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JANEZ DULAR – SNEŽA TECCO HVALA: SOUTH-EASTERN SLOVENIA IN THE EARLY IRON AGE. SETTLEMENT – ECONOMY – SOCIETY / JUGOVZODNA SLOVENIJA V STARJEŠI ŽELEZNI DOBI. POSELITEV – GOSPODARSTVO – DRUŽBA, OIAS 12, INŠTITUT ZA ARHEOLOGIJU ZRC SAZU, ZALOŽBA ZRC, LJUBLJANA 2007, 392 STR.

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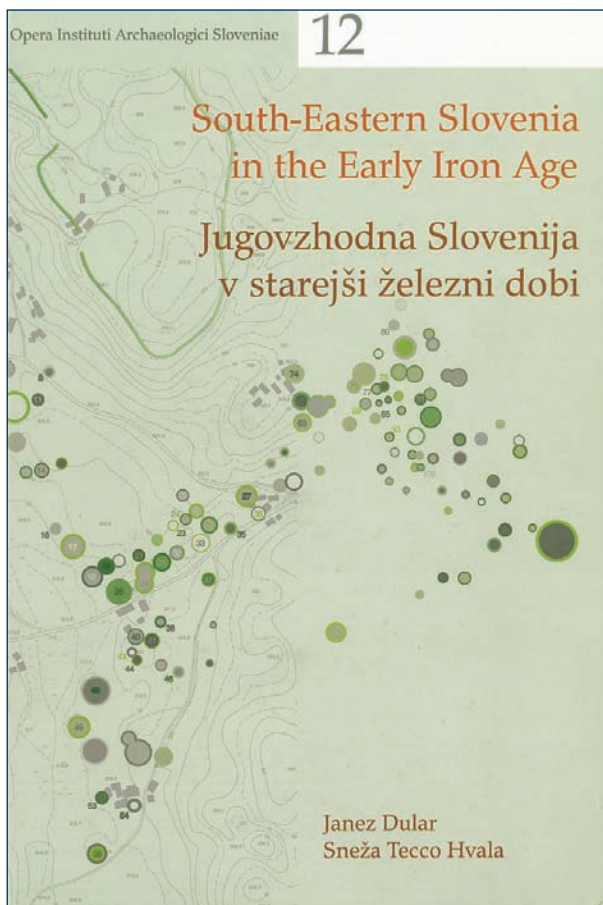
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U prilično ‘mladoj’ seriji monografija koje je pokrenuo Inštitut za arheologiju ZRC SAZU (prvi svezak izišao je 1995. godine) kao dvanaesta po redu objavljena je dvojezična englesko-slovenska monografija obećavajućega naslova *South-Eastern Slovenia in the Early Iron Age. Settlement – Economy – Society / Jugovzhodna Slovenija v starejši železni dobi. Poselitev – Gospodarstvo – Družba*. Knjiga je rezultat rada na projektu *Utrjena prazgodovinska naselja na Dolenjskem*. Nakon predgovora u kojemu autori ukratko iznose povijest projekta i nabrajaju suradnike koji su na njemu radili slijedi jedanaest poglavlja u kojima se na sustavan i pregledan način predstavljaju rezultati predanoga rada autorā i njihovih suradnika. Istraživanje je trajalo godinama i njegovi su rezultati prezentirani javnosti u brojnim objavljenim radovima, a u ovoj se monografiji donosi sinteza cjelokupnoga rada na projektu.

Prvo poglavlje nosi naslov “History of Research / Zgodovina raziskovanj” (Povijest istraživanja) i podijeljeno je na dva dijela: u prvome se opisuje istra-

In the relatively ‘young’ series of monographs launched by the Institute of Archaeology of the Slovenian Academy of Science and Arts Scientific Research Centre (the first volume was published in 1995), the twelfth volume is a bilingual English-Slovenian monograph with the promising title *South-Eastern Slovenia in the Early Iron Age. Settlement – Economy – Society / Jugovzhodna Slovenija v starejši železni dobi. Poselitev – Gospodarstvo – Družba*. The book is the result of work on the project “*Utrjena prazgodovinska naselja na Dolenjskem*”. The foreword, in which the authors briefly recount the history of the project and cite the associates who worked on it with them, is followed by eleven chapters in which the results of the dedicated work of the authors and their associates are systematically and lucidly presented. This research continued over a long period and its results were presented to the public in numerous works, while this monograph is a synthesis of overall work on the project.



