

Karakteristični nalazi kasnohalštatskog naselja u Zbelavi kod Varaždina i fibula tipa Velem

Characteristic Finds from the Late Hallstatt Settlement at Zbelava near Varaždin and a Velem-type Fibula

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U tekstu autor po prvi put predstavlja kasnohalštatski lokalitet u Zbelavi – Pod lipom. S posebnom se pozornošću osvrće na brončanu fibulu tipa Velem pronađenu u naselju te na veze hrvatske Podravine s područjem zapadne Panonije u kasnoj fazi starijeg željeznog doba, koje taj i određeni drugi nalazi impliciraju. U članku se daje i kratak osvrt na rezultate interdisciplinarnih istraživanja provedenih na arheološkom materijalu s ovog značajnog podravskog lokaliteta.

Ključne riječi: sjeverozapadna Hrvatska, kasnohalštatsko naselje, fibula tipa Velem, Zapadna Mađarska, arheobotanika, zooarheologija

The author presents in the text for the first time the late Hallstatt site at Zbelava – Pod Lipom. He dedicates special attention to a bronze fibula of the Velem type found in the settlement, as well as to the relations of Croatian Podravina with the territory of western Pannonia in the late phase of the early Iron Age, implied by this and certain other finds. A brief review is given in the paper of the results of interdisciplinary research carried out on the archaeological material from this important site in Podravina

Key words: northwestern Croatia, late Hallstatt settlement, Velem-type fibula, western Hungary, archaeobotany, zooarchaeology

ARHEOLOŠKI LOKALITET U ZBELAVI¹ GEOGRAFSKI POLOŽAJ I POVIJEST ISTRAŽIVANJA

Selo Zbelava nalazi se u sjeverozapadnoj Hrvatskoj, u varaždinskoj Podravini, desetak kilometara istočno od grada Varaždina (Karta 1-2). To je nizinsko područje uz rijeku Dravu, u zaleđu kojeg se prema jugu prostiru obronci Varaždinsko-topličkog gorja (sl. 1). Lokalitet s više naseobinskih horizonata smjestio se oko 2,5 km od središta sela prema jugoistoku, uz cestu Zbelava-Kelemen, na blagoj prirodnoj uzvisini kružnog oblika promjera oko 100 m, koja je za 2,0-2,5 m uzdignuta od okolnog nizinskog terena. Sa sjeverne strane lokaliteta teče potok Zbel, a s južne, prema željezničkoj pruzi Varaždin-Ludbreg-Koprivnica, rijeka Plitvica (Registar 1997, 141; Šimek 1987). Područje na kojem se nalazi lokalitet označeno je u geografskim kartama toponimom Zbelavčak, no isto mjesto prema sjećanju starijih ljudi naziva se i Pod lipom. Prilikom višemjesečnih zaštitnih arheoloških istraživa-

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE AT ZBELAVA¹ THE GEOGRAPHIC POSITION AND EXCAVATION HISTORY

The village of Zbelava is situated in northwestern Croatia, in the Varaždin district of Podravina, some ten kilometres east of the city of Varaždin (Map 1-2). This is a lowland area along the Drava river, and in its hinterland the slopes of the Varaždinske Toplice Hills stretch towards the south (Fig. 1). The site with several settlement horizons lies around 2,5 km from the centre of the village to the south, along the Zbelava-Kelemen road, on a gentle natural elevation of circular shape with a diameter of around 100 m, 2,0-2,5 m raised above the surrounding lowland terrain. The Zbel stream flows on the northern side of the site, while the Plitvica river flows on the southern side, in the direction of the Varaždin-Ludbreg-Koprivnica railway (Registar 1997, 141; Šimek 1987). The zone of the site is marked in the geographic maps by the toponim Zbelavčak. However, the elderly people recall that the same place is also called Pod Lipom.

¹ Ovaj rad proizlazi iz magistarskog rada „Naseljenost sjeverozapadne Hrvatske u starijem željeznom dobu“ (mentorica prof. dr. N. Majnarić-Pandžić), koji je autor članka obranio tijekom srpnja 2005. god. Na ovom mjestu, voljeli bi smo još jednom izraziti našu zahvalnost gospodinu Ameliju Vekiću na ustupljenim nalazima i dokumentaciji, kao i na velikoj susretljivosti pri obradi materijala.

² This work stems from the master's thesis "The Settlement of Northwestern Croatia in the Early Iron Age" (the mentor was Prof. N. Majnarić-Pandžić), defended by the author of the paper during July 2005. In this place, we would like to once again express our gratitude to Mr. Amelio Vekić for the finds and the documentation, as well as for his great readiness to help in the analysis of the material.



Karta 1 Položaj Zbelave u hrvatskoj Podravini
 Map 1 The position of Zbelava in Croatian Podravina

nja, koja je 1997. god. na trasi danas već izgrađene autoceste Zagreb-Goričan provodio zagrebački Konzervatorski odjel Uprave za zaštitu kulturne baštine Ministarstva kulture s A. Vekićem na čelu, istraženo je više od 3100 m² površine lokaliteta. Prije tih obimnih istraživanja, lokalitet je probnim sondama tijekom 1986. god. ispitala M. Šimek iz Gradskog muzeja u Varaždinu (Šimek 1987).

Prije negoli se posvetimo kulturnoj slici ovoga prapovijesnog nalazišta, valjalo bi napomenuti kako se u neposrednoj blizini lokaliteta u Zbelavi – Pod lipom nalazi niz vrlo zanimljivih, rekognosciranjima ili hitnim zaštitnim istraživanjima utvrđenih nalazišta.² Tako se oko 600 m sjeveroistočno nalazi lokalitet, označen kao Zbelevčak (I), gdje

2. Zahvaljujem na usmenim informacijama A. Vekiću, pod čijim vodstvom su provedeni terenski pregledi i manja arheološka istraživanja na trasi autoceste u okolici Zbelave. Treba spomenuti kako je većina lokaliteta koje spominjemo od prije poznata i kartirana (Registar 1997, karta prapovijesnih nalazišta).

During the several-month-long salvage archaeological excavations carried out in 1997 by the Zagreb Conservation Department of the Directorate for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of the Ministry of Culture, led by A. Vekić, on the route of what is today already the Zagreb-Goričan highway more than 3100 m² of the site were excavated. Prior to these extensive excavations, the site was investigated by sondage excavations in the course of 1986 by M. Šimek from the Varaždin City Museum (Šimek 1987).

Before we concentrate on the cultural picture of this prehistoric site, it would be worth mentioning that in the immediate vicinity of the site at Zbelava – Pod Lipom lie a series of very interesting sites documented through surveys or urgent salvage excavations.² Thus some 600 m to the northeast lies a

2. For personal communications I thank A. Vekić, who managed the field surveys and minor archaeological excavations on the route of the highway in the surroundings of Zbelava. It should be mentioned that most sites we mention here had already been known and mapped previously (Registar 1997, map of prehistoric sites).



Karta 2 Položaj naselja u Zbelavi kod Varaždina
 Map 2 The position of the settlement at Zbelava near Varaždin

su prilikom gradnje iste autoceste nađena i hitno istražena tri paljevinska groba koja pripadaju domaćem romaniziranom stanovništvu.³ Nekoliko stotina metara od njih nalazi se Zbelavčak II, na kojem je prilikom terenskog pregleda pronađena veća količina latenske keramike, što ukazuje na postojanje naselja iz razdoblja mlađeg željeznog doba. Vrlo zanimljiv je i Zbelavčak III koji se nalazi na prostranom polju sjeverno od lokaliteta Pod lipom, na kojem je prilikom rekonosciranja pronađena keramika razvijenog starijeg željeznog doba. Usto, svakako bi trebalo spomenuti i lokalitet Zbelava-Gorička u nizinskom području južno od pruge Varaždin-Koprivnica i južno od lokaliteta Pod lipom. Radi se o tumulu očuvane visine oko 0,5 m iz nepoznatog razdoblja. Tumul je navodno raskapan 1937. god., a u njemu su nađene keramičke posude, jedna metalna posuda i manji nož (Registar 1997, 141). U blizini Zbelave, nalazi se i čuveni lokalitet

3. A. Vekić je ta mala i hitna istraživanja proveo tijekom radova na lokalitetu "Pod lipom".

site registered as Zbelevčak (I), where three cinerary burials belonging to the local romanized population were found during the building of the same highway, and promptly excavated.³ Several hundred meters from them lies Zbelavčak II, where a large quantity of La Tène pottery was found during a field survey, indicating the existence of a settlement from the late Iron Age. Very interesting is also Zbelavčak III, lying on a spacious field north of the Pod Lipom site, where pottery from the developed early Iron Age was found during a field survey. In addition to this we should certainly mention the Zbelava-Gorička site, in the lowland terrain south of the Varaždin-Koprivnica railway and south of the Pod Lipom site. This is a tumulus from an unknown period, with a preserved height of around 0,5 m. The tumulus was allegedly dug in 1937, yielding ceramic vessels, a metal vessel and a small knife (Registar 1997, 141). The renowned site of Jalžabet with well-known tumuli at Bistričak (Šimek 1998) also lies close to Zbelava, and somewhat farther

3. A. Vekić carried out these small and urgent excavations during the works at the "Pod Lipom" site.



Sl. 1 Zračna fotografija naselja u Zbelavi tijekom istraživanja (snimila M. Šimek)

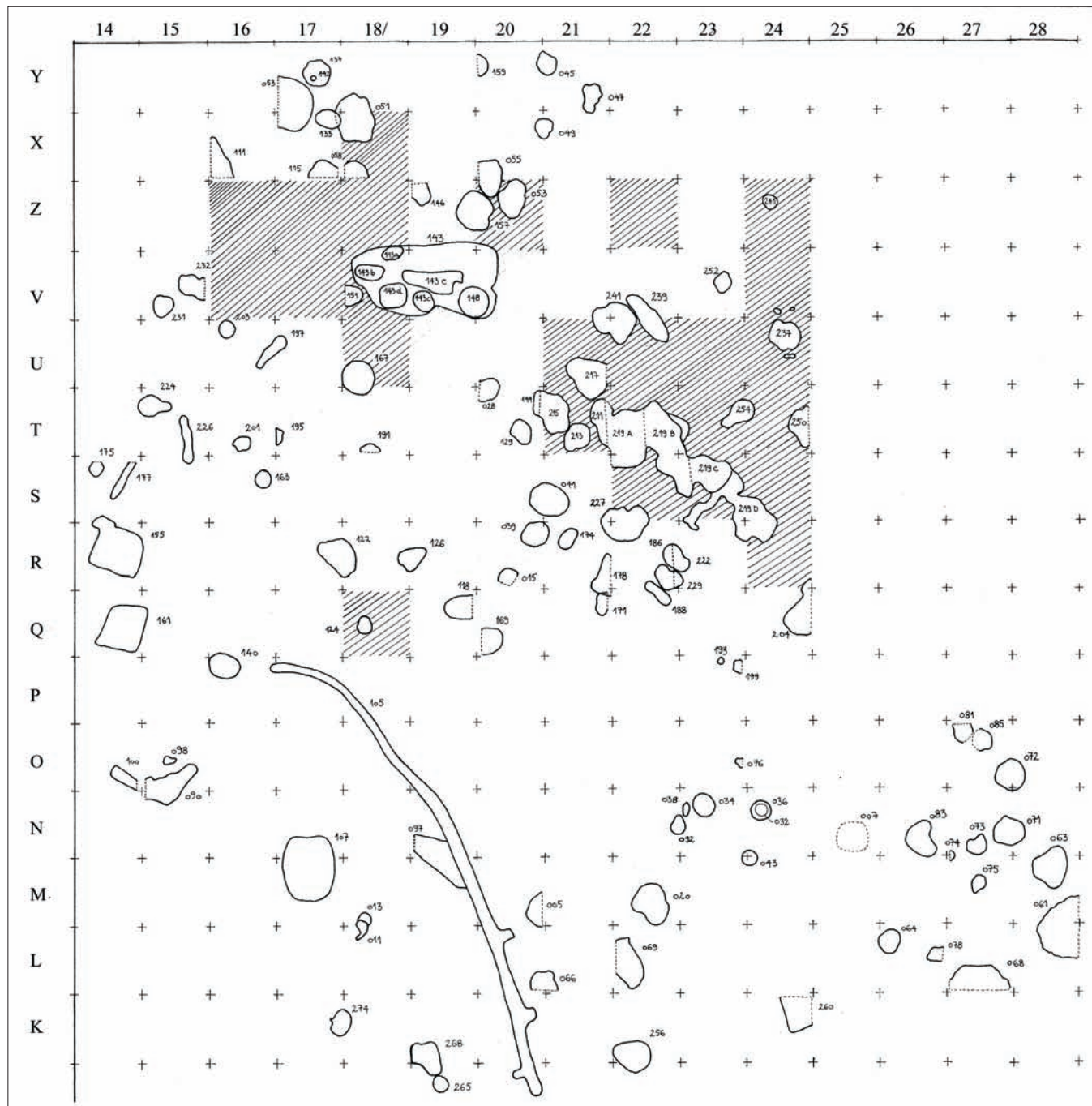
Fig. 1 Aerial photograph of the settlement at Zbelava in the course of excavation (photo by M. Šimek)

Jalžabet s poznatim tumulima na Bistričaku (Šimek 1998), a nešto istočnije lokalitet Šemovec – Šarnjak s naseobinskim horizontima koji, prema probnom sondiranju i rekognosciranjima, obuhvaćaju i kasno brončano, starije željezno i mlađe željezno doba (Registar 1997, 132). Bacimo li pogled još dalje nizvodno uz rijeku Dravu, nailazimo na glasovite lokalitete starijeg željeznog doba kao Martijanec, Sigetec i Sv. Petar Ludbreški (Vinski-Gasparini 1987).

Svi ti lokaliteti u neposrednoj blizini naselja kasne faze starijeg željeznog doba Pod lipom i zajedno s njim govore o velikoj gustoći naseljenosti i intenzivnom životu u ovoj mikroregiji u metalnim razdobljima; od vremena kasnog brončanog doba (grob unutar naselja u Zbelavi, Šarnjak), preko razvijenog do kasnijeg starijeg željeznog doba (Šarnjak, Gorička?, Zbelavčak III?, Jalžabet – Bistričak II), kasne faze starijeg željeznog doba (Pod lipom), latenskog razdoblja (Zbelavčak II) do ranog razdoblja prevlasti Rimskog Carstva (Zbelavčak I). Nažalost, krajolik u kojem su se smjestili svi ovi lokaliteti drastično je i nepovratno promijenjen tijekom 20. st. kada je reguliran tok rijeke Plitvice, te provedena komasacija i melioracija (Registar 1997, 132).

east lies the site of Šemovec – Šarnjak with settlement horizons that, according to sondage excavation and field surveys, comprise the late Bronze, early Iron and late Iron Ages (Registar 1997, 132). If we cast an eye further downstream the Drava river, we come upon the famous early Iron Age sites such as Martijanec, Sigetec and Sv. Petar Ludbreški (Vinski-Gasparini 1987).

All these sites in the immediate vicinity of a settlement from the late phase of the early Iron Age, Pod Lipom, together with it speak in favour of great density of settlement and intensive living in this microregion in the metal periods; from the late Bronze Age (a grave within the settlement at Zbelava, Šarnjak), through the developed to the later early Iron Age (Šarnjak, Gorička?, Zbelavčak III?, Jalžabet – Bistričak II), the later phase of the early Iron Age (Pod Lipom), the La Tène period (Zbelavčak II) to the early period of domination of the Roman Empire (Zbelavčak I). Unfortunately, the landscape where all these sites are situated has been drastically and irreversibly transformed during the 20th cent., with the regulation of the course of the Plitvica river and land consolidation and amelioration (Registar 1997, 132).



Plan 1 Plan istraženog dijela lokaliteta Zbelava – Pod lipom (izradila M. Galić)

Plan 1 The plan of the excavated portion of the site of Zbelava – Pod Lipom (drawn by M. Galić).

