

Bikonični lonci sa stepeničasto raščlanjenim ramenom s groblja Zvonimirovo-Veliko polje

Biconical pots with a stepped shoulder from the Zvonimirovo-Veliko polje cemetery

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Groblje mokronoške skupine Zvonimirovo-Veliko polje u srednjoj Podravini izdvaja se kao jedino sustavno istraženo groblje latenske kulture u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj, s većim brojem iznimno opremljenih ratničkih grobnih cjelina. U njima se, osim naoružanja, nalaze i prilozi toaletnih predmeta, muške nošnje te poputbina sastavljena od keramičkih posuda i životinjskih kostiju. Pripadnost groblja mokronoškoj skupini Tauriska počiva na karakterističnim predmetima ženske nošnje kao što su pojedini oblici fibula, pojasa i privjesaka, a što potvrđuje i analiza pojedinih keramičkih oblika kao što su bikonični lonci sa stepeničasto raščlanjenim ramenom.

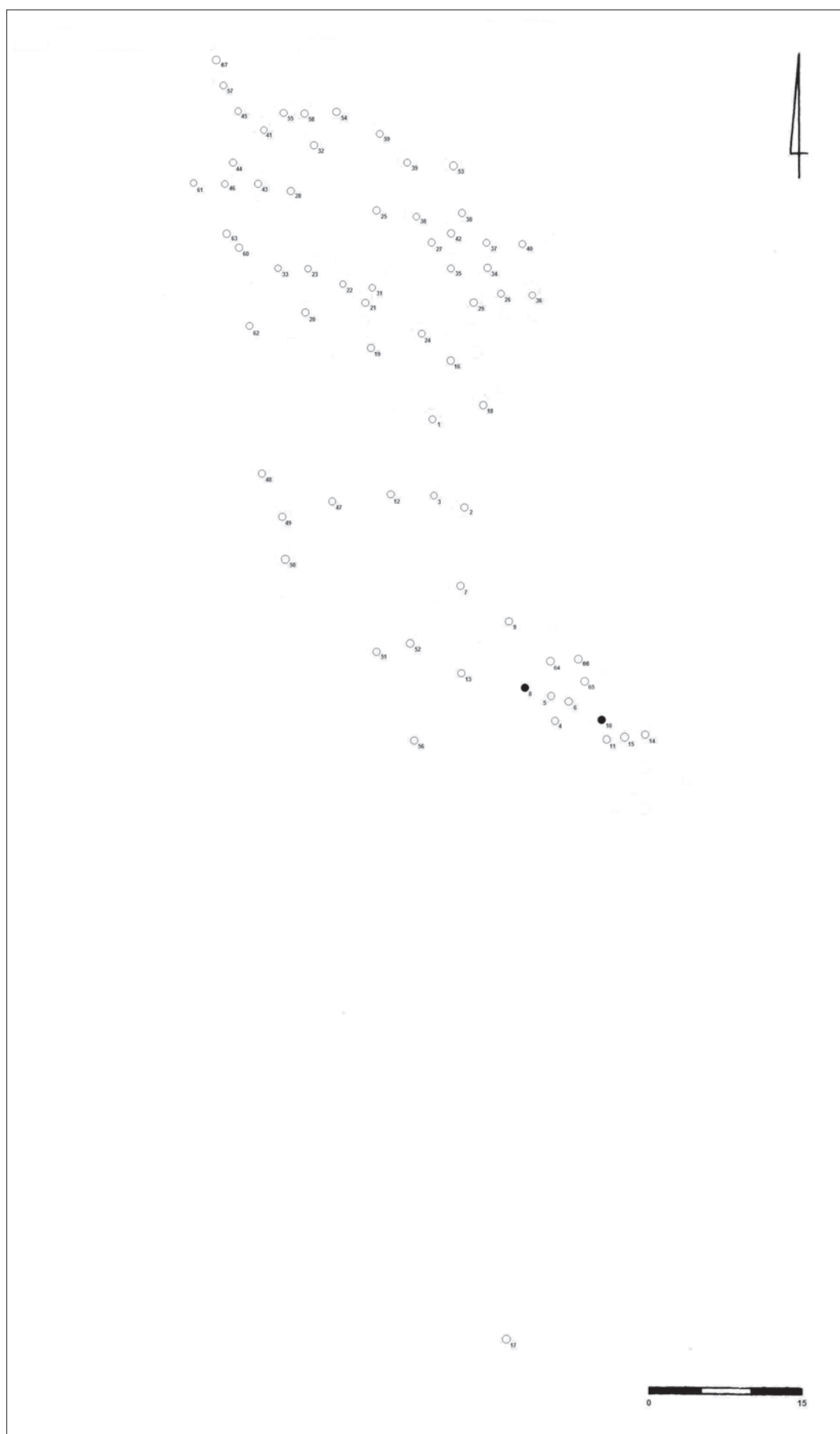
Ključne riječi: Zvonimirovo, groblje, mokronoška skupina, srednja Podravina, keramika, naoružanje, toaletni pribor

The cemetery of the Mokronog group at Zvonimirovo-Veliko Polje in the central Podravina region stands out as the only systematically excavated cemetery of the La Tène culture in northern Croatia, with a large number of exceptionally furnished warrior grave assemblages. In addition to weapons, they also contain objects forming parts of a toilet set, pieces of male costume and grave goods consisting of ceramic vessels and animal bones. The attribution of the cemetery to the Mokronog group of the Taurisci rests on characteristic pieces of the female costume, such as certain forms of fibulae, belts and pendants, which is also corroborated by the analysis of certain ceramic forms, e.g. biconical pots with a stepped shoulder.

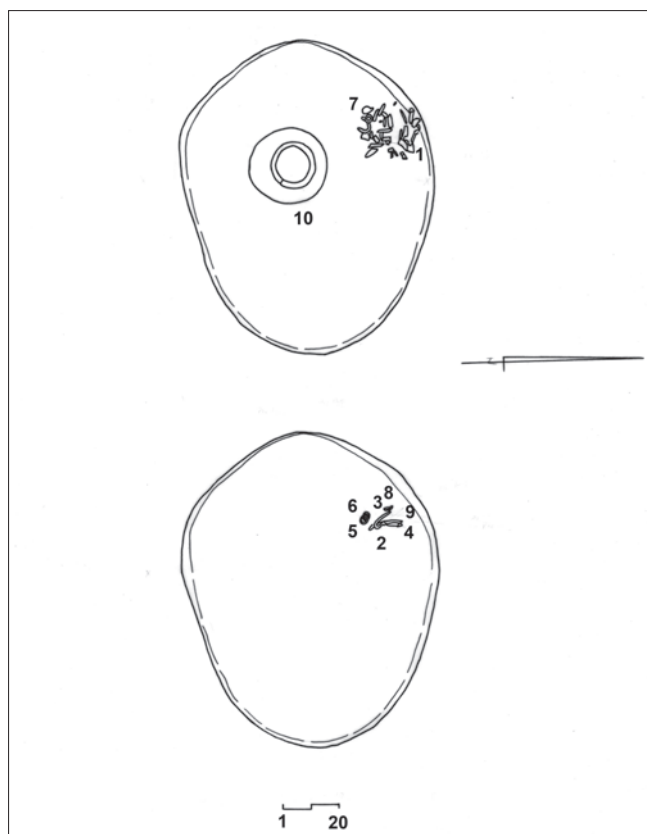
Key words: Zvonimirovo, cemetery, the Mokronog group, the central Podravina region, pottery, weapons, toilet set

Dvije obljetnice obilježavamo 2007. god., 65 godina života prof. dr. sc. Željka Tomičića, ravnatelja Instituta za arheologiju, te 15 godina od njegovog otkrića groblja na Velikom polju u Zvonimirovu kojem je slavljenik posvetio desetljeće i pol svog rada. Groblje Zvonimirovo-Veliko polje, osim brojnim bogato opremljenim ranosrednjovjekovnim kosturnim grobovima bjelobrdske kulture, izdvaja se i kao jedino sustavno istraživano groblje latenske kulture u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj. Posljednjih godina rezultati istraživanja latenskog horizonta pokapanja predstavljene su putem objava iskazljivih grobnih cjelina. Ovom se prilikom predstavljaju dva groba, LT 8 i LT 10, iz početka druge faze istraživanja koja je velikim zalaganjem Ž. Tomičića, nakon kraćeg prekida, započela 1998. god. i traje do danas. Tom su prilikom na vrhu središnjeg dijela uzvisine i njezinim istočnim padinama pronađeni brojni paljevinski grobovi koji su pokazali kako se radi o iznimno bogatom srednjolatenskom groblju koje je omogućilo bolje promatranje ostavštine latenske kulture u srednjoj Podravini. Ovom se prilikom pažnja poklanja pojedinim keramičkim oblicima – bikoničnim loncima sa stepeničasto raščlanjenim ramenom koji također ukazuju

Two important dates are celebrated in 2007 – the 65th birthday of Prof. Željko Tomičić, the director of the Institute of Archaeology, and the 15th anniversary of his discovery of the cemetery at Veliko Polje in Zvonimirovo, to which he dedicated a decade and a half of his work. The Zvonimirovo-Veliko Polje cemetery, in addition to numerous richly furnished early medieval skeletal graves of the Bijelo Brdo culture, stands out also as the only systematically excavated cemetery of the La Tène culture in northern Croatia. In recent years the results of the excavation of the La Tène burial horizon have been presented through publications of distinctive grave assemblages. On this occasion we present two graves – LT 8 and LT 10, from the beginning of the second phase of excavation, which, following a brief interruption, was resumed in 1998 thanks to great efforts by Ž. Tomičić and which continues to this day. Numerous cinerary graves were found on that occasion on top of the central part of the elevation and its eastern slopes. They showed that the site represented an exceptionally rich middle La Tène cemetery enabling better observation of the legacy of the La Tène culture in central Podravina. On this occasion we will turn our attention to certain ceramic forms – biconical pots with a



Sl. 1 Zvonimirovo-Veliko polje: Plan groblja s označenim položajem grobova LT 8 i LT 10
Fig. 1 Zvonimirovo-Veliko Polje: the plan of the cemetery with marked positions of graves LT 8 and LT 10



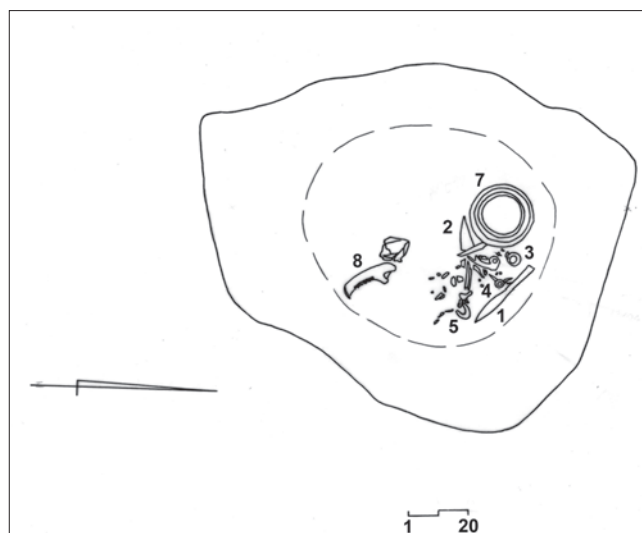
Sl. 2 Zvonimirovo-Veliko polje: grob LT 8
Fig. 2 Zvonimirovo-Veliko Polje: grave LT 8

na kulturnu pripadnost groblja Zvonimirovo-Veliko polje koje je, na osnovi karakterističnih priloga ženske nošnje, pripisano prostoru rasprostiranja mokronoške skupine, odnosno Tauriscima, uz primjetne utjecaje susjednih Skordiska, zatim keltskih zajednica naseljenih sjeverno od Drave kao i autohtone panonske komponente.¹

POLOŽAJ I OPIS GROBOVA

Grobovi LT 8 i LT 10 pronađeni su 1998. god. na jugoistočnom dijelu dosad istražene uzvisine (sl. 1). Spaljeni ostaci pokojnika, kao i kod ostalih grobova, položeni su na dno grobnih raka ovalnog oblika koje su bile ukopne u slojeve pijeska. U grobu LT 8 spaljene kosti nalazile su se na hrpici, zajedno s ostalim priložima, uz sjeverni rub grobne rake, dok je na sredinu groba položen lonac (sl. 2). Kod groba LT 10 spaljene kosti, zajedno s metalnim nalazima, položene su na hrpicu u sjevernu polovicu grobne rake. Zapadno od hrpice kostiju položena je keramička posuda, dok se južno od njih nalazila donja čeljust svinje (sl. 3). Polaganje priloga nošnje, nakita te manjih dijelova naoružanja zajedno sa spaljenim kostima dokumentirano je i kod ostalih grobova, dok su mačevi, veća koplja i umba te keramičke posude položeni pokraj hrpice spaljenih kostiju (Dizdar 2004, 47; Tomičić, Dizdar 2005, 65). Prema antropološkoj analizi, u

1. Opširna bibliografija o prikazima rezultata istraživanja te nalazima latenske kulture: Tomičić 1994; Tomičić 1997; Tomičić 2000; Majnarić-Pandžić 2001; Tomičić 2002; Guštin 2003; Dizdar 2004; Tomičić, Dizdar 2005; Tomičić, Dizdar 2006; Tomičić, Dizdar 2006a; Dizdar 2006; Dizdar 2007.



Sl. 3 Zvonimirovo-Veliko polje: grob LT 10
Fig. 3 Zvonimirovo-Veliko Polje: grave LT 10

stepped shoulder, which also indicate the cultural affiliation of the Zvonimirovo-Veliko Polje cemetery, which was, based on certain characteristic pieces of the female costume, attributed to the territory of the distribution of the Mokronog group, i.e. the Taurisci, with a noticeable influence of the neighbouring Scordisci, of the Celtic communities settled north of the Drava river and of the autochthonous Pannonian component.¹

THE POSITION AND DESCRIPTION OF GRAVES

Graves LT 8 and LT 10 were found in 1998 in the south-eastern part of the previously excavated elevation (Fig. 1). The incinerated remains of the dead, same as in the case of the other graves, were placed at the bottom of oval shaped graves that were dug into the layers of sand. In grave LT 8 the incinerated bones were placed in a small heap, together with the remaining goods, next to the northern edge of the grave, while a pot was placed in the centre of the grave (Fig. 2). In the case of grave LT 10, the incinerated bones, together with the metal finds, were placed in a small heap in the northern half of the grave. A ceramic vessel was placed west of the heap of bones, while south of them lay a mandible of a pig (Fig. 3). The practice of depositing pieces of costume, jewellery and small pieces of weaponry together with incinerated bones was documented also in the remaining graves, while swords, larger spears and shield bosses as well as ceramic vessels were deposited next to a small heap of incinerated bones (Dizdar 2004, 47; Tomičić, Dizdar 2005, 65). The anthropological analysis revealed that grave LT 8 contained the incinerated remains of a man thirty to thirty-five (30-35) years of age. Grave LT 10 contained the incinerated remains of a man aged thirty-five to forty

1. Extensive bibliography about the presentation of excavation results and the La Tène culture finds: Tomičić 1994; Tomičić 1997; Tomičić 2000; Majnarić-Pandžić 2001; Tomičić 2002; Guštin 2003; Dizdar 2004; Tomičić, Dizdar 2005; Tomičić, Dizdar 2006; Tomičić, Dizdar 2006a; Dizdar 2006; Dizdar 2007.

grobu LT 8 pokopani su spaljeni ostaci muškarca starog trideset do trideset i pet godina (30-35). U grobu LT 10 nalazili su se spaljeni ostaci muškarca starog trideset i pet do četrdeset godina (35-40). Sa spaljenim ljudskim kostima u oba groba izdvojene su spaljene kosti i zubi mlade svinje.² Za spaljene kosti mladih svinja, koje su izdvojene u većem broju grobova, pretpostavlja se kako predstavljaju ostatke žrtvi prinošenih na pogrebnoj lomači. U tome su primjećena i određena pravila, pa se tako u grobovima muškaraca nalaze dijelovi glave, dok se sa spaljenim ostacima žena nalaze dijelovi nogu svinja. To bi odgovaralo i pravilu kod prilaganja poputbine prema kojem se u muškim grobovima nalaze dijelovi glave svinja, a u grobovima žena dijelovi prednjih i/ili stražnjih nogu (Dizdar 2004, 48; Tomičić, Dizdar 2005, 67, 110; Dizdar 2005, 94). Od poputbine, u grobu LT 10 pronađeni su čeljust svinje te kosti tetrijeba ruševca. Slično je i u trojnom grobu LT 12, u kojem su u zdjele još bili položeni ostaci fazana (Majnarić-Pandžić 2001, 87).

