

TUMUL IV NA GROBLJU KAPTOL-ČEMERNICA – REVIZIJSKO ISTRAŽIVANJE

TUMULUS IV ON THE KAPTOL-ČEMERNICA CEMETERY – REVISION EXCAVATION

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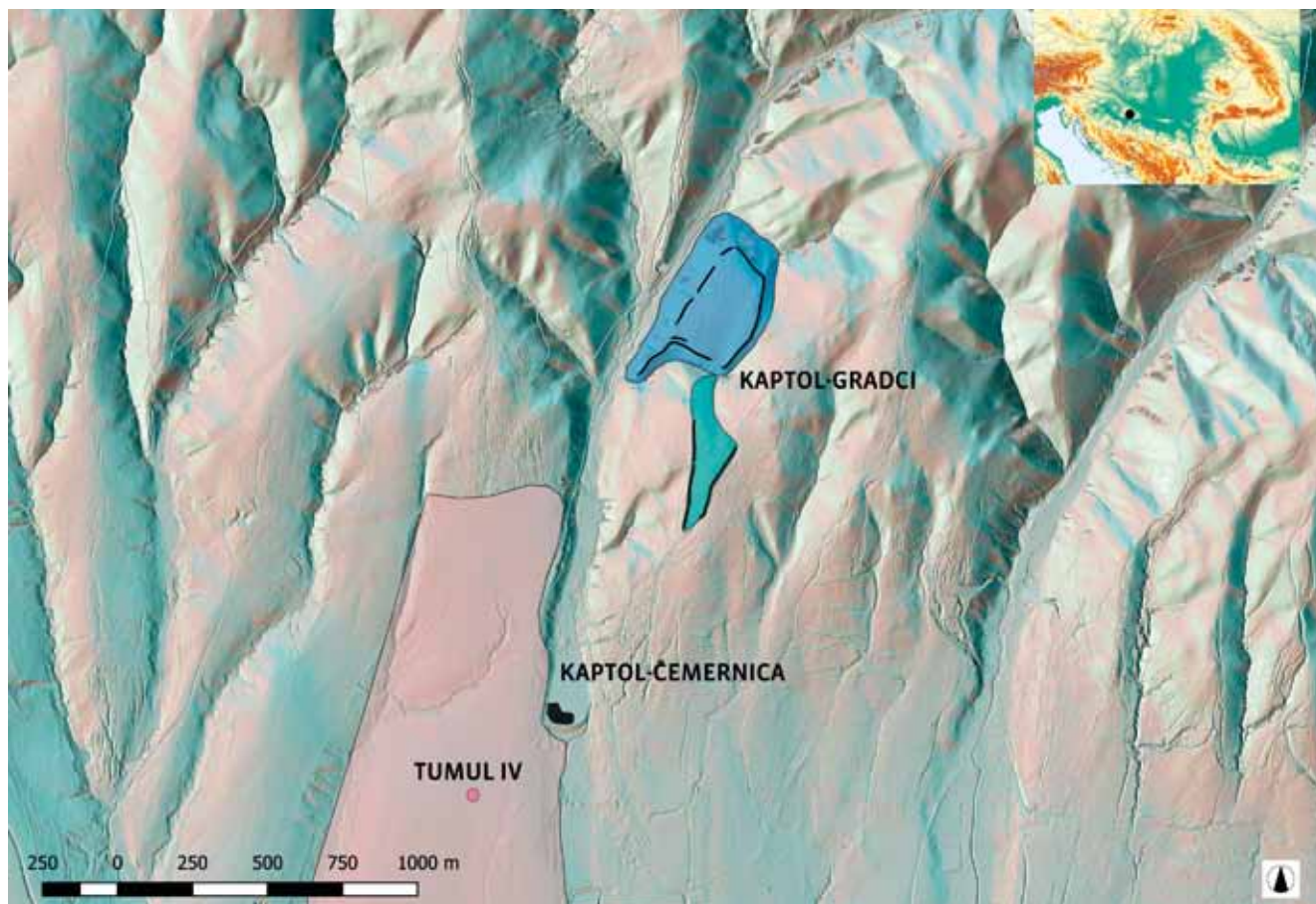
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Revizijsko istraživanje tumula IV na groblju Kaptol-Čemernica u Požeškoj kotlini, provedeno 2016. godine, dalo je nove spoznaje o tom iznimno važnom spomeniku. Utvrđeno je da se pod tumulom ne nalazi pet grobova, od kojih je najveći bio kvadratnog oblika i pripadao ratniku visokog statusa, nego da je riječ o tumulu s monumentalnom drvenom grobnom komorom u kojoj su bila dva drvena sanduka s ritualnim hodnikom (dromosom) koji se protezao prema jugu. Nalazi iz groba potječu iz različitih izvora. Grčko-ilirska kaciga i knemide izrađene su u grčkim radionicama, dok je konjska oprema povezana s prostorom Karpatske kotline, a sjekira s južnopanonskim, odnosno jugoistočnoalpskih prostorom. Višeglave igle i keramičke posude općenito pripadaju isto-halštatskom krugu, a pojaseve tipa Libna možemo uže povezati s prostorom Dolenjske. Predmeti su, također, različito stari. Dok sjekira i konjska oprema pripadaju samom početku halštatskog razdoblja, pojas tipa Libna i višeglave igle su mlađe, a najkasniji predmeti u grobu su grčko-ilirska kaciga i knemide, iz druge polovice ili s kraja 7. stoljeća prije Krista. Iako mali broj pronađenih novih nalaza nije u znatnoj mjeri promijenio inventar ovoga groba, omogućio je njegovu novu interpretaciju.

The 2016 revision excavation of tumulus IV in the Kaptol-Čemernica cemetery in the Požega Valley resulted in new insights into this very important monument. It was established that, rather than containing five graves (with the largest of them square in shape, belonging to a high-ranking warrior), the tumulus contained a monumental wooden burial chamber holding two wooden boxes, and a ritual corridor (dromos) extending to the south. The material found in the grave originates from various sources. The Greco-Illyrian helmet and greaves were produced by Greek workshops, while the horse gear is associated to the Carpathian Basin, and the axe to the southern Pannonian region, or south-eastern Alps. The multi-headed pins and pottery generally belong to the Eastern Hallstatt Circle, while belts of the Libna type can be associated with the Lower Carniola. The discovered material originates from various periods. While the axe and horse gear belong to the very beginning of the Hallstatt period, the Libna-type belt and multi-headed pins are later, and the most recent objects found in the grave – the Greco-Illyrian helmet and greaves – belong to the second half or the end of the 7th c. BC. Even though the small number of new finds has not considerably modified the grave inventory, it has allowed its new interpretation.

Ključne riječi: Kaptol, tumul IV, starije željezno doba, Karpatska kotlina, revizijsko istraživanje

Key words: Kaptol, tumulus IV, Early Iron Age, Carpathian Basin, revision excavation



KARTA 1. Kaptol-Gradca i Čemernica te položaj tumula IV (izradili D. Mlekuž i M. Rakvin).

MAP 1. The sites of Kaptol-Gradca and Čemernica, and the location of tumulus IV. (By D. Mlekuž and M. Rakvin).

Uvod

Grob ratnika visokoga društvenog statusa iz tumula IV na groblju Kaptol-Čemernica predstavlja jednu od najznačajnijih grobnih cjelina u okviru starijega željeznog doba sjeverne Hrvatske. Zbog iznimno bogatog i specifičnoga grobnog inventara, u stručnoj se literaturi ovaj tumul označava kao kneževski i slovi za jednu od najvažnijih grobnih cjelina u jugozapadnom dijelu Karpatske kotline. Tijekom starijega željeznog doba Kaptol je bio kompleksno središte koje je obuhvaćalo visinsko naselje i dva groblja pod tumulima. Na zaravni, smještenoj na južnim obroncima Papuka, na položaju Gradca¹, nalazilo se utvrđeno visinsko naselje s grobljem pod tumulima, smještenim južno od njega, također na položaju Gradca. Južno od ovog položaja, s druge strane potoka Bistra, u dolini, nalazilo se drugo groblje pod tumulima Kaptol-Čemernica.²

Introduction

The burial of a warrior of high social status under tumulus IV in the Kaptol-Čemernica cemetery is one of the most significant graves of the Early Iron Age in Northern Croatia. Due to its exceptionally rich and very specific grave inventory, the tumulus has been described as “princely” in the literature and acknowledged as one of the most important grave assemblages in the south-western part of the Carpathian Basin. During the Early Iron Age, Kaptol was a complex centre which encompassed a hillfort settlement and two burial-mound cemeteries. On a plateau situated on the southern slopes of the hill of Papuk, at the location of Gradac,¹ there was a fortified hillfort settlement with a burial-mound cemetery to its south. Farther south, on the other side of the Bistra stream, in a vale, there was the other burial-mound cemetery, Kaptol-Čemernica.²

1 Tijekom posljednjih dvadeset godina istraživanja lokalna je zajednica upotrebljavala i oblik Gradca i oblik Gradci u nominativu. Neki od njih su naziv Gradci objašnjavali i kao naziv za „male gradove“, odnosno tumule vidljive na tom položaju. Međutim, kako je naziv Gradca ušao u literaturu prvim objavama (Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 203, 206; 1973, 596), a i neki pripadnici lokalne zajednice upotrebljavaju taj oblik, odlučili smo se za oblik imena Gradca.

2 Istraživanjima je utvrđeno kako se oba groblja pod tumulima mogu datirati od 8. do sredine 6. stoljeća prije Krista, dok mlađa faza naselja Kaptol – Gradca upućuje da je ono bilo naseljeno od Ha D2 do Lt B1 (Vinski-Gasparini 1987, 193–2018; Potrebica 2019, 498). Položaj groblja iz tog razdoblja još je uvijek nepoznat.

1 Over the past 20 years of excavation, the local community has referred to the site with two names: Gradca and Gradci. Some people provided the explanation for the name ‘Gradci’, saying it meant ‘small towns’, that is, tumuli that were visible at the site (‘grad’ in Croatian means ‘town’). However, given that the name Gradca was introduced in the literature with the earliest publications (Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a: 203, 206; 1973, 596), and some members of the local community also use this name, we have opted for the name Gradca.

2 Excavation campaigns have shown that both burial-mound cemeteries can be dated from the 8th to the middle of the 6th c. BC, while the younger settlement horizon shows that it was occupied from Ha D2 to Lt B1 (Vinski-Gasparini 1987, 193–2018; Potrebica 2019, 498). Position of the cemetery from that period is still unknown.

Povijest istraživanja

Prvo iskopavanje tumula IV provedeno je 1967. godine u sklopu istraživanja koja su na nekropoli Kaptol-Čemernica provodili V. Vejvoda i I. Mirnik iz Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu, u razdoblju od 1965. do 1971. godine.³ Čemernica se smjestila na geološkoj podlozi glinovitog lapora⁴, sjeverozapadno od sela Kaptol uz južne obronke Papuka. S obzirom na to da je taj prostor oduvijek bio pogodan za obradu zemlje, višestoljetne intenzivne poljoprivredne aktivnosti (posebice sadnja vinograda) prouzročile su znatno sniženje i razvlačenje humaka. Koliko je točno bio poguban utjecaj ovih poljoprivrednih djelatnosti, vjerojatno nikada nećemo saznati, ali činjenica da su na karti prve vojne izmjere provincije Slavonije Austro-Ugarske Monarhije nastale od 1781. do 1783. godine tumuli ucrtani te označeni kao „*Türk. Hügel*“⁵ govori da su tada bili jasno uočljivi u prostoru, a da je kasnije uslijedila njihova intenzivna degradacija.

Istraživanja su znatno pridonijela poznavanju starijega željeznog doba sjeverne Hrvatske, a bila su temelj za prvotno izdvajanje kaptolske ili požeške skupine prema R. Vasiću.⁶ K. Vinski-Gasparini povezala je nalaze iz Kaptola s nalazima s prostora Podravine, Međimurja i Štajerske te izdvojila grupu Martijanec-Kaptol. Grupu je podijelila u tri horizonta s kronološkim rasponom od druge polovine 8. do kraja prve polovine 6. stoljeća prije Krista.⁷ Već su istraživanja šezdesetih godina 20. stoljeća profilirala Kaptol kao jedno od iznimno važnih nalazišta s materijalom koji pokazuje tragove kulturnih utjecaja od istočnoalpskog, južno-panonskog, srednjepodunavskog te balkanskog prostora. Međutim, tek su to potvrdila recentna revizijska istraživanja pojedinih tumula na nekropoli Čemernica i sustavna istraživanja nekropole pod tumulima, koja se na položaju Kaptol-Gradca provode od 2001. godine. Zajednice Požeške kotline su zbog svoga pogodnog smještaja na raskrižju komunikacijskih puteva između istočno-halštatskog i balkanskog svijeta, tijekom starijeg željeznog doba, uspjele stvoriti važno središte moći na jugu Karpatske kotline zbog čega se prethodno opisana kulturna pojava u recentnijoj literaturi naziva skupinom Kaptol.⁸

Tumul IV pripadao je skupini od četrnaest tumula koji su uočeni, dokumentirani te istraženi na položaju Čemernica.⁹ Kada se 1967. godine pristupilo istraživanju tog tumula, zabilježeno je da je relativno nizak humak visine oko 1 m imao promjer od 15 m te da

Research history

Tumulus IV was first excavated in 1967 within the scope of investigation of the Kaptol-Čemernica necropolis led by Vera Vejvoda and Ivan Mirnik of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, conducted from 1965 to 1971.³ Čemernica is located on a geological substratum consisting of clayey marl,⁴ to the north-west of the village of Kaptol, by the southern slopes of Papuk. Given that the area has always been suitable for soil cultivation, centuries of intensive agricultural activities (especially planting of vineyards) have caused significant lowering and expansion of the mounds. We will probably never know the exact extent of damage caused by agricultural activities in the area, but the fact remains that the tumuli were charted and marked as “*Türk. Hügel*”⁵ on the map of the First Military Survey of the Habsburg Empire conducted in the province of Slavonia between 1781 and 1783. This is an indication that they were clearly visible in the landscape of the time, and that intense degradation of these monuments occurred subsequently.

This excavation provided a major contribution to the understanding of the Early Iron Age in Northern Croatia, and it was the basis for the original separation of the Kaptol or Požega Group by Vasić.⁶ Ksenija Vinski-Gasparini linked the finds from Kaptol to those from the Podravina, Međimurje and Styria regions, and defined the Martijanec-Kaptol Group. She divided this group into three chronological horizons, spanning the period between the second half of the 8th c. and the end of the first half of the 6th c. BC.⁷ After the 1960s excavation campaigns, Kaptol was already recognized as an exceptionally important archaeological site, with material displaying traces of cultural influences coming from the eastern Alps, southern Pannonia and the central Danubian and Balkan regions. However, this reputation has been confirmed only by recent revision excavation of several tumuli at the Čemernica necropolis, and by the systematic research of the burial-mound necropolis conducted at the site of Kaptol-Gradac since 2001. Thanks to their favourable geographical location, on the crossroads of communication routes linking the Eastern Hallstatt and Balkan worlds, communities living in the Požega Valley in the Early Iron Age managed to create a very important centre of power in the southern Carpathian Basin. As a result, in subsequent publications the cultural phenomenon described above has been referred to as the Kaptol Group.⁸

3 Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a; 1971 b; 1971 c; 1972; 1973; 1991, Vejvoda, Šmic 1977; Prvi poznati pisani spomen o nalazištu Kaptol predstavlja pismo Martina Biščana iz 1881. godine ravnatelju Nerodnoga muzeja Šimi Ljubiću. Uz to postoji neprovjereni podatak da je 1924. ili 1925. godine kutjevački vlastelin Milan Turković istraživao najveći tumul na položaju Čemernica. Istraživanja koja je provodio Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu 1965. – 1971. započela su po dojavi da se tijekom sadnje vinograda na spomenutom položaju pronalaze prapovijesni grobovi (Vejvoda, Mirnik 1991, 9).

4 <http://webgis.hgi-cgs.hr/gk300/default.aspx>

5 <https://mapire.eu/en/map/firstsurveyslavonia/?layers=osm%2C155&bbox=1971377.7500143063%2C5691104.046441523%2C1975923.3645401404%2C5692537.24072187> na dan 20. 10. 2018.

6 Vasić 1973, 96, T. 13: 1–14.

7 Vinski-Gasparini 1987, 182–231.

8 Egg 1996, 275, sl. 32; Egg, Kramer 2013, 415, sl. 190.

9 Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, sl. 1.

3 Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a; 1971 b; 1971 c; 1972; 1973; 1991, Vejvoda, Šmic 1977; The first known written mention of the archaeological site at Kaptol is in a letter written in 1881 by Martin Biščan to the Director of the National Museum, Šime Ljubić. Thereafter, according to an unverified piece of information, in 1924 or 1925 the Kutjevo squire Milan Turković excavated the biggest tumulus at the site of Čemernica. The investigation carried out between 1965 and 1971 under the leadership of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb was prompted by a report that prehistoric graves had been found during the planting of vineyards at the aforementioned location (Vejvoda, Mirnik 1991, 9).

4 <http://webgis.hgi-cgs.hr/gk300/default.aspx>

5 <https://mapire.eu/en/map/firstsurveyslavonia/?layers=osm%2C155&bbox=1971377.7500143063%2C5691104.046441523%2C1975923.3645401404%2C5692537.24072187> on October 20, 2018

6 Vasić 1973, 96, Pl. 13: 1–14.

7 Vinski-Gasparini 1987, 182–231.

8 Egg 1996, 275, Fig. 32; Egg, Kramer 2013, 415, Fig. 190.

je oranjem bio razvučen prema jugu. Ratnički grob, pronađen 22. srpnja 1967., opisuje se kao kvadratni prostor približnih dimenzija 1,6 x 1,7 m, ispunjen ugljenom i pepelom čija debljina varira od 5 do 10 cm, ovisno o objavi.¹⁰ Od ovoga pretpostavljenog sanduka, koso prema jugoistoku, pružao se suhozid „od potočnog kamena i lomljenjaka“, visine 80 cm, širine 120 cm i dužine 6,5 metara¹¹. U jugoistočnom je kutu sanduka pronađen crni grafitirani lonac (T. 7: 1, kat. br. 39) s kostima i pepelom pokojnika. Jedini drugi keramički nalaz u grobu bila je šalica s uzdignutom ručkom (T. 7: 2, kat. br. 40). U jugozapadnom je kutu sanduka bila kaciga grčko-ilirskog tipa (T. 1: 1, kat. br. 1) s ostacima podstave od pletera i kože (kat. br. 2) u kojoj su bili sitniji brončani predmeti.¹² Iako nije u svim objavama jasno izraženo o kojim je sve nalazima riječ, a i djelomično sačuvane žvale s jednim fragmentom obraznog dijela katkad se navode posebno,¹³ riječ je o sljedećim nalazima od bronce: 3 razvodnika remenja (T. 5: 2–4, kat. br. 11), 21 čitav i 20 fragmentiranih košarastih privjesaka (T. 5: 8, kat. br. 14 a), 2 prstena rombičnog presjeka (T. 6: 15, kat. br. 31) i 1 trokutastog presjeka (T. 6: 14, kat. br. 30), 3 komada spiralno savijene limene trake s rupicama po sredini (T. 6: 16, kat. br. 32), pojasna kopča (T. 6: 5, kat. br. 22), 2 saltaleona trokutastog i pravokutnog presjeka (T. 5: 8–9, kat. br. 24–25), 2 fragmenta lima s iskucanim točkama uz rub i zakovicama za pričvršćivanje (T. 6: 18–19, kat. br. 34 a, b), 2 konična dugmeta (T. 6: 17, kat. br. 33), 2 višeglave igle (T. 6: 1–2, kat. br. 17–18) i ulomci rastopljene bronce (kat. br. 38). Za fragmentirane željezne predmete (ulomci žvala i konjske opreme?) (T. 5: 6–7, kat. br. 13 a, b) ne znamo točno mjesto nalaza, ali su svakako bili unutar sanduka. Na kacigi je ležala brončana ploča sa zakovicama (T. 3: 1–2, kat. br. 4), a uz kacigu, sa svake strane po jedna, ležale su brončane knemide (T. 2: 1–2, kat. br. 3). Izvan sanduka, s istočne mu strane, nalazila su se tri željezna koplja (T. 4: 1–3, kat. br. 6–8), a neposredno uz grob bimetalna bojna sjekira s tuljcem od bronce i željeznim sječivom (T. 4: 4, kat. br. 9). Tijekom istraživanja arheolozi su uočili još četiri skupine nalaza koje su tada odredili kao zasebne grobove. U grobu 2, koji se nalazio istočno od ratničkog groba 1, uvrstili su lonac s bikovskim protomama (T. 8: 1, kat. br. 42), šalicu s uzdignutom ručkom (T. 9: 1, kat. br. 45) te 12 košarastih privjesaka¹⁴ (T. 5: 9, kat. br. 14 b). Sjeverno od groba 2 nalazio se grob 3 koji je sadržavao još dva lonca s bikovskim protomama (T. 8: 2–3, kat. br. 42–43). Još sjevernije od groba 3, definiran je grob 4 u kojem se nalazio sloj ugljena i pepela debljine oko 16 cm, u kojem su bili ulomci izgorjele bronce, željeza i kostiju, dok je zapadno uz njega bio grob 5 koji se također sastojao od sloja ugljena, pepela i kostiju debljine između 3 i 10 cm, u kojem su bili fragmenti keramike, izgorjele bronce i željeza¹⁵. Izvan groba pronađene su zdjela i plitica (T. 9: 2, 9, kat. br. 47 a, e), rub gru-

Tumulus IV was part of a cluster of fourteen burial mounds that were observed, documented and researched at the location of Čemernica.⁹ When the excavation of the tumulus began in 1967, it was recorded that a relatively low mound of about 1 m in height and 15 m in diameter had been stretched out towards the south by ploughing. The warrior grave discovered on 22 July 1967 was described as a rectangular area of approximately 1.6 x 1.7 metres filled with a layer of charcoal and ashes between 5 and 10 cm thick, depending on the publication.¹⁰ A dry-stone wall made of “stream pebbles and rubble” extended from this presumed box diagonally towards the south-east. It was 80 cm high, 120 cm wide and 6.5 m long.¹¹ A black graphite-coated pot containing ashes and bone remains of the deceased was discovered in the south-eastern corner of the box (Pl. 7: 1, cat. no. 39). The only other pottery find recovered from the box was a cup with a high-raised handle (Pl. 7: 2, cat. no. 40). In the south-western corner of the box, there was a Greco-Illyrian helmet (Pl. 1: 1, cat. no. 1), with remains of the wickerwork and leather lining (cat. no. 2), and some smaller bronze objects in it.¹² Although it is not entirely clear from each of the publications which objects these were, and the partially preserved horse bits with a fragment of cheek piece are sometimes cited separately,¹³ one can assume that the items in the helmet were the following bronze finds: 3 bronze strap-dividers (Pl. 5: 2–4, cat. no. 11), 21 whole and 20 fragmented basket-shaped pendants (Pl. 5: 8, cat. no. 14 a), two rings with rhomboid cross-section (Pl. 6: 15, cat. no. 31) and one with triangular cross-section (Pl. 6: 14, cat. no. 30), three pieces of spirally bent bronze strip with small perforations along the middle (Pl. 6: 16, cat. no. 32), a belt plate (Pl. 6: 5, cat. no. 22), 2 coiled wires (*saltaleone*) of triangular and rectangular cross-sections (Pl. 5: 8–9, cat. nos. 24–25), two pieces of bronze sheet embossed along the rim with rivets for fastening (Pl. 6: 18–19, cat. nos. 34 a, b), two conical buttons (Pl. 6: 17, cat. no. 33), two multi-headed pins (Pl. 6: 1–2, cat. nos. 17–18), and fragments of melted bronze (cat. no. 38). The exact findspot of fragmented iron objects (pieces of horse bits and horse gear?) (Pl. 5: 6–7, cat. no. 13 a, b) remains unknown, but they were definitely recovered from within the box. A bronze plate with rivets (Pl. 3: 1–2, cat. no. 4) was lying over the helmet, and two bronze greaves had been placed next to it, one on each side (Pl. 2: 1–2, cat. no. 3). Next to the box, on its eastern side, there were three iron spearheads (Pl. 4: 1–3, cat. nos. 6–8), while a bimetal battle axe with a bronze socket and iron blade was discovered in the immediate vicinity of the grave (Pl. 4: 4, cat. no. 9). During the excavation, archaeologists noticed four more groups of finds, which they identified as separate graves. A vessel with bovine protomes (Pl. 8: 1, cat. no. 42) was attributed to grave 2,

10 Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, sl. 1., 1971a, 190–192; 1973, 595; 1991; 12, 20.

11 U posljednjoj objavi navodi se dužina zida od 3,3 m i širina od 0,5 do 0,7 m (Vejvoda, Mirnik 1991, 12), što se uvelike razlikuje od prvih objava pa pretpostavljamo da je došlo do pogreške.

12 Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, T. 5: 4, 7, 8; T. 6: 1–7.

13 Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191.

14 Uvidom u materijal pokazalo se da je pronađeno 9 košarastih privjesaka te 2 brončane perle (T. 6: 11, kat. br. 16 b).

15 U svome prethodnom izvještaju s istraživanja V. Vejvoda i I. Mirnik navode da su neki predmeti bili oštećeni od vrućine: šalica (T. 7: 2) i knemide (T. 2: 1–2) (Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191). Nakon čišćenja te restauratorskih radova, na predmetima danas nisu vidljivi tragovi gorenja.

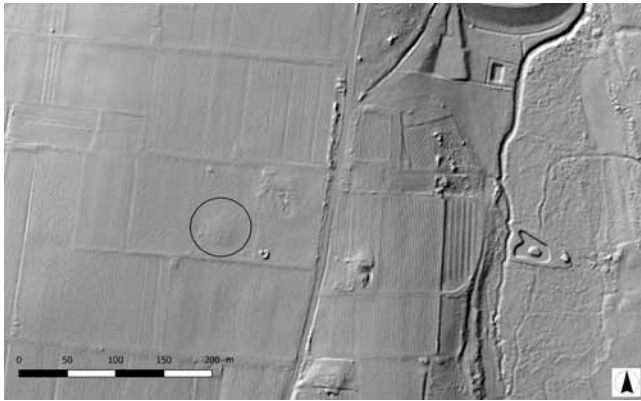
9 Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, Fig. 1.

10 Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, Fig. 1., 1971a, 190–192; 1973, 595; 1991; 12, 20.

11 The length of the wall of 3.3 m and its width of 0.5 to 0.7 m cited in the last publication (Vejvoda, Mirnik 1991, 12) differ significantly from those mentioned in the first publications, presumably as a result of a mistake.

12 Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, Pl. 5: 4, 7, 8; Pl. 6; Pl. 7: 1–7.

13 Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191.



KARTA 2. Položaj tumula IV na LIDAR- skoj snimci (izradili D. Mlekuž i M. Rakvin).

MAP 2. Location of tumulus IV on a LiDAR scan. (By D. Mlekuž and M. Rakvin).

bljeg lonca (T. 9: 10, kat. br. 47 c), ulomci većeg lonca finije fature (kat. br. 47 f), kameni brus (T. 5: 14, kat. br. 16), komad izgorene ilovače (kat. br. 48) te ulomci keramike (T. 9: 3–8, kat. br. 47 b, d).¹⁶

Unatoč golemom doprinosu koje je istraživanje tumula IV imalo za razumijevanje kaptolske zajednice starijega željeznog doba, nakon istraživanja ostale su neke nedoumice. S obzirom na iznimno limitiranu financijsku potporu za istraživanje, V. Vejvoda i I. Mirnik nisu bili u mogućnosti otvoriti niti istražiti cijelu površinu tumula. Tako su neodgovorena ostala pitanja o funkciji kamene konstrukcije (zida), kao i o mogućnosti postojanja dodatnih struktura i nalaza u neotkopanom dijelu. Jednako tako, problematičnim za interpretaciju pokazao se nalaz ofenzivnog kompleta naoružanja, koji je bio položen izvan „kneževskoga“ groba, kao i skup međusobnih odnosa između grobova, za koje se pretpostavljalo da su istovremeni jer su nađeni na istoj dubini, te moguća povezanost grobova 2 i 3 zbog istovjetnih lonaca u njima.¹⁷

Grobna konstrukcija

Nakon gotovo 30 godina, 2001. godine, ekipa Centra za prapovijesna istraživanja i Odsjeka za arheologiju Filozofskog fakulteta u Zagrebu ponovno je pokrenula ciklus zaštitnih istraživanja nalazišta oko Kaptola, prije svega sjeverne nekropole južno od naselja na položaju Gradca, koja se provode u kontinuitetu sve do danas. U tom razdoblju, radi pokušaja sadnje novih vinograda, u dva navrata pružila se prilika za revizijsko istraživanje na nekropoli Čemernica. Tijekom 2007. i 2009. pod vodstvom prof. Hrvoja Potrebice istraženi su tumuli XI i III. Revizijskim je istraživanjima dobivena potpuno nova slika o grobnoj arhitekturi istraženih tumula. U oba su slučaja pronađeni tragovi monumentalnih dr-

positioned to the east of warrior grave 1, together with a cup with high-raised handle (Pl. 9: 1, cat. no. 45) and 12 bronze basket-shaped pendants¹⁴ (Pl. 5: 9, cat. no. 14 b). Grave 3, located north of grave 2, contained two more vessels with bovine protomes (Pl. 8: 2–3, cat. nos. 42–43). Further still to the north of grave 3, investigators identified grave 4, with a layer of charcoal and ashes about 16 cm thick, containing fragments of burnt bronze, iron and bones. To the west of it, there was grave 5, also consisting of a layer of charcoal, ashes and bones 3–10 cm thick, with pottery sherds and fragments of burnt bronze and iron¹⁵ in it. Two bowls (Pl. 9: 2, 9, cat. nos. 47a, e), rim of a coarse-structured pot (Pl. 9: 10, cat. no. 47 c), fragments of a large finer-pottery vessel (cat. no. 47 f), whetstone (Pl. 5: 14, cat. no. 16), piece of burnt clay (cat. no. 48) and pottery sherds were found outside the graves (Pl. 9: 3–8, cat. nos. 47 b, d).¹⁶

Despite the fact that the excavation of tumulus IV provided a major contribution to the understanding of the Early Iron Age community at Kaptol, some dilemmas persisted. In view of the extremely limited financial support for their excavation, Vejvoda and Mirnik were unable to open and investigate the whole surface area of the mound. Thus, questions pertaining to the function of the stone structure (wall) and possible existence of additional structures in the unexcavated parts of the tumulus remained unanswered. Similarly, the interpretation of the set of offensive weapons laid outside the ‘princely’ grave proved to be difficult, as well as that of interrelations among the graves (presumed to be contemporaneous, due to the fact that they were discovered at the same depth) and possible connections between graves 2 and 3, suggested by the identical pots discovered in both graves.¹⁷

Grave structure

Nearly 30 years later, in 2001, a team from the Centre for Prehistoric Research and the Department of Archaeology of the Zagreb Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences re-launched a cycle of rescue excavations at archaeological sites in Kaptol, primarily at the northern necropolis, located south of the hillfort at the location of Gradac. The excavation has been ongoing ever since. During this period, thanks to the planting of new vineyards, two opportunities presented themselves to undertake revision excavation at the Čemernica necropolis. In 2007 and 2009, under the leadership of Prof. Hrvoje Potrebica, tumuli XI and III were excavated. The revision excavation resulted in a completely new picture of the grave architecture in the investigated tumuli. In both cases, traces of monumental wooden chambers enclosed by dry-stone walls were found, and tumulus III also encompassed an enormous ceremonial corridor which led to

16 Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192; Potrebica 2000, 72–73.

17 Potrebica 2000, 73–74.

14 The inspection of the material revealed that 9 bronze basket-shaped pendants and 2 bronze pearls were found (Pl. 6: 11, cat.no. 16 b).

15 In their excavation report Vejvoda and Mirnik state that some objects were damaged by the heath. Those were: cup (Pl. 7: 2) and grieves (Pl. 2: 1–2). Today, after cleaning and restauration, no traces of burning are visible on the objects.

16 Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192; Potrebica 2000, 72–73.