Arheološka slika lokaliteta

Metodološku osnovu arheoloških istraživanja u Zbelavi činio je koordinatni sustav s kvadrantima dimenzija 5 x 5 m (Plan 1) kao i primjena sustava stratigrafskih jedinica. Tijekom istraživanja skupljani su uzorci zapuna, ugljena i kosti, koji će biti predmetom skorih analiza. Što se vertikalne stratigrafije tiče, ona je u Zbelavi prilično jednostavna. Takvo stanje u najvećoj je mjeri uvjetovano oštećenjima nastalima intenzivnom poljoprivredom. Rijetki se ostaci intaktnih slojeva tek mjestimice nalaze na padinama uzvišenja i oni pripadaju razdoblju starijeg željeznog doba (Plan 1, šrafirana/crtna polja). U pravilu se radi o područjima uz veće kasnohalštatske objekte, kao što je zemunica Sj. 219, 249. No lokalitet Pod lipom pokazuje tragove života u više

The archaeological picture of the site

The methodological basis of the archaeological excavations at Zbelava consisted of a coordinate system with 5 x 5 m squares (Plan 1) and the use of the stratigraphic units system. Samples of fills, charcoal and bones have been collected during the excavation, and they will soon be analyzed. The vertical stratigraphy at Zbelava is rather simple. This situation is to the largest degree caused by damage brought about by intensive cultivation. Scant remains of intact layers are only occasionally found on the elevation slopes, and they belong to the early Iron Age period (Plan 1, hatched fields). These are generally spots lying adjacent to larger late Hallstatt structures, such as the pit-house SU 219, 249. However, the Pod Lipom site shows traces of living during several prehistoric periods. The

razdoblja u prošlosti. Prvu prisutnost ljudi na ovom mjestu obilježavaju ostaci naselja razvijene lasinjske kulture. Čini se da su objekti lasinjske kulture koncentrirani na samom vrhu uzvišenja, koji je i najviše oštećen intenzivnom zemljoradnjom. Idući horizont naseljavanja predstavlja pojava nositelja licensko-keramičke faze. Iako je očuvano svega nekoliko ukopanih objekata iz tog vremena, tipični i često bogato ukrašeni keramički oblici predstavljaju dokaz ozbiljnije prisutnosti licensko-keramičke kulture na istom položaju. Ako se sada na vremenskoj ljestvici još više pomaknemo prema sadašnjosti, nailazimo na jedan izolirani nalaz unutar naselja u Zbelavi. Radi se o grobu iz vremena ranije faze kasnog brončanog doba (Virovitička grupa). Iako ga je presjekla kasnija jama, grob je očuvan u cijelosti i bit će objavljen. Nakon toga dolazi starije željezno doba koje je ujedno i razdoblje najvećeg intenziteta naseljavanja na lokalitetu u Zbelavi. Za kraj nam ostaje završni horizont naseljavanja u Zbelavi – rani srednji vijek koji je predstavljen ukopanim objektima i nalazima keramike ukrašene češljasto izvedenom valovnicom (Kovačević 2005).

KASNOHALŠTATSKI HORIZONT I FIBULA TIPa VELEM

KASNOHALŠTATSKO NASELJE U ZBELAVI

O kasnohalštatskom razdoblju, posebno o naseljima tog vremena, na tlu sjeverozapadne Hrvatske raspolažemo s iznimno oskudnim i obično nepotpunim podacima. Kasnohalštatsko naselje na položaju Pod lipom činili su nadzemni (Plan 1, podnice Sj. 143 u □ V+Z/18-20, te Sj. 061 u □ L+M/28,) i ukopani stambeni objekti (višesobna zemunička nastamba Sj. 219, 249 u □ R-T/20-24), okruženi jamama za zalihe (Sj. 045, 046 u □ Y/21, Sj. 201, 202 u □ T/16), otpadnim jamama i ognjištima na otvorenom (ognjišta Sj. 203, Sj. 231 i Sj. 232 u □ U+V/15+16), kao i poluukopanim natkrivenim objektima (Sj. 237, 238 u □ U+V/24, Sj. 155, 156 u □ R+S/14, Sj. 161, 162 u □ Q/14+15). Ogladni primjerak jedne stambene jedinice, ujedno i najveći istražen ukopani objekt zbelavskog naselja, velika je višedjelna zemunica Sj. 219, 249. Ukupna duljina joj prelazi 13 m, a širina varira od najmanjih 1,5 do 3 m na najširem dijelu. Proteže se u smjeru sjeverozapad-jugoistok i čine je četiri spojene prostorije nepravilnoga tlocrta (Sj. 219a, 219b, 219c, 219d). Na jugozapadnoj strani na zemunicu se nadovezuje plitki rov oko 0,5 m širine i 2,5 m duljine, moguće ostatak neke nosive konstrukcije. Zemunica je nakon prestanka stambene funkcije (možda požara?)⁴ pretvorena u otpadnu jamu i zapunjena vrlo tamnom i masnom zemljom u kojoj se nalazi mnogo pepela, ugljena i lijepa, velik broj ulomaka keramičkih posuda, piramidalih i prstenastih utega, te pršljena.⁵ Uz zemunicu se nalaze

4. Pri dnu prostorije Sj. 219c nalazio se jedan izrazito crni sloj ugljena i paljevine. Za ostale prostorije nemamo podataka (Kovačević 2005, 40).

5. U Zbelavi se javlja još nekoliko objekata koji bi mogli predstavljati zemunice slične Sj. 219, 249. Ovdje, prije svega, mislimo na Sj. 053, 054 – veći, djelomično istražen plići objekt nepravilnog tlocrta u □ Y/16+17, sjevernije od zemunice Sj. 219, 249. Dimenzije istraženog dijela su oko 2,2 m s gotovo 3 m, a dubina oko 0,30 m (Plan 1).

first human presence on this spot is evidenced by settlement remains from the developed Lasinja culture. It seems that the structures of the Lasinja culture were concentrated on the very top of the elevation, the place that sustained the most damage by intensive cultivation. The following settlement horizon belongs to the bearers of the Litzen-Pottery phase. Even though only a few dug-in structures from that period are preserved, typical and often richly decorated ceramic forms are proof of the substantial presence of the Litzen-Pottery culture in the same place. If we slide further towards the present on the chronological scale, we encounter an isolated find within the settlement at Zbelava. This is a grave from the earlier phase of the late Bronze Age (the Virovitica Group). Although it was cut by a later pit, the grave was completely preserved and it will be published. After this follows the early Iron Age, at the same time the period of the most intense settlement on the site at Zbelava. We shall end with the final settlement horizon at Zbelava – the early Middle Ages, represented by dug-in structures and finds of pottery decorated with a combed waveline (Kovačević 2005).

THE LATE HALLSTATT HORIZON AND A VELEM-TYPE FIBULA

THE LATE HALLSTATT SETTLEMENT AT ZBELAVA

There are scant and usually incomplete data about the late Hallstatt period in the territory of northwestern Croatia, particularly regarding the settlements. The late Hallstatt settlement at the Pod Lipom site was made up of the above-ground (Plan 1, floors SU 143 in □ V+Z/18-20, and SU 061 in □ L+M/28) and dug-in residential structures (the multi-room pit-house SU 219, 249 in R-T/20-24), surrounded by storage pits (SU 045, 046 in □ Y/21, SU 201, 202 in □ T/16), refuse pits and open-air hearths (hearths SU 203, SU 231 and SU 232 in □ U+V/15+16), as well as semi-dug-in roofed structures (SU 237, 238 in □ U+V/24, SU 155, 156 in □ R+S/14, SU 161, 162 in □ Q/14+15). A typical representative of a residential unit and at the same time the largest dug-in structure in the Zbelava settlement is the large multi-segmented pit-house SU 219, 249. Its total length surpasses 13 m, while the width varies from 1,5 m in the narrowest to 3 m in the widest part. It stretches in the northwest-southeast direction and is made up of four connected rooms of an irregular ground plan (SU 219a, 219b, 219c, 219d). A shallow ditch around 0,5 m wide and 2,5 m long, possibly remnants of a roof-supporting construction, lies adjacent to the pit-house to the southwest. After it ceased to function as a residential unit (perhaps due to a conflagration)⁴, the pit-house became a refuse pit and was filled with a very dark and sticky soil that contained a lot of ash, charcoal and daub, numerous sherds of ceramic vessels, pyramidal and ring-shaped weights, and spindle-whorls⁵ Many other dug-in structures lie next to the pit-house, some of which may have functioned as working spaces. Among such

4. A markedly black layer of charcoal and cinders lay near the bottom of the room SU 219c. We have no information about the remaining rooms (Kovačević 2005, 40).

5. There are several other structures at Zbelava that might represent pit-houses similar to the SU 219, 249. We have in mind primarily the SU 053, 054 – the larger, partially excavated shallow structure of irregular plan in □ Y/16+17, north of the pit-house SU 219, 249. The dimensions of the excavated part are around 2,2 m by almost 3 m, with a depth of around 0,30 m (Plan 1).

brojni drugi ukopani objekti, od kojih su neki možda imali namjenu radnih prostora. Među takve radne ili možda čak stambene objekte mogli bi ubrojiti i dva ukopana objekta smještena jedan blizu drugog, kvadratnog tlocrta zaobljenih uglova sa zemljanom klupom-stepenicom uz jedan rub (Sj. 161 i Sj. 155 u □ R+S/14, Plan 1), koji pokazuju veliku srodnost s onima iz Göttlesbrunn i Unterparschenbrunn, od Zbelave nešto starijih naselja Donje Austrije (Lauermann 1994; Griebel 2004). Dimenzije oba zbelavska objekta su približno 2,6 x 2,8 m, a najveća dubina im je oko 0,40 m.⁶ Da takve objekte susrećemo i u kasnijem vremenu, pokazuje naselje datirano u prijelaz kasni halštat/rani laten Bratislava-Dúbravka, u jugozapadnoj Slovačkoj, 4 km sjeverno od Dunava (Stegmann-Rajtár 1996)⁷. Najbolje očuvan ostatak nadzemnog objekta u Zbelavi je podnica Sj. 143 □ V+Z/18,19,20. Područje koje obuhvaća je nepravilno pravokutnog oblika, zaobljenih uglova i dimenzija 10,8 sa 4,5 m. Sastoji se od sloja zapečene zemlje sa zaglađenom gornjom stranom i substrukcije koju čine srednje veliki komadi riječnog šljunka.⁸ Nadzemni objekt položen u smjeru istok-zapad smjestio se na sjevernoj padini brežuljka, u istom dijelu naselja u kojem se nalazila i već spomenuta zemunica.⁹ Na podnici je pronađena prilična količina ulomaka halštatskih keramičkih posuda, lijepa i nešto eneolitičkog litičkog materijala. U zapadnom dijelu podnice i neposredno izvan nje pronađeno je barem desetak piramidalnih utega, a spominje se i komad šljake.¹⁰ Na podnici su vidljiva oštećenja koja su vjerojatno posljedica zemljoradnje. Uza sam objekt, u njegovoj razini, nalazi se kasnohalštatski sloj Sj. 150, te možemo reći da je podnica nadzemnog objekta Sj. 143 njegov sastavni dio. Na istočnoj padini brežuljka djelomično je istražen i dio druge podnice (Sj. 061 u □ L+M/28). U istom području nalazi se još jedan mogući pravokutni ukopani objekt, srodan Sj. 155 i Sj. 161, koji je tek djelomično istražen (Sj. 260 u □ K+L/24).

6. Objekti se nalaze na vrhu uzvišenja i znatno su sniženi oranjem, pa je za pretpostaviti da im je dubina u izvornom stanju bila veća. Oba objekta su sekundarno iskorišteni kao otpadne jame.

7. Unutar materijala iz istog naselja uočene su i brojne sličnosti sa zbelavskim nalazima. Kao, primjerice, dominacija lonaca među keramičkim oblicima, relativno učestala pojava grafitnog slikanja i plastičnih aplikacija, pojava šalica s bikoničnim čepovima itd. Kako autorica teksta analogije za svoj materijal nalazi na lokalitetu Sopron-Krautacker, tako, uz sve različitosti regionalnog razvoja, srodnost zbelavskog naselja s ovim naoko udaljenim lokalitetom nije neočekivana. O ovdje spomenutim i drugim elementima zbelavske keramografije više kasnije u tekstu.

8. U dokumentaciji se uz podnicu spominju i rupe od stupova, ali one na žalost nisu detaljno dokumentirane, pa smo za precizniji tlocrt ovog u Zbelavi najočuvanijeg nadzemnog objekta zakinuti.

9. Zanimljivo je da nadzemni objekt Sj. 143 i zemunica Sj. 219 nisu udaljeni više od 5-6 m, pa iako oba nedvojbeno pripadaju razdoblju kasnog halštata, ne moraju nužno biti istodobni. U tom kontekstu zanimljiv nam je podatak da je neposredno ispod podnice pronađena keramika starijeg željeznoga doba koja se ne razlikuje od one na podnici i u ostatku naselja. To bi značilo da se u određenoj fazi života kasnohalštatskog naselja na jednoj od padina gradi nadzemni objekt. Bi li to moglo biti nakon što je zemunica Sj. 219 (izgorjela i) izgubila svoju prvotnu funkciju? Je li bi upravo stanovnici nadzemne kuće Sj. 143, među ostalima, mogli biti ti koji su zemunicu iskoristili kao otpadnu jamu?

10. Nažalost, grumen šljake nije uveden zasebno u dokumentaciju i nismo ga mogli naći, tako da ne možemo znati je li se radilo o brončanoj ili željeznoj šljaci.

working or perhaps even residential structures we might include two dug-in structures lying close to one another, with a square ground plan with rounded corners, with an earthen bench-step along one edge (SU 161 and 155 in □ R+S/14, Plan 1). They show great resemblance to those from Göttlesbrunn i Unterparschenbrunn, sites in Lower Austria somewhat earlier than Zbelava (Lauermann 1994; Griebel 2004). The dimensions of both structures from Zbelava are approximately 2,6 x 2,8 m, with the greatest depth of around 0,40 m.⁶ That such structures are also encountered in the later periods is demonstrated by the settlement at Bratislava-Dúbravka in southeastern Slovakia, 4 km north of the Danube, dated to the transition from late Hallstatt to early La Tène (Stegmann-Rajtár 1996).⁷ The best preserved remaining portion of the above-ground structure at Zbelava is the floor SU 143 □ V+Z/18,19,20. The area it comprises has an irregular rectangular shape with rounded corners, measuring 10,8 by 4,5 m. It consists of a layer of burnt soil with a smoothed upper surface and an underlying layer made up of medium-sized river pebbles.⁸ The above-ground structure, oriented east-west, lies on the northern slope of the hill, in the same part of the settlement where the already mentioned pit-house was situated.⁹ A considerable quantity of Hallstatt ceramic vessel sherds, daub and some eneolithic lithic material was found on the floor. At least ten pyramidal weights as well as a piece of slag were found in the western part of the floor and immediately beyond.¹⁰ The floor shows visible traces of damage, probably resulting from cultivation. The late Hallstatt layer SU 150 lies adjacent to the structure at the same level, so we can say that the floor of the above-ground structure SU 143 constitutes its integral part. A portion of another floor (SU 061 in □ L+M/28) was partially excavated on the eastern slope of the hill. The same area contains another possible rectangular dug-in structure, similar to SU 155 and SU 161, which is only partially excavated (SU 260 in □ K+L/24).

6. The structures lie on top of the elevation and are considerably lowered by ploughing, so we can assume that their depth was originally greater. Both structures found secondary use as refuse pits.

7. Numerous similarities with the Zbelava finds were perceived in the material from the same site. For instance, the predominance of pots among ceramic forms, the relatively frequent appearance of graphite painting and plastic applications, the appearance of cups with biconical plugs etc. Considering that the author of the text finds analogies for her material at the site of Sopron-Krautacker, thus, taking into account the many differences attributable to regional developments, the affiliation of the Zbelava settlement with this seemingly remote site is not unexpected, more will be said about the elements mentioned here and other elements of the Zbelava ceramography later in the text.

8. In addition to the floor, the post holes are also mentioned in the documentation. However, these were not documented in detail, so we cannot count with the precise ground plan of this, the best preserved above-ground structure at Zbelava.

9. Interestingly, the above-ground structure SU 143 and pit-house SU 219 lie at a distance not greater than 5-6 m from each other. Therefore, even though they both belong to the late Hallstatt period, they are not necessarily contemporary. In this context we find it interesting that the early Iron Age pottery not different from the one on the floor and in the remainder of the settlement was found immediately below the floor. This would signify that an above-ground structure was erected on one of the slopes during a certain phase of life of the late Hallstatt settlement. Could that have happened after pit-house SU 219 (had burned down and) lost its original function? Could it have been precisely the inhabitants of the above-ground house SU 143, among others, who then used the pit-house as a refuse pit?

