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O nekim oblicima fibula s kasnolatenskog naselja Virovitica – Kiškorijski sjever

On some shapes of fibulae from the Late La Tène settlement of Virovitica – Kiškorijski sjever

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U istraživanjima naselja u Virovitici pronađene su fibule na osnovi kojih se, uz brojne keramičke oblike, naselje može pripisati razdoblju kasnog latena. Posebno su brojne sličnosti u keramičkim nalazima s istovremenim naseljima u slovenskom dijelu Podravine i Prekmurja. Fibula izrađena lijevanjem od olovne bronce pripada dijelu ženske kasnolatenske nošnje, a slični oblici lijevanih fibula različitih varijanti zabilježeni su na nalazištima latenske kulture u srednjoj Europi. U zapunama zemunica na sjeveroistočnom dijelu naselja pronađene su brončane fibule tipa Beletov vrt koje se smatraju jednim od karakterističnih kasnolatenskih oblika mokronoške skupine. S obzirom na tipološke karakteristike i rasprostranjenost, pretpostavlja se da je porijeklo fibula u radionicama smještenim na prostoru Podravine.

Ključne riječi: fibule, Podravina, Virovitica, mokronoška skupina, kasni lateni, naselja, groblja, radionice

The excavations at the settlement in Virovitica revealed fibulae which, along with many ceramic forms, allow us to place the settlement in the Late La Tène period. Similarities with the ceramic finds from contemporaneous settlements in the Slovenian part of Podravina and Prekmurje are particularly numerous. Fibula cast in lead bronze belongs to the female attire of the Late La Tène period, and different variants of similarly cast fibulae have been found at the sites of the La Tène Culture in Central Europe. The bronze fibulae of the Beletov vrt type, found in the fillings of pit-dwellings in the north-eastern part of the settlement, are considered to be one of the characteristic Late La Tène forms of the Mokronog Group. In view of the typological characteristics and distribution, it can be presumed that the fibulae originated from workshops located in the area of Podravina.

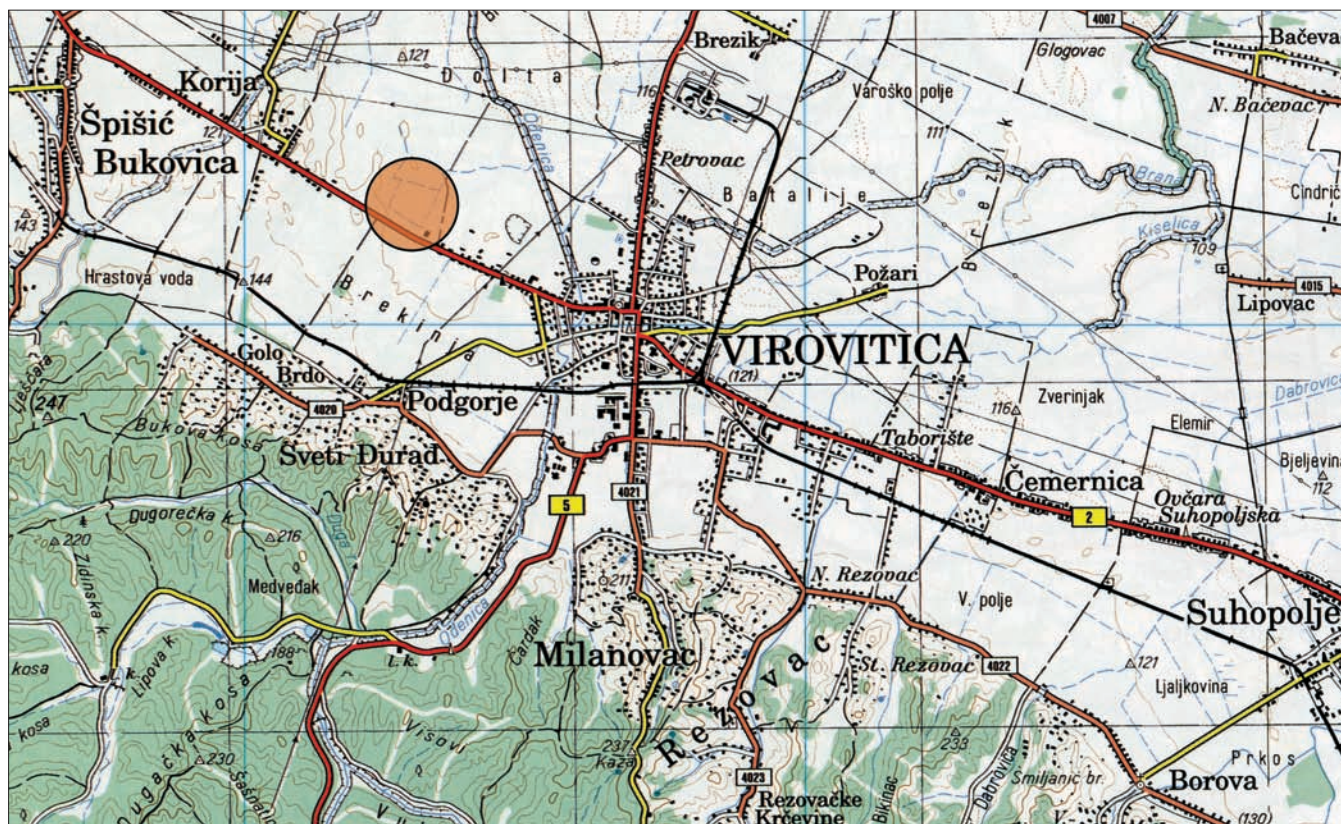
Key words: fibulae, Podravina, Virovitica, Mokronog Group, Late La Tène, settlements, graves, workshops

U zaštitnim arheološkim istraživanjima 2005. godine prilikom izgradnje zapadne obilaznice grada Virovitice istražen je dio naselja latenske kulture (karta 1). Naselje je smješteno na blagoj uzvisini koja je s južne i istočne strane okružena nizinskim područjem, dok se prema zapadu i sjeverozapadu nastavlja u blage pjeskovite uzvisine na kojima je, kako se pretpostavlja, bilo središte naselja. Istraživanja su pokazala kako se infrastruktura naselja sastoji od obiteljski organiziranih cjelina koje čine kuće s pomoćnim objektima i koje su ogradama odvojene u zasebna dvorišta. Na osnovi metalnih, staklenih i keramičkih nalaza, naselje je datirano u kasni lateni te je pripisano istočnom rubu rasprostranja mokronoške skupine (Dizdar 2006; 2007).

Ovom se prilikom, nakon obrade staklenih narukvica (Dizdar 2006a), analiziraju fibule koje potječu iz sjeveroistočnog dijela naselja u kojem je istražen veći broj zemunica, jama te ostaci nadzemnih objekata koji svjedoče o kronološkoj i kulturološkoj pripadnosti nalazišta i otkrivenih cjelina (sl. 1).

Rescue archaeological excavations conducted in 2005, during the construction of the western section of the Virovitica ring road, explored a part of a La Tène settlement (Map 1). The mild elevation on which the settlement is located is surrounded by lowlands to the south and east and extends, to the west and northwest, into low, sandy hills where the centre of the settlement is presumed to have been located. Research has shown that the settlement infrastructure is organised into family units, comprised of houses and auxiliary facilities, separated by fences into individual courtyards. Based on metal, glass and ceramic finds, the settlement can be dated to the Late La Tène culture and placed at the eastern peripheries of the Mokronog Group (Dizdar 2006; 2007).

The analysis of glass bracelets conducted previously (Dizdar 2006a) is followed on this occasion by the analysis of fibulae found in the northeast part of the settlement; most of the pit-dwellings, pits and remaining surface buildings found in this area were examined and testify to the chronological and cultural identity of the site and the discovered objects (Fig. 1).



Karta 1 Položaj naselja Virovitica – Kiškorijska sjever
Map 1 Location of Virovitica – Kiškorijska sjever settlement



Sl. 1 Cjeline iz sjeveroistočnog dijela naselja
Fig. 1 Objects from the north-eastern part of the settlement

LIJEVANA KASNOLATENSKA FIBULA

U zapuni manje i plitke jame ovalnog oblika SJ 660 koja se nalazi na sjevernoj padini blage uzvisine, uz ulomke nekoliko keramičkih posuda (T. 1: 4–6), otkrivena je lijevana fibula s dva plastično ukrašena zadebljanja na unatrag prebačenoj kratkoj nožici koja sa zadnjim dijelom luka bikonveksnog presjeka i polukružnog obrisa zatvara trokutasti okvir (sl. 2,



Sl. 2 Liješana fibula iz SJ 660

Fig. 2 Cast fibula from SU 660

T. 1: 3). Nožica završava širokom i neukrašenom tzv. lažnom spojnicom. Na dijelu od donjeg zadebljanja do spojnice nožica je ukrašena s dva niza plitkih poprečnih narebrenja. Luk se zadebljava prema spirali koja je samo djelomično sačuvana, no izvorno se sastojala od velikog broja navoja. Fibula je izrađena lijevanjem od slitine bakra, kositra i olova (tzv. olovna bronca), dok je spirala fibule od brončane žice (bakar+kositar) te ima trokutast presjek. Jedan kraj žice spirale tijekom lijevanja bio je umetnut u sredinu luka (sl. 3).¹



Sl. 3 Detalj završetka luka fibule s umetnutom brončanom žicom za spiralu

Fig. 3 Detail of the end of the bow with the inserted bronze wire for the spring

Dosad provedene arheometrijske analize pokazale su kako su, osim spomenute fibule, od olovne bronce izrađene

¹ Analizu sastava fibule napravio je Damir Doračić.

CAST FIBULA OF THE LATE LA TÈNE PERIOD

Discovered in the filling of SU 660, a small, oval and shallow pit located on the northern slope of a slight elevation, in addition to the fragments of several ceramic vessels (Pl. 1: 4–6), was a cast fibula with two plastically decorated knobs on the short foot which is bent backwards and, together with the end of the semi-circular bow of the biconvex cross-section, forms a triangular frame (Fig. 2, Pl. 1: 3). The foot ends in a so-called false clasp that is wide and plain. The part of the foot between the lower knob and the clasp is decorated with two rows of shallow transversal ribs. The bow thickens towards the spring which, now only partially preserved, originally consisted of a large number of coils. The fibula is cast from a copper, tin and lead alloy (so-called lead bronze) while the spring is made of bronze wire (copper + tin) and has a triangular cross-section. During the casting, one end of the spring wire was inserted into the centre of the bow (Fig. 3).¹

Archaeometric analyses conducted so far have shown that, in addition to the fibula mentioned above, certain fibulae of the Nova vas and Almgren 65 types were also made of lead bronze (Božič 2008: 74–77). Lead was added to tin bronze to facilitate the casting and a tin bronze wire was inserted into the mould, to be fashioned into a spring and a pin, which had to be elastic enough to bend and fasten. Future analyses will most probably confirm the hypothesis that, in many cast fibulae of the Late La Tène period, the bow and the foot were made of lead bronze and the spring of tin bronze. An obvious difference in the colour of their patinas suggests that the type of bronze used for the bow and foot differed from the type used for the spring. While bows are dark green, grey-green or even grey-black in colour, the spring is light or dark green (Božič: 1999a, Fig. on p. 172; Božič 2008: 76). Brass fibulae, for instance those of the Alesia type, and parts of Roman military equipment started appearing towards the end of the first half of the 1st century BC. Analyses of the composition of the Alesia-type fibulae from Slovenian sites have shown that they were mostly made of brass, which is suitable for casting and forging. The composition of brass fibulae points at their North Italic origin (Istenič 2005: 204, 209–210), which confirms the importance of archaeometric analysis of the composition of metal items (Šmit et al. 2005) in the study of the origin and distribution of individual forms.

