques from the end of the 6th c. B.C. onwards, mostly for artefacts made of gold and silver.⁴⁶⁴

Within this group of fibulae – widely distributed throughout the Carpathian Basin and dated to phase LT C1 – one can discern some regional specificities, as confirmed by two papers published in recent years.⁴⁶⁵ According to the classification by A. Jovanović, which distinguishes among three variants of these fibulae, characteristic of the south-eastern Alpine region, Slavonia, Syrmia and Hungary, the Kupinovo fibulae belong to the Slavonian-Syrmian variant, or to type BF-H1D-A according to G. Brežňanova's typology.⁴⁶⁶ In addition to Kupinovo, fibulae of this variant have been discovered at Osijek - Zeleno Polje, Sremska Mitrovica and Zemun, and some unpublished fibulae from the collection of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb should be mentioned here, too: one from Novi Banovci (Fig. 21: 3) and one from Sremska Mitrovica (Fig. 21: 2). Their circular discs display almost identical ornaments, consisting of three rings with a sphere in the centre, and the chord of the springs on the fibulae from Sremska Mitrovica is wrapped around the bow, as it is on one fibula from Kupinovo. On the other hand, it seems that fibulae from the sites of Malé Kosiň and Michal nad Žitavou in Slovakia, which belong to Brežňanova's type BF-

⁴⁶¹ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 90, T. XXVII: 5.

⁴⁶² Dizdar, Potrebitica 2002: T. 7: 6.

⁴⁶³ Jacanović 1987: 8, 13, T. I, III.

⁴⁶⁴ Szabó 1975: 147-155; Majnarić-Pandžić 2006; Szabó, Tankó 2012: 103-109.

⁴⁶⁵ Brežňanová 2008; Jovanović 2011: 55-58, Fig. 4-6.

⁴⁶⁶ Jovanović 2011: 63-64, Fig. 5; Brežňanová 2008: 3, Obr. 1, 5: 1-5. A. Jovanović navodi da je karakteristika slavonsko-srijemske varijante fibula ukras s uzdignutim motivom triskela, izveden pseudo-filigranom, no zapravo je riječ, kao što smo naveli u slučaju primjerka iz Kupinova, Sremske Mitrovice i Novih

⁴⁶⁴ Szabó 1975: 147-155; Majnarić-Pandžić 2006; Szabó, Tankó 2012: 103-109.

⁴⁶⁵ Brežňanová 2008; Jovanović 2011: 55-58, Fig. 4-6.

⁴⁶⁶ Jovanović 2011: 63-64, Fig. 5; Brežňanová 2008: 3, Fig. 1, 5: 1-5. A. Jovanović writes that the Slavonian-Syrmian variant of fibulae is characterized by a raised triskelion motif rendered in pseudo-filigree technique, but the motif actually consists of three rings with a sphere in their centre, as described in the cases of fibulae from Kupinovo, Sremska Mitrovica and Novi Banovci (Jovanović 2011: 57).

Osijek - Zeleno polje, Sremska Mitrovica i Zemun, a ovim primjercima potrebno je dodati i neobjavljene fibule iz fundusa Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu koje potječu iz Novih Banovaca (Sl. 21: 3) i Sremske Mitrovice (Sl. 21: 2). Njihove su okrugle pločice ukrašene gotovo identičnim ukrasom od tri obruča s kuglicom u sredini, a tetive spirala fibula iz Sremske Mitrovice omotane su oko luka, kao što je slučaj i na jednom primjerku iz Kupinova. S druge strane, primjerci sa slovačkih lokaliteta Malé Kosihy i Michal nad Žitavou, Brežňanovim tip BF-H1D-K, koje je A. Jovanović pogrešno uvrstila u slavonsko-srijemsku skupinu, ipak su nešto drugačiji. Naime, iako su njihove pločice slične onima s fibula slavonsko-srijemske varijante, tehnika njihova pričvršćivanja na prebačenu nogu je drugačija i izvedena je dvjema zakovicama, za razliku od ovih kojima je pločica integralni dio noge i spojena je lemljenjem.⁴⁶⁷ Također, luk primjerkar s lokaliteta Malé Kosihy je viši i drugačijeg obrisa od fibula s prostora Slavonije i Srijema.

Posebnu skupinu čine željezne fibule s kuglicama na prebačenoj nozi. Tako primjerak na T. 35: 1 ima spiralu od četiri navoja povezanih izvana, niži luk poluovalnog obrisa i dugu, oštro savijenu nogu s dvije masivne kuglice, jednom na nozi i drugom na mjestu spajanja s lukom. Drugi primjerak s oštećenom spiralom (T. 35: 2) istog je oblika, a između kuglice na nozi i one na spoju s lukom ima još jedno manje kuglasto zadebljanje. Raspored kuglica opisane fibule svrstava u tip A2 prema podjeli A. Bieger, koje su u većem broju poznate s prostora južne Panonije.⁴⁶⁸ Treća fibula (T. 35: 3), trapezoidnog obrisa luka, oštećena je i ima jednu sačuvanu kuglicu na mjestu spajanja noge i luka uz koju se nalazi i jedno manje čvorasto zadebljanje, ali ne može se ustvrditi je li postojala i druga kuglica.

Duge željezne fibule s kuglicama, niskim lukom poluovalnog ili trapezoidnog obrisa i dugom, oštro prebačenom nogom pojavljuju se uglavnom u grobovima s oružjem, u stupnju LT C1.⁴⁶⁹ M. Dizdar navodi da su one bile dio muške nošnje i da su služile kopčanju plašta ili ogrtača što nam potvrđuju primjerci iz grobova 29 i 325 groblja na Karaburmi,⁴⁷⁰ grobu 1 iz Brestovika⁴⁷¹ te Vučedolu,⁴⁷² iako se jedan primjerak nalazio u grobu 34 s Karaburme koji bi na osnovu pojase kopče trebalo pripisati ukopu žene.⁴⁷³ Na prostoru mokronoške skupine velike željezne fibule s dvije kuglice nisu tako česte, a poznato je nekoliko primjerkar s groblja u Brežicama.⁴⁷⁴ Željezne fibule s dvije kuglice na prebačenoj nozi nastavljaju se nositi i u LT C2 stupnju, što potvrđuju nalazi iz grobova s prostora mokronoške skupine kao što su grob LT 12 iz Zvonimirova⁴⁷⁵ te grob 74 s Kapiteljske njive u Novom mestu,⁴⁷⁶ no njihov luk ima pravokutan obris, a noge su nešto drugačije oblikovane i prebačene u obliku slova U.⁴⁷⁷

Oštećena željezna fibula, prikazana na T. 35: 5, ima čak sedam sačuvanih navoja spirale s jedne strane i luk pravokutnog obrisa koji prelazi u držač igle. Iako to ne možemo tvrditi s potpunom sigurnošću, ovaj fibuli vjerojatno pripada i dio noge s valjkastim, profiliranim zadebljanjem, sličnim onima na primjercima iz grobova 30 te 49 iz Brežica koji potječe iz Mokronog IIa, odnosno LT C1 stupnja.⁴⁷⁸ S druge strane, spirala sastavljena od većeg broja navoja karakteristika je mlađeg, LT C2 stupnja, što nam potvrđuju željezne fibule iz grobova 11, 18, 22 iz Sla-

H1D-K, and were erroneously classified in the Slavonian-Syrmian group by A. Jovanović, are somewhat different. Although their discs are similar to those on fibulae of the Slavonian-Syrmian variant, the technique whereby they were attached to the back-bent foot is different, and the discs are fixed with two rivets, in contrast to those which form an integral part of the foot, and are soldered to it.⁴⁶⁷ Moreover, the bow of the fibula from Malé Kosihy is higher, and its outline is different from that of fibulae from Slavonia and Syrmia.

Iron fibulae with globular knobs on the back-bent foot constitute a distinct group. The one in Pl. 35: 1 consists of a four-coil spring with an external chord, a low bow of semi-oval outline, and a long, sharply bent foot with two massive globular knobs, one on the foot and one at the joint of the foot and bow. Another fibula of the same shape (Pl. 35: 2) has a damaged spring, and between the globular knob on its foot and another at the joint of the foot and bow, there is a further smaller globular thickening. The distribution of globular knobs puts this fibula in type A2, according to A. Bieger's classification, found in large numbers in southern Pannonia.⁴⁶⁸ The bow of the third, damaged, fibula (Pl. 35: 3) is of trapezoidal outline, with one extant globular knob at the joint of the foot and bow, flanked by a small knot-like thickening. It cannot be ascertained whether or not there was also a second globular knob.

Long iron fibulae with globular knobs, a low bow of semi-oval or trapezoidal outline and a long, sharply bent foot appear mostly in graves with weapons from phase LT C1.⁴⁶⁹ M. Dizdar writes that they belonged to male attire and were used for fastening capes or mantles, as confirmed by the fibulae found in graves 29 and 325 in the Karaburma cemetery,⁴⁷⁰ in grave 1 at Brestovik⁴⁷¹ and Vučedol,⁴⁷² though one such fibula has also been identified in grave 34 at Karaburma, which should be interpreted as a female burial, on the basis of a belt fastener.⁴⁷³ Large iron fibulae with two globular knobs have not been found often in the territory of the Mokronog group, but several have been recorded at the cemetery in Brežice.⁴⁷⁴ Iron fibulae of larger dimensions with two globular knobs on a back-bent foot continued to be worn in the LT C2 phase, as evidenced by finds from graves in the territory of the Mokronog group, such as grave LT 12 at Zvonimirovo⁴⁷⁵ and grave 74 at Kapiteljska Njiva in Novo mesto,⁴⁷⁶ however, their bow was rectangular in outline, and their foot was shaped somewhat differently and bent back so as to form a letter U.⁴⁷⁷

The damaged iron fibula depicted in Pl. 35: 5 has as many as seven preserved spring coils on one side, and a bow of rectangular outline which extends into the pin rest. Although this claim cannot be made with complete certainty, part of a foot bearing a cylindrical, profiled thickening (similar to those on fibulae from graves 30 and 49 from Brežice dated to phase Mokronog IIa, i.e. LT C1) probably belongs to the same fibula.⁴⁷⁸ On the other hand, such springs consisting of many coils are characteristic of the later phase LT C2, which is confirmed by iron fibulae from graves 11, 18 and 22 at Slatina in Rožna Dolina,⁴⁷⁹ others from Veliko Polje at Zvonimirovo,⁴⁸⁰ and those from Sremski Karlovci,⁴⁸¹ and Bačko Gradište.⁴⁸²

The fibula in Pl. 35: 6 is also made of iron wire and consists of a low semi-oval bow and a rather sharply back-bent foot, ribbed near its highest

Banovaca, o tri obruča s kuglicom u sredini (Jovanović 2011: 57).

⁴⁶⁷ Brežňanová 2008: 3, 10, Obr. 1: 10-11, Obr. 3: 6-7.

⁴⁶⁸ Bieger 2002: Abb. 1: 1b, Abb. 2; Bieger 2003: 16, Abb. 16.

⁴⁶⁹ Dizdar 2013: 189-191.

⁴⁷⁰ Todorović 1972: 19, 41, T. XII: 7, T. XLI, grob 325: 5-7.

⁴⁷¹ Popović 1994: 52, Sl. 11, karta 1.

⁴⁷² Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 99, T. XLVIII: 2

⁴⁷³ Todorović 1972: 20, T. XIV: 6.

⁴⁷⁴ Jovanović 2006: grob 3 – 39, T. 4:1, grob 6 – 42, T. 10: 1 i dalje.

⁴⁷⁵ Dizdar 2013: 413, T. 26: 1.

⁴⁷⁶ Križ 2001: 83, kat. br. 61.

⁴⁷⁷ Dizdar 2013: 189, T. 18: 1, T. 26: 1.

⁴⁷⁸ Guštin 1984: Abb. 18: 4; Jovanović 2006: 58, T. 37: 5.

⁴⁶⁷ Brežňanová 2008: 3, 10, Fig. 1, Fig. 3: 6-7.

⁴⁶⁸ Bieger 2002: Fig. 1: 1b, Fig. 2; Bieger 2003: 16, Fig. 16.

⁴⁶⁹ Dizdar 2013: 189-191.

⁴⁷⁰ Todorović 1972: 19, 41, Pl. XII: 7, T. XLI, grave 325: 5-7.

⁴⁷¹ Popović 1994: 52, Fig. 11, Map 1.

⁴⁷² Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 99, Pl. XLVIII: 2.

⁴⁷³ Todorović 1972: 20, Pl. XIV: 6.

⁴⁷⁴ Jovanović 2006: grave 3 – 39, Pl. 4: 1, grave 6 – 42, Pl. 10: 1 and onwards.

⁴⁷⁵ Dizdar 2013: 413, Pl. 26: 1.

⁴⁷⁶ Križ 2001: 83, cat. no. 61.

⁴⁷⁷ Dizdar 2013: 189, Pl. 18: 1, Pl. 26: 1.

⁴⁷⁸ Božič 1999: 210; Guštin 1984: Fig. 18: 4; Jovanović 2006: 58, Pl. 37: 5.

⁴⁷⁹ Pirkmajer 1991: Pl. 11: 76-77, Pl. 15: 105-106, Pl. 17: 106.

⁴⁸⁰ Dizdar 2013: 189-199.

⁴⁸¹ Majnarić Pandžić 1970: 95, Pl. XXXIX: 8.

⁴⁸² Jovanović 1991: 30, Pl. 4: 6-8.

tine v Rožni dolini,⁴⁷⁹ Velikom polju u Zvonimirovu,⁴⁸⁰ kao i primjerci iz Sremskih Karlovaca⁴⁸¹ i Bačkog Gradišta.⁴⁸²

Fibula na T. 35: 6 također je izrađena od željezne žice i ima niski polu-ovalni luk i oštrije prebačenu, pri vrhu narebrenu, nogu koja je jednostavnom, profiliranom spojnicom pričvršćena na luk te spiralu sastavljenu od četiri navoja povezana s unutrašnje strane luka. Navedene karakteristike ukazuju da je riječ o predmetu iz LT C1 stupnja. Spiralu od četiri navoja s unutrašnjom tetivom ima i primjerak od kojeg se sačuvao samo još luk poluovalnog obrisa (T. 35: 4). Slično fibulama s kuglicama na luku, ovi glatki primjerci, izrađeni od željeza, pojavljuju se na prostoru Karpatske kotline u LT C1 stupnju, a uz određene promjene, kao što je prebačena noga u obliku slova U i povećavanje broja navoja u spirali, ostaju u uporabi i u stupnju LT C2.⁴⁸³

Među kupinovskim fibulama nalazi se i jedan primjerak (T. 35: 9) prilično egzotičan za jugoistočnu Panoniju, bez analognih predmeta na ovom prostoru. Riječ je o fibuli izrađenoj od bakrene slitine s dvije spirale, s deset i dvanaest navoja na oba kraja trakasto raskovanog luka. Zanimljivo, u obje spirale nalaze se komadi žice koji su služili za pojačanje konstrukcije. Fibule s dvije spirale zapravo su karakteristične za materijalnu kulturu Japoda, a veći broj ovih predmeta poznat je s nekropola u dolini rijeke Une.⁴⁸⁴ Činjenica je da nema mnogo dokaza o kontaktima jugoistočne Panonije s japodskim prostorom, a predmeti slični opisanoj fibuli nisu zabilježeni ni na lokalitetima kao što su Sisak ili Donja Dolina, koji su predstavljali ključne točke na savskoj komunikaciji u koje su pristizali predmeti iz raznih kulturnih krugova. S druge strane, u mlađem su željeznom dobu poznati slučajevi kada se pojedini predmeti pojavljuju daleko od prostora primarne distribucije. Također, u arhivskoj dokumentaciji nije pronađena informacija koja bi potvrdila kupovinu ovog predmeta od V. Klemma, no nažalost ne može se sa sigurnošću uzdati ni u ovaj izvor informacija s obzirom na to da se spominje samo manji dio otkupljenih predmeta. Na pitanje da li ova fibula predstavlja nalaz iz nekog uništenog groba s kupinovskog groblja ili potječe s nekog japodskog lokaliteta te je naknadno pomiješana s kupinovskim materijalom u Arheološkom muzeju u ovom trenutku ne može se odgovoriti.

2.8 Obručasti nakit

Uz fibule, obručasti nakit, u koji spadaju i narukvice, nanogvice i prstenje, predstavlja važan dio latenske nošnje. U ženskim grobovima nalaze se najčešće primjerci izrađivani od bakrene slitine, sapropelita i, rjeđe, plemenitih metala, a kasnije, od početka LT C1 stupnja, i stakla te nešto rjeđe od željeza, dok su za mušku nošnju karakteristične željezne narukvice jednostavnijih oblika.

Općenito najstarije predmete među kupinovskim materijalom predstavlja upravo nekoliko narukvica, primjerice jedna glatka narukvica ovalnog presjeka i prebačenih, raskovanih krajeva na kojima se nalaze okomito urezane linije (T. 36: 1). U potpunosti identični primjerci nisu izdvojeni u Bujninoj tipologiji narukvica s prostora Slovačke, ali upravo jedan od najstarijih tipova iz LT B1a-b stupnja, gladak je i ima prebačene krajeve, koji su uz to i narebreni.⁴⁸⁵ Nešto bliže, na transdanubijskom lokalitetu Felsőrajk, u grobu 1 iz LT B1 stupnja, nalazile su se dvije glatke narukvice i nanogvica prebačenih krajeva.⁴⁸⁶ Na uni-

point, attached to the bow with a simple profiled clasp. Its spring has four coils linked with an internal chord. These features indicate that this artefact originated from phase LT C1. A four-coil spring with an internal chord is also present in a fibula of which only the semi-oval bow is extant (Pl. 35: 4). Like the fibulae with globular knobs on their bows, such smooth iron fibulae appear in the Carpathian Basin in phase LT C1, and with some modifications, such as the back-bent foot in the shape of the letter U and increased numbers of coils in the springs, they were used in the LT C2 phase, too.⁴⁸³

Among the fibulae from Kupinovo, there is also one (Pl. 35: 9) that is rather exotic for south-eastern Pannonia, since there are no analogies for it in this region. This is a copper-alloy fibula with two springs, of ten and twelve coils respectively, placed at each end of a flat band-shaped bow. Interestingly, pieces of wire are inserted in both springs, to reinforce their structure. Such fibulae with two springs are characteristic of the material culture of the Japodes, and a number of them have been found in necropolises in the Una Valley.⁴⁸⁴ The fact remains that there is not much proof of contacts between south-eastern Pannonia and the territory of the Japodes, and artefacts similar to the fibula described have not been recorded at sites such as Sisak and Donja Dolina – the key points of communication along the River Sava, where objects from various cultural circles arrived. On the other hand, there are known cases of artefacts appearing far away from their primary distribution zone during the Late Iron Age. Furthermore, no information has been found in archival documents that would confirm that this fibula was purchased from V. Klemm; however, this source of information unfortunately cannot be completely relied upon, since it lists only a small proportion of the artefacts purchased. At this point, it is impossible to say whether this fibula was discovered in a destroyed grave in the Kupinovo cemetery or whether it originated from a Japodian site and was subsequently mixed with the Kupinovo material in the Archaeological Museum.

2.8 Hoop-shaped jewellery

In addition to fibulae, hoop-shaped jewellery – which includes armrings, anklets and finger-rings – was an important element of the La Tène attire. Female graves most often contain jewellery made of a copper alloy, sapropelite, and, more rarely, of precious metals, and later, after the beginning of phase LT C1, also made of glass, and more rarely of iron, while iron armrings of simple forms constitute an element typical of male attire.

Generally speaking, the earliest finds from Kupinovo are several armrings – for example, one smooth armring of circular cross-section and overlapping flat terminals, decorated with incised vertical lines (Pl. 36: 1). Such armrings are not singled out in Bujna's typology of bracelets from the territory of Slovakia, but one of the oldest types originates from LT B1a-b: it is smooth, with overlapping terminals, which are also ribbed.⁴⁸⁵ Somewhat closer, in grave 1 at the Transdanubian site of Felsőrajk, dated to phase LT B1, there were two smooth armrings and an anklet with overlapping terminals.⁴⁸⁶ In the destroyed Dalj cemetery, where a number of finds from the Čurug phase have been discovered, contemporary to Central European phase LT B1, there were two armrings with overlapping terminals, decorated with incised lines (Fig. 22: 2). Another armring from Kupinovo (Pl. 36: 2) – or more probably an anklet, given its diameter of 9.4 cm – is circular in cross-section and features tapering overlapping terminals, similar to those on the armring of semi-circular cross-section from the site of Kostolac - Repnjak, dated to phase LT B2.⁴⁸⁷

⁴⁷⁹ Pirkmajer 1991: T. 11: 76-77, T. 15: 105-106, T. 17: 116.

⁴⁸⁰ Dizdar 2013: 189-199.

⁴⁸¹ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 95, T. XXXIX: 8.

⁴⁸² Jovanović 1991: 30, T. 4: 6-8.

⁴⁸³ Dizdar 2013: 197-199.

⁴⁸⁴ Marić 1968: T. V: 3, 23, T. VIII: 18, T. XII: 6, 14, 24, T. XIII: 5 i dalje.

⁴⁸⁵ Bujna 2005: 12-14, Obr. 2-3: A1-Aa.

⁴⁸⁶ Horváth 1987: 75-76, Pl. 6: 5-7.

⁴⁸⁷ Jacanović 1987: 8, Pl. 1: 9.

⁴⁸³ Dizdar 2013: 197-199.

⁴⁸⁴ Marić 1968: Pl. V: 3, 23, Pl. VIII: 18, Pl. XII: 6, 14, 24, Pl. XIII: 5 et al.

⁴⁸⁵ Bujna 2005: 12-14, Fig. 2-3: A1-Aa.

⁴⁸⁶ Horváth 1987: 75-76, Pl. 6: 5-7.

⁴⁸⁷ Jacanović 1987: 8, Pl. 1: 9.



Sl. 22. Narukvice iz Dalja (1. AMZ, P-4594; 2. AMZ, P-4671, P-4672)
Fig. 22. Armrings from Dalj (1. AMZ, P-4594; 2. AMZ, P-4671, P-4672)

štenom groblju u Dalju, s kojeg potječe niz nalaza iz stupnja Čurug, koji je istovremen sa srednjoeuropskim LT B1 stupnjem, pronađene su dvije narukvice prebačenih krajeva ukrašene urezivanjem (Sl. 22: 2). Još jedna narukvica, ili vjerojatnije nanogvica s obzirom na promjer od 9,4 cm, okruglog presjeka iz Kupinova (T. 36: 2), ima prebačene i sužene krajeve, slično primjerku polukružnog presjeka iz groba s lokaliteta Kostolac - Repnjak iz LT B2 stupnja.⁴⁸⁷

Nadalje, dvije narebrenе narukvice (T. 35: 10-11) rastavljenih i proširenih krajeva, koje su mogle činiti par u grobu, odgovarale bi Bujninu tipu Br-B1-Aa, koji je datiran u LT B1b stupanj.⁴⁸⁸ Slični primjerci zabilježeni su na još nekoliko jugoistočnopanonskih lokaliteta, kao što su Dalj (Sl. 22: 1)⁴⁸⁹ i Osijek - Zeleno polje⁴⁹⁰ gdje je ukopavanje također vršeno već u stupnju Čurug, a nastavilo se i u mlađem željeznom dobu. Nažalost u oba slučaja nisu nam poznate grobne cjeline pa ne možemo sa sigurnošću ustvrditi jesu li one predstavljale import u kasnohalštatskoj sredini 4. st. pr. Kr. ili su bile dio inventara prvih latenskih grobova s ovog prostora. O nešto dužoj uporabi ovih predmeta svjedoči primjerak iz groba 38 iz Pottennbruna, koji je položen zajedno sa željeznom fibulom srednjolatske sheme.⁴⁹¹

S kupinovskoga groblja potječe i jedan narebreni primjerak manjeg promjera (4,5 cm) rastavljenih krajeva od kojih je jedan tup, a drugi zašiljen (T. 35: 12). Manji promjer sličnih predmeta najčešće se objašnjava činjenicom da su ih nosila djeca, ali također su mogli služiti i kao privjesci. Sličan predmet potječe s groblja Osijek - Zeleno polje,⁴⁹² a

Furthermore, two ribbed armrings (Pl. 35: 10-11) with separated widened terminals could form a pair in the grave in which they have been discovered. They correspond to Bujna's type Br-B1-Aa, dated to phase LT B1b.⁴⁸⁸ Similar armrings have been recorded at several more sites in south-eastern Pannonia, such as Dalj (Fig. 22: 1)⁴⁸⁹ and Zeleno Polje in Osijek,⁴⁹⁰ where burials were also made as early as the Čurug phase and continued through to the Late Iron Age. Unfortunately, in both cases grave units have not been preserved, and thus we cannot establish with certainty whether these objects were imported into the Late Hallstatt environment of the 4th c. B.C., or whether they were part of the inventory of the first La Tène graves in this region. The example from grave 38 at Potennbrun, deposited in the grave together with an iron fibula of the Middle La Tène scheme, demonstrates that such items were used over a considerable period of time.⁴⁹¹

A ribbed armring of smaller diameter (4.5 cm) has also been found at the Kupinovo cemetery. One of its terminals is blunt, and the other pointed (Pl. 35: 12). In such artefacts, small diameters are usually explained by the fact that they were worn by children, but they could just as well have been used as pendants. A similar item has been discovered at the cemetery of Zeleno Polje, in Osijek,⁴⁹² while the ribbed armring discovered at the cult site of Bizjakova Hiša, in Kobariđ, dated to phase LT B2,⁴⁹³ has terminals of the same shape.

Although it is somewhat more modest than a true representative of the so-called plastic style, which developed at the transition from the Early

⁴⁸⁷ Jacanović 1987: 8, T. 1: 9.

⁴⁸⁸ Bujna 2005: 18-20, Obr. 8: B1-Aa.

⁴⁸⁹ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 80, T. V: 7.

⁴⁹⁰ Spajić 1954: 17, T. 7: 48; Šimić, Filipović 1997: 18, Sl. 13, kat. br. 90.

⁴⁹¹ Ramsel 2002: 30, Taf. 35: 4.

⁴⁹² Spajić 1956: T. X: 4.

⁴⁸⁸ Bujna 2005: 18-20, Fig. 8: B1-Aa.

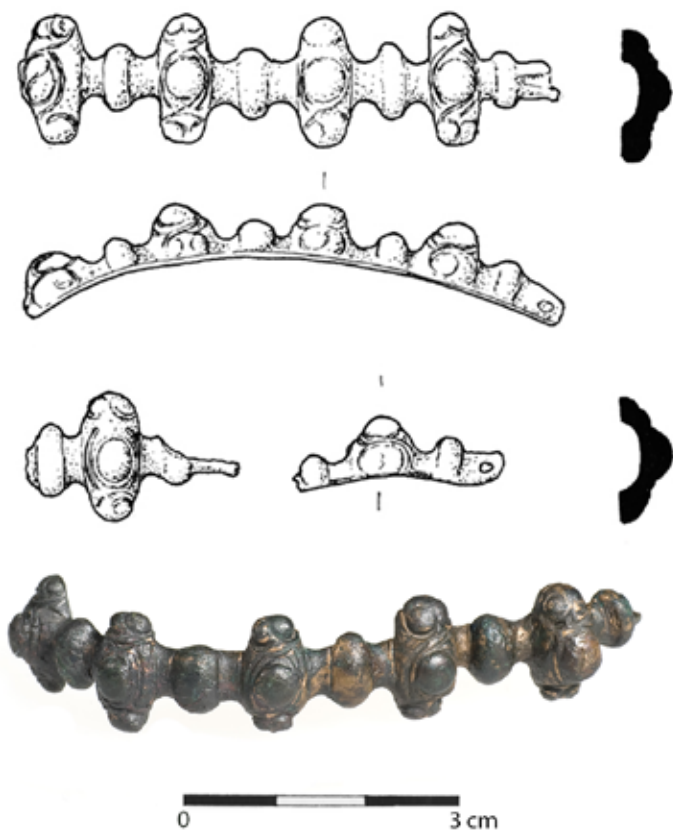
⁴⁸⁹ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 80, Pl. V: 7.

⁴⁹⁰ Spajić 1954: 17, Pl. 7: 48; Šimić, Filipović 1997: 18, Fig. 13, cat. no. 90.

⁴⁹¹ Ramsel 2002: 30, Pl. 35: 4.

⁴⁹² Spajić 1956: Pl. X: 4.

⁴⁹³ Mlinar, Gerbec 2011: 40, 74, cat. no. 39.



Sl. 23. Narukvica s nepoznatog nalazišta u Slavoniji ili Srijemu (AMZ, P-21549)

Fig. 23. Armring from an unknown findsite in Slavonia or Syrmia (AMZ, P-21549)

isto oblikovane završetke ima narebrena narukvica pronađena na kultnom mjestu Bizjakova hiša u Kobaridu, koje je datirano u LT B2 stupanj.⁴⁹³

Iako nešto skromniji od pravih predstavnika tzv. plastičnog stila, koji se razvija na prijelazu ranog u srednji laten, s vrhuncem u LT C1 stupnju,⁴⁹⁴ dio je narukvice ukrašen plastično izvedenim motivima (T. 36: 3). Nakit izrađen plastičnim stilom karakterističan je uglavnom za područja sjeverno od Dunava, dok se nešto rjeđe pojavljuje u južnijim krajevima.⁴⁹⁵ Na kupinovskoj narukvici izmjenjuju se manja glatka i veća zadebljanja, šuplja s unutrašnje strane, s po tri ispupčenja koja su bila ukrašena plastično izvedenim viticama, no nažalost, ti su dijelovi prilično izlizani. Na jednom su kraju vidljivi ostaci jednostavne šarnirske konstrukcije kojom se zatvarala narukvica. Zanimljivo, među predmetima Pretpovijesnog odjela Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu za koje se ne zna točno mjesto pronalaska (tzv. *incerta*), nalazio se vrlo sličan ulomak narukvice, sa šarnirom na jednoj strani, na kojoj je bolje vidljiv plastično izveden ukras (Sl. 23). Detaljnijim pregledom i usporedbom obaju komada ispostavilo se da je riječ o dva različita predmeta. Ova narukvica, kao uostalom većina predmeta latenske kulture iz Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu, vjerojatno potječe s prostora istočne Slavonije ili Srijema.

Analogije ovim narukvicama nisu brojne, a gotovo identični primjerci potječu iz grobova 172, 174 i 177, 186 koji pripadaju LT B2 fazi groblja u Pišcoltu.⁴⁹⁶ Narukvice Bujnine grupe BR-11 i I3 imaju slično oblikovana za-

to the Middle La Tène and culminated in phase LT C1,⁴⁹⁴ there is part of an armring that is decorated with motifs rendered in relief (Pl. 36: 3). Jewellery of the plastic style is characteristic primarily of regions north of the Danube, while it is less frequent south of it.⁴⁹⁵ On the armring from Kupinovo, smaller smooth thickenings alternate with larger ones, hollow on the inside, with three extrusions that used to be decorated with relief tendrils, but now those elements are rather worn. At one end, remains of a simple hinge are visible, used to close the armring. Interestingly, a fragment of a very similar armring with a hinge at one end was kept among the artefacts of the Prehistoric Department of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb whose findspots are not known (so-called *incerta*); the plastic decoration on that fragment is clearer (Fig. 23). A detailed examination and comparison of the two objects resulted in the conclusion that these are two distinct artefacts. Just like the vast majority of finds of the La Tène Culture in the collection of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, this armring probably originates from eastern Slavonia or Syrmia.

There are not many analogies for these armrings, but nearly identical ones have been found, in graves 172, 174 and 177, 188 at the Pišcolt cemetery, which belong to phase LT B2.⁴⁹⁶ The armrings of Bujna's group Br-11 and I3 exhibit similarly-shaped thickenings, but the earlier ones, from phase LT B1c, of type Br-11, are shaped like rings, whereas the latter, from the LT B2/C1 Br-I3 transition, have separated terminals.⁴⁹⁷ On the other hand, this armring from Kupinovo, and those from Pišcolt, have a hinge, which often appears on hoop-shaped jewellery decorated in the plastic style of phases LT B2 and LT C1, as confirmed by lavishly decorated armrings from Vukovar.⁴⁹⁸

Plastically-profiled thickenings also exist on an armring of oval cross-section, exhibiting large thickenings with S-shaped tendrils rendered in relief and a triangle motif in the middle, alternating with smaller thickenings consisting of three joined spheres (Pl. 36: 5). At one end, there are visible traces of melting of copper alloy, which suggests that the armring could have been placed on the funeral pyre together with the deceased woman, or it was damaged after the cremated remains were deposited in the grave.

The artefact in Pl. 36: 4 is exceptional: an armring made of a copper alloy and decorated using pseudo-filigree and pseudo-granulation techniques, in a fashion similar to the fibulae with circular disc on the back-bent foot. The armring consists of two parts, and the shorter part, which used to be hinged to the longer one, is missing. The armring is decorated with three hemispherical extrusions with spiral motif and letter S, and smaller thickenings with an S motif between them. According to M. Szabó, those are the most frequent motifs rendered in this technique.⁴⁹⁹ It has already been mentioned that the pseudo-filigree and pseudo-granulation techniques are characteristic of the eastern La Tène zone, especially of the Carpathian Basin, but also of the Bohemian and Moravian territory, which yielded a number of artefacts decorated using these techniques. Their production began in the LT B2 phase, and continued through LT C.⁵⁰⁰ Communities living in south-eastern Pannonia

⁴⁹⁴ Megaw, Megaw 2001: 135-144.

⁴⁹⁵ Majnarić-Pandžić 2007b: 800.

⁴⁹⁶ Németi 1988: 95, 107, M. 172 - Fig. 15: 2, M. 174 - Fig. 17: 4, M. 177 - Fig. 18: 6; Németi 1992: Fig. 29, grave 186: 14. The armring from grave 177 is somewhat different, given that the smooth thickenings are of the same size as those which are decorated, and there are also thin ribs between them.

⁴⁹⁷ Bujna 2005: 44-47, Fig. 30, 33.

⁴⁹⁸ Majnarić-Pandžić 2007b: 798, 802-803, Pl. 1: 2-4.

⁴⁹⁹ Szabó 1975: 151.

⁵⁰⁰ Bujna 2011: 30, Fig. 23; Szabó, Tankó 2012: 108-109, Fig. 159-160, 187. For example, three artefacts decorated using these techniques (a fibula and two armrings) from the site of Ludas - Varjú-dűlő were found in three graves (685, 686, 1282), each of which belongs to a different cemetery horizon, dated to phases LT B2a, LT B2b and LT C1a, respectively.

⁴⁹³ Mlinar, Gerbec 2011: 40, 74, kat. br. 39.

⁴⁹⁴ Megaw, Megaw 2001: 135-144.

⁴⁹⁵ Majnarić-Pandžić 2007b: 800.

⁴⁹⁶ Németi 1988: 95, 107, M. 172 - Fig. 15: 2, M. 174 - Fig. 17: 4, M. 177 - Fig. 18: 6; Németi 1992: 100, M. 186 - Fig. 29: 14. Primjerak iz groba 177 je nešto drugačiji s obzirom da su glatka zadebljanja jednake veličine kao i ona ukrašena, a

debljanja s nešto drugačije izvedenim ukrasom, ali one tipa BR-11 oblikovane su kao kolotovi, mlađe BR-13 imaju rastavljene krajeve,⁴⁹⁷ a kupinovski primjerak, kao i oni iz Piscolta, imaju šarnir. Ovaj se detalj često javlja na obručastom nakitu ukrašenim plastičnim stilom iz LT B2 i LT C1 stupnjeva, što nam potvrđuju i raskošno dekorirane narukvice iz Vukovara.⁴⁹⁸

Plastično oblikovana zadebljanja ima i narukvica ovalnog presjeka, na kojoj se izmjenjuju veća zadebljanja s plastično oblikovanim viticama u obliku slova S s motivom trokuta u sredini i manja, koja se sastoje od tri spojene kuglice (T. 36: 5). Na jednom su kraju vidljivi tragovi topljenja bakrene slitine što bi moglo ukazivati da je narukvica bila priložena na lomaču zajedno s pokojnicom, ili je do oštećenja došlo nakon polaganja spaljenih ostataka pokojnika u grob.

Poseban komad predstavlja narukvica izrađena od bakrene slitine i ukrašena tehnikom pseudo-filigrana i pseudo-granulacije (T. 36: 4), slično opisanim fibulama s okruglom pločicom na prebačenoj nozi. Narukvica je dvodijelna, a nedostaje kraći dio koji je bio pričvršćen šarnirom. Na narukvici se nalaze tri kalotasta izbočenja sa spiralno izvedenim motivom i ukrasom u obliku slova S, a između njih su manja zadebljanja ukrašena S-motivom, što su prema M. Szabi i najčešći motivi izvođeni ovom tehnikom.⁴⁹⁹ Već je napomenuto da je tehnika pseudo-filigrana i pseudo-granulacije karakteristična za istočnolatenski krug, osobito Karpatsku kotlinu, ali i češko-moravski prostor, odakle je poznat veći broj predmeta ukrašenih ovim tehnikama, čija je proizvodnja počela u LT B2 i nastavila se u LT C stupnju.⁵⁰⁰ Zajednice s prostora jugoistočne Panonije svakako su odigrale važnu ulogu u prijenosu i transformaciji ideje o filigranu i granulaciji zbog svoga graničnog položaja prema Balkanu, gdje su oni bili poznati od kraja 6. st. pr. Kr. Važna potvrda ovoj tezi jest činjenica da je na prostoru istočne Slavonije funkcionirala i radionica koja je proizvodila srebrne predmete u pravoj tehnici filigrana i granulacije, o čemu nam svjedoče narukvice karakterističnog oblika iz Osijeka i Erduta. Ipak, u obzir se mora uzeti i mogućnost djelovanja putujućih majstora porijeklom iz srednjobalkanskog ili donjodunavskog prostora.⁵⁰¹ Zanimljivo, nekoliko predmeta konceptualno vrlo bliskih kupinovskom primjerku, ukrašenih pseudo-filigranom i pseudo-granulacijom, potječe s prostora sjeveroistočne Bugarske gdje je također moguće tražiti nastanak ovih tehnika.⁵⁰²

Među predmetima iz Kupinova koje je 1968. godine objavio J. Todorović nalazi se i nekoliko ulomaka koji su vjerojatno činili nanogvicu s tri, ili vjerojatnije, četiri velike šuplje kalote.⁵⁰³ Naime, narukvice i nanogvice sastavljene od više manjih, šupljih kalota javljaju se od kraja LT B2 stupnja, dok primjerci s tri ili četiri velike kalote, nošeni kao nanogvice, potječu iz LT C1 stupnja i predstavljaju završne razvojne oblike ovog nakita.⁵⁰⁴ Za razliku od ostalih dijelova Karpatske kotline, primjerice Transdanubije, sjevernog dijela velike mađarske ravnice i Transilvanije, gdje je zabilježen veći broj ovih predmeta, oni su prilično rijetki na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije. Osim iz Kupinova, još

između njih se nalaze i tanka rebra.

⁴⁹⁷ Bujna 2005: 44-47, Obr. 30, 33.

⁴⁹⁸ Majnarić-Pandžić 2007b: 798, 802-803, T. 1: 2, 4.

⁴⁹⁹ Szabó 1975: 151.

⁵⁰⁰ Bujna 2011: 30, Obr. 23; Szabó, Tankó 2012: 108-109, Sl. 159-160, 187. Primjerice, tri predmeta, fibula i dvije narukvice, ukrašeni ovim tehnikama s lokaliteta Ludas - Varjú-Dúló nalazili su se u tri groba 685, 686, 1282, od kojih svaki pripada različitom horizontu groblja datiranim u LT B2a, LT B2b i LT C1a stupnjeve.

⁵⁰¹ Spajić 1954: 13, T. IV: 28; Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 89, T. XXV: 6; Szabó 1975: 151, Pl. 6: 1-2; Drnić, Franjić 2014: 88, Pl. 2: 3-4. Činjenica je da se tehnike ukrašavanja filigranom i granulacijom sporadično pojavljuju u kontinentalnoj Europi još od razdoblja kasnog halštata te u ranom latenu, vjerojatno posredstvom Etruščana (Szabó, Tankó 2012: 105).

⁵⁰² Anastassov 2011: 230, Fig. 7: 4-5; Szabó, Tankó 2012: 109.

⁵⁰³ Todorović 1968: 26, T. XLV: 4-7.

⁵⁰⁴ Bujna 2005: tip BR-F5, 57, Obr. 43-44.

certainly played an important role in transmission and transformation of the concept of filigree and granulation, given their position at the border with the Balkans, where they had been known from the end of the 6th c. B.C. onwards. An important confirmation of this thesis is the fact that, in eastern Slavonia, there was a workshop which produced artefacts of silver, using the true filigree and granulation techniques, as evidenced by armrings of the characteristic shape from Osijek and Erdut; though one must take into consideration that those were results of the activity of travelling masters who originated from the central Balkans or lower Danubian region.⁵⁰¹ Interestingly, several armrings that are conceptually very close to that from Kupinovo, and are decorated using pseudo-filigree and pseudo-granulation techniques, have been found in north-eastern Bulgaria, where the techniques could also have been developed.⁵⁰²

The material from Kupinovo published in 1968 by J. Todorović included several fragments which probably belonged to an anklet with three – or, more probably, four – large, hollow, hemispherical links.⁵⁰³ Armrings and anklets consisting of several small, hollow, hemispherical links appear at the end of phase LT B2, while those composed of three or four large, hollow, hemispherical links from phase LT C1, which were worn as anklets, represent the final phase in the development of this kind of jewellery.⁵⁰⁴ In contrast to other parts of the Carpathian Basin – for example, Transdanubia, the northern part of the Great Hungarian Plain and Transylvania – where a number of such items have been found, they are rather rare in south-eastern Pannonia. Besides Kupinovo, two other artefacts of this kind have been discovered at Ritopek,⁵⁰⁵ and one at Batina,⁵⁰⁶ and two originating from unknown sites are kept in the Belgrade City Museum and the City Museum of Sombor,⁵⁰⁷ as demonstrated by the distribution maps published in works by A. Massa and M. Szabó,⁵⁰⁸ and those by E. Teleagă.⁵⁰⁹ Thus, the above-mentioned finds made in south-eastern Pannonia could be proof of contacts, including exogamy, in the 3rd c. B.C., with northern parts of the Carpathian Basin, where anklets with three or four hollow, hemispherical links were a standard element of female attire.

The latest artefact in this group is undoubtedly the fragment of an armring decorated with knot-like thickenings (Pl. 36: 6), which is an object characteristic of phase LT D. Such items are present in a wide area stretching from the Black Sea, where, according to some authors, this type of jewellery originates,⁵¹⁰ through the central-European region, where such finds are abundant, as far as western-European sites, where their number is much smaller.⁵¹¹ According to the typology of M. Dębiec and M. Karwowski, the Kupinovo armring belongs to type I A, with regular distances between groups of three knot-like thickenings.⁵¹²

A number of armrings have been recorded in southern Pannonia, and so have pendants, which are usually smaller in cross-section and deco-

⁵⁰¹ Spajić 1954: 13, Pl. IV: 28; Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 89, Pl. XXV: 6; Szabó 1975: 151, Pl. 6: 12; Drnić, Franjić 2014: 88, Pl. 2: 3-4. The fact is that filigree and granulation decoration techniques appeared sporadically in continental Europe from the Late Hallstatt period and in the Early La Tène, probably brought there by the Etruscans (Szabó, Tankó 2012: 105).

⁵⁰² Anastassov 2011: 230, Fig. 7: 4-5; Szabó, Tankó 2012: 109.

⁵⁰³ Todorović 1968: 26, Pl. XLV: 4-7.

⁵⁰⁴ Bujna 2005: type BR-F5, 57, Fig. 43-44.

⁵⁰⁵ Todorović 1968: 141, Pl. IX: 3-4.

⁵⁰⁶ Hunyady 1942: Pl. XVI: 8.

⁵⁰⁷ Tasić 1992: 123, cat. no. 33-34, Pl. IX.

⁵⁰⁸ Masse, Szabó 2005.

⁵⁰⁹ Teleagă 2008: 100-104, no. 77-79, Fig. 8.

⁵¹⁰ Dębiec, Karwowski 2014: 672. A definitely important argument in support of this hypothesis is that of pottery moulds for making these items, discovered in Greek colonies of Olbia and Tiras.

⁵¹¹ Déchelette 1927: 438, 477, Pl. 12: 16, Fig. 404; Dębiec, Karwowski 2014: 667.

⁵¹² Dębiec, Karwowski 2014: 670: Fig. 1: 1-6.

dva primjerka poznata su iz Ritopeka⁵⁰⁵ i Batine,⁵⁰⁶ kao i dva komada s nepoznatih nalazišta koji se čuvaju u Gradskom Muzeju u Beogradu i Gradskom muzeju u Somboru,⁵⁰⁷ o čemu svjedoče karte rasprostiranja iz radova A. Masse i M. Szabe⁵⁰⁸ te E. Teleage.⁵⁰⁹ Stoga bi navedeni primjerci mogli svjedočiti o određenim kontaktima sa sjevernim dijelovima Karpatske kotline u razdoblju 3. st. pr. Kr., uključujući i egzogamiju, gdje su nanogvice s tri odnosno četiri šuplje kalote predstavljale standardni dio ženske nošnje.

Zasigurno najmlađi primjerak je ulomak narukvice ukrašene čvorastim zadebljanjima (T. 36: 6) koje predstavljaju karakterističan predmet LT D stupnja. Naime, ovi predmeti javljaju se na širokom prostoru od Crnog mora, gdje neki autori čak smještaju nastanak ovog tipa nakita,⁵¹⁰ preko srednjoeuropskog prostora s iznimno velikim brojem ovih predmeta pa sve do zapadnoeuropskih lokaliteta gdje je njihov broj znatno manji.⁵¹¹ Prema tipologiji M. Dębiec i M. Karwowskog, kupinovski primjerak pripada tipu I A s ujednačenim razmacima između skupina s po tri čvorasta zadebljanja.⁵¹²

S prostora južne Panonije također je poznat veći broj narukvica, ali i privjesaka koji obično imaju manji promjer, ukrašenih čvorastim zadebljanjima. M. Dębiec i M. Karwowski iznijeli su pretpostavku da je baš ovaj prostor mogao predstavljati područje preko kojega je iz istočnog dijela Karpatske kotline i Donjeg Podunavlja u središnju Europu prenesena ideja o uporabi ovih predmeta.⁵¹³ Drugo objašnjenje za nastanak ovih predmeta, barem onih većih dimenzija, isti autori vide u narukvicama ukrašenim plastičnim stilom, za što je svakako dobar primjer i kupinovski primjerak sa zadebljanjima po tri čvora (T. 36: 5).

U dvojnom grobu 1 s lokaliteta Sotin - Zmajevac iz LT D1 stupnja nalazila su se čak četiri primjerka s različito postavljenim zadebljanjima,⁵¹⁴ a još nekoliko ovih predmeta potječe iz razorenih grobnih cjelina s istog lokaliteta, ali vjerojatno i iz naselja.⁵¹⁵ Veći broj, uglavnom neobjavljenih, čvorasto ukrašenih narukvica i privjesaka potječe iz Dalja⁵¹⁶ i Novih Banovaca, a pojedinačni nalazi poznati su s lokaliteta Golubovac, Sremska Mitrovica i Vukovar.⁵¹⁷

Na području mokronoške skupine ovi predmeti predstavljali su dio ženske nošnje iz stupnja Mokronog IIIa, o čemu svjedoči nekoliko sačuvanih grobnih cjelina, primjerice poznati grob 201 s nekropole Beletov vrt u Novom mestu.⁵¹⁸

Osim kao nakit (narukvice, nanogvice prstenje i privjesci) ovi su se predmeti mogli koristiti i kao dijelovi nošnje, primjerice dijelovi poja-seva, a za manje primjerke ne možemo isključiti i određenu simboličku funkciju u svojstvu amuleta.

Osim brojnijih narukvica izrađenih od bakrene slitine, među materijalom s kupinovskoga groblja su i dva željezna primjerka. Prvi je šupalj i izrađen od željeznog lima (T. 37: 2). M. Dizdar navodi da su ove narukvice uglav-

rated with knot-like thickenings. Dębiec and Karwowski have presented a hypothesis that this region could be precisely that territory over which the idea of using these objects was transferred from the eastern part of the Carpathian Basin and Lower Danube region into central Europe.⁵¹³ The same authors have based another explanation for the emergence of these items, at least larger ones, on armrings with plastic decoration, which are exemplified well by the armring from Kupinovo, featuring thickenings consisting of three knots each (Pl. 36: 5).

The dual grave 1 at the site of Sotin - Zmajevac, originating from phase LT D1, contained as many as four armrings with diverse distribution of thickenings,⁵¹⁴ and several more such items have been found in destroyed graves at the same site, and probably also in the settlement.⁵¹⁵ A number of armrings and pendants decorated with knot-like thickenings – the majority of them unpublished – originate from Dalj⁵¹⁶ and Novi Banovci, while individual finds have been made at the sites of Golubovac, Sremska Mitrovica and Vukovar.⁵¹⁷

In the territory of the Mokronog group, such artefacts were elements of female costume in phase Mokronog IIIa, as evidenced by several extant graves: for example, the well-known grave 201 in the necropolis of Beletov Vrt, in Novo mesto.⁵¹⁸

Besides being worn as jewellery (armrings, anklets, rings and pendants), these items could also be used as elements of costume – for example, elements of belt sets – while for smaller objects some kind of symbolical function similar to that of amulets cannot be ruled out, either.

In addition to the more numerous armrings made of copper alloy, among the finds from Kupinovo there are also two iron armrings. The first is hollow, made of sheet iron (Pl. 37: 2). Dizdar writes that such armrings were deposited mostly in male graves, with the exception of that from St. Ottilien in Bavaria, discovered in a female grave of phase LT C1,⁵¹⁹ while hollow iron armlets from the cemeteries at Dubník and Maňa were discovered in female graves from the transitional period between the Early and Middle La Tène and from the early LT C1.⁵²⁰ Hollow iron armrings have also been recorded at other sites in southern Pannonia, such as the Zvonimirovo cemetery, and in grave 13 at Slatina in Rožna Dolina from phase LT C2 on the basis of weapons and a belt set deposited in the grave.⁵²¹ A hollow armring has also been found in the triple grave 11 at the Hungarian site of Szabadi, originating from phase LT C1.⁵²²

The second armring is made of thin wire of circular cross-section, slightly flattened at one terminal, while the tip of the other terminal is broken off (Pl. 37: 1). The armring has open ends, which is the usual shape of iron armrings that are often also spirally coiled. Such armrings appeared as an element of both male and female costume in south-eastern Pannonia, starting from phase LT C1, and they were also worn in the Late La Tène period.⁵²³ The larger diameter of the Kupinovo armring (9 cm) could indicate that it was worn by a man. P. Popović suggested that these iron armrings constitute Pannonian Early Iron Age heritage,⁵²⁴ but the fact is that they have been found nearly all over the Carpathian Basin in the

⁵⁰⁵ Todorović 1968: 141, T. IX: 3-4.

⁵⁰⁶ Hunyady 1942: Taf. XVI: 8.

⁵⁰⁷ Tasić 1992: 123, kat. br. 33-34, T. IX.

⁵⁰⁸ Masse, Szabó 2005.

⁵⁰⁹ Teleagă 2008: 100-104, br. 77-79, Abb. 8.

⁵¹⁰ Dębiec, Karwowski 2014: 672. Svakako važan argument za ovu tezu predstavljaju keramički kalupi za lijevanje ovih predmeta, pronađeni u grčkim kolonijama Olbii i Tirasu.

⁵¹¹ Déchelette 1927: 438, 477, Pl. 12: 16, fig. 404; Dębiec, Karwowski 2014: 667.

⁵¹² Dębiec, Karwowski 2014: 670: Fig. 1: 1-6.

⁵¹³ Dębiec, Karwowski 2014: 672.

⁵¹⁴ Majnarić-Pandžić 1972-1973: 56, T. 1: 1-2, 4-5.

⁵¹⁵ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 93-94, T. XXXVI: 4, T. XXXVII: 6; Ilkić 1999: 81, T. XXIV: 11. Većina je čvorastih obruča iz AMZ-a neobjavljena.

⁵¹⁶ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 79, T. III: 12.

⁵¹⁷ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 100, T. LI: 12.

⁵¹⁸ Knez 1992: 67: T. 71: 7-8, 11-12; Božić 1993a: 190-193, Sl. 1; Božić 1999: 211.

⁵¹³ Dębiec, Karwowski 2014: 672.

⁵¹⁴ Majnarić-Pandžić 1972-1973: 56, Pl. 1: 1-2, 4-5.

⁵¹⁵ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 93-94, Pl. XXXVI: 4, Pl. XXXVII: 6; Ilkić 1999: 81, Pl. XXIV: 11. Most of the rings with knot-like thickenings kept in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb have not been published.

⁵¹⁶ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 79, Pl. III: 12.

⁵¹⁷ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 100, Pl. LI: 12.

⁵¹⁸ Knez 1992: 67, Pl. 71: 7-8, 11-12; Božić 1993a: 190-193, Fig. 1; Božić 1999: 211.

⁵¹⁹ Dizdar 2013: 203-206.

⁵²⁰ Bujna 2005: type ER-V, 112, Fig. 89, 92.

⁵²¹ Pirkmajer 1991: Pl. 13: 87.

⁵²² Horváth, Németh 2011: 23, Fig. 7: 3.

⁵²³ Dizdar 2013: 203-207.

⁵²⁴ Popović 1994: 53.





nom prilagane u grobove muškaraca, osim primjerka iz St. Ottiliena u Bavarskoj koji potječe iz ženskoga groba iz LT C1 stupnja,⁵¹⁹ dok su se šuplje željezne naramenice na grobljima Dubnik i Maňa nalazile u ženskim grobnim cjelinama s prijelaza ranog u srednji laten i početkom LT C1 stupnja.⁵²⁰ Šuplje su željezne narukvice zabilježene i na drugim lokalitetima s prostora južne Panonije, primjerice na groblju u Zvonimirovu te grobu 13 iz Slatine v Rožni dolini iz LT C2 stupnja.⁵²¹ Isti predmet nalazio se i u ratničkom trojnom grobu 11 s mađarskog lokaliteta Szabadi koji potječe iz LT C1 stupnja.⁵²²

Druga je narukvica izrađena od tanke žice okruglog presjeka koja je malo spljoštena na jednom kraju, dok je vrh drugog otkinut (T. 37: 1). Narukvica ima otvorene krajeve, što je uobičajen oblik željeznih narukvica koje su često i spiralno namotane. Kao dio muške, ali i ženske nošnje, pojavljuju se na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije od stupnja LT C1, a nose se i u kasnolatskom razdoblju.⁵²³ Veći promjer kupinovskog primjerka od 9 cm mogao bi ukazivati da je ovaj primjerak ipak nosio muškarac. P. Popović je iznio tezu da ove željezne narukvice predstavljaju panonsko stariježeljeznodobno nasljeđe,⁵²⁴ ali činjenica je da se one pojavljuju u okvirima latenske kulture na gotovo cijelom prostoru Karpatske kotline, od nalazišta mokronoške skupine na jugozapadu do slovačkih grobalja na sjeveru.⁵²⁵

2.9 Ženski pojasevi

Važan element ženske nošnje u latenskoj kulturi predstavljali su pojasevi koji su, kao uostalom i drugi dijelovi nošnje, prolazili kroz nekoliko razvojnih faza. Najstariji pojasevi izrađivani su od organskih materijala s dodatkom metalnih kopči različitih oblika i u pojedinim slučajevima različitih okova i privjesaka u obliku kolutova i štapića. Među kupinovskim materijalom najstariji primjerak predstavlja pločasto oblikovana, izdužena željezna kopča s kraćim, oštećenim tuljcem i nepravilno četvrtastim prstenom (T. 37: 3). Na vrhu, koji je savijen u kukicu, nalazi se stilizirano izvedena glava ptice grabljivice od bakrene slitine s naglašenim očima.⁵²⁶ Glava je postavljena tako da se kukica nastavlja na početak kljuna i čini njegov vrh. Gornja strana kopče ukrašena je nizovima krugova s točkama. Prema tipologiji J. Bujne, ovaj bi predmet odgovarao tipu Gs-B-2, s analogijom nešto manjih dimenzija u grobu 17 sa slovačkog lokaliteta Bajč - Vlkanovo, koji datira u LT B1b-c stupanj.⁵²⁷

Nešto je mlađa željezna pojasna kopča koja se sastoji od širokog tuljca sa zakovicom masivne, diskoidne glaviće, u koji se umetao dio pojasa izrađen od organskog materijala, te masivnog dijela na čijem se završetku nalazi kukica (T. 37: 4). U središnjem, profiliranom dijelu kopče, nalazi se zadebljanje s kružnim udubljenjem, ukrašeno plastičnim ukrasom u obliku slova S. Ovaj predmet pripada posebnom tipu pojasnih kopči (njem. *Tüllengürtelhaken*), karakterističnih za sjeverni dio Karpatske kotline, posebno za prostor oko dunavskog koljena te gornjeg Potisja, gdje su predstavljale uobičajen element u ženskoj nošnji.⁵²⁸ Primjerice, veći broj ovih kopči poznat je s groblja Pişcolt, iz

context of the La Tène Culture, from the sites of the Mokronog group in the south-west all the way to the Slovakian cemeteries in the north.⁵²⁵

2.9 Female belts

Belts formed an important element of female costume in the La Tène Culture. Like other elements of attire, belts also went through several phases of development. The earliest belts were made of organic materials with metal fasteners that came in a variety of shapes. In some cases, belts also included diverse reinforcements and ring-shaped and rod-shaped pendants. The earliest belt element among the material from Kupinovo is an iron buckle in the shape of an elongated plate, with a short, damaged socket and irregular square ring (Pl. 37: 3). At the terminal, which is bent so as to form a hook, there is a stylized bird-of-prey head with emphatic eyes, made of copper alloy.⁵²⁶ The head is positioned so that the hook extends from the beginning of the beak, and forms its tip. The upper side of the buckle is decorated with circles with dots arranged in lines. According to Bujna's typology, this buckle corresponds to type Gs-B-2; an analogous, though somewhat smaller, buckle has been found in grave 17 at the Slovakian site of Bajč - Vlkanovo, dated to the later part of phase LT B1b-c.⁵²⁷

A somewhat later iron belt buckle consists of a wide socket with a rivet with large hemispherical head, used to insert the part of the belt made of organic material, and a massive full part ending with a hook (Pl. 37: 4). In the profiled central section of the buckle there is a thickening with a circular depression, decorated with an S-shaped relief ornament. This buckle belongs to a special type (Ger. *Tüllengürtelhaken*) characteristic of the northern part of the Carpathian Basin, especially the area lying around the Danube knee and upper Tisa region, where such buckles formed a regular element of female costume.⁵²⁸ For example, many such buckles have been discovered in the Pişcolt cemetery, where they appear in phase LT B2. Those were simple and unadorned, while the buckles worn in phase LT C1 contained plastic additions in their central section, made of a copper alloy.⁵²⁹ In some cases, belt buckles have been found with iron reinforcements that were attached to the belts – for example, in graves 57 and 136. According to Bujna's classification, the buckle from Kupinovo corresponds to type Gs-E2, dated to phase LT C1.⁵³⁰ In addition to the example from Kupinovo, three other belt buckles with sockets have been found in south-eastern Pannonia. A buckle with a semi-circular thickening in its central section originates from the destroyed cemetery at Dalj,⁵³¹ and decorated buckles have also been discovered in grave 34 at Karaburma from phase LT C1⁵³² and in grave G 3 982 at Pećine, near Kostolac dating from phase LT B2.⁵³³

In the chapter in which belt sets for sword suspension were discussed, it was said that some belt chains, such as types Karaburma 111, Mok-

⁵¹⁹ Dizdar 2013: 203-206.

⁵²⁰ Bujna 2005: tip ER-V, 112, Obr. 89, 92.

⁵²¹ Pirkmajer 1991: T. 13: 87.

⁵²² Horváth, Németh 2011: 23, Fig. 7:3.

⁵²³ Dizdar 2013: 203-207.

⁵²⁴ Popović 1994: 53.

⁵²⁵ Bujna 2011: tip, ER-U, 110, 112, Obr. 89-91; Dizdar 2013: 203-206.

⁵²⁶ Apliciranje ukrasa izrađenih od bakrene slitine na željezne pojasne kopče zabilježeno je kod nešto mlađih primjerka s tuljcem, primjerice na kopči iz groba 1 s mađarskog lokaliteta Farnos (Hellebrandt 1999: 23, Pl. V: 6) i groba 15 rumunjskog nalazišta Curtuiuşeni (Teleagă 2008: 105, T. 11: 15.8), kao i nekoliko primjeraka s groblja Pişcolt (vidi: fusnotu 529).

⁵²⁷ Bujna 2011: 25-26, Obr. 21.

⁵²⁸ Teleagă 2008: 105-108, Abb. 9-10.

⁵²⁵ Bujna 2011: type ER-U, 110, 112, Fig. 89-91; Dizdar 2013: 203-206.

⁵²⁶ Ornaments made of a copper alloy applied on iron belt buckles have been recorded in somewhat later buckles with a socket, such as those from grave 1 at the Hungarian site of Farnos (Hellebrandt 1999: 23, Pl. V: 6) and grave 15 at the Romanian site of Curtuiuşeni (Teleagă 2008: 105, Pl. 11: 15.8), and several buckles from the cemetery of Pişcolt (see footnote 529).

⁵²⁷ Bujna 2011: 25-26, Fig. 21.

⁵²⁸ Teleagă 2008: 105-107, Fig. 9-10.

⁵²⁹ Némethi 1989: grave 17 – 79, Fig. 3, M. 17: 4, grave 162 – 91, M. 162: 4, grave 174 – 95, Fig. 17, M. 174: 8, grave 182 – 100, Fig. 18, M. 182: 5, Némethi 1992: grave 14 – 62, Fig. 2, M. 14: 9, grave 47 – 65, Fig. 4, M. 47: 2, grave 57 – 67, Fig. 7, M. 57: 2-2a, grave 77 – 74, Fig. 11-12, M. 77: 4-4a, grave 91 – 76, 14, Fig. 14, M. 91: 1, grave 136 – 94, Fig. 24, M. 136: 3, grave 156 – 97, Fig. 26, M. 156: 4.

⁵³⁰ Bujna 2011: 29, Fig. 22.

⁵³¹ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 80, Pl. VI: 6.

⁵³² Todorović 1972: 20, Pl. XIV: 5.

⁵³³ Jovanović, 1984: 74, Fig. 5, 7: 6-7.

LT B2 stupnja, kada se koriste jednostavniji i neukrašeni primjerci, dok su u stupnju LT C1 korištene kopče s plastično izvedenim dodacima u središnjem dijelu, izrađenim od bakrene slitine.⁵²⁹ U pojedinim slučajevima uz pojasne kopče nalazili su se i željezni okovi koji su bili pričvršćeni na pojas, kao primjerice u grobovima 57 i 136. Prema podjeli J. Bujne kopča iz Kupinova odgovarala bi tipu Gs-E2, datiranom u LT C1 stupanj.⁵³⁰ Osim primjerka iz Kupinova, s prostora jugoistočne Panonije poznate su još tri pojasne kopče s tuljcem. Primjerak s polukružnim zadebljanjem u središnjem dijelu potječe iz uništenog groblja u Dalju,⁵³¹ ukrašena kopča nalazila se u grobu 34 s Karaburme iz stupnja LT C1⁵³² te u grobu G 3 982 iz Pečina kod Kostolca iz LT B2 stupnja.⁵³³

U poglavlju o pojasnim garniturama za nošenje mača navedeno je da pojedini lančani elementi, kao što su tip Karaburma 111, Mokronog/Ceretolo te Brežice 2/Zvonimirovo LT 12, na prijelazu LT B2-C1 te u LT C1 stupnju postaju i dijelovi ženske nošnje, a neki od njih su korišteni sve do završetka srednjolatenskog razdoblja. No tijekom razvoja lančanih pojaseva nastali su i pojedini oblici koji su karakteristični uglavnom za žensku nošnju iako i ovdje postoje iznimke. S kupinovske nekropole sačuvao se dio pojasa sastavljen od članaka u obliku osmice sa spojnicom u sredini, povezanih trakastim spojnica, kao i s kopčom sastavljenom od dvije srcoliko oblikovane pločice s profiliranim zadebljanjem u središnjem dijelu (T. 38: 3). Na jednom kraju nalazi se unatrag povijena petlja, dok je na drugome kratka, okomita kukica sa zadebljanjem na kraju. Gornja strana kopče ukrašena je tehnikom sličnom *chagrinageu*. Pojaseve s člancima u obliku osmice, izrađenim od željezne žice i spojene trakastim spojnica, kao u slučaju kupinovskog primjerka, Bujna je definirao tipom Gk-D-B i datirao u stupnjeve LT B2-C1.⁵³⁴ Pojavljuju se na širokom prostoru od Bavorske, Češke i Karpatske kotline s nekoliko primjeraka na prostoru južne Rumunjske i Bugarske gdje su, kao regionalna posebnost, prilagani u grobove s oružjem, čak i u LT C2 stupnju.⁵³⁵ A. Rustoiu također navodi da se u nekoliko slučajeva s prostora Karpatske kotline ovi pojasevi nalaze u grobovima s oružjem, primjerice u grobu 2 iz Chotina te grobu 62 s Karaburme, dok je primjerak iz poznatoga groba s kacigom iz Ciumeștia vjerojatno pripadao ženskoj nošnji jer ima štapičaste privjeske.⁵³⁶ Osim navedenog primjerka s Karaburme, koji je uostalom nešto drugačiji s izduženijim člancima i bez trakastih spojki, s prostora južne Panonije po jedan članak u obliku osmice potječe iz Ritopeka⁵³⁷ i Malunja,⁵³⁸ nažalost bez arheološkoga konteksta.

Među kupinovskim materijalom nalaze se i dva pojasa sastavljena od uvijenih štapičastih članaka povezanih obručima. Ovi primjerci, datirani u LT C1 stupanj, pripadaju Bujninom tipu Gk-G-a izrađivanom od željeza.⁵³⁹ Prvi pojas se sastoji od dvadeset i šest članaka povezanih obručima (T. 38: 2), a na drugom je oštećenom pojasu sačuvano dvadeset i sedam članaka (T. 38: 1). Ovim je pojasevima vjerojatno pripadala masivna pojasna kopča (T. 38: 2), što se nažalost ne može sa sigurnošću potvrditi iz arhivske dokumentacije iako je nakon restauracijskog postupka kopča pridodana sačuvanom pri-

ronog/Ceretolo and Brežice 2/Zvonimirovo LT 12, became elements of female costume at the time of transition between LT B2-C1 and LT C1, with some of them remaining in use until the end of the Middle La Tène period. But the evolution of belt chains also yielded some shapes that are characteristic mainly of female costume, although some exceptions have been established. At the Kupinovo necropolis, part of a belt has been preserved composed of figure-of-eight links with a clasp in the middle, linked together by ribbon-shaped clasps. Its buckle consists of two heart-shaped plates and a profiled thickening between them (Pl. 38: 3). At one end the buckle ends in a long, back-bent, flattened ribbon-shaped loop, and at the other in a short vertical hook with a globular thickening at its end. The upper side of the buckle is decorated in a technique similar to *chagrinage*. Belts with figure-of-eight links, made of iron wire and connected with ribbon-shaped clasps – as is the one from Kupinovo – have been classified by Bujna as type Gk-D-B and dated to phases LT B2-C1.⁵³⁴ They have been found in a wide region encompassing Bavaria, Bohemia and the Carpathian Basin, with several finds made in southern Romania and Bulgaria, where, as a regional specificity, they were deposited in graves with weapons even in phase LT C2.⁵³⁵ A. Rustoiu also mentioned that several finds of these belts had been made in the Carpathian Basin in graves with weapons, for example, in grave 2 of Chotin, and in grave 62 at Karaburma, while the one from the well-known grave containing a helmet at Ciumești probably belonged to female costume, given that it contained rod-shaped pendants.⁵³⁶ In addition to the belt from Karaburma, which is somewhat different, since its links are more elongated and there are no ribbon-shaped clasps, in the territory of south-eastern Pannonia one figure-of-eight link has been found at Ritopek⁵³⁷ and one at Malunje,⁵³⁸ unfortunately, neither of them with any archaeological context.

Among the Kupinovo material, there are also two belts composed of rod-shaped spirally twisted links, connected with rings. They have been dated to phase LT C1, and they belong to Bujna's type Gk-G-a, made of iron.⁵³⁹ The first one consists of twenty-six links connected with rings (Pl. 38: 2), while the other is damaged, and the preserved section consists of twenty-seven links (Pl. 38: 1). The massive buckle probably belonged to these belts (Pl. 38: 2), and it has been added to the extant belt since restoration, though its origin unfortunately cannot be corroborated by data in archival documents. The buckle consists of two oval plates linked together with a globular thickening with relief decoration. At one end of the buckle there is a small, flat hook, and at the other a back-bent loop, with a decorated button-shaped thickening at its tip. The upper side of both plates is decorated with dots arranged in three lines, running along the edges and through the middle. In addition, the Kupinovo material includes another damaged buckle with a preserved heart-shaped plate containing a loop of square cross-section with a thickened tip (Pl. 38: 4). It probably belonged to a belt with spirally-twisted rod-shaped links.

Just like the previously-described belts with figure-of-eight links, belts with spirally-twisted rod-shaped links have also been recorded in the territory stretching from Bavaria and Bohemia over the northern Carpathian Basin (where a number of such belts have been found) through to its south-eastern part, which confirms that this is a supra-regional type which formed part of the costume of various communities within the La Tène Culture (Map 6).⁵⁴⁰ Certain

⁵²⁹ Németi 1989: grob 17 – 79, Fig. 3, M. 17: 4, grob 162 – 91, Fig. 12, M. 162: 4, grob 174 – 95, Fig. 17, M. 174: 8, grob 182 – 100, Fig. 18, M. 182: 5; Németi 1992: grob 14 – 62, Fig. 2, M. 14: 9, grob 47 – 65, Fig. 4, M. 47: 2, grob 57 – 67, Fig. 7, M. 57: 2-2a, grob 77–74, Fig. 11-12, M. 77: 4-4a, grob 91 – 76, 14, Fig. 14, M. 91: 1, grob 136 – 94, Fig. 24, M. 136: 3, grob 156 – 97, Fig. 26, M. 156: 4.

⁵³⁰ Bujna 2011: 29, Obr. 22.

⁵³¹ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 80, T. VI: 6.

⁵³² Todorović 1972: 20, T. XIV: 5.

⁵³³ Jovanović 1984: 74, Fig. 5, 7: 6-7.

⁵³⁴ Teleagă 2008: 108-110, Abb. 11; Bujna 2011: 83, Obr. 35.

⁵³⁵ Rustoiu 2008: 19, Fig. 4, 169-170; Teleagă 2008: 108-109, Abb. 11.

⁵³⁶ Rustoiu 2006: 45; Rustoiu 2008: 204, Fig. 2: 2.

⁵³⁷ Todorović 1971: 163, br. 683 T. LXXIV: 2.

⁵³⁸ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 87, T. XXI: 8. Većina materijala iz Malunja pripada LT C2 stupnju, no pojedini primjerci, kao niski graničnici mačeva te okrugli okov nazubljenih stranica s drške mača i savijeni mač sa žljebovima na sječivu ukazuju na postojanje uništenih grobova i iz LT C1 te LT D1 stupnjeva.

⁵³⁹ Bujna 2011: 97, Obr. 40, 59.

⁵³⁴ Teleagă 2008: 108-110, Fig. 11; Bujna 2011: 83, Fig. 35.

⁵³⁵ Rustoiu 2008: 19, Fig. 4, 169-170; Teleagă 2008: 108-109, Fig. 11.

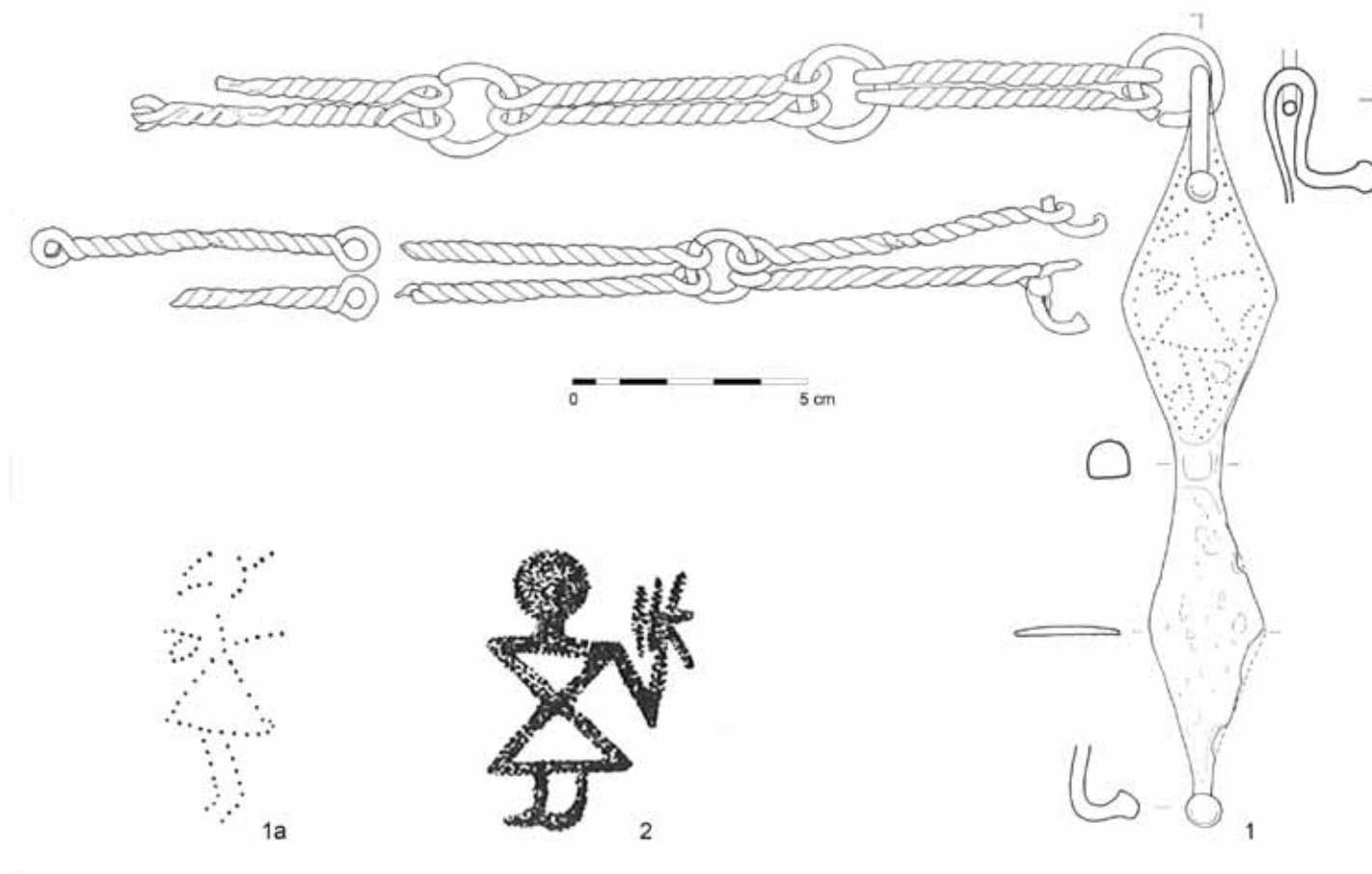
⁵³⁶ Rustoiu 2006: 45; Rustoiu 2008: 204, Fig. 2: 2.

⁵³⁷ Todorović 1971: 163, no. 683 Pl. LXXIV: 2; Todorović 1974: Pl. VIII: 1-2.

⁵³⁸ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 87, Pl. XXI: 8. The majority of the material from Malunje belongs to phase LT C2, but some artefacts, such as low sword hilt-ends, sword-hilt reinforcement with serrated edges and a bent sword with grooves on its blade, suggest that there were also destroyed graves from phases LT C1 and LT D1.

⁵³⁹ Bujna 2011: 97, Fig. 40, 59.

⁵⁴⁰ Similarly shaped belts with spirally twisted rods linked by rings were used in western Europe as elements of belt sets for sword suspension, as evidenced by the find from the French site of Nanterre (Rapin 1991: 325; Rapin 1995:



Sl. 24. 1. Pojas iz Surčina (AMZ, P-18931); 1a. antropomorfnii prikaz s kopče pojasa iz Surčina; 2. antropomorfnii prikaz s keramičke posude iz Gomolave (prema: Jovanović, Jovanović 1988).

Fig. 24. 1. Belt from Surčin (AMZ, P-18931); 1a. Anthropomorphic depiction on the buckle of the belt from Surčin; 2. Anthropomorphic depiction on the ceramic pot from Gomolava (according to Jovanović, Jovanović 1988)

mjerku. Sastavljena je od dvije ovalne pločice povezane plastično ukrašenim kuglastim zadebljanjem. Na jednom kraju kopče nalazi se manja, raskovana kukica, a na drugoj je duga petlja povijena unatrag s ukrašenim dugmastim zadebljanjem na vrhu. Gornja strana objiju pločica ukrašena je trima nizovima točaka, smještenima uz rubove i po sredini. Također, među materijalom nalazi se još jedna oštećena kopča s jednom sačuvanom, srcoliko oblikovanom pločicom na kojoj se nalazi petlja četvrtastog presjeka zadebljalog vrha (T. 38: 4), a koja je vjerojatno pripadala pojasevima s uvijek štipčastim člancima.

Kao i prethodno opisani pojasevi s člancima u obliku osmice, i pojasevi od štipčastih uvijenih članaka predmeti su rasprostranjeni na prostoru od Bavorske i Češke, preko sjevernog dijela Karpatske kotline, odakle je poznat veći broj primjeraka, sve do njezina jugoistočnog dijela što potvrđuje da je u njihovu slučaju riječ o nadregionalnom tipu koji se nalazio u nošnjama različitih zajednica u okvirima latenske kulture (Karta 6).⁵⁴⁰ Određene razlike vidljive su u oblikovanju kopči pa su za nošnju jugoistočnopanonskih zajednica karakteristične kopče s dvije, široko raskovane pločice i zadebljanjem u sredini.

Osim kupinovskih primjeraka, jedan oštećeni pojas potječe iz Surčina (Sl. 24: 1-1a).⁵⁴¹ Njegova se kopča sastoji od dvije rombične ploče, ukrašene punciranim točkama koje čine antropomorfnii prikaz. Iako je površina djelomično oštećena, jasno su vidljivi prikazi nogu, haljine, stiliziranog tijela i gla-

differences in the way in which the buckles were shaped can be observed, making buckles with two wide flat plates and a thickening in the middle characteristic of the attire of the communities of south-eastern Pannonia.

In addition to two examples from Kupinovo, a damaged belt has also been found at Surčin (Fig. 24: 1-1a).⁵⁴¹ Its buckle consists of two rhombic plates decorated with anthropomorphic motifs rendered with dots. Although the plates' surfaces have been partly damaged, the depicted legs, dress, stylized body and head can be clearly discerned, and possibly also arms, suggesting that the ornament could have represented a female figure.

More or less stylized anthropomorphic depictions are rare in the material culture of the communities of south-eastern Pannonia. Those that have been found appear on various objects – on buckles of bronze-link belts,⁵⁴² in stamps on swords,⁵⁴³ on the sword pommel from Kupinovo⁵⁴⁴ – and also include several bronze figurines.⁵⁴⁵ However, the motif most similar to that from Surčin can be found on a fragment of a Late La Tène pot from Gomolava, which contains a representation of a female figure (Fig. 24: 2). The body, that is the dress, is rendered with two triangles, with legs at the lower end and a neck with an extremely stylized head in the shape of a circle at the upper end. The representation of one hand has also been preserved, in which the figure holds an

⁵⁴⁰ Slično izrađivani pojasevi s tordiranim štipčicama spojenim obručima korišteni su na prostoru zapadne Europe kao dijelovi pojasnih garnitura za nošenje mača, o čemu nam svjedoči primjerak s francuskog lokaliteta Nanterre (Rapin 1991: 325; Rapin 1995: 278, Fig. 3A/6; Mathieu 2013: 84, Fig. 2).

⁵⁴¹ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 97, T. XLV: 3-3a.

278, Fig. 3A/6; Mathieu 2013: 84, Fig. 2).

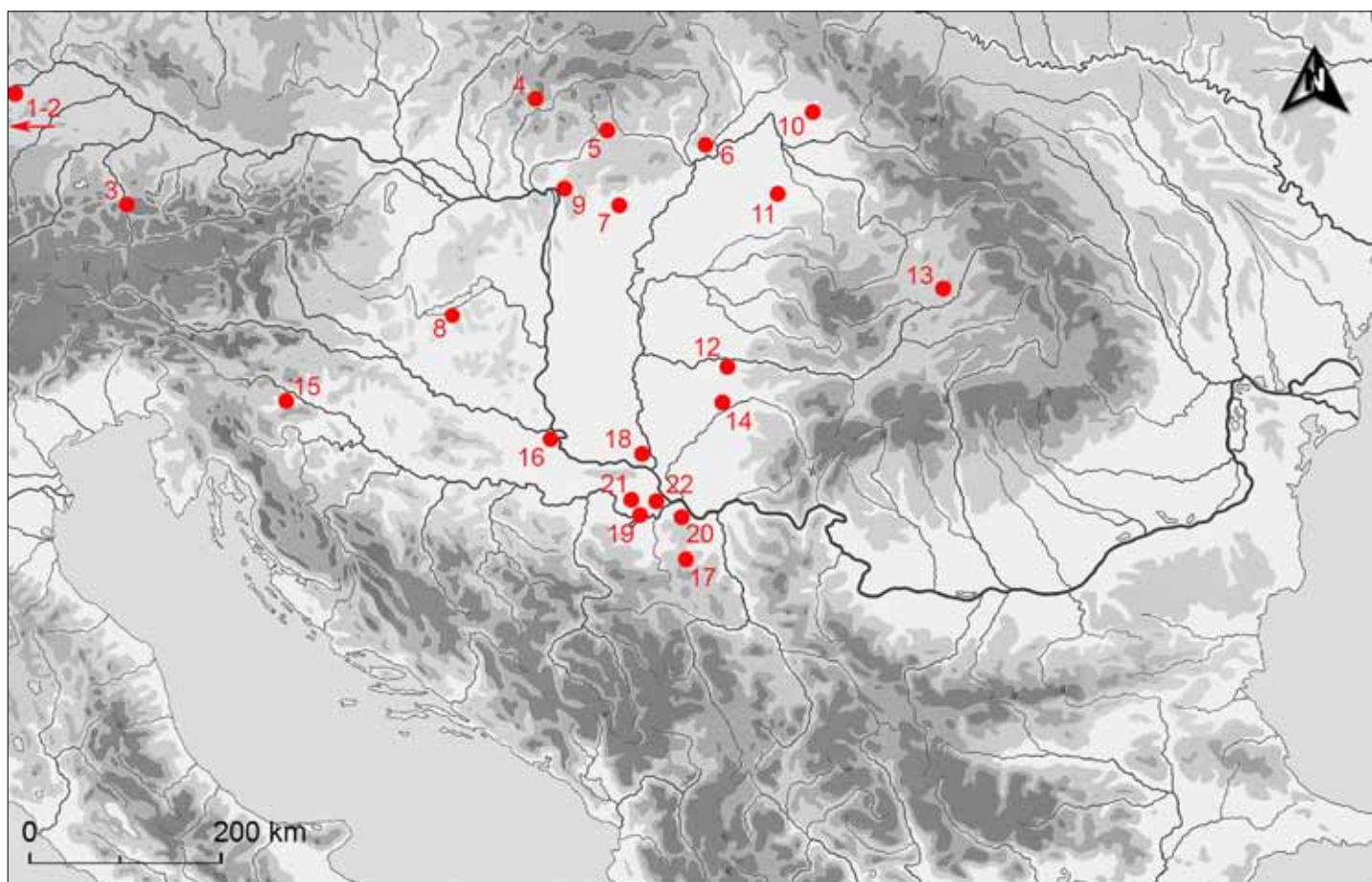
⁵⁴¹ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 97, Pl. XLV: 3-3a.

⁵⁴² Novi Banovci: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 37, 89, Pl. XXVI: 4-4a; Jovanović 1987, Pl. LXXXIII: 1.

⁵⁴³ Odžaci: Todorović 1974: 58, Fig. 34, 64; Guštin 1984a: 127, Table 7/1.

⁵⁴⁴ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 85-86, Pl. XVIII: 3-3a; Todorović 1974: 82, Fig. 63; Jovanović 1987: 834, Pl. LXXXIII: 2a-2b; Szabó, Petres 1992: 113, cat. no. 126, Pl. 118: 3.