17 Potrebica 2000, 73–74.



SLIKA 1. Istraživanje tumula IV 1967. godine s vidljivim ostacima kamene strukture i sanduka ratničkog groba (arhiv Arheološkog muzeja u Zagreba).

FIGURE 1. Excavation of tumulus IV in 1967, with visible remains of the stone structure and the box of the warrior grave. (Archive of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb).



SLIKA 2. Otkrivanje ratničkog groba, istraživanje 1967. godine (prema Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, sl.10).

FIGURE 2. Discovery of the warrior grave, 1967 excavation. (After Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, Fig. 10).

venih komora obzidanih suhozidom te, u slučaju tumula III, gole-moga ceremonijalnog hodnika koji je iz smjera juga vodio prema komori. Također, ova su istraživanja počela mijenjati paradigmu o postojanju višestrukih ukopa¹⁸ (grobova) na groblju Kaptol-Čemernica, dok su pokretni nalazi s istraživanja dopunili spoznaje o grobnim cjelinama.¹⁹

Tako se i 2016. godine na temelju odluke g. Domagoja Petrića, vlasnika parcele zapadno od tumula III (Z-2778, k. č. 804, katastarska općina Kaptol)²⁰, da iskrči svoje zemljište radi ponovne sadnje vinograda ukazala prilika za provedbom revizijskog istraživanja na tom prostoru. Pregledom i usporedbom planova groblja s prvog istraživanja²¹ s današnjim stanjem, uvidom u katastarske planove te pregledom laserskih zračnih snimaka terena, na kojima je uočena blaga uzvisina zaravnjenoga gornjeg dijela promjera 36 m,²² zaključeno je da se na spomenutoj parceli nalazi upravo tumul IV. Time se ukazala mogućnost traženja odgovora na neka od prethodno navedenih pitanja.

Tijekom istraživanja 1967. godine dodatnu nepoznanicu predstavljali su nalazi grube keramike i zdjela koje tipološki ne pripadaju starijem željeznome dobu (T. 9: 9–10, kat. br. 47) (kao i ostaci

the chamber from the south. Furthermore, these excavation campaigns started to change the paradigm of multiple burials¹⁸ (or graves) under the mounds at Kaptol-Čemernica, while movable finds supplemented the earlier knowledge on grave units.¹⁹ In 2016, as a result of the decision of Domagoj Petrić, owner of the plot on the western side of tumulus III (Z-2778, c.u. 804, cadastral district of Kaptol)²⁰ to clear his plot and plant a new vineyard, an opportunity arose to conduct revision excavation of this area. The inspection and comparison of cemetery maps produced during the first excavation²¹ and the current situation, examination of cadastral plans and aerial laser scans – which revealed a mild elevation with levelled top, 36 m in diameter²² – brought us to the conclusion that tumulus IV was located precisely on that plot of land. Thus, we had an opportunity to search for answers to some of the aforementioned questions. During the 1967 excavation, further enigmas emerged in the shape of coarse pottery sherds and bowls whose typology did not allow their attribution to the Early Iron Age (Pl. 9: 9–10, cat. no. 47), and a piece of burnt clay (cat. no. 48), found in the layer of mound fill, that is, outside the graves.²³ On the basis of the results of revision excavation on tumulus III, located 300 m to the north-east of tumulus IV, nowadays we

18 Treba spomenuti da su i istraživanja groblja Kaptol-Gradca pokazala kako je dominantni način pokopavanja unutar zajednice na Kaptolu bio pojedinačni ukop u drvenoj, kamenom obzidanoj komori. Jedina iznimka jest kasniji ukop u nasip tumula 06.

19 Potrebica 2008b, 109–112; 2010b, 101–104; 2013, sl. 96.

20 U objavama V. Vejvode i I. Mirnika (Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a: 190, sl. 1), kao katastarski broj čestice na kojem je iskopavan tumul IV, navodi se 1022/1, što je bilo ispravno do provedbe komasacije otkad su čestice potpuno drugačije organizirane.

21 Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, sl. 1; 1991, 17–18.

22 Promjer tumula IV, koji se od 1967. godine povećao za 21 m, dok mu se visina smanjila za oko 0,7 m, najbolje svjedoči o razmjerima devastacije nasipa tumula i o pogubnom utjecaju poljoprivrede na kulturne krajolike.

18 It is worth mentioning that the excavation of the Kaptol-Gradca necropolis has shown that the dominant burial practice within the Kaptol community was individual burial in wooden burial chambers encased in stone. The only exception is a subsequent burial in the mound fill of tumulus 6.

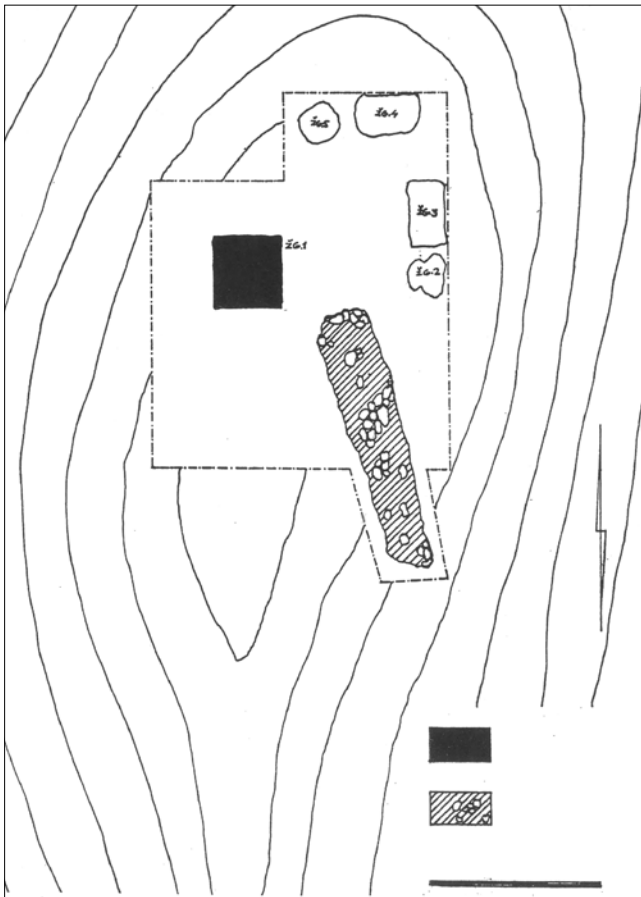
19 Potrebica 2008b, 109–112; 2010b, 101–104; 2013, Fig. 96.

20 The publications by Vejvoda and Mirnik (Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a: Fig. 1) cite the cadastral unit 1022/1 as the one on which tumulus IV had been excavated; this information was correct until units of land were registered completely differently as a result of land consolidation.

21 Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, Fig. 1; 1991, 17–18.

22 The fact that the diameter of tumulus IV had expanded by 21 m since 1967, while its height decreased by 0.7 m, is the best evidence of the extent of devastation of the mound fill, and of the destructive impact of farming on cultural landscapes.

23 Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192.



SLIKA 3. Ostaci grobne arhitekture tumula s istraživanja 1967. godine (prema Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971 a, Sl.6).

FIGURE 3. Remains of the grave architecture of tumulus IV after the 1967 campaign. (After Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, Fig. 6).



SLIKA 4. Rezultati istraživanja 2016. godine (snimio M. Vuković).

FIGURE 4. Results of the 2016 excavation campaign. (Photo by M. Vuković).

izgorene ilovače (kat. br. 48), a koji su pronađeni u sloju nasipa tumula, odnosno izvan grobova.²³ Danas na temelju rezultata revizijskog istraživanja tumula III, smještenog 300 m sjeveroistočno od tumula IV, možemo s velikom sigurnošću tvrditi da su navedeni nalazi keramike i lijepa pripadali eneolitičkom naselju koje je stajalo na mjestu na kojem su podignuti tumuli na Čemernici.

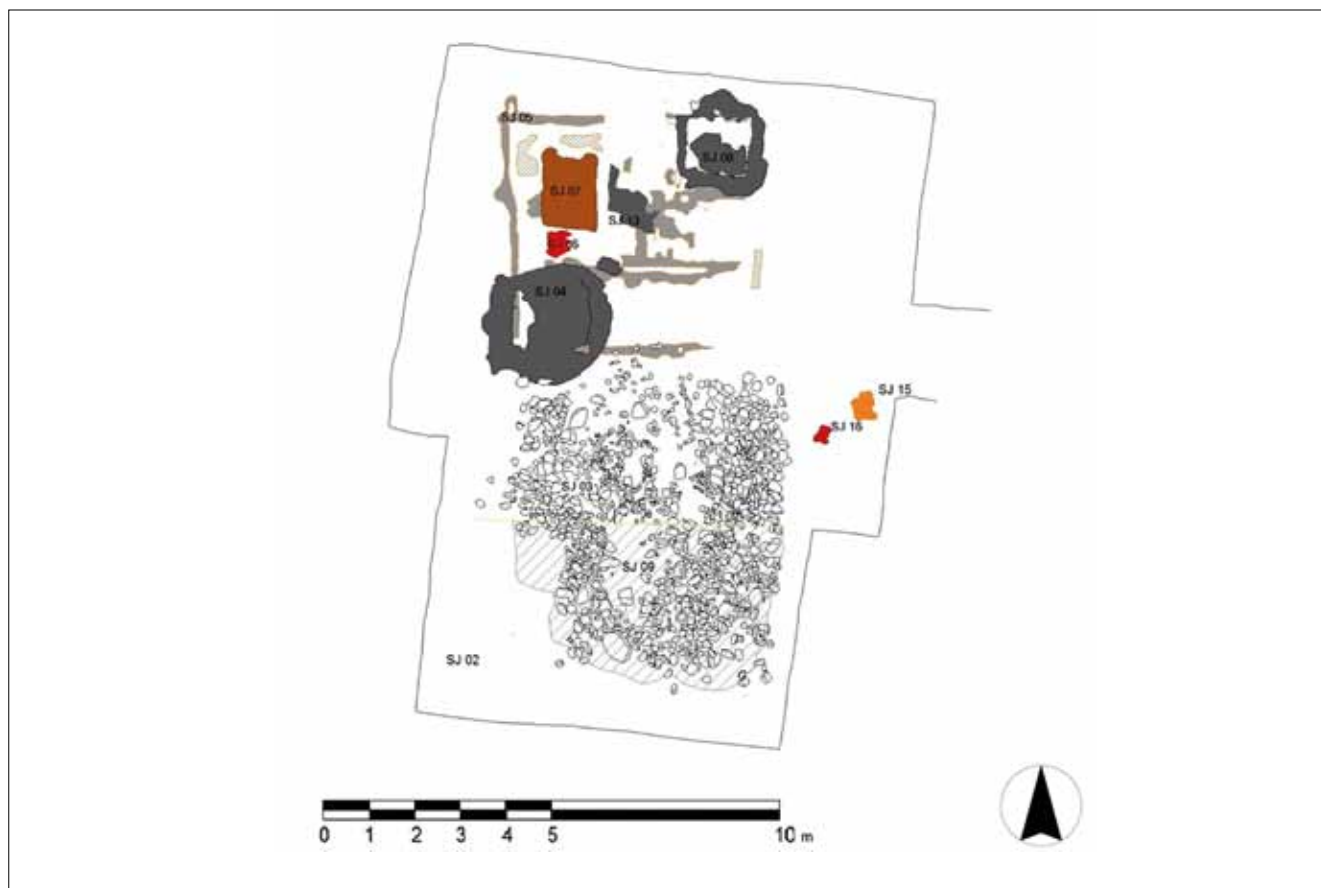
Rezultati revizijskog istraživanja tumula IV, provedenog od travnja do lipnja 2016. godine²⁴, pokazali su sljedeću situaciju: ispod poravnatog dijela na najvišem dijelu tumula, na dubini od oko 0,8 m, pronađeno je kameno popločenje dimenzija 7 x 6,7 metara. Debljina popločenja je dosegala 0,2 m i nije bila jednaka na svim mjestima. Popločenje je uz vanjske rubove bilo kompaktnije, dok je na središnjem dijelu mjestimično nedostajalo kamenje. Ispod popločenja pronađen je tanak sivo-smeđi sloj s komadićima kar-

can claim with certainty that the pottery material and daub mentioned above belonged to an Aeneolithic settlement which preceded the Čemernica tumuli at the same location. The results of revision excavation of tumulus IV, conducted between April and June 2016,²⁴ revealed stone paving of 7 x 6.7 m at a depth of about 0.8 m, beneath the levelled area in the highest part of the mound. The thickness of the paving was uneven, reaching up to 0.2 m. The paving was more compact along the outside edges, while in the central area stones were missing in some places. Beneath the paving, there was a thin greyish-brown layer containing bits of carbonized wood, and three pairs of post holes. These were probably remains of a dromos of identical orientation and similar construction to that found under the neighbouring tumulus III.

23 Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192.

24 U istraživanju je sudjelovalo 9 radnika iz Kaptola te studenti arheologije s Filozofskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu. Na ovome mjestu najsrdačnije se zahvaljujemo članovima terenske ekipe i gospodinu Domagoju Petriću na su-sretljivosti te pruženoj pomoći tijekom istraživanja.

24 The excavation team included nine workers from the village of Kaptol and students of archaeology at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Zagreb. We would like to make use of this opportunity to express our heartfelt gratitude to all members of the excavation team and Mr. Domagoj Petrić for his cooperation and assistance during the campaign.



SLIKA 5. Raspored rupa od stupova ispod kamene konstrukcije u tumulu IV (izradio M. Vuković).

FIGURE 5. Distribution of post holes below the stone structure in tumulus IV. (By M. Vuković).

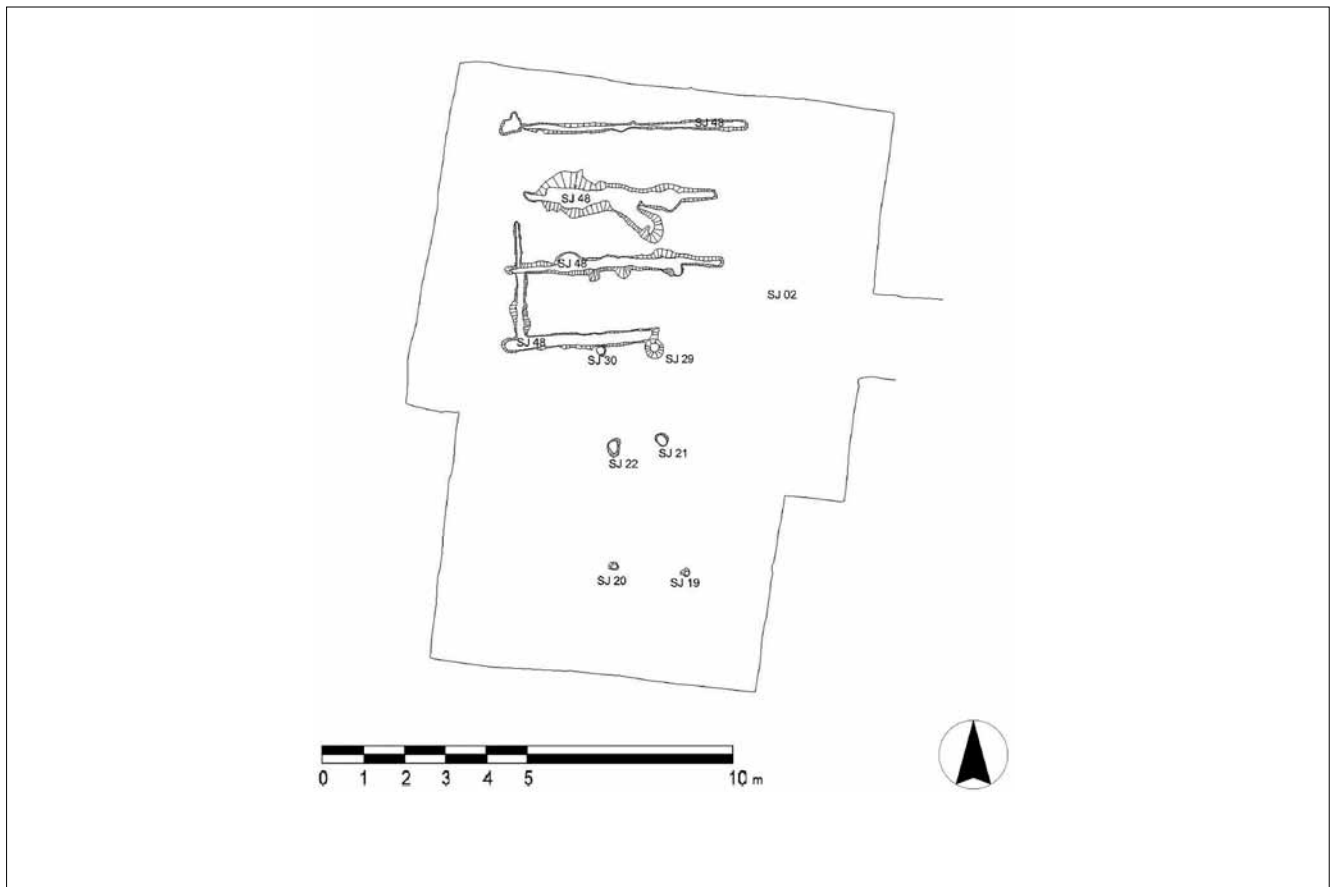
boniziranog drveta u strukturi te tri para rupa za stupove, koji vjerojatno predstavljaju tragove dromosa identične orijentacije i konstrukcije slične onoj pronađenoj pod susjednim tumulom III.

Sjeverno od opisane strukture nalazila se masivna drvena komora dimenzija 5,5 x minimalno 5 m, izgrađena od masivnih drvenih greda položenih u smjeru istok – zapad. Dno komore sastojalo se od tesanih dasaka položenih u smjeru sjever – jug, čiji su djelomično sačuvani ostaci pronađeni u sjeverozapadnom dijelu komore. Na zapadnom i središnjem dijelu komore ostaci drvenih greda, odnosno zapune od plavkasto-sive zemlje s rubovima omeđenim narančasto-smeđim linijama, mogle su se pratiti do istočnog djela komore, gdje su izmiješane sa slojem žuto-smeđega glinenog lapora (zdravice). Taj je sloj sadržavao i komade razlomljenih drvenih dasaka manjih dimenzija (do 5 cm). Ovakvo miješanje stratigrafskih slojeva moglo bi se objasniti već spomenutom intenzivnom obradom zemlje zbog koje je na ovom dijelu došlo do znatne devastacije grobne komore.

U jugozapadnom i sjeveroistočnom kutu komore nalazili su se ostaci karboniziranog drveta i masne paljevine s lomčač pravilnoga četverokutnog oblika. Zaključeno je da je riječ o ostacima dvaju drvenih sanduka položenih u komoru.

To the north of the structure described, there was a massive wooden chamber (5.5 m long and not less than 5 m wide). It was built of wooden beams laid in an east-west orientation. The chamber floor consisted of hewn planks set in a north-south orientation; their partially preserved remains were discovered in the north-western part of the chamber. In the central and western parts of the chamber, remains of wooden beams, that is, of a filling consisting of bluish-grey soil bounded by orange-brown lines, could be traced to the eastern part of the chamber, where they blended with a layer of yellow-brown clayey marl (sterile soil). This layer also contained small pieces of broken wooden planks (up to 5 cm in size). Such blending of stratigraphic layers could be explained by the intensive tilling of land already mentioned, which has caused major devastation of this part of the burial chamber.

In the south-western and north-eastern corners of the chamber, there were remains of carbonized wood and greasy vestiges from the cremation pyre, in a clean rectangular form. The conclusion was reached that these were the remains of two wooden boxes that had been placed in the chamber.



SLIKA 6. Raspored elemenata u grobnjoj komori te kamena konstrukcija južno od nje (izradio M. Vuković).

FIGURE 6. Distribution of features in the burial chamber and the stone structure to the south of it. (By M. Vuković).

Sanduk u sjeveroistočnom kutu komore znatno je više oštećen, vjerojatno obradom zemlje, pa je zato jugozapadno od njega pronađen dio s prosutom paljevinom s pogrebne lomače koja je sadržavala sitne komadiće spaljenih kostiju i ulomke spaljene bronce.

Preklapanjem skice s istraživanja tumula IV iz 1967. godine²⁵ s crtežom situacije revizijskog istraživanja u mjerilu dobiven je prikaz međusobnih odnosa između struktura obaju istraživanja. S obzirom na to da su dimenzije sanduka bogatoga ratničkog groba iz 1967. godine bile poznate i da dimenzijama odgovaraju onima sanduka iz jugozapadnog kuta komore (1,6 x 1,8 m), zaključeno je da se radi o istom elementu, odnosno da sanduk ratničkoga groba odgovara sanduku u jugozapadnom kutu komore iako distribucija paljevine na prostoru sanduka nije više kompaktna, što je vjerojatno posljedica istraživanja iz 1967. i / ili naknadne obrade zemlje.

The box in the north-eastern corner of the chamber was badly damaged, probably as a result of land cultivation, and for this reason, scattered remains from the funeral pyre, which contained tiny pieces of cremated bones and fragments of burnt bronze, were discovered to the south-west of it.

By overlapping the drawing made during the 1967 excavation of tumulus IV²⁵ and the drawing of the revision excavation to the same scale, we received a picture of interrelations of the structures identified during both investigations. Given that the dimensions of the rich warrior grave discovered in 1967 were known, and that they corresponded to the dimensions of the box in the south-western corner of the chamber (1.6 x 1.8 m), the conclusion was drawn that it was the same element, that is, that the box of the warrior grave was in fact the box located in the south-western corner of the chamber, even though the distribution of the vestiges of the funeral pyre within the box is no longer dense, probably as a result of the 1967 excavation and/or subsequent land cultivation.



SLIKA 7. Ostaci tesanih dasaka (snimila M. Rakvin).

FIGURE 7. Remains of hewn wooden planks. (Photo by M. Rakvin).

Revizijskim je istraživanjem utvrđeno mjesto i veličina iskopa iz 1967. godine pa je pokazano koji dijelovi komore su njome bili obuhvaćeni. Na temelju navedenog, možemo pretpostaviti da je suhozidna konstrukcija, ucrtana na tlocrtu iz 1967. godine, vrlo vjerojatno urušenje obzida drvenog dromosa koji je dijelom razgrađen tijekom istraživanja, a dijelom uništen oranjem u posljednjih trideset godina. Revizijskim su istraživanjem pronađeni preostali drveni i kameni elementi monumentalne grobne konstrukcije koja u potpunosti mijenja kontekst, a time i interpretaciju nalaza iz 1967. godine. Istraživanja, koja smo posljednjih osamnaest godina provodili na nekropoli Gradci, kao i revizijska istraživanja tumula III i XI na nekropoli Čemernica, pokazala su da svi nalazi unutar grobne komore u gotovo svim slučajevima pripadaju istom ukopu. Zbog toga smo već godinama smatrali da dosadašnje interpretacije o višestrukim ukopima pod tumulom²⁶ zahtijevaju temeljitu provjeru. Istraživanje tumula IV iz 2016. godine pokazalo je kako dosadašnja interpretacija pet grobova u komori više nije održiva i da su posude, koje su bile interpretirane kao žare iz groba 2 i 3, zapravo set grobnih priloga priloženih uz istočni zid komore. Jednako tako, vrlo je vjerojatno da su tijekom svog istraživanja V. Vejvoda i I. Mirnik, istražujući sjeveroistočni dio svoje sonde, djelomično zahvatili i drugi sanduk u sjeveroi-

The revision excavation identified the position and size of the 1967 trench and established which parts of the chamber had been investigated. On this basis, we can presume that the dry-stone structure shown in the 1967 ground plan probably represents a collapsed sidewall of a wooden dromos, which had been partly dismantled during the excavation, and partly destroyed by ploughing over the last 30 years. During the revision excavation, the remaining wooden and stone elements of the monumental burial structure were found, resulting in a thorough change to the context, and subsequently also the interpretation, of the material found in 1967. The past eighteen years of investigation of the Gradac necropolis, and the revision excavation of tumuli III and XI in the Čemernica necropolis, have shown that all the material discovered within the burial chambers, in almost every case, belong to the same burial. This has led us to believe that previous interpretations that describe multiple burials under a single mound²⁶ ought to be thoroughly reviewed. The 2016 investigation of tumulus IV demonstrated that prior interpretation of five graves in the chamber was no longer plausible and that the vessels from graves 2 and 3, previously interpreted as urns, belonged in fact to a set of grave goods laid by the eastern wall of the chamber. Furthermore, it is very likely that dur-

26 Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191–192; 1991, 12; Potrebica 2000, 70; 2013, 194–195.

26 Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191–192; 1991, 12; Potrebica 2000, 70; 2013, 194–195.



SLIKA 8. Ostaci konstrukcije sanduka (snimila M. Rakvin).

FIGURE 8. Remains of the box structure. (Photo by M. Rakvin).



SLIKA 9. Preklap crteža s istraživanja 1967. i 2016. godine (prema Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971 a, sl.6 i M. Vuković izradila M. Rakvin).

FIGURE 9. Overlain drawings of the 1967 and 2016 excavation campaigns. (After Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, Fig. 6 and M. Vuković; by M. Rakvin).

stočnom kutu komore te dio prosipane paljevine s lomače unutar komore koje su definirali kao uništene grobove 4 i 5. Opisi grobova 4 i 5 te poremećenih slojeva, koji su bili vidljivi u profilu, u potpunosti odgovaraju situaciji iz 2016. godine koju, zbog ograničenih dimenzija sonde iz 1967. godine te velike oštećenosti komore tumula na tome mjestu, nije bilo moguće u potpunosti dokučiti.

ing the excavation, as they investigated the north-eastern part of their trench, Vejvoda and Mirnik partially dug into the second box in the north-eastern part of the chamber, and identified the dispersed remains from the pyre as destroyed graves 4 and 5. The description of graves 4 and 5, and of disrupted layers that were visible in the profile, correspond perfectly to the situation revealed in 2016, which could not be grasped completely in 1967 due to the limited dimensions of the trench and the considerable damage to this section of the chamber.

Nalazi

Utvrđivanje točne pozicije sanduka s bogatim „kneževskim“ inventarom unutar grobne komore omogućilo je da nalaze pronađene tijekom 2016. godine stavimo u isti kontekst s već poznatim nalazima, omogućivši time dopunjavanje i reinterpretaciju te grobne cjeline. U sloju ostataka karboniziranog drveta i paljevine s lomače, odnosno u ostacima sanduka, dimenzija 1,6 x 1,8 m, pronađeno je 17 brončanih perli (T. 6: 12–13, kat. br. 28–29), ulomak brončanog utega (T. 6: 7, kat. br. 23), ulomak brončane karičice (T. 6: 10, kat. br. 26), ulomak igle (T. 6: 5, kat. br. 21), brončanih žica i keramike (T. 6: 20, kat. br. 36 a, T. 7: 4–7, kat. br. 41) te tri ulomka košarastih privjesaka (T. 5: 11, kat. br. 14 d), kao i spaljeni neprepoznatljivi dijelovi brončanih predmeta i spaljenih sitnih kostiju. U ostacima sanduka u sjeveroistočnom kutu komore, dimenzija 1,2 x 1,3 m, nalazili su se košarasti privjesci (T. 5: 10, kat. br. 14 c), sitni komadići kostiju i do neprepoznatljivosti spaljeni ulomci bronce (kat. br. 38).

Pregledom i analizom nalaza istraživanja 2016. godine, u kontekstu dobro poznate cjeline iz sanduka s ukopom bogatog ratnika iz 1967. godine, došlo se do novih spoznaja prije svega vezanih uz elemente nošnje ratnika, što nas upućuje na potrebu kontekstualizacije i svih ostalih skupina nalaza.

Svakako, najvažnija je skupina komplet defanzivnog naoružanja pohranjen u drvenom sanduku. Središnji dio tog kompleta predstavlja grčko-ilirska kaciga. Kaciga iz tumula IV (T. 1: 1, kat. br. 1) pripada starijoj varijanti kaciga grčko-ilirskog tipa srednjeg stupnja, odnosno tipu IIa.²⁷ Kako je u literaturi već mnogo puta izneseno, tipološki i geografski najbliži primjerci ovog tipa kaciga potječu iz Donje Doline²⁸ i zajedno s našim primjerkom, koji je najsjevernija poznata kaciga ovog tipa, predstavljaju geografski izdvojenu skupinu.²⁹ Također, s obzirom na područje rasprostiranja ovog tipa³⁰, pretpostavljeno je njihovo radioničko središte na prostoru između Kozanija i Aianija pa do Soluna.³¹ Stoga, kaciga iz Kaptola, kao i one iz Donje Doline, predstavljale bi importe s navedenog prostora koji su ovamo dospjeli u okviru razmjene prestižnih dobara između željeznodobnih elita. Datiranje ovog tipa kaciga općenito se smješta od druge polovine, odnosno kraja 7. do sredine 6. stoljeća prije Krista.³²

Par neukrašenih brončanih knemida (T. 2: 1–2, kat. br. 3), također, predstavlja najsjeverniji nalaz ovog tipa predmeta.³³ Ovakve knemide imaju veoma široku distribuciju, kao i dataciju koja se stavlja u razdoblje od 7. do 4. stoljeća prije Krista. Radionička središta smještaju se na nekoliko mjesta: na prostor kopnene Grčke (velik

Finds

Having identified the exact location of the box with rich 'princely' inventory within the burial chamber, we were able to include the material discovered in 2016 in the same context with the finds that had been known before, and to supplement and reinterpret this grave. The layer consisting of the remains of carbonized wood and material from the pyre, that is, the remains of the box, 1.6 x 1.8 m in size, contained 17 bronze beads (Pl. 6: 12–13, cat. nos. 28–29), fragment of a bronze weight (Pl. 6: 7, cat. no. 23), fragment of a small bronze ring (Pl. 6: 10, cat. no. 26), fragment of a pin (Pl. 6: 5, cat. no. 21), fragments of bronze wires and pottery (Pl. 6: 20, cat. no. 36 a, Pl. 7: 4–7, cat. no. 41 a) and 3 fragments of basket-shape pendants (T. 5: 11, cat. no. 14 d). There were also unrecognizable pieces of burnt bronze objects and tiny incinerated bones. Inside the remains of the box in the north-eastern corner of the chamber, whose dimensions were 1.2 x 1.3 m, there were basket-shaped pendants (Pl. 5: 10, cat. no. 14 c), and small pieces of bones and fragments of bronze burnt beyond recognition (cat. no. 38).

A review and analysis of the finds recovered in 2016 in the context of the well-known rich warrior burial discovered in 1967 have provided us with new insights, primarily relating to the elements of warrior attire, pointing to the necessity to contextualize all other groups of finds, too.

There is no doubt that the most significant group of finds is a set of defensive equipment which was placed in a wooden box. The centrepiece of the set is a Greco-Illyrian helmet (Pl. 1: 1, cat. no. 1), which belongs to the earlier variant of helmets of the Greco-Illyrian type of the middle phase, i.e. to type IIa.²⁷ As discussed in the literature in a number of places, the closest finds of helmets of this type in terms of their typology and geographical location are those from Donja Dolina.²⁸ Together with the helmet from tumulus IV – the northernmost known helmet of this type – they form a geographically distinct group.²⁹ Furthermore, in view of the distribution area of this type,³⁰ we presume that the workshop in which they were produced was located in the region from Kozani and Aiani to Thessaloniki.³¹ Therefore, the Kaptol helmet, like those from Donja Dolina, represents an import from the aforementioned region which reached Kaptol through the exchange of prestigious goods among the Iron Age elites. Such helmets are dated generally to the period between the 2nd half or the end of the 7th c. and the middle of the 6th c. BC.³²

A pair of undecorated bronze greaves (Pl. 2: 1–2, cat. no. 3) is also the northernmost find of this kind.³³ The area of distribution of

27 Marović 1976, 288–290; Vinski-Gasparini 1985, 193; Pflug 1988, 42–51, sl. 1, 9; Potrebica 2008a, 194; Vasić 2010, 38.

28 Truhelka 1902, 266–268, sl. 7–8; Blečić Kavur, Pravidur 2012, 40, T. 1: 1–2.

29 Pflug 1988, 51; Potrebica 2008a, 194; Vasić 2010, 38; Blečić Kavur, Pravidur 2012, 40.

30 Pflug 1988, 51, sl. 9; Potrebica 2008a, 209, sl. 2; Blečić Kavur, Pravidur 2012, 43, sl. 3.

31 Vasić 2010, 38; Blečić Kavur, Pravidur 2012, 40.

32 Pflug 1988, 43, sl. 1; Potrebica 2008a, 195–196; Vasić 2010, 38.

33 Teržan 1995, 126, sl. 11.

27 Marović 1976, 288–290; Vinski-Gasparini 1985, 193; Pflug 1988, 42–51, Fig. 1, 9; Potrebica 2008a, 194; Vasić 2010, 38.