10. Unfortunately, the lump of slag was not entered separately into the documentation and we were not able to locate it, so that we cannot know whether the slag was made of bronze or iron.



Sl. 2 Fibula tipa Velem (snimio T. Kovačić)
Fig. 2 The Velem-type fibula (photo by T. Kovačić)

Veliku poteškoću u rekonstruiranju izgleda halštatskih naselja na tlu sjeverozapadne Hrvatske predstavlja njihova, u najvećem broju slučajeva, tek djelomična istraženost. Ipak, naznaku kombinacije nadzemnih i ukopanih objekata u halštatskim naseljima, osim u Zbelavi, uočavamo i na nekim drugim lokalitetima iste regije. Pri istraživanju antičkog naselja u Ludbregu nađeni su ostaci naselja iz starijeg željeznog doba, i to barem dvije zemunice, ali i ostaci podnice s rupama od stupova – elementi nekoga prapovijesnog nadzemnog objekta (Vikić-Belančić 1984, 145). Također, u naselju u Sigecu koje je živjelo u više različitih razdoblja od prapovijesti do srednjeg vijeka, istražen je dio većeg halštatskog zemuničkog objekta, ali su uočeni i tragovi nadzemnog objekta iz nepoznatog vremena. Vrlo je moguće da taj nadzemni objekt na istočnoj padini uzvišenja Loke-Kroglice u Sigecu pripada upravo halštatskom naselju (Šimek 1982, 55, sl. 2). U Zbelavi je slika halštatskog materijala, kako iz zapune zemunice, tako s podnice Sj. 143 i iz drugih objekata, jednolična i on pripada kasnoj fazi starijeg željeznog doba.

Kako bi dopunili sliku naselja u Zbelavi, ovdje se želimo kratko osvrnuti i na rezultate arheobotaničkih i zooarheoloških istraživanja, obavljenih na nalazima iz halštatskog naselja.¹¹

Arheobotaničke analize provedene su na 20 uzoraka koji su prikupljeni tijekom istraživanja 1997. god. U njih pet izdvojeni su karbonizirani makrofosilni ostaci. S obzirom na vrstu i stanje tla, očuvali su se isključivo makrofosili koji su završili u vatri i bili karbonizirani. U zapuni jednog od spomenutih objekata kvadratnog tlocrta (Sj. 161) nađen je jedan karbonizirani ostatak pšena žitarice (*Cerealia*), najvjerojatnije ječma (*Hordeum vulgare*) (Šoštarić 2005). Sam ječam pripada skupini najstarijih žitarica, a zanimljivo je da je uz leću, lan, bob i dr., pronađen u uzorcima skupljenim unutar

11. Arheobotaničke analize obavila je dr. Renata Šoštarić iz Botaničkog zavoda Prirodoslovno-matematičkog fakulteta u Zagrebu, dok su analize životinjskih kostiju napravili prof. dr. Krešimir Babić i dr. Tajana Trbojević-Vukičević sa Zavoda za anatomiju, histologiju i embriologiju Veterinarskog fakulteta u Zagrebu. Njima se i ovdje od srca zahvaljujemo na doprinosu koji je bitno upotpunio našu sliku života naselja u Zbelavi.



Sl. 3 Fibula tipa Velem – druga strana (snimio T. Kovačić)
Fig. 3 The Velem-type fibula – another side (photo by T. Kovačić)

Great difficulty in the reconstruction of the appearance of Hallstatt settlements in the territory of northwestern Croatia is created by the fact that they were in most cases only partially excavated. Nevertheless, some other sites in the same region show indications of a combination of above-ground and dug-in structures in the Hallstatt settlements (except in Zbelava). The remains of an early Iron Age settlement were found during the excavation of a settlement from antiquity in Ludbreg, consisting of at least two pit-houses but also of elements of a prehistoric above-ground structure – the remains of a floor with post-holes (Vikić-Belančić 1984, 145). Moreover, in the settlement at Sigetec, in existence during several different periods from prehistory to the Middle Ages, a portion was excavated of a larger Hallstatt pit-house structure, and traces were perceived of an above-ground structure of unknown date. It is perfectly possible that this above-ground structure on the eastern slope of the Loke-Kroglice elevation in Sigetec belongs precisely to the Hallstatt settlement (Šimek 1982, 55, Fig. 2). The picture of the Hallstatt material at Zbelava, from the pit-house fill as well as from the floor SU 143 and from the other structures is unvaried and belongs to the late phase of the early Iron Age.

In order to complement the picture of the Zbelava settlement we wish to review here the results of the archaeobotanical and zooarchaeological analyses carried out on the finds from the Hallstatt settlement.¹¹

The archaeobotanical analyses were carried out on 20 samples collected during the 1997 campaign. Five of these yielded carbonized macrofossil remains. Considering the type and condition of the soil, only those macrofossils that ended up in the fire and became carbonized were preserved. A carbonized remain of a cereal grain (*Cerealia*), most probably barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) was found in the fill of one of the mentioned structures of a square ground plan (SU 161) (Šoštarić 2005). The barley itself belongs to the group of the earliest cereal crops and it is interesting that in addition to lentils, flax, horse beans etc., it was found among the samples collected within the

11. The archaeobotanical analyses were carried out by Renata Šoštarić, Ph.D., from the Department of Botany of the Faculty of Science in Zagreb, while the analyses of animal bones were carried out by Prof. Krešimir Babić and Tajana Trbojević-Vukičević, Ph.D., from the Institute of Anatomy, Histology and Embryology of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine in Zagreb. We kindly thank them here for their contribution, which considerably complemented our picture of the life of the settlement at Zbelava.

kasnohalštatskog naselja Sopron-Krautacker u kojem, uz pšenicu, predstavlja vrlo važnu biljnu svojtu (Gyulai 1996, T. 1-2; Jerem 1986). Još u četiri uzorka uočeni su makrofosili i to u jamama Sj. 015, 017 □ R/20 i Sj. 201, 202 □ T/16 (Plan 1). U oba objekta nađeni su ostaci plodova hrasta - žira (*Quercus sp.*). Uglavnom se koristio kao hrana za životinje, naročito svinje, međutim, u razdobljima gladi, kada bi zatajila ljetina, ljudi bi ujesen skupljali žir i koristili ga i u vlastitoj prehrani, mljevenog u brašno, kuhanoga ili pečenog (Šoštarić 2001). Znakovita bi mogla biti i činjenica da je više komada žira pronađeno unutar halštatske jame Sj. 201, 202 u □ T/16. To je dublja jama kruškolikog presjeka, pa s velikom vjerojatnošću možemo pretpostaviti kako se radi o jami za zalihe (za čuvanje skupljenog žira?) koja je sekundarno iskorištena kao otpadna jama.

Što se koštanog materijala tiče, analiza je obavljena na ukupno 25 uzoraka, a analizirana su ukupno 322 fragmenta (Babić, Trbojević-Vukičević 2004). Treba napomenuti da su zbog sastava tla životinjske kosti bile izrazito loše očuvane, što je otežalo njihovu analizu i determinaciju. Najbrojnija životinjska vrsta u analizi je jelen obični (*Cervus elaphus*). Od ukupno 10 determiniranih uzoraka iz 7 objekata, jelenu pripada 6 uzoraka (jedan ne sasvim siguran), dok na kosti goveda (*Bos taurus*) otpada ukupno 3 uzorka (dva ne sasvim sigurna).¹² Ostaci svinje (*Sus domestica*) uočeni su u jednom uzorku i ovim životinjama je pronađeni žir očito služio kao hrana.

Kosti su nađene i u Sj. 237, 238 u □ U/24. To je jama kružnog tlocrta, promjera oko 2 m, najveće dubine 0,75 m. Uz rub ove jame pronađene su 4 rupe od stupa i sloj ruševine od veće količine kućnog lijepa, što ukazuje na određenu konstrukciju koja je jamu natkrivala i/ili ograđivala. Među koštanim materijalom iz ovog objekta nije definirana niti jedna životinjska vrsta, ali spominjemo ovdje nalaz životinjskih rebara s jasnim tragovima rezanja načinjenih najvjerojatnije instrumentom nalik pili. Analizom je potvrđeno da su tragovi sigurno antični (Babić, Trbojević-Vukičević 2004). Zanimljivo je da se kosti determiniranih životinja gotovo u pravilu nalaze u krugu oko nadzemnog objekta Sj. 143 i zemunice Sj. 219, u jamama koje su očito gravitirale tim stambenim objektima. Neke od njih su u određenom razdoblju mogle imati ulogu skladišnih, radnih ili čak stambenih prostora, ali su na kraju u pravilu pretvarane u otpadne jame. Ako se malo osvrnemo i na susjedno područje, nadopunu ovim arheobotaničkim analizama kao i slici svakodnevnice u Zbelavi nalazimo u obližnjem stariježeljeznodobnom naselju u Hajndlu kod Ormoža, gdje je prilikom zaštitnih istraživanja unutar naselja pronađen bunar s drvenom oplatom iz zapune kojeg je determinirano čak 77 biljnih vrsta (Šoštarić 2003; Žižek et al. 2001). Među njima bilježimo biljne vrste poput prosa, lana, jabuke, kruške, maline, bazge i brojnih drugih ljekovitih i prehrambenih biljaka. Nemamo razloga vjerovati da barem neke od brojnih tamo utvrđenih biljnih vrsta za prehranu, liječenje ili pak pri izradi tkanina nisu ko-

12. Naime, upravo zbog oštećenosti koštanog materijala neki uzorci nisu mogli biti sa stopostotnom sigurnošću pripisani određenim životinjskim vrstama, ali su ipak determinirani kao kosti velikih preživača, u dva slučaja najvjerojatnije goveda ili u jednom slučaju jelena (Babić, Trbojević-Vukičević 2004).

late Hallstatt settlement at Sopron-Krautacker where, along with wheat, it is a very important plant species (Gyulai 1996, Pl. 1-2; Jerem 1986). The macrofossils were noticed in a further four samples – in the pits SU 015, 017 □ R/20 and SU 201, 202 □ T/16 (Plan 1). The remains of oak fruit – acorn (*Quercus sp.*) were found in both structures. It was mostly used as food for animals, pigs in particular; however, in times of hunger, when harvest failed, in autumn people would collect acorn and use it for their own diet, ground into flour, boiled or roasted (Šoštarić 2001). Significantly, several pieces of acorns were found within the Hallstatt pit SU 201, 202 in □ T/16. This is a rather deep pit with a piriform cross-section, so in all probability we can assume that it was a storage pit (for storing collected acorn?) that was secondarily used as a refuse pit.

As regards the bone material, a total of 25 samples were analyzed, consisting of a total of 322 fragments (Babić, Trbojević-Vukičević 2004). It deserves mention that due to the soil composition animal bones were exceptionally poorly preserved, which rendered their analysis and determination more difficult. The most numerous animal species in the analysis was the red deer (*Cervus elaphus*). Of a total of 10 determined samples from 7 structures, 6 belong to the red deer (one of which is not entirely certain), while cattle bones (*Bos taurus*) were found in three samples (two are not entirely certain).¹² The remains of a pig (*Sus domestica*) were detected in one sample and these animals were probably using the acorn as food.

Bones were found also in SU 237, 238 in □ U/24. This is a circular pit with a diameter of around 2 m, with the greatest depth at 0,75 m. Four post-holes and a layer of debris from a large quantity of daub were found along the rim of the pit, pointing to a certain construction serving as a roof and/or fence of the pit. Not a single animal species was determined among the bone material from this structure, but we mention here a find of animal ribs with clear cutmarks made most probably with a saw-like instrument. The analysis confirmed the marks to be surely ancient (Babić, Trbojević-Vukičević 2004). It should be noted that the bones of the determined animals are almost regularly found in the circle around the above-ground structure SU 143 and the pit-house SU 219, in the pits that obviously gravitated toward these residential structures. Some of them may have played the role of storage, working or even residential spaces during certain periods, but they were in general eventually transformed into refuse pits. If we look briefly at the neighbouring territory, we find a complement to these archaeobotanical analyses as well as to a picture of everyday living at Zbelava in the nearby early Iron Age settlement at Hajndl near Ormož. In the salvage excavations in the settlement a well with a wooden lining was found, whose fill yielded as much as 77 determined plant species (Šoštarić 2003; Žižek et al. 2001). The species found included millet, flax, apple, pear, raspberry, elder and many other medicinal and food plants. We have no reason to believe that the inhabitants of the Zbelava settlement did not make use of at least some of the many plant species documented there, for diet, healing or perhaps for the manufacture of textiles, all the more so as both settlements are situated in the same geographic region.

12. Precisely due to the poor preservation of the bone material certain samples could not be attributed with 100% certainty to specific animal species, but were nevertheless determined as belonging to large ruminants, in two cases most probably the cattle or in one case the red deer (Babić, Trbojević-Vukičević 2004).

ristili i stanovnici zbelavskog naselja, posebno jer se oba naselja nalaze u istoj geografskoj regiji.

Prema svemu ovome, važnu ulogu u svakodnevnom životu i privredi kasnohalštatskih stanovnika Zbelave igrao je lov (kosti jelena), uzgoj domaćih životinja (govedo, svinja), utvrđeni su tragovi poljoprivredne aktivnosti (žitarica, vjerojatno ječam) kao i skupljanje divljih plodova (žir, vjerojatno za uzgoj svinja), dok su u određenim naznakama prisutni i tragovi metalurške djelatnosti (drozga).

FIBULA TIPA VELEM I ODNOS ZBELAVE PREMA KASNOHALŠTATSKOM KULTURNOM KRUGU ZAPADNE MAĐARSKE

Jedan od kronološki najvažnijih nalaza iz Zbelave je fibula tipa Velem (sl. 2-3, T. 4,2). Radi se o minijaturnoj brončanoj lučnoj jednopetljustoj fibuli polukružnog luka, blago romboidnog presjeka, na kojemu su se nalazile dvije ušice, vjerojatno za pričvršćivanje trapezoidnih privjesaka. Luk je po hrptu ukrašen nizovima graviranih sitnih paralelnih poprečnih ureza i postupno se s jedne strane širi u trokutastu nogu koja je znatno oštećena, a s druge se pretvara u petlju za napinjanje iz koje je proizlazila igla koja danas nedostaje. Fibula je sitna, ima tek dva centimetra duljine i jedini je nalaz iz jedne jamice (Sj. 24 u □ Z/24). Čini se kao da je netko namjerno unutar naselja iskopao rupu, u nju položio fibulu i onda je zatrpao.

Fibule tipa Velem ukazuju na usku povezanost Panonije i jugoistočnih Alpa, gdje treba tražiti uzore za oblikovanje ovog tipa (Jerem 1981, 204)¹³, proizvod su radioničkih središta u zapadnoj Mađarskoj i javljaju se krajem 6. i početkom 5. st. pr. Kr., a traju do pojave ranolatenskih fibula (Jerem 1996, 97; Jerem 1986, T. 3).¹⁴ Iako ne treba otkloniti mogućnost proizvodnje ovog tipa fibule od strane putujućih majstora ili u radionicama unutar manjih naselja, kao najveća halštatska radionička središta Transdanubije, M. Fekete izdvaja Nagybereki-Szalacsu, Keszthely-Apátdomb, Celldömölk-Sághegy i, najaktivniji među njima, Velem-Szentvid (Fekete 1985), pa vjerojatno među njima treba tražiti i mjesto izrade zbelavske fibule. Unutar naselja u Velemu, po kojem je fibula i dobila ime, pronađen je i kalup za odljevanje ovih fibula (Guillamet, 1987, 20; Jerem 1981, 204, bilj. 19), kao i velik broj primjeraka fibula ovog tipa (Fekete 1985, Abb. 12-13; Foltiny 1958, T. 2,22,25).¹⁵

Nalazišta velemskih fibula kartirali su i B. Teržan te E. Jerem i P. Romsauer (Teržan 1974, sl. 6; Jerem 1996, Abb. 4; Romsauer 1996, 433). Iz njihovih radova se vidi da je ovaj tip najčešći na lokalitetima zapadne Mađarske Ha D2-D3 vremena, dok se sporadično javljaju u jugozapadnoj Slovačkoj (Zalaba-Levice, Malé Kosihy), te istočnoj Austriji. Razvijaju se

Based on all this, an important role in the everyday life and economy of the late Hallstatt inhabitants of Zbelava was played by hunting (bones of red deer), animal husbandry (cattle, pigs); traces of agricultural activity were documented (cereals, probably barley) as well as the gathering of wild fruits (acorn, probably for pig-raising); there are also certain indications of traces of metallurgical activity (slag).

