

Borislav Jovanović
EARLY LA TÈNE PEĆINE NECROPOLIS





INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

BORISLAV JOVANOVIĆ

EARLY LA TÈNE PEĆINE NECROPOLIS



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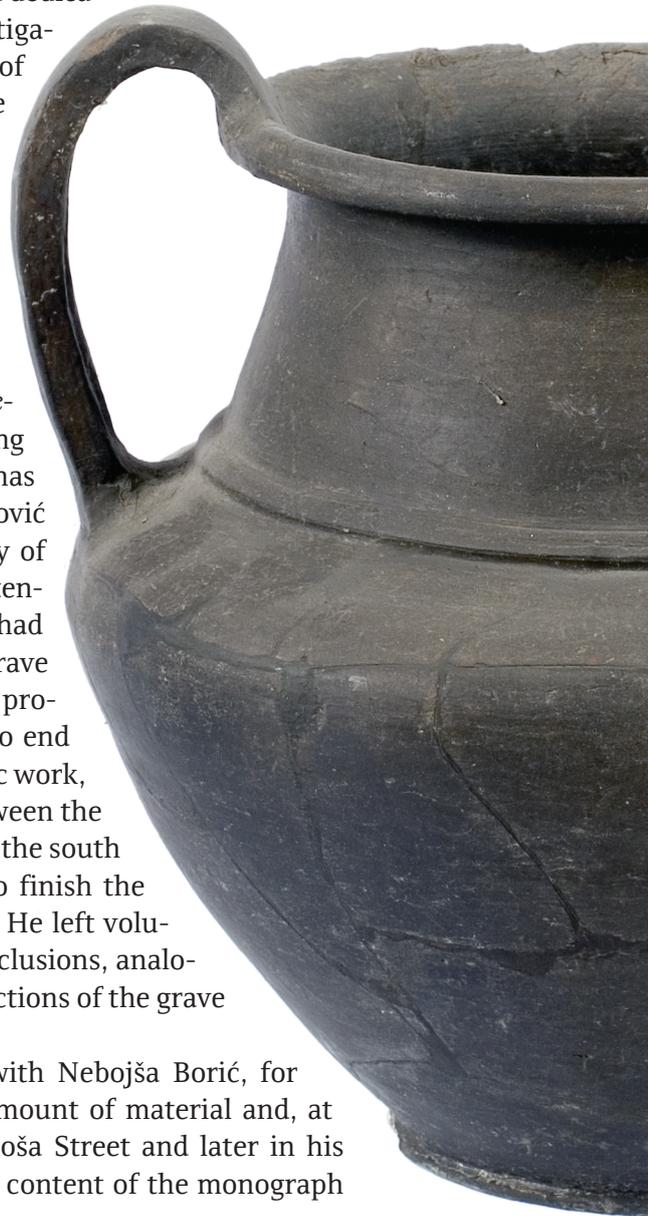


FOREWORD

On November 13th 2015, Dr Borislav Jovanović, a member of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts and one of Serbia's greatest and most important archaeologists of the 20th and 21st century, left us for ever. His legacy includes a large number of important discoveries and scientific works that secured him a place in the Pantheon of Serbian and World archaeology. The numerous congresses and symposia where he was invited to present the results of his investigations bear witness to his importance and the respect paid to him by colleagues worldwide. His versatility and dedication – demonstrated by his wide scope of archaeological investigations, from the Early Neolithic, through the earliest examples of mining and metallurgy to the La Tène period – illustrate, in the best possible way, his intellectual importance and expertise, which he unselfishly shared with his younger associates. This is why we liked and respected him, aware that his experience would be of invaluable help to us for further training and the mastering of conundrums, which he so successfully resolved. Only now, when he is no longer with us, do we appreciate how much we miss him.

The intention of the publication *Early La Tène Pećine Necropolis* is to bring together archaeological material regarding Early La Tène in Central Europe and the Danube Basin that has been assembled and systematised over decades. Borislav Jovanović started to tackle this problem immediately after the discovery of the necropolis at Pećine, near Viminacium, and after the extensive investigations of the Scordiscan settlement at Gomolava had been finished. He published the most interesting finds and grave associations from Pećine in the most important journals and proceedings of international conferences, but his intention was to end his brilliant career as an academician with a first-class scientific work, which would bring together and elucidate the connections between the Early La Tène necropoleis in the region from Central Europe to the south of the Carpathian Basin. Sadly, he died before he was able to finish the monograph on which he devotedly worked for so many years. He left voluminous documentation consisting of his notes, comments, conclusions, analogies, drawings, photographs and transparencies, and reconstructions of the grave associations.

As a young associate of Borislav Jovanović, together with Nebojša Borić, for many years I took part in the systematisation of this huge amount of material and, at many meetings in the Institute of Archaeology in Kneza Miloša Street and later in his study on the 4th floor of the SASA building, we listened to the content of the monograph



that he was working on, but also had the opportunity to hear many anecdotes, which he used to inspire and cheer us up. Despite all that, he showed immense modesty regarding the role he played in Serbian archaeology in the 20th century. However, only he and no one else could have written a monograph of such scope and importance. As a result of our many conversations and the time we spent working together, the Institute of Archaeology did me the honour of setting me the task to try to interpret his vision of the necropolis at Pećine as exactly as possible. Additionally, I considered it appropriate to contribute to chapters 8 and 9 and, consequently, I apologise to readers who will notice differences in style and expressions, as I am unable to imitate the literary style which Borislav Jovanović so easily mastered.

Finally, it should be emphasised that this monograph would not have been finished without the great help and support of his family, his spouse Katarina and daughter Tamara. Borislav Jovanović always stressed the role played by Dr Ljubica Zotović and Časlav Jordović as directors of the Viminacium investigations in the course of the discovery of the Pećine necropolis, also the work of Prof. Živko Mikić, who performed the anthropological analyses of the skeletal remains and the importance of the graduation thesis 'Celtic Necropolis Pećine' (Keltska nekropola Pećine), by our colleague Momir Cerović. We also owe immense gratitude to the reviewers B. Tržan, M. Guštin and M. Dizdar who helped with corrections in the course of the preparation of this manuscript. Last but not least, we must mention the role played by Dr Miomir Korać, Director of the Institute of Archaeology, without whose understanding, support and help this monograph could not have been prepared and published. Although I did my best not to violate the concept of the monograph conceived by Borislav Jovanović, I hope he would not have been offended by some rather small changes to the sequence of the chapters and, for that, I offer him my deepest apologies.

Editor

Dr Aleksandar Kapuran

Senior Research Fellow at the Institute of Archaeology

**EARLY LA TÈNE
PEĆINE NECROPOLIS**





1. INTRODUCTION

ARRIVAL OF THE CELTS TO THE BALKAN PENINSULA¹

The existence of the Celts in western and central Europe had not drawn the attention of Greek and Roman writers before their territorial expansion in the 5th and 4th centuries BCE. Their home territory between the rivers Rhone, Rheine and Danube also included, within an elongated arc, the Alpine region of northern Italy and western Austria, as well as the Bohemian-Moravian Danube area. Becoming acquainted with luxurious goods, through their import from, as direct northern neighbours, the Italic peninsula, primarily from Etruria and the Greek colonies, the strengthened Celts embarked on risky conquests of the border regions of northern Italy in the 5th century BCE.

The unexpected striking force of the Celtic warriors resulted in their first successes, including the occupation of the wider region, penetration as far as Rome, the accumulation of significant tributes and the settlement of the conquered territories. However, the consecutive wars with the strong Roman Republic that ensued ended in the second half of the 2nd century BCE with the total defeat of the coalition led by the Taurisci, Senones and Boii and their expulsion from the occupied area.

After the Celtic invasion of northern and central Italy, there followed a consolidation of the Eastern Celts, who moved down towards the southeast and occupied the Carpathian Basin, eastern Transylvania and the Danube Valley in the Central Balkans during the 4th century BCE. By the end of the 4th century BCE they started preparations to resume their campaign towards the east and south Balkans, this time without a clear migration plan or the possible settling of the eventually conquered regions. However, failures of the vanguards in Thrace and on the coast of the Aegean Sea hindered the first wave of the expansion. This pause at the transition from the 4th to the 3rd century BCE was used to regroup the invasion army and concentrate it into the Danube Valley in the northern Balkans. That pause is documented, from an archaeological point of view, thanks to the excavations of two large necropoleis of the Eastern Celts: Karaburma in Belgrade and Pećine in Viminacium, the future urban centre of the Roman province of Upper Moesia.

Soon after that followed the expansion into Thrace, carried out with many smaller campaigns – some of which ended in defeat. The Celts were defeated by Diadochus Seleucus, as historic sources note, thanks to his shrewdness at the Battle of Lysimachia, on the Aegean coast. If that was just muscle flexing, then the invasion of the famous sanctuary at Delphi in central Greece, or the crossing to Asia Minor were evidence of Celtic self-confidence rather than a sound premeditated plan. Historical sources report the outcome

¹ This chapter is in the greatest part the inauguration speech of B. Jovanović, presented on May 28 2010 when he was elected as a member of SASA. Literature used Јовановић, Б. 2010, Поход источних келта на хеленистичку Грчку и Малу Азију, у Глас САНУ CDXIV, Београд; Jovanović, B. 2014, The Eastern Celts and their Invasions of Hellenistic Greece and Asia Minor, *Balkanica XLV*: 25-36; Huber, H. 1974, Les Celtes et l'expansion celtique, Paris: 89-134; Duval, P.-M. 1977, Les Celtes, Deuxieme partie, Paris: 248-288; Dehn, W. 1979, Einige Überlegungen zum Charakter keltischer Wanderungen, les Mouvements celtiques du V au I siecle avant notre ere, in P.-M. Duval, V. Kruta (eds.), Paris: 15-27; Kruta, V. E. 1978, Lessing, Les Celtes, Paris: 39-60; Todorovic, J. 1974, Scordisci, Novi Sad-Beograd; Jovanovic, B. 1987, Keltska kultura u Jugoslaviji, Istocna grupa, u A. Benac (ur.) Praistorija jugoslavenskih zemalja V, željezno doba, Sarajevo: 805-854; Kruta, V. 2000, Les Celts, Histoire et dictionnaire, Paris: 240-280; Ginnoux, N. 1994, Le Foureaux ornes de France du V au II siecle avant J.-C., *Etudes Celtique* 30: 7-86; Andreae, B. 1991, The Image of the Celts in Etruscan, in S. Moscati (ed.), *Greek and Roman Art, The Celts*, Milano: 61-69; Rankin, D. 1996, The Celts through classical eyes, in M. J. Green (ed.), *The Celtic World*, London: 21-33; Megaw, R. and Megaw, V. 1989, *Celtic Art*, London: 124-126.

of these conflicts, describing their total failure. The Celtic army was defeated on the approach to Delphi in 279 BCE, with the result of the incursion into Asia Minor being that the Celts mainly became mercenaries in the service of the Hellenistic kings.

The unsuccessful campaign at Delphi returned the defeated army to its starting position and contemporary written sources paid much attention to the event, with an expected degree of rejoicing. It is emphasised that returning warriors established a new tribal alliance under the (until then unknown) name of the Scordisci and settled in the occupied area: the confluence of the Sava and the Danube. Mentioned at the same time is the central location of the alliance – Singidunum, which is also the earliest identification of the precise geographic position of Belgrade. Leaving aside the historical consequences of that event, the importance of the location is multi-faceted; it suggests that the invasion army started from the territory of the Danube Valley proper, in Serbia. Hence, the quest for material evidence falls within the domain of prehistory, as the only period where such evidence could be expected.

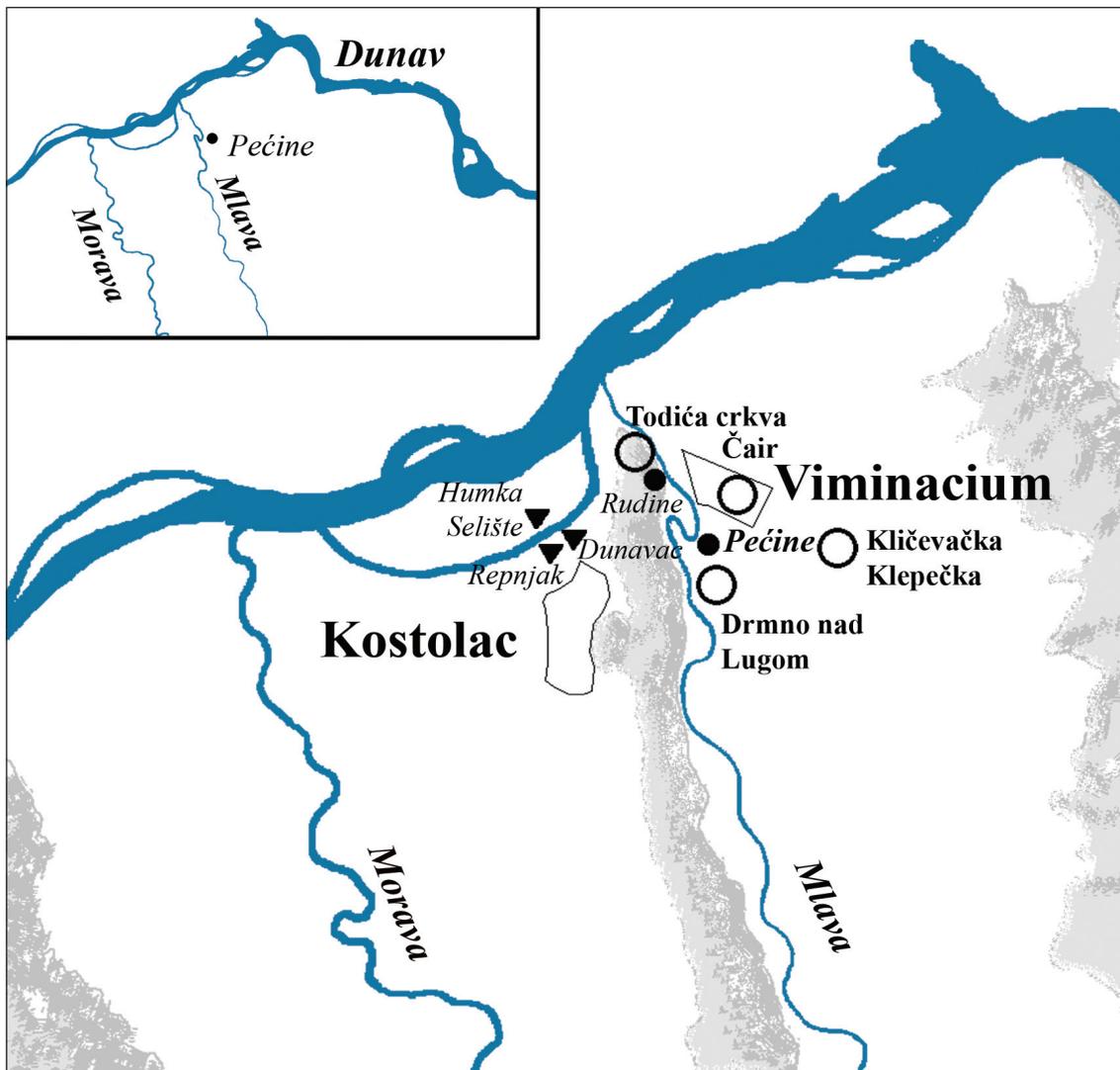
Taking into account the ongoing efforts of the Celts to provide new territories for themselves by conquering migrations and, as a consequence, them not leaving settlements in that initial phase, the key evidence of their permanent presence are the necropoleis. The methodology of the investigations of these sacred areas recently confirmed that the relationship between Celtic warrior graves and female burials with rich offerings represent the indispensable criteria of the structure and spatial organisation of the necropoleis from the time of the invasion. Warrior graves contained basic types of weapons, which reveal characteristics of the artistic traditions of the Western, as well as of the Eastern, Celts from the time of the mass migrations, while in the female graves a selection of chronologically distinguishable jewellery for clothes and the body were usually encountered that, in certain cases, belonged to two or even more generations.

The unexpected division of the two groups of Eastern Celts in Thrace decided the further destiny of the members of the campaign. While the Scordisci survived as a powerful community in the Balkans until the arrival of the Romans at the beginning of the 1st century CE, at the same time the Galatians struggled to survive in Asia Minor. Their historical mark would probably have been quickly forgotten during the clashes of the Diadochi, using mercenary troops, if they had not been the only self-organised state entity among the groups of Celtic mercenaries.

2. HISTORY OF INVESTIGATIONS IN THE VIMINACIUM AREA

The Danube Basin in the north of Serbia yielded two important necropoleis of the Late Iron Age La Tène culture, both buried within the territory of what would become the main cities of Moesia Superior, **Viminacium** and **Singidunum**. Both of them owe their discovery to extensive construction activities in the second half of the 20th century. The Singidunum necropolis lies under the foundations of Karaburma – the newly-built urban quarter of Belgrade.² In the other case, the wider periphery of the industrial centre of Kostolac (in eastern Serbia) was included in the construction of energy facilities and this initiated the long-lasting rescue excavations of the wider suburban zone of the considerably well preserved Roman site of Viminacium. Based on the absolute credibility of the

² Todorović 1972: 7.



Map 1 – La Tène sites in the vicinity of the Viminacium

closed grave associations from both necropoleis (96 graves at Karaburma and 43 graves at Pećine) and the performed funerary rituals, their dating is of utmost importance. They can be reliably determined as a ‘place d’armes’, both territorially and in the time of the great (and last) violent migration or civilian military campaigns to the southern Balkans and eastern Mediterranean.

The first reliable data for the location of the ruins of Roman Viminacium, the capital of the Danube province of Moesia Superior, were the results of a limited site survey and the brief sondage excavations on the large plateau where the Mlava empties into the Danube. The first warnings regarding the devastation of the site by local inhabitants were given by Felix Kanitz in 1860.³ Those informative and, to a certain extent, rescue interventions were carried out by the National Museum and the Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade, at the end of 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. Investigations were first conducted by Mihailo Valtrović (the curator of the National Museum, in Belgrade), in October 1882, at the same time laying the foundations of modern Serbian archaeology.⁴ Valtrović

³ Каниц 1985: 178-179; Golubović 2008: 13.

⁴ Спасић 2015: 13.

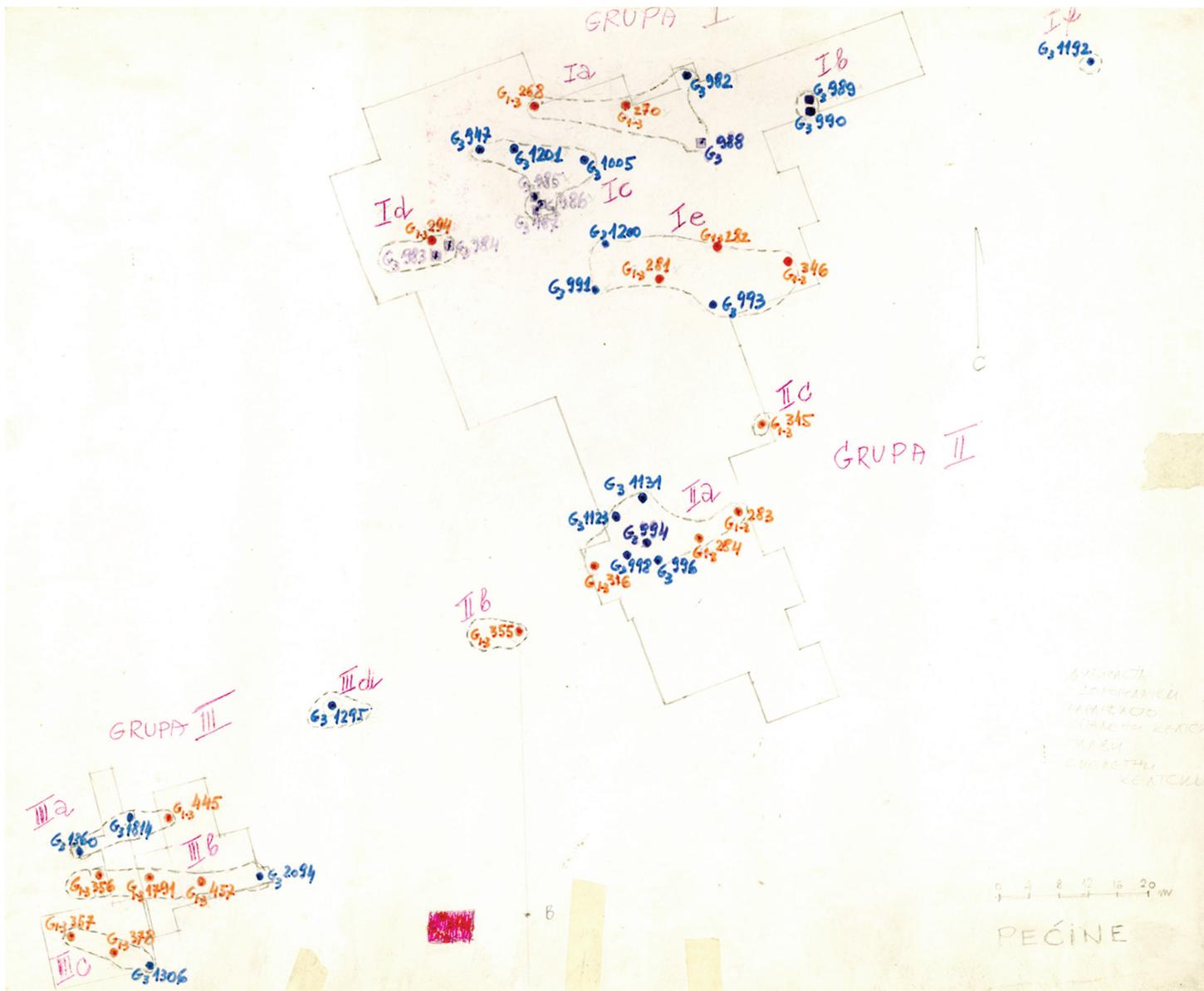
identified the peripheral plateau to the south of the city walls as an area intended for the necropoleis during the entire life of Viminacium, but he did not assume the existence of the Celtic graves, which were entirely different according to the method of interment. The second important consequence resulting from the first phases of the recovery of the rich Roman heritage was the fact that, over time, the area became a long-lasting quarry for high quality building material for the neighbouring settlements. An additional destructive impact on the site was the opening of the coal mine within the same territory, in 1870. Archaeological excavations were resumed in 1902-1903 by Prof. Miloje Vasić, in the areas of the small fortification at Mali Čair, the settlement at Veliki Čair, the southern necropoleis and the Small Town.⁵ On that occasion, Prof. Miloje Vasić distinguished more precisely the area of the city centre and the location of the legionary camp (Map 1).

Investigations at the broad plateau to the south of the city walls provided a better opportunity for estimating the frequency and category of archaeological finds of any kind. Preceding archaeological test trenching of the suburban region and the location of the fortified legionary camp revealed, within an area of approximately 700 hectares, three different necropoleis, which continuously follow life in Viminacium from the 1st to the first decades of the 5th century CE.⁶ Large levelling works for a water supply and sewerage system had been carried out in the area of Viminacium, in parallel with the construction of the Drmno thermal power plant and, on that occasion, sections of antique necropoleis together with burial grounds from the early Celtic period were discovered. It should also be mentioned that sometime earlier the possible existence of the Pećine necropolis had been suggested by numerous finds of artefacts dating from the Early La Tène period that were discovered within the wider area of the city territory of Viminacium. It also suggested the possibility of the existence of some earlier settlement at that very location that could have belonged to the Eastern Celts. The mentioned finds did not exclusively belong to the grave associations but, as we shall see later, they correspond to the same offerings from the grave associations in the Pećine necropolis. The spatial organisation of the necropoleis among the Eastern Celts depended on the scope of Celtic religious rituals and mortuary practices. The Pećine site, within the urban (or suburban) zone of the later Viminacium, the urban centre of the Roman province of Moesia Superior, is the best illustration of such a point of view. Thus, three distinct groups of early Celtic burials have been discovered but they did not show characteristics common in most Eastern Celtic necropoleis (Plan 1). Systematic rescue excavations conducted within the area of the future thermal power plant 'Kostolac – Drmno' during the period of 1981-1982 were primarily aimed at the investigation of the Roman camp and the civilian section of the Viminacium settlement, but resulted in the totally unexpected discovery of this early Celtic necropolis.

The Pećine necropolis was situated on the right bank of the Mlava river, around 5 km to the southwest of Viminacium, in the area where three antique necropoleis would be established later and near the location where three massive antique kilns for the production of pottery vessels and clay bricks were discovered in the period from 1977 to 1992 (Plan 1). The first discovered graves at Pećine were relatively well preserved with many grave goods and have been considered examples of individual burials carried out at a considerable distance from each other and without any indication of being organised in rows

⁵ Спасић 2015: 13; Besides the industrialists who financially supported the investigations, like Đorđe Vajfert and Dragutin Todić, a certain amount of financial support was also provided by Queen Draga Mašin. The next phase of the investigations took place in 1972-1975, at the very same place where Miloje Vasić had discovered the city thermae.

⁶ Зотовић и Јордовић 1990: 2.



Plan 1 – Situation plan of the Pećine necropolis (by B. Jovanović)

or smaller groups. Only the excavation of the larger area, with further discoveries of possible graves, revealed that there really was a shared necropolis, approximately resembling an ‘archipelago’, as the graves are grouped within a smaller or larger area and at various distances from each other. The plan of its organisation reveals an unusual pattern of combining two different forms of interment in each distinctive zone. The investigated area of the necropolis does not indicate any premeditated arrangement of the graves but, rather, emphasises their strict concentration into three groups, mutually separated by zones of 25 to 30 meters.

The ground plan of the established groups is totally asymmetrical and suggests rather an improvised definition of the location of each subsequent burial, depending on the time of death of the deceased. However, such unpredictability of the time of death would still require the organisation of graves into smaller entities – subgroups – in each distinct zone (group of graves I-III) (Plan 2).

The long-lasting presence of the Celts is also suggested by yet another type of sepulchral structures, which were encountered within the wider area of the Viminacium necropoleis, these being 'shaft graves'. Such a method of burying the dead could be seen from Gaul via Moesia as far as Macedonia.⁷ These unusual structures were 1.3-1.5 m in diameter and as much as 8 meters deep and, besides human bones or deposited skulls, numerous animal bones were also discovered in them. This type of funerary ritual could also be associated with the Celts or Gauls who had their local community at Viminacium.⁸ Particularly interesting is grave G-4924, with 153 secondarily buried skulls.⁹

3. TOPOGRAPHY OF EARLY CELTIC SETTLEMENTS AND NECROPOLIES IN THE AREA WHERE THE VELIKA MORAVA AND MLAVA EMPTY INTO THE DANUBE

Available documentation about La Tène sites in the territory of Viminacium, the future capital of Moesia Superior, confirmed the existence of necropoleis and temporary settlements of the Eastern Celts within the wider area of the mouths of the central Balkan rivers Mlava and Morava (Map 1).¹⁰ Their large valleys were the most suitable communication between the Central and Eastern Balkans and the Levant, already divided between the successors of Alexander the Great by the end of the 4th century BCE.

A quick glance at the position of the site of Viminacium, as seen on map 1, confirms a concentration of different types of sites, which bears witness to the remains of one larger or a few smaller settlements from the initial phase of the migration of the Eastern Celts, which was directed towards the Thracian lands and the west coast of the Black Sea. The area of Čair could be the possible location of the initial Roman legionary camp which, during the Roman conquering wars, was customarily built at locations where *oppida* from the Early or Late Iron Age already existed. This could also have been the case with Karaburma and Rospri Čuprija.¹¹ In favour of this also speaks the assumption that, from the end of the 4th or the beginning of the 3rd century BCE, necropoleis types such as Pećine had usually been established next to some important military camp.¹² For many years numerous artefacts from that area, including finds of La Tène jewellery, belt garnitures, fibulas and spurs dating from the end of 3rd to the 1st century BCE, had been arriving in the museum.¹³ Judging by the above mentioned facts, the supposed earlier settlement could have been of Thracian-Dacian provenance as were, after all, numerous other fortifications from the territory of the East Balkans dating from the first half of the 3rd century BCE.

At the site of **Tadićeva Crkva**, which is situated on a natural elevation on the left bank of the Mlava, material from the Early Iron Age was encountered, along with finds of a Celtic character. This was also recorded by Miloje Vasić in the course of archaeological

⁷ Golubović 2008: 10.

⁸ Golubović 2008: 117.

⁹ Спасић 2015: 22.

¹⁰ Стојић и Јацановић 2008: 63.

¹¹ Todorović 1972: 9

¹² Јовановић 1985: 17.

¹³ Спасић 1997: 35; Спасић 1992: 5-20.



investigations at the beginning of the 20th century.¹⁴ At the site of **Nad Lugom** in Drmno, which is situated on a dominant point on the right bank of the Mlava, a Late La Tène pit dug into the Bronze Age layer has been discovered.¹⁵ In addition to the numerous Celtic finds from **Kličevačka Klepečka**, **Nosaka** and **Jerinin Do**, it is possible to assume the existence of Late La Tène oppida, which could be dated to the 1st century BCE.

Individual Celtic graves or burials at Viminacium come from the partially preserved necropolis of **Rudine**, where four graves damaged by the work of building machinery were discovered. According to the finds of jewellery and funerary offerings, those graves date from the period at the end of 4th and the beginning of the 3rd century BCE.¹⁶ Individual burials, which might have been segments of larger Celtic necropoleis destroyed by the construction of the Kostolac Thermal Power Plant, have also been encountered at the site of **Sokrečo in Repnjak**, on the Sopot plateau. A cremation burial with grave goods dating from the end of the 4th century BCE was discovered there.¹⁷ At the site of **Humka**, on Mali Dunavac, one inhumation burial was discovered during the Second World War and remains of a horse and dog, among other objects, were found in the grave. Based on discovered metal objects, the grave has been dated to the La Tène I period.¹⁸ One grave from the end of the 2nd or the beginning of the 1st century BCE (LT D) was discovered by chance at the site of **Dunavac**.¹⁹

It could be concluded, considering this short survey of the topography of settlements and necropoleis in the area between the mouths of the Velika Morava and the Mlava, that the entire area around the confluence of the Mlava and the Danube was inhabited in the 5th and 4th centuries BCE by native tribes, which would face the Celtic invasion army.

4. ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AT THE LATE IRON AGE NECROPOLEIS

A particular question is the ethnic origin of the autochthonous population living there before the arrival of the Eastern Celts, during their occupation of the Middle Danube Basin at the end of 4th century BCE. From a relative chronological point of view, the native population, as well as their ancestors, belonged to the final phase of the Early Iron Age in the Central Balkans and were divided into local cultural groups. The results of systematic rescue excavations conducted in parallel with the construction of the new thermal power plant at Drmno only recently confirmed the generally accepted cultural and chronological determination of Viminacium as well as the cultural influences of the Eastern Celts on the native Early Iron Age populations in the Balkan-Pannonian region. The first appearance of the Eastern Celts at Viminacium precedes its foundation and the further life of Roman Viminacium. The necropolis was not known at the time of the first test trenching and small-scale excavations at that site, identified in the first place as the capital of Moesia Superior, according to antique written sources.

¹⁴ Спасић 1997: 35.

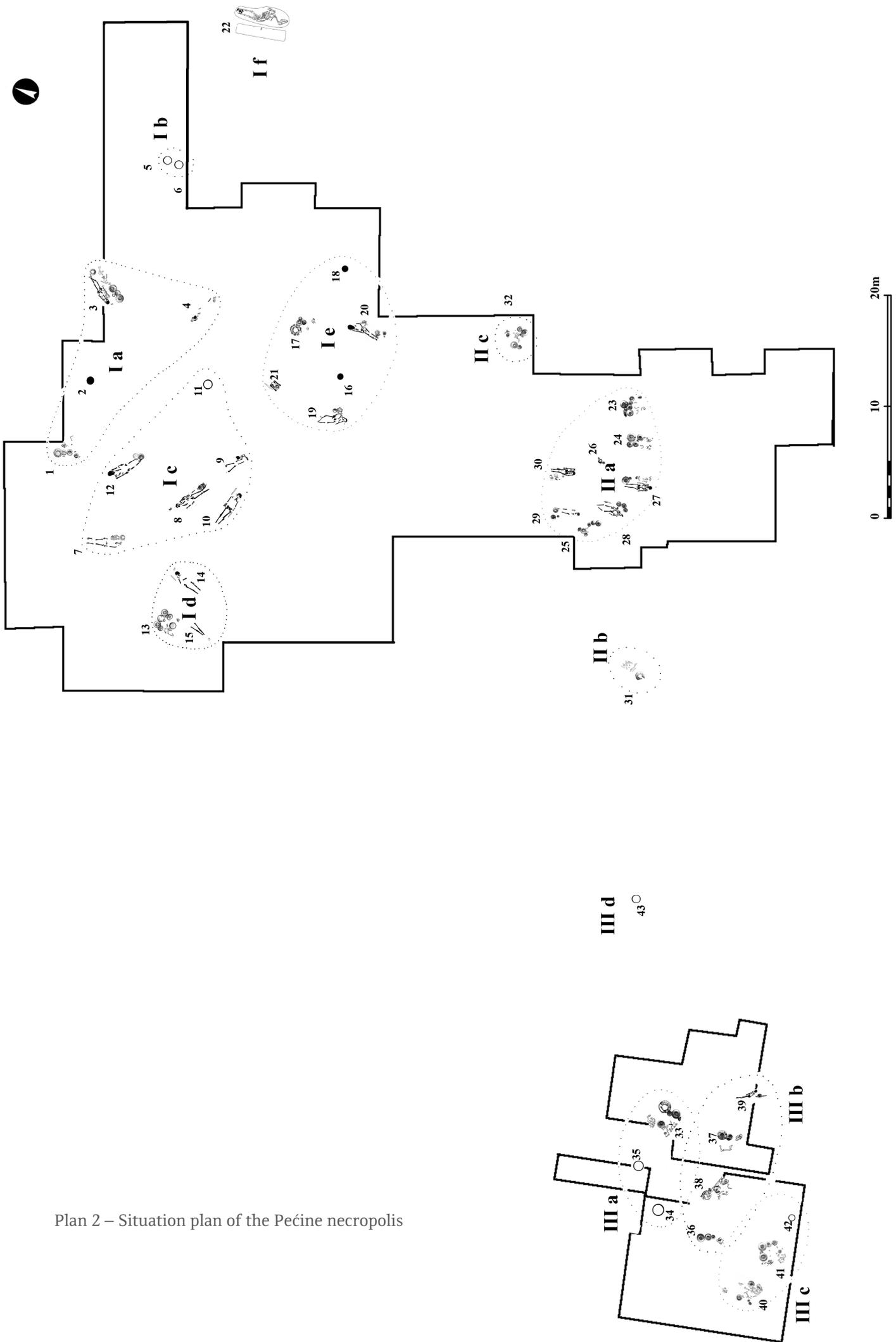
¹⁵ Спасић 1992: 19.

¹⁶ Тапавички-Илић 2007: 250.

¹⁷ Јацановић 1988.

¹⁸ Косорић 1961: 198; Војић 1981: 319, Т. 8/1-3.

¹⁹ Јацановић 1997: 127.



Plan 2 – Situation plan of the Pećine necropolis



In a narrower (geographic) sense it could be said that, in this case, we are talking about the Thracians as an ethnic group and the Triballi as their local tribe, who are mentioned in historical sources as the population living in Eastern and Central Serbia.²⁰ After recent excavations in the southern periphery of the city territory, the presence of a native population from the late Early Iron Age was also identified. These were the Pannonians, whose burials were encountered especially in the subgroup Ia at the necropolis at Pećine. Their home territory was in the eastern region of the Carpathian Basin and generally included the middle Danube Basin and, to a lesser extent, the lower Tisa Valley.²¹ Grave goods in the Celtic and autochthonous graves at Pećine speak, however, in favour of them living together. In contrast, the funerary rituals and the typology of offerings in the grave associations are incompatible, thus easily indicating their distinguished tribal origins. Unfortunately, the degree of investigation of the Viminacium area has not so far provided sufficient elements for a more detailed understanding of the founding phase of the La Tène settlement, its size or its role in the further conquering activities of the Celtic invasions on a continental scale that started at the end of the 4th century BCE.

5. ORGANISATION OF THE NECROPOLIS, GROUPS OF GRAVES AND METHODS OF INTERMENT

Rescue investigations lasting from the autumn of 1981 until the summer of 1982²² determined the approximate borders of the necropolis with 43 biritually buried individuals who, chronologically, date from the time of the arrival of the Celts in the Balkans. There are also individual burials from the later phase of existence of this necropolis (but they are not included in that number). The distribution of numerous scattered finds from the La Tène necropoleis, from the closer or more distant neighbourhood of Pećine shows that, in that area, many La Tène and native tribes were organised and prepared for the great invasion to the south. The use of the necropolis after the return of a segment of the Celtic forces defeated at Delphi is recorded in just one instance, in grave 22 (meaning that the necropolis is essentially of an Early La Tène date).²³

Speaking in general about the necropoleis of the Eastern Celts, the heterogeneity of their organisation is conspicuous and it can, in fact, be reduced to two prevailing variants. According to the first, the relative chronology of the graves corresponds to the direction of the expansion of the necropolis. Put more simply, if the earlier graves are in the west, the later should be expected in the east, while according to the second variant, graves of different dates could be found within the same interment zones. As we shall see, the necropolis at Pećine does not belong to the mentioned variants of the organisational scheme, either in general or in its detail.

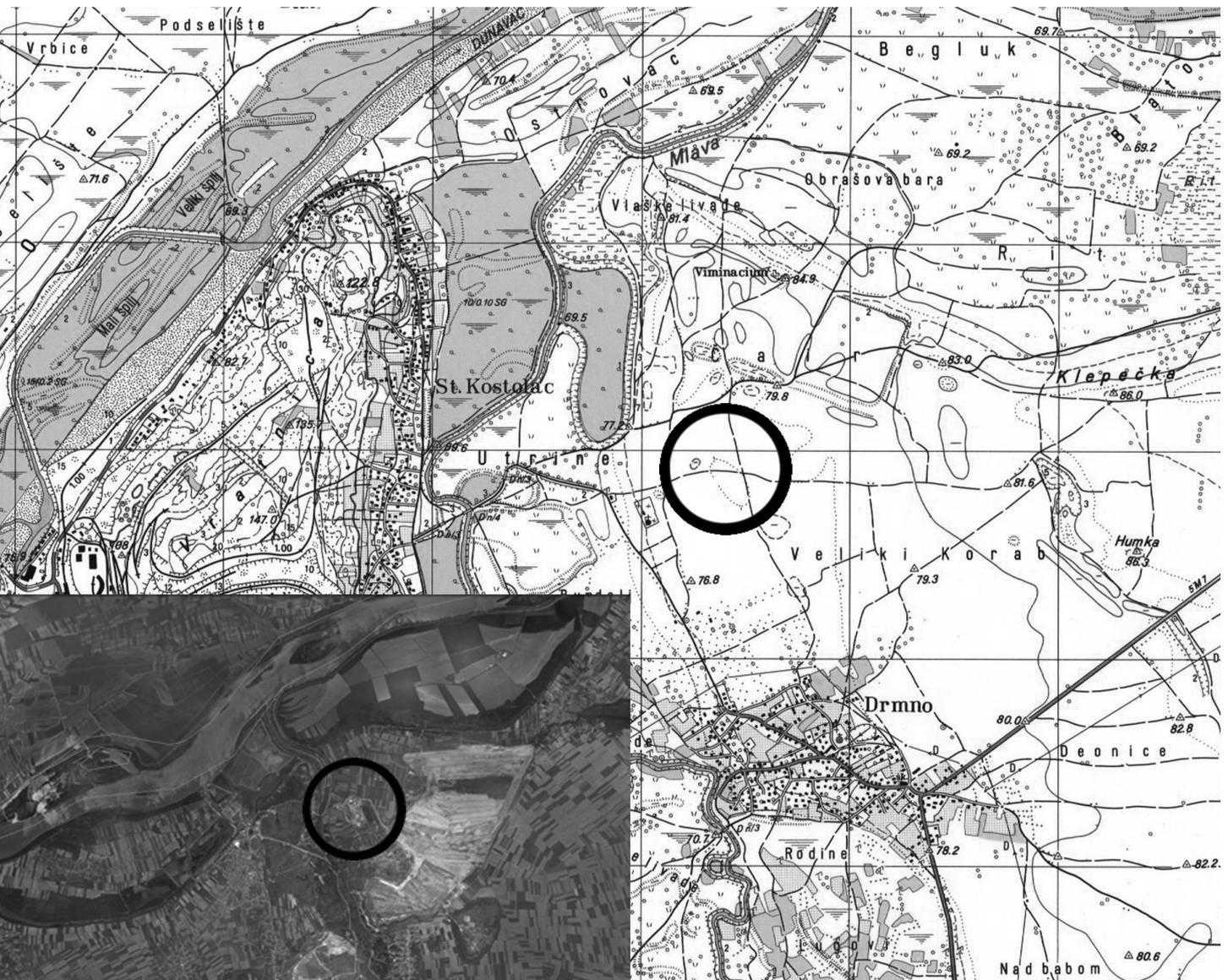
At this location the terrain is elevated and naturally protected from the frequent flooding of the Mlava River (Map 2). Rescue investigations were carried out within a system of trenches 8 x 3 m in size, oriented in a N-S direction, with a deviation of 19° from

²⁰ Papazoglu 2007: 48.

²¹ Benac 1987: 766-768.

²² Investigations were directed by Ljubica Zotović, on behalf of the Institute of Archaeology in Belgrade and by Časlav Jordović, on behalf of the Republic Office for the Protection of Cultural Monuments.

²³ Jovanović 1992: 85.



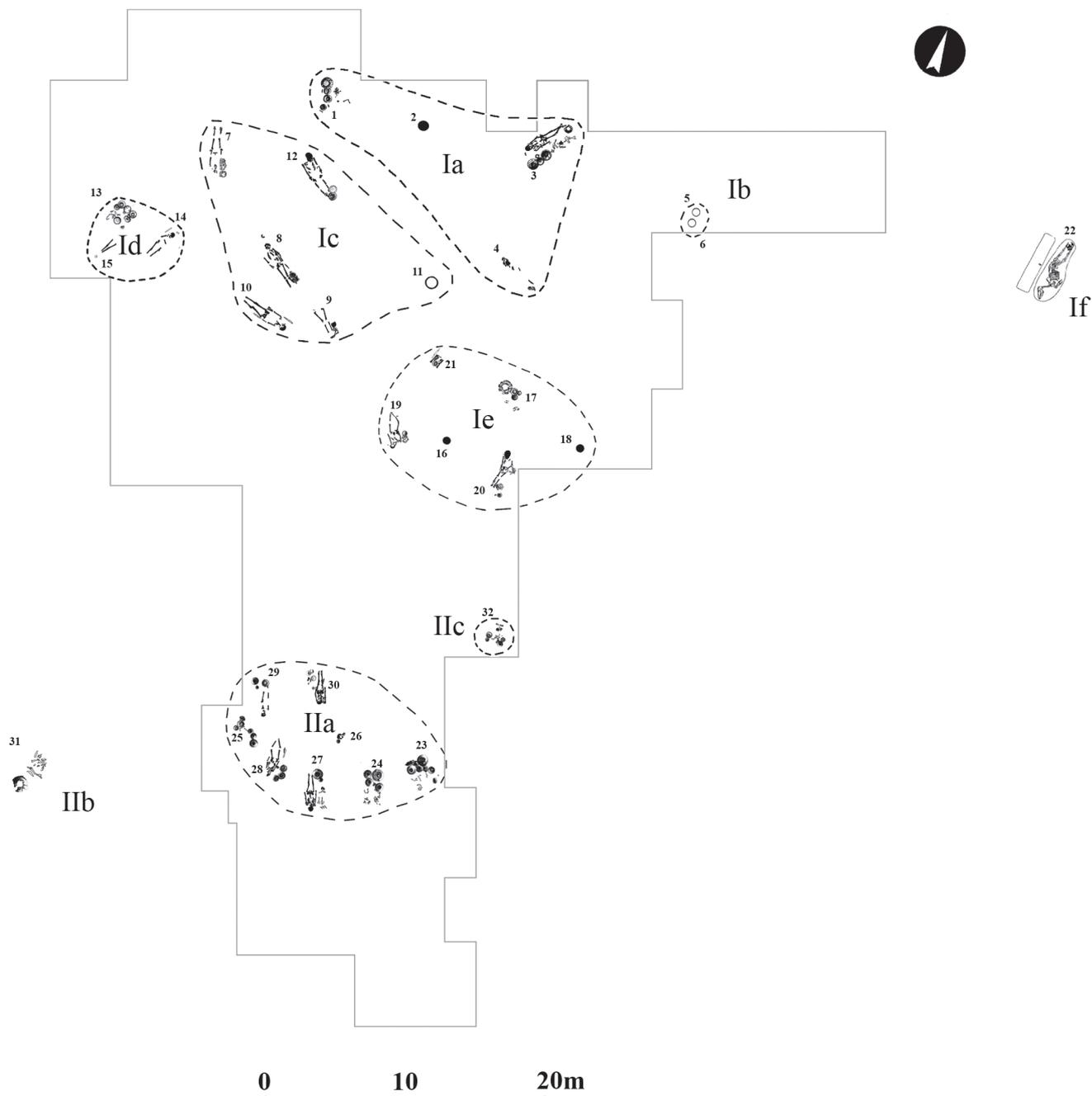
Map 2 – Satellite and topography map of the Viminacium region

the north to the west, and covering an area of approximately 120 m x 70 m (8400 m²).²⁴ Control profiles 1.5 meters wide were left between the trenches and the zone between the south-western and north-eastern blocks of the necropolis, approximately 60 x 30 m, was not investigated (plan 2). As a result of archaeological surveys of other building activities in that area, 6 more La Tène graves were encountered. It is assumed that a certain number of La Tène graves were most probably destroyed by later burials in Roman graves or just by plundering.²⁵

Rescue investigations revealed around 60 graves (prehistoric and antique), of which 43 date from the Early La Tène horizon and include 26 inhumation burials and 17 cremations. It was established, using the analysis of grave associations and funerary rituals, that

²⁴ Results of investigations of the Pećine necropolis were presented by a member of the investigation team, Momir Cerović, in his graduation thesis; Cerović, M. unpublished graduation thesis.

²⁵ Cerović 1983.



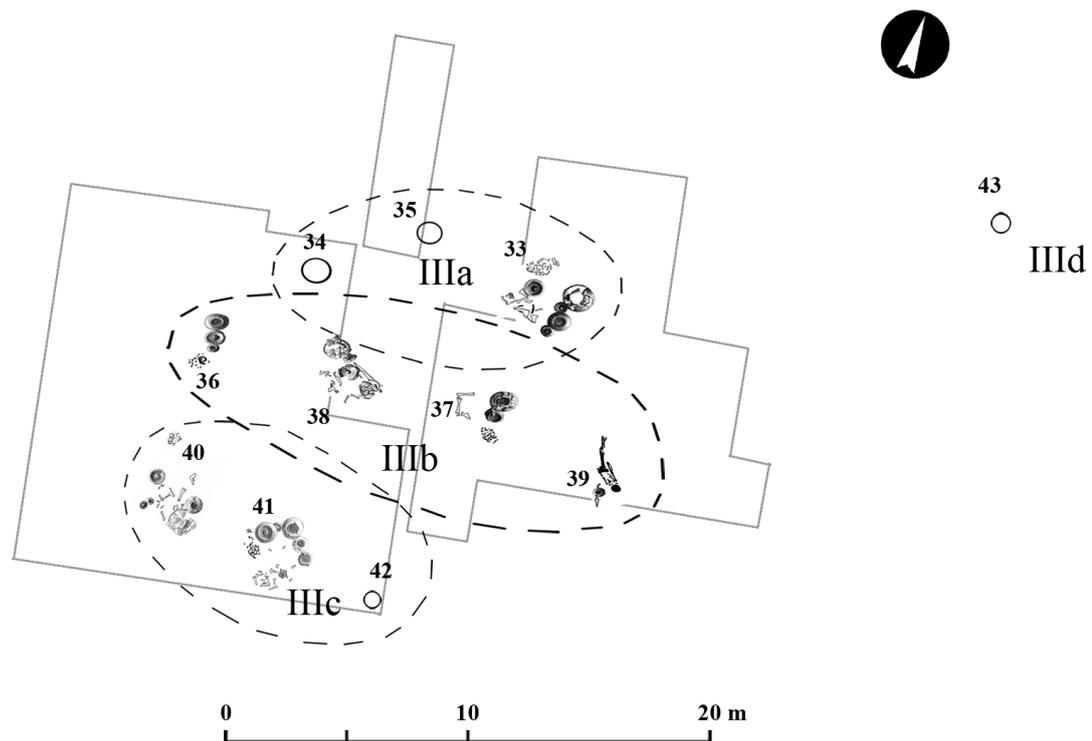
Plan 3 – Groupe of graves I and II

9 graves belong to the native population.²⁶ An unusual procedure in the contemporary funerary ritual is that native graves were not buried in a shared secluded area but within groups, or ‘blocks’ (*insulae*), together with the Celts. The site plan of the nature of the burials at the necropolis is a chronological index of its continuation and indicates an expansion and mutual sequence within distinct zones of interment. Such a comprehension of the spatial distribution also makes it possible to assume the approximate duration of life and size of the settlement from which the necropolis resulted. As much as this was

²⁶ Јовановић 1985: 13.

understandable for the long-lasting funerary rituals, at the same time the disposition or selection of separate oval alleys for burying small numbers of graves represents an alien phenomenon among the known necropoleis of the Eastern Celts. Without the spatial facts of its relative chronological history, Pećine also offers some other possibilities for a closer determination of the time when they existed, primarily by taking into account the analyses of the grave associations.