živanje od početaka do kraja 19. stoljeća, a u drugome istraživanju u 20. stoljeću na tome prostoru. Iznimno je važno naglasiti kako su počeci arheoloških istraživanja na prostoru Dolenjske bili prilično bizarni. Inače, onda je otkriven najveći dio korpusa koji arheolozi proučavaju i danas. Autori su, kao i u opsežnome poglavlju o povijesti istraživanja željeznodobnih nekropola u Dolenjskoj u prethodnoj monografiji *Halšatske nekropole Dolenjske* (Dular 2003: 13–78), vrlo lijepo opisali to razdoblje istraživanja ističući sve probleme i izazove s kojima su se u ondašnje vrijeme susretali muzejski povjerenici. Na taj su način slikovito predstavili razdoblje u kojemu je otkrivena najveća količina željeznodobne arheološke građe u Sloveniji. Radilo se o vrlo neobičnome spletu okolnosti koje međutim nisu obeshrabrile slovenske kolege, pa su sedamdesetih godina dvadesetoga stoljeća pokrenuli, a nedavno i dovršili, projekt objedinjavanja i objavljivanja građe koja je tada bila raspršena po srednjoj Europi (Dular 2003; Tecco Hvala *et al.* 2004; Gabrovec *et al.* 2006).

Sljedeće poglavlje, “Data acquisition / Zajem podatkov” (Prikupljanje podataka), uvodi nas u metodologiju rada spomenutoga projekta. Nakon definiranja prostora istraživanja prionulo se izradi kataloga nalazišta koji se nalazi na kraju monografije. Projekti izrade topografije na razini Slovenije prvi su pokušaji objedinjavanja podataka temeljnih za rad svako-

The first chapter is entitled “History of Research / Zgodovina raziskovanj”, and it is further divided into two sections: the first describes the research conducted in the area from the beginning to the end of the nineteenth century, while the second covers research in the twentieth century. It is exceptionally important to stress that the circumstances surrounding the beginning of archaeological research in the Dolenjska region were rather odd. In fact, most of the materials discovered at that time are still studied by archaeologists to this day. The authors, as in the extensive chapter on the history of research into Iron Age necropolises in Dolenjska in the preceding monograph *Halšatske nekropole Dolenjske* (Dular 2003: 13–78), very nicely describe this period of research, stressing all of the problems and challenges encountered at the time by museum commissioners. In this manner, they picturesquely portray the era in which the largest quantity of Iron Age archaeological materials in Slovenia was discovered. This involved a rather unusual set of circumstances that did not discourage our Slovenian colleagues, so during the 1970s they initiated, and recently concluded, a project to consolidate and publish materials that had previously been scattered throughout Central Europe (Dular 2003; Tecco Hvala *et al.* 2004; Gabrovec *et al.* 2006).

The next chapter, “Data acquisition / Zajem podatkov”, takes us into the methodology underlying this project. After defining the research area, a catalogue of find-sites was compiled which can be found at the end of the monograph. The projects involving development of a topography at the nationwide (Slovenia) level constitute the first attempts to consolidate data fundamental to the work of every archaeologist. The data vital to the creation of the catalogue of find-sites were gathered by closely examining archival sources that encompass numerous journals, field reports and museum inventory logs in Ljubljana and Vienna. Study of existing documentation was followed by organised field inspections accompanied by drafting of documentation, site ground plans, mapping of positions, etc. The next step was test excavations, which lasted from 1981 to 2000. It is important to emphasise that the book also presents test excavations and digs conducted by museums and institutes for the protection of monuments and rescue excavations on a section of the Dolenjska motorway. Also essential is the publication of sites: both the older ones from the nineteenth century and the newest based on test excavations and digs.

In the third chapter, “Evaluation of Sources / Kritika virov”, the authors also deal with the work methodology, because it was crucial to the emergence

ga arheologa. Podaci vrlo važni za nastanak kataloga nalazišta prikupljeni su iščitavanjem arhivskih izvora koji obuhvaćaju mnogobrojne dnevničke, terenske izvještaje i muzejske inventarne knjige u Ljubljani i Beču. Poslije proučavanja postojeće dokumentacije organizirani su terenski pregledi s izradbom dokumentacije i tlocrta nalazišta, kartiranjem položaja itd. Uslijedila su sondiranja koja su trajala od 1981. do 2000. godine. Važno je naglasiti da su u knjizi zastupljena sondiranja i iskopavanja muzeja i zavoda za zaštitu spomenika te zaštitna istraživanja na trasi dolenske autoceste. Neizostavne su i objave nalazišta – kako onih starih nalaza iz 19. stoljeća tako i najnovijih sondiranja i iskopavanja.

U trećemu poglavlju, "Evaluation of Sources / Kritika virov" (Kritika izvora), autori se također bave metodologijom rada jer je ključna za nastanak ove knjige. Prikazuje se način prikupljanja podataka i njihova učestalost, struktura baze podataka, struktura nalazišta i njihova vremenska pripadnost te korisnost kataloga nalazišta.