The Virovitica fibula belongs to a large group of two-part cast fibulae of the Late La Tène period which imitated the Middle La Tène scheme. They are typical of the early phase of the Late La Tène culture (LT D1) and appear in Lower Carniola, the Slovenian parts of Styria, northern Croatia, Transdanubia, Burgenland and Lower Austria. Although the group is divided into several types that are not equally distributed, a detailed typological classification of the entire group has yet to be done. For the time being, we can refer to the precise typological classification of the fibulae from the Velem-Szentvid *oppidum* in Transdanubia, done 100 years ago by K. Miske (1908: 50–51), and the Magdalenska gora type, singled out as characteristic of the Mokronog Group in

¹ The composition of the fibula was analysed by Damir Doračić.

i pojedine fibule tipa Nova vas i Almgren 65 (Božič 2008: 74–77). Olovo je dodavano u kositrenu broncu radi lakšeg lijevanja predmeta, dok se žica od kositrene bronce umetala u kalup kako bi se od nje napravile spirala i igla koje su morale biti dovoljno elastične za savijanje i zatvaranje. Vrlo je vjerojatno kako će buduće analize potvrditi pretpostavku da su lukovi i nožice mnogih lijevanih kasnolatskih fibula izrađeni od olovne, a spirale od kositrene bronce. Na upotrebu različite bronce za luk s nožicom, odnosno spiralu ukazuje vidljiva razlika u boji patine fibula. Dok su lukovi tamnozeleni, sivozeleni ili čak sivocrni boje, spirala je svijetlo ili tamno zelena (Božič 1999a: sl. na str. 172; 2008: 76). Od kraja prve polovice 1. st. pr. Kr. pojavljuju se i mjedene fibule, npr. tipa Alesia, te dijelovi rimske vojne opreme. Analize sastava fibula tipa Alesia sa slovenskih nalazišta pokazale su kako su one većinom izrađene od mjedi koja je pogodna za lijevanje i kovanje. Sastav fibula od mjedi ukazuje na njihov sjevernoitalski izvor (Isteneš 2005: 204, 209–210), čime se potvrđuje važnost provedbi arheometrijskih analiza sastava metalnih predmeta (Šmit et al. 2005) u proučavanjima porijekla i distribucije pojedinih oblika.

Fibula iz Virovitice pripada brojnoj skupini lijevanih dvodijelnih kasnolatskih fibula koje imitiraju srednjolatsku shemu. One su karakteristične za stariju fazu kasnog latena (LT D1), a pojavljuju se na prostorima Dolenjske, slovenskog dijela Štajerske, u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj, Transdanubiji, Gradišću i Donjoj Austriji. Skupina se dijeli na više tipova s različitim rasprostranjenošću, no detaljna tipološka razdioba čitave skupine još nije načinjena. Zasad se može spomenuti precizna tipološka podjela fibula s *oppiduma* Velem-Szentvid u Transdanubiji koju je prije stotinu godina napravio K. Miske (1908: 50–51) te izdvajanje tipa Magdalenska gora koji je karakterističan za mokronošku skupinu u Dolenjskoj i slovenskom dijelu Štajerske (Božič 1999: 210). S obzirom na to da je fibula iz Virovitice dosta slična fibulama ovog tipa, potrebno ih je detaljnije razmotriti.

Fibule tipa Magdalenska gora, s nožicom na okvir te spiralom sastavljenom od velikog broja navoja, smatraju se karakterističnim dijelom ostavštine mokronoške skupine te se pojavljuju u kasnolatskim ženskim grobovima (Mokronog IIIa), kao i na istovremenim naseljima, najčešće u Dolenjskoj (Božič 1987: 878, sl. 46: 18; 1993: 146; 1999: 210; 1999a: 172; 2008: 80, 145). Velik broj brončanih fibula tipa Magdalenska gora zasad je poznat s eponimnog groblja na kojem se one pojavljuju u grobovima žena kao važan dio njihove nošnje. Brojne brončane fibule tipa Magdalenska gora zabilježene su i na istaknutom groblju Strmec iznad naselja Bela Cerkev. S groblja u Mihovu također su poznati nalazi brončanih fibula tipa Magdalenska gora, od kojih je zasad samo jedna i publicirana. S još nekoliko drugih nalazišta mokronoške skupine poznati su po jedan ili dva primjerka fibula ovog tipa. Izvan prostora rasprostiranja navedene skupine, fibule tipa Magdalenska gora poznate su samo s dva naselja: visinskog naselja notranjsko-kraške skupine Žerovnišček kod Bločica u blizini Cerkniškog jezera te *oppiduma* Staré Hradisko u Moravskoj na kojima su pronađeni jedan, odnosno dva primjerka.

Sve fibule na nožici imaju po dva zadebljanja, a na mjestu gdje se nožica spaja s lukom može se nalaziti treće zadebljanje, tzv. lažna spojnica ili nekoliko poprečnih žljebova.

Lower Carniola and the Slovenian part of Styria (Božič 1999: 210). Inasmuch as the Virovitica fibula is quite similar to the fibulae of this type, they need to be examined in detail.

Fibulae of the Magdalenska gora type, with an open foot and a spring consisting of a large number of coils, are considered to be characteristic of the Mokronog Group; they appear in Late La Tène female graves (Mokronog IIIa) and contemporaneous settlements, most frequently in Lower Carniola (Božič 1987: 878, Fig. 46: 18; 1993: 146; 1999: 210; 1999a: 172; 2008: 80, 145). We know of a large number of Magdalenska gora-type bronze fibulae found at the eponymous cemetery: they appear in female graves and constituted an important part of their attire. Numerous bronze fibulae of the Magdalenska gora-type were also recorded at the important cemetery in Strmec, above Bela Cerkev. Also known are the Magdalenska gora-type bronze fibulae at the Mihovo cemetery, of which only one has been published to date. Each of several other Mokronog Group sites also features one or two fibulae of this type. Outside the Group's territory, the Magdalenska gora-type fibulae were only found at two settlements: the hillfort settlement of the Inner Carniola-Karst group called Žerovnišček near Bločice in the vicinity of the Cerknica Lake and the Staré Hradisko *oppidum* in Moravia where one and two samples were found, respectively.

All fibulae have two knobs on the foot; sometimes, a third knob, a false clasp, or several transverse grooves, can be found at the point where the foot meets the bow. Knobs come in different shapes: some have a semi-circular cross-section, some are laterally pressed and decorated with slanting notches and some made of three transverse ribs. The opening in the foot most frequently reaches the upper knob on the foot, sometimes even surpassing it. The bow most frequently has a biconvex cross-section and thickens and widens towards the spring composed of a large number of coils with an external chord. The coils of the spring are made of wire the cross-section of which is most frequently segmented and very rarely triangular or rectangular.

A typological classification of the Magdalenska gora-type fibulae into variants has not been done yet; however, by comparing the widely known examples, this type can be very plausibly divided into eight variants (Fig. 4):

1) The opening in the foot reaches the upper knob on the foot or surpasses it. All three knobs, which either have a semi-circular cross-section or are made of three parts, are approximately equidistant from each other. The bow has a biconvex cross-section and flares in a triangular shape towards the spring (Fig. 4: 1).

2) The opening in the foot, the knobs and the bow are the same as in variant 1, but there is a row of shallow transverse ribs on the foot between the two upper knobs (Fig. 4: 2).

3) The opening in the foot and the bow are the same as in variant 1. The knobs that are approximately equidistant from each other are pressed and decorated with slanting notches. Two parallel lines run along each of the external edges of the head of the bow (Fig. 4: 3).

4) The bow is the same as in variant 1. The opening in the foot extends only to the lower knob on the foot. The knobs

Zadebljanja imaju različit oblik. Pored onih s polukružnim presjekom, poznata su i zadebljanja koja su stisnuta sa strane i ukrašena kosim urezima te ona sastavljena od triju poprečnih rebara. Otvor u nožici najčešće doseže do gornjeg zadebljanja na nožici ili čak iznad njega. U većini slučajeva luk je bikonveksnog presjeka te se zadebljava i proširuje prema spirali sastavljenoj od velikog broja navoja koji su povezani tetivom izvana. Navoji su izrađeni od žice čiji je presjek najčešće segmentiran, vrlo rijetko trokutast ili pravokutan.

Tipološko razvrstavanje fibula tipa Magdalenska gora na inačice još nije bilo provedeno, iako se, usporedbom svih nama poznatih primjeraka, ovaj tip dosta uvjerljivo može podijeliti na osam inačica (sl. 4):

1) Otvor u nožici stiže do gornjeg zadebljanja na nožici ili iznad njega. Sva tri zadebljanja imaju polukružni presjek ili su trodijelna, a razmaci između njih su otprilike podjednaki. Luk je bikonveksnog presjeka i trokutasto se proširuje prema spirali (sl. 4: 1).

2) Otvor u nožici, zadebljanja i luk su kao kod inačice 1, dok se na dijelu nožice između gornjih dvaju zadebljanja nalazi niz plitkih poprečnih narebrenja (sl. 4: 2).

3) Otvor u nožici i luk su kao kod inačice 1. Zadebljanja su stisnuta i ukrašena sa kosim zarezima, a razmaci između njih otprilike su podjednaki. Uz vanjske rubove glave luka nalaze se po dvije paralelne linije (sl. 4: 3).

4) Luk je kao kod inačice 1. Otvor u nožici doseže samo do donjeg zadebljanja na nožici. Zadebljanja su mala, a razmaci između njih nisu jednaki (sl. 4: 4).

5) Luk je kao kod inačice 1. Otvor u nožici doseže do donjeg zadebljanja na nožici ili malo iznad njega. Zadebljanja na nožici su stisnuta, a na luku je umjesto zadebljanja neukrašena tzv. lažna spojnica (sl. 4: 5).

6) Luk je kao kod inačice 1. Otvor u nožici doseže do gornjeg zadebljanja na nožici ili iznad njega. Zadebljanja na nožici su stisnuta, a na luku je umjesto zadebljanja tzv. lažna spojnica. Zadebljanja i spojnica ukrašeni su kosim zarezima. Između zadebljanja na nožici i između gornjeg zadebljanja i spojnice na luku nalaze se dva niza plitkih poprečnih narebrenja (sl. 4: 6). Pretpostavlja se kako fibule inačica 5 i 6 zapravo imitiraju fibule jednoga drugog tipa za koji se predlaže naziv „tip Schauboden“. Za fibule ovog tipa, koji je raširen u Donjoj Austriji (Schauboden: Rausch 1995: Abb. 4, T. 1: 2), Gradišću (Schützen am Gebirge: Seyfried 1988: 263, Abb. 352) i Transdanubiji (Velem: Miske 1908: T. 40: 27–28, T. 42: 59), dok je na nalazištima mokronoške skupine poznat samo jedan primjerak (Magdalenska gora: Tecco Hvala et al. 2004: T. 20A: 1), karakteristični su mali otvor u nožici, dva visoka plosnata zadebljanja čiji su rubovi ukrašeni kosim zarezima, zatim dva niza plitkih poprečnih narebrenja na nožici te luk okruglog presjeka.

7) Luk je kao kod inačice 1. Otvor u nožici doseže iznad gornjeg zadebljanja na nožici, a zadebljanje na luku ima oblik triju poprečnih rebara (sl. 4: 7).