The first thing that draws our attention when analysing the ground plan of the necropolis is the substantial distance between the three groups of burials, without any indication of their orientation to the north or east to respect the prominent path of the sun visible on the horizon. The site plan of Pećine, together with the analysis of grave associa-



Plan 4 – Group of graves III

tions, indicates the existence of three basic entities, grave groups I, II and III. As already mentioned, the groups consist of subgroups or blocks (*insulae*). Group I consists of 6 entities (subgroups) marked from a to f (Plan 3), Group II of three subgroups marked from a to c (Plan 3) and Group III of four subgroups marked from a to d (Plan 4). The reason for the distinguishing subgroups was, in the first instance, their independent spatial position and free selection of funerary ritual. Nevertheless, they are not family tombs or common parcels for individual burials. This is best confirmed by the differences in size of the spaces for each thus distinguished group. The spatial division of graves performed in this way reduces the objective of analysis to a determination of the typology and chronology of the grave goods as closed associations discovered *in situ*. Thus, each grave becomes the initial unit of analysis, determined in its space and according to its typological estimate, in conjunction with the funerary ritual and valorisation of the grave offerings. If we simultaneously compare the site plans of the mentioned groups (or zones) of interment then all of the investigated grave associations, this assigns each of the groups as distinct sections



of the necropolis. Finally, an identical procedure is repeated by summarising the previous group analyses and, thus, a conclusive definition of the necropolis is obtained on the basis of results achieved by the excavations conducted so far. The unusual organisation of the interments carried out at the necropolis which suggests, at first, the absence of any spatial planning, and that it is expressed in the consistent abandonment of already known schemes of the Celtic necropoleis, is finally explained by its generally homogeneous absolute chronology, which actually indicates a rather large number of burials in a short period of time.

Only three separate groups of burials (I-III), with few burials in the interspaces, have been clearly distinguished. The later graves are marked with the number of the nearest group or, if further away, they are marked as individual graves of the neighbouring groups. The various contents of the grave assemblages were not the main reason for their division but we took into account the approximate pattern of using available terrain intended for burials. It was actually not entirely clear whether the individual graves belong to an as yet undiscovered group or they were subsequently buried between the existing groups. The absolute or relative dates of these burials were also not of much help, given the relatively short period of use of the necropolis, confirmed by the discovery of some grave goods that were chronologically particularly sensitive. We have already mentioned the necessary division of each group (I-III) into subgroups – kinds of micro entities consisting of 4 – 10 graves situated within a limited space. Their orientation did not indicate any previously determined direction – on the contrary, the tendency of grouping graves along the border line of an available space is visible. However, these spaces were, as a rule, asymmetrical in shape and of varying dimensions. A more detailed identification of each subgroup depended on the category of burial, the closed association of grave goods and the ritual applied during the funeral in order to approximately determine the reason for their separation.

Although in the area of group I could be noticed, to a certain extent, two different entities separated by a rather small distance between their modest areas, they can be distinguished more clearly by the disposition of graves in unequal subgroups. Five such mini grave entities were identified in group I, together with one grave individually buried and marked as a remnant of subgroup C, partially destroyed by the levelling of the terrain. Graves lined up one after another, different in orientation and funerary ritual - inhumation and cremation – suggest their tribal affiliation, considering in this case the newly arrived Celts and the native Pannonians, i.e. the Thracian Triballi. This remark applies only to group I, as groups II and III have their distinct disposition of graves, more like parallel serpentine rows with a space between them.

The occurrence of the subgroups of graves at the necropolis of the Eastern Celts is not unusual. The clearly prominent isolation of the subgroups at Pećine demands a special explanation because, in both instances, these are cemeteries of one population gathered at Pećine, at a point of the intersection of communications from the northeast of the Carpathian Basin and the northwest of the Middle Danube Basin.

In brief, the Pećine necropolis was established without a common plan and did not result from a chronological sequence. It is, in fact, more a solution to the special conditions acquired previously within a well organised population on the move, stopping from time to time for longer rests as a necessary preparation for the realisation of the final action of the set goal. As the individual groups of burials are scattered with no mutual connection, the Pećine necropolis is, in brief, a number of smaller necropoleis within one,

previously determined, open area. Rescue investigations of the Pećine area did not provide enough information to solve the dilemma present from the very first day: how much the excavated area covered between the first and last section of the necropolis, or is it in fact its total area?

All the deceased, including the native population, were buried in pits of approximately the same depth, starting at 0.90 m but mostly between 1.50 – 1.70 m.²⁷ However, it should be taken into consideration the frequent changes in the configuration of the terrain due to intensive farming that resulted in the different depths of burials. In some instances, the burial pits could not be clearly distinguished, apart from at the very bottom where they dug into the yellowish loess virgin soil. The investigations did not reveal any special burial structures, instead the deceased, or their cremated remains, were placed directly in the burial pit. Burial pits of a rectangular plan and 1.75-2.35 m x 1.05 – 1.35 m in size were mostly characteristic of the inhumation burials. The remains of cremated individuals were placed in pits of a slightly different size (1.50-2.20 m x 1.20-1.60 m). Only one burial pit was of a circular ground plan, 1.05 m in diameter.

At the end of this chapter on the spatial analysis of the necropolis and the methods of interment it is important to emphasise the following:

- a. The most important characteristic of the necropolis at Pećine is that it is an example that best illustrates the meeting of the earlier phase of the La Tène culture and the late phase of the Early Iron Age in the Danube Basin.²⁸
- b. It was relatively short-lived and the native burials are clearly distinguishable from the Celtic graves. In addition, female burials are clearly distinguishable from male ones.
- c. The necropolis consists of three distinct entities (I-III) and the analysis of funerary ritual also revealed a chronological distinction between the graves, as almost all native burials belong to the earliest group (group I) of interment, which are mostly female burials.
- d. The various sacrificial offerings consisting, as a rule, of local forms of jewellery, weapons or pottery could indicate certain relationships between the deceased
- e. The Pećine necropolis was established without a strict plan and did not depend on a chronological sequence.

From the time of its discovery until today, many scholarly texts have been published dealing with some of the finds and the funerary rituals carried out at the Pećine necropolis. In those texts, the graves are marked, in addition to numbers, with the indexes G3 or G1-3.²⁹

The authors of investigations, in order to distinguish Roman from Celtic graves in the course of excavations, marked La Tène inhumation burials with the index G3. The index G1-3 was used for La Tène cremation burials.³⁰ In this book some renumbering of the discovered La Tène graves has been carried out according to the following sequence:

²⁷ Јовановић 1985: 13.

²⁸ Јовановић 1987: 838.

²⁹ Јовановић 1983; Idem 1984; Idem. 1985; Idem. 1986; Idem. 1987: 824-825; Idem. 1991; Idem. 1992; Idem. 1994; Popović, Јовановић 2005; Јовановић 2007;

³⁰ Cerović, M: 3.

EARLY LA TÈNE PEĆINE NECROPOLIS



Grave 1	G1-3 268	Grave 23	G1-3 283
Grave 2	G1-3 270	Grave 24	G1-3 284
Grave 3	G3 982	Grave 25	G1-3 316
Grave 4	G3 988	Grave 26	G3 994
Grave 5	G3 989	Grave 27	G3 996
Grave 6	G3 990	Grave 28	G3 998
Grave 7	G3 947	Grave 29	G3 1123
Grave 8	G3 985	Grave 30	G3 1131
Grave 9	G3 986	Grave 31	G1-3 355
Grave 10	G3 987	Grave 32	G1-3 345
Grave 11	G3 1005	Grave 33	G1-3 445
Grave 12	G3 1201	Grave 34	G3 1360
Grave 13	G1-3 294	Grave 35	G3 1814
Grave 14	G3 984	Grave 36	G1-3 356
Grave 15	G3 983	Grave 37	G1-3 457
Grave 16	G1-3 281	Grave 38	G1-3 1791
Grave 17	G1-3 282	Grave 39	G3 2094
Grave 18	G1-3 346	Grave 40	G1-3 357
Grave 19	G3 991	Grave 41	G1-3 378
Grave 20	G3 993	Grave 42	G3 1306
Grave 21	G3 1200	Grave 43	G3 1295
Grave 22	G3 1192		

6. CATALOGUE OF THE PEĆINE NECROPOLIS, with descriptions of graves and grave goods

* This chapter is the product of the joint work of B. Jovanović and M. Cerović, resulting from the catalogue (pp 4-51) in the unpublished graduation thesis 'Celtic Necropolis at Pećine', defended in 1983. Figures 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 16, 17, 19, 26, 29, 30 and 34 are drawn by M. Cerović according to the original documentation from the Institute of Archaeology.

The Early La Tène necropolis of Pećine consisted of three distinctive entities, denoted as groups of graves I-III, with the subgroups: Group I a-f, Group II a-c and Group III a-d. The graves discovered in the interspaces have been added to the nearest group or are considered as individual burials.

6.1. GROUP OF GRAVES Ia

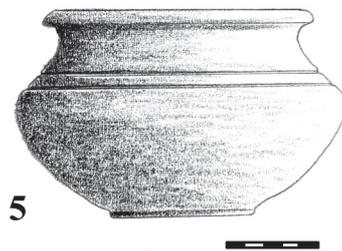
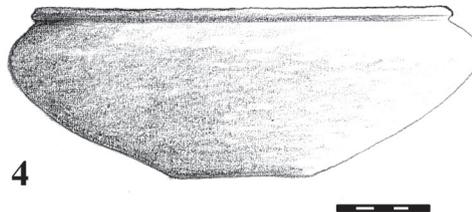
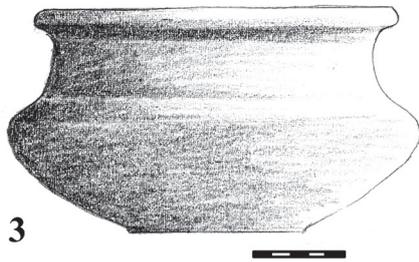
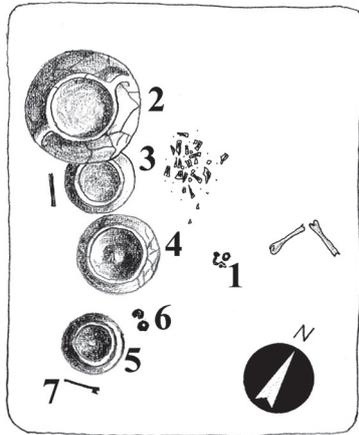
Grave 1/ (G1-3 268) Cremation; relative depth 1.30 m. Rectangular pit (1.50 m x 1.20 m); orientation N-S with deviation of 35° towards W (Figure 1).

Grave goods

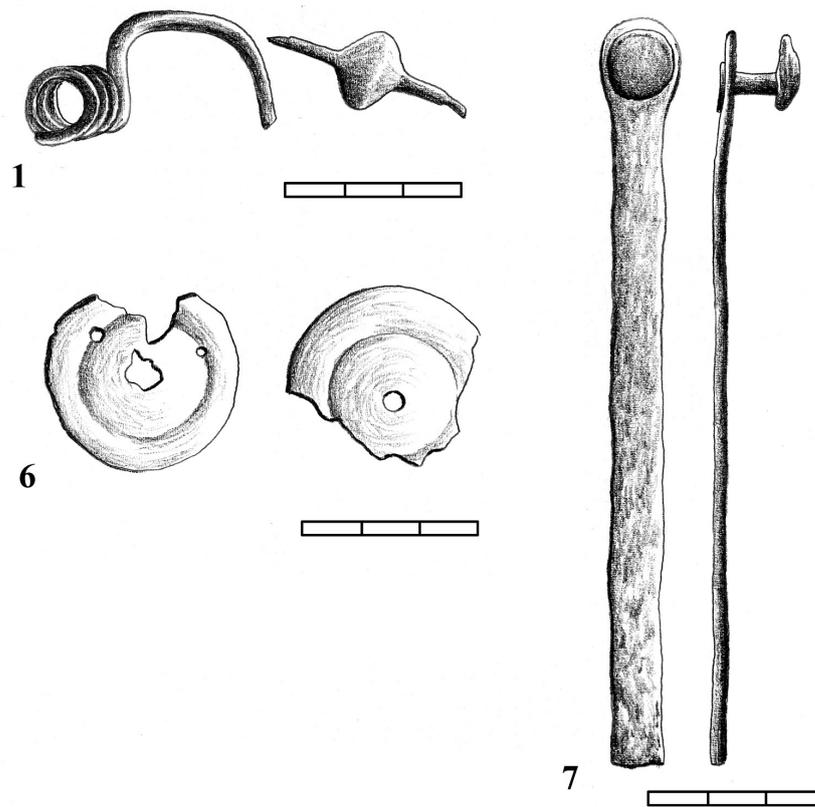
1. Fragmented iron fibula with high bow and a knob on the bent back foot (L 8 cm); Inv. No. 3171 (Pl. 2/1).
2. Two-handled kantharos with bell-shaped foot (H 28 cm; R of rim 24 cm; R of foot 15 cm), brown in colour, with coating; Inv. No. 3167 (Pl. 1/2)
3. Biconical bowl with thickened rim and cylindrical neck (H 11 cm; R of rim 18 cm; R of base 8 cm) black in colour; Inv. No. 3168 (Pl. 1/3).
4. Conical bowl with thickened rim (H 8 cm; R of rim 21 cm); Inv. No. 3169 (Pl. 1/4).
5. Biconical bowl with thickened rim and ring-like base decorated with two grooves on the shoulder (H 10 cm; R of rim 12.5 cm; R of foot 7 cm) black in colour; Inv. No. 3170 (Pl. 1/5).
6. Two pieces of sheet bronze of circular shape with perforations (R 3.5 cm); Inv. No. 3172 (Pl. 2/6).
7. Iron object shaped as a narrow band with a rivet at one end (L. 13.3 cm); Inv. No. 3173 (Pl. 2/7)



Fig. 1 – Grave 1



Pl. 1 – Grave 1



Pl. 2 – Grave 1

Grave 2/ (G1-3 270); Cremation (destroyed); relative depth 0.55 m. Burial pit was not identified.

Grave goods

1. Fragmented biconical pottery vessel with short neck and slanting everted rim (urn?), painted black. Two moulded rings decorated with crescent shaped incisions on the neck and a pronounced rib on the shoulder; Inv. No. 3166. Find is not preserved in the drawing.

Grave 3/ (G3 982); Inhumation; relative depth 1.20 m. Rectangular burial pit (2.30 m x 1.35 m x 0.40 m); Most probably a woman of around 60 years of age, orientation S-N with deviation of 7° toward S; recorded at the bottom of the pit were traces of charcoal and animal bones (pig and cattle) (Figure 2).

Grave goods

1. Arched iron belt buckle of a lanceolate shape with a hook at one end and shaped as a socket

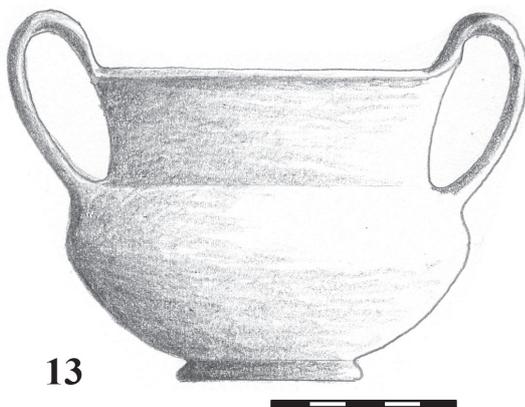
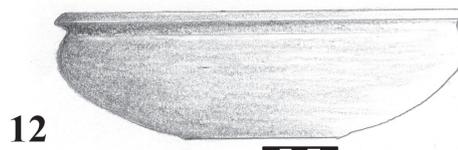
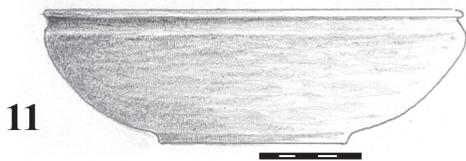
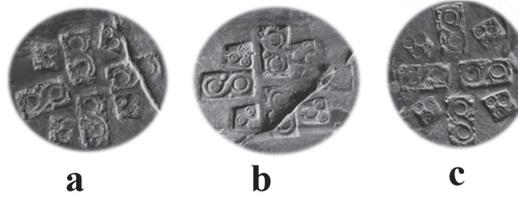
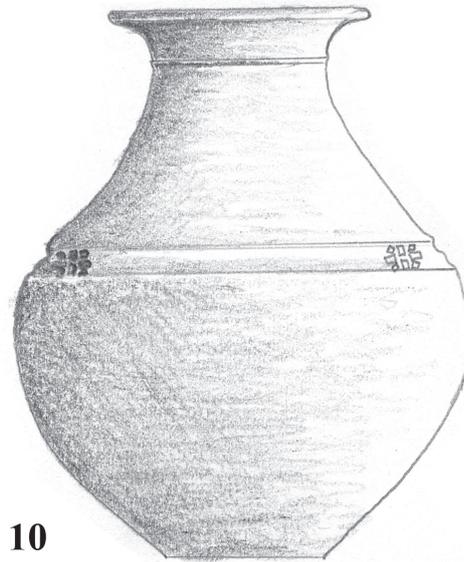
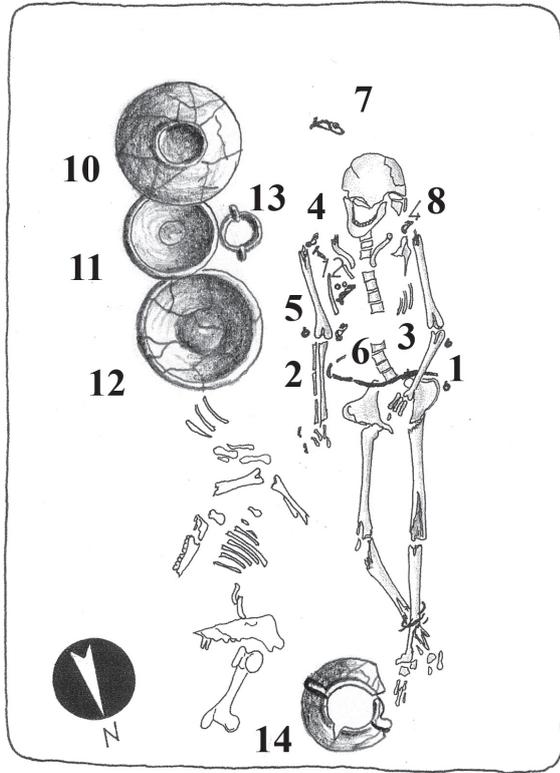


Fig. 2 – Grave 3

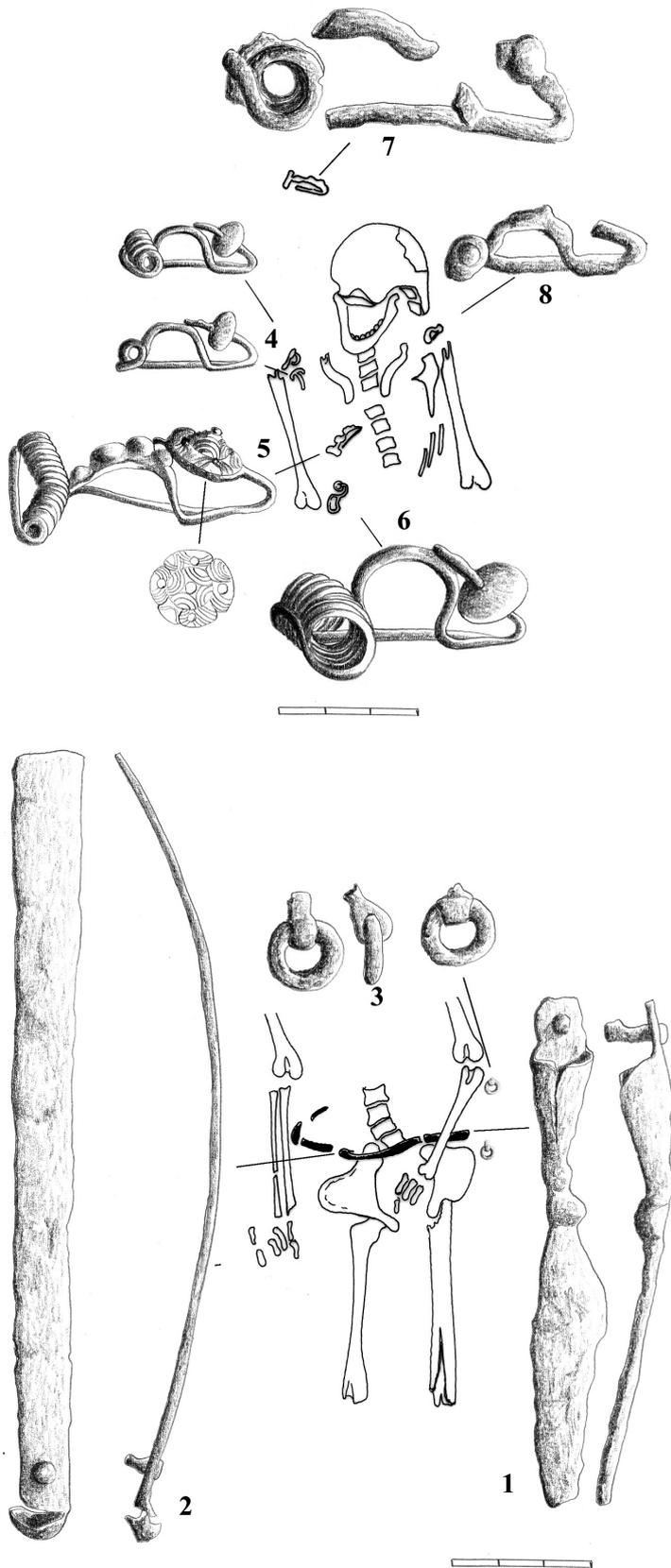


at the other end, swelling in the middle and a rivet for attachment to a leather belt (L 11 cm); Inv. No. 3342 (Pl. 4/1).

2. Arched segment of belt garniture shaped as a narrow strap with a rivet at one end (L 17.5 cm); Inv. No. 3343 (Pl. 4/2).



Pl. 3 – Grave 3



Pl. 4 – Grave 3

3. Pair of iron rings from belt garniture (R of rings 1.5 cm); Inv. No. 3344 (Pl. 4/3).
4. Pair of bronze fibulae of Early La Tène type with a knob on the bent back foot which is touching the bow (L 3 cm); Inv. No. 3339 (Pl. 4/4)
5. Bronze fibula with ribbed (segmental) bow and coral ornament on bent back foot which is touching the bow (L 6 cm); Inv. no. 3340 (Pl. 4/5).
6. Bronze fibula of Early La Tène type with a knob on the bent back foot (L 5 cm); Inv. No. 3341 (Pl. 4/6).
7. Fragmented iron fibula with high bow a knob on the bent back foot (L 7.5 cm); Inv. No. 3337 (Pl. 4/7).
8. Iron fibula of rather small size with bow of semicircular section and fragmented bent foot (L 4 cm); Inv. No. 3338 (Pl. 4/8).
9. Two iron wires of rather thick cross section (L 1.5 cm; L 2.3 cm); Inv. No. 3345.
10. Flask amphora with a ring-like base, decorated on the shoulder using stamps with a 'S' motif arranged in a cross shape and concentric circles within a horizontal groove (Pl. 3/10 a-c) (H 40.5 cm; R of rim 18 cm; R of base 12.5 cm); Inv. No. 3346 (Pl. 3/10).
11. Conical, rounded bowl with groove under the rim (H 7 cm; R of rim 21 cm; R of base 10 cm), grey in colour; Inv. No. 3348 (Pl. 3/11).
12. Conical bowl with 'S' shaped rim, high neck and ring-like base (H 9 cm; R of rim 28 cm; R of base 10 cm), grey in co-



lour; Inv. No. 3349 (Pl. 3/12).

13. Kantharos (beaker) with strap handles surmounting the rim and a ring-like base (H 8.5 cm; R of rim 9 cm; R of base 5 cm), grey in colour; Inv. No. 3347 (Pl. 3/13).
14. Kantharos of a carinated, biconical shape, with cylindrical neck and strap handles surmounting the rim and ring-like base, decorated with horizontal groove (H 22.5 cm; R of rim 16.5 cm; R of base 10 cm); Inv. No. 3348 (Pl. 3/14).

Grave 4 (G3 988) Inhumation; relative depth 1.10 m. Destroyed skeletal remains (only long bones preserved) of a child of about 6 years of age, approximate orientation W-E, without traces of burial pit (Figure 3)

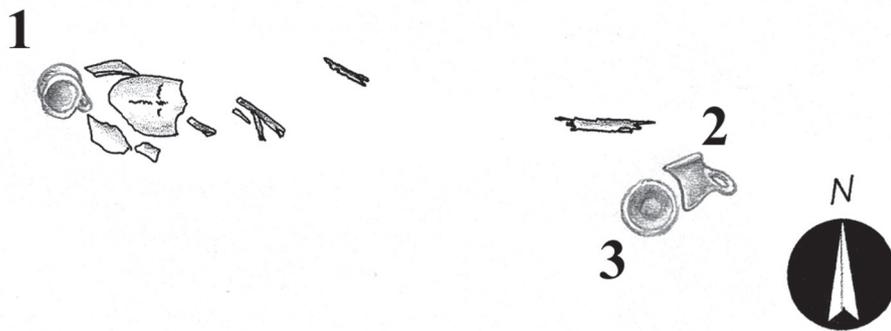
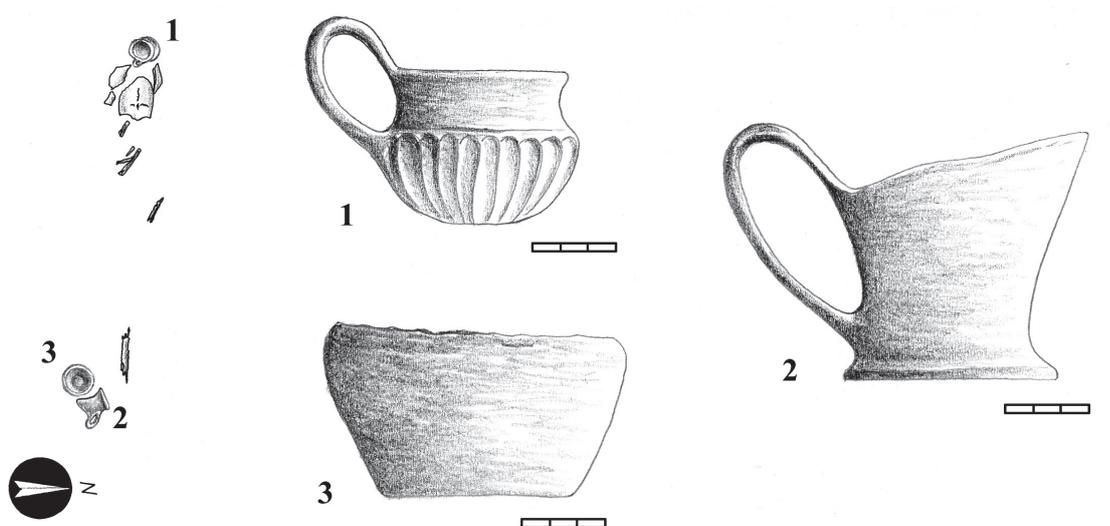


Fig. 3 – Grave 4

Grave goods

1. Cup with handle surmounting the rim, body decorated with shallow vertical channels, and concave base (H 6 cm; R of rim 6 cm); Inv. No. 3403 (Pl. 5/1).
2. Goblet with one strap handle surmounting the rim, slanting rim and pronounced (expanded) base (H 9.5 cm); Inv. No. 3404 (Pl. 5/2).
3. Bowl with slightly inverted rim (H 6.8 cm; R of rim 10 cm; R of base 7 cm) (Pl. 5/3).



Pl. 5 – Grave 4

6.2. GROUP OF GRAVES Ib

Grave 5 / (G3 989 Inhumation; relative depth 0.70 m. Deceased male of about 45 years of age was lying in a crouched position (preserved length of skeleton is around 1.15 m) on the left side, with left arm bent at elbow and hand under the head, while right arm was extended. Orientation was approximately N-S with a deviation of 6° towards W. It was recorded that the shin bones were horizontally cut.

No grave goods, documentation is not preserved

Grave 6 / (G3 990) Inhumation of a child of around 1 year of age; relative depth 0.30 m. Child was lying below the feet of the deceased male in grave 5. Only skull, facing east, is preserved.

No grave goods

6.3 GROUP OF GRAVES Ic

Grave 7 / (G3 947) Inhumation; relative depth 1.15 m. Adult female individual oriented in S-N direction with a deviation of 28° towards E. Burial pit was not recorded. Jewellery was present on the hands and legs, with belt garniture on the waist (Figure 4).

Grave goods

1. Pair of rings made of iron wire of thin cross section (R 9 mm); Inv. No. 3176 (Pl. 6/1).
2. Iron object of twisted wire with one end flat and on the other there is a hoop (L 10 cm); Inv. No. 3177 (Pl. 6/2).
3. Solid cast bronze bracelets with open but touching ends, of semicircular section with alternately arranged smaller and larger swellings (segments) (R 5.7 – 7 cm); Inv. No. 3179 (Pl. 6/3).
4. Fragmented hollow cast iron bracelet (R 8 cm, thickness 1 cm); Inv. No. 3178 (Pl. 6/4)
5. Fragmented iron belt buckle (L 6 cm); Inv. No. 3180 (Pl. 6/5).
6. Fragment of belt garniture made of rather thick twisted iron wire (L 6 cm); Inv. No. 3180 (Pl. 6/6).
7. Fragmented handmade bowl of coarse fabric; Inv. No. 3174. Not preserved in the drawing
8. Fragmented wheel-thrown pottery vessel; Inv. No. 3175. Not preserved in the drawing

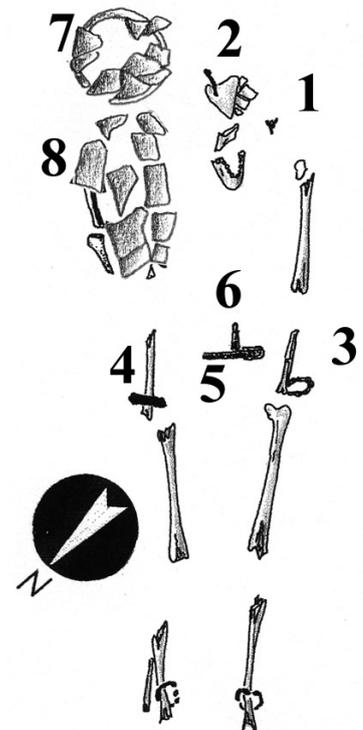
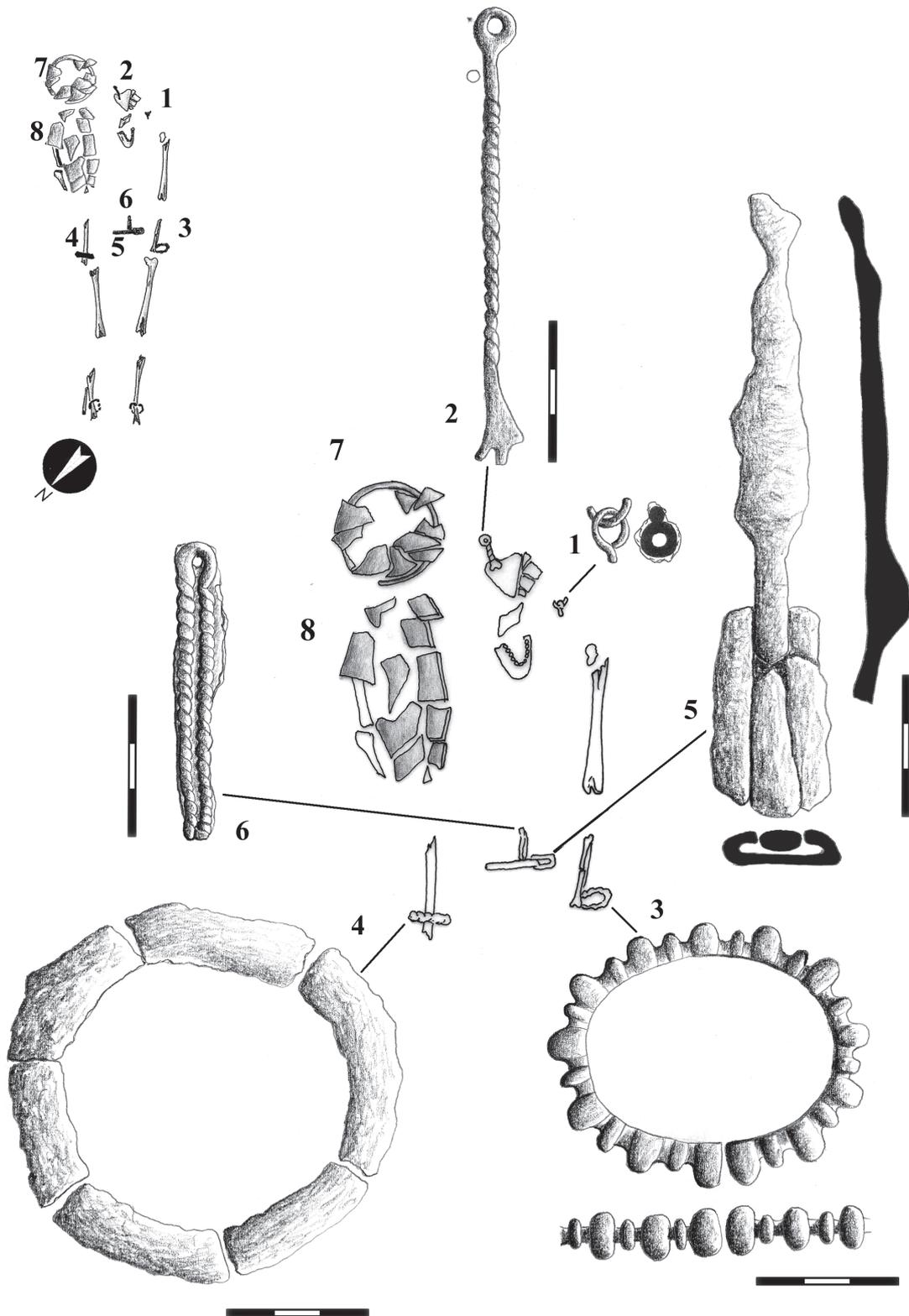
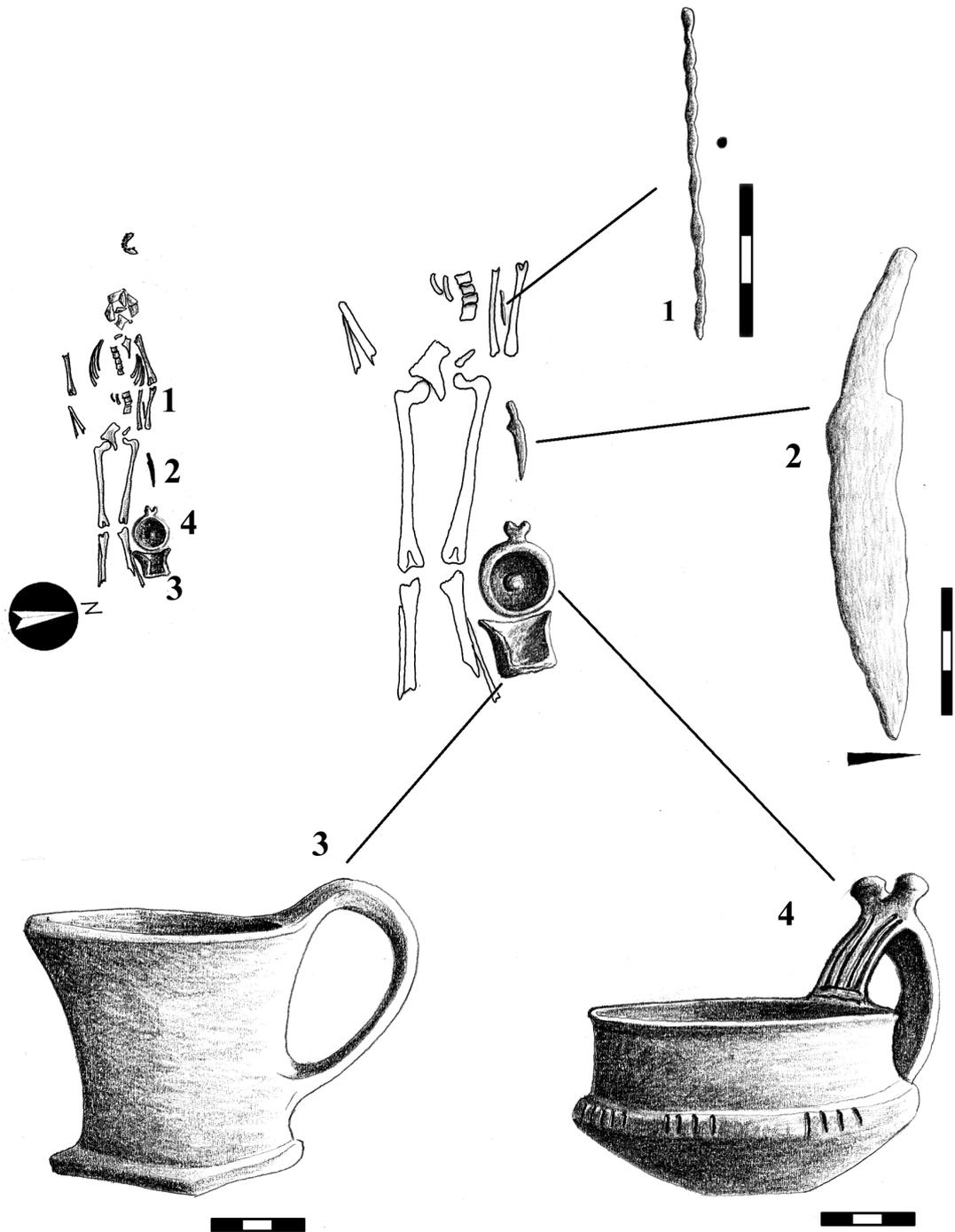


Fig. 4 – Grave 7



Pl. 6 – Grave 7

Grave 8/ (G3 985) Inhumation; relative depth 0.80 m. Burial pit was not recorded; poorly preserved skeleton of a child of around 8 years of age, oriented in W-E direction with an 11° deviation toward N. Textile remains indicate the existence of a shroud in which the deceased was wrapped, possibly also suggested by two pins near the lower arm (Figure 5). Grave goods



Pl. 7 – Grave 8



1. Pair of bronze pins of unequal thickness (L 6.5 cm); Inv. No. 3381 (Pl. 7/1).
2. Iron knife with tang (for hafting) (L 11.5 cm); Inv. No. 3382 (Pl. 7/2).
3. Cup (goblet) with handle surmounting a slanting rim and rhomboid base (H 8 cm; R of rim 9 cm); Inv. No. 3383 (Pl.7/3).
4. Cup (goblet) with high elbow-shaped strap handle decorated with two button-like protomes and parallel channels. Shoulder is decorated with sheaves of vertical incisions in segments, well burnished and coated with black paint (H 6.5 cm; R of rim 9 cm); Inv. No. 3384 (Pl. 7/4).



Fig. 5 – Grave 8

Grave 9/ (G3 986) Inhumation; relative depth 0.80 m. Disturbed burial of a man of around 40 years of age (skull bones are next to the feet); orientation W-E with a 16° deviation toward N. Burial pit was not recorded (Figure 6).

Grave goods

1. Handmade biconical cup with one handle decorated with oblique incisions on the shoulder (H 9.5 cm; R of rim 9.7 cm; R of base 7.2 cm); Inv. No. 3385 (Pl. 8/3).
2. Bead made of green glass paste with ellipsoid 'eyes' of blue colour, arranged in two rows (R 10 mm); Inv. No. 3386 (Pl. 8/2).
3. Bead similar to the previous one but with 'eyes' arranged in one row (R 8 mm); Inv. No. 3386 (Pl. 8/1).

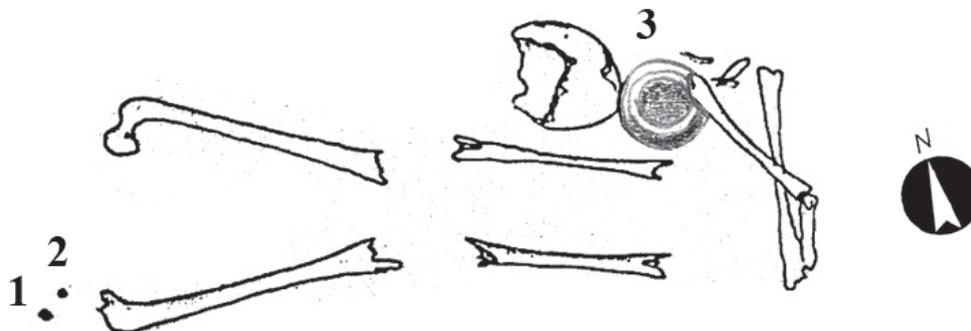
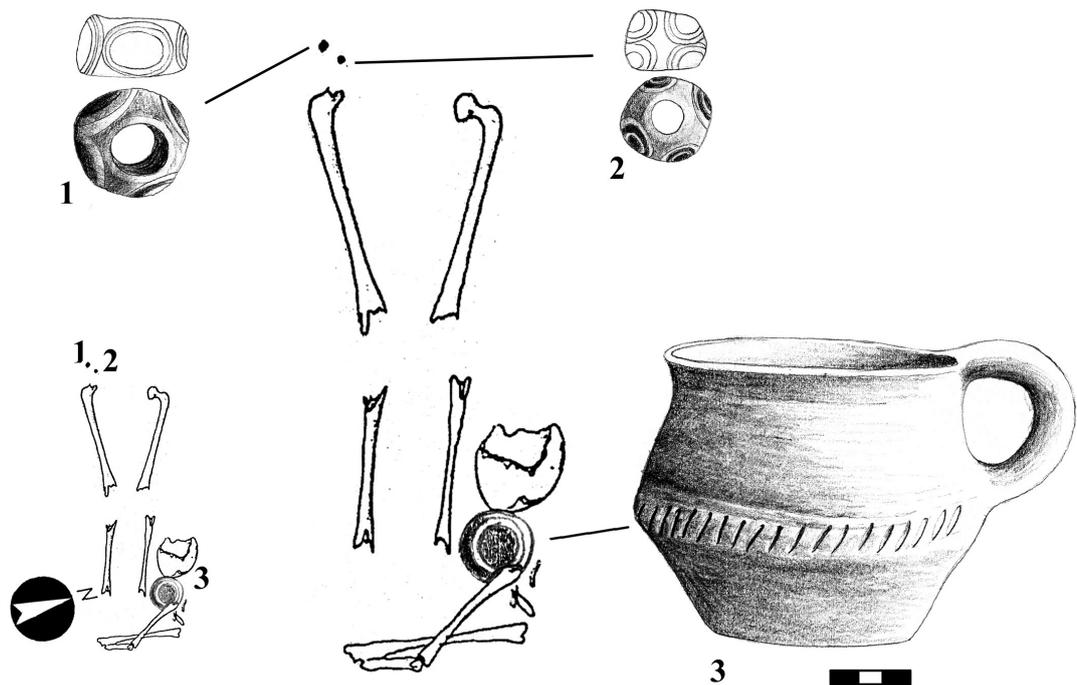


Fig. 6 – Grave 9



Pl. 8 – Grave 9

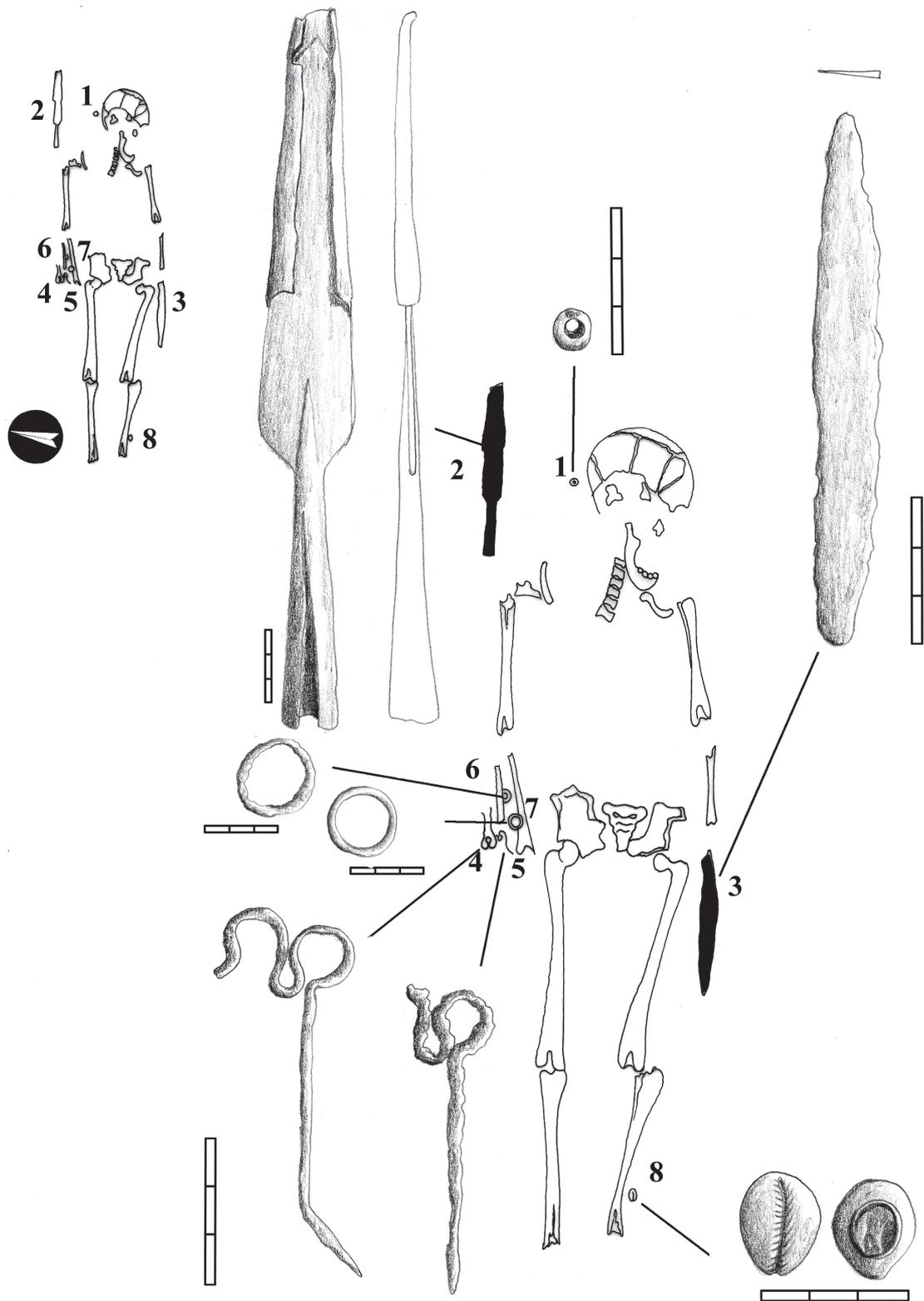
Grave 10/(G3 987) Inhumation; relative depth 1.10 m. Skeleton of a robust male of over 45 years of age, oriented in an E-W direction with a 4° deviation toward N. Burial pit was not recorded (Figure 7).

Grave goods

1. Bead of dark blue glass paste with 'eyes' (R 8 mm); Inv. No. 3389 (Pl. 9/1).
2. Iron spearhead with sheath of sheet iron (L of spearhead 29 cm; L of sheath 12 cm); Inv. No. 3390 (Pl. 9/2).
3. Iron knife (L 22 cm); Inv. No. 3391 (Pl. 9/3).
4. Fragmented double pin with head shaped as the letter 'M' (L 8 cm); Inv. No. 3392 (Pl. 9/4).
5. Fragmented double pin with head shaped as the letter 'M' (L 6.5 cm); Inv. No. 3393 (Pl. 9/5).
6. Bronze ring of circular cross section (R 3 cm); Inv. No. 3394 (Pl. 9/6).
7. Bronze ring of ellipsoid cross section (R 2.8 cm); Inv. No. 3395 (Pl. 9/7).
8. Cowry snail shell with perforation on the back (L 2 cm; W 1.5 cm); Inv. No. 3396 (Pl. 9/8).



Fig. 7 – Grave 10



Pl. 9 – Grave 10

Grave 11/ (G3 1005) Inhumation; relative depth 1.00 m. Grave was damaged by building activities, so the shape of burial pit was not determined. Deceased is oriented in a S-N direction with a 29° deviation towards E. An iron fibula was discovered in the stomach region, which totally disintegrated in the process of removal from the grave, while other grave goods are also destroyed.

Grave goods

1. Pottery vessels of indistinguishable shape, of dark brown colour with black coating, poorly fired. Not preserved in the drawing.
2. Pair of unidentified iron objects of circular cross section. Not preserved in the drawing.
3. Iron fibula with globular ornament on the bent back foot. Not preserved in the drawing.

Grave 12/(G3 1201) Inhumation; relative depth 1.10 m. Remains of a deceased of undistinguished gender and of an older age, placed in a burial pit of rectangular shape (2.30 m x 0.90 m x 0.46 m); deceased is oriented in a NW-SE direction (Figure 8).

