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Osvrt na strukturu i keramičku proizvodnju kasnohalštatskog naselja u Zbelavi kod Varaždina

A look at the structure and ceramic production of the late Hallstatt settlement in Zbelava near Varaždin

Izvorni znanstveni rad
Prapovijesna arheologija

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U tekstu su detaljnije predstavljeni nalazi iz kasnohalštatskog naselja u Zbelavi – Pod lipom, u varaždinskoj Podravini. U analizi se poseban naglasak stavlja na objekte koji su značajni elementi u strukturi naselja, kao i na kronološki i kulturno značajne metalne te izabrane keramičke nalaze. Oni ukazuju na kulturnu povezanost sjeverozapadne Hrvatske sa susjednim područjima, prije svega s važnim centrima kasnohalštatske kulture u Sloveniji, ali i s istodobnim lokalitetima zapadne Mađarske i istočne Hrvatske. Vrijednost ovih nalaza je i u činjenici da se radi o dobro dokumentiranim naseobinskim nalazima iz kasnoga halštata, koji su još uvijek na tlu sjeverne Hrvatske prilična rijetkost.

Ključne riječi: sjeverozapadna Hrvatska, Podravina, kasnohalštatsko naselje, Zbelava, sjekira s jednostranim zaliscima, samostrelna fibula, keramika.

The paper contains a more detailed presentation of the finds from the late Hallstatt settlement in Zbelava – Pod Lipom, in the Varaždin district of Podravina. The analysis lays special emphasis on the structures that represent significant elements in the settlement layout, as well as on the chronologically and culturally important metal and selected ceramic finds. They point to a cultural connection of northwestern Croatia with the neighbouring areas, primarily with the important centres of the late Hallstatt culture in Slovenia, but also with the contemporary sites in western Hungary and eastern Croatia. The value of these finds lies in the fact that they represent well-documented settlement finds from late Hallstatt, which still remain a relative rarity in the territory of northern Croatia.

Key words: northwestern Croatia, the Podravina region, late Hallstatt settlement, Zbelava, an axe with single flanges, crossbow fibula, pottery.

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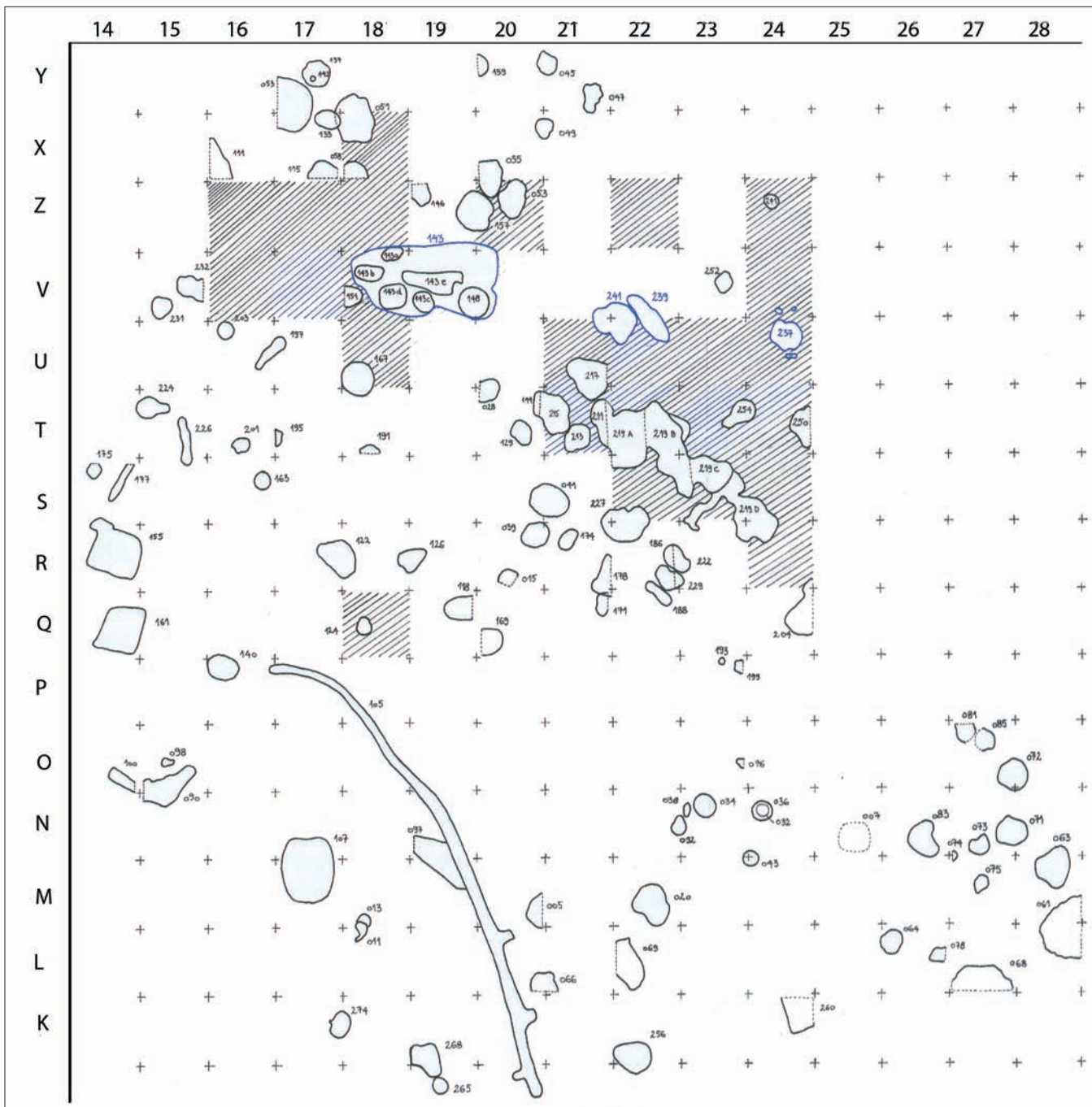
Na području sjeverozapadne Hrvatske brojna su arheološka istraživanja ili slučajni pronalasci na svjetlo dana iznijeli obilje tragova života ljudi od najstarijih vremena do danas. Kad u kontekstu mlađih, metalnih razdoblja prapovijesti samo spomenemo lokalitete kao što su: Martijanec, Sv. Petar Ludbreški, Goričan, Legrad, Peklenica ili brojne druge, svakome imalo upućenom promatraču bit će odmah jasno o kako značajnom i u prošlosti intenzivno naseljenom području se radi (Registar 1997). U sjevernom dijelu sjeverozapadne Hrvatske, izrastao na plodnom tlu Podravine, u mjestu Zbelavi, na položaju Pod lipom, nalazi se lokalitet koji je tema ovoga rada¹. Arheološka istraživanja u Zbelavi, desetak kilometara istočno od grada Varaždina, trajala su

¹ Kao osnova ovom radu poslužio je materijal koji nam je na obradu ljubazno ustupio A. Vekić, pa mu se i ovdje na susretljivosti i kolegijalnosti zahvaljujemo. Isti je važan dio magistarskog rada „Naseljenost sjeverozapadne Hrvatske u starijem željeznom dobu“ (mentorice prof. dr. N. Majnarić-Pandžić), koji je autor članka obranio 2005. g.

INTRODUCTION

Numerous archaeological excavations or chance finds in northwestern Croatia brought to the light of day a wealth of traces of human life from the most ancient times until today. It is enough to mention sites such as Martijanec, Sv. Petar Ludbreški, Goričan, Legrad, Peklenica or many others in the context of later, metal prehistoric periods to make it clear to any person who has at least some knowledge what an important and, in the past, intensely populated area this was (Registar 1997)¹. The site that forms the subject of this paper is situated at the Pod Lipa position in the village of Zbelava, developed on the fertile soil of the Podravina region in the northern part of northwestern Croatia. The ar-

¹ This work is based on the material kindly given to us by A. Vekić, whom we would like to thank here for his kindness and readiness to help. It also forms an important part of the master's thesis "The Settlement of northwestern Croatia in the Early Iron Age" (the mentor was Prof. N. Majnarić-Pandžić), defended by the author of the paper during July 2005.



Plan 1 Plan istraženog dijela lokaliteta u Zbelavi (crtež M. Želle, M. Galić, S. Kovačević).

Plan 1 The plan of the excavated part of the site in Zbelava (drawing by M. Želle, M. Galić, S. Kovačević).

od 1. travnja do 20. srpnja 1997. g. Prilikom zaštitnih istraživanja, koja je na trasi tada buduće, a danas već izgrađene Autoceste Zagreb-Goričan provodio zagrebački Konzervatorski odjel Uprave za zaštitu kulturne baštine Ministarstva kulture, s A. Vekićem na čelu, istraženo je više od 3100 m² površine lokaliteta. Prije tih opsežnih iskopavanja, lokalitet je u više navrata rekognosciran, a 1986. godine ga je i probno istraživala M. Šimek iz Gradskog muzeja u Varaždinu, kada su otvorene tri sonde ukupne površine 20 m² (Šimek 1987). Već ta prva istraživanja nalazišta Pod lipom ukazala su na obilje i raznolikost pokretnih i nepokretnih arheoloških nalaza.

U prijašnjim objavama nalazišta u Zbelavi naznačili smo

archaeological excavations in Zbelava, some ten kilometres east of the town of Varaždin, took place between 1st April and 20th July 1997. More than 2100 m² of the site have been covered in the salvage excavation on the route of the then future and presently already constructed Zagreb-Goričan highway, managed by the Zagreb Conservation Department of the Directorate for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of the Ministry of Culture, led by A. Vekić. The site had been surveyed on several occasions prior to these extensive excavations, and in 1986 M. Šimek from the Varaždin Municipal Museum carried out a test excavation, opening three trenches that altogether covered 20 m² (Šimek 1987). Already that first excavation of the Pod Lipom site pointed

kulturnu-arheološku skicu neposrednog okruženja u kojem se nalazilo kasnohalštatsko naselje, pa to ovdje ne želimo ponavljati (Kovačević 2007). No, naglasimo da se naselje kasne faze starijega željeznog doba nalazi u istoj mikrogeografskoj cjelini s otprije poznatim značajnim halštatskim lokalitetima poput Jalžabeta, Martijanca, Svetog Petra Ludbreškog ili Sigeca (Registar 1997, karta za prapovijesni dio), kao i s brojnim drugim manje poznatim nalazištima (Kovačević 2007, 91).

Ako se u ovome uvodnom dijelu kratko osvrnemo na stanje samog lokaliteta prije prolaska autoceste 1997. g., vidjet ćemo da se naša naseobina smjestila između potoka Zbela i rijeke Plitvice na brežuljku okrugla obrisa, promjera stotinjak metara, koji je za dva do dva i pol metra uzdignut iznad okolne plavne nizine (sl. 1), (Registar 1997, 141). Ovo blago uzvišenje u nizinskom predjelu sjeverno od posljednjih obronaka Varaždinsko-topličkoga gorja, dakle, u podravskoj ravnici, uistinu je tek mikroelement krajolika na kojega je stoljećima nepovoljno utjecalo djelovanje ljudi, mijenjajući mu izgled i karakter (Tvrtković 2004). Podravinom će tako protutnjati pruge, ceste, melioracija i komasacija, regulacije tokova Drave, Plitvice i drugih vodotokova, a na kraju, sve do današnjih dana, ožiljke duboko ugrebene u tkivo arheoloških spomenika ostavljat će i poljoprivredna aktivnost. Posljedica svih tih procesa, zajedno sa svojim neposrednim okolišem, neće biti pošteđen ni lokalitet u Zbelavi, pa će mnogi arheološki objekti ovdje biti teško oštećeni. Prije svega, to se odnosi na objekte lasinjske kulture koji zauzimaju najviše, ujedno i najteže, stradale dijelove uzvišenja. Podsjetimo uzgred da se uz objekte lasinjske kulture i one iz kasnohalštatskog razdoblja, u Zbelavi javljaju tragovi boravka nositelja licenske kulture, ranije faze kasnoga brončanog doba (izdvojeni paljevinski grob) te ranijega srednjeg vijeka (Kovačević 2007, 94). Od svih njih, najbogatije je zastupljen upravo horizont kasne faze starijega željeznog doba.

Osvrnimo se ukratko i na izgled kasnohalštatskog naselja u Zbelavi. Unutar njega javljaju se razni tipovi objekata koji su naselje i činili (plan 1).² Radi se o 59 arheoloških cjelina, od kojih je većina ukopanog tipa s jednom ili više zapuna; tri predstavljaju slojeve (SJ 01 orači humus, SJ 03 miješani sloj i SJ 150 kasnohalštatski sloj³) a dvije podnice. Uz veliku zemunicu nepravilnog tlocrta SJ 219, 249 u □ R-T/20-24, kojoj duljina prelazi 13 m, a širina doseže do 3 m, postoji još nekoliko ukopanih struktura koje svojim obrisom i dimenzijama dopuštaju da ih obilježimo kao zemuničke objekte. Primjerice, spomenimo ovdje djelomice istražen ukopan objekt SJ 053, 054 u □ Y/16-17, sjeverozapadno od zemunice SJ 219, 249, čije su dimenzije u istraženom dijelu 2,2 s gotovo 3 m. U sjevernom dijelu objekt se produbljuje, što vjerojatno čini ostatak jedne prostorije. Uz rub objekta SJ 053, 054 nalazimo i ukopanu rupu od stupa koja bi govorila u prilog našoj pretpostavci o funkciji ovog nalaza, kao i još nekoliko većih i plićih ukopanih objekata (plan 1).

2 Osnovna mjerna jedinica na planu, kvadranti, dimenzija su 5 x 5 m. Plavom bojom su označeni objekti i dijelovi kasnohalštatskog sloja SJ 150 iz kojih je materijal ušao u analizu u ovom radu.

3 SJ je kratica termina stratigrafska jedinica.

to abundant and varied movable and immovable archaeological finds.

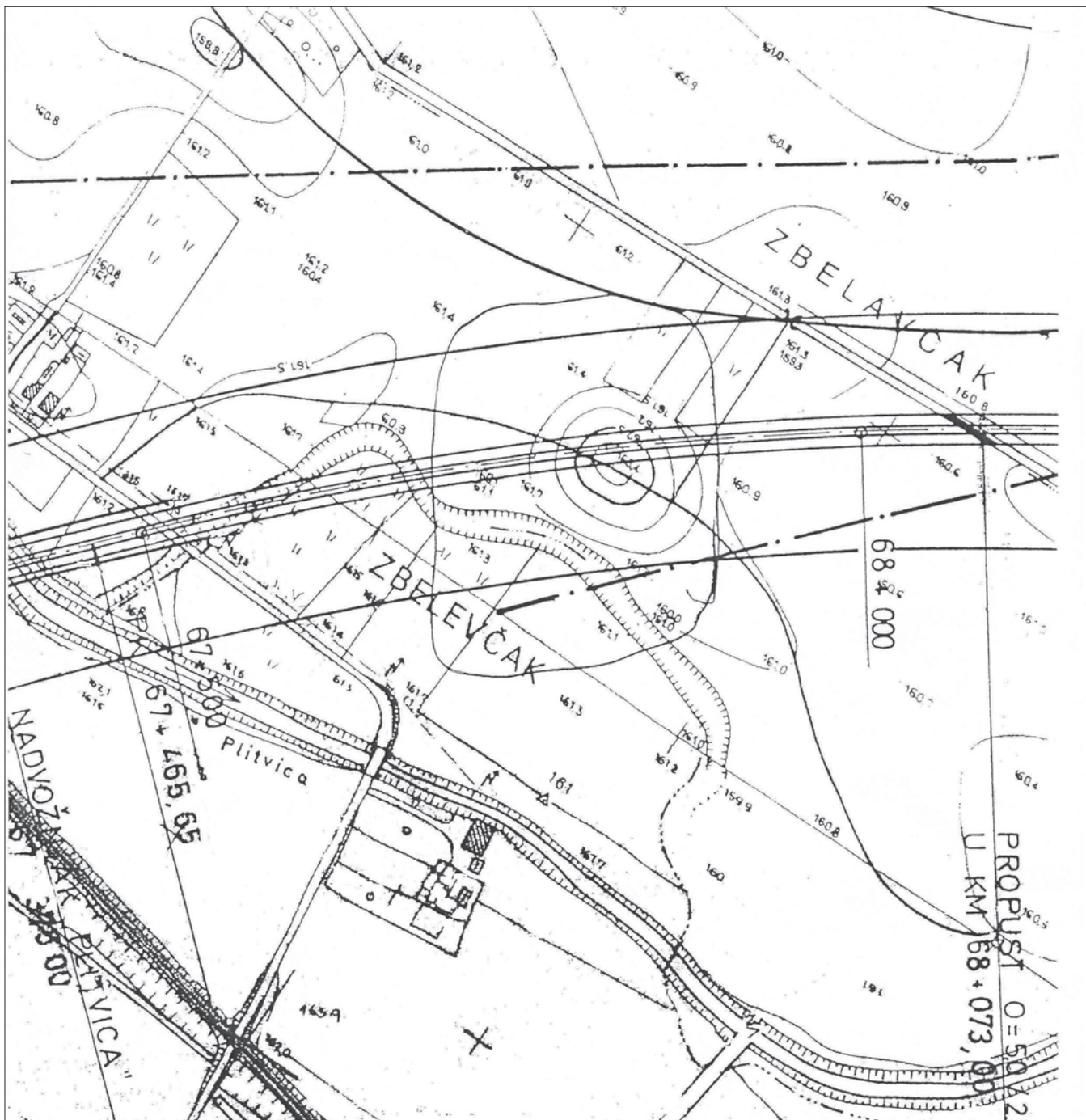
In the previous publications of the site in Zbelava we offered a cultural-archaeological sketch of the immediate environment of the late Hallstatt settlement, so we shall not repeat it here (Kovačević 2007). However, we would like to stress that the settlement from the late phase of the early Iron Age lies in the same microregional unit as the previously known important Hallstatt sites such as Jalžabet, Martijanec, Sveti Petar Ludbreški or Sigetec (Registar 1997, map for the prehistoric period), as well as other less famous sites (Kovačević 2007, 91).

If we take a brief look in this introductory part at the situation of the site itself prior to the construction of the highway in 1997, we shall see that our settlement situated itself between the Zbel stream and the Plitvica river on a hill of circular shape, a hundred or so meters in diameter, elevated some two to two and a half meters above the surrounding alluvial plain (Fig. 1), (Registar 1997, 141). This gentle elevation in a lowland landscape north of the last slopes of the Varaždinske Toplice Hills, i.e. in the Podravina plain, is indeed only a microelement of the landscape that had for centuries been adversely affected by human activity, which changed its appearance and character (Tvrtković 2004). Podravina suffered the passage of railway and roads, land improvement and land consolidation, regulation of the Drava and Plitvica rivers as well as of other watercourses, and finally, up until today, the scars deeply scratched into the tissue of archaeological monuments will be left also by agricultural activities. The site in Zbelava also, together with its immediate environment, will not be spared the consequences of all those processes, so numerous archaeological structures here will be severely damaged. This primarily applies to the structures of the Lasinja culture, which occupy the highest and at the same time the most severely damaged parts of the elevation. Incidentally, let us recall that in addition to the structures of the Lasinja culture and those from the late Hallstatt period, Zbelava also yielded traces of the residence of the bearers of the Litzen culture, from the earlier phase of the late Bronze age (a separate cinerary burial) as well as from earlier Middle Ages (Kovačević 2007, 94). The most richly represented of all those is precisely the horizon from the late phase of the early Iron Age.

Let us also take a brief look at the appearance of the late Hallstatt settlement in Zbelava. Various types of structures that formed the settlement appear within it (plan 1).² These are 59 archaeological units, most of which were dug-in with one or several fills; three represent layers – SU 01 ploughing humus; SU 03 mixed layer and SU 150 late Hallstatt layer³ – while two represent floors. In addition to a large *pit-house* of an irregular ground plan SU 219, 249 in □ R-T/20-24, more than 13 long and up to 3 m wide, there are several other dug-in structures whose outline and size allow us to interpret them as *pit-houses*. For instance, we shall mention

2 The basic measurement unit on the plan, squares, measure 5 x 5 m. The structures and parts of the late Hallstatt layer SU 150, which provided material for the analysis in this paper, are marked blue.

3 SU is the abbreviation for the term "stratigraphic unit".

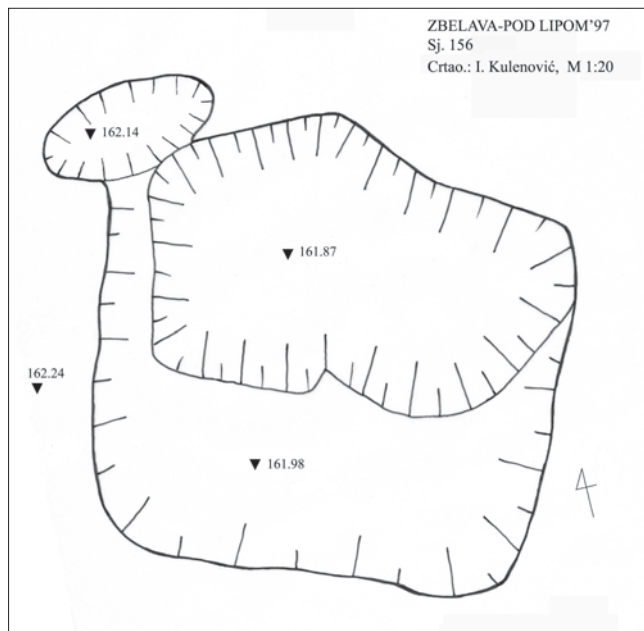


Sl. 1 Položaj lokaliteta u Zbelavi s trasom auto-ceste
 Fig. 1 The position of the site in Zbelava with the highway route

Osim zemuničkih nastambi, na lokalitetu u Zbelavi postojali su i *nadzemni objekti* od kojih su očuvane samo pažljivo rađene podnice sa supstrukcijom od oblutaka. Prije svega, ovdje mislimo na podnicu SJ 143 u □ V+Z/18-20, pravokutnik zaobljenih uglova približnih dimenzija 10 x 4,5 m, koja se nalazi u neposrednom susjedstvu velike zemunice SJ 219, odnosno, između SJ 219 i SJ 053 (plan 1). Možda su upravo stanovnici nadzemnog objekta SJ 143 bili ti koji su pripomogli zatrpavanju zemunice nasebinskim otpadom, nakon što je, po svoj prilici, nadzemni dio zemunice stradao u požaru (Kovačević 2007, bilj. 4)? U drugom dijelu naselja, jugoistočno od svih do sada spominjanih objekata

here the partly excavated dug-in structure SU 053, 054 in □ Y/16-17, northwest from pit-house SU 219, 249, measuring 2,2 by almost 3 m in the excavated part. The structure continues deeper down in the northern part, which probably forms the remainder of a room. A post-hole along the edge of structure SU 053, 054 would probably speak in favour of our assumption about the function of this find, as well as several other large and shallow structures (plan 1).