Slijedi poglavlje "Geographic Outline / Geografski oris" (Geografska skica) gdje se detaljno opisuje značenje šire regije i regionalna podjela na geografske cjeline koje su svojim prirodnim datostima znatno utjecale na naseljenost toga prostora (to je, uostalom, tema monografije). Predstavljena je geološka podloga jugoistočne Slovenije od tektonskih promjena i izdizanja gorja do litostratigrafske strukture toga područja. Opisane su mineralne sirovine, reljef, riječna mreža i izvori vode, opskrba vodom te klima i vegetacijski pokrov. Sve je prikazano na vrlo korisnim preglednim kartama jugoistočne Slovenije. Na kraju poglavlja iznesen je kritički stav o tome koliko su podaci o današnjemu okolišu relevantni za prapovijesna istraživanja.

Slijedi kratko poglavlje u kojem je predstavljena sažeta kronološka podjela 1. tisućljeća pr. Kr. Treba napomenuti da se prvi put uvode novi apsolutni datumi za posljednje tisućljeće pr. Kr. u Sloveniji, i to u skladu sa srednjoeuropskim kronološkim trendovima (Sperber 1987; Rychner 1995; Pare 1998). Zahvaljujući vrlo preciznoj relativnoj kronologiji koja postoji za Sloveniju, posebice za Dolenjsku koja čini najveći dio proučavanoga prostora (Gabrovec 1975; 1987; Teržan 1976; Guštin 1977; Božič 1987; Dular 2003), primjena apsolutnih srednjoeuropskih datuma ipak nije nužna. Naime na širem prostoru apsolutni datumi nisu posve podudarni, a moguće su i metodološke pogreške, što je već primijećeno u literaturi (Teržan 2002: 88; Majnarić-Pandžić 2002). Stoga je važno i nužno da se sastavljaju lokalni kronološki sustavi i uklapaju u šire kronološke sustave. Takav vrlo koristan i upotrebljiv lokalni kronološki sustav već je sastavljen za Dolenjsku.

of this book. It presents the methods for gathering data and their frequency, the structure of the database, the structure of sites and their chronological position and the usability of the site catalogue.

This is followed by the chapter "Geographic Outline / Geografski oris", which contains a detailed description of the wider region and the regional division into geographic units which, with their fixed natural features, greatly influenced settlement in this area (this is, after all, the main theme of the monograph). The geological base of South-east Slovenia is shown, from tectonic changes and formation of mountains to the lithostratigraphic structure of the region. Mineral resources, the relief, river network and water sources, the water supply, climate and vegetation cover are described. All of this is shown on very useful and easy-to-consult maps of South-east Slovenia. The chapter closes with a critical evaluation of the extent to which data on the modern environment are relevant to prehistoric research.

This is followed by a chapter that presents a summary of the chronological divisions of the first millennium BC. It is notable that this is the first introduction of new absolute dates for the last millennium BC in Slovenia, in line with Central European chronological trends (Sperber 1987; Rychner 1995; Pare 1998). Thanks to the very precise relative chronology which already exists for Slovenia, particularly for Dolenjska, which accounts for the largest part of the examined area (Gabrovec 1975; 1987; Teržan 1976; Guštin 1977; Božič 1987; Dular 2003), the application of absolute Central European dates is not actually necessary. This is because in the wider region absolute dates do not entirely correspond, and methodological errors are also possible, which has already been noticed in the literature (Teržan 2002: 88; Majnarić-Pandžić 2002). Thus, it is vital, and essential, to compile local chronological systems and fit them into wider chronological systems. Such a very useful and usable local chronological system has already been compiled for Dolenjska.

These 'introductory' chapters are followed by a presentation of the structure of settlements: fortified settlements with dates, position and typology, and types of fortifications, which is rather important to the actual chronological distinction of individual settlements. Besides the typology of types of fortifications made of earth and wood or of stone in the section on fortified settlements, a stratigraphic-chronological distinction is made which is the result of much test and systemic research mostly conducted over the past thirty years at the prehistoric settlements in Dolenjska. It is interesting that Dular managed to distinguish two groups of settlements fortified with stone. Group A consists of fortified settlements