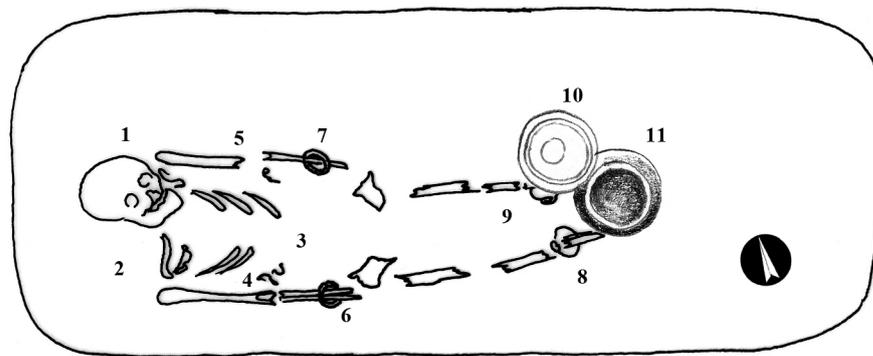
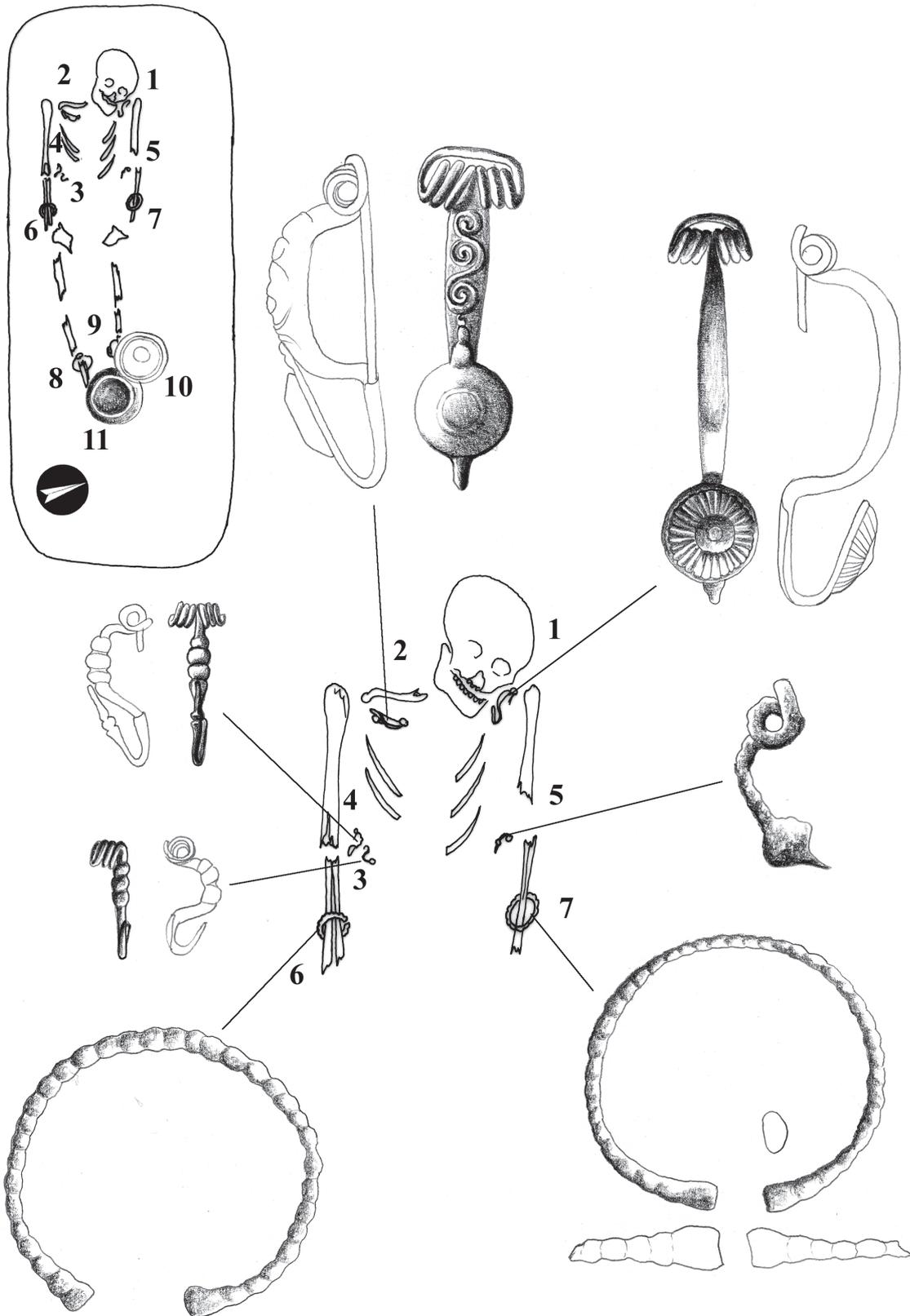


Fig. 8 – Grave 12

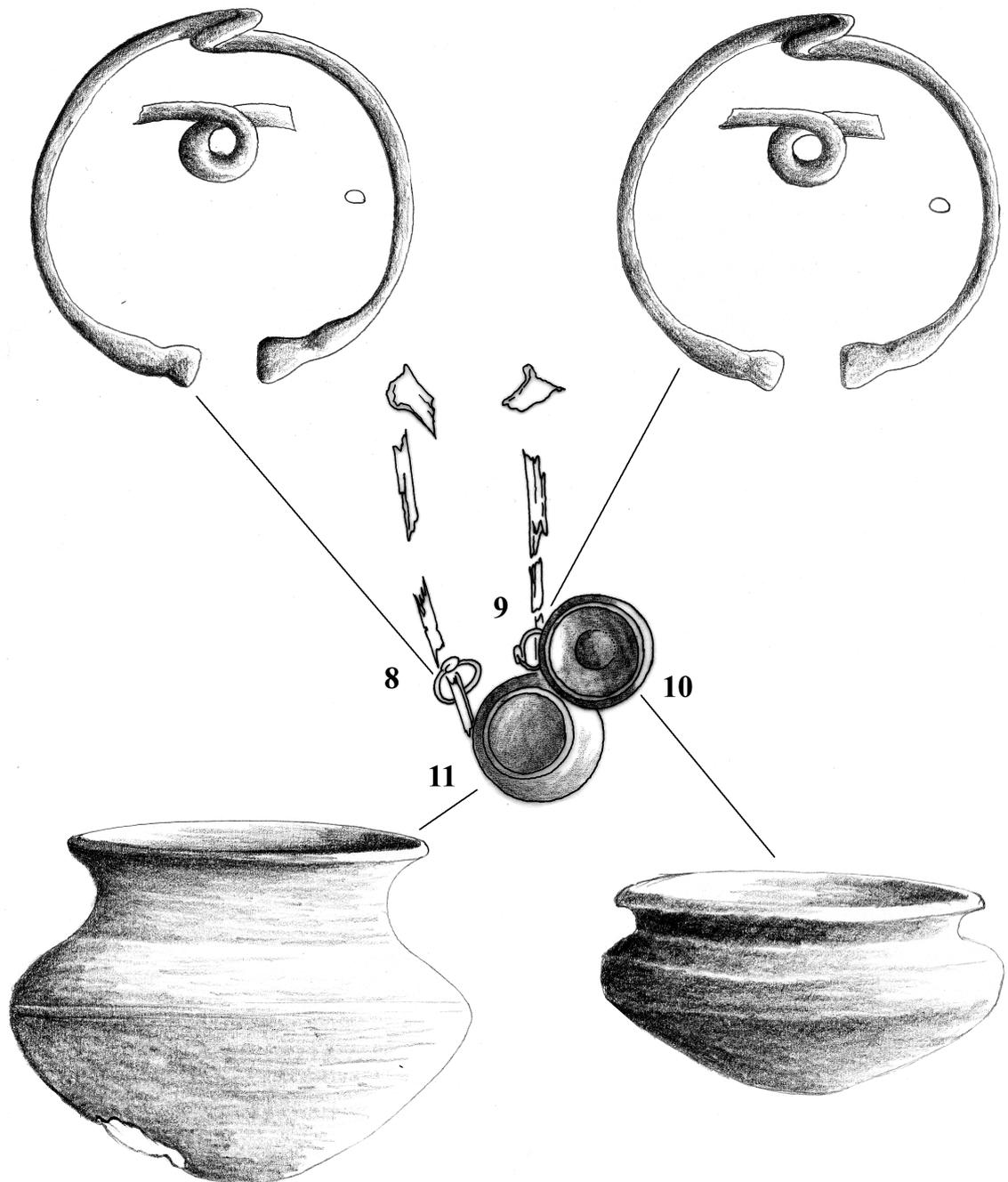
Grave goods

1. Bronze fibula with short bent foot, rather long bow and spring consisting of 6 coils. On the discoid expansion is a rosette made of paste. Pin is fragmented (L 8 cm); Inv. No. 4138 (Pl. 10/1).
2. Bronze fibula with bow decorated with running spirals and a bent back discoid foot decorated with reddish-coloured paste. The spring consists of 6 coils and the pin is also preserved (L 7 cm) Inv. No. 4137 (Pl. 10/2).
3. Bronze fibula of Early La Tène type with bent back foot decorated with protuberances. On the bow are triple protuberances, and the spring consists of 6 coils (L 3.3 cm); Inv. No. 4139 (Pl. 10/4).
4. Bronze fibula of Early La Tène type, slightly smaller size than the previous one, with bent back foot decorated with a knob. There are protuberances on the bow (L 2.4 cm); Inv. No. 4140 (Pl. 10/3)
5. Fragmented iron fibula with globular (spherical) ornament on the bent back foot; Inv. No. 4141 (Pl. 10/5).
6. Solid cast bronze open-ended bracelet with thickened ends and a series of swellings (segments) on the body (R 6 cm); Inv. No. 4242 (Pl. 10/6).



Pl. 10 – Grave 12

7. Solid cast bronze open-ended bracelet with thickened ends and a series of swellings (segments) on the body (R 6 cm); Inv. No. 4243 (Pl. 10/7).
8. Bronze ankle ring with knot opposite the thickened open ends (R 7.5 cm); Inv. No. 4146 (Pl. 11/8).
9. Bronze ankle ring identical to the previous one (R 7.5 cm); Inv. No. 4147 (Pl. 11/9).
10. Biconical bowl of an 'S' profile with ring-like base and short cylindrical neck (R of rim 20 cm, remaining part is a reconstruction); Inv. No. 4145 (Pl.11/10).
11. Large biconical pot of an 'S' profile, ring-like base, thrown on a potter's wheel; Inv. No. 4144 (Pl. 11/11).



Pl. 11 – Grave 12



6.4. GROUP OF GRAVES Id

Grave 13/ (G1-3 294) Cremation; relative depth 1.60 m. Many fragmented pieces of iron jewellery were assembled among the remains from the pyre within a somewhat small area. In addition to the pottery vessels, the bones of a pig were also found in the grave (Figure 9).

Grave goods

1. Bowl of grey colour and an 'S' profile, wheel-thrown (H 9 cm; R of rim 25 cm; R of base 9 cm); Inv. No. 3660 (Pl. 12/1).
2. Tall dark grey biconical pot with pronounced shoulder and ring-like base (H 7.5 cm; R of rim 9 cm; R of base 9 cm); Inv. No. 3662 (Pl.12/2).
3. Rounded conical bowl, with thickened rim decorated with channels (H 8.4 cm; R of rim 22.5 cm); Inv. No. 3661 (Pl. 12/3).
4. Pot amphora with a pronounced body and everted rim, ring-like base and shallow channel on the shoulder, thrown on potter's wheel (H 27.8 cm; R of rim 20 cm; R of base 4.8 cm); Inv. No. 3656 (Pl. 12/4).
5. Flask amphora with a pronounced body and tapering rim, decorated with horizontal moulded band and shallow channel on the shoulder (H 28.5 cm; R of rim 14.4 cm); Inv. No. 3658 (Pl.12/5).
6. Biconical beaker with high cylindrical neck (handles are missing), on short ring-like foot, grey in colour and thrown on potter's wheel (H 7.5 cm; R of rim 6.6 cm; R of base 4.5 cm); Inv. No. 3663 (Pl. 12/6).
7. Fragmented pot amphora; Inv. No. 3657. Not reconstructed in drawing.
8. Fragmented shallow bowl of coarse fabric and poorly baked; Inv. No. 3659. Not reconstructed in drawing.
9. Fragment of iron fibula with pin, four coils and globular (spherical) ornament on the foot; Inv, No. 3650 and 3653 (Pl. 13/9).
10. Fragmented iron torc with globular protuberances; Inv. No. 3652 (Pl. 13/10)
11. Fragment of iron bracelet with open ends and decorated with protuberances: Inv. No. 3652 (Pl. 13/11).
12. A few fragments of an iron bracelet with hammered discoid expansions for inlaying ornaments of glass paste or coral; Inv. No. 3651 (Pl. 13/12).
13. Fragment of tubular bent metal sheet, most probably socket of a lanceolate buckle (L 5 cm); Inv. No. 3653 (Pl. 13/13).
14. Iron ring, most probably part of belt garniture (R 4.5 cm); Inv. No. 3653 (Pl.13/14).

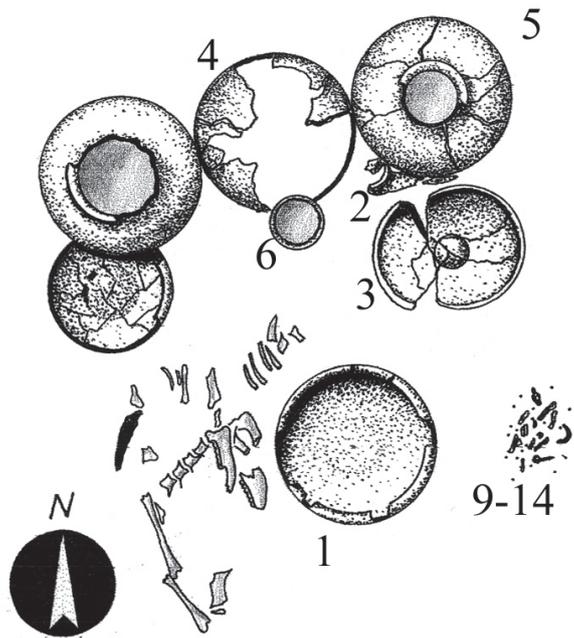
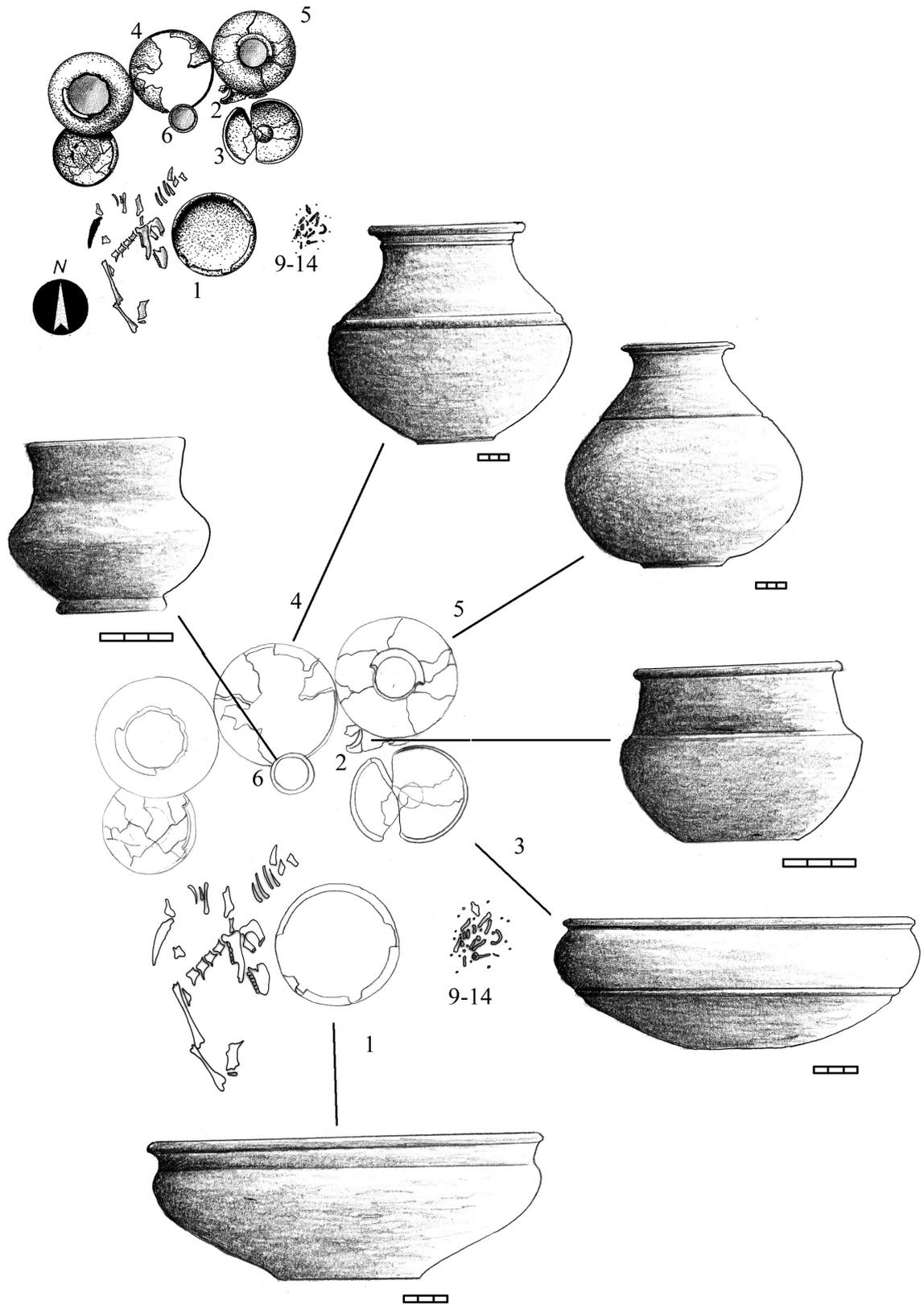


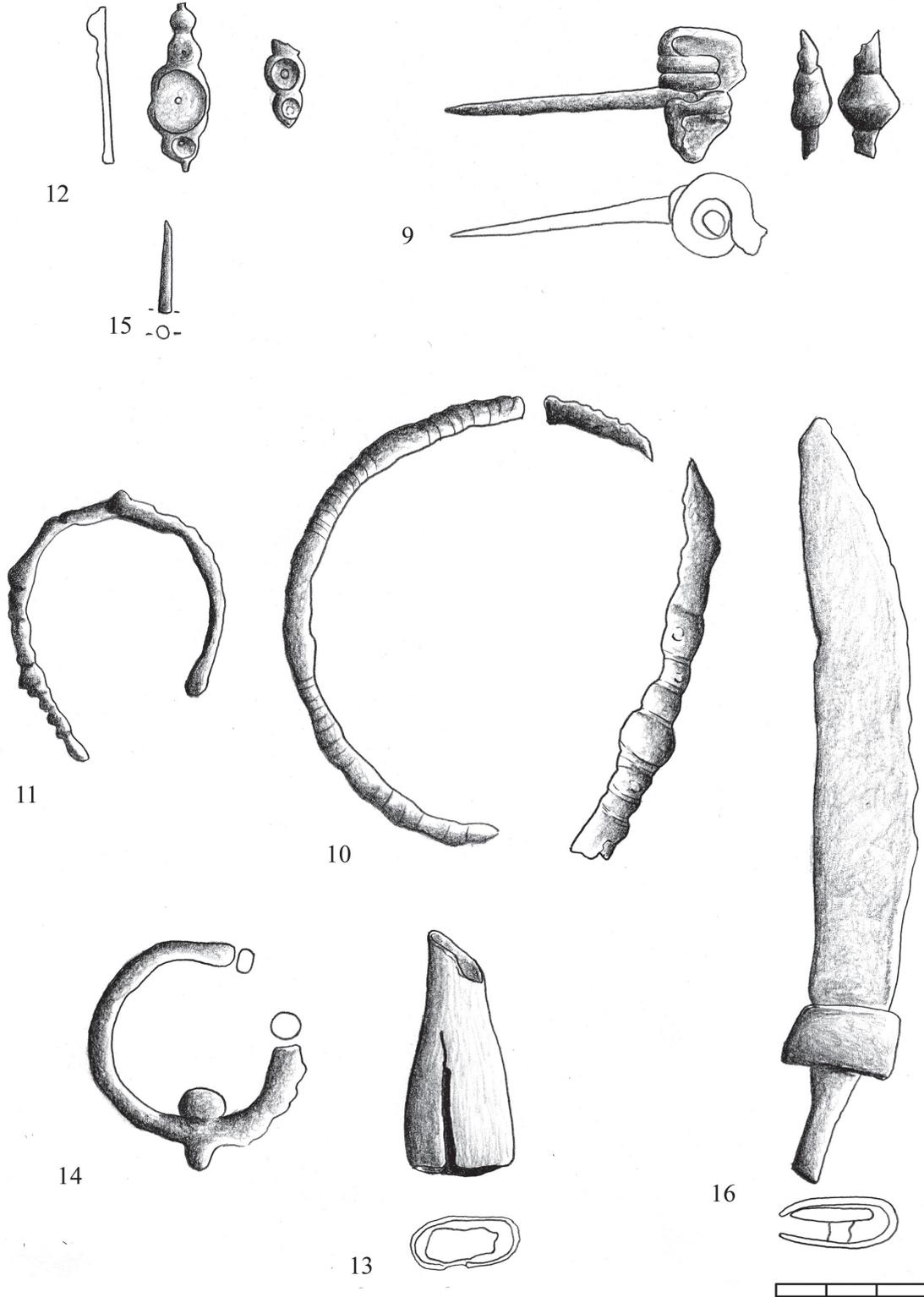
Fig. 9 – Grave 13



Pl. 12 – Grave 13



15. Fragment of iron pin (L 2 cm); Inv. No. 3653 (Pl. 13/15).
 16. Curved iron knife with hilt and preserved hilt-plates (L 15.5 cm); Inv. No. 3655 (Pl. 13/16).



Pl. 13 – Grave 13

Grave 14/(G3 984) Inhumation; relative depth 1.20 m. Burial pit is not recorded. Skeleton of a robust male of over 40 years of age was oriented in a N-S direction with a 6° deviation towards W (Figure 10).

Grave goods

1. Narrow iron spearhead with pronounced rib (L 30 cm); Inv. No. 3375 (Pl. 14/1).
2. Strap handle of a hand-made beaker decorated with two horn-like protomes and shallow double incisions (L 10.5 cm; W 7.5 cm): Inv. No. 3373 (Pl. 14/2).
3. Fragment of the blade of an iron knife (L 6.5 cm); Inv. No. 3374 (Pl.14/3).

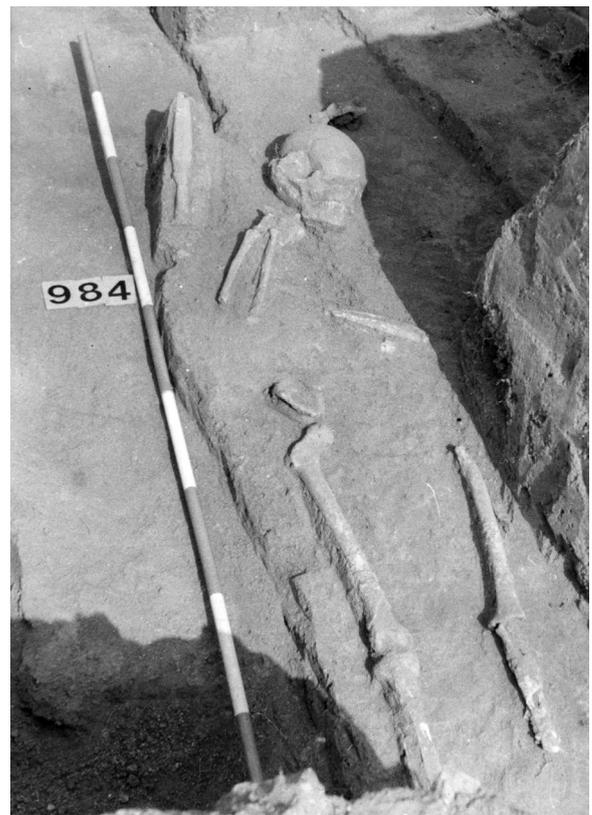
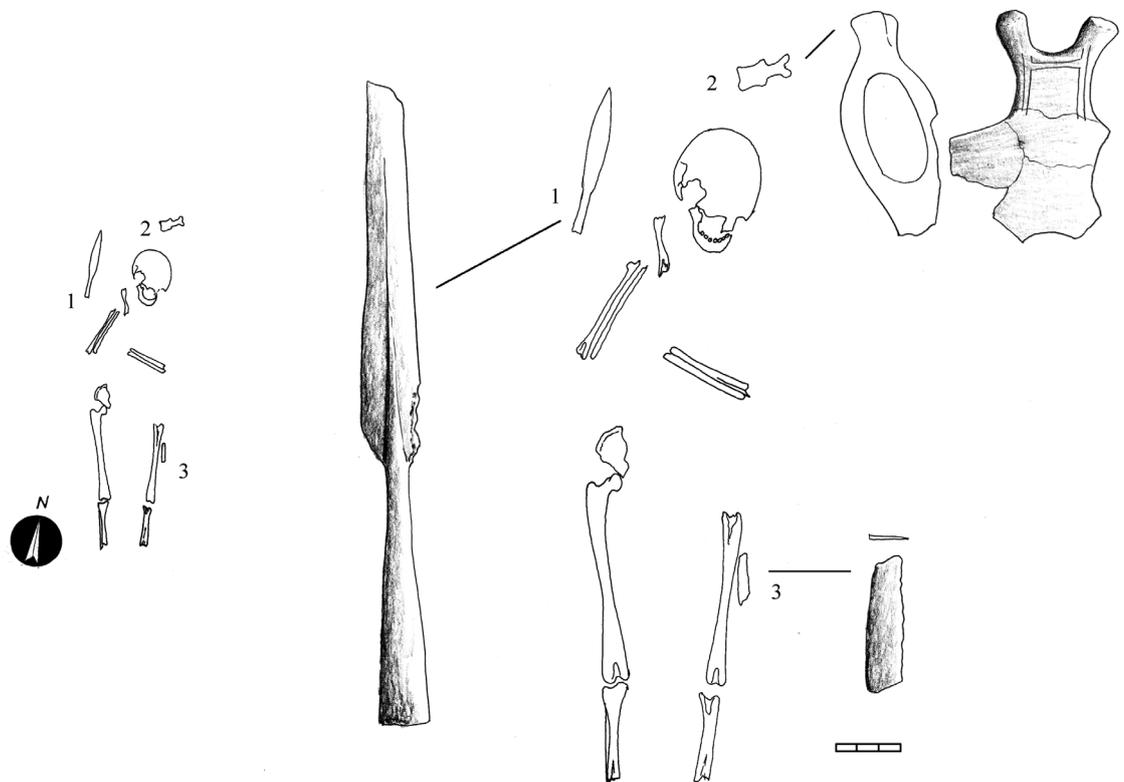


Fig. 10 – Grave 14



Pl. 14 – Grave 14



Grave 15/ (G3 983) Inhumation; relative depth 0.75 m. Destroyed burial of adult female with no traces of burial pit; skeleton oriented in a N-S direction (Figure 11)

Grave goods

1. Rounded handmade conical bowl with inverted rim, of grey colour (H 4.4 cm; R of rim 9 cm; R of base 4 cm); Inv. No. 3355 (Pl. 15/1).

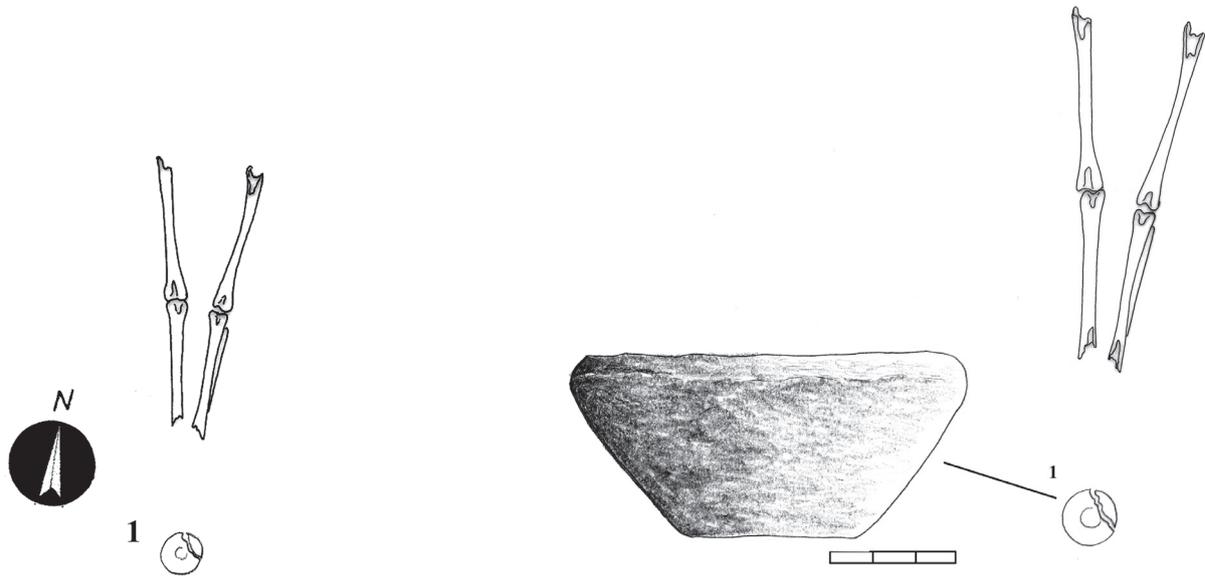


Fig. 11 – Grave 15

Pl. 15 – Grave 15

6.5. GROUP OF GRAVES Ie

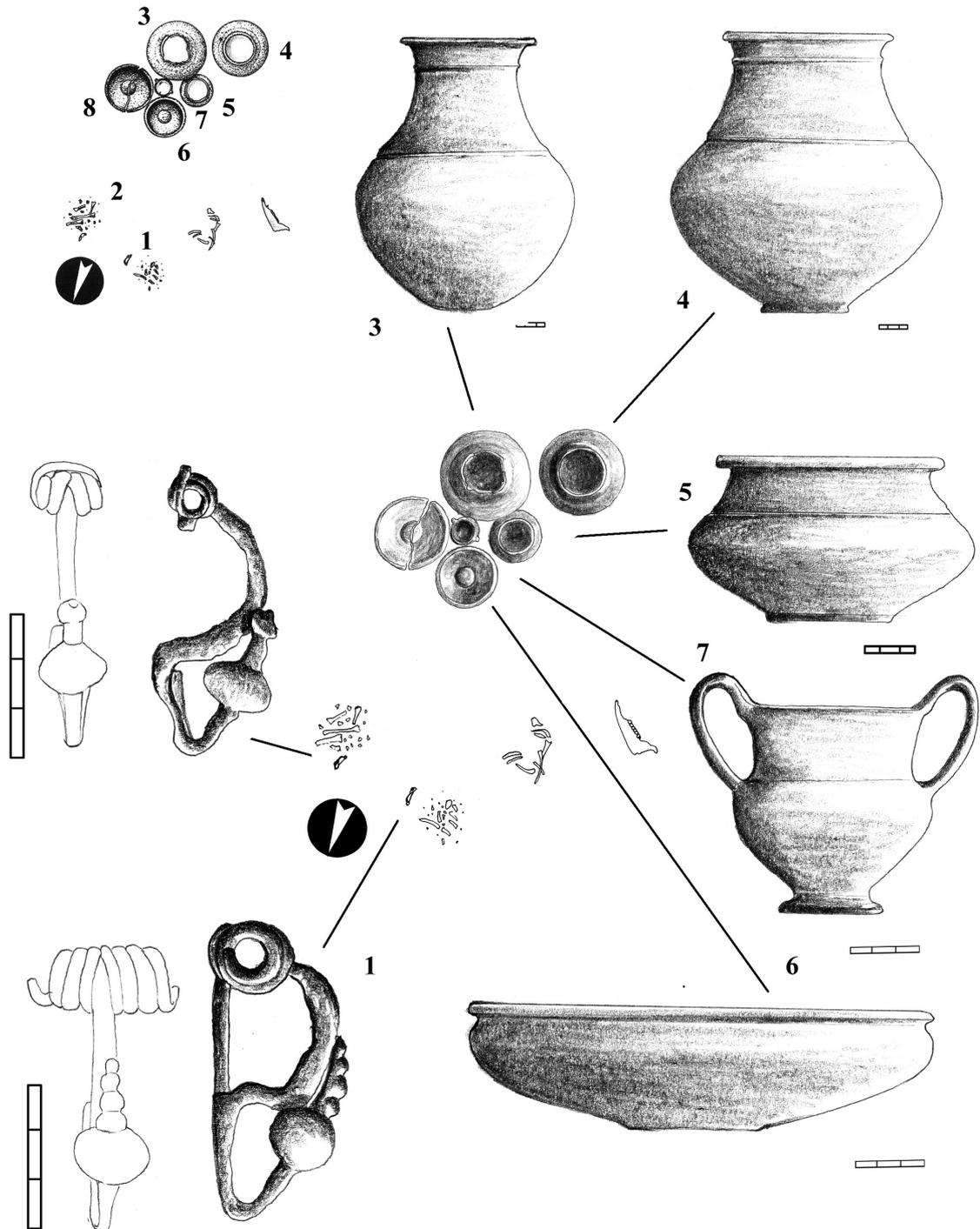
Grave 16/ (G1-3 281) Cremation; relative depth 1.5 m. Cremated remains of the deceased found in two locations. Anthropological analysis revealed that remains of the long bones prevailed in one group and bones of the skull in the other. In each location one iron fibula was found. In addition to the cremated remains of the deceased, a few animal bones, including the jaw of a pig, were found (Figure 12).

Grave goods



Fig. 12 – Grave 16

1. Iron fibula of Early La Tène type with small knob on the bent back foot, touching the bow. There are ribs at the foot end beyond the decoration (L 6 cm); Inv. No. 3436 (Pl. 16/1).
2. Iron fibula resembling previous one with a 4 coiled spring (L 6 cm); Inv. No. 3435 (Pl. 16/2).
3. Grey, fired, wheel-thrown flask amphora with black painted surface, with globular body and long neck and narrow concave base. Decorated on the neck and



Pl. 16 – Grave 16



- shoulder with moulded ring. (H 33 cm; R of rim 13.5 cm); Inv. No. 3429 (Pl. 16/3).
4. Grey fired pot amphora resembling the previous one with carinated shape and ring-like base (H 28.5 cm; R of rim 16 cm; R of base 9 cm); Inv. No. 3430 (Pl. 16/4).
 5. Deep, wheel-thrown biconical bowl of grey colour with moulded rim, ring-like base and shoulder decorated with a groove. (H 10.5 cm; R of rim 13.6 cm; R of base 7.5 cm); Inv. No. 3431 (Pl. 16/5).
 6. Shallow wheel-thrown calotte-shaped bowl of an 'S' profile, moulded rim and concave base, of black colour (H 5 cm; R of rim 19 cm); Inv. No. 3432 (Pl. 16/6).
 7. Kantharos with two high strap handles, high cylindrical neck and low moulded foot. Thrown on a potter's wheel, grey colour and burnished surface (H 8.5 cm; R of rim 7 cm; R of base 4.5 cm); Inv. No. 3431 (Pl 16/7).
 8. Rather large calotte-shaped bowl of exceptionally poor fabric, painted black; Inv. No. 3433; not reconstructed and there is no drawing.

Grave 17/ (G1-3 282) Cremation; relative depth 0.60 m. Burial pit was not encountered. Remains of the cremated bones of the deceased were found not far from a group of four pottery vessels. Discovered slightly further away were animal bones, including the lower jaw of a pig. One animal bone was found in one of the vessels. (Figure 13).

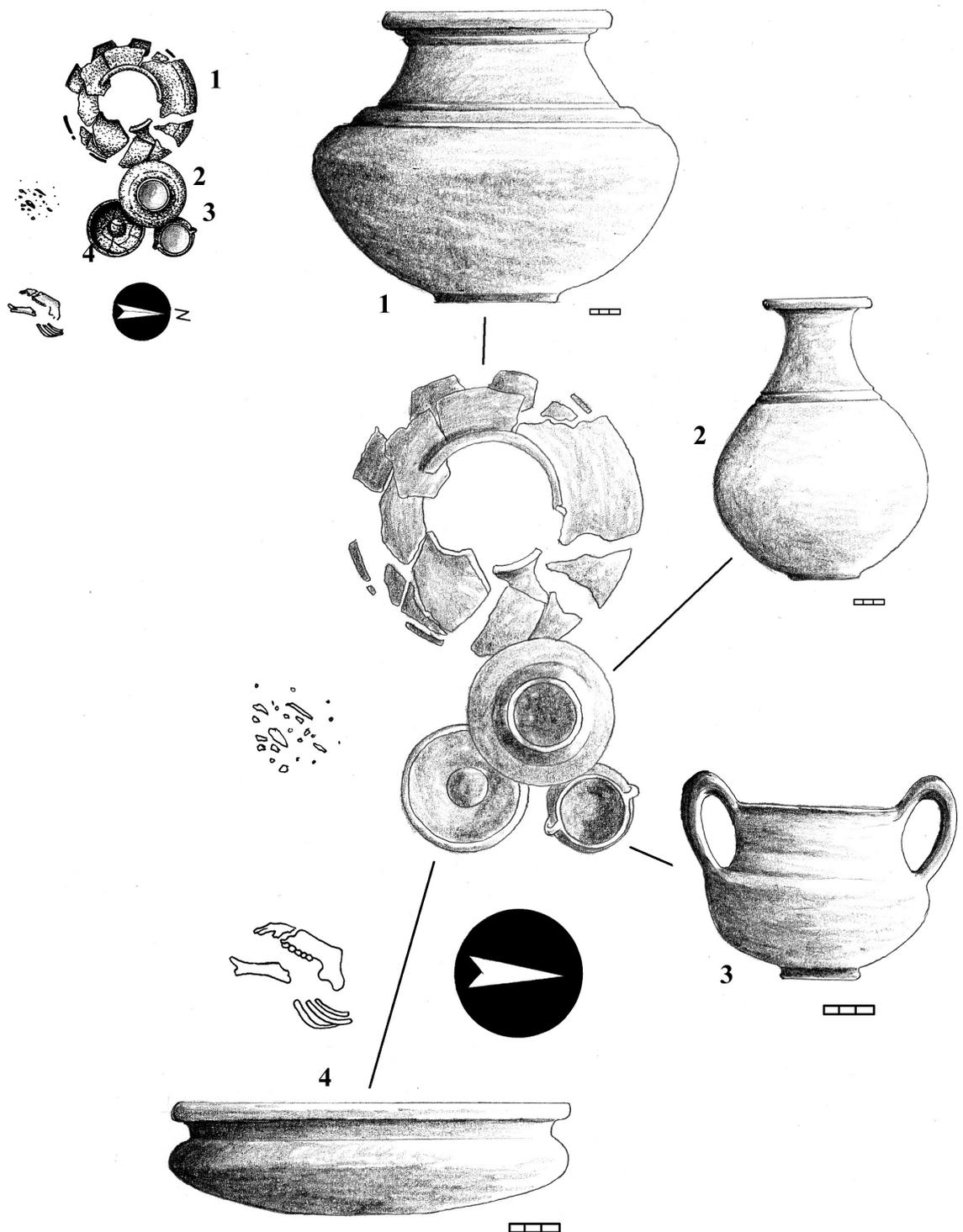
Grave goods

1. Grey fired biconical pot with everted, thickened, slanting rim and ring-like base. Below the rim and on the shoulder are modelled protuberances. Thrown on a potter's wheel, of very good fabric and well fired (H 30 cm; R of rim 22 cm; R of base 9 cm); Inv. No. 3421 (Pl. 17/1).
2. Flask amphora with globular body on ring-like moulded foot, with narrow neck and everted, thickened, slanting rim. Decorated on the shoulder with two shallow channels. Thrown on a potter's wheel and of grey colour (H 35 cm; R of rim 12 cm; R of base 9 cm); Inv. No. 3422 (Pl 17/2).



Fig. 13 – Grave 17

3. Kantharos with two strap handles surmounting the rim. Base is of a ring-like shape. Thrown on a potter's wheel and of grey colour (H 11 cm; R of rim 10 cm; R of base 4.5 cm); Inv. No. 3423 (Pl 17/3).
4. Grey fired bowl with 'S' shaped rim and concave base. Thrown on a potter's wheel and made of good fabric (H 7 cm; R of rim 24.5 cm; R of base 6 cm); Inv. No. 3424 (Pl. 17/4).

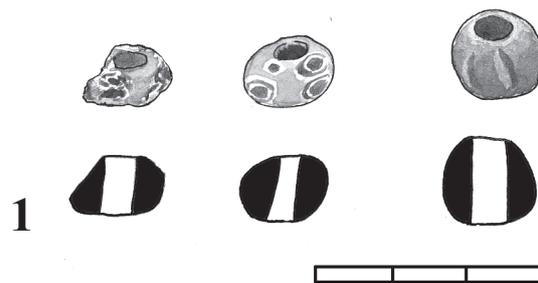


Pl. 17 – Grave 17



Grave 18/ (G1-3 346) Cremation; relative depth 0.55 m. The remains of cremated bones and a few fused glass beads were discovered in an urn. The urn was discovered by chance at a depth of 0.55 m, in the course of building activities. There were no other grave goods. Grave goods

1. Pottery urn considerably damaged in the process of excavation. It is handmade of a coarse fabric and poorly fired. The shape of the urn has not been established; Inv. No. 4151.
2. Many pieces of fused beads of yellow glass. Two beads have a series of blue-white 'eyes'. Inv. No. 4152 (Pl. 18/1).



Pl. 18 – Grave 18

Grave 19/(G3 991) Inhumation; relative depth 1.00 m. Skeleton of a woman of over 45 years of age, oriented in a SE-NW direction with a 3° deviation to the S. Many pieces of jewellery and pottery vessels were found in the grave (Figure 14).

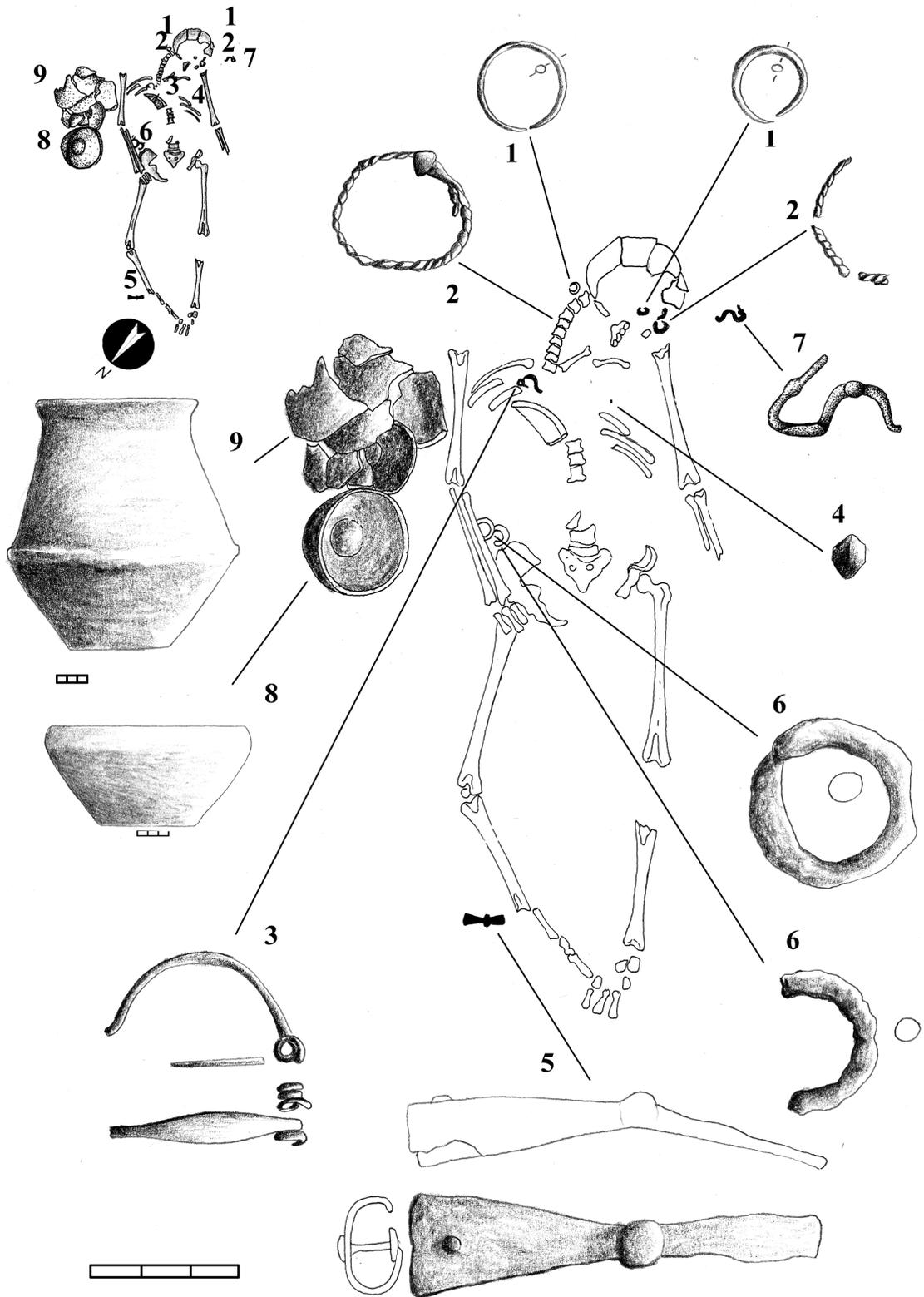
Grave goods

1. Pair of earrings made of bronze wire of ellipsoid cross section and with tapering, touching ends (R 1.5 cm and 1.8 cm); Inv. No. 3445 (Pl. 19/1).
2. Pair of earrings made of twisted silver wire with overlapping ends. One end is shaped as a tang and the other is expanded like a prism. One earring is considerably damaged (R 3 cm and 3 cm); Inv. No. 3446 (Pl. 19/2).



Fig. 14 – Grave 19

3. Fragment of iron fibula with slightly expanded bow, 4 preserved spring coils and a fragmented pin (L 4 cm); Inv. No. 3443 (Pl. 19/3).
4. Biconical bead made of blue glass paste (R 8 mm); Inv. No. 3443 (Pl. 19/4).



Pl. 19 – Grave 19



5. Lanceolate belt buckle made of iron. One end is shaped as a socket (tube), and in the middle there is a swelling and a rivet for attaching to a leather belt. At the other end there was most probably a hook, which is missing (L 8 cm); Inv. No. 3448 (Pl. 19/5).
6. Pair of iron rings of circular cross section, one of which is fragmented (R 3 cm and 3.5 cm); Inv. No. 3447 (Pl. 19/6).
7. Fragmented bronze fibula with foot bent back and decorated with knobs on the bow and foot (L 2.7 cm); Inv. No. 3444 (Pl. 19/7).
8. Rounded conical bowl with inverted rim, of coarse fabric (H 10 cm; R of rim 19 cm; R of base 9.5 cm); ib. 3449 (Pl. 19/8).
9. Biconical pot, handmade, of rather large size with three tongue-shaped handles. (H 25 cm; R of rim 15 cm; R of base 10 cm); Inv. No. 3450 (Pl. 19/9).

Grave 20/ (G3 993) Dual interment with inhumation and cremation burials; relative depth 1.80 m. Burial pit was of a rectangular shape (1.75 m x 1.05 m). Skeletal remains belong to a female individual oriented in a NW-SE direction with a 2° deviation towards W. In the grave were found many jewellery pieces and some animal bones (sheep). The cremated remains of the second individual were in an urn placed next to the feet of the deceased woman, together with a jug (Figure 15).

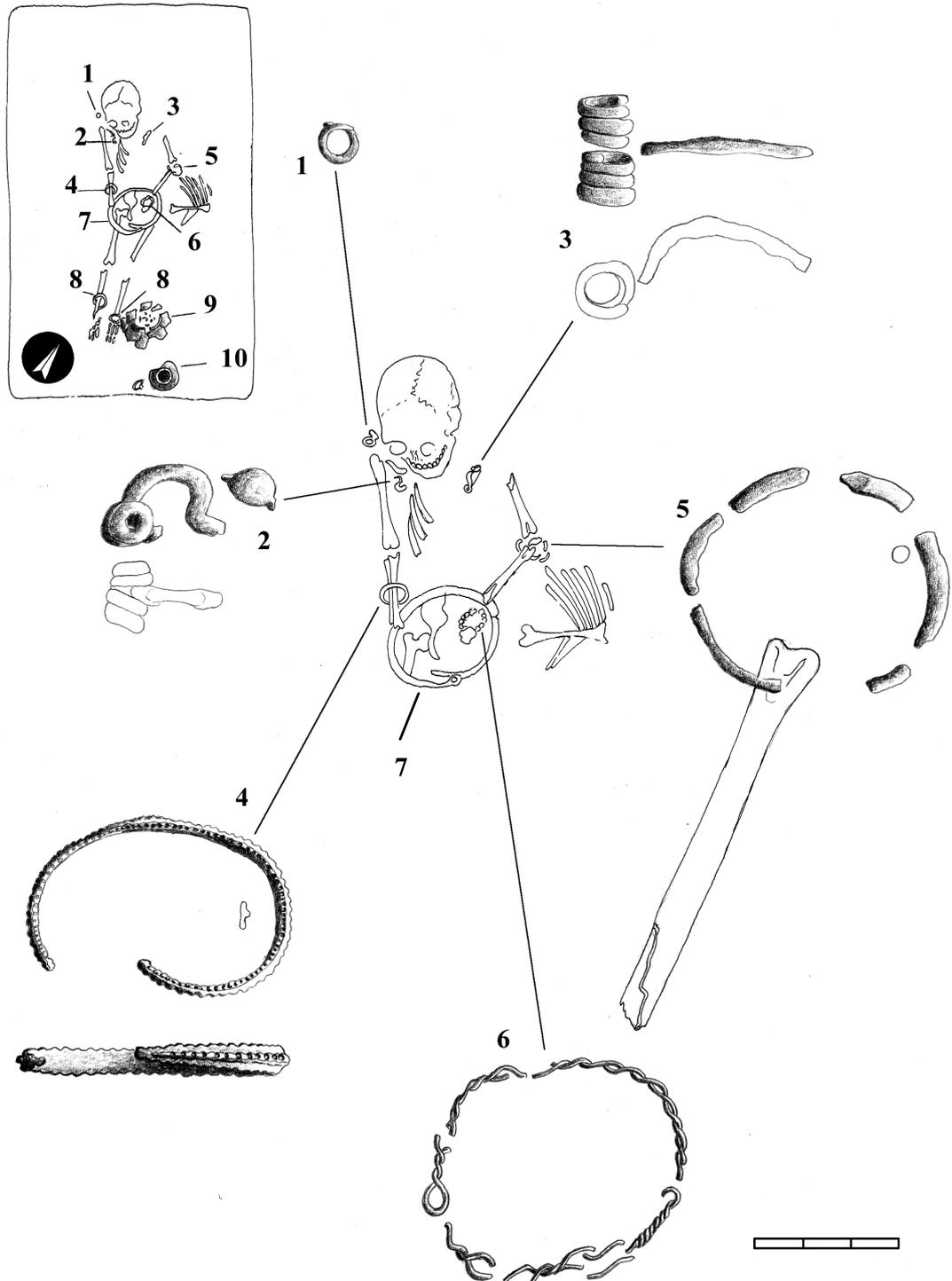
Grave goods

1. Silver earring shaped as a hoop with overlapping ends (R 8 mm); Inv. No. 3526 (Pl. 20/1).
2. Small iron fibula with high bow, part of bent foot with knob and bent spring consisting of two pairs of coils. Pin is missing; Inv. No. 3572 (Pl. 20/2).
3. Fragment of bow and spring with 6 coils, from an iron fibula; Inv. No. 3527 (Pl. 20/3).
4. Bronze open ended bracelet with serrated ends and longitudinal rib decorated in the same manner (R 37-55 mm); Inv. No. 3528 (Pl. 20/4).