28 Truhelka 1902, 266–268, Fig. 7–8; Blečić Kavur, Pravidur 2012, 40, Pl. 1: 1–2.

29 Pflug 1988, 51; Potrebica 2008a, 194; Vasić 2010, 38; Blečić Kavur, Pravidur 2012, 40.

30 Pflug 1988, 51, Fig. 9; Potrebica 2008a, 209, Fig. 2; Blečić Kavur, Pravidur 2012, 43, Fig. 3.

31 Vasić 2010, 38; Blečić Kavur, Pravidur 2012, 40.

32 Pflug 1988, 43, Fig. 1; Potrebica 2008a, 195–196; Vasić 2010, 38.

33 Teržan 1995, 126, Fig. 11.

broj ih je pronađen u Olimpiji),³⁴ na zapadnu obalu Crnog mora te u srednju i južnu Italiju.³⁵ S obzirom na niz rupica za pričvršćivanje podstave, kaptolski bi par pripadao starijem tipu. Na prostoru između proizvodnih centara i Kaptola, prostorno i vremenski najbliži primjerak nalazimo unutar glasinačkoga kulturnog kruga u grobu 5 iz tumula 1 na nalazištu Čitluci.³⁶ U Trebeništu, u grobu 8, s kacigom grčko-ilirskog tipa druge faze, pronađene su knemide s rupicama koje su vjerojatno pripadale ovom tipu.³⁷ Nešto su mlađi primjerci s rupicama i ojačanjem kakve nalazimo u grobu 2 u Sanskom Mostu,³⁸ Kličevu i Tetovu.³⁹ S druge strane, mlađe tipove bez rupica za podstavu pronalazimo od tzv. kraljevskih grobnica u Vergini do groba 55 u Sanskom Mostu,⁴⁰ pri čemu značajan broj primjeraka potječe s istočnojadranske obale i zaleđa, od Stona do Krka.⁴¹ Budući da najsjevernija skupina nalaza (Kaptol i Čitluci) opet pokazuje određeni kronološki prioritet pred južnijim nalazima, a pogotovo ako uzmemo u obzir da svi nalazi vezani uz jadransku obalu pripadaju mlađem tipu, skloni smo porijeklo ovih knemida, baš kao i ilirske kacige, povezati s balkanskim prostorom⁴², na što upućuje i kolokacija sličnih oblika u Trebeništu.

Posljednji je predmet iz ove skupine pravokutna brončana ploča dimenzija 38,1 x 18,4 centimetara.⁴³ Ploča je za neku organsku podlogu bila pričvršćena nizom zakovica s kuglastom glavicom visine 1,5 cm (8 na dužim i 5 na kraćim stranicama) koje teku 7 mm od ruba (T. 3: 1–3, kat. br. 3–4). U prvoj je objavi bilo vidljivo da je ploča bila uzdužno savijena, što je posljedica mehaničkog pritiska zemlje jer je i podloga ispod ploče imala isti nagib.⁴⁴ To je vjerojatno i razlog što je ploča u rekonstrukciji ispravljena u prvobitni oblik. U prvim je raspravama o tumulu IV ovaj predmet interpretiran kao prsna ploča s uzorima u srednjoj Italiji,⁴⁵ odnosno kao prsna ploča koja bi se pripisivala skupini etruščanskih ploča s prostora srednje Italije iz 8. te ranog 7. stoljeća prije Krista.⁴⁶ No u kasnijim objavama spomenuti predmet se interpretira kao ploča na štitu⁴⁷ na temelju usporedbe s brončanom pravokutnom pločom iz groba 22 u tumulu 3 s Kapitelske njive, koju su B. Križ i M. Egg interpretirali kao dio umba štita od organskog materijala,⁴⁸ kao i zbog većih dimenzija od italskih prsnih ploča. Središnji je motiv na ploči usporediv s urezanim kružnim motivom na

such greaves was very wide, and so was their dating to a period between the 7th and 4th c. BC. The workshops in which they were produced have been located in several places: in mainland Greece (where a large number of them have been found in Olympia),³⁴ on the western coast of the Black Sea, and in central and southern Italy.³⁵ Based on the number of holes used to secure the lining, the Kaptol pair of greaves belongs to the earlier type. In the area between the production centres and Kaptol, the spatially and chronologically closest find of this kind has been recovered from grave 5 under tumulus 1 at the site of Čitluci, within the Glasinac cultural circle.³⁶ Greaves with small holes, which probably belong to the same type, have been found in grave 8 at Trebenište, together with a helmet of the Greco-Illyrian type of the second phase.³⁷ The greaves with small holes and reinforcements retrieved from grave 2 at Sanski Most,³⁸ Kličevo and Tetovo³⁹ are somewhat posterior. On the other hand, posterior types without holes for the lining have been found in the area between the so-called *royal tombs* in Vergina and grave 55 at Sanski Most,⁴⁰ with a considerable number of them retrieved from the eastern Adriatic coast and its hinterland, from Ston to the island of Krk.⁴¹ In view of the fact that the northernmost group of finds (from Kaptol and Čitluci) displays a certain chronological priority in comparison to the southern finds, especially if we take into consideration that all finds from the Adriatic coast belong to the earlier type, we are inclined to link the origin of the greaves and of the Illyrian-type helmet to the Balkan region,⁴² as suggested by the collocation of similar shapes at Trebenište.

The last item belonging to this group is a rectangular bronze plate with dimensions 31.8 x 18.4 cm.⁴³ The plate was attached to some organic surface with a series of rivets with spherical head, 1.5 cm long (8 of them along the longer sides, 5 along the shorter), set 7 mm from the edge (Pl. 3: 1–3, cat. nos. 4–5). In the first publication, it could be seen that the plate was bent longitudinally which was a consequence of mechanical pressure of the covering soil, since the underlying earth was set at the same gradient.⁴⁴ This was probably the reason for the decision to straighten the plate during its reconstruction to return it to its original shape. In the first discussions on tumulus IV, this object

34 Kunze 1991.

35 Stary 1981, 437–438, karta 16; Potrebica 2008a: 193.

36 Benac, Čović 1957, 437–438, T. 30, 6.

37 Vulić 1932, 33, sl. 53–54.

38 Fiala 1896, 221–222, T. 1.

39 Vasić 1982, 12.

40 Fiala 1896, 239–240, T. 2.

41 Posedel 1905, 442; Balen-Letunić 1992, T. 2.

42 Potrebica 2008a: 194.

43 U prvim je objavama pogrešno navedeno da je ploča duga 39 cm, a široka 18,5 cm (Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 2016, T. 5, 3), što je ponovljeno i preuzeto u kasnijim radovima (Vejvoda, Mirnik 1973, 600, T. 2: 3; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 395; Balen-Letunić 2004, 298, kat. br. 12.3). Točan je podatak objavljen u članku Egg, Križ 1997, 201.

44 Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, T. 4: 2.

45 Vinski-Gasparini 1987, 194.

46 Stary 1981, 25; Teržan 1990, 148.

47 Egg, Križ 1997, 201; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 395, sl. 178.

48 Križ 1997, T. 50: 1; Egg, Križ 1997, 197, sl. 4, 198, sl. 5.

34 Kunze 1991.

35 Stary 1981, Map 16; Potrebica 2008a, 193.

36 Benac, Čović 1957, 437–438, Pl. 30: 6.

37 Vulić 1932, 33, Figs. 53–54.

38 Fiala 1899, 65, Pl. 2.

39 Vasić 1982, 12.

40 Fiala 1899, 79–80, Pl. 3.

41 Posedel 1911, 102; Balen-Letunić 1992, Pl. 2.

42 Potrebica 2008a: 194.

43 In the earliest publications, the dimensions of the plate were reported incorrectly (length of 39 cm, width of 18.5 cm) (Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 2016, Pl. 5, 3), and they were copied as such in subsequent papers (Vejvoda, Mirnik 1973, 600, Pl. 2: 3; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 395; Balen-Letunić 2004, 298, cat. no. 12.3). The correct dimensions were published in the paper Egg, Križ 1997, 201.

44 Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, Pl. 4: 2.

oklopu iz tumula IV iz Stične.⁴⁹ Ovakvo bi ponavljanje motiva na prestižnim predmetima, namijenjenima najvišem ratničkom sloju zajednica, moglo sugerirati na specifične umjetničke izričaje (ukuse, stilove) vjerojatno lokalnih radionica (jugoistočnoalpskog prostora) koje su ovakvu robu i proizvodile (prema italiskim uzorima). Unatoč činjenici da zbog različite veličine, oblika i načina spajanja s podlogom ne možemo povezivati ovaj predmet s italiskim prsnim pločama, smatramo vjerojatnijom mogućnost da je ipak riječ o ploči s organskog oklopa. Tehnika izrade ukrasa na ploči urezivanjem, kao i pogreška ili nedovršeni dio ukrasa koji dolazi poprečno na jednu od dijagonala izrađenih od niza koncentričnih kružnica kao i na centralnom ukrasu, možda ukazuje na proizvodnju ovog predmeta prema italiskim uzorima, ali u lokalnim radionicama bliže Kaptolu, primjerice negdje na prostoru istočnih Alpa.⁵⁰ Na to možda upućuje i manja brončana ploča koja je navodno pronađena u grobu 6/26 iz Stične.⁵¹

Izvan sanduka, u kojem je bilo obrambeno oružje, na podu komore bilo je položeno napadačko naoružanje ratnika koje se sastojalo od tri željezna koplja i bimentalne tuljaste sjekire s ušicom. Kombinacija jednog ili više kopalja i jedne ili dvije sjekire dobro je poznata iz grobnih cjelina istočnoga halštatskog kruga i smatra se standardnim kompletom naoružanja istaknutoga starije-željeznodobnog ratnika na ovom prostoru.

Bimetalna sjekira s tuljcem za nasad i ušicom od bronce, na koji se nastavlja željezno sječivo (T. 4: 4, kat. br. 9), jedinstven je i izniman primjerak bez izravnih paralela pa se ubraja među najstarije predmete u tumulu IV. Prema obliku sječiva i tuljca, dva horizontalna rebra na tuljcu te motiva u obliku slova X, sjekira je ranije uspoređivana s različitim primjercima od Estea (Ricovery 236) do Slovenije (Gornja Radgona). B. Teržan ističe kako su vjerojatno sjekire ovog tipa izrađivane u lokalnim radionicama, ali upućuje na njihovu sličnost s etruščanskim sjekirama kasnog 8. te ranog 7. stoljeća prije Krista. koje su katkad bile distribuirane sjevernije, poput one u grobu iz Ca Morta koji je po nekim elementima (prije svega kolicima) sličan grobu iz Gornje Radgone.⁵² Međutim, ako se zadržimo na prostoru juga Karpatske kotline, oblikom su ovom primjerku najbliže pojedine sjekire tipa Pécs (rebra ispod otvora, ušica, izraženo rame na prijelazu iz tuljca u oštricu), primjerice, ona iz Ormoža, na što je prva upozorila B. Teržan.⁵³ C. Metzner-Nebelsick je povezala slovenske primjerke sjekira tipa Pécs (prije svega onu iz Ormoža)⁵⁴ s onima iz Baranje (Batina i Pécs-Jakabhegy, tumul 75)⁵⁵ i naglasila zanimljivu povezanost jugoistočne Panonije i istočnih Alpa koja se, po njezinu mišljenju, osim u ovom tipu, odražava i na keramici. Istom je prilikom jasno naglasila da u kaptolskoj sjekiri vidi tipološki odraz vitkog tipa sjekira tipa Pécs.⁵⁶ S druge strane, distribucija sjekira tipa Pécs⁵⁷ i

was interpreted as a breastplate, with analogies in central Italy,⁴⁵ or as a breastplate attributed to a group of Etruscan plates from central Italy, dating from the 8th and early 7th centuries BC.⁴⁶ However, in subsequent publications the item has been described as a shield boss,⁴⁷ on the basis of its comparison to a rectangular bronze plate from grave 22 in tumulus 3 at Kapiteljska Njiva, which was interpreted by Križ and Egg as a part of a shield boss from a shield made of organic material,⁴⁸ and also due to the fact that the plate is larger than Italic breastplates. The central motif on the plate is comparable to the circular motif incised in the armour from tumulus IV at Stična.⁴⁹ This kind of replication of motifs on prestigious objects intended for the highest social class of warriors could suggest that there were some specific artistic expressions (tastes, styles) of workshops that were probably local (in the south-eastern Alps) and produced these items (using Italic models). Despite the fact that the item cannot be associated with Italic breastplates because of the difference in size, shape and method of fixing it to the lining, we believe that it is more likely that this was a breastplate for armour made of an organic material. The incision technique applied to decorate the plate, and the mistake or unfinished part of the ornament transverse to one of the diagonal lines consisting of concentric circles, and on the central decoration, could indicate that the object was produced after Italic models but in local workshops that were closer to Kaptol: for example, somewhere in the eastern Alpine area.⁵⁰ Another indication of this could be a small bronze plate allegedly discovered in grave 6 of tumulus 6 at Stična.⁵¹

On the floor of the chamber, outside the box which contained defensive equipment, there was a set of warrior's offensive weaponry consisting of three iron spears and a bimetal socketed axe with a loop. The combination of one or more spears and one or two axes is well-known from Eastern Hallstatt grave contexts and is considered to be the standard set of weapons of a distinguished Early Iron Age warrior in this region.

The bimetal socketed axe with a bronze loop and an iron blade (Pl. 4: 4, cat. no. 9) is a unique and extraordinary item with no direct analogies. It is one of the oldest objects found in tumulus IV. Based on the shape of the blade and socket, two horizontal ribs over the socket and the X-shaped motif, the axe has been compared to various other axes discovered in an area from Este (Ricovery 236) to Slovenia (Gornja Radgona). Teržan pointed out that axes of this type were probably produced by local workshops, but she also noticed their similarity to the Etruscan axes of the late 8th and early 7th centuries BC. Such axes were sometimes distributed further north, for example, the one discovered in the grave at Ca'Morta, whose elements (especially the chariot)

49 Egg, Kramer 2013, 101, sl. 35: 2.

50 Potrebica 2008a: 191.

51 Wells 1981, 79, 211, sl. 158b.

52 Vinski-Gasparini 1987, 195; Teržan 1990, 85.

53 Teržan 1990, 45–46.

54 J. Dular, M. Tomanič Jevremov 2010, 82, sl. 96: 1.

55 Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, T. 32: 10, T. 124: 2.

56 Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 386.

57 Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 385, sl. 174.

45 Vinski-Gasparini 1987, 194.

46 Stary 1981, 25; Teržan 1990, 148.

47 Egg, Križ 1997, 201; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 395, Fig. 178.

48 Križ 1997, Pl. 50: 1; Egg, Križ 1997, 197, Fig. 4, 198, Fig. 5.

49 Egg, Kramer 2013, 101, Fig. 35: 2.

50 Potrebica 2008a, 191.

51 Wells 1981, 79, 211, Fig. 138 b.

osnovne značajke oblika ne idu u prilog mišljenju B. Teržan da te i slične sjekire imaju kao prototipe etruščanske sjekire s tuljcem. Prije će biti da je u slučaju sjekira tipa Pécs riječ o razvoju tipa specifičnog za jug Karpatske kotline iz ranijih brončanodobnih oblika. Na proizvodne centre, svakako, upućuje kameni kalup s naselja Pécs-Makárhegy⁵⁸ pa je moguće da je i kaptolska sjekira nastala negdje na tom području. Međutim, specifična bimetalna konstrukcija i mnogi elementi oblika ipak čine kaptolsku sjekiru jedinstvenim primjerkom, dosta različitim od sjekira tipa Pécs, pa smo skloniji njezin nastanak tražiti negdje na području bližem Kaptolu.

Sva tri vrlo oštećena željezna koplja iz tumula IV (T. 4: 1–3, kat. br. 6–8) okvirno pripadaju tipu s dugim listom naglašenoga središnjeg rebra trapezoidnog presjeka te s tuljcem kraćim od duljine lista. Na prostoru Dolenjske ova, inače široko rasprostranjena koplja u okviru istočnog halštatskog kruga, pojavljuju se od stupnja Podzemelj 2. U grobovima se obično pojavljuju u paru i različitim su duljina.⁵⁹ S više od dva koplja bili su opremljeni samo vrlo bogati „kneževski“ grobovi, poput onih u Kröllkogelu (6) i Tschonegerfranzlkogel 2 (3) u Štajerskoj, u tumulima u dolini Rabe, poput Somlóvásárhelyja, Kismezöa, Csöngea i Doba, s po 4 koplja, te Vaszar i Boba, s po tri.⁶⁰ Zanimljivo je da se na groblju Čemernica komplet od 3 koplja pojavljuje i u tumulima VII i VIII, dok u tumulima IX i XII nalazimo čak po četiri koplja.⁶¹ O interpretaciji tih cjelina bit će više riječi na drugome mjestu, ali ovdje treba naglasiti da su dva koplja relativno slične veličine i oblika, dok je treće koplje znatno masivnije,⁶² gotovo 9 cm duže, šireg promjera tuljca i šireg, gotovo trapezoidnog rebra koje se proteže listom do samog vrha.

U tumulu IV nalazimo nekoliko predmeta koji se mogu pripisati konjskoj opremi. Svakako, najznačajniji je brončani komplet žvala koji pokazuje izrazite karpatske tradicije. Ugrižni dio žvala s okruglim probojima (T. 5: 1, kat. br. 10) jedan je od osnovnih tipova koji se pojavljuje na prostoru Karpatske kotline u horizontu prijelaza na starije željezno doba.⁶³ Za karpatski prostor, posebice na prostoru mađarskog Podunavlja, karakteristično je ukrašavanje žvala urezanim linijama.⁶⁴ Tako su brončane žvale iz tumula IV u literaturi uspoređivane sa starijim žvalama iz ostava Kömlöd, Szanda i Ugra. Obrazni dio žvala sa zadržanim četvrtastim probojem te urezima u obliku slova X (T. 5: 5, kat. br. 12) najbliži je onima iz Somlóvásárhelyja te zajedno s ugrižnim dijelom predstavlja jedan od najmlađih kompleta za sprežanje konja ovog tipa u Karpatskoj kotlini.⁶⁵ Ulomci željeza, koji su pronađeni u sanduku s obrambenim naoružanjem, ukazuju na postojanje još jednog kompleta žvala koji je funkcionalniji od prethodno opisanoga brončanog kompleta,

resemble the grave at Gornja Radgona.⁵² However, if we remain in the southern Carpathian Basin, the closest analogies to the shape of this axe are some axes of the Pécs type (ribs under the socket, loop, pronounced shoulder at the transition between the socket and the blade), such as those found at Ormož, as was first pointed out by Teržan.⁵³ Metzner-Nebelsick associated the Slovenian axes of the Pécs type (primarily the one from Ormož)⁵⁴ to the ones found in Baranja (Batina and Pécs-Jakabhegy, tumulus 75)⁵⁵ and pointed out an interesting link between south-eastern Pannonia and eastern Alps that was in her view, besides in this type of axes, also present in the pottery. She also clearly stated that in the axe from Kaptol she saw a typological reflection of the slender type of Pécs axes.⁵⁶ On the other hand, the distribution of the axes of the Pécs type⁵⁷ and the main feature of their shape do not support Teržan's opinion according to which those and similar axes were made after the Etruscan socketed axes. Rather, it seems that axes of the Pécs type developed from earlier Bronze Age types of axes specifically in the southern Carpathian Basin. The presence of production centres is certainly suggested by the stone mould found in the settlement of Pécs-Makárhegy,⁵⁸ and it is therefore possible that the Kaptol axe was produced somewhere in the same region. Still, the specific bimetal construction and a number of elements of its shape make the Kaptol axe rather unique and different from other axes of the Pécs type, and for this reason we are more prone to search for its production place in an area that is closer to Kaptol.

All three badly damaged iron spears from tumulus IV (Pl. 4: 1–3, cat. nos. 6–8) can be generally attributed to the type with long blade and pronounced central rib of a trapezoidal cross-section and a socket that is shorter than the blade. Such spearheads are widespread throughout the Eastern Hallstatt Circle, but in the Lower Carniola region they were present from phase Podzemelj 2 onwards. In graves, they have usually been found in pairs, and of different lengths.⁵⁹ Only the richest princely graves were furnished with more than two spears, for example those at Kröllkogel (6) and Tschonegerfranzlkogel 2 (3) in Styria, in tumuli in the Raba Valley such as those at Somlóvásárhely, Kismezö, Csöngé and Doba (with 4 spearheads in each) and Vaszar and Boba (with 3 in each).⁶⁰ It is interesting that, in the Čemernica cemetery, sets of three spearheads were also present in tumuli VII and VIII, while tumuli IX and XII contained as many as four spearheads.⁶¹ More detailed interpretation of these graves will be provided elsewhere, but it should be underscored here that two of the spearheads are similar in shape and size, while the third is much more massive,⁶² nearly 9 cm longer, the diameter of its socket is wider, and it features an almost trapezoidal rib stretching to the very tip of the blade.

58 Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 183, sl. 82, 1.

59 Tecco-Hvala 2012, 123–126, sl. 48.

60 Teržan 1990, 132, sl. 31, 160, sl. 39.

61 Teržan 1990, 146, sl. 34, *Potrebica* 2013, 105.

62 Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191.

63 Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 229, sl. 108: 1.

64 Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 60, sl. 13.

65 Gallus, Hováth 1939, T. 10: 18, 19; T. 12: 6; T. 21: 11; T. 52: 9; Vinski-Gasparini 1987, 196; Teržan 1990, 150; Patek 1993, sl. 50, Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, sl. 135; *Potrebica* 2008a, 191.

52 Vinski-Gasparini 1987, 195; Teržan 1990, 85.

53 Teržan 1990, 45–46.

54 J. Dular, M. Tomanič Jevremov 2010, 82, Fig. 96: 1.

55 Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, Pl. 32: 10, Pl. 124: 2.

56 Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 386.

57 Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 385, Fig. 174.

58 Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 183, Fig. 82, 1.

59 Tecco-Hvala 2012, 123–126, Fig. 48.

60 Teržan 1990, 132, Fig. 31, 160, Fig. 39.

61 Teržan 1990, 146, Fig. 34; *Potrebica* 2013, 105.

62 Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191.

a načinjen je od željeza (T. 5: 6–7, kat. br. 13 b).⁶⁶ Na žalost, iznimna oštećenost i fragmentacija, koja je posljedica gorenja, ne omogućuje detaljnije tipološko određenje ovog kompleta.

Kompletu konjske opreme pripadaju i tri brončana razvodnika (T. 5: 2–4, kat. br. 11) i ukupno 31 cijeli i 20 ulomaka košarastih privjesaka (T. 5: 8–12, kat. br. 14 a-e) pronađenih u i oko oba sanduka u komori. Dva razvodnika s perforiranom prstenastom nogom (T. 5: 2–3) i razvodnik s ravnom pločicom umjesto prstena s donje strane (T. 5: 3) mogu se načelno pripisati tipu A prema tipologiji C. Metzner-Nebelsick.⁶⁷ Međutim, sva tri razvodnika imaju neobično ravan gornji dio, odnosno kružnu umjesto konično oblikovane pločice. Takva neobična tipološka karakteristika zapravo nema pravih analogija na okolnom prostoru i češće se primjećuje kod istočnih tipova.⁶⁸ Kada bismo zanemarili ravan oblik gornje pločice, ostale tipološke karakteristike dvaju primjeraka s prstenastim donjim dijelom, bila bi usporediva s tipom A/V, dok bi primjerak s pločicom bio usporediv s tipom A/IV. Oba se tipa okvirno datiraju tijekom prijelaza brončanog u željezno doba i u stariju fazu starijeg željeznog doba,⁶⁹ što načelno odgovara široj dataciji konjske opreme. Košarasti su privjesci relativno čest ukras na uzdama konjske orme u bogatim ratničkim grobovima istočnoga halštatskog kruga. I u samom ih Kaptolu nalazimo još u grobu 6 na nekropoli Gradca zajedno sa zdjelastim kacigama. Trachsel ovaj tip naziva tip Estorf i datira ga u Ha C1 do ranog Ha C2 stupnja.⁷⁰

U ratničku opremu svakako ulazi i oštećeni kameni brus pronađen unutar komore (T. 5: 9, kat. br. 15). Ulomak je brusa pronađen i tijekom revizijskog istraživanja u paljevini s lomače u sanduku u sjeveroistočnom kutu komore (T. 5: 8, kat. br. 14).

Ostali metalni predmeti pronađeni u grobu vjerojatno pripadaju raznim dijelovima nošnje pokojnika. Dvije višeglave igle uklapaju se u nošnju istaknutih ratnika istočnog halštatskoga kruga, a u ovom slučaju prije svega odražavaju veze s prostorom jugoistočnih Alpa. Iglama ovog tipa više pažnje posvetili smo na drugome mjestu⁷¹ pa ćemo se ovdje samo ukratko osvrnuti na primjerke iz ovoga groba. Ulomak višeglave igle s četiri glave i diskoidnim zadržavanjem, a bez sačuvanoga donjeg dijela (T. 6: 2, kat. br. 18) mogao bi se usporediti s iglama iz tumula 1, groba 16 na Kapičeljskoj njivi, koje predstavljaju vodeće tipove stupnja Podzemelj 2.⁷² U kontekstu ratničkih grobova 7. stoljeća prije Krista poznate su i s groblja u Hallstattu,⁷³ dok su sa sjevernoitalskog prostora usporedive s varijantom D tipa Este, koja se datira od sredine 7. stoljeća prije Krista.⁷⁴

Several items found in tumulus IV can be attributed to horse gear. The most important among them is a set of bronze bits reflecting strong Carpathian tradition. The mouth piece with round perforations (Pl. 5: 1, cat. no. 10) is one of the basic types present in the Carpathian Basin at the turn of the Early Iron Age.⁶³ Mouth pieces decorated with incised lines are typical of the Carpathian region, especially the Hungarian Danube region.⁶⁴ Thus, the bronze bits from tumulus IV have been compared in the literature with earlier bits from the hoards found at Kömlöd, Szanda and Ugra. The cheek piece with thickened rectangular perforation and X-shaped incisions (Pl. 5: 5, cat. no. 12) most resembles those from Somlóvásárhely. Together with the mouth piece, it is one of the latest sets of horse gear of this type in the Carpathian Basin.⁶⁵

Fragments of iron found in the box with defensive equipment suggest that another set of bits existed, made of iron and more functional than the bronze set described above (Pl. 5: 6–7, cat. no. 13 b).⁶⁶ Unfortunately, due to its advanced deterioration and fragmentation caused by burning, more precise typological identification of this set is not possible.

The horse gear also included three bronze strap dividers (Pl. 5: 2–4, cat. no. 11), and 31 whole basket-shaped pendants as well as an additional 20 fragments (Pl. 5: 8–12, cat. no. 14 a-e) found in the chamber, in and around the boxes. Two dividers with perforated ring shaped bottom (Pl. 5: 2–3) and one with flat plate instead of a ring (Pl. 5: 4) can generally be attributed to type A according to the typology of C. Metzner-Nebelsick.⁶⁷ However, all three dividers have unusually flat tops, i.e. circular flat instead of conically shaped plate. This unusual typological feature does not have analogies in neighbouring areas and is more often present in eastern types.⁶⁸ If we were to ignore the flat top plate, other typological characteristics of the two ring-shaped bottom dividers could be correlated with type A/V, while the third divider could be correlated with type A/VI. Both can be dated to the transitional Late Bronze to Early Iron Age period and to the early phase of the Early Iron Age,⁶⁹ which generally fits into the broader dating of the horse gear. Basket-shaped pendants used as ornaments on reins have been discovered relatively frequently in rich warrior graves of the Eastern Hallstatt Circle. They were present in tumulus 6 in Kaptol-Gradac cemetery with bowl-shaped helmets. Trachsel refers to this type as type Estorf and dates it to Ha C1 to early Ha C2.⁷⁰

A damaged whetstone recovered from the chamber (Pl. 5: 9, cat. no. 15) undoubtedly belongs to the warrior's equipment, too. A fragment of a whetstone was also discovered during the revision excavation among the remains from the pyre set in the box in the north-eastern corner of the chamber (Pl. 5: 8, cat. no. 14).

66 Potrebica 2001, 66; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002: 285.

67 Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 307, sl. 142a-b.

68 Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 324, sl. 150.

69 Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 307–311, 354, sl. 142a-b, 143, 144, 163.

70 Trachsel 2004, 467–469, KNO 01b.

71 Potrebica, Mavrović Mokos 2019.

72 Gabrovec 1964–1965, 34; Knez 1993, T. 17: 1, 2; Dular 2003, 112, sl. 60: 7, 12.

73 Kromer 1959b: T. 76: 16; T. 78: 7; T. 181: 5.

74 Carancini 1975, 302, T. 75: 2375–2393.

63 Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 229, Fig. 108: 1.

64 Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 60, Fig. 13.

65 Gallus, Horváth 1939, Pl. 10: 18, 19; Pl. 12: 6; Pl. 21: 11; Pl. 52: 9; Vinski-Gasparrini 1987, 196; Teržan 1990, 150; Patek 1993, Fig. 50; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, Fig. 135; Potrebica 2008a, 191.

66 Potrebica 2001, 66; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 285.

67 Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 307, Fig. 142a-b.

68 Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 324, Fig. 150.

69 Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 307–311, 354, Fig. 142a-b, 143, 144, 163.

70 Trachsel 2004, 467–469, KNO01b.

Drugom ulomku višeglave igle iz tumula IV (T. 6: 1, kat. br. 17) nedostaje prva od četiri bikonične glavice, između kojih se nalaze jednostruka transverzalna rebra i diskoidno proširenje, no bez trubastog završetka. Dobra paralela ovome kaptolskom primjerku igle bez trubastog završetka, iako jednostavnije izvedbe, nalazi se u ratničkom grobu 1 tumula 181 u Frögu, gdje je uz komplet naoružanja od dvije željezne sjekire sa zaliscima i ručicama te mahaire s T-završetkom.⁷⁵ S obzirom na izradu gornjeg dijela igle, kaptolski primjerak možemo usporediti s nešto mlađim tipovima ovih igala koji su široko rasprostranjeni na prostoru jugoistočnih Alpa, poput primjerice groba s oklopom iz Stične⁷⁶ iz horizonta Stična – Novo Mesto 1. Na prostoru Italije paralele im se mogu pronaći u tipu Randi⁷⁷, a koje se mogu datirati od druge polovice 7. s trajanjem do 6. stoljeća prije Krista. Osim u tumulu IV na Čemernici, pronađen je još jedan izniman primjerak višeglave igle u tumulu XI tijekom revizijskog istraživanja 2007. godine, dva su primjerka pronađena u tumulu X na nekropoli Gradca i vjerojatno je još jedan bio u „kneževskom“, grobu 6 na istoj nekropoli.⁷⁸

Međutim, najvažniji doprinos u reinterpetaciji nalaza iz ovoga groba svakako je novi kontekst starih i novih nalaza koji upućuju na to da se u sanduku ratnika iz Kaptola nalazio i pojas tipa Libna.⁷⁹ Tom bi pojasi pripadali novi nalazi brončanih perli (T. 6: 12–13, kat. br. 28–29), uz dvije perle istog tipa s istraživanja 1967. (T. 6: 11, kat. br. 27), karičice (T. 6: 10, kat. br. 26), brončani prsteni rombičnog presjeka (T. 6: 15, kat. br. 31), stožasti uteg (T. 6: 7, kat. br. 23) i poznati pojasni okov (T. 6: 5, kat. br. 22) iz prvog istraživanja.