Nakon 'uvodnih' poglavlja predstavljena je struktura naseobina: utvrđena naselja s datacijama, položajem i tipologijom te vrstama fortifikacije, što je prilično važno i pri samoj kronološkoj distinkciji pojedinih naselja. Osim tipologije vrsta utvrđena načinjenih od zemlje i drva ili od kamena u potpoglavlju o utvrđenim naseljima napravljena je i stratigrafsko-kronološka distinkcija koja je rezultat brojnih probnih i sustavnih istraživanja provedenih uglavnom u proteklih trideset godina na prapovijesnim naseljima u Dolenjskoj. Zanimljivo je kako je Dular uspio izdvojiti dvije skupine naselja utvrđenih kamenom. Skupinu A čine gradinska naselja s obrambenim sustavima koji su se obnavljali. Naselja su bila utvrđena na početku željeznoga doba (91). Skupini B pripadaju naselja sa samo jednim obrambenim zidom, ponekad s dvama, no između njih vidljiv je diskontinuitet. Obrambeni zidovi tih naselja nisu se obnavljali. Kako autori naglašavaju, na osnovi obavljenih terenskih pregleda napravljena je i tipologija ulaza u utvrđena naselja (100). U obzir je uzet i izgled unutrašnjosti naselja, odnosno nastambi koje su uglavnom bile nadzemne, osim u Gradišću kod Valične vasi gdje su otkriveni ostaci poluukopane nastambe s dvama stambenim nivoima (111, sl. 63). Podaci o obliku nastamba ukazuju na to da ih je prapovijesni stanovnik gradio od materijala (drva, kamena) koji mu je bio dostupan u okolišu na način koji se već pokazao učinkovitim u zajednici. U jugoistočnoj Sloveniji postoje i neutvrđena ili nizinska naselja (uglavnom se radi o naseljima u nizini) koja iz objektivnih razloga nisu istraživana u sklopu projekta, a radi se uglavnom o naseljima iz kasnoga brončanog doba (deset od trinaest otkrivenih naselja). Poznata su samo dva naselja iz starijega željeznog doba koja su u neposrednoj blizini velikih gradinskih naselja. Uz utvrđena i neutvrđena naselja vrlo važan element strukture naseobina čine groblja. Na grafu (sl. 70) je zorno prikazano zašto su podaci o načinu pokapanja i odnosima naselja i groblja na ovome prostoru tako brojni. Naime 75% groblja čine groblja pod tumulima koja se mogu uočiti u pejzažu. Uz groblja pod tumulima poznata su i ravna groblja te groblja s kombinacijom ravnih grobova i onih pod tumulima, što je iznimno često upravo u jugoistočnoj Sloveniji. Naime dolinom Kupe / Kolpe i Save prolazi prirodna komunikacijska veza između panonskoga i balkanskoga prostora te jugoistočnoalpskoga prostora i područja *Caput Adriae*, pa nije neobično što se upravo ondje miješaju različiti utjecaji. Istaknuta su tri groblja gdje se može pratiti pokapanje tijekom čitavoga prvog tisućljeća pr. Kr. (Novo Mesto – Kapiteljska njiva, Slepšek i Beli Grič). Također je ukazano na četvrtu, ne tako brojnu, vrstu nalaza ostava (13) s područja jugoistočne Slovenije.

with defence systems that were regularly renewed. The settlements were fortified at the beginning of the Iron Age (91). Group B consists of settlements with only a single defensive wall, sometimes two, although a discontinuity between them is apparent. The defensive walls of these settlements were not renewed. As the authors stress, based on completed field inspections a typology of entrances to fortified settlements (100) was developed. Also taken into consideration was the appearance of the interior of settlements, meaning the dwellings which were generally above-ground, except in Gradišće near Valična vas, where the remains of semi-buried dwellings were found with two residential levels (111, Fig. 63). Data on the shape of dwellings indicate that prehistoric denizens built them using materials (wood, stone) available to them in a manner already proven effective in the community. In South-east Slovenia there are also unfortified or lowland settlements (generally settlements in lowland plains) which were not researched as part of the project for objective reasons; these are generally Late Bronze Age settlements (ten of the thirteen settlements discovered). Only two settlements of the earlier Iron Age in the immediate vicinity of large fortified settlements are known. A very important element in the structure of both fortified and unfortified settlements is the cemetery. The graph (Fig. 70) lucidly shows why data on the methods of interment and the relationships between settlements and cemeteries in this area are so numerous. Namely, 75% of the cemeteries consist of tumulus cemeteries which can be seen in the landscape. Besides tumulus cemeteries there are also flat cemeteries and those with a combination of flat graves and tumulus graves, which is particularly frequent precisely in South-east Slovenia. The Kupa/Kolpa and Sava River Valleys are traversed by a communication link between the Pannonian and Balkan area and the South-east Alpine zone and the *Caput Adriae* region, so it is not unusual that various influences intermingled here. Three cemeteries are distinguished in which burials for the entire duration of the first millennium BC can be followed (Novo Mesto – Kapiteljska njiva, Slepšek and Beli Grič). Also covered is the fourth, not as numerous type of discovery of hoards (13) from the territory of South-east Slovenia.

