

PREDILJE S GROBLJA ZVONIMIROVO-VELIKO POLJE SPINNING LADIES FROM THE ZVONIMIROVO-VELIKO POLJE CEMETERY

Marko Dizdar

Institut za arheologiju
Ulica Ljudevita Gaja 32
HR-10000 Zagreb
marko.dizdar@iarh.hr

Marko Dizdar

Institute of Archaeology
Ljudevita Gaja 32 Street
HR-10000 Zagreb
marko.dizdar@iarh.hr

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Na srednjolatskom groblju Zvonimirovo-Veliko polje otkriveni su brojni grobovi žena u kojima su pronađeni karakteristični predmeti nošnje i nakita, dok popudbini pripadaju nalazi keramičkih posuda te životinjskih kostiju. U manjem se broju grobova žena pronalaze i predmeti svakodnevne upotrebe, kao što su željezni noževi, keramički pršljeni te željezne šivače igle koji, s predmetima nošnje i nakita, na simboličkoj razini predstavljaju različite aspekte ženskih društvenih identiteta u zajednici. Isto tako, ovi predmeti vjerojatno ukazuju i na poslove koje su žene svakodnevno obavljale u svojim domaćinstvima. S obzirom na najveću brojnost keramičkih pršljena među ovom skupinom nalaza, koji se povezuju s izradom niti za tkanje, kojima se mogu pridružiti i šivače igle, čini se kako su žene dio svoga vremena posvećivale izradi tkanina i odjeće te njezinu održavanju. Zbog toga se keramički pršljeni promatraju kao karakterističan rodni i dobno određivi predmet budući da se najčešće pronalaze u grobovima odraslih žena. Iste su spoznaje zabilježene i na drugim grobljima latenske kulture u Karpatskoj kotlini, na kojima keramički pršljeni također ne predstavljaju brojnu skupinu nalaza i koji se isto tako najčešće pronalaze u grobovima odraslih žena.

The Middle La Tène cemetery of Zvonimirovo-Veliko Polje contained numerous graves of women with characteristic costume and jewellery items and provisions for the afterlife, such as ceramic vessels and animal bones. A smaller number of graves of women included objects of everyday use, such as iron knives, ceramic spindle-whorls and iron sewing needles; on a symbolic level, together with costume and jewellery items, they represent various aspects of women's social identities in the community. Likewise, these items probably indicate the chores that women performed in their households on a daily basis. Since ceramic spindle-whorls are the most numerous items in this group of finds, associated with the making of spinning threads and accompanied by sewing needles, it seems that the women devoted part of their time to making and maintaining fabrics and clothing. Therefore, ceramic spindle-whorls are seen as characteristic gender-specific and age-specific items, as they are most often found in the graves of adult women. The same conclusions can be drawn from the other cemeteries of the La Tène culture in the Carpathian Basin, where ceramic spindle-whorls also do not represent a large group of finds, and are also most often found in the graves of adult women.

Ključne riječi:

keramički pršljeni, grobovi žena, latenska kultura, Karpatska kotlina, identitet, dob, domaćinstvo

Key words:

ceramic spindle-whorls, graves of women, La Tène culture, Carpathian Basin, identity, age, household

Groblje Zvonimirovo-Veliko polje, koje se nalazi u srednjoj Po-dravini, jedino je dosad sustavno istraživano groblje latenske kulture u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj koje se, na osnovi pronađenih nalaza, može datirati u LT C2 stupanj, odnosno pretkraj 3. i u prvu polovicu 2. st. pr. Kr. U dosadašnjim su analizama izdvojeni, osim grobova ratnika opremljenih naoružanjem, grobovi žena u kojima su zabilježeni brojni karakteristični predmeti nošnje i nakita. U grobovima oba spola pronađene su i keramičke posude te životinjske kosti koji pripadaju popudbini. Posljednja je analiza nalaza iz grobova žena pokazala kako su u rodnom definiranju,

The Zvonimirovo-Veliko Polje cemetery, located in the Middle Drava valley, is still the only systematically-investigated cemetery of the La Tène culture in northern Croatia that can be dated to the LT C2 phase, i.e. to the end of the 3rd century BC and the first half of the 2nd century BC, on the basis of the finds. The analyses so far have singled out not only warrior graves equipped with weaponry, but also graves of women containing numerous characteristic costume and jewellery items. The graves of both sexes also contained ceramic vessels and animal bones for the afterlife. The most recent analysis of finds from women's graves has

osim predmeta nošnje i nakita kojima pripadaju raznovrsni oblici pojasa, fibula i narukvica, važnu ulogu imali i predmeti svakodnevne upotrebe kao što su željezni noževi, keramički pršljeni te željezne šivaće igle.¹ Ovi predmeti, uz one nošnje i nakita, na simboličkoj razini predstavljaju važan dio u isticanju različitih aspekata ženskih društvenih identiteta u zajednici. Predmeti svakodnevne upotrebe, međutim, imaju još jedno značenje, odnosno ukazuju na poslove koje su žene svakodnevno obavljale u svojim domaćinstvima, naravno, uz spoznaju kako najveći dio takvih poslova i nije morao ostaviti neki prepoznatljiv arheološki ili fizičkoantropološki trag. S obzirom na najveću brojnost keramičkih pršljena među ovom skupinom nalaza, koji se povezuju s izradom niti za tkanje, a kojima se mogu pridružiti i šivaće igle, čini se kako su žene kao voditeljice kućanstva dio svoga vremena posvećivale izradi tkanina i odjeće te poslije njezinu održavanju.² Iste su spoznaje zabilježene i na drugim grobljima latenske kulture u Karpatskoj kotlini.

Do sada analizirani grobovi žena s groblja u Zvonimirovu, s nalazima predmeta koji se povezuju s izradom niti za tkanje i odjeće, svjedoče kako se ne radi samo o karakterističnim rodnim nego i dobnim prilozima koji na simboličkoj razini prikazuju različite uloge žena u obitelji i zajednici. Ipak, za potpunije razumijevanje dobnog koncepta, kao i društvenog statusa žena koje su se bavile izradom niti za tkanje, potrebno je provesti analizu svih grobova u Zvonimirovu u kojima su zabilježeni nalazi keramičkih pršljena. Također, u analizu je potrebno uključiti i ostala groblja latenske kulture s prostora Karpatske kotline, pri čemu su dosadašnje spoznaje pokazale kako se ne radi o brojnoj skupini nalaza. Zbog toga su istraživačka pitanja usmjerena na moguće prepoznavanje pravilnosti u prilaganju keramičkih pršljena u grobove s obzirom na njihovo vremensko određenje tijekom trajanja latenske kulture te postoje li pojedina groblja koja pokazuju drugačiju sliku od one koja je dokumentirana na većini nalazišta. Isto tako, rezultati dosadašnjih istraživanja nalazišta latenske kulture na prostoru Karpatske kotline, koja su bila usmjerena na neke druge karakteristične dijelove materijalne ostavštine, pokazala su, uz mnoge prepoznate sličnosti, i određene raznolikosti, odnosno postojanje vrlo kompleksnoga kulturnog krajolika.

Za razumijevanje društvenog položaja žena-predilja, kako u obitelji, tako i u zajednici kojoj su pripadale, važna je provedba kompleksne arheološke analize cjelokupnog ansambla nalaza. Svakako, zanimljivo pitanje odnosi se na položaj nalaza keramičkih pršljena u kosturnim grobovima koji pripadaju ranom te početku srednjeg latena, a koji, zajedno s predmetima nošnje i nakita, mogu pružiti vrijedne spoznaje o idealiziranoj slici pokojnica. S druge strane, u ispitivanju mogućega dobnog koncepta u prilaganju keramičkih pršljena u grobove važan izvor podataka predstavljaju i rezultati provedenih antropoloških analiza.

shown that an important role in gender definition was played not only by costume and jewellery items, including different forms of belts, fibulae and bracelets, but also by objects of everyday use, such as iron knives, ceramic spindle-whorls and iron sewing needles.¹ On a symbolic level, along with costume and jewellery items, these objects represent an important element in the highlighting of various aspects of women's social identities in the community. But objects of everyday use have another meaning: they indicate the chores that women performed in their households on a daily basis – bearing in mind, of course, that it is likely that most such chores left no recognizable archaeological or material anthropological trace. Considering that ceramic spindle-whorls are the most numerous items in this group of finds, associated with the making of spinning threads and accompanied by sewing needles, it seems that women, as heads of households, devoted part of their time to making and maintaining fabrics and clothing.² The same conclusions can be drawn from other cemeteries of the La Tène culture in the Carpathian Basin.

The graves of women in the Zvonimirovo cemetery analysed so far, containing objects associated with the production of spinning threads and clothing, testify that these finds are characteristic not only of gender, but also of age, and symbolically show the various roles of women in the family and community. However, a more complete understanding of the age concept and the social status of the women that made spinning threads requires the analysis of all the graves in Zvonimirovo that contained ceramic spindle-whorls. The analysis should also include the other cemeteries of the La Tène culture in the Carpathian Basin; the insights so far have shown that it is not a large group of finds there, either. Therefore, research questions are focused on the possible identification of regularities in the laying of ceramic spindle-whorls in graves, with regard to their chronology within the period of the La Tène culture and whether certain cemeteries show a picture that differs from the one documented at most sites. Also, research results from the sites of the La Tène culture in the Carpathian Basin, which focused on other characteristic items of material legacy, have shown numerous identified similarities, but also a certain variety, i.e. the existence of a very complex cultural landscape.

To understand the social position of women spinners both in the family and in the community where they belonged, it is important to conduct a complex archaeological analysis of the entire ensemble of finds. There is the interesting question of the position of the ceramic spindle-whorls found in inhumation graves from the Early La Tène and the beginning of the Middle La Tène; together with the costume and jewellery items, they can provide valuable insights into the idealized image of these women. On the other hand, when researching a possible age concept for the ceramic spindle-whorls in the graves, the results of the anthropological analyses performed are also an important source of information.

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2 Dizdar, Ljuština 2019.

1 This paper was financed by the Croatian Science Foundation within the project (IP-06-2016-1749): Iron Age Female Identities in the Southern Carpathian Basin (FEMINE).

2 Dizdar, Ljuština 2019.

Kako je posljednja analiza predmeta svakodnevne upotrebe s groblja u Zvonimirovu pokazala, keramički su pršljeni do sada pronađeni u šest grobova.³ To je manje od desetine ukupno dosad pronađenih grobova koji se mogu pripisati pokopima žena. Iste su spoznaje dokumentirane i na ostalim grobljima latenske kulture u Karpatskoj kotlini, dok je, čini se, slika nešto drugačija na susjednom jugoistočnoalpskom području, prije svega zahvaljujući spoznajama o najvećem istraženoj groblju na Kapiteljskoj njivi u Novome Mestu, gdje se keramički pršljeni pojavljuju u većem broju grobova iz mlađega željeznog doba. Spomenuta brojnost keramičkih pršljenja na Kapiteljskoj njivi vjerojatno se može smatrati snažnim utjecajem tradicije iz starijega željeznog doba, odnosno doprinosom u očuvanju lokalnog identiteta zajednice koji se također prepoznaje i u nizu drugih detalja – od kontinuiteta položaja groblja, preko korištenja određenih oblika naoružanja pa sve do dominacije lokalnih keramičkih oblika i tehnika ukrašavanja. S druge strane, možda se u pojavi manjeg broja keramičkih pršljenja u grobovima latenske kulture na jugu Karpatske kotline također može prepoznati tradicija iz prethodnog razdoblja, pri čemu svakako treba istaknuti kako je zasad poznat manji broj grobova s dokumentiranim kontekstima iz mlađe faze starijeg te s prijelaza na mlađe željezno doba, na jugu Karpatske kotline. Zapravo, osim u slučaju groblja u Szentlőrincu, radi se o malim grobljima sa samo nekoliko poznatih kosturnih pokopa. Izvorište vrijednih podataka pruža i groblje u Donjoj Dolini, na kojem je dokumentiran kontinuitet pokopavanja gotovo pa tijekom cijeloga starijega željeznog doba, sve do u početak mlađega željeznog doba, pri čemu su najmlađe datirani grobovi iz LT B2. Upravo groblje u Donjoj Dolini može ponuditi vrijedne spoznaje o postojanju razlika u prilaganju keramičkih pršljenja u grobove tijekom različitih faza pokopavanja, ali i o društvenom statusu pokojnica. Zbog spomenutih pretpostavki, a prije provedbe analize grobova latenske kulture s nalazima keramičkih pršljenja, potrebno je ukratko analizirati spoznaje glede prilaganja keramičkih pršljenja u grobove tijekom mlađe faze starijega željeznog doba na jugu Karpatske kotline.

Nalazi keramičkih pršljenja u grobovima iz mlađe faze starijega željeznog doba i ranoga latena

Tradicija je prilaganja keramičkih pršljenja u grobove dokumentirana u južnom dijelu Karpatske kotline još od mlađe faze kulture polja sa žarama te se u kontinuitetu nastavlja tijekom starijega željeznog doba.⁴ Ipak, tijekom ovako dugog vremenskog razdoblja, koje obuhvaća kraj 2. i veći dio 1. tis. pr. Kr., primjetne su razlike između pojedinih užih vremenskih odrednica. O tome svjedoče rezultati istraživanja na grobljima daljske grupe u Podunavlju, kao što su Batina, Sotin i Doroslovo, s kojih je poznat veći broj paljevinskih grobova datiranih u početne faze starijega željeznog doba u kojima se često nalazi jedan, a ponekad i više

As shown by the latest analysis of the objects of everyday use from the Zvonimirovo cemetery, ceramic spindle-whorls have been found in six graves so far.³ This is less than a tenth of the total number of graves found that can be associated with the burials of women. The same insights have been documented in the other cemeteries of the La Tène culture in the Carpathian Basin, while the picture seems to be somewhat different in the neighbouring south-eastern Alpine area, primarily because of the insights from the largest cemetery researched, that at Kapiteljska Njiva in Novo Mesto, where there are ceramic spindle-whorls in a large number of graves from the Late Iron Age. This large number of ceramic spindle-whorls at Kapiteljska Njiva can probably be considered a strong influence of tradition from the Early Iron Age, i.e. the preservation of the local identity of the community, which can also be recognized in several other details, such as the continuity of the cemetery's location, the use of certain forms of weaponry, and the domination of local ceramic forms and decoration techniques. On the other hand, the smaller number of ceramic spindle-whorls in the graves of the La Tène culture in the southern Carpathian Basin could also indicate a tradition from an earlier period; here it should be pointed out that there is currently a small number of graves with documented contexts from the later phase of the Early Iron Age and the transition to the Late Iron Age in the southern Carpathian Basin. In fact, except for the cemetery in Szentlőrinc, these are small cemeteries with only a few known inhumation graves. Valuable information is also provided by the cemetery in Donja Dolina, where a continuity of burials has been documented over almost the entire duration of the Early Iron Age until the beginning of the Late Iron Age, with the latest graves dated to LT B2. In fact, the cemetery in Donja Dolina can offer valuable insights not only into the different placements of ceramic spindle-whorls in graves during the different phases of burial, but also into the social status of the women. Because of these assumptions, and before analysing the graves of the La Tène culture with ceramic spindle-whorls, we should briefly analyse the insights regarding the ceramic spindle-whorls placed in graves during the later phase of the Early Iron Age in the southern Carpathian Basin.

Finds of ceramic spindle-whorls in graves from the Late Hallstatt and Early La Tène periods

The tradition of placing ceramic spindle-whorls in graves has been documented in the southern Carpathian Basin starting from the later phase of the Urnfield culture and continuing during the Early Iron Age.⁴ Still, over such a long time period, encompassing the end of the 2nd millennium and most of the 1st millennium BC, there are noticeable differences between individual narrower time determinants. This is evidenced by research results from the cemeteries of the Dalj group in the Danube region, such as Batina, Sotin and Doroslovo, which contain a large number of cremation graves dating to the early stages of the Early Iron Age,

3 Dizdar, Ljuština 2019, 63, fn. 92.

4 O simboličkom značenju prilaganja pršljenja u grobove žena te njihovu društvenom položaju na kraju kasnog brončanoga, a posebno tijekom starijega željeznoga doba: Eibner 1986; Teržan 1996; Primas 2007; Preložnik 2014; itd.

3 Dizdar, Ljuština 2019, 63, fn. 92.

4 For the symbolic meaning of laying spindle-whorls in the graves of women, and for their social status at the end of the Late Bronze Age and, especially, during the Early Iron Age, see: Eibner 1986; Teržan 1996; Primas 2007; Preložnik 2014; etc.

keramičkih pršljena. Provedene antropološke analize pokazuju kako se najčešće radi o grobovima odraslih žena te se keramički pršljeni promatraju kao karakterističan rodni i dobni nalaz.⁵ Isto tako, u grobovima žena daljske grupe s početka starijega željeznog doba, osim keramičkih pršljena, zabilježeni su i drugi predmeti svakodnevnog upotrebe – željezni noževi, brončane šivaće igle – koji su zabilježeni i u grobovima u Zvonimirovu te na nekim drugim grobljima latenske kulture. Na groblju u Donjoj Dolini u kosturnim i paljevinskim grobovima, koji pripadaju ranijim fazama pokopavanja (faze 2a, 2b i 2c prema podjeli B. Čovića),⁶ nalazi se i po više keramičkih pršljena koji su često ukrašeni. Na osnovi otkrića u kosturnim grobovima primjetno je kako se pršljeni nalaze u predjelu pojasa, pri čemu predmeti nošnje i nakita ukazuju na to kako se često radi o grobovima odraslih te bogato opremljenih pokojnica.⁷ S druge strane, u mlađim grobovima (faze 3a i 3b), koji se mogu datirati od kraja 6. st. pr. Kr. do početne faze mlađega željeznog doba (LT B2), keramički pršljeni više nisu tako brojni te su poznati samo iz nekoliko grobova. Radi se o grobovima koji su sadržavali manji broj predmeta nošnje i nakita u usporedbi s onima iz prethodnih faza pokopavanja.⁸ Dva su ukrašena keramička pršljena pronađena i u paljevinskom grobu 1, u tumulu XV, na nalazištu Paulje kod sela Brezjak, koji se datira u 6. st. pr. Kr., a u kojem je pokopana bogato opremljena pokojnica.⁹ U kosturnim grobovima iz jugoistočnog dijela Karpatske kotline, koji se pripisuju najmlađoj fazi bosutske grupe, odnosno srijemskoj grupi, keramički se pršljeni također pojavljuju vrlo rijetko. Tako je na groblju Stubarlija u jugozapadnoj Bačkoj, u grobu 1, u predjelu pojasa pokojnice, pronađen bikonični pršljen. Radi se o pokopu odrasle pokojnice u dobi od 35 do 50 godina, koja je bila opremljena fibulama te ogrlicama sastavljenima od staklenih perli i kauri pužića.¹⁰ Na najvećem do sada istraženom groblju s kraja starijega željeznog doba, u južnom dijelu Karpatske kotline, u Szentlőrincu, keramički su pršljeni pronađeni u nekoliko grobnih cjelina, a pripisuju se pokopima žena.¹¹ U tzv. simboličkom grobu 19, za koji se, prema ostalim nalazima, pretpostavlja kako pripada pokopu žene, pronađena su dva bikonična pršljena kod kojih je jedna polovica viša od druge. Jedan pršljen ima donju, nižu polovicu, ukrašenu nizom okomito postavljenih žljebova.¹² U grobu 33, u kojem je pokopana žena u dobi od 40 do 50 godina, pokraj desnog lakta pokojnice pronađen je bikonični pršljen.¹³ Iz oštećenoga groba 39, u kojem je pokopana žena u dobi od 30 do 35 godina, potječe ulomak bikoničnog pršljena, ukrašenog oko-

often with one, and sometimes several, ceramic spindle-whorls. The anthropological analyses have shown that these are mostly the graves of adult women, so the ceramic spindle-whorls are viewed as finds characteristic of gender and age.⁵ Similarly, the women's graves of the Dalj group from the beginning of the Early Iron Age contained not only ceramic spindle-whorls but also other objects of everyday use – iron knives, bronze sewing needles – which were also recorded in the graves in Zvonimirovo and in some other cemeteries of the La Tène culture. At the cemetery in Donja Dolina, the inhumation and cremation graves that belong to earlier stages of burial (phases 2a, 2b, 2c, after B. Čović)⁶ contain several ceramic spindle-whorls which are often decorated. The finds in inhumation graves show that the spindle-whorls are located in the area of the waist, while costume and jewellery items indicate that they are often the graves of richly-equipped adult women.⁷ On the other hand, the ceramic spindle-whorls in later graves (phases 3a and 3b), which can be dated to the period from the end of the 6th century BC to the initial phase of the Late Iron Age (LT B2), are no longer so numerous, and are known from only a few graves. These graves contained fewer costume and jewellery items than the graves of previous burial stages.⁸ Also, two decorated ceramic spindle-whorls were found in cremation grave 1 in tumulus XV at the site of Paulje, near the village of Brezjak, dating from the 6th century BC and containing a richly-equipped woman.⁹ Ceramic spindle-whorls are also extremely rare in the inhumation graves of the south-eastern Carpathian Basin, which are attributed to the latest phase of the Bosut group, i.e. to the Srijem group. Thus, a biconical spindle-whorl was found in the waist area of the woman in grave 1 in the cemetery of Stubarlija, in south-western Bačka. It is the burial of an adult aged between 35 and 50, equipped with fibulae and necklaces composed of glass beads and cowrie shells.¹⁰ In Szentlőrinc, which is the largest investigated cemetery of the end of the Early Iron Age in the southern Carpathian Basin, ceramic spindle-whorls were found in several grave assemblages considered to be burials of women.¹¹ The 'symbolic' grave 19, which is presumed to contain a woman on the basis of the finds, contained two biconical spindle-whorls with one half taller than the other. The shorter, bottom half of one spindle-whorl is decorated with a series of vertical grooves.¹² The burial of a woman of 40 to 50 years of age in grave 33 contained a biconical spindle-whorl next to her right elbow.¹³ The burial of a woman of 30 to 35 years of

5 Bojčić, Ložnjak Dizdar, Hršak 2018, 166–167; Ložnjak Dizdar 2019, 97.

6 Čović 1987.

7 Truhelka 1904, npr. grob 3 s grede M. Petrović Jr. (90, T. XLII: 14, 20); grob 34 (97, T. XLVII: 8); grob 35 (98, T. XLVIII: 6); grob 46 (102, T. LI: 2–3); grob 59 (105, T. LIII: 14); grob 62 (105, T. LIII: 32). Grob 8 s grede N. Šokić I (113, T. LX: 9, 26–30, 35). Grob 3 s grede M. Petrović Sen. (122, T. LXVIII: 6, 11); grob 4 (122, T. LXVIII: 16–17); grob 8 (124, T. LXX: 12–13); grob 9 (125, T. LXX: 23–24); 16 (126, T. LXXIII: 19). Grob 4 s grede N. Šokić II (133–134, T. LXXVII: 11, 15); grob 7 (134, T. LXXVII: 32).

8 Truhelka 1904, uništen grob 13 s grede M. Petrović Jr. (93, T. XLIV: 12); grob 47 (103, T. LI: 17). Grob 4 s grede N. Šokić I s kalemom (112, T. LIX: 12).