U oba predstavljena groba pronađeni su prilozi naoružanja koji ih označavaju kao pokope ratnika. U njima su još zabilježeni prilozi toaletnih predmeta te dijelovi nošnje. Poputbini pripadaju prilozi keramičkih posuda i spomenuti nalazi životinjskih kostiju. Od naoružanja u grobu LT 8 pronađeni su dijelovi mača i korica koji možda na simboličkoj razini predstavljaju ratnika naoružanog mačem. Slično polaganje dijelova mača ili korica nije zabilježeno u ostalim grobovima. Od mača je u grob položen visoki zvonoliki graničnik, dok koricama pripada gornji dio vrha okova korica s pločicama u obliku slova D na prednjoj te s ravnim mostom na stražnjoj strani. Na groblju Zvonimirovo-Veliko polje gotovo dvije trećine mačeva u koricama u grobove je položeno kao savijeno, slično kao dio kopalja i umba. Ritualno uništavanje dijelova naoružanja savijanjem, koje je vjerojatno predstavljalo simboličko umiranje naoružanja preminulog ratnika, započinje s intenziviranjem paljevinskog načina pokapanja od 3. st. pr. Kr. (Tomičić, Dizdar 2005, 65-66; Dizdar 2005, 88-90). Grob LT 10 kao ratnički označava prilog željeznog koplja. Dosadašnja istraživanja su pokazala kako se na južnom dijelu groblja, gdje je položen i grob LT 10, nalazi veći broj grobova u kojima je koplje predstavljalo jedini prilog napadačkog naoružanja. S obzirom na broj priloga, grobovi kopljanika predstavljali bi treću izdvojenu skupinu u sociološkoj strukturi zajednice koja se pokapala na Velikom polju (Dizdar 2004, 50-51; Tomičić, Dizdar 2005, 68-69; Tomičić, Dizdar 2006, 38; Dizdar 2007, 35-36).

2. Antropološku analizu spaljenih ostataka pokojnika proveli su dr. sc. Mario Šlaus i mr. sc. Mario Novak s Odsjeka za arheologiju HAZU-a. Arheozoološku analizu životinjskih kostiju proveo je Siniša Radović sa Zavoda za paleontologiju i geologiju kvartara HAZU-a.

(35-40). The burned bones and teeth of a juvenile pig were found with incinerated human bones in both graves.² The burned bones of juvenile pigs, discovered in a large number of graves, are considered to be the remains of offerings at funerary pyres. Certain rules were noted – in male graves there are pieces belonging to the pig's head, whereas the incinerated remains of women are accompanied by pieces of the pig's legs. This would be consistent with the rule of depositing grave goods in which male graves contained parts from the head of a pig, while female graves contained parts of fore and/hind legs (Dizdar 2004, 48; Tomičić, Dizdar 2005, 67, 110; Dizdar 2005, 94). The grave goods in grave LT 10 included a mandible of a pig and bones of a black grouse. A similar situation was encountered in the triple grave LT 12, where also the remains of a pheasant were placed into the bowls (Majnarić-Pandžić 2001, 87).

Pieces of weaponry were found in both graves presented here, marking them as warrior burials. The documented grave goods include also a toilet set and pieces of costume. The grave goods also comprise ceramic vessels and the already mentioned finds of animal bones. As regards weaponry, pieces of a sword and scabbard were found in grave LT 8, which perhaps on the symbolic level represent a warrior armed with a sword. Similar deposition of parts of a sword or scabbard has not been documented in the remaining graves. As for sword parts, a high campaniform hilt-end was placed in the grave, while the scabbard parts consisted of the upper portion of the chape with small D-shaped chape-plates on the front and a straight bridge on the back. Almost two thirds of the swords in scabbards at the Zvonimirovo-Veliko Polje cemetery were placed in graves folded, similar to a part of the spears and shield bosses. The ritual destruction of pieces of weaponry by bending, which probably represented the symbolic death of the weaponry belonging to the deceased warrior, begins with the intensification of the cinerary method of burial from the 3rd cent. B.C. (Tomičić, Dizdar 2005, 65-66; Dizdar 2005, 88-90). An iron spear placed into grave LT 10 marked it as belonging to a warrior. The excavations carried out so far have shown that the southern part of the cemetery, where grave LT 10 is also situated, contains a large number of graves in which the only deposited piece of offensive weaponry was a spear. Considering the number of furnishings, the graves of spearmen seem to represent the third distinct group in the sociological structure of the community that buried its members at Veliko Polje (Dizdar 2004, 50-51; Tomičić, Dizdar 2005, 68-69; Tomičić, Dizdar 2006, 38; Dizdar 2007, 35-36).

2. The anthropological analysis of the incinerated remains of the dead were carried out by Mario Šlaus, Ph.D., and Mario Novak, M.Sc. from the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Department of Archaeology. The archaeozoological analysis of animal bones was carried out by Siniša Radović from the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Institute for the Palaeontology and Geology of the Quaternary.

NALAZI³

GRANIČNIK MAČA I VRH OKOVA KORICA

Dijelu mača u grobu LT 8 pripada visoki zvonoliki graničnik (T. 1,10) koji se izvorno nalazio na ramenu mača, na prijelazu trna u sječivo. S obzirom na tipološke karakteristike, radi se o graničniku koji se nalazi na trnu mačeva mlađih srednjolatenskih karakteristika skupine B (De Navarro 1972, 199-200) odnosno 6 (Lejars 1994, 36-38, 52-53), kakvi su već zabilježeni u objavljenim grobovima LT 2 i LT 12 datiranim u Mokronog IIb stupanj (Tomičić, Dizdar 2005, 72, sl. 1, T. 2,1; Majnarić-Pandžić 2001, 85-86, T. I).

Ostacima korica pripada gornji dio vrha okova korica od kojeg su se sačuvali pločice D-oblika na prednjoj strani te vodoravni trakasti okov ili most sa stražnje strane (T. 1,7). Pločice D-oblika i ravan most u većem se broju nalaze na okovima korica iz starije faze srednjeg latena (grupe 4 i 5), no zabilježeni su i kasnije na mlađim oblicima (grupa 6B) (Lejars 1994, 23-24). Kombinacija zvonolikih usta korica, odnosno zvonolikog graničnika, te ravnog mosta i pločica D-oblika zabilježena je jedino na koricama grupe 6B koje su datirane u LT C2 (Lejars 1994, 37). Ravni tip mosta na groblju Zvonimirovo-Veliko polje prepoznat je i na koricama iz groba LT 12 (Majnarić-Pandžić 2001, 86, T. I). Navedena se tipološka karakteristika pojavljuje kako na koricama skupina A i C, tako i na koricama skupine B, što je ne čini posebno kronološki osjetljivom (De Navarro 1972, 30, 176-177). Za korice skupine B ili 6 inače su karakteristični pticoliki okovi s prednje strane te pticoliki most sa stražnje strane (De Navarro 1972, 177-182; Lejars 1994, 24), kako to pokazuje i primjer mača u koricama iz groba LT 2 (Tomičić, Dizdar 2005, 78-79, T. 2,2).

KOPLJE

U grobu LT 10 nalazilo se željezno koplje vrbolikog lista s lećastim presjekom i dugim tuljcem na kojem se u donjem dijelu nalazi ovalna rupica (T. 2,6). S groblja Zvonimirovo-Veliko polje poznato je više kopalja vrbolikog lista lećastog presjeka koja su vjerojatno služila kao sulice za bacanje. Slično koplje, samo više rombičnog presjeka, nalazilo se u susjednom grobu LT 11 (Dizdar 2004, 52, T. 1,10). Dva koplja savijenog vrbolikog lista i dugog tuljca pronađena su i u nedalekom grobu LT 64 (Tomičić, Dizdar 2006, 38, sl. 1).

Koplje vrbolikog lista i dužeg tuljca pronađeno je u paljevinskom grobu na Novoj tabli kod Murske Sobote koji je datiran u Mokronog IIb stupanj (Tiefengraber 2001, 93, Abb. 10,2). Slično koplje vrbolikog lista, samo više rombičnog presjeka i dužeg tuljca nalazilo se u grobu 295 s Kapiteljske njive (Križ 2001, 110, br. 221; Križ 2005, T. 69,5). Koplje kratkog i uskog lista lećastog presjeka te dužeg tuljca potječe iz groba 14 sa Slatine koji je također datiran u Mokronog IIb stupanj (Pirkmajer 1991, T. 14,95). Na groblju

THE FINDS³

SWORD HILT-END AND SCABBARD CHAPE

Sword pieces from grave LT 8 include a high campaniform hilt-end (Pl. 1,10), originally located on the shoulder of the sword, at the transition from the tang into the blade. Considering the typological features, this is a hilt-end from the tang of the swords of the later middle La Tène features of group B (De Navarro 1972, 199-200) or 6 (Lejars 1994, 36-38, 52-53), of the kind already registered in the published graves LT 2 and LT 12, dated to the Mokronog IIb phase (Tomičić, Dizdar 2005, 72, Fig. 1, Pl. 2,1; Majnarić-Pandžić 2001, 85-86, Pl. I).

The scabbard remains include the upper portion of the chape, of which D-shape plates on the front and a horizontal strap fitting or bridge on the back have remained (Pl. 1,7). The D-shaped plates and the straight bridge are found in large numbers on chapes of scabbards from the earlier phase of middle La Tène (groups 4 and 5), but they were also registered later on younger forms (group 6B) (Lejars 1994, 23-24). A combination of a campaniform scabbard mouth, of a campaniform hilt-end and the straight bridge and D-shaped plates, was registered only on the scabbards of group 6B, dated to LT C2 (Lejars 1994, 37). The straight bridge type at the Zvonimirovo-Veliko Polje cemetery was recognized also on the scabbard from grave LT 12 (Majnarić-Pandžić 2001, 86, Pl. I). The mentioned typological feature appears on the scabbards of groups A and C as well as on those of group B, which does not render it a particularly sensitive chronological marker (De Navarro 1972, 30, 176-177). The group B or 6 scabbards are otherwise characterized by bird-shaped fittings on the front and a bird-shaped bridge on the back (De Navarro 1972, 177-182; Lejars 1994, 24), as demonstrated by the example of a sword in a scabbard from grave LT 2 (Tomičić, Dizdar 2005, 78-79, Pl. 2,2).

SPEAR

Grave LT 10 contained an iron spear with a willow-shaped leaf with a lentil-shaped cross-section and a long socket which had a small oval hole in the lower part (Pl. 2,6). Several spears with a willow-shaped leaf with a lentil-shaped cross-section are known from the Zvonimirovo-Veliko Polje cemetery. They probably served as javelins for throwing. A similar spear, but with a somewhat more rhombic cross-section, was found in the neighbouring grave LT 11 (Dizdar 2004, 52, Pl. 1,10). Two spears with a bent willow-shaped leaf and a long socket were also found in the nearby grave LT 64 (Tomičić, Dizdar 2006, 38, Fig. 1).

A spear with a willow-shaped leaf and a longer socket was found in a cinerary grave at Nova Tabla near Murska Sobota, dated to the Mokronog IIb phase (Tiefengraber 2001, 93, Fig. 10,2). A similar spear with a willow-shaped leaf, but with somewhat more rhombic cross-section and a longer socket was found in grave 295 at Kapiteljska Njiva (Križ 2001, 110, No.

3. Metalne nalaze konzervirao je Nikola Erlich, dok je keramičke nalaze restaurirao Mihael Golubić iz Hrvatskog restauratorskog zavoda u Zagrebu. Fotografije lonaca djela su Jurice Škudara iz HRZ-a i Hrvoja Jambreka iz Instituta za arheologiju. Crteže su izradili Marta Perkić i Mihael Golubić.

3. The conservation of the metal finds was the work of Nikola Erlich, while the ceramic finds were restored by Mihael Golubić from the Croatian Conservation Institute in Zagreb. The photographs of the pot are the work of Jurica Škudar from the CCI and Hrvoje Jambreka from the Institute of Archaeology. The drawings were done by Marta Perkić and Mihael Golubić.

Giubasco koplja s lećastim presjekom lista izdvojena su, ovisno o obliku lista, u dvije inačice. Koplje iz groba LT 10 pripadalo bi kopljima inačice 1l za koju je karakterističan list rombičnog oblika, a korištena su kao sulice za bacanje. Koplja inačice 1l datirana su od LT C2 do rimskog razdoblja (Pernet 2006, 56, 353, Fig. 2.20).

BRITVE

Na groblju Zvonimirovo-Veliko polje iz grobova u kojima su pokopani muškarci potječu nalazi toaletnog pribora od kojeg su u najvećem broju grobova zabilježeni prilozi britvi, zatim slijede škare, dok su pincete poznate iz najmanjeg broja grobova.

U grobu LT 8 nalazila se željezna britva širokog sječiva i ravnog hrpta koji prelazi u kratku, blago povijenu ručku koja je završavala obručem (T. 1,11). Vjerojatno je sličnog oblika i britva iz groba LT 10, samo se na njoj nije sačuvao završetak ručke (T. 2,5). Ostale britve s groblja Zvonimirovo-Veliko polje također imaju široko sječivo uskog presjeka koje ima ravan ili blago povijen hrbat. Ručka je kratka i blago povijena te završava obručem ili kuglicom (Jacobi 1974, 91).

Usporedbe za britvu iz groba LT 8 s obručem na kraju ručke nalaze se u trojnom grobu LT 12 u kojem su pronađene dvije britve s jednim ili više kuglastih zadebljanja na kratkim povijenim ručkama koje su završavale obručem. Jedna od britvi ima šire povijeno sječivo, dok je kod druge ono uže i s ravnije položenim hrptom (Majnarić-Pandžić 2001, 86, T. IX,1-2). Na groblju su pronađene i britve koje na kraju ručke imaju kuglasto zadebljanje, dok se kod nekih britvi završetak nije sačuvao, kao u grobu LT 10.

Na grobljima mokronoške skupine željezne britve nalaze se u grobovima muškaraca. Na groblju u Dobovi britve su zabilježene u grobovima datiranim u srednjolatske Mokronog Ila-b stupnjeve. Britva iz groba 10a na kraju ručke ima plosnati okrugli završetak (Guštin 1981, 225, Abb. 3,4), dok se u dvojnog grobu 5 nalazila britva s kuglicom na kraju kratke povijene ručke. Britva iz groba 19 ima kuglasto zadebljanje na ručki koja završava obručem. Na isti je način bio izveden i kraj ručke britve iz groba 23 (Guštin 1984, 330-333, Abb. 19,4, Abb. 21,4; Božić 1987, T. LXXXVII,5). Željezne britve širokog sječiva zabilježene su i na groblju u Slatini. Britva iz groba 27 ima ravan hrbat koji prelazi u kratku ručku koja završava obručem, dok se na britvi iz groba 9 završetak nije sačuvao (Pirkmajer 1991, T. 8,49, T. 19,134). Obruč na kraju ručke ima i britva iz groba s Nove table kod Murske Sobote koji je također datiran u LT C2 (Tiefengraber 2001, 95, Abb. 10,3). Na Kapiteljskoj njivi britve su pronađene u više grobova, među kojima izdvajamo nalaz iz groba 641 u kojem se, uz brojne priloge ranolatskog naoružanja, nalazila i britva s kratkom povijenom ručkom na kojoj se nalazi zadebljanje i koja završava obručem (Križ 2001, 129, br. 335, 131, br. 345, 144, br. 419; Križ 2005, T. 83,5, T. 87,3, T. 93,6). Britve širokog sječiva s pločicom ili obručem na kraju ručke pronađene su i na groblju u Mokronogu (Gabrovec 1966, T. 5,2-3, T. 10,10). Iz Formina su također poznate britve s ravnim hrbtom koji prelazi u kratku i povijenu ručku koja završava obručem. Na ručki jedne britve nalazi se više zadebljanja (Pahić 1966, 283-284, T. 8,3-4). Na britvi iz Valične vasi

221; Križ 2005, Pl. 69,5). A spear with a short and narrow leaf of a lentil-shaped cross-section and a longer socket comes from grave 14 at Slatina, likewise dated to the Mokronog IIb phase (Pirkmajer 1991, Pl. 14,95). At the Giubasco cemetery the spears with a lentil-shaped cross-section of the leaf were distinguished into two variants depending on the shape of the leaf. The spear from grave LT 10 would belong to the spears of variant 1l, characterized by a rhombic leaf and used as javelins for throwing. The spears of 1l variant are dated from LT C2 until the Roman period (Pernet 2006, 56, 353, Fig. 2.20).