8) Luk je približno rombičnog presjeka. Na nožici, koja je trokutastoga ili trapezastog obrisa, dvije su grupe od po tri poprečna reba ili dva zadebljanja pravokutnog presjeka. Otvor doseže do gornjeg zadebljanja na nožici ili malo ispod njega. Na luku su tri poprečna reba ili žlijeba (sl. 4: 8).

are small and not equidistant (Fig. 4: 4).

5) The bow is the same as in variant 1. The opening in the foot extends to the lower knob on the foot or slightly surpasses it. The knobs on the foot are pressed and, on the bow, instead of a knob, there is an undecorated, so-called, false clasp (Fig. 4: 5).

6) The bow is the same as in variant 1. The opening in the foot extends to the upper knob on the foot or surpasses it. The knobs on the foot are pressed and, on the bow, instead of a knob, there is the so-called false clasp. The knobs and the clasp are decorated with slanting notches. Between the knobs on the foot and between the upper knob and the clasp on the bow, there are two rows of shallow transverse ribs (Fig. 4: 6). It is presumed that fibulae of variants 5 and 6, in fact, imitate another type of fibulae for which the name “Schauboden-type” has been proposed. While fibulae of this type are spread in Lower Austria (Schauboden: Rausch 1995: Fig. 4, Pl. 1: 2), Burgenland (Schützen am Gebirge: Seyfried 1988: 263, Fig. 352) and Transdanubia (Velem: Miske 1908: Pl. 40: 27–28, Pl. 42: 59) only one example is known from the Mokronog Group sites (Magdalenska gora: Tecco Hvala et al. 2004: Pl. 20A: 1). They are characterised by a small opening in the foot, two high pressed knobs, the edges of which are decorated with slanting notches, two lines of shallow transverse ribs on the foot and a circular cross-section of the bow.

7) The bow is the same as in variant 1. The opening in the foot extends beyond the upper knob on the foot, and the knob on the bow is in the form of three transverse ribs (Fig. 4: 7).

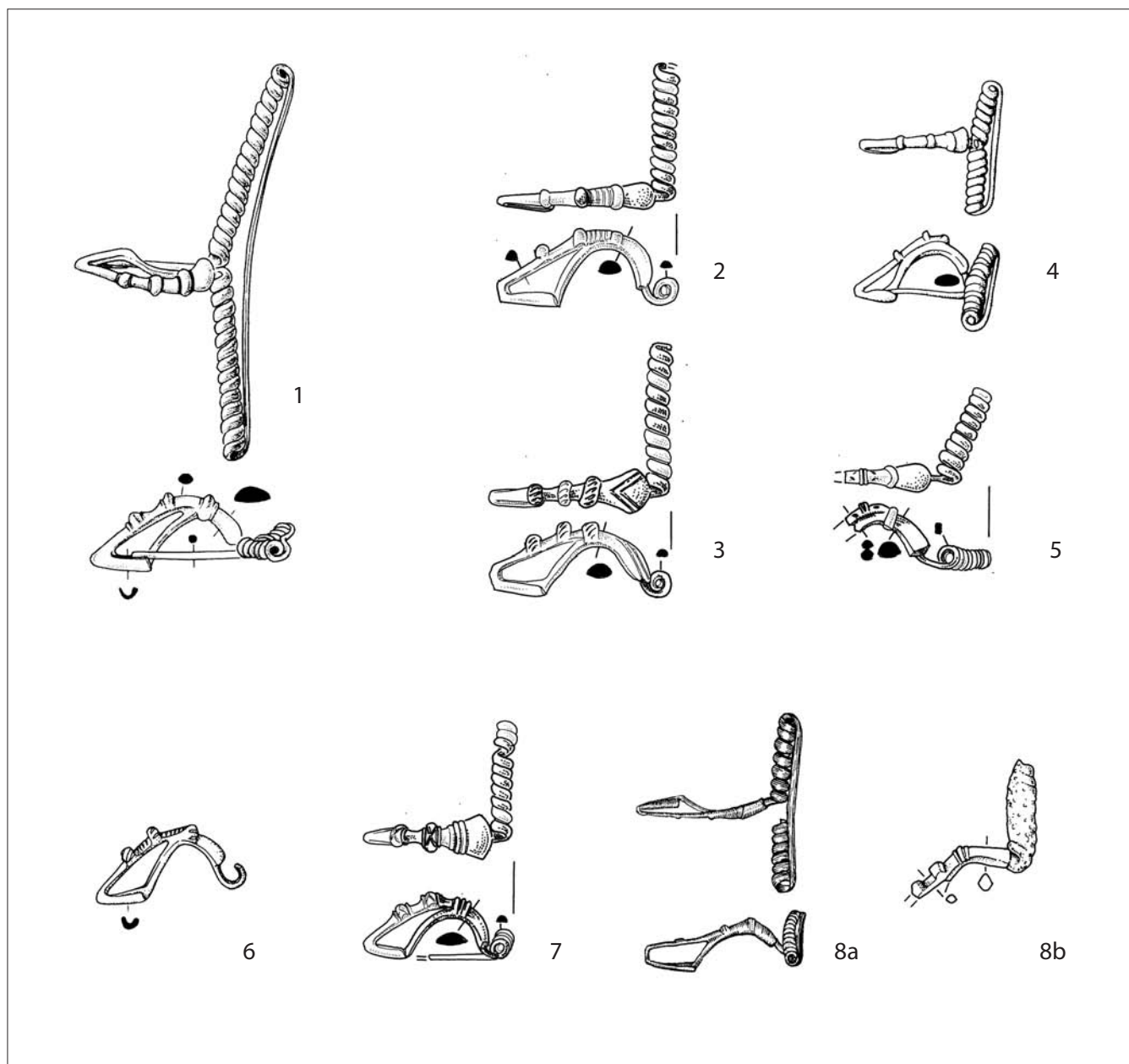
8) The cross-section of the bow is approximately rhomboidal. On the foot, which is of triangular or trapezoidal outline, there are two sets of three transverse ribs or two knobs with rectangular cross-sections. The opening extends to the upper knob on the foot or slightly below it. On the bow, there are three transverse ribs or grooves (Fig. 4: 8).

The above variants of the Magdalenska gora-type fibulae are not equally distributed. For instance, all fibulae at Magdalenska gora belong to variant 1, which is a rarity at other sites (Žerovnišček near Bločice, Križni vrh above Beli Grič, Strmec above Bela Cerkev and Hribeč in Mihovo). In Strmec, the majority of the fibulae belong to variants 2, 3, 4 and 6. The same applies to those found at the Mihovo necropolis. Variant 8, which differs from the others by the cross-section of its bow, is not known in Lower Carniola at all: it was only found in Ljubljana and the sites in Styria (Dobova and Celje). All this clearly points to the existence of local workshops which crafted their own distinctive fibulae, which appeared in large numbers in the immediate vicinity of their respective workshops.

When compared to the above variants, the Virovitica fibula unquestionably bears a certain resemblance to the fibulae of variants 5 and 6. It is linked to variant 5 by the undecorated, so-called false clasp and the small opening in the foot, and to variant 6 by two rows of transverse ribs on the foot. However, the small opening in the foot, the undecorated, so-called false clasp, and two rows of transverse ribs on the foot can also be found on the aforementioned Schauboden-type fibulae. The spring of the Virovitica fibula

Izdvojene inačice fibula tipa Magdalenska gora pokazuju različito rasprostiranje. Na Magdalenskoj gori, na primjer, sve fibule pripadaju inačici 1 koja je na drugim nalazištima rijetka (na primjer Žerovnišček kod Bločica, Križni vrh iznad Beloga Griča, Strmec iznad naselja Bela Cerkev i Hribec u Mihovom). Na Strmcu se, prije svega, pojavljuju fibule inačica 2, 3, 4 i 6. Slično vrijedi i za nalaze s mihovske nekropole. Inačica 8, koja se od ostalih razlikuje po presjeku luka, u Dolenjskoj uopće nije poznata, već samo iz Ljubljane i s nalazišta u Štajerskoj (Dobova i Celje). Navedene spoznaje jasno ukazuju na postojanje lokalnih radionica koje su izrađivale karakteristične oblike što se u većem broju pojavljuju u njihovoj neposrednoj blizini.

is fashioned from triangular cross-section wire, as is at the Schauboden-type fibula from the eponymous site. This shape of spring is very rare among the Magdalenska gora-type fibulae (Meduna 1970: Fig. 8: 13; Dular et al. 1991: Pl. 46: 19). Exact analogies of the three-part knobs located on the foot of the Virovitica fibula have not been found, but their closest counterparts are those found on the two cast fibulae from Velem-Szentvid (Miske 1908: Pl. 42: 55–56). This may suggest that one should look for the origin of the Virovitica fibula in eastern Austria or western Hungary rather than in the territory of the Mokronog Group. However, only new finds will deepen our understanding, especially if another fibula fully matching the one from Virovitica is found.



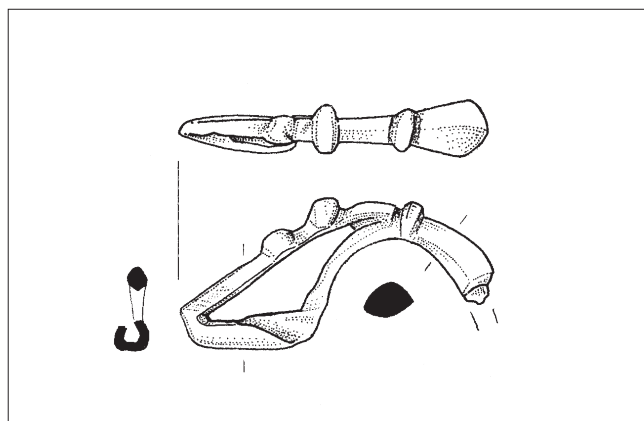
Sl. 4 Inačice fibula tipa Magdalenska gora: 1 Magdalenska gora, Preloge (prema Tecco Hvala et al. 2004), 2-4 Bela Cerkev, Strmec (4 prema Dular 1991), 5 Dunaj, Gradišče, 6-7 Bela Cerkev, Strmec (6 prema Dular 1991), 8a Malé Hradisko, Staré Hradisko (prema Meduna 1970), 8b Ljubljana, Šumi (prema Gaspari 2010), sve M 1:2

Fig. 4 Variants of the Magdalenska gora-type fibulae: 1 Magdalenska gora, Preloge (according to Tecco Hvala et al. 2004), 2-4 Bela Cerkev, Strmec (4 according to Dular 1991), 5 Dunaj, Gradišče, 6-7 Bela Cerkev, Strmec (6 according to Dular 1991), 8a Malé Hradisko, Staré Hradisko (according to Meduna 1970), 8b Ljubljana, Šumi (according to Gaspari 2010), scale 1:2

Ako se fibula iz Virovitice usporedi s izdvojenim inačicama, ona bez sumnje pokazuje određene sličnosti s fibulama inačica 5 i 6. S inačicom 5 povezuju je neukrašena tzv. lažna spojnica i mali otvor u nožici, a s inačicom 6 dva niza poprečnih narebnjenja na nožici. S druge strane, mali otvor u nožici, neukrašena tzv. lažna spojnica i dva niza poprečnih narebnjenja na nožici nalaze se i na spomenutim fibulama tipa Schauboden. Fibula iz Virovitice ima spiralu izrađenu od žice trokutastog presjeka, jednako kao fibula tipa Schauboden s eponimnog nalazišta. Takav oblik spirale vrlo je rijedak na fibulama tipa Magdalenska gora (Meduna 1970: Abb. 8, 13; Dular et al. 1991: T. 46: 19). Potpuno točne usporedbe za tročlana zadebljanja na nožici fibule iz Virovitice nisu pronađene, a najbližnja su zadebljanja na dvjema lijevanim fibulama s Velem-Szentvida (Miske 1908: T. 42, 55–56). Navedena spoznaja možda ukazuje da se porijeklo fibule iz Virovitice prije treba potražiti na područjima istočne Austrije ili zapadne Mađarske, nego na prostoru rasprostiranja mokronoške skupine. Ipak, više spoznaja u tom pogledu donijeti će tek novi nalazi, posebno ako se pronađe fibula koje će u potpunosti odgovarati onoj iz Virovitice. Nije isključeno niti, čak nam se čini vjerojatnije, da ova fibula zapravo potječe iz radionice smještene negdje na tlu Podravine koja se inspirirala proizvodima iz drugih radionica, ali je pridavala i neke vlastite detalje, npr. oblik zadebljanja na nožici. U prilog toj pretpostavci govori činjenica kako se skoro svaka inačica lijevanih fibula na određenom području pojavljuje s većim brojem nalaza (Dolenjska, Transdanubija, Donja Austrija). U slučaju da je fibula iz Virovitice stvarno lokalni proizvod, odsutnost paralela bila bi čak očekivana, budući da je to zasad jedini poznati primjerak lijevanih kasnolatenskih fibula na tlu hrvatskog dijela Podravine. Svakako je potrebno imati u vidu kako daleko najveći broj lijevanih kasnolatenskih fibula na prostoru od Dolenjske do Donje Austrije potječe ili s velikih nekropola poput onih u mjestima Bela Cerkev i Mihovo ili iz naselja poput Velem-Szentvida, koja su dala iznimno velik broj metalnih nalaza iz kasnog latena. S druge strane, u Podravini zasad nisu poznate kasnolatenske nekropole niti naselja s većim brojem kasnolatenskih metalnih nalaza.