In addition to pit-houses, the Zbelava site contained also *above-ground* structures, but only the carefully made floors with a substruction of pebbles have remained preserved. Here we primarily have in mind floor SU 143 in □ V+Z/18-20, a rectangle with rounded corners measuring approximate-



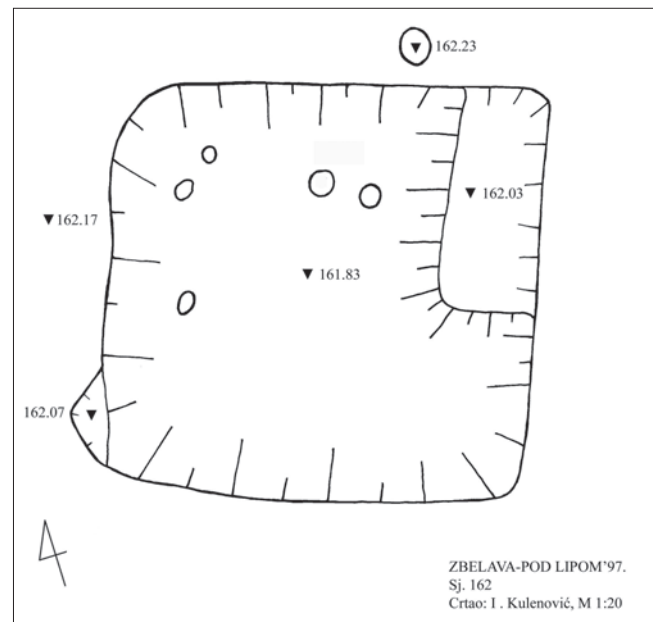
Sl. 2 Tlocrt četvrtastog objekta Sj. 156
Fig. 2 The ground-plan of the rectangular structure SU 156

ta, nalazi se još jedna, tek djelomično istražena podnica SJ 061 u □ L+M/28 (dimenzije istraženog dijela su oko 2,5 x 3,5 m). Zanimljivo je da su obje podnice/nadzemni objekti bili identično položeni u odnosu na strane svijeta – u smjeru istok-zapad. Uz ove objekte treba spomenuti i *ognjišta na otvorenom* (kao SJ 203 u □ U/16 zapadno od podnice SJ 143), veće i manje *otpadne jame* kao i dublje *jame za zalihe*. Među jamama za zalihe posebno se ističe dublja kruškolika jama zapadno od velike zemunice i ostatka kuće na sjevernoj padini - SJ 201, 202 u □ T/16, te dublja jama sličnog profila SJ 043, 044 u □ M+N/23+24 zapadno od podnice SJ 061. Dakle, ove jame za zalihe vezane su uz obližnje stambene objekte. Kao zanimljiv i značajan element u Zbelavi se javlja nekoliko poluukopanih objekata četvrtastog (SJ 161, 162 u □ 14+15, SJ 155, 156 u □ R+S/14, SJ 107, 108 u □ M+N/17, sl. 2. i 3) i barem jedan kružnog tlocrta (SJ 237, 238 u □ U/24, sl. 4) (Kovačević 2007). Oni su mogli, prije nego kao nastambe, poslužiti kao određeni *radionički objekti*⁴.

Čini se da su elementi unutar naselja svrstani u dvije velike skupine: jednu na sjevernoj padini (oko zemunice SJ 219 i podnice SJ 143), te na istočnoj padini uzvišenja (oko podnice SJ 061). Pravokutni poluukopani objekti kao da su odmaknuti od ove dvije grupacije, smješteni više prema vrhu i zapadnoj padini brežuljka, dok je kružni objekt SJ 237, 238 odmaknut od zemunice SJ 219 prema sjeveroistoku.

Iz toga se može zaključiti da je kasnohalštatsko naselje u Zbelavi bila dobro organizirana naseobina, načinjena od više zemuničkih i nadzemnih nastambi koje su zajedno s pratećim objektima činili skladnu, dobro promišljenu cjelinu. U gospodarskoj podlozi naselja, kako smo prije izvještavali, važnu ulogu imao je lov (jelen), kao i uzgoj domaćih životinja (govedo, svinja), skupljačka aktivnost (žir) te poljopri-

4 Zanimljiva je činjenica da su dva ukopana objekta kvadratnog tlocrta – SJ 155, 156 i SJ 161, 162 – gotovo identičnih dimenzija (2,6 x 2,8 m). Treći, SJ 107, 108, je nešto većih dimenzija i drukčijega, više pravokutnog tlocrta (4,6 x 3,1 m).

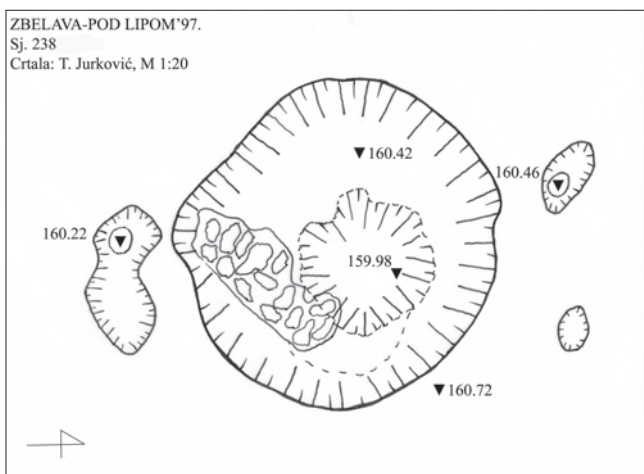


Sl. 3 Tlocrt četvrtastog objekta Sj. 162
Fig. 3 The ground-plan of the rectangular structure SU 162

ly 10 x 4,5 m, situated adjacent to large pit-house SU 219, that is, between SU 219 and SU 053 (plan 1). Perhaps it was precisely the inhabitants of the above-ground structure SU 143 who helped in filling the pit-house with construction waste after the above-ground part of the pit-house had been probably destroyed in a fire (Kovačević 2007, note 4)? Another floor SU 061 in □ L+M/28, only partially excavated, lies in the other part of the settlement, southeast of all the so far mentioned structures (dimensions of the excavated part are around 2,5 x 3,5 m). It is interesting that both floors/above-ground structures were identically orientated with regard to the cardinal points – in the east-west direction. In addition to these structures one should also mention *open-air hearths* (such as SU 203 in □ U/16 west of floor SU 143), smaller and larger *refuse pits*, as well as deeper *storage pits*. Among the storage pits, particularly prominent is a deeper piriform pit west of the large pit-house and the remains of the house on the northern slope – SU 201, 202 in □ T/16, as well as a deeper pit of a similar profile SU 043, 044 in □ M+N/23+24 west of floor SU 061. Apparently, these storage pits are connected with nearby residential structures. An interesting and important element in Zbelava are several semi-dug-in structures with a rectangular ground-plan (SU 161, 162 in □ 14+15, SU 155, 156 in □ R+S/14, SU 107, 108 in □ M+N/17, Fig. 2 and 3), as well as at least one with a circular ground-plan (SU 237, 238 in □ U/24, Fig. 4) (Kovačević 2007). Rather than pit-houses, they could have been used as *workshop structures* of the kind⁴.

It seems that the elements within the settlement were grouped in two large clusters: one on the northern slope (around pit-house SU 219 and floor SU 143) and the other on the eastern slope of the elevation (around floor SU 061). The rectangular semi-dug-in structures are as if detached from

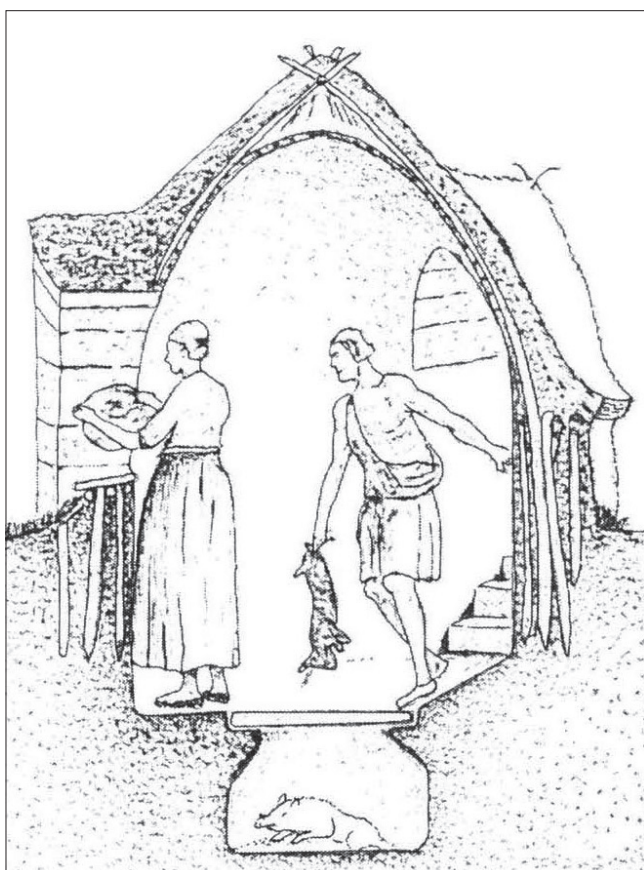
4 It is interesting that two dug-in structures of a square ground-plan – SU 155, 156 and SU 161, 162 – are of an almost identical size (2,6 x 2,8 m). The third, SU 107, 108, is somewhat larger and has a different, more rectangular ground-plan (4,6 x 3,1 m).



Sl. 4 Tlocrt objekta s nadstrešnicom SJ 238
Fig. 4 The ground-plan of the structure with the porch SU 238

vreda (ječam), dok grumenje šljake indicira i određenu metaluršku aktivnost unutar zbelavske naseobine (Kovačević 2007, 96). Zanimljivo, na samoj podnici SJ 143 kao i u sloju SJ 150 oko samog objekta pronađeno je više desetaka piramidarnih utega raznih dimenzija, što sugerira i proizvodnju tekstila na tome mjestu. Istaknimo i da su gotovo svi ukopani objekti, nakon prestanka primarne funkcije, pretvarani u otpadne jame.

Jedan od najbogatijih arheoloških konteksta unutar



Sl. 5 Rekonstrukcija radnog ukopanog objekta s dva nivoa (prema Coblentz 1986)
Fig. 5 A reconstruction of dug-in working structure with two levels (after Coblentz 1986)

these two clusters, situated more towards the top and the western slope of the hill, while the circular structure SU 237, 238 lies at a distance from pit-house SU 219 to the north-east.

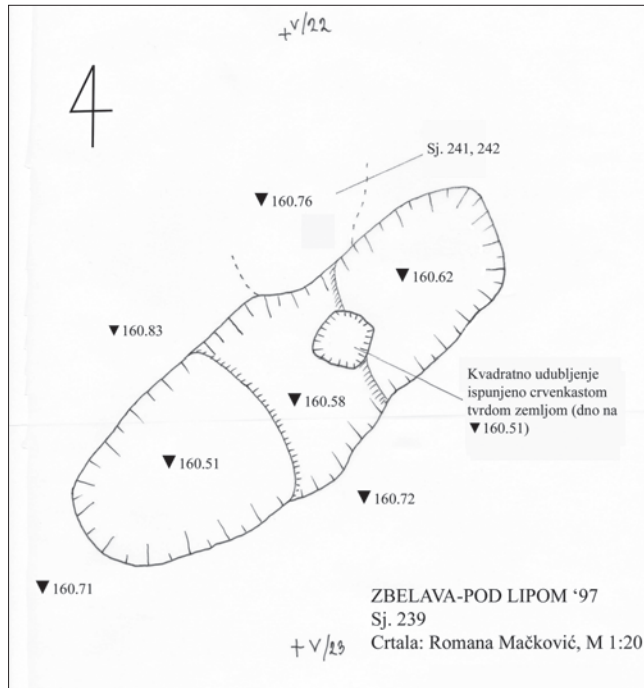
This leads to the conclusion that the late Hallstatt settlement in Zbelava was a well-organized community, formed of several pit- and above-ground houses that together with auxiliary structures made up a well-balanced and well-thought out entity. An important role in the economic basis of the settlement, as we have previously reported, was played by hunting (deer), as well as by animal husbandry (cattle, pig), gathering (acorn) and farming (barley), while lumps of slag point to certain metallurgical activities within the Zbelava settlement (Kovačević 2007, 96). Interestingly, several dozens of pyramidal weights of various size have been found on floor SU 143 as well as within layer SU 150 around the structure, which suggests that textiles were produced in that place. Let us mention also that almost all dug-in structures, after their primary function had ceased, were transformed into refuse pits.

One of the richest archaeological contexts within the Pod Lipom settlement are certainly remains of the *late Hallstatt cultural layer* – SU 150, which is best preserved on the slopes of the elevation in the zone near pit-house SU 219, 249 and floor SU 143, while it disappears as one approaches the hill tops (plan 1- shaded area).

THE APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS AND A SELECTION OF THE STRUCTURES

As our primary wish in the previous paper was to present the late Hallstatt settlement in Zbelava (Kovačević 2007) and to take a look at characteristic types of finds that link the area of the Varaždin district of Podravina with the areas of western Hungary in the north, here we would like to dedicate more of our attention to the typology of movable finds, particularly the most frequent or most typical ceramic forms from Zbelava. This time we shall turn in our analyses more to the area of southeastern Alps and the elements that are connected in the cultural-chronological sense with the local centres of the Hallstatt culture.

Before we embark upon the analysis of the selected ceramic material and certain metal finds, we need to mention several other of facts, as well as a few things about the method and the approach we adopted to the finds. It is important to say here that the settlement in Zbelava has not been fully excavated. The excavations that lasted almost four months had to focus on the most threatened area, the one that would soon be covered by the highway, so that a considerable part of the site will remain for future revision excavations. Let us also mention that a big problem in the interpretation of types of ceramic vessels was posed by the considerable fragmentation of finds. In determination of the types of ceramic containers we tried to use the outline of the vessel as the main element of distinction, as well as the number and presence of terminal points, those of the vertical tangent, inflexion points and corner points on a single find (Shepard 1985, 235; Vrdoljak 1994, 9). This means, for



Sl. 6 Tlocrt izdužene plitke jame SJ 239, 240
Fig. 6 Shallow pit SU 239, 240

naselja Pod lipom svakako su ostaci *kasnohalštatskoga kulturnog sloja* - SJ 150, koji je najbolje očuvan na padinama uzvišenja u području uza zemunicu SJ 219, 249 i podnicu SJ 143, a gubi se kako se približavamo vrhovima brežuljka (plan 1- sjenčano područje).

PRISTUP ANALIZI I IZBOR OBJEKATA

Kako smo u prošlom radu, prije svega, željeli predstaviti kasnohalštatsko naselje u Zbelavi (Kovačević 2007), te se osvrnuti na karakteristične tipove nalaza koji područje varaždinske Podravine povezuju sa zapadnomadžarskim područjima na sjeveru, ovdje bismo se htjeli u većoj mjeri posvetiti tipologiji pokretnih nalaza, posebno najčešćim ili najtipičnijim keramičkim oblicima iz Zbelave. U svojim analizama ovaj put ćemo se više okretati području jugoistočnih Alpa i elementima koji se u kulturno-kronološkom smislu povezuju s tamošnjim središtima halštatske kulture.

Prije negoli počnemo s analizom izabranoga keramičkog materijala i određenih metalnih nalaza, potrebno je navesti još nekoliko podataka, kao i ponešto o metodi i samome pristupu nalazima. Pritom, važna činjenica je da naselje u Zbelavi nije u potpunosti istraženo. Istraživanja koja su trajala gotovo četiri mjeseca morala su se usredotočiti na najugroženije područje, ono kojim će proći autocesta, tako da znatan dio lokaliteta ostaje predmetom nekih budućih revizijskih istraživanja. Spomenimo i da nam je velik problem pri određivanju tipova keramičkih posuda predstavljala jaka fragmentiranost nalaza. Pri izdvajanju tipova keramičkih recipijenata pokušali smo se zadržati na obrisu posude kao glavnome elementu razlikovanja, odnosno na broju i prisutnosti krajnjih točaka, onih okomite tangente,

















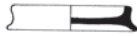










Sl. 7 SJ 241, 242 s nalazima in situ (foto A. Vekić)
Fig. 7 SU 241, 242 with finds in situ (photo by A. Vekić)

instance, that unless it was absolutely necessary, we did not separate or named subtypes of vessels solely on the basis of presence or absence of ornaments. A few other basic determinants. The basic determined types were: pots, bowls, cups, lids, baking lids, platters, weights, spindle-whorls and special forms (Fig. 8). Considering the limited scope of this paper, we decided to select structures that would provide material for these considerations. For the same reason we shall dedicate attention to more important, more typical finds, while some will have to remain for future analyses. The basic emphasis in our work will be put on material remains from the area with the pit-house complex SU 219, 249 and the remainder of the above-ground structure SU 143, and particularly on several structures situated in their immediate neighbourhood⁵. In addition to the very floor **SU 143** (plan 1, Pl. 6, Pl. 7,1-4), here we primarily have in mind the structures that we shall try to present in brief.

SU 237, 238 in □ U/24 (plan 1, Fig. 4, Pl. 1) is a pit of a circular ground-plan with a diameter of almost 2 m. It consists of a wider shallow part 0,30-0,50 m deep and a deeper central part in the shape of a smaller pit, around 0,80 m in diameter, with the greatest depth of 0,75 m. A large quantity of daub was found during excavation in the upper, shallower part. Four holes from stakes/posts that supported the vertical construction were found along the pit edge on the outside. Two are situated along the southern exterior edge of the structure, while two lay on the northern side. A layer with a large quantity of daub with wattle impressions, south along the structure edge, is connected with this structure. It would seem that it represents the debris of the above-ground construction of that pit (in the south direction), consisting of wooden supports, intertwined wattle and pasted clay. The layer with daub covers a zone of 3 x 4 m. Only 11 fragments of ceramic vessels were found in the pit, but there was also a spirally coiled wire highly resembling a part of a crossbow construction of a bronze fibula discovered in Zbelava (possibly a part of a saltaleone?), an indeterminate iron object and a bead of glass-paste (Pl. 1). No

⁵ Plan 1 shows in blue the structures analyzed in this paper.

| TIPOLOŠKA TABELA | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| A LONCI | B ZDJELE | C ŠALICE | I UTEZI | J PRŠLJENI |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | |
|  |  | | | |
|  |  | D POKLOPCI | G PLADNJEVI | POSEBNI OBLICI |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| |  | F PEKVE | |  |
| |  |  | |  |
| |  | | | |
| |  | | | |

Sl. 8 Tipološka tabela keramičkih nalaza iz Zbelave (izradila M. Galić)
 Fig. 8 The typological table of the ceramic finds from Zbelava (made by M. Galić)

zatim točaka infleksije i ugaonih točaka na pojedinačnom nalazu (Shepard 1985, 235; Vrdoljak 1994, 9). To znači da, primjerice, ukoliko nije apsolutno nužno, nismo izdvajali i imenovali podtipove posuda isključivo prema prisutnosti ili neprisutnosti ornamenta. Još nekoliko temeljnih odrednica. Kao osnovni tipovi izdvojeni su: lonci, zdjele, šalice, poklopci, pekve, pladnjevi, utezi, pršljeni i posebni oblici (sl. 8). S obzirom na ograničeni opseg ovoga rada, odlučili smo izabrati objekte iz kojih će materijal ući u ova razmatranja. Zbog istog razloga, obratit ćemo pozornost značajnijim, tipičnijim nalazima, dok ćemo neke morati ostaviti za buduće analize. Osnovni naglasak u našem radu bit će stavljen na materijalne ostatke iz područja u kojem se nalazio zemunički sklop SJ 219, 249 te ostatak nadzemnog objekta SJ 143, a posebno na nekoliko objekata koji se nalaze u njihovoj neposrednoj blizini⁵. Tu se, osim na samu podnicu **SJ 143** (plan 1, T. 6, T. 7,1-4), prije svega misli na objekte koje ćemo pokušati kratko predstaviti.

SJ 237, 238 u □ U/24 (plan 1, sl. 4, T. 1) je jama kružnog tlocrta, promjera blizu 2 m. Sastoji se od širega plićeg dijela, dubine 0,30-0,50 m, i srednjega dubljeg dijela u obliku ma-

animal species have been determined on the bone material from SU 237, but there is an interesting find of ribs with clear traces of cutting, in all likelihood with a saw-like instrument. The traces have been reliably ascertained by the analysis as ancient – they were not made during the archaeological excavation (Babić, Trbojević, Vukičević 2004). We conclude that this is an almost identical type of a working structure, whose reconstruction we use here (Fig. 5).

SU 239, 240 is situated in □ U/22 (Plan 1, Fig. 6, Pl. 2 and Pl. 3). This is a pit of elongated ground-plan, with rounded narrower sides, filled with brown sandy earth with a lot of pottery, charcoal and daub. The structure measured around 2,5 x 1 m, with preserved average depth of around 0,25 m. There was a small square depression (measuring 0,25 x 0,25 m) in the centre of the base, which was filled with hard reddish soil. Eleven out of 255 pottery fragments found in the fill of this structure have been determined typologically. The most important find in the pit, at the same time also one of the most important in the settlement, is a bronze southeastern Alpine animal fibula (Pl. 2,1). Pit **SU 241, 242** (Plan 1, Fig. 7, Pl. 4 and Pl. 5), the next feature to receive our detailed attention in the text, is situated in the immediate vicinity of that structure, in □ U/21+22. SU 241 is a pit of an

⁵ Na planu 1 plavom bojom označeni su objekti koji su ušli u obradu u ovom radu.

nje jame, promjera oko 0,80 m, čija je najveća dubine 0,75 m. Pri istraživanju u gornjemu, pličem dijelu pronađena je veća količina lijepa. S vanjske strane uz rub jame nalaze se četiri rupe od kolaca/stupa, nosača okomite konstrukcije. Dvije se nalaze uz južni vanjski rub objekta, a dvije sa sjeverne strane. S ovim objektom je povezan sloj s velikom količinom lijepa s otiscima pruča južno uz rub objekta. Čini se da se radi o urušanju nadzemne konstrukcije te jame (u smjeru juga) koju su činili drveni nosači, preplet od pruča i premaz od gline. Sloj s lijepom obuhvaća područje 3 x 4 m. U jami je pronađeno samo 11 ulomaka keramičkih posuda, ali i spiralno uvijena žica koja vrlo slična dio samostrelne konstrukcije brončane fibule pronađene u Zbelavi (možda dio saltaleona?), neidentificirani željezni predmet i perla od staklene paste (T. 1). Među koštanim materijalom iz SJ 237 nije determinirana ni jedna životinjska vrsta, ali se kao zanimljiv nalaz ističu rebra s jasnim tragovima rezanja i to najvjerojatnije instrumentom nalik pili. Tragovi su, potvrđeno je analizom, sigurno antikni - nisu načinjeni prilikom arheoloških istraživanja (Babić, Trbojević, Vukičević 2004). Zaključujemo da se radi o gotovo identičnom tipu radnog objekta, čiju rekonstrukciju ovdje preuzimamo (sl. 5).