9 Bulatović, Filipović, Gligorić 2017, 132–134, T. XX: 55–56.

10 Medović 2007, 10. sl. 6: 6, T. III: 4.

11 Jerem 1968, 187.

12 Jerem 1968, 163–164, Fig. 21/19: 9–10.

13 Jerem 1968, 166, Fig. 7, Fig. 24/33: 6.

5 Bojčić, Ložnjak Dizdar, Hršak 2018, 166–167; Ložnjak Dizdar 2019, 97.

6 Čović 1987.

7 Truhelka 1904, e.g. grave 3 of the ridge of M. Petrović Jr. (90, Pl. XLII: 14, 20); grave 34 (97, Pl. XLVII: 8); grave 35 (98, Pl. XLVIII: 6); grave 46 (102, Pl. LI: 2–3); grave 59 (105, Pl. LIII: 14); grave 62 (105, Pl. LIII: 32). Grave 8 of the ridge of N. Šokić I (113, Pl. LX: 9, 26–30, 35). Grave 3 of the ridge of M. Petrović Sr. (122, Pl. LXVIII: 6, 11); grave 4 (122, Pl. LXVIII: 16–17); grave 8 (124, Pl. LXX: 12–13); grave 9 (125, Pl. LXX: 23–24); 16 (126, Pl. LXXIII: 19). Grave 4 of the ridge of N. Šokić II (133–134, Pl. LXXVII: 11, 15); grave 7 (134, Pl. LXXVII: 32).

8 Truhelka 1904, destroyed grave 13 of the ridge of M. Petrović Jr. (93, Pl. XLIV: 12); grave 47 (103, Pl. LI: 17). Grave 4 of the ridge of N. Šokić I, with a spool (112, Pl. LIX: 12).

9 Bulatović, Filipović, Gligorić 2017, 132–134, Pl. XX: 55–56.

10 Medović 2007, 10, Fig. 6: 6, Pl. III: 4.

11 Jerem 1968, 187.

12 Jerem 1968, 163–164, Fig. 21/19: 9–10.

13 Jerem 1968, 166, Fig. 7, Fig. 24/33: 6.

mitim žljebovima.¹⁴ Još je u oštećenom grobu 67, s ostacima žene u dobi oko 45 godina, te dvoje djece od 8 i 5 godina, pronađen bikonični pršljen koji je s jedne strane ukrašen radijalno raspoređenim urezanim linijama.¹⁵ Zanimljivo je kako je u grobu 9, u kojem je pokopana djevojčica u dobi od 7 do 10 godina, pokraj lijeve ruke pronađen cilindrični koštani pršljen.¹⁶ Jedini nalaz pršljena u grobu muškarca zabilježen je u grobu 18. Antropološka je analiza pokazala kako se radi o pokopu muškarca u dobi od 70-ak godina, u kojem je pokraj stopala pronađen bikonični pršljen ukrašen žljebovima i otiscima.¹⁷ S obzirom na položaj nalaza i da se radi o grobu muškarca, E. Jerem pretpostavlja kako je pršljen u grob dospio naknadno. Na istovremenom, ali groblju s puno manje pokopa Vinkovci-Nama, nalazi keramičkih pršljena u potpunosti nedostaju.¹⁸

Keramički su pršljeni malobrojni i u kasnohalštatskim te ranolatskim grobovima na sjeveru Karpatske kotline. Tako je na groblju Csepel kod Budimpešte bikonični pršljen pronađen u oštećenom grobu 389, koji je nalazima staklenih perli datiran u LT B, odnosno u 4. st. pr. Kr.¹⁹ Na kasnohalštatskom i ranolatskom groblju Bučany, keramički su pršljeni pronađeni u četiri groba koja pripadaju pokopima žena, dok je u jednom grobu pokopano dijete.²⁰ Tako se bikonični pršljen nalazio u grobu 24, pokraj desne potkoljenice žene, stare od 20 do 22 godine. U grobu su još pronađene dvije brončane narukvice, željezna pojasna kopča, zatim dva željezna noža, ulomak željeznog predmeta te ulomci dvaju lonaca i zdjele.²¹ S druge strane, u oštećenom grobu 27, u kojem je pokopano dijete u dobi od 9 do 11 godina, pronađena su dva pršljena te ulomak još jednog. Jedan se nalazio s desne strane zdjelice kosti te je koničnog oblika i ukrašen je okomito postavljenim urezanim linijama. Drugi pršljen, bikoničnog oblika te ulomak još jednog, nalazili su se u zapuni groba i možda potječu iz starije cjeline koju je ukop groba ošteti. U grobu su još pronađeni brončana zoomorfna fibula, brončana i željezna narukvica, željezna pojasna kopča, staklene i jantarne perle, kao i dva lonca te dvije zdjele.²² Grob se, na osnovi nalaza fibule i ukrašene zdjele, vjerojatno može datirati u LT A, a s obzirom na nalaze nakita, vjerojatno se radi o pokopu djevojčice. Dva su pršljena pronađena u grobu 28, u kojem je pokopana žena u dobi od 50 do 60 godina. Bikonični pršljen nalazio se u zapuni groba i ukrašen je motivom petokrake zvijezde izvedene žlijebom. Drugi se pršljen zaobljenog oblika nalazio u maloj bikoničnoj posudi. U grobu su pronađeni brončana narukvica, lonac i zdjela te tri male posude.²³ Još su u vrlo oštećenom grobu 29, u kojem je pokopana starija žena, pronađena dva pršljena. Jedan se nalazio uz rub grobne rake te je

age in the damaged grave 39 contained a fragment of a biconical spindle-whorl decorated with vertical grooves.¹⁴ Also, a biconical spindle-whorl decorated with radially incised lines on one side was found in the damaged grave 67 together with the remains of a woman of about 45 years of age and two children aged 8 and 5.¹⁵ Interestingly, grave 9 contained a girl aged between 7 and 10 with a cylindrical bone spindle-whorl next to her left arm.¹⁶ The only spindle-whorl from a man's grave was recorded in grave 18. The anthropological analysis showed that it was the burial of a man of about 70 years of age; a biconical spindle-whorl decorated with grooves and prints was found near his feet.¹⁷ Considering the location of the find and the fact that it was a man's grave, E. Jerem assumes that the spindle-whorl arrived in the grave later. In the contemporary cemetery of Vinkovci-Nama, which has much fewer burials, there are no finds of ceramic spindle-whorls.¹⁸

There are also few ceramic spindle-whorls in the Late Hallstatt and Early La Tène graves in the northern Carpathian Basin. In the cemetery of Csepel, near Budapest, a biconical spindle-whorl was found in the damaged grave 389, which was dated from finds to LT B, or the 4th century BC.¹⁹ In the Late Hallstatt and Early La Tène cemetery of Bučany, ceramic spindle-whorls were found in four graves of women and one child's grave.²⁰ A biconical spindle-whorl was found in grave 24 next to the right lower leg of a woman of 20–22 years of age. The grave also included two bronze bracelets, an iron belt buckle, two iron knives, a fragment of an iron object, and fragments of two pots and a bowl.²¹ On the other hand, the damaged grave 27, with the remains of a child aged 9–11, contained two spindle-whorls and a fragment of one more. One spindle-whorl, located on the right side of the pelvis, is conical in shape and is decorated with vertical incised lines. The other biconical spindle-whorl and the fragment were found in the grave fill and may have originated from an older complex that had been damaged by the digging of the grave. The grave also contained a bronze zoomorphic fibula, a bracelet of bronze and iron, an iron belt buckle, glass and amber beads, and two pots and two bowls.²² On the basis of the finds of the fibula and a decorated bowl, the grave can probably be dated to LT A; and, considering the jewellery finds, it is probable that a girl was buried there. Two spindle-whorls were found in grave 28, where a woman of 50 or 60 years of age was buried. A biconical spindle-whorl was found in the grave fill and was decorated with a motif of a five-pointed star made of grooves. The other spindle-whorl is round and was found in a small biconical vessel. The grave

14 Jerem 1968, 168, Fig. 25/39: 2.

15 Jerem 1968, 173, Fig. 29/67: 3.

16 Jerem 1968, 162, Fig. 20/9: 6.

17 Jerem 1968, 163, Fig. 21/18: 2.

18 Majnarić-Pandžić 2003.

19 Horváth 2019, 66, cat. no. 141. Ostali nalazi u grobu: 54, cat. no. 15; 58, cat. no. 59; 59, cat. no. 63–64, 67; 61, cat. no. 86.

20 Bujna, Romsauer 1983, 301.

21 Bujna, Romsauer 1983, 287, Abb. 17, T. VIII: 3.

22 Bujna, Romsauer 1983, 288–289, Abb. 18, T. X: 15–16, 21.

23 Bujna, Romsauer 1983, 289, Abb. 19, T. IX: 13–14.

14 Jerem 1968, 168, Fig. 25/39: 2.

15 Jerem 1968, 173, Fig. 29/67: 3.

16 Jerem 1968, 162, Fig. 20/9: 6.

17 Jerem 1968, 163, Fig. 21/18: 2.

18 Majnarić-Pandžić 2003.

19 Horváth 2019, 66, cat. no. 141. Other finds in the grave: 54, cat. no. 15; 58, cat. no. 59; 59, cat. nos. 63–64, 67; 61, cat. no. 86.

20 Bujna, Romsauer 1983, 301.

21 Bujna, Romsauer 1983, 287, Fig. 17, Pl. VIII: 3.

22 Bujna, Romsauer 1983, 288–289, Fig. 18, Pl. X: 15–16, 21.



SLIKA 1. Zvonimirovo–Veliko polje, grob LT 31 (snimio Ž. Tomičić).

FIGURE 1. Zvonimirovo–Veliko Polje grave LT 31 (photo by Ž. Tomičić).



SLIKA 2. Zvonimirovo–Veliko polje, grob LT 77 (snimio M. Dizdar).

FIGURE 2. Zvonimirovo–Veliko Polje grave LT 77 (photo by M. Dizdar).

bikoničnog oblika i ukrašen je širim okomitim žljebovima, dok se drugi nalazio u rupi od stupa, a zaobljenog je oblika i ukrašen je radijalno raspoređenim urezanim linijama.²⁴ U grobu 41, s lijeve strane zdjeljične kosti, nalazio se niski konični pršljen koji je po širem rubu ukrašen kratkim urezima. U grobu su još pronađene tri brončane narukvice, željezna pojasna kopča, zatim željezna igla, željezna zakovica te ulomak željeznog predmeta.²⁵ Zanimljivo, grob je antropološki definiran, ali ne sa sigurnošću, kao ukop muškarca u dobi od 30 do 40 godina, iako bi nalazi brončanih narukvica i željezne kopče ukazivali kako se radi o grobu žene.

Analiza je pokazala kako se na jugu Karpatske kotline, tijekom mlađe faze starijega željeznog doba, keramički pršljeni rijetko nalaze u grobovima žena, najčešće odraslih pokojnica, posebno kada se provede usporedba sa spoznajama zabilježenim na početku starijega željeznog doba na istom prostoru. Dakle, rijetko polaganje keramičkih pršljena u grobove iz mlađega željeznog doba na jugu Karpatske kotline svoje bi izvorište moglo imati već u prethodnom razdoblju iako je s početkom mlađega željeznog doba, tijekom druge polovice 4. st. pr. Kr., obilježenog ostavštinom latenske kulture, došlo do primjetne društvene i kulturne rekonfiguracije koja se, prije svega, prepoznaje u nalazima naoružanja, ali i predmetima ženske nošnje i nakita. Potom je uslijedio kontinuirani razvoj koji je, uz primjetnu promjenu grobnog rituala te dolaskom različitih tehnoloških inovacija, dokumentiran upravo kroz rezultate istraživanja groblja, pri čemu je broj poznatih grobova u odnosu na prethodno razdoblje veći.

contained a bronze bracelet, a pot and a bowl, and three small vessels.²³ Also, two spindle-whorls were found in grave 29, which is the badly damaged grave of an elderly woman. One spindle-whorl lay on the edge of the grave pit; it is biconical in shape and decorated with wide vertical grooves. The other was in a post-hole; it is rounded in shape and decorated with radially incised lines.²⁴ In grave 41, on the left side of the pelvic bone, there was a low conical spindle-whorl decorated with short incisions along the wider edge. The grave also contained three bronze bracelets, an iron belt buckle, an iron needle, an iron rivet, and a fragment of an iron object.²⁵ Interestingly, the grave has been anthropologically defined, without certainty, as the burial of a man of 30 to 40 years of age, even though the bracelet and iron clasps seem to indicate a woman's grave.

Analysis has shown that ceramic spindle-whorls from the later phase of the Early Iron Age in the southern Carpathian Basin are rarely found in graves – those of women, most often adult women – especially in comparison with what has been learned about the beginning of the Early Iron Age in the same area. Thus, the rare laying of ceramic spindle-whorls in Late Iron Age graves in the southern Carpathian Basin could already have started in the previous period, but the beginning of the Late Iron Age in the second half of the 4th century BC, marked by the legacy of the La Tène culture, was the period of a significant social and cultural reconfiguration, which can be seen primarily from the finds of weapons, and also from women's costume and jewellery items.

24 Bujna, Romsauer 1983, 289, T. VII: 1–2.

25 Bujna, Romsauer 1983, 292, 301, Abb. 25, T. XI: 6.

23 Bujna, Romsauer 1983, 289, Fig. 19, Pl. IX: 13–14.

24 Bujna, Romsauer 1983, 289, Pl. VII: 1–2.

25 Bujna, Romsauer 1983, 292, 301, Fig. 25, Pl. XI: 6.

Na pojedinim grobljima iz jugoistočnog dijela Karpatske kotline, pokopavanje se provodilo tijekom nekoliko razvojnih faza latenske kulture (npr. Karaburma, Rospi Čuprija, Osijek i dr.), dok su pojedina groblja karakteristična samo za pojedine razvojne faze latenske kulture (npr. Pećine, Zvonimirovo). Analiza spomenutih groblja pokazat će mogu li se tijekom gotovo trostoljetnoga kontinuiranog razvoja latenske kulture primijetiti određene pravilnosti glede koncepta prilaganja predmeta svakodnevne upotrebe u grobove žena, u ovom slučaju keramičkih pršljena. Pitanja su usmjerena na prepoznavanje razlika i promjena u prilaganju pršljena s obzirom na prostorne i vremenske odrednice, zatim slijedi ispitivanje starosne slike predilja, odnosno u kojoj su dobi najčešće bile žene u čijim se grobovima nalaze keramički pršljeni te kakav je bio njihov društveni položaj u zajednici s obzirom na ostale nalaze u grobovima. Posebno su važni nalazi iz kosturnih grobova, kako s prostora jugoistočnog dijela Karpatske kotline tako i na ostalim promatranim područjima koja su također izvorište vrijednih spoznaja s ciljem analize *female bodily ornamentation* te u pokušaju rekonstrukcije načina njihova nošenja.

This was followed by a continuous development bringing a significant change in the funerary rites and the appearance of various technological innovations, which has been documented precisely by the results of cemetery excavations, with the number of known graves being larger than in the previous period. Some cemeteries in the south-eastern Carpathian Basin had burials during several developmental phases of the La Tène culture (e.g. Karaburma, Rospi Čuprija, Osijek etc.), while some cemeteries are characterized by particular developmental stages of the La Tène culture (e.g. Pećine, Zvonimirovo). The analysis of these cemeteries will show whether almost three centuries of continuous development of the La Tène culture show certain regularities concerning the concept of placing objects of everyday use – ceramic spindle-whorls, in this case – in the graves of women. The questions are focused on recognizing the differences and changes in spindle-whorl placement in spatial and temporal settings, followed by an examination of the age structure of the spinners, which means the most frequent age of the women in whose graves there were ceramic spindle-whorls, and their social position in the community, considering the other finds in the graves. Special importance is given to finds from inhumation graves, both from the south-eastern Carpathian Basin and from other observed areas, which are also a source of valuable knowledge, with the aim of analysing female bodily ornamentation and trying to reconstruct the way they were worn.

SLIKA 3. Zvonimirovo–Veliko polje, grob LT 90 (snimio M. Dizdar)

FIGURE 3. Zvonimirovo–Veliko Polje, grave LT 90 (photo by M. Dizdar).



SLIKA 4. Zvonimirovo–Veliko polje, grob LT 108 (snimio M. Dizdar).

FIGURE 4. Zvonimirovo–Veliko Polje, grave LT 108 (photo by M. Dizdar).



Keramički pršljeni s groblja Zvonimirovo–Veliko polje

Kako je već istaknuto, na groblju Zvonimirovo–Veliko polje keramički su pršljeni pronađeni u šest od ukupno 130 dosad istraženih grobova – grobovi LT 5, LT 31 (sl. 1), LT 77 (sl. 2), LT 90 (sl. 3), LT 91, LT 108 (sl. 4) (Tablica 1).²⁶ S obzirom na to da otprilike polovica pronađenih grobova pripada pokopima žena, može se zaključiti kako su pršljeni pronađeni tek u oko 10% grobova. Kada im se pridodaju i nalazi željeznih šivaćih igli u četiri groba, koje se također povezuju s izradom i održavanjem odjeće,²⁷ pri čemu su u grobu LT 90 pronađeni šivaća igla i pršljen, može se pretpostaviti kako predmeti svakodnevne upotrebe ne predstavljaju uobičajen te čest prilog u grobovima žena na groblju u Zvonimirovu. U grobovima se pojavljuje prilog po jednog pršljena, osim u grobu LT 108, u kojem su pronađena čak tri pršljena (sl. 4).²⁸ Pršljeni se najčešće nalaze među spaljenim kostima pokojnica ili su položeni na njihov rub (sl. 1, sl. 3-4), odnosno do keramičkih posuda koje predstavljaju popudbinu (sl. 2). Od svih pršljena, jedino onaj iz groba LT 90 pokazuje tragove spaljivanja (sl. 5b), odnosno vjerojatno je bio spaljen s pokojnicom na pogrebnoj lomači. Ostali pršljeni ne pokazuju tragove spaljivanja te su u grob mogli biti položeni tijekom samog čina pokopa, možda kao dar ožalošćenih članova obitelji i zajednice. Rezultati su antropološke analize pokazali kako se najčešće radi o grobovima odraslih pokojnica, pri čemu su u grobu LT 5 bili pokopani žena i dijete, dok su u grobu LT 108 (sl. 4) pronađeni spaljeni ostaci djeteta²⁹ koji bi, prema ostalim nalazima, pripadali ženskom spolu. U grobovima, u kojima su pronađeni keramički pršljeni (Tablica 1) kao dio nošnje, najčešće se nalaze željezni pojasi, sastavljeni od uvijenih i spojenih članaka s kojima mogu doći i željezne kopče tipa Brežice te različiti oblici brončanih fibula. U grobu LT 31 nalazio se brončani pojas, a iz spomenutih su grobova poznati i nalazi željeznih te bimetalnih fibula. Nakitu najčešće pripadaju nalazi ulomaka spaljenih staklenih narukvica, no zabilježeni su i nalazi brončane narukvice te staklenog i željeznog prstena, dok su u grobu LT 108 pronađene i staklene perle (Tablica 1). Od predmeta svakodnevne upotrebe, u grobu LT 90 bila je željezna šivaća igla, u grobu LT 91 nalazila se željezna igla sa zoomorfnom glavicom, dok je u grobu LT 108 položen manji željezni nož. Popudbini se pripisuju prilozima keramičkih posuda, najčešće po jednog lonca, koji u dva groba dolaze u kombinaciji sa zdjelom. S obzirom na sastav grobnih priloga u spomenutih šest grobova, brojem predmeta nošnje i nakita izdvajaju se dva groba – grobovi LT 31 i LT 91, dok ostali pokazuju manje razlike u strukturi grobnih priloga te bi pokojnici pripadale najbrojnijoj skupini žena pokopanih na groblju koja

Ceramic spindle-whorls at the Zvonimirovo–Veliko polje cemetery

As already pointed out, ceramic spindle-whorls have been found at the Zvonimirovo–Veliko Polje cemetery in six of the 130 graves explored so far: graves LT 5, LT 31 (Fig. 1), LT 77 (Fig. 2), LT 90 (Fig. 3), LT 91, and LT 108 (Fig. 4) (Table 1).²⁶ Since women are buried in approximately half of the graves, it can be concluded that the spindle-whorls have been found only in about 10% of the graves. When we add the iron sewing needles found in four graves, which are also associated with the making and maintenance of clothes,²⁷ with a sewing needle and a spindle-whorl together in grave LT 90, it can be assumed that everyday objects are not a common or frequent feature in the graves of women in the cemetery of Zvonimirovo. Each grave had a single spindle-whorl, except for grave LT 108, where no fewer than three spindle-whorls were found (Fig. 4).²⁸ The spindle-whorls are most often found among the cremated bones of the women, or placed at their edge (Fig. 1, Figs. 3-4), or next to the ceramic vessels intended for the after-life (Fig. 2). Of all the spindle-whorls, only the one from grave LT 90 shows traces of cremation (Fig. 5b), meaning that it was probably burned together with the woman at the funeral pyre. The other spindle-whorls show no signs of cremation and could have been laid in the grave during the act of burial, perhaps as gifts from grieving family and community members. The results of the anthropological analysis have shown that most of the graves contained adult women, but grave LT 5 had a woman and a child, and grave LT 108 (Fig. 4) contained the cremated remains of a child,²⁹ which was female, as indicated by the other finds. In the graves where ceramic spindle-whorls were found as part of the costume (Table 1), there are usually iron chain belts composed of twisted and joined segments that might include the Brežice type iron buckles and various forms of bronze fibulae. There was a bronze belt in grave LT 31; iron and bimetallic fibulae were also found in these graves. The jewellery most often included fragments of cremated glass bracelets, but there were also a bronze bracelet and a glass-and-iron finger-ring, while grave LT 108 included glass beads (Table 1). The objects of everyday use were an iron sewing needle in grave LT 90, an iron pin with a zoomorphic head in grave LT 91, and a small iron knife in grave LT 108. The provisions for the afterlife include ceramic vessels, usually a single pot, which is combined with a bowl in two graves. Regarding the composition of grave goods in these six graves, two of them – LT 31 and LT 91 – stand out with their number of costume and jewellery items, while other graves show minor differences in the structure of grave goods; these women seem to belong to the

26 Do sada su objavljeni keramički pršljeni iz grobova LT 5: Dizdar 2013, 399–400, sl. 146, T. 12: 3; grob LT 90: Dizdar, Ljuština 2019, 58, T. 1: 6; grob LT 91: Dizdar, Ljuština 2019, 58, T. 2: 11.

27 U grobu LT 90 pronađena je željezna šivaća igla, koja na vrhu završava u šiljak, dok se ispod nalazi uska izdužena ušica: Dizdar, Ljuština 2019, 58, T. 1/5. Željezne šivaće igle iznimno se rijetko pojavljuju u ženskim grobovima latenske kulture, npr. grob 196 s Kapiteljske njive u Novom Mestu: Križ 2001, 99, cat. no. 151; 2005, 82–83, Pl. 57: 4.

28 Dizdar 2013, 363; 2016, 83; Dizdar, Ljuština 2019, 63.

29 Dizdar 2013, 399; Dizdar, Ljuština 2019, 50. Antropološku analizu spaljenih ostataka pokojnika s groblja Zvonimirovo–Veliko polje provodi dr. sc. Mario Novak s Instituta za antropologiju.