S prostora sjeverne Hrvatske, osim fibule iz Virovitice, još jedna lijevana kasnolatenska fibula pronađena je na istaknutom utvrđenom naselju Kuzelin u sesvetskom Prigorju (Sokol 2001: 17, Abb. 1: 1). Luk nije polukružnog obrisa, već ima obris u obliku tupog kuta. Otvor u nožici je malen kao kod fibule iz Virovitice. Luk je, izgleda, okruglog presjeka. Spirala se sastoji od samo osam navoja. Fibula nema tri zadebljanja, kao fibule tipa Magdalenska gora, već samo dva. Ono na nožici sastoji se od dvaju, a ono na vrhu luka od triju poprečnih rebara. Slično kao kod fibule iz Virovitice, pojedini elementi fibule s Kuzelina nalaze se i na nekim inačicama fibula tipa Magdalenska gora. Mali otvor u nožici karakterističan je za inačice 4 i 5, a tri poprečna rebra na luku pojavljuju se na fibulama inačice 7 te na nekim fibulama inačice 8. Potpuno nepoznati fibulama tipa Magdalenska gora, međutim, su samo jedno zadebljanje na nožici, luk približno okruglog presjeka i spirala sastavljena od samo osam navoja.

S obzirom na spomenute tipološke karakteristike, fibula s Kuzelina ne bi pripadala fibulama tipa Magdalenska

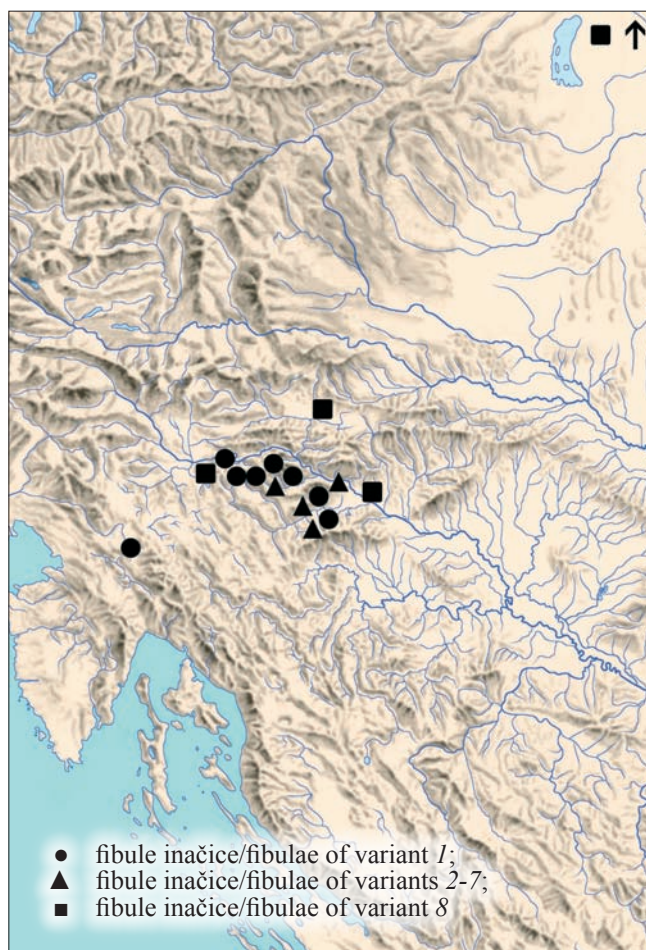


Sl. 5 Vir pri Stični, Cvinger, fibula inačice 1 tipa Magdalenska gora, M 1:1

Fig. 5 Vir pri Stični, Cvinger, fibula of the Magdalenska gora type, variant 1, scale 1:1

It cannot be excluded, and we believe it to be even more likely, that this fibula was crafted in a workshop located somewhere in Podravina which, albeit inspired by products from other workshops still added some of its own details such as, for instance, a different shape of the knob on the foot. This hypothesis is supported by the fact that virtually every variant of cast fibulae appeared in a specific area (Lower Carniola, Transdanubia, Lower Austria) in large quantities. If the Virovitica fibula was, indeed, a local product, one would not expect to find any parallel finds for this is, at present, the only known example of cast fibulae of the Late La Tène period in the Croatian part of Podravina. We must certainly bear in mind that by far the highest number of cast fibulae from the Late La Tène period found between Lower Carniola and Lower Austria come from either large necropolises such as those in Bela Cerkev and Mihovo, or settlements such as Velem-Szentvid, which contained an exceptionally large quantity of metal items from the Late La Tène period. On the other hand, we are at present not aware of the existence of any Late La Tène necropolises or settlements containing a large number of Late La Tène metal items in Podravina.

In addition to the fibula from Virovitica, one other cast fibula from the Late La Tène period was found in Northern Croatia, in the important hill-top fortified settlement of Kuzelin, in Sesvetsko Prigorje (Sokol 2001: 17, Fig. 1: 1). The outline of the bow is not a semi-circle but an obtuse angle. The opening in the foot is small, like the one in the fibula from Virovitica. The bow seems to have a circular cross-section. The spring consists of only eight coils. Unlike the Magdalenska gora type, which has three knobs, this fibula has only two. The one on the foot consists of two and the one at the top of the bow of three transverse ribs. Similar to the Virovitica fibula, certain elements of the Kuzelin fibula can be found in some variants of the Magdalenska gora type: the small opening in the foot is characteristic of variants 4 and 5, while three transverse ribs on the bow appear on the fibulae of variant 7 and some fibulae of variant 8. However, single knob on the foot, bow with an approximately circular cross-section and spring composed of only eight coils are completely alien to the fibulae of the Magdalenska gora type.



Karta 2 Nalazišta fibula tipa Magdalenska gora
Map 2 Sites where Magdalenska gora-type fibulae were found

gora. Luk okruglog presjeka imaju npr. fibule tipa Schauboden, a sličan obris luka i, kako izgleda, dva poprečna rebra na nožici imaju dvije fibule s naselja Velem-Szentvid u Transdanubiji, od kojih prva ima sačuvanu spiralu od deset navoja. Sasvim sličan ukras od dvaju poprečnih rebara na nožici ima i jedna lijevana kasnolatenska fibula s Devina u Slovačkoj (Štefanovičová et al. 1993: 196, Obr. 115: 8) kod koje otvor nije malen, već se proteže do zadebljanja na vrhu luka. Niti presjek luka nije okrugao, budući da je luk trokutasto proširen, slično kao kod fibula tipa Magdalenska gora. Sasvim je moguće da je i fibula s Kuzelina nastala u nekoj od lokalnih radionica čiji su majstori poznavali proizvode radionica smještenih u Dolenjskoj i Štajerskoj, ali i u istočnoj Austriji, Slovačkoj i Transdanubiji.

Na osnovi nalaza u grobovima i naseljima mokronoške skupine, fibule tipa Magdalenska gora mogu se datirati u stupanj Mokronog IIIa (Božić 1987: 878, sl. 46: 18; 1999: 210; 2008: 80, 145)², što potvrđuju i nalazi srodnih oblika

2 S obzirom na to da za najveći dio nalaza fibula tipa Magdalenska gora nisu poznate grobne cjeline, nije isključeno kako se one pojavljuju od samog početka stupnja Mokronog IIIa, zajedno s najmlađim oblicima žičanih fibula srednjolatenske sheme. S druge strane, zasad nije moguće izdvojiti sadržaj jedne mlađe faze razvoja unutar stupnja Mokronog IIIa koja je prepoznata na južnonjemačkim i zapadnonjemačkim nalazištima (LT D1b) i kojoj bi pripadale npr. lijevane fibule tipa Nova vas (Božić 2008: 65–87) koje su izrađene na sličan način kao i fibule tipa Magdalenska gora, što bi možda ukazivalo na njihovu, barem djelomičnu, istovremenost.

In view of the typological characteristics described above, the fibula from Kuzelin does not belong to the fibulae of the Magdalenska gora type. Circular cross-section bows were found on, for instance, the Schauboden-type fibulae, while similarly-shaped bows and, ostensibly, two transverse ribs on the foot, were found on two fibulae at the Velem-Szentvid settlement in Transdanubia, of which one had a preserved 10-coil spring. A completely similar decoration of two transverse ribs on the foot appears on a cast fibula of the Late La Tène period from Devín in Slovakia (Štefanovičová et al. 1993: 196, Fig. 115: 8) which does not have a small opening, but one which extends to the knob at the top of the bow. The cross-section of the bow is not circular, either, but flares in a triangular shape, similar to the fibulae of the Magdalenska gora type. It is perfectly possible that the Kuzelin fibula was also crafted in one of the local workshops whose masters were familiar with the products of workshops located not only in Lower Carniola and Styria, but also in Lower Austria, Slovakia and Transdanubia.

Based on the finds from the graves and settlements of the Mokronog Group, fibulae of the Magdalenska gora type can be dated back to the Mokronog IIIa phase (Božić 1987: 878, Fig. 46: 18; 1999: 210; 2008: 80, 145)²; this is further confirmed by the related forms of cast bronze fibulae found at other Central European sites of the La Tène culture. The cast fibula from the Virovitica settlement is dated in the same manner; its importance, among other things, is in that it enables us to date the following ceramic fragments found in pit SU 660: a fragment of a bowl with an S-shaped profile (Pl. 1: 4), fragments of a large pot thrown on a potter's wheel and decorated by dense, vertical, comb-like ornaments (the so-called *Feinkammstrichornament*) (Pl. 1: 5) and fragments of a pot thrown and decorated in an identical fashion (Pl. 1: 6).³ Although such pots appear predominantly in the Late La Tène settlements west of the Alps (e.g. Manching and its workshop), their finds are on the increase in the Eastern Alps. The closest known comparable finds come from the settlements in Styria (Trebsche 2003; 2010), which confirms the aforementioned hypotheses of a connection between the sites in Styria, in particular those in Slovenian Podravina and Prekmurje, with the sites in Croatian Podravina. The val-

2 In view of the fact that we do not know which grave units the majority of Magdalenska gora type fibulae that were found came from, we cannot exclude the possibility that they started appearing at the very beginning of the Mokronog IIIa phase, along with the latest shapes of wire fibulae of the Middle La Tène scheme. On the other hand, it is at present impossible to single out a later phase within the Mokronog IIIa phase, which has been identified in southern German and western German sites (LT D1b), to which we could ascribe, for instance, the cast fibulae of the Novas vas type (Božić 2008: 65–87), crafted in a manner similar to those of the Magdalenska gora type, which might point to their, at least partial, contemporaneity.