A VELEM-TYPE FIBULA AND THE RELATIONSHIP OF ZBELAVA WITH THE LATE HALLSTATT CULTURAL CIRCLE OF WESTERN HUNGARY

One of the most important finds from Zbelava in terms of chronology is a Velem-type fibula (Fig. 2-3, Pl. 4,2). This is a miniature bronze single-looped bow fibula, with a semicircular bow of a slightly rhombic cross-section, with two suspension loops, possibly for attaching trapezoidal pendants. The bow is decorated with lines of tiny engraved parallel transverse incisions along the ridge and it gradually widens at one side into a much damaged triangular foot, and on the other transforms into a spring from which the pin came out, which is no longer preserved. The fibula is tiny, a mere two centimetres long and it represents the only find from a small pit (SU 24 in □ Z/24). It seems as if someone deliberately dug a hole within the settlement, placed the fibula inside and then filled it up.

The Velem-type fibulae point towards close connections between Pannonia and the southeastern Alps, where models for the design of this type should be looked for (Jerem 1981, 204).¹³ They are the product of workshop centres in western Hungary and appear towards the end of the 6th and the beginning of the 5th cent. B.C., and last until the emergence of early La Tène fibulae (Jerem 196, 97; Jerem 1986, Pl. 3).¹⁴ Although one should not ignore the possibility of production of this type of fibula by itinerant craftsmen or workshops within smaller settlements, M. Fekete singles out Nagybereki-Szalacska, Keszthely-Apátdomb and Celldömölk-Sághegy as the biggest Hallstatt workshops centres of Transdanubia, and the most active among them, Velem-Szentvid (Fekete 1985), and it is probably among them where one should look for the place of production of the fibula from Zbelava. A mould for casting this type of fibulae (Guillamet, 1987, 20; Jerem 1981, 204, note 19), as well as a large number of pieces of this type of fibulae (Fekete 1985, Fig. 12-13; Foltiny 1958, Pl. 2,22,25) were found within the settlement at Velem, after which the fibula was named.¹⁵

The sites of discovery of the Velem-type fibulae were mapped also by B. Teržan, E. Jerem and P. Romsauer (Teržan 1974, Fig. 6; Jerem 1996, Fig. 4; Romsauer 1996, 433). Their works reveal that this type most frequently appears on the sites of western Hungary of the Ha D2-D3 period, while they appear sporadically in southwestern Slovakia (Zalaba-Levice, Malé Kosihy) and eastern Austria. They develop from the fibulae with a smaller bow and long foot, which are present

13. Neki autori uzor za oblikovanje fibula ovog tipa vide u glasinacnoj fibuli narebrenog luka s tri perlata zadebljanja (Fekete 1985, 90).

14. Problem nastaje kod preciznijeg vremenskog određenja fibula tipa Velem jer se vrlo rijetko javljaju s drugim kronološki osjetljivim nalazima (Romsauer 1996, 434). U Zbelavi, iako ne u istom objektu, se uz velemsku fibulu javlja i kasnija varijanta certosa fibule, kao i sjekira-dlijeto s jednostrukim zaliscima. O tim i drugim nalazima iz Zbelave, više drugom prilikom.

15. O značenju naselja Velem vidjeti i Marton 1996 s citiranim literaturom.

13. Certain authors see the model for the shape of this type of fibula in the Glasinac fibula with a ribbed bow with three bead-shaped thickenings (Fekete 1985, 90).

14. Problems arise when it comes to a more precise chronological determination of the Velem-type fibulae as they are very rarely found together with other chronologically sensitive finds (Romsauer 1996, 434). At Zbelava, albeit not in the same structure, a later variant of a Certosa fibula appears with a Velem-type fibula, as well as an axe-chisel with single flanges. More will be said on these and other finds from Zbelava on another occasion.

15. On the importance of the Velem settlement see also Marton 1966 with the quoted literature.

iz fibula s malim lukom i dugom nožicom koje se javljaju već u drugoj polovici 7. st. pr. Kr., ali su posebno česte tijekom 6. st. pr. Kr., pa ih zatičemo u Dolenjskoj (Teržan 1974, 41), ali i u samom Velemu (Fekete 1985). Srodnu fibulu s narebrenim lukom nalazimo i u Kaptolu, u grobnoj cjelini početnog 6. st. pr. Kr., u grobu 1 tumula V (Vinski-Gasparini 1987, T. XX,15). Iz tih fibula razvija se nova inačica (tzv. *serija i* prema M. Fekete) s jednom do tri bradavice na luku, da bi se za vrijeme Ha D2 razvile fibule s ušicama na luku (*serija k* prema M. Fekete), kojoj bi pripadao i naš primjerak (Fekete 1985, Abb. 11). E. Jerem upravo fibule tipa Velem uvrštava u skupinu nalaza (primjerice, zajedno sa spiralnim sljepoočničarkama koničnih krajeva, konjskom opremom istočnog tipa ili certosa fibulama) koji dokumentiraju izrazite i čvrste regionalne kontakte istočnih skitiziranih područja, te Slovenije i sjeverne Italije. Pri tome, E. Jerem području zapadne Mađarske pripisuje iznimno značajnu posredničku ulogu (Jerem 1986, 112). Nalazima iz Zbelave, uključujući svojstvene keramičke oblike, certosa fibulu i fibulu tipa Velem, u tu međuregionalnu mrežu intenzivnih kontakata uključujemo i područje sjeverozapadne Hrvatske, preciznije varaždinske Podravine.

Velemsku fibulu najčešće nalazimo unutar kasnohalštatskih naselja, rjeđe u grobnim cjelinama, pretpostavlja se da je nošena za raznih svetkovina i u pogrebnim ritualima, a izgleda da je kopčana s lukom i privjescima okrenutim prema dolje (Fekete 1986, 257). Zbelavski primjerak ima samo dvije, umjesto uobičajne tri ušice na luku. No pogledamo li općenito metalnu produkciju u vrijeme starijeg željeznog doba na tlu zapadne Mađarske, vidimo da varijacije određenih tipova kao i unikatni primjerci, iako relativno rijetki, nisu nepoznanica. Spomenimo ovdje samo fibulu iz Tamásia koja je donekle srodna zbelavskoj, ali na luku ima 6 ušica (Fekete 1986, Abb. 10,15). Kako smo prije naveli, najviše velemskih fibula pronađeno je u samom Velemu (Fekete 1986), a susrećemo ih i u naselju i nekropoli Sopron-Krautacker, unutar materijala iz Kuće I, zajedno s većim okastim perlama (kakve u više primjera susrećemo i u Zbelavi, T. 4,4) i trobridnom skitskom strelicom ili u paljevinskom grobu 4, uz fragment brončane narebrene narukvice i opet okaste i dr. perle od staklene paste (Jerem 1981, T. 1). Spominjemo i nalaz iz Zámárdia na istočnim obalama Blatnog jezera, otkuda potječu i fragmenti jednoga astragalnog pojasa (Jerem 1981, 206). Važna analogija za našu zbelavsku fibulu je skeletni ženski grob iz Zemendorfa, u Gradišću (Jerem 1996, Abb. 2). U grobu iz Zemendorfa, koji se datira u stupanj Ha D3, pronađen je par fibula tipa Velem, s tri ušice na luku o koje su obješeni trapezoidni privjesci od iskucnog brončanog lima, jednostavne glatke brončane narukvice zatvorenih krajeva, te rukom rađena zdjela S-profilacije s primjesom grafita u glini i skupinama po tri ovalna udubljenja na najširem dijelu posude. Znakovito je da sličan tip posude pronalazimo i unutar naselja u Zbelavi, u jami Sj. 081, 082 u □ O/27 (T. 4,3) kao i unutar jame Sj. 034, 035 (T. 4,1). Srodan koncept ukrašavanja nalazimo i među materijalom iz zemunice Sj. 219, 249 (T. 1,7). Na tlu Austrije, fibulu tipa Velem nalazimo još i u Lackendorfu, u Gradišću, a jedan primjerak nalazimo i na jugu, u Frögu (Jerem 1981). Starija inačica fibule javlja se i u

already by the second half of the 7th cent. B.C., but become particularly frequent during the 6th cent. B.C., when we meet them in Dolenjska (Lower Carniola) (Teržan 1974, 41), but also in Velem itself (Fekete 1985). A related fibula with a ribbed bow is also encountered at Kaptol, in a grave assemblage from the beginning of the 6th cent. B.C., in grave 1 of tumulus V (Vinski-Gasparini 1987 Pl. XX,15). From these fibulae a new variety developed (the so-called *i* series in M. Fekete's classification) with one to three warts on the bow, which led to the development during the Ha D2 period of the fibulae with loops on the bow (*k* series after M. Fekete), including also our piece (Fekete 1985, Fig. 11). E. Jerem includes precisely the Velem-type fibulae into the group of finds (together with, e.g. spiral temple-rings with conical ends, the horse harness of the eastern type or the Certosa fibulae) documenting distinct and firm regional contacts of the eastern Scythianized territories with Slovenia and northern Italy. In this, E. Jerem attributes to the territory of western Hungary an exceptionally important intermediary role (Jerem 1986, 112). By means of the finds from Zbelava, including the idiosyncratic ceramic shapes, the Certosa fibula and the Velem-type fibula, we include also the territory of northwestern Croatia, more precisely the Varaždin Podravina, into this inter-regional network of intensive contacts.

The Velem fibula is most often found within the late Hallstatt settlements, more rarely in grave assemblages. It is assumed that it was worn on various festivities or during funerary rituals, and it seems that it was clasped with the bow and pendants facing down (Fekete 1986, 257). The Zbelava piece has only two instead of the usual three loops on the bow. But if we look at the early Iron Age metal production in the territory of western Hungary in general, we see that the variations in certain types as well as unique specimens, although relatively rare, are not an unfamiliar phenomenon. Let us mention here only the fibula from Tamási, which is similar to the Zbelava piece to a certain degree, only it has 6 loops on the bow (Fekete 1986, Fig. 10,15). As we stated earlier, the site that yielded the highest number of Velem-type fibulae was Velem itself (Fekete 1986), and they are encountered also in the settlement and the cemetery at Sopron-Krautacker, within the material of House I, together with larger eye-beads (of the kind found in several instances at Zbelava, Pl. 4,4) and a three-bladed Scythian arrowhead or in cinerary grave 4, with a fragment of a bronze ribbed bracelet and again eye-beads and other glass paste beads (Jerem 1981, Pl. 1). We also mention the find from Zámárdi on the eastern shore of Lake Balaton, which is also the place of origin of the fragments of an astragal belt (Jerem 1981, 206). An important analogy for our Zbelava fibula consists of a skeletal female grave from Zemendorf in Burgenland (Jerem 1996, Fig. 2). The Zemendorf grave, dated to the Ha D3 phase, yielded a pair of Velem-type fibulae with three loops on the bow, on which are suspended trapezoidal pendants made of embossed bronze sheet; simple smooth annular bronze bracelets, and a hand-made S-profiled bowl with additions of graphite in clay and groups of three oval depressions on the widest part of the vessel. It is significant that a similar type of vessel is likewise found within the settlement at Zbelava, in pit SU 081, 082 in □ O/27 (Pl. 4,3) as well as within pit SU 034, 035 (Pl. 4,1). A related concept of decoration is found among the material from pit-house SU 219, 249 (Pl. 1,7). In the territory of Austria, a Velem-type fibula was also found in Lackendorf in Burgenland, and another piece comes from the south, from Frög (Jerem 1981). The earlier variety of the fibula appears also at Donja Dolina, with one loop on top of the foot and an-

Donoj Dolini, s jednom ušicom na vrhu nožice i jednom na luku s kojih vise trapezasti privjesci. To je oblik koji B. Čović izdvaja kao predstavnika faze 2b, a B. Teržan svrstava u ranije 6. st. pr. Kr. (Čović 1987, T. XXVII; Teržan 1974, 42). Upravo velemska fibula jedan je od onih nalaza koji je B. Teržan obilježila kao domaći element u skupini sada brojnih nalaza skitskog karaktera tijekom Ha D2-D3 razdoblja i kao simbol održanja tradicije nakon sloma kulturnih skupina ranije faze starijeg željeznog doba na jugozapadnopanonsko-štajerskom području, poslije „fatalnog prestrukturiranja naselja“ i skitizacije istog područja (Teržan 1998). Kao odlična ilustracija kako se ti procesi odvijaju i na tlu sjeverozapadne Hrvatske, služi nam dobro istraženi i dokumentirani tumul Jalžabet-Bistričak II (Šimek 1998), a sada i materijalna kultura kasnohalštatskog naselja u Zbelavi. Zanimljivo je da se kombinacija nalaza koja se pojavljuje u grobovima i naseljima 5. st. pr. Kr. zapadne Mađarske, bez obzira na njihovo porijeklo ili nadahnuće koje nastanak tih tipova generira, pojavljuje i unutar naselja u Zbelavi. Zapravo, sama ta kombinacija i jest najsnažniji argument u procesu dokazivanja kulturne srodnosti prostora varaždinske Podravine s prekodravskim panonskim prostorom u kasnoj fazi starijeg željeznog doba. Tako ćemo i stilizirane životinjske protome - bikonične čepove poput onih na grafitiranoj šalici iz halštatskog sloja Sj. 150 u Zbelavi (T. 3,3), pronaći u grobu 22 groblja Sorpon-Krautacker zajedno s certosa fibulom V. varijante (Jerem 1981a, Abb. 4).¹⁶ U grobu 29 istog groblja, u kojem je ukopana strankinja s izvanserijskom nošnjom istočnog porijekla (ogledalo, sljepoočničarke pontskog tipa itd.), nalazimo i za zapadnu Mađarsku klasičan servis za piće, kojem pripada i šalica s bikoničnim gumbima na ručki (Jerem 1981a, Abb. 8). Srodne posude ćemo naći i u Velemu (iz zbirke Miske) i Sopronu, na zapadu Transdanubije, ili u grobu 4 iz Pomáza i kasnohalštatskim naseljima u Lábatlanu i Tokodu u sjeveroistočnoj Transdanubiji (Foltiny 1958, T. VI,1; Kemenczei 1977, Abb. 4,5; Jerem 1981a, 114, Abb. 8; Patek 1982/1983, T. 18,2, 19,2-4 itd.), kako u kasnohalštatskim, tako već i unutar ranolatenskih cjelina. Ovim transdanubijskim primjercima vrlo je sličan crn, poliran i grafitom premazan zbelavski nalaz. Uz ovaj tip stiliziranih protoma, na vertikalnim trakastim ručkama manjih posuda iz Zbelave javlja se i tip protome u obliku cvijeta ili rozete, u inačici s kvadratnom osnovom i s pet kvržica (T. 2,4), kakvu nalazimo i u obližnjem Sv. Petru Ludbreškom (Vinski-Gasparini 1987, T. XXIII,6), ali i u Szombatelyu, u zapadnoj Mađarskoj (Gabor 2004, T. LXIV,4).¹⁷ U području Szombathelya pronaći ćemo analogije i za druge keramičke oblike iz Zbelave, no o tome više kasnije. Nalazi vrlo stiliziranih životinjskih protoma, kako u obliku bikoničnih gumba

other one on the bow, from which trapezoidal pendants are suspended. This is the form that B. Čović distinguished as the representative of phase 2b, and which B. Teržan placed in the earlier 6th cent. B.C. (Čović 1987, Pl. XXVII; Teržan 1974, 42). Precisely the Velem fibula is one of the finds marked by B. Teržan as the local element in the group of now numerous finds of Scythian character during the Ha D2-D3 period and as the symbol of the persistence of tradition following the collapse of cultural groups of the early phase of the early Iron Age in the southwest Pannonian and Styrian territory, following the “fatal re-structuring of settlements” and the Scythianization of the same territory (Teržan 1988). An excellent illustration of how these processes developed in the territory of northwestern Croatia is provided by the thoroughly investigated and documented tumulus Jalžabet-Bistričak II (Šimek 1998), and now also by the material culture of the late Hallstatt settlement at Zbelava. It is interesting that the combination of finds appearing in the graves and settlements from the 5th cent. B.C. in western Hungary, regardless of their origin or inspiration generated by the emergence of these types, appears also within the settlement at Zbelava. In fact, the very combination is precisely the strongest argument in the process of establishing the cultural affiliation of the area of Varaždin Podravina with the Pannonian territory across the Drava river in the late phase of the early Iron Age. We will thus find the stylized animal protomae – biconical plugs such as those on a graphited cup from Hallstatt layer SU 150 at Zbelava (Pl. 3,3) also in grave 22 of the Sopron-Krautacker cemetery together with a Certosa fibula of variant V (Jerem 1981a, Fig. 4).¹⁶ In grave 29 of the same cemetery, in which a foreign woman with an exceptional costume of eastern origin was buried (a mirror, temple-rings of the Pontic type etc.), we also encounter a drinking set typical for western Hungary, which includes also a cup with biconical buttons on the handle (Jerem 1981a, Fig. 8). One also finds similar vessels in Velem (from the Miske collection) and Sopron, in the west of Transdanubia, or in grave 4 from Pomáz and the late Hallstatt settlements at Lábatlan and Tokod in northeastern Transdanubia (Foltiny 1958, Pl. VI,1; Kemenczei 1977, Fig. 4,5; Jerem 1981a, 114, Fig. 8; Patek 1982/1983, Pl. 18,2, 19,2-4 etc.), in the late Hallstatt as well as within the already early La Tène assemblages. The black, polished and graphite-coated find from Zbelava resembles very much these Transdanubian pieces. In addition to this type of stylized protomae, on the vertical strap handles of smaller vessels from Zbelava appears also a type of protoma in the shape of a flower or rosette, in a variety with a square base and five knobs (Pl. 2,4), of the kind found in nearby Sv. Petar Ludbreški (Vinski-Gasparini 1987, Pl. XXIII,6), but also in Szombathely in western Hungary (Gabor 2004, Pl. LXIV,4).¹⁷ We shall likewise find analogies for other ceramic forms from Zbelava in the Szombathely area, but more about this later. The finds of very stylized animal protomae, in the shape of biconical buttons as well as rosettes, are relatively frequent in the territory of western Hungary and neighbouring areas within late