⁵⁴⁵ Dalj, Osijek: Šimić 1995: 43, cat. no. 5. 20.



Karta. 6. Nalazišta pojaseva sastavljenih od uvijenih štapićastih članaka
Map 6. Findspots of belts composed of rod-shaped spirally twisted links

ve, a možda i ruku, što ukazuje da je vjerojatno riječ o prikazu ženskog lika.

Više ili manje stilizirani antropomorfni prikazi rijetki su u materijalnoj kulturi zajednica s prostora jugoistočne Panonije, a nalazimo ih na različitim predmetima: kopčama člankovitih brončanih pojaseva,⁵⁴² u obliku žigova na mačevima,⁵⁴³ jabučici mača iz Kupinova,⁵⁴⁴ a poznato je i nekoliko brončanih figurica.⁵⁴⁵ Ipak, motiv najsličniji surčinskom nalazi se na ulomku kasnolatenkog lonca s Gomolave, s prikazom ženskog lika (Sl. 24: 2). Tijelo, odnosno haljina, izvedeni su dvama trokutima na koje se, s donje strane, nadovezuju noge, a s gornje vrat i krajnje stilizirana glava u obliku kruga. Sačuvan je i prikaz jedne ruke u kojoj lik drži nepoznati predmet, možda grančicu. Figura, izvedena tehnikom glačanja, karakterističnom za kasni laten, uključena je u metopni ukras smješten na vratu lonca.⁵⁴⁶

Gotovo u cijelosti sačuvan pojas iz Ritopeka ima usku pojasnu kopču s prstenastim zadebljanjem u središnjem dijelu koja je ukrašena motivom koncentričnih krugova.⁵⁴⁷ Kopča primjerka iz Subotišta kod Rume sastoji se od dvije srcolike i perforirane pločice s kuglastim zadebljanjem u sredini,⁵⁴⁸ dok se uz primjerak iz groba 1 s Feudvara nalazila kopča od bakrene slitine s dvije raskovane ploče i profiliranim zadebljanjem u središnjem dijelu.⁵⁴⁹

unknown object, possibly a branch. The figure is rendered using the polishing technique, characteristic of the Late La Tène period, and incorporated into a metopic ornament located on the pot's neck.⁵⁴⁶

A nearly extant belt from Ritopek features a narrow buckle with a ring-shaped thickening in the middle, decorated with concentric circles.⁵⁴⁷ The buckle on the belt from Subotište, near Ruma, consists of two perforated heart-shaped plates with a globular thickening between them,⁵⁴⁸ while the belt from grave 1 at Feudvar had a buckle made of a copper alloy, with two flat plates and a profiled thickening between them.⁵⁴⁹ A belt of this kind from Dalj, 105 cm long, is kept in Berlin, together with a belt buckle composed of two flat plates linked with a decorated biconical thickening, similar to that from Kupinovo in Pl. 38: 2.⁵⁵⁰ Two damaged belts with buckles have been found at Aranđelovac: one is similar to that from Kupinovo and features a simple central thickening, while the other has a recess for enamel or some other inlay in its central section.⁵⁵¹

In the territory of the Mokronog group, only one belt composed of rod-shaped spirally twisted links has been recorded, in grave 103 at Kapiteljska Njiva in Novo mesto. It exhibits a very simple buckle consisting of a small oval plate, a hook at one end and a ring at the other.⁵⁵² In grave 62 at the site of Fântânele - Dâmbu Popii, such a belt was laid together with one of the Zvonimirovo LT 12 type; this, together with grave 56 at Brežice and anthropological analyses which confirmed that a single person had been buried in each of the above

⁵⁴² Novi Banovci: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 37, 89, T. XXVI: 4-4a; Jovanović 1987; T. LXXXIII: 1.

⁵⁴³ Odžaci: Todorović 1974: 58, Sl. 34, 64; Guštin 1984a: 127, Tab. 7/1.

⁵⁴⁴ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 85-86, T. XVIII: 3-3a; Todorović 1974: 82, Sl. 63; Jovanović 1987: 834 T. LXXXIII: 2a-2b; Szabó, Petres 1992: 113, kat. br. 126, Pl. 118: 3.

⁵⁴⁵ Dalj, Osijek: Šimić 1995: 43, kat. br. 5. 20.

⁵⁴⁶ Jovanović, Jovanović 1988: 145, T. XXII: 5a-5b. Slično izvedeni prikazi zabilježeni su na različitim predmetima, primjerice keramičkim posudama i pojedinačnim kopčama na prostoru istočnog dijela Karpatske kotline, ali i u krajevima istočno od Karpata (Plantos 2003).

⁵⁴⁷ Todorović 1971: 159, kat. br. 665, T. LXXIII: 1, T. XCII: 58.

⁵⁴⁸ Todorović 1968: T. XLIII: 1; Todorović 1974: 39, Sl. 19.

⁵⁴⁹ Kull 1991: 154, 158-159, T. 58: 11-12.

⁵⁴⁶ Jovanović, Jovanović 1988: 145, Pl. XXII: 5a-5b. Similar representations have been recorded on various objects, for example, on pottery vessels and belt buckles, in the eastern part of the Carpathian Basin, and also in regions to the east of the Carpathians (Plantos 2003).

⁵⁴⁷ Todorović 1971: 159, cat. no. 665, Pl. LXXIII: 1, Pl. XCII: 58.

⁵⁴⁸ Todorović 1968: Pl. XLIII: 1; Todorović 1974: 39, Fig. 19.

⁵⁴⁹ Kull 1991: 154, 158-159, Pl. 58: 11-12.

⁵⁵⁰ Jenny 1932: 240, Fig. 1: 3, Fig. 2: 1.

⁵⁵¹ Vukmanović 1994: 57-58, Fig. 1.

⁵⁵² Križ 2005: 43, Pl. 2: 2.





Sl. 25. Staklene perle s lokaliteta: 1. Kupinovo (P-8124), 2. Beograd - Karaburma, grob 67 (prema Ljuština, Spasić 2012); 3. Dalj (AMZ, P-7230).

Fig. 25. Glass beads from the sites of: 1. Kupinovo (P-8124); 2. Belgrade - Karaburma, grave 67 (according to Ljuština, Spasić 2012); 3. Dalj (AMZ, P-7230)

U Berlinu se čuva pojas ovog tipa iz Dalja, dužine 105 cm, kao i pojasna kopča sastavljena od dvije raskovane pločice koje su povezane ukrašenim bikoničnim zadebljanjem u sredini, slično kupinovskom primjerku na T. 38: 2.⁵⁵⁰ Iz Arandjelovca potječu dva oštećena pojasa s kopčama od kojih je jedna slična kupinovskom primjerku, s nešto jednostavnijim središnjim zadebljanjem, dok se kod druge kopče u središnjem dijelu nalazi udubljenje za emajl ili neki drugi umetak.⁵⁵¹

S prostora mokronoške skupine poznat je samo jedan pojas, sastavljen od štapićastih uvijenih članaka iz groba 103 s Kapiteljske njive u Novom mestu koji ima vrlo jednostavnu kopču s manjom ovalnom pločicom, s kukicom na jednoj i obručem na drugoj strani.⁵⁵² Primjerak iz groba 62 s lokaliteta Fântânele – Dâmbu Popii bio je priložen zajedno s pojansom tipa Zvonimirovo LT 12 što je, uz grob 56 iz Brežica te antropološke analize koje su potvrdile pokapanje jedne osobe u navedenim grobovima, navelo A. Rustoiu da iznese tezu da se radi o dva seta nošnji kojima su vlasnice izražavale različite aspekte svoga identiteta.⁵⁵³ S druge strane, ne može se zanemariti i mogućnost da pojedini predmeti iz grobova predstavljaju darove živih mrtvima i stoga ih pokojnici uopće nisu koristili, pa navedena interpretacija predstavlja samo jedno od mogućih objašnjenja.⁵⁵⁴ Zanimljivo, pojasevi iz groba 12 s lokaliteta Bodroghalom⁵⁵⁵ i groba 216 iz Dürrenberga⁵⁵⁶ ukazuju da su se uvijeni štapićasti članci mogli kombinirati s člancima u obliku osmice.

Kao dijelove pojasa vjerojatno možemo interpretirati i tri željezna štapićasta privjeska. Primjerak na T. 38: 5 je četvrtastog presjeka sa stožastim zadebljanjem na vrhu. Drugi je kraj raskovan, s ušicom u kojoj se nalazi ostatak obruča. Predmet na T. 38: 7 je oštećen, vjerojatno prilikom izlaganja visokoj temperaturi tako da se uz gornji, raskovani dio, uz ostatak obruča nalazi dio članka pojasa. Na vrhu trećeg privjeska (T. 38: 6) nalazi se oštećena, raskovana ušica, dok je središnji dio, okruglog presjeka zadebljan i sužava se prema profiliranom kraju s bikoničnim zadebljanjem na završetku.

Ovi su elementi zabilježeni na željeznim lančanim pojasevima različitih tipova, među ostalim i na pojasevima s uvijenim štapićastim člancima iz groba 24 s lokaliteta Manching-Steinbichel⁵⁵⁷ te groba 62 nekropole Fântânele – Dâmbu Popii, a nalazili su se i na kružnim željeznim okovima

graves, prompted A. Rustoiu to present a hypothesis according to which those belts belonged to two costume sets, used by their owners to express different aspects of their identities.⁵⁵³ On the other hand, one cannot disregard the possibility that some of the artefacts found in graves could be gifts given by the living to the dead, and that they had not been used by the deceased at all; thus the interpretation given is just one possible explanation.⁵⁵⁴ Interestingly, the belts found in grave 12 in the Bodroghalom cemetery⁵⁵⁵ and in grave 216 at Dürrenberg⁵⁵⁶ indicate that rod-shaped links could be combined with figure-of-eight links.

Three iron rod-shaped pendants can probably be interpreted as elements of a belt. The one in Pl. 38: 5 is square in cross-section, with a conical thickening at its tip. The other end is flat, with a hole through which the remaining part of the ring passes. The item in Pl. 38: 7 is damaged, probably due to exposure to high temperature, so that next to its flat upper part there is the rest of a ring and part of a belt link. At the end of the third pendant (Pl. 38: 6), there is a damaged flat hole, while the central part is thicker, circular in cross-section, and tapers towards the profiled end, terminating in a biconical thickening.

Such elements have been recorded on iron belt chains of various types, among them also those with double spirally twisted rod-shaped links from grave 24 at the site of Manching - Steinbichel,⁵⁵⁷ and from grave 62 in the necropolis of Fântânele - Dâmbu Popii, and they were also present on circular iron reinforcements attached to belts made of organic materials with buckles with sockets.⁵⁵⁸

In the Late La Tène period, female costume in south-eastern Pannonia included astragal belts of the Belgrade type, made of a copper alloy, and belts of organic material with buckles of the Laminici type, which have not been recorded among the finds from Kupinovo.⁵⁵⁹

2.10 Glass beads

The only glass objects among the Kupinovo material are twenty-five small beads of irregularly spherical shape and cobalt-blue colour (Pl. 39: 1 / Fig. 25: 1). Although the context of their discovery is unknown, it can be assumed that the beads were found in one grave, given that collectors at

⁵⁵⁰ Jenny 1932: 240, Abb. 1: 3, Abb. 2: 1.

⁵⁵¹ Vukmanović 1994: 57-58, Sl. 1.

⁵⁵² Križ 2005: 43, T. 2: 2.

⁵⁵³ Rustoiu, Megaw 2011: 218-224, Fig. 3: 3; Rustoiu 2013.

⁵⁵⁴ Parker Pearson 2008: 85-86.

⁵⁵⁵ Hellebrandt 1999: 189, 193, Pl. LXIX: 1.

⁵⁵⁶ Moser, Tiefengraber, Wilschke-Schrotta 2012: 112, 197-198.

⁵⁵⁷ Krämer 1985: 81, T. 13: 1.

⁵⁵³ Rustoiu, Megaw 2011: 218-224, Fig. 3: 3; Rustoiu 2013.

⁵⁵⁴ Parker Pearson 2008: 85-86.

⁵⁵⁵ Hellebrandt 1999: 189, 193, Pl. LXIX: 1.

⁵⁵⁶ Moser, Tiefengraber, Wilschke-Schrotta 2012: 112, 197-198.

⁵⁵⁷ Krämer 1985: 81, Pl. 13: 1.

⁵⁵⁸ Teleagă 2008: 106, Fig. 9: 4a.

⁵⁵⁹ Božič 1981: 320, Pl. 4: 47-48; Božič 1982; Majnarić-Pandžić 1990; Drnić 2009.

koji su pričvršćivani na pojaseve izrađene od organskog materijala s tuljastim pojasnim kopčama.⁵⁵⁸

U kasnolatskom razdoblju dijelove ženske nošnje na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije čine astragalni pojasevi tipa Beograd izrađeni od bakrene slitine te pojasevi od organskog materijala s kopčama tipa Laminci koji nisu zabilježeni među kupinovskim materijalom.⁵⁵⁹

2.10 Staklene perle

Jedini predmeti među materijalom iz Kupinova izrađeni od stakla su dvadeset i pet sitnih perli nepravilnog kuglastog oblika, kobaltno plave boje (T. 39: 1, Sl. 25: 1). Iako kontekst njihova nalaza nije poznat, može se pretpostaviti da su se perle nalazile u jednom grobu, budući da se onodobni sakupljači vjerojatno nisu trudili prikupljati pojedine perle s različitih pozicija na lokalitetu i kasnije ih nizati zajedno. Potvrdu ove tvrdnje nalazimo u grobu 67 s Karaburme iz LT B2 stupnja u kojemu se nalazila ogrlica izrađena od perli istog oblika i boje (Sl. 25: 2), dok je u grobu 63, datiranom u isto razdoblje, pronađeno sedam perli nepravilnog oblika, različitih boja, uključujući tamnoplavu.⁵⁶⁰ Upravo se za navedene grobove smatra da predstavljaju ukope pripadnica autohtonih južnapanonskih zajednica u čijim su se nošnjama spajali elementi starije željeznodobne tradicije s ranolatskim utjecajima.⁵⁶¹ Primjerice, u uništenim grobovima s daljskog groblja (Sl. 25: 3), grobu iz Velike, kao i pojedinim cjelinama s groblja u Donjoj Dolini, perle identične kupinovskim su se nalazile u kombinaciji s perlama drugih oblika: bikoničnim perlama izrađenim od tamnoplavog stakla ili perlama u obliku amfore od prozirnoga bijelog stakla koje predstavljaju tipične predmete faze Čurug iz 4. st. pr. Kr., koja neposredno prethodi latenskoj kulturi kao dominantnoj materijalnoj kulturi na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije.⁵⁶²

Određeni trend smanjivanja broja perli u grobovima, a sukladno tomu vjerojatno i u nošnji, zapaža se od srednjolatskog razdoblja, kada u grobovima nalazimo po jedan ili dva komada, što se može dovesti u vezu s intenziviranjem proizvodnje i uporabe staklenih narukvica.⁵⁶³ Ogrlice sastavljene od sitnih perli različitih boja rijetke su i u kasnolatskim grobovima, s poznatim primjercima iz groba 201 s Beletova vrta u Novome mestu.⁵⁶⁴

2.11 Toaletni pribor

U ovu grupu pripadaju predmeti kao što su škare, pincete, britve i češljevi, koji ukazuju na specifičan odnos ljudi prema vlastitu tijelu, što se u arheološkom kontekstu može pratiti od bakrenog doba, a znatno izraženije od srednjeg i kasnog brončanog te u željeznom dobu.⁵⁶⁵ U latenskoj kulturi toaletni pribor prilagan je najčešće u grobove muškaraca, a nešto rjeđe ga nalazimo i u grobovima žena, i to uglavnom škare. Iznimku predstavljaju britve koje nalazimo isključivo u muškim grobovima, češće u onima s priložima oružja. Upravo zbog toga pojedini su autori naglašavali važnost ovih predmeta u konstrukciji muškog, a u pojedinim slučajevima i ratničkog identiteta.⁵⁶⁶

S uništenog kupinovskoga groblja potječe samo jedna britva sa sječivom čiji je vrh povijen prema gore, a kratka, prema dolje povijena drška, završava okruglom pločicom (T. 39: 2). U latenskoj kulturi britve su najčešće izrađivane od željeza iako su poznati i primjerci od bakrene slitine, kao što je

the time probably did not put effort into collecting beads from various positions within the site and then stringing them together. A confirmation of this thesis can be found in grave 67 at Karaburma (Fig. 25: 2), dating from phase LT B2, which contained a necklace made of beads of the same shape and colour, while grave 63, dated to the same period, yielded seven beads of irregular shapes and diverse colours, including dark blue.⁵⁶⁰ These graves are believed to contain burials of female members of autochthonous communities of southern Pannonia, whose costumes combined elements of Early Iron Age traditions and early La Tène influences.⁵⁶¹ For example, the destroyed graves in the Dalj cemetery (Fig. 25: 3), the grave at Velika and some graves at Donja Dolina contained beads identical to those from Kupinovo, in combination with beads of other shapes, such as biconical beads made of dark-blue glass or beads shaped like amphorae, made of transparent white glass – those are finds typical of the Čurug phase in the 4th c. B.C., immediately preceding the La Tène Culture as the dominant material culture in south-eastern Pannonia.⁵⁶²

A certain trend of reduction in the numbers of beads in graves, and presumably also in the costume, can be noticed starting from the Middle La Tène period, with only one or two beads found in graves of the time. This trend can be seen in connection with a more intensive production and use of glass bracelets.⁵⁶³ Necklaces composed of small beads in various colours are rare in Late La Tène graves, and those from grave 201 at Beletov Vrt, in Novo mesto, are well-known.⁵⁶⁴

2.11 Toiletries

This group of finds includes objects such as scissors, pincers, razors and combs, which all reveal a specific attitude of humans in relation to their own bodies, which, in the archaeological context, can be traced from the Copper Age, and was much more pronounced in the middle and late Bronze Age and in the Iron Age.⁵⁶⁵ In the La Tène Culture, toiletries were deposited primarily in male graves, while in female graves such items – mostly scissors – have been discovered more rarely. An exception to this is razors, found exclusively in male graves, mostly in those which also contained weapons. This is precisely the reason that some authors have emphasized the importance of such objects in the construction of the male identity, and in some cases also the warrior identity.⁵⁶⁶

Only one razor has been found in the destroyed Kupinovo cemetery. Its blade is curved upwards, and the short downturned handle ends in a circular disc (Pl. 39: 2). In the La Tène Culture, most razors were made of iron, although some made of a copper alloy have also been discovered, such as that from Sremski Karlovci, with a bird's head at the handle's terminal (Fig. 26: 2).⁵⁶⁷ Razors with zoomorphic elements, usually birds' heads, have also been recorded at other sites in southern Pannonia, such as Brestovik,⁵⁶⁸ Novi Banovci (Fig. 26: 3),⁵⁶⁹ Vojakovac (Fig. 26: 1)⁵⁷⁰ and Slatina in Rožna Dolina,⁵⁷¹ the handle of the last one terminates in a horse's head.

The decorating of razors, and the fact that some feature thickenings or a ring at

⁵⁵⁸ Teleagă 2008: 106, Abb. 9: 4a.

⁵⁵⁹ Božić 1981: 320, T. 4: 47-48; Božić 1982; Majnarić-Pandžić 1990; Drnić 2009.

⁵⁶⁰ Todorović 1972: 26-28, T. XXIII: 5, T. XXV, grob 67: 5.

⁵⁶¹ Ljuština, Spasić 2012; Rustoiu, Ursuțiu 2013.

⁵⁶² Božić 1981: 315; Majnarić-Pandžić 1995; Popović 1997; Rustoiu 2011: 95-96, Fig. 4. Rustoiu 2015.

⁵⁶³ Dizdar 2013: 264-265.

⁵⁶⁴ Knez 1992: 67, T. 71: 5.

⁵⁶⁵ Treherne 1995.

⁵⁶⁶ Treherne 1995; Harding 2008.

⁵⁶⁰ Todorović 1972: 26-28, Pl. XXIII: 5, Pl. XXV, grave 67: 5.

⁵⁶¹ Ljuština, Spasić 2012; Rustoiu, Ursuțiu 2013.

⁵⁶² Božić 1981: 315; Majnarić-Pandžić 1995; Popović 1997; Rustoiu 2011: 95-96, Fig. 4; Rustoiu 2015.

⁵⁶³ Dizdar 2013: 264-265.

⁵⁶⁴ Knez 1992: 210, Pl. 71: 5.

⁵⁶⁵ Treherne 1995.

⁵⁶⁶ Treherne 1995; Harding 2008.

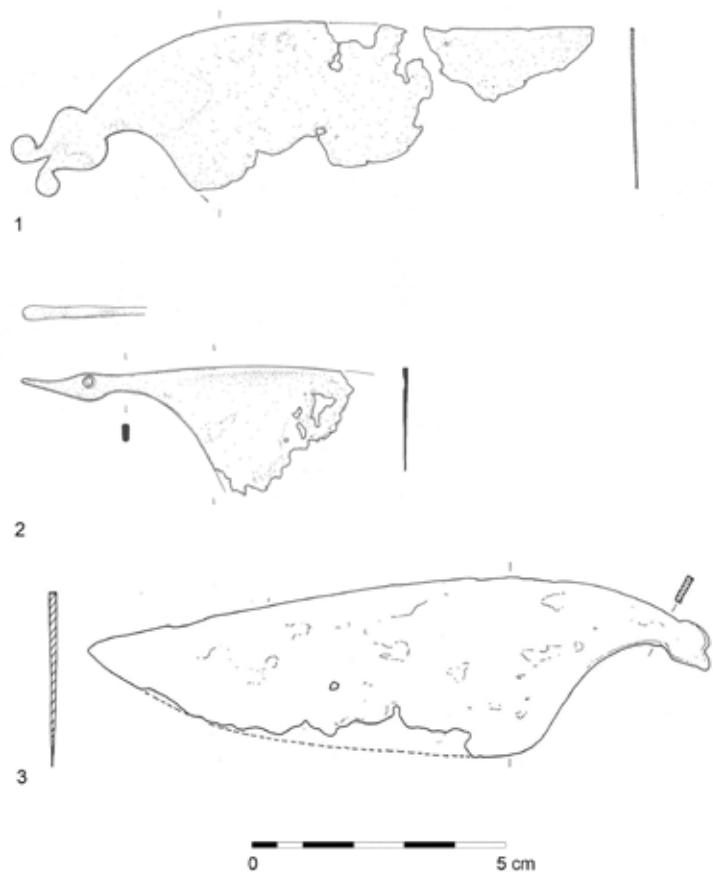
⁵⁶⁷ In the N. Majnarić-Pandžić book (1970: 35, T. XXXVI: 9), this artefact was erroneously published under the site of Malunje.

⁵⁶⁸ Popović 1994: 53, Fig. 6.

⁵⁶⁹ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 90, Pl. XXVIII: 3.

⁵⁷⁰ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 98, Pl. XLVII: 2.

⁵⁷¹ Gaspari, Krempuš, Brišnik 2004: 274: Pl. 2: 5. See note 72!



Sl. 26. Britve: 1. Vojakovac (AMZ, P-21035), 2. Sremski Karlovci (AMZ, P-21045), 3. Novi Banovci (AMZ, P-20946)

Fig. 26. Razors: 1. Vojakovac (AMZ, P-21035); 2. Sremski Karlovci (AMZ, P-21045); 3. Novi Banovci (AMZ, P-20946)

britva iz Sremskih Karlovaca s ptičjom, vjerojatno labuđom glavom na kraju drške (Sl. 26: 2).⁵⁶⁷ Britve sa zoomorfnim, uglavnom prikazima ptičjih glava, zabilježene su i na drugim lokalitetima s prostora južne Panonije, kao što su primjerci iz Brestovika,⁵⁶⁸ Novih Banovaca (Sl. 26: 3),⁵⁶⁹ Vojakovca (Sl. 26: 1)⁵⁷⁰ te Slatine v Rožni dolini⁵⁷¹ na kojoj drška završava u obliku glave konja.

Ukrašavanje britvi, kao i činjenica da neke od njih na završetku drške imaju obruč ili zadebljanje, moglo bi ukazivati da su nošene obješene na pojas ili oko vrata i da su na taj način sačinjavale i dio nošnje.

Primjerci s identično oblikovanom drškom kupinovskom primjerku zabilježeni su u grobovima s oružjem 124 i 207 s groblja Pišcolt, koji potječu iz LT B2 stupnja.⁵⁷² U grobu 10a iz Dobove iz LT C1 stupnja nalazi se također britva s okruglom pločicom na kraju kratke povijene drške,⁵⁷³ dok je pločica na primjerku iz groba 5, datiranog u LT C2 stupanj, s istoga groblja nešto deblja,⁵⁷⁴ kao uostalom i primjerak iz groba LT 45 iz Zvonimirova.⁵⁷⁵ Ostali primjerci s područja južne Panonije i jugoistočnih Alpa, koji su pronađeni u grobovima LT C1 i LT C2 stupnja, primjerice u Zvonimirovu, obično imaju dršku s obručima ili kuglicama na završetku.⁵⁷⁶ Za razliku od škara s omega oblikovanim drškama, britve su rijeđe polagane u kasnolatenske grobove s ovog prostora

the end of their handles, could suggest that they were suspended from belts or worn around the neck, and thus formed an element of attire.

Razors with handles identical to that on the Kupinovo razor have been recorded in graves with weapons 124 and 207 in the Pišcolt cemetery, originating from phase LT B2.⁵⁷² Grave 10A at Dobova, dated to phase LT C1, also contained a razor with a circular disc at the end of a short, bent handle,⁵⁷³ while the disc on the razor from grave 5 in the same cemetery, dated to LT C2, is somewhat thicker⁵⁷⁴ – similar to the one from grave LT 45 at Zvonimirovo.⁵⁷⁵ Other razors found in graves from phases LT C1 and LT C2 in southern Pannonia and the south-eastern Alps – for example, in Zvonimirovo – usually have a handle with rings or globular knobs at its terminal.⁵⁷⁶ Unlike scissors with omega-shaped handles, in the Late La Tène period, in this region razors were deposited in graves rarely; the known examples are those from graves 33 and 97 at Karaburma.⁵⁷⁷ Bearing in mind all of the above, the razor from Kupinovo should be positioned chronologically in phase LT B2-C1.

2.12 Wagon/horse-gear elements

La Tène Culture graves occasionally contain some structural elements of two-wheeled or four-wheeled wagons among the grave goods; in the burial ritual, such items represent a continuation of the Hallstatt tradition, or the even earlier Bronze Age tradition. Several graves containing elements of wagons among grave goods have been recorded in southern Pannonia, such as graves 6 and 55 at Brežice,⁵⁷⁸ the dual grave at Odžaci,⁵⁷⁹ and grave 113 at Karaburma.⁵⁸⁰

An artefact found at Kupinovo can be classified in this group: it consists of an elongated link, pinched towards the middle, connected to two hoops of the same diameter (Pl. 39: 5). Although interpretations of similar objects discovered at La Tène sites have varied over the past hundred years, ranging from horse bits and elements of metal vessels to attachments for suspending sword scabbards from belts, it is more likely that they were elements of wagons, or even more probably, of horse gear, that is of strap dividers.⁵⁸¹

A number of such objects have been recorded at the sites of settlements – *oppidae*, such as Manching⁵⁸² and Staré Hradisko,⁵⁸³ and at sites of smaller rural settlements such as, for example, the Late La Tène site of Vieux chemin d'Étampes, near Pithiviers (Loiret).⁵⁸⁴ Several others have been discovered in graves, and within the Carpathian Basin, they were present in graves at Arnót in Hungary⁵⁸⁵ and at Curtuiseni⁵⁸⁶ in Roma-

⁵⁶⁷ Predmet je u knjizi N. Majnarić-Pandžić (1970: 35, T. XXXVI: 9) pogrešno objavljen pod lokalitetom Malunje.

⁵⁶⁸ Popović 1994: 53, Sl. 6.

⁵⁶⁹ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 90, T. XXVIII: 3.

⁵⁷⁰ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 98, T. XLVII: 2.

⁵⁷¹ Gaspari, Krempuš, Brišnik 2004: 274, T. 2: 5. Vidi napomenu 72!

⁵⁷² Némethi 1989: 86, 103, Fig. 8: 2, T. 22: 5.

⁵⁷³ Guštin 1981: 225, Abb. 3: 4.

⁵⁷⁴ Guštin 1984: Abb. 19: 4.

⁵⁷⁵ Dizdar, Heyer, Schönfelder 2014: 80, Abb. 9: 3.

⁵⁷⁶ Dizdar 2004: 485, 496, 510, 521, T. 41A: 2, T. 45B: 4, T. 51: 2, T. 59A: 2; Dizdar 2013: 170, 403, 411, Sl. 62, T. 15: 11, T. 23: 2-3.

⁵⁷² Némethi 1989: 86, 103, Pl. 8: 2, Pl. 22: 5.

⁵⁷³ Guštin 1981: 225, Fig. 3: 4.

⁵⁷⁴ Guštin 1984: Fig. 19: 4.

⁵⁷⁵ Dizdar, Heyer, Schönfelder 2014: 80, Fig. 9: 3.

⁵⁷⁶ Zvonimirovo-Veliko Polje – Dizdar 2004: 485, 496, 510, 521, Pl. 41A: 2, Pl. 45B: 4, Pl. 51: 2, Pl. 59A: 2; Dizdar 2013: 170, 403, 411, Fig. 62, Pl. 15: 11, Pl. 23: 2-3.

⁵⁷⁷ Todorović 1972: 20, 32, T. XIII, grave 33: 2, T. XXX: 7.

⁵⁷⁸ Guštin 1984a: 114-120, Fig. 1: 2-4, Fig. 2: 1-4, Pl. 2-3.

⁵⁷⁹ Guštin 1984a: 121-122, 126, Fig. 3: 10, 12-14, Pl. 5: 2-5.

⁵⁸⁰ Todorović 1972: Pl. XXIV, grave 113: 1-3, Pl. XXXV, grave 113: 5-6; Ignjatović 2005: 11-31.

⁵⁸¹ M. Schönfelder (2000: 283, Fig. 198), assumed that this could be a chest strap divider (Schönfelder 2000: 283, Fig. 198); Lejars 2013: 178, Fig. 150, Pl. 54: 2889-2891. Moreover, graves in Curtuiseni and Léry contained such objects in combination with real bits of type XIV according to J. Werner's typology, which undoubtedly indicates that they were also used for some other purpose.

⁵⁸² Jacobi 1974: Pl. 57: 857 (?) - 858.

⁵⁸³ Meduna 1970: Pl. 21: 8.

⁵⁸⁴ Dubuis, Bayle, Gay 2011: 23, Fig. 7.

⁵⁸⁵ Véghe 1984: 105-108, Fig. 4: 5-6.

⁵⁸⁶ Schönfelder 2000: 283, Fig. 198: 3-4.

ra, s poznatim primjercima iz grobova 33 i 97 s Karaburme.⁵⁷⁷ Uzevši u obzir navedene podatke, primjerak iz Kupinova trebalo bi kronološki odrediti u LT B2-C1 stupanj.

2.12 Dio kola/konjske opreme

Kao prilozi, u grobovima latenske kulture ponekad se nalaze pojedini konstrukcijski elementi kola s dva ili četiri kotača, što u pogrebnom ritualu predstavlja nastavak halštatske i još starije brončanodobne tradicije. S područja južne Panonije poznato je nekoliko grobnih cjelina s prilozima dijelova kola, kao što su grob 6 i 55 iz Brežica,⁵⁷⁸ dvojni grob iz Odžaka⁵⁷⁹ te grob 113 s Karaburme.⁵⁸⁰

U ovu skupinu možemo uvrstiti predmet iz Kupinova, koji se sastoji od izdužene i u sredini sužene karike, na kojoj se nalaze dva okrugla obruča jednakog promjera (T. 39: 5). Iako je interpretacija sličnih predmeta s latenskih lokaliteta u posljednjih stotinjak godina varirala, od konjskih žvala i elemenata metalnih posuda do dijelova za pričvršćivanje korica mača na pojas, ipak je izglednije da je riječ o dijelovima kola ili vjerojatnije konjske opreme, odnosno razvodnika za kožno remenje.⁵⁸¹

Određen broj ovih predmeta poznat je s naseobinskih lokaliteta – *oppida* kao što su Manching⁵⁸² i Staré Hradisko,⁵⁸³ ali i manjih naselja ruralnog karaktera, primjerice s kasnolatenskog lokaliteta «Vieux chemin d'Étampes» kod Pithiviersa (Loiret).⁵⁸⁴ Nekoliko primjeraka potječe i iz grobnih cjelina, a s područja Karpatske kotline to su grobovi iz Arnóta u Mađarskoj⁵⁸⁵ i Curtuisenia u Rumunjskoj⁵⁸⁶ koji se datiraju u LT C stupanj, a u kojima su se nalazila po dva komada tako da je svaki mogao pripadati jednom konju korištenom za vuču kola. U isto se razdoblje datiraju i nalazi s lokaliteta La Tène.⁵⁸⁷ Sličan predmet nalazio se, s obzirom na neobičan sastav, u upitnoj grobnoj cjelini 2 s lokaliteta Feudvar, s kronološki starijim i mlađim prilozima koje nalazimo u muškim i ženskim grobovima. Za razliku od kupinovskog primjerka, ima tri obruča, a pogrešno je interpretiran kao dio pojasa.⁵⁸⁸ Isti predmeti s tri obruča poznati su s navedenih nalazišta Curtuiseni, La Tène i Manching i potvrđuju tezu da se zaista ne radi o žvalama već razvodnicima.

2.13 Oruđe

Za razliku od pojedinih skupina predmeta, koje smo predstavili u dosadašnjem tekstu, oruđe je u latenskom kulturnom kontekstu rjeđe imalo funkciju grobnih priloga, iako se sporadično pojavljuje u grobovima. Češće se pronalazi u istraživanjima naselja, a od srednjeg latena, kada počinje masovnija proizvodnja, pojavljuje se i u ostavama, kojima se u pojedinim slučajevima pripisuje ritualni karakter. S druge strane, u pojedinim područjima s ruba latenskoga kulturnog kruga, kao

nia, dated to phase LT C, with two such finds in each of them, allowing for the possibility that one could belong to each horse used to draw a wagon. Such objects discovered at the site of La Tène have been dated to the same period.⁵⁸⁷ A similar object was present in the questionable (due to its unusual composition) grave unit 2 at the site of Feudvar, together with chronologically earlier and later grave goods, normally found in both male and female graves. In contrast to the item from Kupinovo, this one consists of three rings, and it has been erroneously interpreted as an element of a belt.⁵⁸⁸ Objects of the same type with three rings have been recorded at the abovementioned sites of Curtuiseni, La Tène and Manching, and they demonstrate that those were indeed not bits, but rather strap dividers.

2.13 Tools

In contrast to the groups of artefacts discussed previously, tools were used more rarely as grave goods in the context of the La Tène Culture, although occasionally they have been found in graves. Such finds are much more frequent during the excavation of settlements, and after the Middle La Tène period, when mass production of tools began, they also appear in hoards, in some cases interpreted as having some ritual character. On the other hand, in some areas along the edges of the La Tène cultural circle, such as the territory of the Idrija group in the Soča Valley, abundant tools are present in the burial ritual, demonstrating that they had a prominent symbolic meaning in the community's system of values.⁵⁸⁹

Generally speaking, in south-eastern Pannonia, tools from the Late Iron Age period are little-known. Except for several finds from graves, such as the pliers from grave 104, socketed axes from the Late La Tène graves 31 and 50 at Karaburma⁵⁹⁰ and a chisel from the grave at Odžaci⁵⁹¹, such objects are rare, or missing completely, in excavated fortified settlements, with the exception of several pieces from Damića Gradina, near Stari Mikanovci,⁵⁹² and Gomolava.⁵⁹³ The abovementioned hoards have also not been found in this region, and several tools that have been discovered originate from underwater contexts: for example, a socketed axe from the River Bosut near Morović,⁵⁹⁴ a ploughshare from the Sava at Donja Dolina,⁵⁹⁵ and a sickle from Lake Jegeniš in the Drava Valley.⁵⁹⁶ With the exception of some typical pre-Roman artefacts, such as socketed axes, it is difficult to establish that certain chance finds originate from the Late Iron Age, given that the same tools were used both within the La Tène Culture, and later, in the Roman provincial framework.

Several tools have been found at Kupinovo, among them an axe with trapezoidal blade and a socket with a loop on it (Pl. 39: 3), similar to an unpublished, more massive axe discovered in the River Kupa near Sisak (AMZ, P-20648). A number of axes have been found in La Tène graves at Kapiteljska Njiva, in Novo mesto, where two types can be distinguished – socketed axes and shaft-hole axes – both of them produced in the Hallstatt tradition.⁵⁹⁷ Grave goods found in grave 160 testify to the use of axes as weapons by warriors buried at Kapiteljska Njiva; there, a socketed axe

⁵⁷⁷ Todorović 1972: 20, 32, T. XIII, grob 33: 2, T. XXX: 7.

⁵⁷⁸ Guštin 1984a: 114-120, Sl. 1: 2-4, Sl. 2: 1-4, T. 2-3.

⁵⁷⁹ Guštin 1984a: 121-122, 126, Sl. 3: 10, 12-14, T. 5: 2-5.

⁵⁸⁰ Todorović 1972: T. XXIV, grob 113: 1-3, T. XXXV, grob 113: 5-6; Ignjatović 2005: 11-31.

⁵⁸¹ M. Schönfelder (2000: 283, Abb. 198) pretpostavlja da bi ovi predmeti mogli biti prsni razvodnici za remenje. Također, u grobovima iz Curtuiseni i Léry uz ove predmete nalazile su se i prave žvale tipa XIV prema tipologiji J. Wernera, nedvosmisleno ukazujući na njihovu uporabu u nekom drugom svojstvu.

⁵⁸² Jacobi 1974: Taf. 57: 857 (?) - 858.

⁵⁸³ Meduna 1970: Taf. 21: 8.

⁵⁸⁴ Dubuis, Bayle, Gay 2011: 23, Fig. 7.

⁵⁸⁵ Végh 1984: 105-108, Abb. 4: 5-6.

⁵⁸⁶ Schönfelder 2000: 283, Abb. 198: 3-4.

⁵⁸⁷ Lejars 2013: 178, Fig. 150, Pl. 54: 2889-2891. Osim primjeraka s nalazišta La Tène, isti je predmet pronađen u vodenom kontekstu na lokalitetu Port (Wyss, Rey, Müller 2002: 71, T. 51: 165).

⁵⁸⁸ Kull 1992: 154, T. 59: 1.

⁵⁸⁷ Lejars 2013: 178, Fig. 150, Pl. 54: 2889-2891. In addition to examples from the site of La Tène, the same object has been discovered in an underwater context at the site of Port (Wyss, Rey, Müller 2002: 71, Pl. 51: 165).

⁵⁸⁸ Kull 1992: 154, Pl. 59:1.

⁵⁸⁹ Guštin 1991.

⁵⁹⁰ Todorović 1972: 19, 24, 33, Pl. XIII, grave 31: 2, Pl. XVIII: 6, Pl. XXXII: 2.

⁵⁹¹ Guštin 1984a: 121-122, Pl. 6: 4.

⁵⁹² Dizdar 2001a: 31-32, Pl. 45: 4, 9-10, 13, Pl. 47: 1, 3, Pl. 48: 2.

⁵⁹³ Tasić 1992: 126, cat. no. 106.

⁵⁹⁴ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 88, Pl. XXIV: 3; Drnić 2014: 202, Fig. 2: 3.

⁵⁹⁵ Drnić 2014: 205, Fig. 2: 3.

⁵⁹⁶ Čimin 2013: 30, Pl. 3: 5-6.

⁵⁹⁷ Križ 2005: grave 101 - 41, Pl. 1: 6, grave 123 - 50, Pl. 13: 4, grave 160 - 68, Pl. 39: 7, grave 220 - 87, Pl. 63: 5, grave 458 - 93, Pl. 77: 3.

što je primjerice slučaj s idrijskom grupom u dolini rijeke Soče, oruđe je iznimno brojno u pogrebnom ritualu, što svjedoči o njihovu istaknutom simboličkom značenju u vrijednosnom sustavu zajednice.⁵⁸⁹

S prostora jugoistočne Panonije oruđe iz razdoblja mlađeg željeznog doba je općenito slabo poznato. Naime, osim nekoliko nalaza iz grobova, kao što su klijesta iz groba 104 i sjekira s tuljcem iz grobova 31 i 50 s Karaburme,⁵⁹⁰ te dlijeta iz groba u Odžacima⁵⁹¹ ovi su predmeti rijetki ili gotovo u potpunosti nepoznati iz istraživanih utvrđenih naselja, s iznimkom nekoliko komada s Damića gradine kod Starih Mikanovaca⁵⁹² i Gomolave.⁵⁹³ Spomenute su ostave također nepoznate na ovom prostoru, a nekoliko predmeta potječe iz vodenog konteksta, kao što je tuljasta sjekira iz Bosuta kod Morovića,⁵⁹⁴ ralo pluga iz Save u Donjoj Dolini⁵⁹⁵ i srp iz jezera Jegeniš u dolini Drave.⁵⁹⁶ Pojedine slučajne nalaze, osim u slučaju tipičnih predrimskih oblika, kao što su sjekire s tuljcem, teže je definirati kao mlađeželjeznodobne budući da se isti predmeti koriste u latenskoj kulturi i kasnije u rimskim provincijalnim okvirima.

Iz Kupinova je poznato nekoliko komada oruđa, kao što je sjekira sa sječivom trapezoidnog oblika i tuljcem na kojemu se nalazi ušica (T. 39: 3), slično nešto masivnijem, neobjavljenom primjerku koji potječe iz rijeke Kupe kod Siska (AMZ, P-20648). Veći broj sjekira potječe iz latenskih grobova s Kapiteljske njive u Novom mestu gdje su zabilježena dva tipa, sjekire s tuljcem i s ušicom, s tim da oba predstavljaju predmete proizvedene u halštatskoj tradiciji.⁵⁹⁷ O korištenju sjekire kao oružja od strane ratnika pokapanih na Kapiteljskoj njivi svjedoče prilozi u grobu 160, gdje se tuljasta sjekira nalazi u kombinaciji s dva koplja, što predstavlja uobičajen set naoružanja halštatskog razdoblja. U grobu 458 sjekira s ušicom položena je zajedno s trakastim umbom štita, čineći tako neobičnu kombinaciju latenske i halštatske ratničke opreme. Izvan prostora južne Panonije sjekire su zabilježene i na drugim grobljima latenske kulture, primjerice u ženskom grobu 212 iz Mannersdorfa nalazila se manja sjekira sa zaliscima,⁵⁹⁸ a u ranolaten-skom grobu 142 s groblja Maňa, u kojem je bio pokopan muškarac, uz ostale predmete bila je priložena sjekira s četvrtasto oblikovanim tuljcem.⁵⁹⁹

Drugi predmet predstavlja kosa dugog i blago povijenog sječiva na koje se okomito nastavlja kratki, za latenske predmete karakterističan, trokutasti jezičac s vodoravno savinutim vrhom (T. 39: 6). Slični primjerci pronađeni su na cijelom prostoru Karpatske kotline i sjeverno od Dunava, uglavnom u naseljima, primjerice na Gomolavi,⁶⁰⁰ ali i u navedenim ostavama. Ostave poljoprivrednog alata u nekoliko su slučajeva otkrivene u kontekstima koji ukazuju na određen ritual povezan s plodnošću, primjerice na mađarskim lokalitetima Petneház⁶⁰¹ te Tiszafüred - Morotvart, gdje su u ukopanom objektu pronađena tri uska rala i tri srpa, zajedno s keramičkom posudom, *pseudo-kernosom*, ukrašenim plastično oblikovanim ljudskim glavama.⁶⁰²

was deposited together with two spears, which made up the usual set of weaponry in the Hallstatt period. In grave 458, a shaft-hole axe was deposited together with a band-shaped shield boss, resulting in an unusual combination of La Tène and Hallstatt warrior equipment. Away from the territory of southern Pannonia, axes have been recorded in other cemeteries of the La Tène Culture. For example, female grave 212 at Mannersdorf contained a small winged axe,⁵⁹⁸ and the grave goods deposited in the Early La Tène grave of a man, no.142 in the Maňa, cemetery, included an axe with square socket.⁵⁹⁹

One further tool is a scythe, with long, slightly curved blade, extending at one end into a short triangular tang with horizontally bent tip – characteristic of La Tène items (Pl. 39: 6). Similar scythes have been found all over the Carpathian Basin and north of the Danube, mostly in settlements (for example, at Gomolava⁶⁰⁰) and in the above mentioned hoards. In several cases, hoards of agricultural tools have been discovered in contexts which suggested that there was a ritual associated with fertility; for example, at the Hungarian sites of Petneház⁶⁰¹ and Tiszafüred - Morotvart, where three narrow ploughshares and three sickles were found in the remains of a dug-out structure, together with a pottery vessel described as a pseudo-kernos, decorated with relief human heads.⁶⁰²

In the abovementioned cemetery at Idrija pri Bači, scythes similar to that from Kupinovo, though with somewhat longer vertical parts, have been recorded in Late La Tène graves 5 and 16, while grave 18 contained an example with a longer and more curved blade, and a knee-shaped transition to the tang. This shape probably appeared in the LT D2 phase.⁶⁰³

An iron wedge, with traces left by usage on its base, is depicted in Pl. 39: 4. Unfortunately, due to the extreme simplicity of this object and the lack of suitable analogies, it is difficult to establish whether it belongs to the La Tène Culture, or to some later period. Here, I would also like to mention a group of objects described above: knives – they could also be used as tools when various activities were performed, such as the working of wood or leather.

2.14 Pottery vessels

Pottery vessels are often found as grave goods deposited in graves of the La Tène Culture. The graves contain one or more vessels, and in some cemeteries, combinations of vessels of various forms have been recorded – such as a pot, a bowl and a drinking cup – which could reflect the deceased's social status, gender etc.⁶⁰⁴ Some of the vessels were deposited in graves as receptacles for food and drink, which contained the deceased's travelling provisions (as evidenced by remains of animal bones in bowls), but they could also be used to represent food and drink at a symbolic level.⁶⁰⁵

⁵⁸⁹ Guštin 1991.

⁵⁹⁰ Todorović 1972: 19, 24, 33, T. XIII, grob 31: 2, T. XVIII: 6, T. XXXII: 2.

⁵⁹¹ Guštin 1984a: 121-122, T. 6: 4.

⁵⁹² Dizdar 2001a: 31-32, T. 45: 4, 9-10, 13, T. 47: 1, 3; T. 48: 2.

⁵⁹³ Tasić 1992: 126, kat. br. 106.

⁵⁹⁴ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 88, T. XXIV: 3; Drnić 2014: 202, Fig. 2: 3.

⁵⁹⁵ Drnić 2014: 205, Fig. 3: 2.

⁵⁹⁶ Čimin 2013: 30, T. 3: 5-6.

⁵⁹⁷ Križ 2005: grob 101 – 41, T. 1: 6, grob 123 – 50, T. 13: 4, grob 160 – 68, T. 39: 7, grob 220 – 87, T. 63: 5, grob 458 – 93, T. 77: 3.

⁵⁹⁸ Ramsel 2011: 95, T. 202: 1.

⁵⁹⁹ Benadik 1983: 66, Taf. LVII: 1.

⁶⁰⁰ Tasić 1992: 126, kat. br. 106.

⁶⁰¹ Müller 1983.

⁶⁰² Kriveczky 1991; Kull 1997: 358, Abb. 76: 1, 2a-c.

⁵⁹⁸ Ramsel 2011: 95, Pl. 202: 1.

⁵⁹⁹ Benadik 1983: 66, Pl. LVII: 1.

⁶⁰⁰ Tasić 1992: 126, cat. no. 106.

⁶⁰¹ Müller 1983.

⁶⁰² Kriveczky 1991; Kull 1997: 358, Fig. 76: 1, 2a-c.

⁶⁰³ Guštin 1990: 14-15, 17, 62, Pl. 5: 3, Pl. 14: 2, Pl. 19: 1; Schönfelder 2006: 118, Fig. 1: 10, Fig. 4.

⁶⁰⁴ Dizdar 2005: 90-91; Dizdar 2013: 269; Szabó, Tankó 2012: 138-140, Fig. 183; Dizdar 2013: 269. In some regions, during certain periods of the La Tène Culture, pottery vessels were placed in graves very rarely – for example, in the Early La Tène and in the beginning of the Middle La Tène in central Bohemia, as evidenced by the cemetery of Kutná Hora - Karlov (Valentová, Sankot 2011). Furthermore, in the Mokronog Group cemetery at Brežice, where the majority of graves originates from phases LT C1 and C2, a number of graves did not contain any pottery grave goods (Jovanović 2006: 146).

⁶⁰⁵ M. Parker Pearson (2008: 10) points to the issue of food deposited in graves,

Na spomenutom groblju Idrija pri Bači kose slične kupinovskom primjerku, s nešto dužim okomitim dijelom, zabilježene su u kasnolaten-
skim grobovima 5 i 16, dok se u grobu 18 nalazio primjerak s dužim i
zakrivljenijim sječivom i koljenasto oblikovanim prijelazom prema je-
zičku, što je oblik kose koji se vjerojatno pojavljuje od LT D2 stupnja.⁶⁰³

Na T. 39: 4 prikazan je željezni klin s tragovima korištenja na bazi. Na-
žalost, zbog iznimne jednostavnosti ovog predmeta, kao i nedostatka
adekvatnih analogija, teško je ustvrditi je li riječ o predmetu latenske
kulture ili iz nekog mlađega razdoblja. Osvrnuo bih se ovdje na već
opisanu skupinu predmeta, a to su noževi, koji su također bili korište-
ni u svojstvu oruđa u raznim aktivnostima, kao što su obrada drva ili
kože.

2.14 Keramičke posude

Keramičke posude vrlo se često nalaze kao prilozi u grobovima laten-
ske kulture, u koje je polagana jedna ili više posuda, a na pojedinim
grobljima zabilježene su određene kombinacije sastavljene od posu-
da različitih oblika, primjerice lonaca, zdjela i posuda za piće, koje su
mogle ovisiti o pokojnikovu društvenom statusu, rodnoj pripadnosti
itd.⁶⁰⁴ Pojedine posude polagane su u grobove kao recipijenti za hra-
nu i piće koji su predstavljali pokojnikovu popudbinu, o čemu nam
svjedoče ostaci životinjskih kostiju u zdjelama, ali su mogle predstav-
ljati i priloge hrane i pića i na simboličkoj razini.⁶⁰⁵

S kupinovskoga groblja sačuvano je samo nekoliko keramičkih posuda, što
je uostalom čest slučaj i na drugim lokalitetima na kojima je materijal pri-
kupljan u nestručnim iskopavanjima jer neugledni ulomci, najčešće polo-
mljenih posuda, nisu privlačili pažnju sakupljača.⁶⁰⁶ Malobrojne kupinovske
keramičke posude možemo svrstati u nekoliko različitih oblika.

Dvije posude, obje izrađene na lončarskom kolu, predstavljaju oblike koji se
nalaze na granici između zdjele i lonca budući da su im visina i promjer ruba
gotovo jednaki. Prva ima cilindričan vrat s izvučenim rubom, zaobljeno tije-
lo te prstenasto oblikovano dno (T. 40: 1),⁶⁰⁷ dok je kod druge posude vrat s
izvučenim rubom stožasto oblikovan, trbuh zaobljen, a dno prstenasto (T.
40: 3). Slične posude nalazile su se u grobu G 1-3 378 iz Pečina kod Kostol-
ca, iz LT B2 stupnja,⁶⁰⁸ kao i u grobovima 283, 284, 993, 998 i 1791 s istog
lokaliteta.⁶⁰⁹ Dvije posude zaobljenog i bikoničnog tijela i cilindričnog vrata

Just a few pottery vessels have been preserved in the Kupinovo ceme-
tery; such a situation is also frequently found at other sites where the ma-
terial was unprofessionally excavated, given that the insignificant-looking
shards of vessels that were usually broken did not attract the attention of
the collectors.⁶⁰⁶ Although their number is small, the pottery vessels from
Kupinovo can be classified under several different shapes.

Two wheel-thrown vessels are of shapes that lie at the boundary between
the bowl and the pot, since their height and rim diameter are almost the
same. The first has a cylindrical neck with everted rim, rounded body and
ring-shaped base (Pl. 40: 1),⁶⁰⁷ while the neck with everted rim on the
second vessel is conic, its body is rounded, and its base is ring-shaped
(Pl. 40: 3). Similar vessels have been found in grave G 1-3 378 at Pećine,
near Kostolac, which belongs to phase LT B2,⁶⁰⁸ and in graves 283, 284,
993, 998 and 1791 at the same site,⁶⁰⁹ while two vessels with rounded
body and cylindrical neck with everted rim originates from the Zeleno
Polje necropolis in Osijek,⁶¹⁰ and a similar pottery vessel was also present
in grave 1 at Brestovik.⁶¹¹ Vessels of similar shape have been recorded
in other necropolises in the Carpathian Basin, too: for example, at the
Hungarian site of Ludas - Varjú-dűlő, where they have been classified as
type II.5.2 (*petit pots*). There, they have been found in several graves from
all burial phases, such as grave 1038 from phase LT B2a, grave 670 from
LT B2b, and graves 661 and 904 dated to LT C1.⁶¹² Similar finds have been
made in graves of the Mokronog group, such as Middle La Tène graves
1, 42 and 46 (LT C1) at Brežice.⁶¹³ The material from the Naturhistorisches
Museum also includes two wheel-thrown pots of the usual Early / Middle
La Tène shapes. The first (Pl. 46: 1) has a rounded body rising to a conical
neck with everted rim. The base is *omphalos*-shaped, and there are
plastic ribs under the rim and on the shoulder. The second pot (Pl. 46: 2)
is S-profiled, again with everted rim. The base is ring-shaped, and there is
a plastic rib on the shoulder.

A less frequent vessel form is that of a hand-thrown bowl with biconi-
cal body and thickened rim, on a hollow bell-shaped foot (Pl. 40: 4).⁶¹⁴
Bowls on a foot, or goblets as labelled by M. Sladić, have been discovered
in Late La Tène grave 2 and in grave 8 at Rospi Čuprija.⁶¹⁵ Grave 24 at
Karaburma contained a small wheel-thrown vessel with conical body on
a foot, and an S-profiled bowl.⁶¹⁶ In view of all these analogies, this pot-
tery form cannot be defined more precisely in chronological terms.

The three *kantharoi* represent a pottery form characteristic of the La Tène

⁶⁰³ Guštin 1990: 14-15, 17, 62, T. 5: 3, T. 14: 2, T. 19: 1; Schönfelder 2006: 118, Abb. 1: 10, Abb. 4.

⁶⁰⁴ Dizdar 2005: 90-91; Szabó, Tankó 2012: 138-140, Fig. 183; Dizdar 2013: 269. U pojedinim regijama i određenim razdobljima latenske kulture polaganje keramičkih posuda u grobove vrlo je rijetko, primjerice u razdoblju ranog i početkom srednjeg latena na prostoru središnje Češke, što je vidljivo na groblju Kutná Hora - Karlov (Valentová, Sankot 2011). Također, na groblju mokronoške skupine u Brežicama, na kojemu većina grobova potječe iz LT C1 i C2 stupnjeva, zabilježen je veći broj grobova bez priloga keramičkih posuda (Jovanović 2006: 146).

⁶⁰⁵ M. Parker Pearson (2008: 10) ukazuje na problematiku da se u arheološkim studijama prilozi hrane u grobovima najčešće interpretiraju kao popudbina mrtvima za drugi svijet, a da se pritom zanemaruje kompleksna simbolika koju ona nosi, izražavajući određene vrijednosti, ciljeve i stavove živih, odnosno onih koji vrše ritual, suočenih s konceptom smrti.

⁶⁰⁶ Iznimku predstavlja latensko groblje u Surčinu na kojem je prikupljen veći broj, gotovo u cijelosti sačuvanih, keramičkih posuda (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 96-97, T. XLII-XLIII, T. XLV: 4-8).

⁶⁰⁷ U posudi se nalaze ostaci kostiju spaljenog pokojnika, no da li su se i prilikom pronalaska posude kosti nalazile u njoj nemoguće je potvrditi. Ipak, s obzirom da osim ovog slučaja ne postoje druge sačuvane kosti s nalazišta, koje očito nisu zavolale sakupljače materijala, zaista je moguće da je posuda imala funkciju žare.

⁶⁰⁸ Popović, Jovanović 2004: 24, Pl. 2: 7.

⁶⁰⁹ Sladić 1986: 15-16, T. II: 5-6, T. III: 3, 7; Jovanović 2014: Fig. 2: 4.

which is most often interpreted in archaeological studies as travelling provisions for the afterlife, without proper regard for the complex symbolism of such food, which is an expression of certain values, goals and viewpoints of the living, that is, of those performing the ritual, faced with the concept of death.

⁶⁰⁶ An exception to this is the La Tène cemetery at Surčin, where a number of almost completely intact pottery vessels have been collected (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 96-97, Pl. XLII-XLIII, Pl. XLV: 4-8).

⁶⁰⁷ The vessel contains the remains of the deceased's cremated bones. It is impossible to ascertain whether the bones were in the vessel at the time of its discovery. However, given that this is the only instance in which bones from this site have been preserved, they were obviously not of interest to people who collected archaeological material, and it is possible that this vessel served as an urn.

⁶⁰⁸ Popović, Jovanović 2004: 24, Pl. 2: 7.

⁶⁰⁹ Sladić 1986: 15-16, Pl. II: 5-6, Pl. III: 3, 7; Jovanović 2014: Fig. 2: 4.

⁶¹⁰ Sladić 1986: 19-20, Pl. IV: 2, Pl. V: 1.

⁶¹¹ Popović 1994: 52, Fig. 18.

⁶¹² Szabó, Tankó 2012: 20, 26, 47, 64, 132-133, Fig. 179-180, Pl. V: 3, Pl. XXVI: 11, Pl. XXXVII: 1.

⁶¹³ Guštin 1977: 71, Pl. 6: 4; Jovanović 2006: 38, 66, 69, Pl. 1: 5, Pl. 50: 3, Pl. 58: 2.

⁶¹⁴ J. Todorović (1974: Fig. 85) erroneously published this item as belonging to the site of Zeleno Polje in Osijek.

⁶¹⁵ Todorović 1963: Y 47: 6; Sladić 1986: 28-29, Pl. VII: 7-8.

⁶¹⁶ Todorović 1972: 18, Pl. IX: 2, Pl. XLIX: 2.

s izvučenim rubom potječu s groblja Osijek – Zeleno polje,⁶¹⁰ a slična keramička posuda nalazila se u grobu 1 iz Brestovika.⁶¹¹ Posude sličnih oblika zabilježene su i na drugim grobljima s prostora Karpatske kotline, primjerice na mađarskom nalazištu Ludas - Varjú-dűlő definirane su kao tip II.5.2 (*petit pots*), a zabilježene su u više grobova iz svih faza sahranjivanja, primjerice u grobu 1038 iz LT B2a, grobu 670 iz LT B2b te grobovima 661 i 904 datiranim u LT C1 stupanj.⁶¹² Slični primjerci potječu i iz grobova mokronoške skupine, kao što su srednjolatenški grobovi (LT C1) 1, 42 i 46 iz Brežica.⁶¹³ Među materijalom iz Naturhistorisches Museuma nalaze se dva lonca izrađena na kolu koji predstavljaju uobičajene rano/srednjolatenške oblike. Prvi primjerak (T. 46: 1) ima zaobljeno tijelo koje prelazi u stožast vrat s izvučenim rubom. Dno je *omphalos* oblika, a ispod ruba i na ramenu nalaze se plastična rebra. Drugi lonac je S-profilacije, također izvučenog ruba (T. 46: 2). Dno je prstenasto oblikovano, a na ramenu se nalazi plastično rebro.

Rijedak oblik predstavlja zdjela bikoničnog tijela i zadebljalog ruba na šuploj, zvonolikoj nozi izrađena rukom (T. 40: 4).⁶¹⁴ Posude na nozi ili pehari, kako ih naziva M. Sladić, zabilježene su u kasnolatenškom grobu 2 te grobu 8 s Rospji Čuprije.⁶¹⁵ Nadalje, u grobu 24 s Karaburme manja posuda stožastog tijela na nozi, izrađena na lončarskom kolu, nalazila se zajedno sa zdjelom S-profilacije.⁶¹⁶ S obzirom na navedene analogije, ovaj keramički oblik nije moguće preciznije kronološki definirati.

Tri *kantharosa* predstavljaju keramički oblik karakterističan za latenske zajednice s prostora Karpatske kotline. Riječ je o posudama zaobljenog tijela i cilindričnog vrata s izvučenim rubom, s dvije okomite trakaste drške koje spajaju rame i rub te zvonoliko oblikovanom nogom. Kod primjerka na T. 40: 6, koji je izrađen na lončarskom kolu, noga je šuplja i profilirana, dok je kod drugog *kantharosa* (T. 40: 5),⁶¹⁷ izrađenog rukom, ona puna i nešto jednostavnijeg obrisa. Primjerak koji se nalazi u Naturhistorisches Museumu nešto je većih dimenzija, visine 18 cm, s ručkama koje su profilirane dvama paralelnim žlijebovima (T. 45: 2).

O ovom je keramičkom obliku puno pisano tako da će ovdje biti navedeni glavni zaključci pojedinih autora koji su se njima bavili. Uglavnom je prihvaćena teza da keramički *kantharosi*, u kontekstu latenske kulture na prostoru Karpatske kotline, predstavljaju imitacije helenističkih oblika izrađivanih od metala i keramike, a pojavljuju se na ovom prostoru od kraja 4. st. pr. Kr. Pretpostavljaju se dva smjera širenja ovih utjecaja - južni, s prostora antičke Makedonije, te istočni, iz grčkih gradova na sjevernoj obali Crnog mora. U detaljnoj studiji o ovome keramičkome obliku M. Egri i A. Rustoiu sve poznate primjerke s prostora Karpatske kotline podijelili su u tri skupine.⁶¹⁸ U prvu su uključili predmete koji predstavljaju izravne imitacije helenističkih uzora u kojoj bi bili i primjerci iz Kupinova, što se javlja od LT B2 stupnja i nastavljaju se proizvoditi sve do LT C2 stupnja, o čemu nam svjedoče *kantharosi* s groblja u Zvonimirovu.⁶¹⁹ Druge dvije skupine sačinjavaju primjerci koji su adaptacije lokalnih keramičkih oblika, zdjela ili bikoničnih posuda, kojima su dodane dvije nasuprotno postavljene drške. U analizi keramičkog materijala s groblja u Zvonimirovu, M. Dizdar je definirao *kantharose* koji nastaju kao imitacije helenističkih uzora kao

communities which lived in the Carpathian Basin. Such vessels have rounded bodies and cylindrical necks with everted rims, two vertical ribbon handles that link the rim and the vessel shoulder, and a bell-shaped foot. *Kantharos* in Pl. 40: 6 is wheel-thrown, and its foot is hollow and profiled, while the second (Pl. 40: 5)⁶¹⁷ is hand-thrown, with a full foot of somewhat simpler outline. The one kept in the Naturhistorisches Museum is somewhat larger, with a height of 18 cm, and its handles are profiled with two parallel grooves (Pl. 45: 2).

This type of pottery has been discussed extensively, and the main conclusions of authors who have dealt with it will be mentioned here. The generally accepted thesis says that within the context of the La Tène Culture in the Carpathian Basin, pottery *kantharoi* were imitations of Hellenistic forms made of metal and ceramics, and that they appeared in this region at the end of the 4th c. B.C. The influences supposedly spread in two directions: the southern direction, coming from the territory of ancient Macedonia, and the eastern, from Greek towns on the northern shore of the Black Sea. In their detailed study of this pottery shape, M. Egri and A. Rustoiu divided all *kantharoi* recorded in the Carpathian Basin into three groups.⁶¹⁸ The first encompassed those that were direct imitations of Hellenistic models (and which would include the examples from Kupinovo), which appeared in phase LT B2 and were produced through to LT C2, as evidenced by the *kantharoi* from the Zvonimirovo cemetery.⁶¹⁹ The other two groups are composed of adaptations of local pottery shapes, either bowls or biconical vessels, to which two antithetically-set handles were added. In his analysis of pottery finds from the cemetery in Zvonimirovo, Dizdar defined *kantharoi* which developed as imitations of Hellenistic models as type Zvonimirovo - Privlaka and the modestly-represented type Karaburma, present only at sites in south-eastern Pannonia. The *kantharoi* from Kupinovo were classified as the first type.⁶²⁰

I. Hunyady,⁶²¹ and later also N. Majnarić-Pandžić,⁶²² published a small hand-thrown *kantharos* as a find from Kupinovo, but at the time of writing of this text, it could not be found in the depot of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb. This hand-thrown vessel would correspond to type Zvonimirovo LT 15, whose origin should be sought among forms of the late phase of the Early Iron Age in south-eastern Pannonia and western Balkans.⁶²³

Many analogies for the *kantharoi* from Kupinovo can be found in south-eastern Pannonia, since the highest number of such artefacts have been found in this region. This does not come as a surprise, given that the communities of this area played an important role in transferring cultural influences from the Hellenistic centres of the central and eastern Balkans. Some such examples are *kantharoi* from the cemeteries of Osijek - Zeleno Polje,⁶²⁴ Belgrade - Karaburma⁶²⁵ and Pećine near Kostolac,⁶²⁶ as well as those from the settlements of Privlaka⁶²⁷ and Gomolava.⁶²⁸

⁶¹⁰ Sladić 1986: 19-20, T. IV: 2, T. V: 1.

⁶¹¹ Popović 1994: 52, Sl. 18.

⁶¹² Szabó, Tankó 2012: 20, 26, 47, 64, 132-133, Fig. 179-180, Pl. V: 3, Pl. XXVI: 11, Pl. XXXVII: 1.

⁶¹³ Guštin 1977: 71, T. 6: 4; Jovanović 2006: 38, 66, 69, T. 1: 5, T. 50: 3, T. 58: 2.

⁶¹⁴ J. Todorović (1974: Sl. 85) pogrešno je objavio ovaj predmet pod nalazištem Osijek – Zeleno polje.

⁶¹⁵ Todorović 1963: Y 47: 6; Sladić 1986: 28-29, T. VII: 7-8.

⁶¹⁶ Todorović 1972: 18, T. IX: 2, T. XLIX: 2.

⁶¹⁷ Čini se da je predmet oštećen nakon objave knjige I. Hunyadi budući da je na reproduciranoj fotografiji čitav ili vjerojatnije rekonstruiran.

⁶¹⁸ Rustoiu, Egri 2010: 217-227; Rustoiu, Egri, 2011: 17-52.

⁶¹⁹ Dizdar 2013: 292-294, 417, Sl. 109-112, T. 29: 12.

⁶¹⁷ It would appear that the artefact was damaged after I. Hunyadi's book had been published, since the reproduced photo shows it intact, or, more probably, reconstructed.

⁶¹⁸ Rustoiu, Egri 2010: 217-227; Rustoiu, Egri 2011: 17-52.

⁶¹⁹ Dizdar 2013: 292-294, 417, Fig. 109-112, Pl. 29: 12.

⁶²⁰ Dizdar 2013: 292-303, Maps 25-26.

⁶²¹ Hunyady 1942: Pl. LXVI: 8.

⁶²² Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 82, Pl. 10: 4.

⁶²³ Dizdar 2013: 339-346, Fig. 136-138.

⁶²⁴ Spajčić 1962, 39, 42, Pl. XIV: 7, Pl. XIX: 20; Sladić 1986: 21, Pl. IV: 3.

⁶²⁵ Todorović 1972: grave 38 – 21, Pl. XV: 2, grave 59 – 25, Pl. XX: 2, grave 41 – 22, Pl. XVI: 2, Pl. XXI: 3.

⁶²⁶ Grave G 1-3 268 (Sladić 1986: 23, Pl. VIII: 1; Jovanović 1987: 829, Pl. LXXXII: 8), grave G 1-3 281 (Sladić 1986: 23, Pl. VII: 3), grave G 1-3 982 (Jovanović 1984: 76, Fig. 7: 2, 5), grave G 1-3 993 (Sladić 1986: 16, Pl. III: 2; Jovanović 1987: 829, Pl. LXXXII: 9) and grave G1-3 1360 (Tasić 1992: cat. no. 77, Fig. 77).

⁶²⁷ Majnarić-Pandžić 1984: 25, Pl. 3: 2.

⁶²⁸ Jovanović, Jovanović 1988: 126, Pl. V: 13.





tip Zvonimirovo – Privlaka, a malobrojnu skupinu, zastupljenu samo na jugoistočnopanonskim lokalitetima, kao tip Karaburma, pri čemu kupinovske primjerke uvrštava u prvi tip.⁶²⁰

Kao nalaz iz Kupinova I. Hunyady⁶²¹ i kasnije N. Majnarić-Pandžić⁶²² objavile su manji *kantharos* izrađen rukom, koji u trenutku pisanja ovog teksta nije bilo moguće pronaći u depou Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu. Ovaj bi predmet odgovarao tipu Zvonimirovo LT 15, čije porijeklo treba tražiti u oblicima iz mlađe faze starijega željeznog doba jugoistočne Panonije i zapadnog Balkana.⁶²³

Brojni su analogni predmeti kupinovskim *kantharosima* iz jugoistočne Panonije jer je riječ o području s najvećim brojem poznatih primjeraka, što i ne iznenađuje uzevši u obzir da su upravo zajednice s ovog prostora igrale važnu ulogu u prijenosu kulturnih utjecanja iz helenističkih centara središnjeg i istočnog Balkana. Kao primjere možemo navesti *kantharose* s grobalja u Osijeku - Zeleno polje,⁶²⁴ Beogradu - Karaburmi,⁶²⁵ Pećinama kod Kostolca,⁶²⁶ kao i naselja u Privlaci⁶²⁷ i Gomolavi.⁶²⁸

Čest prilog u latenskim grobovima su i zdjele, a jedan primjerak stožastog tijela i izvučenog ruba, izrađen na lončarskom kolu, nalazi se i među kupinovskim materijalom (T. 40: 2). Posljednji predmet predstavlja neobična, nevješto izrađena posuda kuglastog oblika s ravnim dnom i oštećenim rubom (T. 40: 7), bez konkretnih analogija među keramičkim materijalom latenske kulture s prostora južne Panonije. Jednostavniji oblici izrađivani rukom obično se smatraju autohtonom panonskom komponentom u keramografiji mlađeg željeznog doba ovoga prostora pa bi se tom naslijeđu mogao pripisati i ovaj predmet.

Bowls are frequently found among grave goods in La Tène graves. One such example, with conical body and everted rim, produced on a potter's wheel, is present among the material from Kupinovo (Pl. 40: 2). The last item in this group is an unusual and unskillfully made globular vessel with flat base and damaged rim (Pl. 40: 7) for which there are no specific analogies among the pottery of the La Tène Culture found in southern Pannonia. Simple hand-thrown forms are usually taken as an indigenous Pannonian component of the ceramography of the Late Iron Age of this region, and this object could be ascribed to that legacy.

⁶²⁰ Dizdar 2013: 292-303, karta 25-26.

⁶²¹ Hunyady 1942: T. LXVI: 8.

⁶²² Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 82, T. 10: 4.

⁶²³ Dizdar 2013: 339-346, Sl. 136-138.

⁶²⁴ Spajić 1962: 39, 42, T. XIV: 7, T. XIX: 20; Sladić 1986: 21, T. IV: 3.

⁶²⁵ Todorović 1972: grob 38 - 21, T. XV: 2; grob 41 - 22, T. XVI: 2; grob 59 - 25, T. XX: 2.

⁶²⁶ grob G 1-3 268 (Sladić 1986: 23, T. VIII: 1; Jovanović 1987: 829, T. LXXXII: 8), grob G 1-3 281 (Sladić 1986: 23, T. VII: 3), grob G 1-3 982 (Jovanović 1984: 76, Fig. 7: 2, 5), grob G 1-3 993 (Sladić 1986: 16, T. III: 2; Jovanović 1987: 829, T. LXXXII: 9) i grob G 1-3 1360 (Tasić 1992: kat. br. 77, Sl. 77).

⁶²⁷ Majnarić-Pandžić 1984: 25, T. 3: 2.

⁶²⁸ Jovanović, Jovanović 1988: 126, T. V: 13.

3. Interpretacija groblja u Kupinovu

3.1 Kronološko pozicioniranje groblja

Predmeti obrađeni u prijašnjem poglavlju: oružje, oruđe, dijelovi nošnje, toaletni pribor, konjska oprema i keramičko posuđe predstavljaju uobičajene priloge pronađene na grobljima latenske kulture. Kao što je već navedeno u uvodnom dijelu, ova se materijalna kultura pojavila u sjeverozapadnom dijelu Karpatske kotline krajem 5. st. pr. Kr., nakon čega se u sljedećih stotinjak godina postupno širila u smjeru istoka i juga. Prvi predmeti latenske kulture na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije pojavljuju se tijekom prve i druge trećine 4. st. pr. Kr. u okvirima završne faze starijega željeznog doba. Uglavnom je riječ je o dijelovima nošnje, primjerice zoomorfnim fibulama i ranim fibulama tipa Duchcov, kao i staklenim bikoničnim te perlama u obliku amfora koje predstavljaju proizvode crnomorskih i mediteranskih radionica, često prilaganih u grobove LT B1 stupnja. Upravo je nedostatak navedenih predmeta, kao i onih stariježeljeznodobnih koje susrećemo u završnoj fazi srijemske grupe, kao što su šarnirske fibule, kasne certosa fibule grupe XIII i narukvice sa zoomorfnom oblikovanim krajevima, ključan za definiranje početka ukopavanja na kupinovskom groblju.

Također, dijelovi naoružanja, kao što su kraći mačevi rombičnog i lećastog presjeka sječiva i zašiljenih vrhova (T. 1: 1-2), ukrašeni graničnik (T. 41: 3), korice s perforiranim donjim okovom Lejarsove grupe 3 (T. 12: 1, T. 14: 4), manji trakasti središnji okovi štitova s pravokutnim krilima (T. 25: 1-3), koplja široko raskovanih listova (T. 15), pojasevi tipa Karaburma 111 (T. 29: 1-3, 5, T. 44: 2) i Mokronog/Ceretolo (T. 29: 4), zatim funkcionalno-dekorativni predmeti, primjerice mlađa fibula tipa Duchcov (T. 34: 5), fibule tipa Karaburma 63 (T. 34: 1-4, 8) i narukvica s plastično ukrašenim zadržanjima (T. 36: 3) kronološki nedvojbeno pripadaju LT B2 stupnju. U isto razdoblje mogu se smjestiti i noževi s okruglom pločicom na kraju drške (T. 31: 1-2), kao i šuplji, dvodijelni obruč (T. 29: 6). Nešto ranije, iz stupnja LT B1b, mogle bi biti dvije narebrene narukvice rastavljenih, zadržanih krajeva (T. 35: 10-11), zatim masivna narukvica rastavljenih, raskovanih krajeva (T. 36: 1) te pojasna kopča s ptičjom glavom na vrhu (T. 37: 3), što nikako ne isključuje mogućnost njihova korištenja i u LT B2 stupnju, kada s vrlo velikom vjerojatnošću počinje pokopavanje na kupinovskom groblju. Kao dio ženske nošnje, perle izrađene od plavog stakla (T. 39: 1, Sl. 25: 1) predstavljaju stariježeljeznodobni element na kupinovskom groblju, koji je zajedno s ranolatskim predmetima konstruirao hibridne ženske nošnje što su na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije bile u uporabi tijekom LT B2 stupnja.

3. Interpretation of the Kupinovo cemetery

3.1 Chronological positioning of the cemetery

Artefacts discussed in previous chapter – weapons, tools, elements of attire, toiletries, horse-gear and pottery vessels – are common grave goods, such as have been found in cemeteries of the La Tène Culture. As already mentioned in the introductory chapter, this material culture appeared in the north-western part of the Carpathian Basin in the late 5th c. B.C., and then gradually spread eastwards and southwards over the next hundred years. The first items of the La Tène Culture appeared in south-eastern Pannonia during the first and second thirds of the 4th c. B.C., in the final phase of the Early Iron Age. These were mostly elements of costume, such as zoomorphic fibulae and early fibulae of the Duchcov type, as well as glass beads shaped like amphorae – products of workshops in the Black Sea and Mediterranean regions, which were often deposited in graves of phase LT B1. The lack of such artefacts, and of artefacts typical of the final phase of the Syrmia group, such as hinged fibulae, late Certosa fibulae of group XIII, and armrings with zoomorphic terminals, are of key relevance for establishing the beginning of the burials in the Kupinovo cemetery.

Furthermore, some weapons undoubtedly belong to phase LT B2, in terms of chronology. These include short swords with blade of rhombic and lenticular cross-section and pointed tip (Pl. 1: 1-2), decorated hilt end (Pl. 41: 3), scabbards with perforated chapes of group 3 according to Lejars (Pl. 12: 1, Pl. 14: 4), small band-shaped shield bosses with rectangular wings (Pl. 25: 1-3), spearheads with wide flat-hammered blades (Pl. 15), belts of types Karaburma 111 (Pl. 29: 1-3, 5, Pl. 44: 2) and Mokronog/Ceretolo (Pl. 29: 4), and some functional-decorative items such as a late fibula of the Duchcov type (Pl. 34: 5), fibulae of the Karaburma 63 type (Pl. 34: 1-4, 8) and an armring with plastically decorated thickenings (Pl. 36: 3). Knives with circular discs on their handles' terminals (Pl. 31: 1-2) can be dated to the same period, together with a hollow, two-part ring (Pl. 29: 6). Two ribbed armrings with thickened separated terminals (Pl. 35: 10-11), a massive armring with flat separated terminals (Pl. 36: 1) and a belt buckle with a bird's head at its tip (Pl. 37: 3) could be somewhat earlier, from phase LT B1b, which by no means excludes the possibility that they were also used in phase LT B2, at the time when, in all likelihood, the first burials were made in the Kupinovo cemetery. Beads made of blue glass (Pl. 39: 1, Fig. 25: 1), which form an element of female attire, are an Early Iron Age element present in the Kupinovo cemetery, and, together with some Early La Tène items, they shaped hybrid female costume worn in south-eastern Pannonia in the LT B2 phase.

The typological-chronological analysis of finds has demonstrated that most of the material originates from the Middle La Tène period (Fig. 28), although analogous objects discovered in graves at other sites indicate

Tipološko-kronološka analiza predmeta pokazala je da najveći dio materijala potječe iz razdoblja srednjeg latena (Sl. 28) iako analogni primjerci iz grobnih cjelina s drugih lokaliteta ukazuju na to da se pojedini predmeti pojavljuju i u ranolatenskim i srednjolatenskim cjelinama, kao što je slučaj s noževima tipa Dürrnberg (T. 31: 3-5, T. 32: 1) ili *kantharosima* sa zvonoliko oblikovanom nogom izrađivanim prema helenističkim modelima (T. 40: 5-6, T. 45: 2), tako da se kupinovski primjerci u nedostatku konteksta samo šire mogu datirati.

Unutar skupine predmeta, koji na osnovu morfoloških karakteristika nedvojbeno pripadaju razdoblju srednjeg latena, mogu se izdvojiti primjerci iz starije, LT C1 faze. Riječ je uglavnom o dijelovima naoružanja, primjerice o mačevima rombičnog presjeka sječiva, s koso ili stepenasto oblikovanim ramenima i nižim graničnicima te ovalnim pločicama nazubljenog ili glatkog ruba na trnu (T. 2, T. 3, T. 4, T. 5, T. 6: 1, T. 7: 1), o ulomku korica Lejarsove grupe 5 (T. 12: 2), kao i dijelovima korica ukrašenih mađarskim stilom (T. 5: 2, T. 12: 3-4, T. 13: 1). Od pojasnih garnitura u ovoj je skupini jedan primjerak tipa Brežice 2 (T. 30: 1), ali problem kod ovih predmeta, kao uostalom i spomenutih pojaseva tipa Karaburma 111 i Mokronog/Ceretolo, jest da se oni korišteni i kao dijelovi ženske nošnje, tako da je tipološko i kronološko definiranje u nedostatku konteksta prilično otežano. S druge strane, jedne od najkarakterističnijih predmeta LT C1 stupnja prilaganih isključivo u grobove s mačevima predstavlja pet lančanih elemenata pojasnih garnitura s raskovanim člancima ukrašenim punciranjem (T. 30: 2-6), kao i dio pojasnje garniture s dugim člancima izrađenim od šipke okruglog presjeka (T. 44: 1). Od ostalih dijelova naoružanja iz LT C1 stupnja potječu i središnji okovi štitova s vodoravnim rebrom na središnjem, uzdignutom dijelu i trapezoidno ili kurvilinearano oblikovanim krilima (T. 26: 2-5, T. 27, T. 45: 1, Sl. 15) te vrhovi kopalja raskovanog lista sa središnjim rebrom rombičnog presjeka (T. 16: 4-5, T. 17, T. 42: 1-2).

Među kupinovskim materijalom nalazi se i nekoliko fibula srednjolatenske sheme, kao što su dugi željezni primjerci s dvije ili tri kuglice na luku, koje su često pronalazene u grobovima ratnika LT C1 stupnja (T. 35: 1-3). Na oštećenoj željeznoj fibuli (T. 35: 4) spirala se sastoji od četiri navoja povezana tetivom s unutrašnje strane luka, što je također karakteristika starije faze srednjeg latena u koji se mogu datirati i dvije fibule izrađene od bakrene slitine s okruglim, perforiranim pločicama ukrašenim tehnikom pseudo-filigrana i pseudo-granulacije (T. 34: 6-7). U razdoblje LT B2-C1 može se uvrstiti i pojas od organskog materijala sa željeznom kopčom s tuljcem (T. 37: 4), kao i lančani pojas sastavljen od članaka u obliku osmice (T. 38: 3), dok pojasevi sastavljeni od uvijenih, štapičastih članaka, kojima vjerojatno pripadaju raskovane pojasnje kopče pripadaju LT C1 stupnju (T. 38: 1-2, 4). Estetski možda najljepši predmet s kupinovskoga groblja jest dvodijelna narukvica izrađena tehnikom pseudo-filigrana i pseudo-granulacije (T. 36: 4), a iz LT C1 stupnja vjerojatno potječe i narukvica sa zadebljanjima ukrašenim plastičnim stilom (T. 36: 5).