26 Ceramic spindle-whorls have been published from graves LT 5: Dizdar 2013, 399–400, Fig. 146, Pl. 12: 3; grave LT 90: Dizdar, Ljuština 2019, 58, Pl. 1: 6; grave LT 91: Dizdar, Ljuština 2019, 58, Pl. 2: 11.

27 Grave LT 90 contained an iron sewing needle ending in a point with a narrow oblong eye: Dizdar, Ljuština 2019, 58, Pl. 1/5. Iron sewing needles are extremely rare in the graves of women of the La Tène culture, e.g. in grave 196 at Kapiteljska Njiva, in Novo Mesto: Križ 2001, 99, cat. no. 151; 2005, 82–83, Pl. 57: 4.

28 Dizdar 2013, 363; 2016, 83; Dizdar, Ljuština 2019, 63.

29 Dizdar 2013, 399; Dizdar, Ljuština 2019, 50. The anthropological analysis of the cremated remains of the dead from the cemetery of Zvonimirovo–Veliko Polje is performed by dr. sc. Mario Novak of the Institute for Anthropological Research.



SLIKA 5. Zvonimirovo–Veliko polje: a) keramički pršljen iz groba LT 31; b) keramički pršljen iz groba LT 90 (snimio J. Škudar).

FIGURE 5. Zvonimirovo–Veliko Polje: a) ceramic whorl from grave LT 31; b) ceramic spindle-whorl from grave LT 90 (photo by J. Škudar).

je opremljena karakterističnim predmetima nošnje i nakita.³⁰ S druge strane, dva spomenuta, bogato opremljena ženska groba pripadaju skupini grobova za koju je karakterističan veći broj priloga predmeta nošnje i nakita, odnosno koja bi odgovarala skupini ratnika opremljenih potpunim naoružanjem. Vjerojatno se radi o najistaknutijim članovima zajednice koja je svoje pokojnike pokopavala na Velikom polju u Zvonimirovu.

U dosadašnjim su analizama izdvojena tri osnovna oblika pršljenja – zaobljenog (LT 5), cilindričnog (LT 108) te bikoničnog oblika (LT 31, LT 77, LT 90, LT 91; LT 108) koji su i brojniji, pri čemu bikonični pršljen iz groba LT 90 ima jednu polovicu koja je viša od druge. Pršljeni su najčešće neukrašeni, jedino je pršljen iz groba LT 31 s jedne strane ukrašen sa šest otisnutih kružića, a s druge urezanim kosim i u obliku slova V raspoređenim linijama (sl. 5a). To pokazuje kako ukrašavanju pršljena nije pridavana neka posebna pažnja, odnosno primarna je bila njihova izvorna namjena za izradu prediva.³¹ Isto tako, pršljeni su sličnih dimenzija i težina, uz neke određene razlike,³² što bi ukazivalo na standardizaciju u izradi prediva.³³

largest group of women buried in the cemetery, equipped with characteristic costume and jewellery items.³⁰ On the other hand, these two richly-equipped women's graves belong to the group of graves which is characterized by a larger number of items of costume and jewellery, i.e. which would correspond to a group of warriors fully equipped with weaponry. They are probably the most prominent members of the community that buried its dead at Veliko Polje in Zvonimirovo.

The results of the analyses conducted have singled out three basic spindle-whorl shapes: rounded (LT 5), cylindrical (LT 108) and biconical (LT 31, LT 77, LT 90, LT 91, LT 108), which are more numerous; the biconical spindle-whorl from grave LT 90 has one half that is taller than the other. The spindle-whorls are most often undecorated; only the spindle-whorl from grave LT 31 is decorated, with six printed circles on one side, and with incised V-shaped oblique lines on the other (Fig. 5a). This shows that no special attention was paid to the decoration of the spindle-whorls, i.e. primary importance was given to their original purpose of making yarn.³² Also, the spindle-whorls have similar sizes and weights, with some differences,³² which seems to indicate standardized yarn production.³³

³⁰ Dizdar 2013, 58–59, Tab. 2.

³¹ Belanová-Štolcová, Grömer 2010, 13, Fig. 3.4.

³² LT 5 promjer 3,9 cm; LT 31 promjer 3,9 cm, težina 21 g; LT 77 promjer 4,3 cm, težina 34 g; LT 90 promjer 4,3 cm, težina 38 g; LT 91 promjer 4,5 cm, težina 37 g; LT 108 promjeri 4,4 cm, 2,9 cm, 2,7 cm, težine 23 i 11 g.

³³ Kao osnovna funkcionalna karakteristika pršljena, smatra se njihova težina (Rahmstorf 2015, 5). O povezanosti težine pršljena i debljine niti, kao i oblika pršljena vidjeti: Grömer 2004, 179–180; 2005, 109–111, Figs. 6–7; 2012, 41, 51; 2016, 85–88, Fig. 41; Belanová-Štolcová, Grömer 2010, 13; Andersson Strand *et al.* 2010, 163, Fig. 4; Belanová-Štolcová 2012, 311; Bender Jørgensen, Grömer 2013, 99, Fig. 5; Rahmstorf 2015, 5. Na ovisnost debljine niti i o vještini osobe koja prede: Kania 2010, 18; 2015, 120, 129.

³⁰ Dizdar 2013, 58–59, Table 2.

³¹ Belanová-Štolcová, Grömer 2010, 13, Fig. 3.4.

³² LT 5 diameter 3.9 cm; LT 31 diameter 3.9 cm, weight 21 g; LT 77 diameter 4.3 cm, weight 34 g; LT 90 diameter 4.3 cm, weight 38 g; LT 91 diameter 4.5 cm, weight 37 g; LT 108 diameters 4.4 cm, 2.9 cm, 2.7 cm, weights 23 g and 11 g.

³³ The basic functional characteristic of a spindle-whorl is its weight (Rahmstorf 2015, 5). For the connection between spindle-whorl weight and thread thickness, and also spindle-whorl shape, see: Grömer 2004, 179–180; 2005, 109–111, Figs 6–7; 2012, 41, 51; 2016, 85–88, Fig. 41; Belanová-Štolcová, Grömer 2010, 13; Andersson Strand *et al.* 2010, 163, Fig. 4; Belanová-Štolcová 2012, 311; Bender Jørgensen, Grömer 2013, 99, Fig. 5; Rahmstorf 2015, 5. For the dependence of thread thickness on sewing ability, see: Kania 2010, 18; 2015, 120, 129.

Keramički pršljeni iz grobova latenske kulture

Usporedbe za nalaze keramičkih pršljenja na groblju u Zvonimirovu mogu se pronaći na grobljima diljem Karpatske kotline, kao i na jugoistočnoalpskom prostoru (Tablica 2), gdje se također smatraju jednim od karakterističnih rodni priloga, kako to pokazuju rezultati provedenih antropoloških analiza, naravno, uz poneka odstupanja. Analize su usmjerene na položaj nalaza pršljenja u kosturnim i paljevinskim grobovima, zatim na ispitivanje dobi pokojnica u čijim se grobovima nalaze keramički pršljeni te kakav je bio njihov društveni položaj u zajednici prema ansamblu ostalih nalaza.

Na grobljima mokronoške skupine keramički su pršljeni, slično Zvonimirovu, zabilježeni samo u nekoliko grobnih cjelina, pri čemu je zanimljivo kako nedostaju na groblju Slatina v Rožni dolini, koje je najvećim dijelom istovremeno groblju u Zvonimirovu. Na groblju u Brežicama, keramički su pršljeni zabilježeni u samo tri grobne cjeline. U grobu 34 na spaljene ostatke pokojnice položen je pršljen zaobljenog oblika. U grobu su još pronađeni samo spaljeni ostaci staklene narukvice.³⁴ U grobu 41 pronađen je pršljen koničnog oblika, pri čemu su u grobu još pronađeni željezni pojas, tri brončane fibule, željezna fibula, kao i ulomci brončane nanogvice na osnovi kojih se grob datira u LT C1.³⁵ U bogato opremljenom grobu 56, pronađena su dva pršljena bikoničnog oblika. Jedan se nalazio na hrpici spaljenih kostiju, zajedno s brončanom fibulom, brončanim prstenom i ulomkom željeznog predmeta, te se pretpostavlja da se moglo raditi o daru pokojnici. Riječ je o bogato opremljenom grobu s dva pojasa te brojnim drugim predmetima nošnje i nakita, zbog čega se pretpostavlja kako se moglo raditi o dvojnog grobu s pokopima dvije žene ili muškarca i žene. Međutim, antropološka je analiza pokazala kako su u grobu pokopani samo spaljeni ostaci žene u dobi od 35 do 40 godina. Grob se, na osnovi nalaza, datira u LT C1.³⁶ Još je jedan pršljen koničnog oblika pronađen u pretpostavljenom dvojnog grobu iz Spodnje Slivnice, koji je predmetima naoružanja, brončanim fibulama i brončanim obručastim nakitom datiran u LT C1.³⁷

S druge strane, na grobljima u Novome Mestu u Dolenjskoj, posebno na najvećem groblju na Kapiteljskoj njivi, keramički su pršljeni zabilježeni u većem broju grobova koji pripadaju svim razvojnim fazama mokronoške skupine,³⁸ a najčešće se povezuju

Ceramic spindle-whorls from graves of the La Tène culture

Comparisons for the finds of ceramic spindle-whorls in the Zvonimirovo cemetery can be found in cemeteries throughout the Carpathian Basin and in the south-eastern Alpine area (Table 2), where they are also considered to be one of the characteristic gender goods, as shown by the results of anthropological analyses, with a few deviations, of course. The analyses focused on the position of the spindle-whorls in inhumation and cremation graves, and on examining the ages of the women in whose graves there were ceramic spindle-whorls, and their social status in the community, based on the ensemble of other finds.

In the cemeteries of the Mokronog group, ceramic spindle-whorls were found only in a few grave assemblages, just as in Zvonimirovo; interestingly, there were none in the cemetery of Slatina v Rožni Dolini, which is largely contemporary with the Zvonimirovo cemetery. At the cemetery in Brežice, ceramic spindle-whorls were found in only three grave assemblages. In grave 34, a rounded spindle-whorl was placed on the cremated remains of the woman. Besides this, the grave included only the cremated remains of a glass bracelet.³⁴ Grave 41 contained a conical spindle-whorl, and also an iron belt, three bronze fibulae, an iron fibula, and fragments of a bronze anklet, which are the basis for dating the grave to LT C1.³⁵ The richly furnished grave 56 contained two biconical spindle-whorls. One was found on a pile of cremated bones together with a bronze fibula, a bronze ring, and a fragment of an iron object, so it could have been a gift for the dead woman. This richly furnished grave included two belts and numerous other items of costume and jewellery, which is why it could have been a double grave with two women or a man and a woman. However, the anthropological analysis has shown that the grave contained only the cremated remains of a woman between 35 and 40 years of age. On the basis of the finds, the grave has been dated to LT C1.³⁶ Another conical spindle-whorl was found in the presumed double grave at Spodnja Slivnica, which has been dated to LT C1 on the basis of weapons, bronze fibulae, and bronze rings.³⁷

On the other hand, the cemeteries in Novo Mesto in the Dolenjska region, especially the largest cemetery, in Kapiteljska Njiva, had ceramic spindle-whorls in numerous graves from all the developmental phases of the Mokronog group,³⁸ most often associated

34 Jovanović 2006, 61, 119–120, T. 38: 4; 2007, 32, 53, Fig. 26.

35 Jovanović 2006, 65, 119–120, T. 49: 6; 2007, 32, 53, Fig. 26.

36 Jovanović 2007, 32, Fig. 26, 53, cat. no. 27; 2011, 52, 54, 61–62, Fig. 3: 1, Fig. 11: 18–19.

37 Šribar 1957, 144, T. 3: 4; Guštin 1977, 71, T. 14; Božič 1987, 872, T. LXXXVI: 10–14.

38 Datiranje grobova s Kapiteljske njive provedeno je na osnovi tipološko-kronološke podjele mokronoške skupine od strane D. Božiča (1987; 1999), pri čemu je potom V. Cestnik (2014), slijedeći periodizacije R. Gebharda i J. Bujne, predložila detaljniju podjelu groblja na šest faza. S obzirom na to da je objavljen samo manji broj istraženih grobova s Kapiteljske njive, ovom prilikom koristimo se već prihvaćenom podjelom mokronoške skupine, kako je to predložio D. Božič.

34 Jovanović 2006, 61, 119–120, Pl. 38: 4; 2007, 32, 53, Fig. 26.

35 Jovanović 2006, 65, 119–120, Pl. 49: 6; 2007, 32, 53, Fig. 26.

36 Jovanović 2007, 32, Fig. 26, 53, cat. no. 27; 2011, 52, 54, 61–62, Fig. 3: 1, Fig. 11: 18–19.

37 Šribar 1957, 144, Pl. 3: 4; Guštin 1977, 71, Pl. 14; Božič 1987, 872, Pl. LXXXVI: 10–14.

38 The graves at KapiteljskaNjiva were dated by D. Božič (1987; 1999) on the basis of the typo-chronological classification of the Mokronog group; subsequently, V. Cestnik (2014), following the chronologies of R. Gebhard and J. Bujna, proposed a more detailed classification of cemeteries into six phases. Since only a small number of graves explored at KapiteljskaNjiva have been published, we use the accepted classification of the Mokronog group in this case, as proposed by D. Božič.

s pokopima žena.³⁹ Pršljeni su ponekad zabilježeni u grobovima s većim brojem predmeta nošnje i nakita te keramičkim posudama iako se češće pojavljuju u grobovima s prosječnim brojem nalaza (Tablica 3). Najčešće se nalaze među spaljenim ostacima pokojnica, zajedno s ostalim predmetima nošnje i nakita, koji su bili položeni na dno grobne rake. Međutim, pršljeni se ponekad nalaze i sa spaljenim ostacima položenim u lonac koji ima funkciju urne. U grobovima se najčešće pojavljuje prilog po jednog pršljena, ali su pronađeni i grobovi u kojima su zabilježena i po dva pršljena.⁴⁰ Pršljeni su zaobljenog, bikoničnog ili koničnog oblika te su najčešće bili neukrašeni, a poneki su mogli biti ukrašeni razno organiziranim urezanim linijama te otisnutim kružićima.

Tako se u grobu 117, na vrhu hrpice spaljenih ostataka pokojnice, nalazio pršljen koničnog oblika. U grobu su još pronađeni lonac, oštećena željezna fibula, vjerojatno željezna narukvica te oštećen željezni predmet.⁴¹ U grobu 126, bikonični pršljen nalazio se pokraj lonca koji je bio položen pokraj hrpice spaljenih kostiju. U grobu su još pronađeni brončana certosa fibula, zatim željezna fibula, kao i dvije brončane narebrene narukvice. Grob se vjerojatno može datirati u LT B2.⁴² U grobu 130 pršljen zaobljenog oblika nalazio se pokraj hrpice spaljenih kostiju pokojnice, a u grobu su još pronađeni dva lonca, željezni pojas, ulomak staklene narukvice te pet staklenih perli. Grob se nalazima datira u LT C2.⁴³ U bogatije opremljenom grobu 132, bikonični pršljen nalazio se sa spaljenim ostacima pokojnice položenim u lonac u funkciji urne. U grobu su još pronađena dva lonca, željezni pojas, dvije željezne fibule, brončana fibula, od koje je sačuvana kuglica, zatim spaljena brončana narebrna narukvica, spaljena brončana nanogvica te željezna ručka štita. Grob se datira u LT C1.⁴⁴ U grobu 135 bikonični ukrašeni pršljen nalazio se pokraj hrpice spaljenih kostiju. Na gornjoj strani nalazi se urezani motiv meandra. U grobu su još položeni pet lonaca i zdjela, željezna i brončana fibula, željezna narukvica te spaljena staklena narukvica. Grob vjerojatno pripada LT C1.⁴⁵ U bogatije opremljenom grobu 143, pršljen bikoničnog oblika nalazio se na hrpici spaljenih kostiju. S donje je strane ukrašen urezanim linijama. U grobu su još pronađeni zdjela, željezna fibula, željezni nož, dvije željezne narukvice, brončana narebrna narukvica, zatim ulomci brončane nanogvice, koštani obruč, željezni predmet te ulomci posude. Grob se vjerojatno datira u LT B2.⁴⁶ U grobu 159 pršljen koničnog oblika nalazio se u loncu u funkciji urne sa spaljenim kostima, pri čemu su u grobu još bili ulomci jedne posude.⁴⁷ U grobu 168 pršljen bikoničnog oblika nalazio se među spaljenim kostima. U grobu su još pronađeni mali lonac, tri željezne fibule i spaljena brončana narukvica,

with women's burials.³⁹ Some spindle-whorls were inside graves with many items of costume and jewellery and ceramic vessels, although they were found more frequently inside graves with an average number of finds (Table 3). They were found most often among the cremated remains of women, along with other items of costume and jewellery, which were most often laid at the bottom of the grave pit. However, spindle-whorls were sometimes found together with cremated remains placed in a pot serving as an urn. The graves most often contain a single spindle-whorl, but some graves contain two.⁴⁰ The spindle-whorls are rounded, biconical, or conical, and were most often undecorated, but some could be decorated with variously organized incised lines and printed circles.

Thus, grave 117 contained a conical spindle-whorl at the top of the pile of the cremated remains of a woman. The grave also included a pot, a damaged iron fibula, probably an iron bracelet, and a damaged iron object.⁴¹ Grave 126 contained a biconical spindle-whorl next to a pot that was placed next to the pile of cremated bones. The grave also included a bronze Certosa fibula, an iron fibula, and two bronze ribbed bracelets. The grave can probably be dated to LT B2.⁴² In grave 130, a rounded spindle-whorl was found next to a pile of the cremated bones of a woman; the grave also included two pots, an iron belt, a fragment of a glass bracelet, and five glass beads. The grave has been dated to LT C2 on the basis of the finds.⁴³ In the richer grave 132, a biconical spindle-whorl was found with the cremated remains of a woman placed in a pot serving as an urn. The grave also included two pots, an iron belt, two iron fibulae, a bronze fibula from which the knob has been preserved, a burnt bronze ribbed bracelet, a burnt bronze anklet, and the iron handle of a shield. The grave has been dated to LT C1.⁴⁴ In grave 135, a biconical decorated spindle-whorl was located next to a pile of cremated bones. Its upper side has the incised motif of a meander. The grave included five pots and bowls, an iron fibula and a bronze one, an iron bracelet and a burnt glass bracelet. The grave probably belongs to LT C1.⁴⁵ In the richer grave 143, there was a biconical spindle-whorl on a pile of cremated bones. The bottom side is decorated with incised lines. The grave also included a bowl, an iron fibula, an iron knife, two iron bracelets, a bronze ribbed bracelet, fragments of a bronze anklet, a bone loop, an iron object, and fragments of a vessel. The grave has been dated to probably LT B2.⁴⁶ In grave 159, a conical spindle-whorl was in a pot serving as an urn, with cremated bones; the grave also contained the fragments of a vessel.⁴⁷ In grave 168, a biconical spindle-whorl was among the

39 Križ 2001, 63; 2005, 17.

40 Dva keramička pršljena pronađena su, npr. u grobovima 228, 402 i 581: Križ 2001, 103, cat. no. 174–175; 117, cat. no. 264–265; 138, cat. no. 383–384.

41 Križ 2005, 48, T. 11: 2.

42 Križ 2001, 89, cat. no. 96; 2005, 52–53, T. 15: 2.

43 Križ 2001, 89, cat. no. 97; 2005, 54, T. 17: 3.

44 Križ 2001, 90, cat. no. 101; 2005, 55, T. 19: 4.

45 Križ 2001, 90, cat. no. 103; 2005, 57, T. 21: 7.

46 Križ 2001, 91, cat. no. 109; 2005, 60, T. 25: 2.

47 Križ 2001, 93, cat. no. 118; 2005, 67, T. 37: 3.

39 Križ 2001, 63; 2005, 17.

40 Two ceramic spindle-whorls have been found in e.g. graves 228, 402 and 581: Križ 2001, 103, cat. nos. 174–175; 117, cat. nos. 264–265; 138, cat. nos. 383–384.

41 Križ 2005, 48, Pl. 11: 2.

42 Križ 2001, 89, cat. no. 96; 2005, 52–53, Pl. 15: 2.

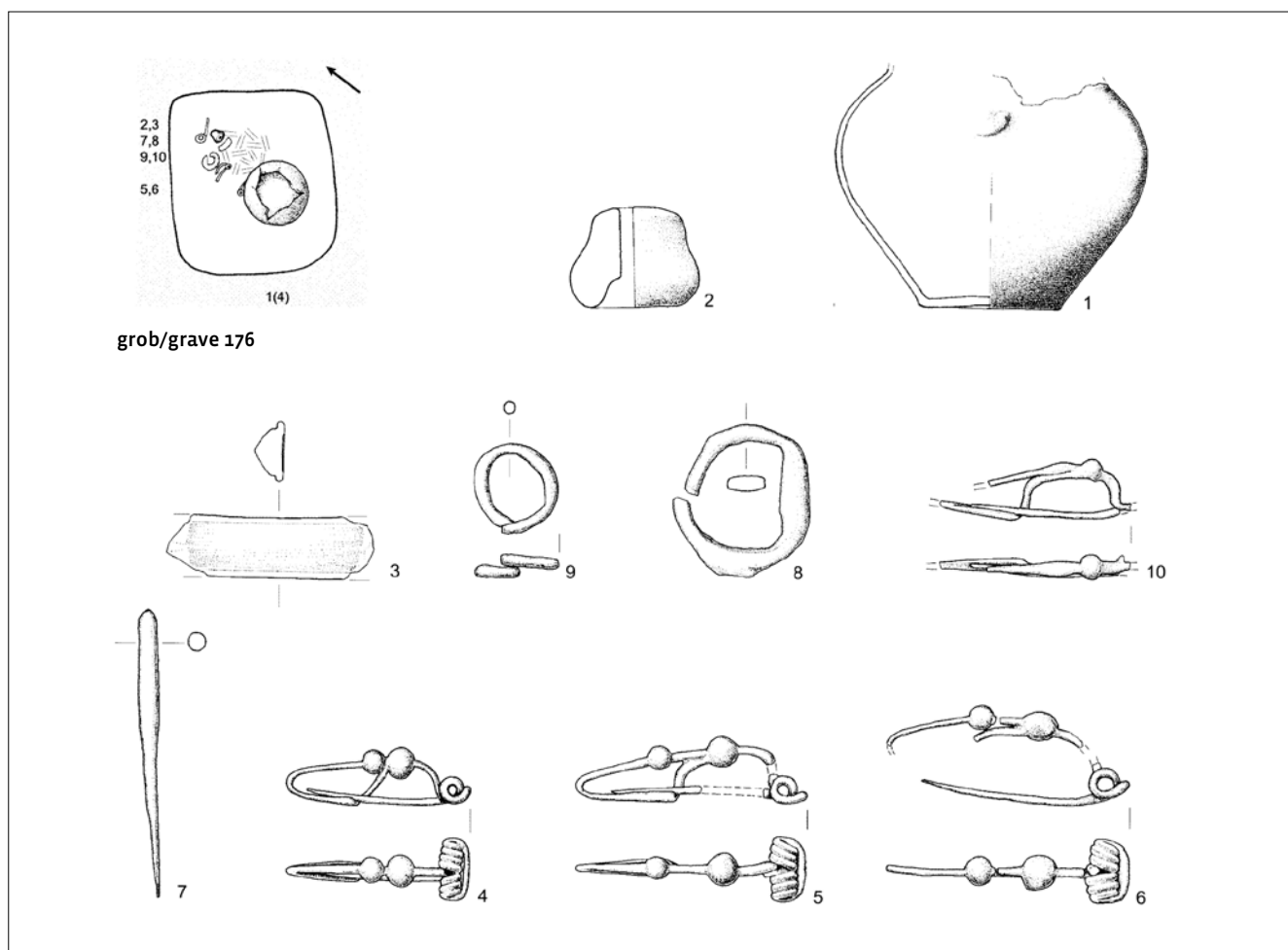
43 Križ 2001, 89, cat. no. 97; 2005, 54, Pl. 17: 3.