16. Pri obradi keramičkog materijala iz Zbelave u analizu je bilo uključeno ukupno 7670 ulomaka, od kojih je 596 ili 7% definirano (Kovačević 2005, Graf 14). Ovaj omjer u dobroj mjeri je uvjetovan velikom fragmentiranošću nalaza. Materijal je pronađen u 59 arheoloških objekata, od kojih 3 predstavljaju slojeve (Sj. 01- površinski sloj, Sj. 03-mješani sloj nastao poljoprivrednom aktivnošću i Sj. 150-čisti kasnohalštatski sloj), a ostatak ukopane objekte i dvije podnice.

17. Zanimljiva je inačica ove protome s tri kvržice kakvu nalazimo u grobu 2 ranolatenskog groblja Bučany u jugozapadnoj Slovačkoj (Bujna, Romsauer 1983, T. II,10). Srodan primjerak nalazimo u halštatskom sloju Sj. 150 u Zbelavi (T. 3,2).

16. In the work on the ceramic material from Zbelava the analysis included a total of 7670 fragments, 596 or 7% of which were determined (Kovačević 2005, Graph 14). This proportion is largely conditioned by a considerable fragmentation of finds. The material was discovered in 59 archaeological stratigraphic units, 3 of which represent layers (SU 01 – surface layer, SU 03 – mixed layer brought about by agricultural activity and SU 150 – pure late Hallstatt layer), while the rest is made up of dug-in structures and two floors.

17. An interesting variety of this protoma with three knobs is found in grave 2 of the early La Tène cemetery at Bučany in southwest Slovakia (Bujna, Romsauer 1983, Pl. II,10). A related piece is found in the Hallstatt layer SU 150 at Zbelava (Pl. 3,2).

tako i rozeta, relativno su česti na području zapadne Mađarske i susjednih područja unutar kasnohalštatskih i ranolatskih cjelina.¹⁸ U brojnim primjerima stilizirane protome su združene s mrežasto-trakastim ornamentom izvedenim grafitom kakvog nalazimo i na finim, poliranim posudama tamnije boje iz Zbelave. Grafitiranje, kojeg treba razlikovati od postupka dodavanja grafitu kao primjesa u glinu prije modeliranja, drugi je po brojni postupak ukrašavanja keramike u Zbelavi.¹⁹ Pojava grafitnog slikanja u Zbelavi nije neočekivana jer se ono na području sjeverozapadne Hrvatske javlja od razvijenog halštata (Vinski-Gasparini 1987, 200). Grafitiranje je vrlo često i na području Transdanubije tijekom starijeg željeznog doba (Patek 1993), pa i u njegovoj kasnoj fazi, i to kako u zapadnom dijelu, primjerice u naselju i groblju Sopron-Krautacker (Jerem 1985), tako i na sjeveroistoku, primjerice u naselju Lábatlan (Patek 1982/1983, T. 18,8; Patek 1993), ali se javlja i u kasnohalštatskim-ranolatskim cjelinama jugozapadne Slovačke (Stegmann-Rajtár 1996), Austrije (Smolnik 1994, 85; Urban 1996) i Dolenjske (Dular 1982, 90). Važno je spomenuti da se unutar materijala starijeg željeznog doba iz Zbelave, iako rijetko, pojavljuju posude koje imaju grafit kao primjesu u glini (T. 3,5). Zanimljivo je da je ovaj tip dublje posude od grafitne gline, koji se javlja samo jednom u Zbelavi, srodan tzv. graphittonsitulama kakve nalazimo u oba spomenuta groba s groblja Sopron-Krautacker kao i u istoimenom naselju (primjerice, u jami 20 naselja Sopron-Krautacker, Jerem 1981a, Abb. 20,7), ali i na brojnim drugim lokalitetima Transdanubije u kasnohalštatsko/ranolatsko vrijeme. Iz istih grobnih cjelina potječe i naborana keramika²⁰, inače značajno zastupljena

Hallstatt and early La Tène assemblages.¹⁸ There are numerous examples where stylized protomae appear in combination with a graphited grid and stripe ornament, as found also on the fine polished vessels of darker colour from Zbelava.¹⁹ The graphite-coating, which ought to be distinguished from the process of adding graphite as an addition to the clay prior to modelling, is the second most frequent technique of decorating pottery at Zbelava. The appearance of graphite colouring at Zbelava is not unexpected as it appears in the territory of northwestern Croatia starting from the developed Hallstatt (Vinski-Gasparini 1987, 200). The graphite-coating is also very frequent in the territory of Transdanubia during the early Iron Age (Patek 1993), including its late phase, in its western part, e.g. in the settlement and cemetery at Sopron-Krautacker (Jerem 1985) as well as in the northeast, for instance at the Labatlan settlement (Patek 1982/1983, Pl. 18,8; Patek 1993), but it also appears in the late Hallstatt/early La Tène assemblages of southwestern Slovakia (Stegmann-Rajtár 1996), Austria (Smolnik 1994, 85; Urban 1996) and Dolenjska (Lower Carniola) (Dular 1982, 90). It is important to mention that vessels containing graphite used as an addition in the clay also appear, although rarely, among the early Iron Age material from Zbelava (Pl. 3,5). It is interesting that this type of deep vessel made of graphited clay, present with a single specimen at Zbelava, is related to the so-called graphittonsitulae of the kind found in both the mentioned graves from the Sopron-Krautacker cemetery as well as in the settlement of the same name (e.g. in pit 20 of the Sopron-Krautacker settlement, Jerem 1981a, Fig. 20,7), but also at many other Transdanubian sites in the late Hallstatt/early La Tène time. The same grave assemblages contained also embossed ware²⁰, which is present in signifi-

18. Dojam je da su na području Transdanubije protome u obliku rozeta brojnije unutar ranolatskih cjelina, na što prema objavljenoj tipološkoj tabeli ukazuje naseobina Sopron-Krautacker (Jerem 1986, T. 3). I u Burgstallkogelu kod Kleinkleina nalazimo tip protome u obliku rozete ili cvijeta. R. Smolnik taj oblik datira u sam kraj starijeg željeznog doba (prema Lt A1), ispravljajući pritom dataciju K. Vinski-Gasparini primjerka iz Sv. Petra Ludbreškog (3. horizont skupine Martijanec-Kaptol, Vinski-Gasparini 1987, sl. 13,10.). Upravo taj nalaz, uz neke druge (npr., okaste perle) Smolnikovoj je jedan od pokazatelja trajanja života na Burgstallkogelu i u vrijeme kasnog halštata (Smolnik 1994, 67, T. 110,15). U ranom latenu se javlja i druga zbelavska varijanta, u obliku bikoničnih gumba. Tako bikonične protome nalazimo u kući 121/92 naselja Bratislava-Dúbravka zajedno s ranolatskom keramikom rađenom na kolu (Stegmann-Rajtár 1996, Abb. 8) ili zajedno s naboranom keramikom u grobu 6 nekropole Bučany u jugozapadnoj Slovačkoj (Bujna, Romsauer 1983, T. 4).

19. Iako ne tako čest kao aplikacija raznih funkcionalno-dekorativnih dodataka, ukrašavanje grafitom je značajan dekorativni postupak (Kovačević 2005, Graf 13). U ovom postupku razlikujemo jednostavno premazivanje cijele (unutrašnje, vanjske ili obje) stijenke posude grafitnim premazom koje ostavlja dojam da je posuda izrađena od metala (T. 2,1, T. 3,3) i postupak u kojem se grafitom na stijenki posude izrađuje određeni upolirani trakasti ili mrežasti ornament (T. 2,2). Javlja se u zbelavskom naselju na 31 posudi ili na 10% ukrašenih posuda, što je nakon apliciranja plastičnih motiva najčešći vid ukrašavanja.

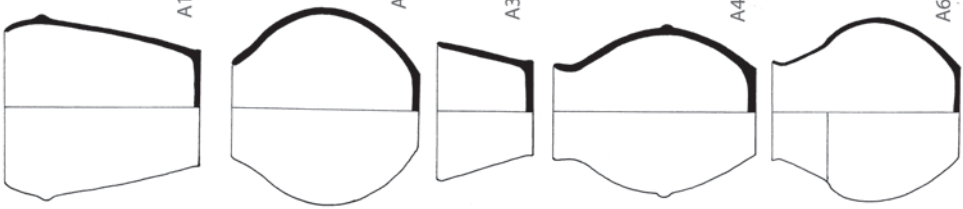
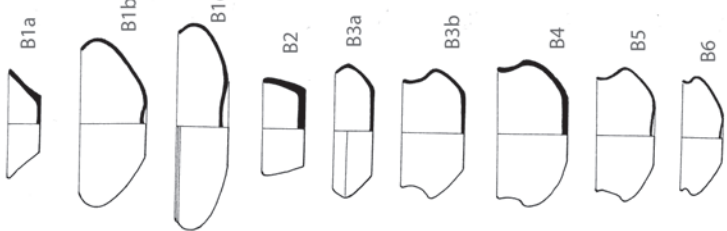







20. Pojam naborana keramika u ovom radu predstavlja, zapravo, sažeti opis tehnološkog postupka pri izradi keramičke posude. Prilikom tog postupka se, iz unutrašnjosti posude prema van, pritiskom na vlažnu stijenku recipienta istiskuju šuplji bukli ili srodne zaobljene izbočine (u njemačkom: "mit von innen herausgedrückten Bukkeln"). Na slovenskom taj termin glasi "nagubana keramika".

18. One has the impression that in Transdanubia the protomae in the shape of rosettes are more numerous within the early La Tène assemblages, as indicated according to the published typological table by the settlement at Sopron-Krautacker (Jerem 1986, Pl. 3). In Burgstallkogel near Kleinklein we also find the type of a protoma in the shape of a rosette or flower. R. Smolnik dates this shape to the very end of the early Iron Age (towards Lt A1), correcting at the same time the dating by K. Vinski-Gasparini of the piece from Sv. Petar Ludbreški (3rd horizon of the Martijanec-Kaptol group, Vinski-Gasparini 1987, Fig. 13,10). Smolnik relies precisely on that find, together with some others (e.g. eye-beads) as indicators for the duration of life at Burgstallkogel also during the late Hallstatt period (Smolnik 1994, 67, Pl. 110,15). The second Zbelava variety also appears in the early La Tène in the shape of biconical buttons. The biconical protomae are thus found in house 121/92 of the settlement at Bratislava-Dúbravka together with early La Tène wheel-made pottery (Stegmann-Rajtár 1996, Fig. 8) or together with Embossed Ware in grave 6 of the Bučany necropolis in southwestern Slovakia (Bujna-Romsauer 1983, Pl. 4).

19. Even though it is not used as frequently as the application of various functional and decorative additions, the graphite-coating is an important decorative procedure (Kovačević 2005, Graph 13). In this procedure we distinguish between a simple coating of the entire (interior, exterior or both) side of the vessel with a graphite coating, which leaves the impression that the vessel was made of metal (Pl. 2,1, Pl. 3,3) and the procedure in which the graphite is used to make a certain polished striped or grid ornament on the side of the vessel (Pl. 2,2). In the Zbelava settlement it appears on 31 vessels or on 10% of the decorated vessels, which is the type of decoration second only to the application of plastic motifs.

20. The term "Embossed Ware" in this work represents in fact a summarized description of the technological procedure used in the production of a ceramic vessel. During the process, by pressing the wet wall of the recipient from the interior of the vessel outwards, hollow lugs or similar rounded protruberances are formed (in German: "mit von innen herausgedrückten Bukkeln"). The Slovenian term for this is "nagubana keramika".

TIPOLOŠKA TABELA

| A LONCI | B ZDJELE | C ŠALICE | I UTEZI | J PRŠLJENI |
|--|---|---|---|--|
|  <p>A1, A2, A3, A4, A6</p> |  <p>B1a, B1b, B1c, B2, B3a, B3b, B4, B5, B6</p> |  <p>C1, C2</p> |  <p>I1, I2</p> |  <p>J</p> |
| <p>D POKLOPCI</p>  <p>E</p> | | <p>G PLADNJEVI</p>  <p>G</p> | | |
| <p>F PEKVE</p>  <p>F</p> | | <p>POSEBNI OBLICI</p>  | | |

Sl. 4 Tipološka tabela keramičkih nalaza iz Zbelave (izradila M. Galić)
 Fig. 4 The typological table of the ceramic finds from Zbelava (drawn by M. Galić)

unutar zbelavskog materijala (T. 1,4, T. 2,3) kao i tipične keramičke posude ukrašene grafitom.

Posude izrađene od grafitne gline, koje su u zbelavskom naselju rijetke, kao i posude rađene na kolu, kojih u Zbelavi nema, u Transdanubiji i okolnim područjima (Austriji i Slovačkoj) su sve češće kako se približavamo vremenu Lt A (Jerem 1981a, 126; Jerem 1996; Stegmann-Rajtár 1996; Urban 1996 itd.). Zanimljivo je da se u Zbelavi češće od transdanubijskog tipa grafitne situle, koja iznad zaobljenog ramena ima konkavan vrat, obično s plastičnom trakom, i vertikalni rub, javlja lonac izrađen od gline bez primjesa grafitu koji iznad zaobljenog ramena ima jednostavan okomiti ili blago uvučeni rub, a neposredno ispod njega neki aplicirani ukras. Upravo taj oblik (sl. 4, tip A1, T. 1,1,8), jedan je od najčešćih keramičkih oblika u kasnohalštatskom naselju u Zbelavi.²¹ Primjerke vrlo srodne zbelavskim, nalazimo zajedno s fibulom tipa Velem, trobridom brončanom strelicom i plavobijelom okastom perlom među materijalom iz kuće 1 naselja Sopron-Krautacker koja je sa svojim nalazima karakteristična za posljednju fazu halštatskog razdoblja u sjeverozapadnoj Transdanubiji, unutar naselja Szombathely-Reiszig, ali i u inventaru grobova Ha D vremena u Pomázu, na desnoj obali Dunava (Jerem 1981a, Abb. 14,10; Jerem 1986, T. 3; Gabor 2004, T. LXVI,2, T. LXVII; Kemenczei 1977 itd.). Kao važna usporednica ovdje nam se nameće i naselje Sé-Doberdo, zapadno od Szombathelya. To je manje nizinsko naselje s kasnohalštatskim, ali i latenskim nalazima, koje se nalazi u sferi moći važnog regionalnog središta Velem St. Vida i njemu po svoj prilici i gravitira (Gál, Molnár 2004). Pri analizi uočena je srodnost nalaza iz naselja Sé-Doberdo s drugim Ha D naseljima sjeverozapadne Transdanubije (Velem, Sopron), sjeveroistočne Transdanubije (Pilismarót, Pomáz) i jugozapadne Slovačke (Gál, Molnár 2004, 160). Osim što su naselja Zbelava i Sé-Doberdo istodobna i sličnog karaktera²², i njihova materijalna kultura pokazuje iznimne podudarnosti. To se odnosi posebno na oblike keramičkih posuda. Isto kao u Zbelavi, u naselju Sé-Doberdo, i to prije svega u poluukopanoj kući 6 datiranoj u Lt A2 stupanj, vrlo često se pojavljuju lonci i loncima srodni oblici, obično s jednostavnim vertikalnim ili blago uvučenim rubom od kojih su neki gotovo identični zbelavskim primjercima, prije svega našem tipu A1 (Gál, Molnár 2004, T. 22,1,13, T. 23,3, T. 26,7-9 itd.). Lonac tipa A1, u varijantama sa i bez plastičnih traka i naljepaka, pojavljuje se u Zbelavi 101 put, što predstavlja 18 posto od svih definiranih tipova i drugi je po zastupljenosti tip u Zbelavi. Na prvom mjestu po broju

cant amounts within the Zbelava material (Pl. 1,4, Pl. 2,3) as well as typical ceramic vessels with graphite decoration.