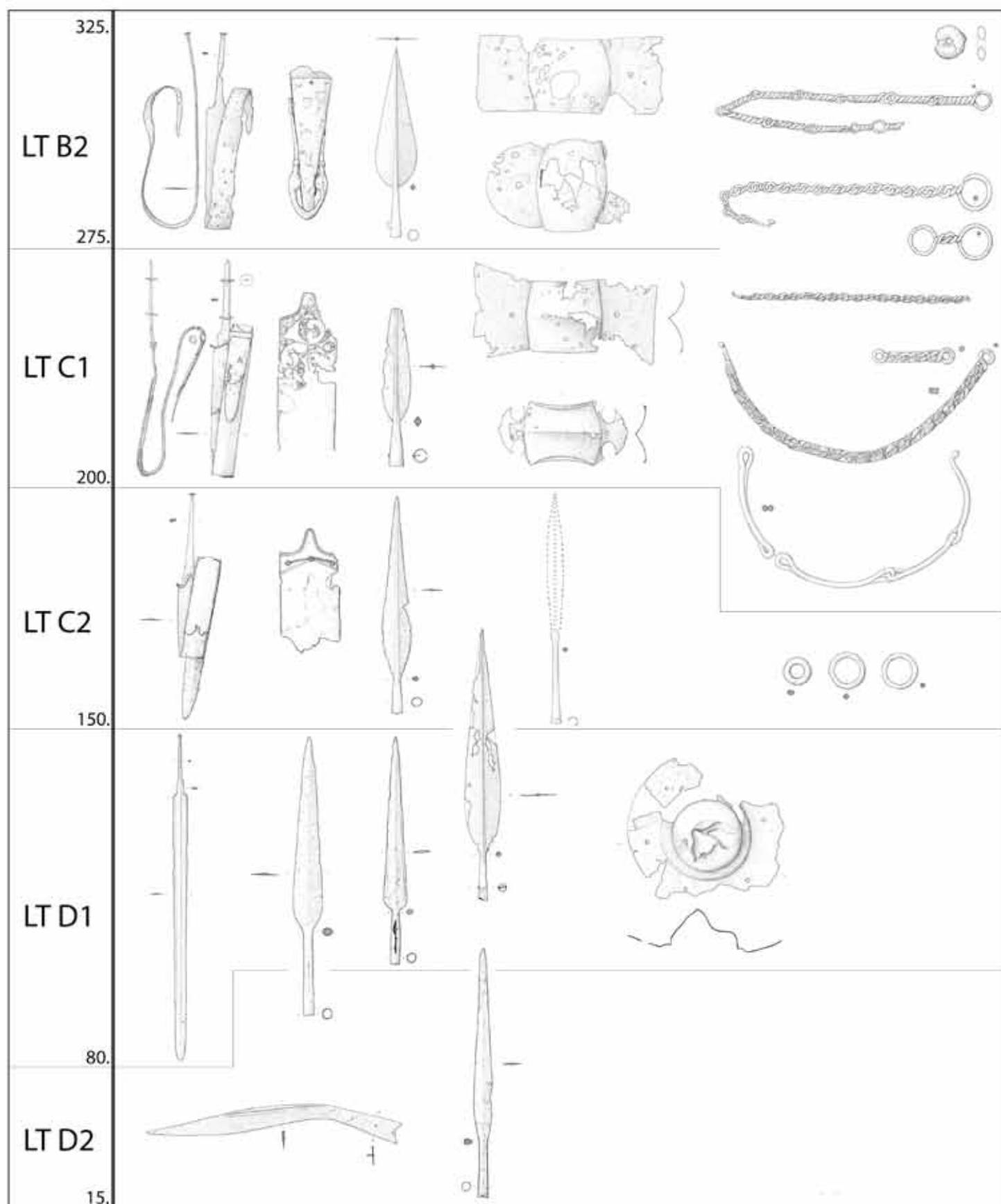
Za potvrdu kontinuiteta kupinovskoga groblja iznimno su važni predmeti koji pripadaju LT C2 stupnju, budući da su sačuvane grobne cjeline iz ovog razdoblja rijetke na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije (Odžaci, Pećine kod Kostolca, grob G 1-3 283) ili ih uopće nema, kao na groblju Beograd - Karaburma. Kao i kod starijeg LT C1 stupnja i ovdje je najbrojnije oružje, prije svega dugi mačevi sa sječivom lećastog presjeka, zaobljenim vrhom te stepenasto oblikovanim ramenima i žigovima sa zoomorfnim, antropomorfnim i prikazom u obliku polumjeseca (T. 6: 2-3, T. 7: 2, T. 8, T. 9, T. 10: 1, Sl. 5, Sl. 6: 1). Slijede vrhovi kopalja većih dimenzija s raskovanim listovima, koji doduše mogu biti i nešto mlađi iz LT D1 stupnja (T. 18: 1-2). Na jednom su vrhu koplja rubovi lista bikonveksno-trokutastog obrisa (T. 18: 3), što je karakteristika pojedinih primjeraka iz LT C2 stupnja, a u ovo razdoblje pripada i oštećeni primjerak s dugim nasadnikom rombičnog presjeka na prijelazu u list (T. 16: 9), kao i kraći vrh s listom najveće širine u središnjem dijelu (T. 16:

that certain items were present in both Early and Middle La Tène graves, such as knives of Dürrnberg type (Pl. 31: 3-5, Pl. 32: 1) and *kantharoi* with bell-shaped foot, produced after Hellenistic models (Pl. 40: 5-6, Pl. 45: 2). Given the lack of context, such artefacts from Kupinovo can only be dated to a wider period.

Within the group of artefacts whose morphological features place them beyond any doubt in the Middle La Tène period, there are some from the earlier phase, LT C1. These are mostly weapons, such as swords with blades of rhombic cross-section with sloping or stepped shoulders and low hilt-ends and oval discs with serrated or smooth edging on their tang (Pl. 2, Pl. 3, Pl. 4, Pl. 5, Pl. 6: 1, Pl. 7: 1), a fragment of a scabbard of group 5 according to Lejars (Pl. 13: 2), and fragments of scabbards decorated in the Hungarian Sword Style (Pl. 5: 2, Pl. 12: 3-4, Pl. 13: 1). When it comes to belt sets, a set of the Brežice 2 type (Pl. 30: 1) belongs to this group, but the problem with this item – as with the abovementioned belts of the Karaburma 111 and Mokronog/Ceretolo types – lies in the fact that they were used as elements of female attire, their typological and chronological attribution rather difficult. On the other hand, one of the most characteristic grave goods of phase LT C1, particularly of its later part, deposited only in graves with weapons, are five elements of belt chains with flat links with punched decoration (Pl. 30: 2-6), and a part from a belt set with long links made of a rod with a circular cross-section (Pl. 44: 1). The other elements of weaponry from the LT C1 phase are shield bosses with a midrib in the central, raised section, and trapezoidal or curvilinear wings (Pl. 26: 2-5, Pl. 45: 1, Fig. 15), and shorter spearheads with flat-hammered blades, exhibiting a midrib of rhombic cross-section (Pl. 16: 4-5, Pl. 17, Pl. 42: 1-2).

Among the Kupinovo material there are also several fibulae of the Middle La Tène scheme, such as the long fibulae with two or three globular knobs on their bows, which are often found in warriors' graves from phase LT C1 (Pl. 35: 1-3). The spring of a damaged iron fibula (Pl. 35: 4) consists of four coils linked with an internal chord, another feature of the early phase of the Middle La Tène period. An additional two fibulae made of copper alloy, with circular openwork discs decorated using pseudo-filigree and pseudo-granulation techniques, can be dated to the same period (Pl. 34: 6-7). Belt made of organic material with socketed iron buckle (Pl. 37: 4) and belt chain featuring figure-of-eight links (Pl. 38: 3) belong to the period LT B2-C1, while belts made of spirally-twisted links, which probably also included flat belt buckles (Pl. 38: 1-2, 4) belong to phase LT C1. From an aesthetic point of view, the most beautiful artefact from the Kupinovo cemetery might be a two-part arming made using pseudo-filigree and pseudo-granulation techniques (Pl. 36: 4). An arming with thickenings decorated in the plastic style probably also originates from phase LT C1 (Pl. 36: 5).

Finds from phase LT C2 are exceptionally important as confirmation of the continuity of the cemetery in Kupinovo, given that extant graves from this period are rare in south-eastern Pannonia (Odžaci, Pećine near Kostolac, grave G 1-3 283), and in some cemeteries they have not been found at all – for example, in the cemetery of Belgrade - Karaburma. As was the case with the earlier LT C1, in the new phase weapons still make up the most numerous finds, primarily long swords with lenticular blade, rounded tip, stepped shoulders, and stamps with zoomorphic, anthropomorphic and half-moon depictions (Pl. 6: 2-3, Pl. 7: 2, Pl. 8, Pl. 9, Pl. 10: 1, Fig. 5, Fig. 6: 1). There were also large spearheads, with flat-hammered blades, which could also belong to the somewhat later phase LT D1 (Pl. 18: 1-2). The edges of the blade of one spearhead are biconvex-triangular in outline (Pl. 18: 3) – a common feature of spearheads from phase LT C2. A damaged spearhead with long socket whose transition to the blade is rhombic in cross-section also belongs to this period (Pl. 16: 9), as well as a short spearhead whose blade is widest in its central part (Pl. 16: 6). The objects dating from LT C2 also include a fragment of a scabbard of high, bell-shaped mouth decorated with plastic ornament (Pl. 13: 4) and a part from a chape of group 6 according to Lejars (Pl. 14: 7). In this period,



Sl. 27. Tipološka i kronološka podjela oružja s groblja latenske kulture u Kupinovu

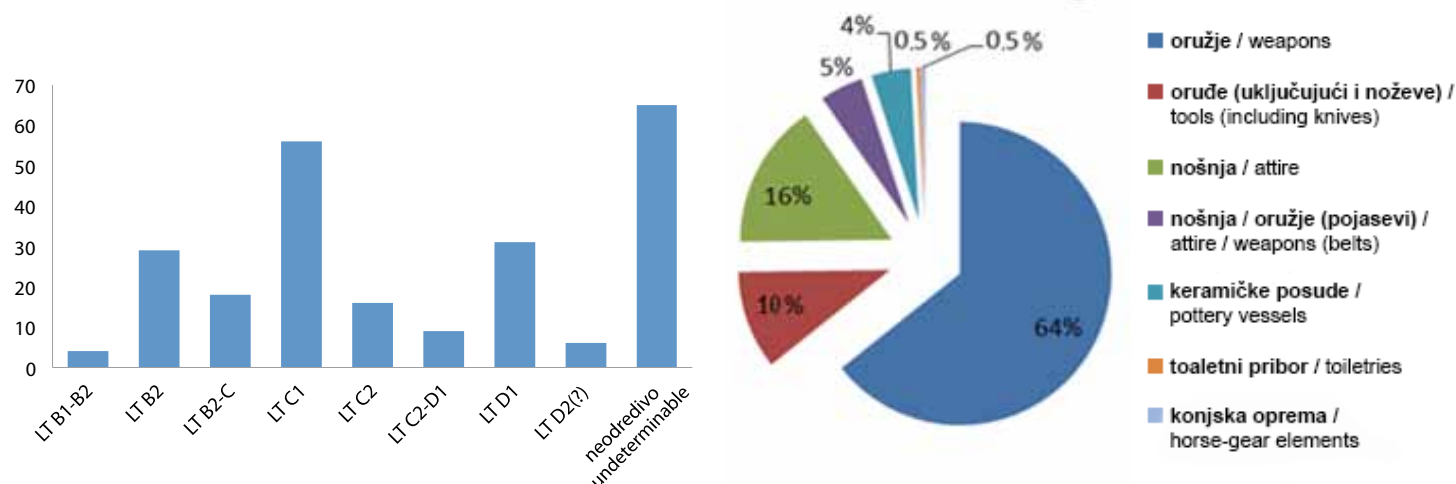
Fig. 27. Typological-chronological classification of weapons from the La Tène Culture cemetery at Kupinovo

6). Među predmete LT C2 stupnja treba dodati i ulomak korica visokih, zvonolikih usta ukrašenih plastičnim ukrasom (T. 13: 4) te dio donjeg okova Lejarsove grupe 6 (T. 14: 7). Pojasevi za nošenje mačeva iz ovog razdoblja sastoje se od kožnog dijela upotpunjenog obručastom kopčom i željeznim obručima kakvi su zabilježeni i u Kupinovu (T. 30: 7-9), ali s obzirom na nedostatak konteksta ipak ne možemo sa sigurnošću definirati ove predmete jer se željezni obruči pojavljuju i u nekim drugim kontekstima. S obzirom na analogije s prostora mokronoške

sword-suspension belts consisted of a leather part with a hoop-shaped buckle and iron rings, which have also been found at Kupinovo (Pl. 30: 7-9), but given that their context is missing, we cannot define these objects with certainty, because iron rings appear in other contexts, too. Bearing in mind analogous finds made in the territory of the Mokronog group, the damaged fibula with bow of rectangular cross-section and spring with a number of coils (Pl. 35: 5) should also be dated to the later phase of the Middle La Tène period.







Sl. 28. Statistički prikaz predmeta s kupinovskog groblja: 1. kronološka podjela; 2. tipološka podjela

Fig. 28. Statistical presentation of artefacts from the Kupinovo necropolis: 1. chronological classification; 2. typological classification

skupine, oštećenu fibulu s lukom pravokutnog presjeka i spiralom s većim brojem navoja (T. 35: 5) trebalo bi također smjestiti u mlađi dio srednjolatenskog razdoblja.

Među materijalom s kasnolatenskim karakteristikama najveći je broj kopalja rombičnog presjeka lista (tip 2), njih čak dvadeset i dva (T. 19-22, T. 23: 1-3, T. 43: 1, 3-4), tri primjerka imaju list rombičnog ili lećastog presjeka s dva žlijeba sa svake strane (tip 3) (T. 24: 1-2, T. 43: 2), a još tri listove raskovanih rubova (tip 4) (T. 24: 3-5), što su oblici karakteristični za prostor jugoistočne Panonije. Nekoliko vrhova kasnolatenskih koplja imalo je fasetirani nasadnik (T. 19: 1, T. 23: 3, T. 24: 4-5), što je do sada zabilježeno na primjercima uglavnom datiranim u LT D2, ali i razdoblje između vladavina careva Augusta i Nerona, ukazujući na moguće pokapanje na kupinovskom groblju tijekom cijelog 1. st. pr. Kr. Nadalje, dva mača s po dva žlijeba na obje strane sječiva, visokoga zvonolikog ramena i s trnom rombičnog presjeka karakteristični su primjerci LT D1 stupnja (T. 10: 2-3). Neobičnog oblika je oštećeni mač s koso oblikovanim ramenima i širokim žlijebom na obje strane sječiva (T. 11: 1), što je zabilježeno na pojedinim primjercima iz LT D2 stupnja, ali nedostatak konteksta, kao i znatna oštećenost ipak ne dopuštaju definitivnu atribuciju predmeta u ovo razdoblje. U LT D1 pripada i okrugli umbo štita s kalotastim središnjim dijelom koji stepenasto prelazi u širi obod (T. 28: 1, Sl. 30: 3). Od kasnolatenskih noževa zabilježene su tri skupine, jedan primjerak s ravnim sječivom i obručem na kraju drške (T. 32: 5), dva noža savijenog sječiva, koji predstavljaju lokalne varijante dačkih *sicas* (T. 32: 4, T. 33: 1), te dva primjerka s povijenim sječivom i trakastim jezičkom od kojih jedan pripada tipu Pritoka - Bela Cerkev (T. 32: 2-3), datiranom u LT D2 stupanj. Od dijelova nošnje, kasnom latenu pripada oštećena narukvica ukrašena čvorastim zadebljanjima (T. 36: 6), dok neobičan nalaz predstavlja fibula s dvije spirale (T. 35: 9) s najbližim, ali ne i istovjetnim, analogijama na japodskom prostoru iz druge polovice 2. i 1. st. pr. Kr.

Iz navedenih podataka može se zaključiti da je pokapanje na kupinovskom groblju počelo u stupnju LT B2, nastavilo se s najvećim intenzitetom tijekom cijeloga srednjolatenskog razdoblja sve do stupnja LT D1, uz određene indicije koje ukazuju na moguće korištenje groblja u LT D2 stupnju (Sl. 27-28).

Upravo taj dugi kontinuitet izdvaja kupinovsko groblje u odnosu na druga poznata mlađeželznodobna groblja na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije, kao što su Osijek - Zeleno polje i Pećine kod Kostolca,⁶²⁹ kod kojih nisu za-

The majority of finds bearing characteristics of the Late La Tène period are spearheads with blades of rhombic cross-section (type 2) – there are no fewer than twenty-two of them (Pl. 19-22, Pl. 23: 1-3, Pl. 43: 1, 3-4). Three spearheads feature blades of either rhombic or lentil-shaped cross-section and two grooves along each face (type 3) (Pl. 24: 1-2, Pl. 43: 2), and a further three blades have flat-hammered edges (type 4) (Pl. 24: 3-5) – forms characteristic of south-eastern Pannonia. Several Late La Tène spearheads have faceted sockets (Pl. 19: 1, Pl. 23: 3, Pl. 24: 4-5), recorded before only on spearheads dated not only to phase LT D2, but also to the period from the reign of emperor Augustus to that of Nero; this could indicate that burials were made in the Kupinovo cemetery throughout the 1st c. B.C. Furthermore, two swords with two grooves along each side of the blade, with a high bell-shaped shoulder and a tang that is rhombic in cross-section, are characteristic of phase LT D1 (Pl. 10: 2-3). A damaged sword with sloping shoulders and a wide groove along both sides of the blade (Pl. 11: 1) represents an unusual shape, which has been recorded in certain objects from phase LT D2. However, the lack of context and the sword's very damaged condition make its definitive attribution to this period impossible. The round shield boss with hemispherical central section and stepped transition into a wide rim also originates from LT D1 (Pl. 28: 1; Fig. 30: 3). As regards Late La Tène knives, representatives of three groups have been recorded: one with a straight blade and a ring at the handle's terminal (Pl. 32: 5), two with curved blades, considered to be local variants of the Dacian *sicas* (Pl. 32: 4, Pl. 33: 1), and two with curved blades and ribbon-shaped tangs, one of them belonging to the Pritoka - Bela Cerkev type (Pl. 32: 2-3), dated to phase LT D2. Of elements of costume, a damaged arming decorated with knot-like thickenings (Pl. 36: 6) belongs to the Late La Tène period, while an unusual fibula with two springs (Pl. 35: 9) has closest – though not identical – analogies in the Japodian territory, in finds from the second half of the 2nd and from the 1st c. B.C.

These data lead to the conclusion that burials in the Kupinovo cemetery began in phase LT B2 and continued with highest frequency through the entire Middle La Tène period right into phase LT D1. There are some indications that the cemetery could have been used in phase LT D2 (Fig. 27-28).

The long continuous usage sets the Kupinovo cemetery apart from other well-known Late Iron Age cemeteries in south-eastern Pannonia, such as Osijek - Zeleno Polje and Pećine near Kostolac,⁶²⁹ where Late La Tène graves have not been identified, and from those at Karaburma and Rospi

⁶²⁹ Na groblju Pećine kod Kostolca većina objavljenih grobova potječe iz stupnja

⁶²⁹ The majority of published graves at the cemetery of Pećine, near Kostolac, originate from phase LT B2, and one grave has been dated to LT C2. The full chronological picture will be clearer once the entire cemetery is published.

bilježeni kasnolatenski grobovi, ili Karaburme i Rospri Čuprije u Beogradu, na kojima nema grobova iz LT C2 i D2 stupnjeva. Donekle slična situacija kupinovskoj mogla bi se očekivati na latenskim grobljima u Dalju, Novim Banovcima i Surčinu, ali za potvrdu ove teze potrebna je detaljna analiza materijala i arhivskih podataka.

3.2 Pogrebni ritual

Već je nekoliko puta istaknuto kako je kupinovsko groblje uništeno bez zabilježenih podataka o grobnim cjelinama i obliku grobnih jama, dok se u izvještajima P. Marjanovića i J. Brunšmida samo šturo navodi postojanje paljevinskih grobova. Unatoč tomu, određeni se zaključci, barem indirektno, ipak nameću. Naime, najstariji horizont latenskih grobalja na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije je biritualan, primjerice na Karaburmi grobovi 63, 67 i 111 iz LT B2 stupnja su skeletni (Sl. 29), a 60, 66 i 71 te 62 s prijelaza LT B2-C1 su paljevinski.⁶³⁰ Slična je situacija zabilježena na groblju Pećine kod Kostolca (Sl. 31)⁶³¹ te u Osijeku - Zeleno polje, gdje su grobne cjeline u načelu uništene, a grobni prilozi ne mogu se sa sigurnošću povezati s pojedinim načinima ukopavanja.⁶³²

U kratkom članku, objavljenom 1935. godine u *Wiener Prahistorisches Zeitschrift*, V. Lebzelter je analizirao jednu lubanju iz Narodnog muzeja u Zagrebu, za koju je smatrao da potječe iz jednog od latenskih grobova s lokaliteta Kupinovo,⁶³³ što bi, zajedno sa spaljenim ostacima pokojnika iz Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu, koji pripadaju muškoj osobi u dobi između 25 i 35 godina,⁶³⁴ moglo ukazivati na biritualnost pokapanja na kupinovskom groblju.

Indirektna potvrda biritualnosti u LT B2 stupnju su, s jedne strane, dvije ranolatenske narebrene narukvice, kakve se obično nalaze u ženskim skeletnim grobovima (T. 35: 10-11), a s druge strane tragovi gorenja na dvodijelnom šupljem obruču (T. 29: 6) te savinuti ranolatenski mač (T. 1: 1) jer se ritualno uništavanje/savijanje oružja obično povezuje s prijelazom na paljevinski način pokapanja. Dodatnu potvrdu o spaljivanju pokojnika, osim navedenoga šupljeg obruča, predstavlja još nekoliko predmeta na kojima su vidljivi tragovi izlaganja visokoj temperaturi, kao što je narukvica ukrašena plastično oblikovanim zadebljanjima (T. 36: 5) te nekoliko amorfnih komada bakrene slitine (AMZ, P-20671).

U paljevinskim grobovima latenske kulture spaljene kosti pokojnika obično su polagane izravno u jamu ili su se nalazile u recipijentima od organskog materijala kao što su kožne ili platnene vreće, drvene kutije ili pletene košare,⁶³⁵ ali zabilježeni su i slučajevi polaganja u keramičkim posudama, odnosno žarama. Primjerice, na groblju Karaburma zabilježen je veći broj ovakvih ukopa,⁶³⁶ no zanimljivo, u Zvonimirovu – Veliko polje, gdje je istražen veći broj paljevinskih ukopa, samo u grobu LT 86 kosti su se nalazile u keramičkoj posudi.⁶³⁷ Relativno rijetki sačuvani grobovi LT C1 stupnja s prostora jugoistočne Panonije

Čuprija in Belgrade, where there are no graves from phases LT C2 and D2. A situation relatively similar to that at Kupinovo can be expected in the La Tène cemeteries at Dalj, Novi Banovci and Surčin, but this thesis can only be confirmed by detailed analyses of material and archival records.

3.2 Burial ritual

It has already been pointed out several times that the Kupinovo cemetery was destroyed and that there are no data on grave units and the shape of grave pits, while the reports by P. Marjanović and J. Brunšmid provide only a summary reference to the existence of cremation graves. Regardless of this, certain conclusions offer themselves, at least indirectly. The earliest horizon of the La Tène cemeteries in south-eastern Pannonia is biritual; for example, at Karaburma, graves from phase LT B2, nos. 63, 67 and 111, are inhumation graves (Fig. 29), while graves 60, 66 and 71, as well as 62 from the transition between LT B2 and C1, are cremation graves.⁶³⁰ A similar situation has been recorded in the cemetery of Pećine near Kostolac (Fig. 31),⁶³¹ and also at Osijek - Zeleno Polje, where grave units were largely destroyed, and grave goods cannot be attributed to specific burial methods with any certainty.⁶³²

In a short article published in 1935 in the *Wiener Prahistorisches Zeitschrift*, V. Lebzelter analysed a skull from the National Museum in Zagreb, believing that it originated from one of the La Tène graves at the site of Kupinovo.⁶³³ Considered together with the cremated remains of a deceased person in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, belonging to a man of between 25 and 35 years of age,⁶³⁴ this could suggest that burials at the Kupinovo cemetery were biritual.

Indirect confirmation of the biritual burials in phase LT B2 could come from the discovery of two identical Early La Tène ribbed armrings, such as are usually found in female skeletal graves (Pl. 35: 10-11), and on the other hand, traces of burning on a two-piece hollow ring (Pl. 29: 6) and a bent Early La Tène sword (Pl. 1: 1), given that ritual destruction/bending of weapons is usually linked to cremation burials. In addition to the hollow ring, further proof of cremation of the deceased is provided by several other objects with visible marks left by exposure to high temperature, such as the armring decorated with plastic thickenings (Pl. 36: 5) and several amorphous pieces of copper alloy (AMZ, P-20671).

In cremation graves of the La Tène Culture, the cremated bones of the deceased were usually placed directly in the pit, or they were put in a receptacle made of organic material, such as leather or canvas bags, wooden boxes or wicker baskets,⁶³⁵ but there were also cases in which the remains were placed in pottery vessels, that is, urns. For example, a number of such burials have been recorded in the Karaburma cemetery,⁶³⁶ but, interestingly, at Zvonimirovo – Veliko Polje, where a number of cremation graves have been excavated, only in grave LT 86 were the bones contained in a pottery ves-

LT B2 s jednim grobom iz LT C2 stupnja. Potpuna kronološka slika bit će jasnija nakon objave cjelokupnog groblja.

⁶³⁰ Todorović 1972.

⁶³¹ Jovanović 1984; Jovanović 1985.

⁶³² Spajčić 1954; Spajčić 1956; Spajčić 1962; Šimić, Filipović 1997: 23-25.

⁶³³ Lebzelter 1935: 104-105. Navedena lubanja nije pronađena u depou Pretpovijesnog odjela AMZ-a.

⁶³⁴ Analizu ljudskih kostiju, koje su se nalazile u keramičkoj posudi datiranoj u LT B2-C stupanj, provela je Željka Bedić iz Antropološkog centra HAZU-a, dok je za prepoznavanje kostiju svinje zaslužan Siniša Radović iz Zavoda za paleontologiju i geologiju kvartara HAZU-a.

⁶³⁵ Dizdar 2005: 87; Tankó, Tankó 2012: 253-254, Fig. 5.

⁶³⁶ Todorović 1972: grobovi 11, 18, 28, 41, 45, 60, 66, 72, 92, 95, 203, 233. Antropološke analize osteološkog materijala s Karaburme nisu provedene te je stoga nužan oprez pri njegovoj atribuciji jer su u latenskim grobovima ponekad zabilježeni i spaljeni životinjski ostatci.

⁶³⁷ Dizdar 2005: 87; Dizdar 2013: 30.

⁶³⁰ Todorović 1972.

⁶³¹ Jovanović 1984.

⁶³² Šimić, Filipović 1997: 24.

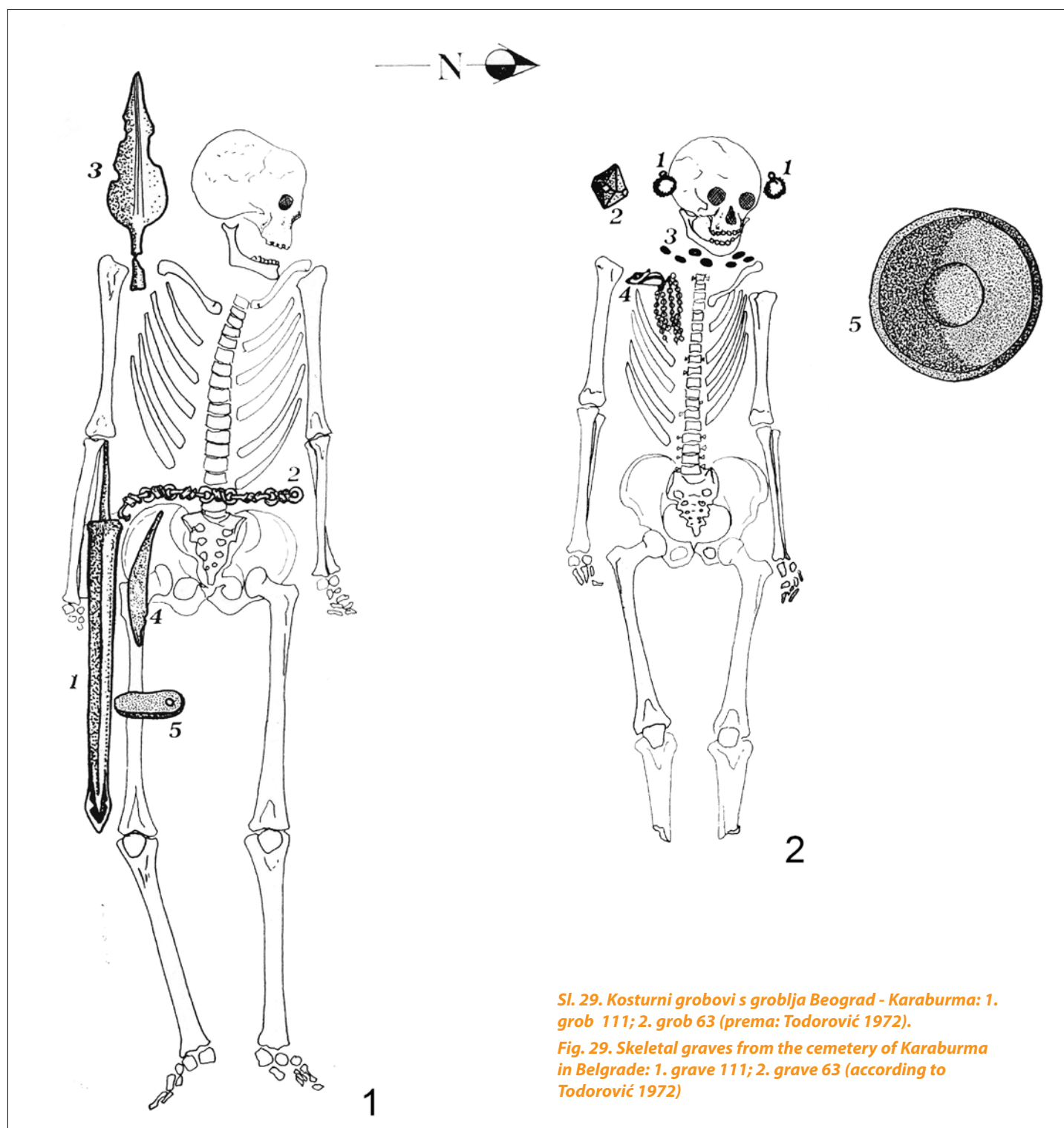
⁶³³ Lebzelter 1935: 104-105. This skull has not been found in the depot of the Prehistoric Department of the AMZ.

⁶³⁴ The analysis of human bones found in the pottery vessel dated to LT B2-C was carried out by Željka Bedić, PhD, of the Anthropological Centre of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, while the credit for the recognition of pig's bones goes to Siniša Radović, PhD, of the Institute of Quaternary Paleontology and Geology of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts.

⁶³⁵ Dizdar 2005: 87; Tankó, Tankó 2012: 253-254, Fig. 5.

⁶³⁶ Todorović 1972: graves 11, 18, 28, 41, 45, 60, 66, 72, 92, 95, 203, 233. 1.

Anthropological analyses have not been done on osteological material from Karaburma, and thus caution is needed when that material is attributed, given that cremated animal remains have occasionally also been recorded in La Tène graves.



Sl. 29. Kosturni grobovi s groblja Beograd - Karaburma: 1. grob 111; 2. grob 63 (prema: Todorović 1972).

Fig. 29. Skeletal graves from the cemetery of Karaburma in Belgrade: 1. grave 111; 2. grave 63 (according to Todorović 1972)

odreda su paljevinski iako se u drugim dijelovima Karpatske kotline u ovom razdoblju još uvijek zadržava i skeletni ukop, primjerice na groblju Pisçolt.⁶³⁸ Definitivan prijelaz na paljevinsko pokopavanje događa se u stupnju LT C2 kada pokopavanje na ravnim grobljima iz središnjih dijelova latenske kulture uglavnom prestaje, uz pojedine iznimke kao što je Bavarska,⁶³⁹ a zadržava se uglavnom na perifernim područjima kao što su južna Panonija, jugoistočnoalpski prostor i sjeverna Italija. Na prostoru Hrvatske najbolja je potvrda ovom procesu često spominjano groblje Veliko polje u Zvonimirovu iz LT C2 stupnja, na kojemu su svi istraženi grobovi paljevinski.⁶⁴⁰

Kao čest prilog u latenskim grobovima nalaze se i komadi životinjskog mesa, najčešće svinje, no čini se da je pogrebni ritual uključivao i pril-

sel.⁶³⁷ The relatively small number of extant graves from phase LT C1 in south-eastern Pannonia all contain cremation burials, although in other parts of the Carpathian Basin inhumation was still practised in this period – for example, in the Pisçolt cemetery.⁶³⁸ The definitive change for the cremation burial occurred in phase LT C2, when, in the central area of the La Tène Culture, burials in flat cemeteries were mostly abandoned, with some exceptions, such as Bavaria.⁶³⁹ On the periphery, however, such practice was maintained – for example, in southern Pannonia, the south-eastern Alpine region and northern Italy. The best confirmation of this process in the territory of Croatia is the frequently-cited cemetery of Veliko Polje at Zvonimirovo from phase LT C2, where all the excavated graves contained cremation burials.⁶⁴⁰

⁶³⁸ Némethi 1992: grob 69, (74, Fig. 10, M. 69), grob 77 (74, Fig. 11, M. 77) i dr.

⁶³⁹ Krämer 1985.

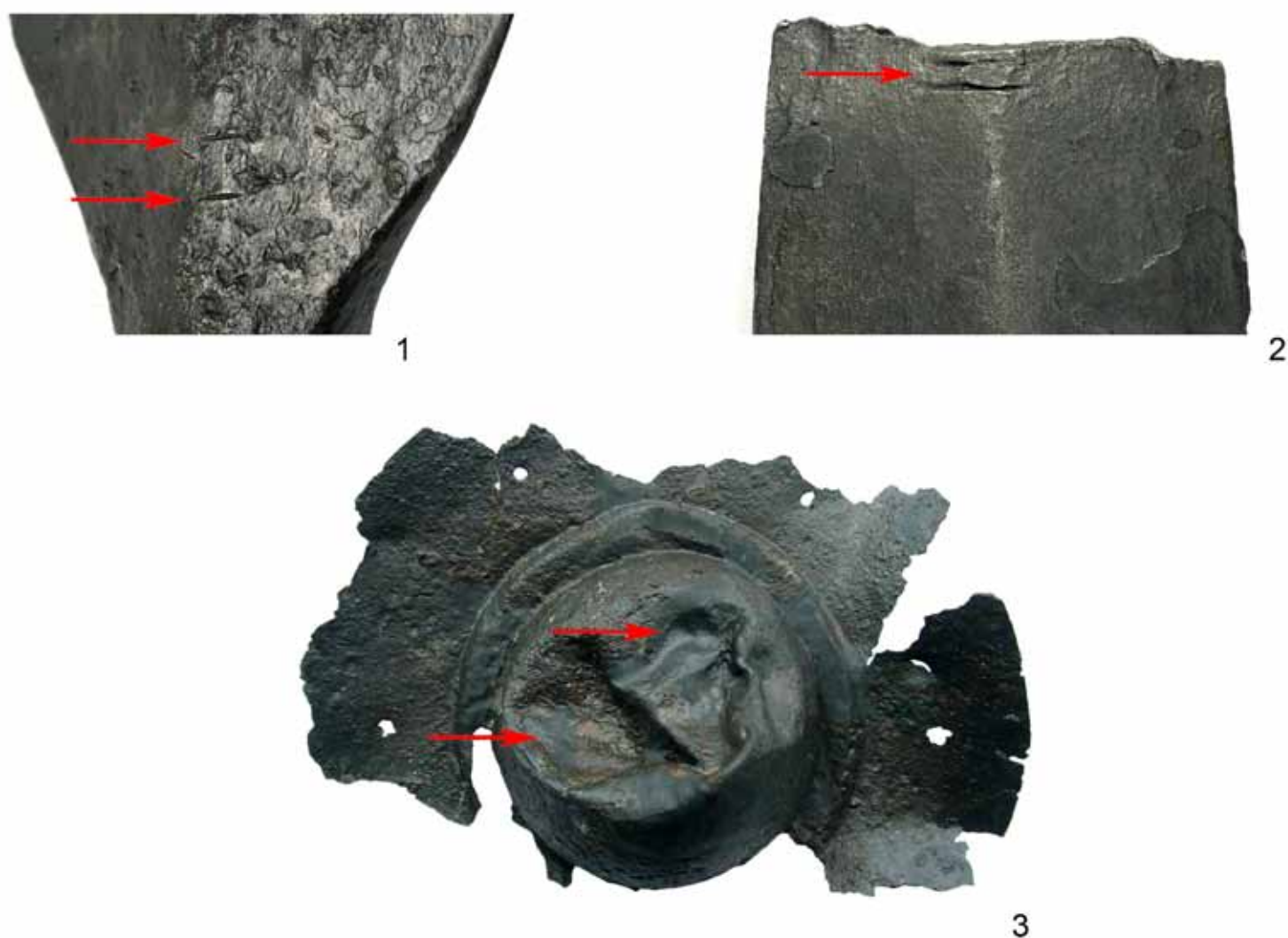
⁶⁴⁰ Dizdar 2005: 86; Dizdar 2013.

⁶³⁷ Dizdar 2005: 87; Dizdar 2013: 30.

⁶³⁸ Némethi 1992: grave 69, (74, Fig. 10, M. 69), grave 77 (74, Fig. 11, M. 77) et al.

⁶³⁹ Krämer 1985.

⁶⁴⁰ Dizdar 2005: 86; Dizdar 2013.



Sl. 30. Tragovi sječenja i udaraca tupim predmetom na oružju iz Kupinova: 1. vrh koplja (P-15623, T. 22: 1); 2. vrh koplja (P-15603, T. 24: 4); 3. središnji okov štita (P-21104, T. 28: 1)

Fig. 30. Marks left by cutting and blunt-object blows on the weaponry from Kupinovo: 1. spearhead (P-15623, Pl. 22: 1); 2. spearhead (P-15603, Pl. 24: 4); 3. Shield boss (P-21104, Pl. 28: 1)

ganje mesa na pogrebnu lomaču zajedno s pokojnikom. Naime, među ljudskim ostacima iz Kupinova zabilježeno je i nekoliko spaljenih životinjskih kostiju, od čega su dva ulomka lakatne kosti svinje, a ista je praksa potvrđena i na grobljima Brežice - Sejmišče,⁶⁴¹ Ludas - Varjúdúló⁶⁴² i Zvonimirovo-Veliko polje.⁶⁴³

Na oružju s kupinovskoga groblja vidljiv je još jedan pogrebni ritual koji se često pojavljuje u okvirima latenske kulture iako nije isključivo vezan uz nju, a to je ritualno uništavanje. Naime, više od polovice mačeva i veći broj kopalja oštećen je savijanjem, a na pojedinim predmetima su vidljivi i tragovi sječenja (Sl. 30: 1-2). Također, na pojedinim središnjim okovima štitova, koji su nažalost uglavnom vrlo oštećeni, vidljivo je savijanje koje je moglo nastati i namjerno pri polaganju u grob, dok je na okruglom kasnolatskom umbu (T. 28: 1, Sl. 30: 3) ulegnuće vjerojatno nastalo udarcem tupim predmetom, i to u vrijeme korištenja štita ili pri polaganju u grob. Dakle, nikako krajem 19. i početkom 20. stoljeća, s obzirom na to da bi takav udarac zasigurno smrskao relativno tanak i korodiran željezni lim koji je dvije tisuće godina ležao u zemlji. Objašnjenja ovog rituala su različita, od čisto funkcionalnih, u smislu sprječavanja pljačke grobova, što je ipak manje vjerojatno jer su velike količine ritualno uništavanog oružja pronađene i u specifičnim kontekstima kao što su svetišta te vodena kulturna mjesta od kojih je svakako najpoznatije ono eponimno - La Tène

Pieces of animal meat, mostly pork, have often been found among grave goods in La Tène graves, but it would appear that the burial ritual also included the placing of meat on the funerary pyre, together with the deceased. Thus, several incinerated animal bones have been identified among human remains at Kupinovo, among them two fragments of pig humerus. The same practice has been verified in cemeteries at Brežice - Sejmišče,⁶⁴¹ Ludas - Varjúdúló⁶⁴² and Zvonimirovo - Veliko Polje.⁶⁴³

Weapons discovered at the Kupinovo cemetery reveal yet another burial ritual which is often present within the La Tène Culture, although it is not exclusive to it: ritual destruction. More than half of all swords and a large number of spears had been damaged by bending, and some pieces bear additional marks of cutting (Fig. 30: 1-2). Additionally, some shield bosses – unfortunately, most of them badly damaged – show marks of bending, which could have been a deliberate act performed when they were deposited in graves. The depression on the round Late La Tène shield boss (Pl. 28: 1, Fig. 30: 3) was probably caused by a blunt object at the time when the shield was used, or when it was placed in the grave, and not in the late 19th or early 20th century, given that such a blow would surely have smashed the relatively thin and corroded iron sheet, which had lain in the ground for two thousand years. There are diverse explanations of this ritual, some of them purely functional (to prevent grave robberies), which are actually less probable, bearing in mind that large quantities of ritually

⁶⁴¹ Hincak, Guštin 2011.

⁶⁴² Tankó, Tankó 2012: 254-255.

⁶⁴³ Radović 2013.

⁶⁴¹ Hincak, Guštin 2011.

⁶⁴² Tankó, Tankó 2012: 254-255.

⁶⁴³ Radović 2013.

na jezeru Neuchâtel u Švicarskoj. Stoga je vjerojatnija teza da uništavanje oružja u pogrebnom ritualu ima određeno religijsko značenje koje je moglo na simboličkoj razini predstavljati smrt predmeta koji su korišteni u konstrukciji identiteta preminulog ratnika.⁶⁴⁴ Hipotetički, uništeno oružje moglo je simbolizirati smrt socijalnog bića ratnika i njegovo isključenje iz zajednice živih. Već je navedeno da se početak ritualnog uništavanja oružja povezuje s prelaskom na paljevinski način pokapanja iako su pojedini slučajevi zabilježeni i u skeletnim grobovima kao što se, s druge strane, često u paljevimskim grobovima nalazi neoštećeno oružje, uključujući mačeve. Potvrđuje to i kupinovski materijal koji kronološki pripada mlađim razdobljima latenske kulture, kada se na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije prakticira isključivo paljevinski ritual.

3.3 Kulturna pripadnost groblja

S obzirom na predstavljeni materijal, nema nikakve dvojbe da se u Kupinovu nalazilo relativno veliko, ako ga usporedimo sa sličnim lokalitetima, groblje latenske kulture. Na njemu je svoje mrtve ukapala lokalna mlađeželjeznodobna zajednica koja je u određenom povijesnom trenutku mogla biti uključena u širi savez kojega antički izvori poznaju pod nazivom Skordisci. Većina predmeta predstavlja tipične izrađevine latenske kulture, kakve su poznate s prostora Karpatske kotline, kao i na područjima sjeverno od Alpa. To se osobito odnosi na naoružanje koje iskazuje priličnu uniformnost na velikom prostoru od Atlantika do Karpata, što je posljedica velike mobilnosti ratnika, odnosno ratničkih skupina, ali i majstora-kovača koji su ih pratili u njihovim pohodima. Ta kretanja pojedinaca i grupa poticala su stvaranje novih komunikacijskih mreža kojima su prenošene ideje, tehnološka znanja i vještine među zajednicama kontinentalne Europe, a određeni su impulsi pristizali i iz mediteranskog kulturnog kruga.

Morfološki se ipak izdvajaju pojedini predmeti koji predstavljaju posebnost materijalne kulture zajednica s prostora jugoistočne Panonije, koje su unutar velikoga latenskog kompleksa razvile i poneke različitosti uvjetovane, s jedne strane, autohtonim stariježeljeznodobnim panonskim supstratom koji je aktivno sudjelovao u njezinu formiranju, a s druge svojim perifernim položajem i vezama sa susjednim balkanskim zajednicama koje pisani izvori navode kao Ilire, Tribale i Dačane, kao i središtima mediteranskoga kruga, prije svega onima u Makedoniji. To su ponajprije dijelovi ženske nošnje koji općenito češće iskazuju regionalne posebnosti, primjerice fibule tipa Karaburma 63 koje predstavljaju lokalnu varijantu fibula tipa Duchcov ili jugoistočnopanonska varijanta fibula s pločicama ukrašenim pseudo-filigranom i pseudo-granulacijom, ali i pojedini dijelovi ratničke opreme, kao što su noževi savijenog sječiva koji predstavljaju lokalnu varijantu dačkih *sicas*, i koplja sa žljebovima na listu te s listovima raskovanih rubova (tipovi 3 i 4).

U većem dijelu arheološke literature često se ističe kako se upravo u grobljima preslikava socijalna struktura zajednice koja vrši pokapanje (tzv. Binford-Sax model⁶⁴⁵). Ova je tvrdnja samo djelomično točna i u pojedinim slučajevima može predstavljati određeno pojednostavljanje stvarnosti s obzirom na iznimno složenu mrežu ljudskih odnosa, vjerovanja i ideologija koje se mogu očitovati u pogrebnom ritualu, vrsti priloga, grobnoj arhitekturi, kao i nizu elementa koji mogu biti arheološki nevidljivi, a posvjedočeni su u brojnim kulturno-antropološkim i etno-arheološkim istraživanjima.

destroyed weaponry have also been found in some specific contexts, such as sanctuaries and underwater cult sites, among which the most important is the site which gave its name to the entire culture, La Tène, on Lake Neuchâtel in Switzerland. Therefore, it is more likely that the destruction of weapons in the burial ritual had some religious meaning, which, at a symbolical level, could represent the death of the objects that had been used to construct the identity of the deceased warrior.⁶⁴⁴ Hypothetically speaking, the destroyed weapons could have symbolized the death of the warrior's social being, and his exclusion from the community of the living. It has already been mentioned that the beginning of the ritual destruction of weapons is associated with the transition to cremation burials, although some destroyed pieces have also been recorded in inhumation graves, just as, on the other hand, intact weapons, including swords, have frequently been found in cremation graves. This has also been evidenced by the material from Kupinovo, which in terms of chronology belongs to later periods of the La Tène Culture, when the cremation ritual was the only one practised in south-eastern Pannonia.

3.3 Cultural affiliation of the cemetery

In view of the material presented, there is no doubt that the Kupinovo cemetery was a relatively large cemetery – in comparison with similar sites – of the La Tène Culture. It was used for burials by the local Late Iron Age community, which, at a certain moment in history, could have been involved in a wider alliance, referred to in classical texts as the Scordisci. The majority of artefacts from this site are products typical of the La Tène Culture, such as have been recorded in the larger part of the Carpathian Basin, and in regions north of the Alps. This is true especially of weaponry, which displays relative uniformity over the large area stretching from the Atlantic through to the Carpathians, a fact usually explained by the great mobility of warriors and groups of warriors, and also of master-smiths, who followed them in their campaigns. This mobility of individuals and groups stimulated the development of new communication networks, through which ideas, technological knowledge and skills were transferred among the communities of continental Europe; and certain impulses were also received from the Mediterranean cultural circle.

Certain objects do stand apart with their morphological features, which are distinctive of the material culture of the communities of south-eastern Pannonia (which had developed some particular characteristics within the large complex of the La Tène Culture) and were results, on the one hand, of the Early Iron Age autochthonous Pannonian substrate that actively participated in their formation, and, on the other hand, of the peripheral location and links with neighbouring communities in the Balkans (referred to in written sources as Illyrians, Tribalans, Dacians), and with the Mediterranean centres, primarily in Macedonia. Those objects are primarily elements of female attire, which are generally more likely to reflect regional specificities; for example, fibulae of the Karaburma 63 type as a local variant of the Duchcov type, and the south-eastern-Pannonian variant of fibula with disc decorated with pseudo-filigree and pseudo-granulation. Specific features are also present on some elements of warrior equipment, such as knives with curved blades, as a local variant of the Dacian *sicas*, spearheads with grooves on the blades, and with blades of flat-hammered edges (types 3 and 4).

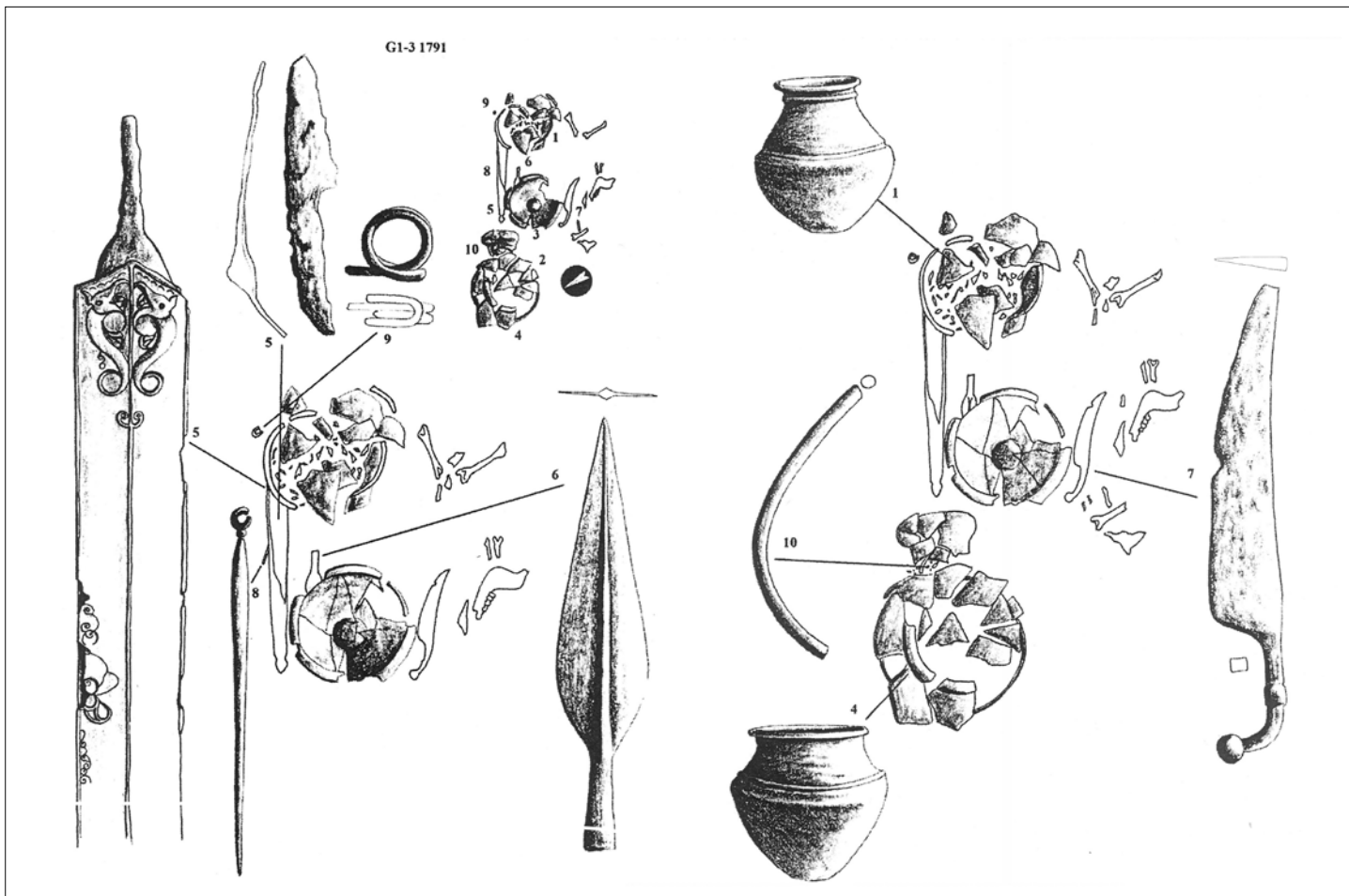
It is often pointed out in archaeological literature that cemeteries reflect the social structure of the communities which used them for burials (the so-called Binford-Sax model⁶⁴⁵). This is only partially correct, and in

⁶⁴⁴ Dizdar 2005: 90; Rustoiu 2008: 91. „The hero's accoutrements, the prestigious arms that represent his career, his exploits, and his personal value, are a direct extension of his body. They adhere to him, form an alliance with him, are integrated into his remarkable figure like every other trait of his bodily armor“ (Vemant 1991: 37).

⁶⁴⁵ Parker Pearson 2008: 28-30.

⁶⁴⁴ Dizdar 2005: 90; Rustoiu 2008: 91. „The hero's accoutrements, the prestigious arms that represent his career, his exploits, and his personal value, are a direct extension of his body. They adhere to him, form an alliance with him, are integrated into his remarkable figure like every other trait of his bodily armour“ (Vemant 1991: 37).

⁶⁴⁵ Parker Pearson 2008: 28-30.



Sl. 31. Grob G 1–3 1791 s groblja Pećine kod Kostolca (prema Jovanović 2014)

Fig. 31. Grave G 1–3 1791 in the cemetery of Pećine, near Kostolac (according to Jovanović 2014)

Za društva i zajednice o kojima nemamo pisanih podataka ovaj je problem svakako još složeniji, ali budući da su pojedine želznodobne zajednice relativno rano došle u doticaj s mediteranskim društvima, određeni podaci o njihovoj strukturi, kao i pogrebnim običajima, zabilježeni su u djelima antičkih autora. Primjerice iz Cezarova djela *O Galiskim ratovima* doznajemo kako je izgledalo društvo na prostoru Galije sredinom 1. st. pr. Kr., uključujući i kratki opis pogrebnog rituala,⁶⁴⁶ naravno u njegovu slučaju iz perspektive pojedinca koji mu nije pripadao i koji je imao određen politički motiv za pisanje tog djela. Ono što je sasvim jasno jest da društveni odnosi u želznodobnim zajednicama, koje su opisivali antički autori, nikako nisu bili fiksni, već dinamični i promjenjivi u vremenu i prostoru. Ako primjerice usporedimo strukturu groblja u Zvonimirovu, koje pripada mlađoj fazi srednjeg latena (LT C2), odnosno završetku 3. i prvoj polovici 2. st. pr. Kr., i kasnolatenski horizont groblja Beograd – Karaburma druge polovice 2. i prve polovice 1. st. pr. Kr. (LT D1), vidljive su određene promjene u strukturi grobnih priloga. Iako u Zvonimirovu postoje bogatiji i siromašniji grobovi, na osnovu čega je M. Dizdar izdvojio četiri potencijalne društvene skupine,⁶⁴⁷ ukupan dojam je kako se radi o jednome egalitarnijem društvu nego što nam pruža slika kasnolatenske Karaburme, s jednim bogatijim grobom te nizom ostalih grobova koji sadrže više ili manje priloga, naravno, ako se prihvati teza da se socijalni status pojedinca reflektira u broju i kvaliteti grobnih priloga.

S obzirom na to da se društveni status mogao odražavati i kroz različite načine konzumacije, primjerice hrane i pića, te posredno u priređivanju gozbi u kojima su potvrđivani stari i uspostavljani novi druš-

some cases it can result in an oversimplification of the reality, given the exceptionally complex network of human relations, beliefs and ideologies which can be reflected in the burial ritual, type of grave goods, and grave architecture, and in an array of elements that can be archaeologically invisible, but have been attested to by abundant cultural-anthropological and ethno-archaeological research.

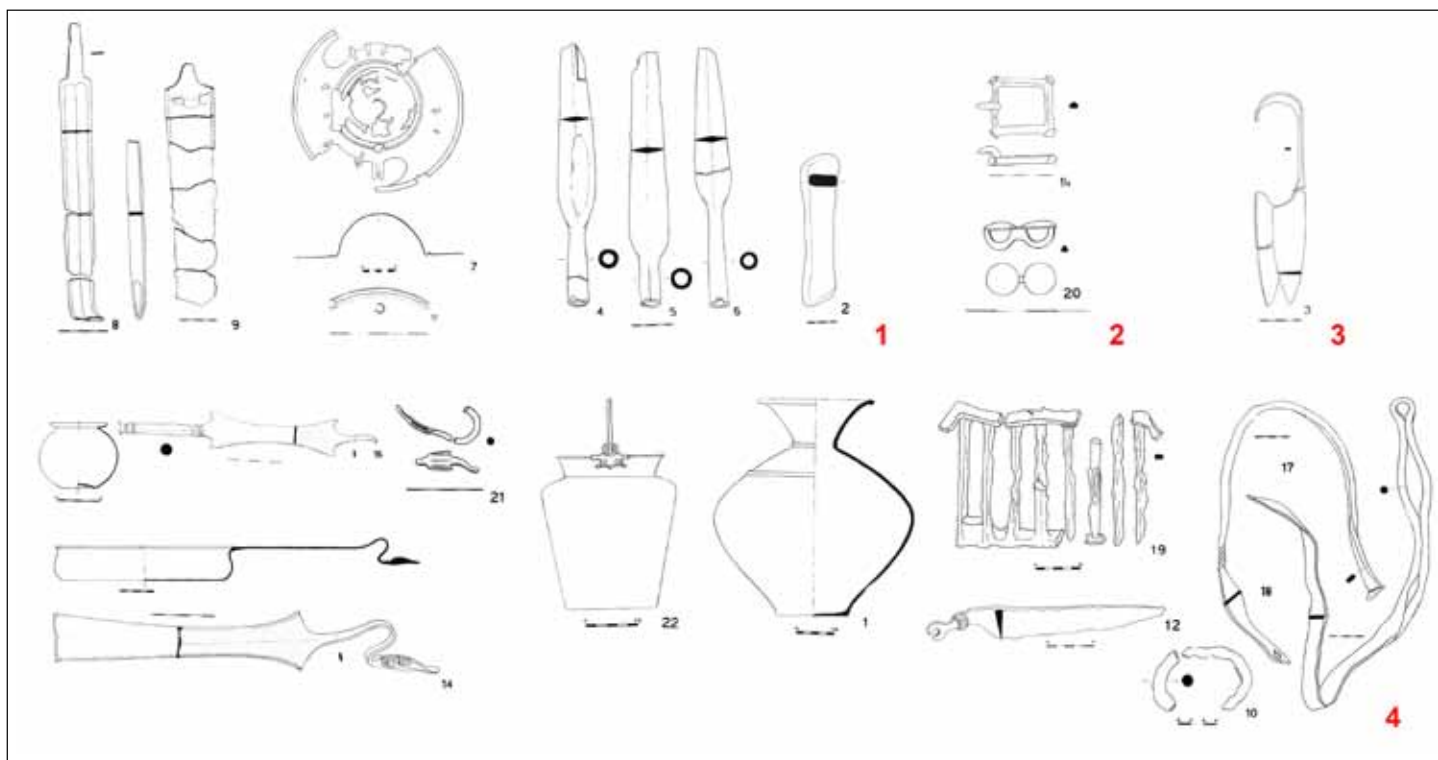
The problem is even more complex in the case of societies and communities that have left us no written records, but given that some Iron Age communities came in touch with Mediterranean societies relatively early, some data concerning their structure and their burial ritual were recorded in the works of classical authors. For example, we can learn from Caesar's *Gallic Wars* what society looked like in the territory of Gaul in the middle of the 1st c. B.C., including a brief description of the burial ritual,⁶⁴⁶ though, obviously, from the perspective of somebody who did not belong to that society and who was politically motivated to write his book. What is very clear is that social relations in the Iron Age communities described by classical authors were by no means fixed, but were, on the contrary, dynamic and changeable in time and space. If we were to compare the structure of the Zvonimirovo cemetery, which belongs to the late phase of the Middle La Tène (LT C2), that is, to the end of the 3rd and the first half of the 2nd c. B.C., and the Late La Tène horizon of the Karaburma cemetery from the second half of the 2nd and the first half of the 1st c. B.C. (LT D1), certain changes in the structure of grave goods can be observed. Although there are both richer and poorer graves within the Zvonimirovo cemetery, used by M. Dizdar as the basis for identifying four potential social groups,⁶⁴⁷ the overall impression is that of a more egalitarian society than that sug-

⁶⁴⁶ Cezar B. G. VI, 19.

⁶⁴⁷ Dizdar 2013: 51-61.

⁶⁴⁶ Caesar B. G. VI, 19.

⁶⁴⁷ Dizdar 2013: 51-61.



Sl. 32. Grob 92 s groblja Beograd - Karaburma (1. oružje, 2. konjska oprema, 3. toaletni pribor, 4. predmeti korišteni za konzumaciju jela i pića) (prema: Todorović 1972)

Fig. 32. Grave 92 in the cemetery of Karaburma in Belgrade (1. weapons, 2. horse gear, 3. toiletries, 4. objects used for eating and drinking) (according to Todorović 1972)

tveni odnosi, M. Egri i A. Rustoiu su na osnovu predmeta korištenih za pripremu i konzumiranje jela i pića, uključujući i kasnorepublikansko brončano posuđe importirano s prostora sjeverne Italije, ponudili model hijerarhijske strukture kasnolatenskog društva Skordiska. Na vrhu hijerarhije bio je tzv. organizator (grob 92 s groblja Beograd – Karaburma) (Sl. 32) ispod kojega se nalaze nekoliko razina klijenata.⁶⁴⁸ Osim grobnog rituala, na promjenu socijalne strukture kasnolatenskih zajednica jugoistočne Panonije ukazuju i drugi, arheološki vidljivi podaci, primjerice, promjene u kulturnom krajoliku koje se odražavaju u stvaranju drugačijeg sustava naselja koji uključuje veće utvrđene centre s koncentracijom proizvodnih aktivnosti i tragovima *long-distance* razmjene i trgovine, otvorena naselja sličnog karaktera te manja selišta i obiteljske farme.⁶⁴⁹

U ovom kontekstu zanimljiva je i pojava velikog broja predmeta koji predstavljaju dijelove konjske opreme. U poglavlju o mačevima uočeno je da promjena u konstrukciji ratničke opreme, poglavito mačeva, korica i pojasnih garnitura u stupnju LT C2 odražava određenu promjenu u načinu ratovanja s naglaskom na uporabi konjice. Kako rat-

gested by the Late La Tène site of Karaburma, where there was one richer grave, and a number of others containing varying quantities of grave goods – provided that we have accepted the thesis on individual social status being reflected in the number and quality of grave goods.

Bearing in mind that social status could also have been reflected in different ways of consumption, for example of food and drink, and indirectly in the organization of feasts which were used to reaffirm the old social relations and establish new ones, Egri and Rustoiu have offered a model of the hierarchical structure of the Late La Tène Scordisci society, on the basis of objects used for preparation and consumption of food and drink, including the Late Republican bronzeware imported from northern Italy. At the top there was the so-called organizer (grave 92 at the cemetery of Karaburma in Belgrade (Fig. 32), and underneath him, several levels of clients.⁶⁴⁸ In addition to the burial ritual, other archaeologically visible data also suggest that there were changes in the social structure of the Late La Tène communities in south-eastern Pannonia: for example, the change in cultural landscape, which was reflected in the development of a different settlement system, consisting of larger fortified centres in which production activities were concentrated, with traces of long-distance exchange and trade, open settlements which were similar in character, and small villages and family farms.⁶⁴⁹

⁶⁴⁸ Egri, Rustoiu 2009. U grobu 92 s Karaburme nalaze se četiri skupine predmeta (oružje, konjska oprema, toaletni pribor i posuđe korišteno u konzumaciji jela i pića) koje u različitim kombinacijama nalazimo u tzv. ratničkim grobovima s europskog prostora, počevši od srednjeg brončanog doba pa sve do ranoga srednjeg vijeka. Ti predmeti reflektiraju određene aktivnosti, kao što su ratovanje, lov, jahanje/korištenje kola, ritualne gozbe i specifičan odnos prema tijelu, koje su odražavale specifičan životni stil ratničkih elita, često iskazivan kroz pogrebni ritual (Treherne 1995).

⁶⁴⁹ Iako je na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije jasno utvrđeno postojanje različitih tipova naselja, kao uostalom i u drugim područjima latenske Europe, njihov međusoban odnos kao i postojanje određene hijerarhije u kojoj bi jedna naselja bila nadređena drugima prilično su nejasni, na što je u europskom kontekstu upozorio G. Woolf (1993).

⁶⁴⁸ Egri, Rustoiu 2009. In grave 92 at Karaburma, there were four groups of objects (weapons, horse gear, toiletries, and vessels used for eating and drinking), which have been found in various combinations in the so-called warrior graves around Europe, from the Middle Bronze Age through to the Early Middle Ages. Such objects reflect certain activities, such as warfare, hunting, riding/using wagons, ritual feasting, and a specific attitude to the human body, which all mirrored the specific lifestyle of warrior elites, often expressed in the burial ritual (Treherne 1995).

⁶⁴⁹ Although the existence of various types of settlements in south-eastern Pannonia has been clearly ascertained, just as in other regions of La Tène Europe, their interrelation and a possible hierarchy within which some settlements would be superior to others are rather unclear, as pointed out by G. Woolf (1993).

na tehnika ne čini svijet za sebe već proizlazi iz određene društvene stvarnosti, jasno je da navedena promjena reflektira određene socijalne transformacije na prijelazu 3. u 2. st. pr. Kr. Naime, uporaba konja u ratovanju kroz dobar dio europske povijesti obično je ukazivala na postojanje višeg, uvjetno rečeno aristokratskoga društvenog sloja.

Zajednička karakteristika grobljima u Zvonimirovu i na Karaburmi, kao uostalom i nizu drugih latenskih grobalja, jest velik broj ukopa muškaraca s oružjem, odnosno pripadnika tzv. ratničkih elita koje su nedvojbeno imale istaknut položaj u latenskim zajednicama.⁶⁵⁰ Ratnička oprema prilagana u grobove, osim svoje funkcionalne namjene, predstavlja i vanjski simbol, odnosno izraz pripadnosti toj društvenoj skupini na osnovu čega su njezini pripadnici bili prepoznati unutar i izvan svoje zajednice. Među kupinovskim materijalom više od polovice ukupnog broja predmeta čine različiti dijelovi ratničke opreme (Sl. 28), što je vjerojatno posljedica načina na koji je prikupljen, ali tako velik broj ipak u određenoj mjeri odražava i značaj i status koji su ratnici imali unutar zajednice. Nažalost, nemoguće je utvrditi u kojem su postotku grobovi s oružjem bili zastupljeni u strukturi ovog groblja, no da bismo stvorili određenu sliku, ovu grupu predmeta možemo usporediti s brojem istih predmeta koji potječu s drugih grobalja latenske kulture. Primjerice, iz Kupinova je poznato dvadeset i osam mačeva, uključujući dva primjerka iz Muzeja u Sremskoj Mitrovici koje je objavio J. Todorović, kao i dva mača iz Naturhistorisches Museuma u Beču, dok primjerice, iz grobnih cjelina s Karaburme, koja se često uzima kao referentni lokalitet za prostor jugoistočne Panonije, potječe samo njih četrnaest. Iz navedenog može se zaključiti da je kupinovsko groblje bilo znatno veće ili je postotak grobova s prilogom mača u strukturi groblja veći nego u slučaju Karaburme, što je ipak manje vjerojatno jer je s oko 40% ukupnog broja grobova ona već prilično iznad prosjeka s kojim se susrećemo na većini latenskih grobalja s prostora Karpatske kotline.⁶⁵¹ S druge strane, broj umbra i vrhova kopalja na oba groblja je podjednak. Ako promotrimo kronološku pripadnost pojedinih mačeva iz Kupinova, uočljiv je visok postotak srednjolatskih primjeraka sa svega dva ranolatska i dva, možda tri, kasnolatska mača. Mali broj kasnolatskih mačeva i ne začuđuje uzevši u obzir sastav grobova s Karaburme, gdje su u stupnju LT D1 mačevi zabilježeni u svega četiri groba za razliku od trinaest grobova kopljanika.⁶⁵²

Ta je razlika još izraženija na groblju Beletov vrt u Novom mestu s prostora mokronoške skupine, gdje se od ukupno jedanaest ratničkih grobova mač nalazio samo u jednom, poznatom grobu 169 u kojemu je bila priložena i kaciga tipa Novo mesto.⁶⁵³ Navedene činjenice mogle bi govoriti u prilog izraženijoj društvenoj stratifikaciji u razdoblju kasnog latena, uključujući ratničke elite u kojima su istaknutiji pojedinci naoružani mačevima, kopljima, štitovima i jašu konje, kao što je već navedeno. Nasuprot njima stajala je većina ratnika koji su naoružani kopljima i štitovima ili samo kopljima. Ova podjela zorno je prikazana i na jednoj od figuralnih scena s poznatog kotla iz Gundestrupa na kojoj se u gornjoj polovici nalaze ratnici na konjima s kacicama i ostrugama na nogama, naoružani kopljima, dok je u donjem dijelu povorka ratnika-pješaka s kopljima i štitovima (Sl. 33).⁶⁵⁴

Within this context, an interesting phenomenon is the appearance of a large number of objects which belonged to horse gear. In the chapter discussing swords, it was noted that the modified structure of warriors' equipment, especially swords, their scabbards and belt sets in phase LT C2 reflected the alteration of the fighting method, with emphasized use of horses. Since military technique is not a world in itself, but is influenced by social realities, it is clear that these changes reflect certain social transformations which occurred at the turn of the 2nd c. B.C. Specifically, over a significant part of European history, the employment of horses for fighting indicated that there was a higher, tentatively speaking, aristocratic social level.

A common feature of the cemeteries at Zvonimirovo and Karaburma, and of many other La Tène cemeteries, is a large number of graves in which men were buried with their weapons. These were members of the so-called warrior elites, which undoubtedly held a prominent position in La Tène communities.⁶⁵⁰ On top of its functional purpose, the warrior equipment that was placed in graves had an external symbolic value, as it expressed affiliation to this social group and made its members recognizable within their communities and outside them. More than half of all the finds from Kupinovo are various elements of warrior equipment (Fig. 28), which is probably a consequence of the way in which they were collected. Nonetheless, the large quantity of such artefacts also reflects the importance and status of warriors within this community. Unfortunately, the percentage of graves with weapons within the cemetery structure cannot be established, but in order to obtain an insight, we can compare this group of finds with similar objects from other cemeteries of the La Tène Culture. Thus, for example, twenty-eight swords have been discovered at Kupinovo, including two kept in the Sremska Mitrovica Museum, published by Todorović, and two from the Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna; on the other hand, graves at Karaburma – often taken as the reference site for south-eastern Pannonia – have yielded only fourteen swords, leaving us with the conclusion that the Kupinovo necropolis was much bigger, or that the percentage of graves containing swords within the cemetery structure was higher at Kupinovo than at Karaburma. The latter, however, is less likely, since the 40% of the total number of graves made up by graves with swords is already well above the average percentage established in the majority of La Tène cemeteries in the Carpathian Basin.⁶⁵¹ On the other hand, the number of shield bosses and spearheads discovered in the two cemeteries is the same. If we consider the chronological affiliation of swords from Kupinovo, we can observe a high percentage of those originating from the Middle La Tène period, and only two from the Early La Tène and two or possibly three from the Late La Tène period. The small number of Late La Tène swords is not surprising, given the composition of graves at Karaburma, where swords have been found in only four graves from phase LT D1, while spears were present in thirteen graves.⁶⁵²

The difference is even more pronounced in the cemetery of Beletov Vrt, in Novo mesto, in the territory of the Mokronog group, where a sword was present in only one of a total of thirteen warrior graves (the well-known grave 169), and the same grave included a helmet of the Novo mesto type.⁶⁵³ The above facts could support the thesis of a more noticeable social stratifica-

⁶⁵⁰ Rustoiu 2008: 208-209.

⁶⁵¹ Rustoiu 2006: 67-69.

⁶⁵² Na groblju Beograd - Karaburma zabilježeni su i ratnički grobovi s po jednim (grobovi 10, 33 i 145) ili dva (grob 44) vrha kopalja datirani keramičkim posuđem u ranorimsko razdoblje. Oni svjedoče o održanju željeznodobnih pogrebnih rituala i nakon intergracije prostora jugoistočne Panonije u okviru rimske države, u kojima je pojedinim članovima zajednice potvrđivana pripadnost ratničkoj eliti koja je u tom razdoblju funkcionirala u sklopu rimskog vojnog aparata. (Todorović 1972: 13, 20, 23, 37, T. II, T. XIII, T. XVII, T. XXXVI; Dizdar, Radman-Livaja 2015).

⁶⁵³ Knez 1992.

⁶⁵⁴ Kaul 1995.

⁶⁵⁰ Rustoiu 2008: 208-209.

⁶⁵¹ Rustoiu 2006: 67-69.

⁶⁵² In the Karaburma cemetery in Belgrade, warrior graves have also been recorded, containing one (graves 10, 33 and 145) or two (grave 44) spearheads, and dated to the Early Roman period on the basis of pottery finds. They testify to the fact that the Iron Age burial rituals were maintained even after the territory of south-eastern Pannonia was integrated into the Roman state, in which some members of the community had their affiliation to the warrior elite confirmed: during this period, that warrior elite operated within the Roman military apparatus (Todorović 1972: 13, 20, 23, 37, Pl. II, Pl. XIII, Pl. XVII, Pl. XXXVI; Dizdar, Radman-Livaja 2015).

⁶⁵³ Knez 1992.



Sl. 33. Prikaz scene s ratnicim s kotla iz Gundestrupa (prema Gebhard 2012)

Fig. 33. Scene with warriors on the Gundestrup Cauldron (according to Gebhard 2012)

Osim detaljno opisanog razvoja u konstrukciji mačeva od ranog do kasnog latena, još je jedna vidljiva promjena u naoružanju, a to je prosječno povećavanje dužine i mase vrhova kopalja pa tako u LT D1 stupnju pojedini primjerci dosežu dužinu od 50 do 80 centimetara i masu veću od 500 grama. Također, njihov broj u grobovima s područja jugoistočne Panonije od stupnja LT C2 se povećava pa često susrećemo grobne cjeline s dva, tri ili čak četiri primjerka, kao što je grob 3 iz Sotina,⁶⁵⁵ grob 2 iz Ajmane,⁶⁵⁶ ili niz grobova s Karaburma⁶⁵⁷ i Rospri Čuprije,⁶⁵⁸ što može odražavati određenu promjenu u načinu ratovanja. Ipak, potrebno je obratiti pozornost i na potencijalnu simboličku funkciju ovih predmeta s obzirom na spomenutu ulogu oružja kao označitelja ratničkog identiteta, a različit broj i kombinacije pojedinih tipova kopalja u grobovima mogle su nositi određenu, nama nepoznatu, poruku unutar simboličkog i ideološkog sustava zajednice koja je vršila pogrebni ritual. U tom kontekstu zanimljivim se pokazao rad R. Laricka koji je, istražujući socijalnu strukturu naroda Lokop na prostoru istočne Afrike, zaključio kako upravo različiti oblici kopalja služe kao označivači pripadnosti pojedinoj socijalnoj grupaciji (dječaci, ratnici i starješine), od kojih svaka koristi točno utvrđenu vrstu ovog oružja. Nadalje, unutar ratničke skupine zabilježene su i dodatne intervencije kod utvrđenih tipova kopalja, primjerice u obliku ili dužini petica ili uporabi nekog ukrasa čime se dodatno želio istaknuti individualni identitet ili identitet manje skupine ratnika u odnosu na druge grupe.⁶⁵⁹ Među kupinovskim kopljima više od polovice, njih ukupno dvadeset i šest, ima kasnolatenske karakteristike što se uklapa u opisanu situaciju s velikim brojem poznatih primjeraka iz druge polovice 2. i 1. st. pr. Kr. s prostora jugoistočne Panonije.

Odstupanje od standardnoga latenskog seta naoružanja predstavlja uporaba noževa savijenog sječiva koji se na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije pojavljuju u kasnom latenu s prostora grupe Padea - Panagjur-

tion in the Late La Tène period, including among the warrior elites, within which more prominent individuals armed with swords, spears and shields also riding horses, as explained previously. Other warriors, who made up the majority, were armed with spears and shields, or just spears. This division is illustrated in one of the figural scenes depicted on the famous Gundestrup Cauldron, where warriors on horses, wearing helmets and spurs on their legs are represented in the upper half, and a procession of warrior-footsoldiers armed with spears and shields in the lower part (Fig. 33).⁶⁵⁴

Besides the evolution of the sword structure from the Early to the Late La Tène, described in detail, another modification of weaponry can be observed in the increase of the average length and weight of spearheads. Thus, in the LT D1 phase, certain spearheads were 50-80 cm long and weighed more than 500 g. Furthermore, the number of spearheads discovered in graves in south-eastern Pannonia also increased, with some grave units containing two, three, or even four pieces, as in the cases of grave 3 at Sotin,⁶⁵⁵ grave 2 at Ajmana,⁶⁵⁶ and a number of graves at Karaburma⁶⁵⁷ and Rospri Čuprije.⁶⁵⁸ This could be a reflection of an alteration in the fighting method, but the possible symbolic function of those spearheads should also be taken into consideration, given the previously-mentioned role of weapons as markers of warrior identity. Different numbers of spearheads and combinations of various types found in graves could have carried a message – unknown to us – within the symbolic and ideological system of the community which performed the burial ritual. In this context, the work of R. Larick has proven interesting. Having studied the social structure of the Lokop people in eastern Africa, he concluded that different shapes of spears were used as markers of affiliation with certain social groups (boys, warriors and the elders), each of which used a clearly determined type of the weapon. In addition, within the group of warriors, there were other interventions to the established types of spears – for example, to the shape or length of spear

⁶⁵⁵ Majnarić-Pandžić 1972-1973: 58, T. IV: 6-8.

⁶⁵⁶ Stalio 1986: 33, Fig. 43-44.

⁶⁵⁷ Todorović 1972: grob 13 - 14, T. V: 4-6, grob 25 - 18, T. IX: 2-3, grob 28 - 19, T. XI: 2-4, grob 50 - 24, T. XVIII: 10-11 i dr.

⁶⁵⁸ Todorović 1963: grob 30 - Y 52: 3-4, grob 31 - Y 53: 5-6.

⁶⁵⁹ Larick 1986; Larick 1991.

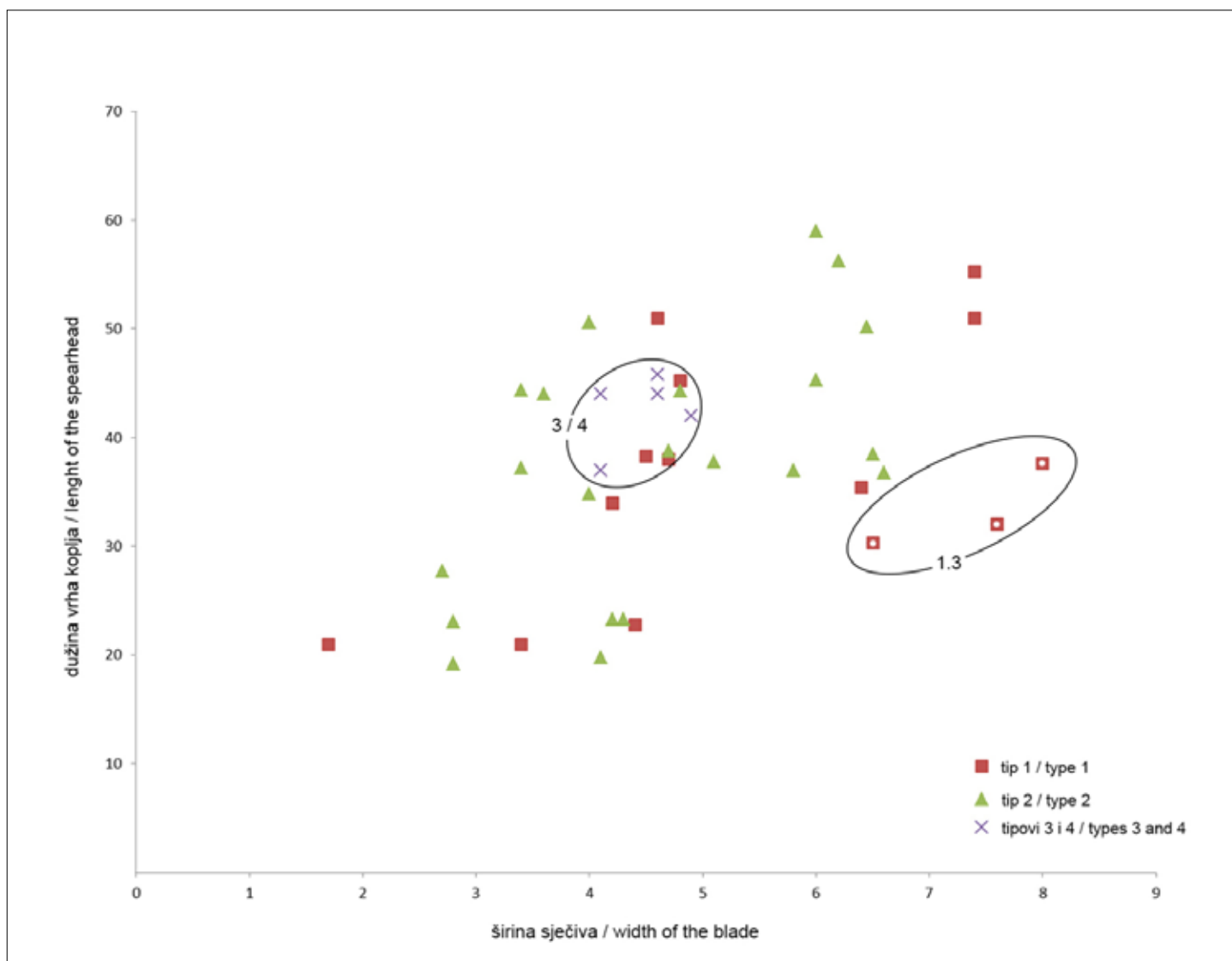
⁶⁵⁴ Kaul 1995.

⁶⁵⁵ Majnarić-Pandžić 1972-1973: 58, Pl. IV: 6-8.

⁶⁵⁶ Stalio 1986: 33, Fig. 43-44.

⁶⁵⁷ Todorović 1972: grave 13 - 14, Pl. V: 4-6, grave 25 - 18, Pl. IX: 2-3, grave 28 - 19, Pl. XI: 2-4, grave 50 - 24, Pl. XVIII: 10-11 et al.

⁶⁵⁸ Todorović 1963: grave 30 - Y 52: 3-4, grave 31 - Y 53: 5-6.



Sl. 34. Odnos dužine vrhova kopanja i širine listova na primjercima iz Kupinova
Fig. 34. Relation between the length of spearheads and the width of blades on specimens from Kupinovo

ski Kolonii, čije su ratničke elite koristile opremu sličnu onoj poznatoj s prostora jugoistočne Panonije, koja je predstavljala određenu kombinaciju latenskih, dačkih i tračkih elemenata. Ipak, ova inovacija nije iznimka s obzirom na to da se u isto vrijeme na prostoru mokronoške skupine te na japodskom prostoru također počinju koristiti noževi zakrivljenog sječiva tipa Pritoka - Bela Cerkev, kakav je zabilježen i među materijalom iz Kupinova, a koji vjerojatno potječu iz zapadnobalkanskog konteksta.

butts, or to the use of some ornaments – which further emphasized an individual's identity, or the identity of a small group of warriors in contrast to other groups.⁶⁵⁹ More than half of all the spearheads from Kupinovo, twenty-six in total, exhibit features of Late La Tène spearheads, which corresponds to the situation described, with a large number of known samples from the territory of south-eastern Pannonia, dating from the second half of the 2nd and the 1st c. B.C. A deviation from the standard La Tène set of weapons was the use of knives with curved blades, which came to south-eastern Pannonia in the Late La Tène period, from the territory of the Padea - Panagjurski Kolonii group, whose warrior elites used equipment similar to that known from south-eastern Pannonia. That equipment featured a combination of La Tène, Dacian and Thracian elements. Still, this innovation was no exception, since at the same time, in the territory of the Mokronog group and in the Japodian territory, knives with curved blades of the Pritoka - Bela Cerkev type also came into use, probably originating from the western Balkans; one such knife has been recorded among the Kupinovo material.

⁶⁵⁹ Larick 1986; Larick 1991.



4. Na kraju...

Od otkrića latenskoga groblja u Kupinovu, na samom prijelazu s 19. u 20. stoljeće, prošlo je više od stotinu godina i u tom razdoblju europska željeznodobna arheologija, koja je dobrim dijelom vezana i uz istraživanje latenske kulture, ostvarila je golemi napredak, ne samo u količini prikupljene građe i kontekstualnih informacija, već i u interpretaciji i načinu na koji danas gledamo na zajednice koje su naseljavale Stari kontinent od 10. do 1. st. pr. Kr.

No kako se taj znanstveni proces odrazio na poznavanje mlađega željeznog doba na prostoru južne Panonije? Nažalost, čini se da odgovor glasi - ne dovoljno! Naime, u razdoblju prije Prvog svjetskoga rata relativno velik broj predmeta, uglavnom prikupljenih s uništenih ili često, usudio bih se reći i za ono vrijeme, neprimjereno iskopanih grobalja u Boljevcima, Dalju, Novim Banovcima, Sotinu, Surčinu i brojnih drugih lokaliteta dospio je u muzeje u Zagrebu i Beogradu, a koji su nedvojbeno potvrdili pripadnost ovog prostora velikom latenskom kompleksu u razdoblju od druge polovice 4. do završetka 1. st. pr. Kr. Međuratno razdoblje nije donijelo znatniji napredak na ovom polju da bi nakon 1945. godine uslijedila istraživanja utvrđenih naselja kao što su Gradina u Starim Mikanovcima, Osijek – Donji grad i Privlaka kod Vinkovaca u Slavoniji, Gomolava kod Hrtkovaca i Gradina na Bosutu u Srijemu te Židovar u Banatu,⁶⁶⁰ ali i niza manjih otvorenih naselja na prostoru Srijema⁶⁶¹ čiji su rezultati znatno unaprijedili znanje o pitanjima naseljavanja ovog prostora u mlađem željeznom dobu. U posljednje vrijeme istraživana su i visinska naselja, primjerice Kale - Krševica⁶⁶² ili pak veća otvorena naselja, kao što je ono na već spomenutom lokalitetu Blato kod Vinkovaca.⁶⁶³ Ipak, unatoč znatnijem pomaku na ovom području i dalje smo suočeni s brojnim nepoznicama, primjerice potpunim nedostatkom podataka o ranolatskim naseljima i slabim poznavanjem naselja iz razdoblja srednjeg latena, kao i nejasnim odnosom pojedinih tipova naselja u kasnom latenu, njihovom infrastrukturom itd.