3 Kuzelin was not the only Mokronog Group site of Central Croatia where Late La Tène fibulae were found; they were also found at the Grede I site near Delovi, not far from Koprivnica. Bronze fibulae were found in addition to Late La Tène ceramic fragments, recorded in dwelling 4: one had two transverse knobs at the top of the bow which thickened towards the spring made up of four coils with an external chord, but the foot was not preserved; the other fibula had a short foot with a row of small knobs, attached by a clasp to the bow which thickens towards the spring composed of a large number of coils with an external chord (Marković 1984: 298, Pl. 5: 2–4; Božić 1987: 866). The fibulae are dated back to the Mokronog IIIa phase.

lijevanih brončanih fibula na ostalim srednjoeuropskim nalazištima latenske kulture. Na isti se način datira i lijevana fibula s naselja u Virovitici čija se važnost prepoznaje i u mogućnosti datiranja prikupljenih keramičkih ulomaka iz jame SJ 660: ulomak zdjele S-profilacije (T. 1: 4), ulomci velikog lonca izrađenog na lončarskom kolu koji je ukrašen okomitim i gusto raspoređenim češljastim ukrasom (tzv. *Feinkammstrichornament*) (T. 1: 5) te ulomci na isti način izrađenoga i ukrašenog lonca (T. 1: 6).³ Ovakvi se lonci pojavljuju u kasnolatskim naseljima sjeverno od Alpa (npr. Manching s radionicom), no u sve većem broju pronalaze se i na istočnoalpskom području. Najbliže usporedbe zasad su poznate s naselja u Štajerskoj (Trebsche 2003; 2010), što potvrđuje ranije iznesene pretpostavke o povezanosti nalazišta u Štajerskoj, posebno iz slovenske Podravine i Prekomurja, s nalazištima u hrvatskoj Podravini. Dolina rijeke Drave imala je u tome presudnu važnost kao osnovni komunikacijski pravac kojim su se širile ideje i utjecaji krajem 2. i na početku 1. st. pr. Kr.

FIBULE TIPRA BELETOV VRT

U zapunama dviju zemunica, SJ 686 i SJ 690, što se nalaze na sjeveroistočnom dijelu naselja koje čini veći broj objekata (sl. 1), pronađene su dvije brončane fibule za koje je karakterističan visok uvijeni luk što je kod jedne fibule okrugloga, dok je kod druge presjeka u obliku izduženog slova D. Luk prelazi u spiralu koja je kod obiju fibula sastavljena od četiriju navoja što su tetivom povezani iznutra. Raskucano ležište za iglu i nožica nisu se sačuvali (sl. 6, T. 1: 1–2). Zapune zemunica u kojima su pronađene opisane fibule sadržavale su znatne količine keramičkih ulomaka što ukazuje da su nakon gubitka prvotne namjene njihovi ukopi iskorisćeni za odlaganje nepotrebnih predmeta, odnosno korištene su kao tzv. "otpadne jame".

S obzirom na navedene tipološke karakteristike, brončane fibule iz naselja Virovitica – Kiškorijska sjever pripadaju fibulama tipa Beletov vrt kakve dosad nisu bile poznate na nalazištima u Podravini.

Fibule tipa Beletov vrt zabilježene su na grobljima i u naseljima mokronoške skupine te u tzv. vodenom kontekstu, a datirane su u kasnolatske stupnjeve Mokronog IIIa–b (Guštin 1984: 333, 341, Abb. 23: 3; Božić 1987: 878, sl. 46: 15; 1999: 210; 2008: 96, 114, sl. 56). Najveći broj nalaza potječe s nalazišta mokronoške skupine u Dolenjskoj, no zabilježene su i na susjednim područjima, posebno kod Japoda (Božić 1998: 149, Abb. 20). Iako su najčešće izrađene od bronce, kako to pokazuju i nalazi iz Virovitice, poznate su i one koje su izrađene od željeza. Za fibule tipa Beletov vrt karakterističan je visok uvijeni luk koji je najčešće okruglog presjeka, no može biti i ovalnoga, trakastoga ili presjeka u obliku slova D kada se proširuje prema spirali koja se sastoji od četiriju iznutra povezanih navoja. Ležište za iglu najčešće

3 Na nalazištima mokronoške skupine na prostoru središnje Hrvatske nalazi kasnolatskih fibula, osim Kuzelina, dosad su bili poznati s naselja Grede I kod Delova nedaleko od Koprivnice. U objektu 4, s ulomcima kasnolatske keramike, zabilježeni su nalazi brončanih fibula: jedna ima dva poprečna zadebljanja na vrhu luka koji se zadebljava prema spirali od četiri izvana povezana navoja, dok se nožica nije sačuvala; druga fibula ima kraću nožicu s nizom manjih zadebljanja te se spojnicom prihvaća za luk koji se zadebljava prema spirali sastavljenoj od velikog broja izvana povezanih navoja (Marković 1984: 298, T. 5: 2–4; Božić 1987: 866). Fibule se datiraju u stupanj Mokronog IIIa.

ley of the river Drava played a crucial role in this as the principal communication route, spreading ideas and influences at the end of the 2nd and beginning of the 1st century BC.

FIBULAE OF THE BELETOV VRT TYPE

Two bronze fibulae were found in the fillings of pit-dwellings SU 686 and SU 690, located in the north-eastern part of the settlement composed of a large number of objects (Fig. 1); the fibulae are characterised by a highly arched bow which, in one fibula has a circular, and, in the other, a D-shaped cross-section. The bow turns into a spring which, in both fibulae, is composed of four coils connected with an internal chord. The flattened catch and the foot have not been preserved (Fig. 6, Pl. 1: 1–2). The fillings of the pit-dwellings where the described fibulae were found contained large quantities of ceramic fragments, which suggests that, once their original purpose was lost, they were used for depositing dispensable items or, in other words, as "refuse pits".

Based on the aforementioned typological characteristics, the bronze fibulae from the Virovitica – Kiškorijska sjever settlement belong to the fibulae of the Beletov vrt type not previously found at the Podravina sites.

Fibulae of the Beletov vrt type have been recorded in the graves and settlements of the Mokronog Group and in the so-called water context, and dated to the Late La Tène phases of Mokronog IIIa–b (Guštin 1984: 333, 341, Fig. 23: 3; Božić 1987: 878, Fig. 46: 15; 1999: 210; 2008: 96, 114, Fig. 56). Most of them were found at the Mokronog Group sites in Lower Carniola, but some were also recorded in the neighbouring areas, in particular in the territory of the Iapodes (Božić 1998: 149, Fig. 20). Although mostly made of bronze, as shown by the finds from Virovitica, some were also made of iron. The fibulae of the Beletov vrt type are characterised by a highly arched bow: its cross-section is most frequently circular but can also be oval, ribbon-like, or D-shaped when widening towards a spring composed of four coils with an internal chord. The catch is usually elongated and triangular, extending into a long foot connected to the bow by a clasp; rows of transverse ribs can sometimes be found at the end of the foot, in front of the clasp.⁴ Although most fibulae are 7 – 9 cm long, some are smaller, and some even longer than 10 cm.

At the eponymous necropolis of Beletov vrt and its surroundings in Novo mesto, fibulae of this type appear in the graves that contain weapons, which suggests that they were part of the male attire (Knez 1992).⁵ An iron fibula from grave 169, in which fragments of a Novo mesto-type helmet were found, has been dated to the Mokronog IIIa phase. When compared with the other finds from the necropolis, the fibula does not have such a highly arched bow, in other

4 It is interesting that the end of the foot and the clasp connected to the bow are frequently preserved on the fibulae of the Beletov vrt type, even when found only in fragments, which is not the case with the fibulae from Virovitica.

5 Novo mesto – Beletov vrt: graves 132, 146, 162, 164, 169, 176, 196, 197: Knez 1992: Pl. 48: 1, Pl. 52: 8, Pl. 57: 2–3, Pl. 57: 12–13, Pl. 60: 3, Pl. 63: 7, Pl. 69: 6, Pl. 70: 3. It is not certain that the fibula from Roman grave 63 (Pl. 23: 1) belongs to the Beletov vrt type; it would be considered an earlier find in the grave. Only a spring and part of the bow remain from the fibula from grave 196 (Pl. 69: 6), and it differs from other examples by its smaller dimensions.



Sl. 6 Fibula tipa Beletov vrt iz SJ 686

Fig. 6 Beletov vrt-type fibula from SU 686

je izduženoga trokutastog oblika i prelazi u dugu nožicu što je s lukom spojena pomoću spojnice ispred koje se ponekad na kraju nožice mogu nalaziti nizovi poprečnih narebnjenja.⁴ Najveći broj fibula dužine je 7 – 9 cm, iako ima manjih, ali i dužih od 10 cm.

Na eponimnoj nekropoli Beletov vrt s okolicom u Novom mestu fibule ovog oblika pojavljuju se u grobovima s naoružanjem što bi ukazivalo da su bile dio muške nošnje (Knez 1992).⁵ Željezna fibula iz groba 169, u kojem su pronađeni ulomci kacige tipa Novo mesto, datirana je u stupanj Mokronog IIIa. Fibula, u odnosu na ostale nalaze s nekropole, nema tako visok uvijeni luk, odnosno ima nešto niži luk u čemu se približava žičanim fibulama srednjolatenške sheme koje su brojne na početku LT D1, dok bi oblikom nožice i spiralom s unutarnjom tetivom pripadala fibulama tipa Beletov vrt. Fibula iz navedenog groba smatra se najstarijim nalazom (Božić 2008: 114).⁶

Kod cjelovitije sačuvanih fibula tipa Beletov vrt s nalazišta Bela Cerkev – Strmec može se prepoznati ovalan presjek luka, dok se na kraju nožice, prije spojnice, još mogu nalaziti plitka poprečna narebnjenja (Stare 1973: T. 47: 5–6, 12, T. 53: 17, 20; Božić 1987: sl. 46: 15; 1998: Abb. 14: 1). U Mihovu su fibule tipa Beletov vrt pronađene na groblju Hribec (Windl 1975; 1976: 885, Abb. 2), ali i naselju Trnišča odakle potječe brončana fibula koja, slično jednoj od fibula s Kiškorijske, ima luk koji je presjeka u obliku slova D (Božić 1990: 82; Dular 2008: 126, 137, T. 3: 8). Zanimljiv je nalaz brončane fibule tipa Beletov vrt s lukom okruglog presjeka u grobu 51 na groblju Pungart u Metliki. U grobu su još pronađeni ulomak narukvice od bezbojnog stakla sa žutom folijom serije 27 iz stupnja Mokronog IIb, ulomak brončane fibule s lukom polukružnog presjeka te brojni ulomci keramičkih posuda, što vjerojatno ukazuje da se radi o nalazima iz više uništenih

4 Zanimljivo je što se kod fibula tipa Beletov vrt, i kada nisu pronađene u cijelosti, često sačuvao završetak nožice sa spojnicom koja se prihvaća za luk, što kod fibula iz Virovitice nije slučaj.