The vessels made of graphite clay, which are rare in the Zbelava settlement, as well as those made on the wheel, which are absent, in Transdanubia and in surrounding territories (Austria and Slovakia) become increasingly frequent as one approaches the Lt A period (Jerem 1981a, 126; Jerem 1996; Stegmann-Rajtár 1996; Urban 1996 itd.). It is interesting that at Zbelava the pot made of graphite-free clay, with a simple vertical or slightly inverted rim above the rounded shoulder, with decoration applied immediately below the rim, appears more frequently than the Transdanubian type of graphited situla, with a rounded shoulder above which is a concave neck, usually with a plastic stripe, and a vertical rim. Precisely the former shape (Fig. 4, type A1, Pl. 1,1,8) is one of the most frequently found ceramic shapes in the late Hallstatt settlement at Zbelava.²¹ Pieces very similar to those from Zbelava are found together with a Velem-type fibula, a three-bladed bronze arrowhead and a blue-white eye-bead among the material from house 1 at the Sopron-Krautacker settlement, which is by virtue of its finds characteristic for the latest phase of the Hallstatt period in northwestern Transdanubia; within the Szombathely-Reiszig settlement, but also in the inventory of the graves from the Ha D period in Pomáz, on the right bank of the Danube (Jerem 1981a, Fig. 14,10; Jerem 1986, Pl. 3; Gabor 2004, Pl. LXVI,2, Pl. LXVII; Kemenczei 1977 etc.). The Sé-Doberdo settlement west of Szombathely imposes itself here as an important comparison. It is a smaller lowland settlement with late Hallstatt but also La Tène finds, situated in the sphere of authority of an important regional centre – Velem St. Vid, to which it in all likelihood gravitates (Gál, Molnár 2004). During the analysis the similarity was perceived between the finds from the Sé-Doberdo settlement and those from other Ha D settlements of northwestern Transdanubia (Velem, Sopron), northeastern Transdanubia (Pilismarót, Pomáz) and southwestern Slovakia (Gál, Molnár 2004, 160). Not only are the Zbelava and Sé-Doberdo settlements contemporary and of a similar character²², but their material culture is likewise highly correlated. This primarily applies to the ceramic vessel shapes. Same as at Zbelava, at the Sé-Doberdo settlement, above all in the semi-dug-in house 6, dated to the Lt A2 phase, pots and pot-related shapes appear with great frequency, usually with a simple vertical or slightly inverted rim, some of which are almost identical to the Zbelava pieces, above all to our type A1 (Gál, Molnár 2004, Pl. 22,1,13, Pl. 23,3, Pl. 26,7-9 etc.). The A1 type pot, in variants with or without plastic stripes and applications, appears 101 times at Zbelava, representing 18 percent of all defined types, which makes it the second most represented type at

21. Lonac tipa A1 u Zbelavi u tipološko-kronološkom smislu nije novi i ekskluzivno kasnohalštatski oblik, no čini se da on upravo svojom čestom pojavom postaje tipičan za završnu fazu starijeg željeznog doba u hrvatskoj Podravini i šire. Zabilježimo ovdje tek njegovu raniju pojavu u III. horizontu Poštela (Teržan 1990, sl. 3,13, T. 8,8, T. 9,2, itd.), u 3. fazi nekropole, odnosno, 4. fazi naselja u Kleinkleinu (Dobiat 1980, T. 37,1-2, T. 43,1-3, str. 170; Smolnik 1994, 36, T. 53,11, T. 113,10, T. 133,4 itd.), kako u ranoj, tako i u kasnoj fazi doljenjske halštatske skupine (Dular 1982, 31, T. 7,54-57), u Transdanubiji, u grobu 1 Ha C vremena Halimba-Ceres sjeverno od Balatona (Patek 1993, Abb. 68,30) i drugdje.

22. Oba lokaliteta u principu jesu sela s tek nekoliko kuća-zemunica. U Zbelavi se javljaju i nadzemni objekti, koje Sé-Doberdo ne poznaje.

21. In the typological-chronological sense the A1 type pot at Zbelava is not a new and exclusively late Hallstatt shape, but it appears that it is precisely its frequent presence which makes it typical for the final phase of the early Iron Age in Croatian Podravina and beyond. Let us document here only its earlier appearance in horizon III at Poštela (Teržan 1990, Fig. 3,13, Pl. 8,8, Pl. 9,2, etc.), in the 3rd phase of the necropolis and the 4th phase of the settlement at Kleinklein (Dobiat 1980, Pl. 37,1-2, Pl. 43,1-3, page 170; Smolnik 1994, 36, Pl. 53,11, Pl. 113,10, Pl. 133,4 etc.), in the early as well as in the late phase of the Dolenjska cultural group (cultural group of Lower Carniola) (Dular 1982, 31, Pl. 7,54-57), in Transdanubia, in grave 1 of the Ha C period at Halimba-Ceres north of Lake Balaton (Patek 1993, Fig. 68,30) and elsewhere.

22. Both sites are in principle villages with only a few pit-houses. Zbelava contains also above-ground structures, which are absent at Sé-Doberdo.

primjeraka u Zbelavi se nalazi jednostavna zdjela uvučenog ruba (sl. 4, tip B1b, T. 1,3), koja je vrlo uobičajena i u naselju Sé-Doberdo (Gál, Molnár 2004, T. 23,2, T. 25,5,11 i dr.). Podudarnosti ne staju ovdje. Osim pojedinih srodnih tipova keramičkih posuda, kojima treba pridružiti i pojavu keramičkih pladnjeva²³ ili zdjela složene profilacije²⁴, keramičke nalaze iz oba naselja karakterizira i česta pojava plastičnih aplikacija, prije svega bradavica i jezičastih drški (Gál, Molnár 2004, T. 21,5, T. 23,5, T. 27,3-4,10 itd.).²⁵ Zanimljivo je da se unutar naselja Sé-Doberdo pojavljuje koncept ukrasa koji čine ponekad grupirani, a ponekad neprekinuti vodoravni nizovi ovalnih udubljenja (Gál, Molnár 2004, T. 29,8, T. 30,10), kakve smo vidjeli i u materijalu iz kuće 270 Lt A1 vremena naselja Sopron-Krautacker (Jerem et al. 1984, Fig. 17,6), u spomenutom ženskom grobu s velemskim fibulama iz Zemendorfa (Jerem 1996), u kućama 121/92 i 122/92 naselja Bratislava-Dúbravka (Stegmann-Rajtár 1996, Abb. 9,3-4,7, Abb. 11,3), grobovima nekropole Bučany (Bujna, Romsauer 1983, T. II,10, T. IV,18), ali isto tako u Zbelavi (T. 4,1,3). E. Jerem u ovoj posudi vidi tipičnu kasnohalštatsku formu, posudu koja imitira etrušćanske uzore, s brojnim analogijama u jugoistočnim Alpama.²⁶ Oba lokaliteta povezuje i pojava kuglastih posuda srodnih zbelavskim loncima tip A2 (sl. 4, tip A2, T. 1,6)²⁷ i grafitnog mrežastog ili trakastog ukrasa (T. 2,2)²⁸, za kojega smo vidjeli da je čest na brojnim lokalitetima Transdanubije, te naborane keramike i okastih staklenih perli (Gál, Molnár 2004, T. 6). Unutar kasnohalštatskog horizonta naselja Sé-Doberdo pojavljuju se pojedinačno i nalazi skitskoga karaktera kojih u samoj Zbelavi nema, no oni se pojavljuju, kako u spominjanom tumulu II na Bistričaku u Jalžabetu, tako sporadično na tlu sjeverozapadne Hrvatske (Šimek 1998). No dok naselje Sé-Doberdo iz svog kasnohalštatskog razdoblja, preko prijelaza u rani laten očito kontinuirano nastavlja život i tijekom razvijenog i kasnog latena, razvoj i život naselja u Zbelavi – Pod lipom vjerojatno ostaje ograničen na kasnohalštatsku fazu. Iako većinu nalaza u Zbelavi čine keramički oblici koji predstavljaju svakodnevno, kuhinjsko posuđe, ipak ovakve kombinacije nalaza, kao i zastupljenost istih osnovnih keramičkih tipova, govore o izrazitoj bliskosti kasnohalštatskog naselja u Zbelavi s naseljima sjeverno od rijeke Drave. O srodnosti možda govori i pojava keramičkih nalaza ukrašenih tzv. pseudovrpčastim ornamentom u zbelavskom materijalu (T. 4,6). Takav ukras se javlja i u Transdanubiji, primjerice, unutar naselja Sopron-Krautacker, u materijalu iz kuće 270, jame 20 i dr. (Jerem et al. 1984, Fig. 17,10; Jerem 1981a, Abb. 10,2).

23. Vidjeti tipološku tabelu (sl. 4, tip G u Zbelavi i T. 2,5) i nalaze iz kuće 6 naselja Sé-Doberdo (Gál, Molnár 2004, T. 26,2).

24. Usporediti tipove B3b, B4, B5 i B6 iz Zbelave (sl. 4 i T. 2,3, T. 3,1) s nalazima iz kuće 6 naselja Sé-Doberdo (Gál, Molnár 2004, T. 27,5, T. 30,10).

25. U Zbelavi je apliciranje funkcionalno-dekorativnih dodataka uvjerljivo najčešći način ukrašavanja (T. 1,8, T. 2,4, T. 3,2-3,5 itd.). Izdvojeno je 207 posuda ukrašenih na ovaj način, što je 66% od svih uočenih posuda s ukrasom. U zbelavskom naselju od bradavica i jezičastih drški još su češća puna ili raščlanjena plastična rebra, polukružnog ili ona više četvrtastog presjeka (Kovačević 2005, 72).

26. Jerem 1996, 97; Dular 1982, T. 24,219-225; Guštin 1976, T. 23,8; Knez 1986, T. 8,18, T. 37,9. itd.

27. Iz ranolatske kuće 6 (Gál, Molnár 2004, T. 31,3).

28. Objekt 114 naselja Sé (Gál, Molnár 2004, T. 13).

Zbelava. The leading type by number of pieces at Zbelava is the simple bowl with an inverted rim (Fig. 4, type B1b, Pl. 1,3), also quite common at the Sé-Doberdo settlement (Gál, Molnár 2004, Pl. 23,2, Pl. 25,5,11 etc.). The correlations do not stop there. In addition to certain similar types of ceramic vessels, to which one should add the appearance of ceramic platters²³ or bowls of complex profilation²⁴, the ceramic finds from both settlements are characterized also by the frequent presence of plastic applications, primarily warts and tongue-shaped handles (Gál, Molnár 2004, Pl. 21,5, Pl. 23,5, Pl. 27,3-4,10).²⁵ It is worth mentioning that a concept of decoration consisting of sometimes grouped and sometimes uninterrupted horizontal sequences of oval depressions (Gál, Molnár 2004, Pl. 29,8, Pl. 30,10) appears within the Sé-Doberdo settlement, of the kind seen on the material from house 270 Lt A1 period of the Sopron-Krautacker settlement (Jerem et al. 1984, Fig. 17,6), in the mentioned female grave with the Velem-type fibulae from Zemendorf (Jerem 1996), in houses 121/92 and 122/92 of the Bratislava-Dúbravka settlement (Stegmann-Rajtár 1996, Fig. 9,3-4,7, Fig. 11,3), graves from the Bučany necropolis (Bujna, Romsauer 1983, Pl. II,10, Pl. IV,18), but also at Zbelava (Pl. 4,1,3). E. Jerem sees in this vessel a typical late Hallstatt form, a vessel emulating the Etruscan models, with numerous analogies in the southeastern Alps.²⁶ Both sites are connected also by the presence of globular vessels related to the Zbelava pots of type A2 (Fig. 4, type A2, Pl. 1,6)²⁷ and by the graphited grid or striped decoration (Pl. 2,2)²⁸, whose frequent presence on numerous sites in Transdanubia we already mentioned, as well by embossed ware and glass eye-beads (Gál, Molnár 2004, Pl. 6). The late Hallstatt horizon at the Sé-Doberdo settlement yielded also individual finds of Scythian affiliation, absent at Zbelava, but which are nevertheless present in the mentioned tumulus II at Bistričak in Jalžabet as well as sporadically in the territory of northwestern Croatia (Šimek 1998). However, while the Sé-Doberdo settlement obviously continues to live from late Hallstatt, through the transition to early La Tène, to developed and late La Tène, the development and life of the settlement at Zbelava – Pod Lipom probably remains limited to the late Hallstatt phase. Even though the majority of finds at Zbelava consist of ceramic forms that represent everyday, kitchen pottery, such a combination of finds as well as the presence of the same basic ceramic types, nevertheless speak of the pronounced closeness of the late Hallstatt settlement at Zbelava with the settlements lying north of the Drava river. The affiliation is perhaps indicated also by the appearance of ceramic types decorated with the so-called pseudo-cord impressions

23. See the typological table (Fig. 4, type G at Zbelava and Pl. 2,5) and the finds from house 6 of the Sé-Doberdo settlement (Gál, Molnár 2004, Pl. 26,2).

24. Compare the types B3b, B4, B5 and B6 from Zbelava (Fig. 4 and Pl. 2,3, Pl. 3,1) with the finds from house 6 of the Sé-Doberdo settlement (Gál, Molnár 2004, Pl. 27,5, Pl. 30,10).

25. The application of functional-decorative additions is by far the most frequent way of decoration at Zbelava (Pl. 1,8, Pl. 2,4, Pl. 3,2-3,5 etc.). A total of 207 vessels bearing this type of decoration were distinguished, which makes up 66% of all identified decorated vessels. Solid or segmented plastic ribs with a semicircular or predominantly square cross-section appear at the Zbelava settlement with even greater frequency than the warts and tongue-shaped handles.

26. Jerem 1996, 97; Dular 1982, Pl. 24,219-225; Guštin 1976, Pl. 23,8; Knez 1986, Pl. 8,18, Pl. 37,9 etc.

27. From the early La Tène house 6 (Gál, Molnár 2004, Pl. 31,3).

28. Structure 114 of the settlement at Sé (Gál, Molnár 2004, Pl. 13).

Na zbelavskom materijalu uočavamo raniju halštatsku tradiciju. E. Jerem prepoznaje tu tradiciju, primjerice, u tipu lonca sa stožastim vratom ili u tehnici ukrašavanja kanelurama (Jerem 1986), koje se kao reminiscencija na prošla vremena javlja i u naselju Sé-Doberdo (Gál, Molnár 2004, T. 27,2) i u Zbelavi (T. 1,5, T. 3,6).²⁹ U Zbelavi se kaneliranje pojavljuje na sedam posuda. I ovdje, kao i u Transdanubiji u kasnohalštatskom razdoblju, ono ne predstavlja dominantni način ukrašavanja. Unutar zbelavskog materijala pojava kanelura, lonaca sa stožastim vratom, meandarskog ukrasa, životinjskih protoma na ručkama, grafitnog slikanja i sl., predstavlja naznake neprekinuta razvoja i slijeda kojim se kasnohalštatsko doba nadovezuje na ranije razdoblje. Taj kontinuitet do u ranolatensko vrijeme vidimo na materijalu Transdanubije (Jerem 1981a; Jerem 2003), a s obzirom na sve istaknute sličnosti, smatramo da bi o kontinuiranom razvoju u kontekstu prijelaza razvijena/kasna faza starijeg željeznog doba bilo prikladno govoriti sagledavajući materijalno-kulturno nasljeđe protopovijesnih zajednica i na području sjeverozapadne Hrvatske.