44 Križ 2001, 90, cat. no. 101; 2005, 55, Pl. 19: 4.

45 Križ 2001, 90, cat. no. 103; 2005, 57, Pl. 21: 7.

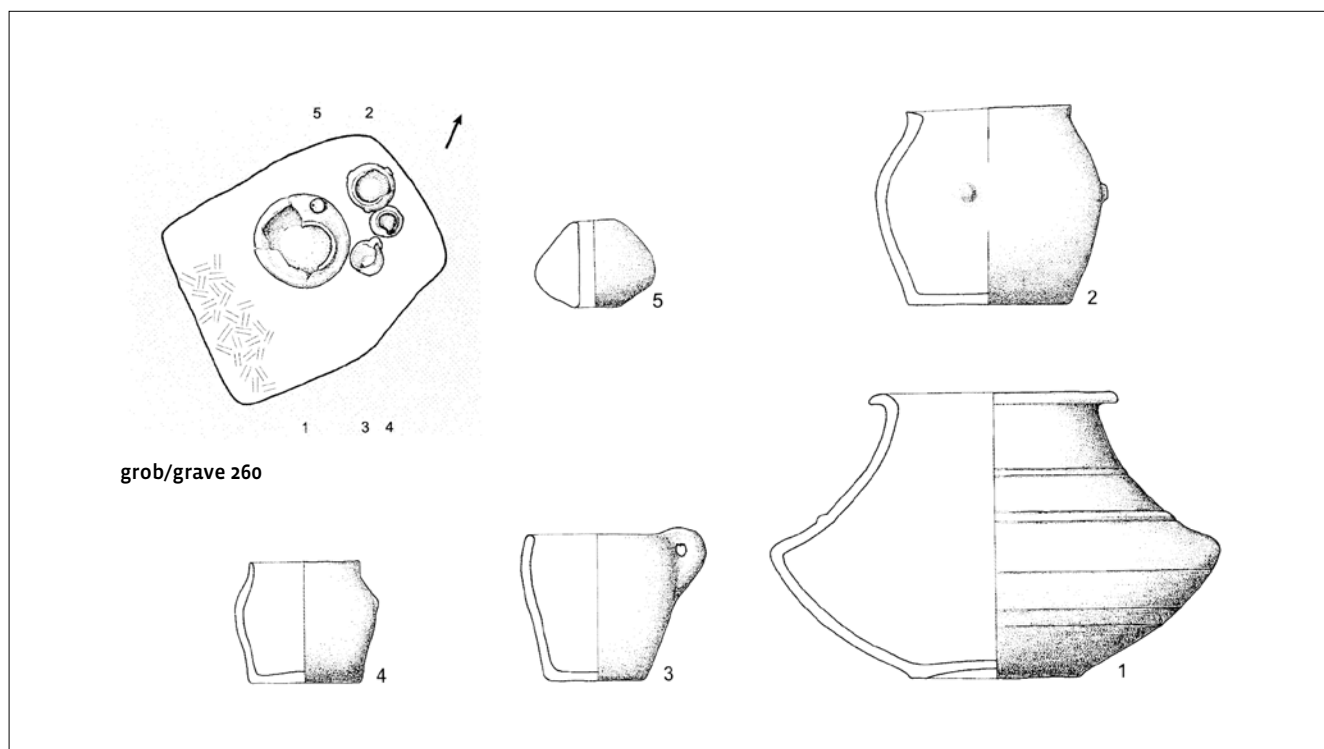
46 Križ 2001, 91, cat. no. 109; 2005, 60, Pl. 25: 2.

47 Križ 2001, 93, cat. no. 118; 2005, 67, Pl. 37: 3.



SLIKA 6. Novo Mesto–Kapiteljska njiva, grob 176 (prema: Križ 2005).

FIGURE 6. Novo Mesto–Kapiteljska Njiva, grave 176 (after: Križ 2005).



SLIKA 7. Novo Mesto–Kapiteljska njiva, grob 260 (prema: Križ 2005).

FIGURE 7. Novo Mesto–Kapiteljska Njiva, grave 260 (after: Križ 2005).

pri čemu se grob datira LT C1.⁴⁸ U bogatije opremljenom grobu 176, na rubu hrpice spaljenih kostiju (sl. 6) nalazio se pršljen s gornjom polovicom koja je uža od donje. U grobu su još pronađeni lonac, četiri željezne fibule, ulomak staklene narukvice, željezno šilo te dva željezna obruča koji datiraju grob u LT C2.⁴⁹ U grobu 179 pronađen je pršljen koničnog oblika. U grobu su još bili lonac, spaljeni ulomci staklene narukvice te željezni predmet, pri čemu grob vjerojatno pripada u LT C2.⁵⁰ Bikonični pršljen u grobu 196 nalazio se među spaljenim ostacima pokojnice. U grobu su još pronađeni dno lonca, brončana fibula, četiri staklene perle te željezna šivaća igla.⁵¹ U grobu 260 bikonični je pršljen položen na rame lonca (sl. 7), pri čemu su u grobu pronađena dva lonca, jedan manji lonac te vrč.⁵² U grobu 337 pršljen koničnog oblika nalazio se na hrpici spaljenih kostiju. U grobu su još pronađeni lonac, zatim željezna te dvije brončane fibule, kao i staklena perla. Grob se datira u LT C.⁵³ U grobu 458 pršljen koničnog oblika položen je na hrpicu spaljenih kostiju. U grobu su položena dva lonca, željezna sjekira, željezni umbo, željezni nož, željezna ručka štita, željezni rub štita te brončana certosa fibula. Čini se kako su spaljene kosti položene na dvije odvojene hrpice, koje se nalaze između po jednog lonca sa svake strane, pa bi se moglo raditi o dvojnog grobu iz LT B2.⁵⁴ Ovaj je grob presječen od groba 458A, u kojem je pronađen pršljen koničnog oblika koji je bio položen na hrpicu spaljenih kostiju, pri čemu se u grobu još nalazio lonac.⁵⁵ U bogatije opremljenom grobu 465, pršljen zaobljenog oblika nalazio se u većem loncu u funkciji urne, zajedno sa spaljenim kostima. U grobu su još pronađeni lonac, zdjela, zatim dvije željezne fibule, dvije brončane narukvice i dvije brončane nanogvice, pri čemu grob pripada kraju LT B2.⁵⁶ U grobu 608, pršljen cilindričnog oblika, koji se konično širi prema donjem dijelu, nalazio se sa spaljenim kostima u većem loncu u funkciji urne. U grobu su, osim urne, još pronađeni manji lonac, zatim brončana te željezna narukvica, pri čemu se grob datira u LT C1.⁵⁷

Iznimku bi predstavljao nalaz pršljena zaobljenog oblika u paljevinskom ratničkom grobu 162, no pronađen je uz rub grobne rake, malo dalje od ostalih nalaza (sl. 8). U grobu su još pronađena dva lonca, od kojih jedan sadrži spaljene kosti i ima funkciju urne, zatim dva umba i dugo koplje.⁵⁸ Pitanje je radi li se o grobu muškarca, koji je također sudjelovao u procesu izrade prediva, ili je pršljen mogao biti dar nekoga od ožalošćenih članova obitelji. Isto tako, pršljen je u zapunu groba mogao dospjeti pri njegovu zatrpavanju. U grobu 173, pršljen koničnog oblika također je bio položen uz rub grobne rake, malo dalje od hrpice spaljenih kostiju. U grobu se još nalaze mali lonac, dvije željezne fibule, željezna

cremated bones. The grave, dated to LT C1, also included a small pot, three iron fibulae, and a burnt bronze bracelet.⁴⁸ In the richer grave 176, on the edge of a small pile of cremated bones (Fig. 6), there was a spindle-whorl with the upper half narrower than the lower half. The grave also included a pot, four iron fibulae, a fragment of a glass bracelet, an iron awl, and two iron rings, all dating the grave to LT C2.⁴⁹ Grave 179 contained a conical spindle-whorl. The grave also included a pot, burnt fragments of a glass bracelet, and an iron object; the grave is probably from LT C2.⁵⁰ The biconical spindle-whorl in grave 196 was found among the cremated remains of a woman. The grave also included the bottom of a pot, a bronze fibula, four glass beads, and an iron sewing needle.⁵¹ In grave 260, a biconical spindle-whorl was placed on the shoulder of a pot (Fig. 7); the grave also included two pots, a small pot and a jug.⁵² In grave 337, a conical spindle-whorl was found on a small pile of cremated bones. The grave also included a pot, an iron fibula and two bronze fibulae, and a glass bead. The grave has been dated to LT C.⁵³ In grave 458, a conical spindle-whorl was laid on a small pile of cremated bones. The grave also included two pots, an iron axe, an iron shield boss, an iron knife, the iron handle of a shield, the iron edge of a shield, and a bronze Certosa fibula. The cremated bones seem to have been placed in two separate piles located between a pot on each side, so it could be a double grave from LT B2.⁵⁴ This grave was cut from grave 458A, which contained a conical spindle-whorl placed on a small pile of cremated bones, and also a pot.⁵⁵ In the more richly-equipped grave 465, a rounded spindle-whorl was in a large pot serving as an urn, together with the cremated bones. The grave also included a pot, a bowl, two iron fibulae, two bronze bracelets, and two bronze anklets; the grave is from the end of LT B2.⁵⁶ In grave 608, a cylindrical spindle-whorl, conically widening towards the bottom, was found with the cremated bones in a large pot serving as an urn. Aside from the urn, the grave contained a smaller pot, a bronze bracelet and an iron bracelet; the grave has been dated to LT C1.⁵⁷

There seems to be an exception: the rounded spindle-whorl from the warrior cremation grave 162; but it was found on the edge of the grave pit, a little away from the other finds (Fig. 8). The grave also included two pots (one of which contained cremated bones and served as an urn), two shield bosses and a long spear.⁵⁸ It is unknown whether this is the grave of a man who also participated in the process of making yarn or the spindle-whorl was the gift of a grieving family member. Likewise, the spindle-whorls in the grave fill could have arrived when the deceased was bur-

48 Križ 2001, 97, cat. no. 141; 2005, 72, T. 44: 2.

49 Križ 2005, 75, T. 48: 2.

50 Križ 2001, 97, cat. no. 143; 2005, 76, T. 49: 2.

51 Križ 2001, 99, cat. no. 151; 2005, 83, T. 57: 2.

52 Križ 2001, 107, cat. no. 202; 2005, 89, T. 65: 5.

53 Križ 2001, 112, cat. no. 233; 2005, 91, T. 70: 2.

54 Križ 2001, 122, cat. no. 297; 2005, 93–94, T. 77: 9.

55 Križ 2001, 123, cat. no. 298; 2005, 94, T. 76: 2.

56 Križ 2005, 94, T. 78: 4.

57 Križ 2001, 140, cat. no. 398; 2005, 99, T. 92: 3.

58 Križ 2001, 96, cat. no. 135; 2005, 63, 69, T. 40: 3.

48 Križ 2001, 97, cat. no. 141; 2005, 72, Pl. 44: 2.

49 Križ 2005, 75, Pl. 48: 2.

50 Križ 2001, 97, cat. no. 143; 2005, 76, Pl. 49: 2.

51 Križ 2001, 99, cat. no. 151; 2005, 83, Pl. 57: 2.

52 Križ 2001, 107, cat. no. 202; 2005, 89, Pl. 65: 5.

53 Križ 2001, 112, cat. no. 233; 2005, 91, Pl. 70: 2.

54 Križ 2001, 122, cat. no. 297; 2005, 93–94, Pl. 77: 9.

55 Križ 2001, 123, cat. no. 298; 2005, 94, Pl. 76: 2.

56 Križ 2005, 94, Pl. 78: 4.

57 Križ 2001, 140, cat. no. 398; 2005, 99, Pl. 92: 3.

58 Križ 2001, 96, cat. no. 135; 2005, 63, 69, Pl. 40: 3.

pojasna kopča i tri željezna obruča. Grob se može datirati u LT C2, pri čemu je jedna fibula starija. Kopče se inače nalaze u muškim grobovima te zajedno s tri obruča čine pojasnu garnituru. Ovi su nalazi pronađeni malo dalje od hrpice spaljenih kostiju, odnosno možda pripadaju nekom drugom muškome grobu.⁵⁹ Osim vjerojatno dvojnoga groba 458, i grob 505 s nalazom pršljena zaobljenog oblika izgleda da predstavlja dvojni grob budući da se još spominju nalazi željeznog koplja i željeznog umba.⁶⁰

Pršljeni različitih oblika pronađeni su i u brojnim drugim grobnim cjelinama na Kapiteljskoj njivi s predmetima nošnje i nakita te keramičkim posudama,⁶¹ a poznati su i kao slučajni nalaz izvan grobnih cjelina.⁶² Isto tako, keramički pršljeni različitih oblika pronađeni su i na groblju na Kandiji.⁶³

Keramički pršljeni potom su pronađeni i na kasnolatensko-rimskoj nekropoli na Beletovom vrtu tijekom obje faze pokopavanja, pri čemu se u analizi pažnja poklanja kasnolatenskim grobovima (Tablica 3). Jednu od najvažnijih kasnolatenskih grobnih cjelina na Beletovom vrtu predstavlja oštećeni grob 201, u kojem su pronađene srebrna fibula tipa Nauheim I.2 te brončana fibula tipa Nova Vas. U grob je položen pršljen koničnog oblika. U grobu su još pronađena četiri bradavičasta obruča, sječivo željeznog noža, staklene perle, ulomci narukvice od srebrne tordirane žice, ulomak ogledala, srebrni pleteni lančić, dva mala brončana obruča te tri lonca i pehar. Grob je datiran u LT D1b i vjerojatno predstavlja pokop žene.⁶⁴ U istovremenom oštećenome grobu 200 nalazio se pršljen diskoidnog oblika, zajedno s ulomkom većega želje-

id. In grave 173, a conical spindle-whorl was also placed on the edge of the grave, a little away from the pile of cremated bones. The grave also includes a small pot, two iron fibulae, an iron belt buckle and three iron rings. The grave can be dated to LT C2, with one fibula being older. Buckles are usually found in men's graves; together with the three rings, they form a belt set. These items were found a little farther from the pile of cremated bones: that is, they may have belonged to another man's grave.⁵⁹ Along with grave 458, which is probably double, grave 505, with a rounded spindle-whorl, seems to be a double grave too, since it also included an iron spear and an iron shield boss.⁶⁰

Spindle-whorls of various shapes were also found in numerous other grave assemblages in Kapiteljska Njiva, together with costume and jewellery items and ceramic vessels,⁶¹ but are also known as chance finds outside funerary complexes.⁶² Likewise, ceramic spindle-whorls of various shapes were found in the cemetery at Kandija.⁶³

Ceramic spindle-whorls were then found in the Late La Tène and Roman cemetery at Beletov Vrt during both burial phases; the analysis focused on the Late La Tène graves (Table 3). One of the most important Late La Tène grave assemblages at Beletov Vrt is the damaged grave 201, with a silver fibula of the Nauheim I.2 type and a bronze fibula of the Nova Vas type. A conical spindle-whorl was placed in the grave. The grave also included four wart-like rings, an iron knife blade, glass beads, fragments of a twisted silver wire bracelet, a fragment of a mirror, a silver plaited chain,

59 Križ 2005, 74, T. 46: 8.

60 Križ 2001, 126, cat. no. 320.

61 Za ove grobove zasad nije poznat cjelokupan ansambl nalaza iako se ponekad (Križ 2001) navode i ostali nalazi iz grobne cjeline u kojoj je pronađen keramički pršljen. Npr., grob 228 s nalazima ukrašenoga koničnog i zaobljenog pršljena (103, cat. no. 174–175); grob 259 s nalazom zaobljenog pršljena koji je ukrašen s gornje strane vodoravnim nizom polumjesečastih otisaka (106, cat. no. 197); grob 317 s bikoničnim pršljenom (110, cat. no. 224); grob 319 s pršljenom koničnog oblika (110, cat. no. 225); grob 342 s pršljenom zaobljenog oblika (113, cat. no. 240); grob 398 s pršljenom bikoničnog oblika koji je ukrašen s gornje strane (116, cat. no. 261); grob 402 iz LT C1 s nalazom dva pršljena, zaobljenim i bikoničnim (117, cat. no. 264–265); grob 406 s pršljenom zaobljenog oblika (117, cat. no. 267); grob 423 s pršljenom koničnog oblika (118, cat. no. 269); grob 441 s pršljenom cilindričnog oblika, koji se konično širi prema dolje (120, cat. no. 285); grob 445 s pršljenom koničnog oblika (121, cat. no. 290); grob 455 s pršljenom bikoničnog oblika (122, cat. no. 293); grob 471 s pršljenom zaobljenog oblika (125, cat. no. 312); grob 502 s bikoničnim pršljenom, ukrašenim radijalno raspoređenim žljebovima na gornjoj polovici (126, cat. no. 319); grob 530 s pršljenom koničnog oblika (132, cat. no. 349); grob 538 iz LT C1 s ukrašenim pršljenom koničnog oblika (134, cat. no. 358); grob 550 s bikoničnim pršljenom (134, cat. no. 360); grob 559 s pršljenom zaobljenog oblika, ukrašenim nizom točkica (136, cat. no. 370); grob 563 s bikoničnim pršljenom (136, cat. no. 371); grob 581 s dva pršljena, jednim bikoničnim i drugim koničnim (138, cat. no. 383–384); grob 586 s ukrašenim zaobljenim pršljenom (138, cat. no. 386); grob 589 s ukrašenim bikoničnim pršljenom (138, cat. no. 387); grob 596 s ukrašenim bikoničnim pršljenom (139, cat. no. 391); grob 605 s koničnim pršljenom (140, cat. no. 394); grob 628 s bikoničnim pršljenom (142, cat. no. 408); grob 633 s koničnim pršljenom (143, cat. no. 410); grob 647 sa zaobljenim pršljenom (147, cat. no. 435); grob 652 s ukrašenim zaobljenim pršljenom (149, cat. no. 444); grob 653 s bikoničnim pršljenom (149, cat. no. 447).

62 Križ 2001, 154, cat. no. 471–474.

63 Križ 2001. Npr. konični pršljen u grobu 30 (Križ 2001, 162, cat. no. 527); bikonični pršljen u grobu 45 (Križ 2001, 163, cat. no. 536); bikonični pršljen, ukrašen urezanim linijama u grobu 54 (Križ 2001, 164, cat. no. 540).

64 Knez 1992, 67, T. 71: 14; Božič 2008, 50–51, sl. 23: 3.

59 Križ 2005, 74, Pl. 46: 8.

60 Križ 2001, 126, cat. no. 320.

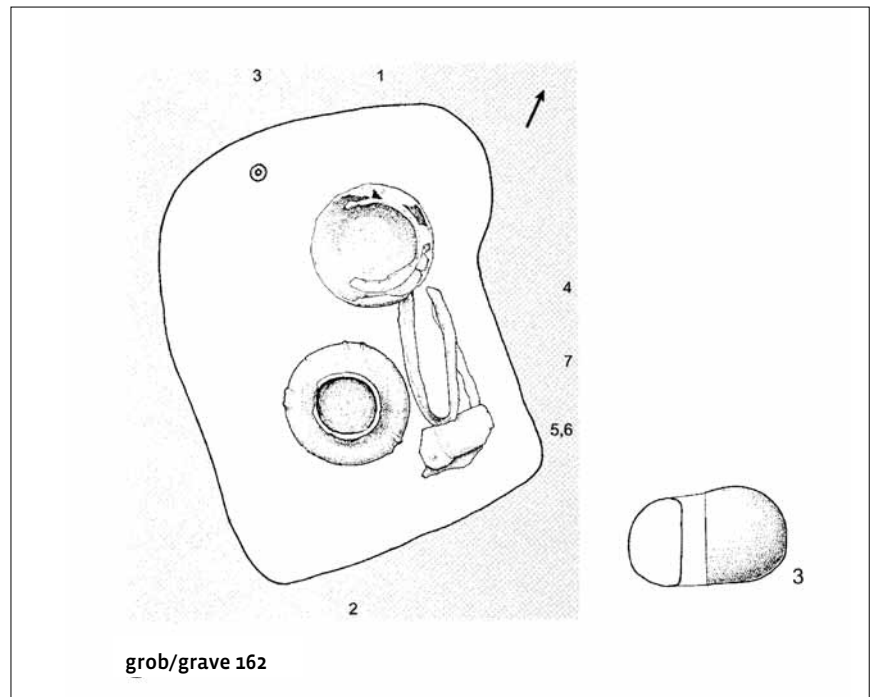
61 The entire ensemble of finds is still not known for these graves, even though some (Križ 2001) mention other finds from the grave assemblages where a ceramic spindle-whorl was found. E.g. grave 228, with a decorated conical spindle-whorl and a rounded spindle-whorl (103, cat. nos. 174–175); grave 259, with a rounded spindle-whorl decorated on top with a horizontal series of crescent-shaped prints (106, cat. no. 197); grave 317, with a biconical spindle-whorl (110, cat. no. 224); grave 319, with a conical spindle-whorl (110, cat. no. 225); grave 342, with a rounded spindle-whorl (113, cat. no. 240); grave 398, with a biconical spindle-whorl decorated on top (116, cat. no. 261); grave 402, from LT C1, with two spindle-whorls, one rounded and the other biconical (117, cat. nos. 264–265); grave 406, with a rounded spindle-whorl (117, cat. no. 267); grave 423, with a conical spindle-whorl (118, cat. no. 269); grave 441, with a cylindrical spindle-whorl widening downwards in a cone (120, cat. no. 285); grave 445, with a conical spindle-whorl (121, cat. no. 290); grave 455, with a biconical spindle-whorl (122, cat. no. 293); grave 471, with a rounded spindle-whorl (125, cat. no. 312); grave 502, with a biconical spindle-whorl decorated with radial grooves on the upper half (126, cat. no. 319); grave 530, with a conical spindle-whorl (132, cat. no. 349); grave 538, from LT C1, with a decorated conical spindle-whorl (134, cat. no. 358); grave 550, with a biconical spindle-whorl (134, cat. no. 360); grave 559, with a rounded spindle-whorl decorated with a series of dots (136, cat. no. 370); grave 563, with a biconical spindle-whorl (136, cat. no. 371); grave 581, with two spindle-whorls, one biconical and the other conical (138, cat. nos. 383–384); grave 586, with a decorated rounded spindle-whorl (138, cat. no. 386); grave 589, with a decorated biconical spindle-whorl (138, cat. no. 387); grave 596, with a decorated biconical spindle-whorl (139, cat. no. 391); grave 605, with a conical spindle-whorl (140, cat. no. 394); grave 628, with a biconical spindle-whorl (142, cat. no. 408); grave 633, with a conical spindle-whorl (143, cat. no. 410); grave 647, with a rounded spindle-whorl (147, cat. no. 435); grave 652, with a decorated rounded spindle-whorl (149, cat. no. 444); grave 653, with a biconical spindle-whorl (149, cat. no. 447).