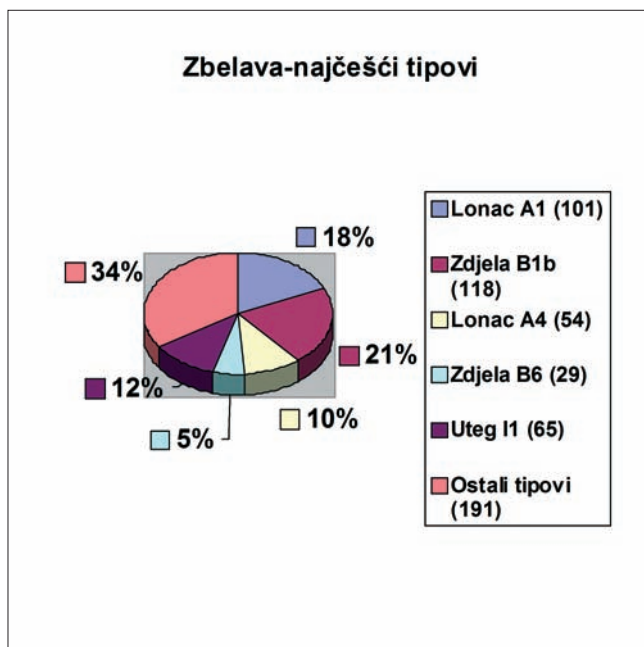
SJ 239, 240 nalazi se u □ U/22 (plan 1, sl. 6, T. 2 i T. 3). To je jama izduženog tlocrta, zaobljenih užih strana, zapunjena smeđom pjeskovitom zemljom s dosta keramike, gara i lijepa. Dimenzije objekta su bile oko 2,5 x 1 m, sačuvane prosječne dubine oko 0,25 m. Na sredini dna nalazilo se malo kvadratno udubljenje (dimenzija 0,25 x 0,25 m) koje je bilo ispunjeno tvrdom crvenkastom zemljom. Od 255 keramičkih ulomaka, pronađenih u zapuni ovog objekta, tipološki je definirano 11. Najznačajniji nalaz u jami, ali i jedan od najvažnijih u naselju, jest brončana jugoistočnoaplska životinjska fibula (T. 2,1). U neposrednoj blizini ovog objekta, u □ U/21+22, nalazi se jama **SJ 241, 242** (plan 1, sl. 7, T. 4 i T. 5) kojoj ćemo sljedećoj detaljnije obratiti pozornost u tekstu. SJ 241 je jama nepravilno kružnog tlocrta i koritastog dna. Svojim istočnim dijelom praktično dodiruje zapadni rub SJ 239, 240. Dimenzije objekta su 2,7 x 2,3 m i oko 0,70 m dubine na najdubljem dijelu. Posebno je zapadna polovina objekta bila bogata pokretnim nalazima-ulomcima keramičkih posuda, utega i lijepa. Od 388 ulomaka, tipološki smo uspjeli odrediti njih 24. Iz zapune ovog objekta potječu možda najljepši i najraznolikiji primjerci keramičkih nalaza na lokalitetu u Zbelavi. Obje jame nalaze se nekoliko metara sjeverno od zemunice SJ 219, a istočno od nadzemnog objekta SJ 143. Važan segment u našoj analizi bit će i dio pokretnog materijala iz spominjanoga kasnohalštatskog sloja **SJ 150** (plan 1, plavo sjenčano područje, T. 8 i T. 9,1,2), posebno iz dijelova sloja uza zemunicu SJ 219 i podnicu SJ 143. SJ 150 čini izrazito tamna zemlja, a u njezinu sastavu ima dosta keramike, lijepa, velik broj piramidalnih utega i drugih nalaza. Sloj predstavlja ostatak stambenog horizonta halštatskog naselja i jedna je od najbogatijih očuvanih cjelina iz razdoblja kasne faze starijega željeznog doba u Zbelavi. Unutar sloja pronađeno je ukupno 1545 keramičkih predmeta, od kojih je u tipološkoj analizi definirano njih 114.

irregular circular ground-plan and a trough-shaped base. Its eastern part effectively abuts the western edge of SU 239, 240. The structure measured 2,7 x 2,3 and in its deepest part it is around 0,70 m deep. The western half of the structure in particular was rich in movable finds – shards of pottery vessels, weights and daub. We have managed to determine typologically 24 out of 388 shards. The fill of this structure yielded what are possibly the most beautiful and diverse pieces of ceramic finds at the site in Zbelava. Both pits lie several metres north of pit-house SU 219 and east of the above-ground structure SU 143. An important segment in our analysis will be a part of the movable material from the mentioned late Hallstatt layer **SU 150** (Plan 1, blue shaded area, Pl. 8 and Pl. 9,1,2), particularly from parts of the layer next to pit-house SU 219 and floor SU 143. SU 150 consists of markedly dark earth, which contains a lot of pottery, daub, numerous pyramidal weights and other finds. The layer represents the remains of a residential horizon of the Hallstatt settlement and it is one of the richest preserved assemblages from the period of the late phase of the early Iron Age in Zbelava. A total of 1545 ceramic objects were found within the layer, 114 of which have been defined in the typological analysis.

MOVABLE FINDS

Two types of finds are distinguished by their numbers in Zbelava: bowl type B1b and pot type A1 (Fig. 8 and 9). As type B1b (Pl. 1,5, Pl. 2,7, Pl. 4,10, Pl. 6,2 etc.) is merely a mark for a simple bowl with inverted rim, itself not a chronologically sensitive element and which represents one of the most frequent types in the repertory of prehistoric settlements through a longer period and in various areas, we shall not deal with it in detail in the text.

Pot type A1 (Fig. 8, Pl. 1,1, Pl. 2,2, Pl. 4,1, Pl. 6,5, Pl. 9,5 etc.) has a rounded body that tapers towards the base, a flat rim which is gently inverted, and a flat or slightly bulging base. These pots have two terminal points on the rim and the base as well as one point of vertical tangent at the zone of the largest diameter. They were mostly fired in oxidizing conditions, are of small size and have moderately thick walls, which are smoothed rather carelessly. There are undecorated pieces (Pl. 6,5) or decorated ones that have various relief applications on them: ribs – straight (solid or, more frequently, segmented, Pl. 1,1, Pl. 4,1 and other) or crescent-shaped (Pl. 9,5), other functional-decorative additions such as warts (appliques) and tongue-shaped handles; fingertip impressions also appear occasionally on the rim or immediately below the rim (Kovačević 2007, Pl. 1,8; Kovačević 2005, Pl. 43,5 etc.). We included in this group also a pot type of identical shape, which has a more or less pronounced wider horizontal cannellure immediately below the rim (Pl. 9,6). Type A1 is the most common of all pot types on the site and appears in 101 occasions, which forms 48% of all defined pots, and it represents the second most represented ceramic form in Zbelava after the bowl with inverted rim (Type B1b), which we encountered 118 times in the analysis. The next type with regard to frequency are pyramidal weights,



Sl. 9 Najučestaliji keramički tipovi u Zbelavi
Fig. 9 The most frequent ceramic types in Zbelava

POKRETNİ NALAZI

Po svojoj brojnosti u Zbelavi se posebno izdvajaju dva tipa nalaza: zdjela tip B1b i lonac tip A1 (sl. 8 i 9). Kako je tip B1b (T. 1,5, T. 2,7, T. 4,10, T. 6,2 itd.) tek oznaka za jednostavnu zdjelu uvučenog ruba, koja nije kronološki osjetljiv element, te predstavlja jedan od najčešćih tipova u repertoaru prapovijesnih naseobina u dužem razdoblju i na različitim područjima, njome se u tekstu nećemo detaljnije baviti.

Lonac tip A1 (sl. 8, T. 1,1, T. 2,2, T. 4,1, T. 6,5, T. 9,5 itd.) ima zaobljeno tijelo koje se sužuje prema dnu, rub je ravan, obično blago uvučen, dno ravno ili malo izbočeno. Ovi lonci imaju dvije krajnje točke na rubu i dnu, te jednu točku okomite tangente na mjestu najvećeg promjera. Najčešće su oksidacijski pečeni, manjih su dimenzija i srednje debelih, nemarnije zaglađenih stijenkama. Postoje neukrašeni primjerci (T. 6,5) ili oni ukrašeni na kojima se nalaze razne plastične aplikacije: rebra – ravna (puna ili, češće, raščlanjena, T. 1,1, T. 4,1 i dr.) ili polumjesečasta (T. 9,5), ostali funkcionalno-dekorativni dodaci kao što su bradavice (naljepci) i jezičaste drške, a ponekad se javlja i otiskivanje prstom na rubu ili neposredno ispod ruba (Kovačević 2007, T. 1,8; Kovačević 2005, T. 43,5 itd.). U ovu skupinu ubrojili smo i tip lonca identičnog oblika, koji neposredno ispod ruba ima jednu, jače ili slabije naglašenu, širu horizontalnu kaneluru (T. 9,6). Tip A1 najčešći je od svih tipova lonaca na lokalitetu i javlja se 101 puta, što čini 48% od svih definiranih lonaca, te nakon zdjele uvučenog ruba (tip B1b), koju smo pri analizi uočili 118 puta, predstavlja drugi po redu najzastupljeniji keramički oblik u Zbelavi. Poslije njih po zastupljenosti slijede piramidalni utezi, sa ili bez oznaka, (tip I1, T. 4,5), lonci S-profiliranog tijela (tip A4, T. 9,9), te zdjele S-profilacije (tip B6, T. 5,4, sl. 8, sl. 9).

Primjerci srodni našem loncu tipični su za III. horizont



Sl. 10 Perlice od staklene paste, razni objekti (Zbelava)
Fig. 10 Beads of glass paste, various structures (Zbelava)

with or without marks (Type I1, Pl. 4,5), pots with S-profiled body (Type A4, Pl. 9,9) and S-profiled bowls (Type B6, Pl. 5,4, Fig. 8, Fig. 9).

Pieces similar to our pot are typical for horizon III of *Poštela* in Slovenian Styria, where it has been distinguished as one of the more prominent types in the older and younger part of Ha C2-D1 horizon of the settlement (Teržan 1990, Fig. 3,13, Pl. 8,8, Pl. 9,2, Pl.16,1,4 etc.). It also appears quite frequently in its decorated and undecorated variants during the 3rd phase of the necropolis in *Kleinklein*, for instance, in the graves of tumulus Forstwald 21 and 51, coupled with stylized animal heads and pots with elongated conical necks (Dobiat 1980, 170, Pl. 37,1,2, Pl. 43,1-3), while in R. Smolnik's work about the settlement of *Burgstallkogel* near *Kleinklein* it was marked as type VI, which is characteristic for the last, fourth phase of the settlement. The author chronologically equates phase 4 of the settlement with phase 3 of the necropolis in *Kleinklein* and dates it in general after the year 600 B.C. (Smolnik 1994, 36, Pl. 53,11, Pl. 113,10, Pl. 133,4 etc.). We follow the appearance of this type also in the territory of eastern Austria, for instance, in the inventory of graves of Ha C-D period in *Statzendorf* (Rebay 2006, Pl. 77, PA42964) or within the settlement material of predominantly Ha D-period settlement in *Unterparschenbrunn*, where we find also rectangular semi-dug-in structures, very similar to ours in Zbelava (Lauermaun 1994, Pl. 5,3, Pl. 26,8, Fig. 18 and 19 etc.) (Fig. 2 and 3). At the very end of the late Hallstatt period and the beginning of La Tène, in the same area, within the settlement of *Inzersdorf-Walpersdorf*, we shall find our type A1 (Ramsl 1998, Pl. 38,157), but often also S-profiled pots (the Zbelava type A4, Kovačević 2005, Pl. 77,7 and other), eye-shaped beads (Fig. 10), grided graphite painting (such as Kovačević 2007, Pl. 2,2) as well as numerous rectangular semi-dug-in structures, again similar to those in Zbelava (Ramsl 1998, Fig. 11, Fig. 22 and 23, Pl. 11, Pl. 15 etc.).

This pot type, the Zbelava type A1, we find under mark Type 5 in the work by J. Dular on the ceramics of the Hallstatt period in Slovenia, where the author places them in

Poštela u slovenskoj Štajerskoj, u okvirima kojeg je izdvojen kao jedan od istaknutijih tipova i u starijem i u mlađem dijelu Ha C2-D1 horizonta naselja (Teržan 1990, sl. 3,13, T. 8,8, T. 9,2, T.16,1,4 itd.). Vrlo često se javlja i u ukrašenoj i neukrašenoj inačici tijekom faze 3 nekropole u *Kleinkleinu*, primjerice, u grobovima tumula Forstwald 21 i 51, združen sa stiliziranim životinjskim glavicama i loncima s izduženim stožastim vratovima (Dobiat 1980, 170, T. 37,1,2, T. 43,1-3), dok je u djelu R. Smolnik o naselju *Burgstallkogel* kod *Kleinkleina* označen kao tip VI, koji je značajan za posljednju, četvrtu fazu naselja. Autorica kronološki izjednačava fazu 4 naseobine s fazom 3 nekropole u *Kleinkleinu* i okvirno je datira nakon 600. godine (Smolnik 1994, 36, T. 53,11, T. 113,10, T. 133,4 itd.). Pojavu ovog tipa pratimo i na tlu istočne Austrije, primjerice, u inventaru grobova Ha C-D razdoblja u *Statzendorf* (Rebay 2006, T. 77, PA42964) ili unutar naseobinskog materijala naselja pretežno Ha D-vremena u *Unterparschenbrunn*, u kojem nalazimo i pravokutne poluukopane objekte, vrlo srodne našim zbelavskim (Lauer mann 1994, T. 5,3, T. 26,8, Abb. 18. i 19. itd.) (sl. 2. i 3). Na samom kraju kasnohalštatskog razdoblja i početkom latena, na istom području, unutar naselja *Inzersdorf-Walpersdorf*, pronaći ćemo naš tip A1 (Ramsl 1998, T. 38,157), ali često i lonce S-profilacije (zbelavski tip A4, Kovačević 2005, T. 77,7 i dr.), okaste perle (sl. 10), mrežasto grafitno slikanje (poput Kovačević 2007, T. 2,2) kao i brojne pravokutne ukopane objekte, opet slične onima u Zbelavi (Ramsl 1998, Abb. 11, Abb. 22 i 23, T. 11, T. 15 itd.).

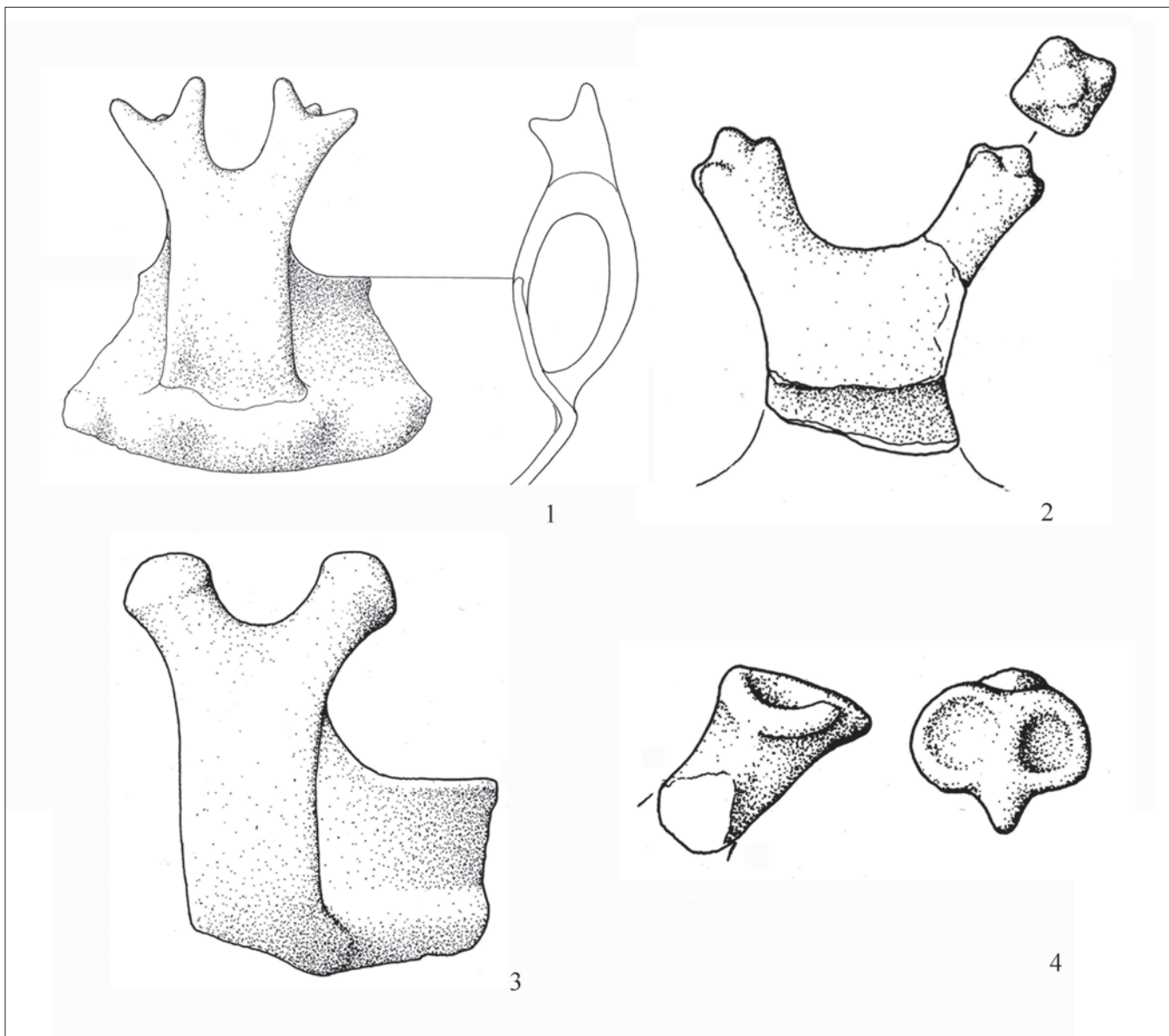
Ovu vrstu lonaca, zbelavski tip A1, nalazimo pod oznakom Tip 5 u radu J. Dulara o keramici halštatskog razdoblja u Sloveniji, gdje ih autor postavlja kako u raniju, tako i kasniju fazu starijega željeznog doba (Dular 1982, 31, T.7/54-57). Osvrnimo se na neke od tih doljenjskih nalaza.

Unutar grobova halštatskih tumula iz *Brusnica* nađeni su srodni primjerci lonca, združeni s brončanim narebrenim nanogvicama otvorenih krajeva i naboranom keramikom razdoblja Ha D2 (Teržan 1974, T. 14,7-10). U Brusnicama ćemo i dalje u mnogim primjerima nalaziti analogije za nalaze iz Zbelave. Bilježimo pojavu našeg lonca i na *Magdalenskoj gori*, zajedno sa zmijolikim fibulama sedlastog luka (Tecco Hvala, Dular, Kocuvan 2004, T. 121, A-4, T. 132, A-3) kao i u *Stični* i *Novom Mestu* zajedno sa samostrelnim fibulama, čija noga završava naprijed okrenutom konjskom glavom (Gabrovec et al. 2006, 297, 417; Križ 1997, T. 67), ili u *Dolenjskim Toplicama* sa sjekirom s jednostranim zaliscima i dr. (Teržan 1977, T. 10,1, T. 32,11, T. 89,8 itd.). Lonac s dvije bradavice u gornjoj trećini posude nađen je u grobu 7 tumula kasne faze starijega željeznog doba u *Volčjim njivama* u Dolenjskoj i to zajedno s certosa fibulom i cilindričnim naušnicama od **iskucanoga brončanog lima** s kukicom, karakterističnim oblicima certosa horizonta u Dolenjskoj (Gabrovec 1956, T. VIII; Gabrovec 1987, sl. 5, T. VIII). Dokaz dugotrajnosti ovog tipa je i paljevinski grob 22 s istog lokaliteta, u kojem nalazimo lonac opet vrlo sličan našim primjercima, s plastičnom horizontalnom trakom i dvije raščlanjene bradavice ispod ruba. On je u ovom ukopu koji predstavlja najmlađi grob u *Volčjim njivama* poslužio kao žara (Gabrovec 1956, T. XX).

the earlier, as well as in the later phase of the early Iron Age (Dular 1982, 31, Pl.7/54-57). Let us take a look at some of those finds from Lower Carniola.

Similar pots were found within the graves of the Hallstatt tumuli from *Brusnice*, coupled with bronze ribbed penannular anklets and embossed ware of Ha D2 period (Teržan 1974, Pl. 14,7-10). *Brusnice* will provide many further examples for analogies for the finds from Zbelava. We document the presence of our pot also in *Magdalenska Gora*, together with serpentine fibulae with a saddle-shaped bow (Tecco Hvala, Dular, Kocuvan 2004, Pl. 121, A-4, Pl. 132, A-3), as well as in *Stična* and *Novo Mesto* together with crossbow fibulae with a foot that ends in a forward-facing head of a horse (Gabrovec et al. 2006, 297, 417; Križ 1997, Pl. 67), or in *Dolenjske Toplice* with an axe with single flanges etc. (Teržan 1977, Pl. 10,1, Pl. 32,11, Pl. 89,8 etc.). A pot with two warts in the upper third of the vessel was found in grave 7 of a tumulus of the late phase of the early Iron Age in *Volčje Njive* in Lower Carniola, together with a Certosa-fibula and cylindrical earrings of sheet bronze decorated in **repoussé** with a hook, characteristic forms of the Certosa horizon in Lower Carniola (Gabrovec 1956, Pl. VIII; Gabrovec 1987, Fig. 5, Pl. VIII). A proof of the longevity of this type is cinerary grave 22 from the same site, in which again we find a pot very similar to our pieces, with a relief horizontal stripe and two segmented warts below the rim. It was used as an urn in this burial which represents the youngest grave in *Volčje Njive* (Gabrovec 1956, Pl. XX). Type A1 pot is also a frequent find within late Hallstatt houses A, D and specifically in house B in *Kučar near Podzemelj*, where we find pieces almost identical to some of those from Zbelava (Dular, Ciglencčki, Dular 1995, Pl. 11,11, Pl. 16,4, Pl.18,3). In addition to the indicative and frequent occurrence of A1 type pot, the late Hallstatt houses in *Kučar* yielded other elements we are familiar with in Zbelava; embossed ware and predominant pasted relief decoration, among which we single out the presence of relief applications in the shape of an "ear", swastikas and meanders (like Pl. 9,4,5,7), platters (Zbelava type G, Kovačević 2007, Pl. 2,5), simple conical bowls (Type B2 in Zbelava), S-profiled pots (Type A4) etc. (Dular, Ciglencčki, Dular 1995, Pl. 8-44, Pl. 53). In fact, taken as a whole, the close relationship of the Zbelava material with this site in Bela Krajina is very marked.