RAZORS

The graves with male burials from the Zvonimirovo-Veliko Polje cemetery yielded finds from toilet sets. Most graves contained razors as grave goods, followed by scissors, while tweezers appear least frequently in the graves.

Grave LT 8 contained an iron razor with a wide blade and narrow ridge running into a short, slightly curved handle ending in a ring (Pl. 1,11). The razor from grave LT 10 is probably of a similar shape, but the end of its handle has not been preserved (Pl. 2,5). The remainder of the razors from the Zvonimirovo-Veliko Polje cemetery equally have a wide blade with a narrow cross-section with a straight or slightly curved ridge. The handle is short and slightly curved and it ends in a ring or small ball (Jacobi 1974, 91).

The parallels for the razor from grave LT 8 with a ring at the end of the handle are found in the triple grave LT 12, in which two razors with one or several knobs on short curved handles with ring-ends were found. One of the razors has a more widely curved blade, while that on the second one is narrower with a straighter ridge (Majnarić-Pandžić 2001, 86, Pl. IX,1-2). The cemetery also produced razors with a knob at the end of the handle, while on some razors the end has not been preserved, such as in the case of grave LT 10.

At the cemeteries of the Mokronog group iron razors are found in men's graves. At the cemetery in Dobova razors were documented in graves dated to the middle La Tène Mokronog Ila-b phases. The razor from grave 10a has a flat round ending at the end of the handle (Guštin 1981, 225, Fig. 3,4), while the double grave 5 contained a razor with a small ball at the end of a short curved handle. The razor from grave 19 has a knob on the ring-end handle. The end of the razor from grave 23 was executed in the same way (Guštin 1984, 330-333, Fig. 19,4, Fig. 21,4; Božić 1987, Pl. LXXXVII,5). Wide-bladed iron razors were documented at the Slatina cemetery as well. The razor from grave 27 has a straight ridge running into a short handle ending in a ring, while the end has not been preserved in the case of the razor from grave 9 (Pirkmajer 1991, Pl. 8,49, Pl. 19,134). A ring-end handle is also a feature of the razor from a grave from Nova Tabla near Murska Sobota, likewise dated to LT C2 (Tiefengraber 2001,95, Fig. 10,3). At Kapiteljska Njiva razors were found in several graves, of which we single out the find from grave 641, which, in addition to numerous pieces of early La Tène weaponry, contained a razor with a short curved handle with a knob which ends in a ring (Križ 2001, 129, No. 335, 131, No. 345, 144, No. 419; Križ 2005, Pl. 83,5, Pl. 87,3, Pl. 93,6). Wide-bladed razors with a plate or ring at the end of the handle were found also at the cemetery in Mokronog (Gab-

završetak ručke nije se sačuvao (Teržan 1975, 692, T. 24,12). Željezne britve zabilježene su i na grobljima Skordiska. Iz groba 33 u Osijeku potječe nalaz britve širokog sječiva čiji se završetak ručke također nije sačuvao (Spajić 1962, 44, T. XXII,29). U paljevinskom grobu iz Dalja, datiranom u LT C1, pronađena je britva s ručkom na čijem se kraju nalazi kuglasto zadebljanje (Jenny 1932, 240, Abb. 3,5).

Na pojedinim nalazištima zabilježene su i britve čije ručke završavaju stiliziranim pačijim ili ptičijim glavicama. Takve britve potječu iz Vojakovca, Malunja i Novih Banovaca (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970, T. XLVII,2, T. XXXVI,9, T. XXVIII,3), zatim iz groba 1 u Brestoviku (Popović 1994, 53, sl. 6), dok britva iz groba koji možda potječe iz Slatine ima završetak u obliku glavice konja (Gaspari et al. 2004, 274, T. 2,5).

Britve čije ručke završavaju obručem ili kuglicom pronađene su i na drugim grobljima latenske kulture. Tako s nepoznatog štajerskog nalazišta potječe britva na čijoj se kratkoj ručki nalazi kuglica, dok je sa srednjolatenskog groblja Frohnleiten poznat nalaz britve čija se ručka nije sačuvala (Kramer 1994, 25, T. 24,3, T. 61,4). U grobu 36 s groblja Manching-Steinbichel nalazila se britva čije široko sječivo prelazi u kratku ručku na kojoj se nalazi prstenasto zadebljanje, dok ručka završava obručem (Krämer 1985, 31, T. 22,3). Najčešći srednjolatenski oblik britvi s Manchinga predstavljaju one s ravnim hrptom koji prelazi u kratku ručku koja završava obručem, dok u manjem broju dolaze britve čija ručka završava savijenim trnom (Jacobi 1974, 91-92, Abb. 25). Na rano- i srednjolatenskom groblju Dubník prilozi toaletnih predmeta pojavljuju se u grobovima u kojima se nalazi mač. S njim često dolazi i brus, slično grobu LT 8, što ukazuje na mogućnost kako su nošeni u kožnoj ili od tekstila napravljenoj torbici (Bujna 1991, 234).

Na osnovi nalaza s groblja Zvonimirovo-Veliko polje te usporedbi može se pretpostaviti kako se britve s ručkom koja završava kuglicom ili manjim obručem najčešće pojavljuju u srednjolatenskim grobovima. Ipak, za donošenje nekog pouzdanijeg zaključka o tipološko-kronološkom razvoju britvi potrebno je poznavanje većeg broja zatvorenih grobnih cjelina koje sadržavaju priloge toaletnih predmeta.

PINCETA

Kao dio toaletnog pribora, u grobu LT 8 nalazila se željezna pinceta trakastog presjeka s obručem Ω -oblika na vrhu te proširenih i blago prema unutra savijenih donjih krajeva (T. 1,3). Sve pincete s groblja Zvonimirovo-Veliko polje imaju isti karakterističan oblik s gornjim prstenastim uskim dijelom koji prelazi u bočne stranice koje se u gornjem dijelu dodiruju unutarnjim stranama te se postupno proširuju prema donjem dijelu. Na kraju su blago savijene prema unutra. Za pincete se pretpostavlja kako su služile za čupanje dlaka, ali su mogle poslužiti i za vađenje ivera ili liječenju rana (Fischer et al. 1984, 329).

Na grobljima mokronoške skupine pincete se također nalaze u grobovima muškaraca. U dvojnog grobu 5 iz Dobove nalazila se pinceta širih donjih krajeva na kojima su se sačuvali tragovi tekstila (Guštin 1984, 330-331, Abb. 19,5). Istom razdoblju pripada i nalaz pincete u paljevinskom

rovce 1966 Pl. 5,2-3, Pl. 10,10). Formin also produced razors with a straight ridge running into a short and curved ring-end handle. One razor has a handle with several knobs (Pahić 1966, 283-284, Pl. 8,3-4). In the case of the razor from Valična Vas the end of the handle has not been preserved (Teržan 1975, 692, Pl. 24,12). Iron razors were documented also at the cemeteries of the Scordisci. Grave 33 from Osijek yielded a find of a wide-bladed razor with a handle whose end has likewise perished (Spajić 1962, 44, Pl. XXII,29). A razor with a handle with a knob on its end was found in a cinerary grave from Dalj, dated to LT C1 (Jenny 1932, 240, Fig. 3,5).

Razors with handles ending in stylized duck- or bird-shaped small heads were also documented at certain sites. Such razors come from Vojakovac, Malunje and Novi Banovci (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970, Pl. XLVII,2, Pl. XXXVI,9, Pl. XXVIII,3), from grave 1 at Brestovik (Popović 1994, 53, Fig. 6), while the razor from a grave possibly originating from Slatina has an end in the shape of a small horse's head (Gaspari et al. 2004, 274, Pl. 2,5).

Razors with ring- or ball-end handles were found also at other La Tène culture cemeteries. Thus a razor with a small ball on its short handle comes from an unknown site in Styria, while the middle La Tène cemetery at Frohnleiten yielded a razor whose handle has not been preserved (Kramer 1994, 25, Pl. 24,3, Pl. 61,4). Grave 36 from the Manching-Steinbichel cemetery contained a razor whose wide blade extends into a short handle with a ring-shaped knob, while the handle ends with a ring (Krämer 1985, 31, Pl. 22,3). The most frequent middle La Tène razor form from Manching consists of those with a straight ridge extending into a short handle ending in a ring, while there are fewer razors with a handle ending in a curved tang (Jacobi 1974, 91-92, Fig. 25). At the early- and middle La Tène cemetery in Dubník toilet articles appear in graves that contain a sword. The latter is often accompanied by a whetstone, similar to grave LT 8, which points to the possibility that they were worn in a leather or textile pouch (Bujna 1991, 234).

Based on the finds from the Zvonimirovo-Veliko Polje cemetery and on comparisons it can be assumed that the razors ending in a small ball or a small ring most frequently appear in middle La Tène graves. Nevertheless, in order to reach any reliable conclusions about the typological-chronological development of the razors an understanding of a larger number of closed grave assemblages containing toilet articles is necessary.

TWEEZERS

As a part of the toilet set, grave LT 8 contained iron tweezers with a strap section and an Ω -shaped ring on top and widened and slightly inwards-curved tips (Pl. 1,3). All the tweezers from the Zvonimirovo-Veliko Polje cemetery have the same characteristic shape with the upper ring-shaped narrower part extending into the lateral sides whose inner sides touch in the upper part and gradually widen towards the tip. At the end they are slightly curved inwards. The tweezers are thought to have served for plucking out hairs, but they could have equally been used for extracting slivers or curing wounds (Fischer et al. 1984, 329).

At the cemeteries of the Mokronog group tweezers are also found in men's graves. The double grave 5 at Dobova contained tweezers with wider lower ends with preserved traces of textile

grobu na Novoj tabli kod Murske Sobote (Tiefengraber 2001, 95, Abb. 10,4). Nalaz pincete širokih donjih krajeva poznat je i s kasnolatenskog groblja Roje (Knez 1977, T. 10,9), zatim s groblja u Metlici (Šribar 1976, T. XI,7), dok iz Valične vasi potječe brončana pinceta za koju se pretpostavlja da pripada latenskoj kulturi (Teržan 1975, 683-684, T. 12,7). Na groblju Manching-Steinbichel u grobu 35 također je pronađena brončana pinceta koja je u gornjem dijelu bila ukrašena žljebovima (Krämer 1985, 31, T. 21,14). Iz istovremenog ratničkog groba u Holheimu potječe nalaz željezne pincete širokih bočnih strana (Krämer 1985, T. 100,7). Pincete s Manchinga izrađene su od bronce i željeza. Brončani su primjerci bolje sačuvani i potječu iz naselja te su sa zakovicom pričvršćene za neki drugi toaletni predmet. S druge strane, željezne se pincete češće nalaze u grobovima (Jacobi 1974, 95-96).

Nalazi pinceta na groblju Zvonimirovo-Veliko polje potvrđuju kako se pincete, kao dio toaletnog pribora, nalaze u grobovima muškaraca. S obzirom na jednostavan utilitarni oblik, pincete nisu doživjele puno oblikovnih promjena, uostalom kao niti drugi dijelovi toaletnog pribora.

BRUS

Uz naoružanje se u grobovima povezuju i prilozi kamenih bruseva koji se isključivo nalaze u grobovima muškaraca. Brusevi su izrađeni od kamena pješčenjaka ili silikatnog kamena različitih boja, najčešće sivog. Svi su brusevi četverokutnog presjeka te izduženog pravokutnog oblika sa zaobljenim krajevima. U grobu LT 8 nalazio se brus od sivog pješčenjaka s dvije rupice za vješanje, s donjom koja je odlomila polovicu vrha nakon čega je probušena gornja rupica. Vrh brusa blago je zaobljen (T. 1,9). Sličan brus, samo bez rupice, nalazio se u grobu LT 12, a bio je položen uz trn mača (Majnarić-Pandžić 2001, 86, T. III,2). Za bruseve s rupicom pretpostavlja se kako su nošeni obješeni o pojasu, dok su oni bez rupice, koji se češće pojavljuju u kasnom latenu, nošeni u kožnim ili drvenim koricama (Jacobi 1974, 129-130).

Prilog brusa s rupicom poznat je iz groba 1 u Brežicama (Bregant 1954, 379, T. I,4; Guštin 1977, T. 6,3), dok se u grobu ratnika iz Stojnci nalazio brus bez rupice (Pahič 1966, T. 15,4). Na groblju u Slatini brusevi su zabilježeni kako u najstarijem grobu sa željeznom Dux fibulom, tako i u grobovima ratnika iz Mokronog IIb stupnja. Zanimljivo je kako niti jedan brus nema rupicu za vješanje (Pirkmajer 1991, 29, T. 9,53, T. 15,102, T. 18,122). Na Kapiteljskoj njivi u Novom mestu izdvojeni su prilozi bruseva koji su imali rupicu za vješanje (Križ 2001, 95, br. 131, 151, br. 457; Križ 2005, T. 38,15). Manji i veći brusevi sa ili bez rupice za vješanje pronađeni su i u grobovima Skordiska datiranim od ranog do kasnog latena. Oni manji s rupicom datirani su u Beograd 1 stupanj, dok su veći bez rupice svrstani u kasnolatenski Beograd 3 stupanj (Božić 1981, 317, 320 T. 1,12, T. 4,42). Pokazuju to i nalazi u kosturnom grobu 43 iz Osijeka (Spajić 1962, 48, T. XXIV,41) te u grobovima s Karaburme (Todorović 1972, T. IV,8, T. XXIV,8, T. XXVI,2, T. XXX, T. XXXIII,7). S uništenog srednjolatenskog groblja u Klagenfurtu potječe nalaz brusa pravokutnog oblika (Dolenz 1957, 54, 57, Abb. 6,2), dok se u paljevinskom ratničkom grobu iz LT C2 iz Frohnleitena nalazio brus s rupicom za vješanje (Kramer 1994, 28).

on them (Guštin 1984, 330-331, Fig. 19,5). The find of tweezers in a cinerary grave at Nova Tabla near Murska Sobota belongs to the same period (Tiefengraber 2001, 95, Fig. 10,4). The find of tweezers with wide tips is known also from a late La Tène cemetery at Roje (Knez 1977, Pl. 10,9); further, from the cemetery in Metlika (Šribar 1976, Pl. XI,7), while Valična Vas yielded bronze tweezers that are thought to have belonged to the La Tène culture (Teržan 1975, 683-684, Pl. 12,7). Bronze tweezers were also found in grave 35 at the Manching-Steinbichel cemetery. These had grooved decoration on the upper part (Krämer 1985, 31, Pl. 21,14). A contemporary warrior grave in Holheim produced the find of iron tweezers with wide lateral sides (Krämer 1985, 31, Pl. 100,7). The Manching tweezers were made of bronze and iron. The bronze pieces have remained better preserved. They come from settlements and they were riveted to another toilet article. On the other hand, iron tweezers are more frequently found in graves (Jacobi 1974, 95-96).

The finds of tweezers at the Zvonimirovo-Veliko Polje cemetery confirm that tweezers, as part of a toilet set are found in men's graves. Considering their simple utilitarian shape, tweezers did not undergo many morphological changes, as is also the case with other elements of the toilet set.

WHETSTONE

Weapons found in the graves are sometimes accompanied by whetstones, exclusively found in male graves. The whetstones are made of sandstone or silicate rocks of various colours, most often grey. All the whetstones have a rectangular cross-section and elongated rectangular shape with rounded ends. Grave LT 8 contained a whetstone of grey sandstone with two suspension holes – the upper one was perforated after the lower one had broken off half of the top. The top of the whetstone is slightly rounded (Pl. 1,9). A similar whetstone, only without a hole, was found in grave LT 12 placed next to the tang of the sword (Majnarić-Pandžić 2001, 86, Pl. III,2). It is considered that the whetstones with holes were worn suspended from a belt, whereas those without a hole, which appear more frequently during late La Tène were worn in a leather or wooden scabbard (Jacobi 1974, 129-130).