62 Križ 2001, 154, cat. nos. 471–474.

63 Križ 2001. E.g. the conical spindle-whorl in grave 30 (Križ 2001, 162, cat. no. 527); the biconical spindle-whorl in grave 45 (Križ 2001, 163, cat. no. 536); the biconical spindle-whorl decorated with incised lines in grave 54 (Križ 2001, 164, cat. no. 540).

SLIKA 8. Novo Mesto–Kapiteljska njiva, plan groba 162 s položajem nalaza keramičkog pršljena (prema: Križ 2005).

FIGURE 8. Novo Mesto–Kapiteljska Njiva, ground plan of grave 162 with the position of the ceramic spindle-whorl (after: Križ 2005).



znog noža, loncem te ulomcima još jedne posude.⁶⁵ Mladi su grobovi s fibulama iz LT D2 stupnja. Tako je u oštećenom grobu 144 pronađen pršljen koničnog oblika, dok su u grobu još pronađeni ulomak brončane fibule tipa Idrija Ia te ulomci nekoliko keramičkih posuda.⁶⁶ U grobu 153 pronađen je pršljen diskoidnog oblika, zajedno s brončanom fibulom tipa Jezerine i još četiri keramičke posude. Radi se o pokopu odrasle osobe.⁶⁷ U grobu 179, uz brončanu fibulu tipa Idrija Ia te pet keramičkih posuda, nalazila su se dva pršljena. Jedan je diskoidnog oblika, dok je drugi bikoničnog, s gornjom polovicom koja je viša od donje, pri čemu je donja ukrašena s pet skupina od po tri trokutasto organizirana kružna otiska.⁶⁸ Pršljen bikoničnog oblika nalazio se i u dosta oštećenom grobu 188 u kojem su još pronađeni ulomci spirale brončane fibule, brončani obruč te još tri keramičke posude.⁶⁹

Otkriće većeg broja ženskih grobova iz mlađega željeznog doba s priložima keramičkih pršljena na groblju Kapiteljska njiva, posebno kada se usporedi s istovremenim grobljima na prostoru Karpatske kotline, sasvim sigurno predstavlja nastavak tradicije iz starijega željeznog doba u Dolenjskoj.⁷⁰ Na to bi ukazivala i sličnost oblika pršljena, što ne iznenađuje, budući da se radi o utilitarnom obliku kojemu je primarna bila svrsishodnost. Potom se ista tradicija nastavlja i na groblju na Beletovom vrtu tijekom kasnog latena pa sve do u rimsko razdoblje.

two small bronze rings, and three pots and a goblet. The grave has been dated to LT D1b and probably contains a woman.⁶⁴ The damaged grave 200, probably contemporary, contained a discoid spindle-whorl together with a fragment of a large iron knife, a pot, and fragments of another vessel.⁶⁵ The later graves with fibulae date from LT D2. Thus, the damaged grave 144 contained a conical spindle-whorl and also included a fragment of a bronze fibula of the Idrija Ia type, and fragments of several ceramic vessels.⁶⁶ Grave 153 contained a disc-shaped spindle-whorl together with a bronze fibula of the Jezerine type, and four ceramic vessels. It is the burial of an adult.⁶⁷ Grave 179, with a bronze fibula of the Idrija Ia type and five ceramic vessels, contained two spindle-whorls. One is discoid in shape, while the other is biconical with the upper half taller than the lower half, which is decorated with five groups of three circular prints arranged in triangles.⁶⁸ A biconical spindle-whorl was also found in the severely damaged grave 188, which also included fragments of the spiral of a bronze fibula, a bronze ring and three ceramic vessels.⁶⁹

The discovery of a large number of women's graves from the Late Iron Age with ceramic spindle-whorls as grave goods in the cemetery of Kapiteljska Njiva, especially when compared to contemporary cemeteries in the Carpathian Basin, certainly represents a continuation of the tradition from the Early Iron Age in

65 Knez 1992, 65, T. 71: 2.

66 Knez 1992, 54, T. 52: 1. Spol i dob pokojnika nisu mogli biti određeni.

67 Knez 1992, 57, T. 54/6.

68 Knez 1992, 62, T. 64: 7–8. Spol i dob pokojnika nisu mogli biti određeni.

69 Knez 1992, 63, T. 68: 3.

70 Preložnik 2014.

64 Knez 1992, 67, Pl. 71: 14; Božič 2008, 50–51, Fig. 23: 3.

65 Knez 1992, 65, Pl. 71: 2.

66 Knez 1992, 54, Pl. 52: 1. The sex and age of the dead could not be determined.

67 Knez 1992, 57, Pl. 54/6.

68 Knez 1992, 62, Pl. 64: 7–8. The sex and age of the dead could not be determined.

69 Knez 1992, 63, Pl. 68: 3.

Na grobljima Skordiska, u jugoistočnom dijelu Karpatske kotline, keramički su pršljeni zabilježeni tek kao iznimka (Tablica 2). Tako je na groblju Pećine keramički pršljen zaobljenog oblika i promjera 3,9 x 4,2 cm pronađen samo u jednom grobu – paljevinskom grobu 24, koji je nalazima fibula datiran u LT B2. U grobu su pronađene četiri željezne fibule, željezna narukvica, željezni nož, dok je keramički servis sastavljen od tri lonca, kantharosa, zdjele te zdjele s poklopcem.⁷¹ U kosturnom grobu 26, na groblju Osijek–Zelena polje, pronađen je pršljen bikoničnog oblika, tamnosive boje, koji je na tri mjesta ukrašen motivima koncentričnih kružnica. U grobu su pronađeni astragalni pojas te fibula s osmičastim petljama na nožici, zatim brončani obruči i privjesci, staklene perle, koštani predmet i manja keramička zdjela. Na osnovi nalaza fibule, grob je datiran u LT C1.⁷² S istoga groblja, samo izvan grobne cjeline (iskop 21), potječe pršljen bikoničnog oblika koji je na najširem dijelu ukrašen dvama vodoravno položenim žljebovima iznad kojih su, s obje strane, okomiti žljebovi.⁷³ Na najvećem do sada istraženom groblju Skordiska, onom na Karaburmi, priloži pršljena gotovo da su nepoznati. Samo je u kasnolatskom grobu 19 pronađen pršljen bikoničnog oblika, koji se nalazio u zdjeli S-profilacije, zajedno s brončanom narukvicom. Zanimljivo, spaljeni ostaci pokojnice u grobu nisu otkriveni.⁷⁴

Slično grobljima Skordiska, keramički pršljeni dokumentirani su u kosturnim i paljevinskim grobovima latenske kulture diljem Karpatske kotline, no također se radi o malom broju grobnih cjelina (Tablica 2).

Na groblju Magyarszerdahely–Homoki Dűlő u zapadnoj Mađarskoj, u oštećenom kosturnom grobu 9, u kojem je bilo pokopano dijete, pokraj kostiju zdjelice pronađen je ulomak bikoničnog pršljena promjera 3,8 cm. U grobu su još pronađeni staklena perla te dio žrvnja.⁷⁵ Bikonični pršljen promjera 4,6 cm, koji je s gornje strane ukrašen V-urezima, pronađen je i u oštećenom paljevinskom grobu 1 na groblju Zalaszentgrót–Aranyod. U grobu su još pronađeni brončani torkves, dvije brončane narebrene narukvice s pečatastima krajevima te ulomci manje posude. S obzirom na pronađene narukvice i njihov promjer, u grobu je vjerojatno bila pokopana odrasla žena te grob pripada LT B2.⁷⁶ Keramički pršljeni pronađeni su i na grobljima datiranim u LT B2-LT C1 u istočnoj Mađarskoj. Na groblju Ludas–Varjú-dűlő, u paljevinskom grobu 669B, u kojem je pokopana bogato opremljena odrasla žena, pokraj zdjele je pronađen pršljen ovalnog oblika, koji je ukrašen s uskim, radijalno organiziranim kanelurama na obje polovice, dok je središnji dio između po jednog vodoravnog žljeba neukrašen. Pršljen je promjera 2,9 cm. U grobu su pronađeni brojni predmeti nošnje i nakita – dio željeznog pojasa, dvije brončane fibule, že-

the Dolenjska region.⁷⁰ This seems to be confirmed by the similar spindle-whorl shapes, which is not surprising, since it was a utilitarian shape with expediency as its primary purpose. The same tradition was continued in the cemetery of Beletov Vrt during the Late La Tène, all the way to the Roman period.

In the cemeteries of the Scordisci in the south-eastern Carpathian Basin, ceramic spindle-whorls have been found only exceptionally (Table 2). Thus, in the Pećine cemetery, a rounded ceramic spindle-whorl measuring 3.9 x 4.2 cm in diameter was found in only one grave: cremation grave 24, which has been dated to LT B2 on the basis of its fibulae. It contained four iron fibulae, an iron bracelet, an iron knife, and a ceramic set consisting of three pots, a kantharos, a bowl and a lidded bowl.⁷¹ Inhumation grave 26 in the cemetery of Osijek–Zelena Polje contained a dark-grey biconical spindle-whorl, which is decorated in three places with motifs of concentric circles. It also included an astragal belt, a fibula with figure-of-eight loops on the foot, bronze rings and pendants, glass beads, a bone object and a small ceramic bowl. On the basis of its fibula, the grave has been dated to LT C1.⁷² At the same cemetery, but outside the funerary complex (trench 21), there is a biconical spindle-whorl which is decorated at its widest part with two horizontal grooves that have vertical grooves above them on both sides.⁷³ At the largest explored cemetery of the Scordisci – the one at Karaburma – spindle-whorls as grave goods are virtually non-existent. Only Late La Tène grave 19 contained a biconical spindle-whorl inside an S-profile bowl together with a bronze bracelet. Interestingly, no cremated remains of a woman were found in the grave.⁷⁴

As in the cemeteries of the Scordisci, ceramic spindle-whorls have been documented in inhumation and cremation graves of the La Tène culture throughout the Carpathian Basin, but it is a small number of grave assemblages (Table 2).

In the cemetery of Magyarszerdahely–Homoki Dűlő, in western Hungary, there is the damaged inhumation grave 9, where a child was buried and where a fragment of a biconical spindle-whorl, 3.8 cm in diameter, was found next to the pelvic bones. The grave also included a glass bead and part of a millstone.⁷⁵ A biconical spindle-whorl, measuring 4.6 cm in diameter and decorated with V-incisions on the upper side, was found in the damaged cremation grave 1 in the Zalaszentgrót–Aranyod cemetery. The grave also included a bronze torc, two bronze ribbed bracelets with seal-shaped ends, and fragments of a small vessel. Given the bracelets and their diameter, it is probably the grave of an adult woman, belonging to LT B2.⁷⁶ Ceramic spindle-whorls have

71 Jovanović 2018, 64, 174, Pl. 28: 14.

72 Spajić 1962, 37–39; Božić 1981, 318, Fig. 3. Za podatak o nalazu keramičkog pršljenja u grobu 26 zahvaljujem se Domagoju Dujmiću iz Arheološkog muzeja Osijek. E. Spajić u opisu groba (1962, 37) ne navodi nalaz pršljenja.

73 Spajić 1962, 44, T. 21: 26.

74 Todorović 1972, 16, T. 7: 3.

75 Horváth 1987, 87–88, Pl. X: 13.

76 Horváth 1987, 131–132, Pl. XXXVIII: 14.

70 Preložnik 2014.

71 Jovanović 2018, 64, 174, Pl. 28: 14.

72 Spajić 1962, 37–39; Božić 1981, 318, Fig. 3. For the information on the find of a ceramic spindle-whorl in grave 26, I thank Domagoj Dujmić of Archaeological Museum Osijek in his description of the grave, Spajić (1962, 37) does not mention the find of a spindle-whorl.

73 Spajić 1962, 44, Pl. 21: 26.

74 Todorović 1972, 16, Pl. 7: 3.

75 Horváth 1987, 87–88, Pl. X: 13.

76 Horváth 1987, 131–132, Pl. XXXVIII: 14.

ljezna fibula, željezna narukvica, brončana nanogvica, ulomci brončanih predmeta, dva lonca te dvije zdjele. Grob je predmetima nošnje i nakita datiran u LT C1.⁷⁷ U paljevinskom grobu 1051 na istom groblju, u kojem je pokopano dijete u dobi od 1 godine, vjerojatno žensko prema ostalim pronađenim nalazima, pronađen je pršljen bikoničnog oblika promjera 4,6 cm, koji je ukrašen širokim okomitim kanelurama postavljenima na najširem dijelu. S jedne se strane na jednome mjestu nalaze tri V-ureza, smještene jedna u drugu, dok su s druge strane jedna dulja i jedna kraća valovita linija. Pršljen se nalazio na rubu hrpice spaljenih kostiju. Grob je bogato opremljen predmetima nošnje i obručastog nakita te keramičkim posudama – tri brončane fibule, pet željeznih fibula, brončana narukvica, željezna narukvica, brončana nanogvica, brončani prsten, dva željezna obruča te ulomcima još nekih predmeta, pet lonaca, zdjelom i vrčem – na osnovi kojih je datiran u LT B2.⁷⁸

U paljevinskom grobu 20, na groblju Kistokaj–Kültelkek pronađen je sivi bikonični pršljen promjera 2,9 cm. U grobu su pronađeni lonac, zdjela, zatim još tri keramičke posude, od kojih je jedna imala ručku, željezni nož s trnom, željezna četvrtasta kopča, spaljeni ulomci brončane narukvice, brončana narebrena narukvica s pečatastim krajevima, zatim ulomci još jedne takve narukvice, ulomci brončane Dux fibule s plastično ukrašenim lukom i kuglicom na nožici, ulomci fibule s narebrenim lukom te željezni i brončani predmeti. Grob je nalazima fibula i narukvica datiran u LT B2.⁷⁹ Na groblju Muhi–Kocsmadomb keramički pršljeni pronađeni su u tri paljevinska ženska groba koji nisu sačuvani u cijelosti. Pršljen zaobljenog oblika i promjera 2,5 cm iz groba 39 ukrašen je trima dvostrukim kružnicama izvedenim kaneliranjem. U grobu su još pronađeni ulomci posude izrađene rukom te ulomak brončanog predmeta koji je pronađen u zapuni groba.⁸⁰ U oštećenom grobu 41a, pronađeni su ulomci dvaju pršljena bikoničnog oblika, promjera 1,7 i 1,2 cm. Jedan je pršljen izrađen od gline s primjesom grafita, a pronađen je s ulomkom brončane narebrenе nanogvice. U drugom dijelu, vjerojatno istoga groba, nalazila se brončana sljepoočničarka, obložena elektrumom, plosnati željezni obruč, spaljivanjem deformirani predmet, staklene perle, zlatna perla te ulomci posude.⁸¹ U grobu 45, spaljeni ostaci pokojnice bili su položeni u veliki lonac, izrađen rukom, u funkciji urne. U urni su pronađeni pršljen bikoničnog oblika i promjera 2,6 cm, koji je ukrašen dvama vodoravnim žljebovima te ulomci dviju željeznih narukvica. Drugi je pršljen pronađen pokraj urne. Zaobljenog je oblika, promjera je 2,4 cm, te ima jednu polovicu koja je viša od druge.⁸² Čini se kako sva tri groba predstavljaju ukope lokalnih žena.⁸³ S groblja Radostyán iz groba 7, za koji se pretpostavlja kako je bio paljevinski, potječe bikonični pršljen

also been found in cemeteries dating from LT B2–LT C1 in eastern Hungary. In the cemetery of Ludas–Varjú-dűlő, cremation grave 669B, of a richly-equipped adult woman, contained a bowl next to an oval spindle-whorl decorated with narrow radial grooves on both halves, while the central part, between single horizontal grooves, is unadorned. The spindle-whorl measures 2.9 cm in diameter. The grave included numerous items of costume and jewellery: a part from an iron belt, two bronze fibulae, an iron fibula, an iron bracelet, a bronze anklet, fragments of bronze objects, two pots and two bowls. The grave has been dated to LT C1 on the basis of the items of costume and jewellery.⁷⁷ Cremation grave 1051 in the same cemetery contained a child of about 1 year of age, probably female, judging by the other finds, and a biconical spindle-whorl, 4.6 cm in diameter, decorated with wide vertical grooves in the widest part. One side has a spot with three V-incisions nestled one inside another, while the other side has a longer and a shorter wavy line. The spindle-whorl lay on the edge of a pile of cremated bones. The grave was richly equipped with items of costume and ring jewellery and ceramic vessels – three bronze fibulae, five iron fibulae, a bronze bracelet, an iron bracelet, a bronze anklet, a bronze ring, two iron rings, and fragments of some other objects, five pots, a bowl and a jug – which were the basis for its dating to LT B2.⁷⁸

Cremation grave 20 in the Kistokaj–Kültelkek cemetery included a grey biconical spindle-whorl measuring 2.9 cm in diameter. The grave also contained a pot, a bowl, three ceramic vessels, including one with a handle, an iron knife with a prong, an iron square buckle, burnt fragments of a bronze bracelet, a bronze ribbed bracelet with stamp-shaped ends, fragments of another such bracelet, fragments of a bronze Dux fibula with a relief-decorated bow and a knob on the foot, fragments of a fibula with a ribbed bow, and iron and bronze objects. The grave has been dated to LT B2 on the basis of the fibulae and bracelets.⁷⁹ At the cemetery of Muhi–Kocsmadomb, ceramic spindle-whorls were found in three women's cremation graves that have not been preserved in their entirety. The rounded spindle-whorl from grave 39, measuring 2.5 cm in diameter, is decorated with three double circles made by grooving. The grave also included fragments of a hand-made vessel and a fragment of a bronze object found in the grave fill.⁸⁰ The damaged grave 41a contained what seem to be fragments of two biconical spindle-whorls, 1.7 and 1.2 cm in diameter. One spindle-whorl is made of clay with an admixture of graphite, and was found with a fragment of a bronze ribbed anklet. In the other part of what was probably the same grave, there was a bronze temple ring lined with electrum, a flat iron ring, an object deformed by burning, glass beads, a gold bead,

77 Szabó, Tankó 2012, 24–25, Pl. VIII: 10.

78 Szabó, Tankó 2012, 65–66, Pl. XXXVIII: 19.

79 Hellebrandt 1999, 205, 211, Pl. LXXIV: 13.

80 Hellebrandt 1999, 224, 233, Pl. LXXXI: 6.

81 Hellebrandt 1999, 225, 233, Pl. LXXXIV: 10–11. Jedan se pršljen navodi kao keramička perla. Još se spominje nalaz pršljena u grobu II iz iskopavanja 1934. godine, zajedno sa željeznom narukvicom i keramičkom posudom: Hellebrandt 1999, 236, Fig. 193.

82 Hellebrandt 1999, 228, 233, Pl. LXXXIV: 6–7.

83 Hellebrandt 1999, 233–236.

77 Szabó, Tankó 2012, 24–25, Pl. VIII: 10.

78 Szabó, Tankó 2012, 65–66, Pl. XXXVIII: 19.

79 Hellebrandt 1999, 205, 211, Pl. LXXIV: 13.

80 Hellebrandt 1999, 224, 233, Pl. LXXXI: 6.

promjera 4,9 cm. U grobu su još pronađeni zdjela, manji lonac izrađen rukom, željezna fibula s dvije kuglice i brončanom pločicom između njih, željezna fibula s niskim i dugim lukom te kuglicom na spoju luka i nožice, kao i željezne škare. Grob je nalazima fibula datiran u LT C1.⁸⁴ U uništenom grobu 73, vjerojatno paljevinskom, na groblju Szentendre-Római-sáne road pronađen je keramički pršljen zaobljenog oblika. Iz groba su sačuvani ulomci keramičkih posuda, zatim ulomci željeznih predmeta, među njima i jedna fibula.⁸⁵

Na groblju Tiszavasvári-Városföldje-Jegyzótag, u kosturnom grobu 31, u kojem je pokopana žena u dobi od 23 do 40 godina, između nogu je pronađen keramički predmet koji nalikuju pršljenju zaobljenog oblika, promjera 3,2 cm, s nešto većom rupicom u sredini. Radi se o bogato opremljenom grobu, u kojem su pronađeni brojni predmeti nošnje i nakita te keramičke posude. Nošnji pripadaju pojasna ganitura, zatim dvije brončane fibule te još jedna brončana, kao i jedna željezna fibula, koje su možda bile povezane brončanim lančićem. Od nakita su pronađene dvije brončane narukvice i dvije nanogvice te lonac i zdjela. Grob je datiran na prijelaz LT B2 u LT C1, odnosno na sami početak LT C1.⁸⁶ Na groblju Mátraszőlős-Királydombi, u bogato opremljenom paljevinskom grobu 25, s obje strane hrpice spaljenih ostataka mlade, odrasle pokojnice, pronađen je po jedan keramički pršljen. Jedan ima diskoidni oblik, dok je drugi bikoničan. U grobu je još pronađeno pet lonaca, od kojih je dio modeliran rukom, zatim dvije zdjele, željezni srp, pojas koji se vjerojatno sastojao od željezne kopljaste kopče, željeznih obruča i brončanoga dvostrukog lančića, zatim ostaci željezne fibule, ostaci brončanih nanogvica te brončani predmet. Grob se na osnovi nalaza datira u LT C1.⁸⁷ Pršljen cilindričnog oblika i promjera 3,9 cm zabilježen je i u bogato opremljenom ženskome kosturnom grobu na nalazištu Vezensy-Kisdebrecen. U grobu su još pronađeni brončani pojas s pravokutnim člancima i zoomorfnom kopčom, zatim brončana narukvica, brončani prsten i grafitirani situlati lonac, koji je ukrašen okomitim češljastim ukrasom. Grob je datiran u LT C1.⁸⁸

Na grobljima u Slovačkoj, keramički su pršljeni zabilježeni u kosturnim i paljevinskim grobovima datiranim u LT B2-C1 te također nisu brojni (Tablica 2), pri čemu se izdvaja nešto stariji kosturni grob 21 s groblja Dubník. U spomenutom dvojnog grobu, u kojem su pokopani odrasla žena i novorođenče, pronađena su dva bikonična ukrašena pršljena koja su bila položena do keramičkih posuda koje su se nalazile kod nogu pokojnice. Jedan je pršljen ukrašen uskim okomitim žljebovima, dok je drugi ukrašen četiri motiva koncentrične kružnice, koje se dodiruju, a na vrhu su još četiri polumjesečasta ureza. Radi se o grobu bogato opre-

and fragments of a vessel.⁸¹ In grave 45, the cremated remains of a woman were placed in a large handmade pot serving as an urn. The urn contained a biconical spindle-whorl, 2.6 cm in diameter and decorated with two horizontal grooves, and fragments of two iron bracelets. Another spindle-whorl was found next to the urn. It is rounded, 2.4 cm in diameter, and has one half taller than the other.⁸² All three graves seem to be the resting places of local women.⁸³ Grave 7 in the Radostyán cemetery, presumed to have been a cremation grave, contained a biconical spindle-whorl, measuring 4.9 cm in diameter. The grave also included a bowl, a small handmade pot, an iron fibula with two knobs and a bronze plate between them, an iron fibula with a long, low bow and a knob at the junction of the bow and the foot, and iron scissors. The grave has been dated to LT C1 on the basis of the fibulae.⁸⁴ The destroyed grave 73 in the Szentendre-Római-sáne Road cemetery, probably a cremation grave, contained a rounded ceramic spindle-whorl. The grave also included fragments of ceramic vessels and fragments of iron objects including a fibula.⁸⁵

Inhumation grave 31 in the Tiszavasvári-Városföldje-Jegyzó tag cemetery was the resting place of a woman between 23 and 40 years of age, between whose legs a ceramic object was found that resembles a rounded spindle-whorl and measures 3.2 cm in diameter, with a somewhat large hole in the middle. It was a richly furnished grave in which numerous costume and jewelry items and ceramic vessels were found. The costume consists of a belt set, two bronze fibulae, and one bronze and one iron fibula that may have been on the same bronze chain. The jewelry consists of two bronze bracelets and two anklets, and a pot and a bowl. The grave has been dated to the transition from LT B2 to LT C1, or to the very beginning of LT C1.⁸⁶ The richly-equipped cremation grave 25 in the Mátraszőlős-Királydombi cemetery contained two ceramic spindle-whorls, one on each side of the pile of cremated remains of a young adult woman. One has a discoid shape, while the other is biconical. The grave also included five pots, some of them hand-modelled, then two bowls, an iron sickle, a belt – probably consisting of an iron spear-shaped buckle, iron rings and a bronze double chain – the remains of an iron fibula, the remains of bronze anklets, and a bronze object. On the basis of the finds, the grave has been dated to LT C1.⁸⁷ The richly-equipped woman's inhumation grave at the Vezensy-Kisdebrecen site contained a cylindrical spindle-whorl measuring 3.9 cm in diameter. The grave also included a bronze belt with rectangular segments and a zoomorphic buckle, a bronze bracelet, a bronze ring, and a graphite-coated situla pot decorated with a vertical comb-shaped ornament. The grave has been dated to LT C1.⁸⁸

84 Hellebrandt 1999, 241, Pl. LXXXVII: 5.

85 Hellebrandt 1999, 37, Fig. 16.2.

86 Almássy 1998, 63, T. XXI: 1.

87 Almássy 2012, 97, T. XXXIV: 6–7.

88 Stanczik, Vaday 1971, 12, Fig. 1: 5.

81 Hellebrandt 1999, 225, 233, Pl. LXXXIV: 10–11. One spindle-whorl is listed as a ceramic bead. Also mentioned is the find of a spindle-whorl in grave II from the excavation of 1934, together with an iron bracelet and a ceramic vessel: Hellebrandt 1999, 236, Fig. 193.