The next chapter on "Settlement Dynamics / Poselitvena dinamika" is quite interesting. Based on the current level of research, it can be concluded that Slovenia was very densely populated in the Late Bronze Age. The area along the Kupa and Krka Rivers and the northern slopes of the Gorjanci/Žumberak hills were particularly densely populated. In the earlier Iron Age, the integration of settlements

Slijedi vrlo zanimljivo poglavlje o dinamici naseljenosti, "Settlement Dynamics / Poselitvena dinamika" (Dinamika naseljenosti). Na temelju sadašnjega stanja istraživanja može se zaključiti da je Slovenija bila vrlo gusto naseljena u kasnome brončanom dobu. Radi se uglavnom o utvrđenim visinskim naseljima. Posebno gusto naseljen bio je prostor uz Kupu i Krku te sjeverni obronci Gorjanca / Žumberačke gore. U starijemu željeznom dobu promatrana je integracija naselja i nastanak središta te odnos položaja kasnobrončanodobnih i stariježeljeznodobnih naselja u mikroregijama, pa je razvijena teorija o biranju posve novih položaja na početku željeznoga doba i napuštanju kasnobrončanodobnih visinskih naselja (Dular 1993). Iznimno su ilustrativni grafovi koji prikazuju odnos naselja koja su kontinuirano naseljavana u kasno brončano doba i onih koja su počela živjeti tek u halštatsko vrijeme, kao i onih koja su posve napuštena krajem kasnoga brončanog doba. Prikazan je i odnos površine kasnobrončanodobnih i stariježeljeznodobnih naselja. Naseljenost u starijoj fazi halštatskoga razdoblja bitno je drugačija od naseljenosti u mlađoj fazi. Prije svega, važnost gube prometni pravci preko Gorjanaca, pa u Beloj krajini započinje drugačiji kulturni razvoj vidljiv u napuštanju naselja u gornjemu toku Krke, Gorjancima i Beloj krajini (143). Ti podaci vrlo su važni za neka hrvatska područja (Žumberak i Pokuplje) koja vrlo vjerojatno pripadaju istomu kulturnom prostoru kao i jugoistočna Slovenija u prvome tisućljeću prije Krista. Na to ukazuju rezultati zasad skromnih istraživanja spomenutih područja (Brunšmid 1898; Vinski-Gasparini 1973: 153–158, T. 100–101, 126C; Balen-Letunić 1981; Škoberne 1999; 2004).

Spominje se i problematika neutvrđenih naselja koja su zasigurno postojala, ali ih nije lako uočiti, bilo da se radi o podgrađima utvrđenih naselja bilo o farmama ili manjim selima. U proučavanju dinamike naseljavanja važno je uzeti u obzir raspodjelu grobalja oko istovremenih naselja te način pokapanja koji se u njima primjenjivao. U posljednjemu potpoglavlju autori se bave naseljenošću u mlađemu željeznom dobu, a posebnu su pažnju posvetili usporedbi srednjolatskoga i kasnolatskoga razdoblja. Osim grafova slikovitosti toga poglavlja pridonose iscrpno kartirani podaci obrađeni u raspravi.

Slijedi poglavlje o hijerarhiji naselja utemeljeno na ideji Wolfganga Kimmiga (1969) koja je već razrađivana u literaturi. Model kneževskih sjedišta (*Fürstensitze*) potakla je brojne rasprave u literaturi (Härke 1979; Eggert 1989; Jung 2005). Janez Dular donosi kratak pregled svih rasprava, a potom predstavlja kriterij prema kojemu su naselja razvrstana: veličina naselja, veličina pripadajućih grobalja i bogatstvo nalaza u njima. Te osnovne rezultate uspo-

and emergence of hubs and relationships between the positions of Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age settlements in micro-regions were observed, so a theory developed on the selection of entirely new positions at the beginning of the Iron Age and the abandonment of Late Bronze Age highland settlements (Dular 1993). Exceptionally illustrative are the graphs depicting the relationship between settlements continually inhabited in the Late Bronze Age and those which only emerged in the Hallstatt period, as well as those which were entirely abandoned at the end of the Late Bronze Age. Also shown is the ratio between the surface areas of Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age settlements. Population density in the earlier phase of the Hallstatt period was considerably different than that of the later phase. Above all, transit routes over the Gorjanci hills began to lose importance, so in Bela krajina a different type of cultural development began which was visible in the abandonment of settlements along the upper course of the Krka River, in Gorjanci and Bela krajina (143). These data are very important to some Croatian regions (Žumberak and the Kupa River Valley) which very likely belonged to the same cultural sphere as South-east Slovenia in the first millennium BC. This is borne out by the results of the so-far modest research into these areas (Brunšmid 1898; Vinski-Gasparini 1973: 153–158, Pl. 100–101, 126C; Balen-Letunić 1981; Škoberne 1999; 2004).