A furnishing in the form of a whetstone with a hole is known from grave 1 at Brežice (Bregant 1954, 379, Pl. I,4; Guštin 1977, Pl. 6,3), while a warrior grave from Stojnci contained a whetstone without a hole (Pahič 1966, Pl. 15,4). At the Slatina cemetery whetstones were registered in the earliest grave with an iron Dux fibula as well as in the warrior graves from the Mokronog IIb phase. Interestingly, not a single whetstone has a suspension hole (Pirkmajer 1991, 29, Pl. 9,53, Pl. 15,102, Pl. 18,122). Kapiteljska Njiva in Novo Mesto produced whetstones with a suspension hole (Križ 2001, 95, No. 131, 151, No. 457; Križ 2005, Pl. 38,15). Larger and smaller whetstones with or without a suspension hole were also found in the graves of the Scordisci dated from the early to late La Tène. The smaller ones with a hole are dated to the Belgrade 1 phase, whereas the larger ones without a hole were classified to the late La Tène Belgrade 3 phase (Božić 1981, 317, 320, Pl. 1,12, Pl. 4,42). This is also shown by the finds from skeletal grave 43 in Osijek (Spajić 1962, 48, Pl. XXIV,41) and from the graves at Karaburma (Todorović 1972, Pl. IV,8, Pl. XXIV,8, Pl. XXVI,2, Pl. XXX, Pl. XXXIII,7). The find of a rectangular whetstone comes from a destroyed middle La Tène cemetery at Klagenfurt (Dolenz 1957, 54, 57, Fig. 6,2), while the cinerary warrior grave from LT C2 from Frohnleiten contained a whetstone with a suspension hole (Kramer 1994, 28).

OBRUČI POJASNE GARNITURE

Na groblju Zvonimirovo-Veliko polje u najvećem broju grobova muškaraca nalaze se pojasne garniture sastavljene od prstenaste kopče i glatkih obruča različitih promjera (Majnarić-Pandžić 2001, 86-87, T. X,1-6; Tomičić, Dizdar 2006, 88-93, T. 4,4-8). Tako se sastavljene pojasne garniture mogu nalaziti i u grobovima bez priloga mača, što ih prikazuje ne samo kao dijelom opreme za vješanje mača, nego i kao predmete muške nošnje (Dizdar 2004, 53-54; Tomičić, Dizdar 2005, 89, 93). U manjem broju grobova pojasne garniture bile su sastavljene samo od prstenaste kopče, bez obruča, no zabilježene su i one sastavljene samo od obruča, bez prstenastih kopči. Upravo su takvi grobovi LT 8 i LT 10 u kojima pojasnoj garnituri pripadaju prilozi po dva željezna obruča različitih promjera. U grobu LT 10 nalazio se jedan obruč okruglog presjeka, dok je drugi bio rombičnog presjeka (T. 2,3-4). Obruč iz groba LT 8 imaju okrugli presjek (T. 1,4-5). U susjednom grobu LT 11 također su se nalazila dva obruča, jedan veći željezni s bradavičastim izbočenjem te jedan manji brončani rombičnog presjeka koji su, kao i grob, datirani u LT C2 (Dizdar 2004, 53-55, T. 1,6-7). Isti je kronološki položaj za pojasne garniture dokumentiran i na ostalim grobljima mokronoške skupine (Guštin 1984, 331; Guštin 1984a, 130; Božić 1987, 875, sl. 45,3; Božić 1999, 210).

Pojava pojasnih garnitura sastavljenih samo od obruča zabilježena je i na drugim grobljima datiranim u LT C2. Tako su obruč pojasne garniture, bez prstenaste kopče, zabilježeni u ratničkom grobu 9 u Slatini (Pirkmajer 1991, T. 8,46-48). Na Kapiteljskoj njivi izdvojeni su nalazi od jednog do tri glatka željezna obruča okruglog, rijetko rombičnog presjeka i različitih promjera (Križ 2001, 84, br. 67-68, 102, br. 168, 118, br. 273, 121, br. 289, 133, br. 355, 137, br. 376-378). U više ratničkih grobova na groblju Manching-Steinbichel zabilježeni su prilozi željeznih obruča okruglog ili ovalnog presjeka koji ponekad dolaze i u kombinaciji s brončanim obručima. U grobovima se pojavljuje od dva do pet obruča različitih promjera koji su na osnovi ostalih priloga datirani u LT C2 (Krämer 1985, 85-86, 88-89, T. 20,5-6, T. 21,8-12, T. 24,7-10, T. 26,8-10).

Opisane pojasne garniture sastavljene od željeznih glatkih obruča pojavljuju se u raznovrsnim kombinacijama koje nisu ovisile o broju niti o vrsti drugih priloga u grobu. U grobovima s mačem češće se pojavljuju one s prstenastom kopčom i većim brojem obruča. Ipak, da to nije pravilo pokazuju grobovi iz Zvonimirova u kojima su s mačem u koricama zabilježene samo kopče ili samo obruč.

FIBULE

Iz muških grobova iz Zvonimirova potječu nalazi od jedne do četiri željezne fibule srednjolatenske sheme različitih oblika i veličina (Tomičić, Dizdar 2005, 94). Željezne fibule su, prema načinu spajanja nožice s lukom te raščlanjenosti nožice, podijeljene u tri skupine, a svaka je još razdijeljena na osnovi drugih tipoloških karakteristika na veći broj inačica.

U grobu LT 8 sačuvali su se ulomci željezne fibule s lukom polukružnog obrisa te spirala sastavljena od četiri veća navoja povezana izvana (T. 1,1). U grobu LT 10 zabilježene su dvije željezne fibule, jedna s lukom polukružnog obrisa

HOOPS FROM A BELT SET

Most male graves at the Zvonimirovo-Veliko Polje cemetery contain belt sets composed of a ring-shaped buckle and smooth hoops of various diameters (Majnarić-Pandžić 2001, 86-87, Pl. X,1-6; Tomičić, Dizdar 2006, 88-93, Pl. 4,4-8). The belt sets composed in this way can be found in graves without a sword, which shows them to be not only a part of the sword-wearing equipment but also as items of male costume (Dizdar 2004, 53-54; Tomičić, Dizdar 2005, 89, 93). In a smaller number of graves the belt sets were composed only of a ring-shaped buckle, with no hoop, but those consisting only of hoops, without ring-shaped buckles, were also documented. Graves LT 8 and LT 10 fall precisely into the latter category, in which the belt set comprises two iron hoops of different diameter. Grave LT 10 contained a ring with a circular cross-section and another one with a rhombic section (Pl. 2,3-4). The hoops from grave LT 8 have a circular cross-section (Pl. 1,4-5). The neighbouring grave LT 11 likewise contained two hoops, a bigger one made of iron with a wart-like protrusion and a smaller one made of bronze with a rhombic cross-section, both of which are dated, like the grave, to LT C2 (Dizdar 2004, 53-55, Pl. 1,6-7). The same chronological position for belt sets was also documented in the remaining cemeteries of the Mokronog group (Guštin 1984, 331; Guštin 1984a, 130; Božić 1987, 875, Fig. 45,3; Božić 1999, 210).

The presence of belt sets consisting only of hoops was documented also on other cemeteries of the LT C2 date. The rings of a belt set, without a ring-shaped buckle, were documented in warrior grave 9 at Slatina (Pirkmajer 1991, Pl. 8,46-48). At Kapiteljska Njiva finds were revealed consisting of between one and three smooth iron hoops with a circular or rarely rhombic cross-section and with various diameters (Križ 2001, 84, No. 67-68, 102, No. 168, 118, No. 273, 121, No. 289, 133, No. 355, 137, No. 376-378). Several warrior graves at the Manching-Steinbichel cemetery contained furnishings in the form of iron hoops of a circular or oval cross-section, which sometimes appear also in combination with bronze rings. Graves contain between two and five rings of diverse diameters, dated on the basis of the remaining grave goods to LT C2 (Krämer 1985, 85-86, 88-89, Pl. 20,5-6, Pl. 21,8-12, Pl. 24,7-10, Pl. 26,8-10).

The described belt sets composed of smooth iron hoops appear in diverse combinations that were not dependant either on the number or the type of the remaining grave goods. Graves with swords more frequently contain sets with a ring-shaped buckle and a larger number of hoops. Still, that this was not a rule is shown by the graves at Zvonimirovo, where only buckles or only hoops appear together with a sword in a scabbard.

FIBULAE

Male graves at Zvonimirovo yielded finds of between one and four iron fibulae of the middle La Tène scheme in various designs and sizes (Tomičić, Dizdar 2005, 94). Iron fibulae were sorted into three groups according to the nature of the joint of the foot with the bow and the segmentation of the foot, and each group has been further subdivided on the basis of other typological features into several variants.

Grave LT 8 contained preserved fragments of an iron fibula

i većom spiralom sastavljenom od četiri navoja (T. 2,1) te druga s lukom trapezoidnog obrisa koji je s dugom nožicom spojen kuglicom. Spirala fibule sastoji se od osam navoja povezanih izvana, dok igla pokazuje tragove gorenja (T. 2,2).

Opisana fibula iz groba LT 10 pripada drugoj skupini željeznih fibula srednjolatske sheme s groblja Zvonimirovo-Veliko polje za koju je karakteristično povezivanje prebačene nožice s lukom pomoću kuglice. Fibula pripada skupini koju odlikuje duga, u obliku slova U savijena nožica, te luk trapezoidnog obrisa koji je okruglog presjeka i prelazi u spiralu koja se sastoji od četiri do deset navoja koji su uvijek povezani izvana. S obzirom na veličinu, razlikuju se dvije inačice (Dizdar 2004, 56), gdje se one većih dimenzija, poput fibule iz groba LT 10, najčešće nalaze u grobovima muškaraca, kako to pokazuje i primjer groba LT 12 (Majnarić-Pandžić 2001, 86, T. VIII,2). No da to nije pravilo pokazuju nalazi dvije fibule istog oblika u ženskom grobu LT 3 (Tomičić, Dizdar 2005, 104, T. 5,2,5).

Za fibule koje na spoju prebačene nožice i trapezoidnog luka imaju kuglicu najbliže se usporedbe mogu pronaći na istovremenom groblju mokronoške skupine u Slatini kod Celja (Pirkmajer 1991, T. 8,43, T. 9,56, T. 15,105, T. 17,116). Iste su fibule pronađene i u grobovima oba spola na Kapiteljskoj njivi datiranim u Mokronog IIb stupanj (Križ 2001, 93, kbr. 116; Križ 2005, T. 36,3, T. 54,3, T. 57,4, T. 69,7). Iz Mokronoga je također poznata željezna fibula sa sačuvanom kuglicom na spoju nožice i niskog luka, dok se spirala sastoji od osam izvana povezanih navoja (Gabrovec 1966, T. 12,2). Isti oblik željezne fibule potječe iz Kupe u Sisku (Burkowsky 2004, 59, kbr. 72).

U ratničkim grobovima s groblja Manching-Steinbichel datiranim u LT C2, zabilježeni su prilozi većih željeznih fibula s kuglicom na spoju duge prebačene nožice i luka trapezoidnog obrisa koji prelazi u spiralu od osam pa i više navoja (Krämer 1985, T. 3,2, T. 21,6-7). U istodobnom grobu 6 iz Darmsheima nalazila se ista željezna fibula čija se spirala također sastoji od osam izvana povezanih navoja (Fischer 1967, 67, 73, Abb. 3,8). Željezne fibule srednjolatske sheme s Manchinga, koje odgovaraju fibuli iz groba LT 10, izdvojene su kao fibule grupe 13c kod kojih je duga nožica spojena za luk kuglicom ili spojnicom. Spirala se sastoji od više navoja, najčešće šest ili osam, dok je luk duži od 4,4 cm. Fibule grupe 13 datirane su u LT C1, dok razvijeniji oblici dopiru do prijelaza na LT C2 (Gebhard 1991, 15, 80-81, Abb. 15, T. 17,300-T. 18,304).

Željezne fibule srednjolatske sheme s jednom ili dvije kuglice iz grobova u Zvonimirovu, s obzirom na obrise prebačene nožice i trapezoidnog luka te spiralu sastavljenu od većeg broja navoja, predstavljaju jedan od karakterističnih oblika koji se pojavljuje kako u muškim, tako i u ženskim grobovima datiranim u LT C2. Pokazuju to i najbliže usporedbe s istovremenim grobljem mokronoške skupine u Slatini.

U grobu LT 10 nalazila se i željezna fibula s kraćom prebačenom nožicom koja na mjestu spajanja s lukom polukružnog obrisa također ima kuglicu (T. 2,1). Luk je

with a bow of a semicircular outline and a spring composed of four large spirals connected on the outside (Pl. 1,1). Two iron fibulae were registered in grave LT 10, one with a bow of a semicircular outline and a larger spring made up of four spirals (Pl. 2,1), the other with a bow of a trapezoidal outline that is connected with the long foot by means of a small ball. The spring of the fibula consists of eight spirals connected on the outside, while the pin shows traces of burning (Pl. 2,2).

The described fibula from grave LT 10 belongs to the second group of iron fibulae of the middle La Tène scheme from the Zvonimirovo-Veliko Polje cemetery, characterized by the attachment of the bent-back foot with the bow by means of a small ball. The fibula belongs to a group characterized by a long foot bent in the shape of the letter U, and a bow of a trapezoidal outline, which has a circular cross-section and extends into a spring consisting of four to ten spirals that are always connected on the outside. Two variants are distinguished with regard to size (Dizdar 2004, 56). The larger ones, such as the fibula from grave LT 10, are most often found in male graves, as shown also in the case of grave LT 12 (Majnarić-Pandžić 2001, 86, Pl. VIII,2). Nevertheless, that this is not the rule is demonstrated by the find of two fibulae of the same form in female grave LT 3 (Tomičić, Dizdar 2005, 104, Pl. 5,2,5).

The fibulae with a small ball on the joint of the bent-back foot and the trapezoidal bow find closest parallels at the contemporary cemetery of the Mokronog group in Slatina near Celje (Pirkmajer 1991, Pl. 8,43, Pl. 9,56, Pl. 15,105, Pl. 17,116). The same fibulae were found in graves of both sexes at Kapiteljska Njiva dated to the Mokronog IIb phase (Križ 2001, 93, CNo. 116; Križ 2005, Pl. 36,3, Pl. 54,3, Pl. 57,4, Pl. 69,7). Mokronog is also the site of discovery of an iron fibula with a preserved small ball at the joint of the foot and the low bow, while the spring consists of eight spirals connected on the outside (Gabrovec 1966, Pl. 12,2). The same type of iron fibula comes from the Kupa river in Sisak (Burkowsky 2004, 59, cno. 72).

Larger iron fibulae with a small ball at the joint of the long bent-back foot and the bow with a trapezoidal outline extending into a spring with eight or more spirals were registered in the warrior graves from the Manching-Steinbichel cemetery dated to LT C2 (Krämer 1985, Pl. 3,2, Pl. 21,6-7). The contemporary grave 6 at Darmsheim contained the same iron fibula which also had a spring made up of eight spirals connected on the outside (Fischer 1967, 67, 73, Fig. 3,8). Iron fibulae of the middle La Tène scheme from Manching, corresponding to the fibula from grave LT 10, were identified as fibulae of group 13c, which have a long foot joined to the bow by means of a small ball or a clamp. The spring consists of several spirals, mostly six or eight, while the bow is longer than 4,4 cm. The fibulae of group 13 are dated to LT C1, while the more developed shapes reach the transition to LT C2 (Gebhard 1991, 15, 80-81, Fig. 15, Pl. 17,300-Pl. 18,304).

Iron fibulae of the middle La Tène scheme with one or two small balls from the graves at Zvonimirovo, with regard to outlines of the bent-back foot and trapezoidal bow, and the spiral composed of several coils, are one of the characteristic forms appearing in male as well as in female graves of LT C2 date. This is also shown by the closest parallels with the contemporary cemetery of the Mokronog group at Slatina.