Pronalazak vrlo dobro *in situ* sačuvane pojasne garniture u muškom grobu 9/2 iz Sajevaca na Krki omogućio je rekonstrukciju pojasa tipa Libna pa su M. Guštin i A. Preložnik reinterpetirali istovrstne tipove nalaza iz grobova s prostora Dolenjske, pokazujući da je ovaj tip pojasa prisutan u bogatim ratničkim grobovima i da karakterizira nošnju pripadnika elite na jugoistočnoalpskom prostoru tijekom Ha C stupnja (javljaju se od Ha C1b stupnja zajedno sa zdjelastim kacigama).⁸⁰ Kompozitni pojasevi tipa Libna u pravilu su bili sastavljeni od kožnog pojasa, koji je na svojim krajevima imao brončane četvrtaste okove (često ukrašene iskucavanjem s unutarne strane – *punktbückel* način ukrašavanja) i drugog užega kožnog remena (trake) na kojem su bile nanizane glatke brončane perle. Pojas se zatezao pomoću brončanog ili željeznog utega, koji se nalazio na kraju remena. U slučaju pojasa iz Sajevaca, nalazio se na kraju trećeg remena na kojem su bile nanizane manje karičice. Remenje je bilo povezano brončanim karičicama (obručem) rombičnog presjeka.⁸¹ Prepoznavanje dijelova

The remaining metal objects found in the grave probably belonged to various elements of the attire of the deceased. Two multi-headed pins fit into the costume of distinguished warriors of the Eastern Hallstatt Circle, and in this case they primarily reflect the links to the south-eastern Alpine region. Since pins of this type have been discussed in greater detail elsewhere,⁷² here we shall briefly mention just those recovered from this grave. A fragment of a multi-headed pin with four heads and a disk-shaped thickening and with the bottom part missing (Pl. 6: 2, cat. no. 18) could be compared with the pins from grave 16 in tumulus 1 at Kapiteljska Njiva, which represent the most important types of phase Podzemelj 2.⁷² In the context of warrior burials of the 7th c. BC, they have also been found in the Hallstatt cemetery,⁷³ while in Northern Italy they can be compared with variant D of the Este type, dated from the middle of the 7th century BC.⁷⁴

On the second fragment of a multi-headed pin from tumulus IV (Pl. 6: 1, cat. no. 17) one of the four biconical heads is missing. In between the preserved heads there are single transverse ribs and a disk-shaped protrusion without a trumpet-shaped ending. A good analogy for this pin without a trumpet-shaped ending, although simpler in design, can be found in warrior grave 1 under tumulus 181 at Frög, where it was discovered together with a set of weapons consisting of iron winged and trunnion axes, and a *mahaire* with a T-shaped handle tip.⁷⁵ With regard to the working of the upper section of the multi-headed pin from Kaptol, it can be compared with somewhat later types of such pins that were widespread in the south-eastern Alpine region, such as, for example, those found in the grave containing armour at Stična⁷⁶ belonging to the Stična - Novo Mesto 1 phase. In the territory of Italy, analogies can be found in pins of the Randi type,⁷⁷ which can be dated to the period of the second half of the 7th c. and into the 6th century BC. Besides the one recovered from tumulus IV, another exceptional example of a multi-headed pin was found at the Čemernica cemetery, in tumulus XI, during the 2007 revision excavation. A further two multi-headed pins were found in tumulus 10 at the cemetery of Gradac, and probably one more in the ‘princely’ burial in tumulus 6 within the same necropolis.⁷⁸

However, the most important contribution to the reinterpetation of finds from this grave has undoubtedly been provided by the new context of the finds, both old and new, which indicates that a Libna-type belt⁷⁹ was also present in the box of the Kaptol warrior. Parts of the belt include new finds of bronze beads (Pl. 6: 12–13, cat. nos. 28–29), two beads of the same type recovered in 1967 (Pl. 6: 11, cat. no. 27), small rings (Pl. 6: 10, cat. no. 26), bronze

75 Tomedi 2002, 536–540, T. 84: 11–14.

76 Dular 2003, sl. 96: 17, Gabrovac et al. 2006, T. 137: 15.

77 Carancini 1975, 304–305, T. 75: 2427–2438.

78 Potrebica 2013, 71–72.

79 Ovim je potvrđena pretpostavka M. Guština i A. Preložnika da se u tumulu IV nalazi pojas tipa Libna (Guštin, Preložnik 2005, 139).

80 Guštin, Preložnik 2005.

81 Guštin, Preložnik 2005, 132, 137–138, sl. 20; Na prostoru Dolenjske elementi pojaseva tipa Libna pronađeni su na grobljima u Libni u „grobu strijelca“ te Planinčevom i Dražaničevom tumulu (Guštin 1976, T. 5: 5, 11, 18; T. 5: 3, 5–8, 10; T. 6: 9, 10, 15; T. 6: 10, 11, 14, Guštin, Preložnik 2005, 134, sl. 21: 1–14; Preložnik

71 Potrebica, Mavrović Mokos 2019.

72 Gabrovac 1966, 34; Knez 1993, Pl. 17: 1, 2; Dular 2003, 112, Fig. 60: 7, 12.

73 Kromer 1959b, Pl. 76: 16, Pl. 78: 7, Pl. 181: 5.

74 Carancini 1975, 302, Pl. 75: 2375–2393.

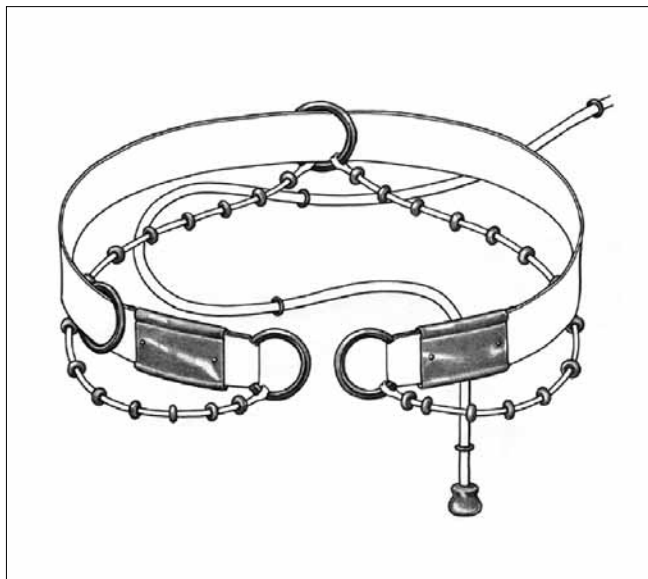
75 Tomedi 2002, 536–540, Pl. 84: 11–14.

76 Dular 2003, Map 26: 17; Gabrovac et al. 2006, Pl. 137: 15.

77 Carancini 1975, 304–305, Pl. 75: 2427–2438.

78 Potrebica 2013, 71–72.

79 This confirms the assumption of Guštin and Preložnik that there was a Libna-type belt in tumulus IV (Guštin, Preložnik 2005, 139).



SLIKA 10. Idealna rekonstrukcija pojasa tipa Libna iz groba 9/2 iz Sajeveca ob Krki (prema Guštin, Preložnik 2005, 133, sl. 20 B).

FIGURE 10. Ideal reconstruction of the Libna-type belt from grave 9/2 from Sajevece ob Krki. (After Guštin, Preložnik 2005, 133, Fig. 20 B).

pojasa ovog tipa često je bilo otežano zbog pripisivanja njegovih sastavnih elemenata konjskoj opremi ili čak dijelovima bodeža.⁸²

Upravo na temelju nalaza brončane perle, M. Egg je pretpostavio mogućnost da se i u tumulu Pommerkogel nalazila pojasna garnitura ovog tipa⁸³ i time proširio rasprostriranje ovog tipa i na prostor sulmtalske skupine. Osim brončanih perli, na pojasu su se mogli nalaziti i saltaleoni, kao na primjeru groba 1883B/10 iz Rebrni nad Klenikom u Vačama,⁸⁴ tumula Vir te groba s pokrovom iz Stične.⁸⁵ U tumulu III iz Szalacske⁸⁶ pronađene su dvije brončane perle, prsteni rombičnog presjeka, karičice, saltaleoni i neukrašen, glatki, stožasti brončani uteg, što ukazuje na mogućnost da je i u tom grobu postojao ovaj tip pojasne garniture.⁸⁷ Na temelju navedenoga moglo bi se pretpostaviti da su saltaleoni pronađeni u kacigi iz

2015), Velikim Malencama u grobu sa zdjelastom kacigom (Staré 1960-1961), T. 2: 6, 9, 11; T. 3: 1, 2, 4, 5; T. 7: 6-12, Guštin, Preložnik 2005, sl. 22: 1-12, 14-17; sl. 23) te među ostalim materijalom (Staré 1960-1961, T. 2: 2-4, 7, 8, 10; T. 7: 3; T. 12: 15, 19, 23, 27), 1883B/10 iz Rebrni nad Klenikom u Vačama (Gabrovec 1962-1963, 299-300, T. 5: 4-15, Dular 2016, 92, T. 2: 4, 6, 8-11, 13-21), u grobu 13/47 iz Brezja (Kromer 1959 a, 72-73, T. 44: 4-6, 10, Dular, Križ 1990, 543) te grobu 1 iz tumula Vir u Stični (Wells 1981, sl. 171). Jedan od glavnih razloga na temelju kojeg su Guštin i Preložnik zaključili da je riječ o elementima pojasa, a ne o konjskoj opremi jest da u navedenim grobovima nedostaju tipični predmeti konjske opreme poput žvala, obraznih dijelova i razvodnika (Guštin, Preložnik 2005, 138).

82 Guštin, Preložnik 2005, 133, 138.

83 Egg 2016, 42, sl. 4, 9.

84 Gabrovec 1962-1963, 299-300, T. 5: 4-15; Guštin, Preložnik 2005, 137-138; Dular 2016, 92, T. 2: 6.

85 Wells 1981, sl. 171; Dular 2003, sl. 68: 6; Gabrovec et al. 2006, 155, T. 131: 15; T. 209; U grobu s pokrovom iz Stične pronađen je i pršljenak (uteg) koji je mogao biti dio pojasne garniture (Dular 2003, sl. 68: 3; Gabrovec et al., 2006, 155, T. 131: 19; T. 209).

86 Kabay 1960, T. 13: 1, 2, 8, 9, 13-17.

rings of a rhomboid cross-section (Pl. 6: 15, cat. no. 31), a conical weight (Pl. 6: 7, cat. no. 23) and the well-known belt plate discovered during the first excavation (Pl. 6: 5, cat. no. 22).

The discovery of a very well preserved belt set *in situ* in male grave 9/2 at Sajevece on the River Krka made it possible to reconstruct a Libna-type belt, which prompted Guštin and Preložnik to reinterpret finds of the same type from grave contexts in Lower Carniola, demonstrating that belts of this type were present in rich warrior graves and that they were characteristic of the attire worn by the elite in the south-eastern Alpine region during the Ha C horizon (having emerged in the Ha C1b period together with bowl-shaped helmets).⁸⁰ The composite belt of the Libna type generally consisted of a leather strap, featuring rectangular bronze reinforcement plates at its ends (often decorated by punching from the inside – the *punktbückel* decoration) and of another narrower leather belt (strap) strung with smooth bronze pearls. The belt was fastened using a bronze or iron weight, which was tied to the end of the strap. In the case of the belt from Sajevece, the weight was tied to the end of a third strap strung with small rings. The straps were fastened together with bronze links (rings) of a rhomboid cross-section.⁸¹ The identification of elements of belts of this type was often made difficult by the attribution of such finds to horse gear or even elements of daggers.⁸²

On the basis of the discovered bronze bead, Egg suggested it was possible that a belt set of this type was also present in the Pommerkogel burial mound,⁸³ thus expanding the distribution area of these belts to the territory of the Sulmtal group. In addition to bronze pearls, belts could also feature coiled wire (*saltaleone*), as in grave 1883B/10 at Reber nad Klenikom in Vače,⁸⁴ in tumulus Vir and grave with a lid at Stična.⁸⁵ Tumulus III at Szalacska⁸⁶ contained two bronze beads, rings of a rhomboid cross-section, small rings, *saltaleones* and a smooth, undecorated, conical bronze weight, which points to the possibility that

80 Guštin, Preložnik 2005.

81 Guštin, Preložnik 2005, 132, 137-138, Fig. 20; In Lower Carniola, elements of Libna-type belts have been found in cemeteries in Libna in the "archer's grave" and in Planinc's and Dražanič's tumuli (Guštin 1976, Pl. 51: 5, 11, 18; Pl. 57: 3, 5-8, 10; Pl. 63: 9, 10, 15; Pl. 64: 10, 11, 14; Preložnik 2005, 134, Fig. 21: 1-14; Preložnik 2015), in Velike Malence in the grave containing a bowl-shaped helmet (Staré 1960-1961, Pl. 2: 6, 9, 11; Pl. 3: 1, 2, 4, 5; Pl. 7: 6-12; Guštin, Preložnik 2005, Fig. 22: 1-12, 14-17; Fig. 23) and among miscellaneous material (Staré 1960-1961, Pl. 2: 2-4, 7, 8, 10; Pl. 7: 3; Pl. 12: 15, 19, 23, 27), in grave 1883B/10 at Reber nad Klenikom in Vače (Gabrovec 1962-1963, 299-300, Pl. 5: 4-15, Dular 2016, 92, Pl. 2: 4, 6, 8-11, 13-21), in grave 13/47 at Brezje (Kromer 1959a, 72-73, Pl. 44: 4-6, 10; Dular, Križ 1990, 543) and in grave 1 under tumulus Vir in Stična (Wells 1981, Fig. 171). One of the main reasons Guštin and Preložnik concluded that the finds were elements of a belt, rather than of horse gear, was the lack of some typical items of horse gear in those graves, such as bits, cheek pieces and strap dividers (Guštin, Preložnik 2005, 138).

82 Guštin, Preložnik 2005, 133, 138.

83 Egg 2016, 42, Fig. 4, 9.

84 Gabrovec 1962-1963, 299-300, Pl. 5: 4-15; Guštin, Preložnik 2005, 137-138; Dular 2016, 92, Pl. 2.

85 Wells 1981, 122, Fig. 171; Dular 2003, Fig. 28: 6; Gabrovec et al. 2006, 155, Pl. 131: 15; Pl. 209; In the grave with a lid at Stična, there was a spindle whorl (weight) which could have been an element of a belt (Dular 2003, 122, Fig. 68: 3; Gabrovec et al. 2006, 155, Pl. 131: 19; Pl. 209).

86 Kabay 1960, Pl. 13: 1, 2, 8, 9, 13-17.

ratničkoga groba tumula IV također pripadali pojasnoj garnituri (T. 6: 8–9, kat. br. 30–31), a ne bi ukazivali na ženske elemente u tumulu, kako je izneseno u nekim ranijim interpretacijama.⁸⁸ Iako su u tumulu IV pronađeni i jasni dijelovi konjske opreme, kombinacija brončanih perli, prstena rombičnog presjeka, karičica, saltaleonea, utega i prepoznatljivog okova pojasa jasno govori u prilog tome da se u sanduku ratnika nalazio i pojas tipa Libna. B. Teržan je kaptolski okov pojasa (T. 6: 5, kat. br. 22) povezala s jugoistočnoalpskim tipovima glatkog ruba.⁸⁹ M. Guštin i A. Preložnik dopunili su njezin popis i pojasne okove kod kojih je brončani lim omotan oko pojasa i po uzdužnoj osi pričvršćen za njega dvjema malim brončanim ili željeznim zakovicama, koje ujedno i povezuju, te su lim nazvali tipom Malence. Okovi su ovog tipa najučestaliji na prostoru Dolenjske, a pronađeni su u kontekstu muških ratničkih grobova Ha C vremena. Izvan Dolenjske pojasni okovi ovog tipa poznati su iz Villacha i Hallstatta (bez nalaza ostalih elemenata pojasa tipa Libna).⁹⁰ Osim dijelova pojasne garniture iz tumula IV, ulomci dvaju okova pojasa istog tipa pronađeni su u tumulu IX tijekom istraživanja groblja Kaptol-Čemernica 1970. godine. Jedan je okov sačuvan gotovo u cijelosti, dok je drugi vrlo oštećen i fragmentiran, a ukrašeni su dvama nizovima bradavica između kojih teče spirala, dok sredinom pojasa teče ukras načinjen iskucavanjem kružnica s točkom u sredini. Uz nalaz okova, pronađene su i brončane perle, karičica i dva privjeska od savijene tordirane brončane žice⁹¹ te se može pretpostaviti da se i u tumulu IX („grob 2“) nalazio pojas tipa Libna. Slično tumulu IV tijekom istraživanja 1970. godine, u tumulu IX, unutar grobne komore s elementima suhozidne arhitekture, definirana su četiri groba. Dijelovi pojasne garniture pronađeni su uz bogatu ratničku opremu u cjelini definiranoj kao grob 2 na sjevernoj strani komore. Ta je cjelina bila znatno oštećena oranjem, ali su uz lonac sa spaljenim ostacima kostiju, pokriven zdjelom, uz opisane elemente pojasa, pronađeni i ulomci dvaju željeznih vrhova koplja koji su se nalazili ispod urne, oštrica noža s tragom okovane koštane drške, kameni brus s brončanom drškom s dva križna razvodnika. Prema ovim nalazima, tumul IX pripadao bi Ha C2 horizontu prema srednjoeuropskoj kronologiji.⁹² Prema trenutnom stanju istraživanja, jedina jasna asocijacija pojasne kopče tipa Malence i ostalih elemenata pojasa tipa Libna poznata izvan prostora Dolenjske nalazila bi se još samo u Kaptolu, i to zastupljena dvjema pojasnim garniturama iz tumula IV i IX na nekropoli Čemernica. Međutim, postoji mogućnost da u tu skupinu treba pribrojiti i grob 1 iz tumula V Fehérvársurgóa u kojem se uz kopču tipa Malence nalaze i mogući dijelovi pojasa tipa Libna.⁹³

a belt set of this type was also present in the grave.⁸⁷ Based on what has been said above, we could assume that the coiled wires (*saltaleones*) found in the helmet in the warrior grave under tumulus IV also belonged to a belt set (Pl. 6: 8–9, cat. nos. 30–31) and that they do not represent female elements in the tumulus, as suggested in some earlier interpretations.⁸⁸

Although there is no doubt that some finds recovered from tumulus IV belong to horse gear, the combination of bronze beads, rings of rhomboid cross-section, small rings, *saltaleones*, weight and the recognizable belt plate clearly supports the hypothesis that a Libna-type belt was present in the warrior box. Teržan associated the belt plate from Kaptol (Pl. 6: 5, cat. no. 22) to the types with smooth edges from the south-eastern Alpine region.⁸⁹ Guštin and Preložnik supplemented her list and defined belt reinforcement plates that consist of sheet bronze wrapped around the leather strap and fastened to it along the longitudinal axis with two small bronze or iron rivets, used also to join together the sheet bronze, as the Malence type of belt plates. Reinforcements of this type are most common in the Lower Carniola region, where they have been found in the context of male warrior graves of the Ha C horizon. Away from the Lower Carniola region, belt plates of the Malence type have also been found at Villach and Hallstatt (but without other elements of the Libna-type belts.⁹⁰ Besides the elements of a belt set discovered in tumulus IV, fragments of two belt plates of the same type were recovered during the 1970 excavation from tumulus IX in the Kaptol-Čemernica cemetery. One reinforcement plate is nearly intact, while the other is badly damaged and fragmented. Both were decorated in the *punktbückel* style, with two rows of protrusions and a spiral in between them, while an ornament consisting of embossed circles with a dot in their centre runs along the middle of the belt. The plates were accompanied with bronze beads, a small ring and two pendants made of spirally twisted wire,⁹¹ which makes it probable that a Libna-type belt was present in tumulus IX, too (“grave 2”). In a situation resembling that in tumulus IV, within a burial chamber with elements of dry-stone architecture under tumulus IX, four graves were identified during the 1970 excavation campaign. Elements of a belt set were found alongside rich warrior equipment within the section defined as grave 2, on the northern side of the chamber. Although the grave had been badly damaged by ploughing, alongside a pot containing cremated bone remains covered with a bowl, there were the elements of a belt set mentioned above, and fragments of two iron spearheads placed underneath the urn, a knife blade with traces of reinforced bone handle, a whetstone with a bronze handle, and two cross-shaped strap dividers. On the basis of

87 Materijal iz mađarskog Narodnog muzeja koji je pripisan tumulu III sadržavao je ženske elemente nošnje (čunaste fibule) te jasne dijelove konjske opreme (Kabay 1960: T. 13: 6, 7, 10–12, 24–30). Stoga u slučaju tumula III ne možemo sa sigurnošću tvrditi da su karika, perle, saltaleoni i pršljenak zaista bili dio pojasne garniture. Također je moguće da su bili dio konjske opreme, kako su već ranije predložili Egg i Kramer (Egg, Kramer 2013, 106).

88 Teržan 1990, 146.

89 Teržan 1990, 149–151.

90 Guštin, Preložnik 2005, 138, sl. 24.

91 Vejvoda, Mirnik 1975, T. 7: 3, Potrebica 2000, 82, 83; T. 61: 4, 5; T. 62: 2, 3, 5, 9, 10.

92 Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 198–199, Vejvoda, Mirnik 1975, T. 7: 1, 2, 4, Vejvoda, Mirnik 1991: 12, Potrebica 2000: 82–84, T. 61, 62.

93 Guštin, Preložnik 2005, 139.

87 The material kept at the Hungarian National Museum that has been attributed to tumulus III contained elements of female attire (boat-shaped fibulae), and items that clearly belonged to horse gear (Kabay 1960, Pl. 13: 6, 7, 10–12, 24–30). Thus we cannot claim with certainty that the ring, beads, saltaleones and spindle whorl from tumulus III were definitely parts of a belt set. It is also possible that they belonged to horse gear, as it has already been suggested by Egg and Kramer (Egg, Kramer 2013, 106).

88 Teržan 1990, 146.

89 Teržan 1990, 149–151.

90 Guštin, Preložnik 2005, 138, Fig. 24.

91 Vejvoda, Mirnik 1975, Pl. 7: 3; Potrebica 2000, 82, 83, Pl. 61: 4, 5; Pl. 62: 2, 3, 5, 9, 10.

Ulomak stožastog utega peterokutne baze (T. 6: 7, kat. br. 23) iz tumula IV na Kaptolu nema izravnih paralela na okolnom prostoru Karpatske kotline. Na prostoru jugoistočnih Alpa, kao dijelovi pojaseva tipa Libna, javljaju se utezi većinom okruglog ili bikoničnog oblika s na jednoj strani manje ili više izvučenim rubom koji može biti ukrašen urezanim kratkim linijama.⁹⁴ Osim kao dio pojasnih garnitura, ovakvi su utezi korišteni i za zatezanje oklopa te kao dijelovi konjske opreme.

S druge strane, okomito fasetirani stožasti kaptolski uteg peterokutne baze najbliži je stožastim utezima kružne baze, u literaturi nazivanim stožaste perle.⁹⁵ Riječ je o skupini većinom neukrašenih stožastih utega poznatih iz skitskih konteksta u Ukrajini, južnoj Rusiji i srednjoj Aziji, ali i iz grobova razvijenoga željeznog doba s prostora zapadne Transdanubije, hrvatskog Podunavlja te istoka Mađarske.⁹⁶ Iako su većinom neukrašeni, s prostora južne Ukrajine u literaturi smo pronašli dva primjerka okomito fasetiranih utega (sedmerokutne i šesterokutne baze) iz Ordžonikidze koji su tipološki veoma bliski kaptolskom utegu. Navedeni su primjerci interpretirani kao dijelovi oklopa,⁹⁷ ali treba napomenuti da su se u navedenim cjelinama nalazili i pojasevi.⁹⁸ Međutim, riječ je o cjelinama koje su datirane u 5. i 4. stoljeće prije Krista, što ih čini mnogo mlađima od tumula IV. O fasetiranim skitskim koničnim utezima sa sjevernopontskog prostora pisao je i E. Teleaga, datirajući ih od kasnog 6. do u 4. stoljeće. Iako im svrha u grobovima nije precizirana, povezuje ih se s konjskom opremom.⁹⁹

S druge strane, prostorno i kronološki kaptolskom primjerku puno bliža bila bi skupina stožastih utega rasprostranjena na prostoru jugoistočnih Alpa, Podravine, Transdanubije i istočne Mađarske, gdje su se ovakvi stožasti utezi koristili kao zatezači remenja oklopa. Na to upućuje pet primjeraka sa zadebljanim gornjim rubom koje nalazimo u tumulu Kröllkogel na nalazištu Kleinklein.¹⁰⁰ S istog nalazišta potječe i primjerak sa zadebljanim gornjim i donjim rubom iz groba Tschoneggerfranzl – tumul 2.¹⁰¹

these finds, tumulus IX could be dated to the Ha C2 horizon according to the Central European chronology.⁹² On the basis of the current state of research, the only clear analogy for the belt plate of the Malence type and other elements of the Libna-type belts outside the territory of Lower Carniola can be found at Kaptol, where two belt sets have been discovered in tumuli IV and IX in the Čemernica cemetery. However, it is possible that grave 1 in tumulus V at Fehérvárcsurgó should be added to the group. It contains a Malence-type belt plate and possible elements of a Libna-type belt.⁹³

There are no direct analogies in the Carpathian basin for the fragment of a conical weight with a pentagonal base found in tumulus IV at Kaptol (Pl. 6: 7, cat. no. 23). In the south-eastern Alpine region, weights have been found among elements of the Libna-type belts, mostly round or biconical in shape with extended rims on one of their sides, sometimes decorated with incised short lines.⁹⁴ Such weights were used not only as elements of belt sets, but also to fasten armour and as elements of horse gear.

On the other hand, the vertically faceted conical weight from Kaptol, with a pentagonal base, is most similar to conical weights with a round base, referred to as conical beads in the literature.⁹⁵ This group of mostly undecorated conical weights is familiar from Scythian contexts in Ukraine, southern Russia and central Asia, and also from Iron Age graves in western Transdanubia, Croatian Danube region and eastern Hungary.⁹⁶ Although the majority of them are undecorated, the literature mentions two vertically faceted weights (with heptagonal and hexagonal bases) from the northern and north-eastern coasts of the Black Sea, which are typologically very similar to the one from Kaptol. The two weights have been interpreted as elements of the armour,⁹⁷ but it is worth noting that the contexts they came from also contained belts.⁹⁸ However, those assemblages have been dated to the 5th and 4th c. BC, which means that they are much later than tumulus IV. Teleaga also wrote about the faceted Scythian “con-

94 Kromer 1959, T. 42: 7, Staré 1960–1961, T. 2: 2, 4, 7–11, Gabrovec 1962–1963, T. 5: 12, Guštin 1976, T. 57: 10, T. 63: 9, Dobiati 1980, T. 40: 7, T. 58: 28b, Dular, Križ 1990, 543, Križ 1997, T. 7: 5, T. 45: 6, Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 407, Dular 2003, sl. 68: 3, Guštin, Preložnik 2005, sl. 14: 8, sl. 21: 4, sl. 22: 16–17; Na groblju Kaptol-Čemernica pronađen je neukrašeni uteg okruglog tijela s izvučenim gornjim dijelom tijekom istraživanja tumula VII 1968. godine (Potrebica 2000, 78–79, T. 58: 6). Osim male brončane perle (Potrebica 2000, 79, T. 58: 7), u tumulu nisu pronađeni ostali elementi pojasa tipa Libna, oklopa niti dijelovi konjske opreme (Potrebica 2000, 78–79, T. 56–T. 58).

95 Metzner-Nebelsick 2001, 151; 2002, 461; Egg 2013: 104, 107; Sličan, ali stariji tip datiran na kraj kasnoga brončanog doba i prijelaznog horizonta na starije željezno doba pod nazivom cilindrične perle s glavom u obliku pečata definirala je i kartirala C. Metzner-Nebelsick (Metzner-Nebelsick 2001, sl. 7; 2002, 259–261, sl. 204).

96 Metzner-Nebelsick 2001, 151; 2002, 461.

97 Černenko 2006, 45, 46, T. 10: 170; T. 11: 176; Egg, Kramer 2013, 107, bilj. 292.

98 Černenko 2006, 74, 75, T. 22: 441, 444.

99 Egg, Kramer 2013, 107, bilj. 294.

100 Hansen 2007, 184, bilj. 54; Egg, Kramer 2013, 104–105, sl. 37: 1, T. 14: 5, sl. 13: 1–5.

101 Dobiati 1980: 230, kat. br. 89, T. 58: 28a; Hansen 2007, 178, 184, bilj. 54, sl. 4: 5, 5a; Egg, Kramer 2013, 105, bilj. 277, sl. 13: 6.

92 Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 198–199; 1975, Pl. 7: 1, 2, 4; 1991, 12; Potrebica 2000, 82–84, Pl. 61, 62.

93 Guštin, Preložnik 2005, 139.

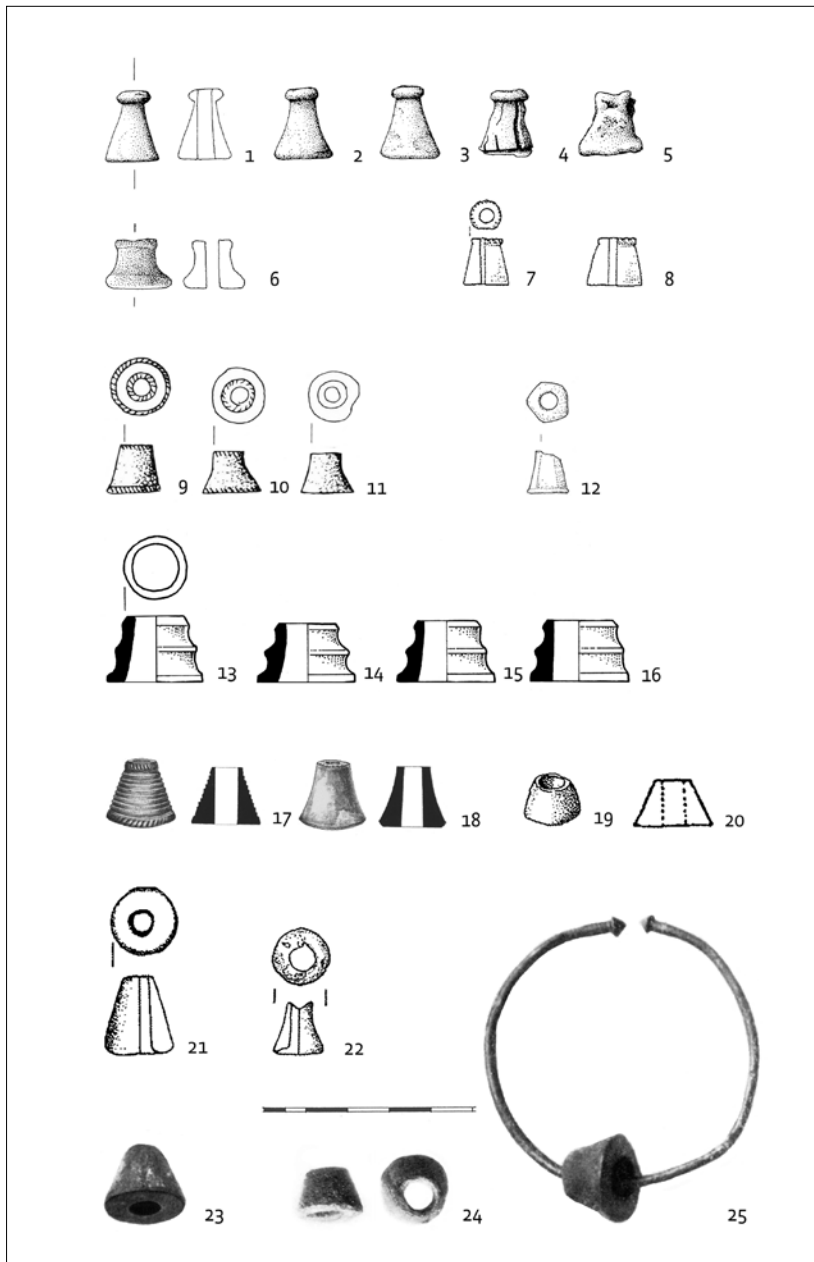
94 Kromer 1959, Pl. 42: 7; Staré 1960–1961, Pl. 2: 2, 4, 7–11; Gabrovec 1962–1963, Pl. 5: 12; Guštin 1976, Pl. 57: 10; Pl. 63: 9; Dobiati 1980, Pl. 40: 7; Pl. 58: 28b; Dular, Križ 1990, 543; Križ 1997, Pl. 7: 5; Pl. 45: 6; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 407; Dular 2003, Fig. 68: 3; Guštin, Preložnik 2005, Fig. 14: 8; Fig. 21: 4; Fig. 22: 16–17; An undecorated round weight with extended upper part was discovered at the Kaptol-Čemernica cemetery in 1968, during the excavation of tumulus VII (Potrebica 2000, 78–79, Pl. 58: 6). With the exception of a small bronze bead (Potrebica 2000, 79, Pl. 58: 7), no other elements of a Libna-type belt, armour or horse gear were found in the tumulus (Potrebica 2000, 78–79, Pl. 56–58).