We shall conclude the analogies with the territory of the Lower Carniola group with the find of grave 22 of tumulus II in *Dolenjske Toplice*, where the variant of the pot with four appliques (warts) on the body was discovered together with an iron spear and an axe with single flanges (Teržan 1977, Pl. 10,1-3). That axe is similar to the one found in a pot with few finds SU 222, 223 in □ R/23, south of pit-house SU 219 in Zbelava (Pl. 10,3, plan 1). **The axe with single flanges** thus becomes another important element for dating and determining the cultural context of the settlement in Zbelava. This axe type is probably of a northern Italian origin, and it appears in Lower Carniola from the onset of the Negova horizon – it belongs to the end of the youngest period of the Hallstatt. We shall follow it as an important element of weaponry until the end of the late Hallstatt, and



Sl. 11 Tipovi stiliziranih životinjskih glavicu u Zbelavi
 Fig. 11 The types of stylized small animal heads in Zbelava

Kao čest oblik lonac A1 se javlja i unutar kasnohalštatskih kuća A, D i, posebno, u kući B u *Kučaru kod Podzemlja*, gdje nalazimo primjerke gotovo identične nekim zbelavskim (Dular, Ciglonečki, Dular 1995, T. 11,11, T. 16,4, T.18,3). Uza znakovitu i čestu pojavu lonca tipa A1, u kasnohalštatskim kućama na *Kučaru* javljaju se i drugi elementi dobro poznati iz Zbelave; naborana keramika i dominacija apliciranoga plastičnog ukrasa, među kojim ističemo i pojavu plastičnih aplikacija u obliku „uha“, svastike i meandra (kao T. 9,4,5,7), pladnjevi (zbelavski tip G, Kovačević 2007, T. 2,5), jednostavne konične zdjele (tip B2 u Zbelavi), lonci S-profilacije (tip A4) itd. (Dular, Ciglonečki, Dular 1995, T. 8-44, T. 53). Zapravo, u cjelini gledajući, srodnost zbelavskog materijala s ovim belokrajinskim nalazištem vrlo je izražena.

Zaključujemo s analogijama s područja Dolenjske grupe s nalazom groba 22 tumula II u *Dolenjskim Toplicama*, gdje je verzija lonca s četiri naljepka (bradavice) na tijelu nađena zajedno sa željeznim kopljem i sjekirom s jednostranim za-

we shall encounter it in modified form also later, during La Tène (Gabrovec 1987, 73; Teržan 1973, 685; Teržan 1977a, 13). It is most often found in graves, for example in *Novo Mesto*, where it appears coupled with embossed ware, but also with a double-ridged helmet and a Certosa fibula of XIII variant (Knez 1986, Pl. 6-8, Pl. 19; Križ 1997, Pl.1). There are also numerous finds of that axe type from *Dolenjske Toplice*, for instance from grave 4 of tumulus XIII, where we find it with a triangular early La Tène openwork belt buckle and a Certosa fibula of variant X after B. Teržan (Teržan 1977, Pl. 78), as well as from contemporary late Hallstatt assemblages from *Stična* (Gabrovec et al. 2006, 438), *Podzemelj* (Dular 1978, Pl. XVII,8,9), *Šmarjeta* (Staré 1973, Pl. 10,4), *Vače* (Staré 1955, Pl. XII) etc. Let us also mention the find from *Razgor pri Poljčanah* (Teržan 1990, Pl. 82,4) as an illustration that they are found also in the territory of Slovenian Podravina.

We had shown in the latest paper on Zbelava that there are elements connecting the settlements in the Varaždin

liscima (Teržan 1977, T. 10,1-3). Ta sjekira slična je onoj pronađenoj u nalazima inače siromašnoj jami SJ 222, 223 u □ R/23, južno od zemunice SJ 219 u Zbelavi (T. 10,3, plan 1). **Sjekira s jednostranim zaliscima** tako postaje još jedan važan element za dataciju i određivanje kulturnoga konteksta naselja u Zbelavi. Ovaj tip sjekire je vjerojatno sjevernoitalskog porijekla, a na dolenskom se prostoru javlja od početka negovskog horizonta - pripada kraju najmlađega halštatskog razdoblja. Kao važan element u naoružanju pratit ćemo je do kraja kasnoga halštata, a preoblikovanu ćemo je naći i dalje, u latenu (Gabrovec 1987, 73; Teržan 1973, 685; Teržan 1977a, 13). Najčešće je nalazimo u grobovima, primjerice, u *Novom Mestu*, gdje dolazi združena s naboranom keramikom, ali i dvogrebenastom kacigom i certosom XIII. varijante (Knez 1986, T. 6-8, T. 19; Križ 1997, T.1). Tu su i brojni nalazi te vrste sjekira iz *Dolenskih Toplica*, primjerice, iz groba 4 tumula XIII, gdje je nalazimo s trokutastom ranolatenskom pojasnom kopčom, rađenom na proboj i certosa fibulom X. varijante prema B. Teržan (Teržan 1977, T. 78), te iz istodobnih kasnohalštatskih cjelina iz *Stične* (Gabrovec et al. 2006, 438), *Podzemlja* (Dular 1978, T. XVII,8,9), *Šmarjete* (Staré 1973, T. 10,4), *Vača* (Staré 1955, T. XII) itd., a kao ilustraciju da se javljaju i na tlu slovenske Podravine uzmimo nalaz iz *Razgor pri Poljčanah* (Teržan 1990, T. 82,4).

Da postoje elementi koji naselja u varaždinskoj Podravini povezuju sa zapadnomadžarskim područjima preko Drave na sjeveru, pokazali smo u posljednjem radu o Zbelavi (Kovačević 2007). Tako ne čudi što lonac tipa A1 nalazimo unutar kasnohalštatskih naselja *Sopron-Krautacker*, *Szombathely-Reiszig*, *Sé-Doberdo* (Jerem et al. 1984; Jerem 1986, T.3; Gál, Molnár 2004; Gábor 2004), u grobovima *Szentlőrinc*a (Jerem 1968, fig. 21/grave 16,19, fig. 25/grave 38), ali i ranije, na primjer, u grobu 1 nekropole s ravnim paljevinskim grobovima Ha C-vremena *Halimba-Ceres*, sjeverno od Balatona (Patek 1993, Abb. 68,30).

Kao ilustraciju da se takav lonac javlja na širem prostoru, uzimamo i keramiku iz *Damića Gradine u Starim Mikanovcima* kod Vinkovaca, koja se datira u 5. i 4. st. pr. Kr. (Potrebica, Dizdar 2002, tip A3a i A3b, T. 2,1,2) kao i iz *Gradine na Bosutu*, gdje je u horizontu Bosut IIIc ovaj tip lonca upadljivo najbrojniji (Medović 1978, 34, T. CXXII,12,13), unutar naselja i nekropole u *Donjoj Dolini i Sanskom Mostu* (Truhelka 1904, iz naselja T. XVIII,5, T. LXV,1 iz groba; Fiala 1899, fig. 67), s još udaljenijim analogijama, u Ha D3 naselju u *Malhostovicama* u Moravskoj (Čižmář 2004, Abb. 7,4-5) ili istočno od Dunava, u grobovima skitskog razdoblja u nekropoli *Csanytelek-Ujhalastó* u dolini rijeke Tise, koje B. Teržan datira u drugu polovinu 7. st. (Galántha 1984, grave 191, T. 1,5; Teržan 1998).

Očito je da ovaj oblik ne možemo vezati ekskluzivno uza samo jedno područje, kao ni za uže razdoblje unutar starijega željeznog doba. No upravo njegova dominantna pojava u korpusu keramičkih nalaza iz Zbelave svakako ima svoju težinu i značaj.

Još jedan važan element, koji nam je uz određene keramičke oblike, sjekiru s jednostranim zaliscima i fibulu tipa Velem (Kovačević 2007, T. 4,2), pomogao u dataciji naselja

Podravina with western Hungarian areas across the Drava in the north (Kovačević 2007). It is therefore not surprising that we find a pot of A1 type within late Hallstatt settlements of *Sopron-Krautacker*, *Szombathely-Reiszig*, *Sé-Doberdo* (Jerem et al. 1984; Jerem 1986, Pl.3; Gál, Molnár 2004; Gábor 2004), in the graves of *Szentlőrinc* (Jerem 1968, Fig. 21/grave 16,19, Fig. 25/grave 38), but also earlier, for instance in grave 1 of the necropolis with flat cinerary graves of Ha C-period at *Halimba-Ceres* north of the Balaton lake (Patek 1993, Fig. 68, 30).

As an illustration that such pots are present over a wider area we take also the ceramics from *Damića Gradina* in *Stari Mikanovci* near Vinkovci, dated to the 5th and 4th cent. B.C. (Potrebica, Dizdar 2002, type A3a and A3b, Pl. 2,1,2) as well as from *Gradina na Bosutu*, where this pot type is conspicuously the most numerous pot type in horizon Bosut IIIc (Medović 1978, 34, Pl. CXXII,12,13); within the settlement and necropolis in *Donja Dolina* and *Sanski Most* (Truhelka 1904, from the settlement Pl. XVIII,5, Pl. LXV,1 from grave; Fiala 1899, Fig. 67), with even more remote analogies, in Ha D3 settlement in *Malhostovice* in Moravia (Čižmář 2004, Fig. 7,4-5) or east of the Danube, in graves of the Scythian period in the necropolis *Csanytelek-Ujhalastó* in the Tisza river valley, which B. Teržan dates to the second half of the 7th cent. B.C. (Galántha 1984, grave 191, Pl. 1,5; Teržan 1998).

We obviously can not associate this form with one area exclusively, and neither with a narrower period within the early Iron Age. However, its predominant presence in the corpus of ceramic finds from Zbelava definitely carries certain weight and meaning.

Another important element that helped us in the dating of the settlement in Zbelava, in addition to certain ceramic forms, the axe with single flanges and a Velem-type fibula (Kovačević 2007, Pl. 4,2) is a **bronze crossbow fibula** (Pl. 2,1). It was discovered north of pit-house SU 219, 249 in the fill of pit SU 239, 240 in □ U+V/22 in association with embossed ware, several pots of type A1 and other finds (Pl. 2 and Pl. 3, Plan 1, Fig. 6). The fibula has a semicircular bow that gradually draws out into a foot that has not remained preserved. The bow is strap-shaped, has a central rib and carries scored decoration on the sides in the shape of parallel transverse lines. The crossbow construction consists of a bronze pin, running through the eye of a vertically beaten back of the bow, with a spirally coiled wire wrapped around it. Even though it is fragmented, this find is nevertheless important because on the basis of the mentioned features we can classify the Zbelava fibula among the southeastern Alpine animal fibulae. Even though a larger part of the foot is missing from the Zbelava piece, we can still offer a precise determination of our specimen. The names of leading figures of Central European prehistoric science are connected with the beginnings of a detailed study of this type of fibula. G. Von Merhart had been the first person to study it, while his achievements have been complemented by H. Müller-Karpe (Merhart 1927; Müller-Karpe 1951). In his analysis of the late Hallstatt material from Hrvatsko Zagorje, S. Gabrovec dated the crossbow fibulae with a back-facing head on the end of the foot in the latest Hallstatt period, predominantly in

u Zbelavi je **brončana samostrelna fibula** (T. 2,1). Pronađena je sjeverno od zemunice SJ 219, 249, u zapuni jame SJ 239, 240 u □ U-V/22 zajedno s naboranom keramikom, više komada lonaca tipa A1 i drugim nalazima (T. 2 i T. 3, plan 1, sl. 6). Fibula ima luk polukružnog oblika koji se postupno produljuje u nogu koja nije očuvana. Luk je trakast, sa središnjim rebrom i na padinama ima rovašeni ukras u obliku paralelnih poprečnih linija. Samostrelnu konstrukciju čini brončana igla, provučena kroz ušicu vertikalno raskovanog stražnjeg dijela luka oko koje je bila spiralno uvijena žica. Iako fragmentiran, ovaj je nalaz značajan jer prema navedenim osnovnim značajkama, zbelavsku fibulu možemo uvrstiti među jugoistočnoalpske životinjske fibule. Iako na zbelavskom primjerku nedostaje veći dio noge, točnija determinacija našeg primjerka ipak je moguća. Uz početke pomnijeg bavljenja ovim tipom fibule vežu se imena velikana srednjeeuropske prapovijesne znanosti. G. Von Merhart je prvi koji se njime bavi, dok njegove spoznaje dopunjuje H. Müller-Karpe (Merhart 1927; Müller-Karpe 1951). Obradujući kasnohalštatski materijal iz Hrvatskog zagorja, S. Gabrovec fibule sa samostrelnom konstrukcijom i unazad okrenutom glavicom na kraju noge datira u najkasnije halštatsko razdoblje, pretežno u stupanj Ha D3, s trajanjem sve do stupnja Lt B. Istodobno, donosi i kartu prostiranja ovoga tipa te ih označuje kao karakterističnu tvorbu jugoistočnoalpskog prostora, omiljenu i u unutrašnjoeuropskom području (Gabrovec 1966, 31). U kasnijim razradama kronološkog sustava dolenske skupine starijega željeznog doba, S. Gabrovec jugoistočnoalpsku životinjsku fibulu označava kao jedan od vodećih oblika stupnja negovske kacige (Frey, Gabrovec 1971, 200; Gabrovec 1987, 74, T. XI, 5,6).

Među brojnim nalazima ove vrste fibula izdvojili bismo nekoliko onih koji su nam s gledišta vrednovanja zbelavskog materijala najzanimljiviji. B. Teržan u svojoj važnoj studiji o utjecajima istočnoga, skitiziranog područja na panonske i istočnoalpske kulturne grupe starijega željeznog doba, među ostalima, vrednuje i ravni grob 1 iz *Führholza* s područja grupe Kalendenberg (Teržan 1998, T. 12). Među nalazima iz ovoga bogatoga groba, uz brončanu figuricu jahača s refleksnim lukom, istaknimo na ovome mjestu jugoistočnoalpsku životinjsku fibulu, kao i dvojni posudu s ručkom u obliku cijelog ovna. Zanimljiva je, iako ne presudno važna, činjenica da se kombinacije te vrste fibule kao i vrsno izrađene glave ovna javlja i u dva susjedna objekta u Zbelavi, u manjoj jami SJ 239, 240 u □ U-V/22 i zemunici SJ 219, 249 (T. 2,1, T. 10,1).

Jugoistočnoalpsku životinjsku fibulu u brojnim primjermima nalazimo unutar zatvorenih cjelina, združenu s, od nje nešto starijom, XIII. inačicom certose. B. Teržan certose XIII. i V. uzima kao pokazatelj jakog utjecaja jugoistočnoalpskog prostora na istočna područja, dakle na prostor u kojem se nalazilo i naselje u Zbelavi, i to u razdoblju nakon sloma prijašnjih halštatskih kulturnih manifestacija na jugozapadpanonskom-štajerskom području (Teržan 1998, 519; Egg, 1996, 63). Na kasnohalštatskom groblju u *Szentlörincu*, u mađarskoj Baranji, jugoistočnoalpske životinjske fibule je-

phase Ha D3, continuing up until phase Lt B. At the same time he provided a distribution map of that type, marking it as a characteristic product of the area of the southeastern Alps, popular also in the interior Alpine area (Gabrovec 1966, 31). In his later elaborations of the chronological system of the Lower Carniola group of the early Iron Age, S. Gabrovec marked the southeastern Alpine animal fibula as one of the leading types of the Negova helmet phase (Frey, Gabrovec 1971, 200; Gabrovec 1987, 74, Pl. XI, 5,6).

Among the many finds of this type of fibula we would like to single out few that we find most interesting with regard to the evaluation of the Zbelava material. In her seminal study on the influences of the eastern, Scythianized area on the Pannonian and eastern Alpine cultural groups of the early Iron Age, in addition to other graves, B. Teržan evaluates flat grave 1 from *Führholz*, from the territory of the Kalenderberg group (Teržan 1998, Pl. 12). Among the finds from this rich grave, in addition to a bronze figurine of a rider with a reflex bow, let us point out here an eastern Alpine animal fibula, as well as a double vessel with a handle in the shape of an entire ram. Also interesting, if not of crucial importance, is the fact that combinations of this type of fibula, as well as skillfully made ram's heads, appear also in two neighbouring structures in Zbelava, in a smaller pit SU 239, 240 in □ U-V/22 and in pit-house SU 219, 249 (Pl. 2,1, Pl. 10,1).

Eastern Alpine animal fibula is found in numerous examples within closed assemblages, coupled with variant XIII of the Certosa type fibula, which is somewhat older. B. Teržan takes the Certosa XIII and V variants as indicators of a strong influence of the southeastern Alpine area on the eastern lands, i.e. on the area where the settlement in Zbelava was also situated, in the period following the collapse of the previous Hallstatt cultural phenomena in the southwestern Pannonian-Styrian area (Teržan 1998, 519; Egg, 1996, 63). At the late Hallstatt cemetery in *Szentlörinc*, in Hungarian Baranya, the southeastern Alpine animal fibulae are one of the most frequent metal forms. We find them, as well as the Certosa fibulae of variant XIII, already in the burials marked by E. Jerem as the "first line" of the cemetery (Jerem 1968, 176; Teržan 1977, Fig. 51). Let us mention here graves 19, 27 and 42, which alongside Certosa XIII type fibulae contain embossed ware, eye-beads and southeastern Alpine animal fibulae (Jerem 1968, Fig. 21, Fig. 23, Fig. 25). All these elements are found within the second known late Hallstatt cemetery from Baranya, in *Beremend* (Jerem 1973, Pl. XVII, Pl. XIX), as well as at the settlement in Zbelava (Pl. 2,1, 5-6, Pl. 5, Pl. 8,6, Fig. 9). In addition to a Certosa of type XIII, a local variant of southeastern Alpine animal fibula (with a back-leaning foot tip) appears at a late Hallstatt cemetery similar to Beremend and Szentlörinc, in *Vinkovci*, at the site of "Nama" (Majnarić-Pandžić 2003, Fig. 6). Let us mention here also a combination of finds of our fibula with local renditions of type XIII Certosa in grave 121 from Sanski Most (Teržan 1977, 379). These finds underline the cultural and chronological relationship of Zbelava with other south Pannonian sites of late Hallstatt.

If we turn further west, to Lower Carniola, it suffices to

dan su od najučestalijih metalnih oblika. Njih, kao i certose XIII. varijante, nalazimo već u ukopima koje E. Jerem označava kao „prvi red“ groblja (Jerem 1968, 176; Teržan 1977, sl. 51). Spomenimo ovdje grobove 19, 27 i 42 koji uz certose XIII. vrste, sadrže naboranu keramiku, okaste perle i jugoistočnoalpske životinjske fibule (Jerem 1968, Fig. 21, Fig. 23, Fig. 25). Sve ove elemente nalazimo kako unutar drugoga poznatoga baranjskoga kasnohalštatskoga groblja, u *Beremendu* (Jerem 1973, Taf. XVII, Taf. XIX), tako i unutar zbelavske naseobine (T. 2,1, 5-6, T. 5, T. 8,6, sl. 9). Uz certosu XIII. vrste, lokalna inačica jugoistočnoalpske životinjske fibule (s prema unazad nagnutim vrhom noge) javlja se u Beremendu i Szentlörincu srodnom kasnohalštatskom groblju u *Vinkovcima*, na položaju „Nama“ (Majnarić-Pandžić 2003, Abb. 6). Spominjemo ovdje i kombinaciju nalaza naše fibule s lokalnim izvedbama XIII. vrste certose u grobu 121 iz Sanskog Mosta (Teržan 1977, 379). Ovi nalazi podcrtavaju kulturnu i vremensku srodnost Zbelave s ostalim južnapanonskim nalazištima kasnog halštata.

Okrenemo li se zapadnije, dolenjskom području, dovoljno je da se u našim razmatranjima dotaknemo slavnoga kneževskoga groba 3 iz tumula IV s Kandije u *Novom Mestu*, u kojem uz iznimno bogatstvo nalaza - negovska kaciga jugoistočnoalpskog tipa, luksuzno brončano posuđe, pa i ono ukrašeno u stilu kasne situlske umjetnosti, konjsku opremu, pojasnu garnituru s trolisnim ranolatenskim okovima i dr. - nalazimo i grafitiranu naboranu keramiku ukrašenu stiliziranim životinjskim glavicama, vrlo srodnu onoj iz Zbelave (T. 5,1, sl. 11), obilje okastih perli, certosu X. varijante, a na kraju i dvije brončane jugoistočnoalpske životinjske fibule (Knez 1986, T. 30-37). Među lokalitete na kojima se javlja naš tip fibule uvrštavamo i *Dolenjske Toplice* i *Valičnu Vas*. Zanimljivo je da su certose i jugoistočnoalpske životinjske fibule, zapravo, i jedine vrste fibula koje su nosili pripadnici tamošnje kasnohalštatske zajednice, pa nastanak i procvat Valične Vasi trebamo tražiti tijekom stupnja Ha D3 (Teržan 1973, 682). Materijalnu kulturu Valične Vasi i Dolenjskih Toplica, a onda i vremensku i kulturnu srodnost Zbelave s njima, ilustriraju i drugi nalazi, poput naborane keramike, sjekira s jednostranim zaliscima, okastih perli itd. (Teržan 1973, T. 3,10, T. 4,1-3; Teržan 1977, T. 32, 4-9, T. 58,1-2).