Grave LT 10 contained also an iron fibula with a short bent-

okruglog presjeka i širi se prema spirali većih dimenzija koja se sastoji od četiri navoja koji su povezani izvana. Od željezne fibule iz groba LT 8, vjerojatno istog oblika, sačuvala se samo veća spirala sastavljena od četiri navoja te dio luka polukružnog obrisa (T. 1,1).

Fibulama iz Zvonimirova oblikom luka nalikuju dvije željezne fibule iz groba 10 iz Slatine. Kod jedne fibule sačuva se samo viši luk polukružnog obrisa, dok se na drugoj fibuli sačuvala i kuglica koja se nalazila na spoju luka i nožice. Spirala se također sastojala od većih navoja povezanih izvana. U grobu je bio pokopan muškarac s prilozima naoružanja i pojasnom garniturom koji ga datiraju u Mokronog IIb stupanj (Pirkmajer 1991, T. 9,55,57). U grobu 151 na Kapiteljskoj njivi nalazila se željezna fibula s lukom polukružnog obrisa za koji je kuglicom spojena savijena nožica. Spirala je samo dijelom očuvana, no manja je u odnosu na spiralu fibule iz groba LT 10 (Križ 2005, T. 30,4). Obrisom luka i većom spiralom fibulama iz Zvonimirova približava se ona iz ratničkog groba 152 koji je datiran u LT C2 (Križ 2005, T. 34,5). Iz zbirke Mecklenburg potječe slična fibula s kuglicom na spoju prebačene nožice i luka okruglog presjeka koji prelazi u spiralu od dva veća navoja koji su spojeni izvana (Dobiat 1982, 40, T. 5,8).

NARUKVICA

U grobu LT 8 nalazila se rastaljena brončana narukvica okruglog presjeka i ukrašena okomitim urezima (T. 1,2). Brončane i željezne narukvice na groblju Zvonimirovo-Veliko polje najčešće se nalaze u grobovima muškaraca, dok su u grobovima žena pronađeni rastaljeni ulomci staklenih narukvica (Dizdar 2004, 46; Tomičić, Dizdar 2005, 65-66; Dizdar 2006). Tako se u grobu LT 11 nalazila spiralno savijena željezna narukvica s privjescima (Dizdar 2004, 63, T. 1,8). Da su glatke brončane narukvice okruglog presjeka karakterističan prilog u grobovima muškaraca dokumentiraju nalazi rastaljenih narukvica u grobu 9 na groblju Slatina (Pirkmajer 1991, T. 8,45) te u grobovima na Kapiteljskoj njivi (Križ 2001, 81, br. 47, 90, br. 102; Križ 2005, T. 20,2). S uništenog srednjolatskog groblja u Klagenfurtu također potječe nalaz brončane glatke narukvice ovalnog, skoro okruglog presjeka koja ne pokazuje tragove spaljivanja na lomači (Dolenz 1957, 54, Abb. 6, 4).

SPOJNICE

U grobu LT 8 pronađene su dvije željezne spojnice trakastog presjeka i savijenih krajeva (T. 1,6,8). U još nekoliko muških grobova u Zvonimirovu zabilježeni su prilozi jedne ili dvije spojnice koje najveću širinu imaju na sredini, odakle se sužavaju prema kratkim i savijenim krajevima. Slične su spojnice savijenih krajeva zabilježene i na ostalim keltskim grobljima. Tako je jednostavna željezna spojnica savijenih krajeva pronađena u dvojnog grobu 5 iz Dobove (Guštin 1984, 330-331, Abb. 19,12). U ranolatskom paljevinskom grobu s Manchinga pronađene su tri željezne spojnice (Krämer 1985, T. 37,8-10), dok su u LT C1 datirane četiri spojnice većih dimenzija koje su pronađene u kosturnom ratničkom grobu 20 s groblja Manching-Steinbichel (Krämer 1985, 80, T. 11,2-5). Istom vremenskom razdoblju pripadaju

back foot that likewise has a small ball at the joint with the bow of a semicircular outline (Pl. 2,1). The bow has a circular cross-section and widens towards a large-size spring consisting of four spirals connected on the outside. All that has remained of the iron fibula from grave LT 8, probably of the same form, was a large spring made up of four spirals and a part of the bow with a semicircular outline (Pl. 1,1).

The closest parallels to the Zvonimirovo fibulae with regard to the shape of the bow are two iron fibulae from grave 10 at Slatina. All that has remained of one of the fibulae is a higher bow of a semicircular outline, while on the other the small ball at the joint of the bow and foot has also been preserved. The spring was likewise composed of large spirals connected on the outside. A man with grave goods consisting of weaponry and a belt set that date it to the Mokronog IIb phase was buried in the grave (Pirkmajer 1991, Pl. 9,55,57). Grave 151 at Kapiteljska Njiva contained an iron fibula with a bow with semicircular outline to which the bent foot was attached by means of a small ball. The spring was only partially preserved, but it is smaller in comparison with the spring of the fibula from grave LT 10 (Križ 2005, Pl. 30,4). By virtue of the outline of the bow and a large spring the fibula from warrior grave 152, dated to LT C2, approaches those from Zvonimirovo (Križ 2005, Pl. 34,5). The Mecklenburg collection contains a similar fibula with a small ball at the joint of the bent-back foot and the bow of a circular cross-section that extends into a spring consisting of two large spirals connected on the outside (Dobiat 1982, 40, Pl. 5,8).

BRACELET

Grave LT 8 contained a melted bronze bracelet of a circular cross-section, decorated with vertical incisions (Pl. 1,2). Bronze and iron bracelets at the Zvonimirovo-Veliko Polje cemetery are most often found in the graves of men, while female graves yielded melted fragments of glass bracelets (Dizdar 2004, 46; Tomičić, Dizdar 2005, 65-66; Dizdar 2006). Thus grave LT 11 contained a spirally bent iron bracelet with pendants (Dizdar 2004, 63, T. 1,8). That the smooth bronze bracelets of a circular cross-section are characteristic inventory in male graves is documented by the finds of melted bracelets in grave 9 at the Slatina cemetery (Pirkmajer 1991, Pl. 8,45) and in the graves at Kapiteljska Njiva (Križ 2001, 81, No. 47, 90, No. 102; Križ 2005, Pl. 20,2). The destroyed middle La Tène cemetery at Klagenfurt likewise produced the find of a smooth bronze bracelet of oval, almost circular cross-section, that does not show traces of burning on a pyre (Dolenz 1957, 54, Fig.6, 4).

CLAMPS

Two iron clamps of a strap cross-section and bent ends were found in grave LT 8 (Pl. 1,6,8). Several other male graves at Zvonimirovo contained one or two clamps, whose widest point was at the middle, from where they taper toward the short and bent ends. Similar clamps with bent ends were registered at other Celtic cemeteries as well. Thus a simple iron clamp with bent ends was found in the double grave 5 from Dobova (Guštin 1984, 330-331, Fig. 19,12). Three iron clamps were found in a middle La Tène cinerary grave at Manching (Krämer 1985, Pl. 37,8-10), while four clamps of larger dimensions, found in the skeletal warrior grave 20 from the Manching-Steinbichel cemetery were dated to LT C1 (Krämer 1985,



Sl. 4 Zvonimirovo-Veliko polje: lonac iz groba LT 8 (snimio J. Škudar)
Fig. 4 Zvonimirovo-Veliko Polje: a pot from grave LT 8 (photo J. Škudar)

i tri identične željezne spojnice iz kosturnog groba 32 s navedenog groblja (Krämer 1985, 85, T. 19,9-11). S Manchinga su poznate željezne spojnice različitih veličina za koje se pretpostavlja kako se radi o dijelovima drvenih predmeta, dok su one manje mogle poslužiti u spajanju slomljenih keramičkih posuda (Jacobi 1974, 235-236).

Na osnovi položaja u paljevinskim grobovima u Zvonimirovu, za željezne spojnice moguće je pretpostaviti kako su mogle poslužiti za spajanje ili zatvaranje vreće ili tkanine od organskog materijala u koju su bile položene spaljene kosti pokojnika s manjim priložima ili su mogle predstavljati dijelove drvenih posuda koje se nisu sačuvale. Ipak, sa sigurnošću nije moguće objasniti zašto su služile navedene spojnice koje su zabilježene samo u grobovima muškaraca, dok nedostaju u jednako brojnim i bogato opremljenim grobovima žena.

KERAMIČKE POSUDE

Na groblju Zvonimirovo-Veliko polje najbrojniju skupinu nalaza predstavljaju keramičke posude, od kojih su izdvojena četiri osnovna keramička oblika, a među kojima se u najvećem broju nalaze lonci različitih tipoloških karakteristika (Dizdar 2004, 70; Tomičić, Dizdar 2005, 108). Na taj se način groblje Zvonimirovo-Veliko polje izdvaja kao groblje s dosta keramičkih priloga, slično grobljima u Dobovi gdje se u grobovima često nalazio keramički servis

80, Pl. 11,2-5). Three identical iron clamps from skeletal grave 32 of the mentioned cemetery belong to the same chronological period (Krämer 1985, 85, Pl. 19,9-11). Manching also yielded iron clamps of various sizes that are considered parts of wooden objects, while the smaller ones may have served for joining together broken ceramic vessels (Jacobi 1974, 235-236).

Based on the position in the cinerary graves at Zvonimirovo, we can assume that iron clamps may have served for joining or closing a bag or textile of organic material into which were deposited the incinerated bones of the deceased with smaller grave goods, or that they represented parts of wooden vessels that have since perished. However, we cannot explain with any certainty the function of the mentioned clamps, which were registered only in the graves of men, while they are absent from the equally numerous and richly furnished female graves.

CERAMIC VESSELS

The most numerous group of finds at the Zvonimirovo-Veliko Polje cemetery consists of ceramic vessels. Four basic forms were identified among them, with the most numerous group consisting of pots of diverse typological features (Dizdar 2004, 70; Tomičić, Dizdar 2005, 108). Thus the Zvonimirovo-Veliko Polje cemetery stands out as a cemetery with relatively numerous ceramic grave goods, similar to the cemeteries at Dobova where the graves often contained a ceramic set consisting of



Sl. 5 Zvonimirovo-Veliko polje: lonac iz groba LT 10 (snimio H. Jambrek)
 Fig. 5 Zvonimirovo-Veliko Polje: a pot from grave LT 10 (photo H. Jambrek)

sastavljen od tri posude ili Novoj Tabli kod Murske Sobotne gdje su se u svakom grobu nalazili prilozi jedne do dvije posude (Tiefengraber 2001, 93). Na nekim drugim grobljima mokronoške skupine kao što su Brežice, Mokronog ili Slatina broj keramičkih priloga bio je znatno manji, a primjećena razlika zasad se ne može primjereno objasniti, osim mogućnosti da se radi o lokalnoj karakteristici, tim prije ako se uzme u obzir blizina grobalja u Dobovi i Brežicama koja pokazuju različit broj keramičkih priloga (Guštin 1984, 313-315, Abb. 4; Božič 1987, 864, 887; Pirkmajer 1991, 21). Također, srednjolatenski keramički oblici s naselja mokronoške skupine poznati su tek nakon nedavnih zaštitnih istraživanja nizinskih naselja u sjeveroistočnoj Sloveniji (Novšak, Tica 1998), pa jedini uvid u njih zasad ostaju oblici pronađeni u istraživanjima keramičarske peći u Spodnjoj Hajdini kod Ptuja datirane u mlađu fazu srednjeg te prijelaz na kasni laten. Najveći broj pronađenih oblika predstavljaju dublje zdjele S-profilacije s po dva vodoravna žlijeba na ramenu te lonci sa žlijebovima na gornjem dijelu ramena ili grafitirani lonci ukrašeni okomitim čeljustim ukrasima (Tomanič-Jevremov, Guštin 1996, 277, sl. 5-7).

Od keramičkih priloga kao dijela poputbine, u grobovima LT 8 i LT 10 pronađeni su po jedan lonac, što odgovara dosadašnjim spoznajama o polaganju keramičkih priloga u grobove u Zvonimirovu. Naime, na dosad istraženom južnom dijelu u grobovima muškaraca najčešće je zabilježen prilog po jednog lonca, dok se kod istovremenih grobova

three vessels, or the cemetery at Nova Tabla near Murska Sobota, where each grave contained one or two vessels (Tiefengraber 2001, 93). Some other cemeteries of the Mokronog group such as Brežice, Mokronog or Slatina contained a much smaller number of ceramic grave goods. This difference cannot be appropriately explained at present, except as the possibility of this being a local trait, all the more so if one takes into the consideration the proximity of the cemeteries at Dobova and Brežice, which produced different numbers of ceramic grave goods (Guštin 1984, 313-315, Fig. 4; Božič 1987, 864, 887; Pirkmajer 1991, 21). Also, the middle La Tène ceramic forms from the Mokronog group settlements have become known only after the recent salvage excavations of the lowland settlements in northeastern Slovenia (Novšak, Tica 1998), so the only insight into these for the time being is provided by the forms discovered during the excavation of a pottery kiln at Spodnja Hajdina near Ptuj, dated to the later phase of the middle and the transition to the late La Tène. The largest number of the discovered forms consist of deeper S-profiled bowls with two horizontal grooves on the shoulder, and pots with grooves on the upper part of the shoulder or graphite-coated pots decorated with vertical combed decorations (Tomanič-Jevremov, Guštin 1996, 277, Fig. 5-7).

Of the ceramic grave goods, as parts of provisions for the afterlife, graves LT 8 and LT 10 produced a pot each, which corresponds to the previous knowledge regarding the deposition

žena keramički servis sastoji od lonca i zdjele (Tomičić, Dizdar 2005, 109). Lonci iz grobova LT 8 i LT 10 izrađeni su na lončarskom kolu, od dobro pročišćene zemlje, što također odgovara dosadašnjim spoznajama o tehnološkim karakteristikama keramičkih posuda na groblju u Zvonimirovu (Dizdar 2004, 71-72), ali i za groblja mokronoške skupine u Štajerskoj (Božič 1987, 864; Božič 1999, 208-209).

Iz groba LT 8 potječe lonac bikoničnog tijela, šireg vrata, s izvučenim rubom i prstenastim dnom. Na ramenu se nalaze četiri vodoravno položena žlijeba između kojih su istaknuta plastična, odnosno stepeničasto izvedena narebrenja (sl. 4, T. 1,12). Vanjska i unutarnja površina lonca su oker do smeđe boje i glatke su obrade. Radi se o jednom od dva najbrojnija oblika lonca na groblju u Zvonimirovu kod kojeg se najčešće nalaze po dva žlijeba sa stepeničasto raščlanjenim ramenom. Najveća širina opisanih lonca nalazi se na sredini njihove ukupne visine. U najvećem su broju sive ili tamnosive boje, s dobro uglačanom vanjskom površinom.

Radi se o karakterističnom srednjolatenskom obliku zabilježenom na grobljima mokronoške skupine (Guštin 1977, 72), iako je jedna sličan lonac bikoničnog tijela sa žljebovima na ramenu pronađen u grobu 6 na Marofu u Novom mestu koji je datiran u Mokronog I stupanj (Božič 1987, sl. 43,14, T. LXXXV,5). Sličan mu je istovremeni lonac iz Valične vasi ukrašen žigosanim koncentričnim kružnicama (Teržan 1975, 692, T. 26,3; Božič 1987, 870-872, T. LXXXV,10). Lonac bikoničnog tijela s nešto užim i kraćim vratom te sa široko raspoređenim žljebovima na ramenu, između kojih se nalaze narebrenja, pronađen je u grobu 1 iz Dobove datiranom u Mokronog IIa stupanj (Guštin 1977, 71, T. 4,3). U mlađem, dvojnog grobu 5 s istog groblja, nalazio se bikonični lonac većih dimenzija šireg vrata i ruba te ravnog dna koji na ramenu posjeduje četiri vodoravno postavljena žlijeba (Guštin 1984, 330-331, Abb. 19,25). Istom razdoblju pripadaju i dva lonca iz groba 19 koji posjeduju naglašen, bikoničan prijelaz donjeg dijela tijela na rame na kojem se nalaze vodoravni žljebovi s blago plastično izbočenom površinom između njih (Guštin 1984, 333, Abb. 21,5-6). U grobu 521 s Kapiteljske njive također se nalazio bikonični lonac s vodoravnim žljebovima na ramenu između kojih su postavljena blago zaobljena narebrenja. Grob je datiran u prijelaz srednjeg na kasni laten (Križ 2001, 128, br. 326; Križ 2005, T. 81,2). Također, u grobu 489 pronađen je lonac koji je, kao i većina iz Zvonimirova, na ramenu imao dva šire postavljena žlijeba između kojih se nalazi narebrenje (Križ 2001, 126, kbr. 316). Iz Brstja, vjerojatno iz uništenog paljevinskog groba, potječe lonac bikoničnog tijela sa stepeničasto raščlanjenim ramenom (Tomanič-Jevremov 1985, 391, T. 4,5). Da se ne radi o obliku koji se pojavljuje samo u grobnim cjelinama svjedoči ulomak lonca s narebrenim ramenom na naselju Šmatevž koje je datirano u LT C1 (Novšak, Tica 1998, 28, Fig. 8,6).