S druge strane, čini se da su spoznaje o grobljima s ovog prostora u posljednjih pedeset godina slabije u odnosu na istraživanje naselja. Naime, nakon propuštene prilike za kvalitetnim istraživanjem, prema svemu sudeći, iznimnog lokaliteta na Zelenom polju u Osijeku,⁶⁶⁴ uslijedile su Todorovićeve objave ključnih grobalja na Karaburmi i obli-

4. In conclusion

More than a hundred years have elapsed since the discovery of the La Tène cemetery at Kupinovo at the turn of the 20th century. During that period, European Iron Age archaeology – linked in no small part to the exploration of the La Tène Culture – has made enormous progress, not only in terms of the quantity of archaeological material and contextual information collected, but also in the interpretation and perception of the communities which populated the Old Continent from the 10th to 1st c. B.C.

How is that scientific process reflected in our knowledge of the Late Iron Age in southern Pannonia? Unfortunately, it seems to me that the answer to that question is: insufficiently! Prior to the First World War, a relatively high number of artefacts, collected mostly from destroyed cemeteries, or those that had been, I dare say even for that period, improperly excavated, at Boljevci, Dalj, Novi Banovci, Sotin, Surčin and many other sites, ended up in museums in Zagreb and Belgrade. Those finds attested beyond doubt that this region belonged to the great La Tène complex during the period between the second half of the 4th century and the end of the 1st c. B.C. The period between the two world wars was not marked by any major progress in this field, and then, after 1945, fortified settlements were excavated, such as Gradina in Stari Mikanovci, Osijek - Donji Grad and Privlaka near Vinkovci in Slavonia, Gomolava near Hrtkovci, and Gradina on the Bosut in Syrmia, and Židovar in Banat.⁶⁶⁰ A number of smaller open settlements in Syrmia were also explored,⁶⁶¹ and the results of those excavations significantly improved understanding of the inhabitation of this region in the Late Iron Age. In recent years, some highland settlements have also been explored, such as Kale - Krševica,⁶⁶² as well as larger open settlements, as is that at the previously-cited site of Blato, near Vinkovci.⁶⁶³ However, despite the significant progress made in this field, we are still faced with many unanswered questions, including a complete lack of data on Early La Tène settlements, poor information on settlements from the Middle La Tène period, and an unclear relation between various types of settlements in the Late La Tène period, their infrastructure, etc.

On the other hand, it seems that new insights into cemeteries in this region gained over the past fifty years lag behind those resulting from the excavation of settlements. After the opportunity for a high-quality exploration of, by all indications, an exceptional site at Zeleno Polje in Osijek

⁶⁶⁰ Gavela 1952; Jovanović, Jovanović 1988; Majnarić-Pandžić 1996; Dizdar 2001a i dr.

⁶⁶¹ Brukner 1995.

⁶⁶² Popović 2009.

⁶⁶³ Dizdar 2015.

⁶⁶⁴ Spajić 1954; Spajić 1956; Spajić 1962.

⁶⁶⁰ Gavela 1952; Jovanović, Jovanović 1988; Majnarić-Pandžić 1996; Dizdar 2001a et al.

⁶⁶¹ Brukner 1995.

⁶⁶² Popović 2009.

⁶⁶³ Dizdar 2015.

žnjom Rospi Ćupriji u Beogradu,⁶⁶⁵ koje i danas čine okosnicu u istraživanju i interpretaciji pogrebnog rituala mlađeg željeznog doba u jugoistočnoj Panoniji, ali koje su, s ukupno stotinjak grobnih cjelina za razdoblje od druge polovice 4. st. pr. Kr. do 1. st., ipak nedostatne za potrebe suvremene znanstvene interpretacije. Desetak godina nakon objave Karaburme uslijedilo je otkriće groblja na Pećinama kod Kostolca, iskopavanoga 1981. i 1982. godine, koje je, nažalost, do danas ostalo neobjavljeno u potpunosti, dok je široj stručnoj javnosti poznato samo nekoliko grobnih cjelina.⁶⁶⁶ Ova je slika nadopunjena objavama uništenih grobova s raznih lokaliteta (Brestovik, Ćirikovac, Mali Bilač, Ritopek, Sotin, Vučedol itd.),⁶⁶⁷ kao i nekolicinom pojedinačnih grobova ili manjih skupina arheološki istraženih grobova, poput onih iz zaštitnih iskopavanja s prostora Đerdapa (Mala Vrbica - Ajmana, Vajuga - Pesak)⁶⁶⁸ ili s kostolačkog područja⁶⁶⁹ koje, čini se, nisu značajnije promijenile ukupnu razinu našeg znanja.

U ovom se razdoblju ona tamnija strana ljudske općinjenosti prošlosti mnogo bolje nosila s pronalaznjem novih izvora za namirivanje svojih strasti, o čemu nam povremeno svjedoče informacije i objave predmeta u stručnoj literaturi, ukazujući na postojanje niza, za arheološku znanost zauvijek uništenih, lokaliteta s mlađeželjeznodobnim grobovima,⁶⁷⁰ dok većina predmeta i podataka o njihovu kontekstu zasigurno prolazi „ispod radara“.

Osim iznesenih problema, koji se mogu svesti na velik broj grobnih priloga bez kontekstualnih podataka, pored onih najopćenitijih kao što je lokacija pronalaska, potom manjak novih podataka iz suvremenih istraživanja te crno tržište, suočeni smo s još nekoliko metodoloških propusta koji dodatno otežavaju kvalitetniju interpretaciju pogrebnog rituala mlađeg željeznog doba na prostoru jugoistočne Panonije. Primjerice, osteološke analize ostataka pokojnika, bez kojih je teško zamisliti suvremenu znanstvenu obradu pogrebnog rituala, uglavnom ne postoje, osim u slučaju groba iz naselja na Gomolavi, koji sam po sebi predstavlja iznimku,⁶⁷¹ i djelomično groblja na Pećinama kod Kostolca.⁶⁷² U nedostatku tih podataka lišeni smo mogućih interpretacija koje bi, u kombinaciji s grobnim priložima, mogle odgovoriti na pojedina pitanja vezana uz spolnu/rodnu, kao i dobnu diferencijaciju u pogrebnom ritualu zajednica koje su ga vršile.

Dodatni, recimo objektivni, problem predstavlja i sam način tretiranja posmrtnih ostataka koji u kontekstu latenske kulture ovog prostora u najvećem broju uključuje spaljivanje, što uglavnom onemogućuje detektiranje određenih trauma na osteološkom materijalu, a koje bi svjedočile o mogućoj izloženosti nasilju i iz kojih bi se mogla pretpostaviti razina stresa kojem su bile izložene ove zajednice, njihovi dijelovi ili sami pojedinci. Nadalje, u slučaju paljevinskog rituala prikraćeni smo i za mogućnost analiza stabilnih izotopa, već spomenutih u uvodnom poglavlju, koje nam mogu reći nešto o mobilnosti pojedinaca, njihovoj prehrani itd. Navedene analize mogle bi se provesti na skeletnim ostacima iz formativne faze latenske kulture iz druge polovice 4. i sa-

was missed,⁶⁶⁴ Todorović published the pivotal cemeteries at Karaburma and the nearby Rospi Ćuprija in Belgrade,⁶⁶⁵ which still form the backbone of the research and interpretation of the Late Iron Age burial ritual in south-eastern Pannonia; but, with their total number of around a hundred grave units for the period stretching from the second half of the 4th c. B.C. to the 1st c., they are insufficient for the needs of a modern scientific interpretation. Some ten years after the Karaburma cemetery was published, the cemetery at Pećine, near Kostolac, was discovered and excavated in 1981 and 1982. Unfortunately, to this day this site has not been published in its entirety, and the wider circle of professionals is aware of just a handful of grave units.⁶⁶⁶ The picture was supplemented by publications of destroyed graves at various sites (Brestovik, Ćirikovac, Mali Bilač, Ritopek, Sotin, Vučedol etc.),⁶⁶⁷ and of several individual graves and small groups of archaeologically explored graves, such as those discovered during the rescue excavation in the area of Đerdap (Mala Vrbica - Ajmana, Vajuga - Pesak)⁶⁶⁸ and Kostolac,⁶⁶⁹ but those, in my view, have not substantially advanced our knowledge.

It would appear that, in this period, the darker side of human fascination with the past did much better in finding new sources whereby it could fulfil its passion, as evidenced from time to time by information we receive, and publication of artefacts in scientific journals, which demonstrate that a number of sites in which graves from the Late Iron Age existed have been lost to archaeological science forever,⁶⁷⁰ and the great majority of finds and data concerning the context of their discovery undoubtedly remains 'under the radar'.

In addition to these problems, which boil down to an extensive number of grave goods without any contextual information but the most general, such as the findsite, the lack of new data resulting from modern excavations and the black market, we are also faced with some methodological omissions, which further impede high-quality interpretation of the Late Iron Age burial ritual in south-eastern Pannonia. For example, there are almost no osteological analyses of the remains of the deceased – without which it would be difficult to imagine modern scientific processing of a burial ritual – except in the case of a grave in the settlement at Gomolava, which is an exception in itself,⁶⁷¹ and one part of the cemetery at Pećine, near Kostolac.⁶⁷² Without such data we are deprived of possible interpretations which, when combined with grave goods, could provide answers to questions relating to sexual/gender differentiation and age differentiation in the burial ritual of the communities which practiced it.

An additional and, let us say, objective problem lies in the very treatment of human remains; within the context of the La Tène Culture in this region, this in most cases entailed cremation, and as a result it is impossible to detect any trauma on osteological material that could testify to possible exposure to violence, and serve as the basis for assumptions concerning the level of stress that the communities, their parts, or even

⁶⁶⁵ Todorović 1963; Todorović 1972.

⁶⁶⁶ Jovanović 1984; Jovanović 1987; Popović, Jovanović 2004; Jovanović 2014.

⁶⁶⁷ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970; Todorović 1971; Majnarić-Pandžić 1972-1973; Todorović 1975; Popović 1994, Dizdar, Potrebeca 2014.

⁶⁶⁸ Stalio 1996; Popović 1989-1990.

⁶⁶⁹ Jacanović 1987.

⁶⁷⁰ Dautova-Ruševljan, Vujović 2006; Popović 2010; Tapavički-Ilić, Filipović 2011 i dr.

⁶⁷¹ Zoffman 1988.

⁶⁷² Mikić 1994. Na groblju Pećine kod Kostolca otkriveno je ukupno 26 skeletnih i 17 paljevinskih ukopa iz razdoblja mlađeg željeznog doba, a antropološke analize provedene su na svim skeletnim i u samo tri slučaja na paljevinskim ostacima. Ono što je zaista paradoksalno kod ovog groblja jest činjenica da imamo više objavljenih informacija o antropološkim ostacima nego predmeta materijalne kulture, odnosno grobnih cjelina.

⁶⁶⁴ Spajić 1954; Spajić 1956; Spajić 1962.

⁶⁶⁵ Todorović 1963; Todorović 1972.

⁶⁶⁶ Jovanović 1984; Jovanović 1987; Popović, Jovanović 2004; Jovanović 2014.

⁶⁶⁷ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970; Todorović 1971; Majnarić-Pandžić 1972-1973; Todorović 1973-1974; Popović 1994; Dizdar, Potrebeca 2014.

⁶⁶⁸ Stalio 1996; Popović 1989-1990.

⁶⁶⁹ Jacanović 1987.

⁶⁷⁰ Dautova-Ruševljan, Vujović 2006; Popović 2010; Tapavički-Ilić, Filipović 2011 et al.

⁶⁷¹ Zoffman 1988.

⁶⁷² Mikić 1994. In the cemetery of Kostolac near Pećine, a total of 26 inhumation and 17 cremation burials from the Late Iron Age have been identified. Anthropological analyses have been carried out on all skeletal remains and on only three cremation samples. One paradox concerning this cemetery is the fact that more information has been published on anthropological remains than on the items of material culture, that is, grave units, discovered there.

mog početka 3. st. pr. Kr. koje bi, unatoč relativno malom broju grobova, svakako doprinijele razumijevanju složenog procesa latenizacije na ovom prostoru.

Još jedan aspekt pogrebnog rituala, koji je u nekim drugim europskim regijama ovog razdoblja relativno dobro istražen, jest odnos naselja i grobalja. Odatle se mogu iščitati različite informacije, od onih vezanih uz vrijednosno-religijski sustav zajednice, koji se može ocrtavati u većoj ili manjoj integriranosti mrtvih u zajednicu živih, pa do onih, nešto svjetovnijih, primjerice o stabilnosti političke zajednice na određenom području, koja se očitava u dugom i neprekinutom ciklusu pokapanja na istome mjestu, što uostalom i jest slučaj s pojedinim jugoistočno-panonskim grobljima latenske kulture.

Analize životinjskih i biljnih ostataka, kao priloga hrane, također su izostale iz dosadašnjih objava. Naime, hranu ne treba promatrati samo kao prilog u svojstvu popudbine već nam ona može ukazivati, kao uostalom i drugi grobni prilozi, na društveni status pokojnika, rodnu diferencijaciju itd., a dobar primjer tomu je slučaj groblja u Zvonimirovu gdje su u grobovima muškaraca i žena zabilježeni različiti dijelovi svinja.⁶⁷³ U interpretaciji grobnog rituala može se otići i korak dalje pa, primjerice, sjemenke i ostaci polena, prikupljeni u zapunama grobova, mogu ukazivati na određeno godišnje doba kada je održan pogreb, a analize stijenki keramičkih posuda na vrstu tekućine koja se u njima nalazila.

Na kraju, mogu samo iskazati nadu da će se „istraživačka sreća“ arheologa, koji se bave ovim iznimnim razdobljem, okrenuti nabolje i da ćemo u skorij budućnosti svjedočiti otkrićima kakva su u posljednjih tridesetak godina uvelike unaprijedila poznavanje mlađeželjeznodobnih pogrebnih rituala u susjednim područjima jugozapadne Panonije i jugoistočnoalpskog prostora. Svakako treba istaknuti groblja na Kapiteljskoj njivi u Novome mestu, Brežicama i Velikom polju u Zvonimirovu koja, sa stotinama istraženih grobova, predstavljaju izniman doprinos poznavanju latenske kulture u cjelini. Do tada, pred nama je još mnogo nedovršenog posla jer su muzejski depoi i arhivi prepuni iznimne građe koja čeka zasluženu stručnu i znanstvenu evaluaciju pa se iskreno nadam da i ova knjiga, sa svim svojim manjkavostima, predstavlja malen doprinos na tome putu.

individuals in them, were subjected to. Furthermore, the cremation ritual also deprives us of the possibility of analysing stable isotopes, mentioned earlier in the introductory chapter, which could reveal some information concerning the mobility of individuals, their nutrition etc. Such analyses could be carried out on skeletal remains from the formative phase of the La Tène Culture, that is, from the second half of the 4th and the very beginning of the 3rd c. B.C. Although these graves are not numerous, they would certainly contribute to our understanding of the complex process of latenization in this region.

Yet another aspect of the burial ritual of the period which has been relatively well researched in some other European countries is the relation between the settlement and the cemetery. It can reveal various information concerning the system of values and religion held by the community, which can be reflected in a greater or lesser integration of the dead into the community of the living. It can also reveal some more mundane aspects, such as the stability of the political community occupying a certain area, which is reflected in a long and incessant cycle of burials in the same place, as was the case with some of the cemeteries of the La Tène Culture in south-eastern Pannonia.

The publications made to date also lack analyses of faunal and floral remains deposited in graves as food. Food should not be seen only as travelling provisions, because, as much as other types of grave goods, it can be an indicator of the deceased's social status, gender differences etc. A good example is the Zvonimirovo cemetery, where different parts of pigs have been recorded in male and female graves.⁶⁷³ The interpretation of the burial ritual can be taken a step further, and seeds and pollen remains collected in grave fills can be used as indications of the season in which the burial was made, and pottery vessels' walls can be analysed to identify the type of fluid they used to hold.

Finally, I can only express my hope that the 'explorer's luck' of archaeologists studying this exceptional period will turn for the better and that we will soon witness discoveries such as those which, in the past thirty or so years, have greatly advanced the understanding of the Late Iron Age burial rituals in the neighbouring regions of south-western Pannonia and the south-eastern Alps; among them, emphasis is certainly called for on the cemeteries of Kapiteljska Njiva in Novo mesto, Brežice, and Veliko Polje in Zvonimirovo, with hundreds of excavated graves, which have made a great contribution to our knowledge of the whole of the La Tène Culture. Until then, a lot of unfinished work lies before us, because museum depots and archives are full of amazing material waiting to be properly professionally and scientifically evaluated. It is my sincere hope that this book, with all its shortcomings, also makes a small contribution towards achieving that goal.

⁶⁷³ Dizdar 2005: 91.

⁶⁷³ Dizdar 2005: 91.



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In view of the geographical location of the archaeological site of Kupinovo, positioned in the very heart of Syrmia, and the fact that a lot of comparative material of the La Tène Culture can be found in museums of the Republic of Serbia, I was assisted greatly in collecting relevant information by Miroslav Jesrećić (Museum of Srem), Biljana Lučić (Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments at Sremska Mitrovica), Miloš Spasić (Belgrade City Museum), and Momir Cerović (Šabac People’s Museum). I am grateful to Karina Grömer and Walpurga Antl of the Naturhistorisches Museum, and to Anton Kern, head of the Archaeological Department of that museum, for the opportunity to see the material kept there.

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Liste nalazišta

1. Nalazišta korica mačeva Lejarsove grupe 5 s područja južne Panonije i jugoistočnoalpskog prostora:

Slovenija

1. Bevke - Ljubljana (Gabrovec 1966: Pl. 29: 1. Navodi se da predmet potječe s nepoznatog nalazišta.; Štrajher, Gaspari 2013: 37)
2. Brežice - Sejmišće, grobovi 21, 30, 33 (Jovanović 2006: 51, 58, 60, T. 27: 1, T. 36: 1, T. 42: 1)
3. Dobova, grobovi 2, 6 i 10a (Škaler 1966: 120-121; Guštin 1977: 79, T. 5: 7; Guštin 1981: 225, Abb. 1; Jovanović 2006: kat. br. 9, Sl. 14, 17)
4. Formin (Pahić 1966: 307, T. 4: 7)
5. Ljubljana - Turjaška palača (Štrajhar, Gaspari 2013: 36-37, Sl. 6-7)
6. Mokronog (Gabrovec 1966: T. 1: 2c)
7. Novo mesto - Kapiteljska njiva, grobovi 152, 394, 553 i možda 178 (Križ 2005: 64-65, 76, 92, 98, T. 35, T. 50: 6, T. 71: 3, T. 89)

Hrvatska

8. Sisak (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 103, T. LVI: 7)
9. Sotin (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 92, T. XXXII: 1, 1a)
10. Vučedol (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 98-99, T. XLVIII: 1, 1a-c)

Srbija

11. Beograd - Karaburma, grobovi 29 i 325 (Božić 1981: 318, T. 10: 4; Todorović 1972: 19, 41, T. XII: 5, T. XLI, grob 325: 2)
12. Beograd - Rospi Ćuprija, grob 39 (Božić 1981: 318, Tab. 1-3, T. 7: 7)
13. Brestovik, grob 1 (Božić 1981: 318, Tab. 1-3, T. 7: 1; Popović 1994: 52, Sl. 2.); slučajan nalaz (Popović 1994: 52, Sl. 21)
14. Kupinovo, dva primjerka (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, T. XIII: 8) (T. 4: 1, T. 13: 2)
15. Ritopek - Plavinački potok, dva primjerka (Todorović 1973-1974: 79, Sl. 60, 62)
16. Surčin (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 80, T. V: 1-1a)
17. Zemun - Gardoš i Kalvarija, dva primjerka (Ercegović 1961: 126, T. 2:1, T. V: 1-1a; Majnarić-Pandžić 1966: 5-6, T. 1: 2a-2b)
18. nepoznato nalazište - Muzej Krajine u Negotinu (Popović 1989-1990: Sl. 2: 1-2.)

Findspots

1. Findspots of scabbards of Lejars's group 5 in southern Pannonia and the south-eastern Alpine region

Slovenia

1. Bevke - Ljubljana (Gabrovec 1966: Pl. 29: 1. It is recorded that the object originates from an unknown site; Štrajher, Gaspari 2013: 37)
2. Brežice - Sejmišće, graves 21, 30, 33 (Jovanović 2006: 51, 58, 60, Pl. 27: 1, Pl. 36: 1, Pl. 42: 1)
3. Dobova, graves 2, 6 and 10a (Škaler 1966: 120-121; Guštin 1977: 79, Pl. 5: 7; Guštin 1981: 225, Pl. 1; Jovanović 2006: cat. no. 9, Figs. 14, 17)
4. Formin (Pahić 1966: 307, Pl. 4: 7)
5. Ljubljana - Turjaška palača (Štrajhar, Gaspari 2013: 36-37, Figs. 6-7)
6. Mokronog (Gabrovec 1966: Pl. 1: 2c)
7. Novo mesto - Kapiteljska njiva, graves 152, 394, 553 and possibly 178 (Križ 2005: 64-65, 76, 92, 98, Pl. 35, Pl. 50: 6, Pl. 71: 3, Pl. 89)

Croatia

8. Sisak (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 103, Pl. LVI: 7)
9. Sotin (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 92, Pl. XXXII: 1, 1a)
10. Vučedol (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 98-99, Pl. XLVIII: 1, 1a, 1b, 1c)

Serbia

11. Belgrade - Karaburma, graves 29, 325 (Božić 1981: 318, Pl. 10: 4; Todorović 1972: 19, 41, Pl. XII: 5, Pl. XLI, grave 325: 2)
12. Belgrade - Rospi Ćuprija, grave 39 (Božić 1981: 318, Pl. 7: 7)
13. Brestovik (Božić 1981: 318, Pl. 7: 1; Popović 1994: 52, Fig. 2); stray find (Popović 1994: 52, Fig. 21)
14. Kupinovo, two items (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, Pl. XIII: 8) (Pl. 4: 1, Pl. 13: 2)
15. Ritopek - Plavinački potok, two items (Todorović 1973-1974: 79, Fig. 60, 62)
16. Surčin (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 80, Pl. V: 1-1a)
17. Zemun - Gardoš and Kalvarija, two items (Ercegović 1961: 126, Pl. 2:1, Pl. V: 1-1a; Majnarić-Pandžić 1966: 5-6, Pl. 1: 2a-2b)
18. unknown findspot - Museum of Krajina, Negotin (Popović 1989-1990: Figs. 2: 1-2.)

2. Nalazišta vrhova kopalja sa žlijebovima na listu (tip 3)

Hrvatska

1. Otok kod Vinkovaca (Dizdar 2001b: 113, T. 1: 7)
2. Slavonski Šamac (Drnić 2014: 205, Fig. 4: 2)

Srbija

3. Beograd - Ada Huja (Todorović 1971: 123, T. LVII: 2)
4. Beograd - Karaburma, grobovi 11, 28, 97, 137 (Todorović 1972: 14, 19, 32, 37, T. III: 3, T. XI, grob 28: 3-4, T. XXX: 4, T. L: 2-3; T. XXXVI: 8-9)
5. Beograd - Rospi Čuprija, grob 30 (Todorović 1963: Y52: 3-4)
6. Kupinovo, tri primjerka (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, T. XIV: 2-5), (T. 24: 1-2, T. 43: 2)
7. Mala Vrbica - Ajmana, grob 1 (Stalio 1986: 33, 48, Fig. 43-44)
8. Obrenovac - Čupakovac (Todorović 1971: 122-123, br. 488-489, T. LVI: 5, T. LVII: 1)
9. Surčin (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 97, T. XLIV: 4)

Rumunjska

10. Cetate (Todorović 1968: Sl. 29: 8)

Bugarska

11. Borovan ? (Popov 1932/1934: 29, Abb. 3)
12. Tärnava (Nikolov 1965: 178, Obr. 19: 3)

3. Nalazišta vrhova kopalja s raskovanim rubovima listova (tip 4)

Mađarska

1. Pécs - Hőerőmű (Maráz 2008: 80, Abb. 11: 5)

Srbija

2. Beograd - Karaburma (Todorović 1972: 28, T. XXV, grob 70: 1); slučajni nalaz (Todorović 1971: 123, T. LVII: 6)
3. Brestovik, grob 2 (Popović 1994: 52, Sl. 23)
4. Krčedin (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 88, T. XXIV: 8)
5. Kupinovo, tri komada (T. 24: 3-5)
6. Morović (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 88, T. XXIV: 6; Drnić 2014: 202, Fig. 1: 3)
7. Ostrvo kod Vršca (Todorović 1968: 151, T. XLVII: 2)
8. Sremski Karlovci, dva komada (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 95, T. XXXIX: 6-7)
9. Surčin (Drnić 2015: 119, Fig. 7: 6)
10. Veliki Vetren (Stojić 2003: 43-45, 88, Sl. 156, 158-163, 297)

Bosna i Hercegovina

11. Mahrevići (Truhelka 1912: 19, T. X: 1-7)

Bugarska

12. Osen (Łuczkiwicz, Schönfelder 2011: Abb. 28: 2)

4. Nalazišta željeznih pojaseva s uvijenim, štapičastim člancima

Njemačka

1. Manching - Steinbichel, grob 24 (Krämer 1985: 81, Taf. 13: 1; Bujna 2011: 97, Obr. 40: 5)
2. Manching - Hundsrucken (Krämer 1985: 97, Taf. 36: 9)

Austrija

3. Dürrnberg, grob 216 (Moser, Tiefengraber, Wiltschke-Schrotta 2012: 112, 197-198)

2. Findspots of spearheads with grooves on their blades (of type 3)

Croatia

1. Otok, near Vinkovci (Dizdar 2001b: 113, Pl. 1: 7)
2. Slavonski Šamac (Drnić 2014: 205, Fig. 4: 2)

Serbia

3. Belgrade - Ada Huja (Todorović 1971: 123, Pl. LVII: 2)
4. Belgrade - Karaburma, graves 11, 28, 97, 137 (Todorović 1972: 14, 19, 32, 37, Pl. III: 3, Pl. XI, grave 28: 3-4, Pl. XXX: 4, T. L: 2-3; Pl. XXXVI: 8-9)
5. Belgrade - Rospi Čuprija, grave 30 (Todorović 1963: Y52: 3-4)
6. Kupinovo, three items (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, Pl. XIV: 2-5), (Pl. 24: 1-2, Pl. 43: 2)
7. Mala Vrbica - Ajmana, grave 1 (Stalio 1986: 33, 48, Figs. 43-44)
8. Obrenovac - Čupakovac (Todorović 1971: 122-123, nr. 488-489, Pl. LVI: 5, Pl. LVII: 1)
9. Surčin (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 97, Pl. XLIV: 4)

Romania

10. Cetate (Todorović 1968: Fig. 29: 8)

Bulgaria

11. Borovan ? (Popov 1932/1934: 29, Fig. 3)
12. Tärnava (Nikolov 1965: 178, Fig. 19: 3)

3. Findspots of spearheads with flat-hammered blade edges (of type 4)

Hungary

1. Pécs - Hőerőmű (Maráz 2008: 80, Fig. 11: 5)

Serbia

2. Belgrade - Karaburma (Todorović 1972: 28, Pl. XXV, grave 70: 1); stray find (Todorović 1971: 123, Pl. LVII: 6)
3. Brestovik, grave 2 (Popović 1994: 52, Fig. 23)
4. Krčedin (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 88, Pl. XXIV: 8)
5. Kupinovo, three items (Pl. 24: 3-5)
6. Morović (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 88, Pl. XXIV: 6; Drnić 2014: 202, Fig. 1: 3)
7. Ostrvo near Vršac (Todorović 1968: 151, Pl. XLVII: 2)
8. Sremski Karlovci, two items (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 95, Pl. XXXIX: 6-7)
9. Surčin (Drnić 2015: 119, Fig. 7: 6)
10. Veliki Vetren (Stojić 2003: 43-45, 88, Fig. 156, 158-163, 297)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

11. Mahrevići (Truhelka 1912: 19, Pl. X: 1-7)

Bulgaria

12. Osen (Łuczkiwicz, Schönfelder 2011: Fig. 28: 2)

4. Findspots of belts composed of rod-shaped spirally twisted links

Germany

1. Manching - Steinbichel, grave 24 (Krämer 1985: 81, Pl. 13: 1; Bujna 2011: 97, Fig. 40: 5).
2. Manching - Hundsrucken (Krämer 1985: 97, Pl. 36: 9)

Austria

3. Dürrnberg, grave 216 (Moser, Tiefengraber, Wiltschke-Schrotta 2012: 112, 197-198)

Slovačka

4. Slatina nad Bebravou (Pieta 2010: Abb. 4: 14-15; Bujna 2011: 97, Obr. 40: 1)
5. Drnã (Furmánek, Sankot 1985: 281, 284-285, Obr. 10: 7-12)

Mađarska

6. Bodroghalom, grobovi 12 i 17(?) i jedan slučajni nalaz (Hellebrandt 1999: 185-186, 189, 191, 193-194, T. LXV: 1a-c, 4, T. LXIX: 1, T. LXX: 10-11)
7. Ludas - Varjú-dűlő, grob 654 (Szabó, Tankó 2012: 15, 111, Fig. 163, Pl. I: 5)
8. Ordacsehi - Csereföld (Szöllösi 2013: Abb. 2: 5)
9. Vác - Gravel pit, grob 8 (Hellebrandt 1999: 59, 87-88, Pl. XXVI: 3)

Ukrajina

10. Mukačevo - Galliš-Lovačka (Kobal 1995-1996: 144-146, Abb. 2: 6-8, 8a-b)

Rumunjska

11. Pişcolt, grob 67 (Németi 1992: 70, 107, Fig. 9: 5)
12. Fântânele - Dâmbu Popii, grob 62 (Rustoiu 1996: 112, Fig. 113: 1; Vaida 2006: 301, Fig. 7; Rustoiu, Megaw 2011: 220, 226, Fig. 3: 3; Rustoiu 2013: 90, Fig. 4B: 7)
13. Orosfaia, grob 8 (Vaida 2000: 138, 143-144, Fig. 9: 3)
14. Remetea Mare (Rustoiu 1996: 112; Rustoiu 2002: 94)

Slovenija

15. Novo mesto - Kapiteljska njiva, grob 103 (Križ 2005: 43, T. 2, grob 103: 2)

Hrvatska

16. Dalj, dva primjerka (1. neobjavljen - AMZ P-4711, 2. Berlin - Jenny 1932: 240-241, Abb. 2: 1)

Srbija

17. Arandjelovac, dva primjerka (Vukmanović 1994: 57, Sl. 1-1a)
18. Feudvar kod Mošorina, grob 1 (Kull 1991: 154, 158-159, T. 58: 11-12)
19. Kupinovo, dva primjerka (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 28, 82, T. X: 7-7a, 9) (T. 38: 1-2)
20. Ritopek - Dalekovod (Todorović 1966: 156, T. V: 14; Todorović 1968: 148, T. XXXIV: 2; Todorović 1971: 159, T. LXXIII: 1, T. XCII: 58; Todorović 1974: T. VIII, Sl. 57; Tasić 1992: 123, kat. br. 44, T. XII)
21. Subotište (Todorović 1968: 150, T. XLIII: 1; Todorović 1974: Sl. 19; Todorović 1975: 217, Abb. 20)
22. Surčin (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 47, 97, T. XLV: 3-3a; Todorović 1974: 178, Sl. 120)

Slovakia

4. Slatina nad Bebravou (Pieta 2010: Fig. 4: 14-15; Bujna 2011: 97, Fig. 40: 1)
5. Drnã (Furmánek, Sankot 1985: 281, 284-285, Fig. 10: 7-12)

Hungary

6. Bodroghalom, graves 12 and 17(?) and a stray find (Hellebrandt 1999: 185-186, 189, 191, 193-194, Pl. LXV: 1a-c, 4, Pl. LXIX: 1, Pl. LXX: 10-11)
7. Ludas - Varjú-dűlő, grave 654 (Szabó, Tankó 2012: 15, 111, Fig. 163, Pl. I: 5)
8. Ordacsehi - Csereföld (Szöllösi 2013: Fig. 2: 5)
9. Vác - Gravel pit, grave 8 (Hellebrandt 1999: 59, 87-88, Pl. XXVI: 3)

Ukraine

11. Mukačevo - Galliš-Lovačka (Kobal 1995-1996: 144-146, Fig. 2: 6-8, 8a-b)

Romania

11. Pişcolt, grave 67 (Németi 1992: 70, 107, Fig. 9: 5)
12. Fântânele - Dâmbu Popii, grave 62 (Rustoiu 1996: 112, Fig. 113: 1; Vaida 2006: 301, Fig. 7; Rustoiu, Megaw 2011: 220, 226, Fig. 3: 3; Rustoiu 2013: 90, Fig. 4B: 7)
13. Orosfaia, grave 8 (Vaida 2000: 138, 143-144, Fig. 9: 3)
14. Remetea Mare (Rustoiu 1996: 112; Rustoiu 2002: 94)

Slovenia

15. Novo mesto - Kapiteljska njiva, grave 103 (Križ 2005: 43, Pl. 2, grave 103: 2)

Croatia

16. Dalj, two pieces (1. unpublished - AMZ, P-4711, 2. Berlin - Jenny 1932: 240-241, Fig. 2: 1)

Serbia

17. Arandjelovac, two items (Vukmanović 1994: 57, Fig. 1-1a.)
18. Feudvar, near Mošorin, grave 1 (Kull 1991: 154, 158-159, Pl. 58: 11-12)
19. Kupinovo - two items (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 28, 82, Pl. X: 7-7a, 9) (T. 38: 1-2)
20. Ritopek - Dalekovod (Todorović 1966: 156, Pl. V: 14; Todorović 1968: 148, Pl. XXXIV: 2; Todorović 1971: 159, Pl. LXXIII: 1, Pl. XCII: 58; Todorović 1974: Pl. VIII, Fig. 57; Tasić 1992: 123, cat. no. 44, Pl. XII)
21. Subotište (Todorović 1968: 150, Pl. XLIII: 1; Todorović 1974: Fig. 19; Todorović 1975: 217, Abb. 20)
22. Surčin (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 47, 97, Pl. XLV: 3-3a; Todorović 1974: 178, Fig. 120)



Kupinovo – katalog predmeta

Mačevi i korice

1. MAČ (P-15677) (T. 1: 1)

Opis: Dvostruko savijeni mač sa sječivom lećastoga presjeka koje se sužuje prema zašiljenom vrhu. Ramena su koso oblikovana, a trn pravokutnoga presjeka sužuje se prema vrhu na kojemu se nalazi okrugla pločica.

Dimenzije: duž. 69,5 cm; šir. sječiva 4,2 cm; duž. trna 11,5 cm; šir. trna kod ramena 1,7 cm; šir. trna pri vrhu 0,6 cm; pr. pločice 1,2 cm; tež. 350 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, T. XII: 7.

2. MAČ (P-15627) (T. 1: 2)

Opis: Donji dio sječiva mača rombičnoga presjeka koje se sužuje prema šiljastom vrhu. Na prijelomu su vidljivi tragovi savijanja.

Dimenzije: duž. 35,5 cm; šir. 4,9 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2

Literatura: neobjavljeno

3. MAČ I DIO KORICA (P-15690) (T. 2: 1)

Opis: Savijeni mač sa sječivom rombičnoga presjeka koje se sužuje prema blago zaobljenom vrhu. Ramena su koso oblikovana i prelaze u trn pravokutnoga presjeka koji se sužuje prema oštećenom vrhu. Sačuvan je i gornji dio prednje strane korica ukrašenih asimetrično urezanim viticama, izvedenim u mađarskom stilu (T.12: 2).

Dimenzije: duž. 84 cm; šir. sječiva 4,6 cm; duž. trna 10 cm; duž. sačuvanih korica 28,5 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: Vinski-Gasparini 1959: 285, T. V: 26; Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 86, T. XIX: 8-8a; Duval 1977: 126, Fig. 123; Szabó, Petres 1992: 113, Pl. 118: 2.

4. MAČ (P-15675) (T. 2: 2)

Opis: Savijeni mač sa sječivom rombičnoga presjeka koje se sužuje prema blago zaobljenom vrhu. Koso oblikovana ramena prelaze u trn pravokutnoga presjeka koji se sužava prema vrhu.

Dimenzije: duž. 83,9 cm; šir. sječiva 4,3 cm; duž. trna 10,9 cm; tež. 450 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, T. XII: 5.

Kupinovo – Catalogue of Finds

Swords and scabbards

1. SWORD (P-15677) (PL. 1: 1)

Description: Double-bent sword with blade of lenticular cross-section, tapering towards a pointed tip. The shoulders are sloping, and the tang, of rectangular cross-section, tapers towards its tip, ending in a circular disc.

Dimensions: l. 69.5 cm; blade w. 4.2 cm; tang l. 11.5 cm; tang w. at shoulders: 1.7 cm; tang w. at tip 0.6 cm; disc dia. 1.2 cm; wt. 350 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, Pl. XII: 7.

2. SWORD (P-15627) (PL. 1: 2)

Description: Lower part of a sword blade of rhombic cross-section, tapering towards a pointed tip. Traces of bending are visible on the fracture.

Dimensions: l. 35.5 cm; w. 4.9 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2

Literature: unpublished

3. SWORD AND PART OF SCABBARD (P-15690) (PL. 2: 1)

Description: Bent sword with blade of rhombic cross-section, tapering towards a slightly rounded tip. The shoulders are sloping, extending into a tang of rectangular cross-section, which tapers towards the damaged tip. The upper part of the scabbard obverse, decorated with incised asymmetrical tendrils of the Hungarian Sword Style, is also extant (Pl. 12: 2).

Dimensions: l. 84 cm; blade w. 4.6 cm; tang l. 10 cm; l. of extant scabbard 28.5 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1

Literature: Vinski-Gasparini 1959: 285, Pl. V: 26; Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 86, Pl. XIX: 8-8a; Duval 1977: 126, Fig. 123; Szabó, Petres 1992: 113, Pl. 118: 2.

4. SWORD (P-15675) (PL. 2: 2)

Description: Bent sword with blade of rhombic cross-section, tapering towards a slightly rounded tip. Sloping shoulders extend into a tang of rectangular cross-section, tapering towards the tip.

Dimensions: l. 83.9 cm; blade w. 4.3 cm; tang l. 10.9 cm; w. 450 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, Pl. XII: 5.

5. MAČ I KORICE (P-15679) (T. 3: 1)

Opis: Dvostruko savijeni mač sa sječivom rombičnoga presjeka koje se sužuje prema blago zaobljenom vrhu. Visoka, stepenasto oblikovana ramena s nižim, zvonolikim graničnikom prelaze u trn pravokutnoga presjeka na kojemu se nalaze dvije ovalne pločice glatkoga ruba. Korice, izrađene od željeznoga lima, sačuvane su u središnjem i donjem dijelu gdje se s prednje strane nalazi pojačanje s kružnim pločicama ukrašenim motivom trojnoga zavoja (triskela), a na stražnjoj strani nalazi se vodoravno oblikovani most.

Dimenzije: duž. 92 cm; šir. sječiva 4,3 cm; duž. trna 12,2 cm; šir. trna kod ramena 1,6 cm; šir. trna pri vrhu 0,9 cm; pr. pločica 2,5 cm; tež. 650 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, T. XII: 9.¹

6. MAČ (P-15674) (T. 3: 2)

Opis: Savijeni mač sa sječivom rombičnoga presjeka koje se sužuje prema blago zaobljenom vrhu. Stepenasto oblikovana ramena s nižim, zvonoliko oblikovanim graničnikom ukrašenim valovitom linijom prelaze u trn pravokutnoga presjeka na kojemu se nalazi ovalna pločica nazubljenoga ruba.

Dimenzije: duž. 80 cm; šir. sječiva 4,65 cm; duž. trna 11,4 cm; šir. trna kod ramena 1,4 cm; šir. trna pri vrhu 0,8 cm; pr. pločice 2,8 cm; tež. 500 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 82, T. XI: 6.

7. MAČ I DIO KORICA (P-15687) (T. 4: 1)

Opis: Donji dio sječiva rombičnoga presjeka koje se sužuje prema blago zaobljenom vrhu. Sačuvan je dio korica od željeznoga lima kod kojih je stražnja strana savijena preko prednje. S prednje strane donjega okova nalaze se dvije okrugle pločice ukrašene motivom trojnoga zavoja (triskela), a na stražnjoj strani je vodoravno oblikovani most.

Dimenzije: duž. 36,8 cm; šir. sječiva 3,7 cm; duž. korica 25,9 cm; šir. korica na sredini 4,1 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 86, T. XIX: 2.

8. MAČ (P-15689) (T. 4: 2)

Opis: Savijeni mač sa sječivom rombičnoga presjeka koje se sužuje prema blago zaobljenom vrhu. Stepenasto oblikovana ramena prelaze u trn pravokutnoga presjeka koji se sužuje prema oštećenom i savijenom vrhu. Od korica je sačuvan gornji dio stražnje strane s oštećenom petljom za pričvršćivanje na pojas sa srcoliko oblikovanom donjom pločicom.

Dimenzije: duž. 82 cm; šir. sječiva 4,1 cm; duž. trna 10,7 cm; duž. sačuvanih korica 26 cm; tež. 550 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 86, T. XXVIII: 4.

9. MAČ (P-15701) (T. 4: 3)

Opis: Oštećeni mač sa sječivom rombičnoga presjeka kojemu nedostaje vrh. Stepenasto oblikovana ramena prelaze u savijeni trn kvadratnoga presjeka.

Dimenzije: duž. 44,1 cm; šir. sječiva 4,1 cm; duž. trna 9,7 cm; šir. trna 0,7 cm

5. SWORD AND SCABBARD (P-15679) (PL. 3: 1)

Description: Double-bent sword with blade of rhombic cross-section, tapering towards a slightly rounded tip. High, stepped shoulders, with a lower, bell-shaped hilt end, extend into a tang of rectangular cross-section with two smooth-edged oval discs. The central and lower sections of a scabbard made of iron sheet are extant, with circular discs decorated with a triskelion motif on the obverse side of the chape, and a horizontally shaped bridge on the reverse.

Dimensions: l. 92 cm; blade w. 4.3 cm; tang l. 12.2 cm; tang w. at shoulders 1.6 cm; tang w. at tip 0.9 cm; disc dia. 2.5 cm; wt. 650 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, Pl. XII: 9.¹

6. SWORD (P-15674) (PL. 3: 2)

Description: Bent sword with blade of rhombic cross-section, tapering towards a slightly rounded point. Stepped shoulders with a lower, bell-shaped hilt end, decorated with a wavy line, extend into a tang of rectangular cross-section, bearing a serrated-edged oval disc.

Dimensions: l. 80 cm; blade w. 4.65 cm; tang l. 11.4 cm; tang w. at shoulder 1.4 cm; tang w. at tip 0.8 cm; disc dia. 2.8 cm; wt. 500 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 82, Pl. XI: 6.

7. SWORD AND PART OF SCABBARD (P-15687) (PL. 4: 1)

Description: Lower part of a blade of rhombic cross-section, tapering towards a slightly rounded tip. Part of the iron-sheet scabbard is also extant, its reverse side bent over the obverse. On the obverse of the chape, there are two circular discs decorated with a triskelion (triple spiral) motif, and on the reverse there is a horizontally shaped bridge.

Dimensions: l. 36.8 cm; blade w. 3.7 cm; scabbard l. 25.9 cm; scabbard w. in the middle 4.1 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 86, Pl. XIX: 2.

8. SWORD (P-15701) (PL. 4: 2)

Description: Damaged sword with blade of rhombic cross-section, with missing tip. Stepped shoulders extend into a bent tang of square cross-section.

Dimensions: l. 44.1 cm; blade w. 4.1 cm; tang l. 9.7 cm; tang w. 0.7 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1

Literature: unpublished

9. SWORD (P-15689) (PL. 4: 3)

Description: Bent sword with blade of rhombic cross-section, tapering towards a slightly rounded tip. Stepped shoulders extend into a tang of rectangular cross-section, tapering towards a damaged and bent tip. The upper part of the scabbard reverse is extant, with a damaged suspension loop featuring a heart-shaped lower plate.

Dimensions: l. 82 cm; blade w. 4.1 cm; tang l. 10.7 cm; l. of extant scabbard 26 cm; wt. 550 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 86, Pl. XXVIII: 4.

¹ U opisu predmeta na str. 83 ovaj mač je opisan na T. XII: 8 i prikazan s donjim dijelom korica s donjim okovom tipa 3 (P-20743) koji zasigurno ne pripada ovome maču.

¹ In the description of the item on p. 83, this sword is described on Pl. XII: 8 and shown with a lower section of a scabbard with chape of type 3 (P-20743) which certainly does not belong to this sword.

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: neobjavljeno

10. MAČ (P-15695) (T. 5: 1)

Opis: Savijeni mač sa sječivom rombičnoga presjeka koje se sužuje prema oštećenom vrhu. Stepnasto oblikovana ramena prelaze u trn pravokutnoga presjeka na kojemu se nalaze tri ovalne pločice nazubljenih rubova, a završetak je ukrašen kuglastim zadebljanjem s antropomorfnim prikazom glave, izvedenim u plitkom reljefu, s velikim i naglašenim očima i ustima.

Dimenzije: duž. 61 cm; šir. sječiva 4,8 cm; duž. trna 12,3 cm; šir. trna 1,2 cm; pr. pločica: 2,9 cm; vis. jabučice 1,5 cm

Materijal: željezo

datacija: LT C1

Literatura: Hunyady 1942: T. LXIII: 10; Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 85-86, T. XVIII: 3 i 3a; Todorović 1974: 86, Sl. 63; Jovanović 1987: T. LXXXIII: 834, 2a-b; Szabó, Petres 1992: 113, Pl. 118: 3.

11. MAČ I DIO KORICA (P-16696) (T. 5: 2)

Opis: Mač sa sječivom rombičnoga presjeka koje se sužuje prema blago zašiljenom vrhu. Stepnasto oblikovana ramena prelaze u oštećeni trn pravokutnoga presjeka. Sačuvan je gornji dio korica sa simetrično urezanim motivom vitica ispod usta izvedenim u mađarskom stilu. Tragovi na sječivu ukazuju da je mač bio savijen nekoliko puta te je naknadno izravnat.

Dimenzije: duž. 78,2 cm; šir. trna 1,25 cm; duž. sačuvanih korica 20 cm; šir. korica 4,7 cm; tež. 630 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: Vinski-Gasparini 1959: 285, T. V: 25; Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 86, T. XIX: 1; Szabó, Petres 1992: 113, Pl. 118: 1.

12. MAČ (P-15697) (T. 6: 1)

Opis: Savijeni mač sa sječivom rombičnoga presjeka koje se sužuje prema oštećenom vrhu. Ramena imaju blagi stepenasti prijelaz i kose stranice na koje se nastavlja trn pravokutnoga presjeka s profiliranim zadebljanjem s kuglastim završetkom.

Dimenzije: duž. 81,5 cm; šir. 5,3 cm; duž. trna 10,3 cm; šir. trna kod ramena 1,4 cm; šir. trna pri vrhu 0,9 cm; duž. zadebljanja na trnu 1,6 cm; tež. 650 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, T. XIII: 7.²

13. MAČ (P-15700) (T. 6: 2)

Opis: Mač sa sječivom lećastoga presjeka oštećenog vrha. Stepnasto oblikovana ramena prelaze u trn ovalno-pravokutnoga presjeka koji se sužuje prema vrhu. U gornjem dijelu sječiva nalazi se žig u obliku polumjeseca.

Dimenzije: duž. 70,3 cm; šir. sječiva 4,3 cm; duž. trna 15 cm; šir. trna kod ramena 2,6 cm; šir. trna pri vrhu 0,9 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C2

Literatura: neobjavljeno

10. SWORD (P-15695) (PL. 5: 1)

Description: Bent sword with blade of rhombic cross-section, tapering towards a damaged tip. Stepped shoulders extend into a tang of rectangular cross-section, bearing three oval discs with serrated edges, while the terminal is decorated with a globular thickening with an anthropomorphic head executed in bas-relief, featuring large, emphatic eyes and mouth.

Dimensions: l. 61 cm; blade w. 4.8 cm; tang l. 12.3 cm; tang w. 1.2 cm; disc dia. 2.9 cm; pommel h. 1.5 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1

Literature: Hunyady 1942: Pl. LXIII: 10; Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 85-86, Pl. XVIII: 3 and 3a; Todorović 1974: 86, Fig. 63; Jovanović 1987: Pl. LXXXIII: 834, 2a-b; Szabó, Petres 1992: 113, Pl. 118: 3.

11. SWORD AND PART OF SCABBARD (P-16696) (PL. 5: 2)

Description: Sword with blade of rhombic cross-section, tapering towards a slightly pointed tip. Stepped shoulders extend into a damaged tang of rectangular cross-section. The upper part of the scabbard is extant, featuring a symmetrically incised tendril motif under the mouth executed in the Hungarian Sword Style. Traces on the blade indicate that the sword was bent three times, and subsequently straightened.

Dimensions: l. 78.2 cm; tang w. 1.25 cm; length of extant scabbard 20 cm; scabbard w. 4.7 cm; wt. 630 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1

Literature: Vinski-Gasparini 1959: 285, Pl. V: 25; Majnarić-Pandžić 1970, 86, Pl. XIX: 1; Szabó, Petres 1992: 113, Pl. 118: 1.

12. SWORD (P-15697) (PL. 6: 1)

Description: Bent sword with blade of rhombic cross-section, tapering towards a damaged tip. The shoulders exhibit a slightly stepped transition and sloping edges, continuing as a tang of rectangular cross-section with a profiled globular thickening on its terminal.

Dimensions: l. 81.5 cm; w. 5.3 cm; tang l. 10.3 cm; tang w. at shoulder 1.4 cm; tang w. at tip 0.9 cm; l. of thickening on tang 1.6 cm; wt. 650 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, Pl. XIII: 7.²

13. SWORD (P-15700) (PL. 6: 2)

Description: Sword with blade of lenticular cross-section, with damaged tip. Stepped shoulders extend into a tang of oval-rectangular cross-section, tapering towards the tip. In the upper part of the blade, there is a half-moon stamp.

Dimensions: l. 70.3 cm; blade w. 4.3 cm; tang l. 15 cm; tang w. at shoulders 2.6 cm; tang w. at tip 0.9 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C2

Literature: unpublished

2 N. Majnarić-Pandžić (1970) navodi da su se uz ovaj mač nalazili ulomci korica ukrašeni vegetabilnim motivom. U inv. knjizi AMZ-a nije zabilježen taj podatak niti je danas moguće sa sigurnošću spojiti neki od ukrašenih komada korica s ovim primjerkom.

2 N. Majnarić-Pandžić (1970) has stated that this sword was accompanied by fragments of a scabbard, decorated with a vegetal motif. The AMZ Inventory Book contains no such record, and nowadays it is impossible to associate any of the decorated scabbard fragments with this item.

14. MAČ (P-15698) (T. 6: 3)

Opis: Mač oštećenoga sječiva lećastog presjeka kojemu nedostaje vrh. Koso oblikovana ramena prelaze u trn koji je u donjem dijelu šesterokutno-ovalnoga, a prema vrhu pravokutnog presjeka.

Dimenzije: duž. 64,3 cm; šir. sječiva 4,1 cm; duž. trna 13,5 cm; šir. trna kod ramena 2,1 cm; šir. trna pri vrhu 0,5 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C2

Literatura: neobjavljeno

15. MAČ (P-15681) (T. 7: 1)

Opis: Oštećeni mač sa sječivom rombičnoga presjeka kojemu nedostaje donji dio. Koso oblikovana ramena prelaze u trn pravokutnoga presjeka koji se sužuje prema vrhu s plosnatom, ovalnom pločicom.

Dimenzije: duž. 45,3 cm; šir. 4,9 cm; duž. trna 12,2 cm; šir. trna kod ramena 1,4 cm; šir. trna pri vrhu: 0,6 cm; pr. pločice 1 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, T. XIII: 10.

16. MAČ (P-15686) (T. 7: 2)

Opis: Dvostruko savijeni mač sa sječivom lećastoga presjeka kojemu nedostaje donji dio. Stepnasto oblikovana ramena s nižim zvonolikim graničnikom prelaze u trn pravokutnoga presjeka s ovalnom pločicom na vrhu. U gornjem dijelu prednje strane sječiva nalazi se utisnuti žig u obliku stilizirano prikazanoga vepra. Od korica sačuvan je gornji dio stražnje strane sa zvonoliko oblikovanim ustima i simetričnom petljom za pričvršćivanje na pojas u obliku slova Y koja je pričvršćena dvjema zakovicama.

Dimenzije: duž. 58 cm; šir. sječiva 4,2 cm; duž. trna 13,5 cm; šir. trna kod ramena 1,3 cm; šir. trna pri vrhu 0,65 cm; pr. pločice 1,5 cm; duž. sačuvanih korica 16 cm; šir. 4,4 cm; duž. petlje 10,7 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C2

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, T. XVI: 7.

17. MAČ (P-15673) (T. 8)

Opis: Trostruko savijeni mač sa sječivom rombičnoga presjeka koje se sužuje prema blago zašiljenom vrhu. Stepnasto oblikovana ramena, na kojima se nalazi visoki zvonoliki graničnik ukrašen koso urezanim linijama, prelaze u trn pravokutnoga presjeka s okruglom pločicom na vrhu. U gornjem dijelu sječivo je ukrašeno *chagrinage* tehnikom. Sačuvan je i središnji dio korica.

Dimenzije: duž. 83,5 cm; šir. 4,3 cm; duž. trna 16,7 cm; šir. trna kod ramena 2,2 cm; šir. trna na vrhu 0,5 cm; pr. pločice 1,1 cm; duž. sačuvanih korica 19,8 cm; šir. korica 4,6 cm; tež. 800 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1- LT C2

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 86, T. XI: 5, T. XIX: 9.

18. MAČ (P-15678) (T. 9)

Opis: Dvostruko savijeni mač sa sječivom lećastoga presjeka kojemu nedostaje vrh. Stepnasto oblikovana ramena prelaze u trn pravokutnoga presjeka, suženog prema oštećenom vrhu. Na gornjoj strani sječiva nalazi se utisnuti žig u obliku stiliziranog vepra.

Dimenzije: duž. 66 cm; šir. sječiva 4,5 cm; duž. trna 16,8 cm; šir. trna kod ramena 2,6 cm; šir. trna pri vrhu 0,8 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C2

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 86, T. XIX: 8.

14. SWORD (P-15698) (PL. 6: 3)

Description: Sword with damaged blade of lenticular cross-section, with missing tip. Sloping shoulders extend into a tang, whose cross-section is hexagonal-oval in the lower section, and rectangular towards the tip.

Dimensions: l. 64.3 cm; blade w. 4.1 cm; tang l. 13.5 cm; tang w. at shoulder 2.1 cm; tang w. at tip 0.5 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C2

Literature: unpublished

15. SWORD (P-15681) (PL. 7: 1)

Description: Damaged sword with blade of rhombic cross-section, with the upper part missing. Sloping shoulders extend into a tang of rectangular cross-section, tapering towards the tip, bearing a flat oval disc.

Dimensions: l. 45.3 cm; w. 4.9 cm; tang l. 12.2 cm; tang w. at shoulder 1.4 cm; tang w. at tip 0.6 cm; disc dia. 1 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, Pl. XIII: 10.

16. SWORD (P-15686) (PL. 7: 2)

Description: Double-bent sword with blade of lenticular cross-section, whose lower section is missing. Stepped shoulders with low bell-shaped hilt end extend into a tang of rectangular cross-section, with an oval disc at its tip. In the upper section of the obverse side of the blade, there is a stamp in the shape of a stylized boar. Only the upper part of the reverse side of the scabbard is extant, with bell-shaped mouth and a symmetrical suspension loop in the form of the letter Y, attached with two rivets.

Dimensions: l. 58 cm; blade w. 4.2 cm; tang l. 13.5 cm; tang w. at shoulder 1.3 cm; tang w. at tip 0.65 cm; disc dia. 1.5 cm; extant scabbard l. 16 cm; w. 4.4 cm; loop l. 10.7 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C2

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, Pl. XVI: 7.

17. SWORD (P-15673) (PL. 8)

Description: Triple-bent sword with blade of rhombic cross-section, tapering towards a slightly pointed tip. Stepped shoulders with high bell-shaped hilt end decorated with incised sloping lines extend into a tang of rectangular cross-section, with a circular disc at its tip. The upper section of the blade is decorated using *chagrinage* technique. The central section of the scabbard is also extant.

Dimensions: l. 83.5 cm; w. 4.3 cm; tang l. 16.7 cm; tang w. at shoulder 2.2 cm; tang w. at tip 0.5 cm; disc dia. 1.1 cm; extant scabbard l. 19.8 cm; scabbard w. 4.6 cm; wt. 800 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1-C2

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 86, Pl. XI: 5, Pl. XIX: 9.

18. SWORD (P-15678) (PL. 9)

Description: Double-bent sword with blade of lenticular cross-section, with missing tip. Stepped shoulders extend into a tang of rectangular cross-section, tapering towards a damaged tip. In the upper section of the blade, there is a stamp in the shape of a stylized boar.

Dimensions: l. 66 cm; blade w. 4.5 cm; tang l. 16.8 cm; tang w. at shoulder 2.6 cm; tang w. at tip 0.8 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C2

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 86, Pl. XIX: 8.

19. MAČ (P-15699) (T. 10: 1)

Opis: Mač sa sječivom lećastoga presjeka koje se blago sužuje prema zaobljenu vrhu. Stepenasto oblikovana ramena prelaze u trn zaobljeno-pravokutnoga presjeka koji se sužuje prema oštećenom vrhu. U gornjem dijelu sječiva nalazi se žig u obliku stiliziranoga antropomorfnog prikaza na kojemu se prepoznaju tijelo i noge.

Dimenzije: duž. 83,3 cm; šir. sječiva 4,6 cm; duž. trna 13,1 cm; šir. trna kod ramena 2,1 cm; šir. trna pri vrhu 0,8 cm; tež. 550 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C2

Literatura: neobjavljeno

20. MAČ (P-15676) (T. 10: 2)

Opis: Gornji dio mača s trnom rombičnoga presjeka i ovalnom pločicom na završetku koji prelazi u ramena sa zvonolikim graničnikom. Sječivo ima središnje rebro uz koje se s obje strane nalaze široki žljebovi. Donji dio sječiva nedostaje.

Dimenzije: duž. 22,2 cm; šir. sječiva 3,3 cm; duž. trna 10,5 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT D1

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 82, T. XI: 8.

21. MAČ (P-15672) (T. 10: 3)

Opis: Mač sa sječivom paralelnih stranica koje po sredini ima središnje rebro uz koje se s obje strane nalaze široki žljebovi, a vrh je zaobljen. Visoko, zvonoliko oblikovano rame prelazi u trn rombičnoga presjeka s oštećenim kuglastim zadržavanjem na vrhu.

Dimenzije: duž. 100 cm; šir. sječiva 4,4 cm; duž. trna: 14,4 cm; šir. trna kod ramena 1,2 cm; šir. trna pri vrhu 0,6 cm; pr. kuglice na trnu 0,9 cm; tež. 650 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT D1

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 82, T. XI: 1.

22. MAČ (P-15680) (T. 11: 1)

Opis: Oštećeni mač na čijem se plosnatom sječivu po sredini obje strane nalazi plitki, široki žlijeb. Ramena su koso oblikovana, a veći dio trna pravokutnoga presjeka nedostaje, kao i donji dio sječiva.

Dimenzije: duž. 38,2 cm; šir. sječiva 5,1 cm; šir. trna 1,75 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT D2 (?)

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, T. XIII: 9.

23. MAČ (P-15701) (T. 11: 2)

Opis: Dio savijenoga sječiva mača rombičnog presjeka. Unatoč znatnoj oštećenosti vidljivo je da se sječivo sužuje prema vrhu.

Dimenzije: duž. 30,1 cm; šir. 3,8 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2-C (?)

Literatura: neobjavljeno

24. MAČ (P-15613) (T. 11: 3)

Opis: Donji dio savijenoga sječiva mača koje se sužuje prema blago zašiljenom vrhu. Unatoč znatnom oštećenju čini se da je sječivo imalo rombičan presjek.

Dimenzije: duž. 24,9 cm; šir. 3,5 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1-C2

Literatura: neobjavljeno

19. SWORD (P-15699) (PL. 10: 1)

Description: Sword with blade of lenticular cross-section, tapering slightly towards a rounded tip. Stepped shoulders extend into a tang of rectangular cross-section, tapering towards a damaged tip. In the upper section of the blade, there is a stamp in the shape of a stylized anthropomorphic figure, with discernible body and legs.

Dimensions: l. 83.3 cm; blade w. 4.6 cm; tang l. 13.1 cm; tang w. at shoulder 2.1 cm; tang w. at tip 0.8 cm; wt. 550 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT C2

Literature: unpublished

20. SWORD (P-15676) (PL. 10: 2)

Description: Upper part of a sword, with a tang of rhombic cross-section and an oval disc on its terminal; the tang descends to shoulders with a bell-shaped hilt end. The blade has wide grooves on both sides of a central midrib. The lower section of the blade is missing.

Dimensions: l. 22.2 cm; blade w. 3.3 cm; tang l. 10.5 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT D1

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 82, Pl. XI: 8.

21. SWORD (P-15672) (PL. 10: 3)

Description: Sword with blade of parallel edges, featuring a wide groove on each side of a central midrib, and a rounded tip. High, bell-shaped shoulders extend into a tang of rhombic cross-section, with a damaged globular thickening at its tip.

Dimensions: l. 100 cm; blade w. 4.4 cm; tang l. 14.4 cm; tang w. at shoulder 1.2 cm; tang w. at tip 0.6 cm; tang knob dia. 0.9 cm; wt. 650 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT D1

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 82, Pl. XI: 1.

22. SWORD (P-15680) (PL. 11: 1)

Description: Damaged sword, featuring a wide, shallow groove along the middle of both sides of the flat blade. The shoulders are sloping, and the majority of the tang, of rectangular cross-section, and the lower section of the blade are missing.

Dimensions: l. 38.2 cm; blade w. 5.1 cm; tang w. 1.75 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT D2 (?)

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, Pl. XIII: 9.

23. SWORD (P-15701) (PL. 11: 2)

Description: Part of a bent sword blade of rhombic cross-section. Despite its being significantly damaged, it can be seen that the blade tapers towards the tip.

Dimensions: l. 30.1 cm; w. 3.8 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-C (?)

Literature: unpublished

24. SWORD (P-15613) (PL. 11: 3)

Description: Lower part of a bent sword blade, tapering towards a slightly pointed tip. Despite its being significantly damaged, it can be seen that the blade was of rhombic cross-section.

Dimensions: l. 24.9 cm; w. 3.5 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1-C2

Literature: unpublished

25. MAČ (P-8113) (T. 11: 4)

Opis: Donji dio savijenoga sječiva mača rombičnog presjeka i zašiljenog vrha.

Dimenzije: duž. 14,2 cm; šir. 2 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: neobjavljeno

26. MAČ ILI KOPLJE (P-20672) (T. 11: 5)

Opis: Šiljasti vrh sječiva mača ili koplja.

Dimenzije: duž. 6,1 cm; šir. 1,7 cm

Materijal: željezo

datacija: ?

Literatura: neobjavljeno

27. GRANIČNIK (P-8110) (T. 11: 6)

Opis: Niski, trokutasto oblikovani graničnik mača.

Dimenzije: vis. 0,9 cm; šir. 5,35 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2-C1

Literatura: neobjavljeno

28. PLOČICA (P-8112) (T. 11: 7)

Opis: Ovalna pločica nazubljenoga ruba s pravokutnom perforacijom za trn mača.

Dimenzije: duž. 2,5 cm; šir. 2,2 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: neobjavljeno

29. GRANIČNIK (P-15735) (T. 11: 8)

Opis: Visoki, zvonoliko oblikovani graničnik mača.

Dimenzije: vis. 3,6 cm; šir. 6,3 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C-D1

Literatura: neobjavljeno

30. GRANIČNIK (P-8109) (T. 11: 9)

Opis: Visoki, zvonoliko oblikovani graničnik mača.

Dimenzije: vis. 2,9 cm; šir. 4,7 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C-D1

Literatura: neobjavljeno

31. GRANIČNIK (P-20678) (T. 11: 10)

Opis: Oštećeni zvonoliko oblikovani graničnik mača.

Dimenzije: vis. 2,3 cm; šir. 4,4 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C

Literatura: neobjavljeno

32. ULOMAK KORICA (P-20743) (T. 12: 1)

Opis: Vrh korica s izduženim i perforiranim okovom srcolikoga oblika. Na najširem dijelu nalaze se polukružna ojačanja, a iznad njih na suženom dijelu kružna zadebljanja, dok gornji dio nedostaje. S prednje strane korica nalazi se jedna, a sa stražnje strane čak tri perforacije.

Dimenzije: duž. 16,3 cm; šir. 3,8 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, T. XII: 9.³

25. SWORD (P-8113) (PL. 11: 4)

Description: Lower part of a bent sword blade of rhombic cross-section and pointed tip.

Dimensions: l. 14.2 cm; w. 2 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1

Literature: unpublished

26. SWORD OR SPEARHEAD (P-20672) (PL. 11: 5)

Description: Pointed tip of a sword blade or spearhead.

Dimensions: l. 6.1 cm; w. 1.7 cm

Material: iron

Dating: ?

Literature: unpublished

27. HILT END (P-8110) (PL. 11: 6)

Description: Low triangular sword hilt end.

Dimensions: h. 0.9 cm; w. 5.35 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-C1

Literature: unpublished

28. DISC (P-8112) (PL. 11: 7)

Description: Oval disc of serrated edge, with rectangular perforation for a sword tang.

Dimensions: l. 2.5 cm; w. 2.2 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1

Literature: unpublished

29. HILT END (P-15735) (PL. 11: 8)

Description: High bell-shaped sword hilt end.

Dimensions: h. 3.6 cm; w. 6.3 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C-D1

Literature: unpublished

30. HILT END (P-8109) (PL. 11: 9)

Description: High bell-shaped sword hilt end.

Dimensions: h. 2.9 cm; w. 4.7 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C-D1

Literature: unpublished

31. HILT END (P-20678) (PL. 11: 10)

Description: Damaged bell-shaped sword hilt end.

Dimensions: h. 2.3 cm; w. 4.4 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C

Literature: unpublished

32. FRAGMENT OF A SCABBARD (P-20743) (PL. 12: 1)

Description: Tip of a scabbard with an elongated and perforated heart-shaped chape. At its widest section, there are semi-circular reinforcements, and above them, on the narrower part, there are circular thickenings. The upper part is missing. On the scabbard obverse there is one perforation, and on the reverse as many as three.

Dimensions: l. 16.3 cm; w. 3.8 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, Pl. XII: 9.³

³ Ovaj predmet je u Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83 T. XII: 9 pogrešno publiciran kao dio korica mača P-15679 (T. 3: 1).

³ In Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83 Pl. XII: 9, this item was erroneously published as part of the scabbard of sword P-15679 (Pl. 3: 1).

33. ULOMAK KORICA (P-15682) (T. 12: 2)

Opis: Donji dio korica s izduženim okovom šiljastoga vrha i trokutasto oblikovanim zadebljanjima. Na okovu se nazire ukras u obliku vitice.

Dimenzije: duž. 12,6 cm; šir. 2,9 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1b

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, T. XIII: 8.

34. ULOMAK KORICA (P-20745) (T. 12: 3)

Opis: Gornji dio stražnjega dijela korica s visokim, subtriangularno oblikovanim ustima ispod kojih se nalazi traka omeđena dvostrukim linijama unutar koje su smješteni motivi ribljega mjehura. Na donjoj pločici asimetrično oblikovane petlje za pričvršćivanje na pojas, čija je površina prilično oštećena korozijom, nalazi se motiv vitica.

Dimenzije: duž. 11,8 cm; šir. 5,5 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: neobjavljeno

35. ULOMAK KORICA (P-15690-2) (T. 12: 4)

Opis: Gornji dio prednje strane korica ukrašenih asimetrično urezanim viticama izvedenim u mađarskome stilu.

Dimenzije: duž. sačuvanih korica 28,5 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: Duval 1977: 126, Fig. 123; Szabó, Petres 1992: 113, Pl. 118: 2; Vinski-Gasparini 1959: 285, T. V: 26.

36. ULOMAK KORICA (P-15688) (T. 13: 1)

Opis: Gornji dio prednje strane korica s visokim, zvonoliko oblikovanim ustima i ukrasom u obliku asimetrično urezanih vitica izvedenim u mađarskome stilu.

Dimenzije: duž. 25,9 cm; šir. 5,8 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: Vinski-Gasparini 1959: 285, T. V: 24; Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 86, T. XIX: 3.

37. ULOMAK KORICA (P-15685) (T. 13: 2)

Opis: Dio stražnje strane korica s niskim, trokutasto oblikovanim ustima i asimetričnom petljom s izduženom donjom pločicom koja završava u obliku kapljice, dok se na gornju pločicu polukružnoga oblika nastavljaju valovito oblikovani i vodoravno postavljeni okovi.

Dimenzije: duž. 26,9 cm; šir. 4,65 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 85, T. XVI: 4.

38. ULOMAK KORICA (P-15691) (T. 13: 3)

Opis: Gornji dio prednje strane korica trokutasto oblikovanih usta ukrašenih tehnikom *chagrinage*.

Dimenzije: duž. 14,1 cm; šir. 4,7 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1b-C2

Literatura: neobjavljeno

39. ULOMAK KORICA (P-20744) (T. 13: 4)

Opis: Gornji dio prednje strane korica s visokim, zvonoliko oblikovanim ustima. Osnovni motiv predstavljaju tri zakovice polukuglastih glavica s urezanim križem koje su spojene uvijenom žicom. Uz rub usta nalaze se tri paralelne crte, od kojih je ona srednja valovita, a vanjske su ravne. Isti motiv ponovljen je ispod plastično izvedenoga ukrasa u obliku obrnutog slova V.

33. FRAGMENT OF A SCABBARD (P-15682) (PL. 12: 2)

Description: Lower part of a scabbard with an elongated pointed chape and triangular thickenings. A tendril-shaped decoration can be discerned on the chape.

Dimensions: l. 12.6 cm; w. 2.9 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1b

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, Pl. XIII: 8.

34. FRAGMENT OF A SCABBARD (P-20745) (PL. 12: 3)

Description: Upper part of a scabbard reverse, with a high subtriangular mouth and a band beneath it, consisting of double lines and biconvex ('fish-bladder') motifs between them. The lower plate of the asymmetrical suspension loop, whose surface is rather damaged by corrosion, features a tendril motif.

Dimensions: l. 11.8 cm; w. 5.5 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1

Literature: unpublished

35. FRAGMENT OF A SCABBARD (P-15697-2) (PL. 12: 2)

Description: Upper part of a scabbard obverse, decorated with incised asymmetrical tendrils of the Hungarian Sword Style.

Dimensions: extant scabbard l. 28.5 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1

Literature: Vinski-Gasparini 1959: 285, Pl. V: 26; Duval 1977: 126, Fig. 123; Szabó, Petres 1992: 113, Pl. 118: 2.

36. FRAGMENT OF A SCABBARD (P-15688) (PL. 13: 1)

Description: Upper part of a scabbard obverse, with high bell-shaped mouth, decorated with incised asymmetrical tendrils of the Hungarian Sword Style.

Dimensions: l. 25.9 cm; w. 5.8 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1

Literature: Vinski-Gasparini 1959: 285, Pl. V: 24; Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 86, Pl. XIX: 3.

37. FRAGMENT OF A SCABBARD (P-15685) (PL. 13: 2)

Description: Part of a scabbard reverse, with low, triangular mouth and an asymmetrical suspension loop, with an elongated lower plate ending in a teardrop shape, while the semi-circular upper plate extends into wavy horizontal reinforcement.

Dimensions: l. 26.9 cm; w. 4.65 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 85, Pl. XVI: 4.

38. FRAGMENT OF A SCABBARD (P-15691) (PL. 13: 3)

Description: Upper part of the obverse side of a triangular mouth, decorated using the *chagrinage* technique.

Dimensions: l. 14.1 cm; w. 4.7 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1b-C2

Literature: unpublished

39. FRAGMENT OF A SCABBARD (P-20744) (PL. 13: 4)

Description: Upper part of a scabbard obverse, with a high, bell-shaped mouth. The main motif consists of three rivets with hemispherical heads with incised cross, linked with spirally twisted wire. Along the edge of the mouth, there are three parallel lines: the outer ones are straight and the middle one wavy. The same motif is repeated under a plastically rendered decoration in the shape of an upside-down letter V.

Dimenzije: duž. 9,9 cm; šir. 4,6 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C2

Literatura: neobjavljeno

40. ULOMCI KORICA (P-15694) (T. 14: 1)

Opis: Deset ulomaka korica mača od željeznoga lima.

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2-D

Literatura: neobjavljeno

41. ULOMCI KORICA (P-15702, P-15750) (T. 14: 2)

Opis: Ulomci korica mačeva od željeznoga lima.

Dimenzije: šir. 1 4 cm; šir. 24,4 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2-D

Literatura: neobjavljeno

42. ULOMAK KORICA (P-15692) (T. 14: 3)

Opis: Dio korica s visokim, zvonoliko oblikovanim ustima.

Dimenzije: duž. 9,2 cm; šir. 5,75 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C-D1

Literatura: neobjavljeno

43. ULOMCI OKOVA KORICA (P-20675) (T. 14: 4)

Opis: Ulomci lateralnih okova korica U-presjeka i ulomak donjeg okova korica.

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2-C1 (?)

Literatura: neobjavljeno

44. ULOMCI OKOVA KORICA (P-15743) (T. 14: 5)

Opis: Ulomci lateralnih okova korica U-presjeka.

Dimenzije: duž. 1 12,1 cm; duž. 2 9,5 cm; duž. 3 8 cm

Datacija: LT B2-D

Materijal: željezo

Literatura: neobjavljeno

45. ULOMAK OKOVA KORICA (P-8131) (T. 14: 6)

Opis: Dio donjega okova korica trokutastog oblika s pojačanjima u obliku trna (grupa 7 A2 ili kasnolatenske korice).

Dimenzije: duž. 2,7 cm; šir. 2,9 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C2-D1

Literatura: neobjavljeno

46. ULOMAK OKOVA KORICA (P-15693) (T. 14: 7)

Opis: Srololiko oblikovan dio donjega okova korica (grupa 6).

Dimenzije: duž. 4,9 cm; šir. 2,2 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C2

Literatura: neobjavljeno

47. ULOMAK OKOVA KORICA (P-20677) (T. 14: 8)

Opis: Stražnji dio okova korica s vodoravnim mostom.

Dimenzije: šir. 4,3 cm

Datacija: LT B2-C1

Materijal: željezo

Literatura: neobjavljeno

48. ULOMAK OKOVA KORICA (P-20674) (T. 14: 9)

Opis: Dio okova korica s vodoravnim mostom na stražnjoj i kružnom pločicom s motivom kruga na prednjoj strani.

Dimenzije: šir. 4,5 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C2-D1

Literatura: neobjavljeno

Dimensions: l. 9.9 cm; w. 4.6 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C

Literature: unpublished

40. FRAGMENTS OF SCABBARDS (P-15694) (PL. 14: 1)

Description: Ten fragments of sword scabbards made of iron sheet.

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-D

Literature: unpublished

41. FRAGMENTS OF SCABBARDS (P-15702, P-15750) (PL. 14: 2)

Description: Fragments of sword scabbards made of iron sheet.

Dimensions: w. 1 4 cm; w. 2 4.4 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-D

Literature: unpublished

42. FRAGMENTS OF A SCABBARD (P-15692) (PL. 14: 3)

Description: Part of a scabbard with high bell-shaped mouth.

Dimensions: l. 9.2 cm; w. 5.75 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C-D1

Literature: unpublished

43. FRAGMENTS OF SCABBARD REINFORCEMENTS (P-20675) (PL. 14: 4)

Description: Fragments of lateral U-shaped scabbard reinforcements and a fragment of a chape.

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-C1 (?)

Literature: unpublished

44. FRAGMENTS OF SCABBARD REINFORCEMENTS (P-15743) (PL. 14: 5)

Description: Fragments of lateral U-shaped scabbard reinforcements.

Dimensions: l. 1 12.1 cm; l. 2:9.5 cm; l. 3 8 cm

Dating: LT B2-D

Material: iron

Literature: unpublished

45. FRAGMENT OF A SCABBARD CHAPE (P-8131) (PL. 14: 6)

Description: Part of a triangular chape with thorn-shaped reinforcements (group 7 A2 or late La Tène scabbard).

Dimensions: l. 2.7 cm; w. 2.9 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C2-D1

Literature: unpublished

46. FRAGMENT OF A SCABBARD CHAPE (P-15693) (PL. 14: 7)

Description: The heart-shaped chape of a group-6 scabbard.

Dimensions: l. 4.9 cm; w. 2.2 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C2

Literature: unpublished

47. FRAGMENT OF A SCABBARD CHAPE (P-20677) (PL. 14: 8)

Description: Fragment of the reverse side of a chape with a horizontal bridge.

Dimensions: w. 4.3 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-C1

Literature: unpublished

Koplja

49. VRH KOPLJA (P-15631) (T. 15: 1)

Opis: Savijeni vrh koplja raskovanog i izduženo oblikovanog lista sa središnjim rebrom rombičnoga presjeka. Na kraćem nasadniku nalaze se dvije perforacije s jednom sačuvanom zakovicom polukuglasto oblikovane glavice.

Dimenzije: duž. 32 cm; šir. lista 6,1 cm; pr. nasadnika 1,9 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2

Literatura: neobjavljeno

50. VRH KOPLJA (P-15635) (T. 15: 2)

Opis: Vrh koplja široko raskovanog i trokutasto oblikovanog lista sa središnjim rebrom rombičnoga presjeka. Na kraćem nasadniku nalaze se dvije zakovice polukuglastih glavica.

Dimenzije: duž. 37,6 cm; šir. lista 8 cm; pr. nasadnika 1,95 cm; tež. 153,18 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2

Literatura: neobjavljeno

51. VRH KOPLJA (P-15621) (T. 15: 3)

Opis: Vrh koplja raskovanog i trokutasto oblikovanog lista sa središnjim rebrom rombičnoga presjeka. Na nasadniku se nalazi jedna zakovica polukuglaste glavice.

Dimenzije: duž. 30,3 cm; šir. lista 6,5 cm; pr. nasadnika 1,7 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, T. XV: 8.

52. VRH KOPLJA (P-15618) (T. 16: 1)

Opis: Vrh koplja trokutasto oblikovanog lista s nešto slabije izraženim središnjim rebrom rombičnoga presjeka. Na dugom nasadniku nalaze se dvije perforacije, a uz rub vodoravno postavljeni žlijeb.

Dimenzije: duž. 32 cm; šir. lista 4,2 cm; duž. nasadnika 12,4 cm; pr. nasadnika 1,75 cm; tež. 159,05 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, T. XIV: 12.

53. VRH KOPLJA (P-15633) (T. 16: 2)

Opis: Oštećeni vrh koplja raskovanog lista i s dugim nasadnikom koji prelazi u široko središnje rebro šesterokutnoga presjeka. Donji dio nasadnika, u kojemu su sačuvani ostatci drvene drške, ukrašen je s osam vodoravno postavljenih žljebova.

Dimenzije: duž. 28,9 cm; duž. nasadnika 12,8 cm; pr. nasadnika 2,1 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2-D

Literatura: neobjavljeno

54. VRH KOPLJA (P-15626) (T. 16: 3)

Opis: Vrh koplja raskovanog i trokutasto oblikovanog lista sa središnjim rebrom rombičnoga presjeka. Na dužem nasadniku, u kojemu su sačuvani ostatci drvene drške, nalazi se jedna perforacija.

Dimenzije: duž. 36,8 cm; šir. lista 4,7 cm; duž. nasadnika 14,5 cm; pr. nasadnika 2,3 cm; tež. 293,67 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C

Literatura: neobjavljeno

55. VRH KOPLJA (P-15625) (T. 16: 4)

Opis: Oštećeni vrh koplja izduženo oblikovanog lista sa središnjim rebrom rombičnoga presjeka. Na nasadniku se nalaze dvije rupe za zakovice.

Dimenzije: duž. 27,9 cm; šir. lista 4,2 cm; pr. nasadnika 2,3 cm

48. FRAGMENT OF A SCABBARD CHAPE (P-20674) (PL. 14: 9)

Description: Fragment of a chape with a horizontal bridge on the reverse and a circular disc with a circle motif on the obverse.

Dimensions: w. 4.5 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C2-D1

Literature: unpublished

Spears

49. SPEARHEAD (P-15631) (PL. 15: 1)

Description: Bent spearhead with flat-hammered, elongated blade, and midrib of rhombic cross-section. There are two perforations on a short socket, and one rivet with hemispherical head is extant.

Dimensions: l. 32 cm; blade w. 6.1 cm; socket dia. 1.9 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2

Literature: unpublished

50. SPEARHEAD (P-15635) (PL. 15: 2)

Description: Spearhead with flat-hammered triangular blade, and midrib of rhombic cross-section. On a short socket there are two rivets with hemispherical heads.

Dimensions: l. 37.6 cm; blade w. 8 cm; socket dia. 1.95 cm; wt. 153.18 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84; Pl. XV: 8.

51. SPEARHEAD (P-15621) (PL. 15: 3)

Description: Spearhead with flat-hammered triangular blade, and midrib of rhombic cross-section. On the socket there is a rivet with hemispherical head.

Dimensions: l. 30.3 cm; blade w. 6.5 cm; socket dia. 1.7 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2

Literature: unpublished

52. SPEARHEAD (P-15618) (PL. 16: 1)

Description: Spearhead with triangular blade and a somewhat less pronounced midrib of rhombic cross-section. On a long socket there are two perforations and a horizontal groove along the edge.

Dimensions: l. 32 cm; blade w. 4.2 cm; socket l. 12.4 cm; socket dia. 1.75 cm; wt. 159.05 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT C

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, Pl. XIV: 12.

53. SPEARHEAD (P-15633) (PL. 16: 2)

Description: Damaged spearhead with flat-hammered blade and a long socket that continues as a wide midrib, hexagonal in cross-section. The lower part of the socket, containing remains of a wooden shaft, is decorated with eight horizontal grooves.

Dimensions: l. 28.9 cm; socket l. 12.8 cm; socket dia. 2.1 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-D

Literature: unpublished

54. SPEARHEAD (P-15626) (PL. 16: 3)

Description: Spearhead with flat-hammered triangular blade, and midrib of rhombic cross-section. On a long socket, containing remains of a wooden shaft, there is a perforation.

Dimensions: l. 36.8 cm; blade w. 4.7 cm; socket l. 14.5 cm; socket dia. 2.3 cm; wt. 293.67 g

Material: iron

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C

Literatura: neobjavljeno

56. VRH KOPLJA (P-15630) (T. 16: 5)

Opis: Vrh koplja raskovanog i izduženo oblikovanog lista sa središnjim rebrom rombičnoga presjeka. Vrh nedostaje. Na kraćem nasadniku nalaze se dvije perforacije s jednom sačuvanom zakovicom.

Dimenzije: duž. 18,7 cm; šir. lista 3,4 cm; duž. nasadnika 5,4 cm; pr. nasadnika 1,9 cm; tež. 68,64 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: neobjavljeno

57. VRH KOPLJA (P-15607) (T. 16: 6)

Opis: Oštećeni vrh koplja raskovanog i izduženo oblikovanog lista sa središnjim rebrom rombičnoga presjeka. Na kraćem nasadniku nalazi se jedna perforacija.

Dimenzije: duž. 22,8 cm; šir. lista 4,4 cm; pr. nasadnika 1,8 cm; tež. 59,82 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, T. XV: 9.

58. VRH KOPLJA (P-21394) (T. 16: 7)

Opis: Vrh raskovanog lista koplja sa središnjim rebrom rombičnoga presjeka.

Datacija: LT C-D

Dimenzije: duž. 8,1 cm; šir. 1,4 cm

Materijal: željezo

Literatura: neobjavljeno

59. VRH KOPLJA (P-21395) (T. 16: 8)

Opis: Vrh raskovanog lista koplja sa središnjim rebrom šestokutnoga presjeka.

Dimenzije: duž. 7,2 cm; šir. 1,5 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2-D

Literatura: neobjavljeno

60. VRH KOPLJA (P-15629) (T. 16: 9)

Opis: Dugi nasadnik koji u gornjem dijelu ima rombičan presjek. Pri dnu nasadnika nalaze se dva paralelna rebra i jedna sačuvana perforacija. Baza lista je savijena.

Dimenzije: duž. 18,8 cm; pr. nasadnika 2,1 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C2

Literatura: neobjavljeno

61. VRH KOPLJA (P-15620) (T. 17: 1)

Opis: Savijeni vrh koplja raskovanog i trokutasto oblikovanog lista sa središnjim rebrom rombičnoga presjeka. Na kraćem nasadniku nalaze se dvije perforacije.