Pogledamo li na kartu rasprostiranja i popis nalazišta jugoistočnoalpske životinjske fibule vidjet ćemo da je taj tip fibule posebno omiljen kako u Dolenjskoj, primjerice, u prije spomenutim Dolenjskim Toplicama, Novom Mestu, Valičnoj Vasi itd., tako i unutarnjim Alpama i u Hallstattu (Gabrovec 1966, karta 2). U Dürrnbergu je nalazimo u grobovima sve do kraja ranolatenske faze II A (Pauli 1978, 108). Njezinu prisutnost bilježimo i sjeverno od Alpa te, kako smo vidjeli, na istoku, u Sanskom Mostu, Szentlörincu, Beremendu, Vinkovcima (Majnarić-Pandžić 2003, 485), ali i u Velemszentvidu. Na svojoj karti S. Gabrovec bilježi još jedan južnapanonski primjerak, onaj iz Novih Banovaca. Istoj skupini kasnohalštatskih nalaza na području sjeveroistočne Hrvatske pripadaju i oni davno pronađeni na Vučedolu, gdje sada uz certosa fibulu V. varijante nalazimo i ulomke astragalnih pojaseva,

mention in our considerations the famous princely grave 3 from tumulus IV from Kandija in *Novo Mesto*, in which in addition to an exceptional wealth of finds – a Negova type helmet of southeastern Alpine type, luxury bronze vessels, including those decorated in late Situla art style, horse harness, belt set with trefoil early La Tène fittings etc. – we find also graphited embossed ware decorated with stylized animal heads, very similar to that from Zbelava (Pl. 5,1, Fig. 11), abundance of eye-beads, a Certosa of variant X, and finally also two bronze southeastern Alpine animal fibulae (Knez 1986, Pl. 30-37). We include among the sites that yielded our type of fibula also *Dolenjske Toplice* and *Valična Vas*. It is interesting that the Certosa and southeastern Alpine animal fibulae are in fact the only types that had been worn by the members of the local late Hallstatt community, so the emergence and flourish of Valična Vas should be sought during Ha D3 phase (Teržan 1973, 682). The material culture of Valična Vas and Dolenjske Toplice, and therefore also the chronological and cultural relationship of Zbelava with them, is illustrated also by other finds, such as embossed ware, the axe with single flanges, eye-beads etc. (Teržan 1973, Pl. 3,10, Pl. 4,1-3; Teržan 1977, Pl. 32, 4-9, Pl. 58,1-2).

If we look at the distribution map and the list of sites of the southeastern Alpine animal fibula we shall see that this type of fibula is particularly favoured in Lower Carniola, for instance in previously mentioned Dolenjske Toplice, Novo Mesto, Valična Vas etc., as well as in the interior Alps and at Hallstatt (Gabrovec 1966, map 2). In Dürrnberg we find it in graves up until the end of the early La Tène phase II A (Pauli 1978, 108). We register its presence also north of the Alps and, as we have seen, in the east, in Sanski Most, Szentlörinc, Beremend, Vinkovci (Majnarić-Pandžić 2003, 485), but also in Velemszentvid. Gabrovec marked on his map another south Pannonian piece, the one from Novi Banovci. The same group of late Hallstatt finds in the territory of northeastern Croatia includes also those found long ago at Vučedol, where we find in addition to a Certosa fibula of variant V also fragments of astragal belts, eye-beads etc. (Brunšmid 1902; Teržan 1977a, 14).

A related type of a crossbow fibula is an important element linking the settlement in Zbelava with late Hallstatt sites of Lower Carniola, but also of south Pannonia in the period after the contacts of southeastern Alpine area and the Pannonian territory, now already Scythianized, had been reestablished (Teržan 1998, Fig. 7). This happened after the weakening and collapse of earlier eastern Hallstatt cultural phenomena, presented in the interruption or very limited resumption of life at a number of sites, such as Poštela, Kleinklein, Sopron-Burgstall etc. (Teržan 1998, 519; Strmčnik, Gulič, Teržan, 2004, 219). That the area of the Varaždin Podravina had not been excluded from those turbulent events/transformations, is demonstrated also by tumulus Bistričak II from Jalžabet, where older, local elements (such as pottery) merge with newly arrived ones (such as the Scythian scale armour), in the period before the foundation of the settlement in Zbelava (Šimek 1998; ibid 2001).

A fragment of a spirally-coiled wire (Pl. 1,7) was found within a covered pit SU 237, 238 □ U/24-b (Plan 1, Pl. 1, Fig.

okaste perle i dr. (Brunšmid 1902; Teržan 1977a, 14).

Srodan tip samostrelne fibule značajan je element koji povezuje naselje u Zbelavi s kasnohalštatskim nalazištima Dolenjske, ali i južne Panonije u razdoblju nakon što se ponovo uspostavljaju kontakti jugoistočnoalpskoga i panonskoga, već skitiziranog, područja (Teržan 1998, Abb. 7). To se događa nakon slabljenja i sloma ranijih istočnohalštatskih kulturnih manifestacija, predstavljenih u prekidu ili vrlo ograničenom nastavku života niza nalazišta poput Poštela, Kleinkleina, Sopron-Burgstalla i dr. (Teržan 1998, 519; Strmčnik, Gulič, Teržan, 2004, 219). Da područje varaždinske Podravine nije isključeno iz tih burnih zbivanja/preobrazbi, pokazuje i tumul Bistričak II iz Jalžabeta u kojem se stapaju stariji, domaći elementi (poput keramike) s novopridošlim istočnim (poput skitskoga ljuskastog oklopa), i to u razdoblju prije utemeljenja naselja u Zbelavi (Šimek 1998; ista 2001).

Unutar natkrivene jame SJ 237, 238 □ U/24-b (plan 1, T. 1, sl. 4) u Zbelavi je pronađen ulomak spiralno uvijene žice (T. 1,7). Nakon pomnije usporedbe možemo zaključiti da je vrlo sličan spirali samostrela fibule iz SJ 239 (T. 2,1). Iako ne odbacujemo mogućnost da se radi o predmetu neke druge namjene (primjerice, saltaleonu), nije nemoguće ni da se radi o dijelu samostrelne konstrukcije još jedne fibule. I ovaj metalni nalaz prate u Zbelavi dobro poznati oblici posuda: lonac tip A1, zdjela uvučenog ruba tip B1b, ručka pekve, poklopci, ali i perla od žute staklene paste, te ulomak željeznog predmeta nepoznate namjene.

Kod tipa lonca A1, jednog od najbrojnijih i najkarakterističnijih keramičkih oblika unutar naselja, zadržali smo se malo duže. Predstavivši ga, njime smo se poslužili kao određenim lajtmotivom. Smještajući ga uz pomoć analogija i drugih važnih popratnih nalaza u određeni vremenski okvir, zapravo smo pokušali preciznije kronološki i kulturno odrediti i samo naselje u Zbelavi. Prema svemu, jasno je kako je ovaj tip izraziti predstavnik posljednjeg horizonta Poštela, isto kao i završne faze naselja i nekropole u Kleinkleinu na početku kasnohalštatskog razdoblja. No njegovu prisutnost pratimo i dalje na brojnim nalazištima Dolenjske, sjeverne Bosne i Transdanubije, uglavnom tijekom kasnije faze starijega željeznog doba. U Zbelavi taj tip, popraćen okastim perlama, fibulom tipa Velem (Kovačević 2007, sl. 2. i 3), jugoistočnoalpskom životinjskom fibulom, sjekirom s jednostranim zaliscima, naboranom keramikom i dr., ne predstavlja tek jedan od najčešćih oblika, već vjerojatno i formu koja je naslijeđena iz prethodnog razdoblja na jugozapadnopanonsko-štajerskom prostoru i koja je na istom području zadržana i nakon sloma kulturnoga kompleksa ranije faze starijega željeznog doba. Smatramo da upravo brojna pojava lonca tipa A1 njega čini još jednim u nizu simbola tranzicije/tradicije i oblikom koji pokazuje da i na tlu hrvatske Podravine tijekom kasnog halštata trebamo računati s jasnim elementima koji vuku podrijetlo iz prethodnog razdoblja - razvijene faze starijega željeznog doba. Velika brojnost tipa A1, koji u užem smislu riječi nije isključivo vezan uz jedno područje ni uz kraće razdoblje, upravo od tako

4). After a careful comparison we can conclude that it is very similar to a spring of a crossbow of the fibula from SU 239 (Pl. 2,1). Even though we do not reject the possibility that it may have been an object with a different function (e.g., a saltaleone), it is not impossible that it was a part of a crossbow construction of yet another fibula. Also this metal find is accompanied in Zbelava by well-known vessel forms: a pot of A1 type, a bowl with inverted rim of B1b type, a handle of a baking lid, lids, but also a bead of yellow glass paste, as well as a fragment of an iron object of unknown use.

Our attention was kept a bit longer in the case of the A1 type pot, one of the most numerous and most characteristic ceramic forms within the settlement. By presenting it, we used it as a leitmotif of sorts. By placing it with help of analogies and other important accompanying finds within a certain chronological frame, we in fact tried to offer a more precise chronological and cultural attribution of the Zbelava settlement itself. Based on all, it is clear that this type is an explicit representative of the last horizon of Poštela, as well as of the final phase of the settlement and necropolis in Kleinklein at the beginning of the late Hallstatt period. However, we follow its presence also later on many sites in Lower Carniola, northern Bosnia and Transdanubia, generally during the later phase of the early Iron Age. In Zbelava, this type, accompanied by eye-beads, a Velem-type fibula (Kovačević 2007, Fig. 2 and 3), a southeastern Alpine animal fibula, the axe with single flanges, embossed ware etc., does not only represent one of the most frequent forms, but also a form that had been inherited from the previous period in the southwestern Pannonian-Styrian area and that had remained in the same area even after the collapse of the cultural complex of the earlier phase of the early Iron Age. In our opinion it is precisely the numerous examples of A1 type pot that make it a yet another in the number of symbols of the transition/tradition as well as a form demonstrating that also in the territory of Croatian Podravina during late Hallstatt we have to reckon with clear elements that derive from the previous period – the developed phase of the early Iron Age. Large numbers of A1 type, which in the narrower sense is not exclusively linked with a single area nor with a shorter period, is precisely what makes such a widely distributed form a typical late Hallstatt settlement find in the territory of Varaždin Podravina.

DECORATION ON THE POTTERY FROM ZBELAVA

The most frequently used technique of decoration on the ceramic material of the Zbelava settlement is the **past-ing** of various functional-decorative additions, consisting of full 66% (207 instances) of the total number of decorated finds. Absolute predominance of this decorative system in Zbelava speaks also of a logical predominance of coarser everyday ceramic vessels in comparison with the finer vessels. The most frequent are relief ribs, solid or segmented, of a semicircular or more rectangular cross-section – they appear on 86 vessels (Pl. 1,1, Pl. 2,2, Pl. 3,9, Pl. 4,1,8 etc.). After them, a frequent element of the same decorative system is the pasting of appliques of various types – plug-shaped,

široko rasprostranjenog oblika i čini tipični kasnohalštatski naseobinskim nalaz na tlu varaždinske Podravine.

UKRAŠAVANJE NA ZBELAVSKOJ KERAMICI

Najčešća tehnika ukrašavanja na keramičkom materijalu zbelavskog naselja jest **apliciranje** različitih funkcionalno-dekorativnih dodataka i na nju otpada čak 66% (207 slučajeva) od ukupnog broja ukrašenih nalaza. Apsolutna prevaga ovoga ukrasnog sustava u Zbelavi govori i o logičnoj prevazi koju grublje svakodnevno keramičko posuđe ima nad finijim. Najbrojnija su ravna plastična rebra, koja su puna ili raščlanjena, polukružnoga ili više četvrtastog presjeka – javljaju se na 86 posuda (T. 1,1, T. 2,2, T. 3,9, T. 4,1,8 itd.). Poslije njih, kao čest element istog sustava ukrašavanja slijedi apliciranje naljepaka raznih tipova – čepastih, sa zaravnjenim ili zaobljenim vrhom, šiljatih, dugmetastih, s otiskom prsta na vrhu ili onih složenih (T. 3,2,3, T. 8,4, T. 9,9 i dr.). Nakon naljepaka, po brojnosti među aplikacijama, ističu se jezičaste drške, obično na donjem dijelu tijela većih posuda ili zdjela (T. 5,2, T. 7,8 itd.). Od plastičnih apliciranih ukrasa treba spomenuti i prilično čestu pojavu tzv. «uha», poput onih iz naselja u Sv. Petru (Vinski, Gasparini 1987, T. XXIII,5). Radi se o samostojećem polukružno svinutom rebu polumjesečastog oblika, koje se obično nalazi na gornjem dijelu recipijenta (T. 9,5), a u Zbelavi se javlja u 15 slučajeva. Kao dekorativno funkcionalni element pojavljuju se još i aplicirane valovnice, spirale, girlande, svastike, kuke i meandri, ali i zmijolika traka. Ovdje donosimo ulomak veće posude, nažalost iz oračeg sloja, s okomito postavljenom zmijolikom plastičnom trakom u blizini raščlanjene jezičaste drške (T. 10,4). Tom tipu ukrasa brojne analogije nalazimo unutar kasnohalštatske nekropole *Sela kod Dolenjskih Toplica*, ali i naselju *Cvinger kod Dolenjskih Toplica* kojem ta nekropola pripada (Dular, Križ 2004, T. 2,7,8,10; T. 5,1,4,6,9; Teržan 1977, T. 27,9; T. 42,4; T. 50,1 itd.).

Spirale, valovnice, svastike, kuke i meandri motivi su koji se pojavljuju na zbelavskoj keramici, a dobro su poznati iz prethodnih faza starijega željeznog doba istočnoga halštatskoga kruga. Oni se u Zbelavi obično javljaju kao plastični ukras, primijenjen na stijenkama keramičkog predmeta (T. 9,4,7; T. 10,5), a rijetko su izvedeni u tehnici urezivanja, odnosno, žlijebljenja (T. 9,3,8).

Spomenimo da se na jednoj posudi ili predmetu zna naći i kombinacija različitih tipova ukrasa, izvedenih u istoj ili nekoj drugoj tehnici. Tako ćemo razne naljepke imati uklopljene u aplicirane plastične trake, posebno one raščlanjenog tipa, ili umetnute između izbočina u naborani ukras. Sami zaobljeni nabori na tako ukrašenoj posudi mogu, pak, biti omeđeni snopovima okomitih užlijebljenih/urezanih linija.

Kao zanimljiv primjer kombinacije različitih tehnika ukrašavanja i motiva na jednoj posudi izdvaja se ulomak posude zaobljenog tijela iz zemunice SJ 219, 249 (T. 9,8), na kojem ispod apliciranog elementa, vjerojatno naljepka ili roščića, nalazimo antitetično postavljene uglate viseće kuke, popraćene s više pravilno razmaknutih uboda. Gotovo identičan

with a flattened or rounded tip, pointed, button-shaped, with a fingertip impression on top or complex ones (Pl. 3,2,3, Pl. 8,4, Pl. 9,9 etc.). After the appliques, prominent among additions in terms of frequency are tongue-shaped handles, usually located on the lower portion of the body of larger vessels or bowls (Pl. 5,2, Pl. 7,8). Worthy of mention among pasted relief decorations is the frequent presence of the so-called "ears", such as those from the settlement in Sv. Petar (Vinski, Gasparini 1987, Pl. XXIII,5). This is a self-standing semicircularly bent crescent-shaped rib, which is usually placed on the upper part of the container (Pl. 9,5), which appears in Zbelava in 15 cases. Other decorative-functional elements are pasted wavelines, spirals, garlands, swastikas, hooks and meanders, but also a serpent-shaped stripe. Here we publish a fragment of a larger vessel, unfortunately from the ploughing layer, with a vertical serpent-shaped relief stripe next to a segmented tongue-shaped handle (Pl. 10, 4). Numerous analogies for this type of decoration are found within the late Hallstatt necropolis of *Sela near Dolenjske Toplice*, but also at the settlement of *Cvinger near Dolenjske Toplice*, to which that necropolis belongs (Dular, Križ 2004, Pl. 2,7,8,10, Pl. 5,1,4,6,9; Teržan 1977, Pl. 27,9, Pl. 42,4, Pl. 50,1 etc.).

Spirals, wavelines, swastikas, hooks and meanders are motifs that appear on the Zbelava ceramics, and which are well known from the previous phases of the early Iron Age of the eastern Hallstatt circle. In Zbelava they usually appear as a relief decoration, pasted to the wall of a ceramic object (Pl. 9,4,7, Pl. 10,5), and they are rarely incised or grooved (Pl. 9,3,8).

Let us mention that a combination of various types of decoration can be found on a single vessel or object, executed in one or another technique. We shall thus find various appliques incorporated into pasted relief stripes, particularly those of the segmented type, or inserted between the bulges into the embossed decoration. The rounded bosses themselves on a vessel decorated in this way can be bordered by bundles of vertical grooved/incised lines.

An interesting example of the combination of various techniques of decoration and motifs on a single vessel is found on a fragment of a vessel with a rounded body from pit-house SU 219, 249 (Pl. 9,8). Below the pasted element, probably an applique or a small lug, we find antithetically positioned angular hanging hooks, accompanied by several regularly spaced stabblings. An almost identical decorative concept is found in Lower Carniola, in *Novo Mesto*, at *Kapitelska Njiva* (Knez 1993, Pl. 11,6,7).

Perhaps we ought to turn precisely to the territory of Lower Carniola also when we look at an S-profiled vessel with rather large pointed appliques on the shoulder (Pl. 9,9). This piece reminds one in essence of older examples, generally of better quality, such as those from tumulus 76, from the grave with an ornamented situla lid from *Stična* (Gabrovce et al. 2006, Pl. 152,61,62, Pl. 133,24), from Deržaničev tumulus from *Libna* (Guštin 1976, Pl. 33,12) or from *Brunnice* (Teržan 1974, Pl. 11,4). J. Dular includes a very similar piece from *Rovišče* into type 2 pots and dates it in the *Stična* – *N. Mesto* 1 and 2 phase (Dular 1982, Pl. 6,42). Can we see

koncept ukrašavanja nalazimo na području Dolenjske, u *Novom Mestu*, na Kapiteljskoj njivi (Knez 1993, T. 11,6,7).

Možda se upravo području Dolenjske trebamo okrenuti i kada promatramo posudu S-profilacije s povećim šiljatim naljepcima na ramenu (T. 9,9). Ovaj primjerak u bitnome podsjeća na starije i obično kvalitetnije izrađene primjerke, kao što su oni iz tumula 76, iz groba s ornamentiranim poklopcem situle iz *Stične* (Gabrovec et al. 2006, T. 152,61,62, T. 133,24), iz Deržaničeva tumula s *Libne* (Guštin 1976, T. 33,12) ili iz *Brusnice* (Teržan 1974, T. 11,4). J. Dular vrlo srodan primjerak iz *Rovišča* uvrštava među tip 2 lonaca, te ga datira u stupanj *Stična* - N. Mesto 1 i 2 (Dular 1982, T. 6,42). Možemo li u ovoj posudi, kao i u čašici s poklopcem (T. 1,4) koja oblikom slični na brojne primjerke pronađene, npr. u *Stični* (Gabrovec et al. 2006, T. 4,14; Dular 1982, T. 27 itd.), vidjeti lokalnu reinterpretaciju kvalitetnije izrađenih dolenjskih primjeraka? Ako ove primjerke iz Zbelave još i možemo u smislu podrijetla promatrati sa sumnjom, čini se da s većom sigurnosti možemo ustvrditi da posude koje smo u Zbelavi označili kao tip B1c (sl. 8, T. 10,6), a to su zdjele uvučenog ruba obično sa slabije naglašenom horizontalnom kanelurom/linijom neposredno ispod ruba, jasnije ukazuju na Dolenjsku gdje su prepoznate kao karakteristični oblici horizonta zmijolike fibule i certosa horizonta (Dular 1982, tip 4 zdjela; Gabrovec 1987, 60, sl. 4). Zanimljivo je da se isti tip javlja i na panonskom tlu zapadno od Dunava, primjerice, u južnom dijelu Kisalfölda (kasnohalštatski lokaliteti *Darnózséli-Parázsszeg* ili *Rábatamási-Perlaki-major*, Németh 1996, Abb. 5,4, Abb. 7,5), ali i u zadnjem, III. horizontu *Poštela*, no tada obično u kombinaciji s karakterističnim širokim žlijebljenjem (Teržan 1990, T. 6,18,19).

Među najljepša, zapravo, umjetnička ostvarenja iz naselja u Zbelavi spadaju posude ukrašene **stiliziranim životinjskim glavicama** (T. 5,1, T. 8,2, T. 10,1). Ovi elementi ne javljaju se često, ali njihova pojava je značajna jer predstavljaju ne samo prepoznatljivu vizualnu sastavnicu materijalne kulture i umjetnosti, već i simbol duhovnosti i sustava vjerovanja ljudi u starijem željeznom dobu. Iako bi dio posuda ukrašenih na ovaj način mogli označiti kao import iz susjednih područja (posebno crnu poliranu i grafitiranu šalicu s bikoničnim aplikacijama na vrhu ručke ili možda sjajno grafitiranu ovnovu glavice (T. 10,1), dio njih je sigurno mogao biti izrađen u samome naselju (npr., T. 8,2). Obično se radi o manjim posudama (dakle, ne o loncima s protomama na ramenu, kakvi su poznati iz grobova u Goričanu ili Kaptolu) koje su imale jednu ili dvije trakaste ručke što su nadvisivale rub posude. Izuzetak bi, po svemu sudeći, bio spomenuti izuzetan nalaz prilično realistične protome ovna koja je vjerojatno krasila rame neke luksuzne, crne polirane i grafitirane posude (sl. 11,4). Glavice rogatih životinja često dolaze u kombinaciji s drugim tehnikama ukrašavanja - grafitnim premazom, naboranim ukrasom ili naljepcima, a javljaju se u nekoliko osnovnih, obično vrlo stiliziranih tipova.

Prvi tip se sastoji od tri roščića koja predstavljaju dva uha/roga i gubicu životinje (T. 5,1, T. 8,2, sl. 11,1). Nazvali smo ih protome trokutaste sheme. Posebno je za

in this vessel, as well as in the small cup from a lid (Pl. 1,4), which is similar in shape to numerous examples found e.g. in *Stična* (Gabrovec et al. 2006, Pl. 4,14; Dular 1982, Pl. 27 etc.), a local reinterpretation of the pieces of higher quality from Lower Carniola? If we are allowed to look at those pieces from Zbelava with suspicion as regards their origin, it seems that we can much more safely ascertain that the vessels that we marked in Zbelava as type B1c (Fig. 8, Pl. 10,6), and these are bowls with inverted rim, usually with a less prominent horizontal cannelure/line immediately below the rim, most clearly point to Lower Carniola, where they have been recognized as characteristic forms of the horizon of the serpentine fibula and the Certosa horizon (Dular 1982, type 4 of bowls; Gabrovec 1987, 60, Fig. 4). It is interesting that the same type appears also on the Pannonian soil west of the Danube, for instance in the southern part of Kisalföld (late Hallstatt sites of *Darnózséli-Parázsszeg* or *Rábatamási-Perlaki-major*, Németh 1996, Fig. 5,4, Fig. 7,5), but also in the last, horizon III of *Poštela*, but then normally in combination with a characteristic wide grooving (Teržan 1990, Pl. 6,18,19).