82 Hellebrandt 1999, 228, 233, Pl. LXXXIV: 6–7.

83 Hellebrandt 1999, 233–236.

84 Hellebrandt 1999, 241, Pl. LXXXVII: 5.

85 Hellebrandt 1999, 37, Fig. 16.2.

86 Almássy 1998, 63, Pl. XXI: 1.

87 Almássy 2012, 97, Pl. XXXIV: 6–7.

88 Stanczik, Vaday 1971, 12, Fig. 1: 5.

mljene pokojnice s četiri željezne fibule, brončanom narukvicom, zatim koraljnim, jantarnim i staklenim (bikonične, ovalne i amforaste) perlama te osam keramičkih posuda.⁸⁹ Još je u oštećenom grobu 29, u kojem je pokopana mlađa žena, u uglu grobne rake pronađen kuglasti pršljen, dok su u grobu pronađeni i željezna fibula te tri keramičke posude.⁹⁰ Na groblju Horný Jatov-Trnovec nad Váhom, u oštećenom, ali bogato opremljenome ženskome kosturnom grobu 401, pronađen je manji pršljen promjera 2,7 cm s vodoravnim žljebom na najširem dijelu te okomitim žljebovima na svakoj polovici. Radi se o pokopu mlađe ženske osobe, pri čemu je pršljen definiran kao perla. Grob je datiran predmetima nošnje i nakita – željezni pojas, željezna fibula, brončana fibula, dvije brončane narukvice, ulomak jantara, tri lonca, posuda – u LT B2.⁹¹ U kosturnom grobu 9, na groblju Hurbanovo-Bacherov majer, koji pripada pokopu odrasle ženske osobe, pronađen je konični pršljen promjera 3,4 cm. U grobu su još samo pronađeni keramička perla i brončani privjesak.⁹² U paljevinskom grobu 1/55, s groblja Dvory nad Žitavou, nalazio se zaobljeni pršljen promjera 4,0 cm, koji je pronađen sa spaljenim ostacima pokojnika, vjerojatno djeteta, u loncu koji ima funkciju urne. Grob je nalazima predmeta nošnje i nakita – željezni pojas, željezna fibula, ulomci staklene narukvice, željezni nož, lonac, zdjela – datiran u LT C1.⁹³ Na groblju Kamenín, u paljevinskom grobu 15, u sloju paljevine na dnu grobne rake, pronađeni su manji zaobljeni pršljen, promjera 2,2 cm, te još samo dva lonca, dok se za spaljene ostatke pokojnika navodi kako nisu pronađeni.⁹⁴ U bogato opremljenom kosturnom grobu 129, na groblju Maňa, kod desne ruke pokojnice u dobi od 17 do 22 godine, pronađen je pršljen bikoničnog oblika, promjera 2,5 cm. Iznad lijeve strane prsa pokojnice pronađeni su i ostaci djeteta starog oko 5 godina, no nije sasvim sigurno radi li se o naknadnom ukopu. U grobu su pronađeni predmeti nošnje i nakita te keramičke posude – željezna fibula, brončani lančić, na kojem je vjerojatno bila jantarna perla, dvije brončane narukvice, željezna narukvica, dvije brončane nanogvice, brončani prsten te dva lonca. Grob je datiran u LT B2.⁹⁵ U paljevinskom grobu 477, na groblju Malé Kosihy, koji predstavlja pokop odrasle osobe, uz brus se nalazio veći bikonični pršljen, promjera 6,0 cm, koji je ukrašen s pet okomitih kanelura. U grobu, datiranom u LT C1, nalaze se dijelovi savijenog mača u koricama, željezni pojas, ulomci škara i britve, ili noža, zatim željezna fibula, brus, lonac, zdjela te ulomci posuda, kao i životinjske kosti. Zanimljivo, karakterističnih predmeta ženske nošnje i nakita u grobu nije bilo.⁹⁶

Niti na groblju Mannersdorf u istočnoj Austriji nije pronađen veći broj grobova žena s prilogom pršljena, odnosno poznata su samo tri groba (Tablica 2).⁹⁷ U grobu 95, u kojem ostaci pokojnika nisu pronađeni, nalazio se pršljen zaobljenog oblika, promjera

In cemeteries in Slovakia, ceramic spindle-whorls have been found in inhumation and cremation graves dated to LT B2–LT C1, and they are also not numerous (Table 2); what stands out is the older inhumation grave 21 of the Dubník cemetery. This double grave, of an adult woman and a new-born, contained two decorated biconical spindle-whorls, which were placed next to the ceramic vessels located at the feet of the woman. One spindle-whorl is decorated with narrow vertical grooves, while the other is decorated with four touching concentric-circle motifs and with four crescent-shaped incisions at the top. It is the grave of a richly-equipped woman with four iron fibulae, a bronze bracelet, beads of coral, amber and glass (biconical, oval and amphora-shaped), and eight ceramic vessels.⁸⁹ Also, grave 29, which is the damaged grave of a young woman, contained a spherical spindle-whorl in the corner of the grave pit; the grave also included an iron fibula and three ceramic vessels.⁹⁰ At the cemetery of Horný Jatov-Trnovec nad Váhom, in the damaged but richly-equipped woman's inhumation grave 401, there was a small spindle-whorl, 2.7 cm in diameter, with a horizontal groove at its widest part and vertical grooves on each half. It is the grave of a young woman, with the spindle-whorl defined as a bead. On the basis of its costume and jewellery items – iron belt, iron fibula, bronze fibula, two bronze bracelets, an amber fragment, three pots and a vessel – the grave has been dated to LT B2.⁹¹ Inhumation grave 9 in the cemetery of Hurbanovo-Bacherov Majer, which is the grave of an adult woman, contained a conical spindle-whorl with a diameter of 3.4 cm. The only other objects in the grave were a ceramic bead and a bronze pendant.⁹² In cremation grave 1/55 of the cemetery of Dvory nad Žitavou, there was a rounded spindle-whorl measuring 4.0 cm in diameter, found with the cremated remains of what was probably a child, in a pot serving as an urn. On the basis of its costume and jewellery items – an iron belt, an iron fibula, fragments of a glass bracelet, an iron knife, a pot and a bowl – the grave has been dated to LT C1.⁹³ At the Kamenín cemetery, in cremation grave 15, in the cremated layer at the bottom of the grave pit, there was a small rounded spindle-whorl measuring 2.2 cm in diameter and just two pots, while the cremated remains of the deceased have apparently not been found.⁹⁴ Grave 129 in the Maňa cemetery, a richly furnished inhumation grave, included a biconical spindle-whorl measuring 2.5 cm in diameter near the right hand of a woman aged 17 to 22. The remains of a 5-year-old child were found above the left side of the woman's chest, but it is not entirely certain whether this was a subsequent burial. The grave also contained costume and jewellery items and ceramic vessels: an iron fibula, a bronze chain which probably used to have an amber bead, two bronze bracelets, an iron bracelet, two bronze anklets, a bronze

89 Bujna 1989, 271, Abb. 26. T. XXIV: 11–12; Bujna 1991, 235.

90 Bujna 1989, 279, Abb. 37, T. XXXVIA: 2.

91 Benadík, Vlček, Ambros 1957, 30–31, Pl. IX: 2.

92 Benadík, Vlček, Ambros 1957, 65, Pl. XXIII: 11.

93 Benadík, Vlček, Ambros 1957, 83, Pl. XXIX: 11.

94 Benadík, Vlček, Ambros 1957, 110, Pl. XLI: 13.

95 Benadík 1983, 60, Abb. 14, Pl. LII: 10.

96 Bujna 1995, 96–97, Pl. 49B: 3.

97 Ramsl 2011, 147.

89 Bujna 1989, 271, Fig. 26. Pl. XXIV: 11–12; Bujna 1991, 235.

90 Bujna 1989, 279, Fig. 37, Pl. XXXVIA: 2.

91 Benadík, Vlček, Ambros 1957, 30–31, Pl. IX: 2.

92 Benadík, Vlček, Ambros 1957, 65, Pl. XXIII: 11.

93 Benadík, Vlček, Ambros 1957, 83, Pl. XXIX: 11.

94 Benadík, Vlček, Ambros 1957, 110, Pl. XLI: 13.

2,9 cm, te tri male posude izrađene rukom.⁹⁸ S druge strane, u kosturnom grobu 212, s kamenom arhitekturom, u kojem je pokopana bogato opremljena žena u dobi od 19 do 25 godina, pokraj lijeve ruke pokojnice pronađen je bikonični pršljen, koji je ukrašen trima skupinama sastavljenima od po tri usporedna žlijeba, promjera 3,5 cm. Od predmeta nošnje i nakita pronađene su tri željezne fibule, željezna narukvica, brončana narukvica, dvije brončane nanogvice i dva brončana obruča. U grobu su još zabilježeni nalazi željezne sjekire, željeznih škara, željeznog noža te keramički servis sastavljen od četiri lonca i dvije zdjele. Grob je nalazima datiran u kraj LT B2.⁹⁹ U grobu 216, u kojem ostaci pokojnika također nisu pronađeni, zabilježeni su samo nalazi pršljena i malog lonca.¹⁰⁰ U kosturnom grobu 38, na groblju Pottenbrunn, u kojem je pokopana žena u dobi oko 30 godina, između desnog lakta i rebra pronađen je pršljen zaobljenog oblika. Na desnoj je podlaktici bila brončana narebrena narukvica. U grobu su još pronađeni željezna fibula srednjolatske sheme te situlasti lonac. Grob je datiran u LT B2b.¹⁰¹ Posebno je zanimljiv kosturni grob 565 u kojem je, uz lijevo stopalo pokojnika, pronađen pršljen bikoničnog oblika kojemu je jedna polovica viša od druge. Radi se o grobu u kojem je navodno pokopan muškarac u dobi od 55 do 65, odnosno 65 do 70 godina. U grobu je pronađen veći broj keramičkih posuda (lonci i zdjele), četiri željezne fibule, zatim ulomci željeznih predmeta i dva prstena – brončani D-presjeka i srebrni sedlasto oblikovan. Grob je datiran u LT B.¹⁰² Na groblju Manching–Steinbichel, u kosturnom grobu 28, kod desne je podlaktice pokojnice pronađen pršljen zaobljenog oblika, koji je s gornje strane ukrašen urezanim linijama. U grobu su još pronađeni brončana fibula, jantarne perle, brončana narukvica, narukvica od sapropelita, brončani zvonoliki privjesak, brončani prsten i brončani ukrašeni okov. Grob se datira u LT B2.¹⁰³

Na biritualnom groblju Pişcolt sa 185 grobova, u sjeverozapadnoj Rumunjskoj, u kosturnom je grobu 16, u kojem je pokopana odrasla žena, u predjelu pojasa pronađen je pršljen bikoničnog oblika. Radi se o grobu bogato opremljene pokojnice s predmetima nošnje i nakita te zdjelom iz LT B2. Nošnji pripada pet brončanih fibula, zatim jedna vjerojatno željezna fibula i željezna kopča, dok su od nakita pronađene staklene i jantarne perle, brončana narukvica i dvije brončane nanogvice.¹⁰⁴ U paljevinskom grobu 140 nalazio se pršljen bikoničnog oblika. Radi se također o bogato opremljenom grobu žene u kojem su pronađeni željezna pojaska kopča pravokutnog oblika, dvije željezne fibule, brončani lančić, vjerojatno četiri brončane narukvice s pečatastim krajevima, brus, zatim šest lonaca različitih oblika, dva vrča te još dvije posude. Grob je nalazima predmeta nošnje i nakita također datiran u LT B2.¹⁰⁵ Na groblju Curtuiuşeni, u kosturnom grobu 6, u

ring, and two pots. The grave has been dated to LT B2.⁹⁵ In cremation grave 477 in the Malé Kosihy cemetery, which is the grave of an adult, there was a large biconical spindle-whorl next to the whetstone; it had a diameter of 6.0 cm and was decorated with five vertical flutes. The grave, dated to LT C1, contained parts of a bent sword in a scabbard, an iron belt, fragments of scissors and a razor or knife, an iron fibula, a whetstone, a pot, a bowl, and fragments of vessels and animal bones. Interestingly, there were no characteristic items of women's costume and jewellery in the grave.⁹⁶

Mannersdorf, in eastern Austria, is another cemetery with few graves of women with spindle-whorls: only three such graves are known (Table 2).⁹⁷ In grave 95, in which no remains of the dead were found, there was a rounded spindle-whorl with a diameter of 2.9 cm, and three small vessels made by hand.⁹⁸ On the other hand, in inhumation grave 212, with stone architecture, where a richly-equipped woman aged 19–25 was buried, there was a biconical spindle-whorl 3.5 cm in diameter, decorated with three groups composed of three parallel grooves, placed next to the left hand of the woman. The costume and jewellery items consisted of three iron fibulae, an iron bracelet, a bronze bracelet, two bronze anklets, and two bronze rings. The grave also contained an iron axe, iron scissors, an iron knife, and a ceramic set consisting of four pots and two bowls. On the basis of the finds, the grave has been dated to the end of LT B2.⁹⁹ Grave 216, where the remains of the dead were not found either, contained only a spindle-whorl and a small pot.¹⁰⁰ In inhumation grave 38 in the Pottenbrunn cemetery, where a woman of about 30 years of age was buried, a rounded spindle-whorl was found between the right elbow and the ribs. There was a bronze ribbed bracelet on the right forearm. The grave also included an iron fibula of the Middle La Tène scheme and a situla pot. The grave has been dated to LT B2b.¹⁰¹ Inhumation grave 565 is of particular interest: next to the left foot of the dead there was a biconical spindle-whorl with one half taller than the other. It is a grave in which a man aged 55–65 or 65–70 is reportedly buried. It contained a large number of ceramic vessels (pots and bowls), four iron fibulae, fragments of iron objects, and two rings: a bronze D-sectioned ring and a silver saddle-shaped ring. The grave has been dated to LT B.¹⁰² In inhumation grave 28 of the Manching–Steinbichel cemetery, a rounded spindle-whorl, decorated with incised lines on the upper side, was found next to the right forearm of the woman. The grave also included a bronze fibula, amber beads, a bronze bracelet, a sapropelite bracelet, a bronze bell-shaped pendant, a bronze ring and a bronze decorated fitting. The grave has been dated to LT B2.¹⁰³

98 Ramsel 2011, 63, Abb. 118, T. 103: 1.

99 Ramsel 2011, 95, Abb. 117, T. 202: 3.

100 Ramsel 2011, 98.

101 Ramsel 2002, 30, 90, 139, Fig. 18, T. 35: 3.

102 Ramsel 2002, 48–49, 90, 145–146, Fig. 44, T. 67: 13; Grömer 2016, 273. Primjetna je razlika u dobi pokojnika u dijelu u kojem se opisuje grob s nalazima te u rezultatima antropološke analize.

103 Krämer 1985, 84, T. 14: 3.

104 Németi 1989, 79, 109, Fig. 2: 8.

95 Benadik 1983, 60, Fig. 14, Pl. III: 10.

96 Bujna 1995, 96–97, Pl. 49B: 3.

97 Ramsel 2011, 147.

98 Ramsel 2011, 63, Fig. 118, Pl. 103: 1.

99 Ramsel 2011, 95, Fig. 117, Pl. 202: 3.

100 Ramsel 2011, 98.

101 Ramsel 2002, 30, 90, 139, Fig. 18, Pl. 35: 3.

102 Ramsel 2002, 48–49, 90, 145–146, Fig. 44, Pl. 67: 13; Grömer 2016, 273. There is a noticeable difference in the age of the dead between the part describing the grave with the finds and the results of the anthropological analysis.

103 Krämer 1985, 84, Pl. 14: 3.

kojem je pokopana starija žena, pronađen je pršljen zaobljenog oblika promjera 6,0 cm. Pršljen se nalazio u predjelu pojasa pa se pretpostavlja kako je bio obješen na pojas koji se zatvarao željeznom kopljastom kopčom i obručem. Radi se o bogato opremljenom grobu, s čak pet brončanih fibula, zatim jednom željeznom fibulom, tri brončane narukvice i dvije brončane nanogvice, dok su od keramičkih posuda pronađeni lonac i zdjela. Grob je datiran nalazima predmeta nošnje i nakita, prije svega fibulama, u kraj LT B2.¹⁰⁶

Inhumation grave 16, of an adult woman, in Pișcolt, a biritual cemetery with 185 graves in north-western Romania, contained a biconical spindle-whorl in the area of the waist. It is the grave of a richly furnished woman with costume and jewellery items and a bowl from LT B2. The costume includes five bronze fibulae, what is probably an iron fibula, and an iron buckle; the jewellery includes glass and amber beads, a bronze bracelet, and two bronze anklets.¹⁰⁴ Cremation grave 140 contained a biconical spindle-whorl. It is another richly furnished grave of a woman; it included a rectangular iron belt buckle, two iron fibulae, a bronze chain, probably four bronze bracelets with seal-shaped ends, a whetstone, six pots of various shapes, two jugs, and two vessels. On the basis of the costume and jewellery items, the grave has been dated to LT B2, too.¹⁰⁵ Inhumation grave 6, of an elderly woman, in the cemetery of Curtuiușeni, contained a rounded spindle-whorl measuring 6.0 cm in diameter. The spindle-whorl was located in the area of the waist and is presumed to have been hung on a belt with an iron spear-shaped buckle and ring. It is a richly furnished grave with no fewer than five bronze fibulae, one iron fibula, three bronze bracelets and two bronze anklets, while the ceramic vessels were a pot and a bowl. On the basis of the costume and jewellery items, primarily the fibulae, the grave has been dated to the end of LT B2.¹⁰⁶

Zaključak

O svakodnevnim aktivnostima, koje su žene tijekom mlađega željeznog doba obavljale u svojim domaćinstvima, svjedoče karakteristični nalazi koji su položeni u njihove grobove i na simboličkoj razini predstavljaju njihovu ulogu u domaćinstvu. Ovoj skupini predmeta pripadaju nalazi željeznih noževa, dok se željezne šivaće igle i keramički pršljeni mogu povezati s izradom niti za tkanje i odjeće. Analize pokazuju kako se radi o skupini predmeta koja je na groblju u Zvonimirovu, ali i na ostalim grobljima latenske kulture u Karpatskoj kotlini, znatno slabije zastupljena u odnosu na predmete nošnje i nakita, no koja je također rodno karakteristična i predstavlja vrlo važan izvor spoznaja u proučavanjima različitih aspekata ženskih društvenih identiteta. Ovi predmeti na simboličkoj razini vjerojatno pokazuju kako su svakodnevne aktivnosti žena, uz brigu o odgoju djece, bile usmjerene na pripremanje hrane te izradu i održavanje odjeće. Upravo su ovi poslovi u domaćinstvima zahtijevali njihovu svakodnevnu posvećenost, zbog čega su potom vjerojatno i bili položeni u grobove.

Među predmetima svakodnevne uporabe, koji su položeni u grobove žena tijekom mlađega željeznog doba, najbrojniji su nalazi keramičkih pršljenja koji su služili za izradu niti, dok ostali dijelovi procesa (*chaîne opératoire*) izrade tkanina za sada nisu prikazani kroz prilaganje karakterističnih nalaza u grobove u Zvoni-

Conclusion

The daily activities that women performed in their households during the Late Iron Age are evidenced by the characteristic finds that were laid in their graves, representing their role in the household on a symbolic level. This group of objects includes the finds of iron knives, while iron sewing needles and ceramic spindle-whorls can be associated with the production of weaving threads and clothing. The analyses show that this is a group of objects which is much less well-represented not only in the cemetery in Zvonimirovo, but also in other cemeteries of the La Tène culture in the Carpathian Basin, compared to the items of costume and jewellery, but which is also gender-specific and is a very important source of knowledge for the studies of various aspects of the social identities of women. On a symbolic level, these items probably show how the daily activities of women, in addition to bringing up children, were focused on preparing food and making and maintaining clothes. In fact, these household chores required daily dedication, which is probably why they were laid in graves later.