95 Metzner-Nebelsick 2001, 151; 2002, 461; Egg 2013: 104, 107; C. Metzner-Nebelsick defined and mapped a similar but earlier type, dated to the end of the Late Bronze Age and the transitional horizon to the Early Iron Age, referred to as cylindrical beads with seal-shaped heads (Metzner-Nebelsick 2001, Fig. 7; 2002, 259–261, Fig. 204).

96 Metzner-Nebelsick 2001, 151; 2002, 461.

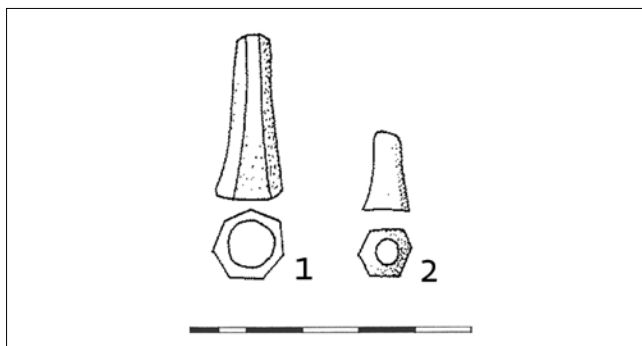
97 Černenko 2006, 45, 46, Pl. 10: 170; Pl. 11: 176; Egg, Kramer 2013, 107, note 292.

98 Černenko 2006, 74, 75, Pl. 22: 441, 444.



SLIKA 11. Stožasti utezi s prostora jugozapadnih Alpa i Karpatske kotline: 1–5: Kleinklein-Kröllkogel (prema Egg, Kramer 2013, 105, Sl. 37: 1), 6: Kleinklein-Tschoneggerfranzl, Tumul 2 (prema Hansen 2007, 178; Sl. 4: 5), 7–8: Stična, tumul 40, 41 ili 43 (grob s oklopom) (prema Gabrovec et al., 2006, T. 135: 2, 3), 9–11: Vaske-resztes, tumul 2 (prema Fekete 1985, 52, sl. 22: 3–5), 12: Kaptol-tumul IV (T. 6: 7), 13–16: Novo Mesto-Znančeve njive, tumul 5 (grob s oklopom) (nacrtala Ida Murgelj, Narodni muzej Slovenije), 17–18: Jalžabet-Bistričak, tumul 2 (prema Šimek 1998, 501, sl. 8: 3, 4), 19: Batina, vinograd J. Pálinke, „iz ostave“ (prema Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, T. 37: 17), 20: Batina (prema Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 623, sl. 2: 9), 21: Dalj-vinograd Josipović? (prema Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, T. 100: 16), 22: Dalj (prema Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, T. 49: 4), 23: Szalacska, tumul 3 (prema Kabay 1960, T. 13: 8), 24: Ártánd, grob iz 1953. godine (prema Párduz 1965, T. 9: 5a, 5b), 25: Ártánd, grob iz 1939. godine (prema Párduz 1965, T. 22: 1) (izradila M. Rakvin).

FIGURE 11. Conical weights from south-western Alpine region and Carpathian Basin: 1–5: Kleinklein-Kröllkogel (After Egg, Kramer 2013, 105, Fig. 37: 1), 6: Kleinklein-Tschoneggerfranzl, tumulus 2 (After Hansen 2007, 178; Fig. 4: 5), 7–8: Stična, tumulus 40, 41 or 43 (grave with armour) (After Gabrovec 2006, Pl. 135: 2, 3), 9–11: Vaske-resztes, tumulus 2 (After Fekete 1985, 52, Fig. 22: 3–5), 12: Kaptol, tumulus IV (Pl. 6: 7), 13–16: Novo Mesto-Znančeve Njive, tumulus 5 (grave with armour) (Drawing by Ida Murgelj, National Museum of Slovenia), 17–18: Jalžabet-Bistričak, tumulus 2 (After Šimek 1998, 501, Fig. 8: 3, 4), 19: Batina, vineyard of J. Pálinka, “from the hoard” (After Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, Pl. 37: 17), 20: Batina (After Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 623, Fig. 2: 9), 21: Dalj, Josipović vineyard (?) (After Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, Pl. 100: 16), 22: Dalj (After Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, Pl. 49: 4), 23: Szalacska, tumulus 3 (After Kabay 1960, Pl. 13: 8), 24: Ártánd, grave from 1953 (After Párduz 1965, Pl. 9: 5a, 5b), 25: Ártánd, grave from 1939 (After Párduz 1965, Pl. 22: 1)



SLIKA 12. Fasetirani stožasti utezi sa sjeverno-pontskog prostora iz Ordžonikidze: 1. Ordžonikidemarganec, grupa iz sonde 12, kurgan 12, grob 2, 2. Pervaja Zavadskaja Mogila (prema Černenko 2006, T. 10: 170, T. 11: 176).

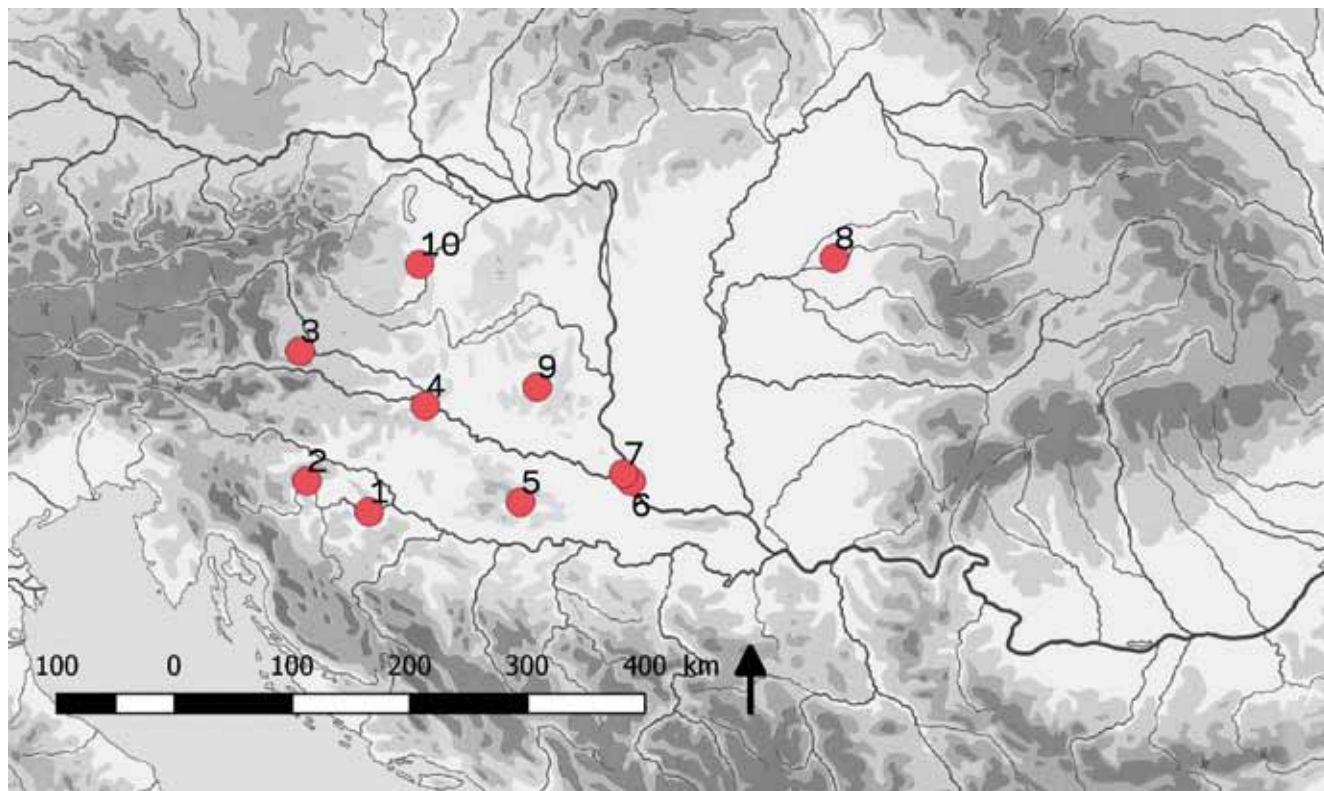
FIGURE 12. Faceted conical weights from north-pontic area from Ordžonikidze: 1. Ordžonikidemarganec, group from trench 12, kurgan 12, grave 2, 2. Pervaja Zavadskaja Mogila (After Černenko 2006, Pl. 10: 170, Pl. 11: 176).

ical stumps” from the northern Pontic region, and dated them to the period between the late 6th and 4th c. BC. Although their purpose in the graves has not been determined, they have been associated to the horse gear.⁹⁹

On the other hand, conical weights present in the territory of south-eastern Alps, Drava River Valley, Transdanubia and eastern Hungary are spatially and chronologically much closer to the Kaptol weight. In the mentioned areas such conical weights were used as fasteners for armour straps. This is suggested by five weights with thickened upper edges found in the tumulus Kröllkogel at the site of Kleinklein.¹⁰⁰ A weight with thickened

99 Egg, Kramer 2013, 107, note 294.

100 Hansen 2007, 184, note 54; Egg, Kramer 2013, 104–105, Fig. 37:1, Pl. 14: 5, Fig. 13: 1–5.



KARTA 3. Karta rasprostranjenosti stožastih utega na prostoru jugozapadnih Alpa i Karpatske kotline: 1. Novo mesto, 2. Stična, 3. Kleinklein, 4. Jalžabet, 5. Kaptol, 6. Dalj, 7. Batina, 8. Ártánd, 9. Szalacska, 10. Vaskeresztes (izradila M. Rakvin).

MAP 3. Distribution map of conical weights in the south-western Alps and the Carpathian Basin: 1. Novo Mesto, 2. Stična, 3. Kleinklein, 4. Jalžabet, 5. Kaptol, 6. Dalj, 7. Batina, 8. Ártánd, 9. Szalacska, 10. Vaskeresztes (By M. Rakvin).

Dva primjerka sa zadebljanim gornjim dijelom, ukrašena kosim urezima, nalazimo u grobu s oklopom u Stični,¹⁰² a četiri¹⁰³ primjerka sa zadebljanjima na gornjem i donjem rubu te horizontalnim rebrom po sredini pronađena su u grobu s oklopom iz Novog Mesta.¹⁰⁴ S prostora Podravine, iz tumula II, na nalazištu Jalžabet – Bistričak, uz osam bikoničnih utega s izvučenim gornjim dijelom,¹⁰⁵ pronađena su i tri stožasta primjerka, od kojih je jedan gladak s vertikalnim urezima po gornjem vanjskom rubu, dok su

upper and lower edges has been discovered in the Tschoneggerfranzl grave in tumulus 2 at the same site.¹⁰¹ Two weights with thickened upper parts, partially decorated with diagonal incisions, have been found in the grave containing armour at Stična,¹⁰² and four¹⁰³ with thickened upper and lower edges and a horizontal rib across the middle have been discovered in the grave containing armour at Novo Mesto.¹⁰⁴ In the Drava River Valley, in tumulus II at the site of Jalžabet–Bistričak, there were

102 Ložar 1937, 76, kat. br. 18, sl. 4: 5; Stare 1962/1963, 398, sl. 8: 8; Gabrovec 1964/1965, 34, T. 2: 2, 3; Dular 2003, 117, sl. 65: 9; Gabrovec 2006, 159, kat. br. 2, 3, T. 135: 2, 3; Hansen 2007, 184, bilj. 52, sl. 8: 1; Egg, Kramer 2013, 105, bilj. 276, sl. 38: 1, sl. 13: 7–8; Još jedan primjerak ovog tipa utega, ukrašen urezima po gornjem rubu, pojavljuje se na crtežu veoma upitne grobne cjeline tumula I s nalazišta Bukovje pri Brezovem (Dular 2003, 238, T. 62: 1; Egg 2013, 106).

103 Za informaciju o primjercima iz Narodnog muzeja u Ljubljani, zahvaljujemo se dr. Draganu Božiču koji je svojim komentarima i sugestijama u znatnoj mjeri pridonio kvaliteti ovog rada. Isto tako, zahvaljujemo se kolegama iz Narodnog muzeja u Ljubljani, dr. Boštjanu Laharnaru i dr. Peteru Turku, koji su nam omogućili objavu navedenih primjeraka.

104 Gabrovec 1960, 30, sl. 8: 12; Stare 1962/1963, 398, sl. 8: 9; Hansen 2007, 184, bilj. 53, sl. 8: 2; Egg, Kramer 2013, 105, bilj. 275, sl. 38: 2, sl. 13: 13–16.

105 Šimek 1998, sl. 8: 1; Balen-Letunić 2004, 306, kat. br. 26. 6.

101 Dobiati 1980: 230, cat. no. 89, Pl. 58: 28 a; Hansen 2007, 178, 184, note 54, Fig. 4: 5, 5a; Egg, Kramer 2013, 105, note 277, Fig. 13: 6.

102 Ložar 1937, 76, kat. br. 18, Map 2: 5; Stare 1962/1963, 398, Fig. 8: 8; Gabrovec 1964/1965, 34, Pl. 2: 2, 3; Dular 2003, 117, Fig. 65: 9; Gabrovec 2006, 159, cat. no. 2, 3, Pl. 135: 2, 3; Hansen 2007, 184, note 52, Fig. 8: 1; Egg, Kramer 2013, 105, note 276, Fig. 38: 1, Fig. 13: 7–8; Another weight of this type decorated with incisions over its upper edge can be seen on the drawing of a very dubious grave assemblage from tumulus 1 at the site of Bukovje pri Brezovem (Dular 2003, 238, Pl. 62: 1; Egg 2013, 106).

103 We are grateful to dr. Dragan Božič, for the information about the weights kept in the National Museum in Ljubljana. His comments and suggestions have greatly contributed to the quality of this paper. We are also grateful to our colleagues from the National Museum in Ljubljana, dr. Boštjan Laharnar and dr. Peter Turk, who allowed us to publish the information on the weights.

104 Gabrovec 1960, 30, Fig. 8: 12; Stare 1962/1963, 398, Fig. 8: 9; Hansen 2007, 184, note 53, Fig. 8: 2; Egg, Kramer 2013, 105, note 275, Fig. 38: 2, Fig. 13: 13–16.

druga dva horizontalno narebrena, a donji i gornji zadebljani rubovi ukrašeni su kosim urezima.¹⁰⁶ Datiraju se u prvu polovinu 6. stoljeća prije Krista.¹⁰⁷ Primjerak neukrašenoga stožastog utega iz groba s ostacima oklopa potječe od istraživanja groblja Ártánd iz 1953. godine.¹⁰⁸

Međutim, ovaj tip predmeta nalazimo i u grobnim cjelinama u kojima nema oklopa. Na prostoru Transdanubije, iz tumula II, iz Vaskeresztesa, potječu tri stožasta utega od kojih dva imaju vodoravne ureze po gornjem i donjem rubu, a treći je neukrašen.¹⁰⁹ U tom tumulu nema oklopa, ali ima konjske opreme kao i mogućih drugih dijelova pojasa. U tumulu III iz Nagyberky-Szalacske, koji se datira u drugu polovicu 7. stoljeća prije Krista, također je pronađen neukrašeni stožasti uteg,¹¹⁰ dok je još jedan primjerak pronađen tijekom istraživanja groblja Ártánd 1939. godine.¹¹¹ Pri analizi ovog tipa predmeta svakako treba uzeti u obzir i nalaze iz nepoznatih grobnih cjelina iz Dalja¹¹² i Batine.¹¹³

Slijedom navedenog, kaptolski uteg, na osnovu svojih tipoloških karakteristika, prije možemo povezati s prostorom Transdanubije, istočne Mađarske i srednjeg Podunavlja nego s područjem južnoistočnih Alpa. Uprkos tomu, pojasne garniture tipa Libna svakako su snažno tradicijski vezane uz utjecaje s alpskog područja.

Ostale metalne nalaze teško je sa sigurnošću determinirati jer nam nedostaje i jasno određeno mjesto nalaza i njihov međusobni odnos. Međutim, u slučaju kada su to nalazi iz kacige, možemo pretpostaviti da je riječ o predmetima prikupljenima s lomače. Fragmentirani perforirani nalazi brončanog lima (T. 6: 16, kat. br. 32) vjerojatno su dio nošnje (možda i pojasne garniture). S druge strane, najbližu paralelu za dva konična dugmeta s bukrom (T. 6: 17, kat. br. 33) nalazimo u središnjem grobu 3 tumula I iz Zagrađa s Glasinca, iako se ova cjelina datira znatno kasnije od pretpostavljene datacije tumula IV.¹¹⁴

Keramički nalazi iz sanduka s obrambenim naoružanjem sastoje se od grafitirane šalice s ručkom ovalnog presjeka iznad blago uvučenog ruba i grafitiranog lonca s naglašenim trbuhom i niskim stožastim vratom koji ima funkciju urne (T. 7: 1–2, kat. br. 39–40). Spomenuti je lonac ukrašen trima rogovima na prijelazu ramena u vrat i spuštenim trokutima na istom prijelazu koji su

eight biconical weights with extended upper parts,¹⁰⁵ and three conical weights, one of which is smooth with vertical incisions over the upper external edge, while the other two are horizontally ribbed, with upper and lower thickened edges decorated with diagonal incisions.¹⁰⁶ They have been dated to the first half of the 6th century BC.¹⁰⁷ An example of undecorated conical weight found in a grave containing remains of armour comes from the excavation of the Ártánd cemetery in 1953.¹⁰⁸

However, objects of this type have also been discovered in graves that contained no armour. In the territory of Transdanubia, three conical weights have been found in tumulus 2 at Vaskeresztes, two of them with horizontal incisions over their upper and lower edges, while the third is undecorated.¹⁰⁹ There was no armour in the tumulus, but parts of horse gear were present, together with possible other elements of belts. An undecorated conical weight has also been found in tumulus III at Nagyberki-Szalacska, dated to the second half of the 7th century BC¹¹⁰ and another one during the excavation at the Ártánd cemetery in 1939.¹¹¹ While analysing objects of this kind, we should certainly take into account finds coming from uncertain grave contexts in Dalj¹¹² and Batina.¹¹³

Consequently, on the basis of its typological traits, the weight from Kaptol, can be associated to Transdanubia, eastern Hungary and the central Danube region, rather than to the south-eastern Alpine region. In spite of this, belt sets of the Libna type are strongly and traditionally associated to influences coming from the Alpine region. It would be difficult to classify the remaining metal finds with any certainty, in view of the lack of information about their exact find spots and their mutual relations. However, in the case of the items discovered in the helmet, we can assume that these objects had been collected from the pyre. Fragmented pieces of perforated sheet bronze (Pl. 6: 16, cat. no. 32) were probably elements of attire (perhaps of a belt set). On the other hand, the closest analogy for two biconical buttons (Pl. 6: 17, cat. no. 33) can be found in the central grave 3 in tumulus 1 at Zagrađe in Glasinac, although this grave has been dated to a much later period than the presumed dating of tumulus IV.¹¹⁴

106 Šimek 1998, 500–501 sl. 8: 3, 4; Balen-Letunić 2004: 122–123, sl. 36, 307, kat. br. 7; Hansen 2007, 184, bilj. 56; Egg, Kramer 2013, 105, bilj. 278, sl. 13: 17–18.

107 Šimek 1998, 509.

108 Párducz 1965, 146, kat. br. 5, T. 9: 5a–b; Metzner-Nebelsick 2001, 151; 2002: 542, sl. 13: 24.

109 Fekete 1985, 52, sl. 22: 3–5; Hansen 2007, 184, bilj. 60; Egg, Kramer 2013, 105, bilj. 278, sl. 13: 9–11.

110 Kabay 1960, 52, T. 13: 8; Metzner-Nebelsick 2001, 151; 2002: 461, 542; Hansen 2007, 184, bilj. 60; Egg, Kramer 2013, 106, bilj. 288, sl. 13: 23.

111 Párducz 1965, 139, T. 22: 1; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 461, sl. 13: 25.

112 Gallus, Horváth 1939, T. 37: 7; Metzner-Nebelsick 2001, 151; 2002, 461, 542, 651, 677, T. 49: 4; T. 100: 16, sl. 13: 21–22.

113 Frey 1905, 190, sl. B: 14; Gallus, Horváth 1939, 108, T. 54: 14; Nad 1964, 14, T. 12: 4; Metzner-Nebelsick 2001, 151; 2002, 461, 542, 623, sl. 2: 9, 624, 641, T. 37: 17; Hansen 2007, 184, bilj. 60; Egg, Kramer 2013, 106, bilj. 289, sl. 13: 19–20.

114 Blečić Kavur, Pravidur 2012, 54–57, sl. 8: 7.

105 Šimek 1998, Fig. 8: 1; Balen-Letunić 2004, 306, cat. no. 26. 6.

106 Šimek 1998, 500–501, Fig. 8: 3, 4; Balen-Letunić 2004: 122–123, Fig. 36, 307, cat. no. 7; Hansen 2007, 184, note 56; Egg, Kramer 2013, 105, note 278, Fig. 13: 17–18.

107 Šimek 1998, 509.

108 Párducz 1965, 146, cat. no. 5, Pl. 9: 5a–b; Metzner-Nebelsick 2001, 151; 2002: 542, Fig. 13: 24.

109 Fekete 1985, 52, Fig. 22: 3–5; Hansen 2007, 184, note 60; Egg, Kramer 2013, 105, note 278, Fig. 13: 9–11.

110 Kabay 1960, 52, Pl. 13: 8; Metzner-Nebelsick 2001, 151; 2002: 461, 542; Hansen 2007, 184, note 60; Egg, Kramer 2013, 106, note 288, Fig. 13: 23.

111 Párducz 1965, 139, Pl. 22: 1; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 461, Fig. 13: 25.

112 Gallus, Horváth 1939, Pl. 37: 7; Metzner-Nebelsick 2001: 151; 2002, 461, 542, 651, 677, Pl. 49: 4; Pl. 100: 16, Fig. 13: 21–22.

113 Frey 1905, 190, Fig. B: 14; Gallus, Horváth 1939, 108, Pl. 54: 14; Nad 1964, 14, Pl. 12: 4; Metzner-Nebelsick 2001, 151; 2002, 461, 542, 623, Fig. 2: 9, 624, 641, Pl. 37: 17; Hansen 2007, 184, note 60; Egg, Kramer 2013, 106, note 289, Fig. 13: 19–20.

114 Blečić Kavur, Pravidur 2012, 54–57, Fig. 8: 7.

načinjeni plitkim kaneliranjem linija i točkica. Oblikom i ukrasom iznimno podsjeća na tri slična lonca pronađena pod susjednim tumulom II.¹¹⁵ Svakako, najvažniji komplet keramike čine tri veoma slična lonca s uzdignutim naglašenim trbuhom i niskim stožastim vratom, na čijem se prijelazu nalaze tri protome bovida i kaneliranjem načinjen ukras spirala (T. 8: 1–3, kat. br. 42–44). Uz njih je pronađena još jedna šalica s ručkom pravokutnog presjeka koja se proteže iznad blago izvučenog ruba i prstenastog dna (T. 9: 1, kat. br. 45) slična onoj iz sanduka s obrambenim oružjem. Ovakve je lonce sustavno prikupila i kartirala, zajedno s drugim posudama s bikovskim protomama, A. Siegfried Weiss i kasnije dopunila B. Teržan.¹¹⁶ Religijska je dimenzija tih prikaza raspravljena na drugome mjestu¹¹⁷ pa ćemo ovoga puta samo svratiti pozornost na numerički simbolizam broja tri, na koji na primjeru Glauberga ukazuje Pinksler, a na nama bližem istočnohalštatskom kontekstu bogatog tumula III u Langenlebarnu detaljno ga razrađuje C. Metzner-Nebelsick.¹¹⁸ U ovom slučaju simbolika trijade očituje se, kako u broju protoma tako i u broju posuda. Jednostavnija je šalica bez izraženog dna (T. 7: 2, kat. br. 40) pronađena u sanduku s metalnim prilozima, dok je druga šalica prstenastoga dna (T. 9: 1, kat. br. 45) pronađena uz posudu s bikovskim glavama (tzv. grob 2 iz istraživanja 1967.).¹¹⁹ Obje šalice imaju zaobljeno tijelo koje se pravilno sužava prema otvoru bez bikoniteta i imaju ručku koja se izrazito diže iznad ruba. Općenito gledano, takve su šalice karakteristične za čitav prostor istočnoga halštatskog kruga. Načelno, oblici bez ukrasa s masivnijom ručkom i jednostavnih oblika, poput šalice iz drvenog sanduka, datiraju se na sam početak halštatskog razdoblja i kasnije se rijetko pojavljuju na što, komentirajući slične oblike na prostoru Dolenjske, ukazuje i J. Dular.¹²⁰ Takve šalice pronalazimo i u drugim veoma ranim grobovima s ovog prostora, primjerice u tumulima I i II na nalazištu Kagovac iznad Vetova. S druge strane, šalica s prstenastim dnom je tanja, ima naglašeni rub i ručka joj završava na ramenu s izraženim koljenastim prijelazom. Oblikom je najbližnja šalicama tipa 3 svetolucijske skupine, kako ih definira Dular, koje također pripadaju u starije keramičke oblike.¹²¹ Unutar komore, ali između definiranih skupina nalaza, pronađeno je još nekoliko fragmentiranih posuda (T. 9: 2, kat. br. 47 b, 47 f). Kako nema točnih podataka o mjestu nalaza ovih posuda, a nije posve sigurno jesu li ponovno gorjele, teško je sa sigurnošću reći je li riječ o grobnim prilozima oštećenim obradom zemlje ili ostacima s lomače, što je gotovo sigurno objašnjenje za fragmente nagorjelih posuda (T. 8: 4–7, kat. br. 46) koje očigledno nisu bile priložene u tumul u cijelosti.

Pottery recovered from the box containing defensive equipment includes a graphite-coated cup with a handle of an oval cross-section raised over a slightly inverted rim, and a graphite-coated pot whose pronounced belly and low conical neck suggest it served as an urn (Pl. 7: 1–2, cat. nos. 39–40). At the transition from the shoulder to the neck, the pot is decorated with three horn-like protrusions and triangles made by shallow channelled lines and dots. Its form and decoration strongly resemble three similar vessels discovered in the neighbouring tumulus II.¹¹⁵ The most important pottery set in the tumulus consists of three very similar pots with raised pronounced bellies and low conical necks, decorated with three bovine protomes and channelled spirals (Pl. 8: 1–3, cat. nos. 42–44). Beside them, there was another cup with a handle of a rectangular cross-section, raised over a slightly everted rim and a ring-shaped bottom (Pl. 9: 1, cat. no. 42), similar to the one found in the box with defensive equipment. Vessels with bovine protomes were systematically compiled and charted by Siegfried Weiss, and the list was subsequently complemented by Teržan.¹¹⁶ The religious dimension of such representations has been discussed elsewhere,¹¹⁷ so we will just mention the numerical symbolism of the number three, addressed by Pinksler on the example of Glauberg, and discussed in detail by Metzner-Nebelsick, using the rich tumulus 3 at Langenlebar, in an Eastern Hallstatt context that is much closer to us.¹¹⁸ In this particular case, the symbolism of the triad is expressed by the number of protomes, and also by the number of vessels.

The simpler cup without a pronounced bottom (Pl. 7:2, cat. no. 40) has been found in the box with metal grave goods, while the other cup with ring-shaped bottom (Pl. 9: 1, cat. no. 45) was located by the vessel with bovine protomes (the so-called 'grave 2' from the 1967 excavation campaign).¹¹⁹ Both cups have rounded bodies, narrowing regularly towards the opening, and handles that are raised highly over the rims. Generally, such cups are characteristic of the entire Eastern Hallstatt Circle. The undecorated samples of simple shapes and with massive handles, such as the one discovered in the wooden box, are usually dated to the very beginning of the of the Hallstatt period and they are rarely found in subsequent contexts, as pointed out by Dular in his comments on similar shapes in Lower Carniola.¹²⁰ Cups of this kind can also be found in other early graves in this region, for example, in tumuli 1 and 2 at the site of Kagovac above Vetovo. On the other hand, the cup with a ring-shaped bottom is thinner, with an accentuated rim, and its handle ends at its shoulder, with a pronounced knuckle-shaped transition. Its shape resembles most type 3 of the St. Lucia group as defined by Dular, which also belong to the early pottery shapes.¹²¹

115 Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 189, T. 3: 4–6, 8.

116 Siegfried Weiss 1979, 175, karta 1, Teržan 1990, 232, karta 27.

117 Potrebica 2010, Potrebica 2012.

118 Pinksler 2008, Metzner-Nebelsick 2017, 438–441.

119 Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971, 191, T. 4: 8, 12.

120 Dular 1982: 63, T. 22: 188.

121 Dular 1985, 99, 105, sl. 8: 23; sl. 10.

115 Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 189, Pl. 3: 4–6, 8.

116 Siegfried Weiss 1979, 175, Map 1; Teržan 1990, 232, Map 27.

117 Potrebica 2010, 2012.

118 Pinksler 2008; Metzner-Nebelsick 2017, 438–441.

119 Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, Pl. 4: 8, 12.

120 Dular 1982: 63, Pl. 22: 188.

121 Dular 1985, 99, 105, Fig. 8: 23; Fig. 10.

Zaključak

Uz nove spoznaje o grobnoj arhitekturi tumula IV, a na temelju rezultata revizijskog istraživanja, moguće je dati i nov pokušaj interpretacije pogrebnog rituala. Ratnik je vjerojatno bio spaljen u nošnji, zajedno s mnogobrojnim prilozima. Potom je paljevina s lomače djelomično prikupljena i prosuta na dno dvaju sanduka, pri čemu se izbjegavalo prikupiti ostatke priloga s lomače. Kostiju su pokojnika vjerojatno prikupljene s lomače te položene u žaru, koja je položena u sanduk u jugozapadnom kutu komore. Dio metalnih dijelova konjske opreme i nošnje potom je prikupljen u naopako okrenutu kacigu koja je položena pokraj urne. Uz kacigu su, sa svake strane po jedna, položene knemide, a pokrivena je zaštitnom brončanom pločom. Na ovakav scenarij ukazuje i činjenica da su kaciga, knemide i ploča izrađeni od brončanog lima koji bi bio daleko više oštećen da je gorio na lomači. Jednako tako, na to ukazuju i pronađeni organski dijelovi podstave. Zašto u drugom sanduku, čije je dno jednako bilo zasuto paljevinom s lomače fragmentima spaljenih brončanih predmeta, sitnim ulomcima kostiju te ulomcima košarastih privjesaka, nije bilo značajnijih priloga od neraspadljivih materijala (keramike i metala), teško je reći. Jedino postoji mogućnost da je u sjevernom dijelu komora bila znatno jače izoravana pa je većina nalaza, koji su pripadali toj cjelini, zauvijek uništena (na što možda ukazuje nalaz fragmentiranih posuda i brusa) u tom dijelu komore. Uz sanduk s urnom i obrambenim oružjem ratnika položeno je i njegovo napadačko naoružanje, dok su uz istočni zid komore položene tri posude s bikovskim protomama i šalica s uzdignutom ručkom. S južne strane prema monumentalnoj drvenoj komori, dolazio je vjerojatno drveni dromos čija je konstrukcija počivala na tri para stupova. S prednje strane komore bilo je kameno popločenje, a dromos je vjerojatno bio obzidan i prekriven kamenom poput onoga u susjednom tumulu III. Dugi suhozid, koji su vidjeli istraživači 1967., vjerojatno je bio urušenje ovog dromosa. Čini se da sama komora nije imala značajniji kameni obzid, ali je zemljani nasip morao biti monumentalnih dimenzija, odnosno daleko veći nego što su ga opisali prvi istraživači. Kako nam je prostor istraživanja bio ograničen veličinom parcele, ne možemo ništa reći o eventualnim perifernim konstrukcijama nešto dalje od komore.