Dimenzije: duž. 51 cm; šir. lista 4,65 cm; pr. nasadnika 1,85 cm; tež. 277,79 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1-D

Literatura: neobjavljeno

Dating: LT C

Literature: unpublished

55. SPEARHEAD (P-15625) (PL. 16: 4)

Description: Damaged spearhead with elongated blade, and midrib of rhombic cross-section. On the socket there are two rivet holes.

Dimensions: l. 27.9 cm; blade w. 4.2 cm; socket dia. 2.3 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C

Literature: unpublished

56. SPEARHEAD (P-15630) (PL. 16: 5)

Description: Spearhead with flat-hammered, elongated blade, and midrib of rhombic cross-section. The tip is missing. On a short socket there are two perforations with one extant rivet.

Dimensions: l. 18.7 cm; blade w. 3.4 cm; socket l. 5.4 cm; socket dia. 1.9 cm; wt. 68.64 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1

Literature: unpublished

57. SPEARHEAD (P-15607) (PL. 16: 6)

Description: Damaged spearhead with flat-hammered elongated blade, and midrib of rhombic cross-section. On a short socket there is one perforation.

Dimensions: l. 22.8 cm; blade w. 4.4 cm; socket dia. 1.8 cm; wt. 59.82 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT C

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, Pl. XV: 9.

58. SPEARHEAD (P-21394) (PL. 16: 7)

Description: Spearhead with flat-hammered blade, and midrib of rhombic cross-section.

Dating: LT C-D

Dimensions: l. 8.1 cm; w. 1.4 cm

Material: iron

Literature: unpublished

59. SPEARHEAD (P-21395) (PL. 16: 8)

Description: Spearhead with flat-hammered blade, and midrib of hexagonal cross-section.

Dimensions: l. 7.2 cm; w. 1.5 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-D

Literature: unpublished

60. SPEARHEAD (P-15629) (PL. 16: 9)

Description: Long socket, rhombic in cross-section in its upper part. At the bottom of the socket there are two parallel ribs and one preserved perforation. The blade base is bent.

Dimensions: l. 18.8 cm; socket dia. 2.1 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C2

Literature: unpublished

61. SPEARHEAD (P-15620) (PL. 17: 1)

Description: Bent spearhead with flat-hammered triangular blade, and midrib of rhombic cross-section. On a short socket there are two perforations.

Dimensions: l. 51 cm; blade w. 4.65 cm; socket dia. 1.85 cm; wt. 277.79 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT C2-D

Literature: unpublished

62. VRH KOPLJA (P-15632) (T. 17: 2)

Opis: Oštećeni vrh koplja raskovanog lista sa središnjim rebrom rombičnoga presjeka. Na kraćem nasadniku nalaze se dvije perforacije.

Dimenzije: duž. 35,4 cm; duž. nasadnika 6,4 cm; pr. nasadnika 2 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C

Literatura: neobjavljeno

63. VRH KOPLJA (P-15634) (T. 17: 3)

Opis: Oštećeni vrh koplja raskovanog lista sa središnjim rebrom rombičnoga presjeka. Vrh je savijen. Na kraćem nasadniku nalazi se horizontalni žlijeb ukrašen okomito postavljenim linijama. Također, u razini žlijeba nalaze se dvije perforacije s jednom sačuvanom trolisnom zakovicom.

Dimenzije: duž. 34,5 cm; duž. nasadnika 7,2 cm; pr. nasadnika 2,1 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C

Literatura: neobjavljeno

64. VRH KOPLJA (P-15594) (T. 18: 1)

Opis: Vrh koplja raskovanog i izduženo oblikovanog lista sa središnjim rebrom rombičnoga presjeka. Na kraćem nasadniku nalaze se dvije perforacije spojene zakovicom raskovane glavice. Između perforacija nalazi se uski žlijeb.

Dimenzije: duž. 55,3 cm; šir. lista 7,4 cm; duž. nasadnika 9,4 cm; pr. nasadnika 1,9 cm; tež. 256,13 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C2-D1

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, T. XIV: 9, T. XV: 2.

65. VRH KOPLJA (P-15608) (T. 18: 2)

Opis: Oštećeni vrh koplja raskovanog lista sa središnjim rebrom rombičnoga presjeka. Na kraćem nasadniku nalaze se dvije zakovice cilindrično oblikovanih glavica između kojih se nalaze dva paralelna žlijeba.

Dimenzije: duž. 51 cm; šir. lista 7,4 cm; duž. nasadnika 8,6 cm; pr. nasadnika 2,3 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C2-D1

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 86, T. XIX: 4.

66. VRH KOPLJA (P-15596) (T. 18: 3)

Opis: Vrh koplja raskovanog i izduženo oblikovanog lista, bikonveksnog obrisa u donjem i trokutastog u gornjem dijelu sa središnjim rebrom rombičnoga presjeka. Na kraćem nasadniku nalaze se dvije perforacije.

Dimenzije: duž. 44,8 cm; šir. lista 5,8 cm; pr. nasadnika 2,2 cm; tež. 194,71 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C2

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, T. XV: 1.

67. VRH KOPLJA (P-15597) (T. 19: 1)

Opis: Vrh koplja trokutasto oblikovanog lista, rombičnoga presjeka. Na nasadniku nema perforacija.

Dimenzije: duž. 44,5 cm; šir. lista 3,4 cm; pr. nasadnika 1,9 cm; tež. 296,96 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT D

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, T. XIII: 2.

68. VRH KOPLJA (P-15605) (T. 19: 2)

Opis: Vrh koplja trokutasto oblikovanog lista, rombičnoga presjeka s nasadnikom na kojemu se nalaze dvije perforacije.

Dimenzije: duž. 44 cm; šir. lista 3,6 cm; pr. tuljca 2,2 cm; težina: 274,4 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT D

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, T. XIII: 3.

62. SPEARHEAD (P-15632) (PL. 17: 2)

Description: Damaged spearhead with flat-hammered blade, and midrib of rhombic cross-section. On a short socket there are two perforations.

Dimensions: l. 35.4 cm; socket l. 6.4 cm; socket dia. 2 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C

Literature: unpublished

63. SPEARHEAD (P-15634) (PL. 17: 3)

Description: Damaged spearhead with flat-hammered blade, and midrib of rhombic cross-section. The tip is bent. On a short socket there is a horizontal groove decorated with vertically rendered lines. At the level of the groove there are two perforations and one extant trefoil rivet.

Dimensions: l. 34.5 cm; socket l. 7.2 cm; socket dia. 2.1 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C

Literature: unpublished

64. SPEARHEAD (P-15594) (PL. 18: 1)

Description: Spearhead with flat-hammered triangular blade, and midrib of rhombic cross-section. On a short socket there are two perforations linked with a rivet with flattened head. A narrow groove is visible between the perforations.

Dimensions: l. 55.3 cm; blade w. 7.4 cm; socket l. 9.4 cm; socket dia. 1.9 cm; wt. 256.13 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT C2-D1

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, Pl. XIV: 9, Pl. XV: 2.

65. SPEARHEAD (P-15608) (PL. 18: 2)

Description: Damaged spearhead with flat-hammered blade, and midrib of rhombic cross-section. On a short socket there are two rivets with cylindrical heads and two parallel grooves between them.

Dimensions: l. 51 cm; blade w. 7.4 cm; socket l. 8.6 cm; socket dia. 2.3 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C2-D1

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 86, Pl. XIX: 4.

66. SPEARHEAD (P-15596) (PL. 18: 3)

Description: Spearhead with flat-hammered elongated blade of bi-convex outline in its lower part, and triangular outline in its upper part, and midrib of rhombic cross-section. On a short socket there are two perforations.

Dimensions: l. 44.8 cm; blade w. 5.8 cm; socket dia. 2.2 cm; wt. 194.71 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT C2

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, Pl. XV: 1.

67. SPEARHEAD (P-15597) (PL. 19: 1)

Description: Spearhead with triangular blade, rhombic in cross-section. There are no perforations on the socket.

Dimensions: l. 44.5 cm; blade w. 3.4 cm; socket dia. 1.9 cm; wt. 296.96 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT D

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, Pl. XIII: 2.

68. SPEARHEAD (P-15605) (PL. 19: 2)

Description: Spearhead with triangular blade, rhombic in cross-section, and a socket featuring two perforations.

Dimensions: l. 44 cm; blade w. 3.6 cm; socket dia. 2.2 cm; wt. 274.4 g

Material: iron

69. VRH KOPLJA (P-8132) (T. 19: 3)

Opis: Oštećeni vrh koplja trokutasto oblikovanog lista, rombičnoga presjeka i s kratkim nasadnikom bez perforacija.

Dimenzije: duž. 32,8 cm; šir. lista 4 cm; pr. nasadnika 1,7 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT D

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, T. XIV: 11.

Dating: LT D

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, Pl. XIII: 3.

70. VRH KOPLJA (P-15616) (T. 19: 4)

Opis: Vrh koplja trokutasto oblikovanog lista, rombičnoga presjeka. Na oštećenom nasadniku nalazi se jedna perforacija za zakovicu.

Dimenzije: duž. 23,3 cm; šir. lista 4,3 cm; pr. nasadnika 1,75 cm; tež. 145,55 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT D

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, T. XIV: 15.

69. SPEARHEAD (P-8132) (PL. 19: 3)

Description: Damaged spearhead with triangular blade, rhombic in cross-section, with a short socket that contains no perforations.

Dimensions: l. 32.8 cm; blade w. 4 cm; socket dia. 1.7 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT D

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, Pl. XIV: 11.

71. VRH KOPLJA (P-15609) (T. 19: 5)

Opis: Vrh koplja trokutasto oblikovanog lista, rombičnoga presjeka. Na nasadniku se nalazi jedna perforacija.

Dimenzije: duž. 27,7 cm; šir. lista 2,7 cm; pr. nasadnika 1,55 cm; tež. 115,57 g.

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT D

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, T. XIV: 13.

70. SPEARHEAD (P-15616) (PL. 19: 4)

Description: Spearhead with triangular blade, rhombic in cross-section. On the damaged socket there is a single perforation.

Dimensions: l. 23.3 cm; blade w. 4.3 cm; socket dia. 1.75 cm; wt. 145.55 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT D

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, Pl. XIV: 15.

72. VRH KOPLJA (P-15615) (T. 20: 1)

Opis: Vrh koplja trokutasto oblikovanog lista, rombičnoga presjeka. Dugi nasadnik nema perforacija.

Dimenzije: duž. 59 cm; šir. lista 6 cm; pr. nasadnika 2,2 cm; tež. 700 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT D

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, T. XIII: 11.

71. SPEARHEAD (P-15609) (PL. 19: 5)

Description: Spearhead with triangular blade, rhombic in cross-section. There is one perforation on the socket.

Dimensions: l. 27.7 cm; blade w. 2.7 cm; socket dia. 1.55 cm; wt. 115.57 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT D

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, Pl. XIV: 13.

73. VRH KOPLJA (P-15611) (T. 20: 2)

Opis: Vrh koplja širokog, trokutasto oblikovanog lista, rombičnoga presjeka. Na dužem nasadniku nalazi se jedna perforacija.

Dimenzije: duž. 37 cm; šir. lista 5,8 cm; duž. nasadnika 12,6 cm; pr. nasadnika 1,85 cm; tež. 233,75 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT D

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, T. XIV: 17.

72. SPEARHEAD (P-15615) (PL. 20: 1)

Description: Spearhead with triangular blade, rhombic in cross-section. On a long socket there are no perforations.

Dimensions: l. 59 cm; blade w. 6 cm; socket dia. 2.2 cm; wt. 700 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT D

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, Pl. XIII: 11.

74. VRH KOPLJA (P-15604) (T. 20: 3)

Opis: Vrh koplja trokutasto oblikovanog lista, rombičnoga presjeka i s nasadnikom s dvjema perforacijama.

Dimenzije: duž. 37,8 cm; šir. lista 5,1 cm; pr. nasadnika 2,2 cm; tež. 334,6 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT D

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, T. XIV: 6.

73. SPEARHEAD (P-15611) (PL. 20: 2)

Description: Spearhead with wide triangular blade, rhombic in cross-section. On a long socket there is one perforation.

Dimensions: l. 37 cm; blade w. 5.8 cm; socket l. 12.6 cm; socket dia. 1.85 cm; wt. 233.75 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT D

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, Pl. XIV: 17.

75. VRH KOPLJA (P-15623) (T. 21: 1)

Opis: Savijeni vrh koplja trokutasto oblikovanog lista, rombičnoga presjeka. Na dugom nasadniku nema perforacija.

Dimenzije: duž. 56,3 cm; šir. lista 6,2 cm; pr. nasadnika 2,15 cm; tež. 668 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT D

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, T. XIII: 1, T. XIX: 5.⁴

74. SPEARHEAD (P-15604) (PL. 20: 3)

Description: Spearhead with triangular blade, rhombic in cross-section, with a socket featuring two perforations.

Dimensions: l. 37.8 cm; blade w. 5.1 cm; socket dia. 2.2 cm; wt. 334.6 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT D

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, Pl. XIV: 6.

76. VRH KOPLJA (P-15614) (T. 21: 2)

Opis: Savijeni vrh koplja trokutasto oblikovanog lista, rombičnoga presjeka. Na dugom nasadniku nema perforacija.

Dimenzije: duž. 56,3 cm; šir. lista 6,2 cm; pr. nasadnika 2,15 cm; tež. 668 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT D

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, T. XIII: 1, T. XIX: 5.⁴

75. SPEARHEAD (P-15623) (PL. 21: 1)

Description: Bent spearhead with triangular blade, rhombic in cross-section. On a long socket there are no perforations.

Dimensions: l. 56.3 cm; blade w. 6.2 cm; socket dia. 2.15 cm; wt. 668 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT D

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, Pl. XIII: 1, Pl. XIX: 5.⁴

⁴ Ovaj predmet objavljen je u Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: T. XIII: 1 i T. XIX: 5 na dva mjesta. Fotografije su identične, no opis na stranici 83 više odgovara ovom primjerku iako su dimenzije drukčije.

⁴ This item was published in Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: Pl. XIII: 1 and Pl. XIX: 5 in two places. The photographs are identical, but the description on p. 83 corresponds better to this item, although the dimensions are different.

Opis: Savijeni vrh koplja izduženo oblikovanog lista, rombičnoga presjeka. Na nasadniku nema perforacija.
Dimenzije: duž. 50,2 cm; šir. lista 6,45 cm; pr. nasadnika 2 cm; tež. 499,18 g
Materijal: željezo
Datacija: LT D
Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, T. XIV: 10.

77. VRH KOPLJA (P-15619) (T. 22: 1)

Opis: Vrh koplja izduženo oblikovanog lista, rombičnoga presjeka. Na nasadniku nema perforacija.
Dimenzije: duž. 45,3 cm; šir. lista 6 cm; pr. nasadnika 2,2 cm; tež. 348,6 g
Materijal: željezo
Datacija: LT D
Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, T. XIV: 8, 16.⁵

78. VRH KOPLJA (P-15622) (T. 22: 2)

Opis: Vrh koplja izduženo oblikovanog lista, rombičnoga presjeka. Na nasadniku se nalaze dvije perforacije s jednom sačuvanom zakovicom.
Dimenzije: duž. 37,2 cm; šir. lista 3,4 cm; pr. nasadnika 2,2 cm; tež. 197,42 g
Materijal: željezo
Datacija: LT D
Literatura: neobjavljeno

79. VRH KOPLJA (P-15606) (T. 22: 3)

Opis: Vrh koplja izduženo oblikovanog lista, rombičnoga presjeka kojemu nedostaje gornja polovica. Središnji dio lista ukrašen je tehnikom *chagrinage*. Na nasadniku se nalaze dvije perforacije.
Dimenzije: duž. 23,3 cm; šir. lista 4,2 cm; pr. nasadnika 2,2 cm
Materijal: željezo
Datacija: LT D
Literatura: neobjavljeno

80. VRH KOPLJA (P-15628) (T. 22: 4)

Opis: Oštećeni vrh koplja s izduženo oblikovanim listom rombičnoga presjeka. Gornji dio lista nedostaje. Na nasadniku se nalazi jedna perforacija.
Dimenzije: duž. 19,8 cm; šir. lista: 4,1 cm; pr. nasadnika 2,3 cm
Materijal: željezo
Datacija: LT D
Literatura: neobjavljeno

81. VRH KOPLJA (P-15601) (T. 22: 5)

Opis: Oštećeni vrh koplja izduženo oblikovanog lista, rombičnoga presjeka. Na nasadniku nema perforacija.
Dimenzije: duž. 42,7 cm; pr. nasadnika 2,2 cm
Materijal: željezo
Datacija: LT D
Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, T. XIII: 4.

82. VRH KOPLJA (P-15610) (T. 22: 6)

Opis: Vrh koplja izduženo oblikovanog lista, rombičnoga presjeka. Nasadnik je fasetiran i bez perforacija.
Dimenzije: duž. 50,6 cm; šir. lista 4 cm; duž. nasadnika 11,8 cm; pr. nasadnika 2 cm; tež. 319,45 g
Materijal: željezo
Datacija: LT D2 (?)
Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, T. XIV: 1.

76. SPEARHEAD (P-15614) (PL. 21: 2)

Description: Bent spearhead with elongated blade, rhombic in cross-section. There are no perforations on the socket.
Dimensions: l. 50.2 cm; blade w. 6.45 cm; socket dia. 2 cm; wt. 499.18 g
Material: iron
Dating: LT D
Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, Pl. XIV: 10.

77. SPEARHEAD (P-15619) (PL. 22: 1)

Description: Spearhead with elongated blade, rhombic in cross-section. There are no perforations on the socket.
Dimensions: l. 45.3 cm; blade w. 6 cm; socket dia. 2.2 cm; wt. 348.6 g
Material: iron
Dating: LT D
Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, Pl. XIV: 8, 16.⁵

78. SPEARHEAD (P-15622) (PL. 22: 2)

Description: Spearhead with elongated blade, rhombic in cross-section. On the socket there are two perforations with one extant rivet.
Dimensions: l. 37.2 cm; blade w. 3.4 cm; socket dia. 2.2 cm; wt. 197.42 g
Material: iron
Dating: LT D
Literature: unpublished

79. SPEARHEAD (P-15606) (PL. 22: 3)

Description: Spearhead with elongated blade, rhombic in cross-section, with the upper half missing. The central section of the blade is decorated using the *chagrinage* technique. There are two perforations on the socket.
Dimensions: l. 23.3 cm; blade w. 4.2 cm; socket dia. 2.2 cm
Material: iron
Dating: LT D
Literature: unpublished

80. SPEARHEAD (P-15628) (PL. 22: 4)

Description: Damaged spearhead with elongated blade, rhombic in cross-section. The upper part of the blade is missing. There is one perforation on the socket.
Dimensions: l. 19.8 cm; blade w. 4.1 cm; socket dia. 2.3 cm
Material: iron
Dating: LT D
Literature: unpublished

81. SPEARHEAD (P-15601) (PL. 22: 5)

Description: Damaged spearhead with elongated blade, rhombic in cross-section. There are no perforations on the socket.
Dimensions: l. 42.7 cm; socket dia. 2.2 cm
Material: iron
Dating: LT D
Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, Pl. XIII: 4.

82. SPEARHEAD (P-15610) (PL. 22: 6)

Description: Spearhead with elongated blade, rhombic in cross-section. The socket is faceted and displays no perforations.
Dimensions: l. 50.6 cm; blade w. 4 cm; socket l. 11.8 cm; socket dia. 2 cm; wt. 319.45 g
Material: iron
Dating: LT D2 (?)
Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, Pl. XIV: 1.

5 U Majnarić-Pandžić 1970 ovo je koplje reproducirano dva puta na T. XIV, pod brojevima 8 i 16, fotografirano s obje strane.

5 In Majnarić-Pandžić 1970, this spearhead is reproduced twice in Pl. XIV, under nos. 8 and 16, photographed from two sides.

83. VRH KOPLJA (P-15598) (T. 23: 1)

Opis: Vrh koplja širokog, izduženo oblikovanog lista, rombičnoga presjeka. Na kratkom nasadniku nema perforacija.

Dimenzije: duž. 36,8 cm; šir. lista 6,6 cm; duž. nasadnika 5,3 cm; pr. nasadnika 1,8 cm; tež. 310,59 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT D

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 85, T. XIV: 14.

84. VRH KOPLJA (P-15624) (T. 23: 2)

Opis: Vrh koplja izduženo oblikovanog lista, rombičnoga presjeka. Vrh nedostaje. Na nasadniku nema perforacija.

Dimenzije: duž. 29,8 cm; šir. lista 4,7 cm; pr. nasadnika 1,8 cm; tež. 221,49 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT D

Literatura: neobjavljeno

85. VRH KOPLJA (P-15612) (T. 23: 3)

Opis: Vrh koplja trokutasto oblikovanog lista, rombičnoga presjeka. Vrh nedostaje. Nasadnik, duži od lista, fasetiran je i ima dvije perforacije. Središnji dio lista ukrašen je tehnikom *chagrinage*.

Dimenzije: duž. 19,1 cm; šir. lista 2,8 cm; pr. nasadnika 2 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT D2 (?)

Literatura: neobjavljeno

86. VRH KOPLJA (P-15595) (T. 23: 4)

Opis: Koplje deltoidnog obrisa lista, rombičnoga presjeka. Na kraćem nasadniku nalaze se dvije perforacije u kojima su sačuvane zakovice.

Dimenzije: duž. 29,9 cm; šir. lista 4,6 cm; pr. nasadnika 2,2 cm; tež. 196,2 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: ?

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, T. XIV: 17.

87. VRH KOPLJA (P-15599) (T. 24: 1)

Opis: Vrh koplja trokutasto oblikovanog lista, rombičnoga presjeka duž kojeg se s obje strane nalaze dva žlijeba. Vrh je oštećen. Na nasadniku nema perforacija.

Dimenzije: duž. 39,5 cm; šir. lista 4,6 cm; pr. nasadnika 2,1 cm; tež. 382,57 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT D

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, T. XIV: 2, 4.⁶

88. VRH KOPLJA (P-15602) (T. 24: 2)

Opis: Vrh koplja trokutasto oblikovanog lista, rombičnoga presjeka duž kojeg se s obje strane nalaze dva žlijeba. Na nasadniku nema perforacija.

Dimenzije: duž. 45,8 cm; šir. lista 4,6 cm; pr. nasadnika 2,1 cm; tež. 417,1 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT D

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, T. XIV: 3, 5.⁷

89. VRH KOPLJA (P-15600) (T. 24: 3)

Opis: Vrh koplja trokutasto oblikovanog lista, rombičnoga presjeka i raskovanih rubova. Na nasadniku nema perforacija.

Dimenzije: duž. 44,1 cm; šir. lista 4,1 cm; pr. nasadnika 2,05 cm; tež. 295,59 g

Materijal: željezo

83. SPEARHEAD (P-15598) (PL. 23: 1)

Description: Spearhead with wide, elongated blade, rhombic in cross-section. On a short socket there are no perforations.

Dimensions: l. 36.8 cm; blade w. 6.6 cm; socket l. 5.3 cm; socket dia. 1.8 cm; wt. 310.59 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT D

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 85, Pl. XIV: 14.

84. SPEARHEAD (P-15624) (PL. 23: 2)

Description: Spearhead with elongated blade, rhombic in cross-section. The tip is missing. There are no perforations on the socket.

Dimensions: l. 29.8 cm; blade w. 4.7 cm; socket dia. 1.8 cm; wt. 221.49 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT D

Literature: unpublished

85. SPEARHEAD (P-15612) (PL. 23: 3)

Description: Spearhead with triangular blade, rhombic in cross-section. The tip is missing. The socket, which is longer than the blade, is faceted and contains two perforations. The central portion of the blade is decorated using *chagrinage* technique.

Dimensions: l. 19.1 cm; blade w. 2.8 cm; socket dia. 2 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT D2 (?)

Literature: unpublished

86. SPEARHEAD (P-15595) (PL. 23: 4)

Description: Spearhead with kite-shaped blade, rhombic in cross-section. On a short socket there are two perforations with extant rivets.

Dimensions: l. 29.9 cm; blade w. 4.6 cm; socket dia. 2.2 cm; wt. 196.2 g

Material: iron

Dating: ?

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, Pl. XIV: 17.

87. SPEARHEAD (P-15599) (PL. 24: 1)

Description: Spearhead with triangular blade, rhombic in cross-section, with two grooves on along each face. The tip is damaged. There are no perforations on the socket.

Dimensions: l. 39.5 cm; blade w. 4.6 cm; socket dia. 2.1 cm; wt. 382.57 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT D

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, Pl. XIV: 2, 4.⁶

88. SPEARHEAD (P-15602) (PL. 24: 2)

Description: Spearhead with triangular blade, rhombic in cross-section, with two grooves along each face. There are no perforations on the socket.

Dimensions: l. 45.8 cm; blade w. 4.6 cm; socket dia. 2.1 cm; wt. 417.1 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT D

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, Pl. XIV: 3, 5.⁷

89. SPEARHEAD (P-15600) (PL. 24: 3)

Description: Spearhead with triangular blade with flat-hammered edges, rhombic in cross-section. There are no perforations on the socket.

Dimensions: l. 44.1 cm; blade w. 4.1 cm; socket dia. 2.05 cm; wt. 295.59 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT D

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 86, Pl. XIX: 6.

6 U Majnarić-Pandžić 1970 ovo je koplje reproducirano dva puta na T. XIV, pod brojevima 2 i 4, fotografirano s obje strane.

7 U Majnarić-Pandžić 1970 ovo je koplje reproducirano dva puta na T. XIV, pod brojevima 3 i 5.

6 In Majnarić-Pandžić 1970, this spearhead is reproduced twice in Pl. XIV, under nos. 2 and 4, photographed from two sides.

7 In Majnarić-Pandžić 1970, this spearhead is reproduced twice in Pl. XIV, under nos. 3 and 5, photographed from two sides.

Datacija: LT D

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 86, T. XIX: 6.

90. VRH KOPLJA (P-15603) (T. 24: 4)

Opis: Oštećeni vrh koplja trokutasto oblikovanog lista, rombičnoga presjeka i raskovanih rubova. Gornji dio lista nedostaje, a na ostatku su vidljivi vodoravni tragovi sječenja. Oštećeni nasadnik je fasetiran.

Dimenzije: duž. 15,1 cm; šir. lista 4,4 cm; pr. nasadnika 1,6 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT D2 (?)

Literatura: neobjavljeno

91. VRH KOPLJA (P-15617) (T. 24: 5)

Opis: Oštećeni vrh koplja trokutasto oblikovanog lista, rombičnoga presjeka i raskovanih rubova. Gornji dio lista nedostaje. Na fasetiranom nasadniku nalazi se jedna perforacija.

Dimenzije: duž. 29 cm; šir. lista 4,9 cm; pr. nasadnika 2 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT D2 (?)

Literatura: neobjavljeno

Petice

92. PETICA (P-15732) (T. 23: 8)

Opis: Petica koplja u obliku stožastoga tuljca s jednom perforacijom. U gornjem dijelu nalaze se dva paralelno postavljena žlijeba.

Dimenzije: duž. 7,75 cm; pr. 2,4 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2-D

Literatura: neobjavljeno

93. PETICA (P-15734) (T. 23: 9)

Opis: Petica koplja u obliku stožastoga tuljca s dvjema perforacijama.

Dimenzije: duž. 8,6 cm; pr. 2,05 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2-D

Literatura: neobjavljeno

94. PETICA (P-15733) (T. 23: 10)

Opis: Petica koplja u obliku užega stožastog tuljca.

Dimenzije: duž. 12,8 cm; pr. 1,4 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2-D

Literatura: neobjavljeno

Okovi drške

95. OKOV (P-15745) (T. 23: 5)

Opis: Cilindrični okov izrađen od debeloga lima.

Dimenzije: duž. 11,5 cm; pr. 2,15 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2-D

Literatura: neobjavljeno

96. OKOV (P-15730) (T. 23: 6)

Opis: Cilindrični okov izrađen od debeloga lima.

Dimenzije: duž. 11,1 cm; pr. 1,4 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2-D

Literatura: neobjavljeno

97. OKOV (P-15731) (T. 23: 7)

Opis: Cilindrični okov izrađen od debeloga lima.

Dimenzije: duž. 9 cm; pr. 1,8 cm

90. SPEARHEAD (P-15603) (PL. 24: 4)

Description: Damaged spearhead with triangular blade with flat-hammered edges, rhombic in cross-section. The upper part of the blade is missing and the remaining part displays horizontal cutting traces. The damaged socket is faceted.

Dimensions: l. 15.1 cm; blade w. 4.4 cm; socket dia. 1.6 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT D2 (?)

Literature: unpublished

91. SPEARHEAD (P-15617) (PL. 24: 5)

Description: Damaged spearhead with triangular blade with flat-hammered edges, rhombic in cross-section. There is one perforation on the faceted socket.

Dimensions: l. 29 cm; blade w. 4.9 cm; socket dia. 2 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT D2 (?)

Literature: unpublished

Butts

92. BUTT (P-15732) (PL. 23: 8)

Description: Spear butt in the shape of a conical socket with one perforation. In its upper part there are two parallel grooves.

Dimensions: l. 7.75 cm; dia. 2.4 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-D

Literature: unpublished

93. BUTT (P-15734) (PL. 23: 9)

Description: Spear butt in the shape of a conical socket with two perforations.

Dimensions: l. 8.6 cm; dia. 2.05 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-D

Literature: unpublished

94. BUTT (P-15733) (PL. 23: 10)

Description: Spear butt in the shape of a conical socket.

Dimensions: l. 12.8 cm; dia. 1.4 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-D

Literature: unpublished

Shaft reinforcements

95. REINFORCEMENT (P-15745) (PL. 23: 5)

Description: Cylindrical reinforcement made of thick metal sheet.

Dimensions: l. 11.5 cm; dia. 2.15 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-D

Literature: unpublished

96. REINFORCEMENT (P-15730) (PL. 23: 6)

Description: Cylindrical reinforcement made of thick metal sheet.

Dimensions: l. 11.1 cm; dia. 1.4 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-D

Literature: unpublished

97. REINFORCEMENT (P-15731) (PL. 23: 7)

Description: Cylindrical reinforcement made of thick metal sheet.

Dimensions: l. 9 cm; dia. 1.8 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-D

Literature: unpublished

Materijal: željezo
Datacija: LT B2-D
Literatura: neobjavljeno

Dijelovi štitova

98. SREDIŠNJI OKOV ŠTITA (P-15641) (T. 25: 1).

Opis: Trakasti okov štita s uzdignutim središnjim dijelom uz čije se rubove nalaze vodoravno postavljeni žljebovi te pravokutno oblikovanim krilima na kojima se nalazi po jedna rupa za zakovice.

Dimenzije: duž. 21,6 cm; šir. 10,3 cm; vis. središnjeg dijela 6,5 cm.

Materijal: željezo
Datacija: LT B2

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 85, T. XVII: 6.

99. SREDIŠNJI OKOV ŠTITA (P-15639) (T. 25: 2)

Opis: Trakasti okov štita s uzdignutim središnjim dijelom i pravokutno oblikovanim krilima na kojima se nalazi po jedna rupa za zakovice. Na jednom krilu sačuvana je zakovica sa šupljom glavicom polukuglastoga oblika i četvrtastim presjekom trna.

Dimenzije: duž. 22,6 cm; šir. 9,5 cm; vis. središnjeg dijela 6,4 cm; pr. glave zakovice 1,5 cm

Materijal: željezo
Datacija: LT B2

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 85, T. XVII: 4; Jovanović 1987: 835, Sl. 40: 13.

100. SREDIŠNJI OKOV ŠTITA (P-15642) (T. 25: 3)

Opis: Trakasti okov štita kojemu nedostaje središnji dio. Krila su pravokutno oblikovana s ukrasom u obliku iskucanih točki smještenim uz rubove. Sačuvane su i obje zakovice okruglih, plosnatih glavica i s trnovima kružnoga presjeka.

Dimenzije: šir. 8,6 cm; pr. glave zakovica 2,45 cm

Materijal: željezo
Datacija: LT B2

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970, 85, T. XVII: 7.

101. SREDIŠNJI OKOV ŠTITA (P-15646) (T. 25: 4)

Opis: Središnji dio okova štita ukrašen iskucanim bradavičastim izbočenjima. Krila nedostaju.

Dimenzije: duž. 11 cm; šir. 9,3 cm

Materijal: željezo
Datacija: LT B2 (?)

Literatura: neobjavljeno

102. SREDIŠNJI OKOV ŠTITA (P-15640) (T. 26: 1).

Opis: Trakasti okov štita s visoko uzdignutim središnjim dijelom uz čije se rubove nalaze vodoravno postavljeni žljebovi. Krila, od kojih je jedno vrlo oštećeno, polukružna su oblikovana s jednom rupom za zakovice.

Dimenzije: duž. 18,6 cm; šir. 12,2 cm; vis. središnjeg dijela 7,5 cm

Materijal: željezo
Datacija: LT B2

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 85, T. XVII: 5.

103. SREDIŠNJI OKOV ŠTITA (P-15644) (T. 26: 2)

Opis: Oštećeni središnji okov štita od kojega je sačuvano jedno krilo trapezoidnoga oblika sa zakovicom kalotaste glavice i trnom četvrtastoga presjeka. Sačuvan je manji dio središnjega, uzdignutog dijela na kojemu je vidljiv početak rebra smještenog uz rub.

Dimenzije: duž. 12,9 cm; šir. 13,2 cm; pr. glave zakovice 2,1 cm

Materijal: željezo
Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, T. XII: 3.

Shield elements

98. SHIELD BOSS (P-15641) (PL. 25: 1).

Description: Band-shaped shield boss with raised central section. There are horizontal grooves along its edges, and rectangular wings with one rivet hole in each.

Dimensions: l. 21.6 cm; w. 10.3 cm; central section h. 6.5 cm

Material: iron
Dating: LT B2

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 85, Pl. XVII: 6.

99. SHIELD BOSS (P-15639) (PL. 25: 2)

Description: Band-shaped shield boss with raised central section and rectangular wings, with one rivet hole in each. A rivet with hollow hemispherical head and shank of square cross-section is extant in one wing.

Dimensions: l. 22.6 cm; w. 9.5 cm; central section h. 6.4 cm; rivet head dia. 1.5 cm

Material: iron
Dating: LT B2

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 85, Pl. XVII: 4; Jovanović 1987: 835, Fig. 40: 13.

100. SHIELD BOSS (P-15642) (PL. 25: 3)

Description: Band-shaped shield boss with missing central section. Rectangular wings are decorated with punched dots along the edges. Both rivets, with circular flat heads and shanks of circular cross-section, are extant.

Dimensions: w. 8.6 cm; rivet head dia. 2.45 cm

Material: iron
Dating: LT B2

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 85, Pl. XVII: 7.

101. SHIELD BOSS (P-15646) (PL. 25: 4)

Description: Central section of a shield boss decorated with embossed extrusions. The wings are missing.

Dimensions: l. 11 cm; w. 9.3 cm

Material: iron
Dating: LT B2 (?)

Literature: unpublished

102. SHIELD BOSS (P-15640) (PL. 26: 1)

Description: Band-shaped shield boss with highly raised central section and horizontal grooves along its edges. One of the semi-circular wings, bearing a single rivet hole, is missing almost completely.

Dimensions: l. 18.6 cm; w. 12.2 cm; central section h. 7.5 cm

Material: iron
Dating: LT B2

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 85, Pl. XVII: 5.

103. SHIELD BOSS (P-15644) (PL. 26: 2)

Description: Damaged shield boss, with one trapezoidal wing extant, containing a rivet with hemispherical head and shank of square cross-section. A small part of the raised central section has been preserved, with visible beginning of a rib running along the edge.

Dimensions: l. 12.9 cm; w. 13.2 cm; rivet head dia. 2.1 cm

Material: iron
Dating: LT C1

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, Pl. XII: 3.

104. SHIELD BOSS (P-15636) (PL. 26: 3)

Description: Band-shaped shield boss with raised central section of roof-shaped cross-section, featuring horizontal ribs along its edges. The extant wing is trapezoidal, and a preserved rivet has a large disc-shaped head and a shank of square cross-section.

104. SREDIŠNJI OKOV ŠTITA (P-15636) (T. 26: 3)

Opis: Trakasti okov štita s uzdignutim središnjim dijelom krovastoga presjeka uz čije se rubove nalaze vodoravna rebra. Sačuvano je krilo trapezoidnoga oblika, a sačuvana je i jedna zakovica s diskoidno oblikovanom glavicom većeg promjera i trnom četvrtastoga presjeka.

Dimenzije: duž. 18,7 cm; šir. 11,1 cm; vis. središnjeg dijela 6,7 cm; pr. glave zakovice 4,8 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 85, T. XVII: 1.

105. SREDIŠNJI OKOV ŠTITA (P-15647, P-15648) (T. 26: 4)

Opis: Oštećeni trakasti okov štita sa središnjim dijelom krovastoga presjeka uz čije se rubove nalaze vodoravni žljebovi. Sačuvano krilo kurvilinearno je oblikovano i ima kružne perforacije.

Dimenzije: duž. 14,4 cm; vis. središnjeg dijela 4 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: neobjavljeno

106. SREDIŠNJI OKOV ŠTITA (P-15643) (T. 26: 5)

Opis: Trakasti okov štita s uzdignutim središnjim dijelom krovastoga presjeka uz čije se zadebljale rubove nalaze vodoravna rebra. Krila, na kojima se nalazi po jedna zakovica kalotaste glavice i trna četvrtastoga presjeka, trapezoidnog su oblika. Uz rub krila nalazi se ukras u obliku girlandi izveden urezivanjem.

Dimenzije: duž. 18 cm; šir. 8,1 cm; vis. središnjeg dijela 5,2 cm; pr. glave zakovice 1,8 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 85, T. XVII: 3.

107. SREDIŠNJI OKOV ŠTITA (P-15637) (T. 27: 1)

Opis: Trakasti okov štita s uzdignutim središnjim dijelom krovastoga presjeka uz čije se zadebljale rubove nalaze vodoravna rebra. Krila, na kojima se nalazi po jedna rupa za zakovice, trapezoidnog su oblika.

Dimenzije: duž. 24,4 cm; šir. 12,5 cm; vis. središnjeg dijela 5,5 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970, 85, T. XVII: 2-2a.

108. SREDIŠNJI OKOV ŠTITA (P-15638) (T. 27: 2)

Opis: Središnji okov štita s uzdignutim središnjim dijelom krovastoga presjeka uz čije se zadebljale rubove nalaze vodoravna rebra. Krila, od kojih je jedno vrlo oštećeno, kurvilinearno su oblikovana s jednom rupom za zakovice.

Dimenzije: duž. 15,6 cm; šir. 8,5 cm; vis. središnjeg dijela 5,3 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 85, T. XVII: 3.

109. SREDIŠNJI OKOV ŠTITA (P-20668) (T. 27: 3)

Opis: Oštećeni središnji okov štita od kojega je sačuvan dio središnjega, uzdignutog dijela i kurvilinearno oblikovano krilo s rupom za zakovicu.

Dimenzije: duž. 5,2 cm; šir. 8,4 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: neobjavljeno

110. SREDIŠNJI OKOV ŠTITA (P-15645) (T. 27: 4)

Opis: Oštećeni trakasti okov štita s uzdignutim središnjim dijelom krovastoga presjeka uz čiji se sačuvani, zadebljali rub nalazi vodoravno rebro. Sačuvano krilo, s jednom rupom za zakovicu, kurvilinearno je oblikovano.

Dimenzije: duž. 13,1 cm; šir. 9,2 cm; pr. glave zakovice 5 cm

Dimensions: l. 18.7 cm; w. 11.1 cm; central section h. 6.7 cm; rivet head dia. 4.8 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 85, Pl. XVII: 1.

105. SHIELD BOSS (P-15647, P-15648) (PL. 26: 4)

Description: Damaged band-shaped shield boss with central section of roof-shaped cross-section featuring horizontal grooves along its edges. The extant wing is curvilinear with circular perforations.

Dimensions: l. 14.4 cm; central section h. 4 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1

Literature: unpublished

106. SHIELD BOSS (P-15643) (PL. 26: 5)

Description: Band-shaped shield boss with raised central section of roof-shaped cross-section featuring horizontal ribs along its thickened edges. The wings are trapezoidal, with one rivet of hemispherical head and shank of square cross-section in each. Incised garland-shaped decoration runs along the edges of the wings.

Dimensions: l. 18 cm; w. 8.1 cm; central section h. 5.2 cm; rivet head dia. 1.8 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 85, Pl. XVII: 3.

107. SHIELD BOSS (P-15637) (PL. 27: 1)

Description: Band-shaped shield boss with raised central section of roof-shaped cross-section featuring horizontal ribs along its thickened edges. The wings are trapezoidal, with one rivet hole in each.

Dimensions: l. 24.4 cm; w. 12.5 cm; central section h. 5.5 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 85, Pl. XVII: 2-2a.

108. SHIELD BOSS (P-15638) (PL. 27: 2)

Description: Shield boss with raised central section of roof-shaped cross-section, featuring horizontal ribs along its thickened edges. The wings – one of them badly damaged – are curvilinear, with one rivet hole.

Dimensions: l. 15.6 cm; w. 8.5 cm; central section h. 5.3 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 85, Pl. XVII: 3.

109. SHIELD BOSS (P-20668) (PL. 27: 3)

Description: Damaged shield boss, of which part of a raised central section and curvilinear wing with rivet hole are extant.

Dimensions: l. 5.2 cm; w. 8.4 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1

Literature: unpublished

110. SHIELD BOSS (P-15645) (PL. 27: 4)

Description: Damaged band-shaped shield boss with raised central section of roof-shaped cross-section featuring a horizontal rib along its extant thickened edge. The extant wing is curvilinear, with one rivet hole.

Dimensions: l. 13.1 cm; w. 9.2 cm; rivet head dia. 5 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, Pl. XII: 4.

Datacija: LT C1

Materijal: željezo

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970, 83, T. XII: 4.

111. SREDIŠNJI OKOV ŠTITA (P-20667) (T. 27: 5)

Opis: Oštećeni središnji okov štita od kojega je sačuvan dio središnjega, uzdignutog dijela te kurvilinearno oblikovano krilo s rupom za zakovicu.

Dimenzije: duž. 5,7 cm; šir. 7,8 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: neobjavljeno

112. SREDIŠNJI OKOV ŠTITA (P-21104) (T. 28: 1)

Opis: Središnji okov štita s visokom središnjom kalotom zaobljeno-stožastoga oblika koja stepenasto prelazi u široki obod na kojemu je sačuvano pet rupa za zakovice.

Dimenzije: pr. 25 cm; šir. oboda 7,6 cm; vis. kalote 6,8 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT D1

Literatura: neobjavljeno

113. OKOV RUBA ŠTITA (P-15744) (T. 28: 2)

Opis: Okov s ruba štita izrađenog od željeznog lima, ovalnoga presjeka.

Dimenzije: duž. 12,9 cm; šir. 1,9 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2-D

Literatura: neobjavljeno

114. OKOV RUBA ŠTITA (P-8127) (T. 28: 3)

Opis: Tri ulomka okova s ruba štita izrađenog od željeznog lima, ovalnoga presjeka.

Dimenzije: duž. 1 10,3 cm; duž. 2 11,5 cm; duž. 3 3,2 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2-D

Literatura: neobjavljeno

115. OKOV DRŠKE ŠTITA (P-8114) (T. 28: 4)

Opis: Uska, blago povijena šipka trakastoga presjeka s rombičnom pločicom na jednome kraju na kojoj se u sredini nalazi glavica čavla.

Dimenzije: duž. 12,2 cm; šir. pločice 2,1 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C(?)

Literatura: neobjavljeno

116. ZAKOVICA (P-20669) (T. 28: 5)

Opis: Zakovica šuplje, polukuglaste glavice i trna četvrtastoga presjeka koji je stanjen u sredini.

Dimenzije: duž. 2,5 cm; pr. glave 2 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2-D

Literatura: neobjavljeno

117. ZAKOVICA (P-20676) (T. 28: 6)

Opis: Zakovica s punom glavicom diskoidnoga oblika i savijenim trnom četvrtastoga presjeka.

Dimenzije: duž. 1,8 cm; pr. glavice 1,2 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2-D

Literatura: neobjavljeno

111. SHIELD BOSS (P-20667) (PL. 27: 5)

Description: Damaged shield boss, of which part of the raised central section and curvilinear wing with one rivet hole are extant.

Dimensions: l. 5.7 cm; w. 7.8 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1

Literature: unpublished

112. SHIELD BOSS (P-21104) (PL. 28: 1)

Description: Shield boss with raised central hemisphere of rounded-conical shape, with stepped transition into a wide brim, featuring five extant rivet holes.

Dimensions: dia. 25 cm; brim w. 7.6 cm; hemisphere h. 6.8 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT D1

Literature: unpublished

113. SHIELD EDGING (P-15744) (PL. 28: 2)

Description: Shield edging made of iron sheet, semi-circular in cross-section.

Dimensions: l. 12.9 cm; w. 1.9 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-D

Literature: unpublished

114. SHIELD EDGING (P-8127) (PL. 28: 3)

Description: Three fragments of shield edging made of iron sheet, semi-circular in cross-section.

Dimensions: l. 1 10.3 cm; l. 2 11.5 cm; l. 3 3.2 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-D

Literature: unpublished

115. GRIP-BAR FITTING (P-8114) (PL. 28: 4)

Description: Narrow, slightly curved bar of ribbon cross-section, with rhombic plate at one terminal containing a nail head in its centre.

Dimensions: l. 12.2 cm; plate w. 2.1 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C (?)

Literature: unpublished

116. RIVET (P-20669) (PL. 28: 5)

Description: Rivet with hollow hemispherical head and shank of square cross-section, thinned in the middle.

Dimensions: l. 2.5 cm; head dia. 2 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-D

Literature: unpublished

117. RIVET (P-20676) (PL. 28: 6)

Description: Rivet with full disc-shaped head and bent shank of square cross-section.

Dimensions: l. 1.8 cm; head dia. 1.2 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-D

Literature: unpublished

Pojasne garniture

118. LANČANI ELEMENT POJASNE GARNITURE (P-15726) (T. 29: 1)

Opis: Duži dio metalnoga dijela pojasne garniture tipa Karaburma 111 sastavljenog od dugih, spiralno namotanih članaka. Na jednom se kraju nalazi okrugla petlja, a drugi kraj nedostaje.

Dimenzije: duž. 64,5 cm; duž. članka 6,9 cm; pr. petlje 2,7 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2

Literatura: neobjavljeno

119. LANČANI ELEMENT POJASNE GARNITURE (P-15721) (T. 29: 2)

Opis: Duži dio metalnoga dijela pojasne garniture tipa Karaburma 111 sastavljenog od dugih, spiralno namotanih članaka. Na jednom se kraju nalazi okrugla petlja ukrašena okomito postavljenim žljebovima i urezanim linijama, a drugi kraj nedostaje.

Dimenzije: duž. 51,2 cm; duž. članka 6,1 cm; pr. petlje 2,95 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2

Literatura: neobjavljeno

120. LANČANI ELEMENT POJASNE GARNITURE (P-15709) (T. 29: 3)

Opis: Duži dio metalnoga dijela pojasne garniture tipa Karaburma 111 sastavljenog od trostruko uvijenih članaka s kruškolikom oblikovanom petljom na jednoj strani i petljom u obliku osmice na drugoj.

Dimenzije: duž. 62,5 cm; duž. članka 4 cm; pr. petlje 2,75 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2

Literatura: neobjavljeno

121. LANČANI ELEMENTI POJASNE GARNITURE (P-15719, P-15723) (T. 29: 4)

Opis: Duži i kraći dio metalnoga dijela pojasne garniture tipa Mokronog/Ceretolo. Duži se dio sastoji od dvostruko uvijenih članaka s većom okruglom petljom na jednoj strani i savijenim trnom, koji završava okruglim zadebljanjem, na drugoj. Kraći je dio sastavljen od dvaju uvijenih članaka na kojima se nalaze veća i manja okrugla petlja.

Dimenzije: duži dio - duž. 47,5 cm; duž. članka 3,5 cm; pr. petlje 5,2 cm; kraći dio - duž. 11,7 cm; pr. veće petlje 5,2 cm; pr. manje petlje 5,2 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2-C1

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, T. XII: 2.

122. LANČANI ELEMENTI POJASNE GARNITURE (P-15709) (T. 29: 5)

Opis: Duži dio metalnoga dijela pojasne garniture tipa Karaburma 111 sastavljenog od dvostruko uvijenih članaka s okruglom petljom na jednoj strani i petljom u obliku osmice na drugoj.

Dimenzije: duž. 61 cm; duž. članka 4,4 cm; pr. petlje 3 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2-C1

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, T. XI: 4.

123. ŠUPLJI OBRUČ (P-8115) (T. 29: 6)

Opis: Šuplji obruč izrađen spajanjem dvaju polovica izrađenih od tankoga lima. Na površini su vidljivi tragovi izlaganja visokoj temperaturi, a naziru se i tragovi tkanine.

Dimenzije: pr. 5 cm; deblj. 1,5 cm; tež. 23,39 g

Materijal: željezo

Belt sets

118. ELEMENT OF A BELT CHAIN (P-15726) (PL. 29: 1)

Description: Longer section of the metal part of a belt set of the Karaburma 111 type, composed of long, spirally twisted links. On one terminal there is a circular loop, and the other terminal is missing.

Dimensions: l. 64.5 cm; link l. 6.9 cm; loop dia. 2.7 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2

Literature: unpublished

119. ELEMENT OF A BELT CHAIN (P-15721) (PL. 29: 2)

Description: Longer section of the metal part of a belt set of the Karaburma 111 type, composed of long, spirally twisted links. On one terminal there is a circular loop, decorated with vertical grooves and incised lines, and the other terminal is missing.

Dimensions: l. 51.2 cm; link l. 6.1 cm; loop dia. 2.95 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2

Literature: unpublished

120. ELEMENT OF A BELT CHAIN (P-15709) (PL. 29: 3)

Description: Longer section of the metal part of a belt set of the Karaburma 111 type, composed of triple-twisted links with a pear-shaped loop on one terminal and a figure-of-eight loop on the other.

Dimensions: l. 62.5 cm; link l. 4 cm; loop dia. 2.75 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2

Literature: unpublished

121. ELEMENT OF A BELT CHAIN (P-15719, P-15723) (PL. 29: 4)

Description: Longer and shorter sections of the metal part of a belt set of the Mokronog/Ceretolo type. The longer section consists of double-twisted links with a large circular loop on one terminal, and a bent thorn ending in a globular thickening on the other. The shorter section consists of two twisted links bearing a larger and a smaller circular loop.

Dimensions: longer section - l. 47.5 cm; link l. 3.5 cm; loop dia. 5.2 cm; shorter section - l. 11.7 cm; larger loop dia. 5.2 cm; smaller loop dia. 5.2 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-C1

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, Pl. XII: 2.

122. ELEMENT OF A BELT CHAIN (P-15709) (T. 29: 5)

Description: Longer section of the metal part of a belt set of the Karaburma 111 type composed of double-twisted links with a circular loop on one terminal and a figure-of-eight loop on the other.

Dimensions: l. 61 cm; link l. 4.4 cm; loop dia. 3 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-C1

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, T. XI: 4.

123. HOLLOW RING (P-8115) (PL. 29: 6)

Description: Hollow ring made by joining two halves made of thin metal sheet. Traces of exposure to high temperature are visible on its surface, and traces of cloth are also discernible.

Dimensions: dia. 5 cm; th. 1.5 cm; wt. 23.39 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-C1

Literature: unpublished

Datacija: LT B2

Literatura: neobjavljeno

124. LANČANI ELEMENT POJASNE GARNITURE (P-8134) (T. 30: 1)

Opis: Dio pojasa tipa Brežice 2 / Zvonimirovo LT 12 sastavljenog od dvostruko uvijenih članaka i s trnom na jednom kraju čiji savijeni vrh završava bikoničnim zadebljanjem.

Dimenzije: duž. 34,6 cm; duž. članka 2,6 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: neobjavljeno

125. LANČANI ELEMENT POJASNE GARNITURE (P-20681) (T. 30: 2)

Opis: Duži dio metalnoga dijela pojase garniture sastavljenog od raskovanih članaka ukrašenih punciranjem. Na jednom se kraju nalazi okrugla petlja, a na drugom trn koji završava stožastim zadebljanjem.

Dimenzije: duž. 55 cm; šir. članka 1,7 cm; pr. petlje 2,45 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1b

Literatura: neobjavljeno

126. LANČANI ELEMENT POJASNE GARNITURE (P-15724) (T. 30: 3)

Opis: Duži dio metalnoga dijela pojase garniture sastavljenog od raskovanih članaka ukrašenih punciranjem. Na jednom se kraju nalazi okrugla petlja, dok je drugi oštećen.

Dimenzije: duž. 30,8 cm; šir. članka 1,5 cm; pr. petlje 2,4 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1b

Literatura: neobjavljeno

127. LANČANI ELEMENT POJASNE GARNITURE (P-8133) (T. 30: 4)

Opis: Duži dio metalnoga dijela pojase garniture sastavljenog od raskovanih članaka ukrašenih punciranjem. Na jednom se kraju nalazi okrugla petlja, a na drugom trn koji završava stožastim zadebljanjem.

Dimenzije: duž. 53 cm; šir. članka 2,5 cm; pr. petlje 2,9 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1b

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 85, T. XVI: 2.

128. LANČANI ELEMENT POJASNE GARNITURE (P-15725) (T. 30: 5)

Opis: Duži dio metalnoga dijela pojase garniture sastavljenog od raskovanih članaka ukrašenih punciranjem. Na jednom se kraju nalazi okrugla petlja, a na drugom trn koji završava stožastim zadebljanjem.

Dimenzije: duž. 52,5 cm; šir. članka 1,9 cm; pr. petlje 2,5 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1b

Literatura: neobjavljeno

129. LANČANI ELEMENT POJASNE GARNITURE (P-15720) (T. 30: 6)

Opis: Kraći dio metalnoga dijela pojase garniture sastavljenog od raskovanih članaka ukrašenih punciranjem. Na oba kraja nalaze se okrugle petlje.

Dimenzije: duž. 12,5 cm; šir. članka 1,8 cm; pr. petlje 2,4 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1b

Literatura: neobjavljeno

124. ELEMENT OF A BELT CHAIN (P-8134) (PL. 30: 1)

Description: Section of a belt of the Brežice 2 / Zvonimirovo LT 12 type, consisting of double-twisted links and a thorn on one terminal, ending in a bent tip with a biconical thickening.

Dimensions: l. 34.6 cm; link l. 2.6 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1

Literature: unpublished

125. ELEMENT OF A BELT CHAIN (P-20681) (PL. 30: 2)

Description: Longer section of the metal part of a belt set composed of flat links with punch decoration. On one terminal there is a circular loop, and on the other a thorn, ending in a conical thickening.

Dimensions: l. 55 cm; link w. 1.7 cm; loop dia. 2.45 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1b

Literature: unpublished

126. ELEMENT OF A BELT CHAIN (P-15724) (PL. 30: 3)

Description: Longer section of the metal part of a belt set composed of flat links with punch decoration. There is a circular loop on one terminal, and the other is damaged.

Dimensions: l. 30.8 cm; link w. 1.5 cm; loop dia. 2.4 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1b

Literature: unpublished

127. ELEMENT OF A BELT CHAIN (P-8133) (PL. 30: 4)

Description: Longer section of the metal part of a belt set composed of flat links with punch decoration. On one terminal there is a circular loop, and on the other a thorn, ending in a conical thickening.

Dimensions: l. 53 cm; link w. 2.5 cm; loop dia. 2.9 cm

Dating: LT C1b

Material: iron

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 85, Pl. XVI: 2.

128. ELEMENT OF A BELT CHAIN (P-15725) (PL. 30: 4)

Description: Longer section of the metal part of a belt set composed of flat links with punch decoration. On one terminal there is a circular loop, and on the other a thorn, ending in a conical thickening.

Dimensions: l. 52.5 cm; link l. 1.9 cm; loop dia. 2.5 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1b

Literature: unpublished

129. ELEMENT OF A BELT CHAIN (P-15720) (PL. 30: 5)

Description: Shorter section of the metal part of a belt set composed of flat links with punch decoration. There are circular loops on both terminals.

Dimensions: l. 12.5 cm; link l. 1.8 cm; loop dia. 2.4 cm

Dating: LT C1b

Material: iron

Literature: unpublished

130. RING (P-15747) (PL. 30: 7)

Description: Ring of octagonal cross-section, which could belong to a belt set used for sword suspension. (Other interpretations are also possible!)

Dimensions: dia. 4.1 cm; th. 0.85 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C2 (?)

Literature: unpublished

131. RINGS (P-15748) (PL. 30: 8-9)

Description: Two rings of circular cross-section, which could belong to a belt set used for sword suspension. (Other interpretations are also possible!)

130. OBRUČ (P-15747) (T. 30: 7)

Opis: Obruč osmerokutnoga presjeka koji je mogao biti dio pojasne garniture za nošenje mača (moguće su i druge interpretacije!).

Dimenzije: pr. 4,1 cm; deblj. 0,85 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C2 (?)

Literatura: neobjavljeno

131. OBRUČI (P-15748) (T. 30: 8-9)

Opis: Dva obruča kruznoga presjeka koji su mogli biti dio pojasne garniture za nošenje mača (moguće su i druge interpretacije!).

Dimenzije: pr. 1 5,5 cm; pr. 2 5,4 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C2 (?)

Literatura: neobjavljeno

Noževi

132. NOŽ (P-15650) (T. 31: 1)

Opis: Nož sa sječivom konkavno oblikovanoga hrpta koje prelazi u dršku pravokutnog presjeka s povijenim krajem na kojemu se nalazi zadebljanje u obliku okrugle pločice.

Dimenzije: duž. 27,1 cm; šir. sječiva 3,9 cm; tež. 143,36 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 85, T. XVI: 6.

133. NOŽ (P-15655) (T. 31: 2)

Opis: Masivni nož ravnoga sječiva koje prelazi u dršku pravokutnog presjeka s povijenim krajem na kojemu se nalazi zadebljanje u obliku okrugle pločice.

Dimenzije: duž. 34,9 cm; šir. sječiva 4,4 cm; duž. drške 8,1 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, T. XV: 3.

134. NOŽ (P-15659) (T. 31: 3)

Opis: Masivni nož tipa Dürrnbergs blago zavijenog hrpta koji prelazi u savijenu ručku pravokutnog presjeka na čijemu se kraju nalazi obruč. Na početku ravne, oštećene oštrice nalazi se s jedne strane zakovica s glavicom sferičnoga oblika.

Dimenzije: duž. 40,8 cm; duž. drške 8,5 cm; šir. sječiva 5,6 cm; pr. zakovice 1,1 cm; tež. 268,65 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2-C

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, T. XV: 4.

135. NOŽ (P-15671) (T. 31: 4)

Opis: Masivni nož tipa Dürrnberg konkavno oblikovanoga hrpta koji prelazi u povijenu dršku četvrtastog presjeka s bikoničnim zadebljanjem na sredini i kuglicom na završetku.

Dimenzije: duž. 41,1 cm; šir. sječiva 5,7 cm; duž. drške 9,6 cm; tež. 459,1 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2-C

Literatura: neobjavljeno

136. NOŽ (P-15654) (T. 31: 5)

Opis: Masivni nož tipa Dürrnberg ravnoga sječiva koje prelazi u kraću povijenu dršku pravokutnog presjeka s kuglastim zadebljanjem na sredini i obručem na završetku.

Dimenzije: duž. 33 cm; duž. drške 7 cm; šir. sječiva 5,25 cm; tež. 143,36 g

Materijal: željezo

Dimensions: dia. 1: 5.5 cm; dia. 2: 5.4 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C2 (?)

Literature: unpublished

Knives

132. KNIFE (P-15650) (PL. 31: 1)

Description: Knife with blade of concave spine, extending from a handle of rectangular cross-section with bent terminal, ending in a circular disc-shaped thickening.

Dimensions: l. 27.1 cm; blade w. 3.9 cm; wt. 143.36 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 85, Pl. XVI: 6.

133. KNIFE (P-15655) (PL. 31: 2)

Description: Massive knife with straight blade which extends from a handle of rectangular cross-section with bent terminal, ending in a circular disc-shaped thickening.

Dimensions: l. 34.9 cm; blade w. 4.4 cm; handle l. 8.1 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, Pl. XV: 3.

134. KNIFE (P-15659) (PL. 31: 3)

Description: Massive knife of the Dürrnberg type, with slightly curved spine which extends from a curved handle of rectangular cross-section with a ring at its terminal. At the beginning of a damaged straight blade, on one side there is a rivet with spherical head.

Dimensions: l. 40.8 cm; handle l. 8.5 cm; blade w. 5.6 cm; rivet dia. 1.1 cm; wt. 268.65 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-C

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, Pl. XV: 4.

135. KNIFE (P-15671) (PL. 31: 4)

Description: Massive knife of the Dürrnberg type, with concave spine which extends from a curved handle of square cross-section with a biconical thickening in the middle, and a globular knob at its terminal.

Dimensions: l. 41.1 cm; blade w. 5.7 cm; handle l. 9.6 cm; wt. 459.1 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-C

Literature: unpublished

136. KNIFE (P-15654) (PL. 31: 5)

Description: Massive knife of the Dürrnberg type, with straight blade which extends from a short curved handle of rectangular cross-section with a globular thickening in the middle and a ring at its terminal.

Dimensions: l. 33 cm; handle l. 7 cm; blade w. 5.25 cm; wt. 143.36 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-C

Literature: unpublished

137. KNIFE (P-15653) (PL. 32: 1)

Description: Massive knife of the Dürrnberg type, with straight blade and slightly upturned tip. A short curved handle of polygonal cross-section, terminating with a ring, bears a globular thickening flanked by shallow grooves.

Dimensions: l. 41.8 cm; blade w. 5.9 cm; handle l. 8.1 cm; wt. 360.1 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-C

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, Pl. XIII: 14.

Datacija: LT B2-C

Literatura: neobjavljeno

137. NOŽ (P-15653) (T. 32: 1)

Opis: Masivni nož tipa Dürrnberg ravnoga sječiva čiji je vrh blago povijen prema gore. Na kratkoj i savijenoj dršci poligonalnoga presjeka, koja završava obručem, nalazi se kuglasto zadeljanje omeđeno s obje strane plitkim žljebovima.

Dimenzije: duž. 41,8 cm; šir. sječiva 5,9 cm; duž. drške 8,1 cm; tež. 360,1 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2-C

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, T. XIII: 14.

138. NOŽ (P-15652) (T. 32: 2)

Opis: Nož zakrivljenoga sječiva na kojemu se s obje strane ispod hrpta i iznad oštrice nalaze urezani žljebovi. Na trakastom jezičcu nalazi se šest rupica za zakovice, a između sječiva i drške nalazi se graničnik pričvršćen zakovicom.

Dimenzije: duž. 42,9 cm; duž. drške 11,2; šir. sječiva 3,3 cm; tež. 259,25 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT D

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, T. XIII: 13.

139. NOŽ (P-15649) (T. 32: 3)

Opis: Nož tipa Pritoka - Bela Cerkev povijenoga sječiva na kojemu se s obje strane ispod hrpta nalaze žljebovi. Na trakastom jezičcu koji se širi prema oštećenom kraju nalaze se tri zakovice kojima je bila pričvršćena drška od organskog materijala. Na prijelazu sječiva u jezičac vidljiv je trag koji ukazuje na postojanje graničnika, što potvrđuje i manja perforacija za zakovicu kojom je on bio fiksiran.

Dimenzije: duž. 38,1 cm; duž. drške 10,2 cm; šir. sječiva 3,3 cm; tež. 206,45 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT D

Literatura: Jovanović 1987: 835, Sl. 42: 18.

140. NOŽ (P-15656) (T. 32: 4)

Opis: Nož povijenoga sječiva (sica) na kojemu se s obje strane uz hrpat nalaze žljebovi ukrašeni tehnikom *chagrinage*. Trakasti jezičac s dvije zakovice je oštećen.

Dimenzije: duž. 27,1 cm; šir. sječiva 3,3 cm; tež. 106,59 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT D

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 85, T. XVI: 8.

141. NOŽ (P-15669) (T. 32: 5)

Opis: Nož ravnoga sječiva kojemu nedostaje vrh, a prelazi u savijenu dršku pravokutnog presjeka s obručem na završetku.

Dimenzije: duž. 24,7 cm; duž. drške 9 cm; šir. sječiva 3,6 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT D

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, T. XIII: 15.

142. NOŽ (P-15651) (T. 33: 1)

Opis: Nož povijenoga sječiva sa žlijebom ispod hrpta s jedne strane koje prelazi u dugi, trakasti jezičac na kojemu se nalazi jedna zakovica i dvije perforacije.

Datacija: LT D

Materijal: željezo

Dimenzije: duž. 29 cm; šir. sječiva 2,5 cm; tež. 118,19 g

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 85, T. XVI: 5.

138. KNIFE (P-15652) (PL. 32: 2)

Description: Knife with curved blade, with incised grooves under the spine and above the cutting edge on both sides. There are six rivet holes on a ribbon-shaped tang, and a guard between the blade and handle, fastened with a rivet.

Dimensions: l. 42.9 cm; handle l. 11.2; blade w. 3.3 cm; wt. 259.25 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT D

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, Pl. XIII: 13.

139. KNIFE (P-15649) (PL. 32: 3)

Description: Knife of the Pritoka - Bela Cerkev type with curved blade, with grooves under the spine on both sides. There are three rivets on a ribbon-shaped tang which widens towards a damaged terminal. They were used to fasten a handle made of organic material. At the point where the blade turns into the tang there is a trace suggesting that there used to be a guard, and this is confirmed by a small rivet hole, used to fix it.

Dimensions: l. 38.1 cm; handle l. 10.2 cm; blade w. 3.3 cm; wt. 206.45 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT D2

Literature: Jovanović 1987: 835, Fig. 42: 18.

140. KNIFE (P-15656) (PL. 32: 4)

Description: Knife with curved blade (*sica*), with grooves on both faces decorated using *chagrinage* technique. The ribbon-shaped tang, with two rivets, is damaged.

Dimensions: l. 27.1 cm; blade w. 3.3 cm; wt. 106.59 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT D

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 85, Pl. XVI: 8.

141. KNIFE (P-15669) (PL. 32: 5)

Description: Knife with straight blade, with missing tip, which extends from a curved handle of rectangular cross-section, with a ring at its terminal.

Dimensions: l. 24.7 cm; handle l. 9 cm; blade w. 3.6 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT D

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, Pl. XIII: 15.

142. KNIFE (P-15651) (PL. 33: 1)

Description: Knife with curved blade, with a groove under the spine on one side, extending from a long ribbon-shaped tang with one rivet and two holes.

Dating: LT D

Material: iron

Dimensions: l. 29 cm; blade w. 2.5 cm; wt. 118.19 g

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 85, Pl. XVI: 5.

143. KNIFE (P-15661) (PL. 33: 2)

Description: Knife with curved blade and tang of ribbon cross-section that tapers towards the terminal.

Dimensions: l. 18.2 cm; blade w. 12.3 cm; wt. 47.6 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-D

Literature: unpublished

144. KNIFE (P-15660) (PL. 33: 3)

Description: Knife with curved blade, with a groove under the spine, and tang of ribbon cross-section.

Dimensions: l. 13.8 cm; blade w. 1.85 cm; wt. 27.15 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-D

Literature: unpublished

143. NOŽ (P-15661) (T. 33: 2)

Opis: Nož povijenoga sječiva i jezičca trakastoga presjeka koji se sužuje prema vrhu.

Dimenzije: duž. 18,2 cm; šir. sječiva 12,3 cm; tež. 47,6 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2-D

Literatura: neobjavljeno

144. NOŽ (P-15660) (T. 33: 3)

Opis: Nož povijenoga sječiva sa žlijebom ispod hrpta i jezičcem trakastoga presjeka.

Dimenzije: duž. 13,8 cm; šir. sječiva 1,85 cm; tež. 27,15 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2-D

Literatura: neobjavljeno

145. NOŽ (P-15658) (T. 33: 4)

Opis: Nož sa sječivom čija je prednja polovica povijena prema dolje, a jezičac gotovo u potpunosti nedostaje.

Dimenzije: duž. 15,4 cm; šir. sječiva 2,4 cm; tež. 39,01 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2-D

Literatura: neobjavljeno

146. NOŽ (P-15665) (T. 33: 5)

Opis: Nož oštećenoga, povijenog sječiva zadebljalog hrpta i jezičca trakastoga presjeka koji se sužuje prema vrhu.

Dimenzije: duž. 17 cm; šir. sječiva 2 cm; tež. 41,28 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2-D

Literatura: neobjavljeno

147. NOŽ (P-15663) (T. 33: 6)

Opis: Manji nož povijenoga i oštećenog sječiva sa žlijebom ispod hrpta i trakastim jezičcem.

Dimenzije: duž. 8,8 cm; šir. sječiva 2,1 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2-D

Literatura: neobjavljeno

148. NOŽ (P-15741) (T. 33: 7)

Opis: Oštećeni nož s trokutastim trnom na kojemu se nalazi ostatak zakovice i sačuvanim ovalnim graničnikom.

Dimenzije: duž. 6,8 cm; pr. graničnika 2,05 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT D

Literatura: neobjavljeno

149. NOŽ (P-15666) (T. 33: 8)

Opis: Nož blago povijenoga sječiva sa žlijebom ispod hrpta i jezičcem trakastoga presjeka na kojemu se nalazi zakovica za pričvršćivanje drške.

Dimenzije: duž. 19,5 cm; šir. sječiva 2,7 cm; tež. 45,48 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2-D

Literatura: neobjavljeno

150. NOŽ (P-15670) (T. 33: 9)

Opis: Nož sa sječivom čiji je vrh povijen prema gore i trakastim jezičcem koji se sužava prema vrhu.

Dimenzije: duž. 22,3 cm; šir. sječiva 3,50 cm; tež. 95,66 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2-D

Literatura: neobjavljeno

151. NOŽ (P-15664) (T. 33: 10)

Opis: Nož povijenoga sječiva sa žlijebom ispod hrpta i trakastim jezičcem na kojemu se nalazi perforacija.

145. KNIFE (P-15658) (PL. 33: 4)

Description: Knife with a blade whose anterior half is curved downwards. The tang is missing almost completely.

Dimensions: l. 15.4 cm; blade w. 2.4 cm; wt. 39.01 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-D

Literature: unpublished

146. KNIFE (P-15665) (PL. 33: 5)

Description: Knife with damaged curved blade, thickened spine and tang of ribbon cross-section that tapers towards its terminal.

Dimensions: l. 17 cm; blade w. 2 cm; wt. 41.28 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-D

Literature: unpublished

147. KNIFE (P-15663) (PL. 33: 6)

Description: Small knife with curved and damaged blade, with a groove under the spine, and ribbon-shaped tang.

Dimensions: l. 8.8 cm; blade w. 2.1 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-D

Literature: unpublished

148. KNIFE (P-15741) (PL. 33: 7)

Description: Damaged knife with a triangular tang bearing remains of a rivet, and extant oval guard.

Dimensions: l. 6.8 cm; guard dia. 2.05 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT D

Literature: unpublished

149. KNIFE (P-15666) (PL. 33: 8)

Description: Knife with slightly curved blade, with a groove under the spine, and tang of ribbon cross-section, bearing a rivet used to fasten the handle.

Dimensions: l. 19.5 cm; blade w. 2.7 cm; wt. 45.48 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-D

Literature: unpublished

150. KNIFE (P-15670) (PL. 33: 9)

Description: Knife with a blade whose tip is curved upwards, and a ribbon-shaped tang, tapering towards its terminal.

Dimensions: l. 22.3 cm; blade w. 3.5 cm; wt. 95.66 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-D

Literature: unpublished

151. KNIFE (P-15664) (PL. 33: 10)

Description: Knife with curved blade, with a groove under the spine, and ribbon-shaped tang with a hole in it.

Dimensions: l. 12.1 cm; blade w. 1.8 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-D

Literature: unpublished

152. KNIFE (P-15657) (PL. 33: 11)

Description: Knife with a curved blade which extends from a ribbon-shaped tang bearing the remains of a bone handle attached with a rivet and decorated on one side with concentric circles.

Dimensions: l. 21.5 cm; blade w. 2.2 cm; handle w. 2.1 cm; wt. 37.54 g

Material: iron, bone

Dating: LT B2-D

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 85, Pl. XVI: 1.

Dimenzije: duž. 12,1 cm; šir. sječiva 1,8 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2-D

Literatura: neobjavljeno

152. NOŽ (P-15657) (T. 33: 11)

Opis: Nož povijenoga sječiva koje prelazi u trakasti jezičac na kojemu su sačuvani dijelovi koštane drške pričvršćene zakovicom i ukrašene s jedne strane koncentričnim krugovima.

Dimenzije: duž. 21,5 cm; šir. sječiva 2,2 cm; šir. drške 2,1 cm; tež. 37,54 g

Materijal: željezo, kost

Datacija: LT B2-D

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 85, T. XVI: 1.

153. NOŽ (P-15662) (T. 33: 12)

Opis: Manji nož povijenoga sječiva sa žlijebom uz hrbat i punom drškom okrugloga presjeka koja završava oštećenim obručem.

Materijal: željezo

Dimenzije: duž. 11,9 cm; šir. sječiva 1,5 cm; tež. 24,48 cm

Datacija: LT B2-D

Literatura: neobjavljeno

Fibule

154. FIBULA (P-15713) (T. 34: 1)

Opis: Ranolatenska fibula tipa Karaburma 63 sa spiralom od osam navoja spojenih tetivom s vanjske strane kroz koju je provučena žica s okruglim petljama na krajevima na koje su pričvršćena dva lančića. Luk je lećastoga presjeka i pravokutnog obrisa. Plastični se ukras na gornjoj strani luka sastoji od koso postavljene trake i krugova s točkom u sredini, a uz rub se nalaze nizovi manjih kuglica. Trokutasti držač za iglu ukrašen je koso urezanim linijama. Na prebačenoj se nozi nalazi bikonično kuglasto zadebljanje, a završetak je profiliran.

Dimenzije: duž. 5,2 cm; vis. 2,2 cm

Materijal: bakrena slitina

Datacija: LT B2

Literatura: Hunyady 1942: T. XIX: 8; Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 81, T. IX: 9.

155. FIBULA (P-15714) (T. 34: 2)

Opis: Ranolatenska fibula tipa Karaburma 63 sa spiralom od osam navoja spojenih tetivom s vanjske strane. Luk je lećastoga presjeka i pravokutnog obrisa. Plastični se ukras na gornjoj strani luka sastoji od koso postavljene trake i krugova s točkom u sredini, a uz rub se nalaze nizovi manjih kuglica. Trokutasti držač za iglu ukrašen je koso urezanim linijama. Na prebačenoj se nozi nalazi bikonično kuglasto zadebljanje, a završetak je profiliran.

Dimenzije: duž. 5,2 cm; vis. 2,2 cm

Materijal: bakrena slitina

Datacija: LT B2

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 81, T. IX: 10.

156. FIBULA (P-15703) (T. 34: 3)

Opis: Ranolatenska fibula tipa Karaburma 63 sa spiralom od osam navoja povezanih tetivom izvana i lukom lećastoga presjeka i pravokutnog obrisa. Ukras na gornjoj strani luka izveden je bikonveksno oblikovanim žljebovima postavljenim uz rub luka, a na okomitim stranama luka nalazi se po jedan širi žlijeb. Držač igle ukrašen je s obje strane koso urezanim linijama. Na prebačenoj se nozi nalazi bikonično zadebljanje, a na završetku je manja kuglica.

Dimenzije: duž. 5,35 cm; vis. 2,1 cm; tež. 16,2 g

Materijal: bakrena slitina

Datacija: LT B2

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 81, T. IX: 2.

153. KNIFE (P-15662) (PL. 33: 12)

Description: Small knife with curved blade, with a groove under the spine, and compact handle of circular cross-section featuring a damaged ring at its terminal.

Dimensions: l. 11.9 cm; blade w. 1.5 cm; w. 24.48 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-D

Literature: unpublished

Fibulae

154. FIBULA (P-15713) (PL. 34: 1)

Description: Early La Tène fibula of Karaburma 63 type, with eight-coil spring and external chord. A wire passes through the chord, with circular loops at its terminals, and small chains attached to each of them. The bow, of lenticular cross-section, is rectangular in outline. The relief decoration on the upper side of the bow consists of a diagonal band and circles with a dot in their centre, and lines of small spheres along the edges. The triangular pin rest is decorated with incised diagonal lines, while the back-bent foot features a biconical globular thickening and a profiled terminal.

Dimensions: l. 5.2 cm; h. 2.2 cm

Material: copper alloy

Dating: LT B2

Literature: Hunyady 1942: Pl. XIX: 8; Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 81, Pl. IX: 9.

155. FIBULA (P-15714) (PL. 34: 2)

Description: Early La Tène fibula of Karaburma 63 type, with eight-coil spring and external chord. The bow, of lenticular cross-section, is rectangular in outline. The relief decoration on the upper side of the bow consists of a diagonal band and circles with a dot in their centre, and lines of small spheres along the edges. The triangular pin rest is decorated with incised diagonal lines, while the back-bent foot features a biconical globular thickening and a profiled terminal.

Dimensions: l. 5.2 cm; h. 2.2 cm

Material: copper alloy

Dating: LT B2

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 81, Pl. IX: 10.

156. FIBULA (P-15703) (PL. 34: 3)

Description: Early La Tène fibula of Karaburma 63 type, with eight-coil spring, external chord, and rectangular bow of lenticular cross-section. The decoration on the upper side of the bow consists of biconvex grooves set along the bow edges, and a wider groove on each of the vertical sides of the bow. The pin rest is decorated with incised diagonal lines on both sides, while the back-bent foot features a biconical thickening and a small globular knob on its terminal.

Dimensions: l. 5.35 cm; h. 2.1 cm; wt. 16.2 g

Material: copper alloy

Dating: LT B2

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 81, Pl. IX: 2.

157. FIBULA (P-8125) (PL. 34: 4)

Description: Damaged Early La Tène fibula of Karaburma 63 type, with four extant spring coils on one side, and a rectangular bow of lenticular cross-section. The decoration on the upper side of the bow consists of biconvex grooves set along the bow edges, two vertical grooves in the middle of the bow, and a wider groove on each of the vertical sides of the bow. On the damaged foot, missing the pin rest, there is a flattened globular knob flanked by profiled thickenings, and a small knob on the pin terminal.

Dimensions: l. 3.6 cm; h. 1.8 cm

Material: copper alloy

Dating: LT B2

Literature: unpublished

157. FIBULA (P-8125) (T. 34: 4)

Opis: Oštećena ranolatenska fibula tipa Karaburma 63 s četiri sačuvana navoja spirale na jednoj strani i lukom lećastoga presjeka i pravokutnog obrisa. Ukras na gornjoj strani luka izveden je bikonveksno oblikovanim žljebovima postavljenim uz rub luka u kombinaciji s dvama žljebovima koji su okomito postavljeni po sredini luka. Na oštećenoj nozi nedostaje držač igle, plosnata kuglica omeđena je profiliranim zadebljanjima, a na vrhu noge je manja kuglica.

Dimenzije: duž. 3,6 cm; vis. 1,8 cm

Materijal: bakrena slitina

Datacija: LT B2

Literatura: neobjavljeno

158. FIBULA (P-21396) (T. 34: 8)

Opis: Završetak noge fibule, vjerojatno tipa Karaburma 63, s plosnatim kuglastim zadebljanjem i profiliranim završetkom.

Dimenzije: duž. 3,1 cm

Materijal: bakrena slitina

Datacija: LT B2

Literatura: neobjavljeno

159. FIBULA (P-15704) (T. 34: 5)

Opis: Ranolatenska fibula tipa Duchcov sa spiralom od osam navoja spojenih tetivom izvana, visokim lukom polukružnoga obrisa i nepravilno-ovalnog presjeka te prebačenom nogom na kojoj se nalazi narebrena kuglica. Na završetku noge nalaze se četiri čvorasta zadebljanja.

Dimenzije: duž. 8,2 cm; vis. 3 cm; tež. 41,81 g

Materijal: bakrena slitina

Datacija: LT B2

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 81, T. IX: 4.

160. FIBULA (P-15712) (T. 34: 6)

Opis: Fibula srednjolatenske sheme sa spiralom od četiri navoja povezana iznutra i niskoga luka, trapezoidnog obrisa. Na prebačenoj se nozi nalazi perforirana pločica u obliku rozete koja u sredini ima uzdignuti trolisni motiv s kuglicom, a rub je ukrašen kuglicama izvedenim tehnikom pseudo-filigrana i pseudo-granulacije. Na vrhu noge, prije kvačice, nalaze se četiri rebra. Iglu nedostaje.

Dimenzije: duž. 6,8 cm; vis. 2 cm; tež. 7,64 g

Materijal: bakrena slitina

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: Hunyady 1942: T. XXI: 8; Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 81, T. IX: 3.

161. FIBULA (P-15711) (T. 34: 7)

Opis: Fibula srednjolatenske sheme sa spiralom od četiri navoja povezana iznutra i niskoga luka, trapezoidnog obrisa. Na prebačenoj se nozi nalazi perforirana pločica u obliku rozete koja u sredini ima trolisni motiv s kuglicom, a rub je ukrašen kuglicama izvedenim tehnikom pseudo-filigrana i pseudo-granulacije. Na vrhu noge, prije kvačice, nalaze se četiri rebra.

Dimenzije: duž. 6,95 cm; vis. 1,2 cm; tež. 7,67 g

Materijal: bakrena slitina

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 81, T. IX: 5.

162. FIBULA (P-8104) (T. 35: 1)

Opis: Duga fibula srednjolatenske sheme sa spiralom od šest navoja povezanih tetivom izvana i lukom poluovalnoga obrisa. Na oštro prebačenoj nozi, s dugim držačem za iglu, nalaze se dvije masivne kuglice, jedna pri vrhu, a druga na spoju s lukom.

Dimenzije: duž. 19,4 cm; vis. 3,8 cm; pr. kuglice 1,8 cm; tež. 74,7 g

Materijal: željezo

158. FIBULA (P-21396) (PL. 34: 8)

Description: Terminal of a fibula foot, probably of Karaburma 63 type, with a flattened globular thickening and profiled terminal.

Dimensions: l. 3.1 cm

Dating: LT B2

Material: copper alloy

Literature: unpublished

159. FIBULA (P-15704) (PL. 34: 5)

Description: Early La Tène fibula of Duchcov type, with eight-coil spring, external chord, and high bow of semi-circular outline and irregular oval cross-section. The back-bent foot features a small ribbed globular knob, and terminates in four knot-like thickenings.

Dimensions: l. 8.2 cm; h. 3 cm; wt. 41.81 g

Material: copper alloy

Dating: LT B2b

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 81, Pl. IX: 4.

160. FIBULA (P-15712) (PL. 34: 6)

Description: Fibula of the Middle La Tène scheme, with four-coil spring, internal chord, and low trapezoidal bow. On the back-bent foot there is an openwork rosette-shaped plaque, with a raised trefoil motif and a small sphere, while its edge is decorated with small spheres made using pseudo-filigree and pseudo-granulation techniques. At the tip of the foot, before the clasp, there are four ribs. The pin is missing.

Dimensions: l. 6.8 cm; h. 2 cm; wt. 7.64 g

Material: copper alloy

Dating: LT C1

Literature: Hunyady 1942: Pl. XXI: 8; Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 81, Pl. IX: 3.

161. FIBULA (P-15711) (PL. 34: 7)

Description: Fibula of the Middle La Tène scheme, with four-coil spring, internal chord, and low trapezoidal bow. On the back-bent foot there is an openwork rosette-shaped plaque, with a trefoil motif and a small sphere at its centre, while its edge is decorated with small spheres made using pseudo-filigree and pseudo-granulation techniques. At the tip of the foot, before the clasp, there are four ribs.

Dimensions: l. 6.95 cm; h. 1.2 cm; wt. 7.67 g

Material: copper alloy

Dating: LT C1

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 81, Pl. IX: 5.

162. FIBULA (P-8104) (PL. 35: 1)

Description: Long fibula of the Middle La Tène scheme, with six-coil spring, external chord, and bow of a semi-oval outline. The foot, which is sharply bent back, features a long pin rest and carries two massive globular knobs, one at the top and one at the bow-foot interface.

Dimensions: l. 19.4 cm; h. 3.8 cm; knob dia. 1.8 cm; wt. 74.7 g

Dating: LT C1

Material: iron

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, Pl. XV: 7.