Among the objects of everyday use that were laid in the graves of women during the Late Iron Age, the most numerous finds are ceramic spindle-whorls used for making threads, while other parts of the process (*chaîne opératoire*) of making fabrics have not yet been revealed by characteristic finds laid in the graves, either in

105 Némethi 1988, 58, 68, Fig. 6: 12.

106 Teleagă 2008, 132–133, T. 5: 6, 12.

104 Némethi 1989, 79, 109, Fig. 2: 8.

105 Némethi 1988, 58, 68, Fig. 6: 12.

106 Teleagă 2008, 132–133, Pl. 5: 6, 12.

mirovu, ali niti na drugim latenskim grobljima.¹⁰⁷ S druge strane, nalazi šivaćih igli odnosili bi se vjerojatno na procese izrade i popravka odjeće, ali, također, ne radi se o brojnoj vrsti nalaza koja je bila položena u grobove.¹⁰⁸ Svakako, potrebno je istaknuti kako su nalazi keramičkih pršljena, pa čak i šivaćih igli, često zabilježeni u istraživanjima naselja latenske kulture, kada se pretpostavlja i postojanje radionica u kojima se odvijala izrada tkanina, ne samo za potrebe vlastitog domaćinstva.¹⁰⁹ Međutim, spomenuti nalazi s naselja ne mogu ponuditi odgovor na pitanje tko su zapravo bili članovi zajednice koji su aktivno sudjelovali u procesima izrade niti i tkanina, a potom i odjeće.

Nalazi keramičkih pršljena na groblju Zvonimirovo-Veliko polje pokazali su kako se radi o karakterističnom rodnom te dobno odredivom predmetu, koji se nalazi u malom broju grobova u kojima su pokopani spaljeni ostaci najčešće odraslih žena. Uobičajeno je polaganje po jednog pršljena u grob, pri čemu se za sada izdvaja samo grob LT 108 s pokopom djeteta, vjerojatno ženskog roda prema ostalim pronađenim nalazima, s čak tri pršljena (sl. 4). Isto tako, samo je pršljen iz groba LT 31 ukrašen (sl. 5a), što pokazuje kako im je osnovna namjena bila i najvažnija. Tragovi spaljivanja dokumentirani su samo na pršljenu iz groba LT 90 (sl. 5b), što vjerojatno pokazuje kako je pršljen bio položen na lomaču s pokojnicom. Da se vjerojatno radilo o osobnim predmetima pokojnica, ukazivalo bi i polaganje pršljena među njihove spaljene ostatke (sl. 1–4), zajedno s predmetima nošnje i nakita, što je dokumentirano i na drugim grobljima na kojima je također zabilježeno i polaganje pršljena u urne. Većina grobova s nalazom pršljena na groblju u Zvonimirovu sadrži uobičajene predmete nošnje i nakita, odnosno radi se o prosječno opremljenim pokojnicama. Brojem nalaza izdvajaju se dva groba – LT 31 i LT 91 – u kojima je dokumentiran nešto veći broj nalaza predmeta nošnje i nakita, a kojima se može pridružiti i grob 56, s groblja Brežice, u kojem su pronađena dva pršljena.

Slične su spoznaje dokumentirane i na ostalim grobljima latenske kulture u Karpatskoj kotlini na kojima se keramički pršljeni pronalaze u malom broju grobova u kojima su najčešće bile pokopane odrasle žene, vjerojatno one koje su bile u braku stoga i voditeljice domaćinstva. Tako su nalazi pršljena prepoznatljiva rodna, ali i dobna oznaka. Mali broj nalaza pršljena u grobovima žena tijekom mlađega željeznog doba na prostoru Karpatske kotline svoju tradiciju vjerojatno ima u prethodnom razdoblju mlađe faze starijega željeznog doba, kada su također rijetki grobovi žena s nalazima pršljena, posebno ako se ove spoznaje usporede s grobljima s početka starijega željeznog doba, kada keramički pršljeni predstavljaju čest nalaz u grobovima žena. S druge strane, primjetna je brojnost pršljena na grobljima mlađe-

Zvonimirovo or in other La Tène cemeteries.¹⁰⁷ On the other hand, the finds of sewing needles seem to indicate the processes of making and repairing clothes, but this kind of finds from graves is also rare.¹⁰⁸ It is certainly necessary to point out that finds of ceramic spindle-whorls, and even sewing needles, are frequent in the excavations of the settlements of the La Tène culture, and it is assumed that the period included workshops where fabrics were made for needs that went beyond a single household.¹⁰⁹ However, these finds from settlements cannot offer an answer to the question of who were the members of the community that actively participated in the processes of making threads and fabrics, and then clothes.

The finds at the cemetery of Zvonimirovo-Veliko Polje have shown that the ceramic spindle-whorl was a characteristic gender-specific and age-specific object, which has been found in a small number of graves with the cremated remains of mostly adult women. It was common to place a single spindle-whorl in the grave, as the only grave standing out for now is LT 108, where a child – probably female, judging by other finds – was buried with no fewer than three spindle-whorls (Fig. 4). Likewise, only the spindle-whorl from grave LT 31 is decorated (Fig. 5a), which shows that their basic purpose was also the most important one. Traces of burning have been recorded only for the spindle-whorl from grave LT 90 (Fig. 5b), which probably shows that the spindle-whorl was laid on the pyre with the dead. They were probably personal items of the dead women, as seemingly indicated by the fact that the spindle-whorl was laid among the cremated remains (Figs. 1–4), together with costume and jewellery items, which has been documented in other cemeteries too, where the putting of spindle-whorls inside urns has also been recorded. Most of the graves with spindle-whorls in the cemetery in Zvonimirovo contain the usual items of costume and jewellery, which means that the dead women were equipped in an average way. Two graves – LT 31 and LT 91 – stand out because of the larger number of finds of costume and jewellery items; here we can add grave 56 of the Brežice cemetery, where two spindle-whorls were found.

Similar insights have been reached in other La Tène cemeteries in the Carpathian Basin, where ceramic spindle-whorls have been found in a small number of graves, mostly of adult women, probably those who were married and managed their households. Therefore, the finds of spindle-whorls are a recognizable gender and age indication. The small number of spindle-whorls found in the graves of women from the Late Iron Age in the Carpathian Basin probably continues the tradition from the earlier period – the later phase of the Early Iron Age – when women's graves with

107 Nalazi utega za tkanje, koji bi ukazivali na postojanje tkalačkog stana na naseljima iz mlađega željeznog doba, za sada su rijetki: Belanová-Štolcová, Grömer 2010, 16–17; Grömer 2010, 17; 2013, 36; 2016, 245. Zvonimirovu najbliži nalazi utega za tkanje, koji pripadaju ostacima tkalačkog stana, potječu sa sred-njolatenskog naselja Virje-Sušine kod Koprivnice: Sekelj Ivančan, Karavidović 2016.

108 Grömer 2012, 55, Fig. 1.26: b, c; 2016, 218–222, Fig. 129; Dizdar, Ljuština 2019, 66–70.

109 Kurzynski 1996, 36; Belanová-Štolcová, Grömer 2010, 13–15, 18; Grömer 2010, 17, 19; 2012, 44, 47, 58, 60–61; 2013, 38; 2014, 9; 2016, 247–248, 258, 260, Fig. 141.

107 Finds of loom-weights indicating the existence of a loom in Late Iron Age settlements are still rare: Belanová-Štolcová, Grömer 2010, 16–17; Grömer 2010, 17; 2013, 36; 2016, 245. The finds of loom-weights belonging to the remains of a loom that are closest to Zvonimirovo come from the Middle La Tène settlement of Virje-Sušine, near Koprivnica: Sekelj Ivančan, Karavidović 2016.

108 Grömer 2012, 55, Fig. 1.26: b, c; 2016, 218–222, Fig. 129; Dizdar, Ljuština 2019, 66–70.

109 Kurzynski 1996, 36; Belanová-Štolcová, Grömer 2010, 13–15, 18; Grömer 2010, 17, 19; 2012, 44, 47, 58, 60–61; 2013, 38; 2014, 9; 2016, 247–248, 258, 260, Fig. 141.

ga željeznog doba u Novome Mestu, posebno na Kapiteljskoj nji-
vi (Tablica 3). Sasvim sigurno se radi o tradiciji polaganja pršljena
u grobove koja se nastavlja iz starijega željeznog doba. Slično se
može primijetiti, samo ne s takvom brojnošću pršljena, na gro-
bljima mlađega željeznog doba u istočnoj Mađarskoj, gdje se u
grobovima s pršljenima često nalaze keramičke posude izrađene
rukom u tradicijama Szentes-Vekerzug grupe koja predstavlja
materijalnu ostavštinu prethodne faze razvoja.

Samo rijetko se pršljeni nalaze u grobovima djece, kao što je
grob LT 108 na groblju u Zvonimirovu (sl. 4). Usporedbu donekle
predstavlja bogato opremljeni grob 1051 na groblju Ludas-Varjú-
dűlő u kojem je pokopano dijete staro oko 1 godinu za koje
se, na osnovi ostalih nalaza, može pretpostaviti kako predstavlja
pokop osobe ženskog roda. Brojni nalazi predmeta nošnje i naki-
ta u spomenutom grobu vjerojatno su odraz statusa i bogatstva
obitelji kojoj je dijete pripadalo. Isto tako, pršljen u ovom grobu
možda predstavlja simbolički dar majke koja je svoju kćer, da je
odrasla, namjeravala naučiti presti budući da se znanje predenja
i tkanja vjerojatno prenosilo s majke na kćer još od djetinjstva.¹¹⁰
Slično bi se možda moglo objasniti i polaganje triju pršljena u
grob LT 108 u Zvonimirovu, pri čemu veći broj pršljena može uka-
zivati kako se radilo o darovima pojedinih, vjerojatno ženskih
članica obitelji.

Zanimljiva je rijetko i zabilježena pojava polaganja keramičkih
pršljena u grobove koji su antropološkim analizama, ili prema
sastavu ostalih grobnih nalaza, određeni kao grobovi muškaraca.
Tako su u kosturnom grobu 19, s groblja Szentlőrinc, datiranom
u kraj starijega željeznog doba, te u grobu 565, s groblja Potten-
brunn, pršljeni bili položeni pokraj nogu pokojnika. Njima se
može pridružiti i paljevinski grob 162, s groblja Kapiteljska njiva
u Novome Mestu (sl. 8) u kojem je pršljen pronađen uz rub grobne
rake. Iako postoji mogućnost kako su se tijekom mlađega želje-
znog doba i muškarci bavili predenjem,¹¹¹ prije se moglo raditi o
daru pokojniku, možda ožalošćene supruge ili nekog drugog čla-
na obitelji. Nalazi keramičkih pršljena na grobljima latenske kul-
ture tako pokazuju kako su predenje, a vjerojatno potom i tkanje,
prvenstveno obavljale žene, što je također dokumentirano i u
starijim te mlađim razdobljima.¹¹²

U grobovima latenske kulture na prostoru Karpatske kotline,
slično Zvonimirovu, uobičajeno se nalazi prilog po jednog pršlje-
na koji su često sličnih dimenzija, težina i oblika, što bi ukazivalo
na standardizaciju u izradi niti.¹¹³ U pokušaju rekonstrukcije nači-
na kako su žene mogle nositi pršljen tijekom mlađega željeznog
doba, važni su nalazi iz kosturnih grobova koji pokazuju kako
se radilo o predmetu koji se vjerojatno nosio oko pojasa. Zani-
mljivo, u istraživanjima istovremenih naselja keramički pršljeni
predstavljaju uobičajeni i brojan nalaz, što otvara zanimljivo pi-
tanje zašto se obavljanje svakodnevnih poslova u domaćinstvu,

spindle-whorls were also rare, especially when these insights
are compared with the cemeteries of the beginning of the Early
Iron Age, where ceramic spindle-whorls have been a frequent
find in women's graves. On the other hand, spindle-whorls are
numerous in the cemeteries of the Late Iron Age in Novo Mesto,
especially in Kapiteljska Njiva (Table 3). It is definitely a tradition
of laying spindle-whorls in graves that was continued from the
Early Iron Age. Something similar can be observed, but not with
such a large number of spindle-whorls, in the Late Iron Age cem-
eteries in eastern Hungary, where graves with spindle-whorls
often contain handmade ceramic vessels in the tradition of the
Szentes-Vekerzug group, which represents the material legacy
of the previous stage of development.

Only rarely are spindle-whorls found in the graves of children,
such as grave LT 108 in the cemetery in Zvonimirovo (Fig. 4). A par-
tial parallel is the richly furnished grave 1051 in the Ludas-Varjú-
dűlő cemetery, which contains a child of about 1 year of age
that can be assumed to be female on the basis of the other finds.
Numerous finds of costume and jewellery items in this grave
probably reflect the status and wealth of the family to which
the child belonged. Likewise, the spindle-whorl in this grave may
represent a symbolic gift from a mother who would have taught
her daughter to spin if she had grown up, since the knowledge
of spinning and weaving was probably passed from mother to
daughter from childhood.¹¹⁰ A similar explanation might apply to
the laying of three spindle-whorls in grave LT 108 in Zvonimirovo,
where the large number of whorls may indicate that they were
gifts from particular family members, probably women.

Another interesting thing is the rare laying of ceramic spindle-
whorls in graves that have been identified as men's graves by
anthropological analyses or the composition of other grave
goods. Thus, the spindle-whorls in inhumation grave 19 of the
Szentlőrinc cemetery, dated to the end of the Early Iron Age, and
in grave 565 of the Pottenbrunn cemetery, were laid at the feet
of the deceased. Here we can add cremation grave 162 of the
Kapiteljska Njiva cemetery in Novo Mesto (Fig. 8), in which the
spindle-whorl was found on the edge of the grave pit. Although
there is a possibility that men also engaged in spinning during
the Late Iron Age,¹¹¹ it was more probably a gift for the dead,
perhaps from a grieving wife or some other family member.
Therefore, the finds of ceramic spindle-whorls in the cemeteries
of the La Tène culture show that spinning, and probably weav-
ing too, was primarily performed by women, which has also been
documented in earlier and later periods.¹¹²

The graves of the La Tène culture in the Carpathian Basin, as in
Zvonimirovo, usually contain single spindle-whorls, which are
often of similar dimensions, weight and shape, indicating stand-
ardized thread making.¹¹³ When trying to reconstruct the way

110 Bender Jørgensen 2012, 129–130; Lipkin 2013, 25; Costin 2013, 195.

111 O mogućem sudjelovanju muškaraca, kao i drugih članova obitelji, u poje-
dinim fazama pripreme sirovine: Bender Jørgensen 2012, 129; Costin 2013, 188.

112 Bender Jørgensen 2012, 129; Costin 2013, 183; Grömer 2013, 43; 2016, 262–
265.

113 Belanová-Štolcová, Grömer 2010, 11–15, Fig. 3.4.

110 Bender Jørgensen 2012, 129–130; Lipkin 2013, 25; Costin 2013, 195.

111 The possible participation of men and other family members in the par-
ticular phases of preparing the raw material: Bender Jørgensen 2012, 129; Costin
2013, 188.

112 Bender Jørgensen 2012, 129; Costin 2013, 183; Grömer 2013, 43; 2016, 262–
265.

113 Belanová-Štolcová, Grömer 2010, 11–15, Fig. 3.4.

za koje se pretpostavlja da su bile obaveza svake žene u obitelji, nije uvijek zrcalilo u grobnom ritualu. Jesu li onda takvi predmeti bili položeni u grobove samo onih žena koje su bile posebno vješte u obavljanju svojih kućanskih poslova ili su dijelom u pitanju bile i određene ritualne norme? U svakom slučaju, polaganje keramičkih pršljena u grobove žena tijekom mlađega željeznog doba na prostoru Karpatske kotline vjerojatno pokazuje njihovu važnost u ekonomiji domaćinstva, dok na simboličkoj razini prikazuju različite aspekte prepoznatljivoga ženskog identiteta, zbog čega su ih potom ožalošćeni članovi obitelji i zajednice polagali u grobove svojih pokojnica.

women could have carried a spindle-whorl in the Early Iron Age, the finds from inhumation graves are important, as they show that this item was probably worn around the waist. Interestingly, the excavations of contemporary settlements include ceramic spindle-whorls as common and numerous finds, which raises an interesting question: it is assumed that the daily household chores were the responsibility of every woman in the family, so why are they not always reflected in the funerary rite? Were such items placed only in the graves of those women who were particularly skilled in performing their household chores, or is this partly a matter of certain ritual norms? In any case, the laying of ceramic spindle-whorls in the graves of women during the Late Iron Age in the Carpathian Basin probably shows their importance for the economy of the household, while on a symbolic level they show different aspects of recognizable female identity, which is why bereaved family and community members laid them in the graves of women.

GROBLJE / CEMETERY	ROD DOB / GENDER AGE	BROJ PRŠLJENA / No. OF SPINDLE-WHORLS	PREDMETI NOŠNJE / COSTUME ITEMS	PREDMETI NAKITA / JEWELLERY ITEMS	KERAMIČKE POSUDE / CERAMIC VESSELS	OSTALI NALAZI / OTHER FINDS	DATACIJA / DATING	LITERATURA / REFERENCES
Zvonimirovo grob / grave LT 5	Ž+D / F+Ch 20-35/5-8	1	željezni pojas, brončana fibula (3) / iron chain belt, bronze fibula (3)	staklena narukvica / glass bracelet	lonac, zdjela / pot, bowl		LT C2	Dizdar 2013, 363, 399-400, sl. / Fig. 146, T. / Pl. 12: 3
Zvonimirovo grob / grave LT 31	Ž / F 20-35	1	brončani pojas, željezna kopča, brončana fibula (5) / bronze belt, iron buckle, bronze fibula (5)	brončana narukvica, stakleni prsten (2) / bronze bracelet, glass finger-ring (2)	lonac / pot		LT C2	
Zvonimirovo grob / grave LT 77	Ž / F	1	željezni pojas, željezna kopča, željezna fibula / iron chain belt, iron buckle, iron fibula	staklena narukvica / glass bracelet	lonac / pot		LT C2	
Zvonimirovo grob / grave LT 90	Ž / F > 20	1	željezni pojas, brončana fibula (2) / iron chain belt, bronze fibula (2)	staklena narukvica / glass bracelet	lonac, zdjela, ulomak lonca / pot, bowl, fragment of pot	željezna šivača igla / iron sewing needle	LT C2	Dizdar, Ljuština 2019, 58, T. / Pl. 1: 6
Zvonimirovo grob / grave LT 91	Ž / F 30-50	1	željezni pojas, željezna kopča, željezna fibula, bimetalna fibula (2), brončana fibula (3) / iron chain belt, iron buckle, iron fibula, bimetal fibula (2), bronze fibula (3)	staklena narukvica, željezni prsten / glass bracelet, iron finger-ring	lonac / pot	željezna igla / iron needle	LT C2	Dizdar, Ljuština 2019, 58, T. / Pl. 2: 21
Zvonimirovo grob / grave LT 108	D / Ch	3	željezni pojas, željezna fibula (2), brončana fibula / iron chain belt, iron fibula (2), bronze fibula	staklene perle / glass beads	lonac / pot	željezni nož, željezna spojnica / iron knife, iron clasp	LT C2	Dizdar 2016, 83

TABLICA 1: Grobovi s groblja Zvonimirovo-Veliko polje, u kojima se nalaze keramički pršljeni s nalazima predmeta nošnje i nakita te keramičkim posudama.

TABLE 1: Graves from the cemetery of Zvonimirovo-Veliko Polje containing ceramic spindle-whorls with finds of costume and jewellery items and ceramic vessels.

GROBLJE / CEMETERY	ROD DOB / GENDER AGE	BROJ PRŠLJENA / No. OF SPINDLE-WHORLS	PREDMETI NOŠNJE / COSTUME ITEMS	PREDMETI NAKITA / JEWELLERY ITEMS	KERAMIČKE POSUDE / CERAMIC VESSELS	OSTALI NALAZI / OTHER FINDS	DATACIJA / DATING	LITERATURA / REFERENCES
Brežice grob / grave 34	Ž / F	1		staklena narukvica / glass bracelet			LT C1	Jovanović 2006, 61, 119–120, T. / Pl. 38: 4; 2007, 32, 53, sl. / Fig. 26
Brežice grob / grave 41	Ž / F	1	željezni pojas, brončana fibula (3), željezna fibula / iron chain belt, bronzne fibula (3), iron fibula	brončana nanogvica / bronze anklet			LT C1	Jovanović 2006, 65, 119–120, T. / Pl. 49: 6; 2007, 32, 53, sl. / Fig. 26
Brežice grob / grave 56	Ž / F 35-40	2	željezni pojas (2), željezna kopča, brončana fibula, željezna fibula (3) / iron chain belt (2), iron buckle, bronzne fibula, iron fibula (3)	željezna narukvica (3), brončana narukvica, brončana nanogvica, brončani prsten, staklena perla / iron bracelet (3), bronzne bracelet, bronzne anklet, bronzne finger-ring, glass bead		željezni srp, željezna spojnica, željezna kutijica, željezni obruč, ulomci željezne žice / iron sickle, iron clasp, iron box, iron ring, fragments of iron wire	LT C1	Jovanović 2007, 32, sl. / Fig. 26, 53, kat. br. / cat. no. 27; 2011, 52, 54, 61–62, sl. / Fig. 3: 1, sl. / Fig. 11: 18–19
Spodnja Slivnica grob / grave 1	M+Ž? / M+F?	1	brončana fibula (2) / bronzne fibula (2)	brončana narukvica (2), brončana nanogvica (2), staklena perla / bronzne bracelet (2), bronzne anklet (2), glass bead			LT C1	Šribar 1957, 144, Sl. / Pl. 3: 4; Guštin 1977, 77, T. / Pl. 14; Božič 1987, 872, T. / Pl. LXXXVI: 10–14
Pećine grob / grave 24	Ž / F	1	željezna fibula (4) / iron fibula (4)	željezna narukvica / iron bracelet	lonac (3), kantharos, zdjela, zdjela s poklopcem / pot (3), kantharos, bowl, bowl with lid	željezni nož / iron knife	LT B2	Jovanović 2018, 64, 174, T. / Pl. 28: 14
Osijek grob / grave 26	Ž / F	1	brončani astragalni pojas, brončana fibula / bronzne astragal belt, bronzne fibula	brončani privjesci, staklene perle / bronzne pendants, glass beads	posuda / vessel	brončani obruč (2), koštani predmet / bronzne ring (2), bone item	LT C1	Spajić 1962, 37–39; Božič 1981, 318, sl. / Fig. 3
Karaburma grob / grave 19	Ž / F	1		brončana narukvica / bronzne bracelet	zdjela / bowl		LT D1	Todorović 1972, 16, T. / Pl. VII: 3
Magyarszerdahely-Homoki dűlő grob / grave 9	D / Ch	1		staklena perla / glass bead		dio žrvnja / fragment of millstone		Horváth 1987, 87–88, T. / Pl. X: 13