Kontekstualna analiza grobnog inventara bogatog ratničkog ukopa iz tumula IV ukazuje na gotovo eklektični skup kulturnih utjecaja, kako u geografskom tako i u dijakroničkom smislu, što se često ponavlja u elitnim grobovima na kaptolskim nekropolama. Grčko-ilirska kaciga i knemide sigurno su proizvedene u grčkim radionicama, a u Kaptol su dospjele s juga, možda čak i kao komplet. Na to nam ukazuje kronološka i tipološka distribucija takvih predmeta o kojoj je prethodno bilo riječi. Ovi predmeti u kontekstu tumula IV doživljavaju konceptualnu promjenu iz uporabnih u prestižna dobra pa time dobivaju značaj prvenstveno statusnog simbola za njihova vlasnika. Slično bi se moglo reći i za bimetalnu tuljastu sjekiru čiji status prestižnog dobra proizlazi iz činjenice da se radi o jedinstvenom, starom, možda čak i tradicijskom predmetu¹²² koji je položen u grob tek s ovim ista-

In the chamber, in between the defined groups of finds, there were several other fragmented vessels (Pl. 9: 2, cat. nos. 47 b, 47 f). Since the exact find spots of these vessels were not recorded, and we have no reliable information as to whether they were exposed to fire again, it is difficult to establish whether they represent grave goods that have been damaged by land tilling, or whether they are remains from the pyre, as can be said with near certainty for the sherds of burnt vessels (Pl. 8: 4–7, cat. no. 46) that had evidently not been placed in the chamber intact.

Conclusion

Besides the new insights into the grave architecture of tumulus IV, the results of the revision excavation allow us to propose a new possible interpretation of the burial ritual. The warrior was probably cremated in his attire, together with numerous grave goods. Thereafter, some of the remains from the pyre were collected and scattered over the bottoms of two wooden boxes, while an attempt was made not to collect remains of the grave goods from the pyre. The bones of the deceased were probably collected from the pyre and placed in an urn, which was then set in the box in the south-western corner of the chamber. Some of the metal elements of the attire and horse gear were collected and placed in the helmet, which was positioned by the urn, turned upside down. A grave was placed on each side of the helmet, and it was covered by a protective bronze plate. Such a scenario is corroborated by the fact that the helmet, greaves and bronze plate were made of sheet bronze that would have been damaged much more had it burned on the pyre. The same is suggested by the discovered remains of the helmet's organic lining. It is hard to say why there were no more significant grave goods composed of incorruptible material (metal or pottery) in the other box, whose bottom was also covered with remains from the pyre containing fragments of burnt bronze, bone and basket-shaped pendants. There is a possibility that most of the damage from ploughing occurred in the northern part of the chamber, and that the majority of finds belonging to the grave in this part of the chamber had perished for good (which is possibly suggested also by the discovered pottery sherds and fragments of a whetstone). Next to the box containing the urn and the warrior's defensive equipment, there lay his offensive weapons, while three vessels with bovine protomes and a cup with a high-raised handle were arranged by the eastern wall of the chamber. On the southern side of the monumental wooden chamber, there was probably a wooden dromos, whose structure included three pairs of posts. The entrance to the chamber was paved with stone, while the dromos was probably lined with stone, just like the one under the neighbouring tumulus III. The long dry-stone wall that the researchers saw in 1967 was probably a collapsed part of the dromos. It would appear that the chamber itself was not covered with stone, but the earthen mound must have had monumental proportions, much larger than those described by the first researchers. Since our research area was limited by the size of the plot, we cannot say anything about the existence of possible peripheral structures that would lie somewhat farther from the chamber. The contextual analysis of the grave inventory in the rich warrior burial under tumulus IV suggests an almost eclectic set of cultural influences, in terms of both their geographic and their

122 U smislu Tomedijeve teorije o tradicijskom oružju; Tomedi 1996.

knutim ratnikom, i to znatno kasnije nego što je načinjen. S druge strane, ne treba zanemariti činjenicu da je sjekira bila položena uz sanduk s urnom ratnika, zajedno s drugim funkcionalnim napadačkim naoružanjem. Među starije oblike u ovom grobu ubraja se bimetalna sjekira i brončana konjska oprema koja pripada starim tipovima nastalim u radionicama Karpatske kotline pod pontsko-kavkasnim utjecajima na samom početku željeznog doba¹²³ i odražava jasne veze s južnopanonskim prostorom. Prepoznatljivi dijelovi nošnje, poput višeglavih igala, ukazuju na jasnu pripadnost istočnoalštatskom krugu, a također i kompleti keramičkih posuda. Posebno se ističe pojas tipa Libna koji je tip pojasa karakterističan za prostor Dolenjske. U Kaptolu je prisutan u čak dva tumula na Čemernici, što zorno prikazuje usku i intenzivnu povezanost željeznodobnih elita Dolenjske i Požeške kotline koja se odražava i u nekim drugim grobnim cjelinama na obje nekropole.

Stoga, nošnja i oprema ratnika pokopanog u tumulu IV ne ukazuje samo na njegov elitni status već odražava i značaj Kaptola kao regionalnog središta iznimnoga komunikacijskog značaja i moći koja vjerojatno proizlazi iz kontrole važnih resursa poput grafita i ključnih komunikacijskih puteva što su povezivali istočnoalpski prostor s prostorom srednjeg Podunavlja na istoku i Balkana na jugu. Unatoč starijim nalazima, poput bimetalne sjekire ili brončane konjske opreme, kao i nešto kasnijoj skupini nalaza, poput pojasa tipa Libna i višeglavih igala, komplet obrambene opreme, koji se sastoji od kacige i knemida, predstavlja najmlađi dio grobnog inventara i smješta trenutak ukopa ne ranije od druge polovice, odnosno kraja 7. stoljeća prije Krista.

123 Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 285.

diachronic provenance, and this situation appears repeated in elite burials at the Kaptol cemeteries. There is no doubt that the Greco-Illyrian helmet and greaves had been produced by Greek workshops, and they probably arrived in Kaptol from the south, perhaps even as a set. This is suggested by the chronological and typological distributions of such objects, which were discussed above. In the context of tumulus IV, these items underwent a conceptual change and were turned from functional objects into prestigious goods, gaining significance primarily as status symbols of their owner. A similar argument can be made with reference to the bimetal socketed axe, whose status as a prestigious good derives from the fact that it was a unique, old, and perhaps even traditional item,¹²² placed in this outstanding warrior's grave at a time long after it had been made. On the other hand, we should not disregard the fact that the axe had been placed by the box containing the warrior's urn, together with other functional offensive weapons. Bimetal axe, as well as elements of bronze horse gear which belong to the early types produced by workshops in the Carpathian Basin under Pontic-Caucasian influences in the very beginning of the Early Iron Age¹²³ are also examples of early shapes that were present in the grave. They reflect strong connections between Kaptol and southern Pannonia. On the other hand, some characteristic elements of the costume, such as the multi-headed pins, demonstrate a clear affiliation to the Eastern Hallstatt Circle, also indicated by the pottery sets. The Libna-type belt stands out as a type of belt sets characteristic of the Lower Carniola region. In Kaptol, it has been discovered in two tumuli at Čemernica, visibly demonstrating the intensive links between the Iron Age elites of Lower Carniola and the Požega Valley (also reflected in some other grave assemblages in both cemeteries).

Viewed in this way, the attire and the equipment of the warrior buried in tumulus IV not only suggests his elite status, but also reflects the importance of Kaptol as a regional centre of high importance in terms of its communication networks and its power, probably derived from the control it exerted over significant resources, such as graphite, and over key communication routes that connected the eastern Alpine region with the central Danube region in the east, and with the Balkans in the south. Despite the presence of some older finds, such as the bimetal axe and bronze horse gear, and a group of somewhat later finds like the Libna-type belt and multi-headed pins, the defensive-equipment set consisting of the helmet and greaves represents the latest part of the grave inventory and pinpoints the moment of the burial to not later than the second half of the 7th century BC.

122 In terms of Tomedi's theory on traditional weapons (Tomedi 1996).

123 Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 285.

Katalog

Obrambeno naoružanje

1. Brončana kaciga (T. 1: 1) s četvrtastim otvorom za lice, zaobljenim parangatidama i širokim štitnikom za vrat s rupicama za zakovice uzduž ruba, koje su pridržavale podstavu kacige izrađenu od organskog materijala. Kuglice su zakovica većinom sačuvane. Duž kalote protežu se dva paralelna rebra trokutastog presjeka, tvoreći držač za perjanicu, a omeđena su s po dvije kanelure s vanjske strane. Iznad otvora za lice nalazi se poprečno profilirano rebro iznad kojeg je djelomično sačuvan ulomak nosača za perjanicu, dok se na zatiljku nalazi ušica.

Položaj: u sanduku u jugozapadnom kutu komore (u daljnjem tekstu: sanduk 1), u jugozapadnom kutu sanduka

Dimenzije:

Visina: 25 cm

Širina: 27 cm

Širine parangatida: 12 i 13 cm

Širina otvora za lice: 9 cm

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11353

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, T. 5: 1; T. 7; 1973, 595, T. 2: 1; 1991, 14; Vinski-Gasparini 1987, 193, T. 19: 5, sl. 12: 10; Egg 1996, 269, sl. 147: 2; Potrebica 2000, 70, T. 43: 4; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 396, sl. 178; Vasić 2010, T. 2: 4; Balen-Letunić 2004, 298, kat. br. 12. 2.

2. Dio podstave kacige, pleter i koža. Nije bilo moguće pronaći u depou.

Položaj: u sanduku 1, u jugozapadnom kutu sanduka

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11368

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik, 1971a, 191; Potrebica 2010, 71

3. Par brončanih knemida (T. 2: 1, 2) s naglašenim prednjim grebenom i bočnim dijelom koji prati muskulaturu mišića lista. Duž rubova nalaze se rupice korištene za vezanje knemida.

Položaj: u sanduku 1, položene s lijeve i desne strane kacige

Dimenzije:

Dužina: 45 cm

Širina: 18 cm

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11354

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a: 191, T. 5: 2; 1973, 595, T. 2: 2; 1991, 14; Vinski-Gasparini 1987, 194, T. 19: 1-2, sl. 12: 11; Egg 1996, 269, sl. 147: 1; Potrebica 2000, 70, T. 43: 1; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 396, sl. 178; Balen-Letunić 2004, 299, kat. br. 12. 6.

4. Brončana ploča pravokutnog oblika (T. 3: 1, 2). Ploča je ukrašena bordurom iskucanom s unutarnje strane po cijeloj dužini rubova. Uz borduru teče ukras od niza motiva kružića izvedenih od dvije urezane koncentrične kružnice s točkom u sredini. Nakon svakoga trećeg kružića nalazi se rupa za zakovicu pomoću kojih je ploča bila pričvršćena na podlogu od organskog

Catalogue

Defensive equipment

1. Bronze helmet (Pl. 1: 1) with a rectangular face-opening, slightly rounded cheek-guards and a broad neck-guard with rivet holes along the rim, used to fix a lining made of an organic material. The rivet heads are mostly preserved. Two parallel ribs of triangular cross-section extend along the top of the helmet, creating a crest-holder with two channels on each side. Above the face-opening, there is a transverse rib, with a partially preserved fragment of the crest-holder (spike) above it, and a loop on the back of the helmet.

Findspot: in the box in the south-western corner of the chamber (hereinafter: box 1), in the south-western corner of the box

Dimensions:

Height: 25 cm

Width: 27 cm

Cheek-guard width: 12 and 13 cm

Face-opening width: 9 cm

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11353

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971 a, 191, Pl. 5: 1; Pl. 7; 1973, 595; Pl. 2: 1; 1991, 14; Vinski-Gasparini 1987, 193, Pl. XIX: 5; Fig. 12: 10; Egg 1996, 269, Fig. 147: 2; Potrebica 2000, 70, Pl. 43: 4; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 396, Fig. 178; Vasić 2010, Pl. 2: 4; Balen-Letunić 2004, 298, cat. no. 12.2.

2. Part of the helmet lining, wickerwork and leather. It could not be located in the depot.

Findspot: in box 1, in the south-western corner of the box

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11368

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971 a, 191; Potrebica 2010, 71.

3. Pair of bronze greaves (Pl. 2: 1-2) with prominent front ridge and lateral parts conforming to the muscles of the calves. Along the rims there are holes used to tie the greaves.

Findspot: in box 1, laid to the left and right of the helmet

Dimensions:

Length: 45 cm

Width: 18 cm

1967 campaign

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11354

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971 a, 191, Pl. 5: 2; 1973, 595, Pl. 2: 2; 1991, 14; Vinski-Gasparini 1987, 194, Pl. XIX: 1-2, Fig. 12: 11; Egg 1996, 269, Fig. 147: 1; Potrebica 2000, 70, Pl. 43: 1; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 396, Fig. 178; Balen-Letunić 2004, 299, cat. no. 12.6.

4. Rectangular bronze plate (Pl. 3: 1-2). The plate is decorated with a border made in the *punktbüchel* style all along the rims. Next to the border, there is a decoration consisting of incised circular motifs, rendered in the shape of two concentric circles with a dot in the middle. After every third circle there is a hole

materijala. Ukupno 21 rupa sa 12 još uvijek sačuvanih zakovica u rupama nalazi se uz rub ploče, s jednom sačuvanom zakovicom u rupi u središtu ploče. Isti ukras širi se od središta u dvije dijagonalne linije koje se sijeku u središtu ploče. Pri jednom vanjskom kraju dijagonalne linije urezana su 3 dodatna kružića pod kutom od otprilike 45 stupnjeva. Oko središnje zakovice urezane su dvije kružnice koje omeđuju dva polja. Vanjsko je polje ukrašeno nizom od 9 šrafiranih trokuta između kojih se nalazi po jedan kružić, dok se u unutarnjem polju razaznaje jedan šrafirani trokut i 4 nepravilna šrafirana polja.

Položaj: u sanduku 1, položena preko kacige i knemida

Dimenzije:

Dužina: 31,8 cm

Širina: 18,4 cm

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11355

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, T. 5: 3; 1973, 595, T. 2: 3; 1991, 14; Vinski-Gasparini 1987, 194, T. 19: 3, sl. 12: 11; Egg, Križ 1997, 201; Potrebica 2000, 71, T. 43: 2; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 396, sl. 178; Balen-Letunić 2004, 298, kat. br. 12. 3.

5. Šest zakovica kuglastih glavica (T. 3: 3) koje su se nalazile u rupama u brončanoj ploči.

Položaj: u sanduku 1

Dimenzije:

Dužina: 1,5 cm

Širina: 0,5 cm

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11355

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, T. 5: 3; 1973, 595, T. 2: 3; 1991, 14; Vinski-Gasparini 1987, 194, T. 19: 3, sl. 12: 11; Potrebica 2000, 71, T. 43: 2; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, sl. 178; Balen-Letunić 2004, 298, kat. br. 12. 3.

Navalno naoružanje

6. Željezno koplje s tuljcem za nasad naglašenoga središnjeg rebra trapezoidnog presjeka (T. 4: 1).

Položaj: u komori, istočno od sanduka 1

Dimenzije:

Dužina: 42 cm

Promjer tuljca: 3,9 cm

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11373

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, T. V: 5; 1973, 595, T. 2: 6; 1991, 14; Vinski-Gasparini 1987, T. 19: 6–8, sl. 12: 28; Potrebica 2000, 71, T. 43: 5–7; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 396, sl. 178; Balen-Letunić 2004, 299, kat. br. 12.7.

7. Željezno koplje s tuljcem za nasad naglašenoga središnjeg rebra trapezoidnog presjeka (T. 4: 2).

Položaj: u komori, istočno od sanduka 1

Dimenzije:

Dužina: 33 cm

Promjer tuljca: 1,9 cm

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: 11374

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, T. 5: 5; 1973, 595, T. 2: 6; 1991, 14; Vinski-Gasparini 1987, T. 19: 6–8, sl. 12; Potrebica 2000, 71,

for rivets, used to attach the plate to a base made from organic material. There are 21 holes with 12 preserved rivets along the plate rims, while one rivet has been preserved in the centre of the plate. An identical decoration forms two diagonal lines that intersect in the centre of the plate. Near the outer end of one of the diagonal lines there are three additional circles at an angle of approximately 45 degrees. Next to the central rivet, there are two concentric circles, which delimit two circular fields. The outer field is decorated with nine triangles with a single small circle in between each of them, while in the inner field there is a hatched triangle and four irregular hatched fields.

Findspot: in box 1, laid over the helmet and greaves

Dimensions:

Length: 31.8 cm

Width: 18.4 cm

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11355

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, Pl. 5: 3; 1973, 595, Pl. 2: 3; 1991, 14; Vinski-Gasparini 1987, 194, Pl. 19: 3, Fig. 12: 11; Egg, Križ 1997, 201; Potrebica 2000, 71, Pl. 43: 2; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 396, Fig. 178; Balen-Letunić 2004, 298, cat. no. 12.3.

5. Six rivets with spherical heads (Pl. 3: 3), which used to be in the holes in the bronze plate.

Findspot: in box 1

Dimensions:

Length: 1.5 cm

Width: 0.5 cm

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11355

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, Pl. 5: 3; 1973, 595, Pl. 2: 3; 1991, 14; Vinski-Gasparini 1987, 194, Pl. 19: 3, Fig. 12: 11; Potrebica 2000, 71, Pl. 43: 2; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 396, Fig. 178; Balen-Letunić 2004, 298, cat. no. 12.3.

Offensive weapons

6. Iron spearhead with a socket and prominent central rib of trapezoidal cross-section (Pl. 4: 1).

Findspot: in the chamber, to the east of box 1

Dimensions:

Length: 42 cm

Diameter of the socket: 3.9 cm

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11373

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, Pl. 5: 5; 1973, 595, Pl. 2: 6; 1991, 14; Vinski-Gasparini 1987, Pl. 19: 6–8, Fig. 12: 28; Potrebica 2000, 71, Pl. 43: 5–7; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 396, Fig. 178; Balen-Letunić 2004, 299, cat. no. 12.7.

7. Iron spearhead with a socket and prominent central rib (Pl. 4: 2).

Findspot: in the chamber, to the east of box 1

Dimensions:

Length: 33 cm

Diameter of the socket: 1.9 cm

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11374

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, Pl. 5: 5; 1973, 595, Pl. 2: 6;

T. 43: 5–7; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 396, sl. 178; Balen-Letunić 2004, 299, kat. br. 12.7.

8. Željezno koplje naglašenoga središnjeg rebra trapezoidnog presjeka s tuljcem za nasad u 4 dijela (T. 4: 3).

Položaj: u komori, istočno od sanduka 1

Dimenzije:

Dužine dijelova: 14,5 cm, 5,1 cm, 7,9 cm, 3,4 cm

Promjer tuljca: 1,7 cm

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11375

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, T. 5: 5; 1973, 595, T. 2: 6; 1991, 1; Vinski-Gasparini 1987, T. 19: 6–8, sl. 12; Potrebica 2010, 71, T. 43: 5–7; Balen-Letunić 2004, 299, kat. br. 12.7.

9. Sjekira s brončanim tuljcem za nasad i željeznim sječivom (T. 4: 4). Pri vrhu tuljaca sjekire nalaze se dva profilirana rebra na koja se nastavlja ušica. Ispod gornjeg rebra nalazi se kružna perforacija sa svake strane tuljca. Na dnu tuljca nalazi se ukras urezanih linija koje se sijeku u obliku slova X, a koji je omeđen dvjema horizontalnim urezanim linijama. Željezno je sječivo pričvršćeno na lijevani tuljac pomoću 3 zakovice.

Položaj: u komori, neposredno uz sanduk 1

Dimenzije:

Dužina: 19 cm

Širina sječiva: 6 cm

Promjer tuljca: 3 cm

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11372

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, T. 5: 6; 1973, 595, T. 2: 7; 1991, 14; Vinski-Gasparini 1987, 195, T. 19: 4; Potrebica 2000, 71, T. 43: 3; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 396, sl. 178; Balen-Letunić 2004, 299, kat. br. 12.8.

Konjska oprema

10. Ulomak brončanoga ugriznog dijela žvala (T. 5: 1) s okruglim otvorima ukrašenih paralelnim urezanim linijama po cijeloj površini.

Položaj: u sanduku 1, položen u kacigu

Dimenzije:

Dužina: 9 cm

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11357

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, T. 5: 4; 1973, 595, T. 2: 5; Vinski-Gasparini 1987, 195–196, T. 20: 7, sl. 12: 16; Potrebica 2000, 71, T. 43: 3; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 396, sl. 178; Balen-Letunić 2004, 300, kat. br. 12.10.

11. Tri brončana razvodnika za remenje (T. 5: 2–4) ravnoga gornjeg dijela i kružne baze sa 4 odjeljka za provlačenje remenja.

Položaj: u sanduku 1, položeni u kacigu

Dimenzije:

Promjer: 1,7 cm – 2 cm

Širina: 0,7 cm – 0,8 cm

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11366

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a: 191, T. 5: 7; Vinski-Gasparini 1987, 196, T. 20: 5–6, sl. 12: 17–18; Potrebica 2010, 71, T. 44: 4.

1991, 14; Vinski-Gasparini 1987, Pl. XIX: 6–8, Fig. 12; Potrebica 2000, 71, Pl. 43: 5–7; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, Fig. 178; Balen-Letunić 2004, 299, cat. no. 12.7.

8. Iron spearhead with a socket and prominent central rib of trapezoidal cross-section, in 4 parts (Pl. 4: 3).

Findspot: in the chamber, to the east of box 1

Dimensions:

Lengths of fragments: 14.5 cm, 5.1 cm, 7.9 cm, 3.4 cm

Diameter of the socket: 1.7 cm

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11375

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971 a, 191, Pl. 5: 5; 1973, 595, Pl. 2: 6; 1991, 1; Vinski-Gasparini 1987, Pl. 19: 6–8, Fig. 12; Potrebica 2000, 71, Pl. 43: 5–7; Balen-Letunić 2004, 299, cat. no. 12.7.

9. Axe with bronze socket and iron blade (Pl. 4: 4). There are two profiled ribs, near the top of the socket, which extend into a loop. Below the upper rib there is a circular perforation on both sides of the socket. The socket is decorated on its lower side with incised lines intersecting to form an X-shape, with a horizontal line on each side. The iron blade is attached to the cast socket with three rivets.

Findspot: in the chamber, next to box 1

Dimensions:

Length: 19 cm

Width of the blade: 6 cm

Diameter of the socket: 3 cm

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11372

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, Pl. 5: 6; 1973, 595, Pl. 2: 7; 1991, 14; Vinski-Gasparini 1987, 195, Pl. 19: 4; Potrebica 2000, 71, Pl. 43: 3; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 396, Fig. 178; Balen-Letunić 2004, 299, cat. no. 12.8.

Horse gear

10. Fragment of a bronze mouth piece from a horse bit (Pl. 5: 1) with circular holes decorated with incised parallel lines all over the surface.

Findspot: in box 1, laid inside the helmet

Dimensions:

Length: 9 cm

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11357

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, Pl. 5: 4; 1973, 595, Pl. 2: 5; Vinski-Gasparini 1987, 195–196, Pl. 20: 7, Fig. 12: 16; Potrebica 2000, 71, Pl. 43: 3; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 396, Fig. 178; Balen-Letunić 2004, 300, cat. no. 12.10.

11. Three bronze strap dividers with flat tops and circular bases and four holes for straps (Pl. 5: 2–4).

Findspot: in box 1, laid inside the helmet

Dimensions:

Diameters: 1.7 cm - 2 cm

Widths: 0.7 cm - 0.8 cm

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11366

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, Pl. 5: 7; Vinski-Gasparini 1987, 196, Pl. 20: 5–6, Fig. 12: 17–18; Potrebica 2010, 71, Pl. 44: 4.

12. Ulomak brončanoga obraznog dijela konjske opreme (T. 5: 5) s pravokutnim otvorima, ukrašen dvjema urezanim paralelnim linijama u bazi stožastog završetka te s paralelnim i dijagonalnim urezanim linijama koje se sijeku u sredini na stranici pravokutnog proširenja.

Položaj: u sanduku 1

Dimenzije:

Dužina: 6,6 cm

Širina pravokutnog otvora: 1, 1 cm

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11357

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, T. 5: 4; 1973, 595, T. 2: 5; Vinski-Gasparini 1987, 195, T. 20: 8, sl. 12: 14; Potrebica 2000, 71, T. 43: 2; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 396, sl. 178; Balen-Letunić 2004, 300, kat. br. 12: 10.

13a. Ulomak željeznih žvala (T. 5: 6).

Položaj: u sanduku 1

Dimenzije:

Promjer: 5, 2 cm

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11358

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192; 1973, 595, T. 2: 4; Potrebica 2000, 71, T. 44: 1.

13b. Devet ulomaka željeznih karika, moguće dijelova žvala (T. 5: 7).

Položaj: u sanduku 1

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11358

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192; 1973, 595, T. 2: 4; Potrebica 2000, 71, T. 44: 1.

14a. Dvadeset i jedan cijeli te dvadeset ulomaka brončanih košarastih privjesaka (T. 5: 8). Položaj: u sanduku 1, položeni u kacigu

Dimenzije:

Promjer: 0,9 cm

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11365

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, T. 6: 7; 1973, 595, T. 3: 6; Potrebica 2000, 71, T. 44: 7; T. 45: 8, sl. 12: 15.

14b. Devet brončanih košarastih privjesaka (T. 5: 9).

Položaj: u sjeveroistočnom dijelu komore „u grobu 2“

Dimenzije:

Promjer: 0,9 cm

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11380

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, T. 6: 11; 1973, 595, T. 3: 9; Potrebica 2010, 72; Balen-Letunić 2004, 296, kat. br. 9: 2.

14c. Sedam ulomaka brončanih košarastih privjesaka (T. 5: 10).

Položaj: sanduk 2

Dimenzije:

Promjer: 0,9 cm

Istraživanje 2016.

Pohrana: Centar za prapovijesna istraživanja (CPI)

Literatura: neobjavljeno

12. Fragment of a horse-gear cheek piece (Pl. 5: 5) with rectangular holes, decorated with two incised parallel lines along the base of the conical top and incised parallel and diagonal lines intersecting in the centre of the lateral side of the rectangular widening.

Findspot: in box 1

Dimensions:

Length: 6.6 cm

Width of the rectangular hole: 1.1 cm

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11357

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971 a, 191, Pl. 5: 4; 1973, 595, Pl. 2: 5; Vinski-Gasparini 1987, 195, Pl. 20: 8, Fig. 12: 14; Potrebica 2000, 71, Pl. 43: 2; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 396, Fig. 178; Balen-Letunić 2004, 300, cat. no. 12: 10.

13a. Fragment of an iron horse bit (Pl. 5: 6).

Findspot: in box 1

Dimensions:

Diameter: 5.2 cm

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11358

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192; 1973, 595, Pl. 2: 4; Potrebica 2000, 71, Pl. 44: 1.

13b. Nine fragments of iron rings (possibly parts of horse bits) (Pl. 5: 7).

1967 excavation

Findspot: in box 1

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11358

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192; 1973, 595, Pl. 2: 4; Potrebica 2000, 71, Pl. 44: 1.

14a. Twenty-one intact and twenty fragmented bronze basket-shaped pendants (Pl. 5: 8)

Findspot: in box 1, laid inside the helmet

Dimensions:

Diameter: 0.9 cm

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11365

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, Pl. 6: 7; 1973, 595, Pl. 3: 6; Potrebica 2000, 71, Pl. 44: 7, Pl. 45: 8, Fig. 12: 15.

14b. Nine bronze basket-shaped pendants (Pl. 5: 9)

Findspot: in the north-eastern section of the chamber, in "grave 2"

Dimensions:

Diameter: 0.9 cm

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11380

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, Pl. 6: 11; 1973, 595, Pl. 3: 9; Potrebica 2010, 72; Balen-Letunić 2004, 296, cat. no. 9: 2.

14c. Seven fragments of bronze basket-shaped pendants (Pl. 5: 10)

Findspot: in box 2

Dimensions: 0.9 cm

14d. Tri ulomka brončanih košarastih privjesaka (T. 5: 11).

Položaj: sanduk 1

Dimezije:

Promjer: 0,9 cm

Istraživanje 2016.

Pohrana: CPI

Literatura: neobjavljeno

14e. Ulomak brončanoga košarastog privjeska (T. 5: 12).

Položaj: iz sloja prosute paljevine s lomače u komori, jugozapadno od sanduka 2

Dimezije:

Promjer: 0,8 cm

Istraživanje 2016.

Pohrana: CPI

Literatura: neobjavljeno

Ostala ratnička oprema

15. Ulomak kamenog brusa iz sanduka u sjeveroistočnom kutu komore (T. 5: 13).

Položaj: u sanduku, u sjeveroistočnom kutu komore (u daljnjem tekstu: sanduk 2)

Dimenzije:

Duljina: 1,1 cm

Širina: 0,8 cm

Istraživanje 2016.

Pohrana: CPI

Literatura: neobjavljeno

16. Tri ulomka kamenog brusa (T. 5: 14).

Položaj: u komori, „izvan groba“

Dimenzije:

Dužina: 3 cm, 2 cm

Širina: 0,9 cm

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11390

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192; Potrebica 2000, 72.

Dijelovi nošnje

17. Ulomak brončane višeglave igle (T. 6: 1) s četiri sačuvane glatke bikonične glave između kojih se nalaze transverzalna rebra, s diskoidnim proširenjem na kraju.

Položaj: sanduk 1, položen u kacigu

Dimenzije:

Dužina: 19,5 cm

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11370

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, T. 6; 1973, 595, T. 3: 1; Vinski-Gasparini 1987, 195, T. 20: 1–2, sl. 12: 12; Potrebica 2000, 71, T. 45: 1; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 396, sl. 178; Balen-Letunić 2004, 298, kat. br. 12.4.

18. Ulomak brončane višeglave igle (T. 6: 2) s četiri sačuvane glatke bikonične glave i diskoidnim proširenjem.

Položaj: sanduk 1, položen u kacigu

Dimenzije:

Dužina: 10,5 cm

Istraživanje 1967.

2016 excavation

Storage: Centre for Prehistoric Research (CPI)

Publications: unpublished

14d. Three fragments of bronze basket-shaped pendants (Pl. 5: 11)

Findspot: in box 1

Dimensions:

Diameter: 0.9 cm

Storage: CPI

Publications: unpublished

14e. Fragment of a bronze basket-shaped pendant (Pl. 5: 12)

Findspot: in the layer of scattered vestiges from the pyre, in the chamber to the south-west of box 2

Dimensions:

Diameter: 0.8 cm

2016 excavation

Storage: CPI

Publications: unpublished

Other warrior equipment

15. Fragment of a whetstone from the box in the north-eastern corner of the chamber (Pl. 5: 13).

Findspot: in the box in the north-eastern corner of the chamber (hereinafter: box 2)

Dimensions:

Length: 1.1 cm

Width: 0.8 cm

2016 excavation

Storage: CPI

Publications: unpublished

16. Three fragments of a whetstone (Pl. 5: 14).

Findspot: in the chamber, “outside a grave”

Dimensions:

Length: 3 cm, 2 cm

Width: 0.9 cm

1967 campaign

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11390

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192; Potrebica 2000, 72

Elements of the costume

17. Fragment of a bronze multi-headed pin (Pl. 6: 1) with four preserved smooth biconical heads and transverse ribs in between them, and a disc-shaped thickening.