5 Novo mesto – Beletov vrt: grobovi 132, 146, 162, 164, 169, 176, 196, 197; Knez 1992: T.48: 1, T. 52: 8, T. 57: 2–3, T. 57: 12–13, T. 60: 3, T. 63: 7, T. 69: 6, T. 70: 3. Za fibulu iz rimskog groba 63 (T. 23: 1) nije sasvim sigurno kako pripada tipu Beletov vrt te bi u grobu predstavljala stariji nalaz. Od fibule iz groba 196 (T. 69: 6) sačuvani su spirala i dio luka, a od prethodnih primjera razlikuje se manjim dimenzijama.

6 T. Knez fibule tipa Beletov vrt, s primjerom željezne fibule iz groba 169, nazvao je tipom Novo mesto: 1992: 90–91.

words, its bow has a somewhat lower arch, approximating it to the wire fibulae of the Middle La Tène scheme, found in large quantities at the beginning of LT D1; the shape of the foot, the spring and the chord, however, place it among the fibulae of the Beletov vrt type. The fibula from this grave is considered to be the earliest find of this type (Božić 2008: 114).⁶

Better preserved fibulae of the Beletov vrt type from the Bela Cerkev – Strmec site can be recognised by the oval cross-section of their bow, and shallow transverse ribs can sometimes be found at the end of the foot, before the clasp (Stare 1973: Pl. 47: 5–6, 12, Pl. 53: 17, 20; Božić 1987: Fig. 46: 15; 1998: Fig. 14: 1). In Mihovo, fibulae of the Beletov vrt type were found at the Hribec cemetery (Windl 1975; 1976: 885, Fig. 2), but also at the Trnišča settlement, where a bronze fibula was found which has a D-shaped cross-section of the bow, similar to a fibula from Kiškorijska, (Božić 1990: 82; Dular 2008: 126, 137, Pl. 3: 8). It is interesting that a bronze fibula of the Beletov vrt type, with a circular cross-section of the bow, was found in Grave 51 at the Pungart cemetery in Metlika. Also found in the grave were: a fragment of a bracelet made of colourless glass with a yellow film of the series 27, from the Mokronog IIb phase, a fragment of a bronze fibula with a semi-circular cross-section of the bow and numerous ceramic vessel fragments. This probably indicates that these finds came from several destroyed graves (Šribar 1976: 324, Pl. VIII: 6).⁷ Larger number of bronze fibulae of the Beletov vrt type were found in Ljubljana, where iron fibulae of the same type were also recorded. One of the fibulae comes from the Sinja Gorica – Ribiški dom site, while the one from the Mück collection (near Bevke ?) reaches 10.3 cm in length and has a transverse groove on the clasp. The fibulae from Ljubljana can also have transverse ribs at the end of the foot, before the point where it connects with the bow. The bow has a circular or oval cross-section and flares towards the spring. The fibulae are, after A. Gaspari, dated between LT D1 and the Augustan period (Gaspari 2002: 149, 197, 202, Fig. 58: 8, Pl. 1: 11; 2009: 256, Fig. 38h).

Bronze fibulae of the Beletov vrt type have also been recorded outside of the Mokronog Group area (Map 3). They are particularly numerous at the Ribić cemetery in the valley of the River Una. It is interesting to note that most bows of the Ribić fibulae have ribbon-like cross-sections. Sometimes, rows of transverse ribs can be found at the end of the foot, before it connects to the bow, and the catch is sometimes decorated with grooves (Božić 1998: Fig. 20).⁸ The Beletov vrt-type fibula found the furthest to the west comes from Aquileia and, with some other types, suggests that there was communication between the people from the

6 T. Knez named these fibulae, including the iron fibula from grave 169, the Novo mesto type (1992: 90–91).

7 The list of Beletov vrt-type fibulae (Božić 1998, List 6) includes an iron fibula found in grave 37 from Verdun, but this one was subsequently ascribed to the so-called arched fibulae (*Geschweifte Fibeln*). The fibula from the grave in Verdun has the same shape of the bow as the ones of the Beletov vrt type, and has a spring with an internal chord, but the bow does not extend into the foot but ends at the catch. The grave is dated to the later part of the Mokronog IIIb phase (Božić 2008: 52–54, Fig. 25: 5).

8 Ribić: Marić 1968: Pl. X: 5, 8–9, 18–19, 30, 41, Pl. XI: 1; Prozor: Todorović 1968: Pl. 59: 3, 9.

grobova (Šribar 1976: 324, T. VIII: 6).⁷ Veći broj brončanih fibula tipa Beletov vrt pronađen je u Ljubljanci iz koje se navode i nalazi željeznih fibula istog tipa. Jedna od fibula potječe s nalazišta Sinja Gorica – Ribiški dom, dok je ona zbirke Mück (Bevke?) duga čak 10,3 cm i na spojnici ima poprečni žlijeb. Fibule iz Ljubljance na kraju nožice, prije njezina spajanja s lukom, također mogu imati poprečna narebnjenja. Luk je okrugloga ili ovalnog presjeka te se proširuje prema spirali. Fibule su, prema A. Gaspari, datirane od LT D1 do Augustovog vremena (Gaspari 2002: 149, 197, 202, sl. 58: 8, T. 1: 11; 2009: 256, Fig. 38h).

Brončane fibule tipa Beletov vrt zabilježene su i izvan područja rasprostiranja mokronoške skupine (karta 3). Posebno su brojne na groblju Ribić u dolini Une. Zanimljivo je kako većina fibula iz Ribića ima trakasti presjek luka. Isto tako, ponekad se na kraju nožice, prije spajanja s lukom, nalaze nizovi poprečnih narebnjenja, dok ležište za iglu može biti ukrašeno žljebovima (Božić 1998: Abb. 20).⁸ Najzapadniji nalaz fibule tipa Beletov vrt potječe iz Akvileje te, s još nekim oblicima, ukazuje na postojanje kontakata između nositelja mokronoške skupine i stanovnika Akvileje (Fischer 1966: 9, Abb. 1: 9; Božić 1998: Abb. 14: 2).

S Magdalensberga se navode nalazi čak 11 željeznih fibula tipa Beletov vrt koje su datirane u LT D1a te se povezuju s fibulama tipa 21b po R. Gebhardu (Dolenz et al. 2009: 254, Abb. 20: 1; Tab. 1; Sedlmayer 2009: 14, 116, 178, T. 1: 4–14). Međutim, s obzirom na oblik luka i noge kod cjelovitije sačuvanih fibula s Magdalensberga, one se ipak ne mogu pripisati tipu Beletov vrt. Brončane fibule grupe 4 ili željezne fibule grupe 21b s Manchinga, iako imaju spiralu povezanu tetivom iznutra, obrisom luka i nožice također ne nalikuju fibulama tipa Beletov vrt (Gebhard 1991: 86). Navedene fibule s Magdalensberga i iz Manchinga odgovaraju oblicima sličnih fibula sa spiralom s vanjskom tetivom koje su poznate s brojnih nalazišta te se smatraju karakterističnima za LT D1a.

Zanimljivo je pitanje glede datiranja fibula tipa Beletov vrt u okviru kasnolatenskog stupnja Mokronog III, odnosno pojavljuju li se one tijekom mlađeg dijela Mokronog IIIa, starijeg dijela IIIb ili tijekom oba stupnja (Božić 2008: 114). Osim nalaza u ratničkom grobu 169, sve ostale fibule potječu iz grobnih cjelina koje, na osnovi drugih nalaza, nije moguće uže vremenski opredijeliti u okviru stupnja Mokronog III. Ipak, na osnovi nalaza na zapadnom dijelu istražene površine nekropole Beletov vrt, na kojem su zabilježene najstarije poznate grobne cjeline, može se pretpostaviti kako su one, kao originalan oblik jugoistočnoalpskog prostora, nastale tijekom stupnja Mokronog IIIa. Dijelom su istovremene i s nekim sjevernoitalskim tipovima (npr. Nauheim II.1, Nova vas, Almgren 65) iz LT D1b (Božić 2008: 50–87), što dakako ne isključuje

7 U popisu fibula tipa Beletov vrt (Božić 1998, Liste 6), navodi se i nalaz željezne fibule u grobu 37 iz Verduna, no ona je poslije pripisana tzv. fibulama uvijenog luka (*Geschweifte Fibeln*). Fibula iz groba u Verdunu ima oblik luka, kao i fibule tipa Beletov vrt, te spiralu povezanu tetivom iznutra, no luk se ne nastavlja u nožicu, već završava kod ležišta za iglu. Grob je datiran u mlađi dio stupnja Mokronog IIIb (Božić 2008: 52–54, sl. 25: 5).

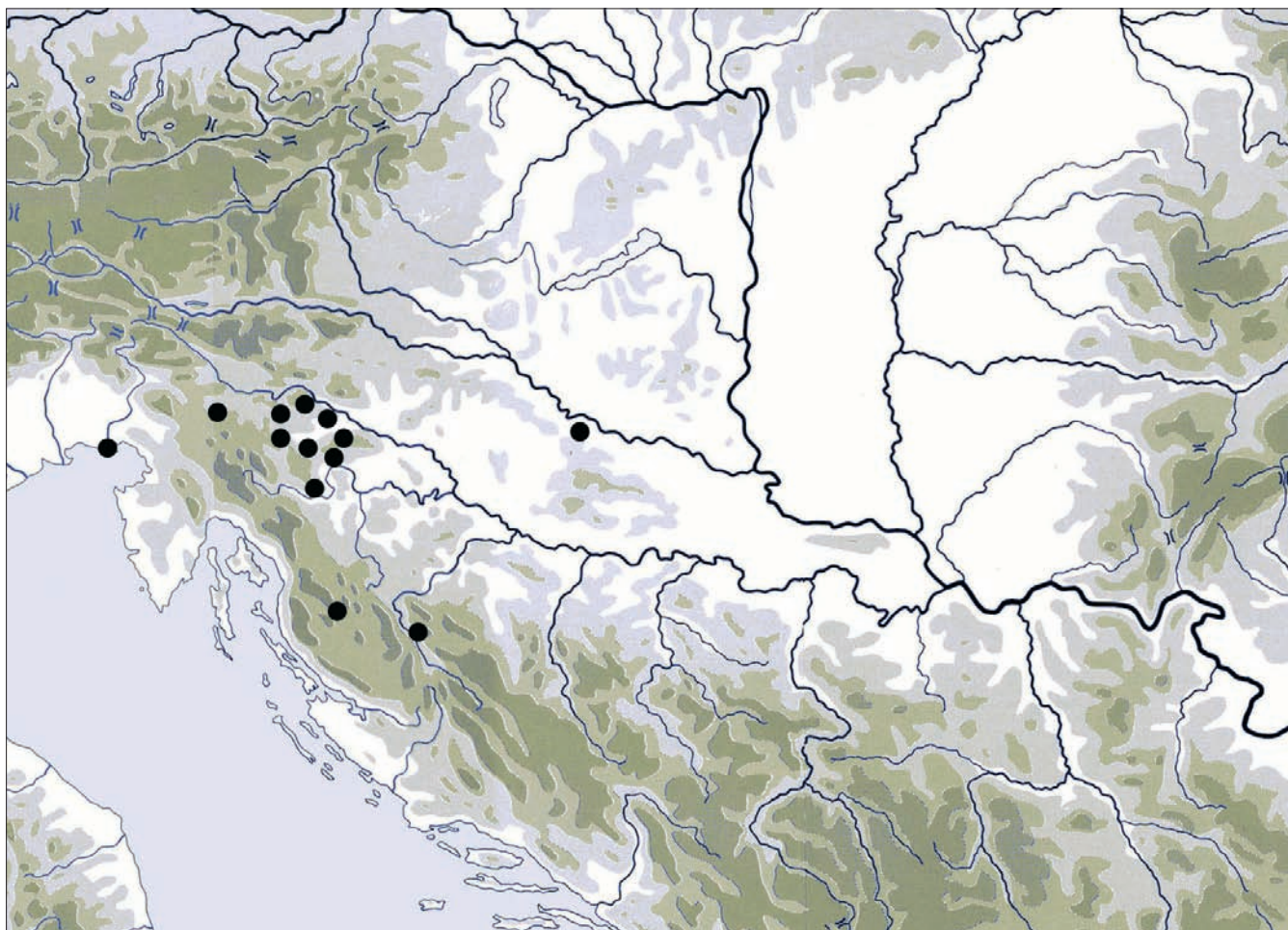
8 Ribić: Marić 1968: T. X: 5, 8–9, 18–19, 30, 41, T. XI: 1; Prozor: Todorović 1968: T. 59: 3, 9.