The book also touches on the problem of unfortified settlements, which certainly existed but are not easy to detect, either as the foundational layer of fortified settlements or as farms or smaller villages. In the study of settlement dynamics, it is important to consider the arrangement of cemeteries around co-terminous settlements and the interment methods applied therein. In the last sub-section, the authors deal with population density in the earlier Iron Age, and they dedicate particular attention to a comparison between the Middle and Late La Tène period. Besides the graphs, the exhaustively mapped data covered in the discussions also contribute to the illustrative quality of this chapter.

The next chapter deals with the hierarchy of settlements based on the idea of Wolfgang Kimmig (1969) which has already been worked out in the literature. The model of princely settlements (*Fürstensitze*) has prompted numerous debates in the literature (Härke 1979; Eggert 1989; Jung 2005). Janez Dular provides a brief overview of all such debates, and then presents the criteria according to which the settlements were classified: settlement size, size of the accompanying cemeteries and wealth of the finds in them. He compares these basic results with spatial analyses and the relationship to the relief, communications and

ređuje s prostornim analizama te odnosom prema reljefu, komunikacijama i prirodnim resursima. Trenutačno su poznata četrdeset i tri utvrđena naselja iz starijega željeznog doba u promatranoj regiji, pri čemu je izdvojeno dvadeset jedno naselje koje je imalo status željeznodobnoga središta. Slijedi prikaz svakoga pojedinog centra s opisom položaja, pripadajućih grobalja i povijesti eventualnih istraživanja. Svako naselje prikazano je i na topografskoj karti s označenim položajima pripadajućih grobalja. Predstavljene su grafikoni s klasifikacijom željeznodobnih središta prema površini naselja i prema veličini pripadajućih grobalja te klasifikacija prema prestižnim nalazima iz pripadajućih grobalja. Na kraju je načinjena klasifikacija prema svim ujedinjenim kriterijima za dvadeset i jedno utvrđeno naselje.

U devetome poglavlju pod naslovom "Settlements and their Economic Background / Naselja in njihovo gospodarsko zaledje" (Naselja i njihovo gospodarsko zaledje) autori se bave usporedbom arheoloških i prostornih podataka te utjecajem prostornih obilježja na gospodarsku i društvenu moć prapovijesnih stanovnika tih naselja. Izdvojena su najvažnija željeznodobna naselja (Vače – Zgornja krona, Magdalenska gora – Zgornja Slivnica, Stična – Cvinger, Libna – Sv. Marjeta, Novo Mesto – Marof, Bela Cerkev – Veliki Vinji vrh, Podzemelj – Kučar). Sva utvrđena naselja promatrana su s aspekta gospodarskih površina koje se razlikuju s obzirom na reljef. U obzir je uzeta površina okoliša koju čovjek može prijeći pješice u 30/60/90 minuta, kao i konfliktnost takve prostorne raspodjele naselja te odnos središta i perifernih naselja. Manje važni nisu ni prirodni izvori, kvaliteta tla, agrarne mogućnosti, poljoprivreda, stočarstvo, lov i ribolov. Donose se rezultati analiza životinjskih kostiju s naselja Cvinger kod Stične. U obzir su uzeta i rudonosna područja, prije svega odnos ležišta metala i metalurgije koja je izuzetno važna u brončanome i željeznome dobu, a ne treba zanemariti ni materijalne dokaze iz pojedinih naselja koji svjedoče o metalurškoj djelatnosti. Vrlo su važne bile komunikacije i promet koji se odvijao riječnim i kopnenim putovima; autori su ih podijelili na glavne puteve i sekundarne pravce. Zanimljivo je kako je u kasnome brončanom dobu 40% nalazišta bilo u blizini rijeka (219). Broj naselja uz rijeke opada u starijem željeznom dobu. Nadzor nad prostorom i komunikacijama postaje sve važniji od kasnoga brončanog do mladežna željeznog doba i to je zorno prikazano na kartama (sl. 129–131). Komunikacije su pogodovale prometu i razmjeni koja se odvijala na tome prostoru. O tome svjedoče brojni utjecaji koji su prema jugoistočnoj Sloveniji strujali s istoka (Gabrovec 1970), zapada (Gabrovec 1992), sjevera i juga i obrnuto, a potvrđeni su ekskluzivnim

natural resources. Currently, forty-three fortified settlements from the earlier Iron Age are known in the region under consideration, out of which twenty-one settlements have been distinguished as Iron Age centres. This is followed by a presentation of each individual centre with description of its location, accompanying cemeteries and a history of any research, if conducted. Each settlement is shown on a topographic map with the sites of accompanying cemeteries marked. Graphs are presented with classifications of Iron Age centres based on surface area of the settlements and on size of the accompanying cemeteries, and classifications based on prestige artefacts from the accompanying cemeteries. In the end there is a classification based on all consolidated criteria for the twenty-one fortified settlements.