Fig. 15 – Grave 20

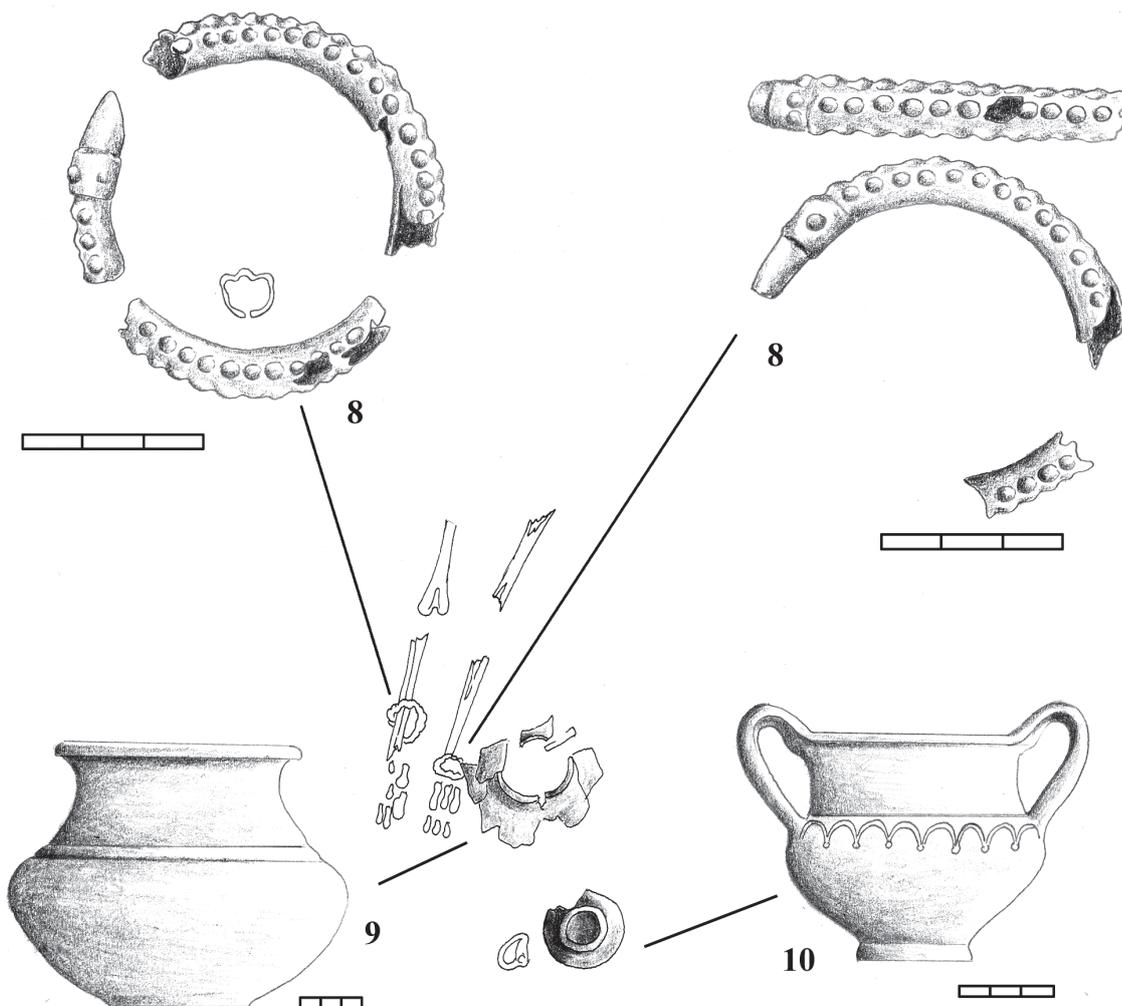
5. Fragmented bronze bracelet of circular cross section with visible traces of textile in the layer of corrosion (R 5 cm); Inv. No. 3529 (Pl 20/5).
6. Fragmented bracelet made of thin, two-ply, twisted bronze wire. One end is shaped into a loop and the other as a hook, for fastening; Inv. No. 3530 (Pl. 20/6).



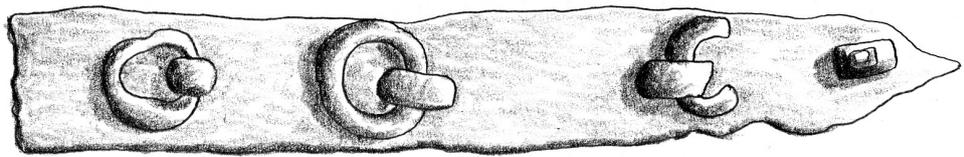
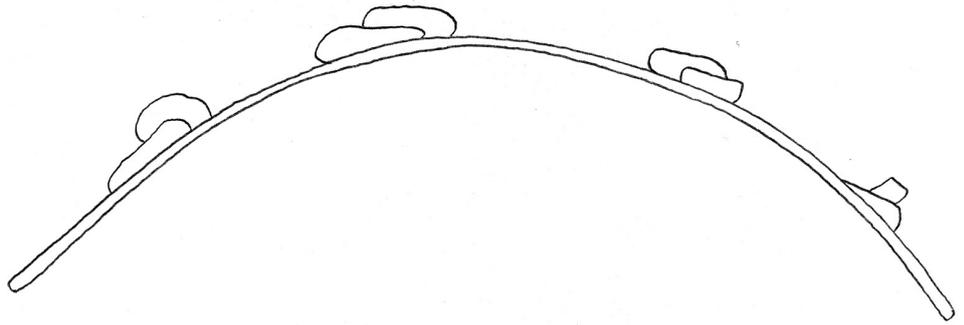
Pl. 20 – Grave 20



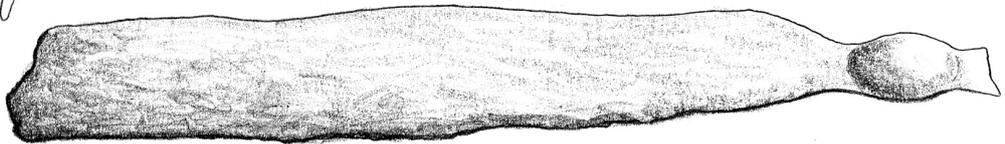
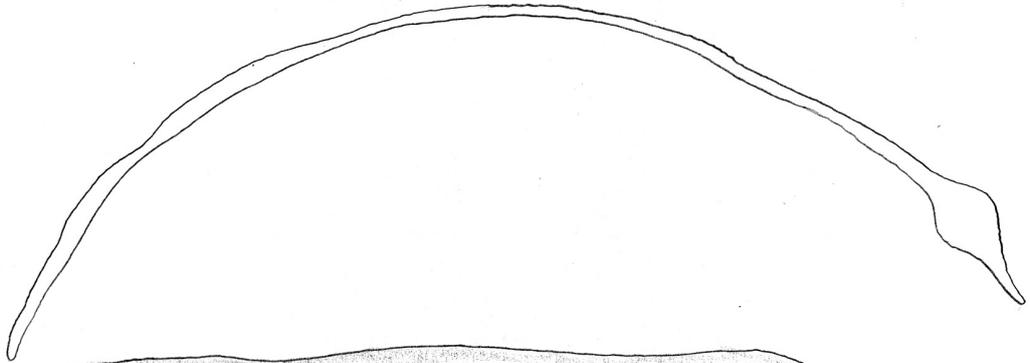
7. Belt made of narrow iron strap with small links. Five fragments were found, with a total length of 60 cm; W of strap 2 cm; Inv. No. 3531 (Pl. 22/7a-e).
8. Pair of ankle rings made of thin sheet bronze of tubular cross section. Decorated with a series of hammered bosses. The rings were closed by one end being inserted in the opening on the other end (R 6.5 cm; Inv. Nos. 3532 and 3533 (Pl. 21/8).
9. Biconical pot (urn) with shoulder decorated with moulded rib, thrown on a potter's wheel, of black colour and rather poorly fired (H 13.2 cm; R of rim 12 cm; R of base 7 cm) Inv. No. 3534 (Pl. 21/9).
10. Kantharos with cylindrical neck and two handles surmounting the rim. Rows of concentric circles are impressed on the handles. The shoulder is decorated with a series of impressed concentric circles joined by garlands. (H 17.6 cm; R of rim 6.8 cm; R of base 4 cm); Inv. No. 3535 (Pl. 21/10).



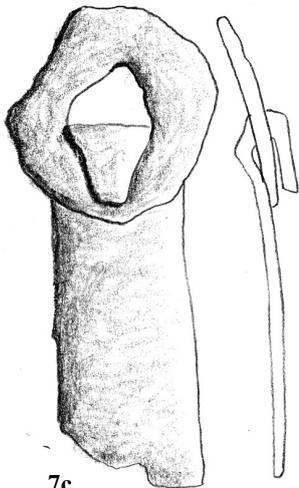
Pl. 21 – Grave 20



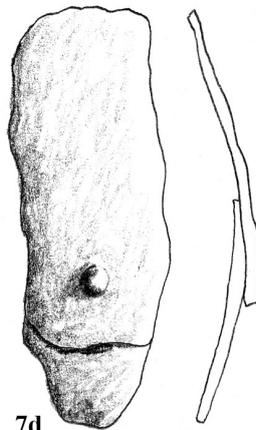
7a



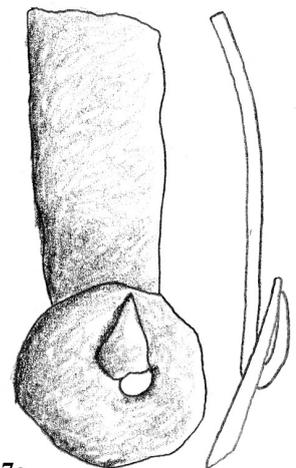
7b



7c



7d



7e

Pl. 22 – Grave 20



Grave 21/ (G3 1200) Inhumation; relative depth 0.75 m. Destroyed by building machinery; skeleton of adult male oriented in an E-W direction. There are no traces of a burial pit (Figure 16).

Grave goods

1. Iron spearhead with narrow blade with pronounced rib and long tang (haft) (L 35 cm; W 3 cm); Inv. No. 4135 (Pl. 23/1).
2. Conical bowl of grey colour (not reconstructed); Inv. No. 4136.

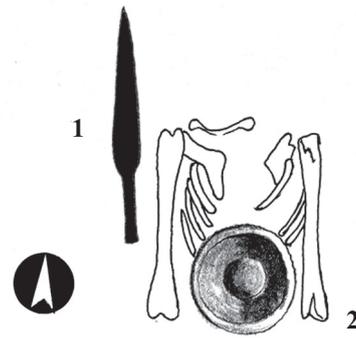
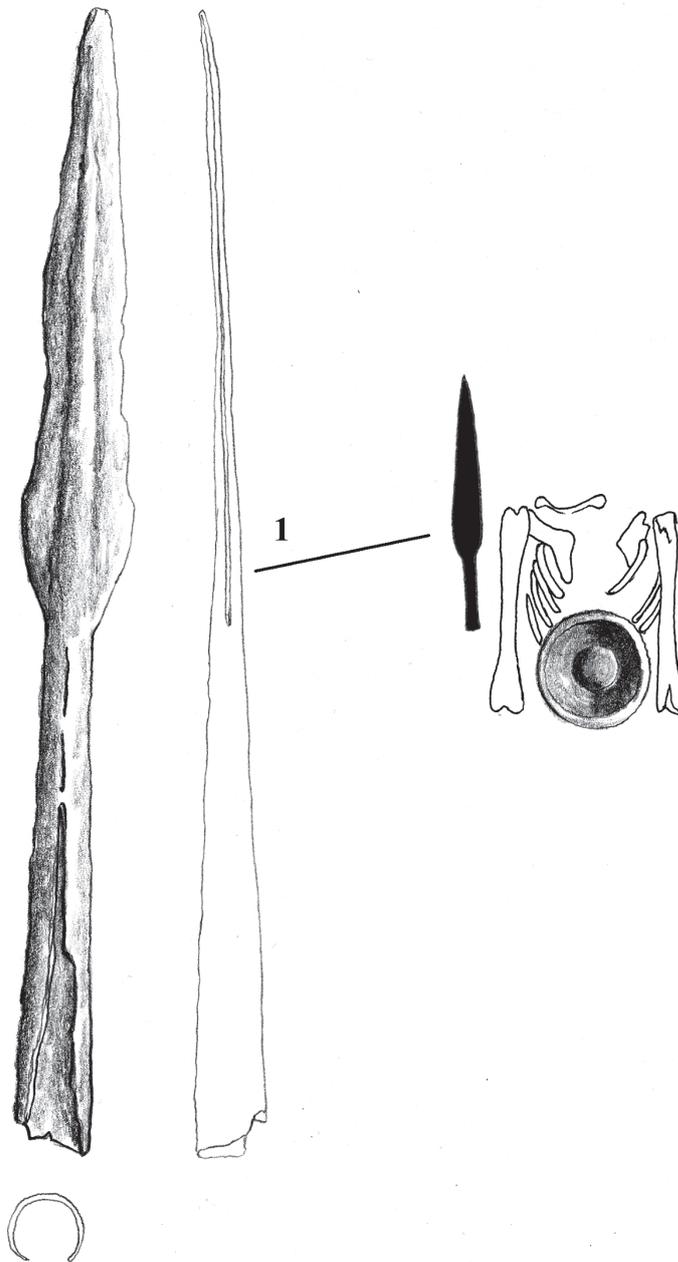


Fig. 16 – Grave 21



Pl. 23 – Grave 21

6.6. GROUP OF GRAVES IF

Grave 22/ (G3 1192) Inhumation; grave damaged by subsequent burial of a horse; relative depth 1.00 m. First to be encountered was an oval pit (2.80 m x 0.60 m x 1.10 m) with the remains of a horse skeleton with grave goods between its hind legs. Underneath the horse skeleton was a rectangular burial pit (3.20 m x 0.70 m x 0.40 m) with a human mandible discovered in the upper zone. The burial pit is oriented in a N-S direction (Figure 17).

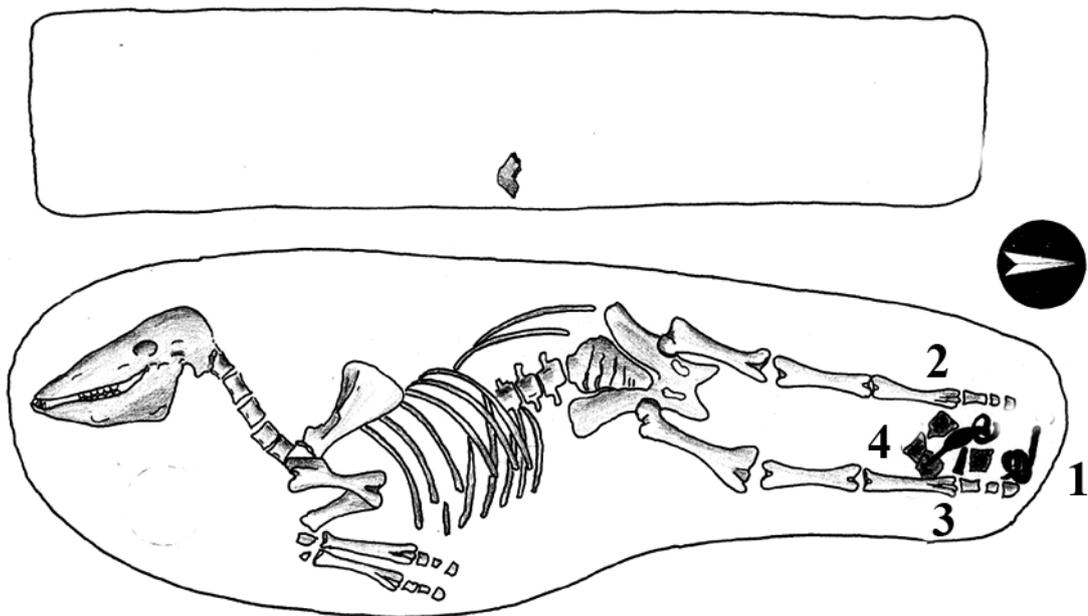
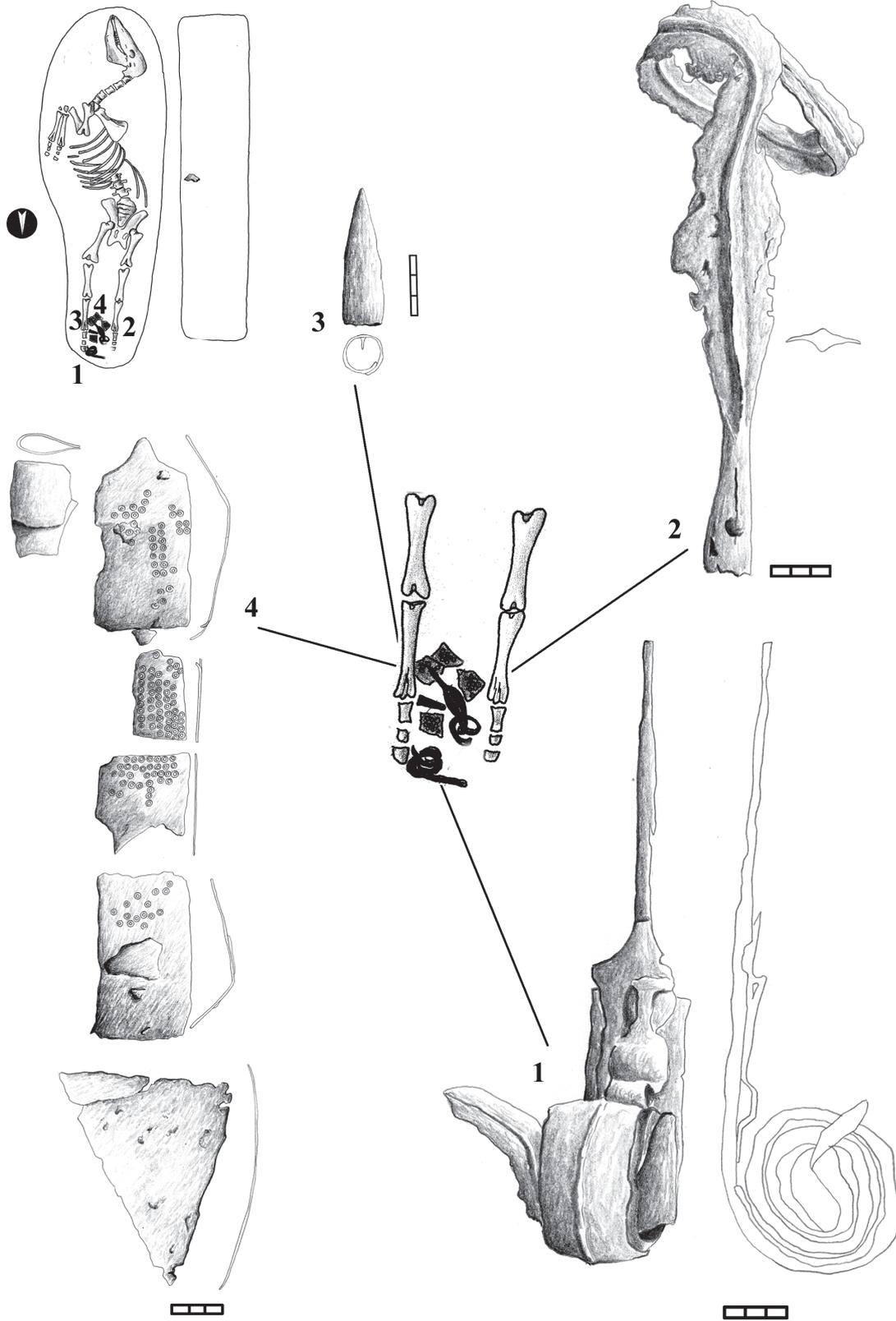


Fig. 17 – Grave 22

Grave goods

1. Ritually bent iron sword with long hilt (L 110 cm; W of blade 5 cm); Inv. No. 4130 (Pl. 24/1).
2. Ritually bent iron spearhead with long blade, pronounced rib and short socket (L 65 cm; W 6 cm); Inv. No. 4131 (Pl. 24/2).
3. Butt of rather thick sheet iron with a rivet for attaching to the spear's wooden shaft (L 6.8 cm; W 2 cm); Inv. No. 4132 (Pl. 24/3).
4. Many fragments of a sword scabbard made of sheet iron and decorated with concentric circles; Inv. No. 4133 (Pl 24/4).



Pl. 24 – Grave 22

6. 7. GROUP OF GRAVES IIa

Grave 23/(G1-3 283) Cremation; relative depth 0.60 m. Burial pit of rectangular shape (1.60 m x 1.30 m x 0.80 m) oriented in a NW-SE direction, Numerous grave goods including pottery, jewellery and weapons, deposited next to the cremated remains, together with the bones of sheep (Figure 18).

Grave goods

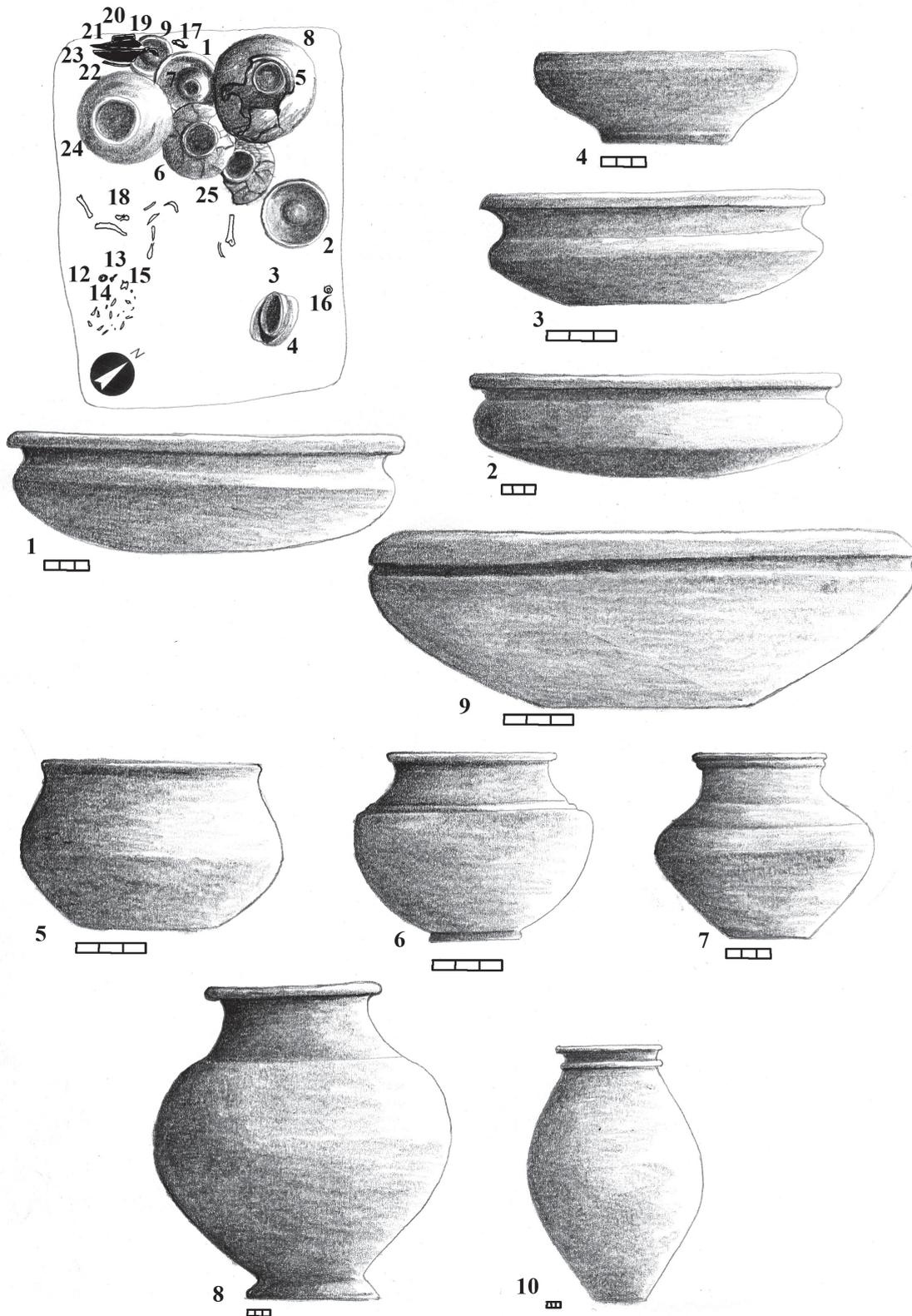
1. Bowl of dark grey colour, of an 'S' profile with a concave base. Thrown on a potter's wheel, poorly fired (H 8 cm; R of rim 26 cm); Inv. No. 3499 (Pl. 25/1).
2. Bowl resembling the previous one, with black burnished surface, poorly fired (L 9 cm; R of rim 32 cm); Inv. No. 3495 (Pl. 25/2).
3. Carinated bowl of dark grey colour with concave base, thrown on a potter's wheel (L 5 cm, R of rim 15 cm); Inv. No. 3497 (Pl. 25/3).
4. Rounded conical bowl with inverted rim and flat base, handmade, of grey colour and coarse fabric (H 6 cm, R of rim 17 cm); Inv. No. 3496 (Pl. 25/4).
5. Deep biconical bowl with slanting rim, wheel-thrown, of dark brown colour and poorly fired (H 7 cm, R of rim 9.5 cm); Inv. No. 3492 (Pl. 25/5).
6. Biconical amphora with ring-like base and a moulded rib on the neck, wheel-thrown, of grey colour, burnished and poorly fired (H 24 cm, R of rim 22 cm, R of base 12.5 cm); Inv. No. 3493 (Pl. 25/6).
7. Biconical amphora thrown on a potter's wheel, of dark brown colour (H 25 cm, R of rim 18 cm, R of base 12 cm); Inv. No. 3500 (Pl. 25/7).
8. Pot amphora thrown on a potter's wheel, with short foot and black burnished surface (H 40 cm, R of rim 22 cm); Inv. No. 3491 (Pl. 25/8).
9. Rounded conical bowl with inverted rim, decorated with shallow channel, with flat base, and red fired (H 8 cm, R of rim, 22 cm, R of base 9 cm); Inv. No. 3498 (Pl. 25/9).
10. Pot amphora of light brown colour, neck decorated with rib; not inventoried (Pl. 25/10).
11. Rather small vessel, not reconstructed and not inventoried



Fig. 18 – Grave 23

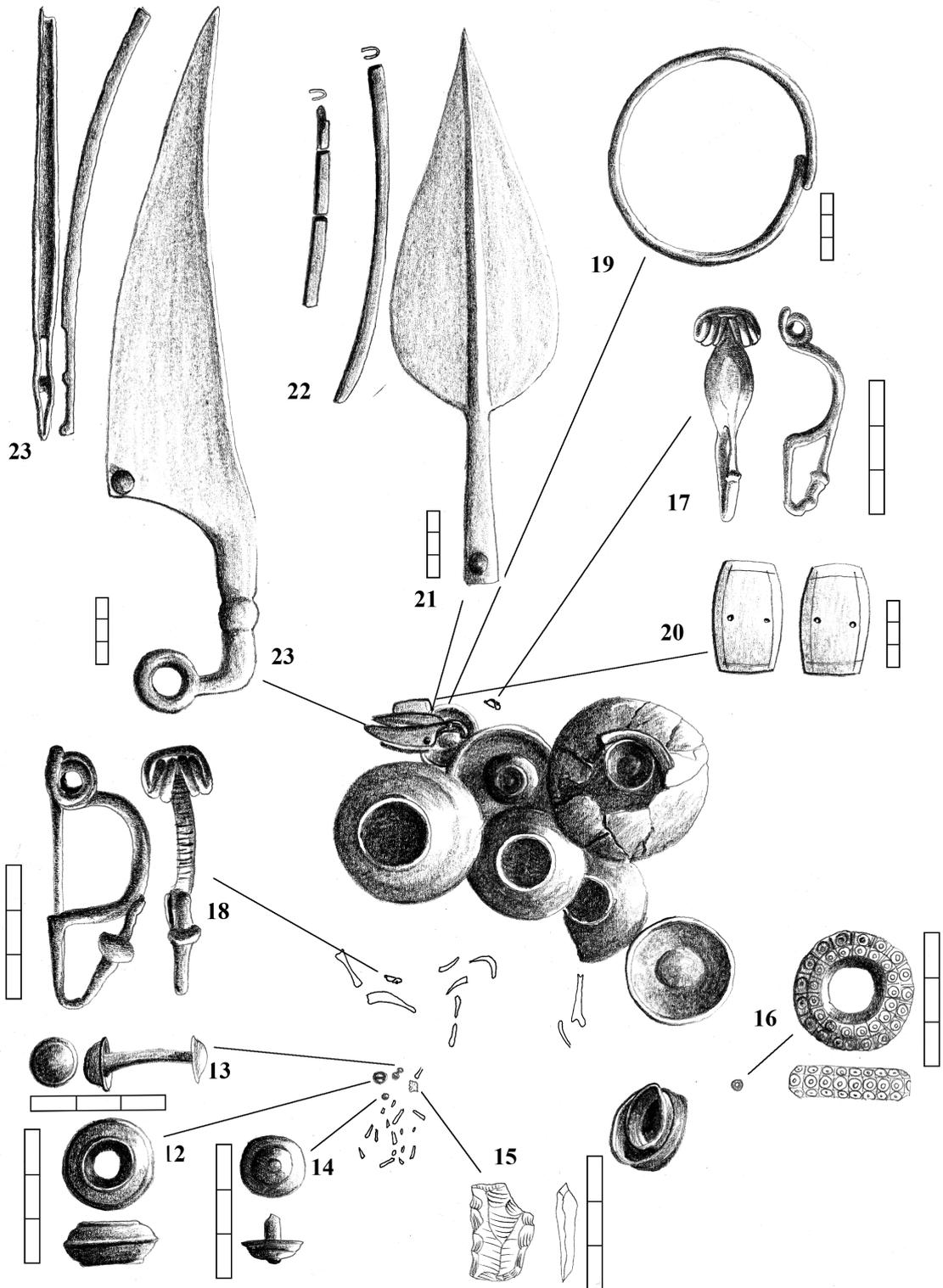


12. Biconical whorl (ring or bead) of iron (R 2 cm); not inventoried (Pl. 26/12)
 13. Iron rivet with two calotte-shaped heads (L 2.7 cm); Inv. No. 3486 (Pl. 26/13).



Pl. 25 – Grave 23

14. Rivet with calotte-shaped head (R of head 1.4 cm); Inv. No. 3487 (Pl. 26/14).
 15. Small flint knife with retouched blade (L 2.2 cm); Inv. No. 3488 (Pl. 26/15).
 16. Iron whorl (ring) of hexagonal cross section, decorated with concentric circles within square fields (R 2.8 cm); Inv. No. 3489 (Pl 26/16)



Pl. 26 – Grave 23



17. Cast iron fibula of Middle La Tène type, with 6 coils, high elliptically expanded bow and bent back foot on which there is somewhat small globular protuberance (L 4.8 cm); Inv. No. 3506 (Pl. 26/17).
18. Iron fibula with high bow decorated with shallow transversal incisions and a globular protuberance on the backward turned foot resting on the bow. Four coils and the pin are preserved (L 5.7 cm); Inv. No. 3484 (Pl. 26/18).
19. Iron bracelet of circular cross section with overlapping moulded ends (R 9.5 cm); Inv. No. 3501 (Pl. 26/19).
20. Pair of iron shield bosses (or one bipartite boss) with perforations and ornament consisting of engravings along the rim (L 11.5 cm, W 6 cm); Inv. No. 3502 (Pl. 26/20).
21. Spearhead with broad blade, pronounced rib and rivet on the socket (L 25 cm, W 7.5 cm); Inv. No. 3503 (Pl. 26/21).
22. Bent fragments of lateral sides of spearhead sheath made of sheet iron (L 25 cm); Inv. No. 3504 (Pl. 26/22)
23. Iron butcher's knife with a short curved handle and a ring pommel. On the handle there is a globular protuberance. The blade is slightly curved and has one rivet. It was in some form of sheath of which only the lateral sides of sheet iron are preserved (L 32 cm, W 6 cm); Inv. No. 3505 (Pl. 26/23).

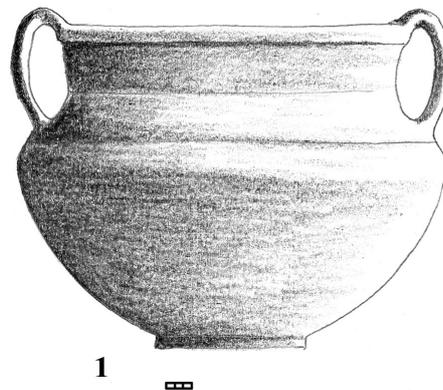
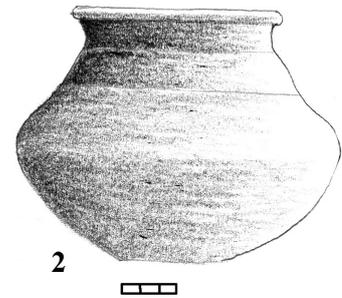
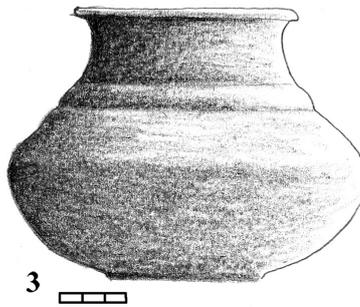
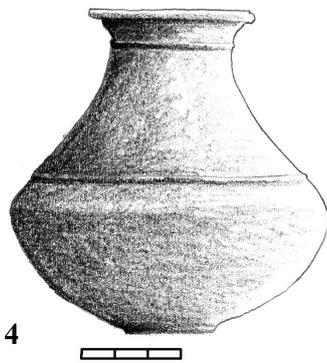
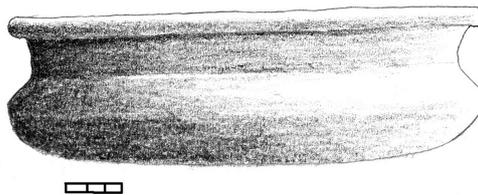
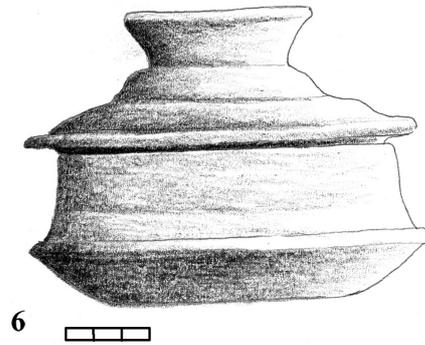
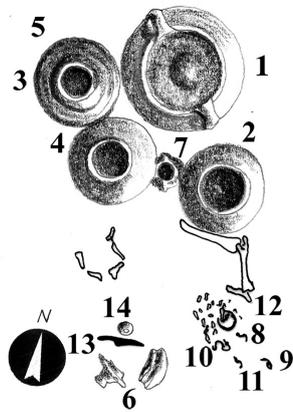
Grave 24/ (G1-3 284) Cremation; relative depth 1.00 m. Outline of burial pit was not encountered. Remains from the pyre, including 4 iron fibulas and fragments of an iron bracelet, were found scattered over an area 30 cm in diameter. Between the group of vessels and the zone with the remains from the pyre, bones of a sheep were discovered (Figure 19).



Fig. 19 – Grave 24

Grave goods

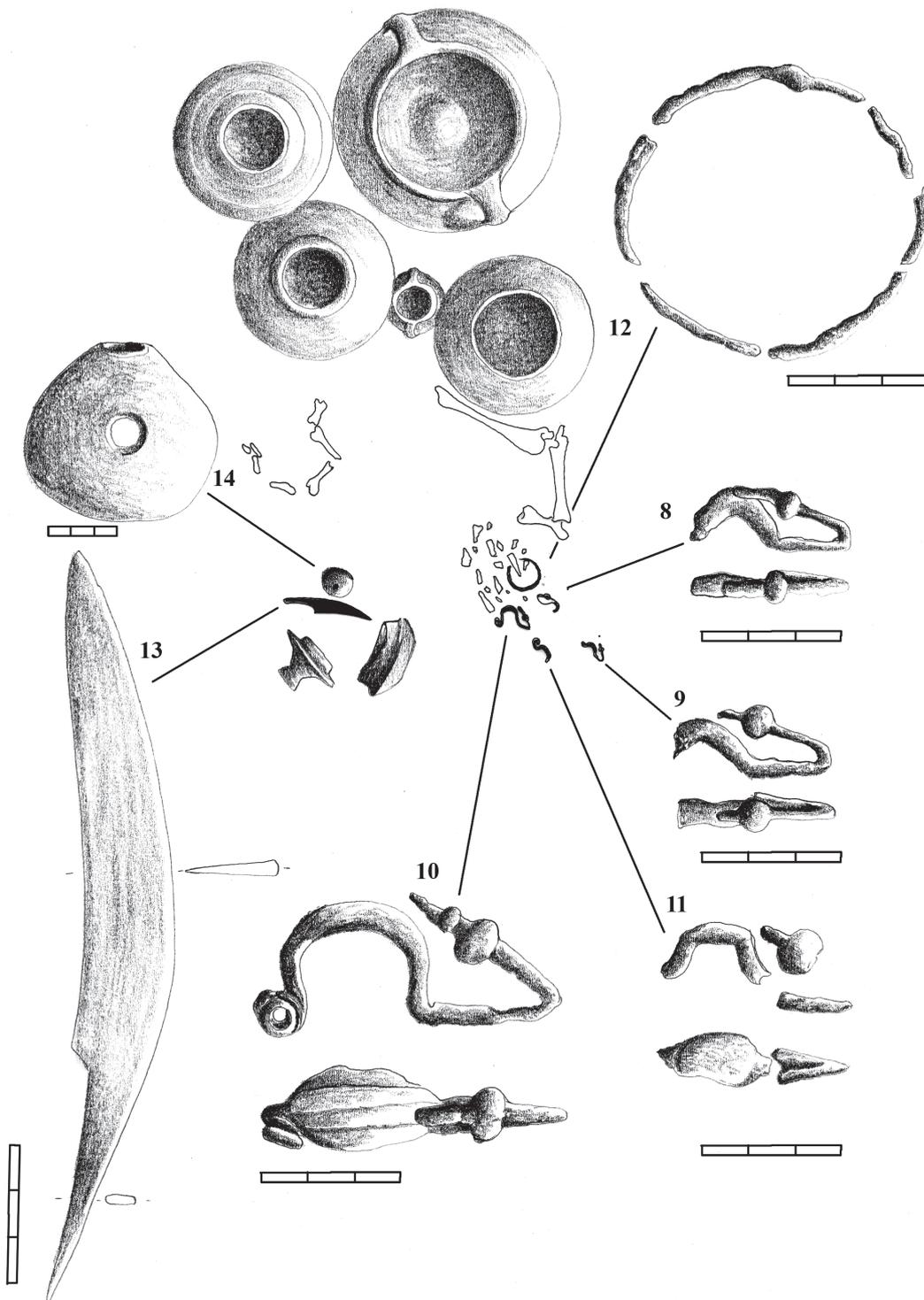
1. Kantharos with two strap handles and a ring-like base. Shoulder decorated with shallow channels, wheel-thrown, grey fired (H 28 cm, R of rim 31 cm, R of base 13.5 cm) ; Inv. no. 3515 (Pl. 27/1).



Pl. 27 – Grave 24



2. Biconical amphora with thickened rim, ring-like base, wheel-thrown and decorated with moulded ribs (H 35 cm, R of rim 18 cm, R of base 9 cm); Inv. No. 3516 (Pl. 27/2).
3. Biconical amphora with ring-like base, decorated with broad moulded rib, wheel-thrown and well fired (H 20 cm, R of rim 16 cm; R of base 11 cm); Inv. No. 3519 (Pl 27/3).



Pl. 28 – Grave 24

4. Flask amphora resembling the previous one with somewhat narrower and shorter neck and concave base. Wheel-thrown, grey fired with black coating. The neck is decorated with a rib and the shoulder with a groove (H 13.5 cm. R of rim 11 cm, R of base 11 cm); Inv. No. 3519 (Pl. 27/4).
5. Black biconical bowl with cylindrical neck and thickened rim, thrown on a potter's wheel, poorly fired (H 8.5 cm, R of rim 26 cm); Inv. No. 3518 (Pl. 27/5).
6. Black biconical bowl with a lid, decorated with moulded rib on the body. Lid is of an elaborate shape resembling an inverted fruit stand down (H with lid 11 cm, R of rim 12 cm); Inv. No. 3521 (Pl. 27/6).
7. Beaker with two handles surmounting the rim, which was impossible to reconstruct (H around 10 cm); Inv. No. 5320 (Pl. 27/7). Beaker is not reconstructed, even in drawing.
8. Iron fibula with bent back foot decorated with knob and resting on the bow, spring and pin are missing (L 3.5 cm); Inv. No. 3524 (Pl. 28/8)
9. Iron fibula resembling previous specimen but the foot, also decorated with a knob, is not resting on the bow (L 3.3 cm); Inv. No. 3524 (Pl. 28/9).
10. Iron fibula of Early La Tène type, with elliptically expanded bow and spherical (globular) ornament on the expanded foot. Bow is decorated with ribs and the pin is missing (L 6.5 cm); Inv. No. 3524 (Pl. 28/10).
11. Fragment of iron fibula with elliptically expanded bow and spherical (globular) ornament on the bent back foot (L around 4 cm) Inv. No. 3524 (Pl. 28/11).
12. Fragment of iron bracelet of closed type (L around 6 cm); Inv. No. 3525 (Pl. 28/13).
13. Curved iron knife with a haft (tang) (L 16 cm); Inv. No. 3522 (Pl. 28/13).
14. Ceramic weight (spindle whorl) of bulb shape with cruciform perforation (R 3.9 – 4.2 cm); Inv. No. 3523 (Pl. 28/14).

Grave 25/(G1-3 316) Cremation; relative depth 1.20 m. Outline of burial pit was not encountered; selected skeletal remains brought from the pyre were deposited in the northern section of the grave. Among the grave goods were also bones of a goat (Figure 20a-b).

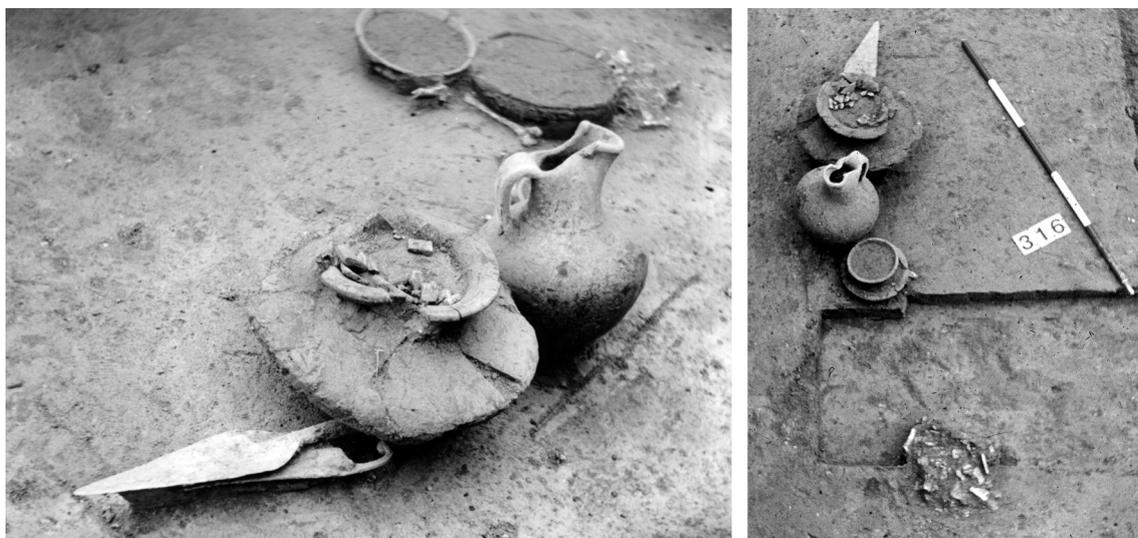
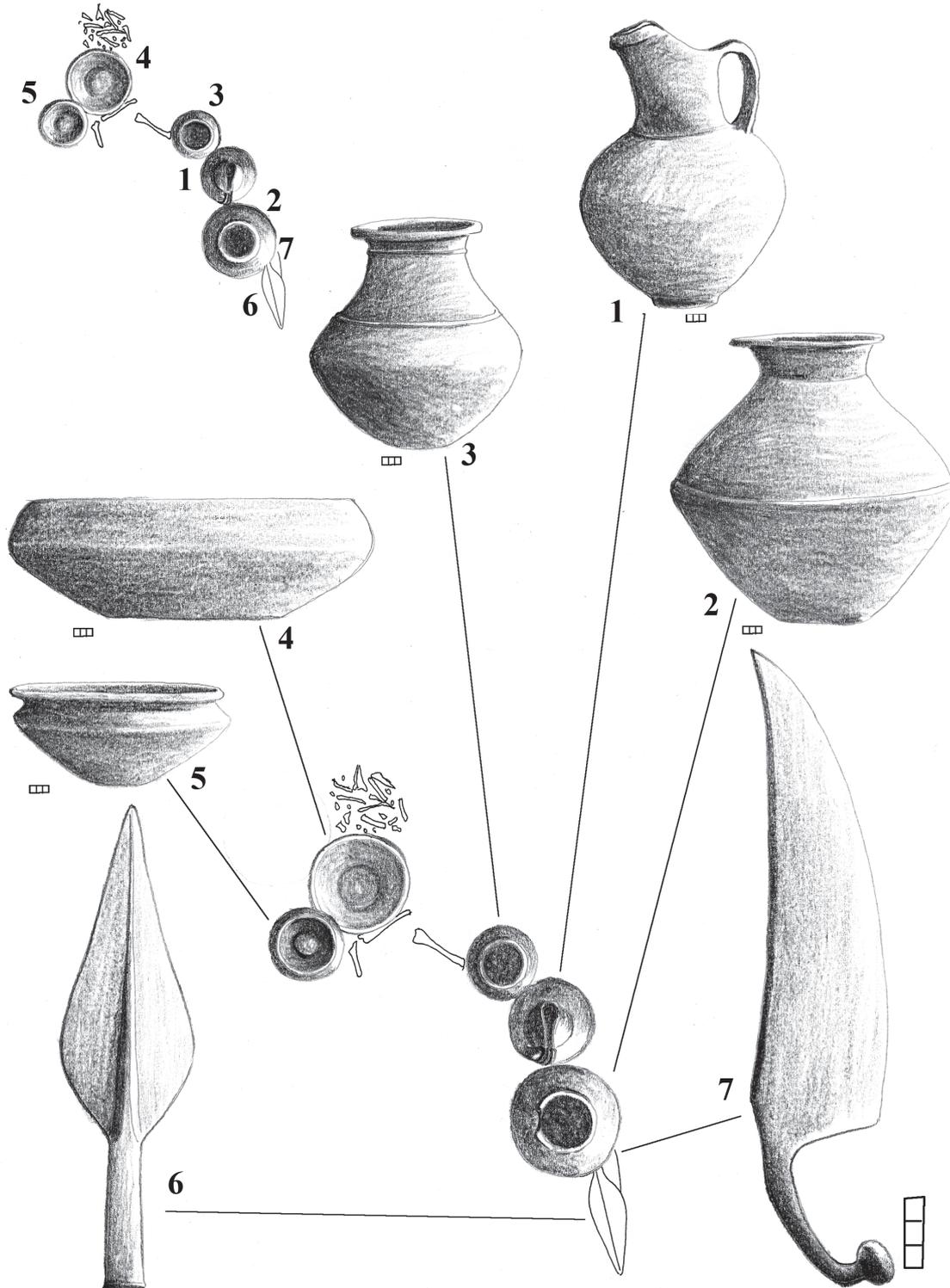


Fig. 20a-b – Grave 25



Grave goods

1. Oinochoe with one broad strap handle and ring-like foot, wheel-thrown, fired and dark grey in colour (H 23.5 cm, R of base 10.5 cm); Inv. No. 3822 (Pl. 29/1)
2. Biconical amphora with short neck and thickened rim, thrown on a potter's wheel and of grey colour (H around 30 cm); Inv. No. 3821 (Pl. 29/2).



Pl. 29 – Grave 25

3. Flask amphora of black colour, resembling the previous one but of smaller size, with short ring-like foot and shoulder decorated with a groove (H around 26 cm); Inv. No. 3823 (Pl. 29/3).
4. Biconical bowl with slightly inverted rim (H 14 cm, R of rim 26 cm); Inv. No. 3824 (Pl. 29/4).
5. Bowl of an 'S' profile with a concave base (R of rim 23.5 cm); Inv. No. 3825 (Pl. 29/5).
6. Iron spearhead with broad blade, pronounced rib and long socket (L 40.5 cm, W 11.2 cm); Inv. No. 3862 (Pl. 29/6)
7. Butcher's knife with short, curved handle terminating in a spherical protuberance (L 27 cm, W 5.5 cm); Inv. No. 3827 (Pl. 29/7).

Grave 26/(G3 994)Inhumation; relative depth 0.60 m. Burial of a child of around 4 years of age was so damaged that it was not possible to establish the dimensions of the burial pit and only a fragment of skull is preserved (Figure 21).

Grave goods

1. Cylindrical handmade beaker with flat base, of course fabric and fired dark brown (H 8 cm, R of rim and base 4.5 cm); Inv. No. 3541 (Pl. 30/1).