Mokronog Group and the inhabitants of Aquileia (Fischer 1966: 9, Fig. 1: 9; Božić 1998: Fig. 14: 2).

As many as 11 iron fibulae of the Beletov vrt type are mentioned at Magdalensberg and dated to LT D1a; they have been linked with the 21b type of the fibulae according to R. Gebhard (Dolenz et al. 2009: 254, Fig. 20: 1; Pl. 1; Sedlmayer 2009: 14, 116, 178, Pl. 1: 4–14). However, taking into account the shape of the bow and foot of the better preserved fibulae from Magdalensberg, they cannot be ascribed to the Beletov vrt type after all. As for the bronze fibulae of group 4 and iron fibulae of group 21b from Manching, even though their spring has an internal chord, due to the shape of their bow and foot, they do not resemble the Beletov vrt type fibulae either (Gebhard 1991: 86). These Magdalensberg and Manching fibulae correspond to the forms of similar fibulae featuring springs with an external chord known from numerous sites and considered to be characteristic of LT D1a.

The issue of dating the Beletov vrt-type fibulae within the Mokronog III phase of the Late La Tène is interesting; in other words, do they appear during the later part of the Mokronog IIIa phase, the earlier part of the Mokronog IIIb phase or during both phases (Božić 2008: 114)? Except for the finds in the warrior's grave 169, all other fibulae come from grave units which, based on other finds, cannot be narrowed down to a more specific period within the Mokronog III phase. However, based on the finds in the western section of the excavated part of the Beletov vrt necropolis, where the earliest known grave units were found, it can be presumed that, as a form specific to the South-Alpine area, they were made in the Mokronog IIIa phase. They are partially contemporaneous with some North-Italic types (e.g. Nauheim II.1, Nova vas, Almgren 65) from LT D1b (Božić 2008: 50–87) which, naturally, does not preclude their appearance later in the Mokronog IIIb phase.

In addition to allowing us to date the settlement to the Mokronog IIIa phase, as confirmed by the glass bracelets, the cast fibula of the Late La Tène period and the fibulae of the Beletov vrt type from the Virovitica – Kiškorijska sjever settlement, also serve as evidence of the communication that the Virovitica part of Podravina maintained not only with the Mokronog Group territory but also with the neighbouring areas of Eastern Austria and Transdanubia; this has already been documented during the Mokronog IIb phase, based on the finds from the somewhat more eastwardly-located cemetery in Zvonimirovo (Tomičić, Dizdar 2005). A similar conclusion can be drawn from the preliminary analysis of the ceramic forms from the Late La Tène period found in Virovitica, in particular vessels decorated with the so-called *Feinkammstrichornament* that can be found in Styrian settlements. Perhaps this is where one might look for the origins of the cast fibula, one of the most eastern finds of the large group of the Late La Tène cast fibulae that appear between the eastern slopes of the Alps and the western part of the Pannonian Plain and testify to the female fashion of the time. The possibility of production of this type of fibula in certain local workshop in the central Drava Valley region shouldn't be completely excluded. Comparable typological details can also be found on contemporaneous fibulae of the Magdalenska gora type found at the sites in



Karta 3 Nalazišta fibula tipa Beletov vrt
Map 3 Sites where fibulae of the Beletov vrt type were found

njihovo pojavljivanje i kasnije tijekom stupnja Mokronog IIIb.

Lijevana kasnolatenska fibula i fibule tipa Beletov vrt s naselja Virovitica – Kiškorijska sjever, osim datiranja naselja u stupanj Mokronog IIIa, što potvrđuju i nalazi staklenih narukvica, dokaz su povezanosti virovitičke Podravine s prostorom rasprostiranja mokronoške skupine, ali i sa susjednim prostorima istočne Austrije i Transdanubije, što je već dokumentirano tijekom stupnja Mokronog IIIb na osnovi nalaza s nešto istočnije položenog groblja u Zvonimirovu (Tomičić, Dizdar 2005). Na sličan zaključak ukazuju i preliminarne analize kasnolatenskih keramičkih oblika iz Virovitice, posebno pojavljivanje posuda ukrašenih tzv. *Feinkammstrichornamentom* kakve se nalaze na naseljima u Štajerskoj. Možda se tamo može potražiti porijeklo lijevane fibule koja je jedan od najistočnijih nalaza velike skupine lijevanih kasnolatenskih fibula što se pojavljuju na prostoru istočnih obronaka Alpa i zapadnog dijela Panonske nizine, a svjedoče o karakterističnoj ženskoj modi toga vremena isto tako ne treba niti posve isključiti mogućnost kako se radi o proizvodu lokalne srednjopodravске radionice. Usporedbe se za pojedine tipološke detalje nalaze i na istovremenim fibulama tipa Magdalenska gora na nalazištima u Dolenjskoj, koje predstavljaju važan dio ženske nošnje stupnja Mokronog IIIa. Sličnu rasprostranjenost, s najvećim brojem nalaza u Dolenjskoj, pokazuju i fibule tipa Beletov vrt koje se u većem broju još nalaze na groblju Ribić u dolini Une. Nalazi

Lower Carniola, which constituted an important part of the female attire from the Mokronog IIIa phase. The distribution pattern of the Beletov vrt type of fibulae is similar: most of them were found in Lower Carniola, although large quantities can also be found at the Ribić cemetery in the valley of the river Una. The fibulae of the Beletov vrt type found in the fillings of pit-dwellings in the northern part of the Virovitica settlement can at present be considered easternmost (Map 3) and serve as evidence of the strong influence exerted by the Mokronog Group during the Late La Tène period on the area of Central Podravina, all the way to the eastern slopes of Mt. Bilogora.

LIST OF SITES

Magdalenska gora-type fibulae (Map 2):

Variant 1

- Bela Cerkev – Strmec, cemetery (Dular 1991: Pl. 70: 1)
- Beli Grič – Križni vrh, settlement (Dular et al. 1991: Pl. 45: 8)
- Bločice – Žerovnišček, settlement (Laharnar 2009: 102, Pl. 1: 17)
- Ljubljana – Tribuna, settlement (excavations Arhej d. o. o. 2008, unpublished)
- Magdalenska gora – Preloge, cemetery (Hencken 1978: 56, Fig. 251a; Tecco Hvala et al. 2004: Pl. 10B: 1–2 – **Fig. 4: 1**, Pl.

fibula tipa Beletov vrt u zapunama zemunica na sjevernom dijelu naselja u Virovitici zasad se mogu smatrati najistočnijim nalazima (karta 3) te dokazuju snažne utjecaje mokronoške skupine tijekom razdoblja kasnog latena na prostor srednje Podravine, sve do istočnih obronaka Bilogore.

POPIS NALAZIŠTA

Fibule tipa Magdalenska gora (karta 2):

Inačica 1

Bela Cerkev – Strmec, groblje (Dular 1991: T. 70: 1)

Beli Grič – Križni vrh, naselje (Dular et al. 1991: T. 45: 8)

Bločice – Žerovnišček, naselje (Laharnar 2009: 129, T. 1: 17)

Ljubljana – Tribuna, naselje (iskopavanja Arhej d. o. o. 2008, neobjavljeno)

Magdalenska gora – Preloge, groblje (Hencken 1978: 56, Fig. 251a; Tecco Hvala et al. 2004: T. 10B: 1–2 – **sl. 4: 1**, T. 19B: 8–10; T. 31B: 1–2; T. 59C: 1–2)

Mihovo – Hribec, groblje (Windl 1975: T. 24: 1; T. 78: 7)

Moravče pri Gabrovki – Roje, groblje (Pretpovijesni odjel Prirodoslovnog muzeja u Beču, inv. br. 86.542⁹, neobjavljeno) **sl. 7**

Vir pri Stični – Cvinger, naselje (Inštitut za arheologiju ZRC SAZU, Ljubljana, detektorski nalaz od 25. 10. 1991., neobjavljeno) **sl. 5**

Inačica 2

Bela Cerkev – Strmec, groblje (Stare 1973: T. 23: 21 – **sl. 4: 2**, T. 46: 17)

Mihovo – Hribec, groblje (Windl 1975: T. 38: 16)

Beli Grič – Križni vrh, naselje (Dular et al. 1991: 104, T. 46: 19)

Inačica 3

Bela Cerkev – Strmec, groblje (Stare 1973: T. 54: 6 – **sl. 4: 3**; Dular 1991: T. 63: 22)

Mihovo – Hribec, groblje (Windl 1975: T. 73: 11)

“Šentjernež” (Gabrovec 1966: T. 30: 4)

Inačica 4

Bela Cerkev – Strmec, groblje (Dular 1991: T. 52: 9, T. 62: 12 – **sl. 4: 4**, T. 69: 17; T. 70: 7)

Inačica 5

Dunaj – Gradišče, naselje (Narodni muzej Slovenije u Ljubljani, inv. br. P 19965, neobjavljeno – **sl. 4: 5**)

Mihovo – Hribec, groblje (Windl 1975: T. 15: 11)

Inačica 6

Bela Cerkev – Strmec, groblje (Dular 1991: T. 69: 16 – **sl. 4: 6**)

Mihovo – Hribec, groblje (Windl 1975: T. 76: 6; Windl 1976: Abb. 2; Božič 1999a: sl. na str. 172)

⁹ Fibula je pojedinačan nalaz s groblja stupnja Mokronog IIIa. Iskopavanja Jerneja Pečnika u godini 1907. Za podatak zahvaljujemo dr. sc. Angeliki Heinrich iz Prirodoslovnog muzeja u Beču.