ZAKLJUČAK

Tijekom ranije faze starijeg željeznog doba Podravina je sastavni dio kompleksa jugozapadnopanonsko-štajerske skupine istočnog kruga halštatske kulture (Teržan 1998, 511). Nakon sloma i prekida života uočenog na brojnim lokalitetima tog područja tijekom prve polovice ili sredinom 6. st. pr. Kr., koji B. Teržan povezuje s upadima skitoidnih ratničkih grupacija istočno od Dunava, uz moguću katastrofalnu epidemiju kuge³⁰ - dolazi do znatnih promjena u materijalnoj i duhovnoj kulturi. Dobru ilustraciju takva razvoja pruža nam spomenuti tumul s ukopom konja na Bistričaku II, u kojem je na tlu jugozapadne Panonije u lokalnoj tradiciji, ali uz izrazito jake istočne elemente pokopan skitizirani ili čak skitski ratnik-knez (Šimek 1998; Teržan 1998, 520). Vremenski bi ovaj ukop trebali svrstati u razdoblje samog kraja ili neposredno nakon završetka podravske skupine starijeg željeznog doba sjeverozapadne Hrvatske, odnosno skupine Martijanec, sredinom ili tijekom druge polovice 6. st. pr. Kr. To je vrijeme konsolidacije, kada se podižu nova naselja i ponovo uspostavlja kontakt između jugoistočnoalpskih kulturnih skupina s panonskim, sada skitiziranim područjem (Teržan 1998, 521). Jedno od tih naselja koje će svoj život vjerojatno započeti upravo u tom razdoblju, negdje krajem 6. ili tijekom prve polovice 5. st. pr. Kr., bit će i naselje u Zbelavi. Donju vremensku granicu Zbelave teško je odrediti. Ranolatenski elementi, ako izostavimo keramičke oblike svojstvene kako kasnom halštatu, tako i ranom latenu, u ovom naselju izostaju. Tu mislimo na ostale karakteristične tipove ranolatenske keramičke produkcije³¹, ele-

among the Zbelava material (Pl. 4,6). Such decoration appears also in Transdanubia, e.g. within the Sopron-Krautacker settlement, on the material from house 279, pit 20 and others (Jerem et al. 1984, Fig. 17,10; Jerem 1981a, Fig. 10,2).

An earlier Hallstatt tradition can be perceived in the Zbelava material. E. Jerem recognizes that tradition, for instance, in the type of a pot with a conical neck or in the technique of cannelured decoration (Jerem 1986), which appears as a reminiscence of bygone times also at the Sé-Doberdo settlement (Gál, Molnár 2004, Pl. 27,2) and at Zbelava (Pl. 1,5, Pl. 3,6)²⁹. The cannelures appear at Zbelava on seven vessels. Same as in Transdanubia in the late Hallstatt period, here they also do not represent the dominant method of decoration. Among the Zbelava material the presence of cannelures, pots with conical necks, meander decoration, animal protomae on handles, graphite colouring etc., is an indication of uninterrupted development and the sequence by which the late Hallstatt period continues from the previous period. This continuity until the early La Tène period is apparent in the material from Transdanubia (Jerem 1981a; Jerem 2003), and considering all the underlined similarities, we believe that it would be appropriate to discuss the continued development in the context of the transition from the developed to the late phase of the early Iron Age by taking into consideration the material and cultural legacy of the protohistoric communities also in the territory of northwestern Croatia.

CONCLUSION

During the earlier phase of the early Iron Age, the Podravina region formed an integral part of the complex of the southwest Pannonian and Styrian group of the eastern circle of the Hallstatt culture (Teržan 1998, 511). Following the collapse and interruption of life perceived on numerous sites of that region during the first half or around the middle of the 6th cent. B.C., which B. Teržan brings into connection with the incursions of Scythoid warrior groups east of the Danube, with the possible catastrophic plague epidemics³⁰ - substantial changes occur in the material and spiritual culture. Good illustration of such development is provided by the mentioned tumulus with a horse burial at Bistričak II, in which a Scythized or even a pure Scythian warrior-prince was buried in the western Pannonian soil in the local tradition, but with very prominent eastern elements (Šimek 1998; Teržan 1998, 520). In terms of chronology we ought to place this burial to the period of the very end or immediately following the close of the Podravina group of the early Iron Age of northwestern Croatia, that is the Martijanec group, around the middle or during the first half of the 6th cent. B.C. This is the time of consolidation, when new settlements are erected and contacts are reestablished between the southeastern Alpine cultural groups with the Pannonian, now Scythized territory (Teržan 1998, 521). One of these settlements that probably started its life precisely in that period, somewhere around the close of the 6th or during the first half of the 5th cent. B.C. is also the settlement at Zbelava. The lower time limit of Zbelava is difficult to determine. The early La Tène elements, if we leave out the ceramic forms characteristic for late Hallstatt as well as for early La Tène, are absent from this settle-

29. Ulomci veće posude s jako izvučenim i s unutarnje strane horizontalno kaneliranim rubom pronađeni unutar izmiješanog sloja Sj. 03 (T. 3,7) u tipološko-dekorativnom smislu pripada među najstarije nalaze unutar Zbelave.

30. Prema istraživačima Vergilijeve vijesti o kugi mogu se povezati s jugoistočnoalpskim područjem, točnije s Koruškom i Štajerskom, u prekeltsko vrijeme (Teržan 1998, 526).

31. Kao na lokalitetu Sopron-Krautacker (Jerem 1986, T. 3).

29. Fragments of a large vessel with a distinctly everted and from the interior side horizontally cannelured rim, found within the mixed layer SU 03 (Pl. 3,7), belong to the earliest finds at Zbelava in the typological-decorative sense.

30. Scholars believe that Vergil's information on the plague can be brought into connection with the southeastern Alpine area, more precisely Carinthia and Styria, in the pre-Celtic period (Teržan 1998, 526).

mente nošnje, poput ranolatenskih kopči rađenih na proboj³² i fibula ranolatenske forme.³³ Vrlo je izvjesno da naše naselje u Zbelavi živi tijekom 5. st. pr. Kr., u zadnjoj razvojnoj fazi halštatske kulture, stupnju Ha D3, a možda i u vremenu kada je, što nam ukazuju neki nalazi koje smo predstavili u ovom radu, latenizacija sjevernih područja Transdanubije i istočne Austrije već započela. Tome u prilog bi govorila i izražena bliskost zbelavskih nalaza s materijalom iz kuće 6 naselja Sé-Doberdo, koju istraživači opredjeljuju u vrijeme Lt A2 (Gál, Molnár 2004, T. 25-33), ali i s drugima spominjanim ranolatenskim nalazištima Transdanubije i njoj susjednih područja.

U tom trenutku na zapadu i dalje, integrirajući u svoj korpus skitoidne (kasnije i latenoidne) elemente cvate u kontinuiranom razvoju halštatska kultura Dolenjske, u kojoj upravo tada situlska umjetnost doseže svoje vrhunce, a moćnu vodeću elitu dobro prezentiraju bogati grobovi poput onih iz Novog mesta, Magdalenske gore ili Stične.³⁴ Na jugoistoku i dalje kao važna trgovačka i metalurška središta žive Donja Dolina i Sanski Most, u svom razdoblju 3a prema B. Čoviću (prema Marićevoj podjeli faza 2c), obilježenom upotrebom certosa fibula (Čović 1987, 254; Marić 1964, 74, T. XIII). Na istoku se javljaju Vinkovci, Szentlörinc i Beremend s kojima naselje u Zbelavi u materijalnoj kulturi pokazuje određene srodnosti.³⁵

Kontinuitet možda možemo naslutiti i u nekim nalazima s drugih podravskih lokaliteta³⁶, a uočiti ćemo ga sigurno u strukturi i načinu gradnje, te tipu priloga tumula II na Bistričaku, gdje se domaći elementi (konstrukcija tumula, keramika...) miješaju s novim istočnog - skitskog - tipa (ljuskasti oklop, skitske strelice...). Upravo tumul II na Bistričaku bit će u neku ruku gotovo simbol te tranzicije u trenutku kada se gasi dotadašnja civilizacija starijeg željeznog doba (Martijanec-Poštela-Kleinklein-Sopron/Burgstall), a rađa jedan novi kulturni identitet s nizom novih naselja, među kojima se nalazi Zbelava.³⁷ Među ta naselja, kako smo vidjeli, moramo uvrstiti i ono u Zbelavi, istočno od Varaždina. To pokazuje i fibula tipa Velem, koja je tipičan kasnohalštatski proizvod važnih transdanubijskih metalurških središta (poput samog Velema) koji su izgleda upravo radi svoga radioničkoga karaktera preživjeli nemirno razdoblje u kojem nestaju ranije halštatske kulturne manifestacije na jugozapadnopanonsko-štajerskom prostoru (Teržan 1998). Uz određene keramičke oblike, upravo pojava ovog tipa fi-

ment. Here we have in mind the remaining characteristic types of the early La Tène ceramic production³¹, the elements of costume, such as the early La Tène openwork buckles³² and fibulae of the early La Tène scheme.³³ We can be fairly confident that our settlement at Zbelava lives during the 5th cent. B.C., in the latest developed phase of the Hallstatt culture, the Ha D3 phase, and perhaps also during the time when, as certain finds presented in this work clearly indicate, the latenization of the northern areas of Transdanubia and of eastern Austria had already started. In favour of this speaks also the pronounced closeness of the Zbelava finds with the material from house 6 of the Sé-Doberdo settlement, attributed by the excavators to the Lt A2 period (Gál, Molnár 2004, Pl. 25-33), but also with the other mentioned early La Tène sites of Transdanubia and the neighbouring territories.

At that time in the West, having integrated within its corps the Scythoid (and later also the latenoid) elements, the Hallstatt culture of Dolenjska (Lower Carniola) flourishes in its continuing development, with the situla art reaching its heyday, and its leading elite well represented by rich graves such as those from N. Mesto, Magdalenska Gora or Stična.³⁴ In the Southeast, Donja Dolina and Sanski Most continue living as important trading and metallurgical centres during their 3a period after B. Čović (phase 2c in Marić's classification), characterized by the use of the Certosa fibulae (Čović 1987, 254; Marić 1964, 74, Pl. XIII). In the East emerge Vinkovci, Szentlörinc and Beremend, with which the settlement at Zbelava shows certain affiliations in the material culture.³⁵

The continuity can perhaps also be intuited in certain finds from other sites in the Podravina region³⁶, and it is certainly apparent in the structure and way of construction as well as in the type of grave goods of tumulus II at Bistričak, where local elements (tumulus structure, ceramics...) mix with the new ones of the eastern - Scythian - type (scale armour, Scythian arrowheads...). Precisely tumulus II at Bistričak will in a sense almost symbolize this transition in the moment when the previous civilization of the early Iron Age (Martijanec-Poštela-Kleinklein-Sopron/Burgstall) comes to an end, and a new cultural identity³⁷ emerges, with a series of new settlements, including Zbelava.³⁷ Among these settlements, as we have seen, we have to include the one at Zbelava, east of Varaždin. This is also shown by the Velem-type fibula, a typical late Hallstatt product of important Transdanubian metallurgical centres (like Velem itself), which, it seems, precisely on account of their attribute of workshop centres underwent a turbulent period in which previous Hallstatt cultural phenomena in southwestern Pannonian and Styrian territory disappear (Teržan 1998). In addition to certain ceramic forms, it is precisely the appearance of this type of fibula within the Zbelava settlement that

32. Poput onih iz Dürrnberga ili Magdalenske gore (Sormaz, Stöllner 2005; Gabrovec 1987, 71, Sl. 6).

33. Kao primjerka s nalazišta Neufeld/Leitha (Jerem 1996, Abb. 7) ili nekih iz Dolenjske (Teržan 1977, T. 81,3).

34. Grob 19 u tumulu VII na Kapiteljskoj njivi u Novom Mestu (EGG 1999); grob 99 tumula XLVII iz Stične, (Gabrovec 1987, T. VII); grob 6-7-7a tumula V u Magdalenskoj Gori, (Hencken 1978, Fig. 108-112).

35. Spomenimo pojavu certosa fibula i srodnih keramičkih oblika, primjerice lonca A1 (Majnarić-Pandžić 2003; Potrebeca, Dizdar 2002; Jerem 1968; Jerem 1973).

36. Primjerice, u Sv. Petru Ludbreškom (Vinski-Gasparini 1987, T. XXIII; Balen-Letunić 1984).

37. Koristimo ovdje priliku zahvaliti se M. Šimek što je ljubazno omogućila uvid u arheološki materijal iz Sigeca i Sv. Petra koji se čuva u depoima Gradskog muzeja u Varaždinu. Iako veliki posao obrade i detaljne analize tog materijala tek predstoji, posebno je zanimljiva, već u površnom pregledu uočena srodnost keramičkih nalaza iz Zbelave i Sigeca.

31. Like at the site of Sopron-Krautacker (Jerem 1986, Pl. 3).

32. Such as those from Dürrnberg or Magdalenska Gora (Sormaz, Stöllner 2005; Gabrovec 1987, 71, Fig. 6).

33. E.g. the piece from the site of Neufeld/Leitha (Jerem 1996, Fig. 7) or certain pieces from Lower Carniola (Teržan 1977, Pl. 81,3).

34. Grave 19 in tumulus VII at Kapiteljska Njiva in Novo Mesto (EGG 1999); grave 99 of tumulus XLVII from Stična (Gabrovec 1987, Pl. VII); grave 6-7-7a of tumulus V in Magdalenska Gora (Hencken 1978, Fig. 108-112).

35. Let us mention the appearance of the Certosa fibulae and related ceramic forms, e.g. the A1 pot (Majnarić-Pandžić 2003; Potrebeca, Dizdar 2002; Jerem 1968; Jerem 1973).