The most beautiful, in fact, artistic achievements from the settlement in Zbelava are vessels decorated with **stylized animal heads** (Pl. 5,1, Pl. 8,2, Pl. 10,1). These elements are not frequent, but their presence is important as they represent not only a recognizable visual component of the material culture and art, but also a symbol of spirituality and the system of beliefs of the early Iron Age populations. Even though we could attribute part of the vessels decorated in this way to imports from the neighbouring areas (particularly a black-polished and graphited cup with biconical applications on top of the handle, or perhaps a brightly graphited head of a ram (Pl. 10,1)), part of those could certainly have been produced within the settlement itself (e.g., Pl. 8,2). These are usually smaller vessels (i.e., not pots with protomes on the shoulder, of the kind known from graves in Goričan or Kaptol), that had one or two strap handles that rose above the vessel rim. An exception, in all likelihood, is the mentioned exceptional find of a fairly realistic ram's protome that had probably adorned the shoulder of a luxurious, black-polished and graphited vessel (Fig. 11,4). Small heads of horned animals often appear in combination with other decorative techniques – graphite slip, embossed decoration or appliques, and they appear in several basic, usually very stylized types.

The first type basically consists of three small horns that represent two ears/horns and the muzzle of an animal (Pl. 5,1, Pl. 8,2, Fig. 11,1). We called them the protomes of a triangular scheme. The find of a vessel with embossed decoration on the broadest part of the body, whose strap handle is adorned precisely with two such stylized protomes, probably of a bull (Pl. 5/1) is characteristic specifically for the younger section of the early Iron Age. Similar or almost identical pieces are found on the well-known sites in Lower Carniola, in *Brusnice* (Teržan 1974, Pl. 3,1), at *Libna* (Guštin 1976, Pl. 40, m3), *Novo Mesto* (Knez 1986, Pl. 11,16, Pl. 37, 1; Knez 1993, Pl. 30,1; Križ 1997, Pl. 47,7), *Stična* (Gabrovec et al. 2006, Pl. 62,8, Pl. 98,4) or *Magdalenska Gora* (Tecco Hvala-

mlađi odsjek starijega željeznog doba karakterističan nalaz posude koja je na najširem dijelu tijela ukrašena naboranim ukrasom, a čiju visoku trakastu ručku krasi upravo takve dvije stilizirane protome, vjerojatno bika (T 5/1). Srodne ili gotovo identične primjerke nalazimo na dobro poznatim nalazištima Dolenjske, u *Brusnicama* (Teržan 1974, T. 3,1), na *Libni* (Guštin 1976, T. 40, m3), *Novom Mestu* (Knez 1986, T. 11,16, T. 37, 1; Knez 1993, T. 30,1; Križ 1997, T. 47,7), *Stični* (Gabrovec et al. 2006, T. 62,8, T. 98,4) ili *Magdalenskoj gori* (Tecco Hvala, Dular, Kocuvan 2004, T. 33,A2,D2, T. 65,C6), ali i sporadično na istoku, primjerice, u *Sanskom Mostu* (Fiala 1899, 69, Fig 23) ili *Beremendu* (Jerem 1973, T. XIX,3).

Drugi tip protome čini se još stiliziraniji, više je pravokutne ili cvjetne sheme i ima pet roščića (sl. 11,2). Po jedan roščić – dakle, njih četiri – nalazi se u svakom kutu pravokutnika, dok se peti roščić nalazi u sredini pravokutnika i obično je nešto veći od ostalih. Srodne aplikacije nalazimo redom u kasnohalštatskim ili ranolatenskim kontekstima, pa tako i u obližnjem *Sv. Petru Ludbreškom*, u kojem nalazimo analogije i za aplicirane meandarske trake kao na T. 9,7 (Vinski-Gasparini 1987, T. XXIII,6,7), ili u zapadnoj Mađarskoj, u naselju *Szombathely* (Gábor 2004, T. LXIV,4) i *Sopron-Krautacker* (Jerem 1986, T.3), te unutar poznatoga štajerskog naselja *Burgstallkogel kod Kleinkleina*, u Austriji (Smolnik 1994, 67, T. 110,15). Zamijećeno je da se radi o formi koja je česta upravo na panonskome tlu (Teržan 1998, 531).

Treći tip protome u Zbelavi je možda najstiliziraniji, javlja se kao i glavica ovna samo jednom, i to na grafitiranoj bikoničnoj zdjelici/šalici koja bez dvojbe pripada među najfinije primjerke keramičkoga posuđa u ovom naselju, a predstavlja dva bikonična gumba na vrhu okomite trakaste ručke, koja ide visoko iznad ruba posude (sl. 11,3). Ulomak ove posude je pronađen unutar kasnohalštatskog sloja SJ 150 u neposrednoj blizini zemunice SJ 219, 249 (□ S/23). Vrlo slične posude, s gotovo identičnim stiliziranim životinjskim glavicama, odnosno bikoničnim gumbima, naći ćemo na brojnim nalazištima Ha D2-D3 vremena u Transdanubiji, kao *Sopron-Krautacker* ili *Tokod*, na groblju *Bučany* u Slovačkoj, u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj u *Sisku*, ali i unutar sojencičarskih nastambi u *Donjoj Dolini*, povremeno i u Dolenjskoj, primjerice u *Novom Mestu* ili *Libni* (Jerem 1986, T. 3; Bujna, Romsauer 1983, T. 14,18; Patek 1982/1983, T. 18,2, T. 19,2-4; 1972-4; Burkowsky 2004, 63, 64; Truhelka 1904, T. XXV,5,6, T. XXVII,4; Knez 1993, T. 8,5; Guštin 1976, T. 52,10).

Naborana keramika ili postupak kojim se iz vlažnih stijenki istiskuju šuplje izbočine, uočen je na materijalu iz naselja u Zbelavi na 14 posuda (T. 2,5,6, T. 3,1, T. 5,1,3,4-6, T. 8,3). Obično se radi o manjim posudama finije izrade, zdjelama i šalicama, a izbočine su u većini slučajeva jednostavne, okrugle. Ovaj ukras, koji je najčešće u Zbelavi smješten na najširem dijelu posude, dolazi u neprekinutom vodoravnom nizu ili grupiran, ponekad samostalno, a ponekad u kombinaciji s izduženim naljepcima, stiliziranim životinjskim glavicama i urezivanjem (Kovačević 2005, T. 31,3, 42,3). Iako ne predstavlja prevladavajući oblik ukrašavanja u Zbelavi, ne bismo mogli reći ni da je pojava takva ukrasa rijetkost, a značajan je kulturno i kronološki. Naime, ova tehnika ukrašavanja i njezina ipak izražena prisutnost u više raznih objekata u

Dular-Kocuvan 2004, Pl. 33,A2,D2, Pl. 65,C6), but occasionally also in the east, for instance in *Sanski Most* (Fiala 1899, 69, Fig. 23) or *Beremend* (Jerem 1973, Pl. XIX,3).

The second type of protome appears even more stylized, has a more rectangular or floral scheme and has five small lugs (Fig. 11,2). There is a small lug in each corner of the rectangle – therefore, four of them – while the fifth one is placed in the centre of the rectangle and it is usually a little bit larger than the rest. Similar applications are found regularly in late Hallstatt or early La Tène contexts, for instance in nearby *Sv. Petar Ludbreški*, where we find analogies also for pasted meander-shaped stripes like those on Pl. 9,7 (Vinski-Gasparini 1987, Pl. XXIII,6,7) or in western Hungary, in the settlements of *Szombathely* (Gábor 2004, Pl. LXIV,4) and *Sopron-Krautacker* (Jerem 1986, Pl.3), as well as within the renowned Styrian settlement of *Burgstallkogel near Kleinklein*, in Austria (Smolnik 1994, 67, Pl. 110,15). It has been observed that this is a form frequently found precisely in the Pannonian territory (Teržan 1998, 531).

The third type of protome in Zbelava is perhaps the most stylized one. Same as the small head of a ram it appears only once, on a graphited biconical small bowl/cup that undoubtedly belongs to the finest pieces of ceramic vessels in this settlement, and it represents two biconical buttons on top of a vertical strap handle that rises high above the vessel rim (Fig. 11,3). A fragment of such a vessel was found within late Hallstatt layer SU 150 in the immediate vicinity of pit-house SU 219, 249 (□ S/23). We shall find very similar vessels, with almost identical stylized animal heads, that is biconical buttons, at numerous sites of Ha D2-D3 period in Transdanubia, such as *Sopron-Krautacker* or *Tokod*, at the *Bučany* cemetery in Slovakia, in northern Croatia in *Sisak*, but also within pile-dwellings in Donja Dolina, occasionally also in Lower Carniola, for instance in *Novo Mesto* or *Libna* (Jerem 1986, Pl. 3; Bujna, Romsauer 1983, Pl. 14,18; Patek 1982/1983, Pl. 18,2, Pl. 19,2-4; 1972-4; Burkowsky 2004, 63, 64; Truhelka 1904, Pl. XXV,5,6, Pl. XXVII,4; Knez 1993, Pl. 8,5; Guštin 1976, Pl. 52,10).

Embossed ware, or procedure in which hollow bulges are pressed out of moist walls, has been detected on the material from the settlement in Zbelava on 14 vessels (Pl. 2,5,6, Pl. 3,1, Pl. 5,1,3,4-6, Pl. 8,3). These are generally smaller vessels of finer workmanship, bowls and cups, and bulges are in most cases simple, round. This decoration, in Zbelava most frequently positioned on the broadest part of the vessel, appears in an uninterrupted horizontal sequence or in groups, occasionally independently and sometimes in combination with elongated appliques, stylized animal heads and incision (Kovačević 2005, Pl. 31,3, 42,3). Even though it does not represent the predominant form of decoration in Zbelava, we could not say that presence of such decoration was accidental either, and it is important both culturally and chronologically. This decorative technique and its evidently marked presence in several diverse structures in the Zbelava settlement, in addition to numerous analogies from the serpentine to the Negova horizon within the Lower Carniola group (Dular 1982, 85; Dular, Križ 2004, Pl. 12,5; Gabrovec 1987, Fig. 4; Knez 1986, Pl. 2,7 etc.; Teržan 1977,

zbelavskom naselju, uz brojne analogije od zmijolikoga do negovskog horizonta unutar doljenjske skupine (Dular 1982, 85; Dular, Križ 2004, T. 12,5; Gabrovec 1987, sl. 4; Knez 1986, T. 2,7 i dr.; Teržan 1977, T. 3,17 i dr.; Hencken 1978, Fig. 64, itd.), jedan je u nizu elemenata koji svrstava nalazište u Zbelavi među naselja kasnijeg halštata i ukazuje na povezanost s područjima na zapadu.

U Zbelavi se na jednoj posudi iz sloja SJ 150 javljaju široko razmaknute okomite udubljene linije zaglađenih rubova (T. 9,1). Iako ukrašavanje posuda okomitim linijama/kanelurama koje su postavljene kontinuirano, metopno ili pojedinačno tijekom starijega željeznog doba nije nepoznanica, pa ga tako nalazimo i na brojnim posudama doljenjske skupine (Dular 1982, T. 24, 220-225; Guštin, 1976, T. 28, 31-7,8,9; Gabrovec et al. 2006, T. 33,5 itd.), dojam zaobljenosti dobiven ovakvim ukrašavanjem sličan je onom kojeg ostavlja naborani ukras, pa smo ga uvjetno nazvali pseudonaborani ukras.

Finije keramičko posuđe tanjih stijenki vrlo često je dobro polirano i u brojnim slučajevima ukrašeno grafitnim premazom. **Grafitiranje**, kojeg treba razlikovati od postupka dodavanja grafita kao primjesa u glinu prije modeliranja zbog poboljšanja svojstava posude (što je uočeno u nekoliko primjera u stariježeljeznodobnom materijalu iz Zbelave), nakon primjene plastičnih elemenata, drugi je po brojnosti postupak ukrašavanja keramike. Grafitiranje ili premazivanje grafitom cijele posude izvana i/ili iznutra, kompletno ili u pojasevima/trakama (možda i u kompleksnijim, na žalost, neodredivim motivima) pojavljuje se na 31 posudi.

Od ostalih značajnije zastupljenih ili važnijih načina ukrašavanja treba spomenuti još i **urezivanje**. Javlja se na 24 keramička nalaza. Na keramičkim posudama ponekad se javlja vrlo nemarno izveden, šibljasti ili neartikulirani ukras, a rijetko i paralelne ili cik-cak linije (T. 7,11). Spomenimo da je urezivanje najčešće zastupljena tehnika ukrašavanja na pršljenima (T. 6,4). Na ovim predmetima ona dolazi samostalno ili u kombinaciji s nekim drugim načinima ukrašavanja (npr., ubadanjem). Promatramo li prisutnost urezivanja isključivo na keramičkom posuđu, onda je njegova brojnost pa tako i važnost, ipak znatno manja.

ZAKLJUČAK

Nakon sloma prijašnjih stariježeljeznodobnih manifestacija, u trenutku kad dolazi do konsolidacije južnapanonsko-štajerskog područja, podižu se i nova naselja, započinje nova faza života (Teržan 1998, 521). U tom trenutku se ponovo naseljavaju (ili život u određenom, možda ograničenom, opsegu traje cijelo vrijeme?) Sigetec i Sv. Petar, vjerojatno i neki drugi lokaliteti u Podravini⁶. Među naselja koja nastaju nakon završetka skupine, čiju su materijalnu kulturu obilježili nalazi ranijeg halštata iz Martijanca i Goričana, moramo uvrstiti i ono u Zbelavi, istočno od Varaždina.

6 Koristimo ovdje priliku zahvaliti se M. Šimek što je ljubazno omogućila uvid u arheološki materijal iz Sigeca i Sv. Petra koji se čuva u depoima Arheološkog odjela Gradskog muzeja u Varaždinu. Iako veliki posao obrade i detaljne analize toga materijala tek predstoji, posebno je zanimljiva uočena srodnost (u fakturi i nekim oblicima) keramičkih nalaza iz Zbelave i Sigeca.

Pl. 3,17 etc.; Hencken 1978, Fig. 64, etc.), is one in the series of elements that place the site in Zbelava among the late Hallstatt settlements and it points to the connection with areas in the west.

Widely spaced vertical depressed lines with smoothed edges (Pl. 9,1) appear in Zbelava on a vessel from layer SU 150. Even though vessel decoration with vertical lines/cannelures in continuous sequence, in metopes or independently, is not unknown during the early Iron Age, and we thus find it on numerous vessels of the Lower Carniola group (Dular 1982, Pl. 24, 220-225; Guštin, 1976, Pl. 28, 31-7,8,9; Gabrovec et al. 2006, Pl. 33,5 etc.), the impression of roundness obtained by such decoration resembles the one left by the embossed decoration, so we tentatively called it pseudo-embossed decoration.

Finer ceramic vessels with thinner walls are very often well polished and in many cases decorated with a graphite slip. **Graphiting**, which one should distinguish from the process of adding graphite as addition to clay prior to modeling with the aim of improving the properties of a vessel (which has been detected in several cases in the early Iron Age material from Zbelava), is in terms of frequency the second decorative procedure on pottery, after pasting of relief elements. Graphiting or applying graphite to the entire vessel on the outside and/or inside, entirely or in belts/stripes (perhaps also in more complex, unfortunately, indeterminate motifs) appears on 31 vessels.

Of other significantly represented or more important ways of decoration, **incision** is also worthy of mention. It appears on 24 ceramic finds. Ceramic vessels sometimes carry a very negligently rendered, twig-like or inarticulate decoration, and rarely also parallel or zigzag lines (Pl. 7,11). Let us mention that incision is the most frequently represented technique of decoration on spindle-whorls (Pl. 6,4). On these objects it appears independently or in combination with other decorative techniques (e.g. stabbing). If we look at the presence of incision solely on ceramic vessels, its frequency and consequently also its importance are much smaller.

CONCLUSION

Following the collapse of the previous early Iron Age phenomena, in the moment when southern Pannonian-Styrian area becomes consolidated, new settlements also appear and new phase of life begins (Teržan 1998, 521). This is the moment when Sigetec and Sv. Petar are repopulated again (or the life perhaps continued in certain, perhaps limited, scope during all that time?), and probably also some other sites in Podravina⁶. Among the settlements that appeared after the end of the group whose material culture had been marked by earlier Hallstatt finds from Martijanec and Goričan, we have to include also the one in Zbelava, east of Varaždin.

6 We use the opportunity to thank here M. Šimek for having kindly permitted us to inspect the archaeological material from Sigetec and Sv. Peter, kept in the depots of the Archaeological Department of the Municipal Museum in Varaždin. Even though the comprehensive task of processing and detailed analysis of that material is yet to come, of special interest is the perceived similarity (in the texture and some forms) of the ceramic finds from Zbelava and Sigetec.

Prema analizi arheoloških ostataka vidljivo je da Zbelava ne živi u ranijim fazama starijega željeznog doba. Kulturna slika naselja je poprilično jednolična i govori u kronološkom smislu o jednom vremenu kojemu je teško točno odrediti početnu i završnu točku. Dok među materijalnim ostatcima halštatskog naselja u Zbelavi uočavamo elemente iz prethodnog razdoblja, u istom korpusu izdvajamo ostatke materijalne kulture koje povezujemo, kako sa susjednim srodnim i barem djelomično istodobnim naseljima u Sigecu (naborana keramika) i Sv. Petru (stilizirane protome kvadratne ili cvjetne osnove, aplicirana «uha» i meandri itd.), tako i s mlađom fazom dolenske skupine starijega željeznog doba, posebno naseljima Kučar kod Podzemlja i Cvinger u Dolenjskim Toplicama. U grobovima Szentlörinca, Beremenda, Vinkovaca i Sanskog Mosta javljaju se jugoistočnoalpske životinjske fibule ili druge kasne inačice samostrelnih fibula, okaste perle, naborani ukras na keramici, ali i određeni keramički oblici posuda, koji podcrtavaju kulturnu i vremensku srodnost Zbelave s ostalim južnopanonskim nalazištima kasnog halštata, a u određenoj mjeri svakako i s drugim naseljima i nekropolama Transdanubije (Kovačević 2007). Među najvažnijim elementima koji pomažu u dataciji naselja u Zbelavi u drugu polovinu 5. do u 4. st. pr. Kr. je i brončana jugoistočnoalpska životinjska fibula, čija primjena započinje sredinom 5. st. pr. Kr., a traje i nakon 400. godine (Teržan 1977). Kako smo vidjeli, ona se javlja često združena s certosom XIII. varijante. B. Teržan zaključuje kako upravo certosa fibule XIII. i V. vrste simboliziraju jaki i neposredni utjecaj jugoistočnoalpskoga kulturnoga kruga na panonska područja na istoku, pa i na hrvatsku Podravinu u kojoj se smjestilo naselje u Zbelavi (Teržan 1977, 382; Teržan 1977a, 14). Vjerujemo da ovim tipovima certosa možemo pridružiti još jedan tipičan jugoistočnoalpski produkt - samostrelne fibule poput one iz Zbelave. Drugi važni kronološki element za dataciju naselja u Zbelavi je fibula tipa Velem (Kovačević 2007, T. 4,2) koja je, pak, tipičan proizvod zapadomađarskih radionica u kasnohalštatskom razdoblju i nalazimo je na lokalitetima Transdanubije i istočne Austrije tijekom Ha D2-D3 vremena, kao što su Sopron-Krautacker, Velemszentvid, Zemendorf itd. (Jerem 1981; Jerem 1984; Jerem 1996; Teržan 1996 itd.). Uz određene keramičke oblike, upravo prisutnost ovog tipa fibule unutar naselja u Zbelavi u materijalno-kulturnom pogledu važan je indikator uske povezanosti prostora južno od Drave s prekodravskim mađarskim područjima u 5. i 4. st. pr. Kr.

Na ovdje predočenom izboru materijala i objekata iz kasnohalštatskog naselja u podravskoj Zbelavi pokušali smo predstaviti složenu sliku koju nam ti nalazi pružaju. Njih pojedinačno, kao i naselje u cjelini, možemo sagledavati u više slojeva. Osnovni značaj jednog od njih jest položaj jugozapadnopanonske Zbelave između moćnih kasnohalštatskih kulturnih centara u jugoistočnoalpskom području, s jedne strane, i kulturnih manifestacija na prekodravskom sjeveru, s druge strane. Tu pozicioniranost i u kulturnom pogledu sugeriraju određeni keramički oblici kao i elementi nošnje,

The analysis of archaeological remains has shown that Zbelava had not lived in the earlier phases of the early Iron Age. The cultural image of the settlement is fairly uniform and in terms of chronology it speaks of a period whose starting and closing points are difficult to pinpoint. While we perceive elements from the previous period in the material remains of the Hallstatt settlement in Zbelava, in the same corpus we distinguish remains of the material culture that we connect with the neighbouring similar and at least partly contemporary settlements in Sigetec (embossed ware) and Sv. Petar (stylized protomes of a square or floral base, applied "ears" and meanders etc.), as well as with the younger phase of the Lower Carniola group of the early Iron Age, particularly with the settlements in Kučar near Podzemelj and Cvinger in Dolenjske Toplice. The graves in Szentlörinc, Beremend, Vinkovci and Sanski Most contain southeastern Alpine animal fibulae or other late variants of crossbow fibulae, eye-beads, embossed decoration on pottery, but also certain ceramic forms of vessels, which underline the cultural and chronological relationship of Zbelava with other south Pannonian sites of late Hallstatt, and to a degree certainly also with other settlements and necropolises of Transdanubia (Kovačević 2007). Among the most important elements helpful in the dating of the settlement in Zbelava in the second half of the 5th cent. up until the 4th cent. B.C. is a bronze southeastern Alpine animal fibula, which comes into use in the mid-5th cent. B.C., and lasts even after year 400. B.C. (Teržan 1977). As we have seen, it frequently appears coupled with a Certosa of variant XIII. B. Teržan concludes that precisely Certosa XIII and V fibulae symbolize the strong and direct influence of the southeastern Alpine cultural circle on the Pannonian areas in the east, including the Croatian Podravina, where the settlement in Zbelava is situated (Teržan 1977, 382; Teržan 1977a, 14). We believe that we can add another typical southeastern Alpine product to these types of Certosa fibulae – the crossbow fibulae like those from Zbelava. The second important chronological element for the dating of the settlement in Zbelava is a Velem-type fibula (Kovačević 2007, Pl. 4,2), which is in turn a typical product of western Hungarian workshops in late Hallstatt period, present at sites in Transdanubia and eastern Austria during Ha D2-D3 period, such as Sopron-Krautacker, Velemszentvid, Zemendorf etc. (Jerem 1981; Jerem 1984; Jerem 1996; Teržan 1996 etc.). In addition to certain ceramic forms, precisely the presence of this type of fibula within the settlement in Zbelava is an important indicator, with regard to the material culture, of the close connection of the area south of the Drava river with the Hungarian areas across the Drava in the 5th and 4th cent. B.C.