Findspot: in box 1, laid inside the helmet

Dimensions:

Length: 19.5 cm

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11370

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, Pl. 6; 1973, 595, Pl. 3: 1;

Vinski-Gasparini 1987, 195, Pl. 20: 1–2, Fig. 12: 12; Potrebica 2000,

71, Pl. 45: 1; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 396, sl. 178; Balen-Letunić

2004, 298, cat. no. 12.4.

18. Fragment of a bronze multi-headed pin (Pl. 6: 2) with four preserved smooth biconical heads and a disc-shaped thickening.

Findspot: in box 1, laid inside the helmet

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11369
 Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, T. 6: 2; 1973, 595, T. 3: 2; Vinski-Gasparini 1987, 195, T. 20: 1–2, sl. 12: 1; Potrebica 2000, 71, T. 45: 1, 2; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 396, sl. 178; Balen-Letunić 2004, 298, kat. br. 12.4.

19. Ulomak brončane igle (T. 6: 3) s diskoidnim proširenjem, neukrašen.

Položaj: nepoznat

Dimenzije:

Dužina: 3,6 cm

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11371

Literatura: neobjavljeno

20. Dva ulomka krajeva brončanih igala (T. 6: 4).

Položaj: nepoznat

Dimenzije:

Dužina: 4,8 cm i 2,1 cm

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11370

Literatura: Potrebica 2000, T. 45: 2

21. Ulomak brončane igle s transverzalnim rebrom (T. 6: 5).

Položaj: nepoznat

Dimenzije:

Duljina: 1 cm

Istraživanje 2016.

Pohrana: CPI

Literatura: neobjavljeno

22. Brončani okov pojasa (T. 6: 6) ukrašen sa 6 većih ispupčenja u dva reda izvedenih iskucavanjem s unutarnje strane, s nizom manjih ispupčenja koja ih okružuju te niza manjih ispupčenja uz poprečne rubove okova i s dvije zakovice sa stražnje strane.

Položaj: sanduk 1, položen u kacigu

Dimenzije:

Dužina: 5,5 cm

Širina: 4,3 cm

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11356

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, T. 6: 5; 1973, 595, T. 3: 4; 1991, 14; Vinski-Gasparini 1987, 195, T. 20: 3; Potrebica 2000, 71, T. 45: 6; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 396, sl. 178, Balen-Letunić 2004, 298, kat. br. 12.5; Guštin, Preložnik 2005, 140, sl. 25: 9.

23. Ulomak brončanog utega (T. 6: 7) peterokutne baze koja se stožasto sužava prema suprotnom kraju.

Položaj: sanduk 1

Dimenzije:

Promjer: 0,5 cm (uži dio), 0,9 cm (širi dio)

Duljina: 0,9 cm

Istraživanje 2016.

Pohrana: CPI

Literatura: neobjavljeno

24. Saltaleone (T. 6: 8) od brončane žice trokutastog presjeka.

Položaj: sanduk 1, položen u kacigu

Dimenzije:

Dimensions:

Length: 10.5 cm

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11369

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, Pl. 6: 2; 1973, 595, Pl. 3: 2; Vinski-Gasparini 1987, 195, Pl. 20: 1–2, Fig. 12: 1; Potrebica 2000, 71, Pl. 45: 1, 2; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, Fig. 178; Balen-Letunić 2004, 298, cat. no. 12: 4.

19. Fragment of a bronze pin (Pl. 6: 3) with a disc-shaped thickening, undecorated.

Findspot: unknown

Dimensions:

Length: 3.6 cm

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11371

Publications: unpublished

20. Two fragments of the bottom parts of bronze pins (Pl. 6: 4).

Findspot: unknown

Dimensions:

Lengths: 4.8 cm and 2.1 cm

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11370

Publications: Potrebica 2000, Pl. 45: 2.

21. Fragment of a bronze pin with a transverse rib (Pl. 6: 5).

Findspot: unknown

Dimensions:

Length: 1 cm

2016 excavation

Storage: CPI

Publications: unpublished

22. Bronze belt plate (Pl. 6: 6) decorated with 6 large protrusions in two rows made in the *punktbüchel* style, a series of small protrusions circularly set around them and a number of small protrusions along the vertical rims of the plate. There are also two rivets on the back of the plate.

Findspot: in box 1, laid inside the helmet

Dimensions:

Length: 5.5 cm

Width: 4.3 cm

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11356

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, Pl. 6: 5; 1973, 595, Pl. 3: 4; 1991, 14; Vinski-Gasparini 1987, 195, Pl. 20: 3; Potrebica 2000, 71, Pl. 45: 6; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 396, Fig. 178; Balen-Letunić 2004, 298, cat. no. 12.5; Guštin, Preložnik 2005, 140, Fig. 25: 9.

23. Fragment of a bronze weight (Pl. 6: 7) with a pentagonal base which conically narrows towards the top.

Findspot: in box 1

Dimensions:

Diameter: 0.5 cm (narrower end), 0.9 cm (wider end)

Length: 0.9 cm

2016 excavation

Storage: CPI

Publications: unpublished

- Dužina: 1,6 cm
Promjer: 0,8 cm
Istraživanje 1967.
Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11360
Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, T. 6: 6; 1973, 595, T. 3: 3;
Potrebica 2000, 71, T. 45: 5.
25. Saltaleone (T. 6: 9) od brončane žice pravokutnog presjeka.
Položaj: sanduk 1, položen u kacigu
Dimenzije:
Dužina: 2 cm
Promjer: 0,6 cm
Istraživanje 1967.
Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11359
Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, T. 6: 6; 1973, 593, T. 3: 3;
Potrebica 2000, 71, T. 45: 5.
26. Brončana karičica okruglog presjeka (T. 6: 10).
Položaj: sanduk 1
Dimenzije:
Promjer: 1,5 cm
Istraživanje 2016.
Pohrana: CPI
Literatura: neobjavljeno
27. Dvije brončane perle (T. 6: 11) presjeka u obliku slova D.
Položaj: u istočnom dijelu komore „grob 2“
Dimenzije:
Promjer: 0,6 cm
Istraživanje 1967.
Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11380
Literatura: neobjavljeno
28. Trinaest brončanih perli (T. 6: 12) presjeka u obliku slova D.
Položaj: sanduk 1
Dimenzije:
Promjer: 0,6 – 1,1 cm
Istraživanje: 2016
Pohrana: CPI
Literatura: neobjavljeno
29. Četiri brončane perle presjeka (T. 6: 13) u obliku slova D.
Položaj: sanduk 1
Dimenzije:
Promjer: 0,4 cm
Istraživanje 2016.
Pohrana: CPI
Literatura: neobjavljeno
30. Brončana karika trokutastog presjeka (T. 6: 14).
Položaj: sanduk 1, položena u kacigu
Dimenzije:
Promjer: 2,9 cm
Širina: 0,1 cm
Istraživanje 1967.
Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11362
Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, T. 6: 8; 1973, 595, T. 2: 10;
Potrebica 2000, 71, T. 44: 6.
24. Coiled bronze wire (*saltaleone*) of triangular cross-section (Pl. 6: 8).
Findspot: in box 1, laid inside the helmet
Dimensions:
Length: 1.6 cm
Diameter: 0.8 cm
1967 excavation
Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11360
Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, Pl. 6: 6; 1973, 595, Pl. 3: 3;
Potrebica 2000, 71, Pl. 45: 5.
25. Coiled bronze wire (*saltaleone*) of rectangular cross-section (Pl. 6: 9).
Findspot: in box 1, laid inside the helmet
Dimensions:
Length: 2 cm
Diameter: 0.6 cm
1967 excavation
Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11359
Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, Pl. 6: 6; 1973, 595, Pl. 3: 3;
Potrebica 2000, 71, Pl. 45: 5.
26. Small bronze ring of circular cross-section (Pl. 6: 10).
Findspot: in box 1
Dimensions:
Diameter: 1.5 cm
2016 excavation
Storage: CPI
Publications: unpublished
27. Two bronze beads of D-shaped cross-section (Pl. 6: 11).
Findspot: in eastern part of the chamber, in “grave 2”
Dimensions:
Diameter: 0.6 cm
1967 excavation
Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11380
Publications: unpublished
28. Thirteen bronze beads of D-shaped cross-section (Pl. 6: 12).
Findspot: in box 1
Dimensions:
Diameters: 0.6–1.1 cm
2016 excavation
Storage: CPI
Publications: unpublished
29. Four bronze beads of D-shaped cross-section (Pl. 6: 13).
Findspot: in box 1
Dimensions:
Diameter: 0.4 cm
2016 excavation
Storage: CPI
Publications: unpublished
30. Bronze ring of triangular cross-section (Pl. 6: 14).
Findspot: in box 1, laid inside the helmet
Dimensions:
Diameter: 2.9 cm

31. Dvije brončane karike romboidnog presjeka (T. 6: 15).

Položaj: sanduk 1, položen u kacigu

Dimenzije:

Promjer: 3,1 i 4,1 cm

Širina: 0,4 cm

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11363

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, T. 6: 8; 1973, 595, T. 2: 10;

Potrebica 2000, 71, T. 44: 6.

32. Tri spirale od tankog po sredini perforiranoga brončanog lima (T. 6: 16).

Položaj: sanduk 1, položene u kacigu

Dimenzije:

Širina: 0,4 cm

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11361

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, T. 6: 3; 1973, 595, T. 3: 5;

Potrebica 2000, 71, T. 45: 4.

33. Par brončane bikonične dugmadi (T. 6: 17) s oštećenim ušicama sa stražnje strane. Ukrašen dvije kanelure teče cijelim opsegom uz vanjski rub dugmadi.

Položaj: sanduk 1, položene u kacigu

Dimenzije:

Promjer: 2 cm

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11364

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, T. 6: 4; 1973, 595, T. 2: 9;

Vinski-Gasparini 1987, T. 20: 5.

34a. Ulomci tankog lima (T. 6: 18) ukrašenog iskucavanom linijom po rubu.

Položaj: sanduk 1, položeni u kacigu

Dimenzije:

Dužina: 3,9 cm

Širina: 2 cm

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11366a

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192; Potrebica 2000, 71, T. 45: 3.

34b. Ulomak brončanog predmeta s probojem za zakovicu (T. 6: 19).

Položaj: sanduk 1, položen u kacigu

Dimenzije:

Dužina: 0,5 cm

Širina: 0,4 cm

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11366a

Literatura: neobjavljeno

35a. Tri ulomaka brončane žice (T. 6: 20) okruglog presjeka.

Položaj: sanduk 1

Dimenzije:

Duljina: 2,1 cm, 1,7 cm, 0,9 cm

Promjer: 0,1 – 0,3 cm

Istraživanje 2016.

Pohrana: CPI

Literatura: neobjavljeno

Width: 0.1 cm

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11362

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, Pl. 6: 8; 1973, 595, Pl. 2: 10; Potrebica 2000, 71, Pl. 44: 6.

31. Two bronze rings of rhomboid cross-section (Pl. 6: 15).

Findspot: in box 1, laid inside the helmet

Dimensions:

Diameters: 3.1 and 4.1 cm

Width: 0.4 cm

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11363

Litarature: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, Pl. 6: 8; 1973, 595, Pl. 2: 10; Potrebica 2000, 71, Pl. 44: 6.

32. Three pieces of spiralled sheet bronze, perforated along the middle (Pl. 6: 16).

Findspot: in box 1, laid inside the helmet

Dimensions:

Width: 0.4 cm

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11361

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, Pl. 6: 3; 1973, 595, Pl. 3: 5; Potrebica 2000, 71, Pl. 45: 4.

33. Pair of bronze biconical buttons (Pl. 6: 17) with damaged loops on their backs, decorated with two channelled lines along the outer rims of the buttons.

Findspot: in box 1, laid inside the helmet

Dimensions:

Diameter: 2 cm

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11364

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, Pl. 6: 4; 1973, 595, Pl. 2: 9; Vinski-Gasparini 1987, Pl. XX: 5.

34a. Fragments of thin sheet bronze decorated in the *punkt-bückel* style along the rim (Pl. 6: 18).

Findspot: in box 1, laid inside the helmet

Dimensions:

Length: 3.9 cm

Width: 2 cm

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11366a

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192; Potrebica 2000, 71, Pl. 45: 3.

34b. Fragment of a bronze object with a rivet hole (Pl. 6: 19).

Findspot: in box 1, laid inside the helmet

Dimensions:

Length: 0.5 cm

Width: 0.4 cm

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11366a

Publications: unpublished

35b. Ulomak rastaljenoga željeznog predmeta (T. 6: 21).

Položaj: sanduk 1

Dimenzije:

Duljina: 2,1 cm

Istraživanje 2016.

Pohrana: CPI

Literatura: neobjavljeno

35c. Dva ulomka neukrašene brončane žice (T. 6: 22) okruglog presjeka.

Položaj: sanduk 2

Dimenzije:

Duljina: 0,7 cm, 1,5 cm

Promjer: 0,3 cm

Istraživanje 2016.

Pohrana: CPI

Literatura: neobjavljeno

36. Ulomak olovne žice okruglog presjeka (T. 6: 23).

Položaj: sanduk 1

Dimenzije:

Duljina: 1,1 cm

Promjer: 0,3 cm

Istraživanje 2016.

Pohrana: CPI

Literatura: neobjavljeno

37. Ulomci neukrašenoga brončanog lima.

Položaj: sanduk 1

Dimenzije:

Debljina: 0,05 cm

Istraživanje 2016.

Pohrana: CPI

Literatura: neobjavljeno

38. Nedefinirani ulomci spaljene i rastopljene bronce.

Položaj: sanduk 1 i 2

Istraživanje 1967. i 2016.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11367, CPI

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192; Potrebica 2000, 71

Keramički nalazi

39. Lonac niskog vrata, blago prema van izvijenog ruba (T. 7: 1).

Na prijelazu ramena u vrat nalaze se tri roga i ukras spuštenih trokuta koji su načinjeni plitkim kaneliranjem linija i točkica, crne boje vanjskih i unutarnjih stijenki te grafitirane površine.

Položaj: jugozapadni kut sanduka 1

Dimenzije:

Visina: 34,5 cm

Promjer: 48 cm

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11377

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, T. 4: 9; 1973, 595, T. 3: 8; 1991, 14; Vinski-Gasparini 1987, T. 19: 9; Potrebica 2000, 70, T. 43: 8; Balen-Letunić 2004, 297, sl. 12.1.

40. Šalica polukružnog tijela s ručkom ovalnog presjeka koja nadvisuje obod (T. 7: 2), crne boje vanjskih i unutarnjih stijenki te grafitirane površine.

35a. Three fragments of bronze wire of circular cross-section (Pl. 6: 20)

Findspot: in box 1

Dimensions:

Lengths: 2.1 cm, 1.7 cm, 0.7 cm

Diameter: 0.1–0.3 cm

2016 excavation

Storage: CPI

Publications: unpublished

35b. Fragment of a melted iron object (Pl. 6: 21).

Findspot: in box 1

Dimensions:

Length: 2.1 cm

2016 excavation

Storage: CPI

Publications: unpublished

35c. Two fragments of undecorated bronze wire of circular cross-section (Pl. 6: 22).

Findspot: in box 2

Dimensions:

Lengths: 0.7 cm, 1.5 cm

Diameter: 0.3 cm

2016 excavation

Storage: CPI

Publications: unpublished

36. Fragment of lead wire of circular cross-section (Pl. 6: 23).

Findspot: in box 1

Dimensions:

Length: 1.1 cm

Diameter: 0.3 cm

2016 excavation

Storage: CPI

Publications: unpublished

37. Fragments of undecorated sheet bronze.

Findspot: in box 1

Dimensions:

Width: 0.05 cm

2016 excavation

Storage: CPI

Publications: unpublished

38. Indefinable fragments of burnt and melted bronze.

Findspot: in boxes 1 and 2

1967 and 2016 excavations

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11367, CPI

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192; Potrebica 2000, 71.

Pottery finds

39. Pot with a short conical neck and slightly everted rim (Pl. 7: 1). There are three horns at the transition of the shoulder to the belly, and ornaments consisting of hanging triangles rendered by shallowly channelled lines and dots. Both internal and external surfaces are black and the pot is coated with graphite.

Findspot: in the south-western corner of box 1

Položaj: sanduk 1

Dimenzije:

Visina: 6,5 cm

Širina: 5,7 cm

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11376

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, T. 4: 8; 1973, 595, T. 3: 7; 1991, 14; Vinski-Gasparini 1987, T. 19: 10; Potrebica 2000, 70, T. 43: 9; Balen-Letunić 2004, 299, kat. br. 12.9.

41. Ulomci spaljene keramike iz sanduka u jugozapadnim kutu komore (sanduk 1).

41a. Tri ulomka tijela lonaca ukrašenih kaneliranjem (T. 7: 4–6).

41b. Ulomak uvučenog ruba zdjele (T. 7: 7)

Istraživanje 2016.

Pohrana: CPI

Literatura: neobjavljeno

42. Lonac kratkog stožastog vrata, blago prema van izvijenog oboda, crne boje vanjskih i unutarnjih stijenki te grafitirane površine (T. 8: 1). Na prijelazu vrata u trbuh nalazi se kanelura koja teče opsegom lonca i tri protome u obliku bikovih glavica između kojih se nalazi metopno raspoređen ukras od poprečnih rebara koja s obje strane imaju tri uzdužne kanelure sa spiralnim ukrašenom. Baza protoma okružena je trima polukružnim visećim kanelurama.

Položaj: istočni dio komore, „grob 2“

Dimenzije:

Visina: 31 cm

Promjer: 47 cm

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrane: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11379

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, T. 6: 10; 1973, 595, T. 3: 11; 1991, 11, 14; Vinski-Gasparini 1987, 204, sl. 13: 1; Potrebica 2000, 71, T. 45: 7; Balen-Letunić 2004, 296, kat. br. 9.1.

43. Lonac kratkoga stožastog vrata, blago prema van izvijenog oboda crne boje vanjskih i unutarnjih stijenki te grafitirane površine (T. 8: 2). Na prijelazu vrata u trbuh nalazi se kanelura, koja teče opsegom lonca, i baze tri protome (bez sačuvanih glavica) između kojih se nalazi metopno raspoređen ukras od poprečnih rebara koja s obje strane imaju po tri uzdužne kanelure i spiralni ukras. Baza protoma je okružena trima polukružnim visećim kanelurama.

Položaj: istočni dio komore, „grob 3“

Dimenzije:

Visina: 34 cm

Promjer: 48 cm

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11381

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971 a: 191; 1973, 595, T. 3: 12; 1991, 14; Potrebica 2000, 72, T. 46: 1.

44. Lonac bez sačuvanog vrata i gornjeg ruba crne boje vanjskih i unutarnjih stijenki te grafitirane površine (T. 8: 3). Na prijelazu vrata u nisko postavljeni trbuh nalazi se kanelura koja teče opsegom lonca i baze tri protome (bez sačuvanih glavica) između

Dimensions:

Height: 34.5 cm

Diameter: 48 cm

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11377

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, Pl. 6: 9; 1973, 595, Pl. 3: 8; 1991, 14; Vinski-Gasparini 1987, Pl. 19: 9; Potrebica 2000, 70, Pl. 43: 8; Balen-Letunić 2004, 297, cat. no. 12.1.

40. Cup with hemispherical body, high-raised handle of oval cross-section (Pl. 7: 2), black external and internal walls and graphite-coated surface.

Findspot: in box 1

Dimensions:

Height: 6.5 cm

Width: 5.7 cm

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11376

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971 a, 191, Pl. 6: 8; 1973, 595, Pl. 3: 7; 1991, 14; Vinski-Gasparini 1987, Pl. 19: 10; Potrebica 2000, 70, Pl. 43: 9; Balen-Letunić 2004, 299, cat. no. 12.9.

41. Burnt pottery sherds from the box in the south-western corner of the chamber.

41a. Three sherds of pots decorated with channelled lines (Pl. 7: 4–6).

41b. Sherd of an inverted bowl rim (Pl. 7: 7). 2016 excavation

Publications: unpublished

42. Pot with a short conical neck, slightly everted rim, black external and internal walls and graphite-coated surface (Pl. 8: 1). There is a channelled line running along the transition of the neck to the belly and three bovine protomes, with metopic decoration in between them. The decoration consists of vertical ribs and three channelled lines on either side of them, and spiral ornaments. The protome bases are decorated with three semi-circular hanging channelled lines.

Findspot: in the eastern section of the chamber, in “grave 2”

Dimensions:

Height: 31 cm

Diameter: 47 cm

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11397

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, Pl. 6: 10; 1973, 595, Pl. 3: 11; 1991, 11, 14; Vinski-Gasparini 1987, 204, Fig. 13: 1; Potrebica 2000, 71, Pl. 45: 7; Balen-Letunić 2004, 296, cat. no. 9.1.

43. Pot with a short conical neck and slightly everted rim, black external and internal walls and graphite-coated surface (Pl. 8: 2). At the transition between the neck and the belly, there is a channelled line that runs around the pot and three bases of protomes (which have not been preserved) and metopic decoration in between them. The decoration consists of vertical ribs and three channelled lines on either side of them, and spiral ornaments. The protome bases are decorated with three semi-circular hanging channelled lines.

Findspot: in the eastern section of the chamber, in “grave 3”

kojih se nalazi metopno raspoređen ukras od poprečnih rebara, koja s obje strane imaju po četiri poprečne kanelure, i spirala. Baza protoma je okružena trima polukružnim visećim kanelurama.

Položaj: istočni dio komore, „grob 3“

Dimenzije:

Visina: 26 cm

Promjer: 49 cm

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11382

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971 a: 191; 1973, 595, T. 3: 13; 1991, 14; Potrebica 2000, 72, T. 46: 2

45. Šalica polukružnog tijela s ručkom pravokutnog presjeka, koja se proteže iznad blago izvučenog ruba, i prstenastim dnom (T. 9: 1) crne boje vanjskih i unutarnjih stijenki te grafitirane površine.

Položaj: istočni dio komore, „grob 2“

Dimenzije:

Visina: 8 cm

Širina: 11 cm

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11378

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, T. 4: 12; 1973, 595, T. 3: 10; 1991, 14; Potrebica 2000, 71, T. 45: 8.

46. Ulomci keramike iz sjeveroistočnog dijela komore („groba 5“) i sanduka u sjeveroistočnom kutu komore (sanduk 2).

46a. Ulomak ukrašen ubadanjem u obliku križa (T. 7: 3).

46b. 2 ulomka uvučenih horizontalno fasetiranih rubova zdjela (T. 7: 9, 11).

Položaj: sjeveroistočni dio komore, „grob 5“

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11386

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192; Potrebica 2000, T. 46: 4

46c. 3 ulomka prema van izvučenih rubova rubova lonaca (T. 7: 8, 10, 12).

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11386

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192; Potrebica 2000, T. 46: 4

46d. Ulomak ravnog ruba posude (T. 8: 13).

Položaj: sjeveroistočni dio komore, „grob 5“

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11386

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192; Potrebica 2000, T. 46: 4.

46e. Šest ulomaka spaljene keramike.

Položaj: sanduk 2

Istraživanje 2016.

Pohrana: CPI

Literatura: neobjavljeno

47. Posude i ulomci keramike iz slojeva nasipa tumula.

Dimensions:

Height: 34 cm

Diameter: 48 cm

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11381

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191; 1973, 595, Pl. 3: 12; 1991, 14; Potrebica 2000, 72, Pl. 46: 1.

44. Pot, with black external and internal walls and graphite-coated surface, whose neck and upper part have not been preserved (Pl. 8: 3). At the transition between the neck and the belly, there is a channelled line that runs around the pot and three bases of protomes (which have not been preserved) and metopic decoration in between them. The decoration consists of vertical ribs and four channelled lines on either side of them, and spiral ornaments. The protome bases are surrounded by three semi-circular hanging channelled lines.

Findspot: in the eastern section of the chamber, in “grave 3”

Dimensions:

Height: 26 cm

Diameter: 49 cm

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11382

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191; 1973, 595, Pl. 3: 13; 1991, 14; Potrebica 2000, 72, Pl. 46: 2.

45. Cup with hemispherical body and a handle of rectangular cross-section, raising over a slightly everted rim, with a ring-shaped bottom (Pl. 9: 1), black external and internal walls and graphited surface.

Findspot: in the eastern section of the chamber, in “grave 2”

Dimensions:

Height: 8 cm

Width: 11 cm

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11378

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 191, Pl. 6: 12; 1973, 595, Pl. 3: 10; 1991, 14; Potrebica 2000, 71, Pl. 45: 8.

46. Pottery sherds from the north-eastern section of the chamber (“grave 5”) and from the box in the north-eastern corner of the chamber (box 2).

46a. Sherd of a vessel decorated with cross-like motif (Pl. 7: 3)

46b. Two sherds of horizontally faceted inverted bowl rims (Pl. 7: 9, 11).

Findspot: in the north-eastern section of the chamber, in “grave 5”

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11386

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192, Potrebica 2000, Pl. 46: 4.

46c. Three sherds of everted pot rims (Pl. 7: 8, 10, 12).

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11386

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192; Potrebica 2000, Pl. 46: 4.

47 a. Neukrašena plitka zdjela blago uvučenog ruba, sive do smeđe boje (T. 9: 2).

Položaj: izvan komore

Dimenzije:

Visina: 6 cm

Promjer: 20 cm

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11384

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192; 1991, 14; Potrebica 2000, 72, T. 47: 2

47b. Tri ulomka tijela posude grube fature, ukrašene plastičnom trakom s otiskivanjem (T. 9: 3, 6–7).

Položaj: izvan komore

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11389

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192; Potrebica 2000, 72

47c. Ulomak tijela posude s potkovasto oblikovanom aplikom (T. 9: 4).

Položaj: izvan komore

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11389

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192; Potrebica 2000, 72, T. 46: 3

47d. Dva ulomka posuda ravnog ruba (T. 9: 5, 8).

Položaj: izvan komore

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11389

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192; Potrebica 2000, 72, T. 46: 3.

47e. Neukrašena bikonična zdjela, uvučenog ruba svjetlosmeđe boje (T. 9: 9).

Položaj: izvan komore

Dimenzije:

Visina: 10 cm

Promjer: 28 cm

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11383

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192; 1991, 14; Potrebica 2000, 72, T. 47: 1

47f. Lonac s blago prema van izvučenim rubom, grube teksture (T. 9: 10). Ispod vrata nalazi se plastična aplikacija koja je mogla imati funkciju drške. Sačuvan je samo gornji dio lonca, oker-sive boje.

Položaj: izvan komore

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11385

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1991, 14; Potrebica 2000, 72, T. 47: 3

47g. Pet ulomaka tijela crne grafitirane posude.

Položaj: izvan komore

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11391

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192; Potrebica 2000, 72

46d. Sherd of a straight vessel rim (Pl. 7: 13).

Findspot: in the north-eastern section of the chamber, in "grave 5"

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11386

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192; Potrebica 2000, Pl. 46: 4. 46e. Six sherds of burnt pottery.

Findspot: in box 2

2016 excavation

Storage: CPI

Publications: unpublished

47. Pottery vessels and sherds from the layers of piled stone and earth.

47a. Undecorated shallow bowl with a slightly inverted rim, grey to brown in colour (Pl. 9: 2).

Findspot: outside the chamber

Dimensions:

Height: 6 cm

Diameter: 20 cm

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11384

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192; 1991, 14; Potrebica 2000, 72, Pl. 47: 2.

47b. Three pottery sherds of coarse texture, with a plastic band with impressed decoration (Pl. 9: 3, 6–7).

Findspot: outside the chamber

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11389

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192; Potrebica 2000, 72.

47c. Sherd of a vessel body with a horseshoe-shaped applique (Pl. 9: 4).

Findspot: outside the chamber

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11389

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192; Potrebica 2000, 72, Pl. 46: 3.

47d. Two sherds of a straight vessel rim (T. 9: 5, 8).

Findspot: outside the chamber

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11389

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192; Potrebica 2000, 72, Pl. 46: 3.

47e. Undecorated biconical vessel with an inverted light-brown rim (Pl. 9: 9).

Findspot: outside the chamber

Dimensions:

Height: 10 cm

Diameter: 28 cm

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11383

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192; 1991, 14; Potrebica 2000, 72, Pl. 47: 1.

47h. Šezdeset i osam ulomaka keramike, grube do vrlo grube fature.

Položaj: izvan komore

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11387–P-11389, P-11392

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192; Potrebica 2000, 72

48. Ulomak gorenoga kućnog lijepa.

Položaj: izvan komore

Dimenzije:

Visina: 18 cm

Širina: 20 cm

Istraživanje 1967.

Pohrana: AMZ, inventarni broj: P-11393

Literatura: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192; Potrebica 2000, 72

49. Dvadeset i devet ulomaka keramičkih posuda grube teksture.

Položaj: izvan komore

Istraživanje 2016.

Pohrana: CPI

Literatura: neobjavljeno

50. Dva komada kućnog lijepa.

Položaj: izvan komore

Istraživanje 2016.

Pohrana: CPI

Literatura: neobjavljeno

47f. Vessel of coarse texture with a slightly everted rim (Pl. 9: 10). Below the neck, there is an applique which could have served as a grip. Only the top part of the ochre-grey vessel has been preserved.

Findspot: outside the chamber

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11385

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1991, 14; Potrebica 2000, 72, Pl. 47: 3.

47g. Five sherds of a black graphite-coated vessel.

Findspot: outside the chamber

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11391

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192; Potrebica 2000, 72.

47h. Sixty-eight pottery sherds of coarse or very coarse texture.

Findspot: outside the chamber

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory numbers: P-11387–P-11389, P-11392

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192; Potrebica 2000, 72.

48. Fragment of burnt daub.

Findspot: outside the chamber

Dimensions:

Height: 18 cm

Width: 20 cm

1967 excavation

Storage: AMZ, inventory number: P-11393

Publications: Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971a, 192; Potrebica 2000, 72.