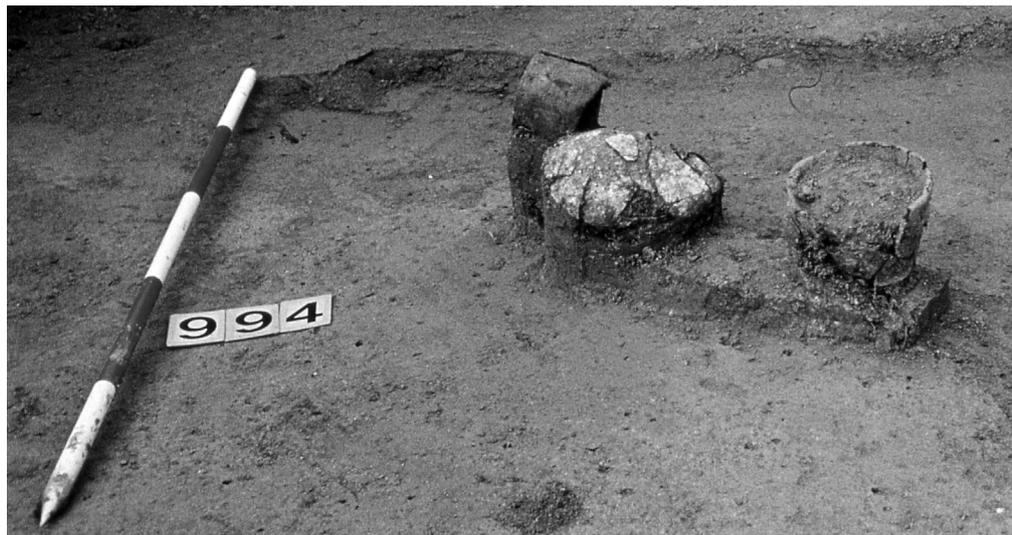
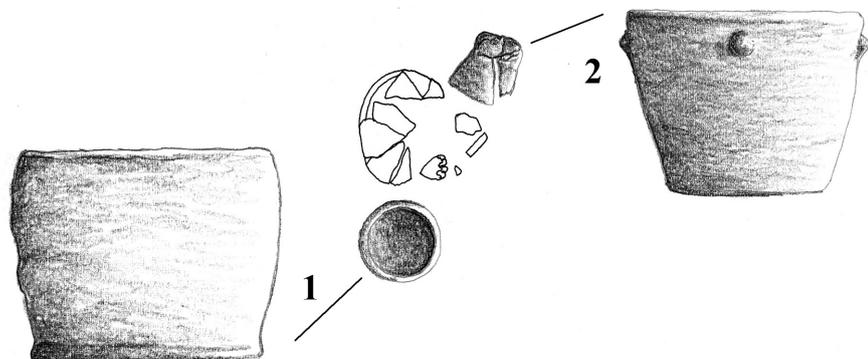


Fig. 21 – Grave 26



Pl. 30 – Grave 26



2. Conical pot, fired grey and with 6 wart-like handles modelled under the vertical rim (H 10.5 cm, R of rim 13.5 cm, R of base 4.5 cm); Inv. No. 3542 (Pl. 30/2).

Grave 27/(G3 996) Inhumation; relative depth 0.80 m. Rectangular burial pit (2.05 m x 1.20 m x 0.26 m); skeleton of a female of over 45 years of age, oriented in a N-S direction with a 29° deviation towards E. A large amount of grave goods, mostly jewellery, was discovered (Figure 22).

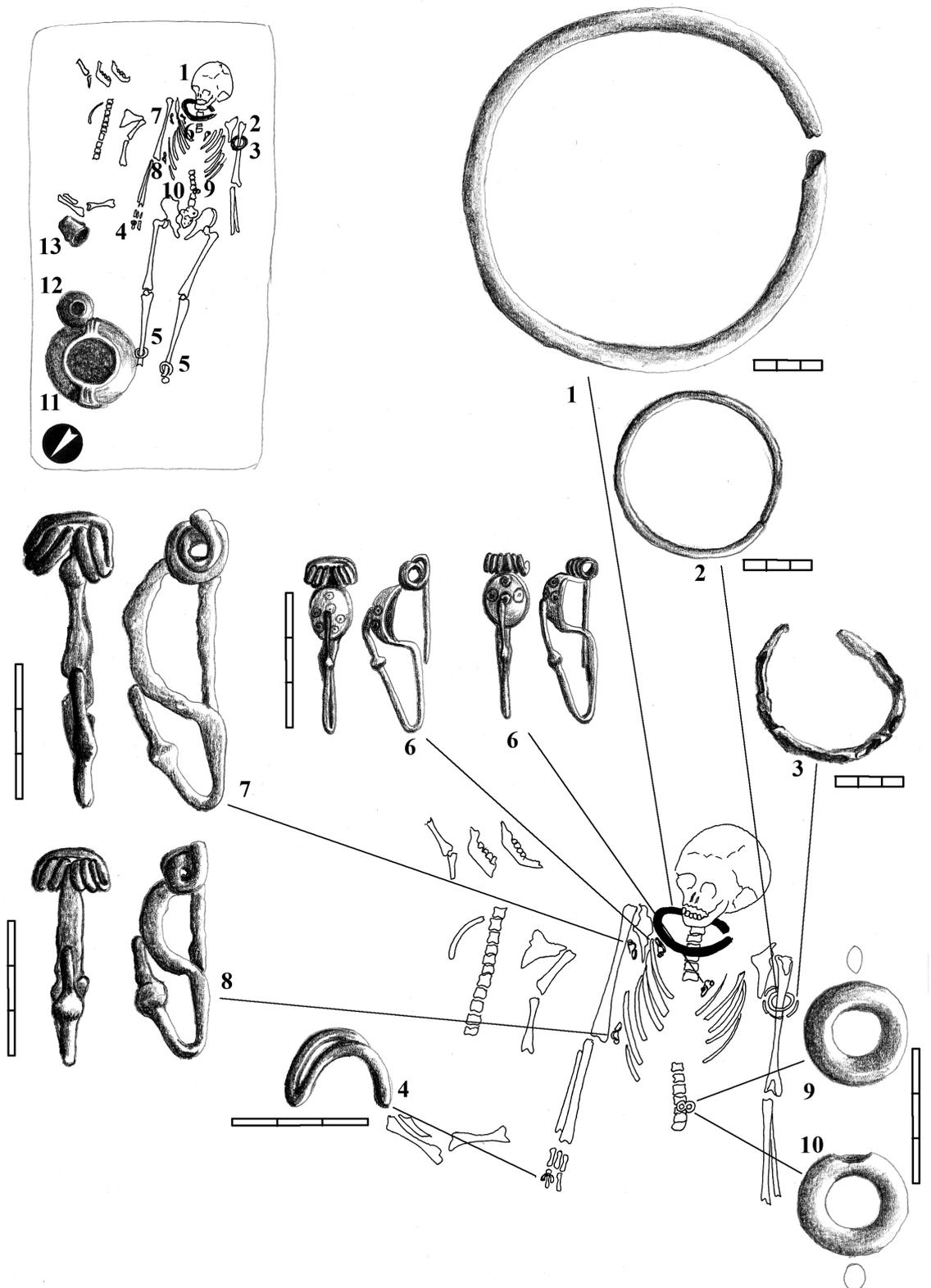


Fig. 22 – Grave 27

Grave goods

1. Iron torc of tubular cross section (R 16 cm); Inv. No. 3562 (Pl. 31/1).
2. Bronze bracelet with straight cut, touching ends (R 7.5 cm); Inv. No. 3561 (Pl. 31/2).
3. Iron arm ring (for upper arm) of circular cross section with preserved textile in the layer of corrosion (R 6.5 cm); Inv. No. 3562 (Pl. 31/3).
4. Silver (saddle-shaped) finger ring in the shape of a bent ellipse (R 2.0 – 3.6 cm); Inv. No. 3565 (Pl. 31/4).
5. Pair of ankle rings made of thin sheet bronze, decorated by embossing and bent into a tubular shape, one end inserting into the other (R 4 cm); Inv. No. 3568 and 3569 (Pl. 32/5).
6. Pair of bronze 'drum-shaped' fibulas with short calotte-shaped bow and long bent back foot decorated with knob and resting on the bow. The bow is decorated with concentric circles and the spring consists of 6 coils (L 4 cm); Inv. No. 3559 and 3560 (Pl. 31/6).
7. Iron fibula with biconical swelling on the bent back foot, which rests on the bow. The spring consists of 4 coils (L 6.7 cm); Inv. No. 3563 (Pl. 31/7).
8. Iron fibula resembling the previous one, also with 4 coils (L 4.8 cm); Inv. No. 3564 (Pl. 31/8).
9. Bronze ring of elliptical cross section; probably part of belt garniture (R 2.3 cm); Inv. No. 3566 (Pl. 31/9).
10. Bronze ring similar to the previous one (R 2.5 cm); Inv. No. 3567 (Pl. 31/10).

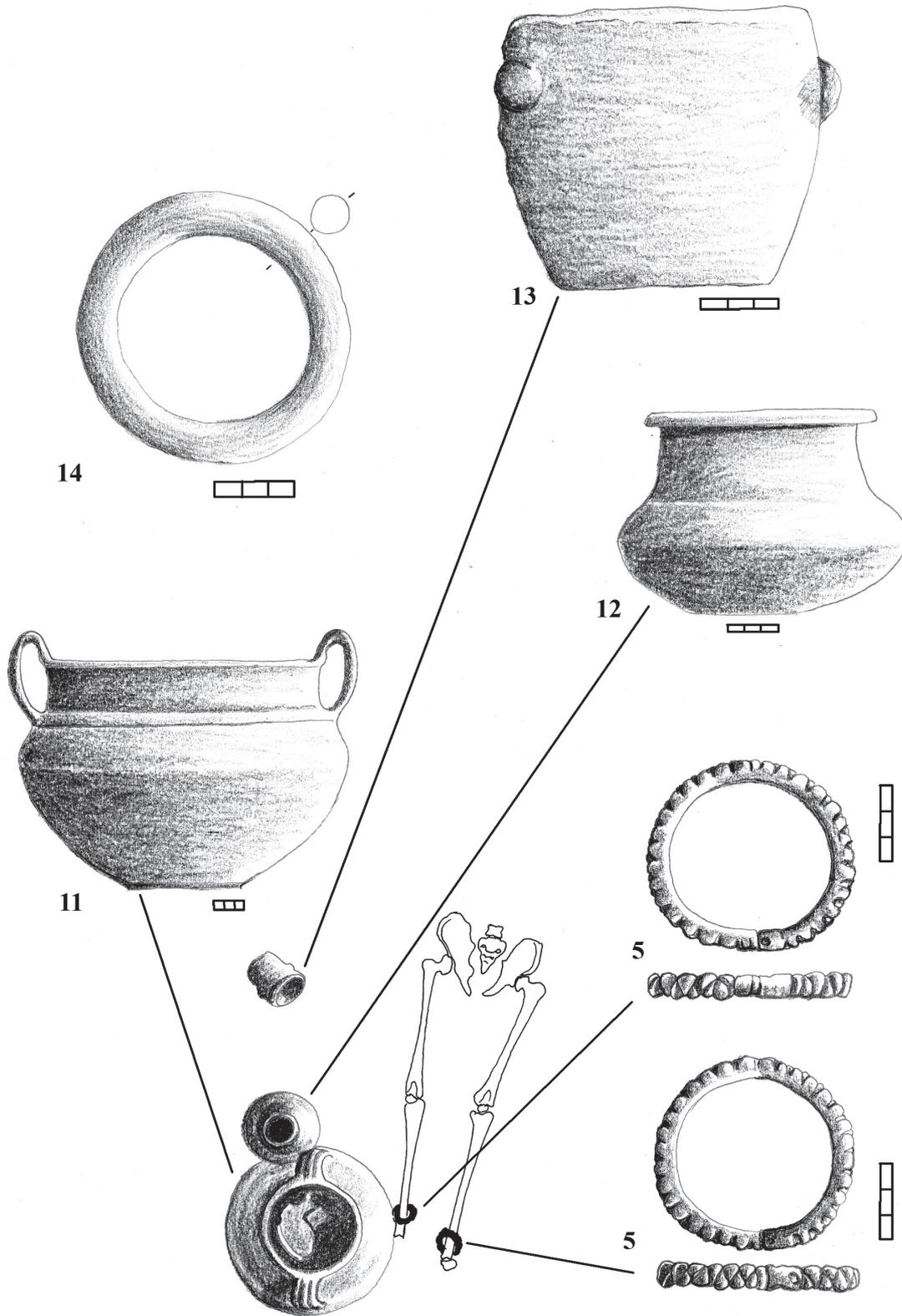
11. Kantharos with two handles, rounded body and ring-like foot (H 22.5 cm, R of rim 27.5 cm; R of base 11 cm); Inv. No. 3570 (Pl. 32/11).



Pl. 31 – Grave 27



12. Small biconical amphora with slightly concave base, wheel-thrown, grey fired with black coating (H 21.2 cm, R of rim 13.5 cm, R of base 6 cm); Inv. No. 3572 (Pl. 32/12).



Pl. 32 – Grave 27

13. Conical pot (or beaker) with three wart-like handles, handmade, roughly finished surface (H 11 cm, R of rim 10 cm, R of base 8.5 cm); Inv. No. 3573 (Pl. 32/13).
14. Black fragmented vessel that was impossible to reconstruct, Inv. No. 3571
15. Ring of baked clay of circular cross section (R 10 cm); Inv. no. 3540 (Pl. 31/15).

Grave 28/(G3 998) Inhumation; relative depth 0.75 m. Outline of burial pit was not encountered, skeleton of a female of over 45 years of age was oriented in a S-N direction with a 29° deviation towards E. In addition to grave goods consisting of jewellery and pottery, pig bones were found in the pit (Figure 23).



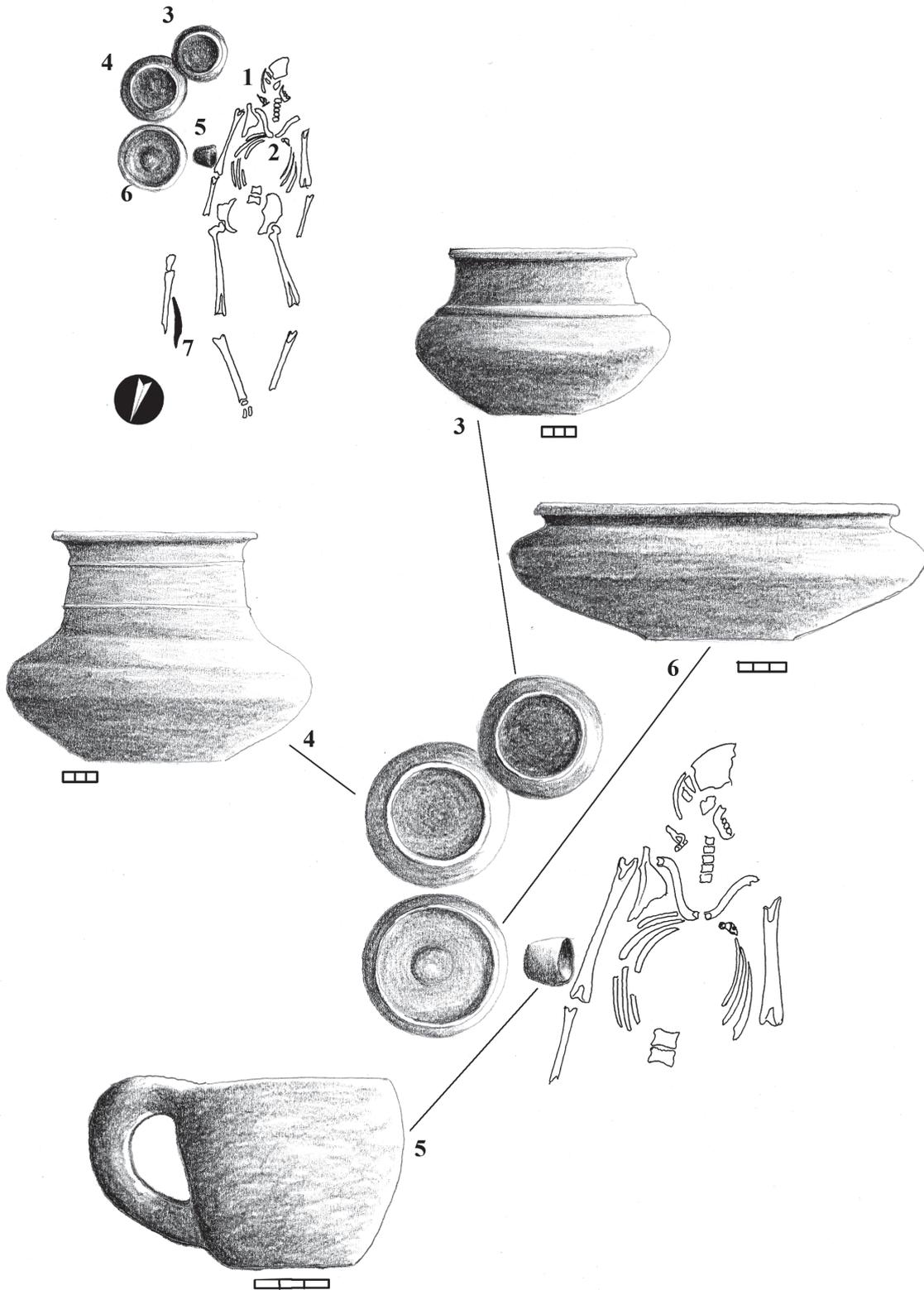
Fig. 23 – Grave 28

Grave goods

1. Iron fibula with thickened bow and biconical expansion on the foot, which is resting on a bow. Spring consists of 6 coils. (L 6 cm); Inv. No. 3670 (Pl. 34/1).
2. Bronze fibula of Early La Tène type, with knob on bent back foot and a spring with 4 coils (L 4 cm); Inv. No. 3676 (Pl. 34/2).
3. Biconical amphora with wide neck, wheel-thrown, of grey colour (H 28.2 cm; R of rim 23.5 cm); Inv. No. 3672 (Pl. 33/3).

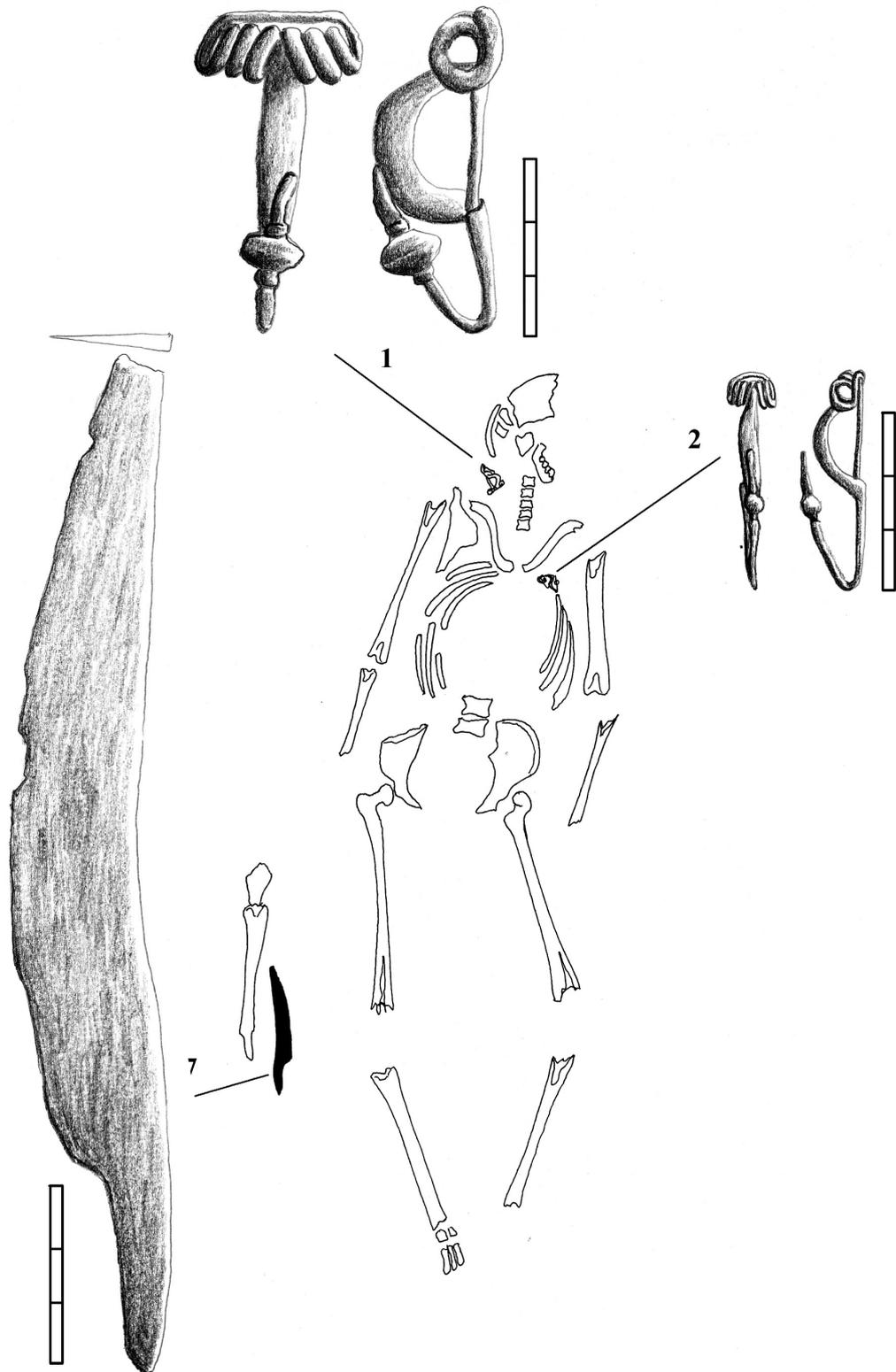


4. Biconical amphora wheel-thrown and grey fired with high neck decorated with two ribs and an everted rim. Shoulder also decorated with rib. (H 28.2 cm, R of rim 25.5 cm, R of base 11 cm); Inv. No. 3673 (Pl. 33/4)



Pl. 33 – Grave 28

5. Conical cup with one massive handle joining the rim and the base, handmade, of rough surface, grey in colour (H 21.2 cm, R of rim 13 cm, R of base 10 cm; Inv. No. 3675 (Pl. 33/5).



Pl. 34 – Grave 28



6. Biconical bowl with pronounced rim, wheel-thrown and fired black (H 11.7 cm, R of rim 23.5 cm); Inv. No. 3674 (Pl. 33/6).
7. Curved iron knife with haft (tang), tip of the blade is missing (L 18.8 cm); Inv. No. 3671 (Pl. 34/7).

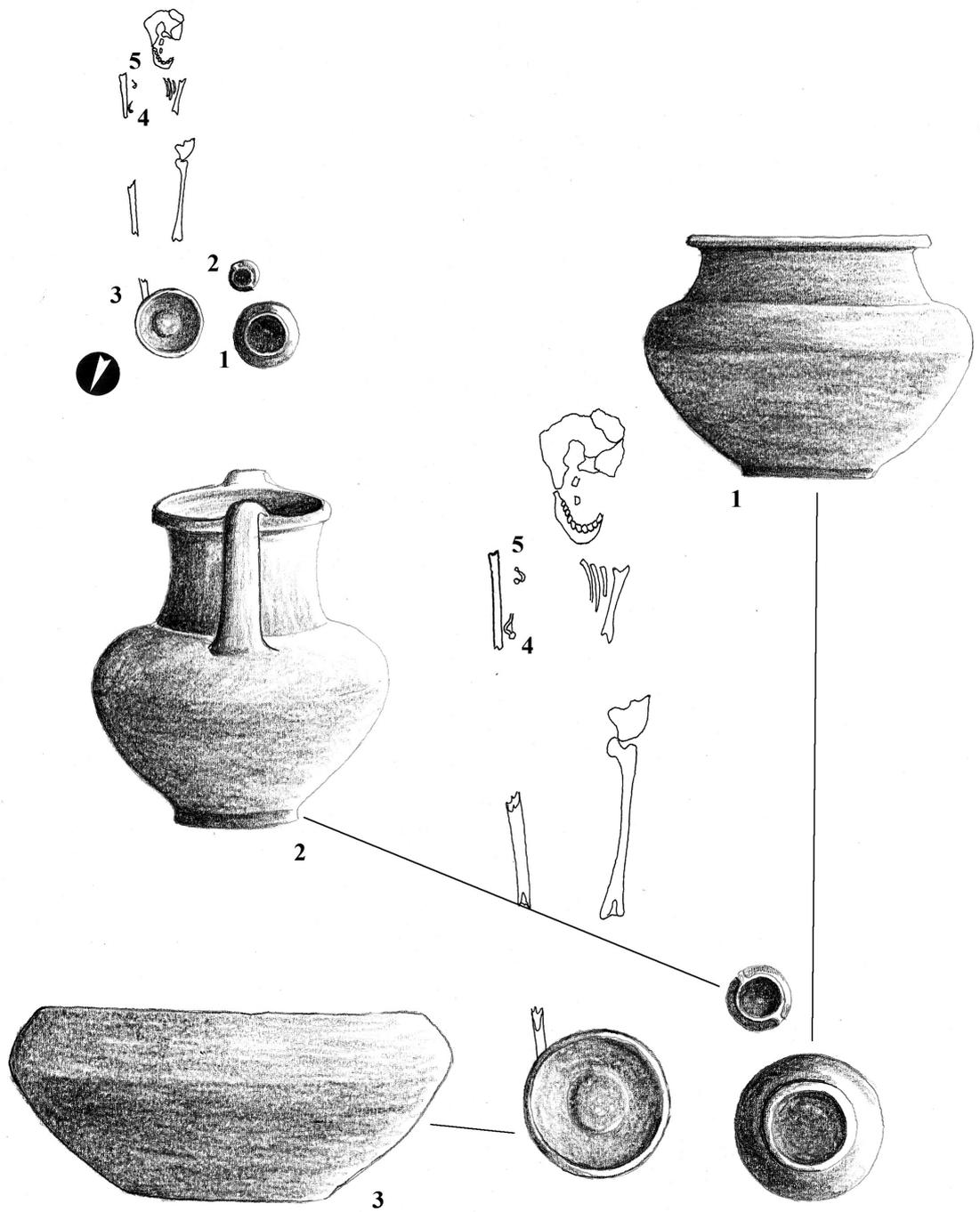
Grave 29/(G2 1123) Inhumation; relative depth 0.70 m. Outline of burial pit was not encountered. Skeleton of a female of over 45 years of age was oriented in a N-S direction with a 30° deviation towards E. Jewellery and pottery vessels were discovered in the grave (Figure 24).



Fig. 24 – Grave 29

Grave goods

1. Biconical pot amphora with ring-like base and pronounced rim, wheel-thrown and fired grey (H 20 cm, R of rim 19.6 cm, R of base 10.5 cm); Inv. No. 3999 (Pl. 35/1).
2. Kantharos (reconstructed but not in original dimensions) with two high handles, wheel-thrown, of brown colour and poor quality of firing; Inv. No. 4000 (Pl. 35/2).
3. Rounded conical bowl of black colour and with slanting rim; Inv. No. 4001 (Pl. 35/3)
4. Fragmented iron fibula with expanded bow; Inv. No. 4002.
5. Fragmented iron fibula of indistinguishable shape; Inv. No. 4003.



Pl. 35 – Grave 29



Grave 30/ (G3 1131) Inhumation; relative depth 0.80 m. Rectangular pit (2.20 m x 1.10 m x 0.25 m). Male of over 65 years of age was lying in a S-N direction with a 21° deviation towards E; besides grave goods consisting of weapons and pottery, bones of a pig were also discovered (Figure 25).

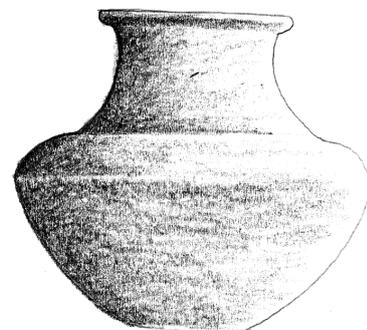
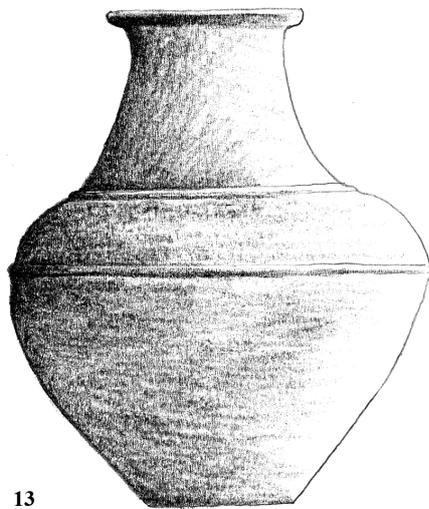
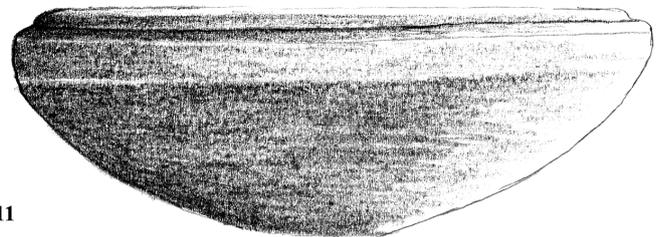
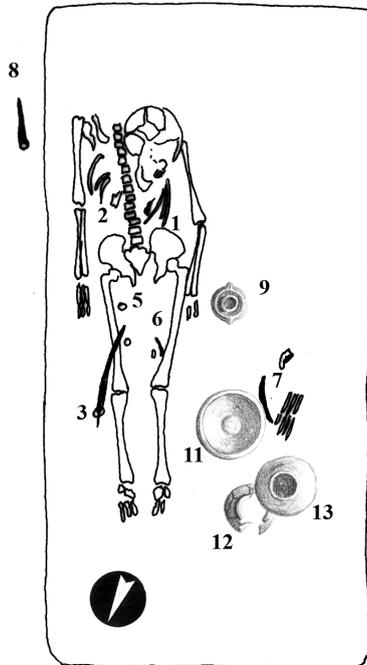


Fig. 25 – Grave 30

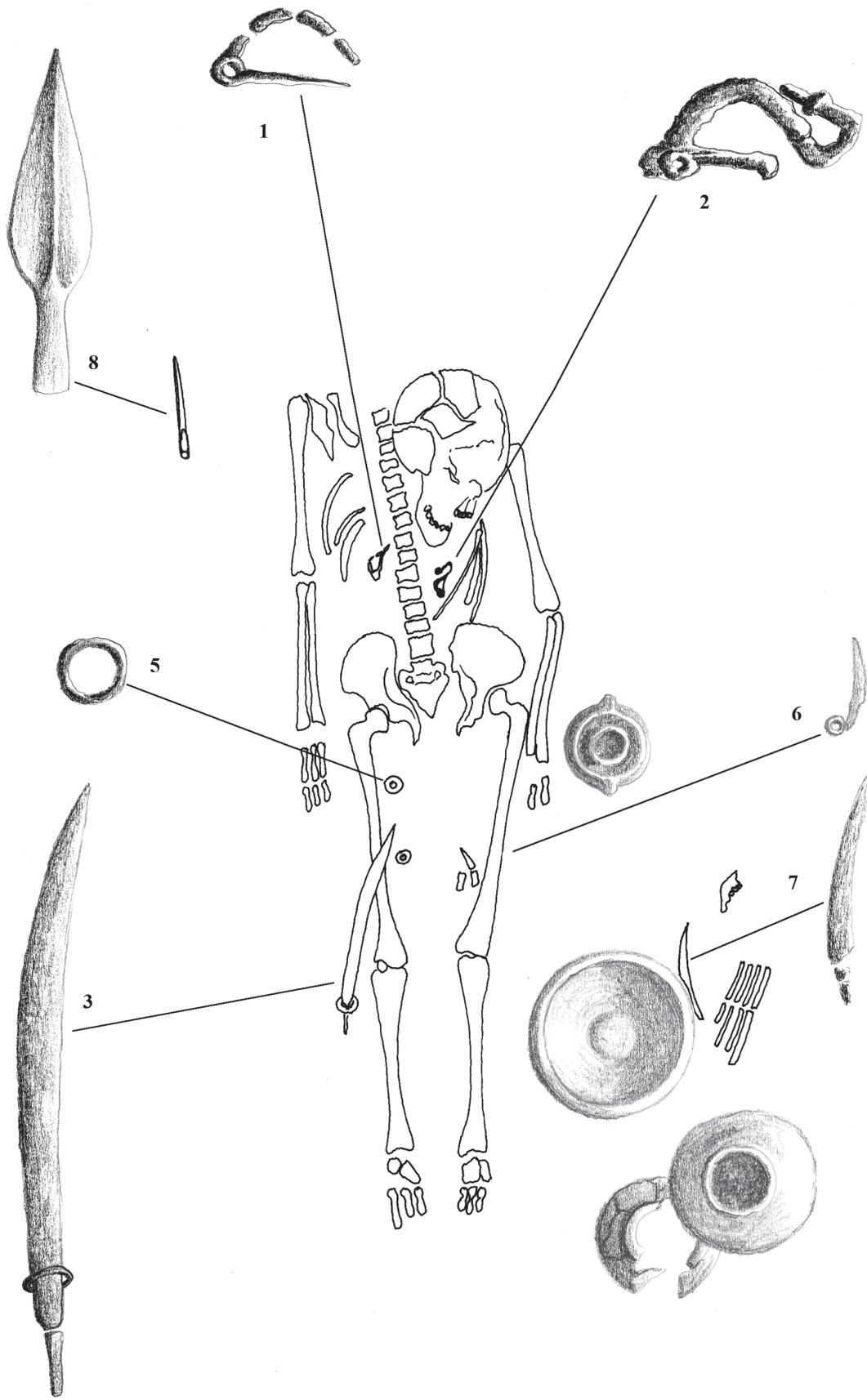
Grave goods

1. Fragment of an iron fibula; Inv. No. 3987 (Pl. 37/1).
2. Fragmented iron fibula with thickened bow and backward turned foot with swelling; Inv. No. 3988 (Pl. 37/2).
3. Large iron knife with haft (tang), rivet and wooden sheath joined together by bronze ring (L 40 cm); Inv. No. 3991 (Pl. 37/3).
4. Unidentified corroded iron object; Inv. No. 3989
5. Bronze ring of rectangular cross section; Inv. No. 3990 (Pl. 37/5).
6. Small blade of a razor with rivet on a tang and ring made of thin sheet bronze to fix the sheath; Inv. No. 3990 (Pl. 37/6).
7. Curved iron knife with fragmented haft; Inv. No. 3997 (Pl. 37/7).
8. Iron spearhead with pronounced rib and short socket; Inv. No. 3998 (Pl. 37/8).
9. Kantharos with two high handles and a conical foot, wheel-thrown and fired grey (H 11.2 cm, R of rim 11.2 cm, R of base 6 cm); Inv. No. 3993 (Pl. 36/9).
10. Fragmented miniature vessel, which was impossible to reconstruct; Inv. No. 3993.
11. Rounded conical bowl (reconstructed dimensions) with pronounced inverted rim, wheel-thrown, of grey colour; Inv. No. 3994 (Pl. 36/11).
12. Fragmented wheel-thrown pottery vessel, which was not possible to reconstruct; Inv. No. 3995

13. Slightly biconical amphora with narrow neck and everted rim, with rib ornament, wheel-thrown and of black colour; Inv. No. 3996 (Pl. 36/13).
14. Flask amphora of pronounce biconical shape, thrown on a potter's wheel (reconstructed dimensions) (Pl. 36/14).



Pl. 36 – Grave 30



Pl. 37 – Grave 30

6.8. GROUP OF GRAVES IIb

Grave 31/ (G1-3 355) Cremation; relative depth 1.10 m. Among the remains from the pyre were found a few pieces of jewellery and pottery and bones of a sheep (Figure 26).

Grave goods

1. Bronze fibula of Early La Tène type, with backwards turned foot resting on a bow. Both the foot and the bow are decorated with ring-like protuberances (L 3.5 cm); Inv. No. 4225 (Pl. 38/1).
2. Fragmented bronze fibula of Middle La Tène type, with four coils and a bent back foot decorated with discoid expansions engraved with concentric circles (L 2.3 cm); Inv. No. 4226 (Pl. 38/2).
3. Fragment of torc made of thin sheet bronze hammered into a semicircle and bent into a tube (R around 12 cm); Inv. No. 4224 (Pl. 38/3).
4. Fragmented tip of iron belt with globular expansion, which was set halfway along its length (L 5.5 cm): Inv. No. 4229 (Pl. 38/4).
5. Pair of fragmented large iron fibulas of which only one could be reconstructed. It has a globular swelling on the bent back foot and a spring with 4 coils; Inv. No. 4227 (Pl. 38/5).
6. Iron object of indistinguishable purpose (L 10.3 cm); Inv. No. 4230 (Pl. 38/7).
7. Fragmented plating of a shield belt, with one rivet (L 5.3 cm); Inv. No. 4230 (Pl. 38/7).
8. Fragmented biconical amphora, wheel-thrown, fired black and decorated inside and out with narrow bands with circular stamps and concentric circles joined with garlands; Inv. No. 4231 (Pl. 38/8).
9. Curved iron knife with a tang (L 8 cm); Inv. No. 4232 (Pl. 38/9).
10. Fragment of a bronze ankle ring made of sheet bronze decorated with embossing; it has no inventory number.

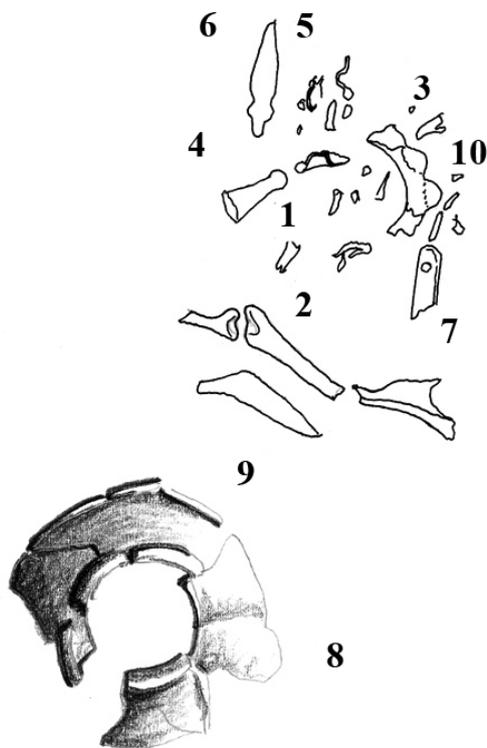
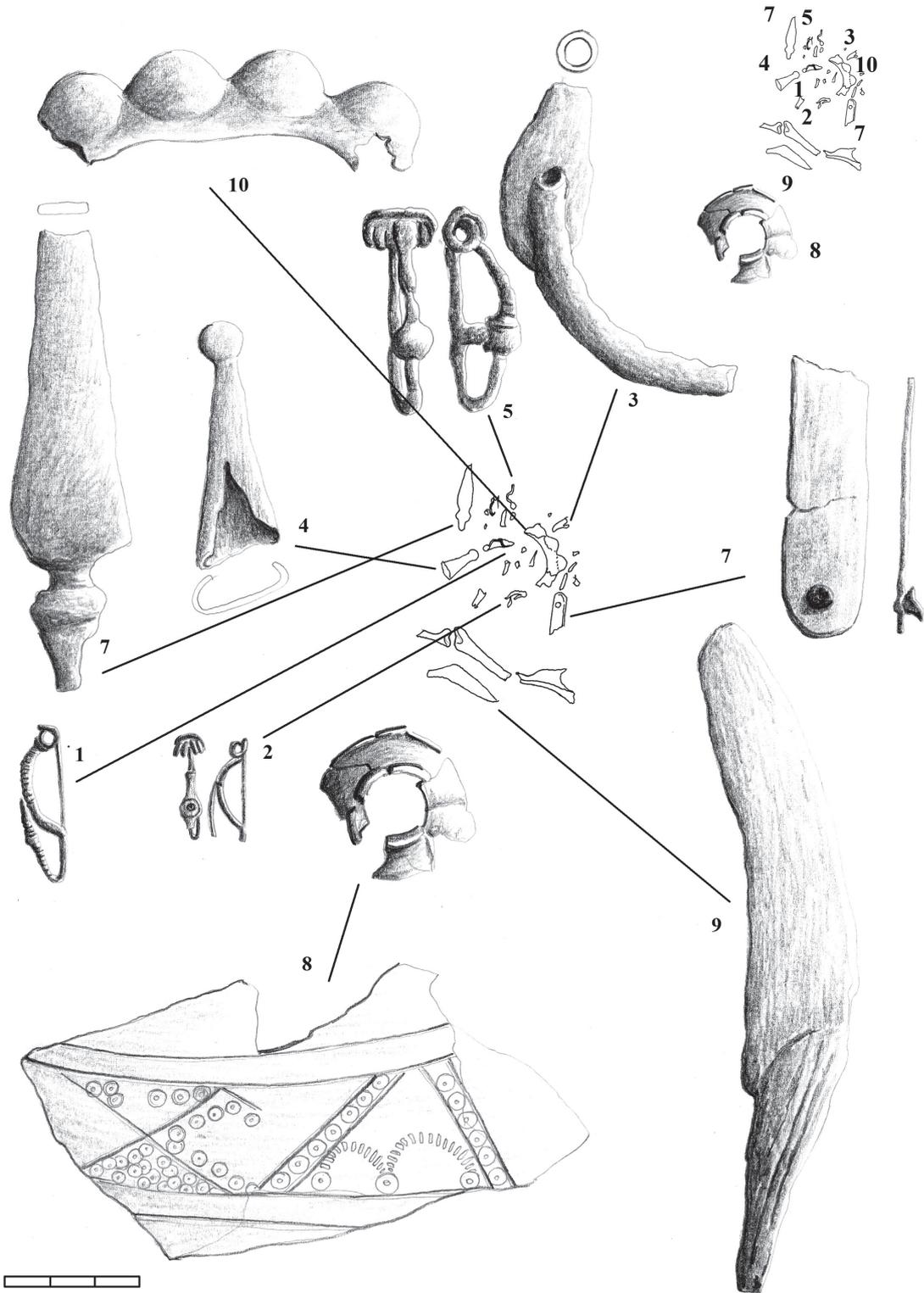


Fig. 26 – Grave 31



Pl. 38 – Grave 31

6.9. GROUP OF GRAVES IIc

Grave 32/(G1-3 345) Cremation; relative depth 1.35 m. Outline of the burial pit was not recorded. Cremated remains of the deceased were deposited in one pottery bowl and one amphora and they were set in two separate groups of pottery offerings. Between them, half of a pig skeleton and a group of grave goods made of metal were discovered. A third entity within this grave was an amphora, next to which were also discovered a few metal finds and a few whetstones (Figure 27).



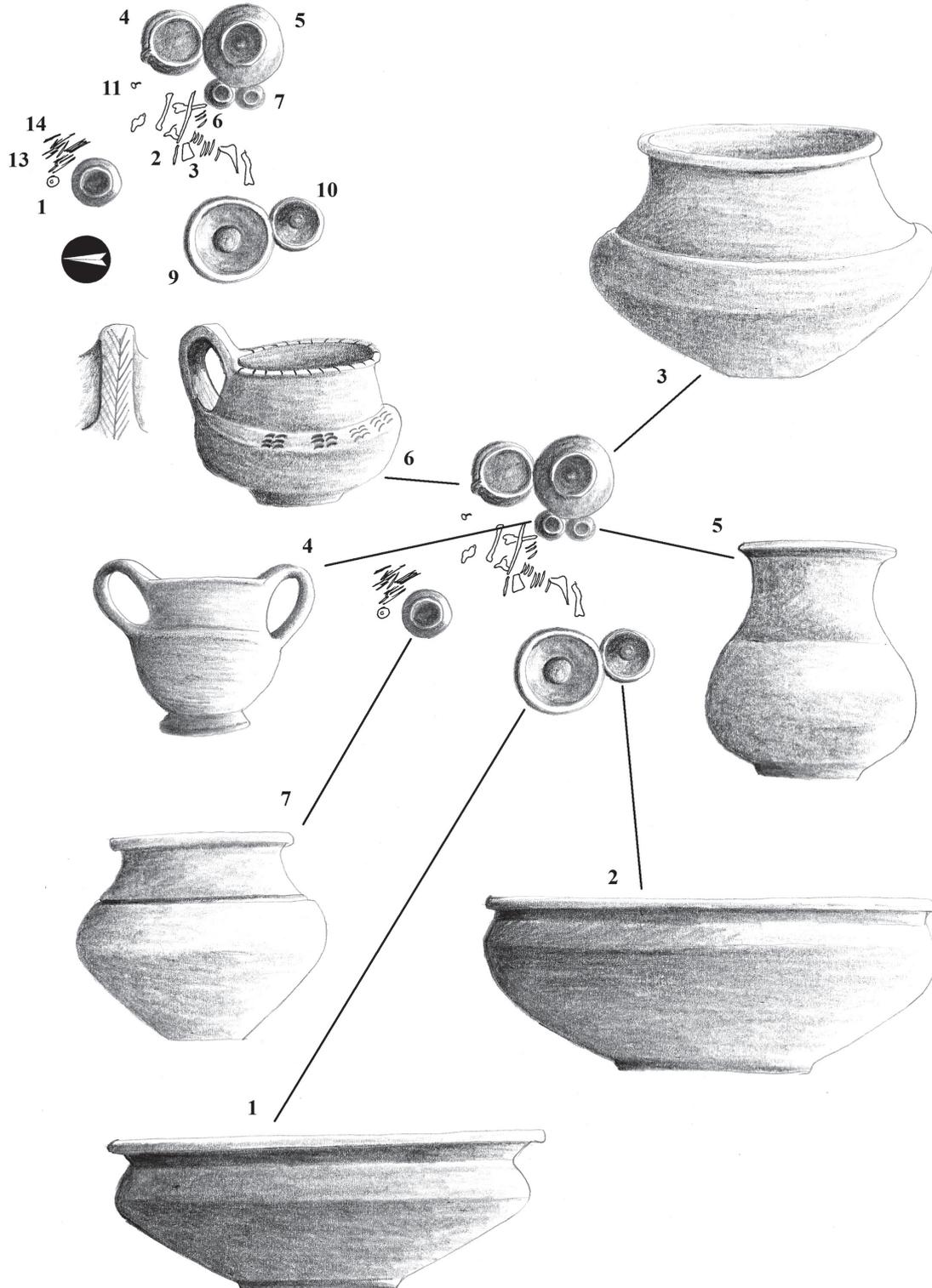
Fig. 27 – Grave 32

Grave goods

1. Bowl of an 'S' profile with a concave base (R of rim 40 cm); Inv. No. 4066 (Pl. 39/1).
2. Rounded conical bowl with thickened rim (R of rim 20 cm); Inv. no. 4065 (Pl. 39/2).
3. Biconical pot amphora with wide neck and of black colour (H 30 cm, R of rim 20 cm); Inv. No. 4060 (Pl. 39/3).
4. Kantharos with high handles (dimensions reconstructed) (H 12 cm); Inv. No. 4062 (Pl. 39/4).
5. Flask amphora (H 15 cm, R of rim 15 cm); Inv. No. 4036 (Pl. 39/5).
6. Biconical jug with one massive handle extending above the rim. Handle is decorated with engraved herring-bone pattern. While the rim is decorated with finger impressions, the shoulder is decorated with 'metopes', executed by crescent nail incisions. The jug is wheel-thrown, of brown colour and with a black coating (H 20 cm, R of rim 20 cm); Inv. No. 4061 (Pl. 39/6).

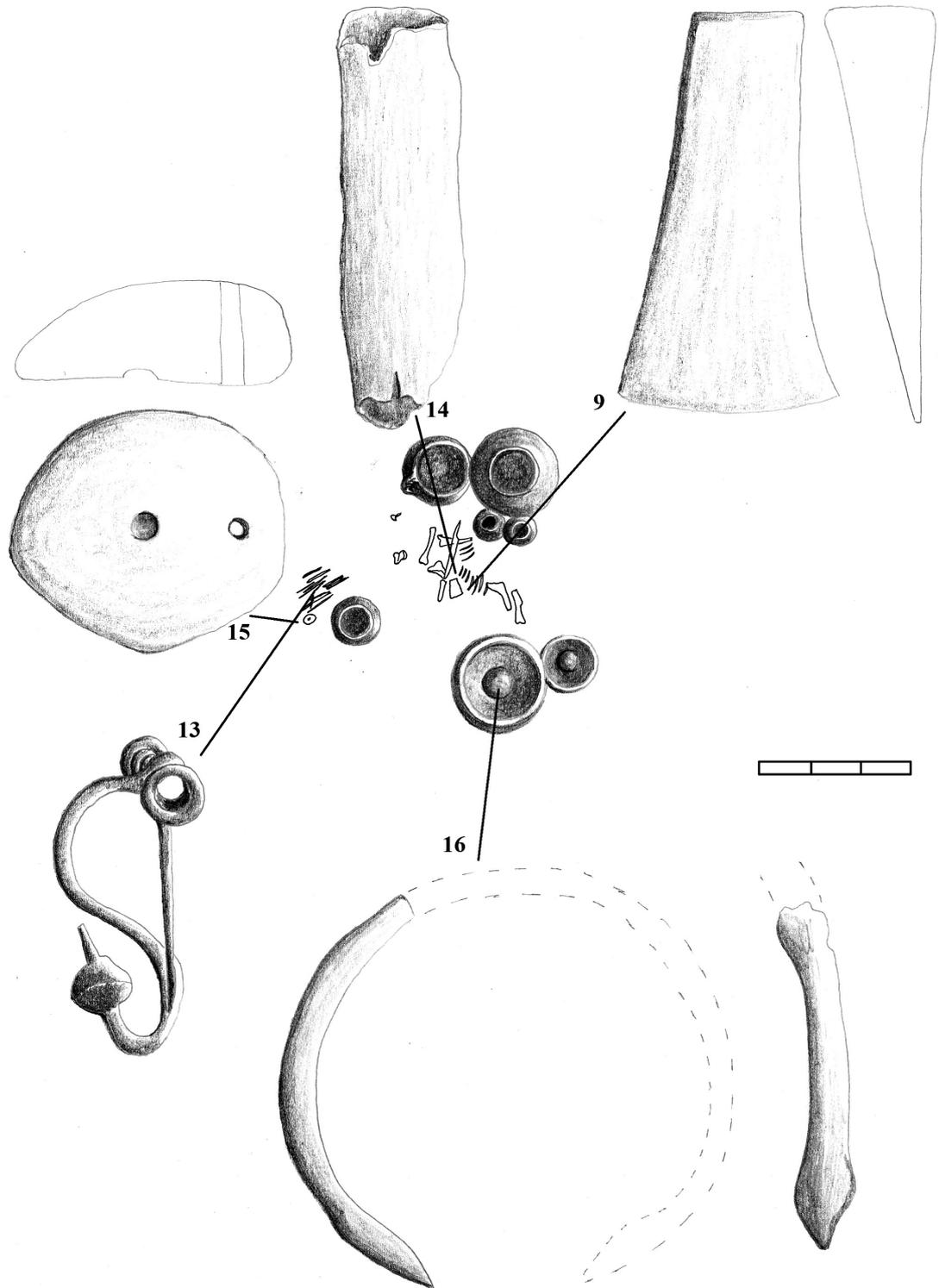


7. Biconical pot amphora with pronounced shoulder decorated with a groove and with a pronounced rim (H 20 cm); Inv. No. 4064 (Pl. 39/7).
8. Curved iron knife with fragmented haft (tang) (L 20 cm); Inv. No. 4069.