Sl. 7 Fibula inačice 1 tipa Magdalenska gora sa groblja na Rojama kod Moravča pri Gabrovki

Fig. 7 Fibula of variant 1 of the Magdalenska gora-type from the cemetery on Roje near Moravče pri Gabrovki

19B: 8–10, Pl. 31B: 1–2, Pl. 59C: 1–2)

Mihovo – Hribec, cemetery (Windl 1975: Pl. 24: 1; Pl. 78: 7)

Moravče pri Gabrovki – **Roje, cemetery (Prehistoric Department of the Museum of Natural History in Vienna, inv. no. 86.542⁹, unpublished) Fig. 7**

Vir pri Stični – Cvinger, settlement (ZRC SAZU Institute of Archaeology, Ljubljana, detector find of 25 October 1991, unpublished) **Fig. 5**

Variant 2

Bela Cerkev – Strmec, cemetery (Stare 1973: Pl. 23: 21 – **Fig. 4: 2**, Pl. 46: 17)

Mihovo – Hribec, cemetery (Windl 1975: Pl. 38: 16)

Beli Grič – Križni vrh, settlement (Dular et al. 1991: 146, Pl. 46: 19)

Variant 3

Bela Cerkev – Strmec, cemetery (Stare 1973: Pl. 54: 6 – **Fig. 4: 3**; Dular 1991: Pl. 63: 22)

Mihovo – Hribec, cemetery (Windl 1975: Pl. 73: 11)

“Šentjernež” (Gabrovec 1966: Pl. 30: 4)

Variant 4

Bela Cerkev – Strmec, cemetery (Dular 1991: Pl. 52: 9; Pl. 62: 12 – **Fig. 4: 4**, Pl. 69: 17; Pl. 70: 7)

Variant 5

Dunaj – **Gradišče, settlement (National Museum of Slovenia in Ljubljana, inv. no. P 19965, unpublished – Fig. 4: 5)**

Mihovo – Hribec, cemetery (Windl 1975: Pl. 15: 11)

Variant 6

Bela Cerkev – Strmec, cemetery (Dular 1991: Pl. 69: 16 – **Fig. 4: 6**)

Mihovo – Hribec, cemetery (Windl 1975: Pl. 76: 6; Windl 1976: Fig. 2; Božič 1999a: Fig. on p. 172)

⁹ This fibula is a stray find at a cemetery of the Mokronog IIIa phase. Excavations were carried out by Jernej Pečnik in 1907. We wish to thank D. Sc. Angelika Heinrich from the Natural History Museum in Vienna for this information.



Sl. 8 Fibule inačice 8 tipa Magdalenska gora iz groba 15 na nalazištu Kosovka kod Dobove

Fig. 8 Fibulae of variant 8 of the Magdalenska gora-type from grave 15 on the site Kosovka near Dobova

Inačica 7

Bela Cerkev – Strmec, groblje (Stare 1973: T. 23: 22 – **sl. 4: 7**)

Inačica 8

Celje – Savinja, rijeka (Pirkmajer 1991: T. 22: 147; Lazar 1996: 289, T. 1: 6–7)

Dobova – Kosovka, groblje (grob 15) (Guštin 1981: 8, sl. 9)

sl. 8

Ljubljana – Šumi, naselje (Gaspari 2010: 82, T. 29, Š 5513 – **sl. 4: 8b**)

Malé Hradisko, Staré Hradisko, naselje (Meduna 1970: Abb. 8: 13 – **sl. 4: 8a**)

Fibule tipa Beletov vrt (karta 3) (nadopunjeno prema Božič 1998: Abb. 20, Liste 6):

Virovitica – Kiškorijska sjever, jame SJ 686 (**sl. 6**, T. 1: 2) i SJ 690 (T. 1: 1)

Novo mesto – Beletov vrt s okolicom (Knez 1992: T. 48: 1; T. 52: 8; T. 57: 2–3; T. 57: 12–13; T. 60: 3; T. 63: 7; T. 70: 3; Božič 2008: 168, T. 20: 3–4).

Bela Cerkev – Strmec (Stare 1973: T. 47: 5–6, 12; T. 53: 17, 20; Božič 1987: sl. 46: 15; Božič 1998: Abb. 14: 1)

Mihovo – Hribec i Trnišča (Windl 1975: T. IX: 4; T. XI: 16; T. XVI: 8; T. XXXVII: 9; T. XLVI: 14; Windl 1976: 885, Abb. 2; Božič 1990: 82; Dular 2008: 126, 137, T. 3: 8)

Metlika – Pungart (Šribar 1976: 324, 326, T. VIII: 6; T. XI: 8)

Vir pri Stični – Cvinger (Gabrovec 1994: 172, T. 16: 36)

Veliki Korinj – Korinjski hrib (Dular et al. 1995: 96, 123, T. 3: 8)

Ljubljana – Sinja Gorica / Ribiški dom; Ljubljana – zbirka Mück (kod Bevka?) (Gaspari 2002: 149, 197, 202, sl. 58: 8; T. 1: 11; Gaspari 2009: 256, Fig. 38h)

Golek pri Vinici – Stražni dol (Božič 1998: 152)

Ribič (Marić 1968: T. X: 5, 8–9, 18–19, 30, 41; T. XI: 1)

Prozor (Todorović 1968, T. 59: 3, 9)

Akvileja (Fischer 1966: 9, Abb. 1: 9; Božič 1998: Abb. 14: 2)*

Variant 7

Bela Cerkev – Strmec, cemetery (Stare 1973: Pl. 23: 22 – **Fig. 4: 7**)

Variant 8

Celje – Savinja, river (Pirkmajer 1991: Pl. 22: 147; Lazar 1996: 280, Pl. 1: 6–7)

Dobova – Kosovka, cemetery (grave 15) (Guštin 1981: 8, Fig. 9) **Fig. 8**

Ljubljana – Šumi, settlement (Gaspari 2010: 82, Pl. 29, Š 5513 – **Fig. 4: 8b**)

Malé Hradisko, Staré Hradisko, settlement (Meduna 1970: Fig. 8: 13 – **Fig. 4: 8a**)

Fibulae of the Beletov vrt type (Map 3) (updated according to Božič 1998: Fig. 20, List 6):

Virovitica – Kiškorijska sjever, pits SU 686 (**Fig. 6**, Pl. 1: 2) and SU 690 (Pl. 1: 1)

Novo mesto – Beletov vrt with its surroundings (Knez 1992: Pl. 48: 1; Pl. 52: 8; Pl. 57: 2–3; Pl. 57: 12–13; Pl. 60: 3; Pl. 63: 7; Pl. 70: 3; Božič 2008: 168, Pl. 20: 3–4).

Bela Cerkev – Strmec (Stare 1973: Pl. 47: 5–6, 12; Pl. 53: 17, 20; Božič 1987: Fig. 46: 15; Božič 1998: Fig. 14: 1)

Mihovo – Hribec and Trnišča (Windl 1975: Pl. IX: 4; Pl. XI: 16; Pl. XVI: 8; Pl. XXXVII: 9; Pl. XLVI: 14; Windl 1976: 885, Fig. 2; Božič 1990: 82; Dular 2008: 126, 137, Pl. 3: 8)

Metlika – Pungart (Šribar 1976: 324, 326, Pl. VIII: 6; Pl. XI: 8)

Vir pri Stični – Cvinger (Gabrovec 1994: 175, Pl. 16: 36)

Veliki Korinj – Korinjski hrib (Dular et al. 1995: 135, 123, Pl. 3: 8)

Ljubljana – Sinja Gorica / Ribiški dom; Ljubljana – Mück (near Bevka?) collection (Gaspari 2002: 149, 197, 202, Fig. 58: 8; Pl. 1: 11; Gaspari 2009: 256, Fig. 38h)

Golek pri Vinici – Stražni dol (Božič 1998: 152)

Ribič (Marić 1968: Pl. X: 5, 8–9, 18–19, 30, 41; Pl. XI: 1)

Prozor (Todorović 1968, Pl. 59: 3, 9)

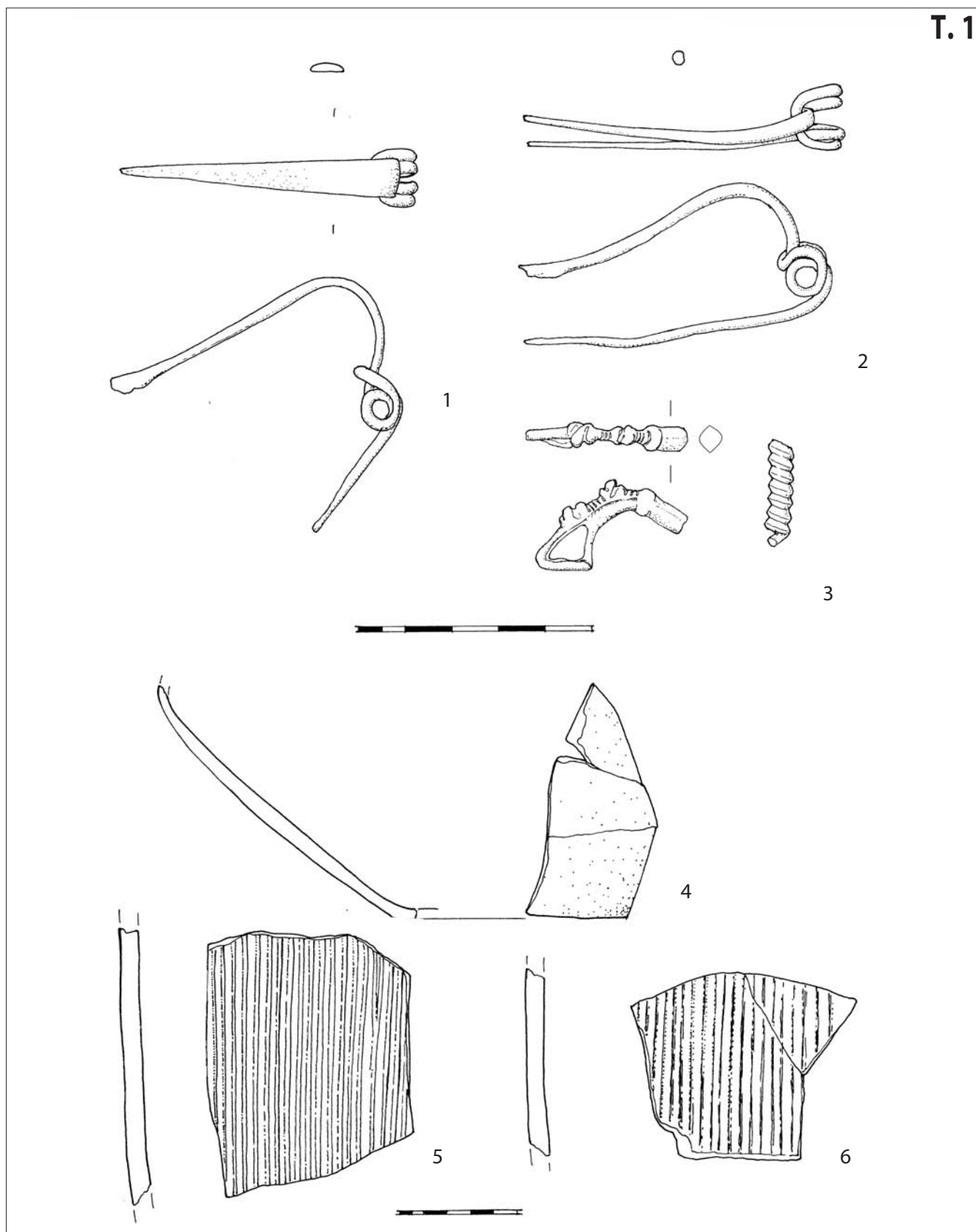
Akvileja (Fischer 1966: 9, Fig. 1: 9; Božič 1998: Fig. 14: 2)*

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T. 1 1 – brončana fibula tipa Beletov vrt iz SJ 690; 2 – brončana fibula tipa Beletov vrt iz SJ 686; 3 – lijevana fibula od olovne bronce iz SJ 660; 4 – ulomci zdjele iz SJ 660; 5 – ulomci lonca ukrašenog okomitim češljastim ukrasom iz SJ 660; 6 – ulomci lonca ukrašenog okomitim češljastim ukrasom iz SJ 660

Pl. 1 1 – bronze Beletov vrt-type fibula from SU 690; 2 – bronze Beletov vrt-type fibula from SU 686; 3 – fibula cast in lead bronze from SU 660; 4 – fragments of a vessel from SU 660; 5 – fragments of a pot adorned with vertical comb decoration from SU 660; 6 – fragments of a pot adorned with vertical comb decoration from SU 660