GROBLJE / CEMETERY	ROD DOB / GENDER AGE	BROJ PRŠLJENA / No. OF SPINDLE-WHORLS	PREDMETI NOŠNJE / COSTUME ITEMS	PREDMETI NAKITA / JEWELLERY ITEMS	KERAMIČKE POSUDE / CERAMIC VESSELS	OSTALI NALAZI / OTHER FINDS	DATACIJA / DATING	LITERATURA / REFERENCES
Zalaszentgrót-Aranyod grob / grave 1	Ž / F odrasla / adult	1		brončani torques, brončana narukvica (2) / bronze torc, bronze bracelet (2)	ulomci manje posude / fragments of smallish vessel		LT B2	Horváth 1987, 131-132, T. / Pl. XXXVIII: 14
Ludas-Varjú-dűlő grob / grave 669B	Ž / F odrasla / adult	1	željezni pojas, brončana fibula (2), željezna fibula / iron chain belt, bronze fibula (2), iron fibula	željezna narukvica, brončana nanogvica / iron bracelet, bronze anklet	lonac (2), zdjela (2) / pot (2), bowl (2)	ulomci predmeta / fragments of item	LT C1	Szabó, Tankó 2012, 24-25, T. / Pl. VIII: 10
Ludas-Varjú-dűlő grob / grave 1051	D / Ch oko 1 / around 1	1	brončana fibula (3), željezna fibula (5) / bronze fibula (3), iron fibula (5)	brončana narukvica, željezna narukvica, brončana nanogvica, brončani prsten / bronze bracelet, iron bracelet, bronze anklet, bronze finger-ring	lonac (5), zdjela, vrč / pot (5), bowl, jug	željezni obruč (2), ulomci predmeta / iron ring (2), fragments of item	LT B2	Szabó, Tankó 2012, 65-66, T. / Pl. XXXVI-II: 19
Kistokaj-Kültelkek grob / grave 20	Ž / F	1	željezna kopča, brončane fibule (2) / iron belt buckle, bronze fibula (2)	brončana narukvica (2), ulomci brončane narukvice / bronze bracelet (2), fragments of bronze bracelet	lonac, zdjela, keramičke posude (3) / pot, bowl, ceramic vessels (3)	željezni nož, željezni i brončani predmeti / iron knife, iron and bronze items	LT B2	Hellebrandt 1999, 205, 211, T. / Pl. LXXIV: 13
Muhi-Kocsma-domb grob / grave 39	Ž / F	1			ulomci posude / fragments of vessel	brončani predmet / bronze item		Hellebrandt 1999, 224, 233, T. / Pl. LXXXI: 6
Muhi-Kocsma-domb grob / grave 41a	Ž / F	2		ulomak brončane nanogvice, brončana sljepoočničarka obložena elektrumom, staklene perle (2), zlatna perla / fragment of bronze anklet, bronze temple ring plated with electrum, glass bead (2), gold bead	ulomci posude / fragments of vessel	željezni obruč, deformirani predmet / iron ring, deformed item	LT B2	Hellebrandt 1999, 225, 233, T. / Pl. LXXXIX: 10-11
Muhi-Kocsma-domb grob / grave 45	Ž / F	2		željezna narukvica (2) / iron bracelet (2)	lonac u funkciji urne / pot functioning as an urn		LT B2-C1	Hellebrandt 1999, 228, 233, T. / Pl. LXXXIV: 6-7
Radostyán grob / grave 7		1	željezna fibula (2) / iron fibula (2)		zdjela, lonac / bowl, pot	željezne škare / iron scissors	LT C1	Hellebrandt 1999, 241, T. / Pl. LXXXVII: 5

GROBLJE / CEMETERY	ROD DOB / GENDER AGE	BROJ PRŠLJENA / No. OF SPINDLE- WHORLS	PREDMETI NOŠNJE / COSTUME ITEMS	PREDMETI NAKITA / JEWELLERY ITEMS	KERAMIČKE POSUDE / CERAMIC VESSELS	OSTALI NALAZI / OTHER FINDS	DATAČIJA / DATING	LITERATURA / REFERENCES
Szentendre - Római sánc Road grob / grave 73	Ž? / F?	1	željezna fibula / iron fibula		ulomci posuda / fragments of vessels	željezni obruč / iron ring		Hellebrandt 1999, 37, sl. / Fig. 16.2
Tiszavasvári -Városföldje - Jegyzőtág grob / grave 31	Ž / F 23-40	1	pojasna ganitura, brončana fibula (3), željezna fibula brončani lančić / belt set, bronze fi- bula (3), iron fibula, bronze chain	brončana narukvica (2), brončana na- nogvica (2) / bronze brace- let (2), bronze anklet (2)			LTB2/LT C1	Almássy 1998, 63, T. / Pl. XXI: 1
Mátraszőlős -Királydombi grob / grave 25	Ž / F mlađa, odrasla / young- adult	2	pojasna garnitura - željezna kopljasta kopča, željezni obruč, brončani lančić, željezna fi- bula / belt set- iron spear-shaped belt buckle, iron rings, bronze chain, iron fibula	brončane nanogvice / bronze ank- lets	lonac (5), zdjela (2) / pot (5), bowl (2)	željezni srp, brončani predmet / iron sickle, bronze item	LT C1	Almássy 2012, 97, T. / Pl. XXXIV: 6-7
Vezseny-Kisde- brecen	Ž / F odrasla / adult	1	brončani pojas / bronze belt	brončana narukvica, brončani pr- sten / bronze bracelet, bronze finger- ring	lonac / pot		LT C1	Stanczik, Va- day 1971, 12, sl. / Fig. 1: 5
Dubník grob / grave 21	Ž+D / F+Ch? odrasla / adult 0-1	2	željezna fibula (4) / iron fibula (4)	brončana narukvica, ko- raljne, jantarne i staklene perle / bronze bracelet, coral, amber and glass beads	lonac (4), zdjela, šalica, žlica (2) / pot (4), bowl, cup, spoon (2)		LT B1/2	Bujna 1989, 271, sl. / Fig. 26. T. / Pl. XXIV: 11-12; 1991: 235
Dubník grob / grave 29	Ž / F mlađa / youngish	1	željezna fibula / iron fibula		lonac (2), zdjela / pot (2), bowl		LT B2	Bujna 1989, 279, sl. / Fig. 37, T. / Pl. XXXVI: 2
Horný Jatov-Trno- vec nad Váhom grob / grave 401	Ž / F mlađa / youngish	1	željezni pojas, željezna fibula, brončana fibula / iron belt, iron fibu- la, bronze fibula	brončana narukvica (2) / bronze brace- let (2)	lonac (3), posuda / pot (3), vessel	ulomak jantara / amber fragment	LT B2	Benadík, Vlček, Ambros 1957, 30-31, T. / Pl. IX: 2
Hurbanovo -Bacherov majer grob / grave 9	Ž / F odrasla / adult	1				keramička perla, brončani privjesak / ceramic bead, bronze pendant		Benadík, Vlček, Ambros 1957, 65, T. / Pl. XXIII: 11

GROBLJE / CEMETERY	ROD DOB / GENDER AGE	BROJ PRŠLJENA / No. OF SPINDLE-WHORLS	PREDMETI NOŠNJE / COSTUME ITEMS	PREDMETI NAKITA / JEWELLERY ITEMS	KERAMIČKE POSUDE / CERAMIC VESSELS	OSTALI NALAZI / OTHER FINDS	DATAČIJA / DATING	LITERATURA / REFERENCES
Dvory nad Žitavou grob / grave 1/55	D? / Ch?	1	željezni pojas, željezna fibula / iron belt, iron fibula	staklena narukvica / glass bracelet	lonac, zdjela / pot, bowl	željezni nož / iron knife	LT C1	Benadik, Vlček, Ambros 1957, 83, T. / Pl. XXIX: 11
Kamenín grob / grave 15	/	1			lonac (2) / pot (2)			Benadik, Vlček, Ambros 1957, 110, T. / Pl. XLI: 13
Maňa grob / grave 129	Ž+D / F+Ch 17-22/5	1	željezna fibula / iron fibula	brončani lančić i jantarna perla, brončana narukvica (2), željezna narukvica, brončana nanogvica (2), brončani prsten / bronze chain and amber bead, bronze bracelet (2), iron bracelet, bronze anklet (2), bronze finger-ring	lonac (2) / pot (2)		LT B2	Benadik 1983, 60, sl. / Fig. 14, T. / Pl. 52: 10
Malé Kosihy grob / grave 477	M? / M? odrasli / adult	1	željezna fibula / iron fibula		lonac, zdjela, ulomci posuda / pot, bowl, fragments of vessels	mač u koricama, željezni pojas, ulomak škara, ulomak britve ili noža, brus / sword in scabbard, iron belt, fragment of scissor, fragment of razor or knife, whetstone	LT C1	Bujna 1995, 96-97, T. / Pl. 49B: 3
Mannersdorf grob / grave 95	/	1				posuda (3) / vessel (3)		Ramsl 2011, 63, sl. / Fig. 118, T. / Pl. 103: 1
Mannersdorf grob / grave 212	Ž / F 19-25	1	željezna fibula (3) / iron fibula (3)	željezna narukvica, brončana narukvica, brončana nanogvica (2), brončani obruč (2) / iron bracelet, bronze bracelet, bronze anklet (2), bronze ring (2)	lonac (4), zdjela (2) / pot (4), bowl (2)	željezna sjekira, željezne škare, željezni nož / iron axe, iron scissor, iron knife	LT B2	Ramsl 2011, 95, sl. / Fig. 117, T. / Pl. 202: 3

GROBLJE / CEMETERY	ROD DOB / GENDER AGE	BROJ PRŠLJENA / No. OF SPINDLE-WHORLS	PREDMETI NOŠNJE / COSTUME ITEMS	PREDMETI NAKITA / JEWELLERY ITEMS	KERAMIČKE POSUDE / CERAMIC VESSELS	OSTALI NALAZI / OTHER FINDS	DATACIJA / DATING	LITERATURA / REFERENCES
Mannersdorf grob / grave 216	/	1			lonac / pot			Ramsl 2011, 98
Pottenbrunn grob / grave 38	Ž / F 30	1	željezna fibula / iron fibula	brončana narukvica / bronze bracelet	lonac / pot		LT B2	Ramsl 2002, 30, 90, 139, sl. / Fig. 18, T. / Pl. 35: 3
Pottenbrunn grob / grave 565	M? / M? 55-65 (65-70)	1	željezna fibula (4) / iron fibula (4)	brončani prsten, srebrni prsten / bronze finger-ring, silver finger-ring	lonac (4), zdjela (3) / pot (4), bowl (3)	željezni predmeti / iron items	LT B	Ramsl 2002, 48-49, 90, 145-146, sl. / Fig. 44, T. / Pl. 67: 13
Manching-Steinbichel grob / grave 28	Ž / F		brončana fibula / bronze fibula	brončana narukvica, narukvica od sapropelita, brončani prsten, jantarne perle, brončani zvonoliki privjesak / bronze bracelet, sapropelite bracelet, bronze finger-ring, amber beads, bronze bell-shaped pendant		brončani okov / bronze mount	LT B2	Krämer 1985, 84, T. / Pl. 14: 3
Pišcolt grob / grave 16	Ž / F odrasla / adult	1	željezna kopča, brončana fibula (5), željezna fibula / iron belt buckle, bronze fibula (5), iron fibula	brončana narukvica, brončana nanogvica (2), staklene i jantarne perle / bronze bracelet, bronze anklet (2), glass and amber beads	zdjela / bowl		LT B2	Németi 1989, 79, 109, sl. / Fig. 2: 8
Pišcolt grob / grave 140	Ž / F	1	željezna pojasna kopča, željezna fibula (2), brončani lančić / iron belt buckle, iron fibula (2), bronze chain	brončana narukvica (4) / bronze bracelet (4)	lonac (6), vrč (2), keramička posuda (2) / pot (6), jug (2), ceramic vessel (2)		LT B2	Németi 1988, 58, 68, sl. / Fig. 6: 12
Curtuiuşeni grob / grave 6	Ž / F starija / senior	1	željezna kopljasta kopča s obručem, brončana fibula (5), željezna fibula (1) / iron spear-shaped belt buckle with ring, bronze fibula (5), iron fibula	brončana narukvica (3), brončana nanogvica (2) / bronze bracelet (3), bronze anklet (2)	lonac, zdjela / pot, bowl		LT B2	Teleagă 2008, 132-133, T. / Pl. 5: 6.12

TABLICA 2: Grobovi s groblja u Karpatskoj kotlini i na jugoistočnoalpskom prostoru, u kojima se nalaze keramički pršljeni s nalazima predmeta nošnje i nakita te keramičkim posudama.

TABLE 2: Graves from cemeteries in the Carpathian Basin and the south-eastern Alpine area containing ceramic spindle-whorls with finds of costume and jewellery items and ceramic vessels.

GROBLJE / CEMETERY	ROD DOB / GENDER AGE	BROJ PRŠLJENA / No. OF SPINDLE-WHORLS	PREDMETI NOŠNJE / COSTUME ITEMS	PREDMETI NAKITA / JEWELLERY ITEMS	KERAMIČKE POSUDE / CERAMIC VESSELS	OSTALI NALAZI / OTHER FINDS	DATACIJA / DATING	LITERATURA / REFERENCES
Novo Mesto–Kapi- teljska njiva grob / grave 117	Ž / F	1	željezna fibula / iron fibula	željezna na- rukvica / iron bracelet	lonac / pot	željezni predmet / iron item		Križ 2005, 48, T. / Pl. 11: 2
Novo Mesto–Kapi- teljska njiva grob / grave 126	Ž / F	1	brončana fibula, željezna fibula / bronze fibula, iron fibula	brončana narukvica (2) / bronze brace- let (2)	lonac / pot		LT B2	Križ 2001, 89, kat. br. / cat. no. 96; 2005, 52–53, T. / Pl. 15: 2
Novo Mesto–Kapi- teljska njiva grob / grave 130	Ž / F	1	željezni pojas / iron chain belt	ulomak staklene narukvice, staklene perle (5) / fragment of glass bracelet, glass beads (5)	lonac (2) / pot (2)		LT C2	Križ 2001, 89, kat. br. / cat. no. 97; 2005, 54, T. / Pl. 17: 3
Novo Mesto–Kapi- teljska njiva grob / grave 132	Ž / F	1	željezni pojas, željezna fibula (2), brončana fibula / iron chain belt, iron fibula (2), bronze fibula	brončana narukvica, brončana nanogvica / bronze brace- let, bronze anklet	lonac (2) / pot (2)	željezna ručka štita / iron shi- eld-handle	LT C1	Križ 2001, 90, kat. br. / cat. no. 101; 2005, 55, T. / Pl. 19: 4
Novo Mesto–Kapi- teljska njiva grob / grave 135	Ž / F	1	željezna fibula, brončana fibula / iron fibula, bronze fibula	željezna naru- kvica, stakle- na narukvica / iron bracelet, glass bracelet	lonac (5), zdjela / pot (5), bowl		LT C1	Križ 2001, 90, kat. br. / cat. no. 103; 2005, 57, T. / Pl. 21: 7
Novo Mesto–Kapi- teljska njiva grob / grave 143	Ž / F	1	željezna fibula / iron fibula	željezna narukvica (2), brončana narukvica, brončana nanogvica (2) / iron bracelet (2), bronze bracelet, bronze anklet (2)	zdjela, posuda / bowl, vessel	željezni nož, košta- ni obuč, željezni predmet / iron knife, bone ring, iron item	LT B2	Križ 2001, 91, kat. br. / cat. no. 109; 2005, 60, T. / Pl. 25: 2
Novo Mesto–Kapi- teljska njiva grob / grave 159		1			lonac, posuda / pot, vessel			Križ 2001, 93, kat. br. / cat. no. 118; 2005, 67, T. / Pl. 37: 3
Novo Mesto–Kapi- teljska njiva grob / grave 162	M / M	1			lonac (2) / pot (2)	željezni umbo (2), željezno koplje / iron shield- boss (2), iron spear	LT C2	Križ 2001, 96, kat. br. / cat. no. 135; 2005, 63, 69, T. / Pl. 40: 3
Novo Mesto–Kapi- teljska njiva grob / grave 168	Ž / F	1	željezna fibula (3) / iron fibula (3)	brončana narukvica / bronze brace- let	lonac / pot		LT C1	Križ 2001, 97, kat. br. / cat. no. 141; 2005, 72, T. / Pl. 44: 2
Novo Mesto–Kapi- teljska njiva grob / grave 173	M? / M?	1	željezna fibula (2), željezna kopča, željezni obruč (3) / iron fibula (2), iron belt buckle, iron ring (3)		lonac / pot		LT C2	Križ 2005, 74, T. / Pl. 46: 8

GROBLJE / CEMETERY	ROD DOB / GENDER AGE	BROJ PRŠLJENA / No. OF SPINDLE-WHORLS	PREDMETI NOŠNJE / COSTUME ITEMS	PREDMETI NAKITA / JEWELLERY ITEMS	KERAMIČKE POSUDE / CERAMIC VESSELS	OSTALI NALAZI / OTHER FINDS	DATACIJA / DATING	LITERATURA / REFERENCES
Novo Mesto–Kapi- teljska njiva grob / grave 176	Ž / F	1	željezna fibula (4) / iron fibula (4)	staklena na- rukavica / glass bracelet	lonac / pot	željezno šilo, želje- zni obruč (2) / iron awl, iron ring (2)	LT C2	Križ 2005, 75, T. / Pl. 48: 2
Novo Mesto–Kapi- teljska njiva grob / grave 179	Ž / F	1		staklena narukavica / glass bracelet	lonac / pot	željezni predmet / iron item	LT C2	Križ 2001, 97, kat. br. / cat. no. 143; 2005, 76, T. / Pl. 49: 2
Novo Mesto–Kapi- teljska njiva grob / grave 196	Ž / F	1	brončana fibula / bronze fibula	staklena perla (4) / glass bead (4)	lonac / pot	željezna šivača igla / iron sewing needle	LT C	Križ 2001, 99, kat. br. / cat. no. 151; 2005, 83, T. / Pl. 57: 2
Novo Mesto–Kapi- teljska njiva grob / grave 228	Ž / F	2			lonac (2), zdjela, čaša / pot (2), bowl, cup			Križ 2001, 103, kat. br. / cat. no. 174–175
Novo Mesto–Kapi- teljska njiva grob / grave 260	Ž / F	1			lonac (3), vrč / pot (3), jug			Križ 2001, 107, kat. br. / cat. no. 202; 2005, 89, T. / Pl. 65: 5
Novo Mesto–Kapi- teljska njiva grob / grave 337	Ž / F	1	željezna fibula, brončana fibula (2) / iron fibula, bron- ze fibula (2)	staklena perla / glass bead	lonac / pot		LT C	Križ 2001, 112, kat. br. / cat. no. 233; 2005, 91, T. / Pl. 70: 2
Novo Mesto–Kapi- teljska njiva grob / grave 402	Ž / F	2		brončana narukavica / bronze bra- celet	lonac / pot		LT C1	Križ 2001, 117, kat. br. / cat. no. 264–265
Novo Mesto–Kapi- teljska njiva grob / grave 458	M+Ž / M+F	1	brončana fibula / bronze fibula		lonac (2) / pot (2)	željezna sjekira, željezni umbo, že- ljezni nož, željezna ručka štita, željezni rub štita / iron axe, iron shield- boss, iron knife, iron shield-han- dle, iron shield-edge reinforce- ment	LT B2	Križ 2001, 122, kat. br. / cat. no. 297; 2005, 93–94, T. / Pl. 77: 9
Novo Mesto–Kapi- teljska njiva grob / grave 458A		1			lonac / pot			Križ 2001, 123, kat. br. / cat. no. 298; 2005, 94, T. / Pl. 76: 2
Novo Mesto–Kapi- teljska njiva grob / grave 465	Ž / F	1	željezna fibula (2) / iron fibula (2)	brončana narukavica (2), brončana na- nogavica (2) / bronze bra- celet (2), bronze anklet (2)	lonac (2), zdjela / pot (2), bowl		LT B2	Križ 2005, 94, T. / Pl. 78: 4

GROBLJE / CEMETERY	ROD DOB / GENDER AGE	BROJ PRŠLJENA / No. OF SPINDLE-WHORLS	PREDMETI NOŠNJE / COSTUME ITEMS	PREDMETI NAKITA / JEWELLERY ITEMS	KERAMIČKE POSUDE / CERAMIC VESSELS	OSTALI NALAZI / OTHER FINDS	DATACIJA / DATING	LITERATURA / REFERENCES
Novo Mesto–Kapiteljska njiva grob / grave 505	M+Ž? / M+F?	1				željezno koplje, željezni umbo / iron spear, iron shield-boss		Križ 2001, 126, kat. br. / cat. no. 320
Novo Mesto–Kapiteljska njiva grob / grave 581	Ž / F	2		srebrni prsten / silver finger-ring				Križ 2005, 138, kat. br. / cat. no. 383–384
Novo Mesto–Kapiteljska njiva grob / grave 608				brončana narukvica, željezna narukvica / bronze bracelet, iron bracelet	lonac (2) / pot (2)		LT C1	Križ 2001, 140, kat. br. / cat. no. 398; 2005, 99, T. / Pl. 92: 3
Novo Mesto–Beletov vrt grob / grave 144	?	1	brončana fibula tipa Idrija Ia / bronze fibula of Idrija Ia type		lonac (3), čaša, vrč / pot (3), cup, jug		LT D2	Knez 1992, 54, T. / Pl. 52: 1
Novo Mesto–Beletov vrt grob / grave 153	? odrasla / adult	1	brončana fibula tipa Jezerine / bronze fibula of Jezerine type		lonac (2), čaša, pehar / pot (2), cup, goblet		LT D2	Knez 1992, 57, T. / Pl. 54: 6
Novo Mesto–Beletov vrt grob / grave 179	?	2	brončana fibula tipa Idrija Ia / bronze fibula of Idrija Ia type		lonac (3), zdjela, pehar / pot (3), bowl, goblet		LT D2	Knez 1992, 62, T. / Pl. 64: 7–8
Novo Mesto–Beletov vrt grob / grave 188	?	1	brončana fibula / bronze fibula		lonac (2), zdjela / pot (2), bowl	brončani obruč / bronze ring	LT D	Knez 1992, 63, T. / Pl. 68: 3
Novo Mesto–Beletov vrt grob / grave 200		1			lonac, posuda / pot, vessel	željezni nož / iron knife	LT D1b	Knez 1992, 65, T. / Pl. 71: 2
Novo Mesto–Beletov vrt grob / grave 201	Ž? / F?	1	srebrna fibula tipa Nauheim I.2, brončana fibula tipa Nova vas / silver fibula of Nauheim I.2-type, bronze fibula of Nova Vas type	ulomci narukvice od srebrne tordirane žice, četiri bradavičasta obruča, staklene perle, srebrni pleteni lančić / fragments of bracelet made of twisted silver wire, four rings with wart protrusions, glass beads, silver chain	lonac (3), pehar / pot (3), goblet	željezni nož, ulomak ogledala, brončani obruč (2) / iron knife, fragment of mirror, bronze ring (2)	LT D1b	Knez 1992, 67, T. / Pl. 71: 14; Božič 2008, 550–51, sl. / Fig. 23: 3

TABLICA 3: Grobovi s groblja u Novom Mestu–Kapiteljska njiva i Beletov vrt, u kojima se nalaze keramički pršljeni s nalazima predmeta nošnje i nakita te keramičkim posudama.

TABLE 3: Graves from the cemeteries of Novo Mesto–Kapiteljska Njiva and Beletov Vrt containing ceramic spindle-whorls with finds of costume and jewellery items and ceramic vessels.

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