163. FIBULA (P-15717) (PL. 35: 2)

Description: Long fibula of the Middle La Tène scheme, with a damaged spring of which two coils and part of the chord are extant. The foot is semi-oval in outline, sharply bent back, features a long pin rest (which is missing) and carries three globular knobs, the middle one smaller than the others.

Dimensions: l. 17.2 cm; h. 3.5 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1

Literature: Hunyady 1942: Pl. XXII: 2; Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, Pl. XV: 6.

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, T. XV: 7.

163. FIBULA (P-15717) (T. 35: 2)

Opis: Duga fibula srednjolatske sheme s oštećenom spiralom, od koje su sačuvana dva navoja i dio tetive, te lukom poluovalnoga obrisa. Na oštro prebačenoj nozi, s dugim držačem za iglu koja nedostaje, nalaze se tri kuglice, od kojih je srednja manjih dimenzija.

Dimenzije: duž. 17,2 cm; vis. 3,5 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: Hunyady 1942: T. XXII: 2; Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, T. XV: 6.

164. FIBULA (P-8105) (T. 35: 3)

Opis: Fibula srednjolatske sheme sa spiralom od šest navoja povezanih izvana i lukom kružnoga presjeka i trapezoidnog obrisa. Na dužem držaču za iglu nazire se nekoliko koso urezanih linija. Vrh igle nedostaje, a od prebačene noge sačuvan je samo završetak s manjom i većom kuglicom kojom je bila spojena na luk.

Dimenzije: duž. 12,5 cm; vis. 3,2 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1-C2

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 81, T. IX: 6.

165. FIBULA (P-8107) (T. 35: 4)

Opis: Oštećena fibula srednjolatske konstrukcije sa spiralom od četiri navoja povezana iznutra, križno postavljenom tetivom i lukom okrugloga presjeka, poluovalnog obrisa, na kojemu je vidljiv ostatak spojnice. Veći dio igle, držač i noga nedostaju.

Dimenzije: duž. 7,9 cm; vis. 3 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: neobjavljeno

166. FIBULA (P-8106, P-20673) (T. 35: 5)

Opis: Oštećena fibula srednjolatske sheme sa sedam sačuvanih navoja spirale s jedne strane i manjim dijelom tetive. Luk je nepravilno-ovalnog presjeka i pravokutnog obrisa, a od noge je sačuvan samo dio s držačem za iglu. Ovoj fibuli vjerojatno pripada i dio noge s valjkastim, profiliranim zadebljanjem.

Dimenzije: duž. 8,9 cm; vis. 2,6 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1-C2

Literatura: neobjavljeno

167. FIBULA (P-15705) (T. 35: 6)

Opis: Fibula srednjolatske sheme sa spiralom od četiri navoja povezana iznutra i lukom kružnoga presjeka i poluovalnog obrisa. Prebačena noga s držačem za iglu, jednostavnom, profiliranom spojnicom pričvršćena je na luk. Vrh noge je narebren.

Dimenzije: duž. 12,4 cm; vis. 2,5 cm; tež. 24,65 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 81, T. IX: 7.

168. SPIRALA I IGLA FIBULE (P-8108) (T. 35: 7)

Opis: Dio spirale s jednim navojem koji prelazi u iglu.

Dimenzije: duž. 4,6 cm

Materijal: željezo

Literatura: neobjavljeno

169. IGLA FIBULE (P-8130) (T. 35: 8)

Opis: Igla fibule.

Dimenzije: duž. 10,4 cm

164. FIBULA (P-8105) (PL. 35: 3)

Description: Fibula of the Middle La Tène scheme, with six-coil spring, external chord, and trapezoidal bow of circular cross-section. Several incised diagonal lines are discernible on the front of the long pin rest. The tip of the pin is missing, and only the terminal of the back-bent foot is extant, featuring a smaller and a larger globular knob, which used to connect it to the bow.

Dimensions: l. 12.5 cm; h. 3.2 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1-C2

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 81, Pl. IX: 6.

165. FIBULA (P-8107) (PL. 35: 4)

Description: Damaged fibula of Middle La Tène construction, with four-coil spring, internal chord, and semi-oval bow of circular cross-section, with a visible rest of the clasp. A large part of the pin, pin rest and foot are missing.

Dimensions: l. 7.9 cm; h. 3 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1

Literature: unpublished

166. FIBULA (P-8106, P-20673) (PL. 35: 5)

Description: Damaged fibula of the Middle La Tène scheme, with seven extant spring coils on one side, and a small section of the chord. The rectangular bow is irregularly oval in cross-section. The pin rest is the only extant part of the foot. Part of a foot with a cylindrical profiled thickening probably belongs to this fibula.

Dimensions: l. 8.9 cm; h. 2.6 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1-C2

Literature: unpublished

167. FIBULA (P-15705) (PL. 35: 6)

Description: Fibula of the Middle La Tène scheme, with four-coil spring, internal chord, and semi-oval bow of circular cross-section. The back-bent foot, with pin rest, is attached to the bow with a simple profiled clasp. The foot terminal is ribbed.

Dimensions: l. 12.4 cm; h. 2.5 cm; wt. 24.65 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 81, Pl. IX: 7.

168. FIBULA SPRING AND PIN (P-8108) (PL. 35: 7)

Description: Part of a spring consisting of one coil which extends into the pin.

Dimensions: l. 4.6 cm

Material: iron

Literature: unpublished

169. FIBULA PIN (P-8130) (PL. 35: 8)

Description: Fibula pin.

Dimensions: l. 10.4 cm

Material: iron

Literature: unpublished

170. FIBULA (P-20679) (PL. 35: 9)

Description: Fibula with ten-coil and twelve-coil springs and external chords at each end of a band-like flat bow. On the wider spring there is a wire ring.

Dimensions: l. 3.1 cm; h. 1.1 cm; wt. 3.11 g

Material: copper alloy

Dating: LT C-D (?)

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 82, Pl. IX: 12.

Materijal: željezo

Literatura: neobjavljeno

170. FIBULA (P-20679) (T. 35: 9)

Opis: Fibula s dvjema spiralama od deset i dvanaest navoja povezanih vanjskim tetivama na oba kraja trakasto raskovanoga luka. Na široj spirali nalazi se žičani obruč.

Dimenzije: duž. 3,1 cm; vis. 1,1 cm; tež. 3,11 g

Materijal: bakrena slitina

Datacija: LT C-D (?)

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 82, T. IX: 12.

Obručasti nakit

171. NARUKVICA (P-8117-2) (T. 35: 10)

Opis: Narebrena narukvica D-presjeka, rastavljenih i zadebljanih krajeva.

Dimenzije: pr. 6,4 cm; tež. 16,12 g

Materijal: bakrena slitina

Datacija: LT B1b-B2

Literatura: neobjavljeno

172. NARUKVICA (P-8117-1) (T. 35: 11)

Opis: Narebrena narukvica D-presjeka, rastavljenih i zadebljanih krajeva.

Dimenzije: pr. 6,7 cm; tež. 14,52 g

Materijal: bakrena slitina

Datacija: LT B1b-B2

Literatura: neobjavljeno

173. NARUKVICA (P-8120) (T. 35: 12)

Opis: Narebrena narukvica ovalnoga presjeka, otvorenih krajeva od kojih je jedan tup, a drugi zašiljen.

Dimenzije: pr. 4,8 cm; tež. 7,81 g

Materijal: bakrena slitina

Datacija: LT B2

Literatura: neobjavljeno

174. NARUKVICA (P-15737) (T. 36: 1)

Opis: Narukvica kružnoga presjeka i prebačenih, raskovanih krajeva ukrašenih okomito urezanim linijama.

Dimenzije: pr. 7,1 cm; tež. 56,23 g

Materijal: bakrena slitina

Datacija: LT B1(?)

Literatura: neobjavljeno

175. NARUKVICA (P-15738) (T. 36: 2)

Opis: Narukvica kružnoga presjeka i prebačenih, suženih krajeva.

Dimenzije: pr. 9,5 cm; tež. 35,73 cm

Materijal: bakrena slitina

Datacija: LT B2 (?)

Literatura: neobjavljeno

176. NARUKVICA (P-15706) (T. 36: 3)

Opis: Ulomak narukvice na kojoj se izmjenjuju manja glatka i veća, šuplja zadebljanja s trima ispupčenjima ukrašenim plastično izvedenim viticama. Na jednom kraju nalaze se ostatci jednostavnoga šarnira.

Dimenzije: duž. 6,9 cm; šir. 1,4 cm

Materijal: bakrena slitina

Datacija: LT B2

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 82, T. X: 3.

Hoop-shaped jewellery

171. ARMRING (P-8117-2) (PL. 35: 10)

Description: Ribbed armring of D-shaped cross-section, with separated and thickened terminals.

Dimensions: dia. 6.4 cm; wt. 16.12 g

Material: copper alloy

Dating: LT B1b-B2

Literature: unpublished

172. ARMRING (P-8117-1) (PL. 35: 11)

Description: Ribbed armring of D-shaped cross-section, with separated and thickened terminals.

Dimensions: dia. 6.7 cm; wt. 14.52 g

Material: copper alloy

Dating: LT B1b-B2

Literature: unpublished

173. ARMRING (P-8120) (PL. 35: 12)

Description: Ribbed armring of oval cross-section, with separated terminals, one of which is blunt and the other pointed.

Dimensions: dia. 4.8 cm; wt. 7.81 g

Material: copper alloy

Dating: LT B2

Literature: unpublished

174. ARMRING (P-15737) (PL. 36: 1)

Description: Armring of circular cross-section with overlapping, flattened terminals, decorated with incised vertical lines.

Dimensions: dia. 7.1 cm; w. 56.23 g

Material: copper alloy

Dating: LT B1 (?)

Literature: unpublished

175. ARMRING (P-15738) (PL. 36: 2)

Description: Armring of circular cross-section with overlapping tapering terminals.

Dimensions: dia. 9.5 cm; wt. 35.73 g

Material: copper alloy

Dating: LT B2 (?)

Literature: unpublished

176. ARMRING (P-15706) (PL. 36: 3)

Description: Fragment of an armring with alternating smaller, smooth thickenings and larger ones, hollow on the inside, and with three extrusions which used to be decorated with tendrils rendered in relief. The remains of a simple hinge are visible on one terminal.

Dimensions: l. 6.9 cm; w. 1.4 cm

Material: copper alloy

Dating: LT B2

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 82, Pl. X: 3.

177. ARMRING (P-15715) (PL. 36: 4)

Description: Two-part armring with three hemispherical extrusions decorated using the pseudo-filigree and pseudo-granulation techniques with spiral motifs and letter 'S'; and smaller knot-like thickenings between them, decorated using the same techniques. The mobile part is missing; it used to be attached to the armring with a hinge.

Dimensions: dia. 6.1 cm; wt. 19.42 g

Material: copper alloy

Dating: LT C1

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 81, Pl. IX: 8; Szabó 1991: 314.

178. ARMRING (P-8118) (PL. 36: 5)

Description: Armring of circular cross-section, with large thickenings with S-shaped tendrils rendered in relief and a triangle

177. NARUKVICA (P-15715) (T. 36: 4)

Opis: Dvodijelna narukvica s trima kalotastim izbočenjima ukrašena tehnikom pseudo-filigrana i pseudo-granulacije motivima spirale i slova S, između kojih se nalaze manja čvorasta zadebljanja ukrašena istim tehnikama. Nedostaje pokretni dio koji je šarnirom bio pričvršćen na narukvicu.

Dimenzije: pr. 6,1 cm; tež. 19,42 cm

Materijal: bakrena slitina

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 81, T. IX: 8; Szabó 1991: 314.

178. NARUKVICA (P-8118) (T. 36: 5)

Opis: Narukvica kružnoga presjeka na kojoj se izmjenjuju veća zadebljanja s plastično oblikovanim viticama u obliku slova S i motivom trokuta u sredini te manja zadebljanja sastavljena od tri spojene kuglice.

Dimenzije: pr. 8,1 cm

Materijal: bakrena slitina

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 82, T. X: 2.

179. NARUKVICA (P-8119) (T. 36: 6)

Opis: Ulomak narukvice kružnoga presjeka ukrašene s pet skupina po tri čvorasta zadebljanja.

Dimenzije: pr. 8,4 cm

Materijal: bakrena slitina

Datacija: LT D

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 82, T. X: 8.

180. NARUKVICA (P-15739) (T. 37: 1)

Opis: Narukvica kružnoga presjeka rastavljenih, blago raskovanih krajeva. Jedan je vrh odlomljen.

Dimenzije: pr. 9,8 cm; tež. 15,58 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C-D

Literatura: neobjavljeno

181. NARUKVICA (P-8126) (T. 37: 2)

Opis: Šuplja narukvica okrugloga presjeka izrađena od tankog lima.

Dimenzije: pr. 9,8 cm; šir. 0,9 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C

Literatura: neobjavljeno

Ženski pojasevi

182. POJASNA KOPČA (P-15716-1) (T. 37: 3)

Opis: Pojasna kopča s oštećenim tuljcem i listoliko raskovanim, povijenim dijelom koji završava u obliku glave ptice grabljivice izrađene od bakrene slitine. Kljun čini kukica za pričvršćivanje pojasa. U sredini se nalazi zadebljanje nepravilnoga oblika.

Dimenzije: duž. 16,3 cm; šir. 1,9 cm; duž. glave ptice 1,5 cm; tež. 53,29 g

Materijal: željezo, bakrena slitina

Datacija: LT B1b-B2

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 82, T. X: 5, 5a.

183. POJASNA KOPČA (P-15716-2) (T. 37: 4)

Opis: Pojasna kopča sa šupljim dijelom trapezastoga oblika na kojem se nalazi veća zakovica kalotaste glavice te punim dijelom D-presjeka koji završava kukicom. U sredini kopče nalazi se polukružno zadebljanje ukrašeno S-motivom i okruglim rupicama.

Dimenzije: duž. 11,5 cm; šir. 1,3 cm; pr. zakovice 1,3 cm; tež. 31,26 g

Materijal: željezo

motif in the middle, alternating with smaller thickenings consisting of three joined spheres.

Dimensions: dia. 8.1 cm

Material: copper alloy

Dating: LT C1

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 82, Pl. X: 2.

179. ARMRING (P-8119) (PL. 36: 6)

Description: Fragment of an armring of circular cross-section, with five groups of three knot-like thickenings.

Dimensions: dia. 8.4 cm

Material: copper alloy

Dating: LT D

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 82, Pl. X: 8.

180. ARMRING (P-15739) (PL. 37: 1)

Description: Armring of circular cross-section, with separated, slightly flattened terminals. One terminal is broken off.

Dimensions: dia. 9.8 cm; wt. 15.58 g

Dating: LT C-D

Material: iron

Literature: unpublished

181. ARMRING (P-8126) (PL. 37: 2)

Description: Hollow armring of circular cross-section, made of thin metal sheet.

Dimensions: dia. 9.8 cm; w. 0.9 cm

Dating: LT C

Material: iron

Literature: unpublished

Female belt sets

182. BELT BUCKLE (P-15716-1) (PL. 37: 3)

Description: Belt buckle consisting of a damaged hollow part and leaf-shaped flattened curved part, with terminal shaped like a bird-of-prey head, made of copper alloy. The bird's beak is a belt-fastening hook. In the centre of the buckle there is an irregular thickening.

Dimensions: l. 16.3 cm; w. 1.9 cm; bird-head l. 1.5 cm; wt. 53.29 g

Material: iron, copper alloy

Dating: LT B1b-B2

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 82, Pl. X: 5 and 5a.

183. BELT BUCKLE (P-15716-2) (PL. 37: 4)

Description: Belt buckle consisting of a trapezoidal hollow part with a large rivet of hemispherical head, and a rhombic part with D-shaped cross-section, ending with a hook. In the centre of the buckle there is a hemispherical thickening decorated with an 'S' motif and small circular holes.

Dimensions: l. 11.5 cm; w. 1.3 cm; rivet dia. 1.3 cm; wt. 31.26 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-C1

Literature: Hunyady 1942: Pl. XXXIII: 13; Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 82, Pl. X: 6 and 6a.

184. BELT (P-20772) (PL. 38: 1)

Description: Damaged iron belt chain, consisting of double spirally-twisted links connected with rings.

Dimensions: link l. 7.8 cm; hoop dia. 1.8 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1

Literature: unpublished

185. BELT (P-15708) (PL. 38: 2)

Description: Iron belt chain, consisting of double spirally-twisted links connected with rings.

Datacija: LT B2-C1
Literatura: Hunyady 1942: T. XXXIII: 13; Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 82, T. X: 6, 6a.

184. POJAS (P-20772) (T. 38: 1)

Opis: Oštećeni željezni lančani pojas sastavljen od dvostruko složenih, uvijenih članaka povezanih obručima.
Dimenzije: duž. članka 7,8 cm; pr. obruča 1,8 cm.
Materijal: željezo
Datacija: LT C1
Literatura: neobjavljeno

185. POJAS (P-15708) (T. 38: 2)

Opis: Željezni lančani pojas sastavljen od dvostruko složenih, uvijenih članaka povezanih obručima.
Dimenzije: duž. 101,3 cm
Materijal: željezo
Datacija: LT C1
Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 82, T. X: 9.

186. POJASNA KOPČA (P-15707) (T. 38: 2)

Opis: Pojasna kopča sastavljena od dva listolika raskovana dije-la između kojih se nalazi profilirano zadebljanje. Prvi dio završava manjom, raskovanom kukicom, a drugi povijeni-m trnom s gumbom na završetku ukrašenim motivom +. Listoliki dijelovi ukrašeni su po sredini i uz rub nizom točkica izvedenih ubadanjem.
Dimenzije: duž. 16,2 cm; širina 2,5 cm; tež. 69,66 g
Materijal: željezo
Datacija: LT C1
Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 82, T. X: 7, 7a.

187. DIO LANČANOGA POJASA I POJASNA KOPČA (P-15740) (T. 38: 3)

Opis: Dio pojasa sastavljenog od članaka u obliku osmice s trakom u sredini, povezanih trakastim spojnicama, te s kopčom sastavljenom od dviju srololiko oblikovanih pločica s profiliranim zadebljanjem u središnjem dijelu. Na jednom se kraju kopče nalazi duga, prema natrag povijena i trakasto raskovana petlja, a na drugom kratka, okomita kukica s kuglastim zadebljanjem. Gornja strana kopče ukrašena je tehnikom sličnom *chagrinageu*.
Dimenzije: duž. 17,2 cm; duž. članka 4 cm; duž. kopče 7,75 cm
Materijal: željezo
Datacija: LT B2-C1
Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 82, T. X: 1, 1a.

188. POJASNA KOPČA (P-15736) (T. 38: 4)

Opis: Pojasna kopča koja se sastoji od dvaju listolika raskovanih dijelova (većina jednoga nedostaje) na čijemu se spoju nalazi manje četvrtasto zadebljanje. Vrh kopče prelazi u povijeni trn četvrtastoga presjeka sa stožastim zadebljanjem na završetku.
Dimenzije: duž. 10,7 cm; šir. 2,45 cm
Materijal: željezo
Datacija: LT C1
Literatura: neobjavljeno

189. PRIVJESAK (P-8111) (T. 38: 5)

Opis: Privjesak u obliku štapića s raskovanom pločicom na jednom kraju kroz koju je provučen oštećeni obruč i piramidalno oblikovanim šiljkom na drugom kraju.
Dimenzije: duž. 4,8 cm; pr. 0,7 cm
Materijal: željezo
Datacija: LT B2-C1
Literatura: neobjavljeno

Dimensions: l. 101.3 cm
Material: iron
Dating: LT C1
Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 82, Pl. X: 9.

186. BELT BUCKLE (P-15707) (PL. 38: 2)

Description: Belt buckle consisting of two leaf-shaped flattened parts and a profiled thickening between them. The first part ends in a small flat hook, and the other in a bent thorn with a conical button at its terminal, decorated with a '+' motif. The leaf-shaped elements are decorated in their centres and along the edges with punched dots.
Dimensions: l. 16.2 cm; w. 2.5 cm; wt. 69.66 g
Material: iron
Dating: LT C1
Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 82, Pl. X: 7, 7a.

187. PART OF A BELT CHAIN AND A BELT BUCKLE (P-15740) (PL. 38: 3)

Description: Part of a belt consisting of figure-of-eight links with a ribbon between them, and a buckle composed of two heart-shaped plates and a profiled thickening between them. At one end, the buckle ends in a long, back-bent flattened ribbon-shaped loop, and at the other in a short vertical hook with a globular thickening. The upper side of the buckle is decorated in a technique similar to *chagrinage*.
Dimensions: l. 17.2 cm; link l. 4 cm; buckle l. 7.75 cm
Material: iron
Dating: LT B2-C1
Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 82, Pl. X: 1 and 1a.

188. BELT BUCKLE (P-15736) (PL. 38: 4)

Description: Belt buckle consisting of two leaf-shaped flat-hammered segments (the larger part of one of which is missing), with a small square thickening at their interface. The buckle terminal extends into a bent thorn of square cross-section which ends in a conical thickening.
Dimensions: l. 10.7 cm; w. 2.45 cm
Material: iron
Dating: LT C1
Literature: unpublished

189. PENDANT (P-8111) (PL. 38: 5)

Description: Rod-shaped pendant, with a flat plaque at one terminal and a damaged hoop passing through it, and a pyramidal point at the other terminal.
Dimensions: l. 4.8 cm; dia. 0.7 cm
Material: iron
Dating: LT B2-C1
Literature: unpublished

190. PENDANT (P-20670-1) (PL. 38: 6)

Description: Rod-shaped pendant of circular cross-section, with a damaged loop at one terminal and a biconical thickening at the other.
Dimensions: l. 4.7 cm; dia. 0.8 cm
Material: iron
Dating: LT B2-C1
Literature: unpublished

191. PENDANT (P-20670-2) (PL. 38: 7)

Description: Rod-shaped pendant, with a loop at one terminal with a hoop passing through it, and a biconical thickening at the other terminal.
Dimensions: l. 5.35 cm; dia. 0.8 cm
Material: iron
Dating: LT B2-C1
Literature: unpublished

190. PRIVJESAK (P-20670-1) (T. 38: 6)

Opis: Privjesak u obliku štapića kružnoga presjeka s oštećenom ušicom na jednome kraju i bikoničnim zadebljanjem na drugom.

Dimenzije: duž. 4,7 cm; pr. 0,8 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2-C1

Literatura: neobjavljeno

191. PRIVJESAK (P-20670-2) (T. 38: 7)

Opis: Privjesak u obliku štapića s ušicom na jednome kraju kroz koju je provučen obruč i bikoničnim zadebljanjem na drugom.

Dimenzije: duž. 5,35 cm; pr. 0,8 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2-C1

Literatura: neobjavljeno

Stakleni predmeti

192. PERLE (P-8124) (T. 39: 1)

Opis: Dvadeset i pet staklenih perli nepravilno-kuglastog oblika kobaltno plave boje.

Dimenzije: prosječan pr. perli 0,7 cm

Materijal: staklena pasta

Datacija: LT B2

Literatura: neobjavljeno

Toaletni pribor

193. BRITVA (P-15668) (T. 39: 2)

Opis: Britva sa sječivom konkavno oblikovanoga hrpta i kratkom, prema dolje povijenom drškom koja završava okruglom pločicom.

Dimenzije: duž. 18,9 cm; šir. sječiva 3,7 cm; tež. 46,13 cm

Datacija: LT B2-C1

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, T. XIII: 6.

Oruđe

194. SJEKIRA (P-15728) (T. 39: 3)

Opis: Sjekira sa sječivom trapezoidnoga oblika i tuljcem na kojemu se nalazi ušica.

Dimenzije: duž. 14,9 cm; šir. oštrice: 9,1 cm; pr. nasadnika: 4,9 cm; tež. 650 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2-D

Literatura: neobjavljeno

195. KLIN (P-15727) (T. 39: 4)

Opis: Plosnati željezni klin s tragovima korištenja na bazi.

Dimenzije: duž. 15,1 cm; šir. 7,5 cm; tež. 457,64 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: ?

Literatura: neobjavljeno

196. KOSA (P-15684) (T. 39: 6)

Opis: Kosa dugoga i blago povijenog sječiva na koje se okomito nastavlja kratki, trokutasti jezičac s trnom na završetku.

Dimenzije: duž. 51,4 cm; šir. sječiva: 3,2 cm; duž. trna 1,5 cm; tež. 300 g

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C-D1

Literatura: neobjavljeno

Dio kola /konjske opreme

197. DIO KOLA / KONJSKE OPREME (P-15729) (T. 39: 5)

Opis: Predmet se sastoji od izdužene i u sredini stisnute karike na kojoj se nalaze dva okrugla obruča jednakog promjera.

Dimenzije: duž. središnjeg elementa 11,6 cm; pr. obruča 4,2 cm; tež. 63,35 g

Items made of glass

192. BEADS (P-8124) (PL. 39: 1)

Description: Twenty-five cobalt-blue glass beads, irregularly spherical in shape.

Dimensions: average bead dia. 0.7 cm

Material: glass paste

Dating: LT B2

Literature: unpublished

Toiletries

193. RAZOR (P-15668) (PL. 39: 2)

Description: Razor with blade with concave spine, and a short handle bent downwards with a circular plate at its terminal.

Dimensions: l. 18.9 cm; blade w. 3.7 cm; wt. 46.13 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-C1

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 83, Pl. XIII: 6.

Tools

194. AXE (P-15728) (PL. 39: 3)

Description: Axe with trapezoidal blade and a socket with a loop on it.

Dimensions: l. 14.9 cm; blade w. 9.1 cm; socket dia. 4.9 cm; wt. 650 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT B2-D

Literature: unpublished

195. WEDGE (P-15727) (PL. 39: 4)

Description: Flat iron wedge with traces left by usage on its base.

Dimensions: l. 15.1 cm; w. 7.5 cm; wt. 457.64 g

Material: iron

Dating: ?

Literature: unpublished

196. SCYTHE (P-15684) (PL. 39: 6)

Description: Scythe with long, slightly curved blade, extending at one end into a short triangular tang ending in a thorn.

Dimensions: l. 51.4 cm; blade w. 3.2 cm; tang l. 1.5 cm; wt. 300 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT C-D1

Literature: unpublished

Wagon/horse-gear elements

197. WAGON/HORSE-GEAR ELEMENT (P-15729) (PL. 39: 5)

Description: Object consists of an elongated link, pinched towards the middle, linked to two hoops of the same diameter.

Dimensions: central link l. 11.6 cm; hoop dia. 4.2 cm; wt. 63.35 g

Material: iron

Dating: LT C-D

Literature: unpublished

Pottery vessels

198. VESSEL (P-15757) (PL. 40: 1)

Description: Wheel-thrown pot with rounded body, cylindrical neck with everted rim, and two horizontal ribs. The base is ring-shaped, and the surface is ochre-brown.

Dimensions: h. 18.2 cm; rim dia. 18 cm

Material: pottery

Dating: LT B2-C

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970, 84, Pl. XV: 10.

199. VESSEL (P-15755) (PL. 40: 2)

Description: Wheel-thrown bowl with conical body, everted rim and flat base. Its surface is grey.

Dimensions: h. 5 cm; rim dia. 13.4 cm

Materijal: željezo
Datacija: LT C-D
Literatura: neobjavljeno

Keramičke posude

198. POSUDA (P-15757) (T. 40: 1)

Opis: Lonac izrađen na lončarskom kolu zaobljenoga trbuha i cilindričnog vrata s izvučenim rubom na kojemu se nalaze dva vodoravna rebra. Dno je prstenasto oblikovano, a površina je oker boje.

Dimenzije: vis. 18,2 cm; pr. ruba 18 cm

Materijal: keramika

Datacija: LT B2-C

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 84, T. XV: 10.

199. POSUDA (P-15755) (T. 40: 2)

Opis: Zdjela izrađena na lončarskom kolu stožastoga tijela, izvučenog ruba i ravnog dna. Površina je sive boje.

Dimenzije: vis. 5 cm; pr. ruba 13,4 cm

Materijal: keramika

Datacija: LT B2-D

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 85, T. XV: 11.

200. POSUDA (P-15758) (T. 40: 3)

Opis: Lonac izrađen na lončarskom kolu zaobljenoga trbuha i stožastog vrata s izvučenim rubom. Dno je prstenasto oblikovano, a površina je oker boje. U posudi se nalaze spaljene kosti.

Dimenzije: vis. 16,3 cm; pr. ruba 16,7 cm

Materijal: keramika

Datacija: LT B2-C

Literatura: Hunyady 1942: T. LXVIII: 12.

201. POSUDA (P-15751) (T. 40: 4)

Opis: Zdjela bikoničnoga tijela i zadebljalog ruba na šupljoj, zvonolikoj nozi izrađena rukom. Površina je tamnosive boje.

Dimenzije: vis. 7,9 cm; pr. ruba 13,4 cm

Materijal: keramika

Datacija: LT B2-D

Literatura: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 85, T. XV: 12.

202. POSUDA (P-21171) (T. 40: 5)

Opis: Kantharos izrađen rukom zaobljenoga trbuha i cilindričnog vrata s izvučenim rubom. Okomito postavljena trakasta i profilirana drška nadvisuje rub kojega spaja s ramenom posude. Druga drška nedostaje i rekonstruirana je. Zvonolika je noga puna. Površina je sive boje.

Dimenzije: vis. 11,2 cm; pr. ruba 7,9 cm

Materijal: keramika

Datacija: LT B2-C

Literatura: Hunyady 1942: T. LXVI: 3.

203. POSUDA (P-15752) (T. 40: 6)

Opis: Kantharos izrađen na lončarskom kolu zaobljenoga trbuha i oštećenog cilindričnog vrata s izvučenim rubom. Okomito postavljena drška, trakastoga presjeka, nadvisuje rub kojega spaja s ramenom posude. Zvonolika je noga šuplja i profilirane baze. Površina je oker boje.

Dimenzije: vis. 9,4 cm

Materijal: keramika

Datacija: LT B2-C

Literatura: Hunyady 1942: T. LXVI: 4.

204. POSUDA (P-15756) (T. 40: 7)

Opis: Posuda izrađena rukom kuglastoga oblika s ravnim dnom i oštećenim rubom. Površina je oker boje.

Dimenzije: vis. 5,9 cm; pr. dna 5,6 cm

Datacija: LT B2-D

Materijal: keramika

Literatura: neobjavljeno

Material: pottery

Dating: LT B2-D

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 85, Pl. XV: 11.

200. VESSEL (P-15758) (PL. 40: 3)

Description: Wheel-thrown pot with rounded body, conical neck with everted rim, and ring-shaped base. Its surface is ochre. The pot contains cremated bones.

Dimensions: h. 16.3 cm; rim dia. 16.7 cm

Material: pottery

Dating: LT B2-C

Literature: Hunyady 1942: Pl. LXVIII: 12.

201. VESSEL (P-15751) (PL. 40: 4)

Description: Hand-thrown bowl with biconical body and thickened rim, on a hollow bell-shaped foot. Its surface is dark grey.

Dimensions: h. 7.9 cm; rim dia. 13.4 cm

Material: pottery

Dating: LT B2-D

Literature: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970, 85, Pl. XV: 12.

202. VESSEL (P-21171) (PL. 40: 5)

Description: Hand-thrown *kantharos* with rounded body and cylindrical neck with everted rim. The vertically-set ribbon-shaped profiled handle rises higher than the rim it links with the vessel shoulder. The second handle was missing, and it has been reconstructed. The bell-shaped foot is solid. The surface is grey.

Dimensions: h. 11.2 cm; rim dia. 7.9 cm

Material: pottery

Dating: LT B2-C

Literature: Hunyady 1942: Pl. LXVI: 3.

203. VESSEL (P-15752) (PL. 40: 6)

Description: Wheel-thrown *kantharos* with rounded body and damaged cylindrical neck with everted rim. The vertically-set ribbon handle rises higher than the rim it links with the vessel shoulder. The bell-shaped foot is hollow, with profiled base. The surface is ochre.

Dimensions: h. 9.4 cm

Material: pottery

Dating: LT B2-C

Literature: Hunyady 1942: Pl. LXVI: 4.

204. VESSEL (P-15756) (PL. 40: 7)

Description: Hand-thrown globular vessel with flat base and damaged rim. The surface is ochre.

Dimensions: h. 5.9 cm; rim dia. 5.6 cm

Dating: LT B2-D

Material: pottery

Literature: unpublished

Predmeti iz Naturhistorisches Museuma u Beču Mačevi

205. MAČ (78605) (T. 41: 1)

Opis: Savijeni mač sa sječivom lečastoga presjeka kojemu nedostaje vrh i blago stepenasto oblikovanim ramenima koja prelaze u trn četvrtastoga presjeka s ostatkom ovalne pločice nazubljenog ruba. Sačuvan je gornji dio korica s petljom za pričvršćivanje na pojas, s gornjom, manjom i donjom, većom ovalnom pločicom. Od donjega okova sačuvano je jedno pojačanje u obliku okrugle pločice.

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: neobjavljeno

206. MAČ (78589) (T. 41: 2)

Opis: Savijeni mač sa sječivom lečastoga presjeka, zaobljenog vrha i stepenasto oblikovanim ramenima koja prelaze u trn pravokutnoga presjeka. Sačuvan je gornji dio korica visokih, zvonoliko oblikovanih usta sa simetričnom petljom za pričvršćivanje na pojas te manji dio u sredini.

Dimenzije: duž. 73 cm; šir. sječiva 5,1 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C2

Literatura: neobjavljeno

207. GRANIČNIK MAČA (78606) (T. 41: 3)

Opis: Oštećeni okov graničnika sastavljen od dvaju pločica od željeznoga lima u obliku slova V povezanih zakovicama. Na površini, oštećenoj korozijom, nazire se urezani ukras vitice u obliku slova S.

Dimenzije: šir. 6,8 cm; vis. 3,7 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT B2

Literatura: neobjavljeno

Vrhovi koplja

208. VRH KOPLJA (78609) (T. 42: 1)

Opis: Oštećeni vrh koplja raskovanoga lista sa središnjim rebrom rombičnog presjeka i kratkim nasadnikom.

Dimenzije: duž. 45,2 cm; šir. lista 4,8 cm; pr. nasadnika 2,2 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: neobjavljeno

209. VRH KOPLJA (78596) (T. 42: 2)

Opis: Savijeni vrh koplja raskovanoga lista sa središnjim rebrom rombičnog presjeka. Na kraćem nasadniku sačuvane su dvije zakovice polukuglastih glavica između kojih se nalazi žlijeb.

Dimenzije: duž. 38,3 cm; šir. lista 4,5 cm; pr. nasadnika 2,1 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1

Literatura: neobjavljeno

210. VRH KOPLJA (78597) (T. 42: 3)

Opis: Vrh koplja/sulice raskovanog, uskog lista sa središnjim rebrom rombičnog presjeka. Baza dugoga nasadnika, na kojemu je sačuvana jedna zakovica je oštećena. Vrh lista je savijen i zatupljen.

Dimenzije: duž. 21,5 cm; šir. 1,7 cm; pr. nasadnika 1,9 cm

Materijal: željezo

Datacija: LT C1-C2

Literatura: neobjavljeno

211. VRH KOPLJA (78595) (T. 42: 4)

Opis: Ulomak oštećenoga vrha koplja raskovanog lista sa središnjim rebrom rombičnog presjeka.

Items from the Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna Swords

205. SWORD (78605) (PL. 41: 1)

Description: Bent sword with lenticular blade missing its tip, and slightly stepped shoulders extending into a tang of rectangular cross-section, with the remaining part of an oval plate with serrated edges. The extant upper part of the scabbard features a suspension loop, with smaller upper and larger lower oval plates. The only remaining part of the chape is a circular disc.

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1

Literature: unpublished

206. SWORD (78589) (PL. 41: 2)

Description: Bent sword with lenticular blade, rounded tip and stepped shoulders extending into a tang of rectangular cross-section. Extant elements of the scabbard include the top part, with high, bell-shaped mouth and symmetrical suspension loop, and a small central part.

Dimensions: l. 73 cm; blade w. 5.1 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C2

Literature: unpublished

207. SWORD HILT END (78606) (T. 41: 3)

Description: Damaged reinforcement of a hilt end, consisting of two V-shaped plates of sheet iron, fixed together with rivets. On the corroded surface, an incised S-shaped decorative tendril can be observed.

Dimensions: w. 6,8 cm, h. 3,7 cm

Dating: LT B2

Material: iron

Literature: unpublished

Spearheads

208. SPEARHEAD (78609) (PL. 42: 1)

Description: Damaged spearhead with flat-hammered blade, midrib of rhombic cross-section, and a short socket.

Dimensions: l. 45.2 cm; blade w. 4.8 cm; socket dia. 2.2 cm

Dating: LT C1

Material: iron

Literature: unpublished

209. SPEARHEAD (78596) (PL. 42: 2)

Description: Bent spearhead with flat-hammered blade, and midrib of rhombic cross-section. On a short socket there are two extant rivets with hemispherical heads and a groove between them.

Dimensions: l. 38.3 cm; blade w. 4.5 cm; socket dia. 2.1 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1

Literature: unpublished

210. SPEARHEAD (78597) (PL. 42: 3)

Description: Spearhead/javelin head with flat-hammered narrow blade, and midrib of rhombic cross-section. The base of a long socket with one extant rivet is damaged. The tip of the blade is bent and blunt.

Dimensions: l. 21.5 cm; w. 1.7 cm; socket dia. 1.9 cm

Material: iron

Dating: LT C1-C2

Literature: unpublished

Dimenzije: duž. 17,1 cm
Datacija: LT C-D
Materijal: željezo
Literatura: neobjavljeno

212. VRH KOPLJA (78594) (T. 42: 5)

Opis: Vrh koplja vrlo oštećenoga lista sa središnjim rebrom rombičnog presjeka. Na kratkom nasadniku nalazi se rupa za zakovicu.

Dimenzije: duž. 29,2 cm
Materijal: željezo
Datacija: LT C (?)
Literatura: neobjavljeno

213. VRH KOPLJA (78591) (T. 43: 1)

Opis: Vrh koplja trokutastoga lista rombičnog presjeka s tri puta savijenim vrhom. Na dužem nasadniku nema rupa za zakovice.

Dimenzije: duž. 44,3 cm; šir. lista 4,8 cm; pr. nasadnika 2,2 cm
Materijal: željezo
Datacija: LT D
Literatura: neobjavljeno

214. VRH KOPLJA (78590) (T. 43: 2)

Opis: Vrh koplja s trokutastim listom lećastoga presjeka uz čije se rubove s obje strane nalaze žljebovi.

Dimenzije: duž. 37 cm; šir. lista 4,1 cm; pr. nasadnika 2,2 cm
Materijal: željezo
Datacija: LT D
Literatura: neobjavljeno

215. VRH KOPLJA (78592) (T. 43: 3)

Opis: Vrh koplja izduženog lista rombičnog presjeka. Na nasadniku se nalaze dvije rupice za zakovice od kojih je jedna s polukuglastom glavicom sačuvana.

Dimenzije: duž. 38,5 cm; šir. lista 6,5 cm; pr. nasadnika 2,5 cm
Materijal: željezo
Datacija: LT D
Literatura: neobjavljeno

216. VRH KOPLJA (78598) (T. 43: 4)

Opis: Vrh koplja/sulice kratkog lista rombičnog presjeka. Na dužem nasadniku nalaze se dvije rupe za zakovice i žlijeb uz rub.

Dimenzije: duž. 19,2 cm; šir. lista 2,8 cm; pr. tuljca 1,9 cm
Materijal: željezo
Datacija: LT C2-D
Literatura: neobjavljeno

217. VRH KOPLJA (78593) (T. 43: 5)

Opis: Vrh koplja raskovanoga lista sa širokim središnjim rebrom šesterokutnog presjeka kojemu nedostaje vrh. Na dužem nasadniku nalaze se dvije rupe za zakovice, dosta visoko postavljene, od kojih je jedna i sačuvana. Pri bazi nasadnika nalazi se vodoravno rebro.

Dimenzije: duž. 23,6 cm; šir. lista 4,6 cm; pr. tuljca 2 cm
Materijal: željezo
Datacija: LT C-D
Literatura: neobjavljeno

Dijelovi pojasnih garnitura

218. DIO POJASNE GARNITURE (78607) (T. 44: 1)

Opis: Dvodijelni metalni dio pojasne garniture sastavljen od jednostavnih dugačkih, ali masivnih članaka nejednake dužine, izrađenih od željeznih šipki okrugloga presjeka. Na kraju posljednjega članka dužeg dijela nalazi se stožasto zadebljanje pomoću kojeg se zakopčavao pojas.

Dimenzije: duž. dužeg dijela 40,2 cm; duž. kraćeg dijela 17,5 cm; pr. šipke 0,9 cm

211. SPEARHEAD (78595) (PL. 42: 4)

Description: Fragment of damaged spearhead with flat-hammered blade, with midrib of rhombic cross-section.

Dimensions: l. 17.1 cm
Material: iron
Dating: LT C-D
Literature: unpublished

212. SPEARHEAD (78594) (PL. 42: 5)

Description: Spearhead with badly damaged blade, with midrib of rhombic cross-section. A rivet hole is visible on the short socket.

Material: iron
Dimensions: l. 29.2 cm.
Dating: LT C (?)
Literature: unpublished

213. SPEARHEAD (78591) (PL. 43: 1)

Description: Triangular spearhead with triangular blade, rhombic in cross-section, with tip bent no fewer than three times. There are no rivet holes on the long socket.

Dimensions: l. 44.3 cm; blade w. 4.8 cm; socket dia. 2.2 cm
Material: iron
Dating: LT D
Literature: unpublished

214. SPEARHEAD (78590) (PL. 43: 2)

Description: Spearhead with triangular blade of lenticular cross-section, with grooves along the edges on both sides.

Dimensions: l. 37 cm; blade w. 4.1 cm; socket dia. 2.2 cm
Dating: LT D
Material: iron
Literature: unpublished

215. SPEARHEAD (78592) (PL. 43: 3)

Description: Spearhead with elongated blade of rhombic cross-section. There are two rivet holes on the socket, with an extant rivet of hemispherical head in one of them.

Dimensions: l. 38.5 cm; blade w. 6.5 cm; socket dia. 2.5 cm
Dating: LT D
Material: iron
Literature: unpublished

216. SPEARHEAD (78598) (PL. 43: 4)

Description: Spearhead/javelin head with short blade of rhombic cross-section. There are two rivet holes in the long socket, and a groove along its edge.

Dimensions: l. 19.2 cm; blade w. 2.8 cm; socket dia. 1.9 cm
Dating: LT C2-D
Material: iron
Literature: unpublished

217. SPEARHEAD (78593) (PL. 43: 5)

Description: Spearhead with flat-hammered blade, midrib of hexagonal cross-section, and missing tip. There are two rivet holes, rather highly positioned, in the long socket, and one of the rivets is extant. Near the socket base there is a horizontal rib.

Dimensions: l. 23.6 cm; blade w. 4.6 cm; socket dia. 2 cm
Dating: LT C-D
Material: iron
Literature: unpublished

Datacija: LT C1
Materijal: željezo
Literatura: neobjavljeno

219. DIO POJASNE GARNITURE (70942) (T. 44: 2)

Opis: Metalni dio pojasne garniture tipa Karaburma 111/Cernon sastavljen od deset višestruko uvijenih članaka. Na jednom se kraju nalazi jednostavna okrugla petlja, a na drugom je kraju petlja u obliku osmice.

Dimenzije: duž. 58,6 cm; pr. petlje 3 cm
Datacija: LT B2-B2/C1
Materijal: željezo
Literatura: neobjavljeno

Središnji okov štita

220. SREDIŠNJI OKOV ŠTITA (78608) (T. 45: 1)

Opis: Središnji okov štita s uzdignutim središnjim dijelom zadržanih rubova i središnjim rebrom te trapezoidno oblikovanim krilima. S unutrašnje je strane jednoga krila sačuvan dio zakovice.

Dimenzije: duž. 23,5 cm; šir. središnjeg dijela 9,4 cm; vis. središnjeg dijela 6,5 cm
Datacija: LT C1
Materijal: željezo
Literatura: neobjavljeno

Kramičke posude

221. POSUDA (49404) (T. 45: 2)

Opis: Kantharos zaobljenoga trbuha i stožastog vrata izvučenog ruba, izrađen na lončarskom kolu. Okomito postavljene drške trakastoga presjeka, profilirane s dva uzdužna žlijeba, nadvisuju rub kojega spajaju s ramenom posude. Zvonolika je noga šuplja, profilirane baze. Boja površine je tamnosiva.

Dimenzije: vis. 27,5 cm; pr. ruba 19 cm
Datacija: LT B2-C
Materijal: keramika
Literatura: neobjavljeno

222. POSUDA (78588) (T. 46: 1)

Opis: Lonac izrađen na lončarskom kolu zaobljenoga tijela koje prelazi u stožasti vrat s izvučenim rubom. Dno je *omphalos* oblika, a ispod ruba i na ramenu nalaze se plastična rebra. Površina je tamnosive boje.

Dimenzije: vis. 25,6 cm; pr. ruba 16,8 cm
Datacija: LT B2-C
Materijal: keramika
Literatura: neobjavljeno

223. POSUDA (78587) (T. 46: 2)

Opis: Lonac izrađen na lončarskom kolu S-profilacije izvučenog ruba. Dno je prstenasto oblikovano, a na ramenu se nalazi plastično rebro. Površina je sive boje.

Dimenzije: vis. 24,8 cm; pr. ruba 17,6 cm
Datacija: LT B2-C
Materijal: keramika
Literatura: neobjavljeno

Elements of belt sets

218. PART OF A BELT SET (78607) (PL. 44: 1)

Description: Bipartite metal belt chain consisting of simple long massive links of different lengths, made of iron rods of circular cross-section. At the terminal of the last link in the longer piece, there is a conical thickening used for fastening the belt.

Dimensions: longer piece l. 40.2 cm; shorter piece l. 17.5 cm; rod dia. 0.9 cm
Dating: LT C1
Material: iron
Literature: unpublished

219. PART OF A BELT SET (70942) (PL. 44: 2)

Description: Longer section of the metal part of a belt set of Karaburma 111 type, consisting of ten twisted links of different lengths. At one terminal there is a simple circular loop, and at the other a figure-of-eight loop.

Dimensions: l. 58.6 cm; loop dia. 3 cm
Material: iron
Dating: LT B2-B2/C1
Literature: unpublished

Shield boss

220. SHIELD BOSS (78608) (PL. 45: 1)

Description: Shield boss with raised central section with thickened edges and midrib, and trapezoidal wings. Part of a rivet is extant on the internal side of a wing.

Dimensions: l. 23.5 cm; central section w. 9.4 cm; central section h. 6.5 cm
Material: iron
Dating: LT C1
Literature: unpublished

Pottery vessels

221. VESSEL (49404) (PL. 45: 2)

Description: Wheel-thrown *kantharos* with rounded body and conical neck with everted rim. The vertically-set ribbon handles, profiled with two longitudinal grooves, rise higher than the rim they link with the vessel shoulder. The bell-shaped foot is hollow, with a profiled base. The surface is dark grey.

Dimensions: h. 27.5 cm; rim dia. 19 cm
Material: pottery
Dating: LT B2-C
Literature: unpublished

222. VESSEL (78588) (PL. 46: 1)

Description: Wheel-thrown pot with rounded body rising to a conical neck with everted rim. The base is *omphalos*-shaped, and there are plastic ribs on the shoulder. The surface is dark grey.

Dimensions: h. 25.6 cm; rim dia. 16.8 cm
Material: pottery
Dating: LT B2-C
Literature: unpublished

223. VESSEL (78587) (PL. 46: 2)

Description: Wheel-thrown S-profiled pot with everted rim. The base is ring-shaped, and there is a plastic rib on the shoulder. The surface is grey.

Dimensions: h. 24.8 cm; rim dia. 17.6 cm
Material: pottery
Dating: LT B2-C
Literature: unpublished

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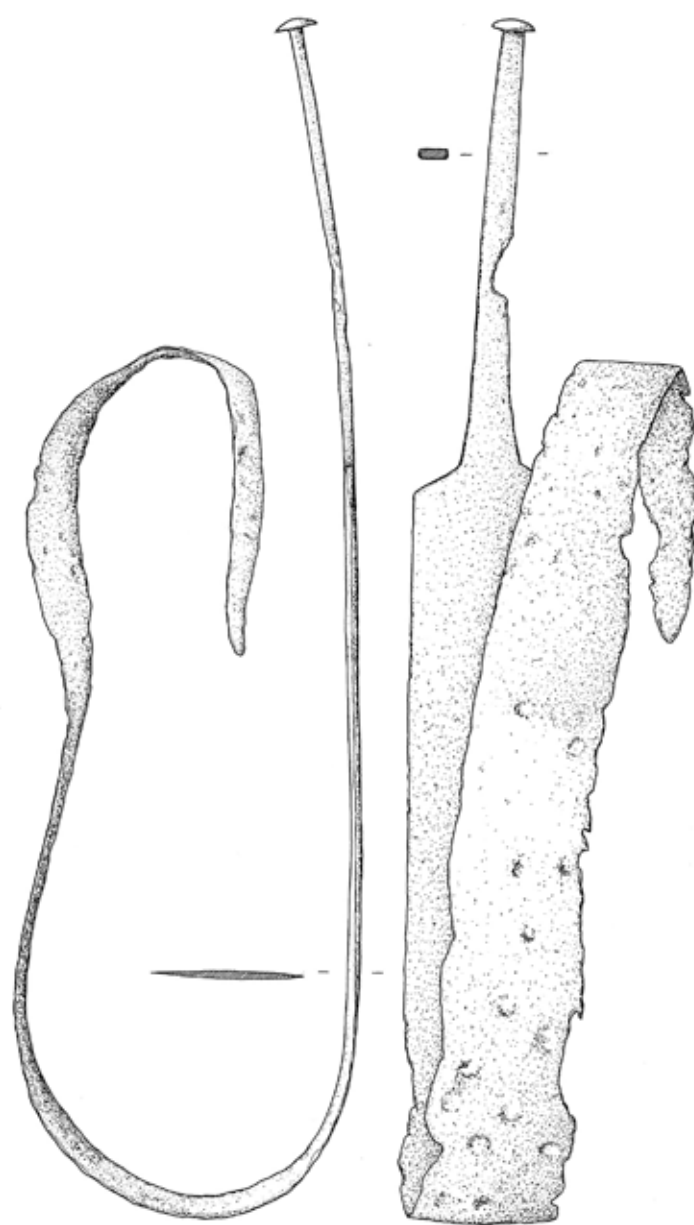
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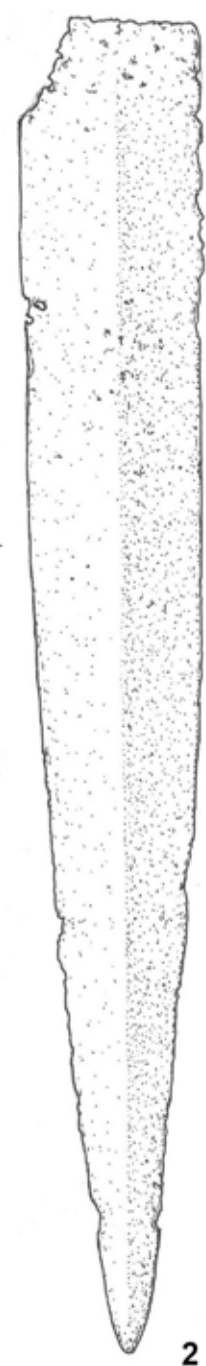
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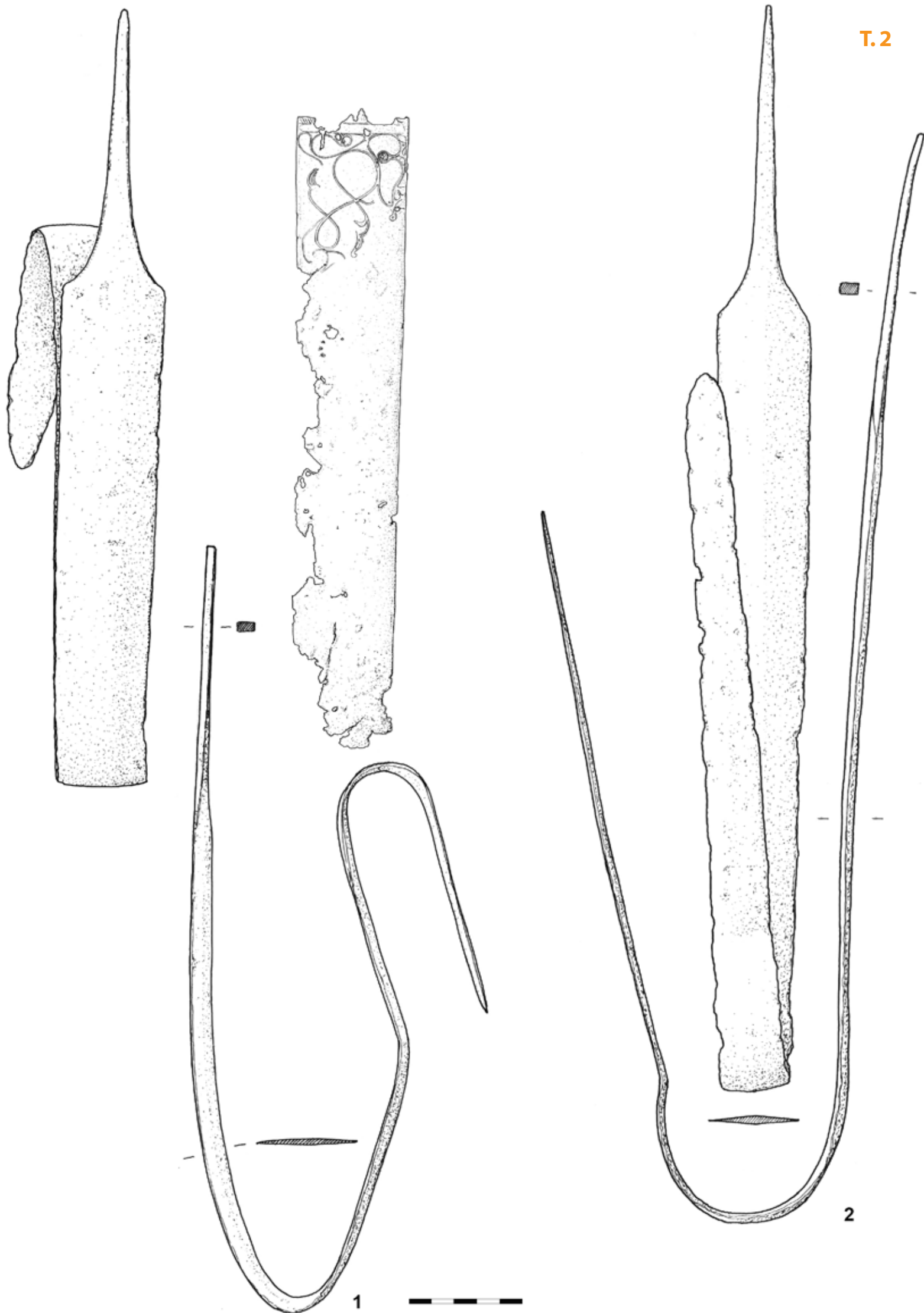


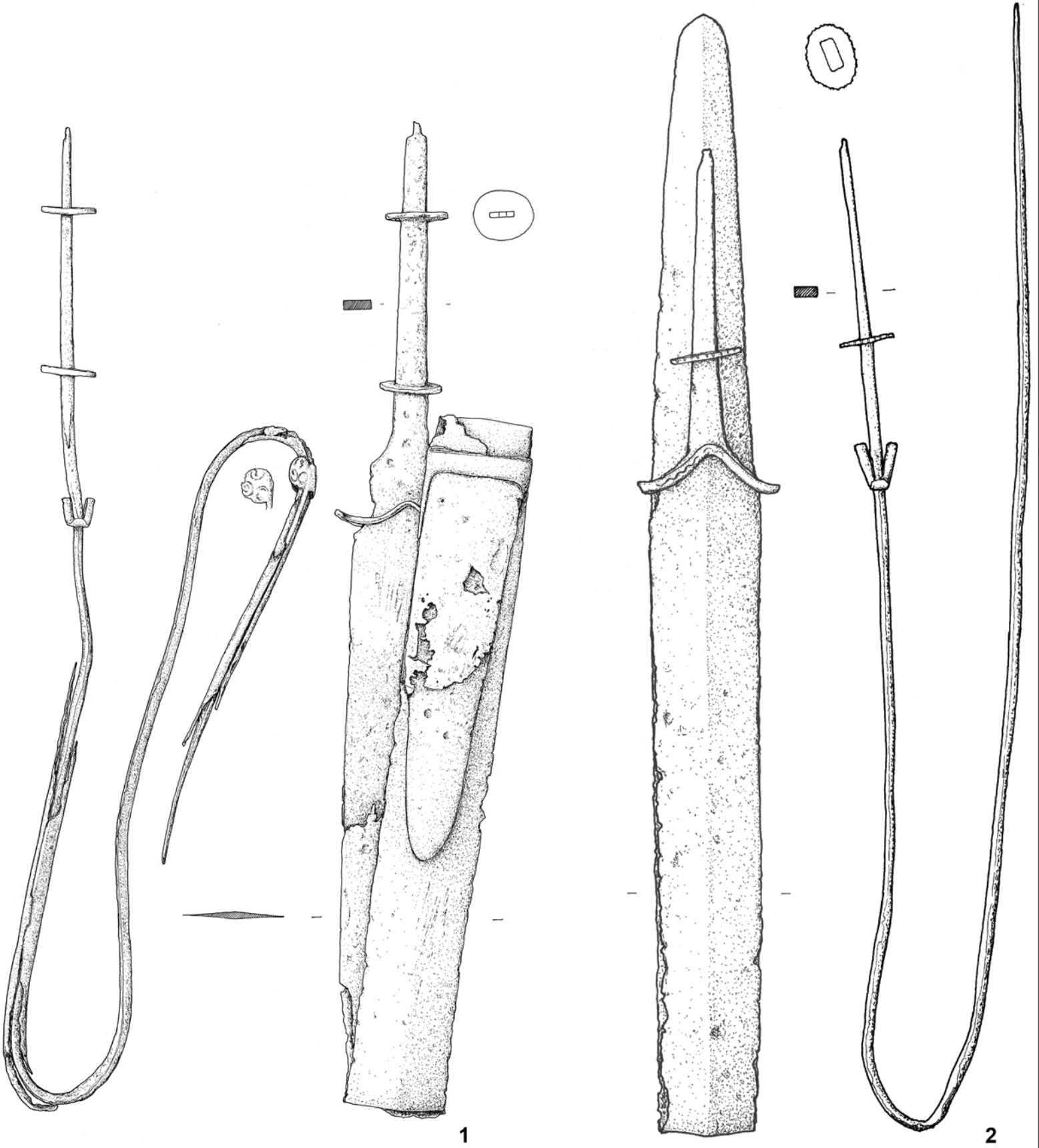
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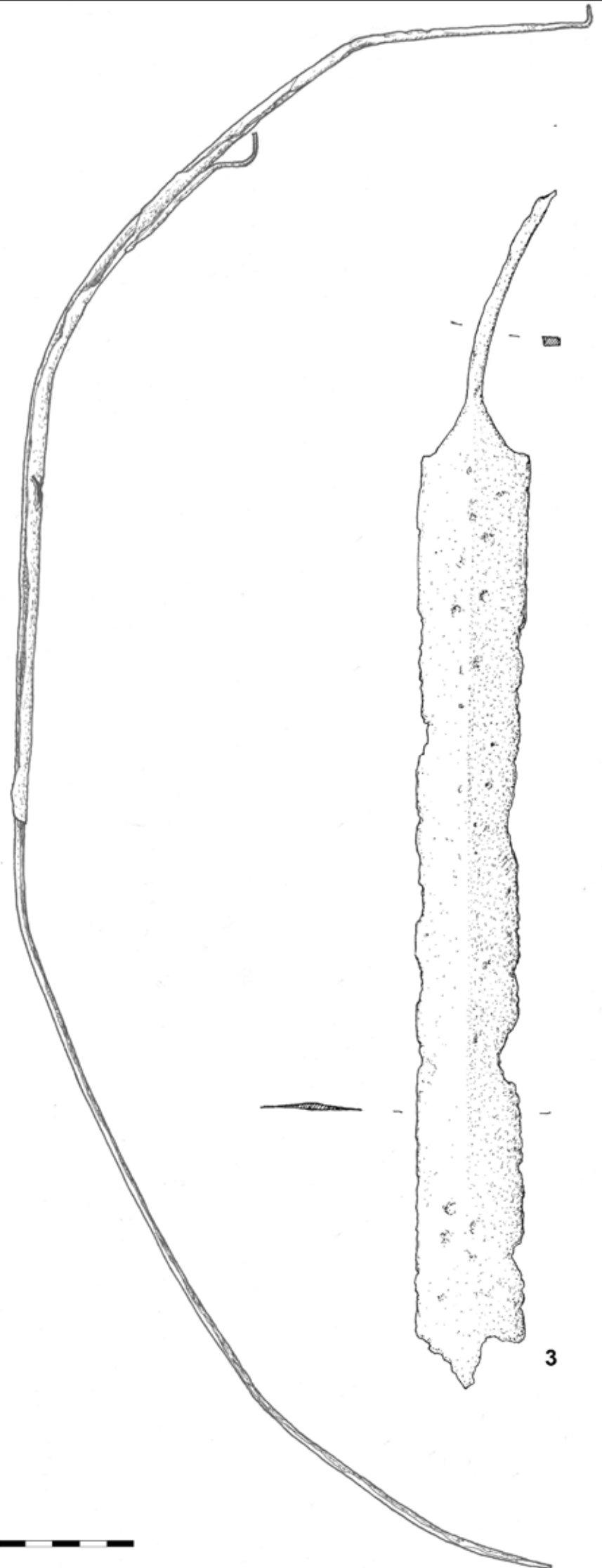
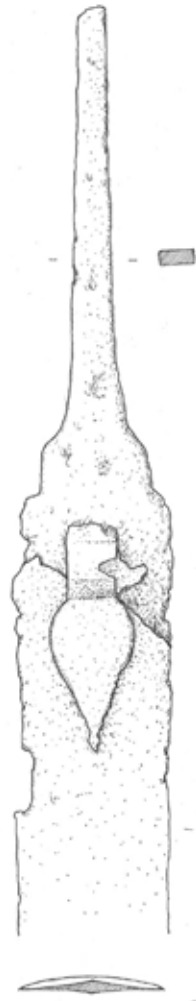
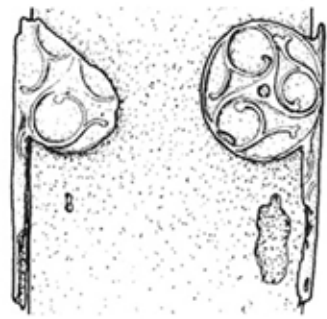
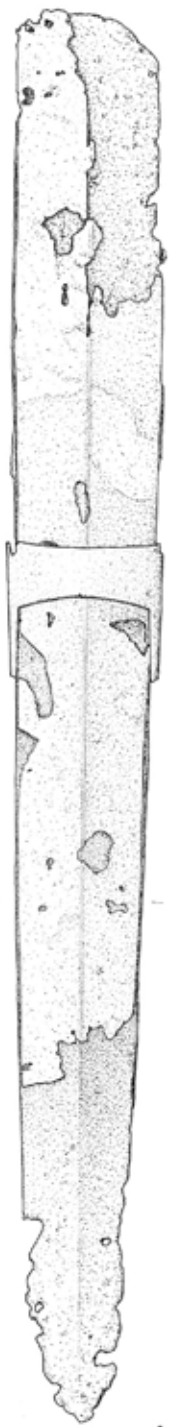
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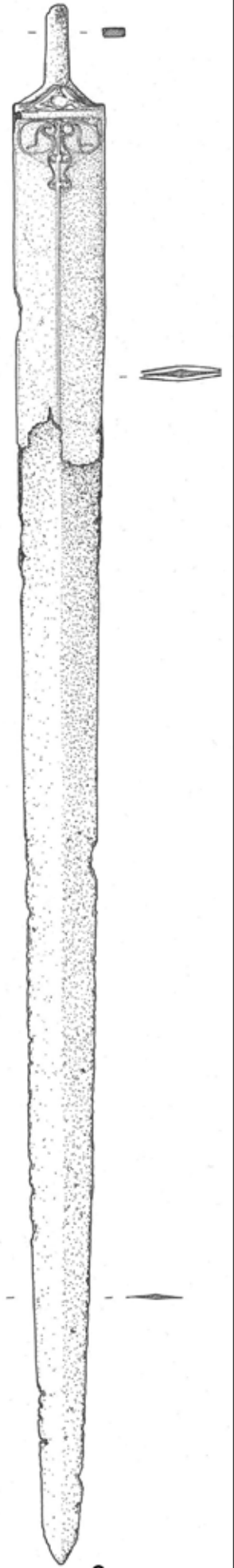
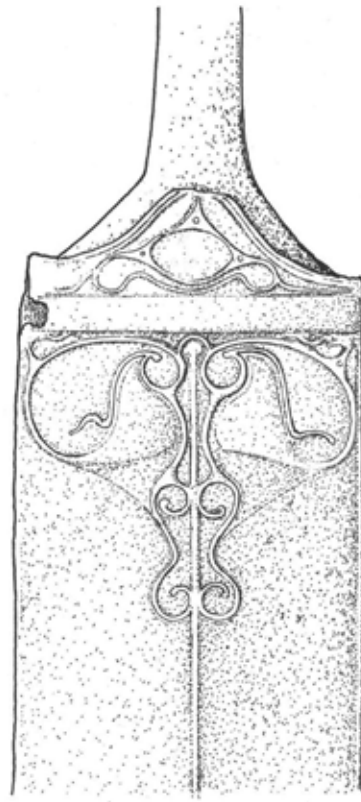
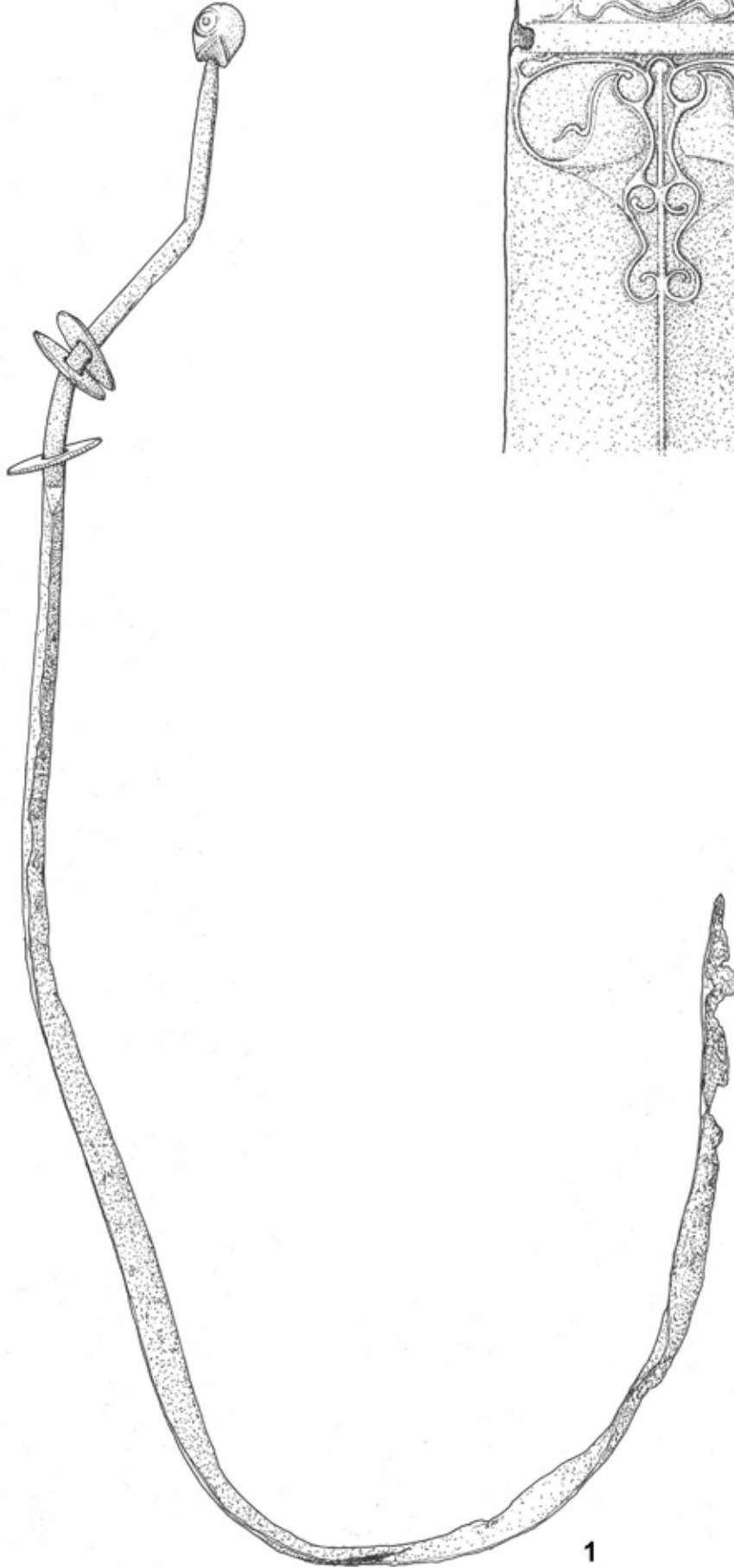


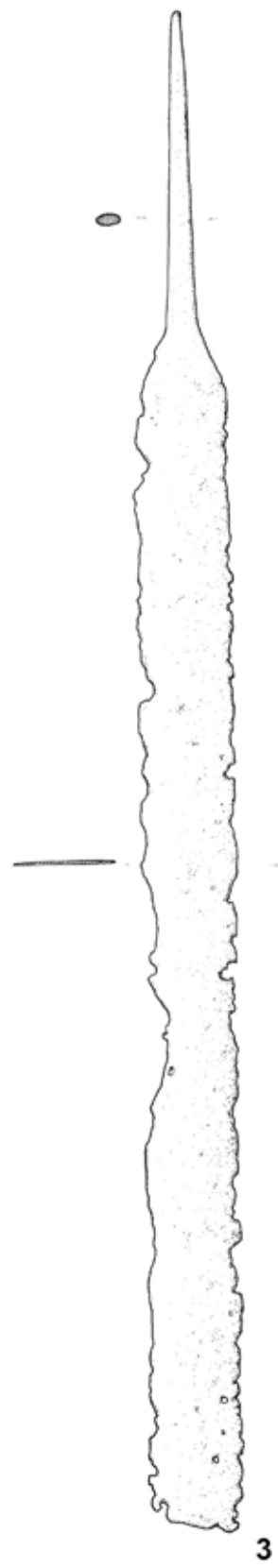
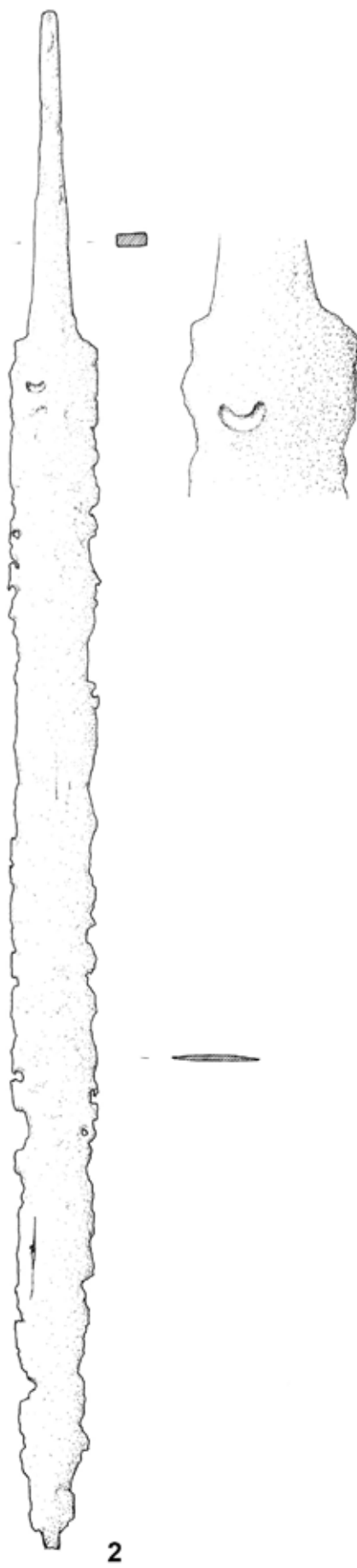
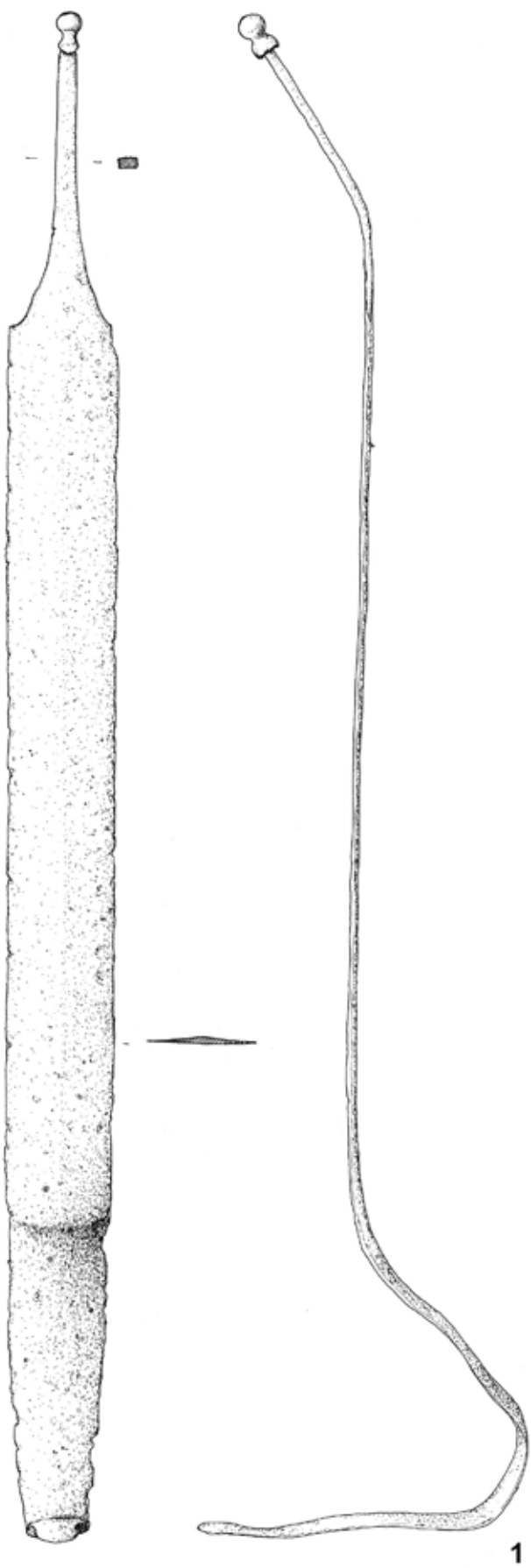


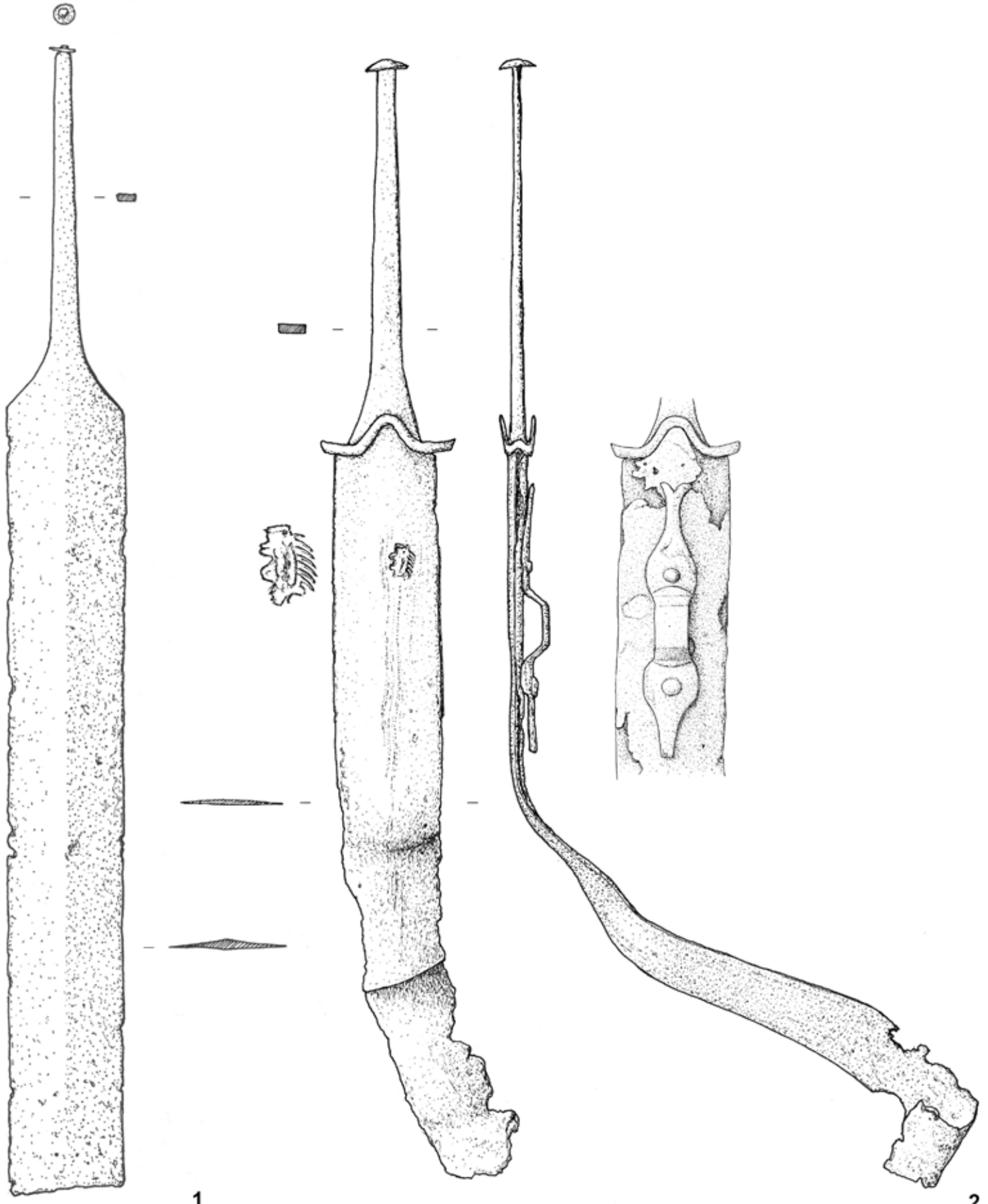
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T.5