Na srednjolatenskim paljevinskim grobljima u Koruškoj zabilježeni su iznimno slični lonci šireg vrata sa stepeničasto raščlanjenim ramenom iznad kojeg se često nalazi i vodoravno plastično rebro, kakvo se inače ne pojavljuje na loncima iz Zvonimirova. Takvi su lonci pronađeni u

of ceramic grave goods into the graves at Zvonimirovo. In the so far excavated southern part the male graves most often contained one pot, while in the contemporary female graves the ceramic set consists of a pot and a bowl (Tomičić, Dizdar 2005, 109). The pots from graves LT 8 and LT 10 were made on a wheel, of thoroughly purified earth, which is also consistent with the existing knowledge about the technological features of the ceramic vessels from the Zvonimirovo cemetery (Dizdar 2004, 71-72), but also for the cemeteries of the Mokronog group in Styria (Božič 1987, 864; Božič 1999, 208-209).

Grave LT 8 yielded a pot with a biconical body, wider neck, with an everted rim and ring-shaped base. The shoulder bears four horizontal grooves between which are pronounced plastic ribs, that is steps (Fig. 4, Pl. 1,12). The exterior and the interior surface of the pot range from ochre to brown and have a smooth finish. This is one of the two most frequently occurring pot forms at the Zvonimirovo cemetery, which most often contains two grooves with a stepped shoulder. The greatest width of the described pots is at the middle of their total height. The majority is grey or dark-grey, with a well-polished exterior surface.

This is a characteristic middle La Tène form registered at the cemeteries of the Mokronog group (Guštin 1977, 72), even though a similar pot with a biconical body with grooves on the shoulder was found in grave 6 at Marof in Novo Mesto, dated to the Mokronog I phase (Božič 1987, Fig. 43, 14, Pl. LXXXV,5). A similar contemporary pot from Valična Vas is decorated with stamped concentric circles (Teržan 1975, 692, Pl. 26,3; Božič 1987, 870-872, Pl. LXXXV,10). A biconical pot with a somewhat narrower and shorter neck and with grooves set at wide intervals on the shoulder, with ribs in between, was found in grave 1 at Dobova, dated to the Mokronog IIa phase (Guštin 1977, 71, Pl. 4,3). A later, double grave 5 from the same cemetery contained a large biconical pot with a wide neck and flat base, with four horizontal grooves on the shoulder (Guštin 1984, 330-331, Fig. 19,25). Two pots from grave 19, which belong to the same period, have a pronounced biconical transition from the lower part to the shoulder, which bears horizontal grooves with a slightly jutting surface in between (Guštin 1984, 333, Fig. 21,5-6). Grave 521 at Kapiteljska Njiva likewise contained a biconical pot with horizontal grooves on the shoulder, with slightly rounded ribs set between them. The grave was dated to the transition from the middle to late La Tène (Križ 2001, 128, No. 326; Križ 2005, Pl. 81,2). Also, a pot was found in grave 489 that, like most pots from Zvonimirovo, had two widely set grooves on the shoulder with a rib between them (Križ 2001, 126, No. 316). A biconical pot with a stepped shoulder was found at Brstje, probably in a destroyed cinerary grave (Tomanič-Jevremov 1985, 391, Pl. 4,5). That this was not a shape that appears only in grave assemblages is testified by a fragment of a pot with a ribbed shoulder found at the Šmatevž settlement, dated to LT C1 (Novšak, Tica 1998, 28, Fig. 8,6).

The middle La Tène cinerary cemeteries in Carinthia also produced exceptionally similar pots with a wider neck and a stepped shoulder which often has a horizontal plastic rib above, of the kind not found on the pots from Zvonimirovo. Such pots were found in graves at Feldkirchen and Untergortschitz as well as at Feistritz-Pulst and Annabichl. At those

grobovima u Feldkirchenu i Untergoritzschitzenu, zatim u Feistritz-Pulstu i Annabichlu. Na tim su nalazištima navedeni lonci datirani fibulama i ostalim nalazima u LT C2 (Müller-Karpe 1951, Abb. 4,2-3, Abb. 5,1,3-4,7, Abb. 6,1, Abb. 7,5-6; Pittioni 1954, Abb. 484,2-3, Abb. 1,3,7, Abb. 486,1, Abb. 487,5; Nebehay 1977, 55, Pl. 4,18,20). S groblja u Klagenfurtu potječu ulomci istih lonaca s plastičnim rebrom na vrhu ramena (Dolenz 1957, 52, 56, Abb. 4,2,5, Abb. 5,2,5). Radi se o posudama tzv. „Goritschitzen“ tipa za koje je pretpostavljeno kako su proizvod jedne koruške keramičarske radionice u Glantalu (Müller-Karpe 1951, 629-630; Nebehay 1977, 57; Gleirscher 1996, 266). Sličan bikonični lonac narebrenog ramena zabilježen je i na nalazištu Kozlany (Bučovice) u Moravskoj (Filip 1956, T. LXXXIII,2). Opisani lonci očekivali bi se u većem broju i na nalazištima u Štajerskoj, odakle je, međutim, poznat manji broj grobova u kojima su pronađene keramičke posude koje, s druge strane, odgovaraju nekim drugim oblicima iz Zvonimirova.

Nastavak razvoja opisanog srednjolatenskog oblika u kasnolatenskim Mokronog IIIa-b stupnjevima predstavljaju bikonični lonci s narebrenim ramenom, samo znatno viši i s užim vratom te jače izvučenim rubom. Pokazuju to brojni nalazi u zatvorenim grobnim cjelinama na kasnolatenskoj-ranorimskoj nekropoli Beletov vrt. Bikonični lonci narebrenog ramena zabilježeni su od poznatog ratničkog groba 169 s kacigom, preko mlađih grobova datiranih fibulama tipa Jezerine, sve do u početke 1. st. po Kristu. Dakle, pojavljuju se od početka kasnog latena, iako su prvotno bili datirani tek od sredine 1. st. pr. Kr., do tiberijevskog vremena (Knez 1966, 394-395, T. 5,3,5,8; Knez 1992, 88, T. 91-94).⁴ Također, ista je kasnolatenska inačica s narebrenim ramenom, na kojem se mogu nalaziti i vodoravna plastična rebra, zabilježena i u nekoliko grobova na groblju Roje kod Moravča (Knez 1977, T. 1,3, T. 5,5,8, T. 6,8, T. 12,5,9, T. 14,8). Na groblju u Mihovu u srednjo- i kasnolatenskim grobovima također se mogu izdvojiti dvije inačice, starija sa širim vratom i mlađa s užim te jače izvučenim rubom (Windl 1975, T. XIII,8, T. XVII,1,6, T. XVIII,10, T. XIX,5,10, T. XXI,5, T. XXII,10). Bikonični lonac s narebrenim ramenom i uskim vratom nalazio se u grobu 3 tumula V na Magdalenskoj gori (Hencken 1978, 29, Fig. 104b). U grobu 2 u Mokronogu nalazio se sličan lonac bikoničnog tijela s vodoravnim žljebovima na ramenu (Guštin 1977, T. 13,8). U novijim zaštitnim istraživanjima u Zagorici kod Bača pronađeno je paljevinsko groblje datirano u 2. i početak 1. st. pr. Kr. Iz jednog od grobova potječe lonac bikoničnog tijela s vodoravnim žlijebom na donjem dijelu ramena, dok se na sredini nalazi plastično rebro. Rame lonca prelazi u uski vrat koji završava jače izvučenim rubom (Vičić 2003, 276).

Ulomci bikoničnih lonaca s uskim vratom, izvučenim rubom te narebrenim ramenom pronađeni su i u istraživanjima visinskih utvrđenih naselja u Dolenjskoj

sites the pots were dated by means of the fibulae and other finds to LT C2 (Müller-Karpe 1951, Fig. 4,2-3, Fig. 5,1,3-4,7, Fig. 6,1, Fig. 7,5-6; Pittioni 1954, Fig. 484,2-3, Fig. 1,3,7, Fig. 486,1, Fig. 487,5; Nebehay 1977, 55, Pl. 4,18,20). Fragments of the same pots with a plastic rib on top of the shoulder come from the cemetery at Klagenfurt (Dolenz 1957, 52, 56, Fig. 4,2,5, Fig. 5,2,5). These are vessels of the so-called "Goritschitzen" type, regarded as products of a ceramic workshop in Glantal in Carinthia (Müller-Karpe 1951, 629-630; Nebehay 1977, 57; Gleirscher 1996, 266). A similar biconical pot with a ribbed shoulder was documented at the site of Kozlany (Bučovice) in Moravia (Filip 1956, Pl. LXXXIII,2). One would expect to find a large number of the described pots also at the sites in Styria, from where, however, a small number of graves is known in which ceramic vessels corresponding to the other shapes from Zvonimirovo were found.

The continued development of the described middle La Tène form in the late La Tène Mokronog IIIa-b phases takes the form of biconical pots with a ribbed shoulder, only considerably higher and with a narrower neck and more everted rim. This is shown by numerous finds in closed grave assemblages at the late La Tène/early Roman necropolis of Beletov Vrt. The biconical pots with a ribbed shoulder were documented from the famous warrior grave 169 with a helmet, through younger graves dated by means of the Jezerine-type fibulae, up until the beginning of the 1st cent. A.D. Therefore, they appear starting from the beginning of the late La Tène, even though they were at first dated only starting with the middle of the 1st cent. B.C., up until the time of Tiberius (Knez 1966, 394-395, T. 5,3,5,8; Knez 1992, 88, T. 91-94).⁴ Further, the same late La Tène variant with a ribbed shoulder, occasionally also containing horizontal plastic ribs, was also documented in several graves at the Roje cemetery near Moravče (Knez 1977, Pl. 1,3, Pl. 5,5,8, Pl. 6,8, Pl. 12,5,9, Pl. 14,8). Two variants can also be distinguished in the middle and late La Tène graves at the cemetery in Mihovo – an earlier one with a wider neck and a later one with a narrower neck and a more distinctly everted rim (Windl 1975, Pl. XIII,8, Pl. XVII,1,6, Pl. XVIII,10, Pl. XIX,5,10, Pl. XXI,5, Pl. XXII,10). A biconical pot with a ribbed shoulder and a narrow neck was found in grave 3 of tumulus V at Magdalenska gora (Hencken 1978, 29, Fig. 104b). Grave 2 at Mokronog contained a similar biconical pot with horizontal grooves on the shoulder (Guštin 1977, Pl. 13,8). The recent salvage excavations at Zagorica near Bač discovered a cinerary cemetery dated to the 2nd and the beginning of the 1st cent. B.C. One of the graves produced a biconical pot with a horizontal groove on the lower part of the shoulder, with a plastic rib along the middle. The shoulder of the pot extends into a narrow neck ending in a strongly everted rim (Vičić 2003, 276).

The fragments of biconical pots with a narrow neck, everted rim and ribbed shoulder were found also in the excavations of elevated fortified settlements in Lower Carniola that were populated during the late La Tène. This is demonstrated by the fragments from the settlement at Kincelj above Trbinc (Dular

4. Knez 1992: grobovi 33 (T. 11,3), 55 (T. 17,5), 61 (T. 22,1), 94 (T. 34,2), 111 (T. 39,7), 119 (T. 44,1), 140 (T. 51,3), 142 (T. 51,5), 143 (T. 51,8), 162 (T. 57,1), 169 (T. 59,6), 177 (T. 62,12), 182 (T. 66,1), 192 (T. 68,11), 200 (T. 71,1).

4. Knez 1992: graves 33 (Pl. 11,3), 55 (Pl. 17,5), 61 (Pl. 22,1), 94 (Pl. 34,2), 111 (Pl. 39,7), 119 (Pl. 44,1), 140 (Pl. 51,3), 142 (Pl. 51,5), 143 (Pl. 51,8), 162 (Pl. 57,1), 169 (Pl. 59,6), 177 (Pl. 62,12), 182 (Pl. 66,1), 192 (Pl. 68,11), 200 (Pl. 71,1).

koja su bila naseljena u kasnom latenu. Pokazuju to ulomci s naselja Kincelj nad Trbincem (Dular et al. 1991, 93, T. 38,15-16), Križni vrh nad Belim gričem (Dular et al. 1991, 104, T. 47,1,10-11), Korinjski hrib nad Velikim Korinjem (Dular et al. 1995, 96, T. 3,15), Cvinger nad Koriti (Dular et al. 1995, 109, T. 14,3-7, T. 16,5), Gradišće pri Suhadolah (Dular et al. 2003, 162, T. 1,8-9), Kostjavec nad Tihabojem (Dular et al. 2003, 189, T. 22,1) i Stari grad u Podbočju (Guštin et al. 1993, 28-29, sl. 8,19-20,22). Kasnolatenski tamnosivi bikonični lonac s narebrenim ramenom i vodoravno položenom plastičnom trakom, uskim vratom i izvučenim rubom pronađen je u istraživanjima nalazišta „Keltsko“ na Pogorelcu u Sisku, kamo se inače smješta protopovijesna Segestika (Burkowsky 2004, 71, kbr. 122).

Bikonični lonci iz Zvonimirova s vodoravno postavljenim žlijebovima između kojih se na ramenu nalaze blago zaobljena narebrenja, predstavljaju jedan od oblika za koji su usporedbe u najvećem broju dokumentirane na istovremenim grobljima mokronoške skupine. Također, slični oblici potječu i s groblja u Koruškoj, što svjedoči o intenzivnim kontaktima koji su se odvijali gornjim tokom rijeke Drave te Murom. Tipološka analiza je pokazala kako se radi o karakterističnom obliku iz Mokronog IIb stupnja, koji se u izmjenjenom obliku nastavlja i u kasnolatenskim Mokronog IIIa-b stupnjima.

U grobu LT 10 nalazio se lonac izrađen na lončarskom kolu bikoničnog tijela, izvučenog ruba i visokog prstenastog dna. Lonac ima nisko rame koje je od stožasto oblikovanog vrata odijeljeno vodoravno položenim dubljim žlijebom (sl. 5, T. 2,7). Vanjska i unutarnja površina su sivosmeđe boje i glatke su obrade. Radi se o inačici plitkih lonaca bikoničnog tijela sive ili tamnosive boje koja je zabilježena u još nekoliko grobova u Zvonimirovu, od kojih je lonac iz groba LT 22 ukrašen žigosanim koncentričnim kružnicama.