In the ninth chapter, "Settlements and their Economic Background / Naselja in njihovo gospodarsko zaledje", the authors compare archaeological and spatial data and the impact of spatial features on the economic and social power of the prehistoric inhabitants of these settlements. The most important Iron Age settlements are highlighted (Vače – Zgornja krona, Magdalenska gora – Zgornja Slivnica, Stična – Cvinger, Libna – Sveta Marjeta, Novo Mesto – Marof, Bela Cerkev – Veliki Vinji vrh, Podzemelj – Kučar). All fortified settlements are observed from the aspect of agricultural surfaces which differed based on the relief. Tracts in the environs which a person can traverse on foot in 30/60/90 minutes were considered, as well as the conflicting nature of such a spatial arrangement of settlements and the relationship between central and peripheral settlements. Natural springs, soil quality, agrarian potential, agriculture, livestock raising, hunting and fishing are no less important. The results of an analysis of animal bones from the settlement of Cvinger near Stična are presented. Also considered are ore-rich areas, above all the relationship between metal deposits and metallurgy which was exceptionally important in the Bronze and Iron Ages, while the material evidence from individual settlements testifying to metallurgy should not be neglected. Communications and transport which proceeded along rivers and overland routes are very important; the authors classify them as main and secondary routes. It is interesting that in the Late Bronze Age, 40% of the find-sites were near rivers (219). The number of settlements next to rivers declined in the earlier Iron Age. Supervision of the area and communications became increasingly important from the last Bronze Age to the earlier Iron Age, and this is clearly indicated on the maps (Figs. 129–131). Communications were conducive to transportation and exchange which proceeded in this area. This is demon-

nalazima i predmetima iz svakodnevne nošnje, što je prikazano na kartama rasprostranjenosti pojedinih fibula (sl. 135). Broj importiranih predmeta opet je najveći u grobljima i naseljima najvažnijih željeznodobnih središta (234, sl. 136).

Posljednje, zaključno, poglavlje govori o društvenoj strukturi – “Social Structure / Družbena struktura” (Društvena struktura) – koja se može rekonstruirati iz različitih (arheoloških, ekoloških, geografskih) analiziranih izvora. Kako je na prostoru predstavljeno u ovoj monografiji istražen velik broj grobalja, tako dobiveni podaci glavni su izvor informacija za opis društvene strukture. Promatrana je struktura grobalja koja je bila jedinstvena i konstantna kroz čitavo starije željezno doba u jugoistočnoj Sloveniji (kosturni pokop pod tumulom). Upravo zbog strogih kanona prema kojima su se pokojnici pokapali pod tumulom posebno je promatrana struktura pokopa (mogu se izdvojiti grobovi ratnika, žena i djece) te je ukratko ocrтана društvena slika za koju autori uzore pronalaze na egejskome prostoru (250). Na kraju su opisane društvene i povijesne prijelomnice do kojih je došlo u različita vremena pod utjecajem poticaja iz različitih geografskih prostora. To su bili odlučujući impulsi za promjene u gospodarstvu i tehnologiji, a posljedice tih procesa očituju se u strukturi naseljavanja i poticanju društvenih promjena. Jedna od takvih velikih promjena zbilja se krajem 9. i početkom 8. st. pr. Kr. kada se na području jugoistočnih Alpa počinje primjenjivati tehnologija proizvodnje željeznih predmeta. Krajem 8. i tijekom 7. st. pr. Kr. vrlo je živa trgovina s italiskim prostorom. To je vrijeme blagostanja i procvata privrede i kulture u Dolenjskoj. U prvoj polovici 6. st. dolazi do opadanja moći, obnavljaju se obrambeni zidovi naselja, a oprema grobova sve je siromašnija. Slijedi uzlet dolenjskoga društva u željezno doba, a pri kraju 4. st. pr. Kr. nastupa nova kriza zbog dolaska Tauriska. Prijelomno je razdoblje 1. st. pr. Kr. kada pristižu Rimljani, najprije zbog trgovine, a kasnije zbog ideje o osvajanju toga strateški važnoga područja (251–252). Ovi su zaključci izvedeni na osnovi brojne objavljene građe, napisanih rasprava, sinteza i obavljenih terenskih istraživanja i plod su dugotrajnoga i strpljivoga rada brojnih generacija slovenskih arheologa koji se bave posljednjim tisućljećem pr. Kr.