We attempted to present here the complex image provided by the selected material finds and structures from the late Hallstatt settlement in Zbelava in the Podravina region. We can look at the single finds, as well as the settlement as a whole, in several layers. The basic importance of one of those is the position of the southwestern Pannonian Zbelava between powerful late Hallstatt cultural centres in the southeastern Alpine area on the one side, and cultural phenomena in the northern area across the Drava on the other. That positioning is suggested also in the cultural aspect by certain ceramic forms as well as by elements of

odnosno naoružanja koji su predstavljeni u ovome i prošlom radu o Zbelavi (Kovačević 2007). Spominjani keramički oblici, naborana keramika, stilizirane glavice životinja koje smo u mogućnosti povezati ili s jednim ili drugim područjem, upotreba grafita u izradi i ukrašavanju posuda, jugoistočnoalpska životinjska fibula i fibula tipa Velem, sjekira s jednostranim zaliscima itd., sve su to elementi koji rasvijetljavaju ne samo kronološki položaj Zbelave postavljajući je u razdoblje nakon prestanka života skupine koja je u domaćoj literaturi nazivana Martijanec-Kaptol, već razotkrivaju i materijalnu kulturu, te snažan utjecaj koji su susjedni kasnohalštatski kulturni centri morali imati na područje sjeverozapadne Hrvatske. Drugi iznimno važan sloj u našim razmatranjima sigurno predstavlja problematika kontinuiteta/diskontinuiteta na primjeru materijalne ostavštine iz zbelavskog naselja. Pitanje opstanka ne samo ranijih halštatskih populacija, već i kulturnih ili religiozno-duhovnih sustava vrlo je složeno i teško čitljivo, posebno na ovom stupnju istraženosti. Dobar simbol značajnih promjena zasigurno je tumul II na Bistričaku, u Jalžabetu. No u Zbelavi tradiciju svakako naslućujemo u određenim keramičkim oblicima, kao što su lonac tip A1, kojim smo se u ovom tekstu poslužili kao određenom niti vodiljom, ili pak lonac stožastog vrata, isto tako prisutan u Zbelavi. Tu je i koncept ukrašavanja na keramici, sada obično izveden u tehnici apliciranja, koji s motivima meandra, spirala i glavicama rogatih životinja upućuje na određeni kontinuitet.

Nakon što smo pokušali sagledati jedno djelomično istraženo podravsko naselje kao cjelinu, sa svim složenim i heterogenim ili pak jasnijim elementima, vjerujemo da imamo priliku javnosti predstaviti skicu materijalne kulture jedne kasnohalštatske naseobine na tlu sjevernog dijela sjeverozapadne Hrvatske u razdoblju nakon velikih promjena, koje su zahvatile mnogo šire područje od onog koje je u stručnoj literaturi obilježeno imenom skupine Martijanec-Kaptol. Uz pomoć ovdje predstavljenih naseobinskih nalaza, zajedno s onima iz prethodnog rada o Zbelavi, potvrđujemo prijašnju tezu o kulturnoj srodnosti sjeverne Hrvatske s nalazištima zapadne Mađarske u najmlađoj fazi starijega željeznog doba (Teržan 1977a, 14; Majnarić-Pandžić 2003), ističući istodobno niz elemenata koji to područje jasno povezuje s moćnim kasnohalštatskim središtima u Sloveniji.

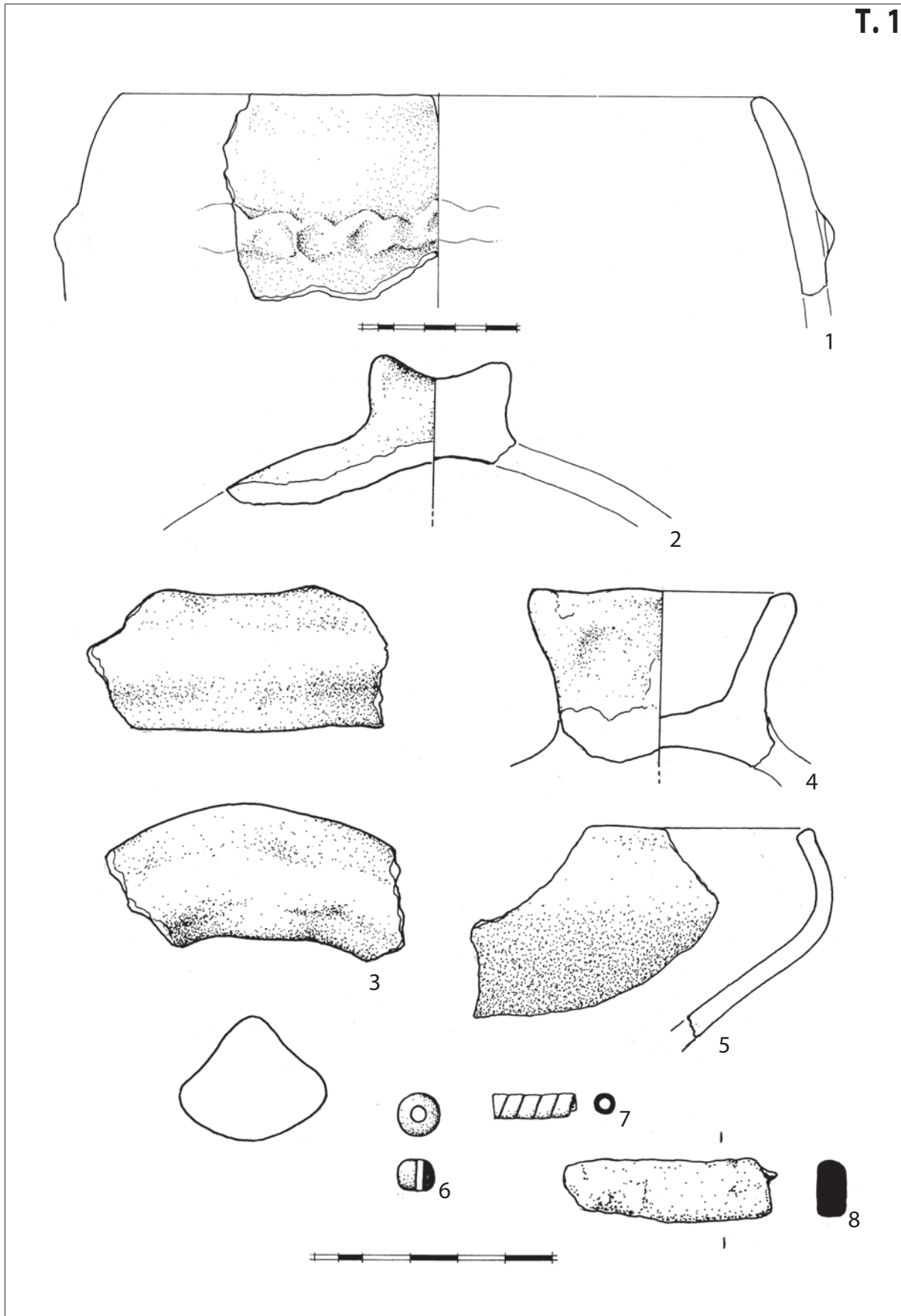
costume and of the weaponry, presented in this work, as well as in the previous work on Zbelava (Kovačević 2007). The mentioned ceramic forms, embossed ware, stylized small heads of animals, which we can connect with one or the other area, the use of graphite in the making and decoration of vessels, the southeastern Alpine animal fibula and the Velem-type fibula, the axe with single flanges etc., these are all elements that not only shed light on the chronological position of Zbelava, placing it in the period after the end of life of the group called Martijanec-Kaptol in the domestic literature, but also reveal the material culture, and the strong influence that the neighbouring late Hallstatt cultural centres must have exerted on the territory of northwestern Croatia. The second exceptionally important layer in our considerations is definitely the body of problems regarding the continuity/discontinuity on the example of the material legacy from the Zbelava settlement. The question of survival not only of earlier Hallstatt populations, but also the cultural or religious-spiritual systems, is very complex and difficult to read, especially on this level of research. A good symbol of important changes is certainly tumulus II at Bistričak in Jalžabet. However, in Zbelava the tradition is definitely hinted at in certain ceramic forms, such as A1 type pot, which served us in this text as a guiding line of sorts, or a pot with a conical neck, likewise present in Zbelava. Further, there is also the decorative concept on ceramics, now usually executed in technique of pasting, which with motifs of meanders, spirals and small heads of horned animals indicates a continuity of a kind.

Having tried to look at a partly excavated settlement in Podravina as a whole, with all the complex and heterogeneous or in turn clearer elements, we believe that we have the opportunity to present to the public a sketch of the material culture of a late Hallstatt settlement in the northern part of northwestern Croatia in the period following great transformations that had covered a far larger territory than the one known in the scholarly literature under the name of the Martijanec-Kaptol group. With the help of the settlement finds that have been presented here, together with those from the previous work on Zbelava, we confirm the previous thesis about the cultural relationship of northern Croatia with the sites in western Hungary in the youngest phase of the early Iron Age (Teržan 1977a, 14; Majnarić-Pandžić 2003), pointing out at the same time a number of elements that clearly connect this area with the powerful late Hallstatt centres in Slovenia.

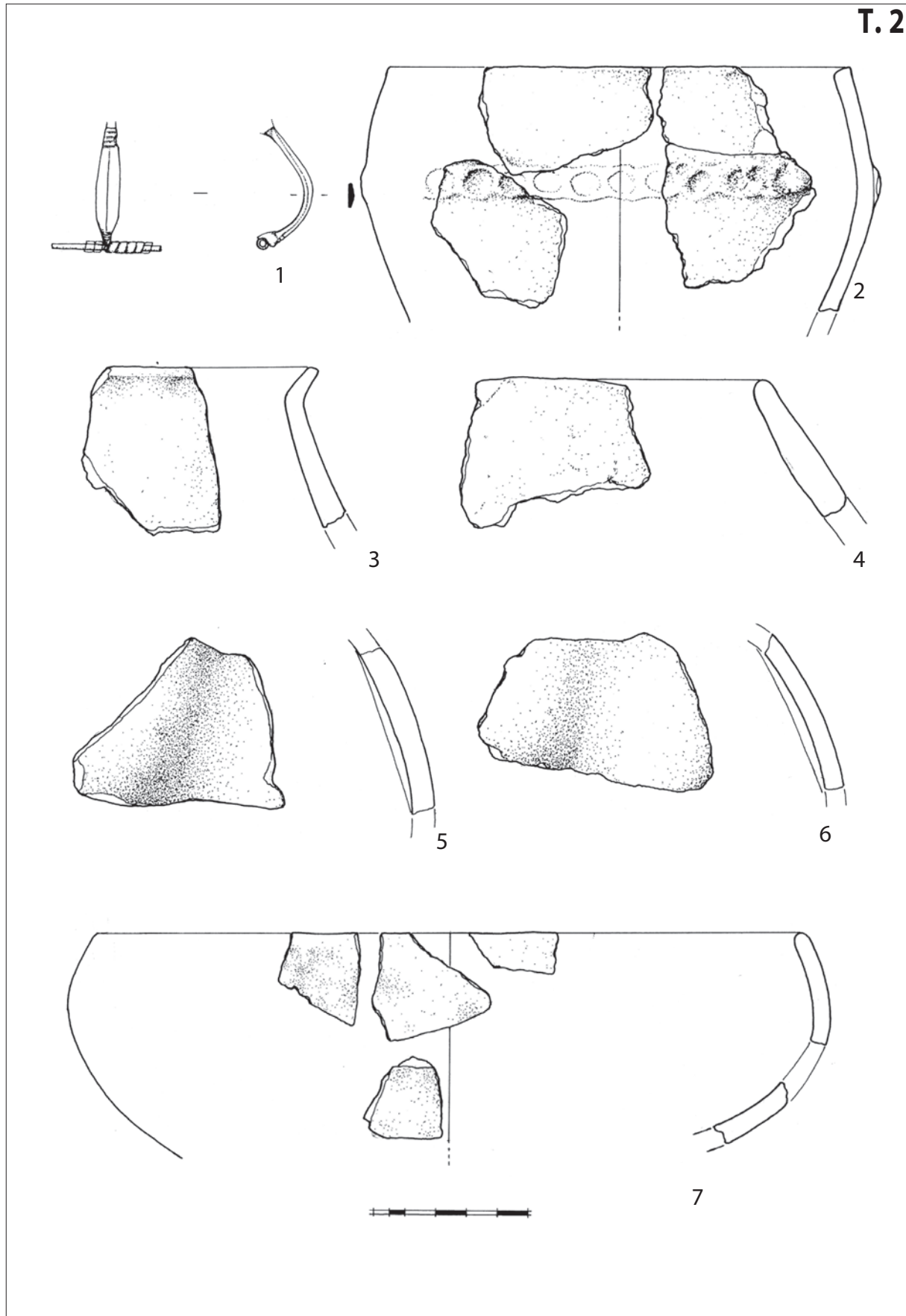
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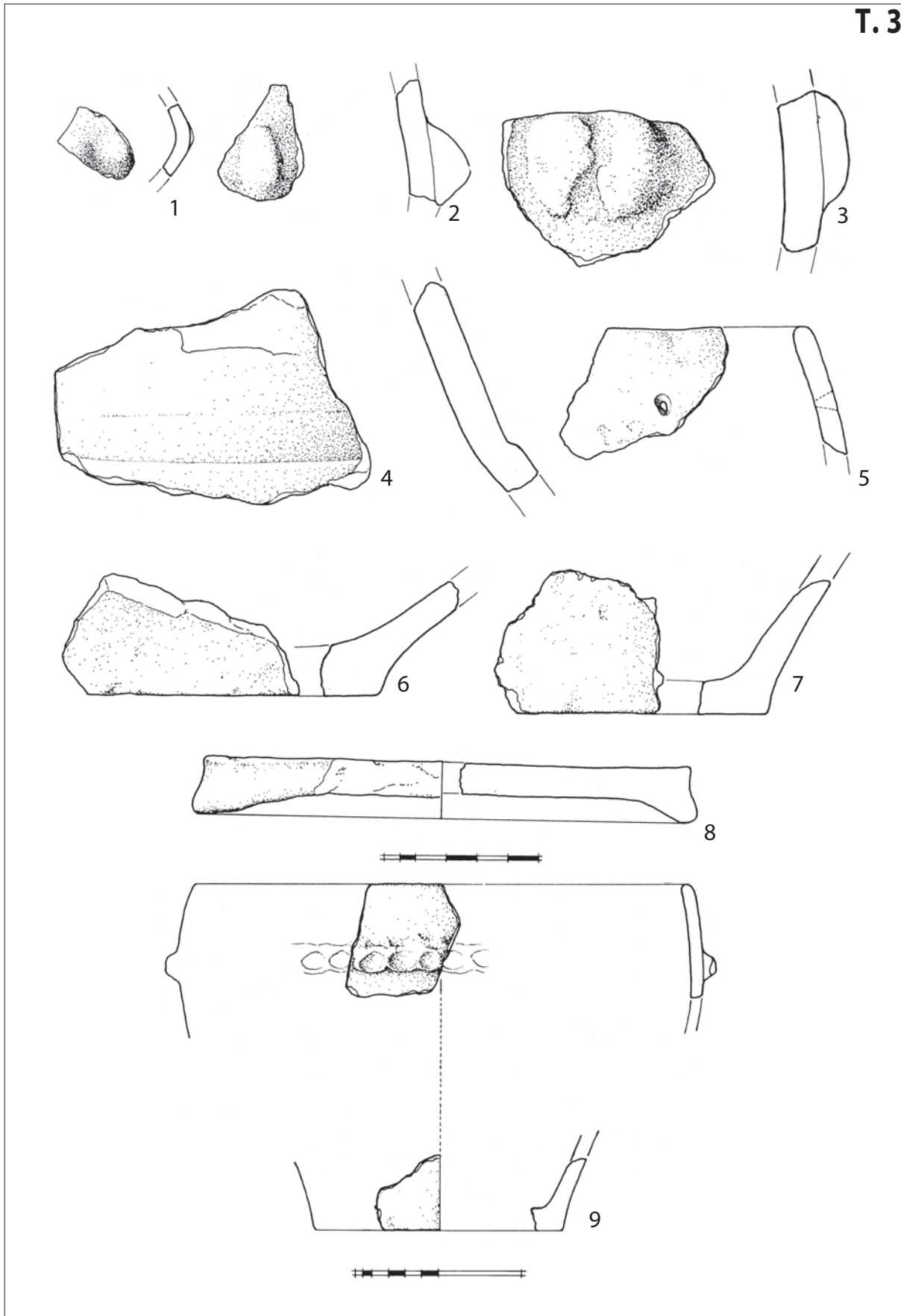
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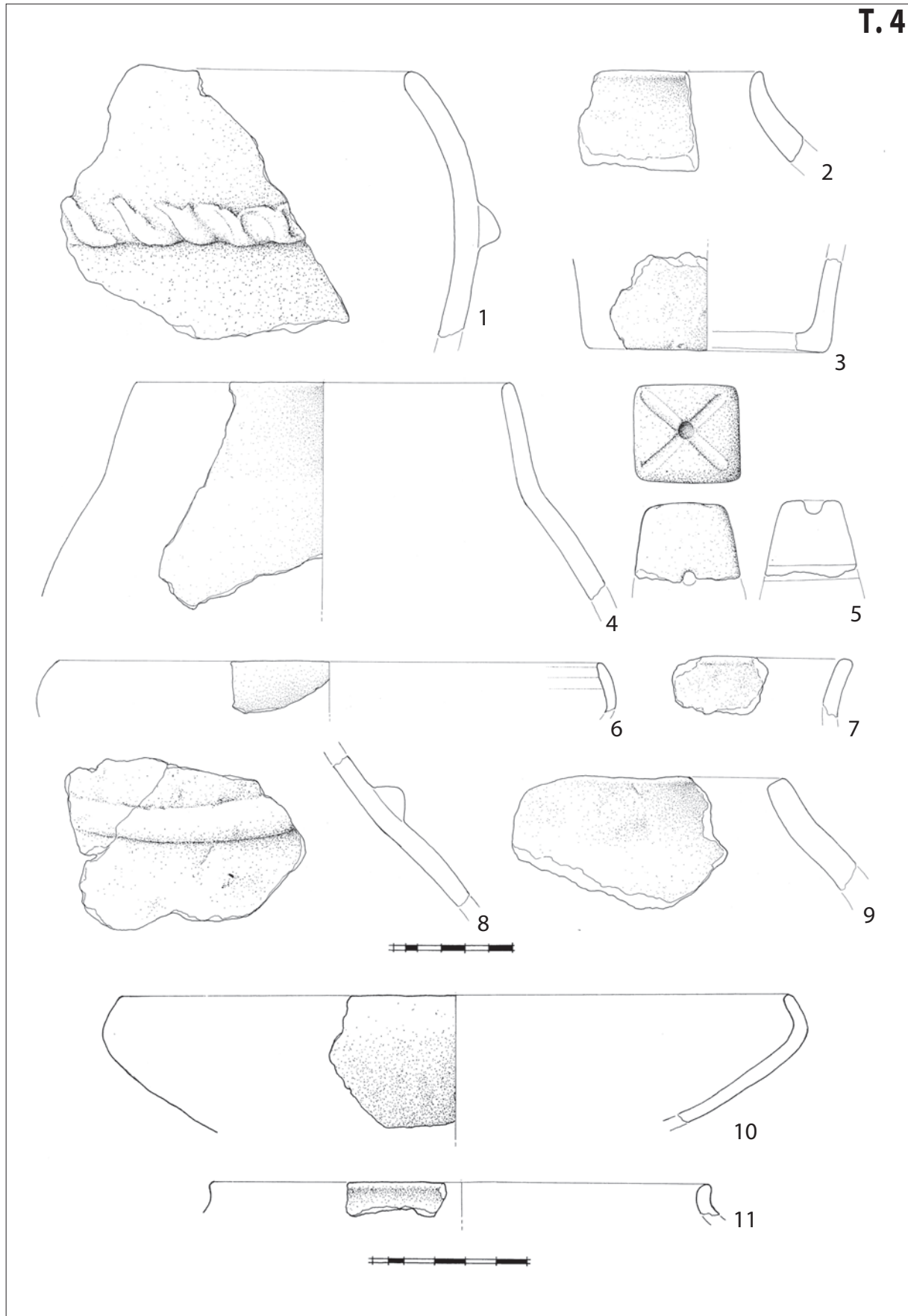
T. 1 Nalazi iz SJ 237, 238 u □ U/24
Pl. 1 The finds from SU 237, 238 in □ U/24



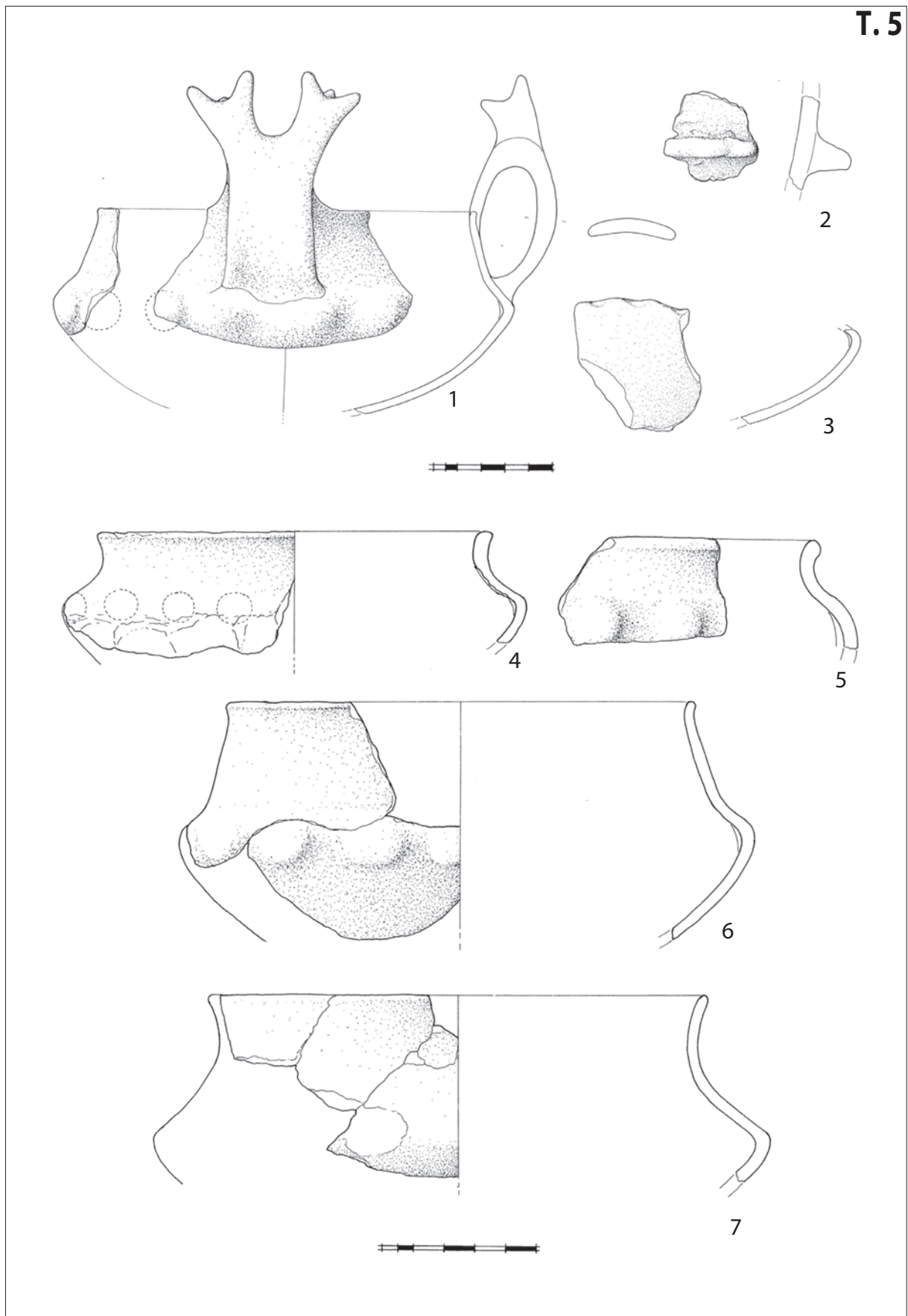
T. 2 Nalazi iz SJ 239, 240 u □ U/22
Pl. 2 The finds from SU 239, 240 in □ U/22