36. For instance, at Sv. Petar Ludbreški (Vinski-Gasparini 1987, Pl. XXIII; Balen-Letunić 1984).

37. We use this opportunity to thank M. Šimek for having kindly enabled us to inspect the archaeological material from Sigetec and Sv. Petar, kept in the depots of the Varaždin City Museum. Although the major task of the study and detailed analysis of that material is yet to come, it is very interesting that even a mere superficial survey resulted in the recognition of the affiliation between the ceramic finds from Zbelava and Sigetec.

bule unutar naselja u Zbelavi u materijalno-kulturnom pogledu značajan je simbol uske povezanosti prostora južno od Drave s prekodravskim područjima tijekom 5. st. pr. Kr. S druge strane, prisutnost elemenata porijeklom iz jugoistočnoalpskog područja unutar materijala iz Zbelave, koje u ovom radu nismo analizirali, ne začuđuje tijekom razdoblja procvata dolenske skupine i ponovne uspostave veza jugoistočnih Alpa i područja na istoku (Teržan 1996). Da u tu međuregionalnu komunikaciju treba uključiti i područje sjeverozapadne Hrvatske uz rijeku Dravu, govore i certosa fibula iz Zbelave, sjekira s jednostranim zaliscima, te cijeli niz keramičkih oblika ili tehnika ukrašavanja.³⁸

represents in the material-cultural sense a significant symbol of the close relationship of the territory south of the Drava river with the territories across the Drava during the 5th cent. B.C. On the other hand, the presence of the elements originating from south-eastern Alpine territory within the material from Zbelava, which were not analyzed in this work, is not surprising during the period of the flourishing of the Lower Carniola group and the reestablishment of connections between the southeastern Alps and the territories in the East (Teržan 1996). That one should include also the territory of northwestern Croatia in the Drava basin into this interregional communication, is indicated also by a Certosa fibula from Zbelava, an axe with single flanges and a whole series of ceramic forms or techniques of decoration.³⁸

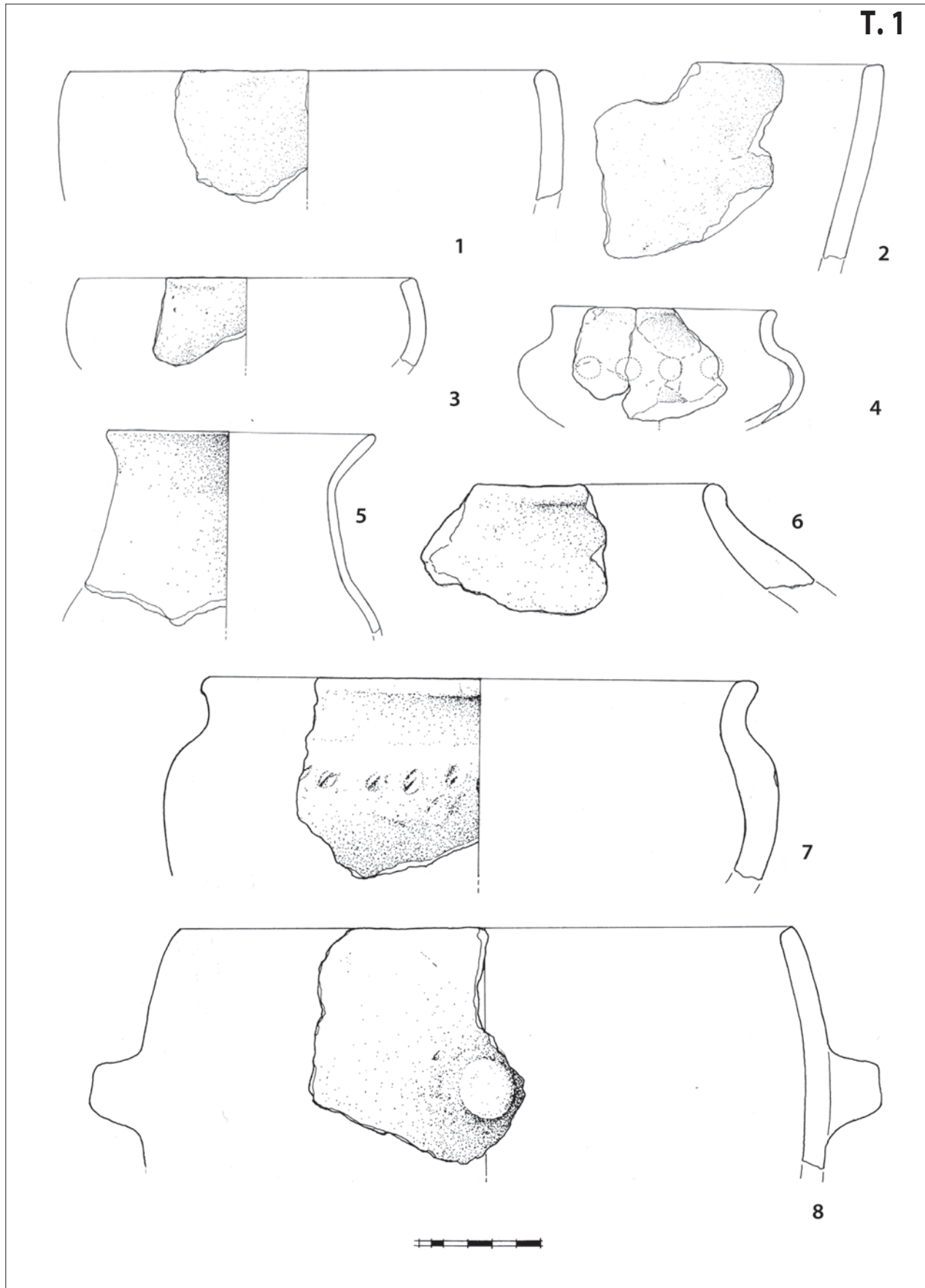
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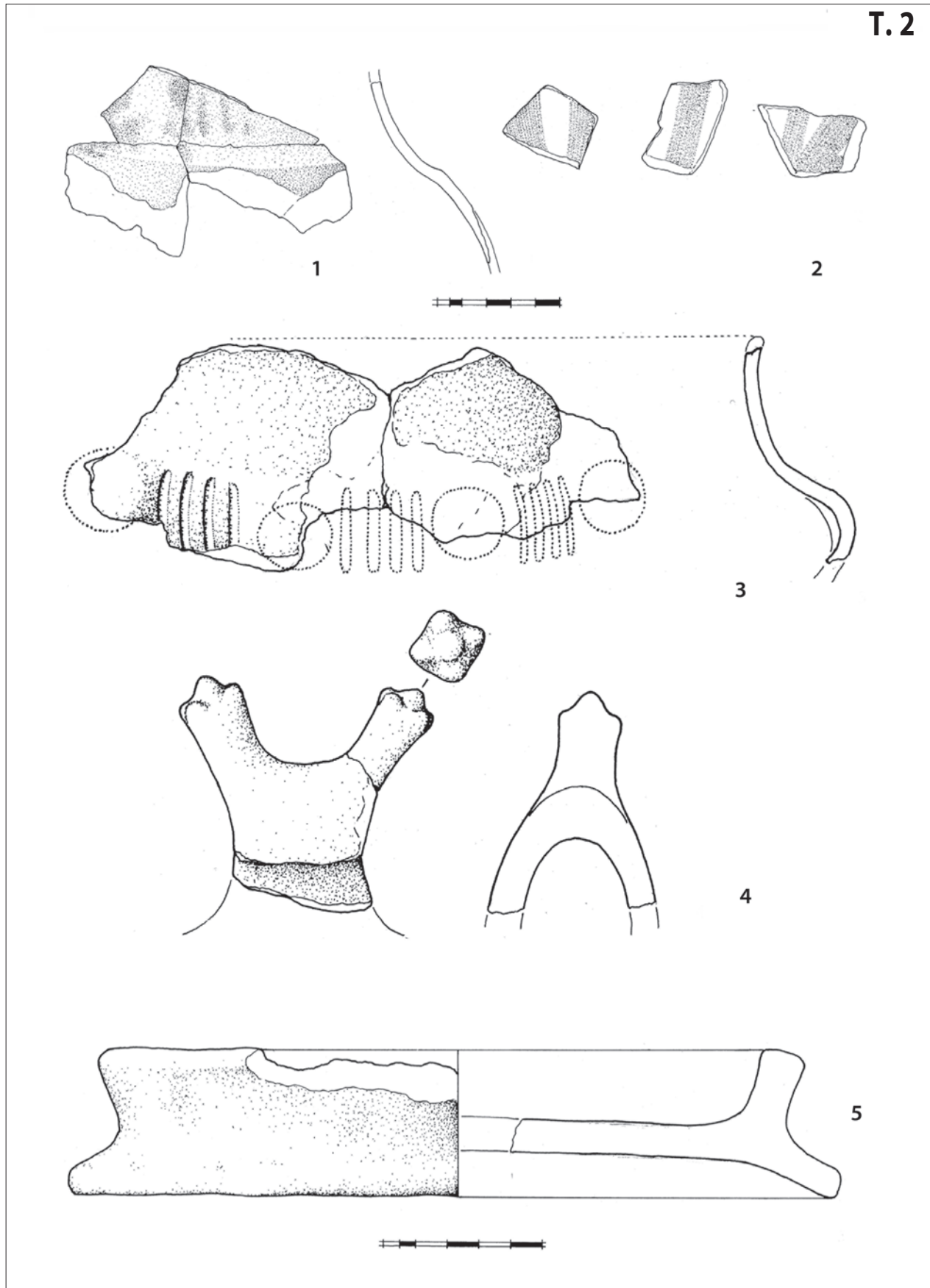
38. Kako smo u ovom svečarskom broju bili ograničeni prostorom, u pripremi je rad u kojem ćemo se detaljnije posvetiti kasnohalštatskim naseljima u Zbelavi i posebno jugoistočnoalpskim utjecajima unutar njega.

38. As space was limited in this celebratory volume, a work is in preparation in which we shall dedicate special attention to the late Hallstatt settlement at Zbelava and particularly to the southeastern Alpine influences within it.

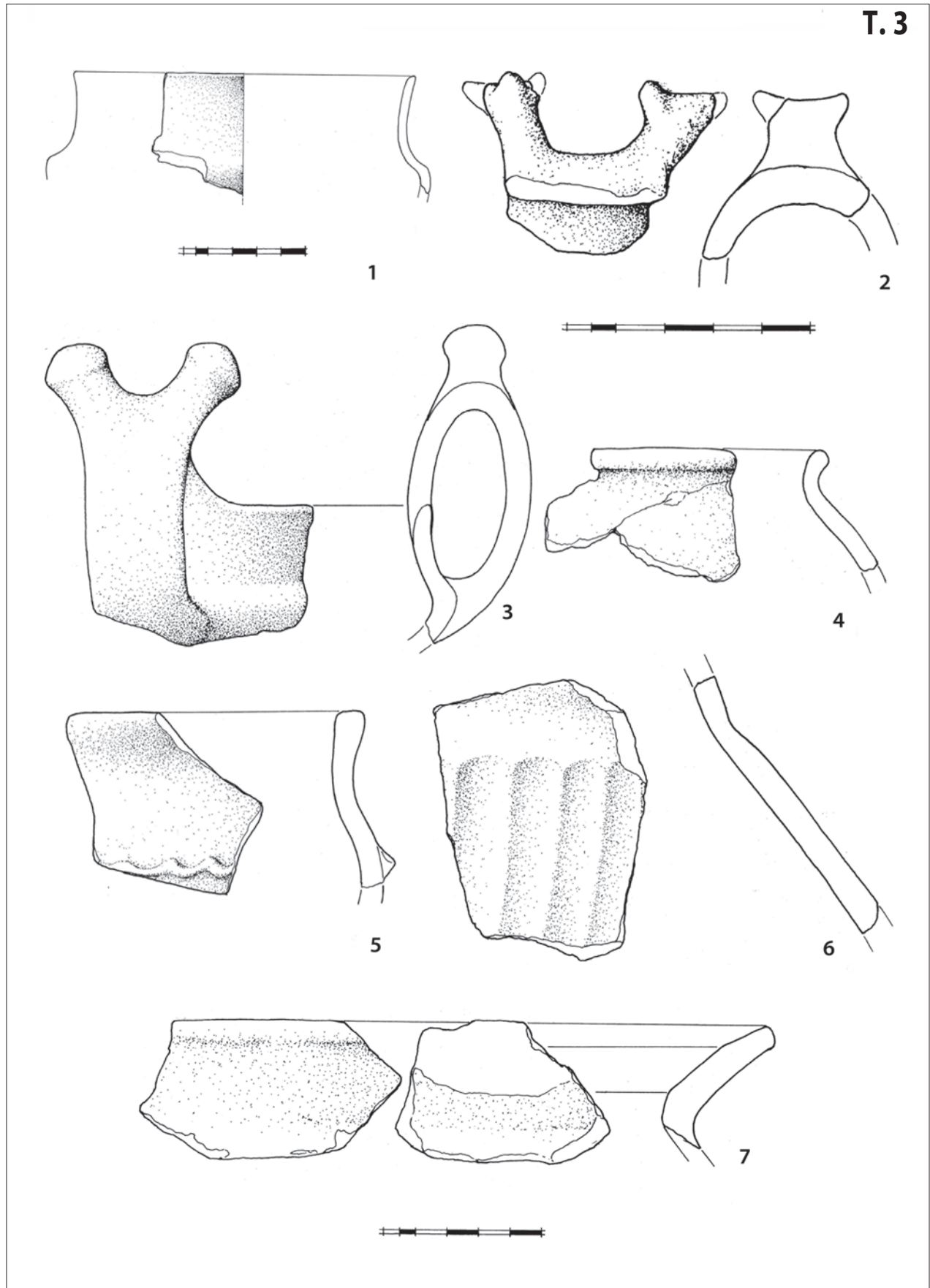
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T. 1: Zbelava Sj. 219, 249
Pl. 1: Zbelava SU 219, 249

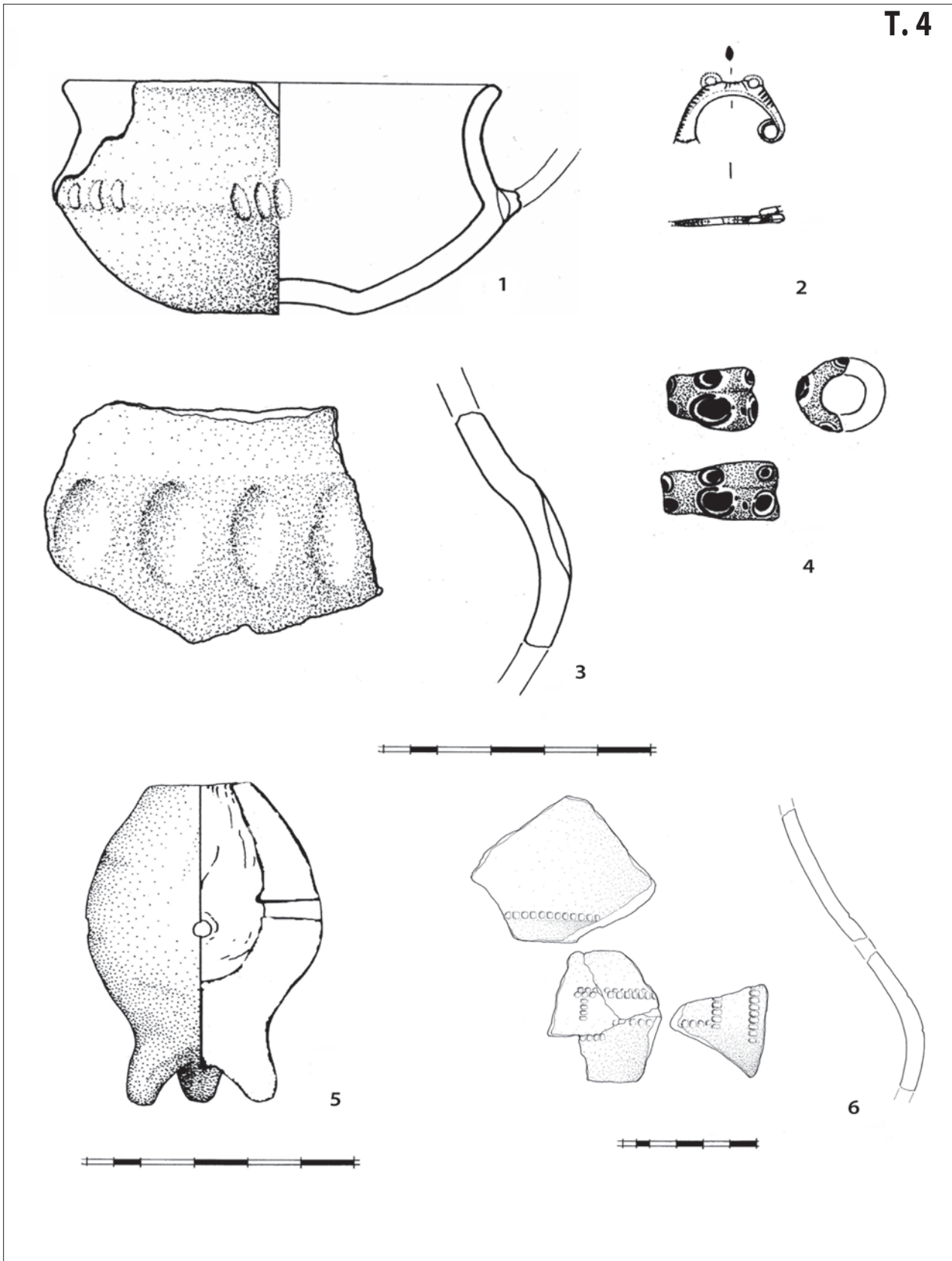


T. 2: Zbelava 1-4: Sj. 064, 065; 5: Sj. 201, 202
Pl. 2: Zbelava 1-4: SU 064, 065; 5: SU 201, 202



T. 3: Zbelava 1-4: Sj. 150; 5: Sj. 053, 054; 6: Sj. 051, 052; 7: Sj. 03
Pl. 3: Zbelava 1-4: SU 150; 5: SU 053, 054; 6: SU 051, 052; 7: SU 03

T. 4



T. 4: Zbelava 1: Sj. 034, 035; 2: Sj. 244; 3: Sj. 081, 082; 4: Sj. 131; 5: Sj. 140, 141; 6: Sj. 061

Pl. 4: Zbelava 1: SU 034, 035 in □ N/23-a; 2: SU 244; 3: SU 081, 082; 4: SU 131; 5: SU 140, 141; 6: SU 061