Na kraju je monografije katalog nalazišta u kojemu je navedeno 510 lokaliteta s osnovnim podacima, vrlo često popraćenima tlocrtom u mjerilu 1 : 25000 i literaturom.

Iza opsežne bibliografije dodani su indeksi za brzo pronalaženje podataka: riječ je o popisima mjesta i popisima lokaliteta, a priložena je i karta s arheološkim nalazištima. Tako ova opsežna monografija

strated by the numerous influences which moved back and forth in South-east Slovenia from the east (Gabrovec 1970), west (Gabrovec 1992), north and south, as confirmed by exclusive finds and artefacts of everyday attire depicted on the maps showing the distribution of individual fibulae (Fig. 135). The number of imported items is again largest in the cemeteries and settlements of the most important Iron Age centres (234, Fig. 136).

The final, concluding chapter covers the “Social Structure / Družbena struktura”, which can be reconstructed from various (archaeological, environmental, geographic) analysed sources. Since a large number of cemeteries were researched in the area presented in this monograph, the data so obtained are the principle source of information to describe the social structure. The structure of cemeteries which was uniform and constant in South-east Slovenia (skeletal burials under tumuli) throughout the older Iron Age was observed. It was precisely due to the strict canons whereby the deceased were interred under tumuli that the structure of interments was observed (the graves of warriors, women and children can be distinguished), and the social picture is briefly described, for which the authors found models in the Aegean area (250). This section closes with a description of the social and historical watersheds which occurred at different times under influences from various geographic zones. These were the decisive impulses for change in the economy and technology, and the results of these processes were reflected in the structure of habitation and the initiation of social change. One of these major changes occurred in the late ninth and early eighth centuries BC, when technology for production of iron items began to be applied in the South-east Alpine area. In the late eighth century and during the seventh century BC, trade with the Italic region was quite vigorous. This was an era of economic prosperity and cultural blossoming in Dolenjska. In the first half of the sixth century BC this power began to flag, and the defensive walls of settlements were rebuilt while the accessories in graves became more meagre. This was followed by an ascent of Dolenjska society during the Iron Age, while toward the end of the fourth century BC a new crisis emerged with the arrival of the Tauriscs. A turning point came in the first century BC with the arrival of the Romans, first thanks to trade, and later due to the idea of conquering this strategically important area (251–252). These conclusions are based on a great deal of published materials, written discourses, syntheses and published field research, and they are also the fruit of the long-lasting and patient work of many generations of Slovenian archaeologists who studied the final millennium BC.

nije važna samo u znanstvenome smislu nego je i odličan stručni priručnik. Posebno valja istaknuti da je dokumentacija izvrsna (tlocrti naselja, presjeci istraženih obrambenih sustava naselja); nastajala je godinama, a u knjizi je predstavljena na nenametljiv i vrlo ilustrativan način, čime se olakšava čitanje teksta.

Novina je u ovoj monografiji sagledavanje naseljenosti kroz čitavo tisućljeće na geografski ograničenome, ali strateški vrlo važnome području. Takvo je što upravo nedostajalo u literaturi vezanoj za rubno područje jugoistočnih Alpa i jugozapadne Panonije. Knjiga će nesumnjivo biti itekako korisna za proučavanje istih modela na susjednim područjima, prije svega u središnjoj Hrvatskoj. Autorima valja uputiti sve pohvale jer su još jednom pokazali kako se strpljivim i predanim radom može doći do rezultata koji će još dugo impresionirati arheološku javnost.

The monograph ends with a catalogue of find-sites in which 510 sites are specified with their basic data, very often accompanied by ground plans at a scale of 1:25000 and the relevant literature.

After the extensive bibliography there are indices in which information can be found quickly: these are place-name indices and site indices, and a map with archaeological sites is attached. Thus, this extensive monograph is not only important in the scholarly sense, as it is also an excellent technical manual. It should be stressed that the documentation is outstanding (ground plans of settlements, cross-sections of defensive systems in settlements); it was developed over a series of years, and in the book it is presented in a non-imposing and very illustrative manner, which makes reading the text much easier.

A novelty in this monograph is the observation of population density over an entire millennium in a geographically limited but strategically very important region. Something like this is precisely what has been missing in the literature tied to the periphery of the South-eastern Alps and South-western Pannonia. This book will undoubtedly be quite useful for the study of the same models in neighbouring areas, primarily in central Croatia. The authors should be commended because they have once more shown how patient and dedicated work can generate results that will long impress the archaeological public.

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