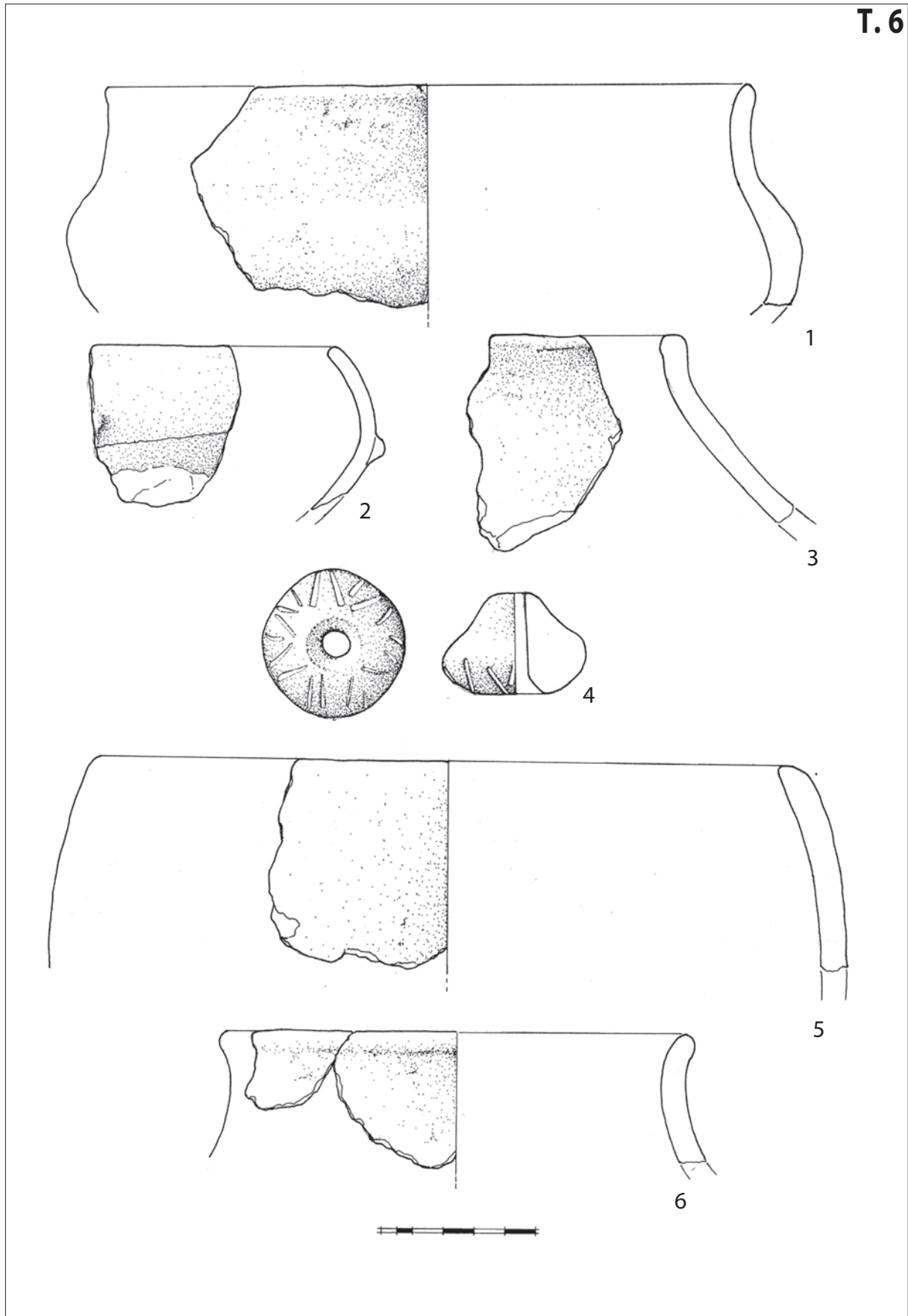
T.3 Nalazi iz SJ 239, 240 u □ U/22
Pl. 3 The finds from SU 239, 240 in □ U/22



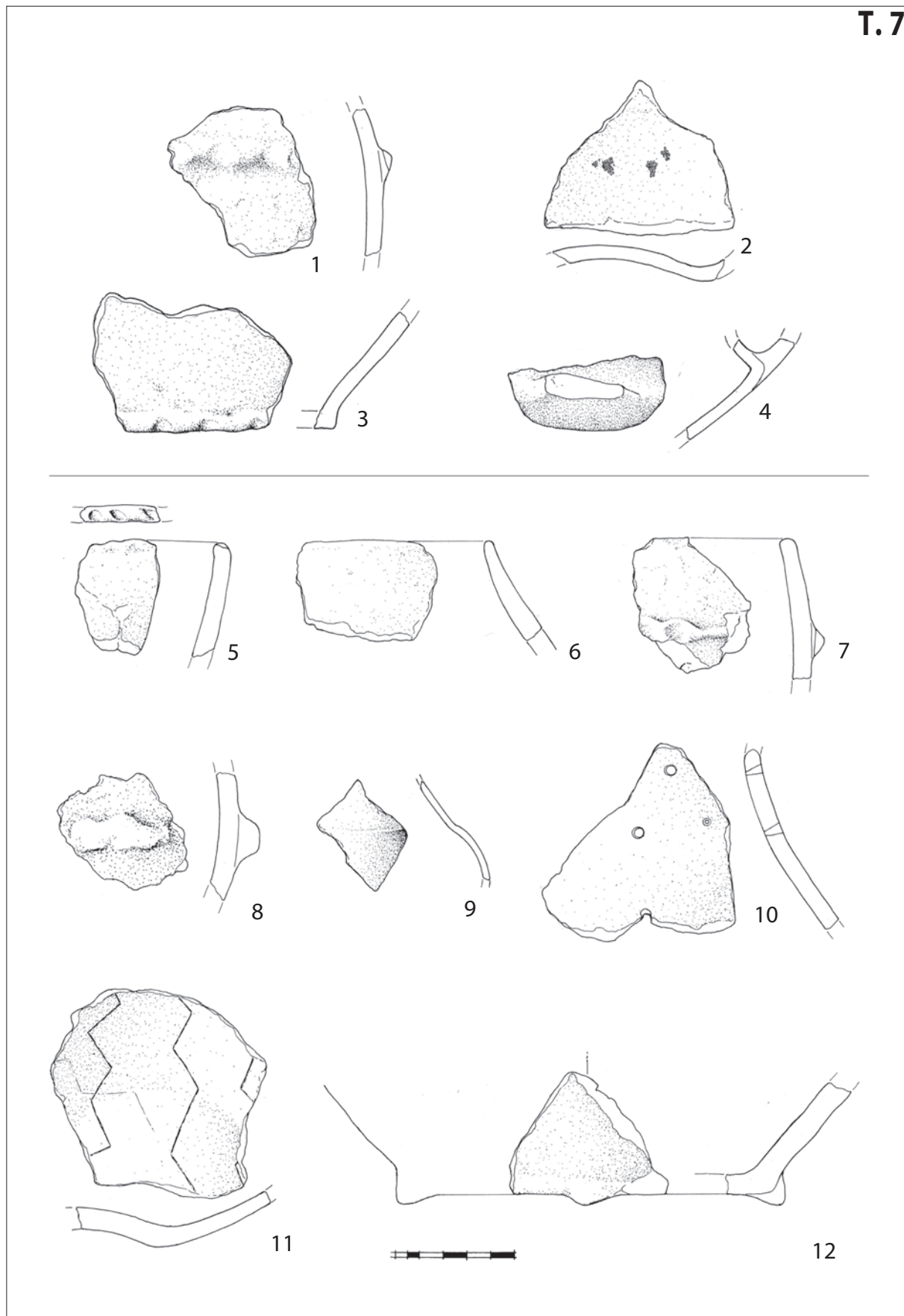
T. 4 Nalazi iz SJ 241, 242 u □ U/21+22
Pl. 4 The finds from SU 241, 242 in □ U/21+22



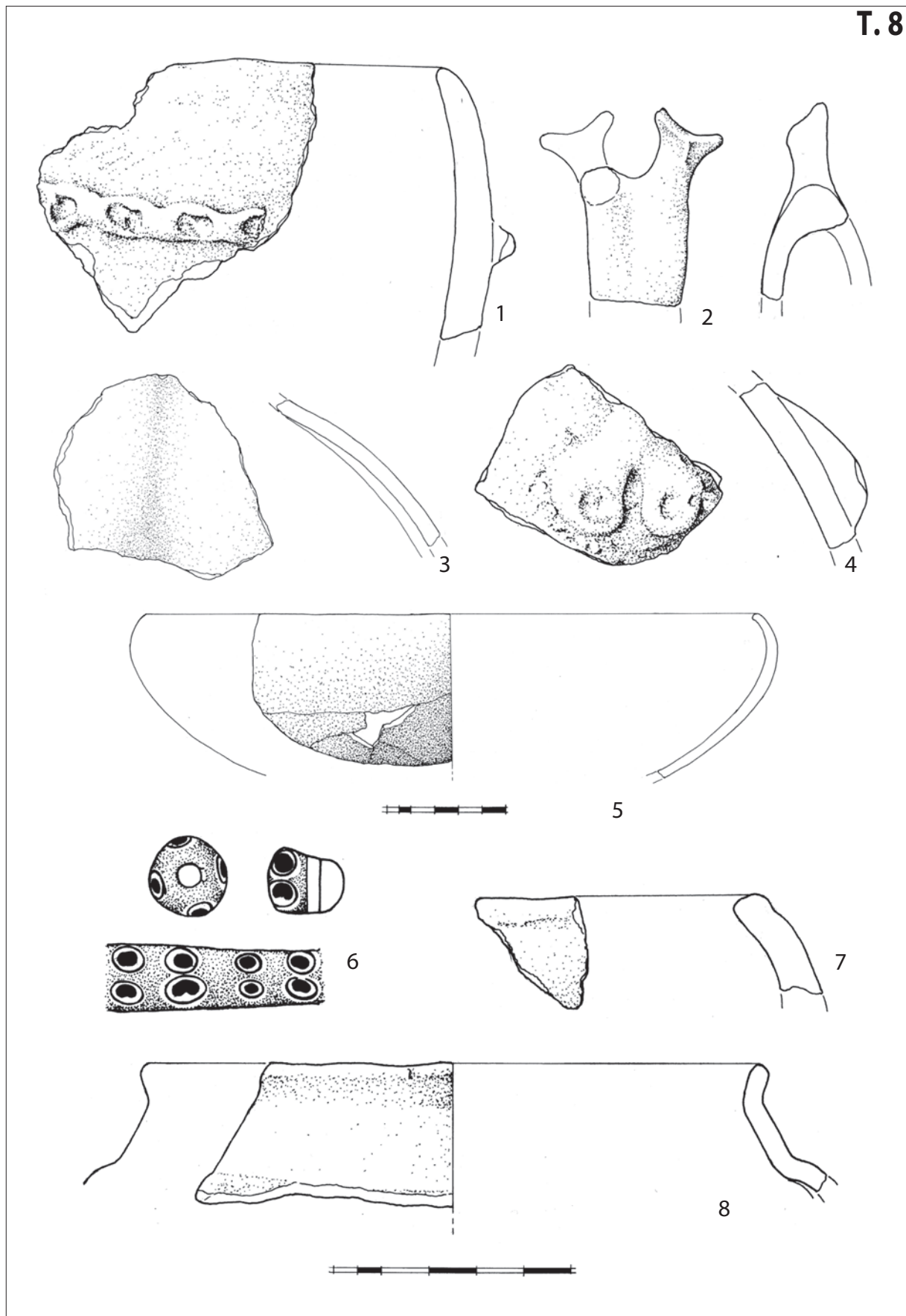
T. 5 Nalazi iz SJ 241, 242 u □ U/21+22
Pl. 5 The finds from SU 241, 242 in □ U/21+22



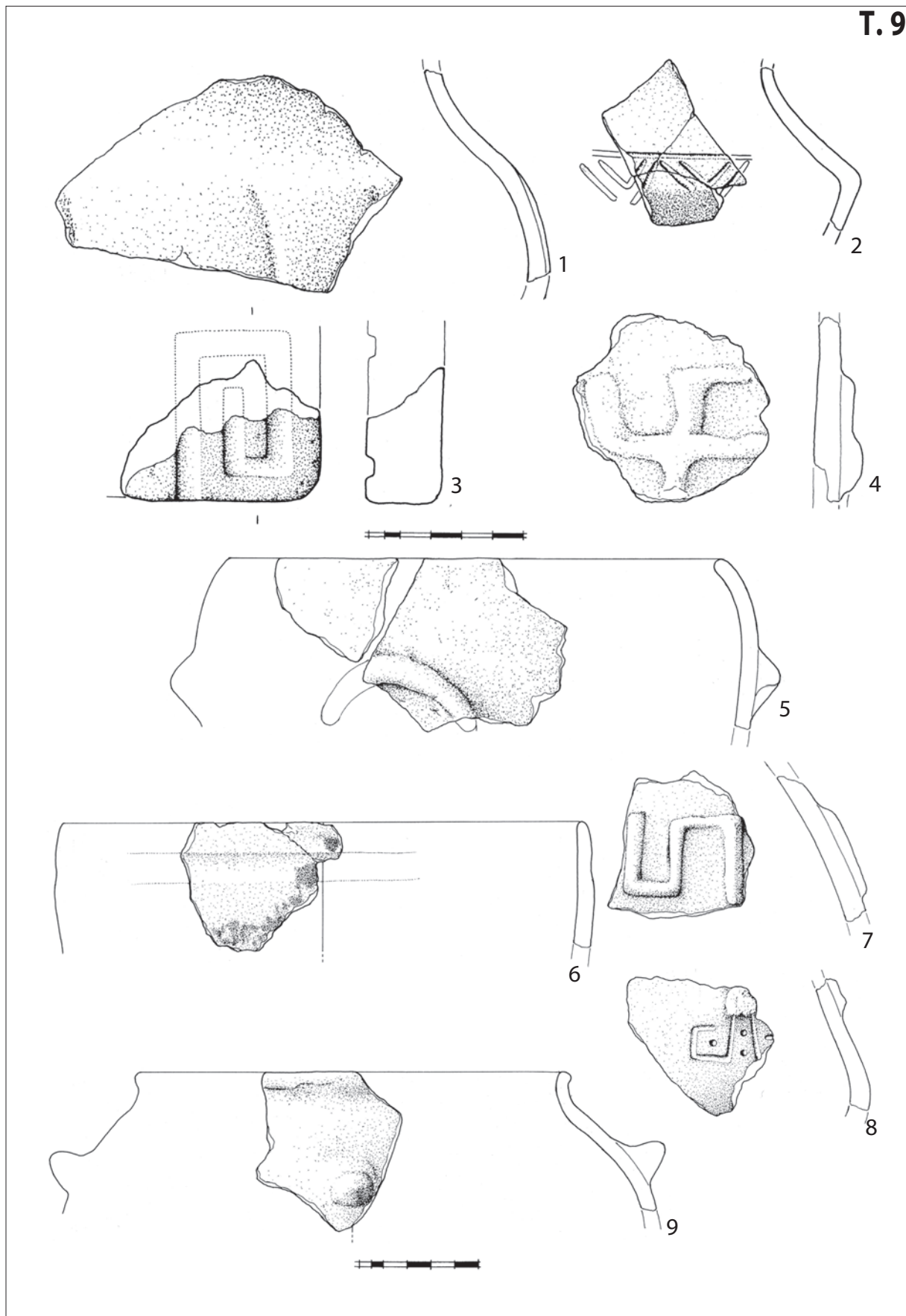
T. 6 Nalazi s podnice SJ 143 u □ V+Z/18-20
Pl. 6 The finds from floor SU 143 in □ V+Z/18-20



T. 7 1-4 Nalazi s podnice SJ 143 u □ V+Z/18-20, 5-12: Nalazi ispod podnice SJ 143 u □ V/19
Pl. 7 1-4 The finds from floor SU 143 in □ V+Z/18-20, 5-12: The finds below the floor SU 143 in □ V/19

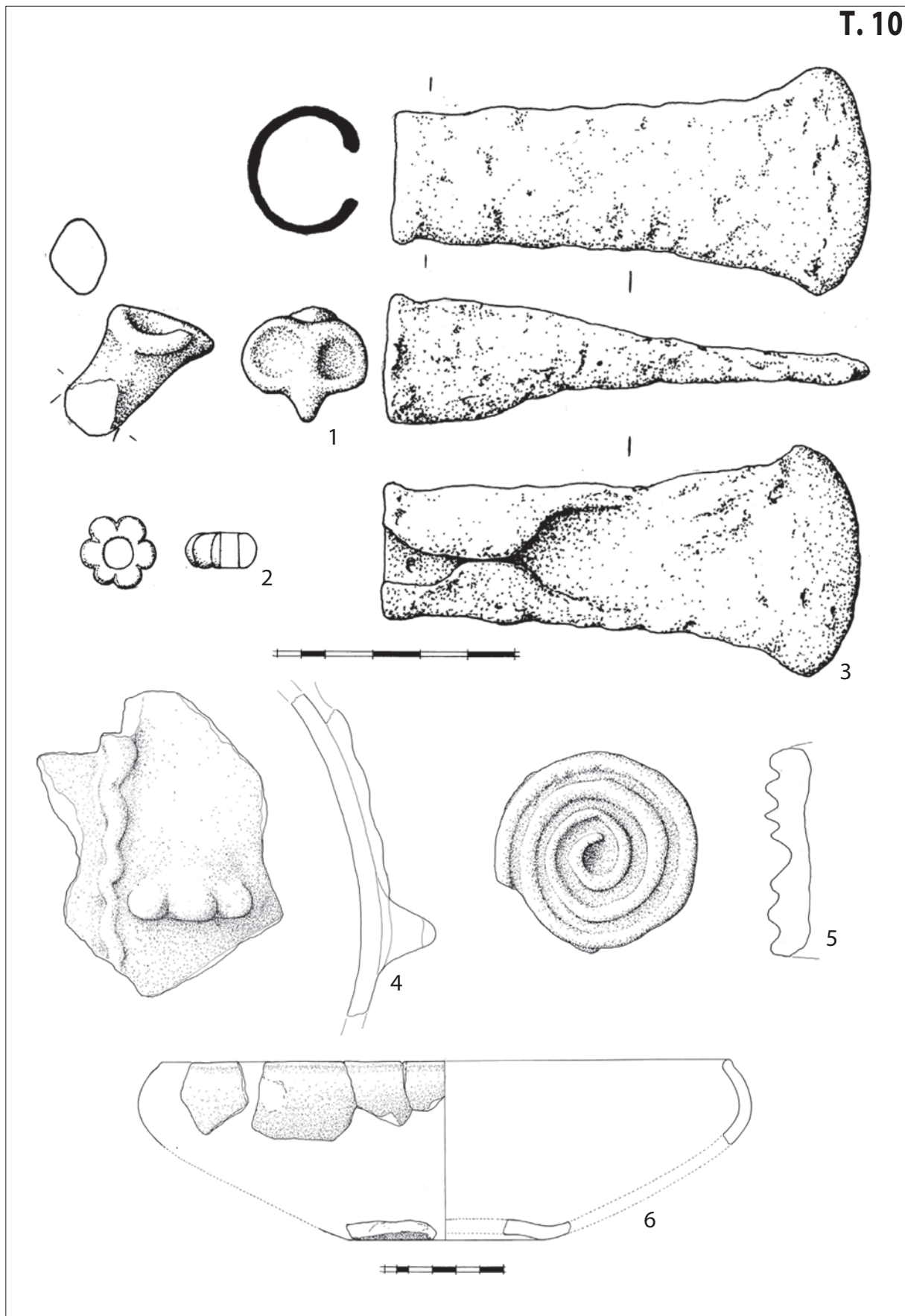


T. 8 Nalazi iz sloja SJ 150
Pl. 8 The finds from layer SU 150



T. 9 Nalazi iz različitih objekata: 1-2 : SJ 150 (□ V/18), 3 : SJ 029 (□ T/20-d), 4 : SJ 041 (□ S/21), 5 : SJ 03 (□ Y/22), 6 : SJ 107 (□ M+N/17), 7 : SJ 043 (□ M+N/23+24), 8 : SJ 219 A (□ S+T/21+22), 9 : SJ 03 (□ R/22)

Pl. 9 The finds from various structures: 1-2 : SU 150 (□ V/18), 3 : SU 029 (□ T/20-d), 4 : SU 041 (□ S/21), 5 : SU 03 (□ Y/22), 6 : SU 107 (□ M+N/17), 7 : SU 043 (□ M+N/23+24), 8 : SU 219 A (□ S+T/21+22), 9 : SU 03 (□ R/22)



T. 10 Nalazi iz različitih objekata: 1 : SJ 219c, 249c (□ S/23), 2 : SJ 061 (□ L+M/28), 3 : SJ 222 (□ R/22), 4 : SJ 01 (□ O/27), 5 : SJ 03 ili SJ 150 (□ X/18), 6 : SJ 055, 056 (□ X+Y/20).

Pl. 10 The finds from various structures: 1 : SU 219c, 249c (□ S/23), 2 : SU 061 (□ L+M/28), 3 : SU 222 (□ R/22), 4 : SU 01 (□ O/27), 5 : SU 03 or SU 150 (□ X/18), 6 : SU 055, 056 (□ X+Y/20).