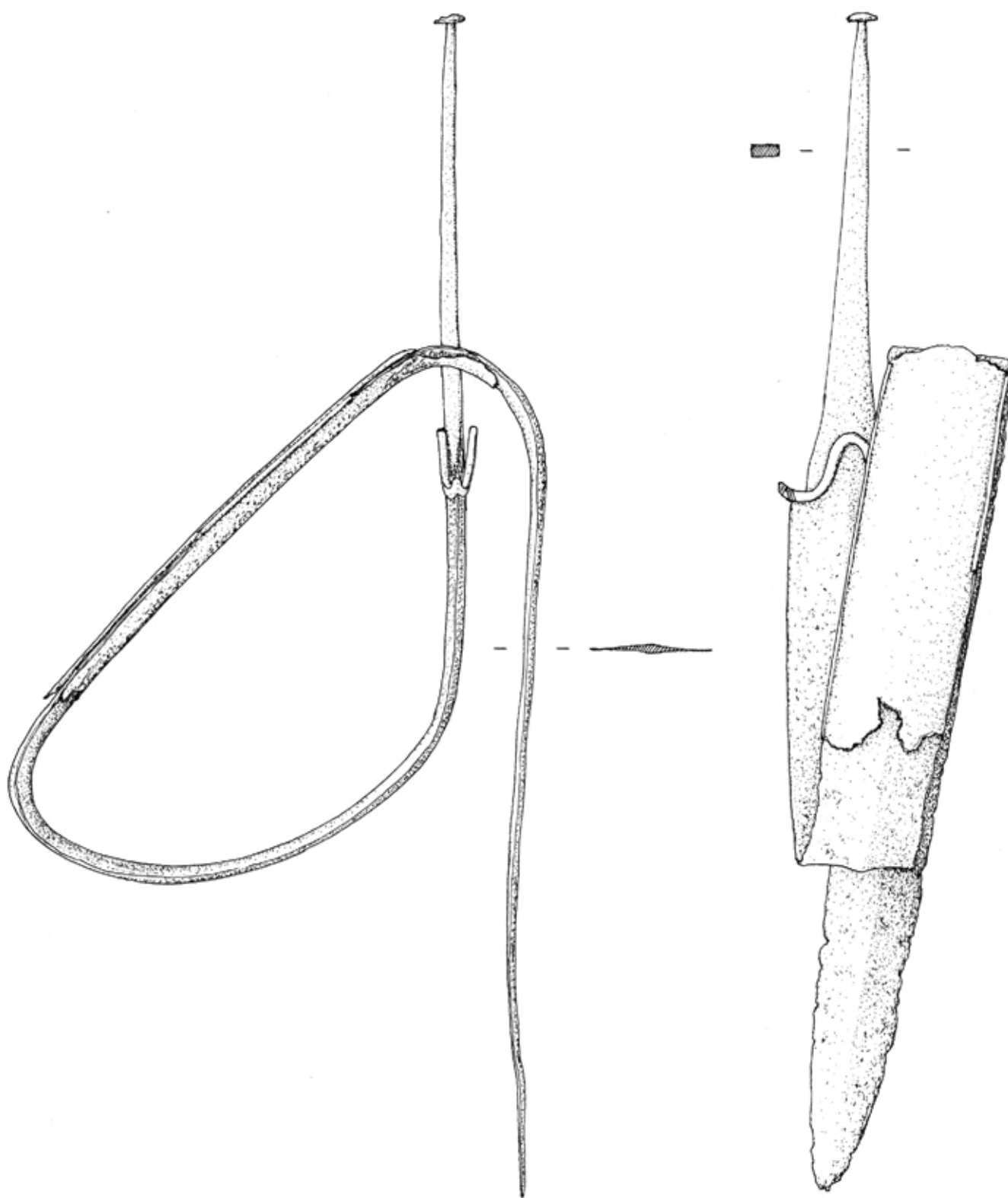




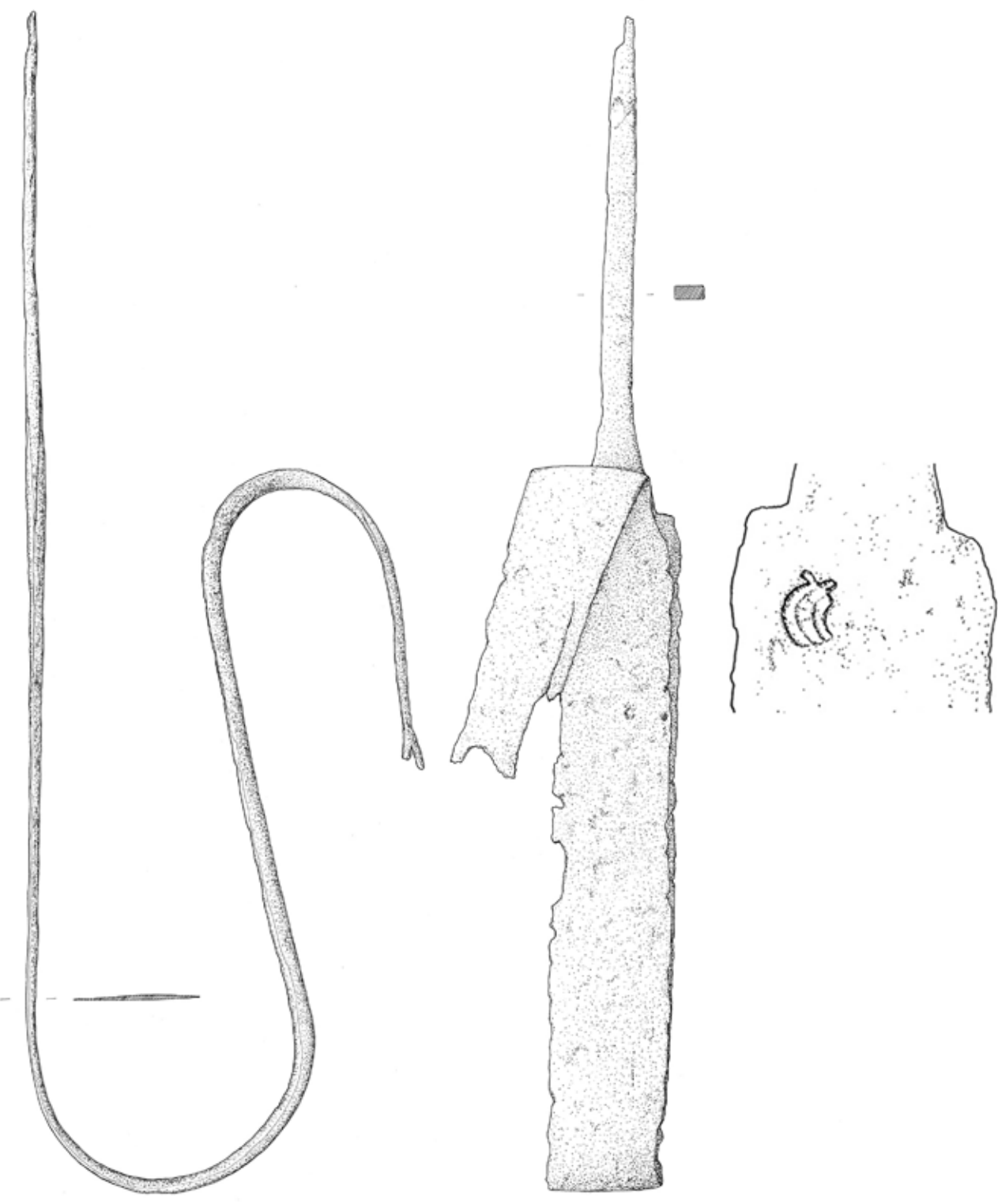


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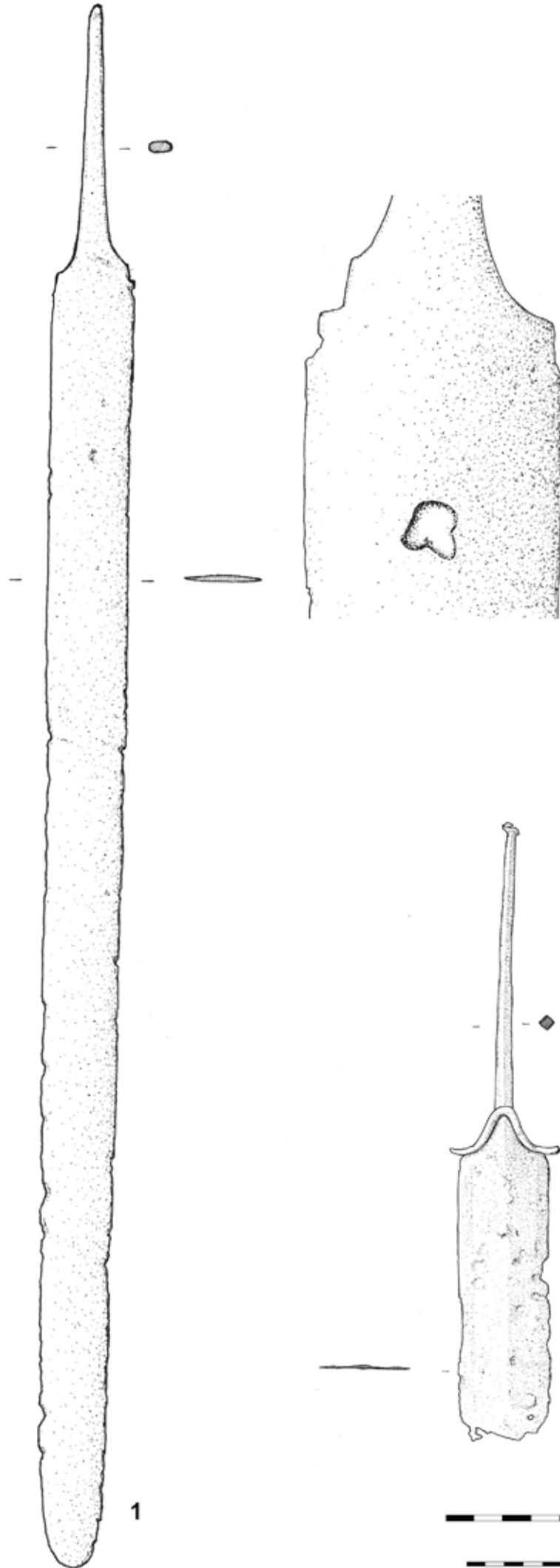
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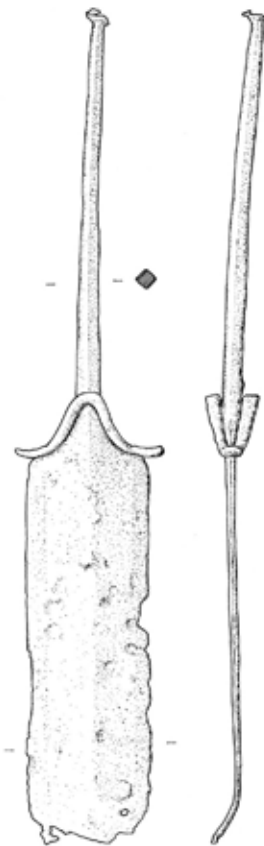
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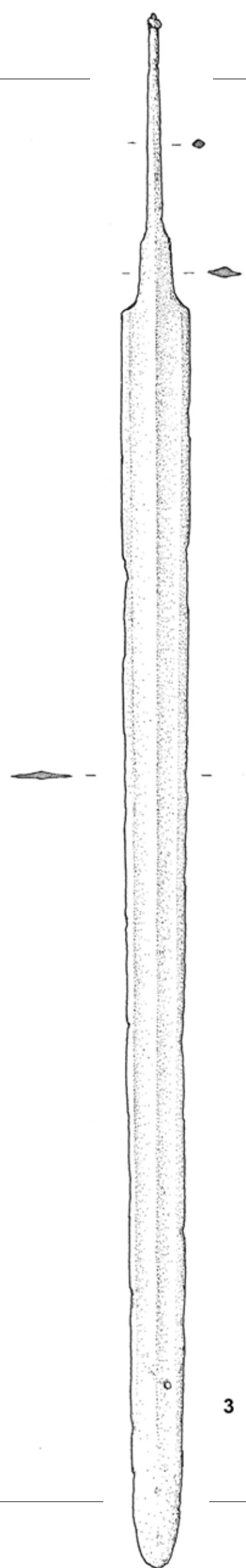
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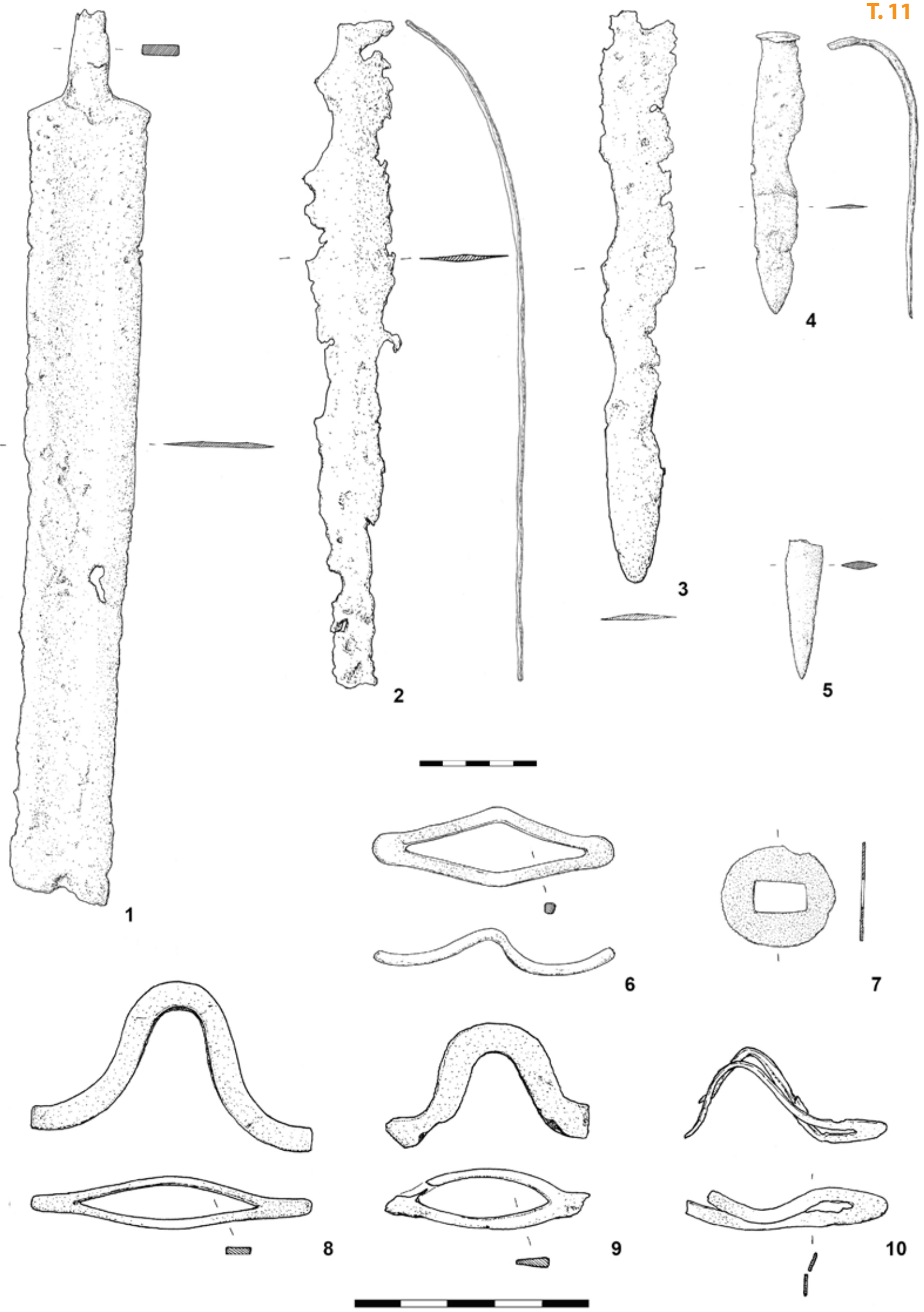
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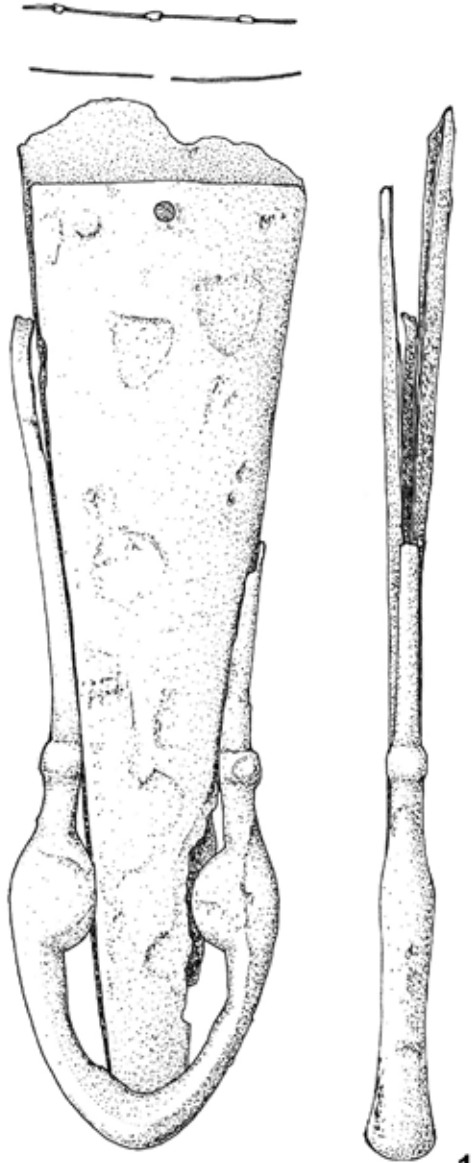
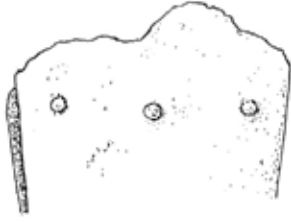
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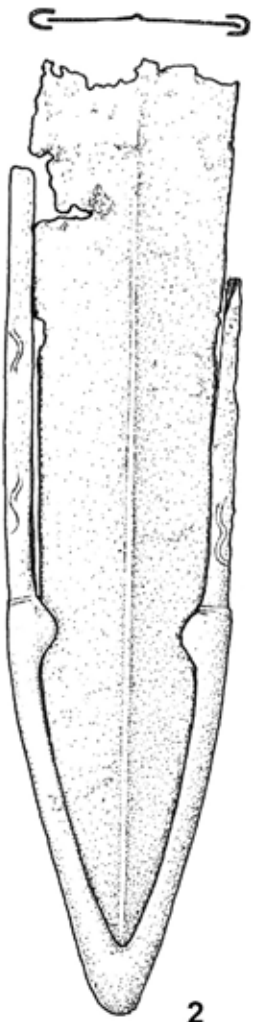
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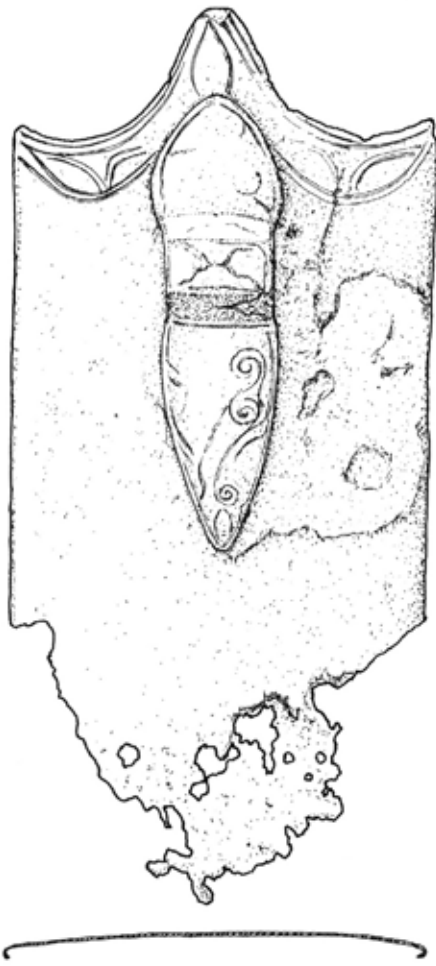
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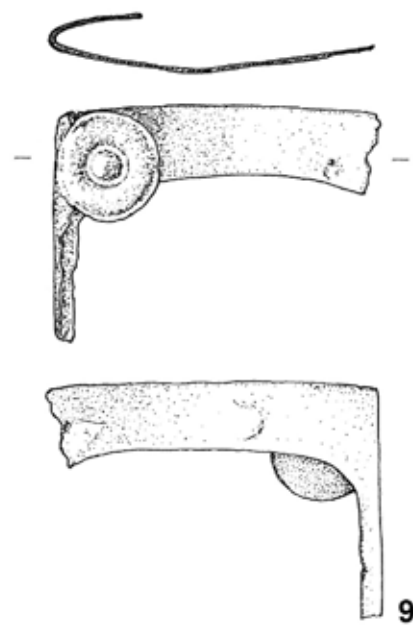
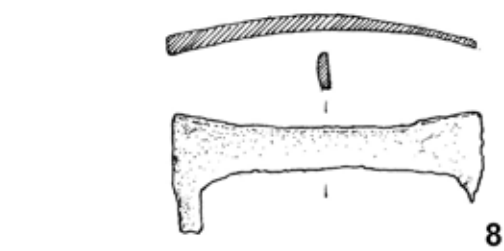
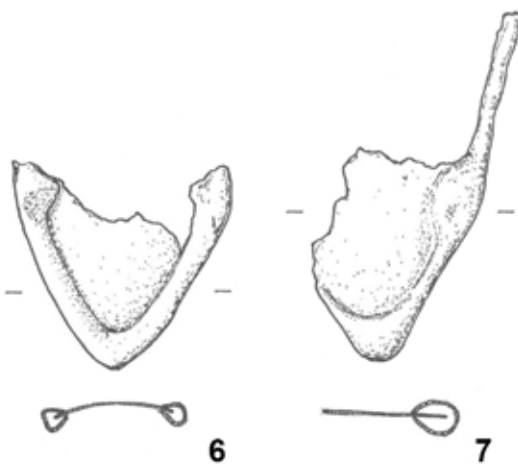
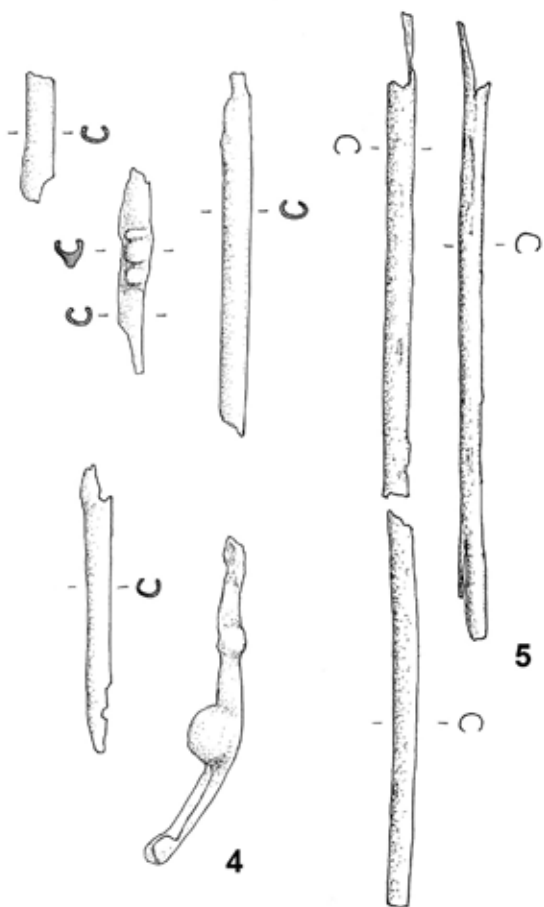
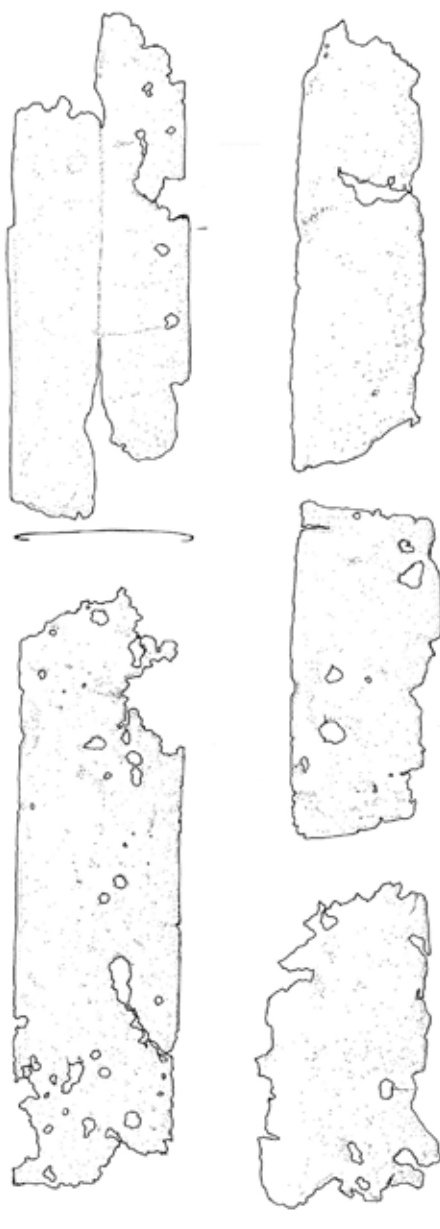
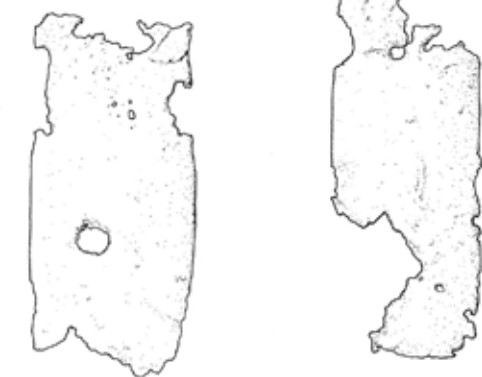
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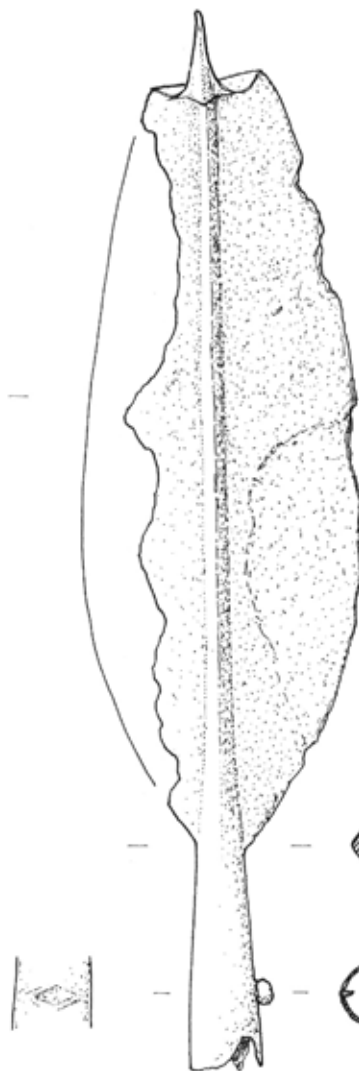
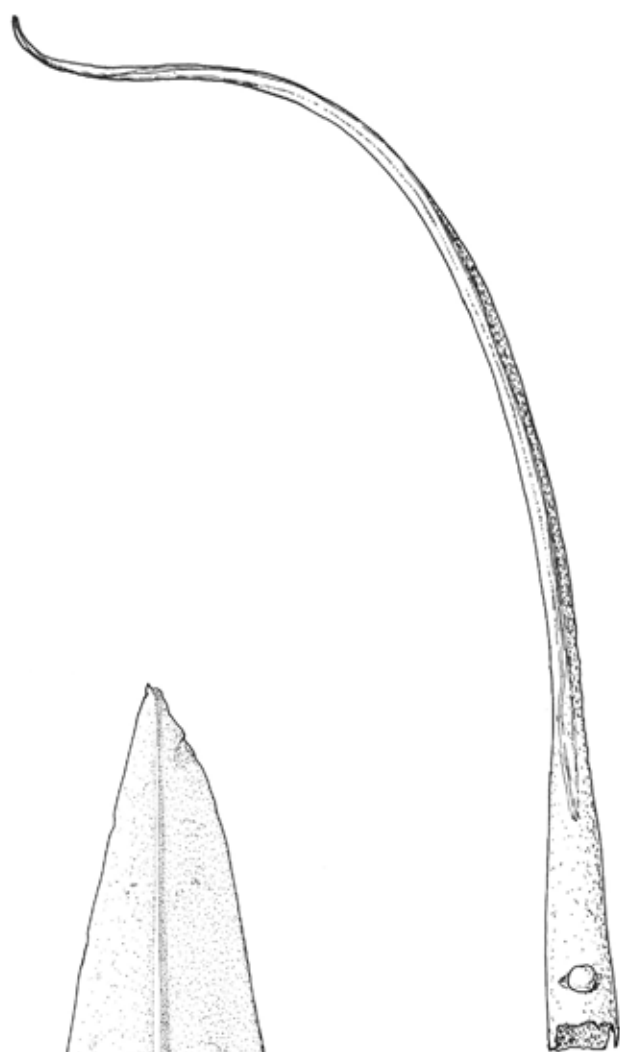


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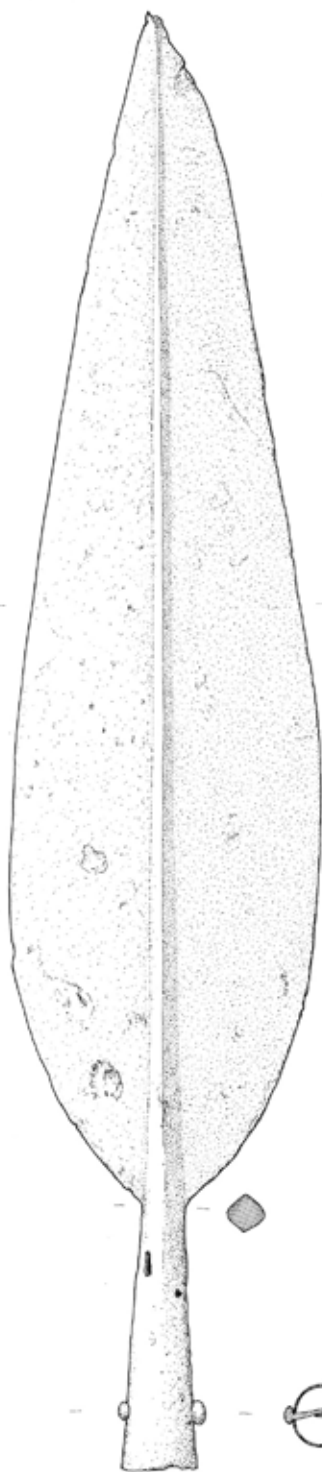




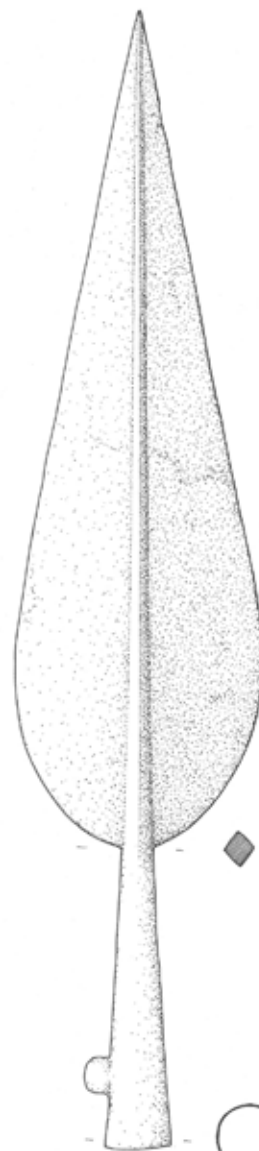




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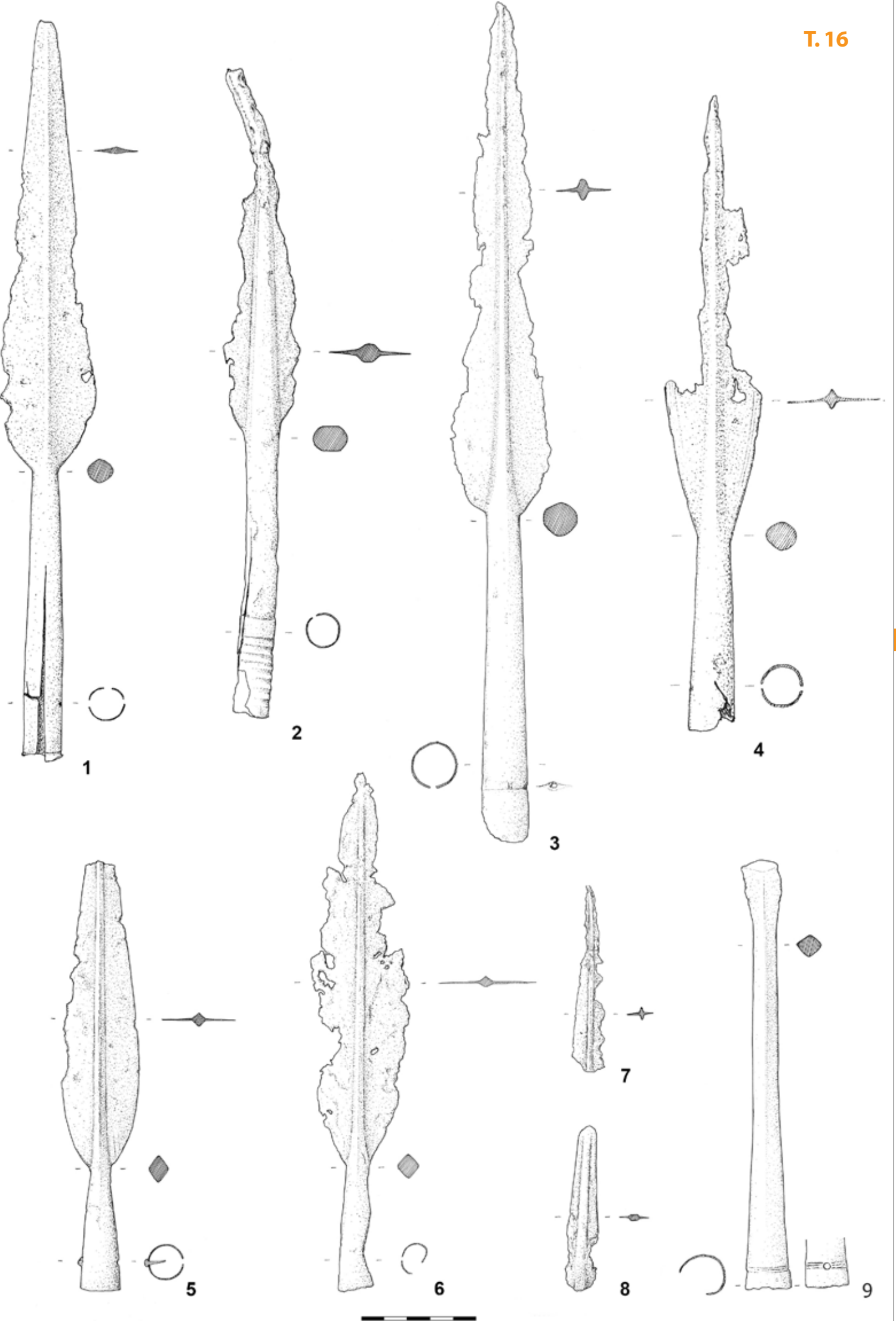


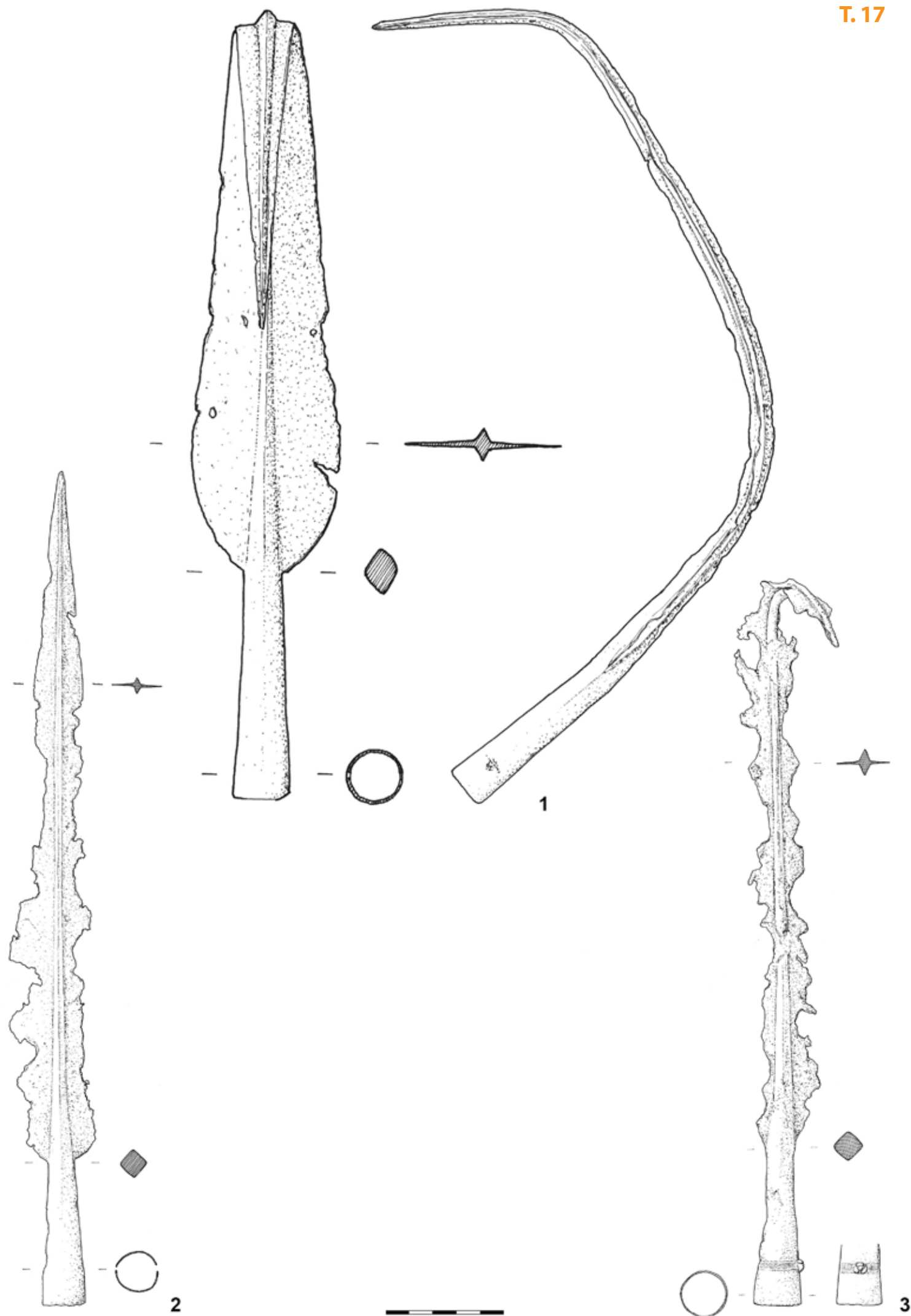
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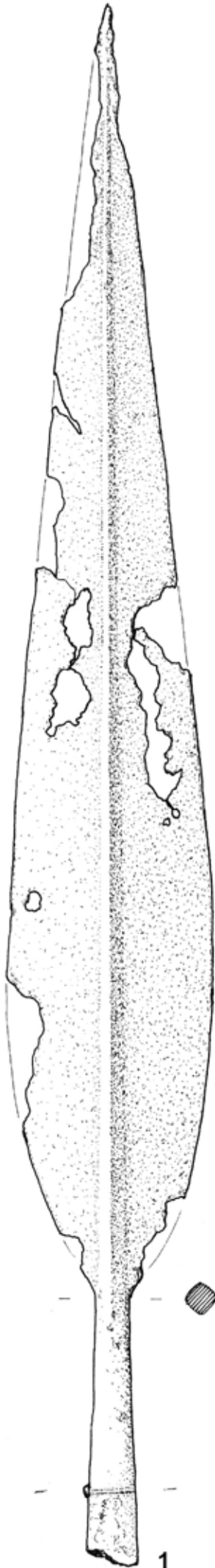


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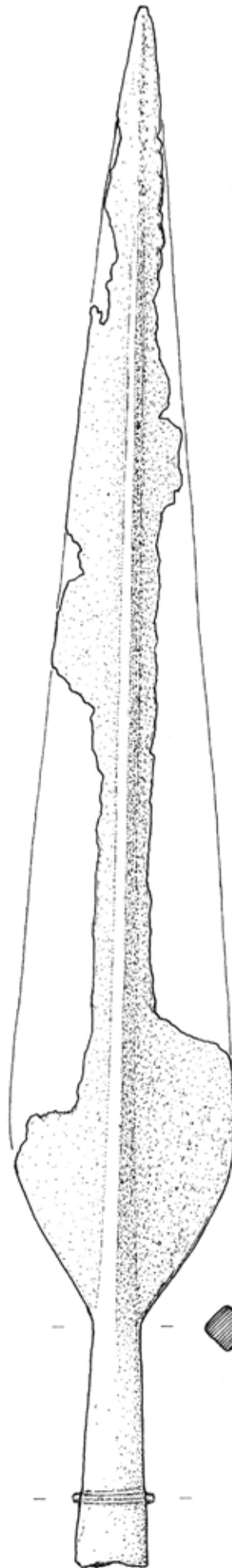








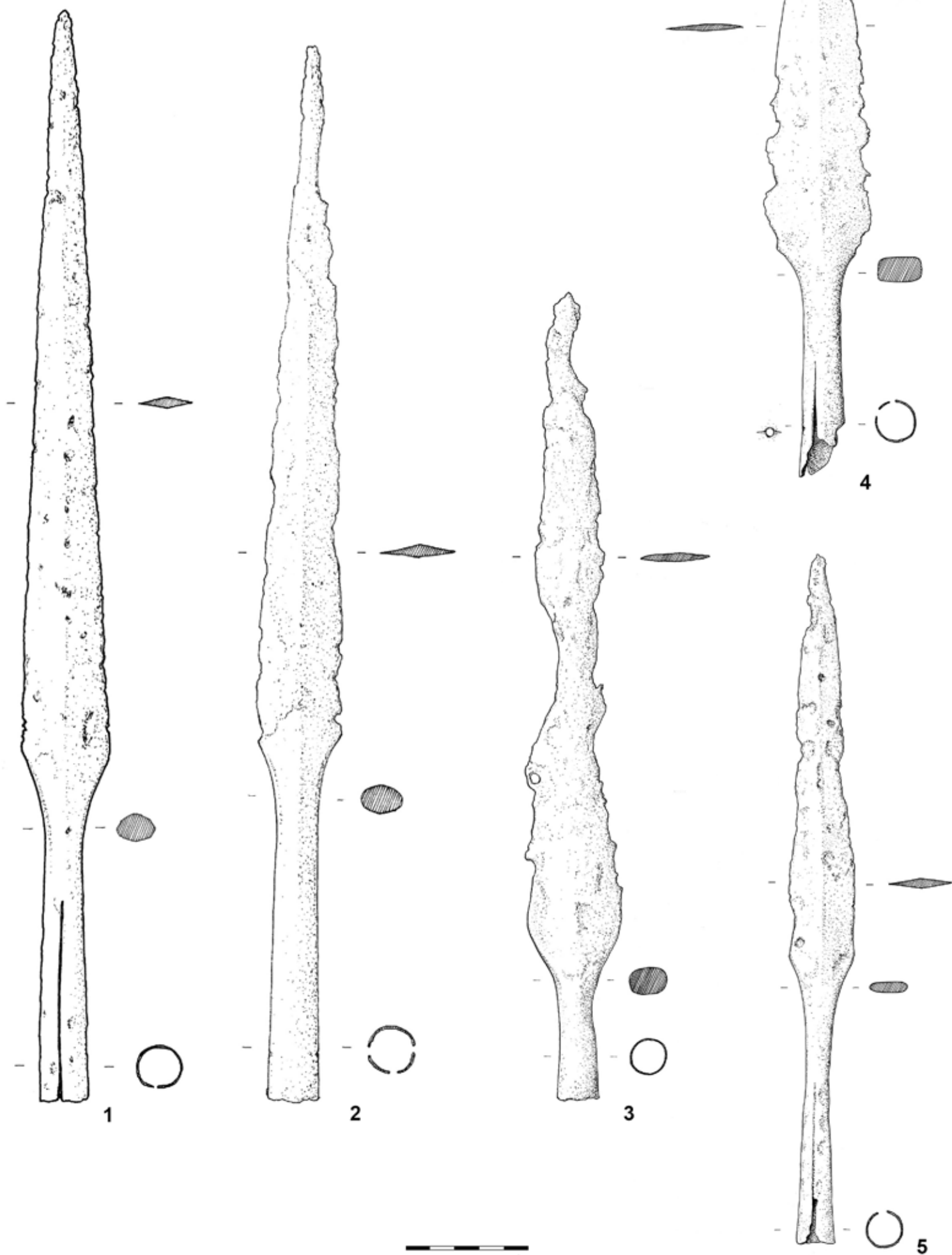
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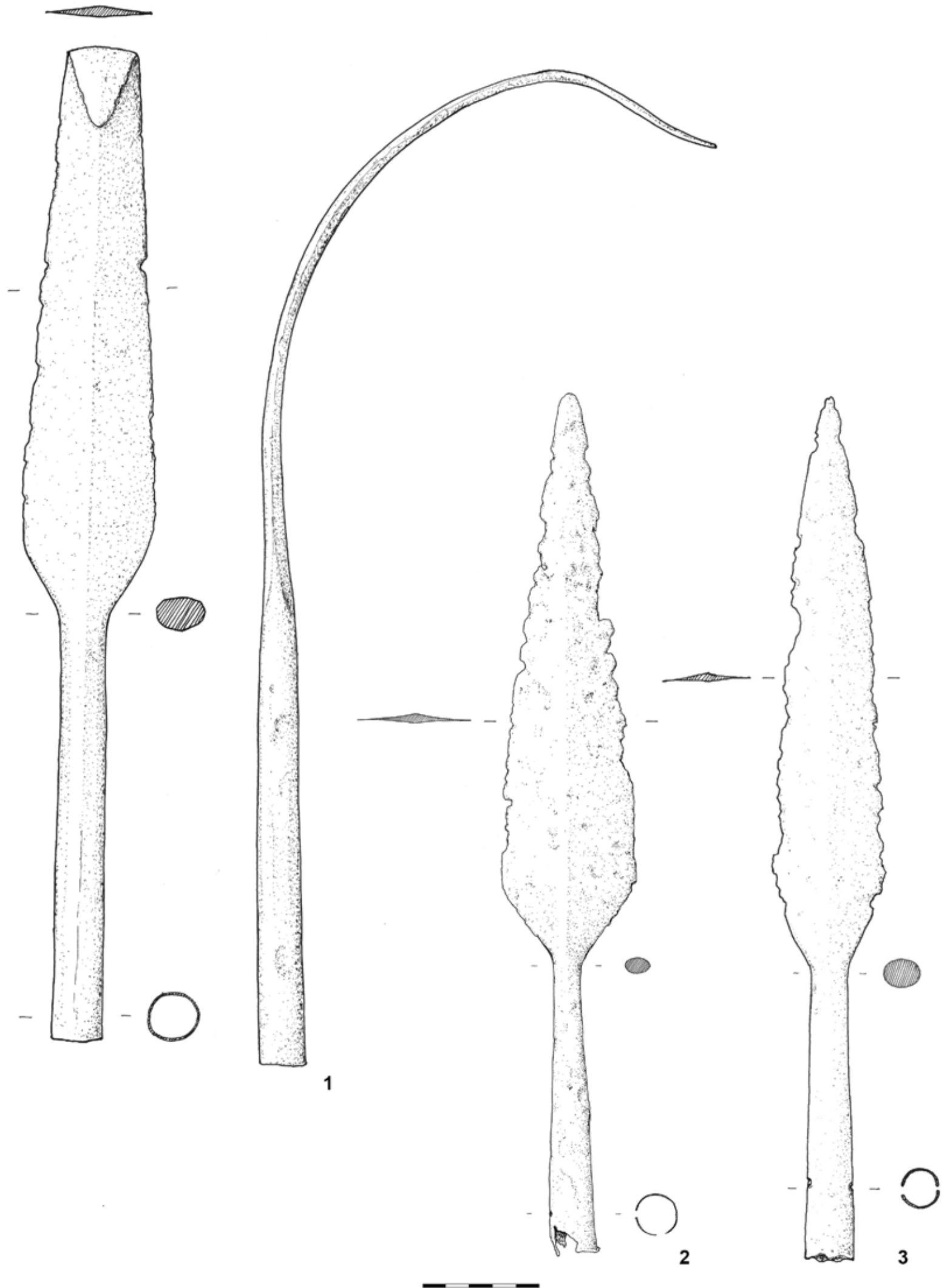


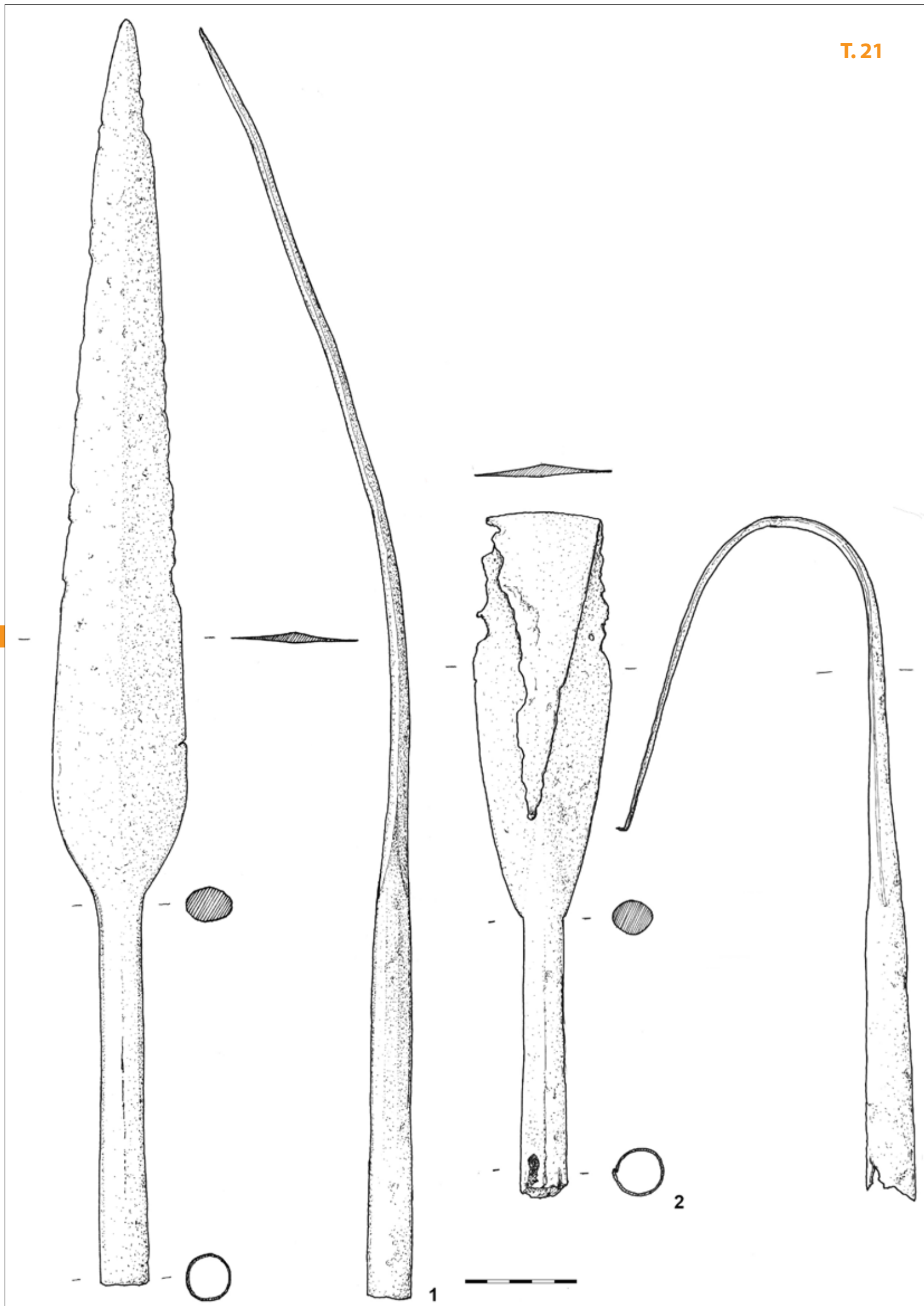
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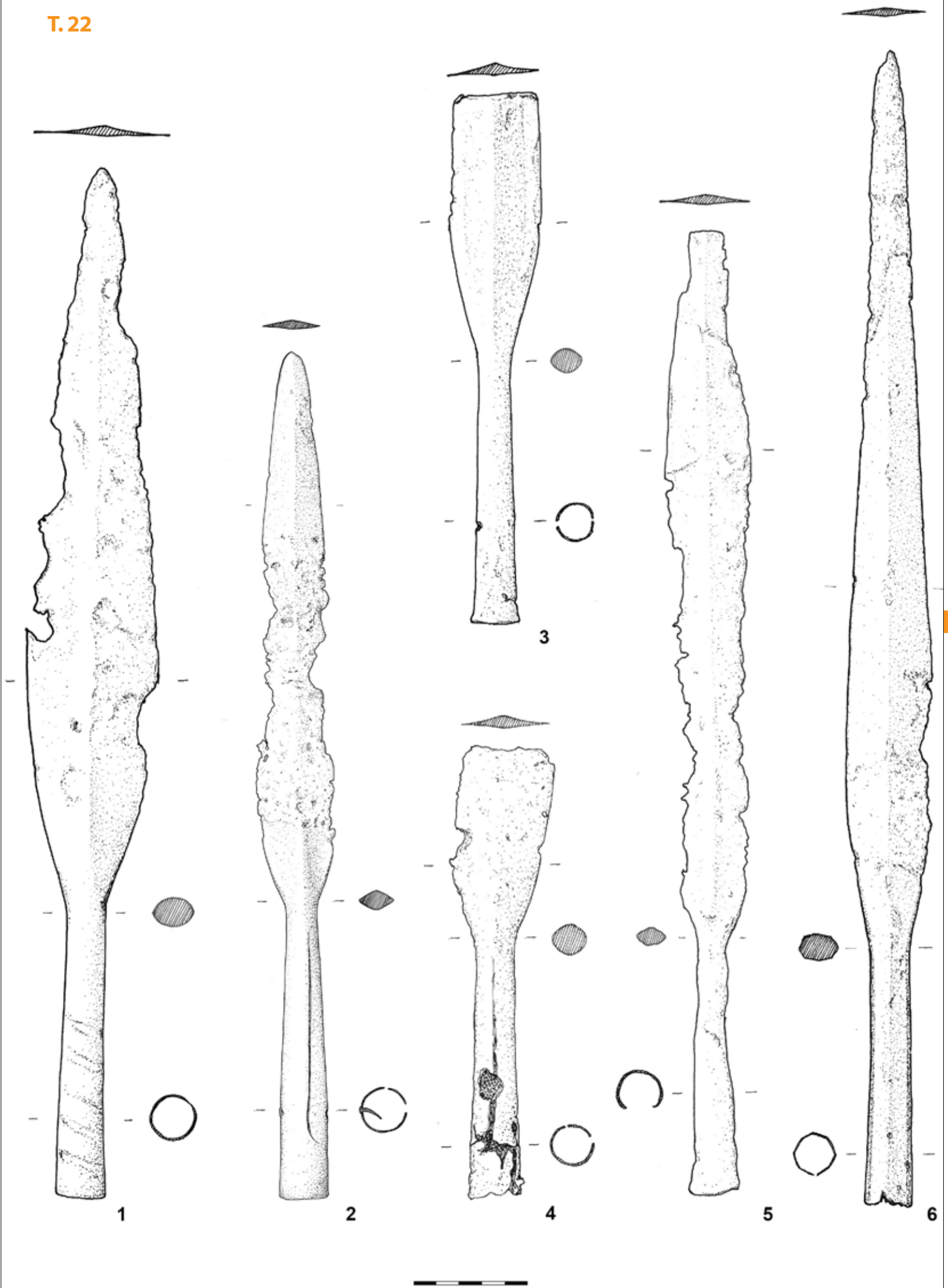


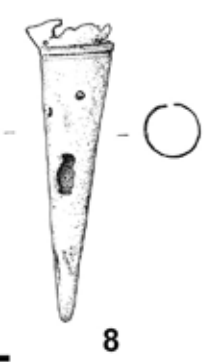
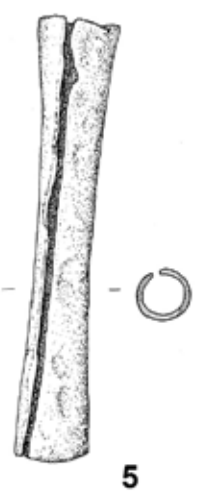
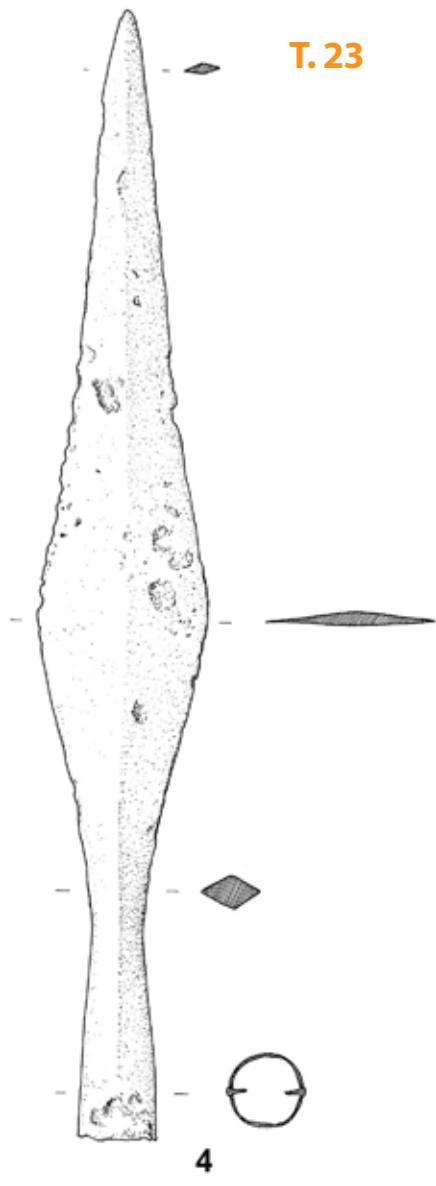
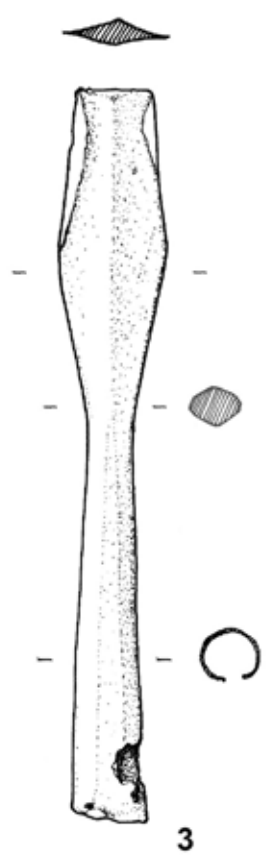
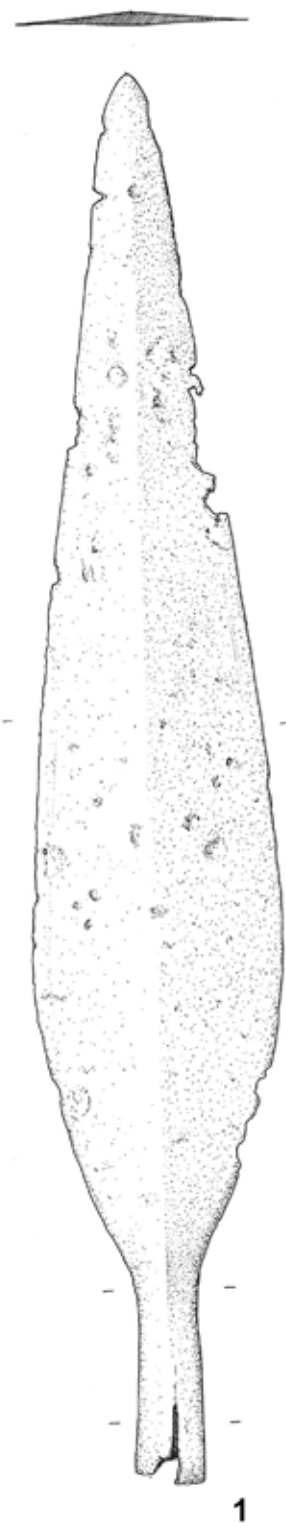
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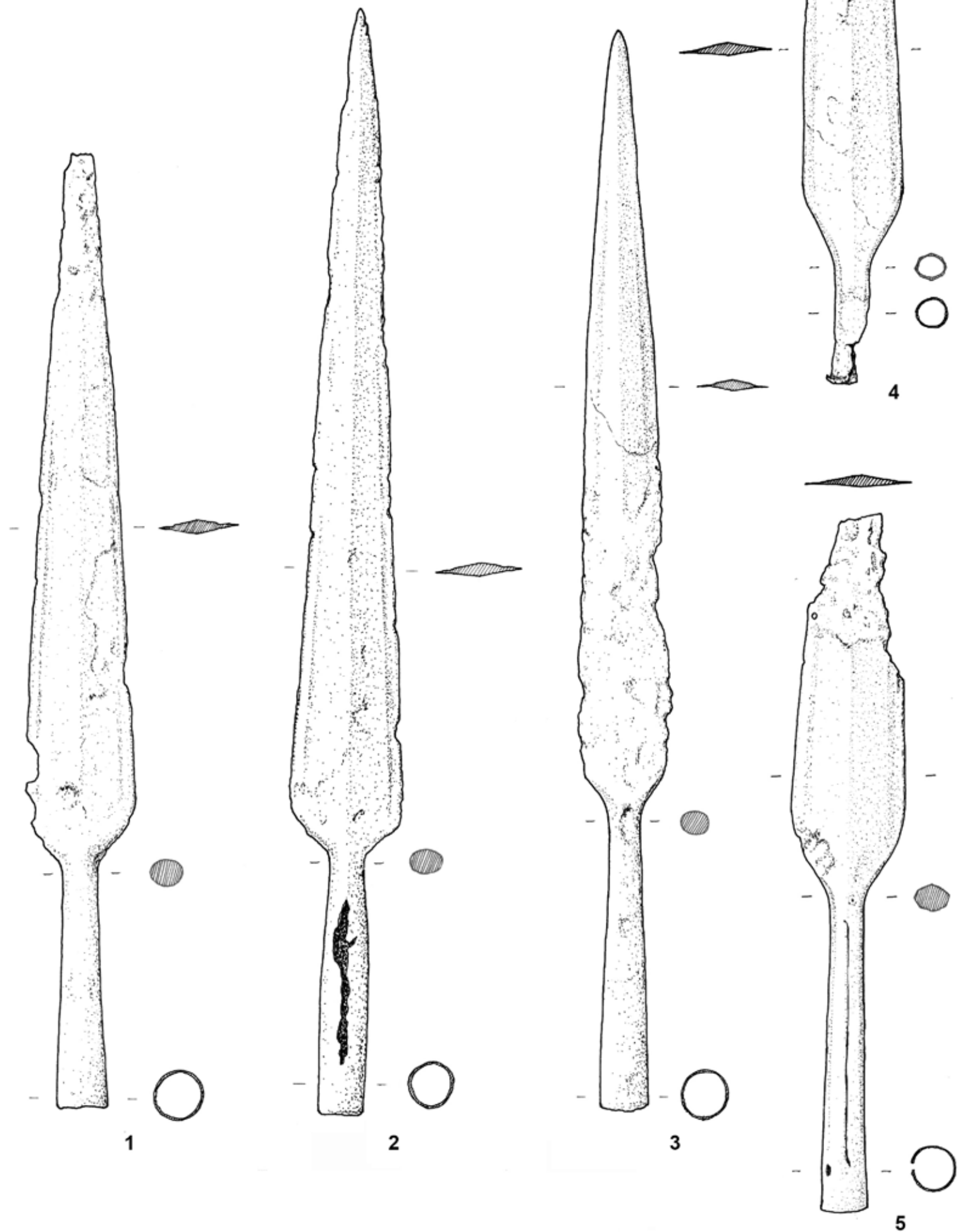


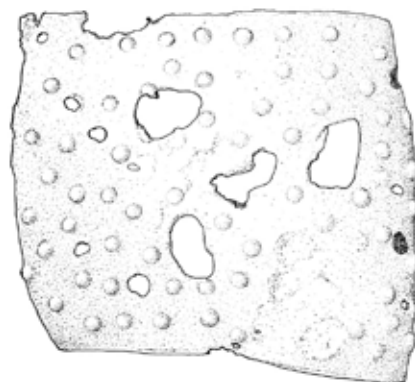
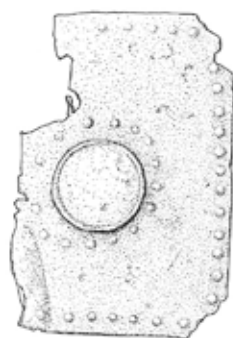
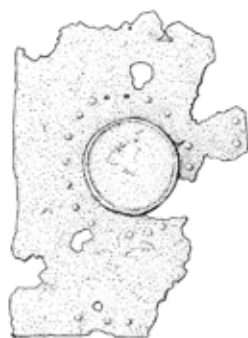
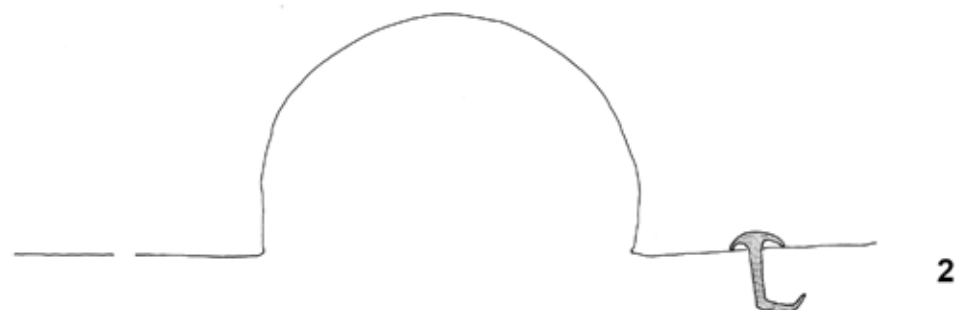
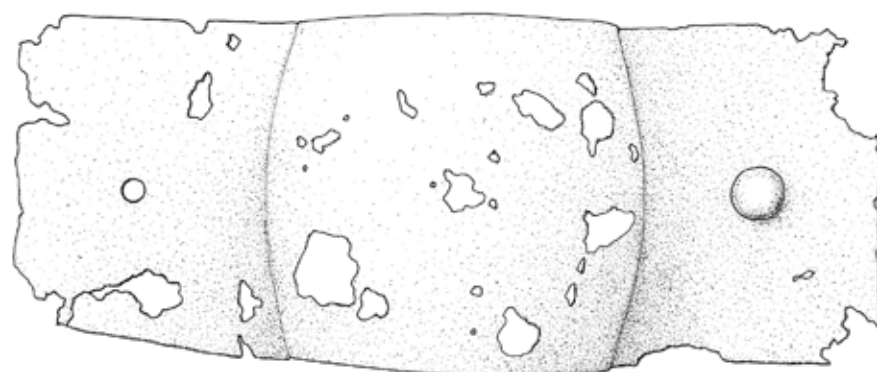
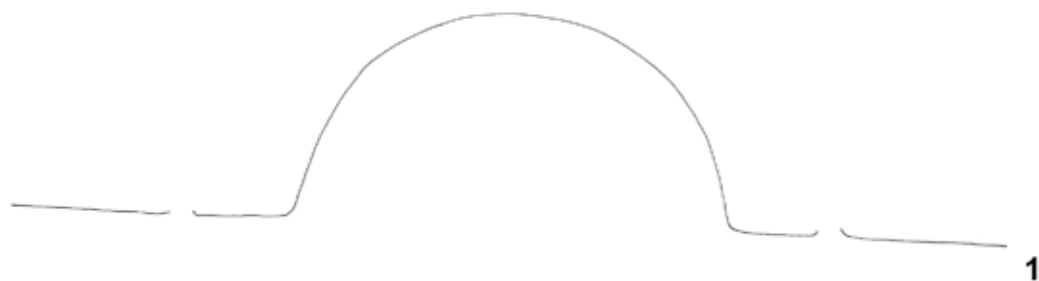
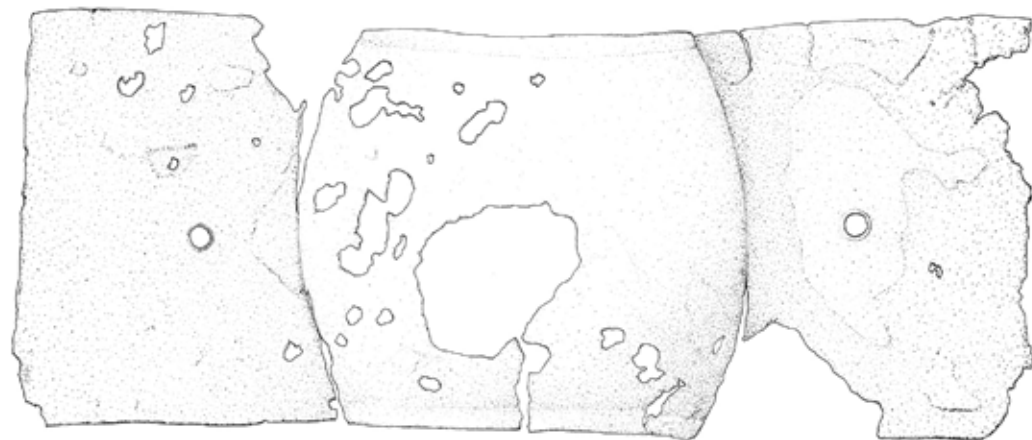








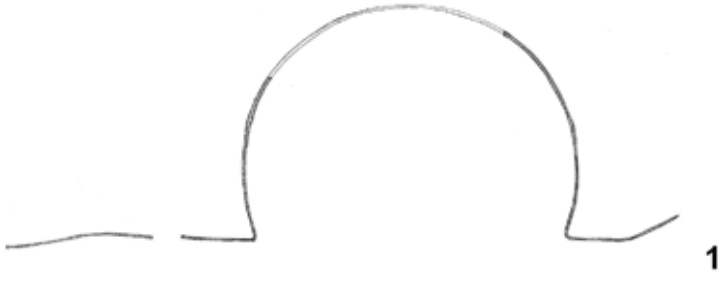
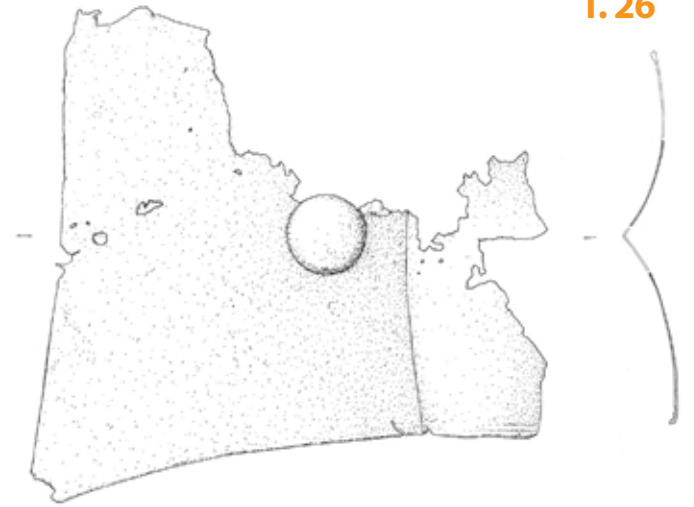
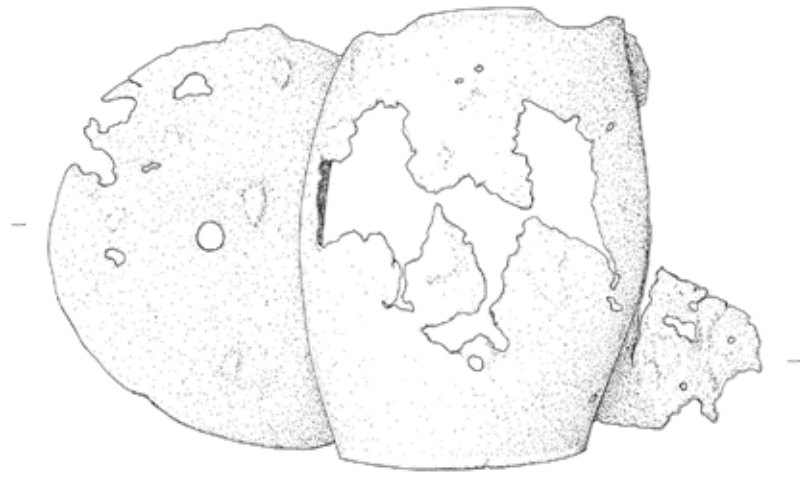




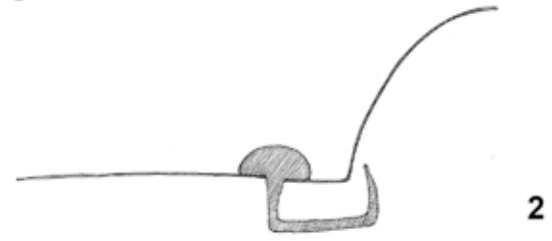
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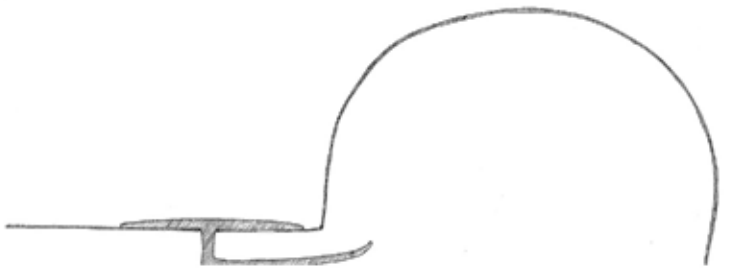
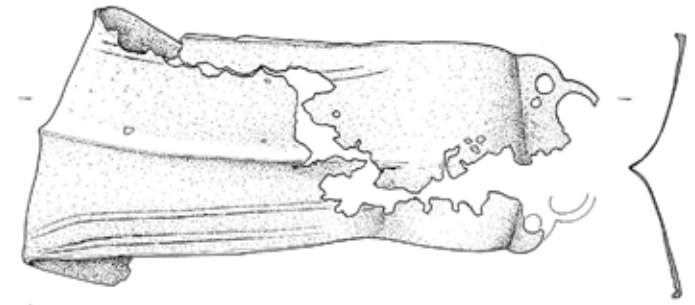
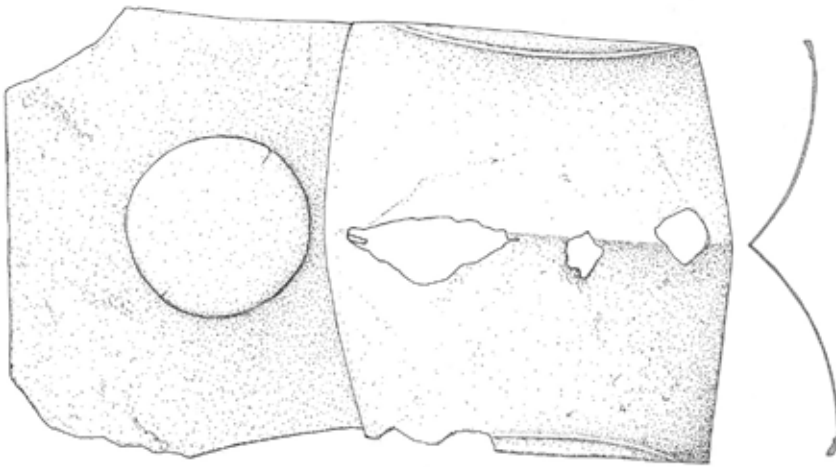
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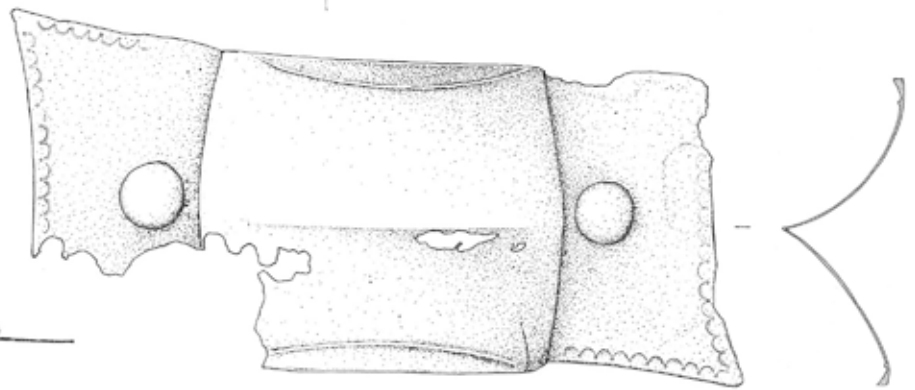
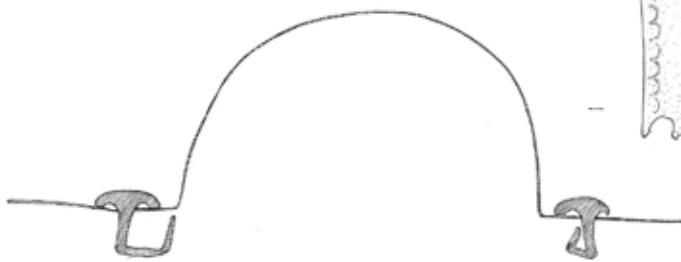
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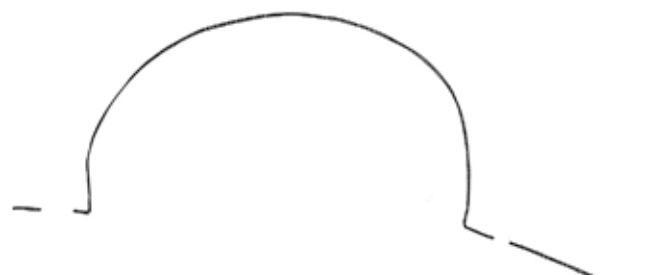
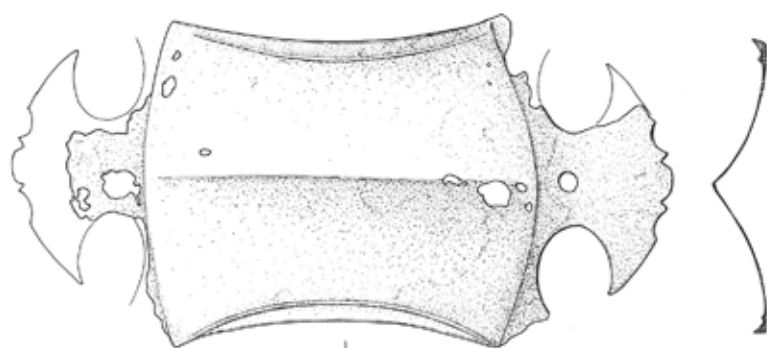
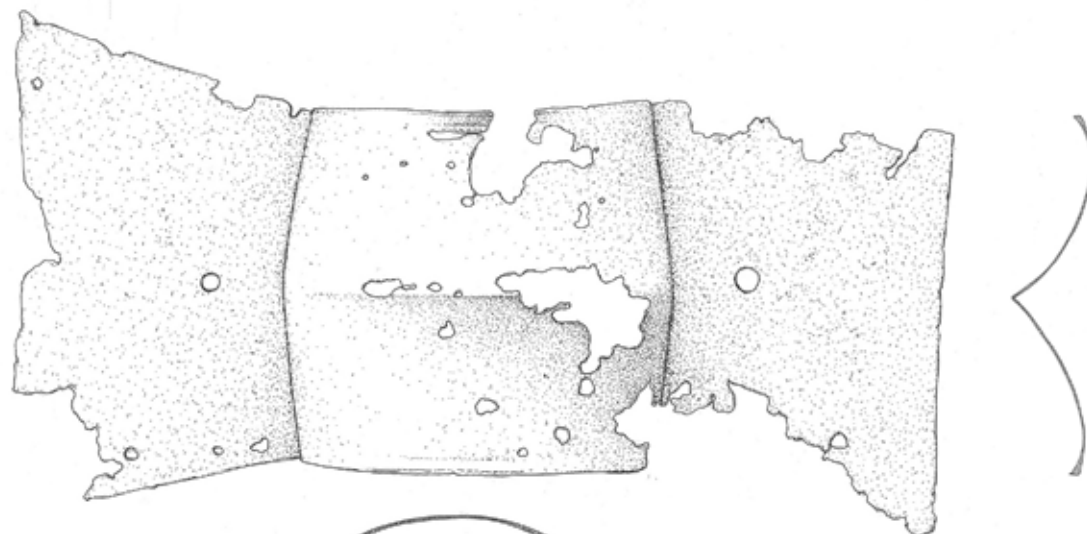


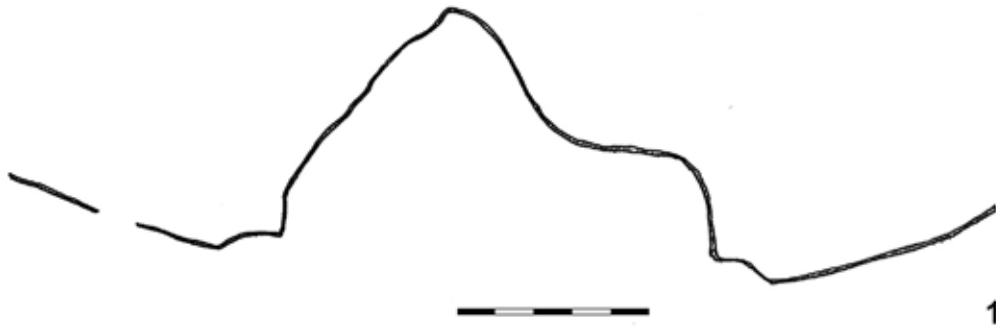
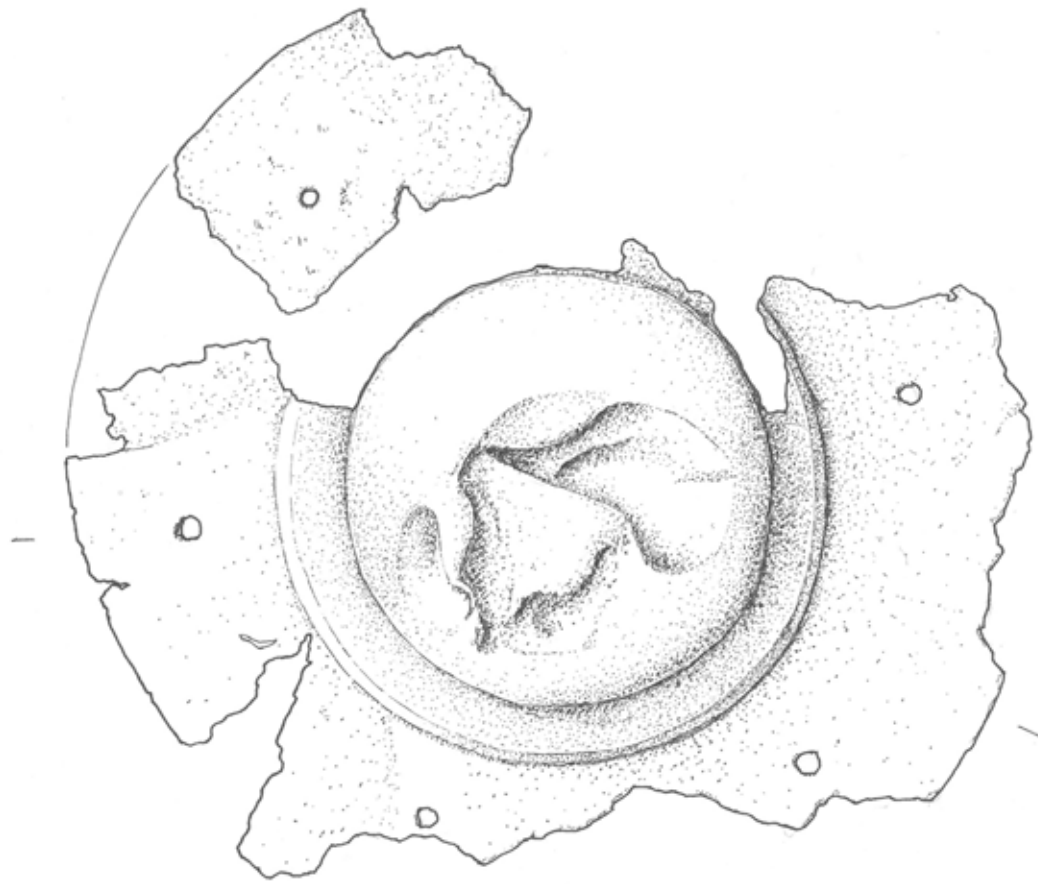
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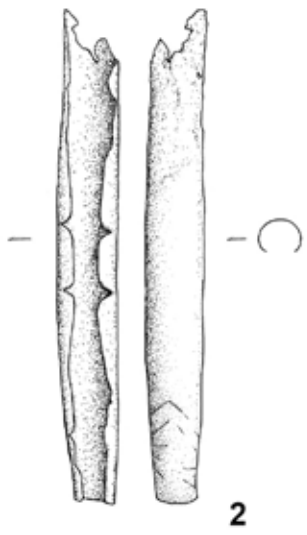
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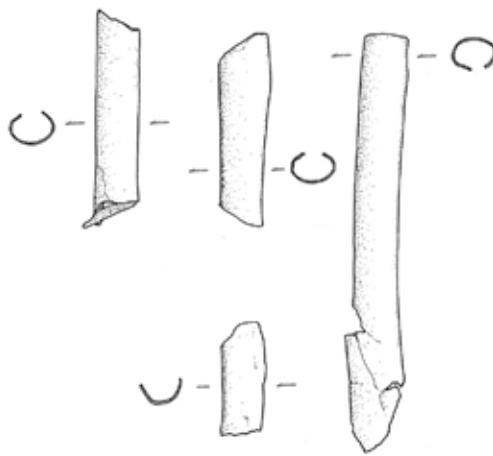




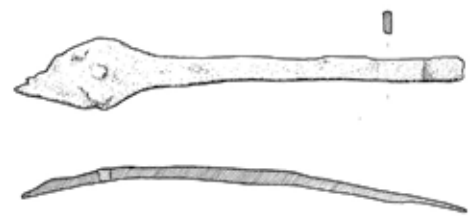
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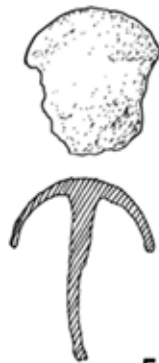
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3