Za datiranje opisanih lonaca može poslužiti nalaz sličnog lonca iz dvojnog groba 5 u Dobovi iz Mokronog IIb stupnja. Lonac ima oštro bikonično tijelo te naglašeni prijelaz ramena u kratki stožasti vrat na kojem se nalazi vodoravno plastično rebro (Guštin 1984, 330-331, Abb. 19,23). Bikonični lonci s prijelazom ramena u stožasto oblikovani vrat izvedenim žlijebom ili plastičnim rebrom pronađeni su i u grobovima na Kapiteljskoj njivi (Križ 2001, 106, br. 196, br. 198; Križ 2005, T. 65,1). Na nekropoli na Beletovom vrtu, u kasnolatenskom grobu 143, nalazio se lonac sa širim žlijebom na prijelazu kratkog ramena u viši stožasti vrat (Knez 1992, 54, T. 51,7). Sa srednjolatenskog groblja u Klagenfurtu također potječe lonac koji obrisom odgovara zvonimirovskim primjercima (Dolenz 1957, 52, 56, Abb. 4,6, Abb. 5,6). U dvojnog grobu s ostacima kola iz Odžaka, datiranom u LT C2, nalazio se i niži lonac sličnog oblika (Guštin 1984a, T. 5,1). Iz Szoba potječe bikonični lonac koji je ispod ruba ukrašen koncentričnim kružnicama, koje se nalaze i na ramenu ukrašenom kosim žlijebovima (Hunyady 1942, T. LXX,1). U paljevinskom grobu 64 na groblju Rezi-Rezicseri, datiranom u kraj ranog latena, nalazio se sličan lonac bikoničnog tijela i kratkog ramena koje prelazi u stožasto izveden vrat (Horváth 1987, 123, Pl. XXXII,4). Da se ne radi o usamljenom nalazu u Transdanubiji

et al. 1991, 93, Pl. 38,15-16), Križni Vrh above Beli Grič (Dular et al. 1991, 104, Pl. 47,1,10-11), Korinjski Hrib above Veliki Korinj (Dular et al. 1995, 96, Pl. 3,15), Cvinger above Korita (Dular et al. 1995, 109, Pl. 14,3-7, Pl. 16,5), Gradišće near Suhadole (Dular et al. 2003, 162, Pl. 1,8-9), Kostjavec above Tihaboj (Dular et al. 2003, 189, Pl. 22,1) and Stari Grad in Podbočje (Guštin et al. 1993, 28-29, Fig. 8,19-20,22). A late La Tène dark grey biconical pot with a ribbed shoulder and horizontal plastic band, a narrow neck and everted rim, was found in the excavation of the site of "Keltsko" at Pogorelec in Sisak, the position of protohistoric Segestica (Burkowsky 2004, 71, cno. 122).

The biconical pots from Zvonimirovo with horizontal grooves with gently rounded ribs between them on the shoulder represent one of the forms which finds the most documented parallels at the contemporary cemeteries of the Mokronog group. Likewise, similar forms are found at the cemeteries in Carinthia, which bears testimony to intensive contacts taking place along the upper course of the Drava river and along the Mura. The typological analysis has shown that this is a characteristic form of the Mokronog IIb phase, which continues existing in altered form in the late La Tène Mokronog IIIa-b phases.

Grave LT 10 contained a biconical wheel-made pot with an everted rim and a high ring-shaped base. The pot has a low shoulder divided from the conical neck by a deep horizontal groove (Fig. 5, Pl. 2,7). The exterior and interior surfaces are greyish-brown and have a smooth finish. The vessel is a variant of shallow biconical pots of a grey or dark-grey colour that was registered in several more graves at Zvonimirovo, of which the pot from grave LT 22 was decorated by stamped concentric circles.

The find of a similar pot from the double grave 5 at Dobova from the Mokronog IIb phase can serve for the dating of the described pots. The pot has a sharply biconical body and a pronounced transition from the shoulder to the short conical neck on which is a horizontal plastic rib (Guštin 1984, 330-331, Fig. 19,23). The biconical pots with the transition of the shoulder into a conical neck executed by means of a groove or plastic rib were also found in the graves at Kapiteljska Njiva (Križ 2001, 106, No. 196, No. 198; Križ 2005, Pl. 65,1). The late La Tène grave 143 at the necropolis at Beletov Vrt contained a pot with a wider groove at the transition from the short shoulder into the high conical neck (Knez 1992, 54, Pl. 51,7). The middle La Tène cemetery at Klagenfurt also yielded a pot whose outline corresponds to the Zvonimirovo pieces (Dolenz 1957, 52, 56, Fig. 4,6, Fig. 5,6). The double grave with the remains of a cart from Odžak, dated to LT C2, contained also a shorter pot of a similar form (Guštin 1984a, Pl. 5,1). Szob is the place of discovery of a biconical pot decorated with concentric circles beneath the rim, which are also found on the shoulder decorated with slanting grooves (Hunyady 1942, Pl. LXX,1). The cinerary grave 64 at the Rezi-Rezicseri cemetery, dated to the end of La Tène, contained a similar pot with a biconical body and short shoulder running into a conical neck (Horváth 1987, 123, Pl. XXXII,4). That this was not a lone find in Transdanubia is shown also by a pot revealed in a contemporary cemetery at Tokod (Kelemen 1987, 198, Pl. XV,2).

pokazuje i lonac koji potječe s istodobnog groblja u Tokodu (Kelemen 1987, 198, Pl. XV,2).

ZAKLJUČAK

Ovom prilikom predstavljeni grobovi s Velikog polja u Zvonimirovu još su jednom potvrdili pripadnost groblja prostoru rasprostiranja mokronoške skupine, s najvećim brojem dosad istraženih grobova datiranih u Mokronog IIb stupanj (Tomičić, Dizdar 2005, 111-113). Ona je, uz veće od ranije dokumentirane metalne oblike ženske nošnje (Guštin 2003; Tomičić, Dizdar 2005), ovaj put potvrđena i karakterističnim keramičkim oblikom – bikoničnim loncem sa stepeničasto raščlanjenim ramenom za koji se usporedbe nalaze na grobljima mokronoške skupine. Tipološke analize keramičkih posuda iz dosad objavljenih grobova iz Zvonimirova pokazale su kako se usporedbe za pojedine oblike lonaca nalaze i na grobljima u Transdanubiji, što potvrđuju oblik i ukrasi na loncu iz groba LT 12 (Majnarić-Pandžić 2001, 87, T. IV,2). S druge strane, kantharos na nozi izrađen na lončarskom kolu iz istog groba pokazuje izvorište u srednjolatskim keramičkim oblicima Skordiska (Majnarić-Pandžić 2001, 87, T. V). Autohtona ostavština zasad je prikazana nalazima malih kantharosa izrađenih rukom koji imaju porijeklo u mlađoj fazi starijeg željeznog doba (Dizdar 2004, 75-77). Tipološka analiza bikoničnih lonaca s narebrenim ramenom, osim kulturnog određenja, pokazala je kako se radi o oblicima koji su najbrojniji u Mokronog IIb stupnju. Mlađa inačica, koja je karakteristična za kasni laten, pokazuje istu prostornu distribuciju, što svjedoči o postojanju kontinuiteta u razvoju keramičkih oblika mokronoške skupine.

Na osnovi svih priloga, grobovi LT 8 i LT 10 mogu se datirati u Mokronog IIb stupanj, vjerojatno u prvu polovicu do sredine 2. st. pr. Kr., slično kao i susjedni grob LT 11 (Dizdar 2004, 79). No tek će analiza cjelokupne građe s groblja u Zvonimirovu omogućiti bolje poznavanje srednjolatske faze razvoja u Podravini, posebno definiranje prijelaza starije u mlađu fazu srednjeg latena te utjecaje susjednih Skordiska kao i keltskih zajednica naseljenih u Transdanubiji.

KATALOG GROBOVA I GROBNIH NALAZA

GROB LT 8 (SL. 2, T. 1)

Paljevinski pokop u □ D-03, u raci ovalnog oblika. Dužina rake iznosila je 1,25 m, a najveća širina 0,60 m. Vrh rake nalazio se na dubini 113,57 m, dok je dno rake bilo na 112,80 m. Spaljene kosti nalazile su se na hrpici uz sjeverni rub grobne rake na dubini 113,27 m. U sredini grobne rake pronađena je keramička posuda (10), a sjeverno od nje bile su spaljene kosti. Među spaljenim kostima nalazili su se graničnik mača i dio ortbanda korica (1), brus (2), britva (3), pinceta (4), zatim dva obruča pojasne garniture (5-6), željezna fibula (7), narukvica (8) i spojnice (9).

Antropološka analiza spaljenih kostiju pokazala je kako su u grobu pokopani ostaci muškarca starog trideset do trideset i pet godina (30-35).

CONCLUSION

The graves from Veliko Polje in Zvonimirovo presented here once again confirmed the attribution of the cemetery to the territory of distribution of the Mokronog group, with the largest number of so far excavated graves dated to the Mokronog IIb phase (Tomičić, Dizdar 2005, 111-113). This time, in addition to the already documented larger metal items of female costume (Guštin 2003; Tomičić, Dizdar 2005), it was confirmed also by a characteristic ceramic form – the biconical pot with a stepped shoulder, which finds parallels in the cemeteries of the Mokronog group. The typological analyses of ceramic vessels from the previously published graves from Zvonimirovo have shown that the parallels for certain pot forms are found also at cemeteries in Transdanubia, as testified by the form and decoration of the pot from grave LT 12 (Majnarić-Pandžić 2001, 87, Pl. IV,2). On the other hand, a wheel-made footed kantharos from the same grave points to the origin in the middle La Tène ceramic forms of the Scordisci (Majnarić-Pandžić 2001, 87, Pl. V). The autochthonous legacy is so far present in the form of small hand-made kantharoi with origins in the later phase of the early Iron Age (Dizdar 2004, 75-77). The typological analysis of biconical pots with a ribbed shoulder, in addition to a cultural attribution, has shown that this is the most numerous form in the Mokronog IIb phase. The later variant, characteristic for late La Tène, shows identical spatial distribution, bearing testimony to the continuity in the development of ceramic forms of the Mokronog group.

Based on all the grave goods, graves LT 8 and LT 10 can be dated to the Mokronog IIb phase, probably to the first half until the mid-2nd cent. B.C., similar as the neighbouring grave LT 11 (Dizdar 2004, 79). Nevertheless, only an analysis of the entire material from the cemetery at Zvonimirovo will enable a better understanding of the middle La Tène phase of development in Podravina, particularly the determination of the transition from the earlier to the later phase of middle La Tène and the influences of the neighbouring Scordisci as well as of the Celtic communities settled in Transdanubia.

CATALOGUE OF GRAVES AND GRAVE FINDS

GRAVE LT 8 (FIG. 2, PL. 1)

Cinerary burial in □ D-03, in an oval grave. The length of the grave was 1,25 m, and the greatest width 0,60 m. The top of the grave lay at the depth of 113,57 m, while the bottom was at 112,80 m. The incinerated bones were piled next to the northern edge of the grave at the depth of 113,27 m. A ceramic vessel (10) was found in the centre of the grave, while incinerated bones lay to the north of it. A hilt-end of the sword and part of the scabbard chape (1) lay among the incinerated bones, as well as a whetstone (2), a razor (3), tweezers (4), two hoops from a belt set (5-6), an iron fibula (7), a bracelet (8) and clamps (9).

The anthropological analysis of the incinerated bones has shown that the grave contained the buried remains of a man aged between thirty and thirty-five (30-35).

The remains of numerous fragments of burnt bones and teeth of a young pig were found among the incinerated human bones.

Među spaljenim ljudskim kostima pronađeni su ostaci većeg broja ulomaka spaljenih kostiju i zubi mlade svinje.

1. Graničnik mača i ortband korica; željezo (T. 1,7,10)

Visoki zvonoliki graničnik koji se izvorno nalazio na ramenu mača. Od ortbanda korica mača očuvali su se samo vodoravni trakasti okov sa stražnje strane i bočne spojnice u obliku slova D.

Visina graničnika: 3,2 cm; širina graničnika: 6,1 cm; dužina očuvanog dijela ortbanda: 5,1 cm; širina ortbanda: 4,1 cm; širina mosta ortbanda: 1,1 cm; širina pločica: 1,2 cm.

(PN 016)

2. Brus; kamen (T. 1,9)

Brus pravokutnog oblika od sivog pješčenjaka s dvije rupice za vješanje, s donjom koja je odlomila polovicu vrha nakon čega je probušena gornja. Vrh brusa blago je zaobljen.

Dužina: 6,9 cm; širina: 1,4 cm; debljina: 1,4 cm; promjer rupica: 0,4 cm.

(PN 141)

3. Britva; željezo (T. 1,11)

Britva širokog sječiva i s blago povijenom ručkom koja je završavala obručem.

Dužina: 15,2 cm; dužina sječiva: 11,8 cm; širina sječiva: 4,0 cm; dužina ručke: 3,4 cm.

(PN 045)

4. Pinceta; željezo (T. 1,3)

Pinceta trakastog presjeka s obručem Ω-oblika na vrhu te proširenih i blago savijenih donjih krajeva.

Dužina: 9,4 cm; širina: 1,7 cm; promjer obruča: 1,3 cm; širina obruča: 0,9 cm.

(PN 137)

5. Obruč; željezo (T. 1,5)

Obruč pojasne garniture okruglog presjeka.

Promjer: 4,0 cm; debljina: 0,4 cm.

(PN 139)

6. Obruč; željezo (T. 1,4)

Obruč pojasne garniture okruglog presjeka.

Promjer: 3,3 cm; debljina: 0,5 cm.

(PN 138)

7. Fibula; željezo (T. 1,1)

Ulomak luka polukružnog obrisa i spirale fibule od četiri veća navoja koji su povezani izvana.

Dužina luka: 4,5 cm; širina spirale: 1,8 cm.

(PN 136)

8. Narukvica; bronca (T. 1,2)

Narukvica okruglog presjeka koja je deformirana uslijed gorenja. Na narukvici se nalazi ukras od okomito izvedenih ureza.

Dužina: 6,0 cm; debljina: 0,4 cm.

(PN 140)

9. Spojnice; željezo (T. 1,6,8)

Spojnice trakastog presjeka sa savijenim krajevima.

Dužina: 6,0 cm; širina: 0,5 cm; dužina: 6,0 cm; širina: 0,5 cm.

(PN 872)

10. Lonac; keramika (sl. 4, T. 1,12)

Lonac izrađen na lončarskom kolu bikoničnog tijela te šireg vrata, s izvučenim rubom i prstenastim dnom. Na

1. A sword hilt-end and a scabbard chape; iron (Pl.1,7,10).

A high campaniform hilt-end, originally positioned on the shoulder of the sword. The only remaining portion of the scabbard chape consisted of a horizontal strap fitting on the back and a D-shaped lateral clamp.

Height of the hilt-end: 3,2 cm; width of the hilt-end: 6,1; length of the preserved portion of the chape: 5,1 cm; width of the chape: 4,1 cm; width of the chape bridge: 1,1 cm; width of the plates: 1,2 cm.

(SF 016)

2. Whetstone; stone (Pl. 1,9)

A rectangular whetstone made of grey sandstone with two suspension holes, the upper one perforated after the lower one had broken off half of the top. The top of the whetstone is slightly rounded.

Length: 6,9 cm; width: 1,4 cm; thickness: 1,4 cm; diameter of the holes: 0,4 cm

(SF141)

3. Razor; iron (Pl. 1,11)

A wide-bladed razor with a gently curved handle ending in a ring.

Length: 15,2 cm; length of the blade: 11,8 cm; width of the blade: 4,0 cm; length of the handle: 3,4 cm.

(SF 045)

4. Tweezers; iron (Pl. 1,3)

Tweezers with a strap cross-section with a Ω-shaped ring on the top and with widened and gently curved tips.

Length: 9,4 cm; width: 1,7 cm; diameter of the ring: 1,3 cm; width of the ring: 0,9 cm.

(SF 137)

5. Hoop; iron (Pl. 1,5)

A hoop from a belt set with a circular cross-section.

Diameter: 4,0 cm; thickness: 0,4 cm.

(SF 139)

6. Hoop; iron (Pl. 1,4)

A hoop from a belt set with a circular cross-section.

Diameter: 3,3 cm; thickness: 0,5 cm.

(SF 138)

7. Fibula; iron (Pl. 1,1)

A fragment of a bow with a semicircular outline and a spring of a fibula with four spirals connected on the outside.

Length of the bow: 4,5 cm; width of the spiral: 1,8 cm.

(SF 136)

8. Bracelet; bronze (Pl. 1,2)

A bracelet with a circular cross-section, deformed by fire. The bracelet is decorated with vertical incisions.

Length: 6,0 cm; thickness: 0,4 cm

(SF 140)

9. Clamps; iron (Pl. 1,6,8)

Clamps with a strap cross-section with bent ends.

Length: 6,0 cm; width: 0,5 cm; length: 6,0 cm; width: 0,5 cm;.