Pl. 39 – Grave 32

9. Iron axe with fan-shaped, arched blade (L 8.3 cm, W of blade 4.5 cm); Inv. No. 4073 (Pl. 40/9).
10. Whetstone shaped as an asymmetrical cube (L 8.5 cm, W 2.5 cm); Inv. No. 4074



Pl. 40 – Grave 32



11. Eight fragments of iron knives covered with a thick layer of corrosion; Inv. No. 4068.
12. Five much corroded iron arrowheads; without inventory number.
13. Iron fibula with bent back foot decorated with a knob and 2 pairs of coils in a spring; Inv. No. 4068 (Pl. 40/13).
14. Whetstone; Inv. No. 4071 (Pl. 40/14).
15. Stone pendant (weight or whetstone) of asymmetrical hemispherical cross section, with a perforation at one end. On the flat side is a shallow circular recess (H 2 cm, R 4.8 cm); Inv. No. 4072 (Pl. 40/15).
16. Fragment of bracelet with end shaped as a serpent's head. This was found in the urn with the bones (L 6.5 cm); no inventory number (Pl. 40/16).
17. Bracelet consisting of biconical beads made of glass paste (disfigured by burning) (Pl. 40/17).

6.10 GROUP OF GRAVES IIIa

Grave 33/ (G1-3 445) Cremation; relative depth 1.10 m. Outline of burial pit is of a square shape (1.55 m x 1.50 m x 0.90 m). The bones of the cremated individual were in a small heap together with metal offerings and a whetstone, while pottery vessels were also deposited in the grave, along with bones of pig (Figure 28).

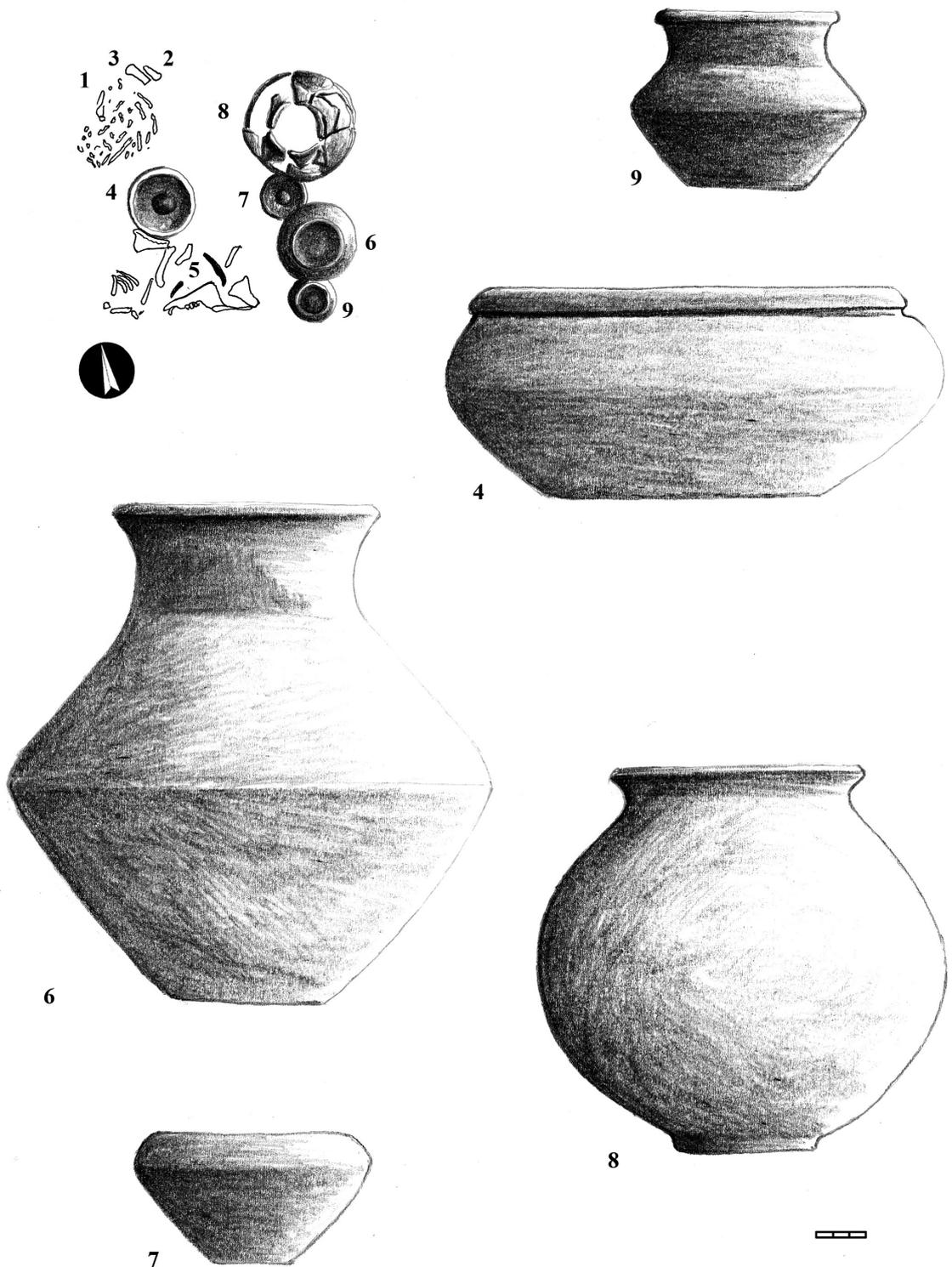
Grave goods

1. Pair of fragmented iron fibulas with bent back feet and springs, of which it was possible to reconstruct just one with a knob on the foot (L 11.3 cm); Inv. No. 5272 (Pl. 42/1).
2. Blade of small iron knife with remnants of the handle (L 6.5 cm); Inv. No. 5274 (Pl. 42/2).
3. Whetstone of irregular shape (L 8 cm, W 2-3 cm); Inv. No. 5275 (Pl. 42/3).
4. Rounded conical bowl with thickened rim and ring-like base (R of rim 26 cm); Inv. No. 5280 (Pl. 41/4).
5. Curved iron knife with haft (L 12 cm); Inv. No. 5281 (Pl. 42/5).
6. Biconical pot amphora of grey colour and with a concave base (H 30 cm); Inv. No. 5276 (Pl. 41/6).



Fig. 28 – Grave 33

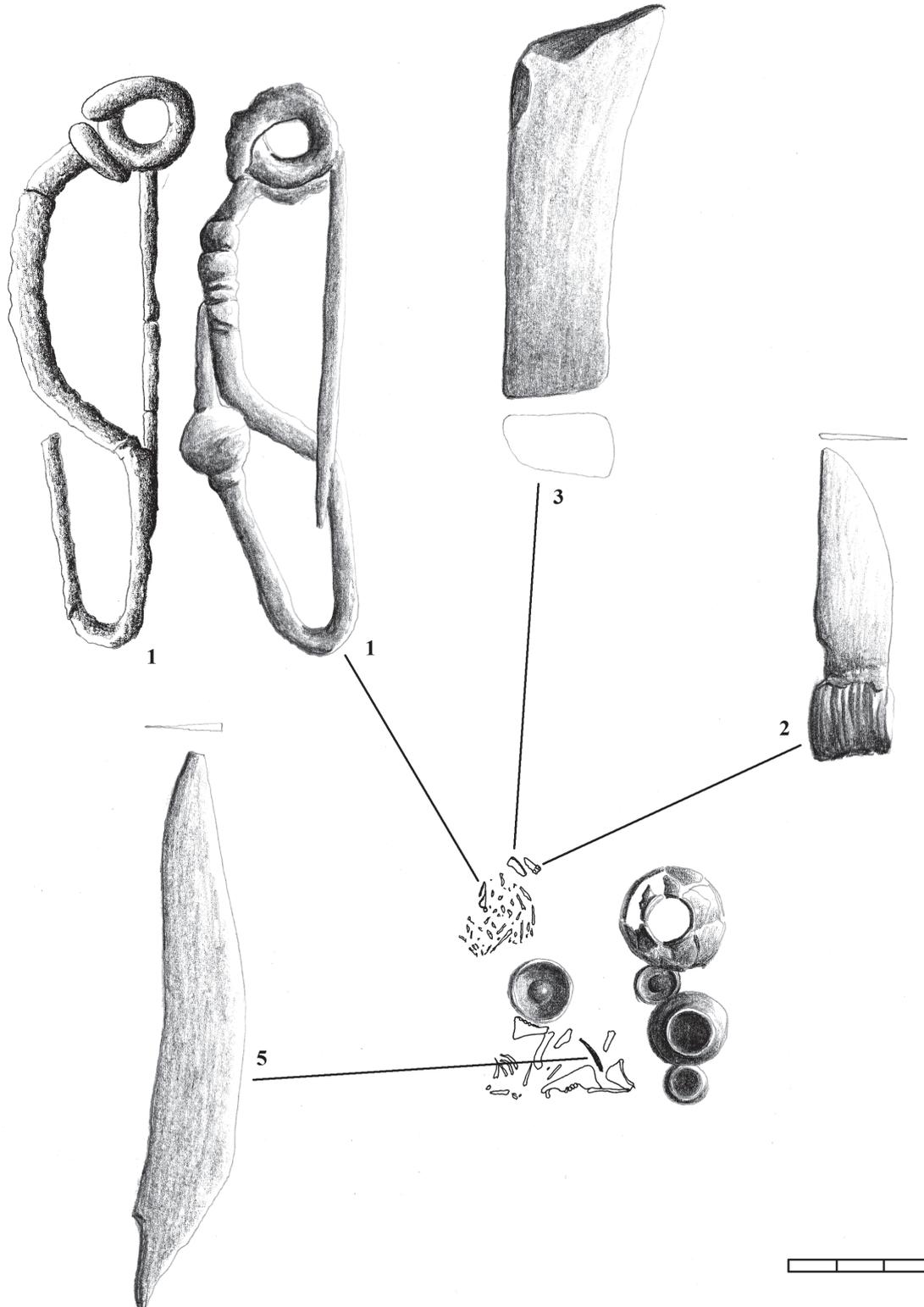
7. Biconical bowl of brown colour with black coating (R of rim 15 cm); Inv. No. 5279 (Pl. 41/7).
8. Globular wheel-thrown pot with everted rim and ring-like base, fired grey (H 20 cm); Inv. No. 5277 (Pl. 41/8).



Pl. 41 – Grave 33



9. Biconical beaker (handles are missing) with ring-like base (H 10.5 cm, R of rim 10.5 cm); Inv. No. 5278 (Pl. 41/9).



Pl. 42 – Grave 33

Grave 34/ (G3 1360) Inhumation; relative depth 0.60 m. Burial pit of rectangular shape (1.85 m x 0.85 m x 0.30 m). An earlier grave was destroyed by the later inhumation and, of the earlier burial, only pottery has been discovered. The later grave is an inhumation of a male of around 60 years of age, oriented in an E-W direction with an 18° deviation towards S. Together with the pottery was deposited one knife and one whetstone (Figure 29).

Grave goods in earlier grave

1. Kantharos with two strap handles surmounting the rim and bell-shaped foot, of grey colour (H 9.2 cm, R of rim 8 cm); Inv. No. 4411 (Pl. 43/1a).
2. Rounded conical bowl of coarse fabric and poorly fired; Inv. No. 4412 (Pl. 43/2a).

Grave goods in later grave

3. Small biconical amphora with ring-like base, decorated with ribs on the neck and shoulder (H 30 cm); Inv. No. 5276 (Pl. 43/3b).
4. Rounded conical bowl of brown colour and coarse fabric (R of rim 15 cm); Inv. No. 4308 (Pl. 43/4b).
5. Fragmented battle knife with a ring pommel; Inv. No. 4415 (Pl. 43/5b).
6. Whetstone of asymmetrical square section (L 8 cm); Inv. No. 4416 (Pl. 43/6b).

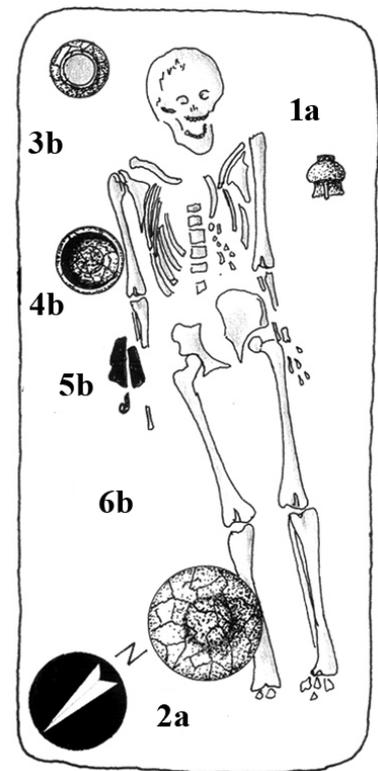
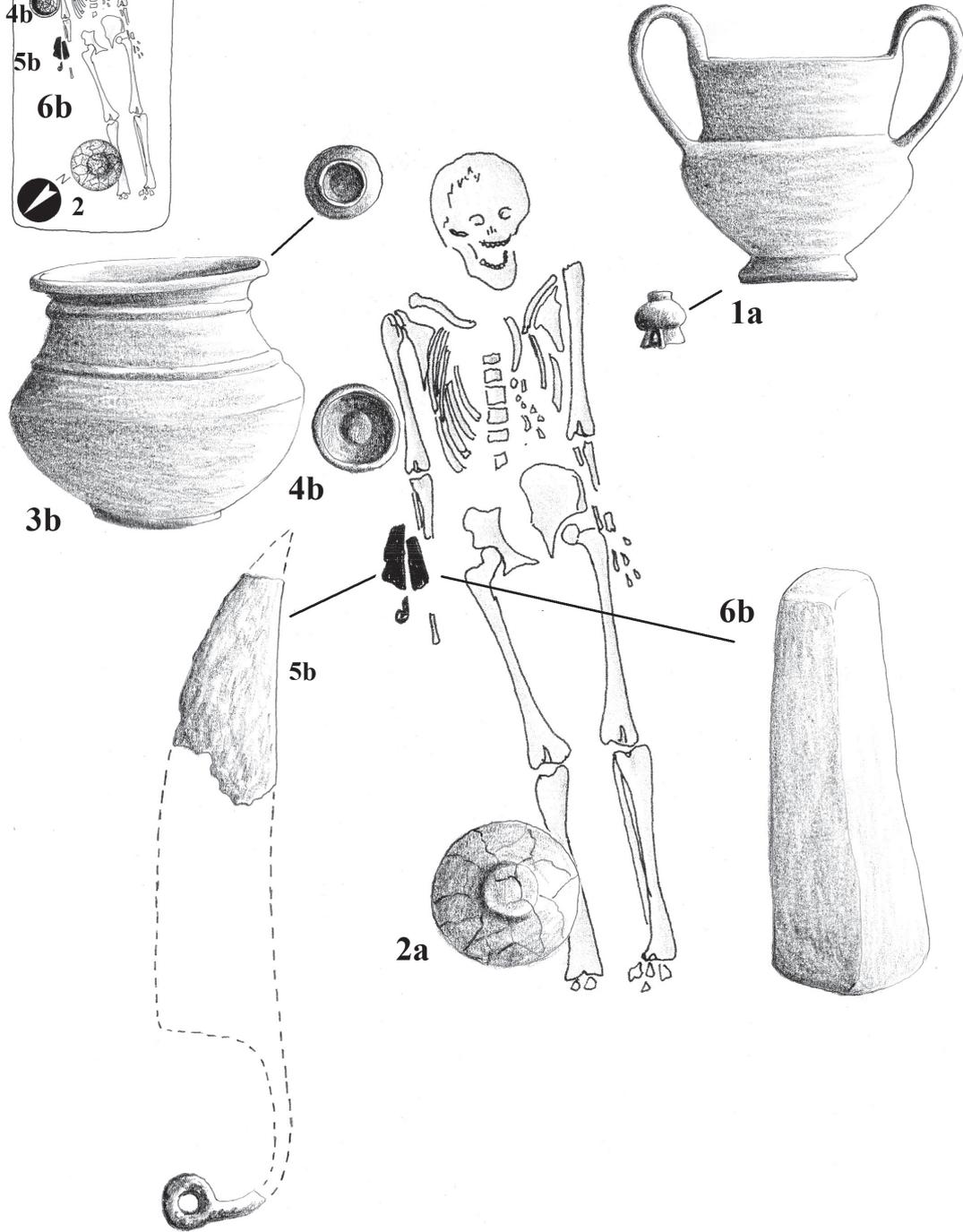
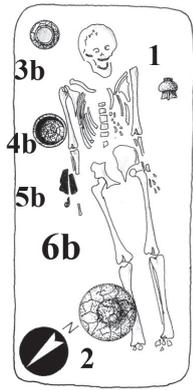


Fig. 29 – Grave 34



Pl. 43 – Grave 34

Grave 35/ (G 3 1814) Inhumation; relative depth 0.60 m. Outline of the burial pit was not encountered. Skeleton was oriented in a N-S direction with a 4° deviation towards W. Only one bronze fibula was discovered (Figure 30).

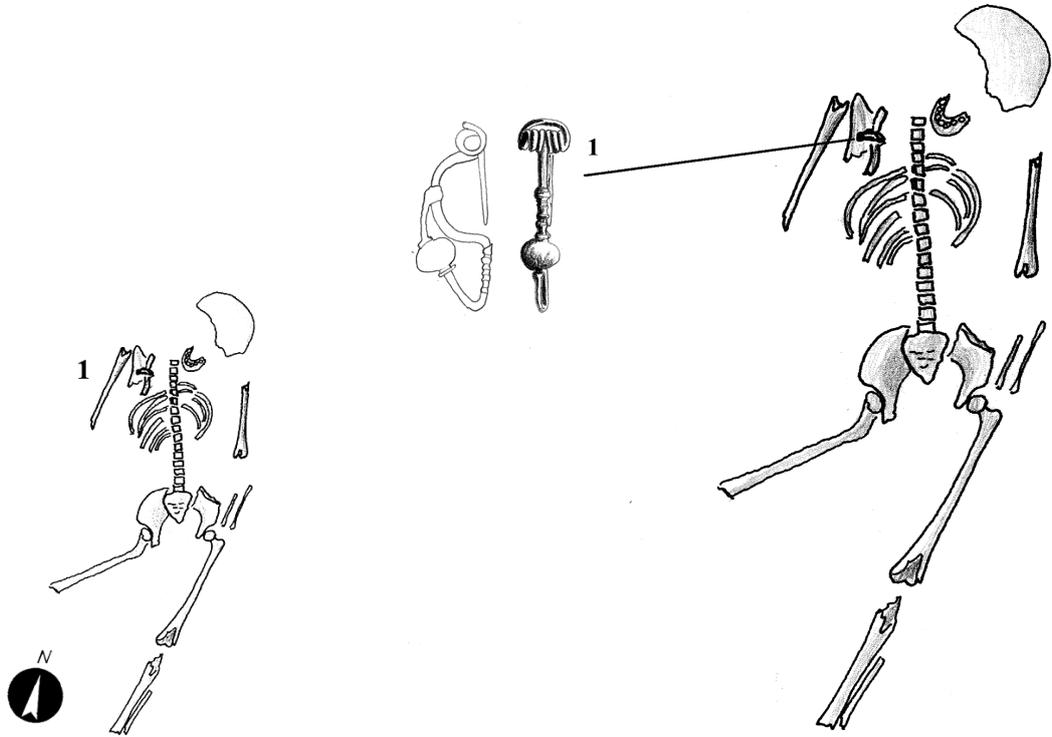


Fig. 30 – Grave 35

Pl. 44 – Grave 35

Grave goods

1. Bronze fibulae of Middle La Tène type, on the bent back foot connected to the bow is a silver knob. The spring consists of 6 coils (L 3.5 cm); Inv. No. 5100 (Pl. 44/1).



Fig. 31 – Grave 36

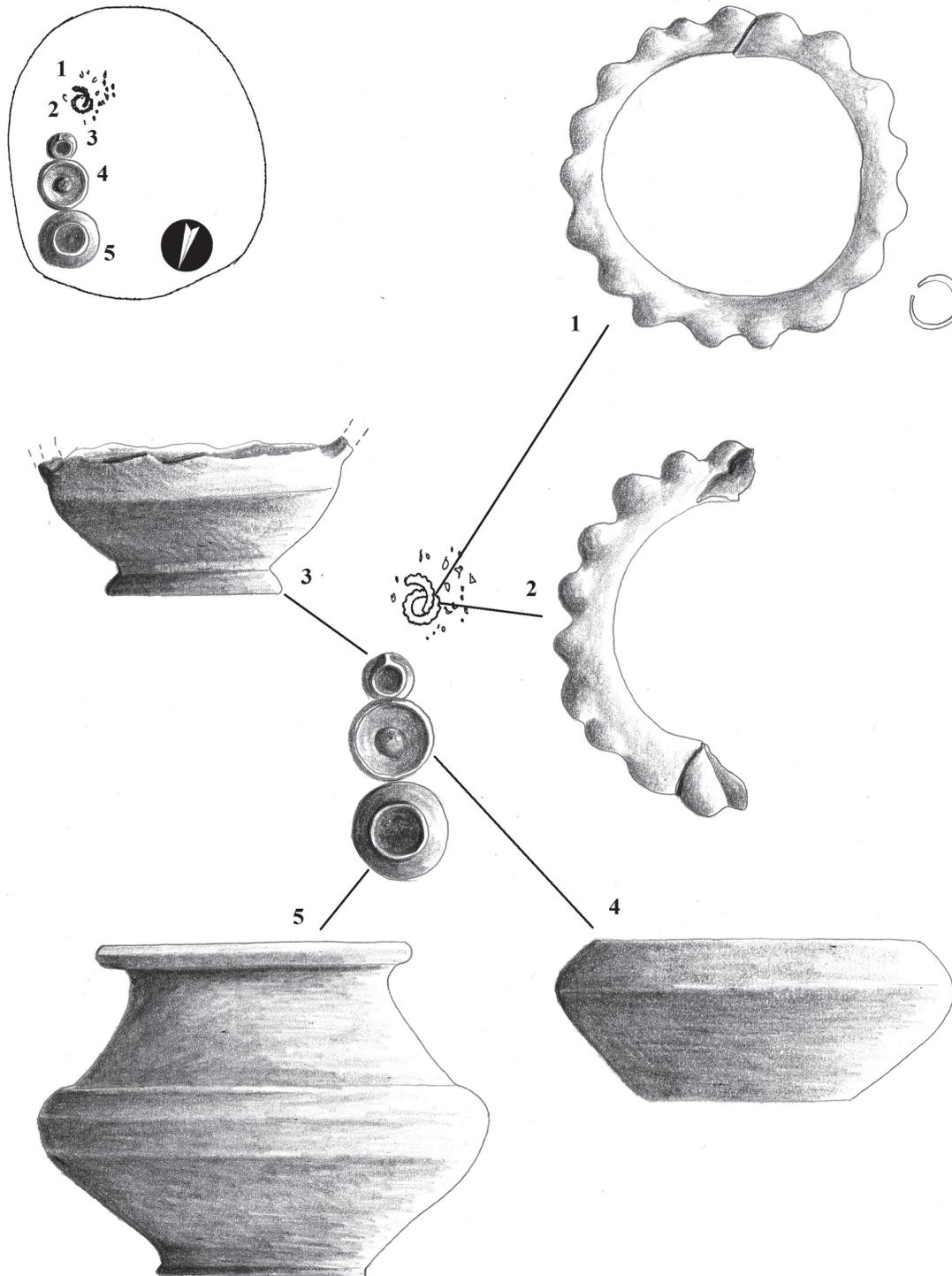


6.11. GROUP GRAVES IIIb

Grave 36/(G1-3 356) Cremation; relative depth 0.50 m. Circular burial pit (R 1.05 m, depth 0.22 cm); in the centre of the grave were found jewellery pieces with remains from the pyre and pottery vessels were lined up along the pit edge (Figure 31).

Grave goods

1. Bracelet of tubular shape made of thin sheet bronze, decorated by embossing, with one end inserted in the other (R 7 cm): Inv. No. 4305 (Pl. 45/1).



Pl. 45 – Grave 36

2. Fragment of bronze bracelet identical to the previous one; Inv. No. 4306 (Pl. 45/2).
3. Fragmented biconical beaker with two handles (preserved height 10 cm); Inv. No. 4309 (Pl. 45/3).
4. Biconical bowl of brown colour (R of rim 15 cm); Inv. No. 4308 (Pl. 45/4).
5. Pot amphora with carinated body and a concave base, of grey colour (H 20 cm); Inv. No. 4307 (Pl. 45/5).

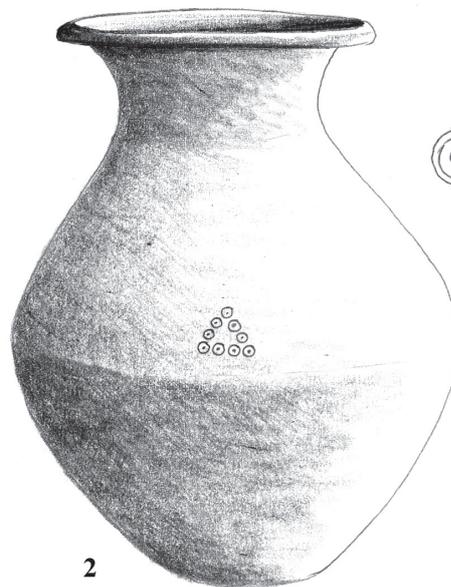
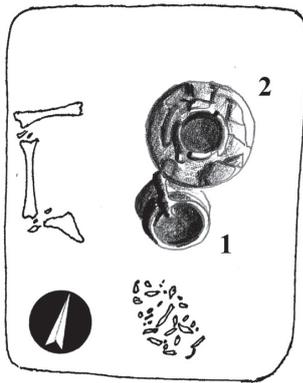


Fig. 32 – Grave 37

Grave 37/ (G1-3 457) Cremation; relative depth 0.85 m. The remains from the pyre were found in a small heap with pottery vessels and pig bones (Figure 32).

Grave goods

1. Slightly biconical amphora with flat base, of black colour, decorated with circular stamps arranged as triangles on the shoulder (H 30 cm); Inv. No. 5389 (Pl. 46/1).
2. Biconical jug with zoomorphic handle depicting a wolf or a lion with jaws wide open? Limbs are not moulded and the tail is bent and resting on the vessel's body. Poorly fired and of black colour (H 14.8 cm, R of rim 17.7 cm, R of base 9 cm); Inv. no. 5390 (Pl. 46/2).



2



1



Pl. 46 – Grave 37

Grave 38/ (G1-3 1791) Cremation; relative depth 0.50 m. Burial pit not identified. The cremated remains were deposited in two urns (possibly a double burial) together with the spring of one rather large fibula and a bronze wire (perhaps a bracelet or a torc?) Considering the discovery of weapons, the grave could be considered as a warrior burial (Figure 33).

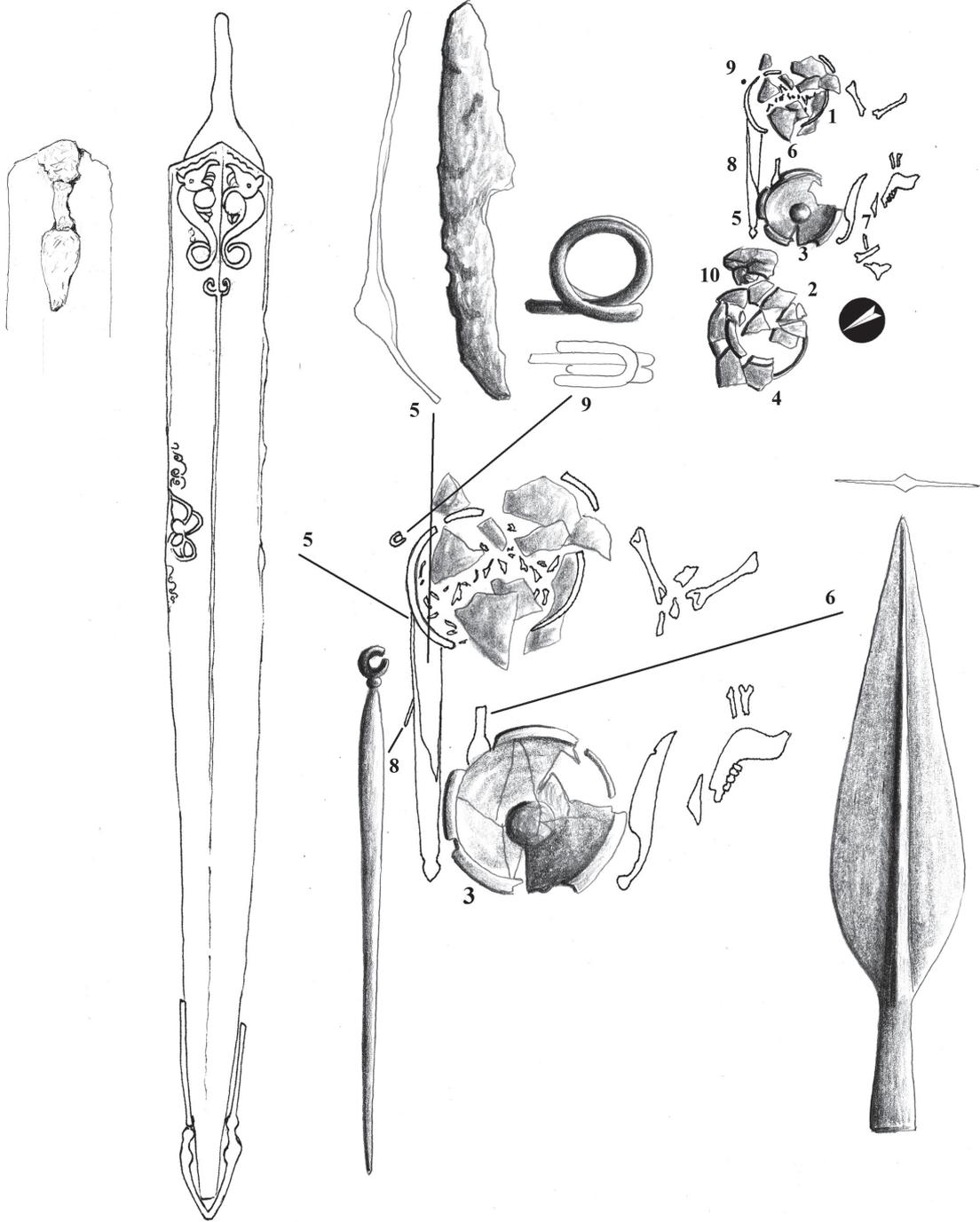
Grave goods

1. Flask amphora of rather large size with a groove on the shoulder and a ring-like base; Inv. No. 5059 (Pl. 48/1).
2. Somewhat small biconical amphora, impossible to reconstruct; Inv. No. 5055.
3. Shallow bowl with slanting everted rim, of brown colour (R of rim 25 cm); Inv. No. 5057 (Pl. 47/3).
4. Biconical amphora with horizontal ribs on the shoulder (H around 30 cm); Inv. No. 5054 (Pl. 48/4).

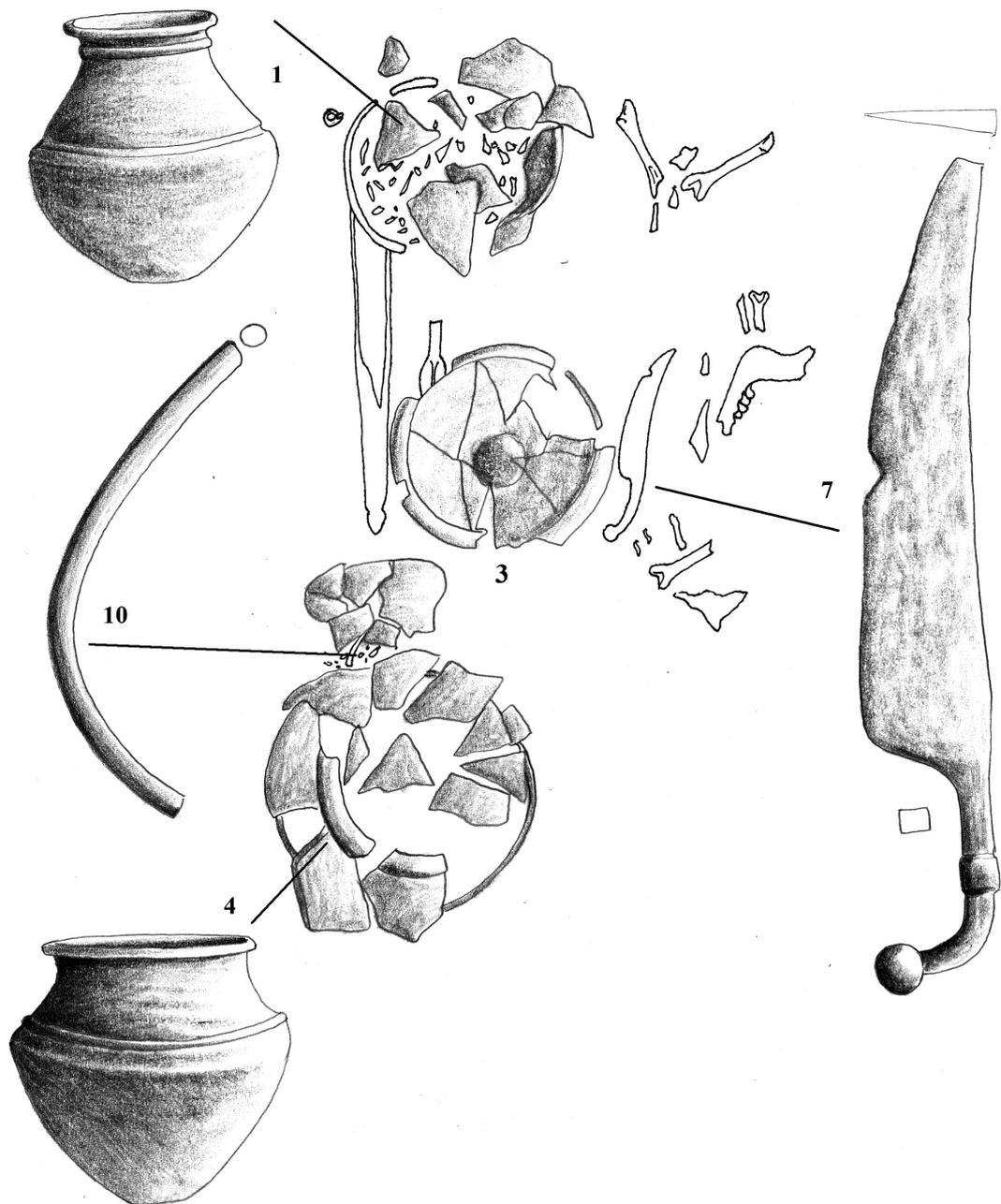


Fig. 33 – Grave 38

5. Iron sword with hilt and scabbard decorated with antithetically placed, stylised representations of dragons (L 71 cm); Inv. No. 5062 (Pl. 47/5). A separate find attached to the sword scabbard is a severely corroded belt buckle (Pl. 47/5a).
6. Iron spearhead with broad blade, narrow socket and pronounced rib (L 28 cm, W 6 cm); Inv. No. 5058 (Pl. 47/6).
7. Iron knife or butcher's knife with short curved handle decorated with swelling and terminating in a knob (L 32 cm); Inv. no. 5064 (Pl. 48/7).
8. Iron blade sharpener with loop for attaching (L 16.7 cm); Inv. No. 5060 and 5063 (Pl. 47/8).
9. Spring of rather large iron fibula, consisting of two pairs of coils (R 2.4 cm); Inv. no. 5061 (Pl. 47/9).
10. Piece of rather thick bronze wire, probably a fragment of a torc (L 9 cm); Inv. No. 5056 (Pl. 48/10).



Pl. 47 – Grave 38



Pl. 48 – Grave 38

Grave 39 / (G3 2094) Inhumation; relative depth 0.80 m. Burial pit of rectangular shape (2.30 m x 0.30-0.58 m x 0.20 m). Male of 16-17 years of age, oriented in a S-N direction with a 32° deviation towards E. Jewellery, weapons and pottery were laid next to the deceased (Figure 34).

Grave goods

1. Pair of solid cast bronze bracelets with open, vertical ends (R 5.6-6.8 cm); Inv. No. 5710 (Pl. 49/1).
2. Small biconical vessel (reconstructed dimensions) with high neck and pronounced rim, decorated with moulded rib; Inv. No. 5712 (Pl. 49/2).
3. Iron spearhead with pronounced rib on the short blade (L 17.7 cm, W 3.7 cm); Inv. No. 5712 (Pl. 49/3).
4. Iron curved knife with haft (tang) (L 11 cm); not inventoried (Pl. 49/4).

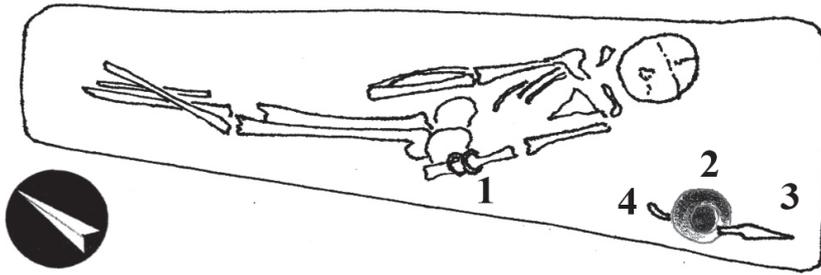
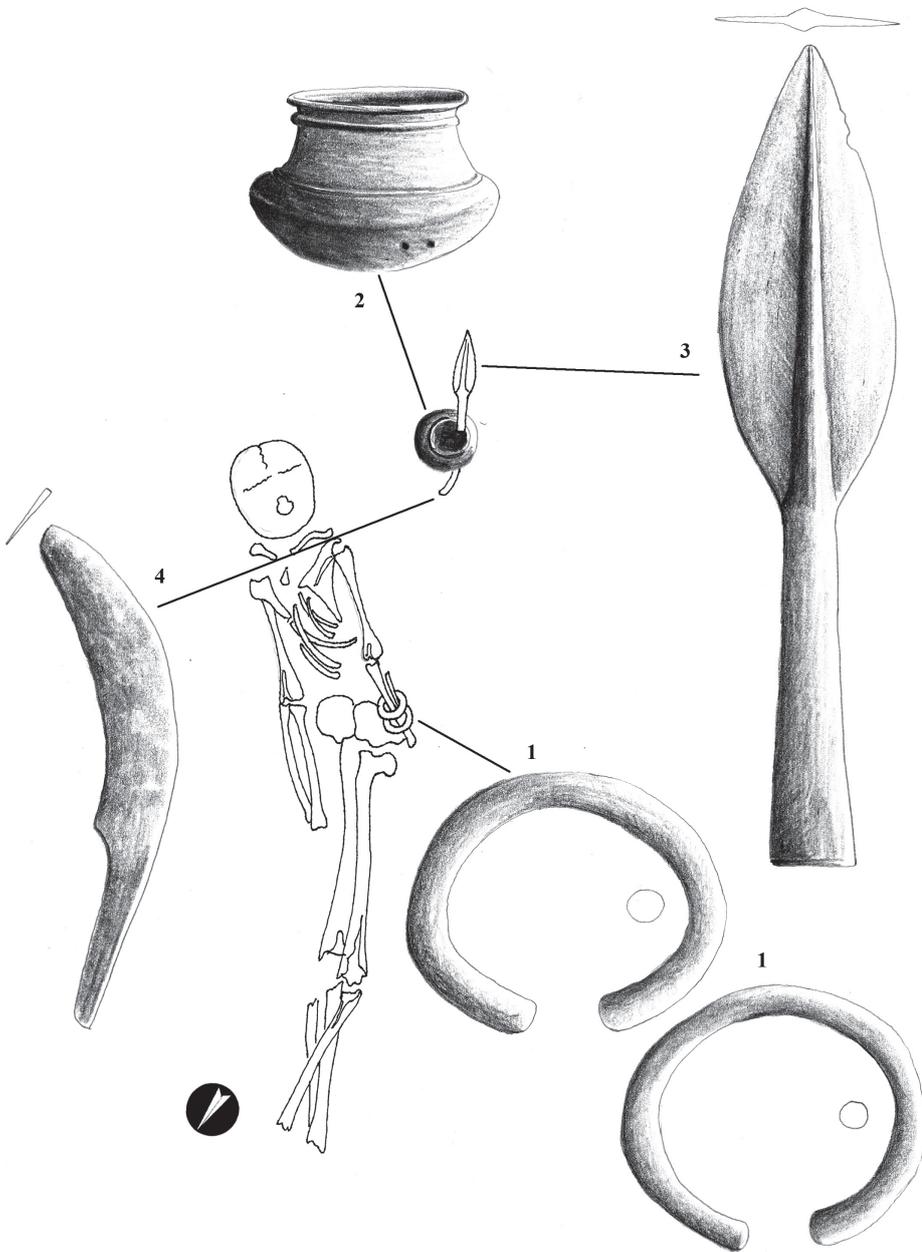


Fig. 34 – Grave 39



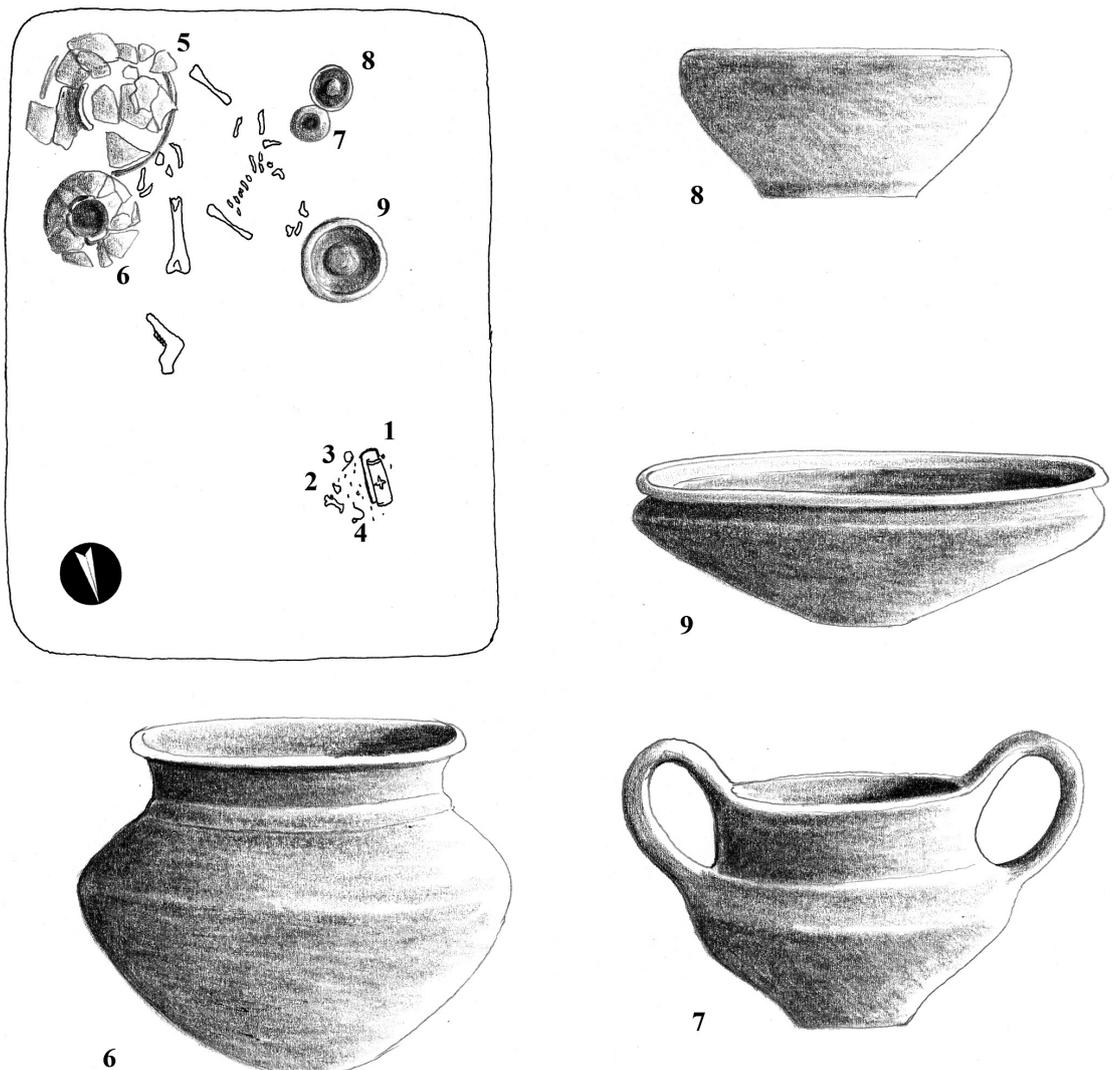
Pl. 49 – Grave 39

6.12. GROUP OF GRAVES IIIc

Grave 40/ (G1-3 357) Cremation; relative depth 0.70 m. Rectangular outline of burial pit (2.20 m x 1.60 m x 0.35 m) oriented in a N-S direction with a 6° deviation towards E. In the grave, besides the remains from the pyre, were found pottery and metal objects and bones of a pig (Figure 35).



Fig. 35 – Grave 40

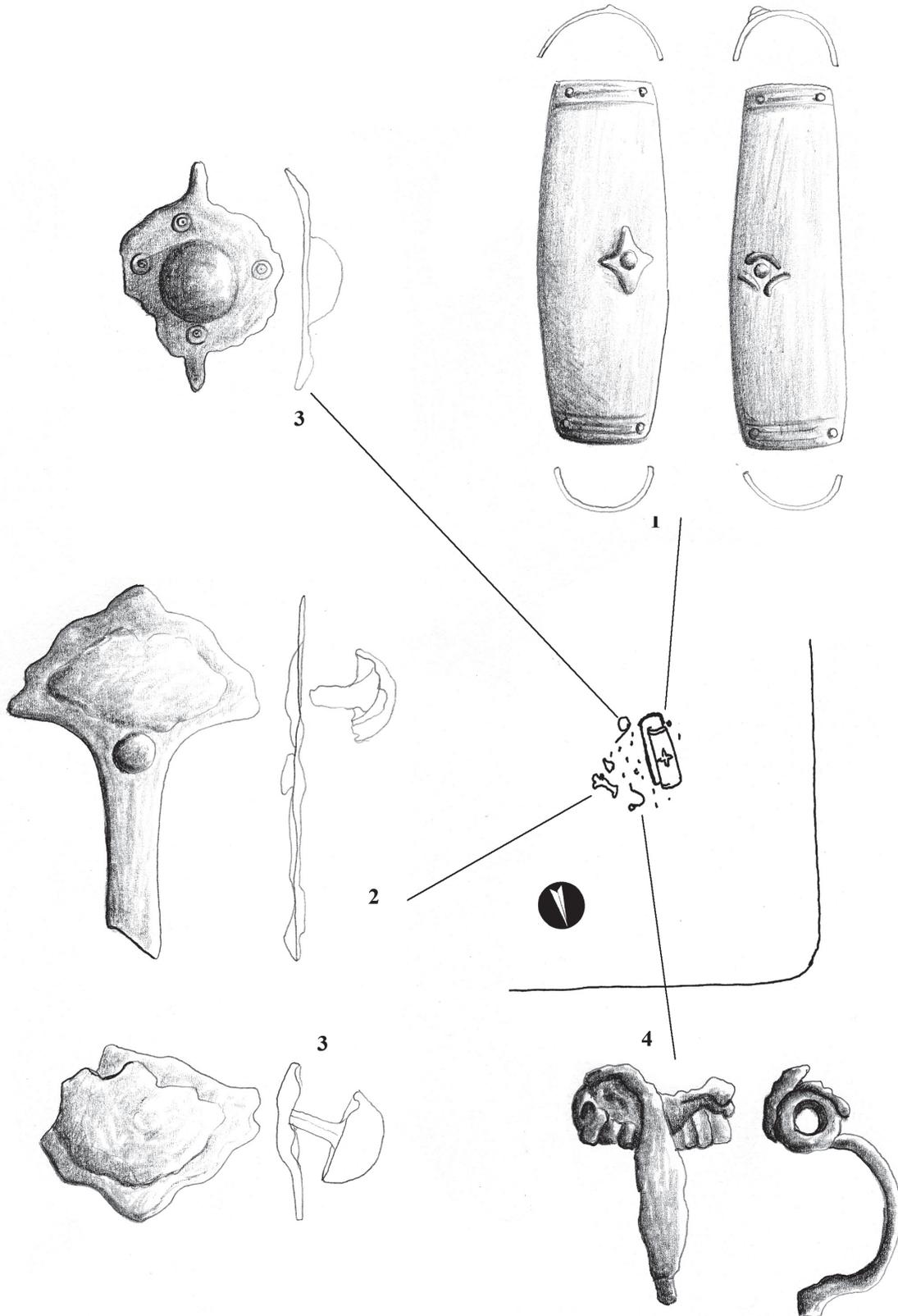


Pl. 50 – Grave 40



Grave goods

1. Bipartite concave shield boss made of sheet iron, with a rivet for attaching to a wooden shield (L 14 cm, W 5 cm); Inv. No. 4367 (Pl. 51/1).