4

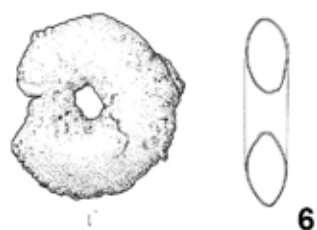
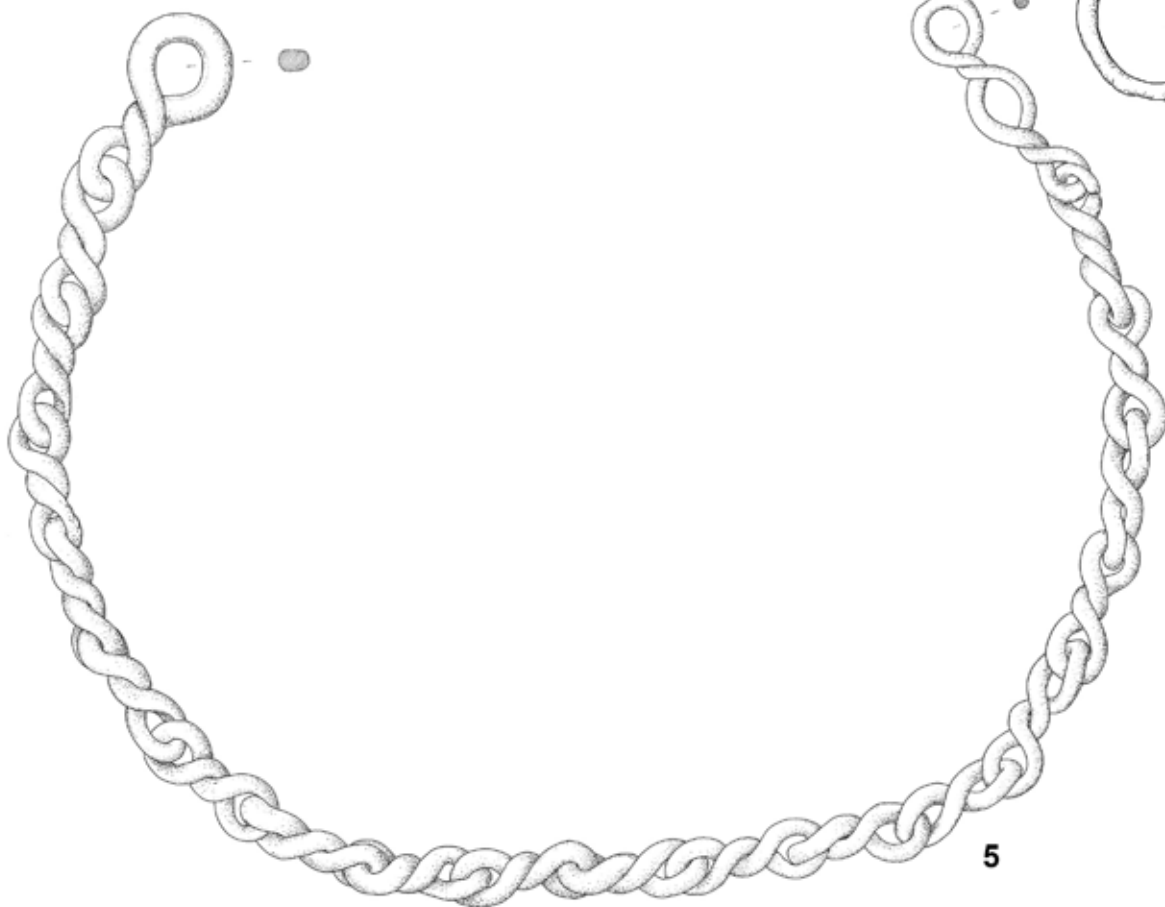
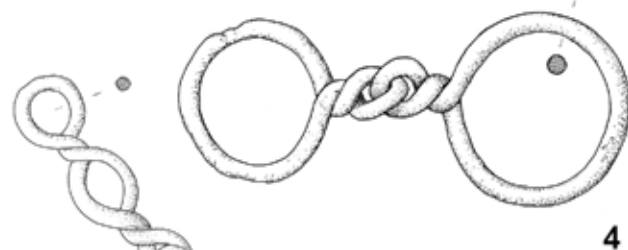
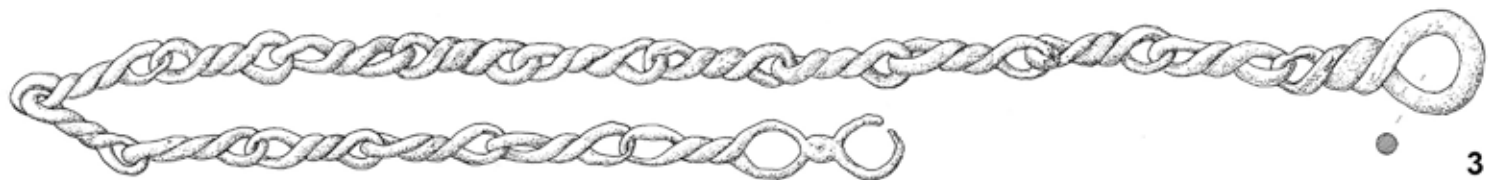
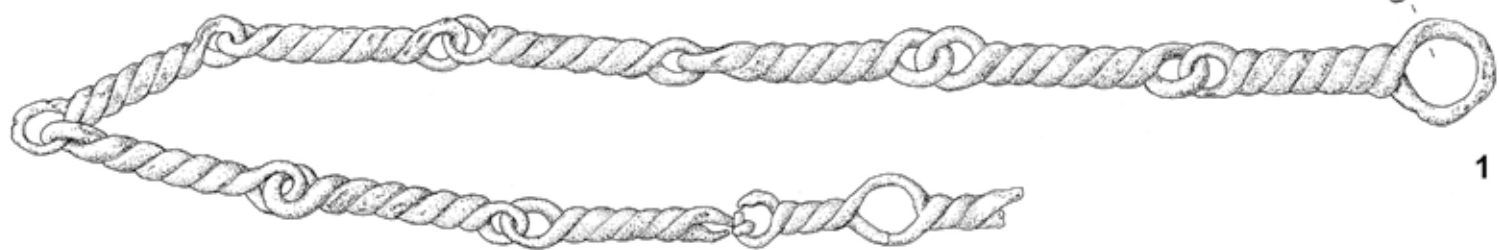


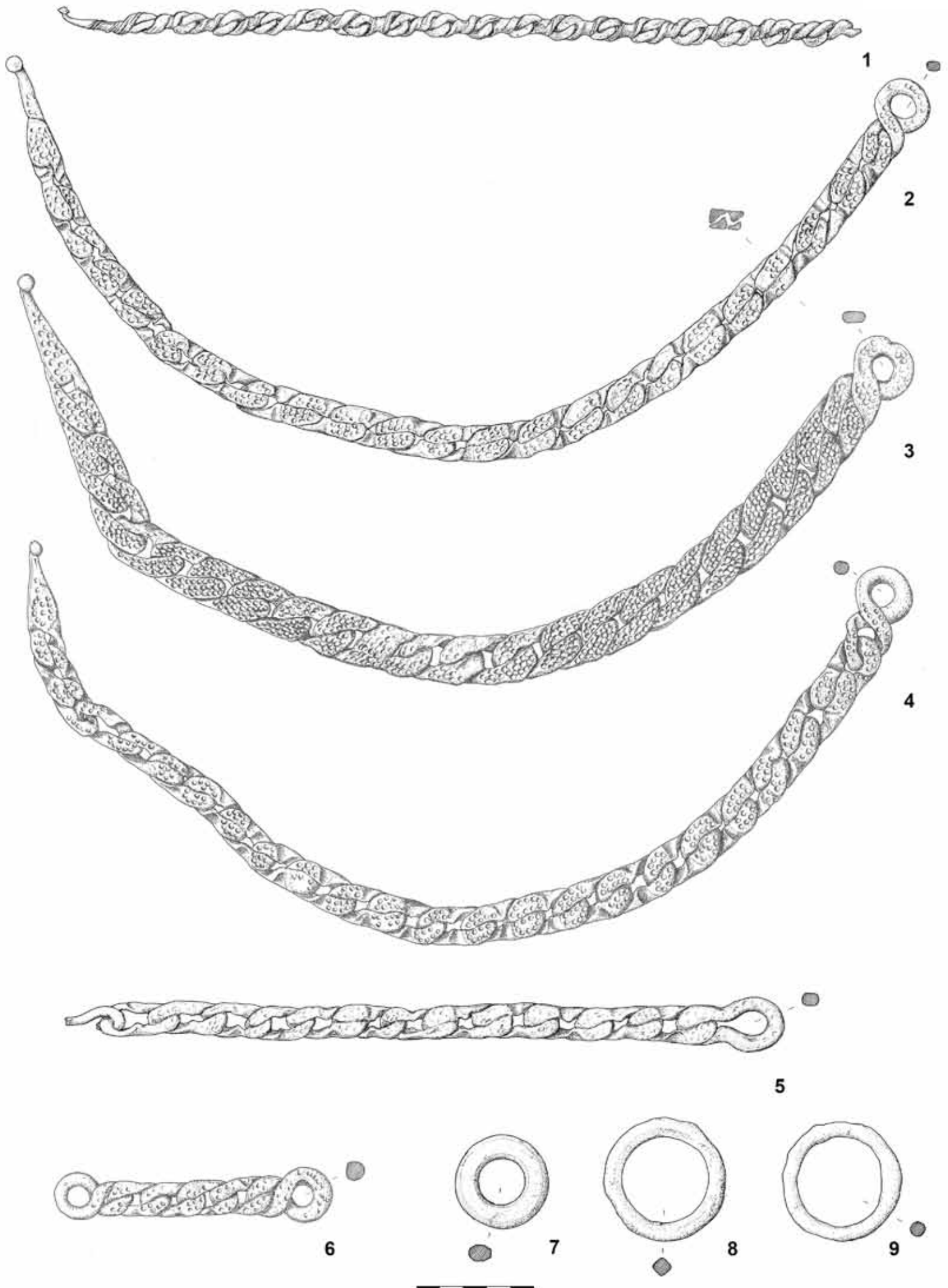
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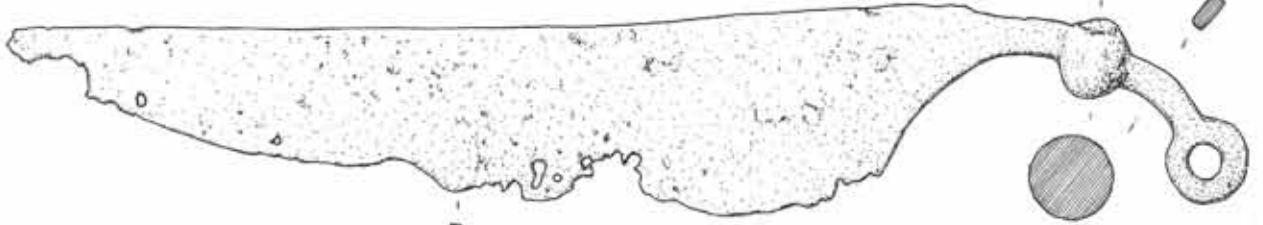
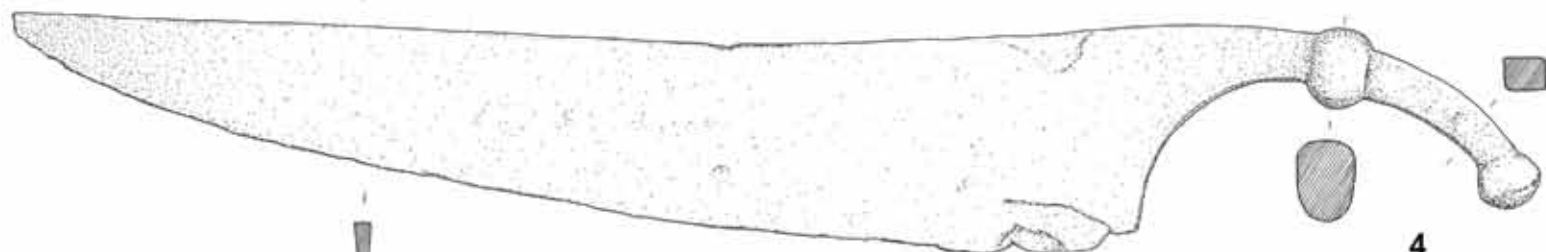
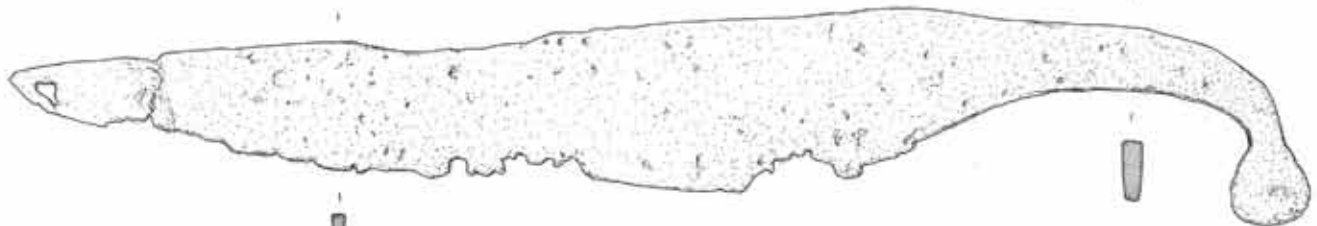
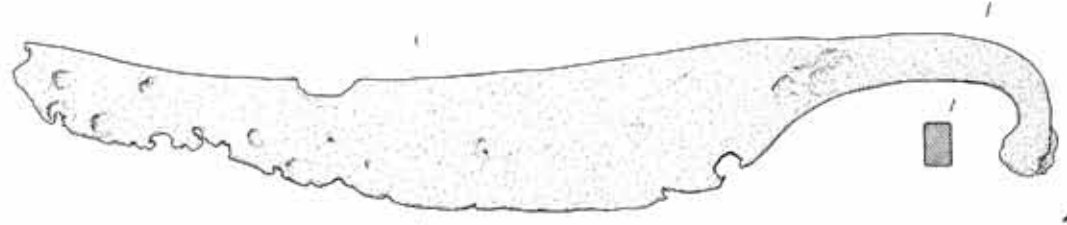


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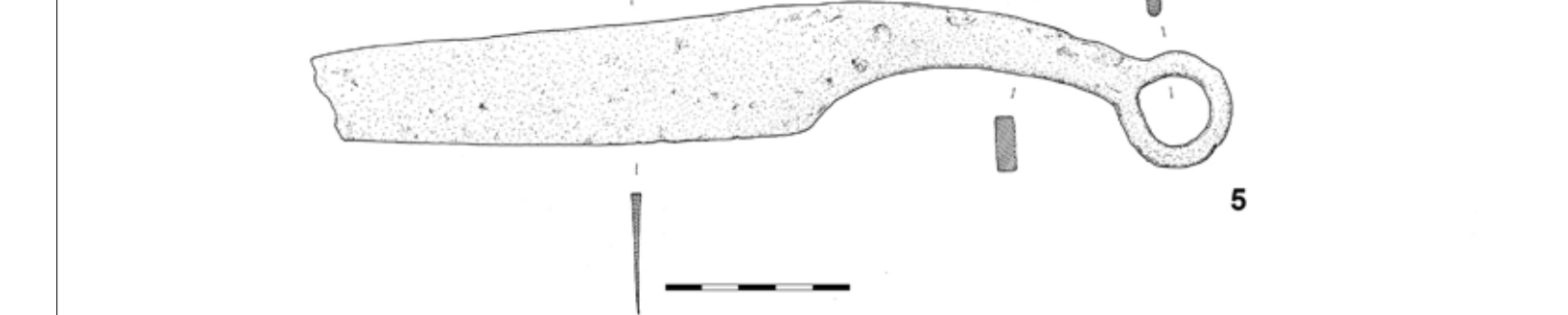
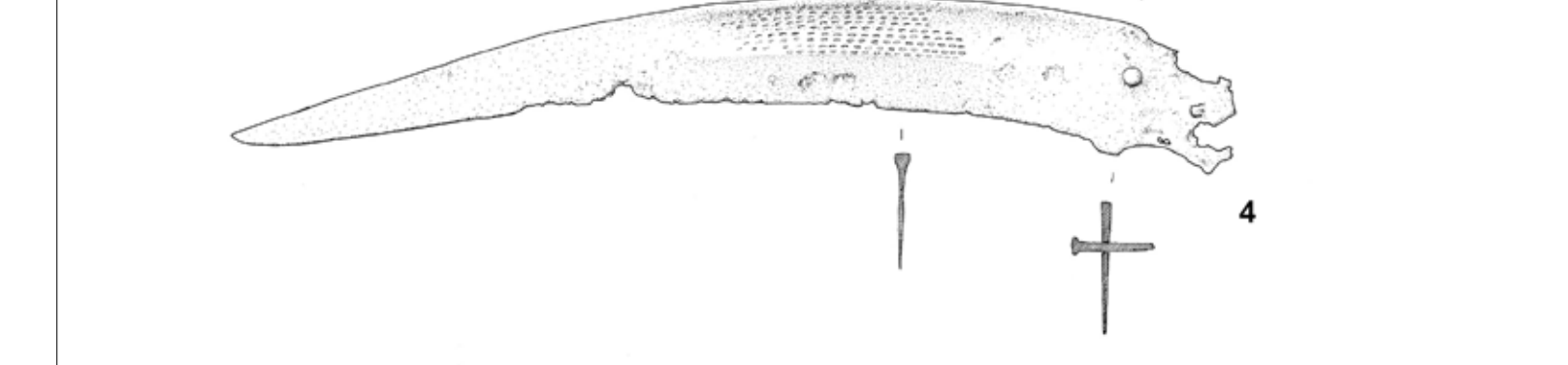
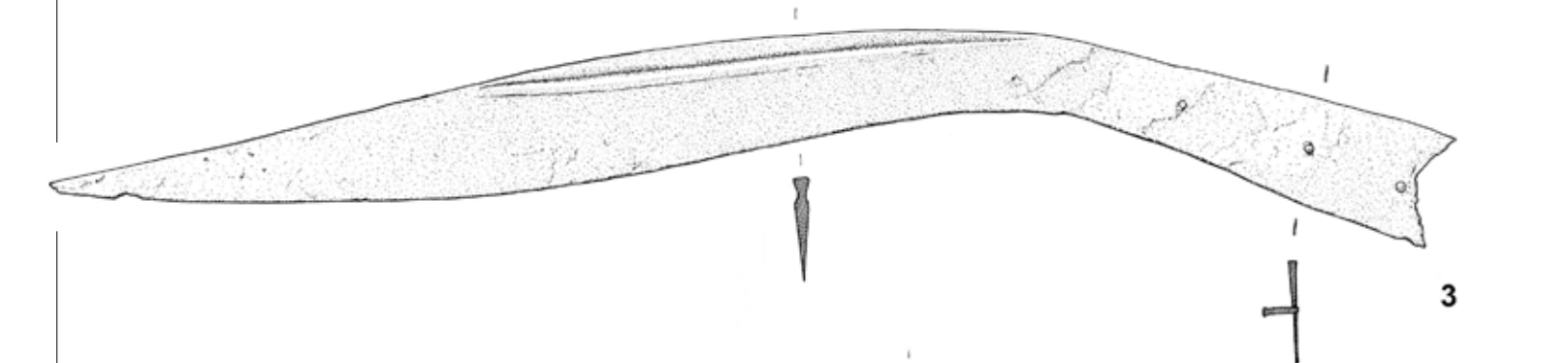
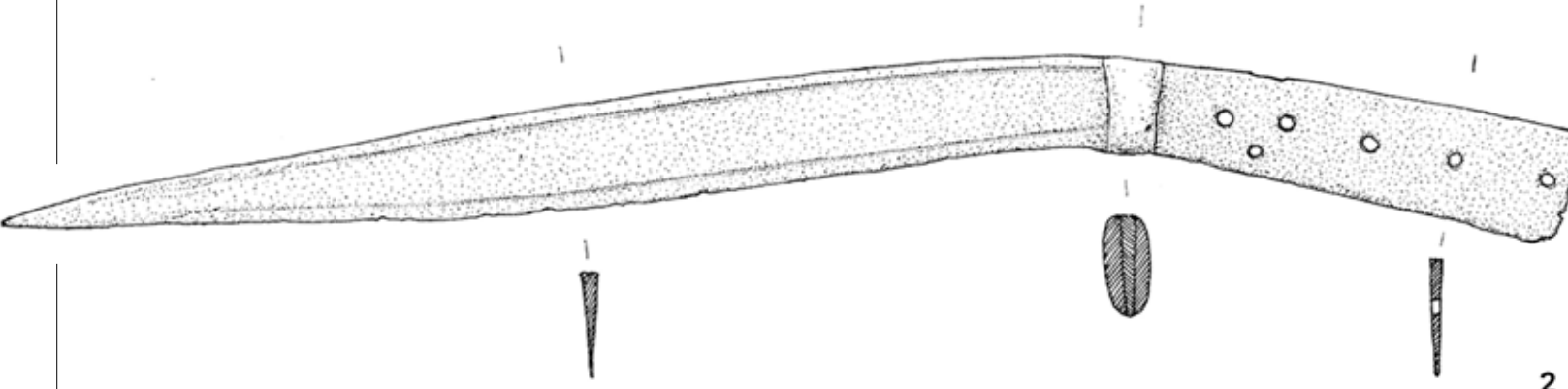
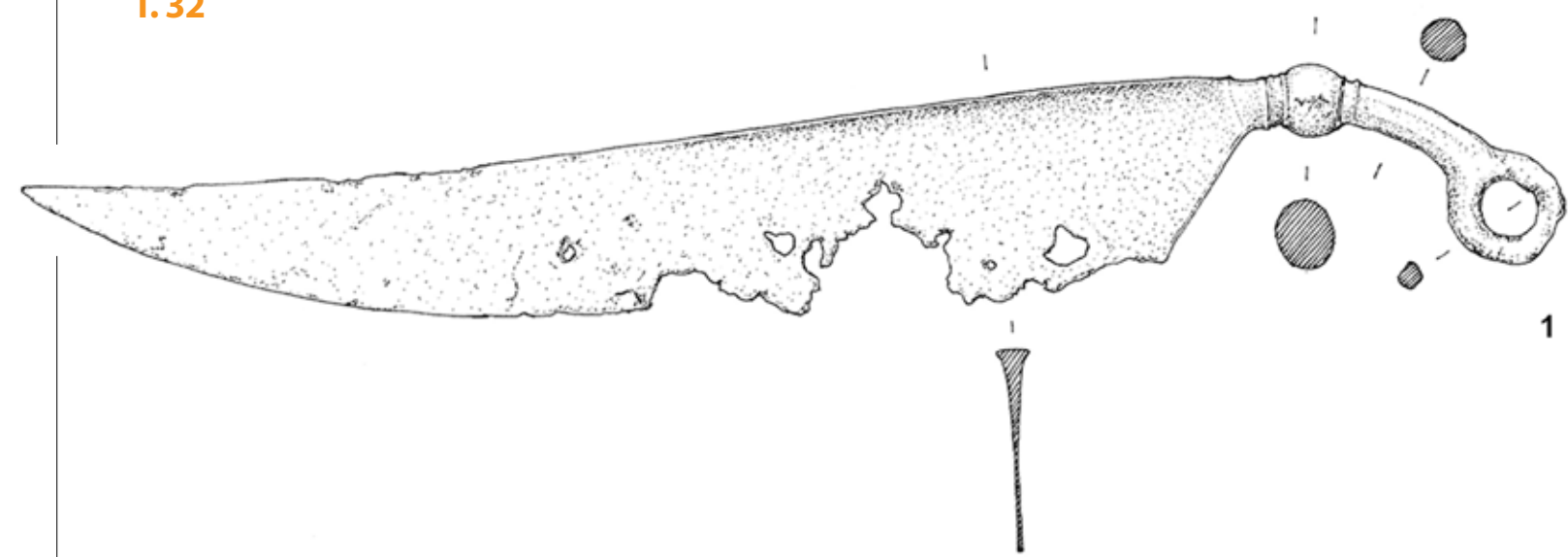


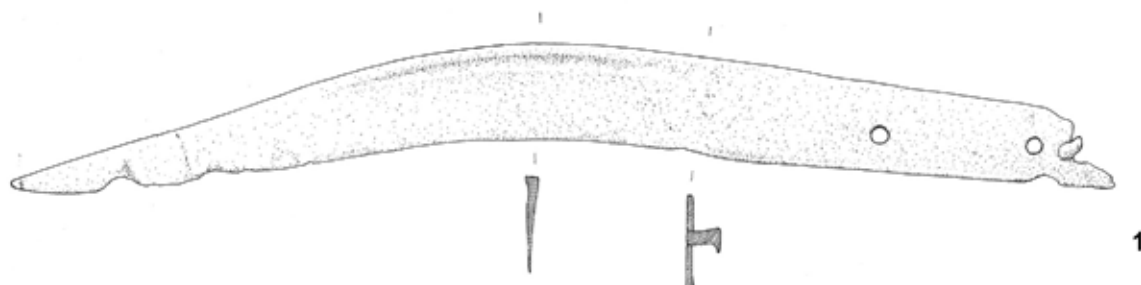




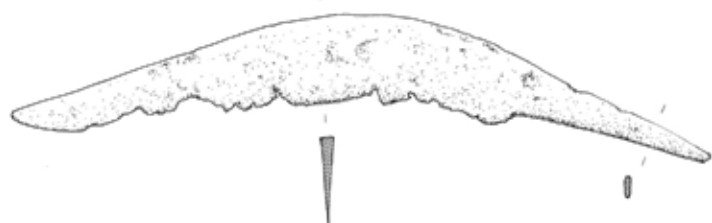


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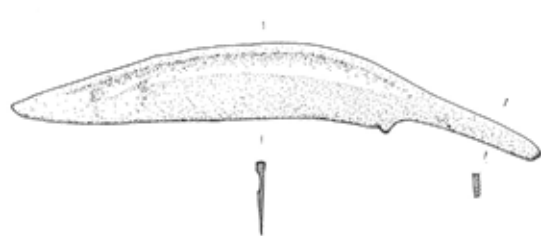




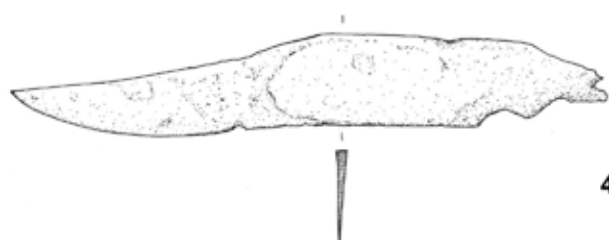
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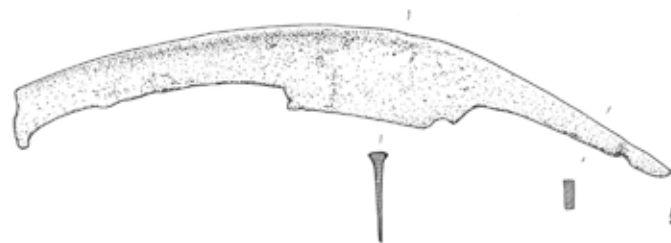
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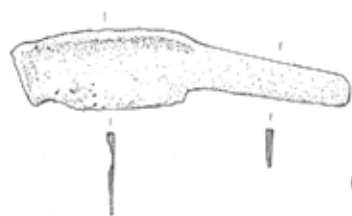
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4



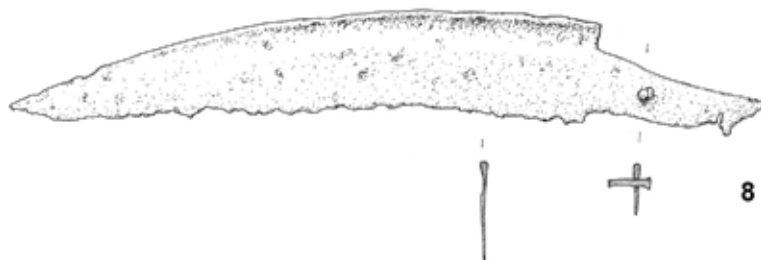
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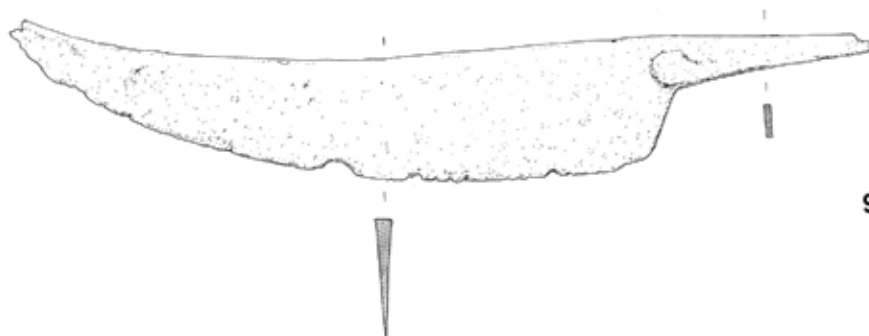
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7



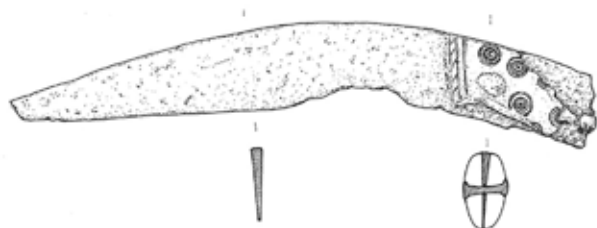
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9



10

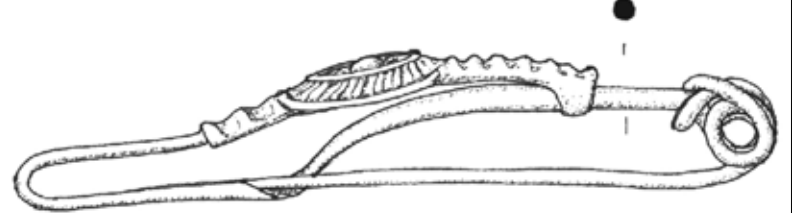
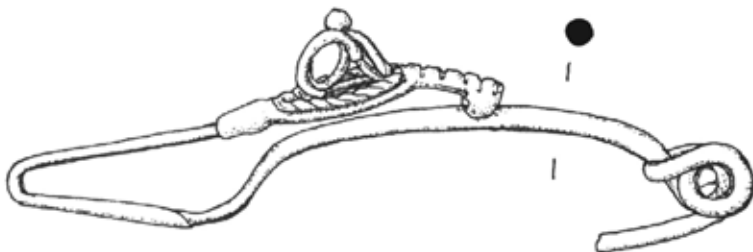
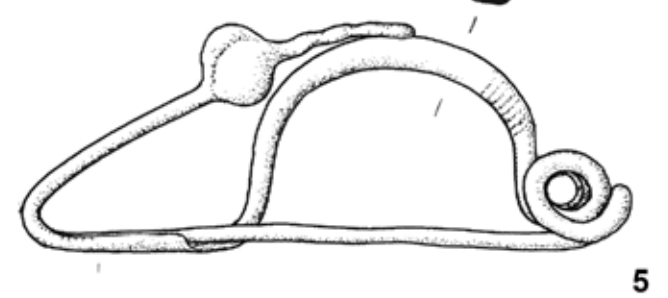
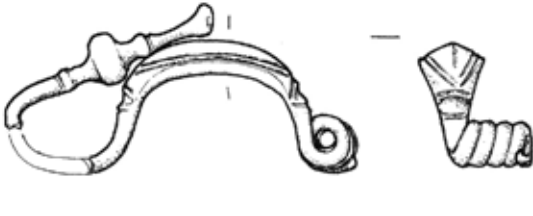
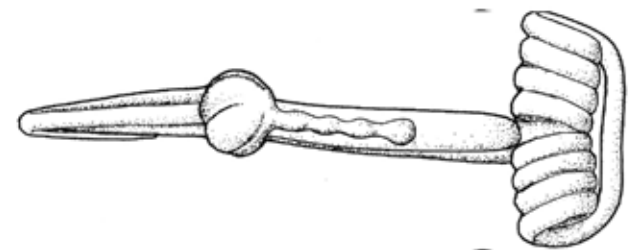
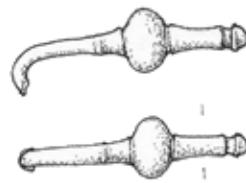
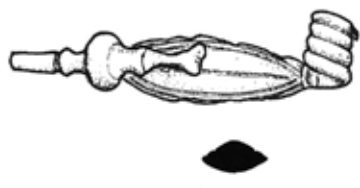
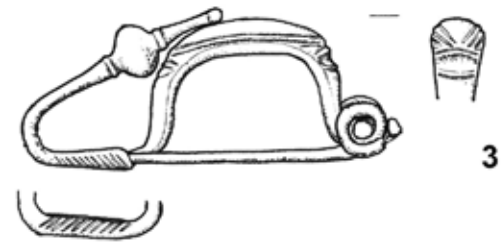
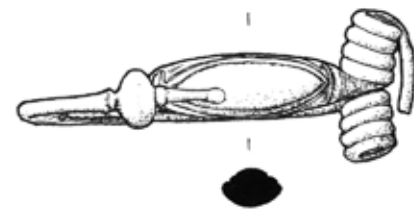
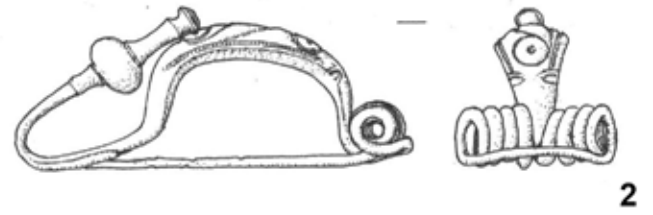
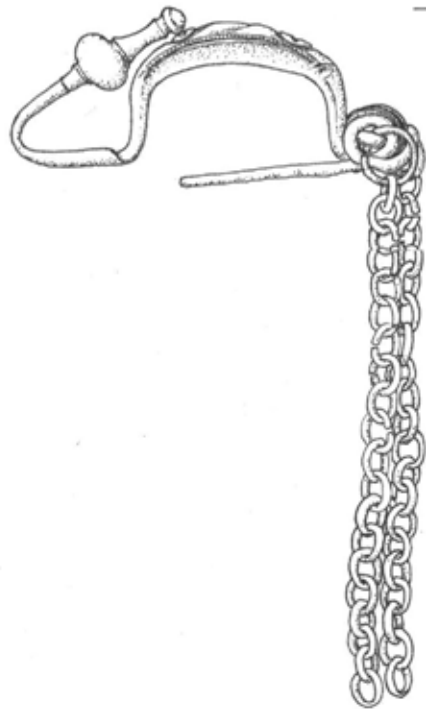
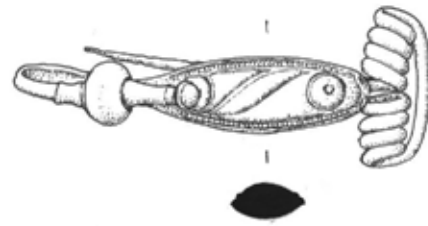
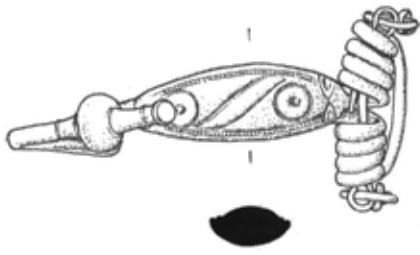


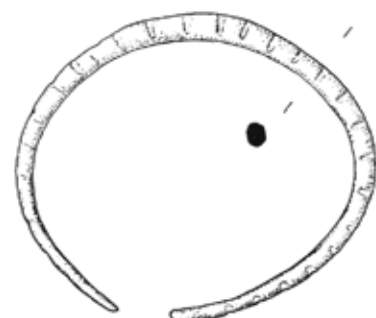
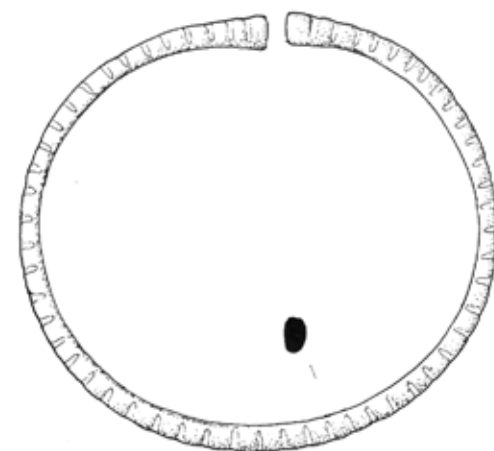
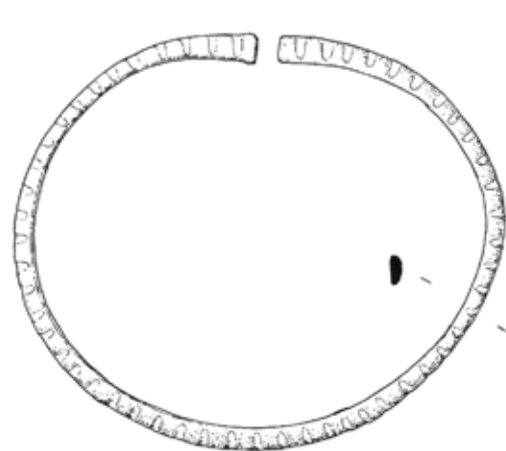
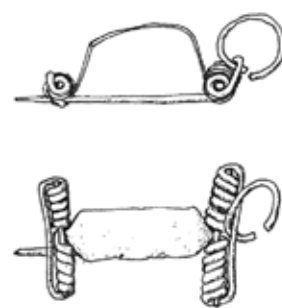
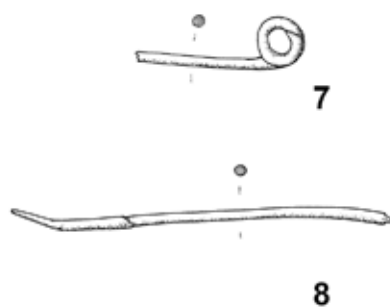
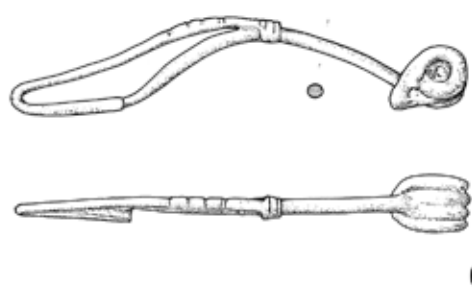
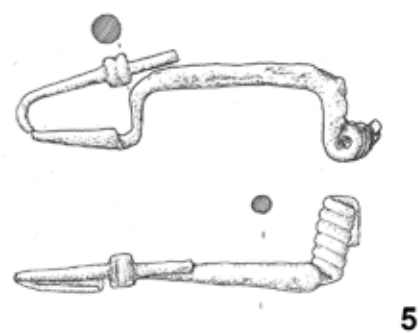
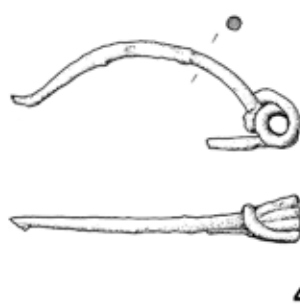
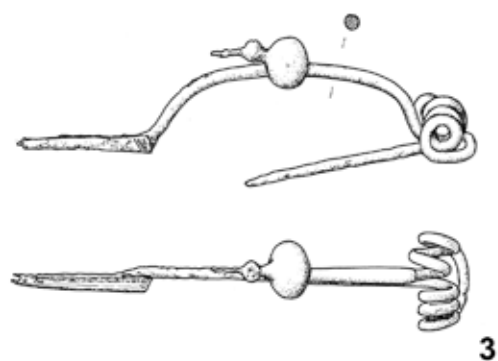
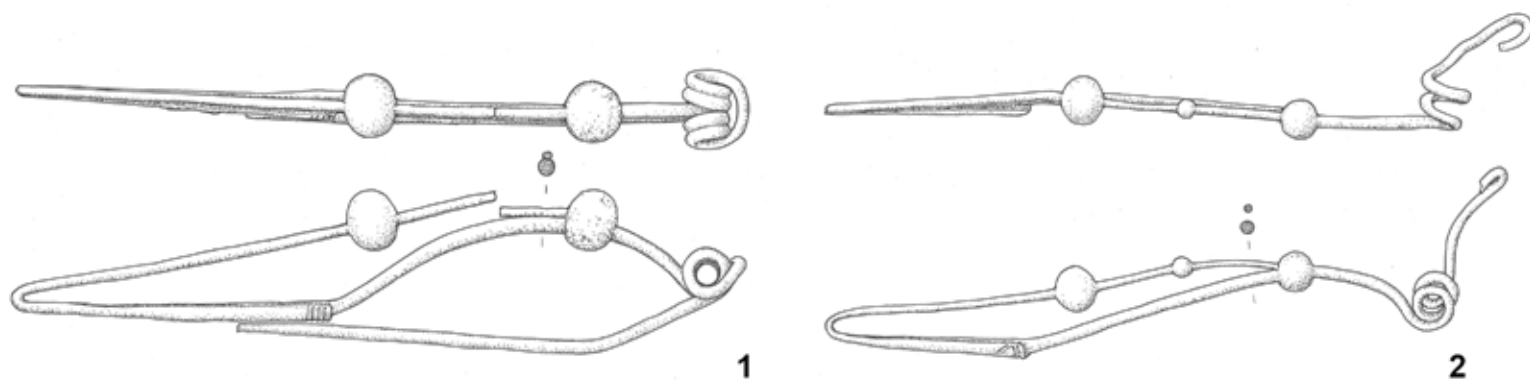
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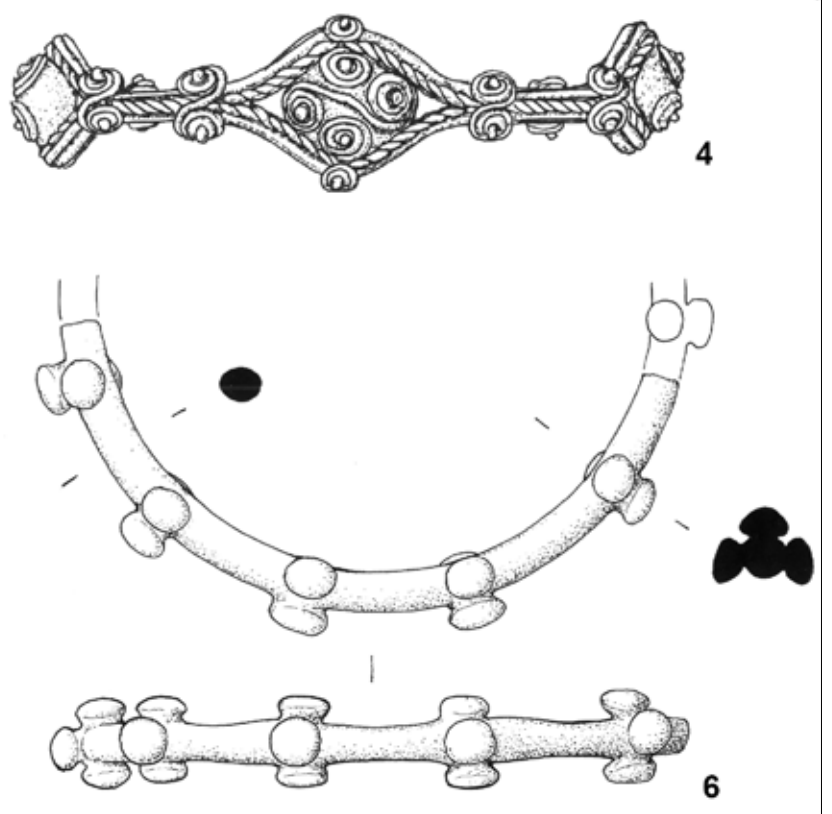
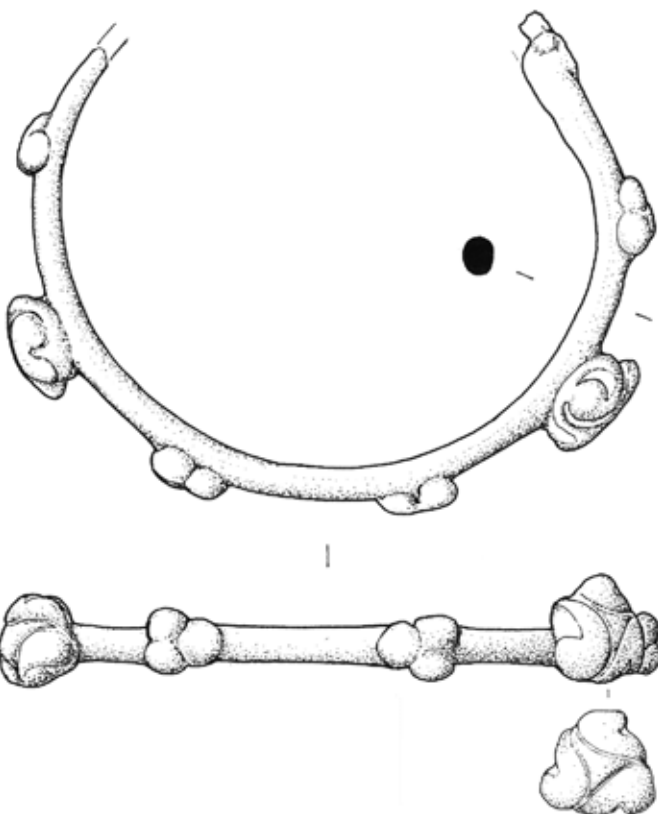
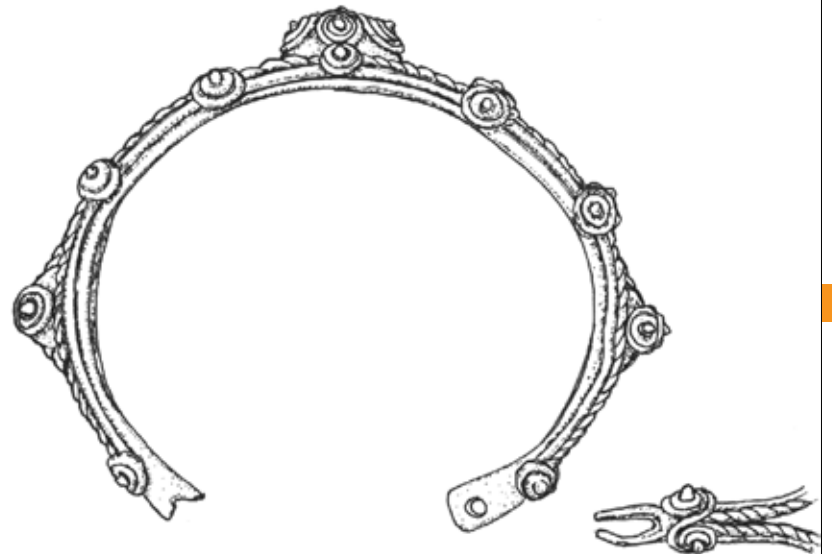
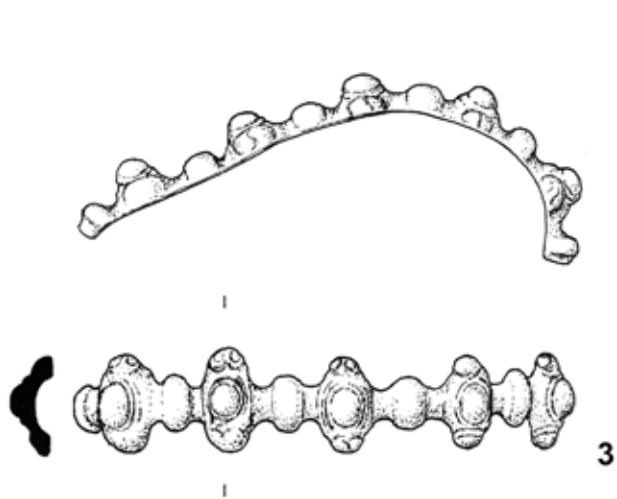
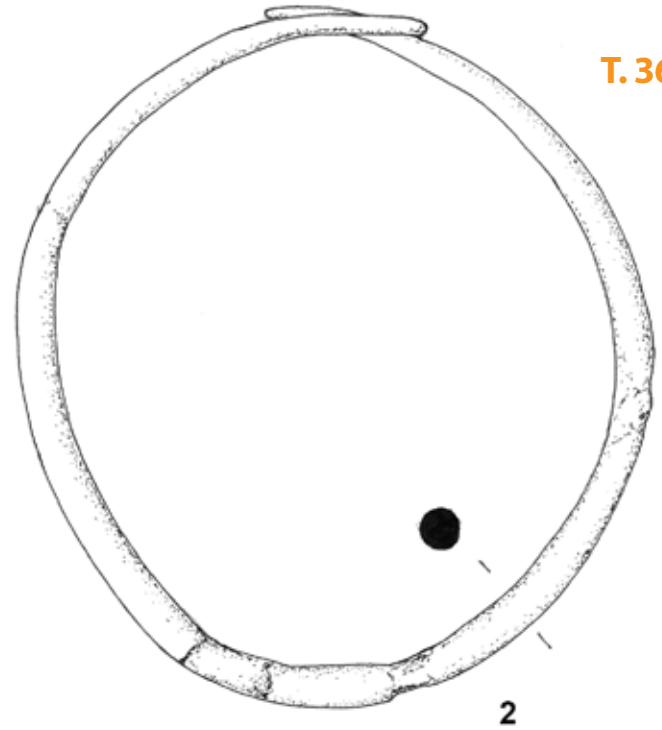
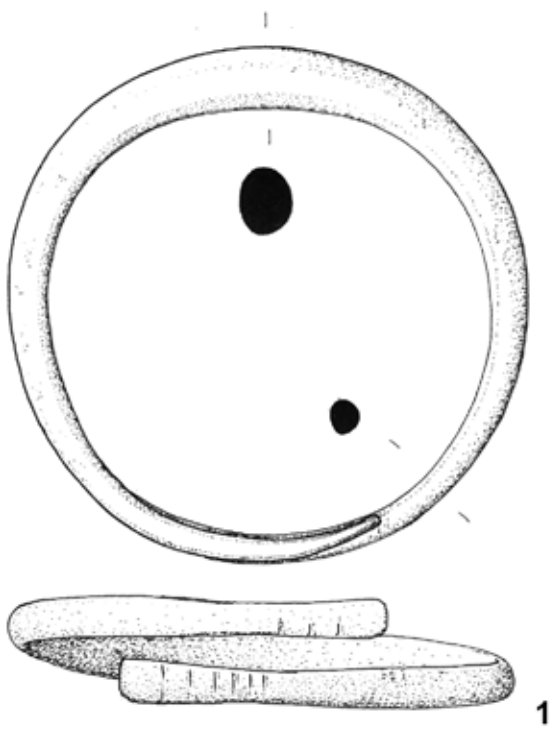


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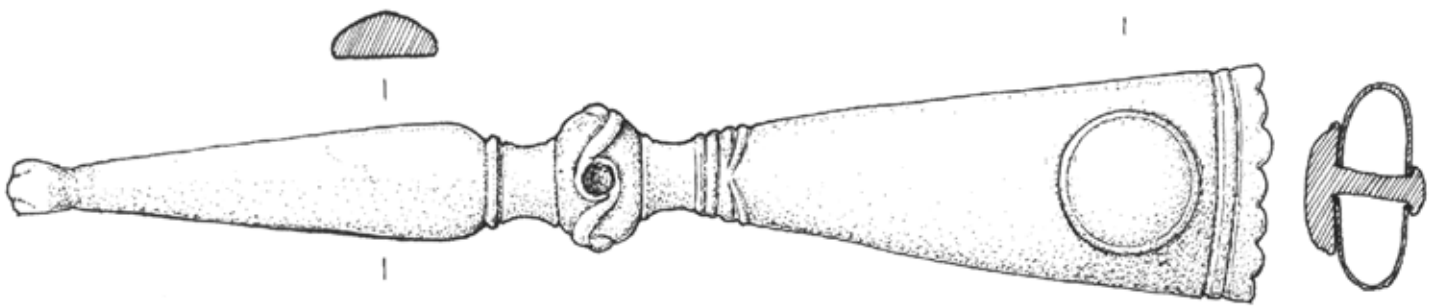
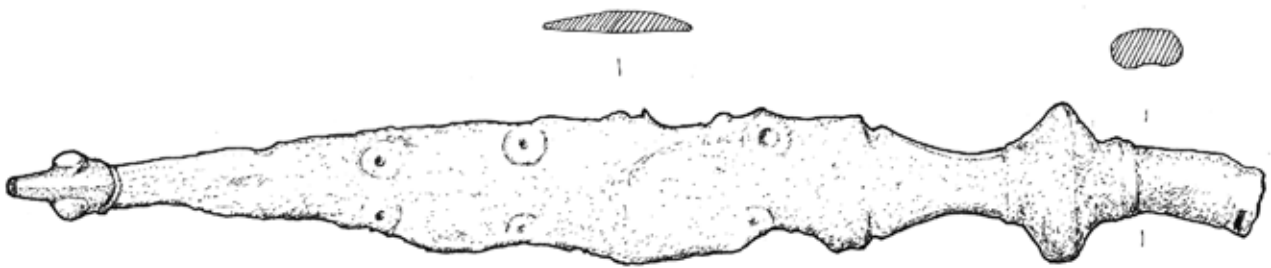
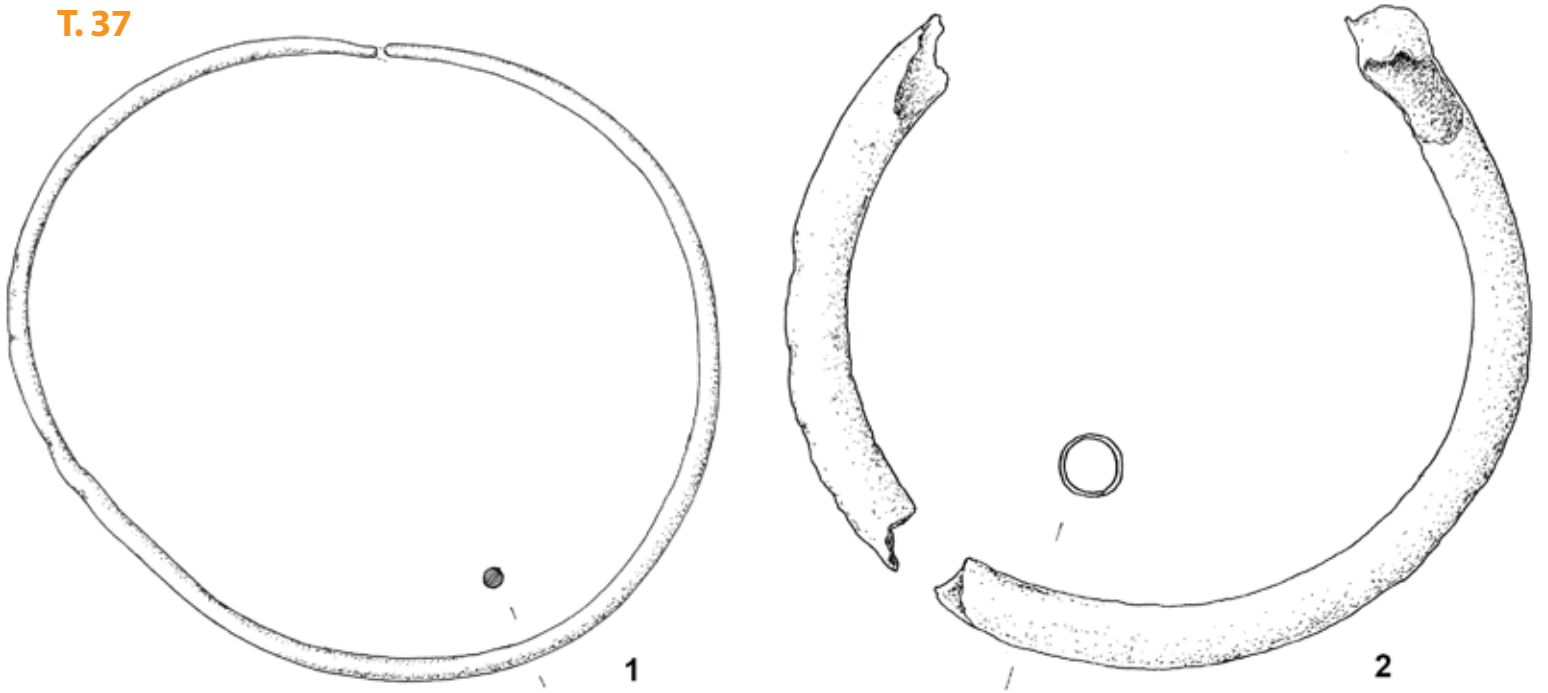
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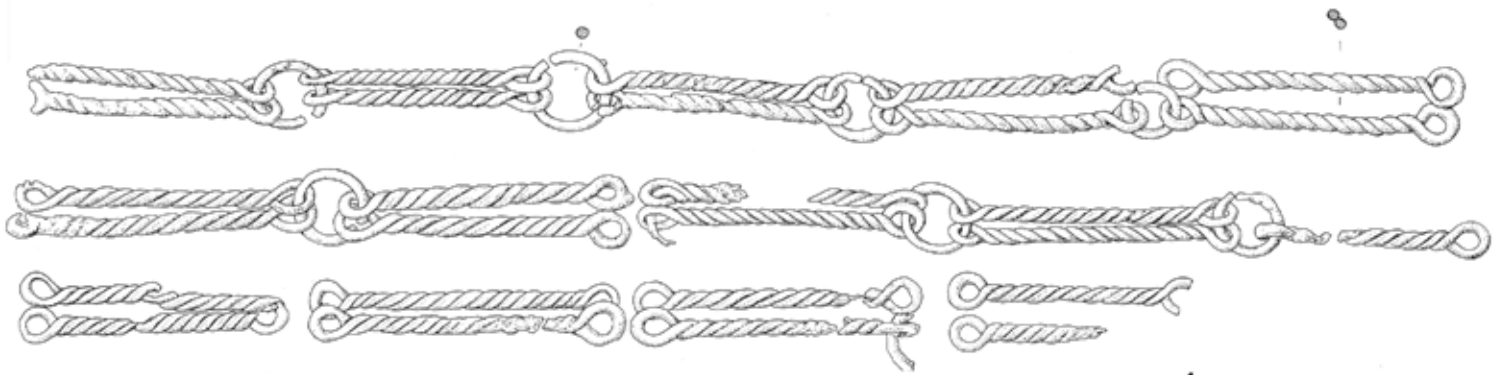
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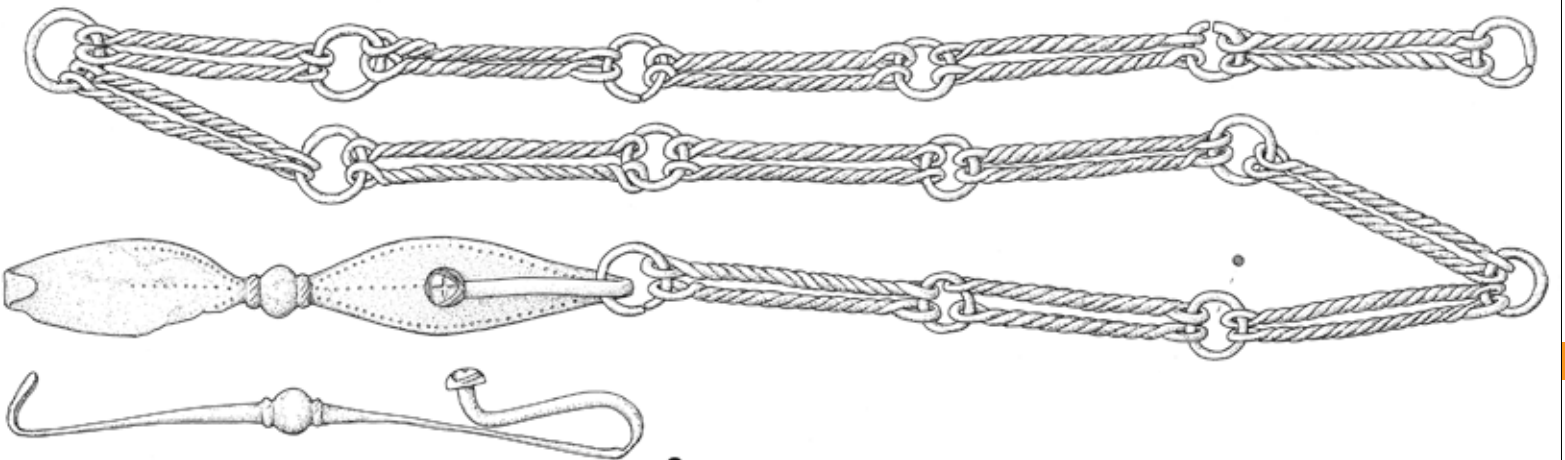


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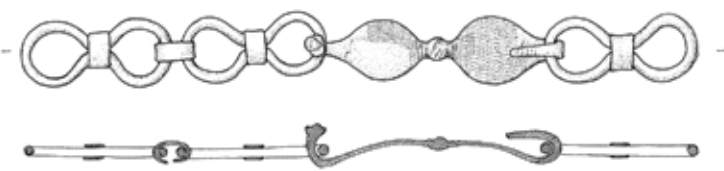




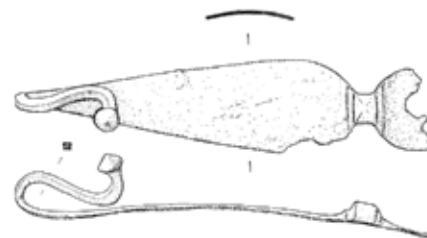
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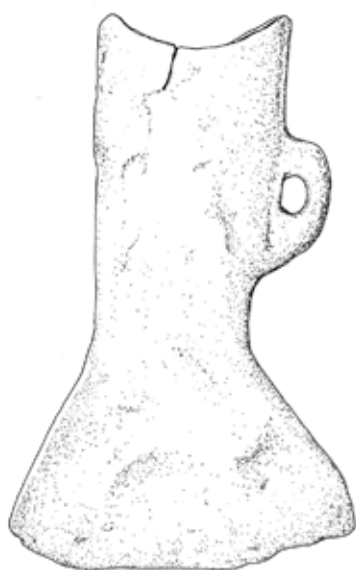




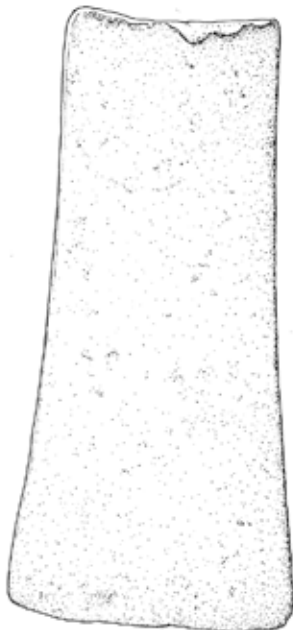
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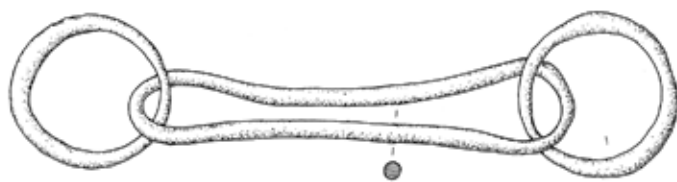
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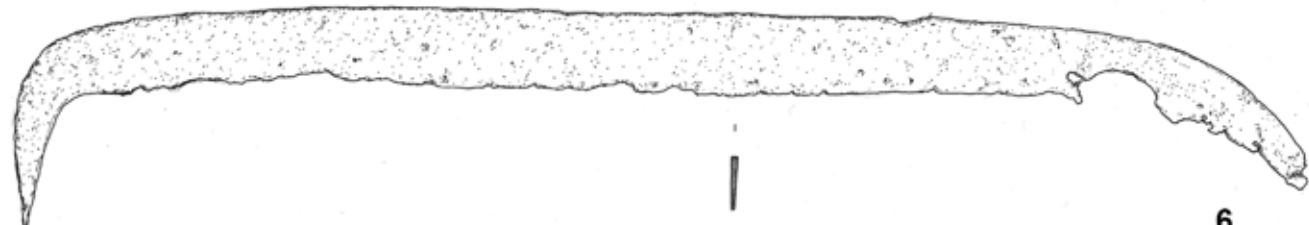
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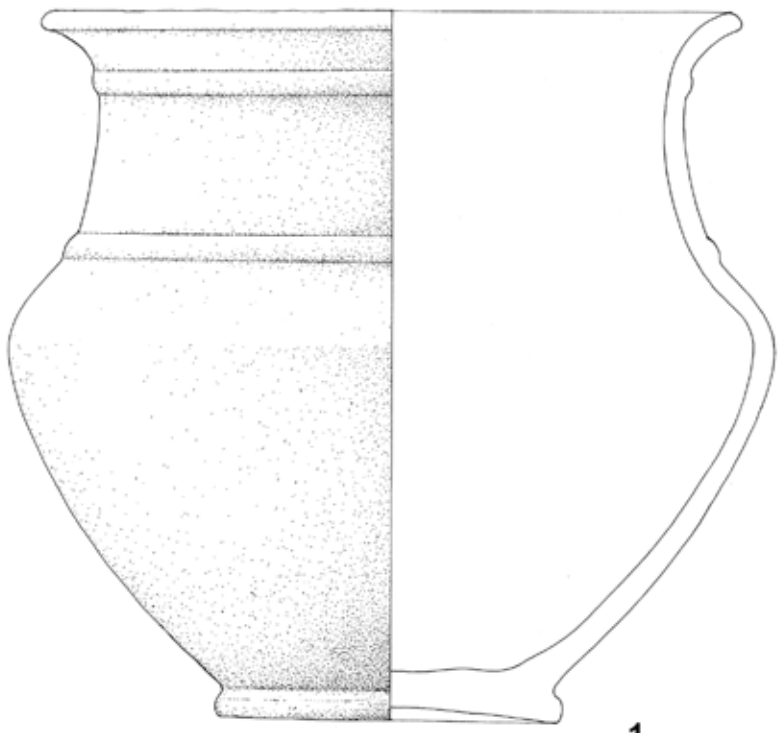


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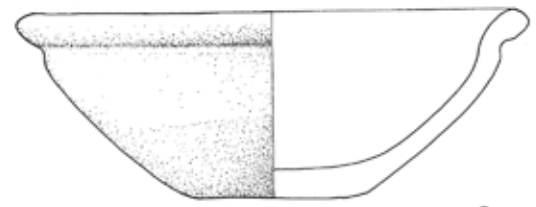


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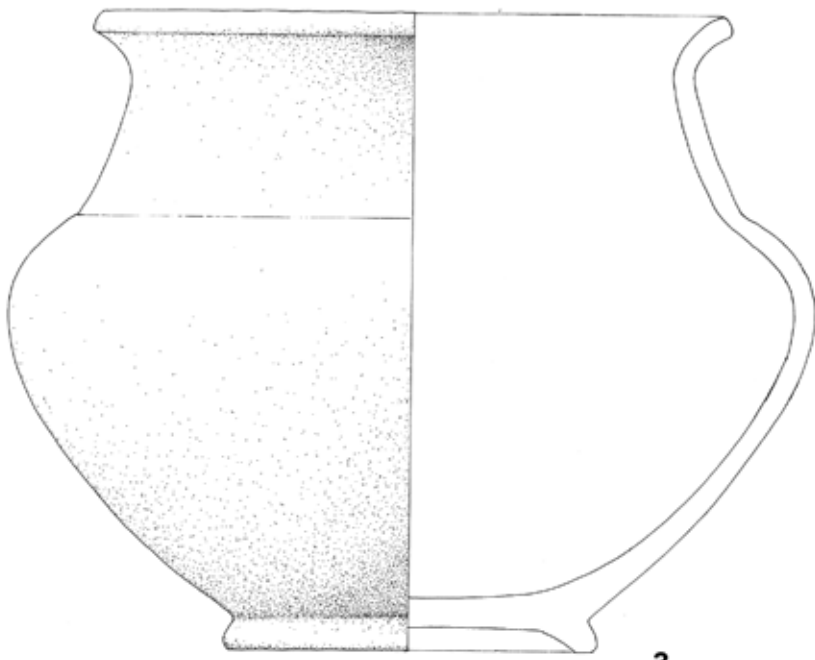




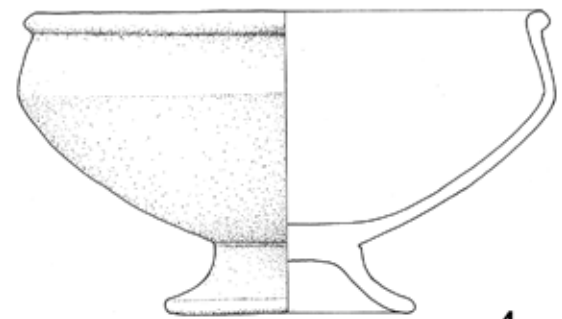
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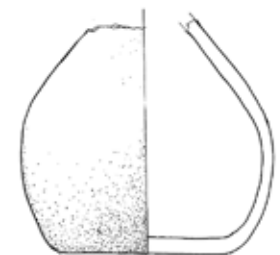
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5

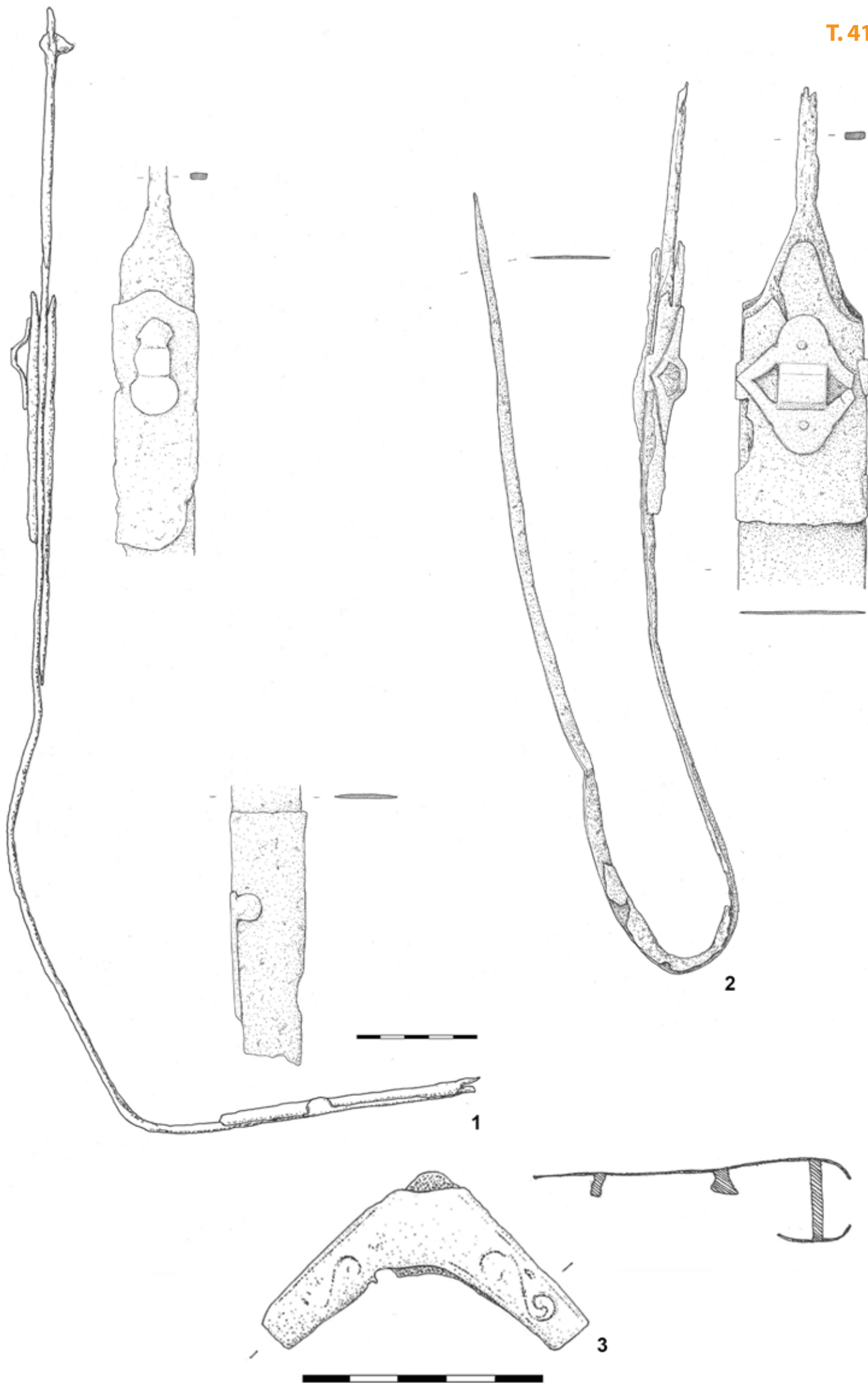


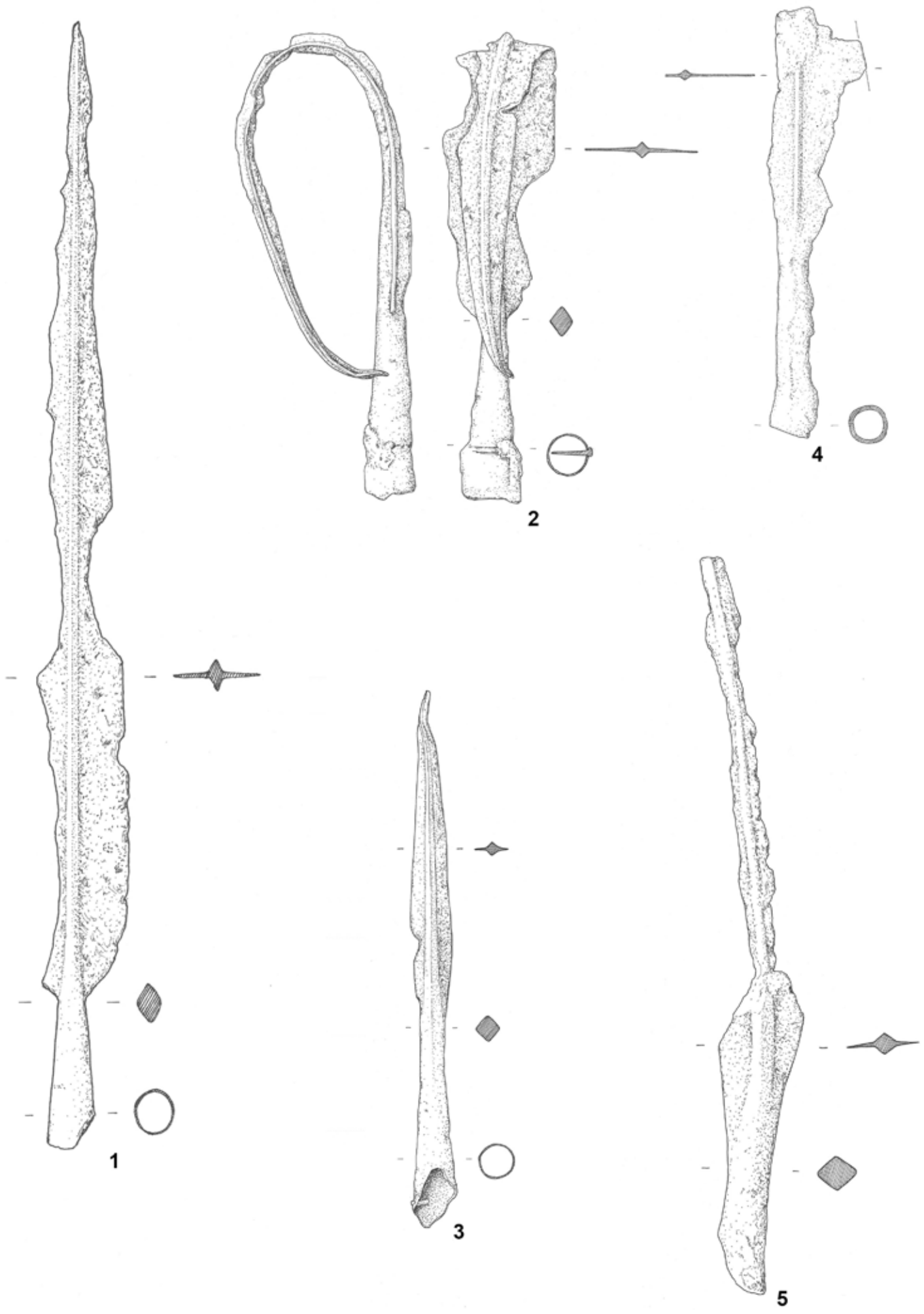
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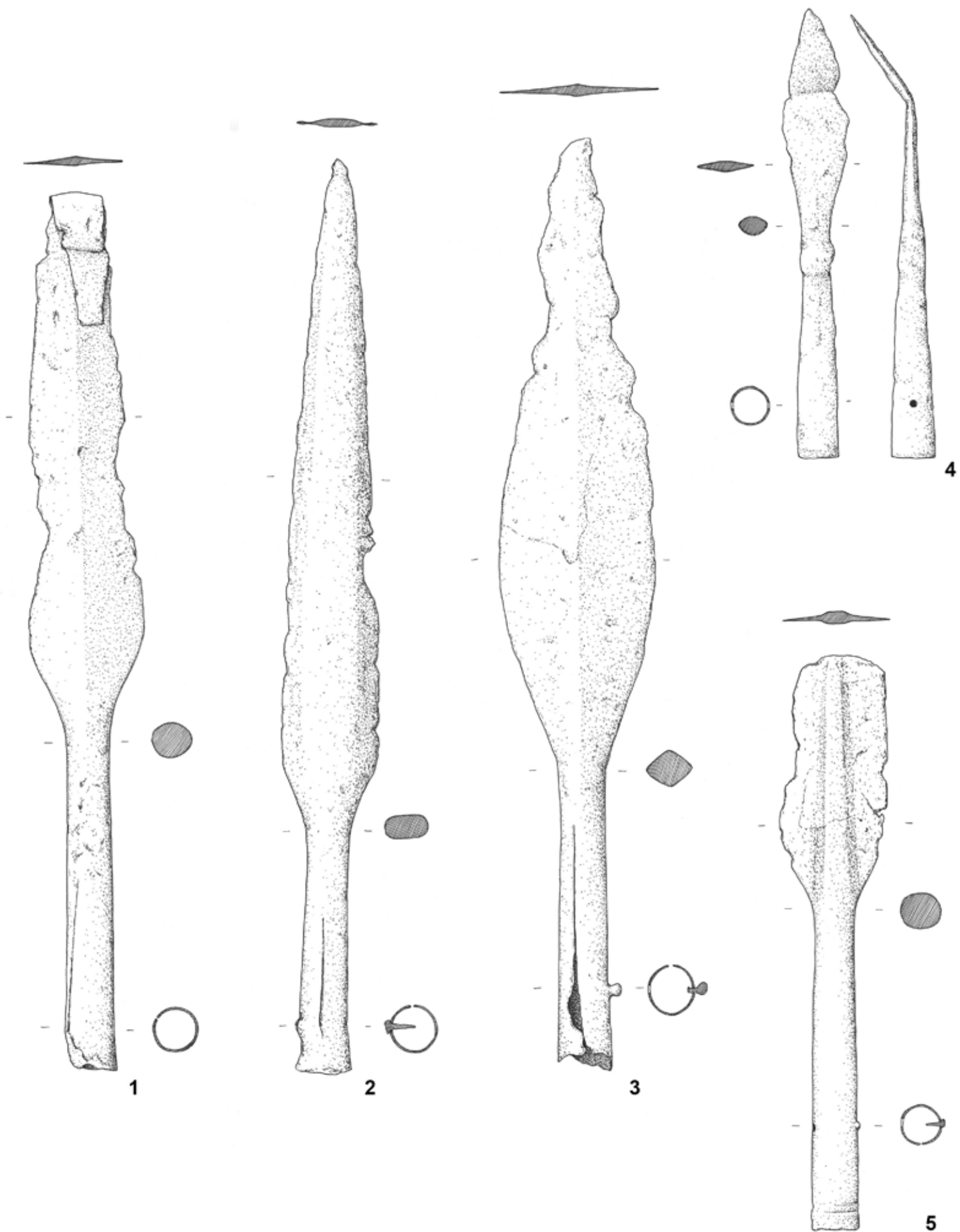


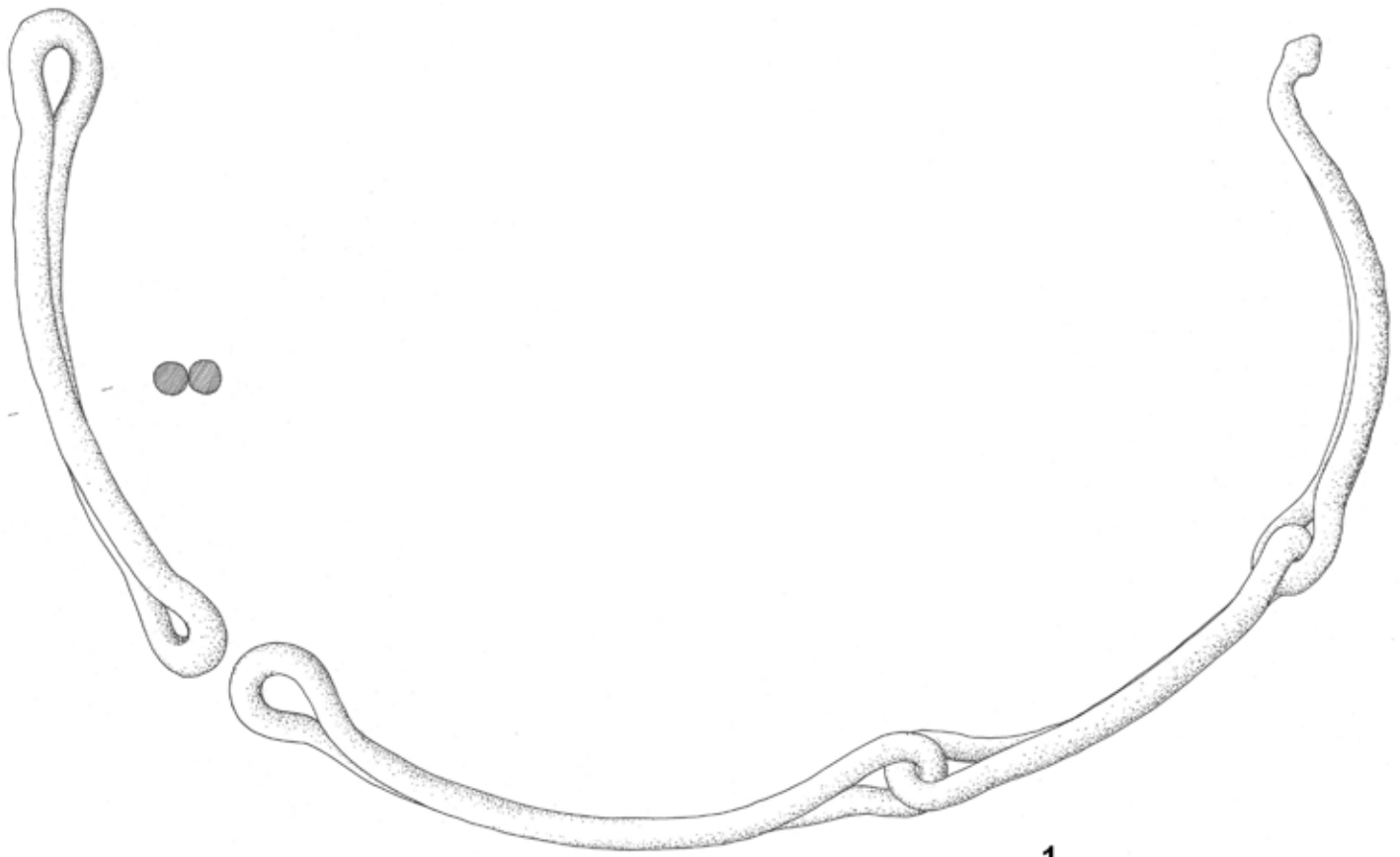
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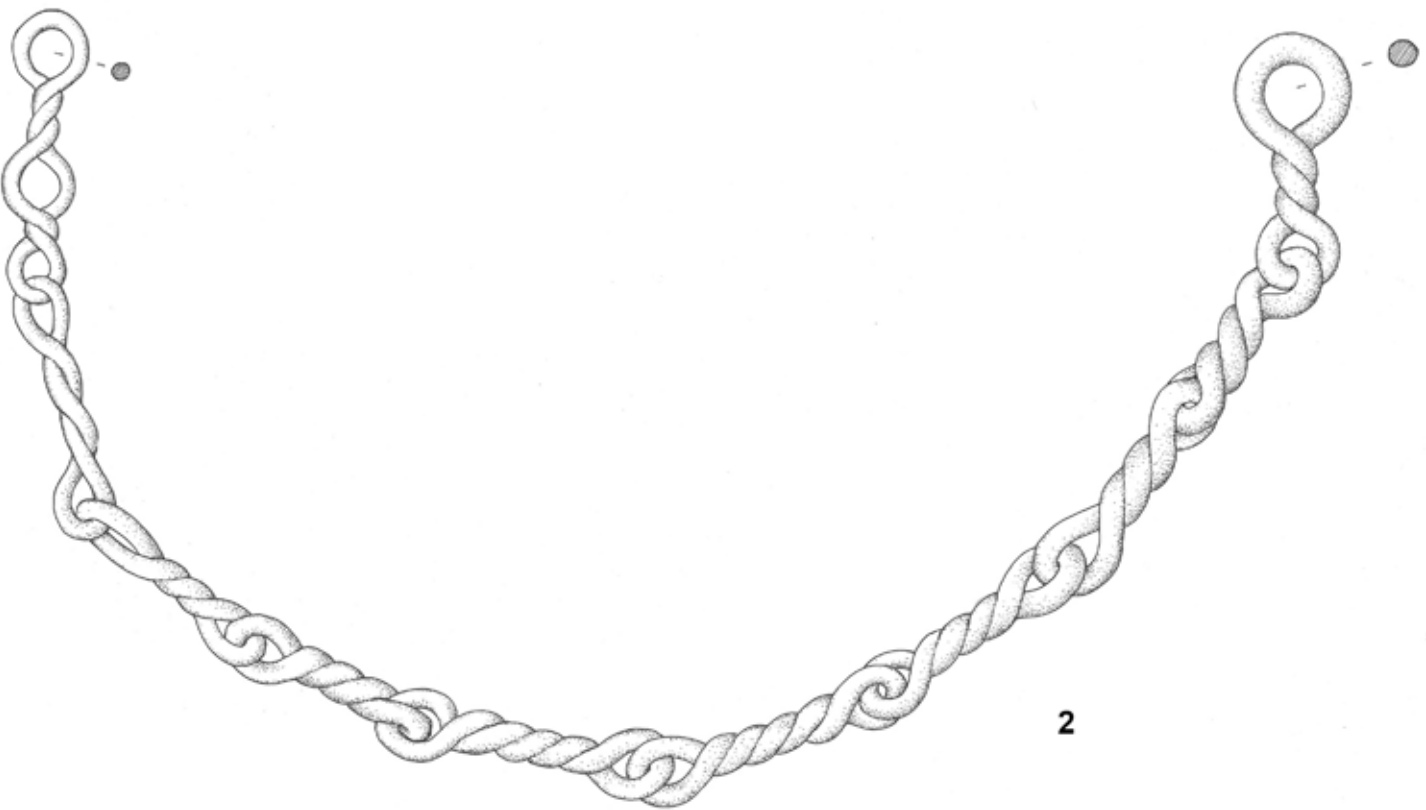








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