(SF 872)

10. Pot; ceramics (Fig. 4, Pl. 1,12)

A wheel-made pot of a biconical body and wider neck, with an everted rim and ring-shaped base. Four horizontal grooves with pronounced plastic ribs in between are positioned on

ramenu se nalaze četiri vodoravno položena žlijeba između kojih su istaknuta plastična narebrenja. Vanjska i unutarnja površina su oker do smeđe boje i glatke obrade.

Širina ruba: 16,4 cm; širina dna: 12,2 cm; visina: 27,4 cm; najveća širina: 28,6 cm; debljina stijenke: 0,5 cm. (PN 116)

GROB LT 10 (SL. 3, T. 2)

Paljevinski pokop u □ E/F-03, u raci nepravilnog ovalnog oblika. Dužina rake iznosila je 1,50 m, a najveća širina 1,25 m. Vrh rake nalazio se na dubini 112,86 m, dok je dno rake bilo na 112,21 m. Spaljene kosti nalazile su se na hrpici u sjevernoj polovici grobne rake na dubini 112,36 m, a među njima pronađeni su koplje (1), britva (2), obruči pojasne garniture (3-4) te dvije željezne fibule (5-6). Zapadno od njih nalazila se keramička posuda (7), dok je južno od spaljenih kostiju položena donja čeljust svinje (8).

Antropološka analiza spaljenih kostiju pokazala je kako su u grobu pokopani ostaci muškarca starog tridesetpet do četrdeset godina (35-40).

Među spaljenim ljudskim kostima pronađeni su ostaci većeg broja ulomaka kostiju i zubi mlade svinje.

Arheozoološkom analizom izdvojeni su dijelovi kostiju glave, dva ulomka gornje čeljusti, pojedini zubi i ulomak atlasa svinje. Pronađeni su i lijeva donja čeljust sa zubima odrasle muške svinje (8). Izdvojene su i kosti glave te dio kostiju rebara. Arheozoološkom analizom utvrđene su i kosti od gornje polovice tetrijeba ruševca (9).

1. Koplje; željezo (T. 2,6)

Koplje vrholikog lista s lećastim presjekom i dugim tuljcem na kojem se nalazi ovalna rupica. Dužina: 25,5 cm; dužina lista: 14,3 cm; širina lista: 3,5 cm; dužina tuljca: 11,2 cm; promjer tuljca: 2,2 cm; promjer rupice: 0,8 x 0,2 cm. (PN 038)

2. Britva; željezo (T. 2,5)

Britva širokoga sječiva i s ručkom čiji se završetak nije očuvao. Dužina očuvanog dijela: 15,4 cm; dužina sječiva: 12,8 cm; širina sječiva: 5,2 cm. (PN 040)

3. Obruč; željezo (T. 2,4)

Obruč pojasne garniture većih dimenzija rombičnog presjeka. Promjer: 5,0 cm; debljina: 0,8 cm. (PN 042)

4. Obruč; željezo (T. 2,3)

Obruč pojasne garniture okruglog presjeka. Promjer: 4,1 cm; debljina: 0,5 cm. (PN 039)

5. Fibula; željezo (T. 2,1)

Fibula srednjolatenske sheme s kraćom prebačenom nožicom koja na mjestu spajanja s lukom polukružnog obrisa posjeduje kuglicu. Luk je okruglog presjeka i širi se prema spirali većih dimenzija koja se sastoji od četiri navoja koji su povezani izvana. Dužina: 11,3 cm; širina spirale: 2,6 cm; promjer kuglice:

the shoulder. The colour of the exterior and interior surfaces is ochre to brown and they have a smooth finish.

Rim width: 16,4 cm; base width: 12,2 cm; height: 27,4 cm; greatest width: 28,6; wall thickness: 0,5 cm (SF 116)

GRAVE LT 10 (FIG. 3, PL. 2)

The cinerary burial in □ E/F-03, in a grave of irregular oval shape. The grave length was 1,50 m with the greatest width of 1,25 m. The top of the grave lay at the depth of 112,86, while the bottom was at 112,21 m. The incinerated bones lay in a small heap in the northern half of the grave, at the depth of 112,36 m, and among them were found: a spear (1), a razor (2), the hoops from a belt set (3-4) and two iron fibulae (5-6). A ceramic vessel (7) lay west of them, while a mandible of a pig (8) was placed south of the incinerated bones.

The anthropological analysis of the incinerated bones has shown that the grave contained the buried remains of a man thirty-five to forty years of age (35-40).

The remains of numerous fragments of bones and teeth of a young pig were found among the incinerated human bones.

The archaeozoological analysis distinguished parts of the head bones, two fragments of the upper jaw, individual teeth and a part of an atlas of a pig. The left mandible with teeth of an adult male pig (8) was also found. Head bones and parts of the rib bones were also distinguished. The archaeozoological analysis also established bones from the upper half of a black grouse (9).

1. Spear; iron (Pl. 2,6)

A spear with a willow-shaped leaf with a lentil-shaped cross-section and a long socket with an oval hole. Length: 25,5 cm; leaf length: 14,3 cm; leaf width: 3,5 cm; socket length: 11,2 cm; socket diameter: 2,2 cm; diameter of the hole: 0,8 x 0,2 cm. (SF 038)

2. Razor; iron (Pl. 2,5)

A wide-bladed razor with a handle whose end has perished. Length of the preserved portion: 15,4 cm; blade length: 12,8 cm; blade width: 5,2 cm. (SF 040)

3. Hoop; iron (Pl. 2,4)

A large hoop from a belt set with a rhombic cross-section. Diameter: 5,0 cm; thickness: 0,8 cm. (SF 042)

4. Hoop; iron (Pl. 2,3)

A large hoop from a belt set with a circular cross-section. Diameter: 4,1 cm; thickness: 0,5 cm. (SF 039)

5. Fibula; iron (Pl. 2,1)

A fibula of the middle La Tène scheme with a short bent-back foot that has a small ball at the joint with the bow of semicircular outline. The bow has a circular cross-section and it widens toward a large spring consisting of four spirals connected on the outside. Length: 11,3 cm; spring width: 2,6 cm; diameter of the ball: 1,2 cm. (SF 041)

1,2 cm.

(PN 041)

6. Fibula; željezo (T. 2,2)

Fibula srednjolatske sheme s dugom prebačenom nožicom koja na mjestu spajanja s lukom trapezoidnog obrisa posjeduje kuglicu. Luk je okruglog presjeka i prelazi u spiralu koja se sastoji od osam navoja koji su povezani izvana. Iгла fibule pokazuje tragove gorenja.

Dužina: 10,3 cm; širina spirale: 3,2 cm; promjer kuglice: 1,2 cm.

(PN 043)

7. Lonac; keramika (sl. 5, T. 2,7)

Lonac izrađen na lončarskom kolu bikoničnog tijela, izvučenog ruba i visokog prstenastog dna. Na kratkom ramenu nalazi se naglašen prijelaz na stožasto oblikovan vrat u obliku vodoravno položenog dubljeg žlijeba Vanjska i unutarnja površina su sivosmeđe boje i glatke obrade.

Širina ruba: 14,6 cm; širina dna: 8,6 cm; visina: 12,8 cm; najveća širina: 21,1 cm; debljina stijenke: 0,5 cm.

(PN 044)

8. Donja čeljust svinje

Arheozoološkom analizom izdvojeni su ostaci kostiju glave, dijelovi maxile sa zubima, lijevi dio mandibule te kosti rebara muške svinje.

(PU 027)

9. Tetrijeb ruševac

Arheozoološkom analizom izdvojeni su ostaci gornje polovice kostura tetrijeba ruševca.

(N 050)

6. Fibula; iron (Pl. 2,2)

A fibula of the middle La Tène scheme with a long bent-back foot that has a small ball at the joint with the bow of a trapezoid outline. The bow has a circular cross-section and it runs into a spring consisting of eight spirals connected on the outside. The pin of the fibula shows traces of burning.

Length: 10,3 cm; spiral width: 3,2 cm; diameter of the ball: 1,2 cm.

(SF 043)

7. Pot; ceramics (Fig. 5, Pl. 2,7)

A wheel-made biconical pot with an everted rim and a high ring-shaped base. The short shoulder has a pronounced transition to the conical neck in the form of a deep horizontal groove. The exterior and interior surfaces are greyish-brown with a smooth finish.

Rim width: 14,6 cm; base width: 8,6 cm; height: 12,8 cm; greatest width: 21,1 cm; wall thickness: 0,5 cm.

(SF 044)

8. Pig mandible

The archaeozoological analysis distinguished the remains of head bones, parts of a maxilla with teeth, the left part of the mandible and rib bones of a male pig.

(SS 027)

9. Black grouse

The archaeozoological analysis distinguished the remains of the upper half of the skeleton of a black grouse.

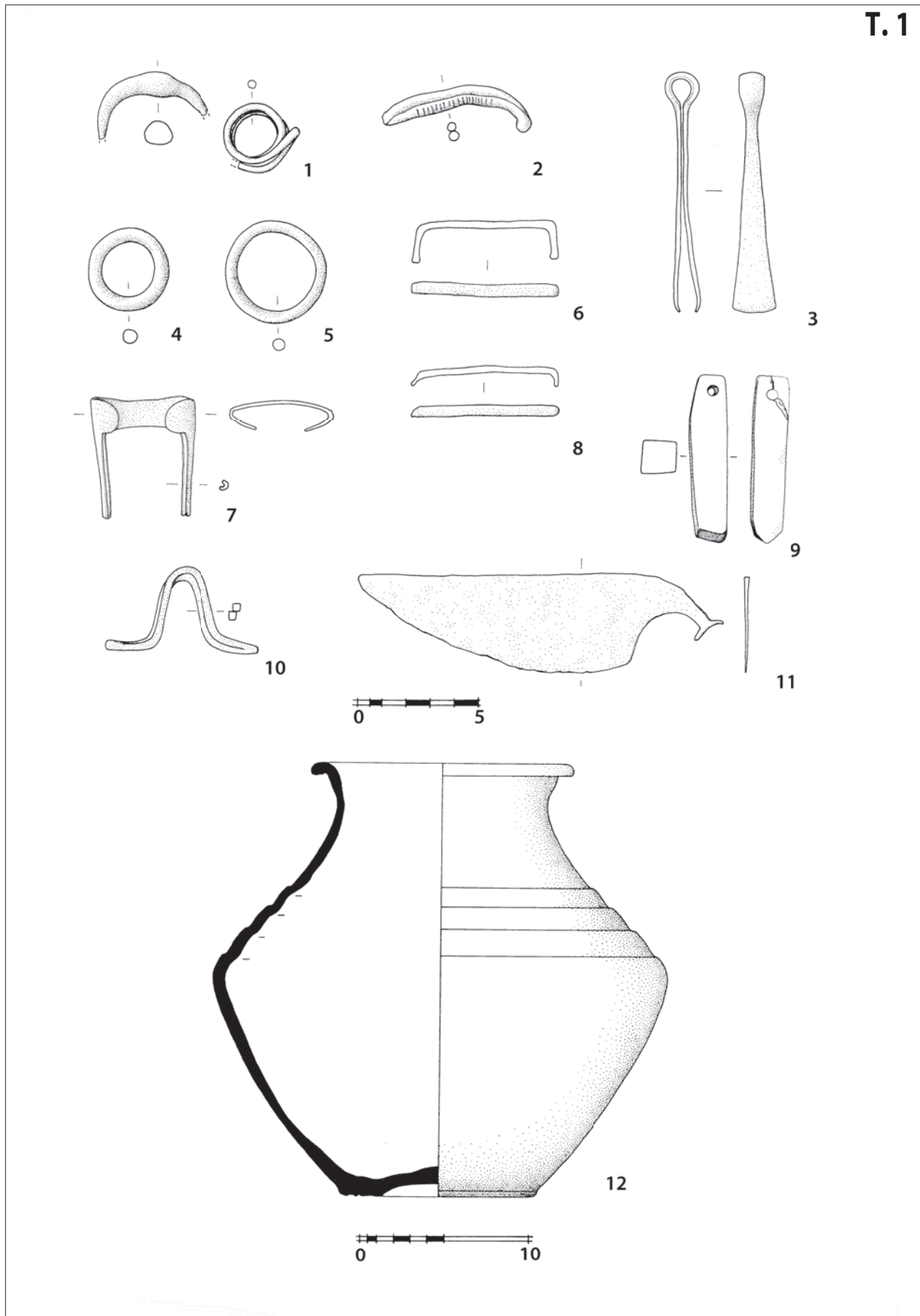
(F 050)

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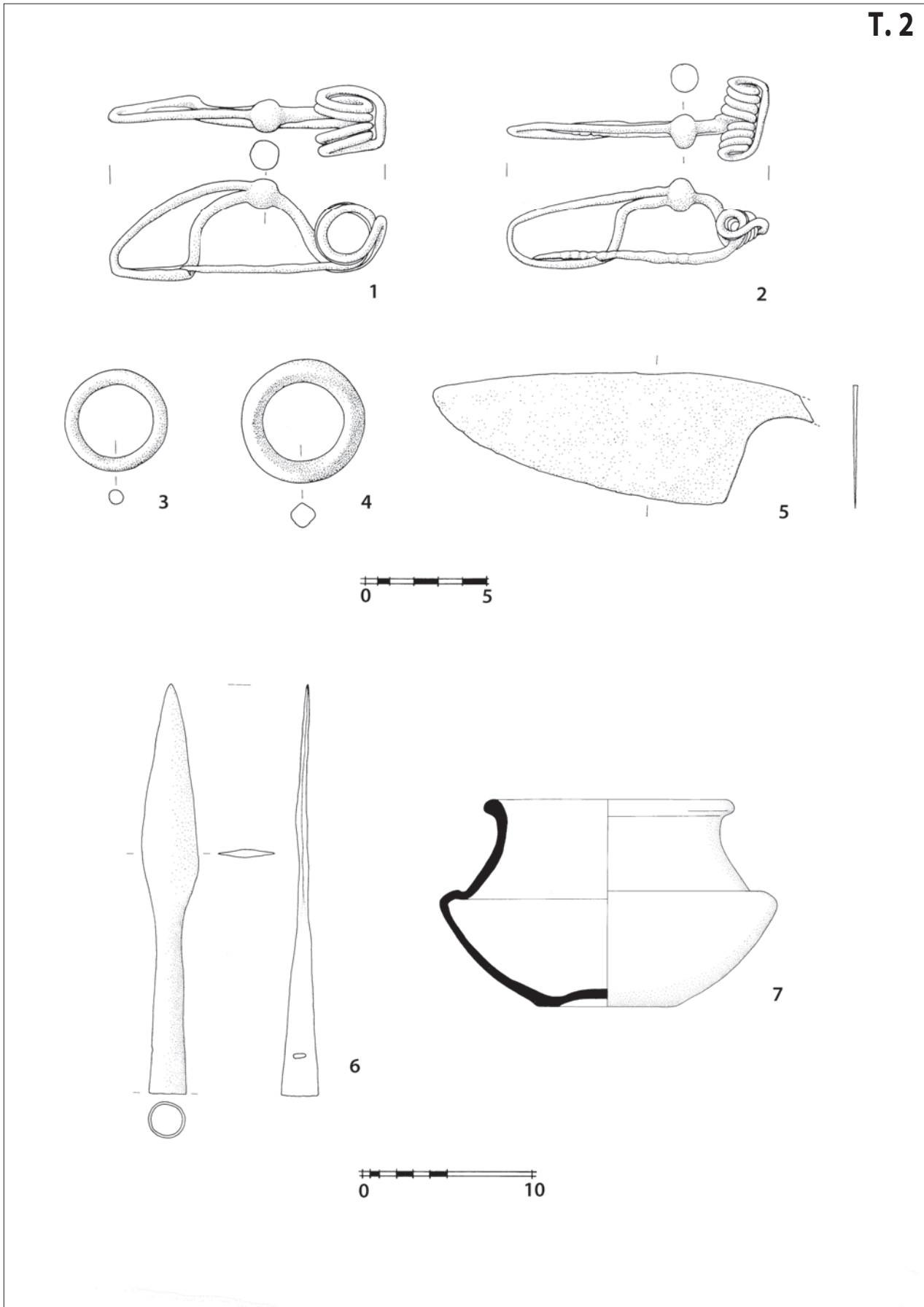
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T.1



T 1: Grob LT 8
Pl.1: Grave LT 8

T. 2



T 2: Grob LT 10
Pl. 2: Grave LT 10