49. Twenty-nine sherds of coarse-textured pottery.

Findspot: outside the chamber

2016 excavation

Storage: CPI

Publications: unpublished

50. Two fragments of daub.

Findspot: outside the chamber

2016 excavation

Storage: CPI

Publications: unpublished

Translated by: Tamara Levak Potrebica

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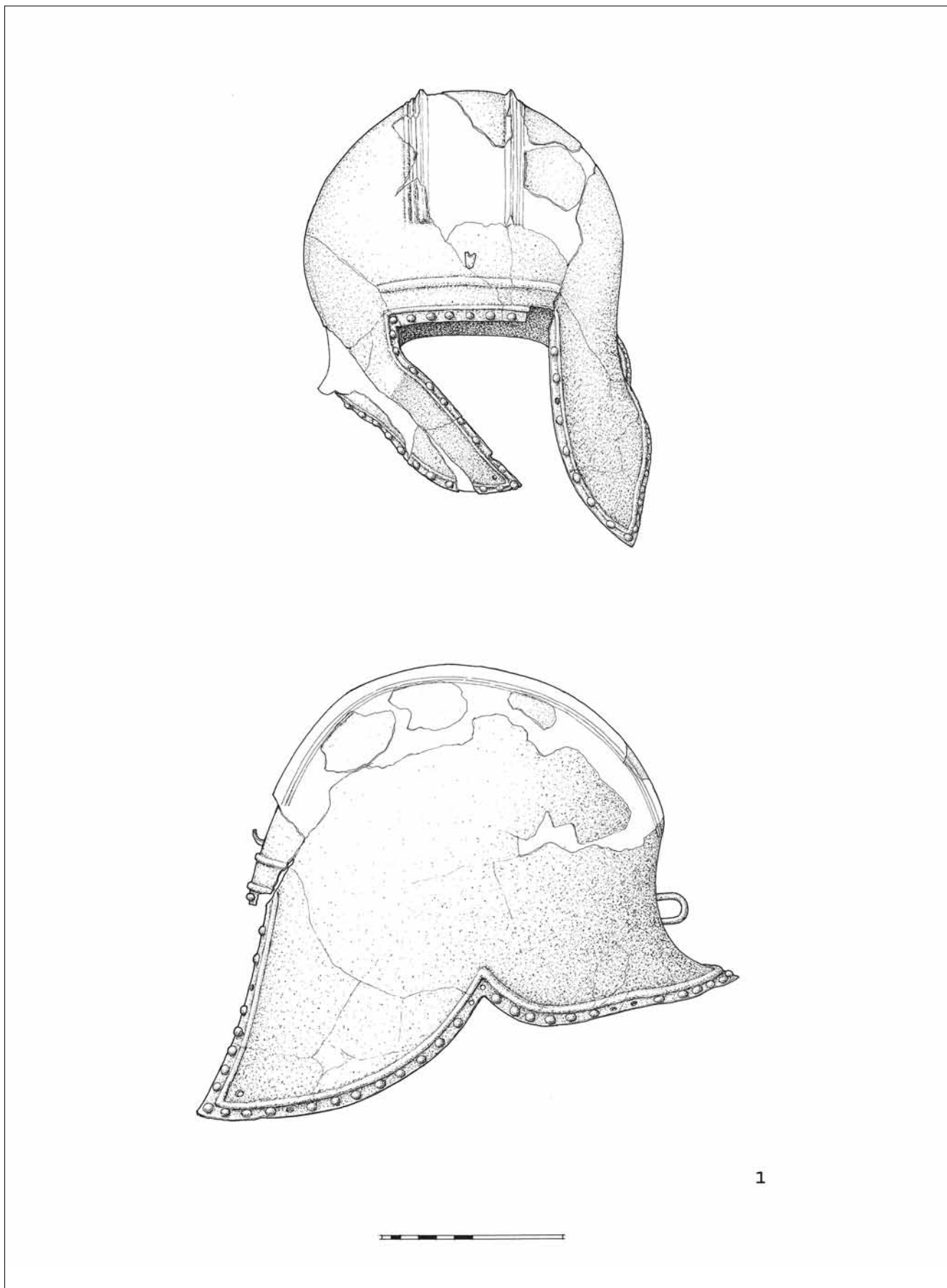
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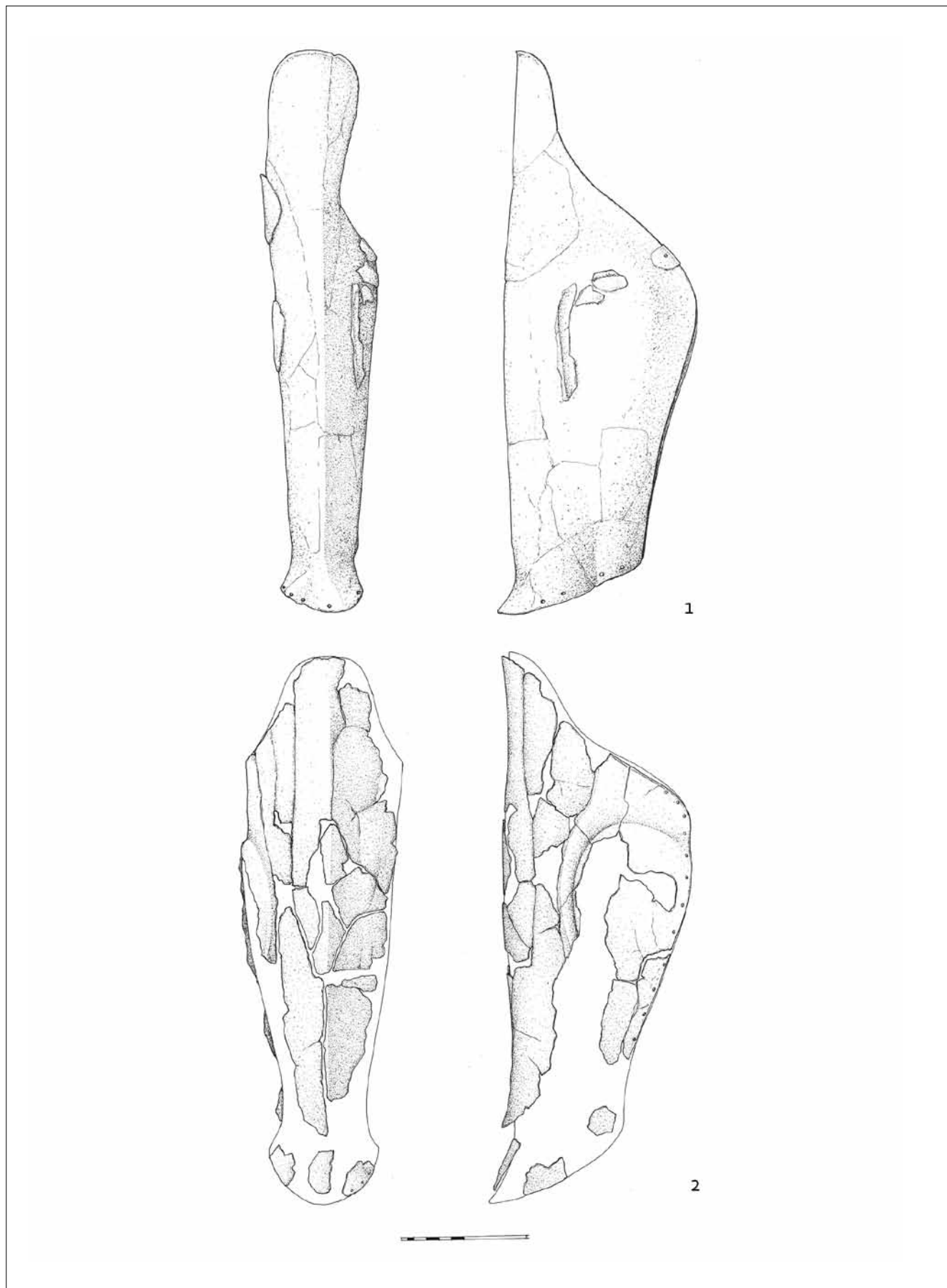


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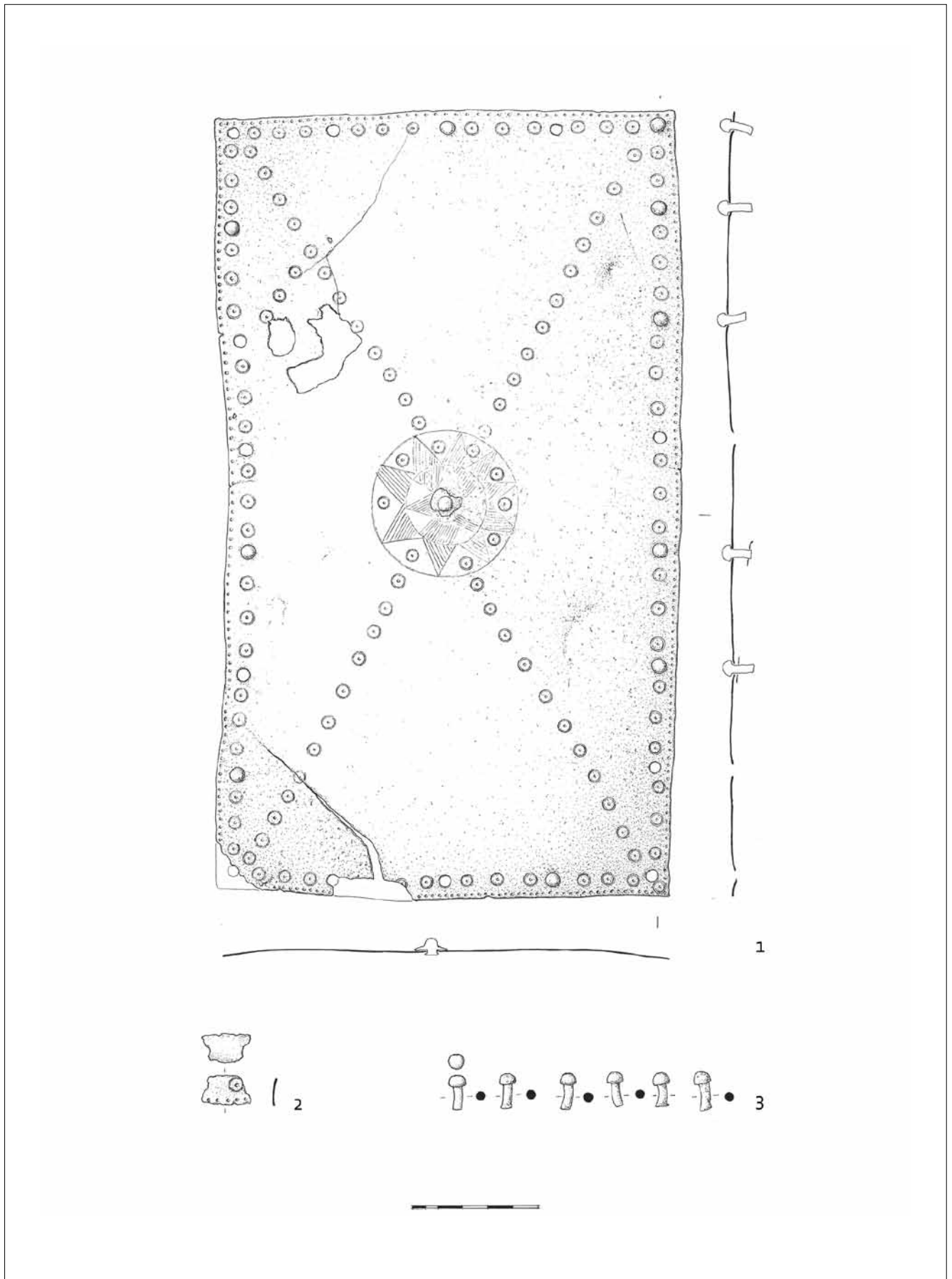


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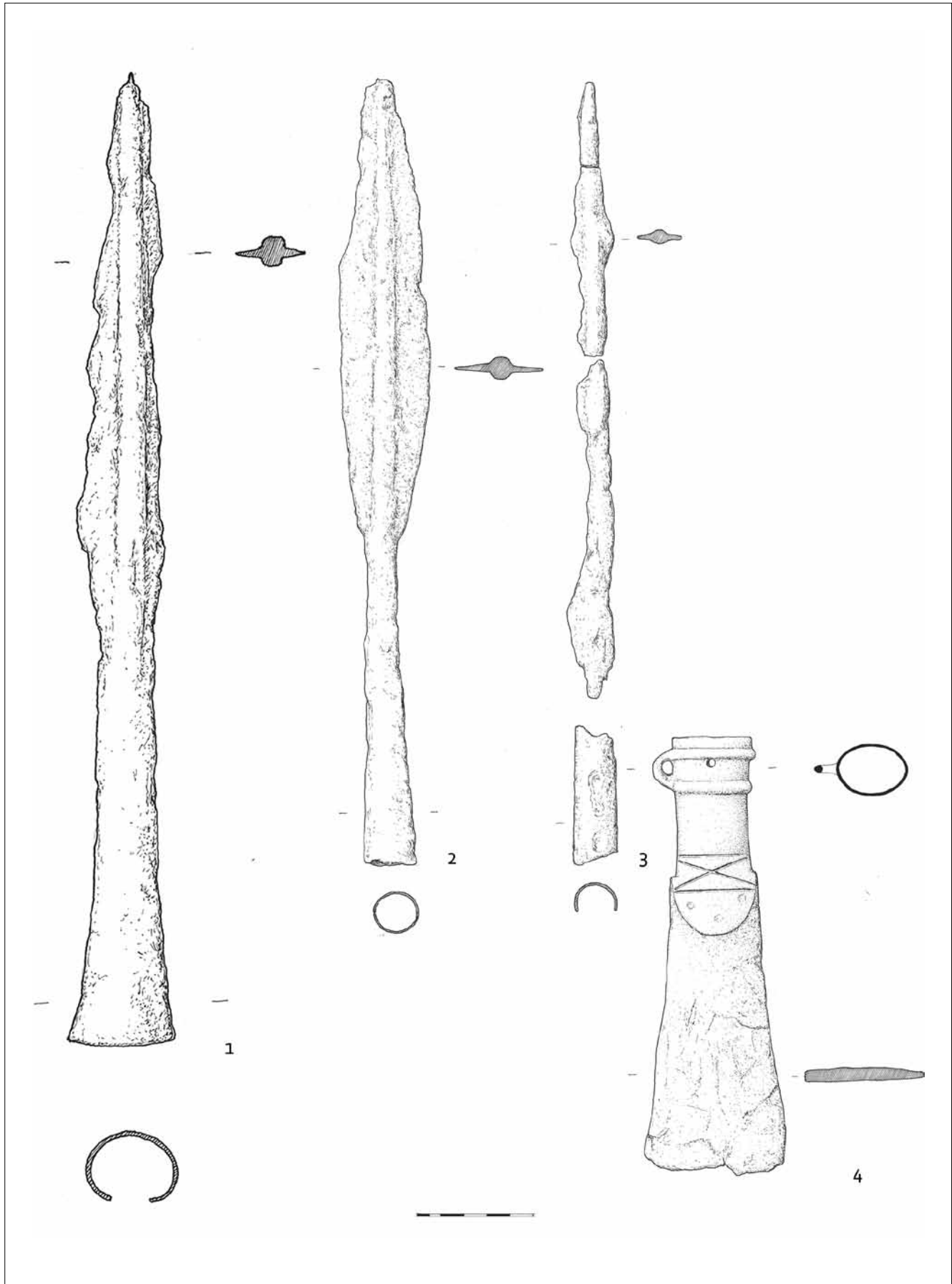


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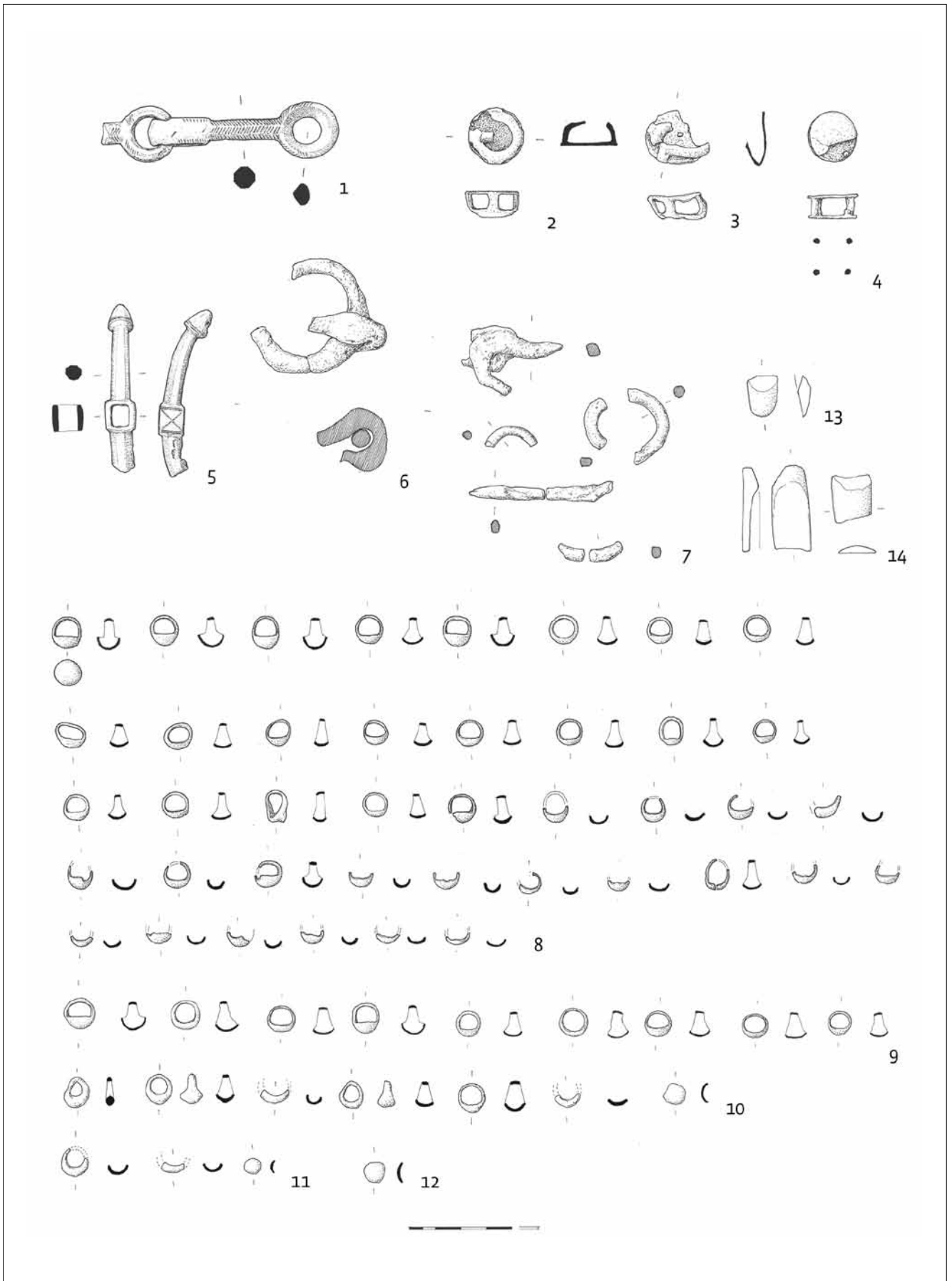


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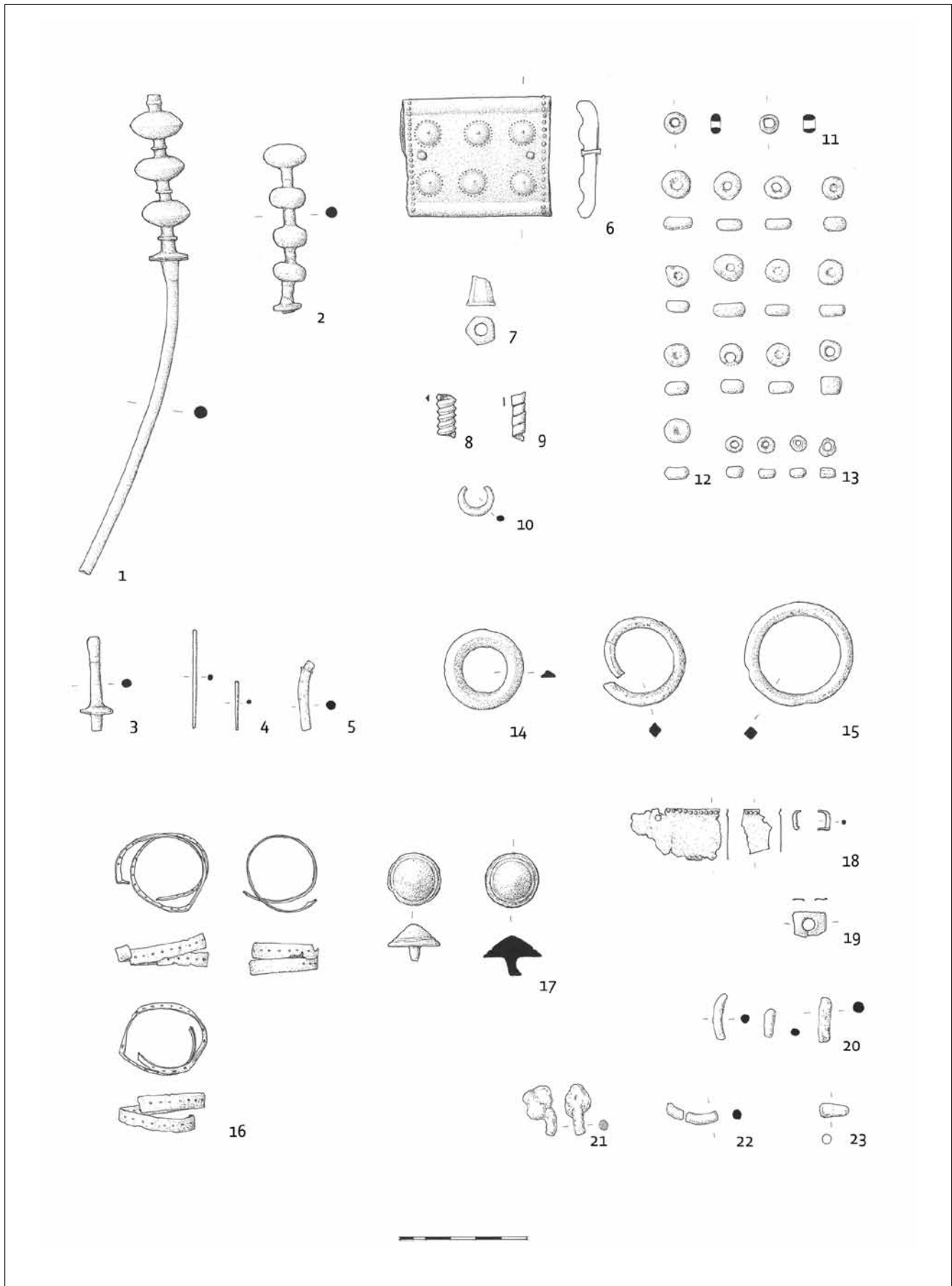


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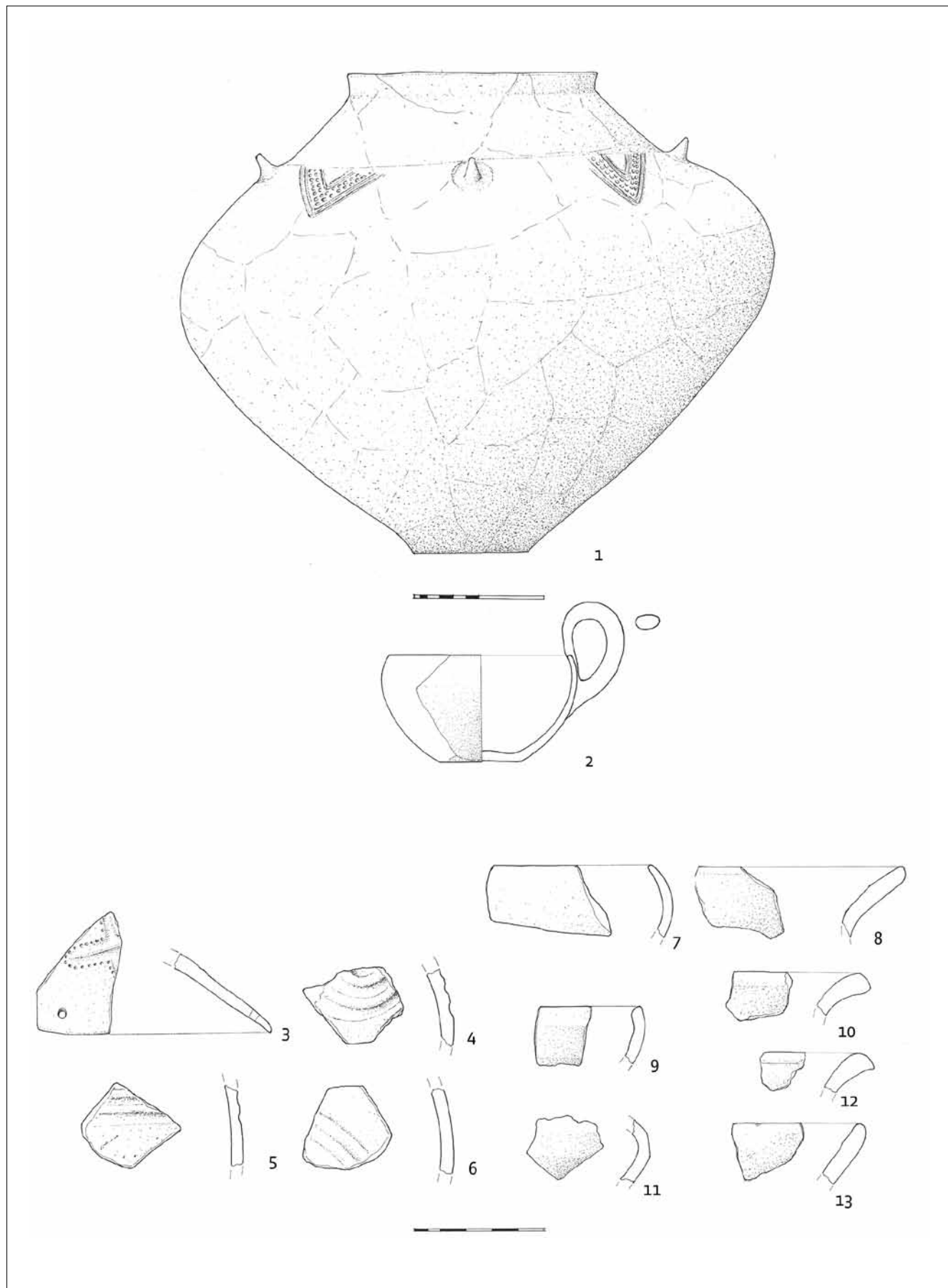


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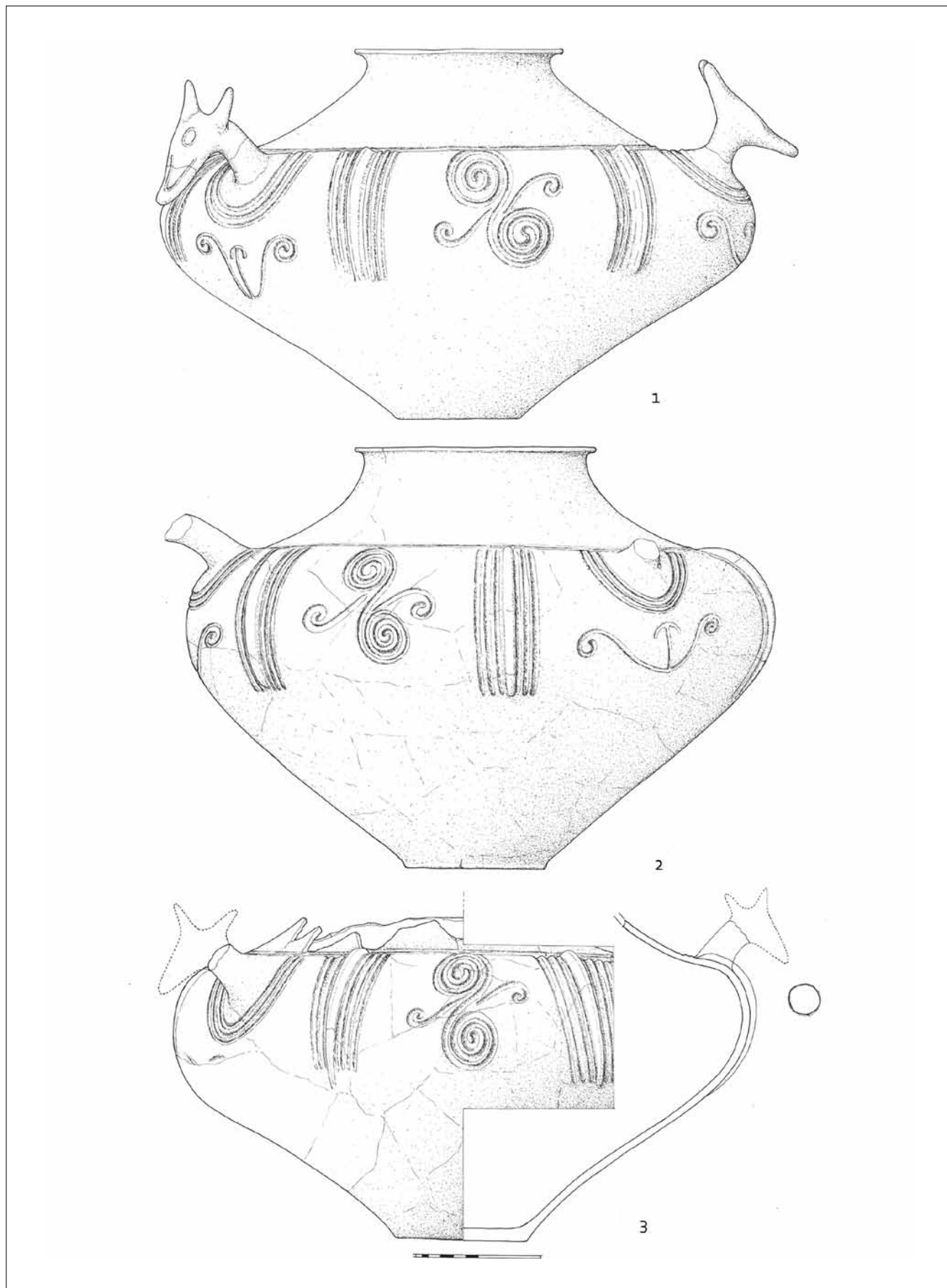


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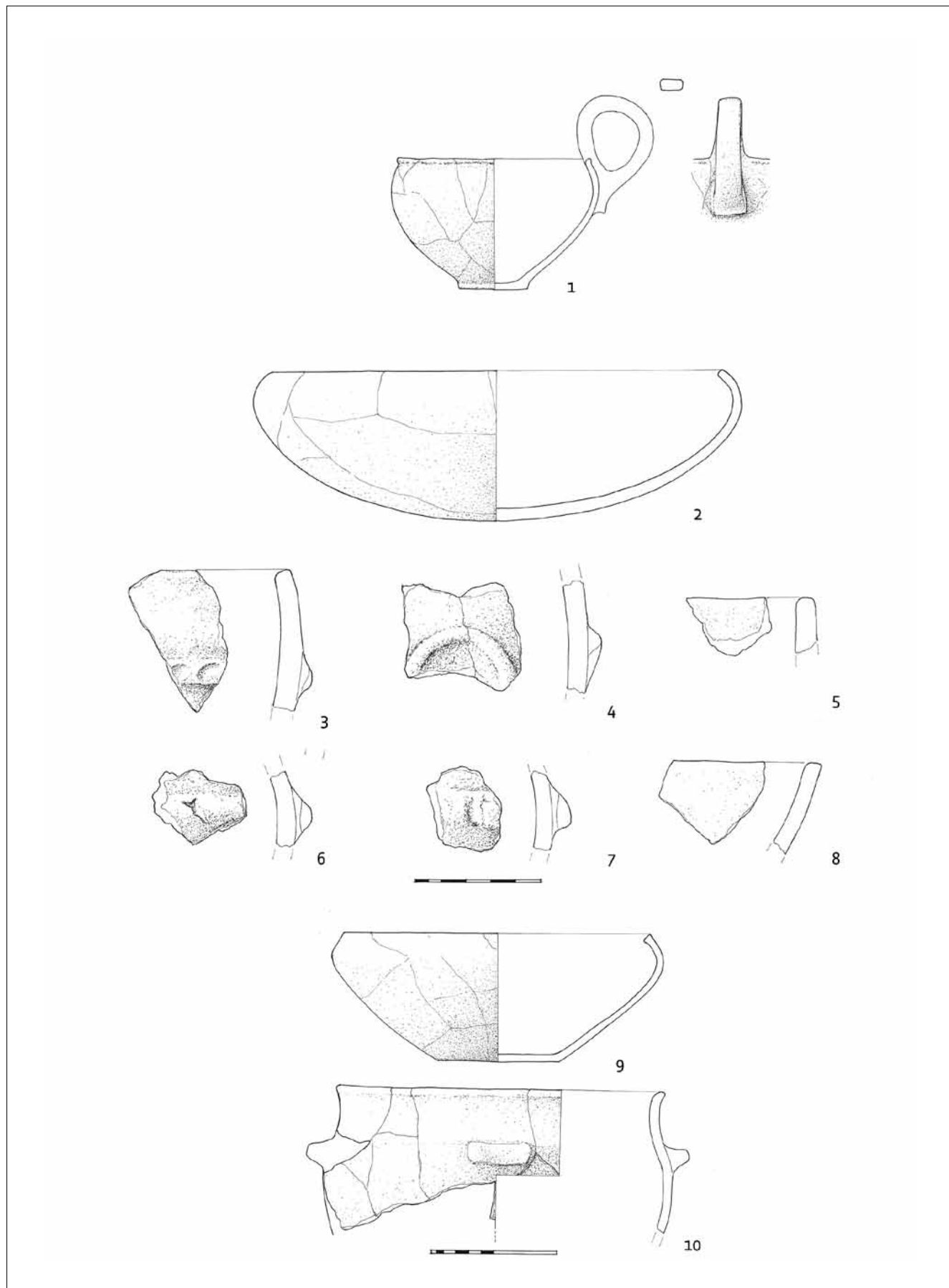


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