Pl. 51 – Grave 40

2. Shield handle with plates of profiled sheet metal, shaped as a fan and with a rivet for attaching to a wooden shield (L 8 cm, W 5 cm); Inv. no. 4369 (Pl. 51/2).
3. Circular plating with a rivet bearing a large calotte-shaped head, decorated with 'eyes' of white glass paste arranged in a cross. Most probably part of a wooden shield (R 3 cm); Inv. No. 4368 (Pl. 51/3).
4. Iron fibula with high, slightly expanded bow and a spring with coils (L 5 cm); Inv. No. 4366 (Pl. 51/4).
5. Large pot amphora with black coating that was not possible to reconstruct; Inv. No. 4370
6. Biconical pot amphora of smaller size, decorated with a rib on the shoulder, of coarse fabric, poorly fired and of black colour; Inv. No. 4371 (Pl. 50/6).
7. Kantharos with two handles and of red colour (R of body 10 cm); Inv. No. 4374 (Pl. 50/7).
8. Rounded conical bowl with vertical, slightly inverted rim and of grey colour (H 5 cm, R of rim 11 cm); Inv. No. 4373 (Pl. 50/8).
9. Carinated bowl of an 'S' profile with a concave base (R of rim 28 cm); Inv. No. 4372 (Pl. 50/9).



Fig. 36 – Grave 41

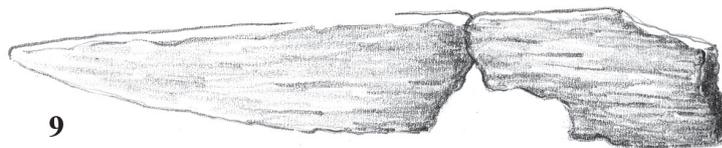
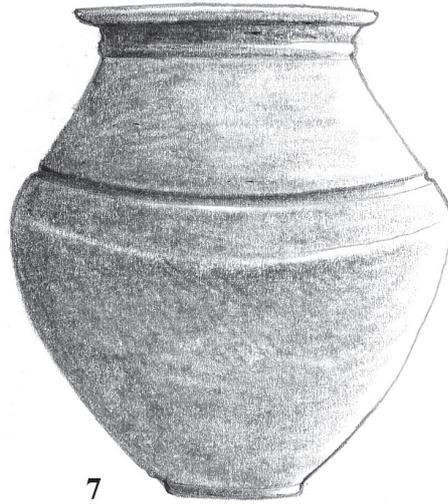
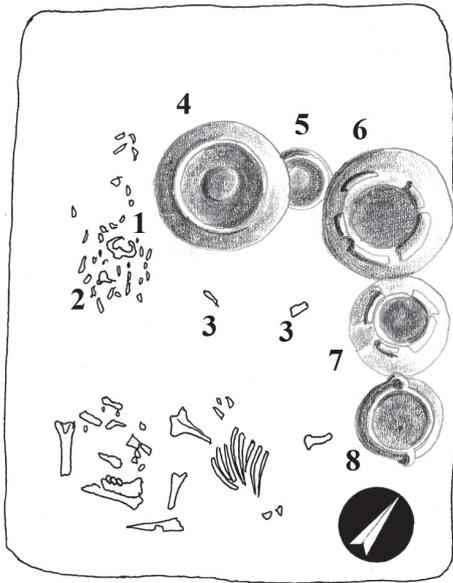
Grave 41/ (G1-3 378) Cremation; relative depth 0.55 m. Rectangular burial pit (1.55 m x 1.25 m x 0.35 m), oriented in a N-W direction. Jewellery and pottery were found together with the cremated remains of the deceased. On the bottom of the pit were found pig bones (Figure 36).

Grave goods

1. Fragmented iron open-ended bracelet with coral ornaments inlaid into circular settings; Inv. No. 4508 (Pl. 53/1).
2. Fragmented iron fibula with high bow (L 2.7 cm); Inv. No. 4509 (Pl. 53/2).

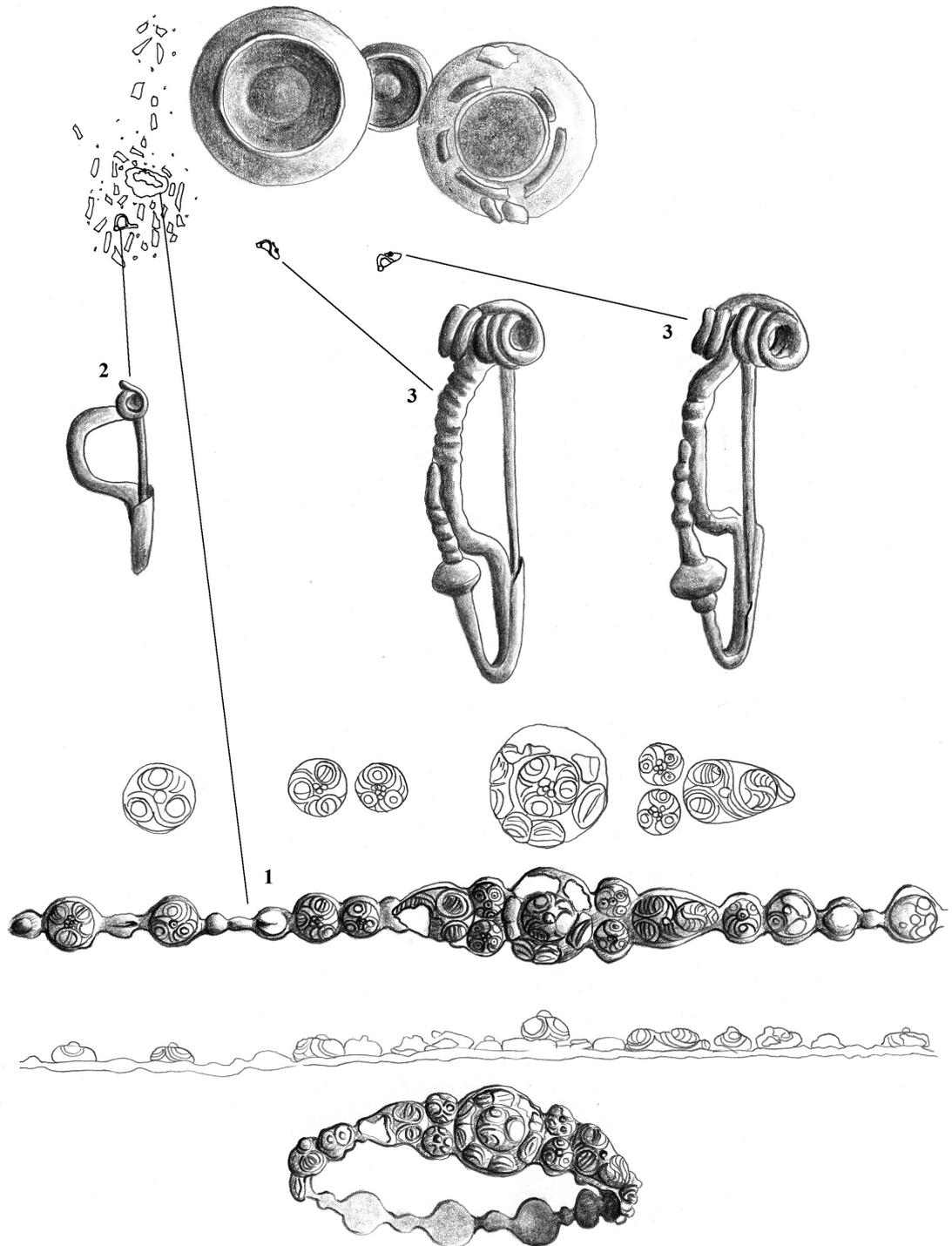


3. Pair of bronze fibulas of Early La Tène type, with biconical ornament and 4 ribs on a bent back foot that rests on the bow, decorated with a series of protuberances (L 3 cm); Inv. No. 4510 and 4511 (Pl. 53/3).
4. Rounded conical bowl with inverted rim, poorly fired (R around 30 cm); Inv. No. 4516
5. Small rounded conical bowl with inverted rim (R around 15 cm); Inv. No. 4515.



Pl. 52 – Grave 41

6. Biconical amphora (reconstructed dimensions) with slanting everted rim and flat base, decorated with a groove and of grey colour; Inv. No. 4514 (Pl. 52/6).
7. Rather small pot amphora of brown colour, decorated with a groove and a channel on the neck and poorly fired; Inv. No. 4513 (Pl. 52/7).
8. Fragmented beaker with two handles (reconstructed dimensions); not inventoried (Pl. 52/8).
9. Fragmented iron knife (L 11 cm); Inv. No. 4517 (Pl. 52/9).



Pl. 53 – Grave 41



Grave 42/ (G3 1306) Inhumation; relative depth 0.55 m. The deceased was laid in a S-W direction with a 30° deviation towards E. Grave goods included only pottery finds.

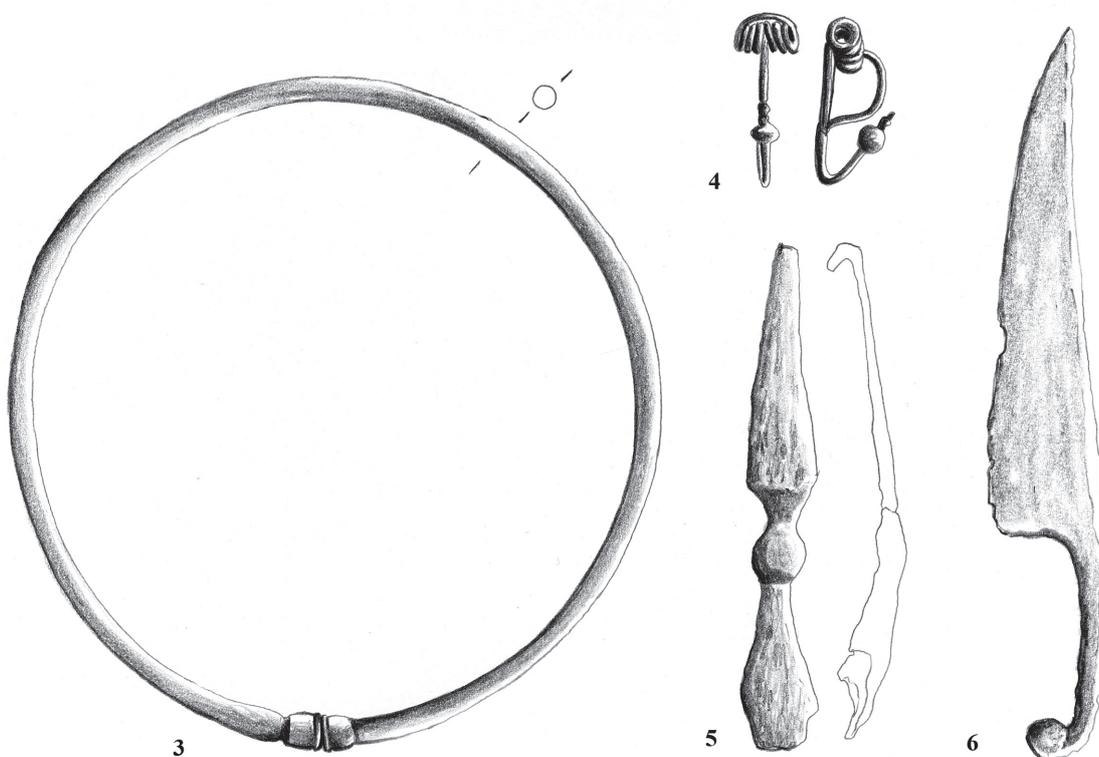
1. Rather deep bowl on moulded feet and a slightly concave base; Inv. No. 4260. Reconstruction drawing is missing.
2. Lower segment of the body of a black fired vessel; Inv. No. 4261. Reconstruction drawing is missing.

6.13. GROUP OF GRAVES IIIId

Grave 43/ (G3 1295) Inhumation; relative depth is unknown as the grave was destroyed due to building activities and the grave goods were just gathered from the surrounding soil.

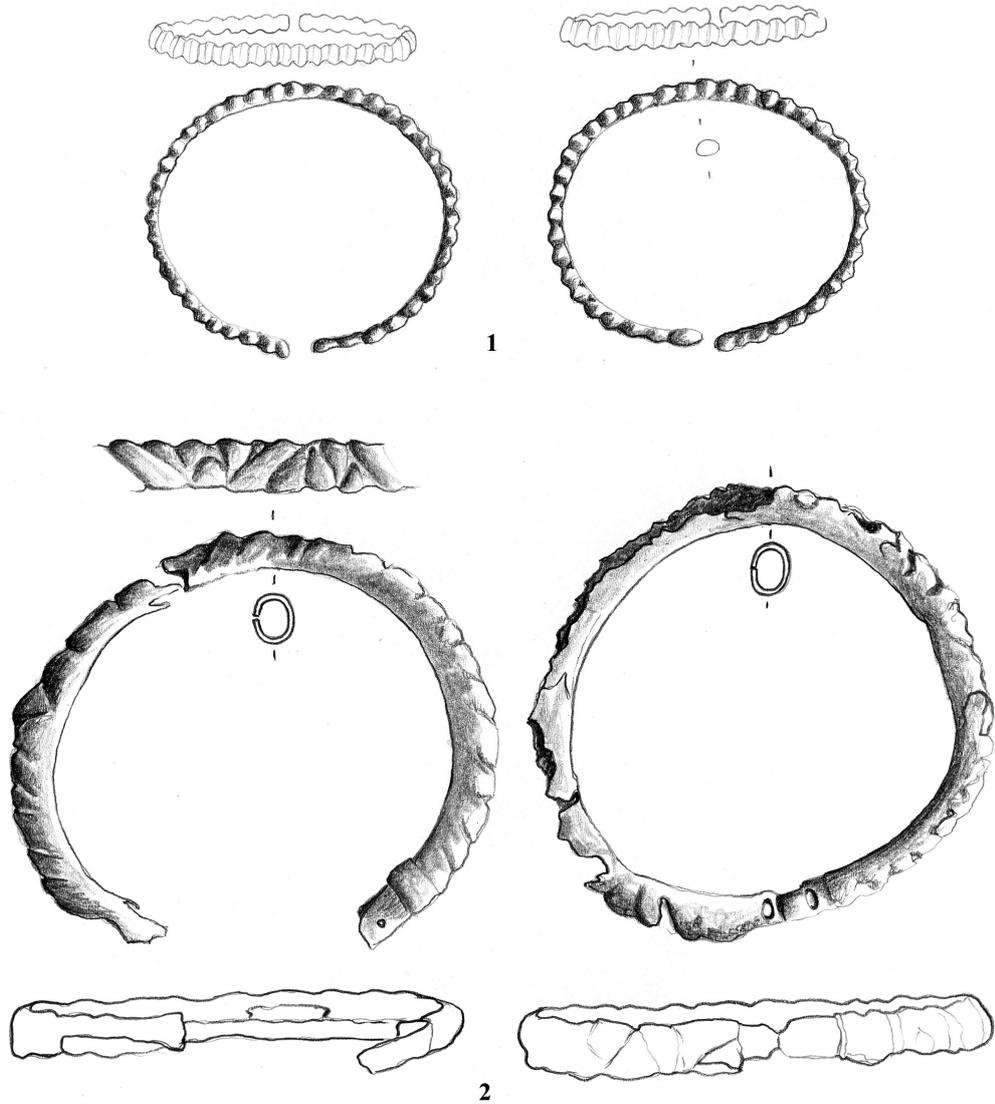
Grave goods

1. Pair of solid cast bronze open-ended bracelets decorated with ribbed segments and with slightly thickened ends (R 5.8 cm); Inv. Nos. 4249 and 4251 (Pl. 55/1)
2. Pair of ankle rings made of tubular sheet bronze decorated with embossing. They were closed by inserting one end into the other with a safety catch pulled through the narrow perforations on the ends. (R 8 cm); Inv. No. 4250 (Pl. 55/2).
3. Bronze torc of circular cross section with slight swellings on the moulded ends (R 12.5 cm); In. no. 4246 (Pl. 54/3).
4. Bronze arc fibula of Early La Tène type, with knob on the bent back foot. The spring consists of 6 coils and the pin is preserved (L 3 cm); Inv. No. 4247 (Pl. 54/4).



Pl. 54 – Grave 43

5. Iron lanceolate belt buckle terminating in a socket. In the middle there is a globular swelling (L 9.8 cm); Inv. No. 4255 (Pl. 54/5).
6. Iron battle knife with short handle of square cross section terminating in a circular swelling (L 28.5 cm); Inv/ No. 4254 (Pl. 54/6).



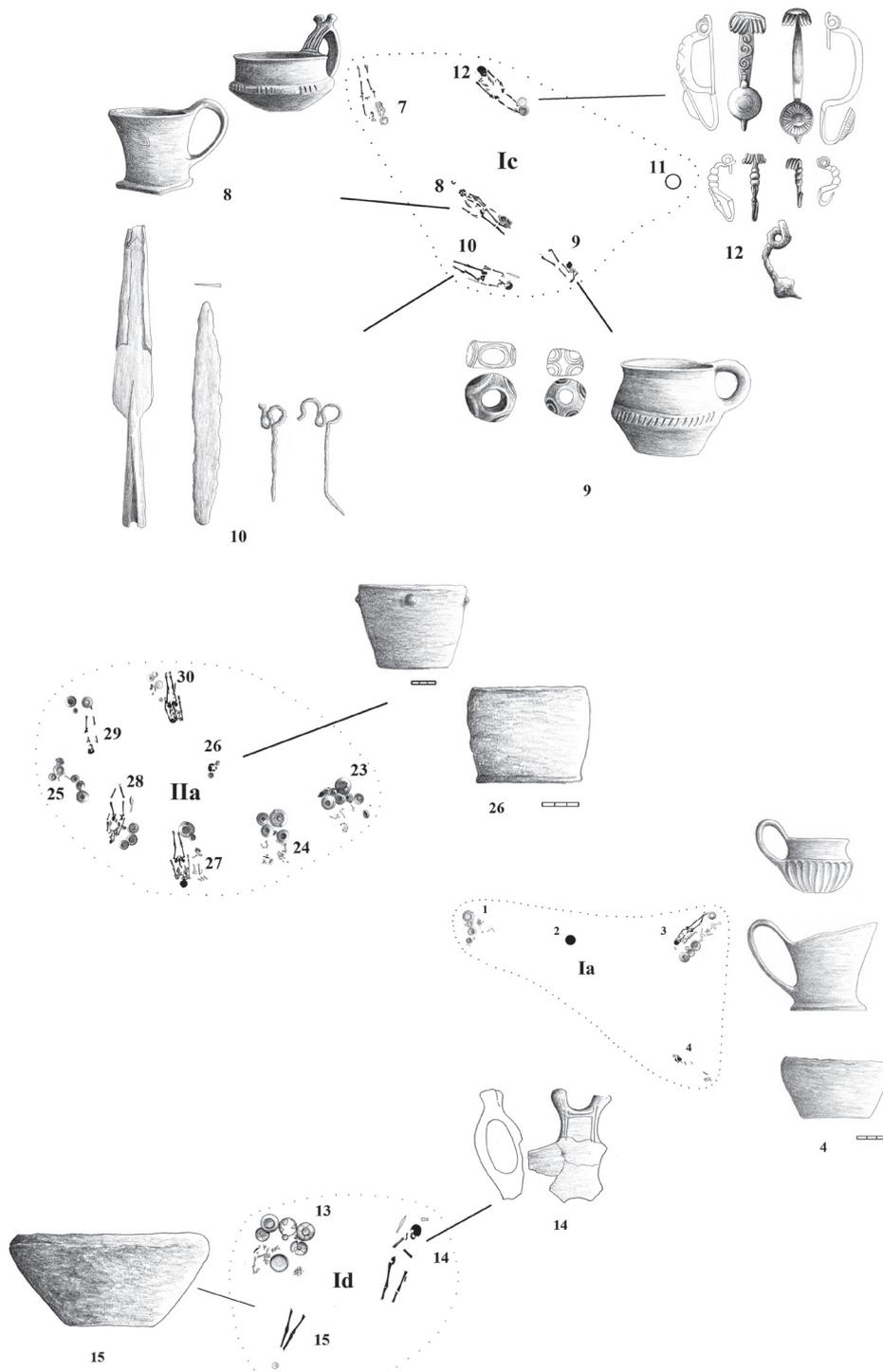
Pl. 55 – Grave 43



7. DIAGNOSTIC GRAVES AND GRAVE ASSOCIATIONS AT PEĆINE

7.1. BURIALS IN GRAVE GROUP I

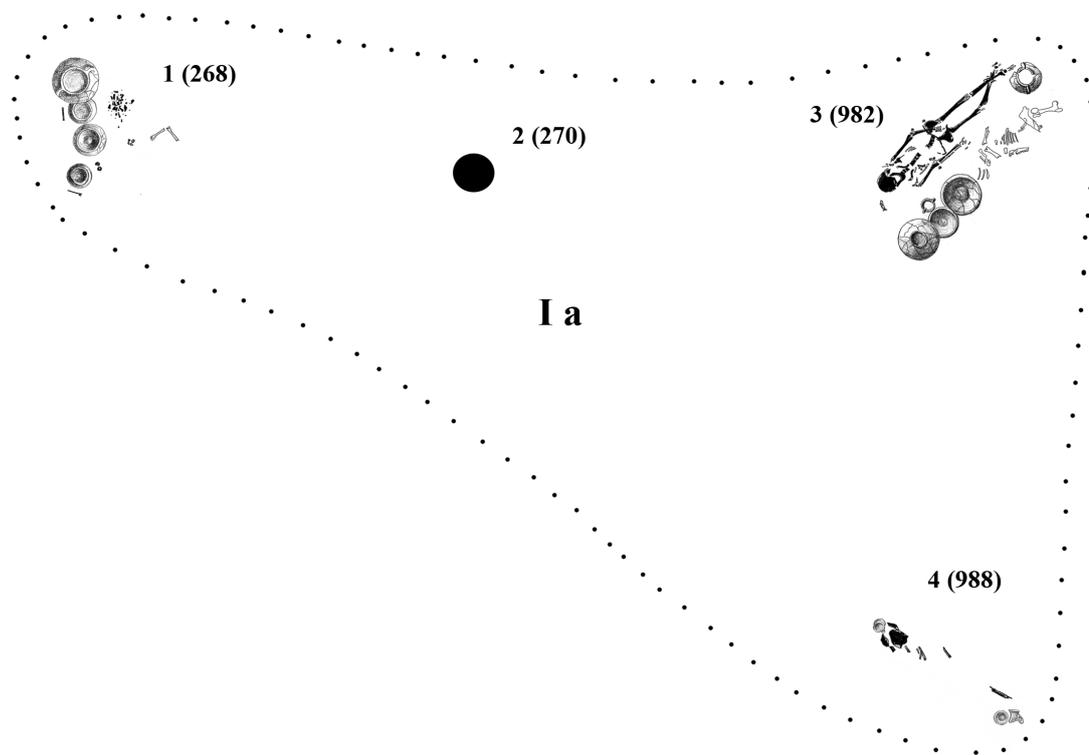
The site plan of the necropolis section identified as group I reveals that burials were carried out in the subgroups in such a way as to resemble primitive rings (circles), i.e. the deceased were laid next to their imagined edges and generally oriented towards the centre. On the peripheries of these rings were placed graves which were relatively far from each



Plan 4 – Group of graves I and II

other and not oriented towards the centre, but still creating a circular line around it. Most of these graves belonged to the native population and the grave associations were mostly damaged by plundering or later construction works. The burials of the native population at the Pećine necropolis are graves 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 14 and 15, within group I (in the subgroups Ia, Ib, Ic, Id) and grave 26 in the group II (subgroup IIa) (Plan 4).

Subgroup Ia includes 4 burials, two of which are inhumations (burials 3 and 4) and the other two are cremations (graves 1 and 2) (Plan 5). Inhumation burial 4 was probably the grave of an infant and the offerings by the feet consisting of three handmade beakers reveal the strong influence of the autochthonous traditions on pottery production. A similar funerary ritual is related to the Early Iron Age communities, a good example of which



Plan 5 – Subgroup of graves Ia

can be seen at the Mojsinje necropolis, near Čačak.³¹ Among the diagnostic finds with autochthonous characteristics could be included the beakers with high handles, one of which has channels on the body (Pl. 5/1), while the other has a wide base and a slanting rim (Pl. 5/2). The third beaker is not typologically relevant. Beakers with one handle and a slanting rim were discovered in graves dating from the pre-Celtic period, i.e. in the horizon Rača – Ljuljaci and Mramorac, in the Morava- Timok region.³² Cups with vertical channels on the body have their closest analogies in the Zlot group in eastern Serbia.³³

Judging by grave goods consisting of wheel-thrown pottery vessels lined up along the western edge of the pit, grave 1 contained the cremated remains of a member of the Celtic

³¹ Tumulus V with inhumation burials belongs to horizon II of interment at this necropolis and is dated to the 8th /7th centuries BCE. Nikitović, Stojić, Vasić 2002: 55.

³² Such beakers are characteristic of the Triballian graves of the Early Iron Age horizon IV; Jevtić 1983: 55, T.XIV/1, 3, 6; Srećković 1991: T.IV/1.2; Vasić 1987: 657.

³³ Vasić 1977: 19, Pl. 20/3; Kapuran 2013: Pl. 1/15, 16.



population. A diagnostically important pottery find is a kantharos with a tall moulded foot (Pl. 1/2). Metal offerings include fragments of shield plating (straps of sheet iron with rivets), circular appliqués made of sheet bronze (probably segments of shield decoration) and one fibula of the Dux type, with a bent back foot decorated with globular protuberances (Pl. 2/1).

Grave 3 was the burial of a woman of around 60 years of age³⁴, with Celtic characteristics and is one of the richest burials at the necropolis. The ornamental set consists of 6 fibulas arranged in the chest area, five of which are of the Dux type, while the most luxurious in the set belongs to the Münsingen horizon (Pl. 4/5). The fibula is made of bronze wire and has a long spring with nine coils. The rather massive bow is divided into 4 ribs, a larger pair in the middle and a smaller pair at the sides. The foot is bent back and on it is a circular setting with a coral quatrefoil rosette and a central, spherical knob. Each segment is decorated with arched engravings. In the waist zone of the deceased woman were found the remains of iron belt garniture made of a strap of sheet metal with rivets (Pl. 4/1-2) and a lanceolate belt buckle (Pl. 4/1). The rings were probably also segments of the same belt garniture (Pl. 4/3). The pottery grave goods, five in total, are of various shapes, from a rounded conical bowl (Pl. 3/11, 12) to a kantharos (Pl. 3/13). The vessel with stamped motifs belongs to the group of flask amphorae, which are very common in the flat necropoleis of the Eastern Celts, especially during the LT B1 and the LT B2 in the Carpathian Basin (the second half of the 4th century BCE).³⁵ The cross-shaped motif arranged on four sides of the shoulder (Pl. 3/10; Pl. 3/10 a–c) has a small number of analogies in the area of Central Europe and the Carpathian Basin. Such a complex composition of decorative stamped ornaments most resembles an amphora from the warrior grave Sopron-Bescidomb³⁶ as well as a vessel from the settlements Sajópetri-Hosszú-dűlő in Hungary.³⁷

Subgroup Ib includes graves 5 and 6, which were most probably destroyed by later interments or plundering (Plan 2). Grave 5, with an inhumation of a male individual of around 45 years of age,³⁸ in a crouched position (possibly with amputated legs), with the left arm bent at the elbow, is stratigraphically below the layer with animal bones. Grave 6 belongs to an infant in the first year of life, of which only part of the skull, facing east, was preserved. There were also no grave goods with the skeleton.

Subgroup Ic includes six graves; five with inhumation and one with cremation (PLAN 6). In inhumation burial 7 there were no pottery offerings, but on the arms and legs of the buried female were jewellery pieces (segmental and undecorated bracelets) and fragments of belt garniture around the waist. In the same grave, pieces of dress ornaments made of two-ply twisted wire (Pl. 6/6), i.e. segments of the belt that could have also been pendants, were encountered. Such garnitures have close analogies in the Early Iron Age of the northern Balkans. The corroded iron lanceolate belt buckle (Pl. 6/5) indicates chronological differences between early and late, and male and female belt garnitures.³⁹ A similar attribution, based on the technique of manufacture as well as the typological criteria, is given to a corroded and hollow-cast iron bracelet (Pl. 6/4). Of typological significance is a bronze hollow-cast Early La Tène bracelet with alternately arranged astragal-like segments (Pl. 6/3).

³⁴ Микић 1994: 156.

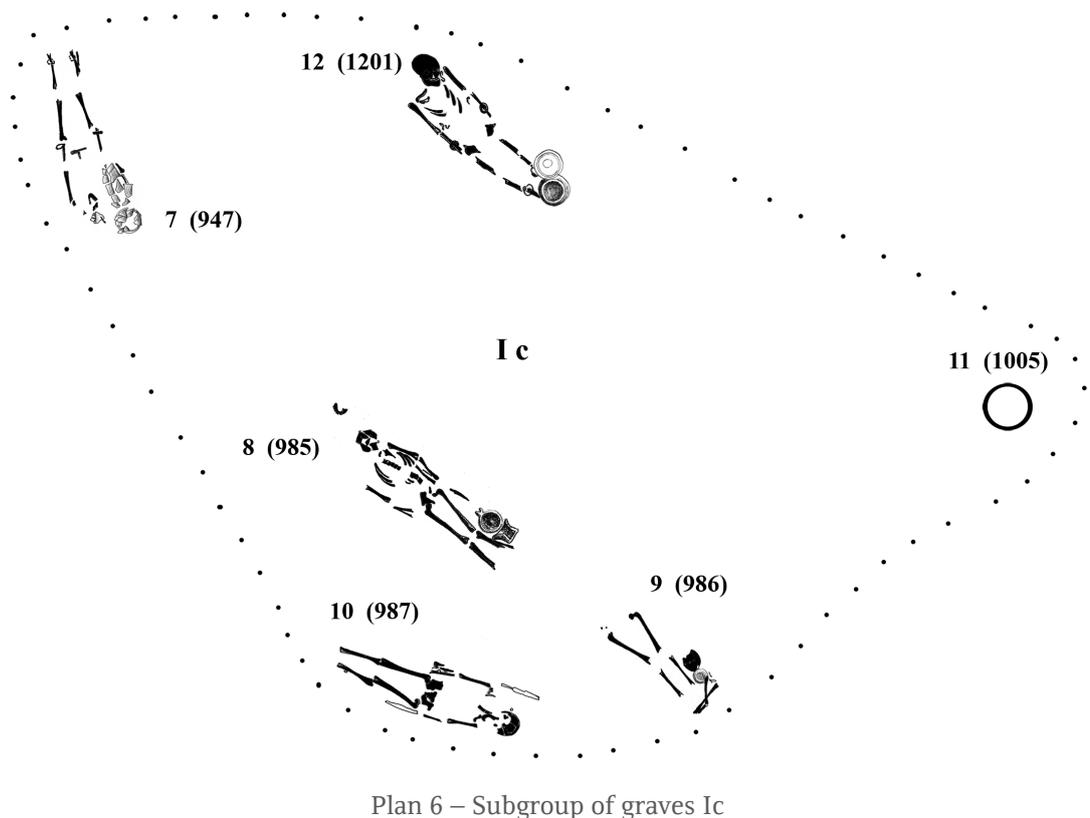
³⁵ Јовановић 1985: 15.

³⁶ Јовановић 1985: 15.

³⁷ Szabó 2007: Pl. CXVI/1; Fig. 49.

³⁸ Микић 1994: 158.

³⁹ This is indicated by grave 1 from Feudvar; Kull 1991: 154.



Plan 6 – Subgroup of graves Ic

Despite being buried within a small distance of each other, graves 8, 9 and 10 do not share an identical orientation, only their position, meaning that the deceased were lying in a supine position with the arms along the body. The state of preservation of the grave goods, particularly the pottery, speaks, at least to some extent, in favour of their authenticity. The devastated inhumation burial 8, judging by the finds of deposited pottery, i.e. a conical jug on a trefoil foot, of the Ljuljaci type (Pl. 7/3) and one biconical beaker with an elbow-shaped handle decorated with two protomes vaguely resembling a motif of horns (horn handle) (Pl. 7/4), indicates that the buried individual was also a member of the native population. Such a beaker type bears a resemblance to finds from Donja Dolina, Sanski Most, Martijanec-Kaptol and Doroslovo,⁴⁰ as well as to finds in the eastern Alps and the Carpathian Basin.⁴¹ The sacred context suggests that beakers of that type in the Early Iron Age were perhaps used for drinking wine (and in this case also in the ritual of libation). Destroyed grave 9 was also a burial of a native inhabitant, a male of around 40 years of age, with a biconical beaker with one handle by his legs. Buried in grave 10 was, by all appearances, a man of up to 45 years of age⁴² and next to him was an iron spearhead in a sheath and a knife (Pl. 9/2, 3), as well as two double pins with the head shaped as a letter M (Pl. 9/4).⁴³ The type of spearhead with a sheath and, in particular, the double pins indicate that he had been a rather prominent member of the native community, and had

⁴⁰ Vinski-Gasparini 1987: 08, T.XXIII/68; T.XXI/10; Čović 1987: T. XXVI/19; T. XXVIII/10, XXIX/17; Васић 2008: 352; Трајковић 2008: 82, 233/2.

⁴¹ Gati 2014: 119, Fig. 5/1–4; Tankó 2005:158.

⁴² Микић 1994: 156.

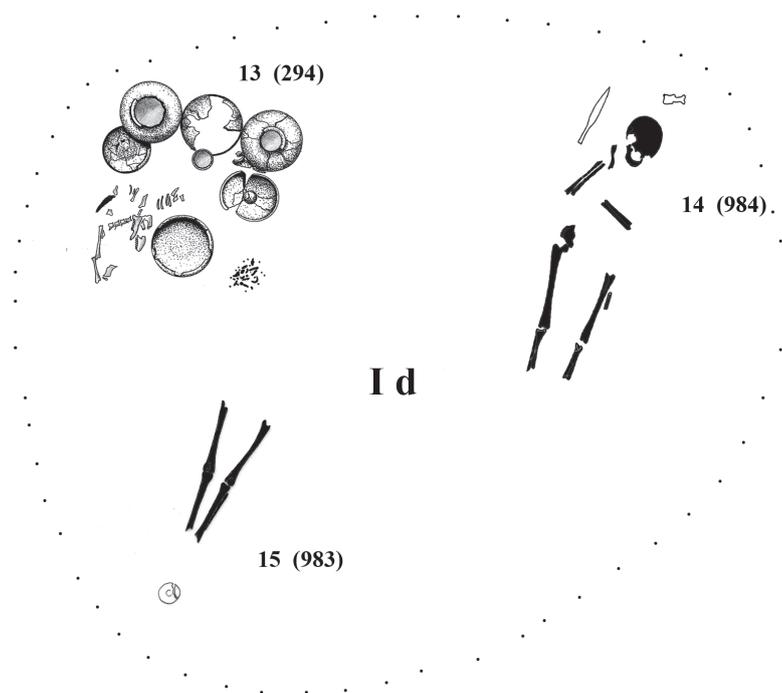
⁴³ Pins of this type are dated to the Early Iron Age of the central Balkans from the 6th to the 3rd century BCE and, in this case, we think that the date is the second half of the 4th century BCE.



an important position in the military hierarchy of the native tribes, which joined the Celtic forces. Such a claim is additionally confirmed by the fact that this man of native origin was buried in a common burial ground with the newly-arrived Celts. Although his grave had been plundered, we could assume that he was some kind of military commander. The Cowry snail shell, judging by perforation on the back, could have been part of a necklace (Pl. 9/8). The spearhead in an open sheath made of sheet iron is a good example of the typology of pre-Celtic weaponry. Double pins appear in one case among the Celtic finds at the Mannersdorf necropolis, in Austria (as an imported object from the south).⁴⁴

Grave 12 belongs to the group of rich inhumation burials, as is witnessed by a set of five fibulas, two bracelets, two ankle rings and two pottery vessels. A pair of fibulas with a discoid foot that were found in the shoulder area and the ankle rings are finds characteristic of the Münsingen horizon and Dux in Central Europe.⁴⁵

Subgroup Id is represented by one cremation and two inhumation burials (Plan 7). Next to the cremated individual in grave 13, besides pottery vessels, amphorae and bowls lined up, most probably along the edge of burial pit, also discovered were one curved iron knife with a haft, rings from a belt garniture and a lanceolate belt buckle (Pl. 13/13). Other



Plan 7 – Subgroup of graves Id

jewellery pieces worth mentioning are fragments of a iron torc decorated with globular swellings (Pl. 13/10), a fragment of an iron bracelet with a setting for inlaying coral rosettes (Pl. 13/12), one fragmented fibula and an open-ended iron bracelet with thickened ends (Pl. 13/11). The presented grave goods indicate that this was also the case of a female individual cremated together with her jewellery. Also found in the grave was an iron knife

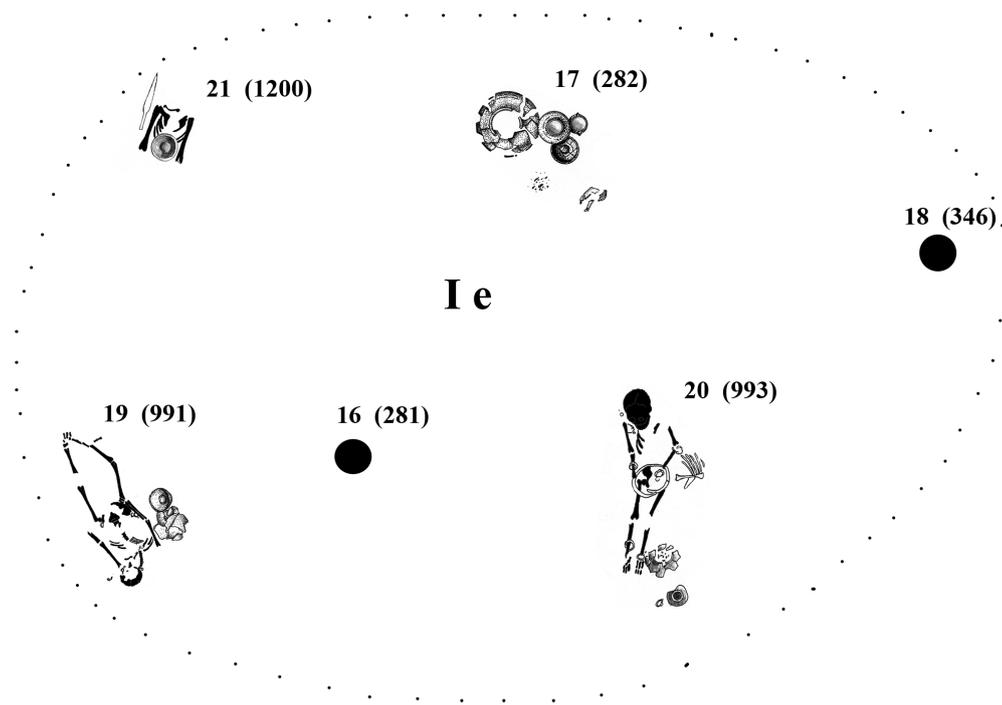
⁴⁴ RamsI 2009: 123; RamsI 2011: Taf. 91/5.

⁴⁵ Kruta 1979: Fig. 1.

placed on top of some pig bones. Such an unusual positioning of a knife could be explained by the idea that 'it was ready for use'. The disposition and the objects in this grave illustrate the ritual of a funeral feast for the afterlife of the deceased woman.

Inhumation burial 14 reveals certain similarities with grave 8 from group Ic, but a fragmented beaker with a handle decorated with two protomes was, in this case, placed near the head and, besides the knife, there was also one spearhead. The skeleton belongs to a robust male of around 40 years of age.⁴⁶ It was probably also the burial of a member of the native community. The pottery of the 'horn handle' type has significant chronological value and the spearhead with a narrow blade could indicate a native male warrior grave, although subordinate to a certain extent to the warrior in grave 10 in group Ic. Grave 15 is not abounding in grave goods, but this is as a consequence of the fact that the entire top half of the skeleton is missing, while the legs remained in an unchanged anatomical position. The sole grave good is a small, handmade rounded bowl with a slightly inverted rim, placed by the feet. Such a disposition of finds in the funerary ritual assigns this grave to the native population and, based on the anthropological features, it was most probably a female burial.⁴⁷

The subgroup of graves Ie consists of three cremation burials and three inhumations (Plan 8). The diagnostic pottery vessels in cremation burial 16 were amphorae (Pl. 16/3, 4), bowls (Pl. 16/5, 6) and one kantharos (Pl. 16/7) and there were also two iron fibulas of the



Plan 8 – Subgroup of graves Ie

Dux type (Pl. 16/1, 2). In cremation burial 17 pottery vessels were exclusively deposited, of which one kantharos is worth mentioning (Pl. 17/3). Additionally, it is interesting that, besides the pig's mandible at the bottom of the pit, some more animal bones were found in

⁴⁶ Микић 1994: 156.

⁴⁷ Микић 1994: 156.



one of the bowls. If we compare grave associations, graves 16 and 17 look like one entity. This is primarily indicated by the quantity of pottery finds and their typological characteristics. The absence of fibulas as elements of clothing in grave 17 could be explained as a result of some distinguished funerary cult of that time in the given area. The correlation between both grave associations makes possible the dating of a pair of fibulas of the advanced Dux type, as the common denominator for their dating, to the LT B2b, i.e. in the second half of the 3rd century BCE.

Cremation burial 18 was devastated to a great extent due to construction works, so there were no elements for the reconstruction of a pottery urn where cremated bones and three deformed beads with 'eyes' made of glass paste were found (Pl. 18/1). This type of beads of variegated glass paste is ascribed to workshops from the Early Iron Age, which connects this burial with the autochthonous population. Inhumation burial 19, where a woman of around 45 years of age was interred, is of great importance for the reconstruction of the style and method of interment of women in the middle Danube region.⁴⁸ Despite the fact that no rich grave offerings or artefacts of high quality were found, this assemblage is of first-class chronological importance for the first appearance and stabilisation of the invasion forces of the Eastern Celts in the Central Balkans. The grave goods consist mostly of personal jewellery, including two fibulas, one of the Certosa type (Pl. 19/3) and one of the Dux type (Pl. 19/7) and, next to the head and close to the ears of the deceased woman, two simple earrings made of smooth (bronze) wire and two made of twisted (silver) wire, which are assumed to have belonged to the autochthonous communities in the Danube Basin during the 5th and 4th centuries BCE.⁴⁹ The pottery vessels were, by all appearances, ritually broken and, judging by their shapes, they reveal certain analogies with the Scythian elements in the Early Iron Age of the east Carpathian Basin. The biconical bowl and pot are typical examples of pottery production in the late Hallstatt in the Central Balkans. Worth mentioning among other finds in the grave are an iron lanceolate belt buckle with rings (Pl. 19/5, 6), which could have been locally produced, as well as one biconical bead made of glass paste (Pl. 19/4). All the mentioned characteristics of the finds suggest that this grave could have been the burial of a prominent woman of native origin, perhaps the wife of one of the Celtic warriors.⁵⁰ It could be determined chronologically to be of the earliest La Tène graves in the Central Balkans, i.e., in the beginning of the concentration of the Celtic invasion forces in the Serbian Danube Valley. According to the most important pieces of jewellery (fibulas and earrings), the mentioned grave has certain analogies with a somewhat earlier grave from Velika, near Požega, that precedes the settling of the Scordisci in the Yugoslav Danube Basin.⁵¹

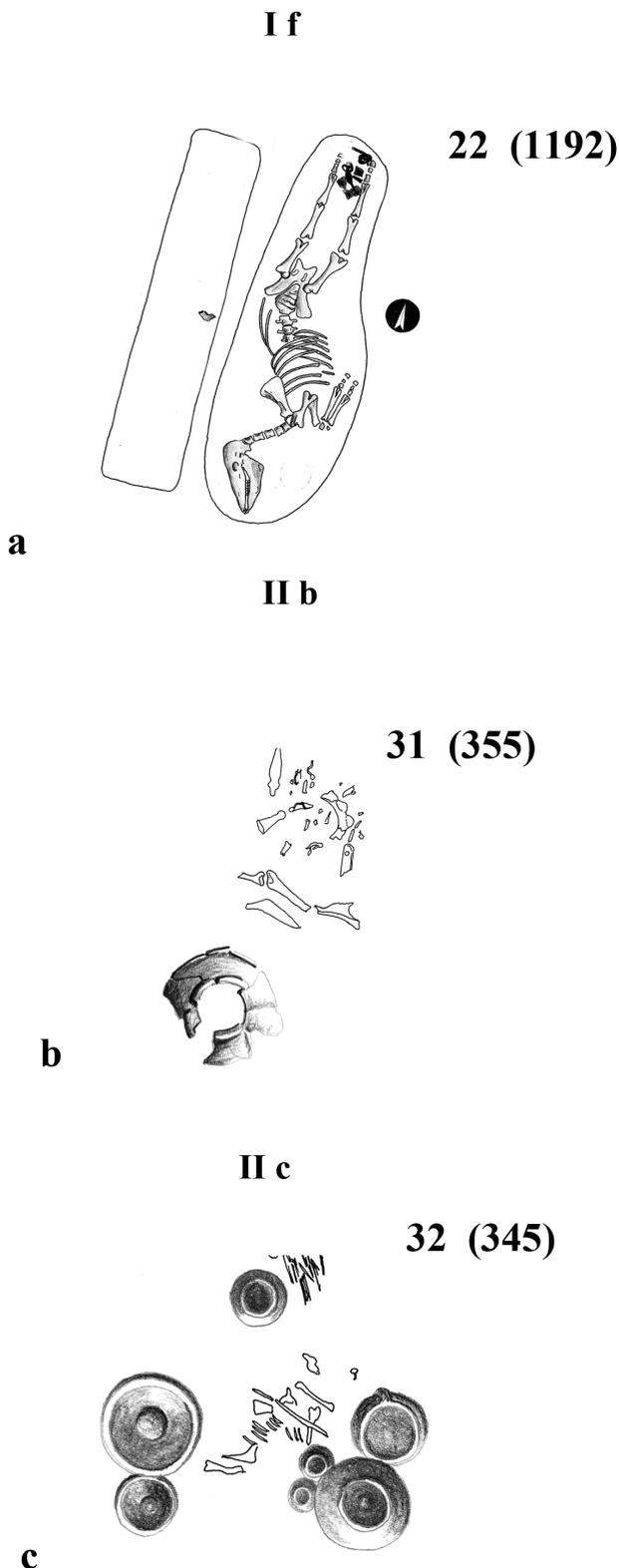
In the double burial of grave 20, with an unusual funerary ritual, there was one inhumed individual and one cremated person, whose remains from the pyre were deposited in a pottery amphora. The grave goods are heterogeneous and the pottery is limited to one 'pseudo-kantharos' on a flat foot and decorated with stamped ornaments (Pl. 21/10), and the above mentioned amphora. The kantharos is decorated with a series of evenly engraved garland-arches. The techniques of stamping and engraving linear ornamental compositions are mostly characteristic of the Early La Tène of the Eastern Celts (LT A, LT B1 and LT B2). Such an example of decorative pottery suggests processes of the grad-

⁴⁸ Jovanović 2007: 822.

⁴⁹ Jerem 1973: Sl. 4, Sl. 7, 4–5; Јовановић 1994: 112–113; Jovanović 2007: Sl. 1; Rustoiu, Urutiu 2013: Fig. 6.

⁵⁰ Jovanović 2007: 824.

⁵¹ Sokač-Štimac 1984: Dizdar, Potrebica 2002: 82–84.



Plan 9 – Subgroup of graves If, IIb and IIc

ual diminishing of representations of complex motifs and the beginning of the use of engraving on vessel walls. In the shoulder region of the buried woman were two fibulas of the Dux type (Pl. 20/2, 3) with preserved springs on a spring cord, while next to the head was one silver earring. The bracelets are not uniform; on the left lower arm was a solid cast bronze bracelet with one end shaped as serpent's head and one bracelet made of two-ply twisted wire (Pl. 20/6), while on the right arm was one bronze open-ended bracelet with serrated edges and a serrated rib in the middle (Pl. 20/4). A separate find consisted of a pair of identical ankle rings made of tubular sheet bronze decorated with embossed parallel rows of calotte-shaped protuberances, and a fastening mechanism. They represent the beginnings of the introduction of a plastic style in the decoration of this distinct jewellery type. The belt garniture consists of five large, separate segments of sheet iron with an elongated and partially damaged pin. The segments have a series of cast loops for hanging more elaborate pendants or other ornaments (Pl. 22/7a-c). The stamped ornaments on the kantharos reveal certain analogies with finds from Romania, i.e. from Cluj⁵² and the Pişcolt necropolis,⁵³ and from Hungary, from the Sajópetri-Hosszú-dűlő necropolis.⁵⁴

Inhumation burial 21 reveals an unusual funerary association with a spearhead with a long socket and one conical pottery bowl lying on the chest of the deceased. The head and lower half of the skeleton are missing as a result of building activities at the site. As it was not possible to reconstruct the bowl and identify its precise shape, it is not possible to establish whether, in this case, this was a Celtic or autochthonous funerary ritual. The material from subgroup Ie raises questions regarding the assessment of the original disposition of the deceased or their remains after the conclusion of the funerary ritual. We might assume that, in this case, it was most probably a burial dating from the end of the 4th and the first half of the 3rd century BCE.

⁵² Zirra 1978: Fig. 4/13, 13a.

⁵³ Némethi 1988: Fig. 9/11.

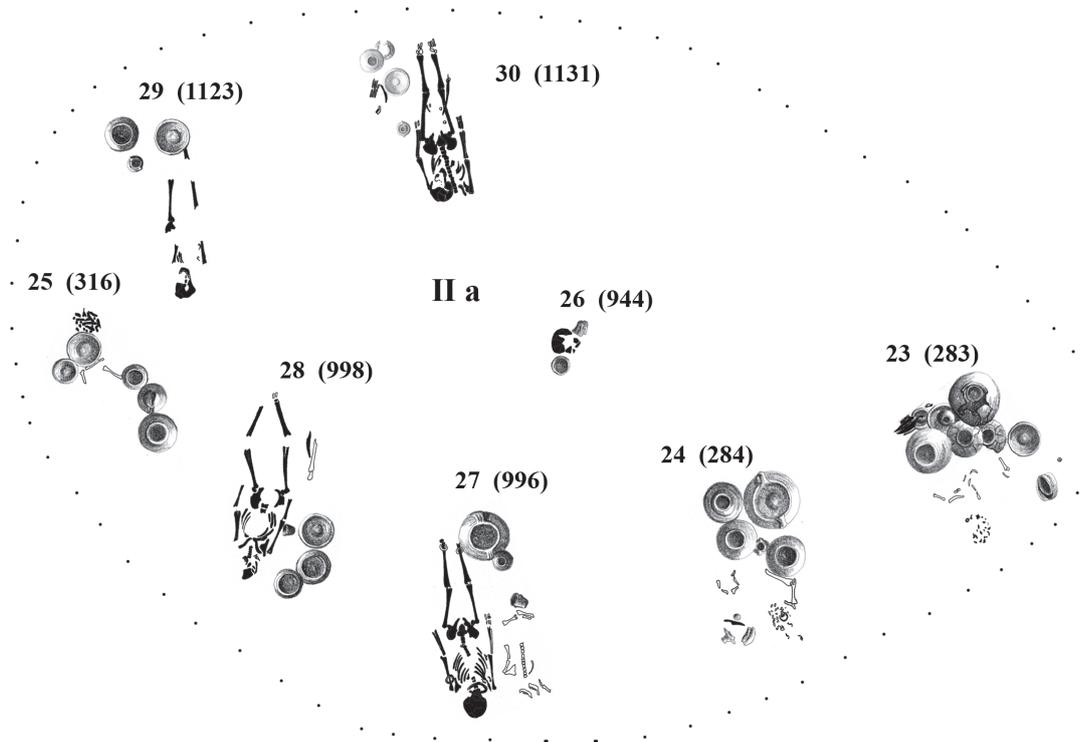
⁵⁴ Szabó 2007: Fig. 49/95, 129.



Subgroup If includes just one grave, burial 22, where an adult male,⁵⁵ most probably a warrior, was buried (PLAN 9a). A horse skeleton was subsequently interred on top of the cremated individual, resulting in the cremated remains and grave goods being found between the horse's hind legs. The grave goods in this warrior's grave include a ritually bent spearhead (Pl. 24/2) and an iron sword (Pl. 24/1), the butt of a spear (Pl. 24/3) and many fragments of a sword scabbard decorated with embossed concentric circles (Pl. 24/4).

7.2. BURIALS IN GRAVE GROUP II

Grave group II consists of three subgroups, one of which includes eight inhumations and cremations, whilst the other two consist of one cremation burial each. Group II was situated in the south-eastern section of the necropolis. Subgroup IIa consists of five inhumation and three cremation burials (Plan 10). Only grave 26 could be identified as belonging to the autochthonous population, while the remaining graves could be considered burials of the Celtic population.



Plan 10 – Subgroup of graves IIa

We will focus first on cremation burial 23, where the remains of an adult male were deposited, a warrior, judging by the grave goods that include a well preserved spearhead with a wide blade (Pl. 23/21), a concave iron bipartite shield boss (Pl. 23/20) and a battle knife with a ring pommel on a curved handle (Pl. 23/23). Next to the spear and the battle knife were found the remains of metal parts of their leather sheaths. Iron nails with conical heads are usual finds in graves with swords. The bronze biconical ring (Pl. 23/12) and large iron ring of hexagonal cross section, decorated with concentric circular stamps, are

⁵⁵ Микић 1994: 158.

segments of the belt from which the sword in its scabbard are hung. The iron fibulas are heavily damaged due to corrosion. While the bow of one of them is decorated with short parallel incisions (pl. 23/18), the other has an expanded bow with a longitudinal groove (Pl. 23/17) and it could be concluded that both of them date from the same time, the Early La Tène period. The numerous pottery vessels bear witness to the high standing of this man in the Celtic community. The pottery assemblage includes shallow bowls with flat rims and wide mouths (Pl. 22/1-4, 9), one of which is handmade (Pl. 22/4), while the amphora pots thrown on potter's wheel have carinated profiles (Pl. 22/6-8). An interesting and somewhat unusual find is the trapezoidal flint blade, also found in the pit (Pl. 23/18).

It is very uncommon at the Pećine necropolis for two pairs of fibulas of the Early La Tène, Dux type to be found in the same grave association. However, this was the case in grave 24, where a cremated woman was buried, and where an iron bracelet (Pl. 28/12), a curved knife, a ceramic weight and a set of four pottery vessels were also found, along with the fibulas. While the first pair of fibulas with a bent back foot and globular ornament has a narrow shaped bow (Pl. 28/8, 9), the other pair have an expanded bow with a lateral facet (Pl. 28/10, 11). The curved knife was preserved, and it resembles certain Illyrian models which have been found at the Krajčinovići necropolis,⁵⁶ while the bulb-shaped ceramic weight has a cruciform perforation (Pl. 28/14). Special attention is drawn by the set of pottery grave goods, the most interesting of which are a bowl with a lid (Pl. 27/6) and a kantharos (Pl. 27/1). Other pottery vessels, including a deep bowl with an 'S' profile (Pl. 27/5), a flask amphora (Pl. 27/4) and other amphorae (Pl. 27/2, 3), belong to the common shapes encountered at this necropolis.

More modest than the previous one, based on the grave goods, is grave 25, which contained the cremated remains of a male, most probably a Celtic warrior. In addition to the common conical and biconical bowls (Pl. 29/4, 5), pottery was also represented by a flask amphora (Pl. 29/3), a pot (29/2) and some bowls. A genuine exception at the Pećine necropolis and at Karaburma, was the 'oinochoe', a vessel for wine that differs from other pottery finds in its quality, shape and technique of manufacture.⁵⁷ It is not entirely clear whether this beaked jug was imported from Hellenistic Greece (Thasos or Olynthus), where such a type of pottery was at its peak during the 4th century BCE,⁵⁸ or if it was perhaps the product of some isolated workshops in the central Balkan region.⁵⁹ The high quality of manufacture of this jug with its high strap handle, rounded shoulder and beaked spout is confirmed by the fact that it survived for such a long time without any damage. Also rather interesting is the arrangement of grave goods in the course of the funerary ritual, which reveals that the spearhead and the battle knife (Pl. 29/7) were lying directly underneath a biconical amphoroid pot. The closest analogy for the spearhead with the broad blade (Pl. 29/6) is in the neighbouring grave 23.

The other graves in subgroup IIa are inhumation burials. Buried in grave 26 was an infant of around 4 years old,⁶⁰ of whom just the skull was preserved. Based on the sparse pottery finds, including kitchen ware in the form of a conical pot with wart-like handles (Pl. 30/2) and a cylindrical cup (Pl. 30/1) which imitates a simple pot, which are both handmade of coarse fabric, we can assume that this infant may also have belonged

⁵⁶ Парович-Пешикан 1988: Рис. 1.

⁵⁷ Јовановић 2011: 138.

⁵⁸ Паровић-Пешикан 1993: 1243.

⁵⁹ Паровић-Пешикан 1988а: 46.

⁶⁰ Микић 1994: 158.



to the autochthonous population. This is corroborated by the find of an almost identical pot with the cremated remains of one individual, buried in tumulus 1 at Sinjac Polje, near Bela Palanka.⁶¹ Pots of this shape are known from the pre-La Tène Zlot group in eastern Serbia.⁶²

Inhumation burial 27 was rich in grave goods, and most probably belonged to a respectable woman of over 45 years of age.⁶³ The main group of body and dress jewellery was arranged around the neck, chest and on the arms, together with two segmental ankle rings on the legs. Belt garniture is represented by two bronze rings near the waist that probably connected leather segments of the belt.

A typological 'innovation' among female burials at Pećine is a pair of *pauken* or 'drum' fibulas, well preserved, with a short calotte-shaped bow decorated with cross-shaped stamped concentric circles, while a long bent back foot ends on the bow in the shape of a disc (Pl. 31/6). This type of fibula can be traced from Central Europe to Pećine, with its closest analogies found at the Remeta Mare necropolis in Romania.⁶⁴ Another pair of iron fibulas with a knob on the bent back foot (Pl. 31/7) also corresponds chronologically to that horizon of burials. A tubular torc made of smooth sheet iron (Pl. 31/1) was around the neck of the deceased woman. One bronze (Pl. 31/2) and one iron bracelet (Pl. 31/3) were lined up on the left upper arm. A distinctive find is a silver saddle-shaped finger ring found near the right hand (Pl. 31/4). Three pottery vessels by the feet, one handmade conical pot of coarse fabric (Pl. 32/13), a pot amphora (Pl. 32/12) and one kantharos with two handles (Pl. 32/11), represent the set of funerary vessels. The kantharos is decorated with a series of connected stamped semicircles creating arcades. The motif is characteristic of Middle La Tène pottery production. Also found in the grave was one ceramic ring (a stand for a vessel with a pointed base) (Pl. 32/15). The final item was a well preserved pair of ornamentally embossed tubular ankle rings made of sheet bronze, with the ends inserted one into the other (Pl. 32/5).

Where inhumation burial 28 is concerned, a standard combination of grave goods was found. Characteristically, these were a pair of iron fibulas, one with a knob at the foot end (Pl. 34/1), while the other is a typically evolved shape of the Dux variant, with an elongated end on a bent back foot, which also ends with a knob (Pl. 34/2). A corroded curved knife with a haft resembles, judging by its size, a battle knife (Pl. 34/7). Pottery vessels include one flask amphora (Pl. 33/4), an amphoroid pot (Pl. 33/3), a biconical bowl of an 'S' profile (Pl. 33/6) and one handmade cup with a large handle (Pl. 33/5).

Inhumation grave 29 was buried at a relatively shallow depth, so it was devastated over the course of time, as is suggested by the absence of a large portion of the skeleton. It is not certain that, due to the recorded situation, even the grave goods have been found in their original, *in situ*, position. The pottery grave goods include one complete amphora (Pl. 35/1), a biconical bowl (Pl. 35/3) and a partially preserved and reconstructed beaker with two handles surmounting the rim (a pseudo-kantharos) (Pl. 35/2).

The last of the graves from subgroup IIa is inhumation burial 30, which belonged to a warrior and had grave goods consisting of pottery vessels, metal parts of the clothing and weapons. The pottery vessels are of the common shapes for the Pećine necropolis. They consist, primarily, of flask amphorae (Pl. 36/13, 14), a biconical bowl (Pl. 36/11) and one

⁶¹ Kapuran, Blagojević, Bizjak 2015: Pl. V/10.

⁶² Kapuran 2013: Pl. 2/15-16.

⁶³ Микић 1994: 158.

⁶⁴ Rustoiu 2012: Fig. 9/7,8.

pseudo-kantharos with two high handles and a conically modelled foot (Pl. 36/9), in which there was a miniature jug that was impossible to reconstruct. A spearhead was driven into the ground next to the head of the deceased (Pl. 37/8), while a curved iron sword with a preserved ring for attaching the handle was lying on his right femur (Pl. 37/3). Such an arrangement of weapons in the grave indicates distinct cultural influences from the area of the central and southern Balkans in the Early Iron Age. The sword belongs typologically to the Greek *makhairai* and it distinguishes this grave from other Celtic burials at Pećine. A pair of iron fibulas with a shallow bow and a bent back foot with a discoid ending is considered a standard find in warrior graves (Pl. 37/1, 2). A smaller knife next to the left leg of the deceased has a loop for attaching the handle (Pl. 37/6). A larger crescent-shaped curved knife with a haft was lying directly under the bowl (Pl. 37/7).

Subgroup IIb includes just one cremation burial, grave 31 (Plan 9b). The metal finds comprise a certain chronological entity. We emphasise as the most relevant, iron fibulas with a shallow bow and bent back foot decorated with a bead (only one was possible to reconstruct) (Pl. 38/1), while another pair consists of two different bronze fibulas. One is of a smaller size with a shallow bow and a bent back foot ending in a discoid expansion, which is firmly connected to the bow (Pl. 38/2). The recess on the disc was probably for inlaying a rosette of glass paste. The other fibula has an elongated bow and a bent back protracted foot decorated with a knob (Pl. 38/1). The bow is decorated with oblique grooves. This set of personal jewellery in one grave assemblage clearly shows how certain pieces of jewellery could have been handed down from generation to generation, as the first pair of fibulas dates from the LT B2 and the fibula with the disc from the LT C1. A fragment of a hollow bracelet made of sheet bronze with tightly arranged semi spherical bosses belongs to jewellery of a plastic style (Pl. 38/10) and dates from the end of the LT B2. A blade and handle fragment of a curved knife were also found in the grave (Pl. 38/9), while a curved tube made of sheet iron may have been a fragmented torc (Pl. 38/3). The lanceolate buckle was also made of sheet iron (Pl. 38/7) and a segment of belt garniture is also iron, a strap with rivet). A piece of equipment related to weapons is an end of a belt made of sheet iron decorated with globular swellings (Pl. 38/4). A distinct find is a pottery vessel, which was not reconstructed, but we may assume that it was shaped like a biconical pot. It was decorated with an elaborate ornament of stamped circles within a horizontal engraved band. The band was divided into triangular fields, which were decorated with a combination of stamped concentric circles and arcades made from tiny incisions also connected by concentric circles (Pl. 38/8). Such a motif does not have many analogies in the La Tène period but, in a certain way, could be associated with ornaments which appear on some objects in the territory of Romania (Araci⁶⁵ and Pişcolt necropolis, grave 40⁶⁶).

Subgroup IIc also consists of just one cremation burial, grave 32 (Plan 9c). In the grave was discovered just one iron fibula with a high bow and a bent back foot decorated with a knob (Pl. 40/13). In the same grave was a beaker with two tall handles and a foot, which has elements of a pseudo-kantharos (Pl. 39/4), and there was also a single-handled carinated cup-jug with the shoulder decorated with double rows of impressed crescent incisions, while the handle is decorated with a stylised fir tree motif (Pl. 39/6). These decorative elements distinguish the mentioned jug from the Celtic culture. The remaining assemblage of pottery vessels comply to the standard La Tène characteristics of the graves at the necropolis and include a flask (Pl. 39/5), common amphorae (Pl. 39/3, 7) and bowls

⁶⁵ Zirra 1975: Pl. II/B4.

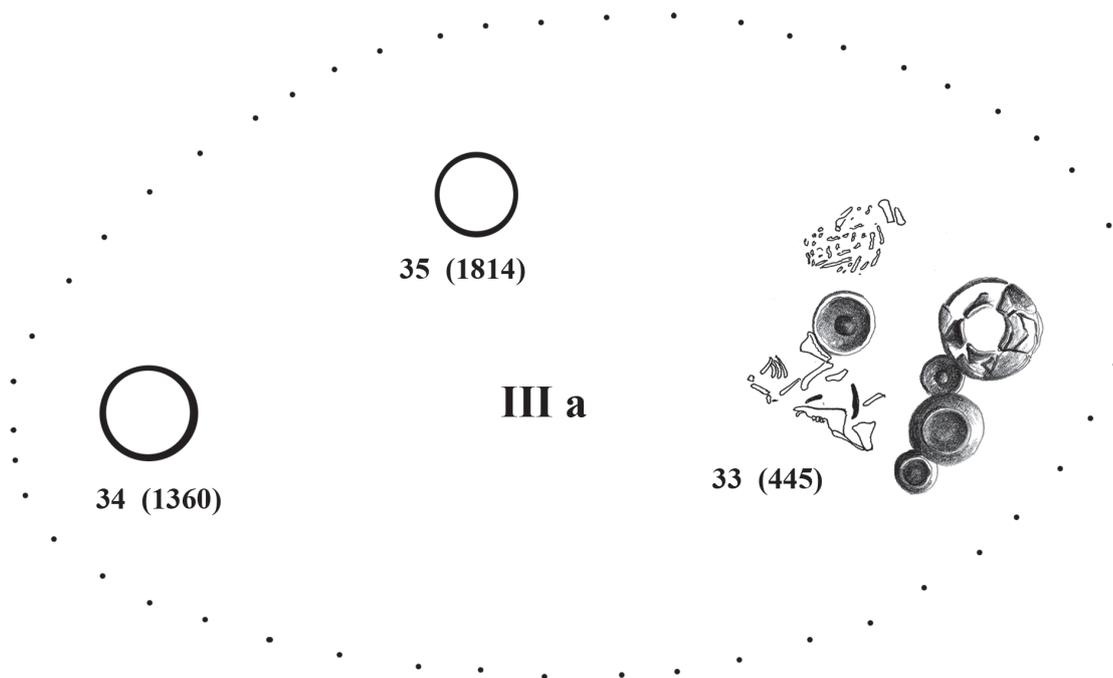
⁶⁶ Némethi 1975: Ol. VI/7; Pl. VII/2.



of an 'S' profile (Pl. 39/1, 2). A typologically relevant object is a solid cast bronze bracelet with its ends shaped as serpents' heads (Pl. 40/16). It mostly resembles motifs from the Čurug hoard and other related finds of the Mramorac type. The bracelet had been deposited in the ceramic pot and also found in the grave was a damaged string of glass beads that could only be partially reconstructed (Pl. 40/17). Other finds include burnt and fused iron arrowheads, which were impossible to reconstruct (Pl. 39/12), one fragmented axe blade (Pl. 40/9) and two whetstones, one of a circular (Pl. 39/15) and the other of a cylindrical shape (Pl. 40/14). The presented finds of jewellery and pottery from grave 32 reveal strong autochthonous traditions of the Early Iron Age of the Central Balkans.

7.3. BURIALS IN GRAVE GROUP III

Group of graves III was discovered in the south-western section of the necropolis and there is around 40-60 meters of empty space between this group and groups I and II (PLAN 4). This group consists of four subgroups: in subgroup IIIa there are 3 graves, in group IIIb there are 4, in IIIc there are 3 and in IIId just one grave.



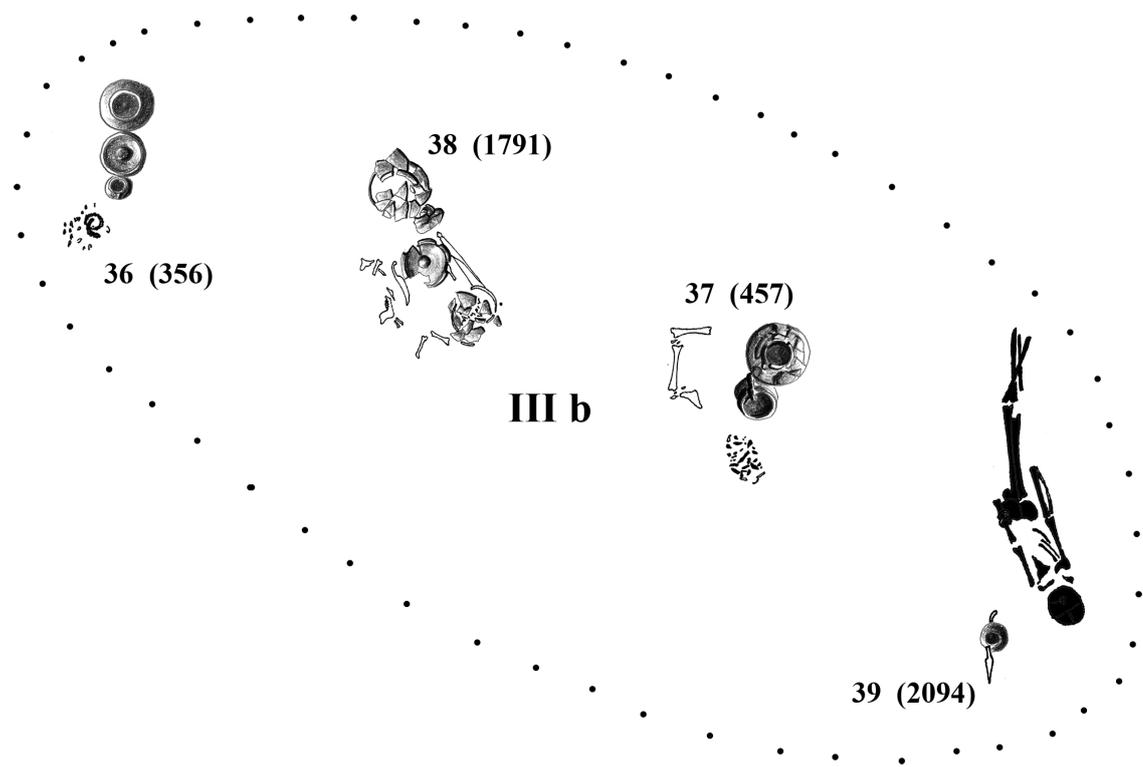
Plan 11 – Subgroup of graves IIIa

Subgroup IIIa was situated in the northwest of this separate group at the necropolis (Plan 11). One of the graves in this group was grave 33, with the remains of a cremated individual and a common set of pottery vessels including two biconical pots (Pl. 41/6, 9), two biconical bowls (Pl. 41/4, 7) and one pot of spherical shape (Pl. 41/8). The funerary ritual was carried out in such a way that in one section of the burial pit were pig bones, while the cremated remains of the deceased were gathered in a heap in the other section of the pit. Metal finds include a pair of large iron fibulas with a bent back foot and a globular swelling (Pl. 42/1, 2), one of which could not be completely and precisely reconstructed (Pl. 42/1).

These fibulas belong to the Dux horizon, while other offerings include the blade of a rather small knife with traces of a wooden handle (Pl. 42/2), one long curved knife with a haft (Pl. 42/5) and one whetstone of rectangular cross section (Pl. 42/3).

Only one individual was initially buried in grave 34 (the form of interment is not entirely clear), but later on a robust male of around 60 years old was buried in the same place (double inhumation).⁶⁷ Pottery vessels belonging to the earlier burial include one pseudo-kantharos with a foot (Pl. 43.1a) and one conical bowl with a ring-like foot (not reconstructed). To the subsequently buried male belong one flask amphora ornamented with moulded ribs (Pl. 42/3b) and one conical bowl (also not reconstructed) (Pl. 43/4b). Items worth mentioning from the other grave goods are a fragmented battle knife with a handle bearing a ring pommel (Pl. 43/5b) and one whetstone of rectangular shape (Pl. 43/6b).

In the devastated grave 35, just one fibula made of bronze wire with a smooth ellipsoid bow and a bent back foot with a large spherical ornament (Pl. 44/1) was found. The end of the foot is decorated with a series of astragals and terminates with split ends, which are bent around the bow (a so called 'paw'). This is a structural form of a fibula corresponding to the Middle La Tène style, at the very beginning of its evolution and dating from the LT B2b, or from the beginning of the 3rd century BCE.



Plan 12 – Subgroup of graves IIIb

Subgroup IIIb (Plan 12) is represented by devastated grave 36 containing the remains of a cremated individual and a relatively small amount of grave goods. The metal objects include a pair of hollow bracelets of sheet bronze with embossed semi spherical protuberances and slanting ends, which are inserted one into the other (Pl. 43/1, 2), that date from the LT B2b, i.e., the beginning of the 3rd century BCE or, perhaps, from the LT

⁶⁷ Микић 1994: 158.



C1. The pottery assemblage consists of one fragmented beaker with two handles (Pl. 45/3), one amphora with pronounced facets on the shoulder (Pl. 43/5) and one biconical bowl (Pl. 43/4).

Grave 37 is a cremation burial, with the deceased interred together with sparse grave goods, which are, however, of great diagnostic relevance.⁶⁸ Firstly, there is one biconical amphora with a curved rim and a flat base, decorated on the shoulder with stamped concentric circles arranged in a triangular shape (Pl. 46/1). The other vessel is a biconical cup-bowl with a zoomorphic handle and an expanded foot (Pl. 46/1). The handle is modelled as a stylised zoomorphic representation, possibly a lioness or a wolf. Although it seems that a state of rest is depicted, the stretched body of the animal and its wide open jaws implies the gathered energy of an imminent pounce. It was common in the La Tène period for vessels to have ornaments depicting zoomorphic representations, although mostly bulls' heads, so this makes this cup a unique specimen. Zoomorphic vessels probably originated from the Carpathian Basin, with a Scythian influence, as is best confirmed by a pseudo-kantharos with handles modelled like a wild boar, from grave 726 at the Lydas necropolis.⁶⁹ Some beakers with zoomorphic handles depicting horses have been found at the site of Szob in Hungary and are dated to the 3rd century BCE.⁷⁰

Judging by the discovery of weapons in cremation burial 38, something that is not particularly frequent at the Pećine necropolis, this was probably the burial of a member of the military elite. The cremated remains were deposited in two urns and, at the bottom of burial pit, were pig bones. The pottery grave goods include two amphorae decorated with moulded ribs applied to the neck (Pl. 48/1, 4) and one conical bowl with a wide mouth (not reconstructed) (Pl. 47/3). The discovered weapons include one spearhead with a broad blade, a pronounced rib and a narrow socket (Pl. 47/6), a complete long sword with a hilt and a richly decorated scabbard (Pl. 47/5) and one battle knife with a pommel (Pl. 48/7). Jewellery was represented by fragmented pieces of fibulas, i.e. one coil of the spring of a large fibula (warrior fibula) (Pl. 47/9) and one fragment of a solid cast bronze torc (Pl. 48/10). The most important find of a distinctive shape and quality of manufacture at the Pećine necropolis was a spindle-shaped blade sharpener made of solid iron with a loop for attachment (Pl. 47/8). A fragment of belt garniture is shaped like a buckle but, due to corrosion, it is not certain whether this is a buckle from a metal or a leather belt (Pl. 47/5a). Most important diagnostically is the sword with a particularly well preserved decorated scabbard. The throat of the sheath has an engraved composition of two opposing dragons shaped as a lyre, thus assigning it to the De Navarro type II.⁷¹ Particularly prominent are ornamental motifs, palmettes, which have a distinct relative chronological relevance. They represent a unit with flowing foliage and garlands from the same ornamental system. Swords decorated in such a way date from the Early La Tène of the Carpathian Basin.⁷² This arrangement is almost identical to the grave association from grave 38 at Pećine and was also recorded in grave 9 at the Srednica necropolis, near Ptuj, where a decorated spearhead was deposited together with a sword. In the same grave was an Early La Tène fibula.⁷³

⁶⁸ Јовановић 1985: 16.

⁶⁹ Szabó and Tankó 2012: 136, 137; Fig. 182.

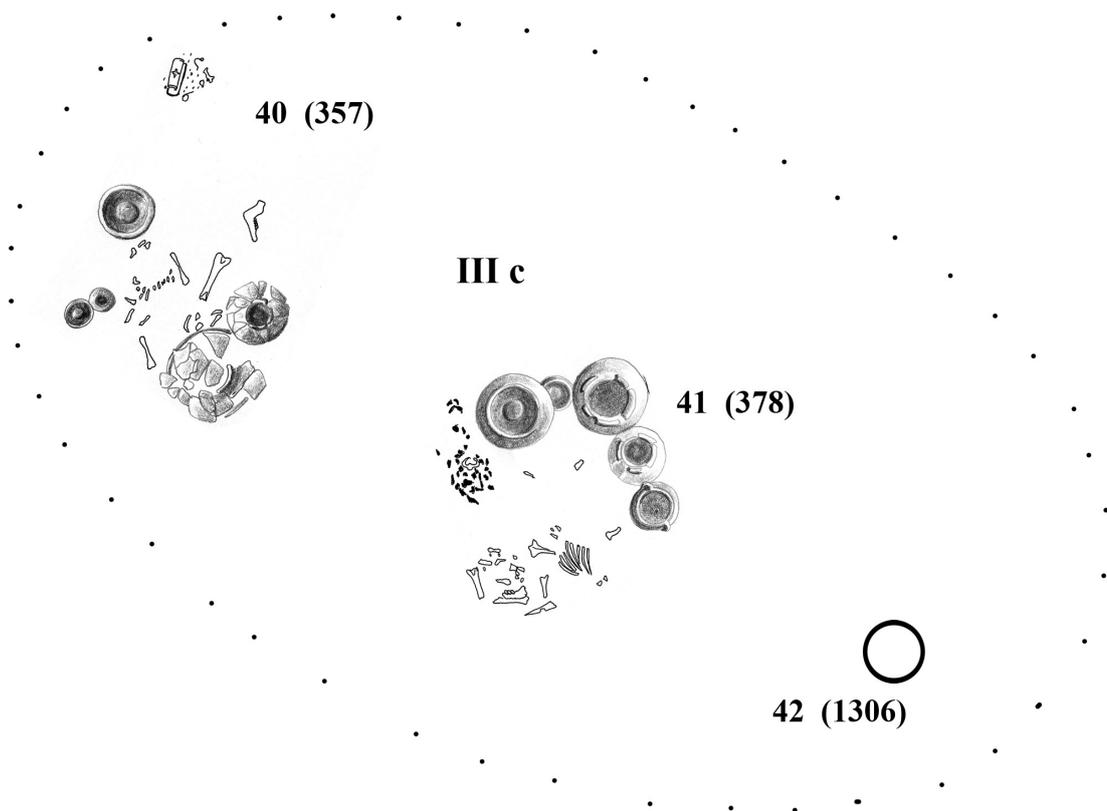
⁷⁰ Duval 1977: 154, Fig. 364.

⁷¹ De Navarro 1982: 217.

⁷² Todorović 1965: 73, Fig. 1/1; Поповић 1991: 166, Сл. 2/2.

⁷³ Kavur, Ljubišna-Tušek 2016: 89, Sl. 32.

The last, most probably devastated, grave in subgroup IIIb is the atypical warrior grave 39. The inhumed deceased was only 17-18 years old⁷⁴ but it is conspicuous that his remains were not found *in situ*, indicating possible plundering over the course of time. The weapons of this warrior included a short spearhead with a rounded blade and an elongated haft (Pl. 49/3), a curved knife shaped as a sickle (Pl. 49/4) and a pair of large smooth bronze bracelets of the open type with vertical ends (Pl. 49/1). Near the head was rather a small flask amphora with perforations on the body. These grave goods, considering their shape and purpose, comply completely with assemblages in warrior graves at Pećine.



Plan 13 – Subgroup of graves IIIc

Subgroup IIIc consists of three graves, of which two are cremation burials and one is an inhumation (Plan 13). Grave 40 is a burial of a member of the warrior class, although not many deformed weapons were found. There is a possibility that they were also destroyed in the pyre or that they are simply missing. The diagnostic grave goods are mainly the remains of defensive equipment. These are iron plating and a bipartite shield boss from a wooden shield. The decorated fragments of the shield (bosses) were made of concave sheet iron with star-like appliqué (Pl. 51/1). One piece of decorative shield plating was shaped like a circle with bent flaps. It was decorated with concentric circles arranged in the shape of a cross around a hemispherical boss (Pl. 51/3). The shield handle was a sheet iron strap with fan-shaped ends with rivets (Pl. 51/2, 3). A corroded

⁷⁴ Микић 1994: 158, 159.



iron fibula of a rather large size with a preserved spring mechanism with coils and an expanded bow (Pl. 51/4) probably also had a bent back foot decorated with a knob. The pottery assemblage includes one rounded conical bowl (Pl. 50/8), one biconical carinated bowl of an 'S' profile (Pl. 50/9) and an amphora with a rounded shoulder and moulded rim (Pl. 51/6). The most diagnostically relevant pottery vessel is a two-handled beaker with a carinated shoulder.

The most important discovery in this subgroup is cremation burial 41, which, according to the grave goods, belonged to a respectable woman. An unusual funerary ritual could be perceived in the arrangement of objects in this grave. It can be stated with some certainty that a bracelet of exceptional beauty, made of iron and corals (Pl. 53/1), was laid in the pit together with the cremated remains. It did not burn on the pyre with the other objects⁷⁵, although corrosion has changed the colour of the corals and made them darker on the edges, while in the middle of the central motif they remain the original pink colour. Iron bracelets of this type are very rare but it could not be considered unique, as a similarly constructed bracelet was found in grave 71 at the Pişcolt necropolis.⁷⁶ The method of embellishing jewellery with corals has its origin in the horizon 'des Princes Celtes' but, over the course of time, it was gradually transferred via Slovakia and Bohemia to the furthest Celtic enclaves.⁷⁷ The other metal objects in the grave were a pair of iron fibulas with a ribbed bow and a bent back foot decorated with a knob (Pl. 53/3), and one smooth iron arched fibula (Pl. 53/2). Together with the bones of a pig, one iron knife was also discovered (Pl. 53/9). The pottery assemblage includes two amphorae decorated with a groove on the neck (Pl. 53/6, 7) and one carinated biconical kantharos with tall strap handles (Pl. 53/8). This burial, based on the characteristics of the grave goods, belongs to the female graves within the wider area of the Carpathian Basin and is dated to the end of 4th and the beginning of 3rd century BCE.⁷⁸

The last grave from this subgroup was considerably damaged over the course of time. It is inhumation burial 42, which suffered substantial damage, so only the fragmented long bones of the deceased have been found, together with two pottery vessels, which were impossible to reconstruct.

Subgroup IIIId includes just one devastated grave, burial 43 (Plan 2). As the burial was completely destroyed, the grave goods have been collected from the overturned soil. There was a bronze fibula with a preserved spring with coils, a high bow and a bent back foot with a knob (Pl. 54/4) that dates from the Dux horizon. There was also a well preserved bronze torc with touching moulded ends that was made from a large solid cast bronze rod (Pl. 53/3) and is regarded as a chronologically relevant indicator of local jewellery production. The jewellery garnitures differ from each other; there is a pair of ankle rings made of hammered and curved tubular sheet bronze with two rows of embossed antithetical astragals and closed by inserting one end into the other (Pl. 55/2). A pair of bracelets was made by casting bronze rings in moulds and they had protuberances, which represent the inception of the plastic 'wavy' style (Pl. 53/1). Weapons are represented by one well-preserved large battle knife with a pommel on the handle end (Pl. 54/6), while belt garniture is represented by a buckle of the lanceolate type, with a tang for attachment (Pl. 54/5). There were no pottery finds in this burial. Based on the characteristics

⁷⁵ Popović and Jovanović 2005.

⁷⁶ Nemeti 1989: Fig. 1/7.

⁷⁷ Popović and Jovanović 2004.

⁷⁸ Popović and Jovanović 2004.

of the grave goods, grave 43 should be attributed to the graves of members of the Celtic population and could be dated to the LT B2a-b, i.e. to the end of 4th and the beginning of 3rd century BCE.⁷⁹

⁷⁹ M. Dizdar thinks that this could be a case of two destroyed graves and that the battle knife belongs to a man and the other objects to a woman; Dizdar 2013.



8. DIAGNOSTIC FINDS FROM THE PEĆINE NECROPOLIS*

* This chapter was summarised and supplemented by A. Kapuran on the basis of abundant published and unpublished material left by the late B. Jovanović

The general picture of the material culture of the eastern group of Celts in the Danube Basin was acquired, as we have seen, primarily on the basis of material from systematically investigated necropoleis. The most distinctive mark on that culture was made by the pottery, whose mass production was possible in that period thanks to the use of the potter's wheel.⁸⁰ Metal objects are known, primarily from bronze and iron jewellery and weapons, as a characteristic of the La Tène civilisation.⁸¹ Generally speaking, products of bronze and iron metalwork from the La Tène period in the Danube Basin are typologically identified and dated on the basis of grave associations. Finds from settlements are sparse and incomparably more poorly preserved.

Analysis of the objects of material culture originating from the Pećine necropolis indicates, primarily, that it was relatively short-lived.⁸² The most attractive artefacts were mainly found in female graves and are chronological as well as typological representatives of their age. We might claim that jewellery chronologically predating the horizon of the Čurug hoard⁸³ has not been recorded at Pećine. The jewellery garniture from the Čurug hoard was probably an inheritance of some prominent person from the tribal aristocracy of the local Pannonian or Illyrian descent, so we may assume that jewellery from that hoard was probably of the status character. The use and production of the Čurug type of jewellery stops abruptly with the arrival of the Celts in the Danube Basin. It seems that this was not just the result of a change in fashion but also of the disappearance of the independent military aristocracy of the autochthonous tribes from the Early Iron Age. With their later intrusion south of the Sava and the Danube and deep into the Morava Valley, the Celts broke the unity of the Thracian and Illyrian tribes in the central Balkan region.⁸⁴ Accepting them as allies, the Celts imposed their material culture and disrupted their further independent development. This was the reason why the La Tène culture was the sole culture in the northern parts of the Central Balkans significantly before the arrival of the Romans. For precisely this reason, the necropolis at Pećine has great importance for the understanding of ethno-cultural fusions in the Late Iron Age in the south-eastern part of the Carpathian Basin (Srem and South Banat). Burials of the autochthonous population together with the Celts are the best confirmation of the military or political alliances of those populations, as is also the case with the Celtic necropoleis in Transylvania.⁸⁵ If we accept the viewpoint that material culture is not an indication of ethnic origin in prehistory and proto-history, then the disappearance of the traditions of the local population probably suggests their population division, leading to the indubitable conclusion that they had been assimilated by the Celts.

⁸⁰ Jovanović 1987: 828.

⁸¹ Jovanović 1987: 832.

⁸² Jovanović 1992: 85.

⁸³ Grbić 1928.

⁸⁴ Jovanović 1984: 48.

⁸⁵ Jovanović 1984: 48.

8.1. JEWELLERY

8.1.1. *Fibulas*

As could be seen in the previous chapter on the distribution of groups and subgroups of graves at Pećine, the grave associations were very heterogeneous. Despite being susceptible to changes in construction and style, fibulas are also used as the best method of dating at the other La Tène necropoleis, as they are characteristic of each individual culture. Fibulas, in fact, were the most important functional-decorative elements of clothing both of males and females in the Celtic communities and they were primarily used for holding together parts of clothing from the Late Bronze Age until the medieval times.⁸⁶ Something that also increased the specific value of fibulas was their unchanged role in prehistory as 'safety pins', generally made of metal. Also well known is their role in keeping clothing

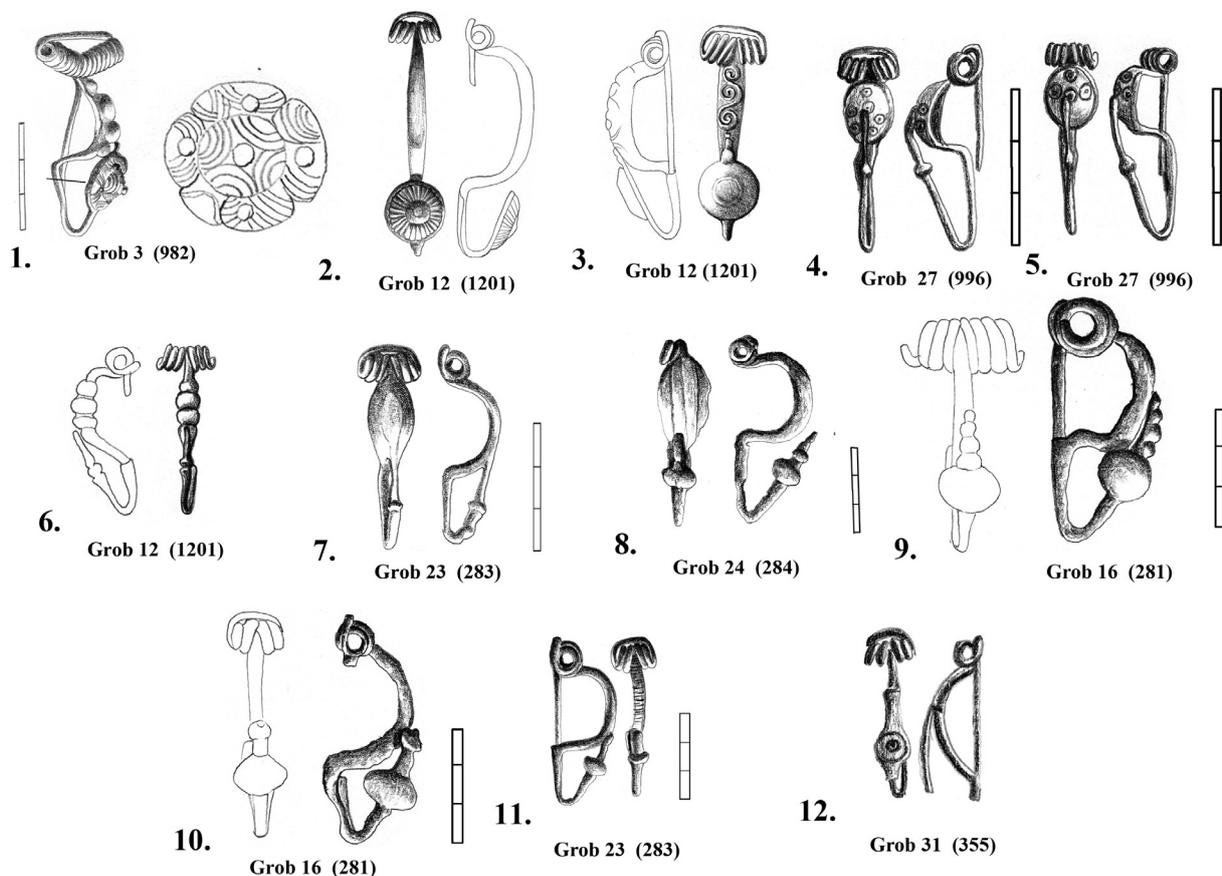


Fig. 37 – Diagnostic fibulas from the Pećine necropolis

in the desired shape, adapted to specific (actual) circumstances. Where burials are concerned, fibulas played the same role in the presentation of the distinct type of ritual textile garment. It is, thus, also understandable the considerable number of fibulas, particularly in the rich female graves and, less frequently, in warrior graves, as they were an important part of the costume and of the identity as well. Chronologically very relevant, two recorded

⁸⁶ Although an adequate term in Serbian would be clasp, in our and world archaeology the term fibula is accepted. Lat. *fibula*, -ae, from Latin verb *figere*, *figo*, -xi, -xum – attach, hook up; Petković 2010: 13; Jovanović 2007: 822, Sl. 2/A; Vasić 1999: 99, Taf. 50/837.

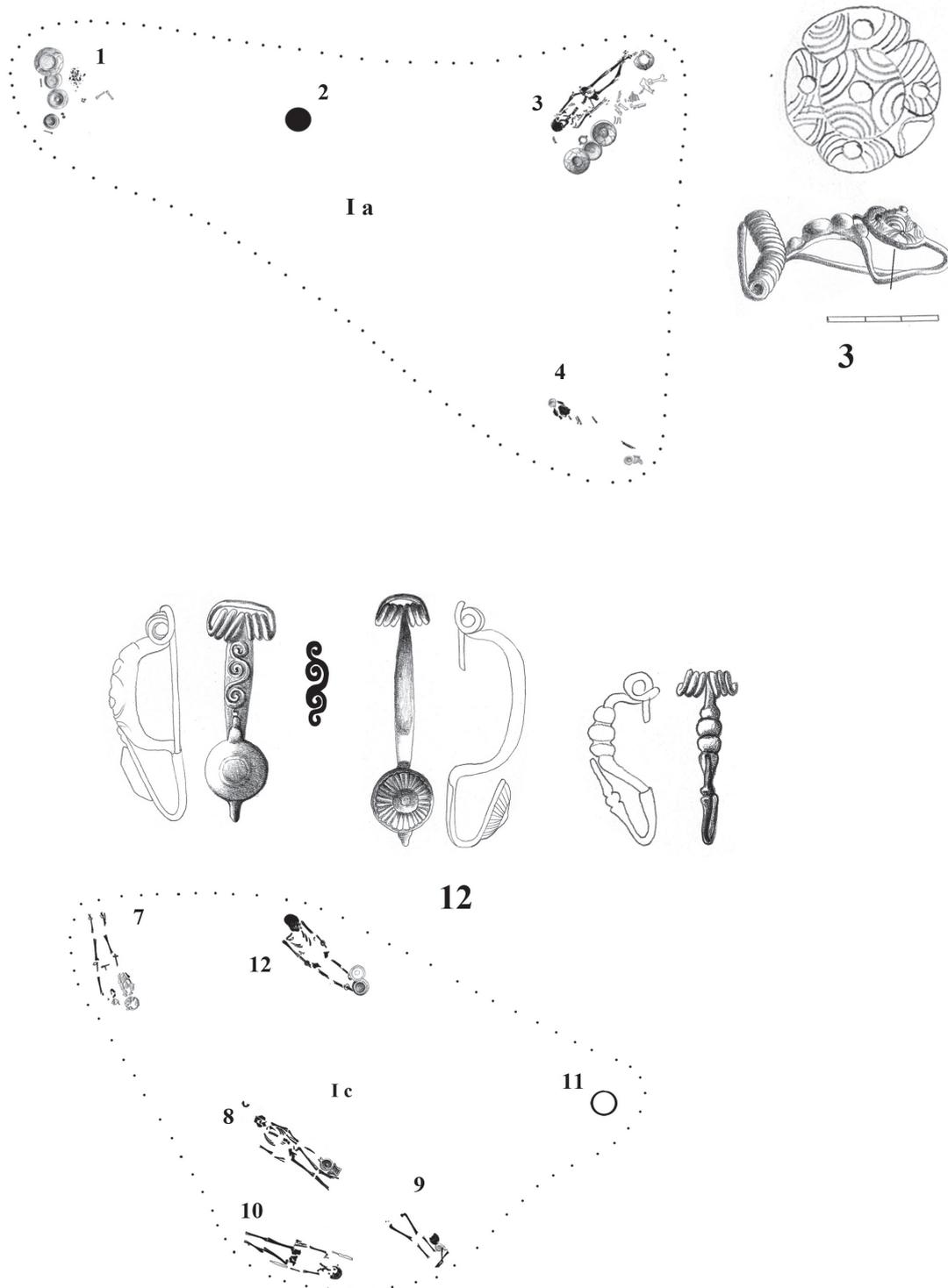


Fig. 38 – Fibulas from the subgroups Ia and Ic

fibula garnitures from Pećine could be used as a decisive point for dating the graves where they were deposited if they were discovered in an undisturbed, *in situ*, position.

Three types of fibulas have been encountered at the Pećine necropolis and we consider as the earliest, one fragmented fibula, which might be of the Certosa type (Pl. 19/3),⁸⁷

⁸⁷ At this necropolis, investigated at the beginning of the last century, during campaigns in 1904–1905, 217 graves were discovered; Hudson 1968: 7.

and is directly followed by the Early La Tène fibulas of Münsingen and the Dux or Duchcov type (Figure 37). Responsible for a more precise dating of subgroups Ia and Ic from the first group of graves are the assemblages (sets) of fibulas found in grave 3 and grave 12, as they represent a text book example of determination within a relative chronology (Figure 38) and for which there are chronological and typological analogies at the Münsingen-Rain



Fig. 39 – Fibula from the grave N°3



Fig. 40 – Coral decoration

necropolis (southwest Switzerland).⁸⁸ The next type of dress jewellery – fibulas – recorded at Pečine comes from a large memorial hoard discovered in the thermal spring at Duchcov (Dux) in north-western Bohemia.⁸⁹ Fibulas from the Münsingen-Rain necropolis confirmed the heterogeneity, consistency of ornamental motifs and the longevity of the style and were used as a chronological indicator for the chronological parallels with the series evolving from the typology of the Duchcov hoard. They are present within the same territory but in considerably smaller numbers. Such a manner of dress decoration also spread among the Eastern Celts during their long-lasting migrations and settling in the Carpathian Basin, Danube Valley and the Central Balkans.

Subgroups Ia and Ic offered a rare opportunity to have luxurious fibulas in the same burials as obvious evidence that they had been used during the same time period. Garnitures of the earliest Early La Tène fibulas of the Münsingen type of central European origin were preserved almost in their original appearance in graves 3 and 12. In fact, these were the graves of two well-off women whose shrouds or elements of funerary garment were most probably fastened with two separate sets of fibulas of the same design and style, and accompanied by selected pottery vessels.

The first fibula to be discussed comes from grave 3 and was made of bronze wire with long springs wrapped around the pin (Figure 39) (Pl.4/5). The high bow is decorated with two pairs of astragal-like protuberances, smaller near the ends and larger in the middle. The bent back foot has a circular extension with an inlaid coral ornament (Figure 40). Bronze fibulas with a circular expansion on a bent back foot appear in two variants. One group has an engraved or relief vegetal ornament on the bow and such fibulas are called 'votive' (Figure 41), while the other group has a smooth bow (Figure 42). A horizontal expansion supports a rosette made of inlaid corals

⁸⁸ Kruta 1971.

⁸⁹ Bujna 1998: 171.



or glass paste and is a well-known characteristic of the whole series at the Münsingen-Rain necropolis, so we may call them 'rosette fibulas'. This fibula type is also known as 'fibulas with plate-shaped foot' and they are, by all appearances, contemporary with the deposition of the Duchcov hoard (in the LT A/B1), while their origin has not been clearly defined. It is certain, for the time being, that they originate from the territory of Switzerland⁹⁰ and, according to the classification proposed by J. Bujna, the fibulas from graves 3 and 12 belong to the types A1, A3 and A5.⁹¹

Specimens almost identical to the rosette fibula from grave 3 at Pećine were recorded at the Münsingen-Rain necropolis, in the female grave 130 and in grave 49 (which is somewhat later),⁹² as well as in grave 8 at the Kamenin necropolis in Slovakia.⁹³ Similar specimens, with smaller rosettes, were encountered among the artefacts from the Mána necropolis, in grave 13,⁹⁴ and in grave 20 at the Chotin necropolis, both in Slovakia.⁹⁵ They were also found in grave 6 at the Broc necropolis in Switzerland,⁹⁶ at the necropolis near Sopron in Hungary⁹⁷, and at many other necropoleis in Central Europe and in the Carpathian Basin. This type belongs to the third phase of evolution of the 'Swiss type' fibulas which, from the contact zone at Dürnberg, spread east towards the Danube Basin, most probably through the craftsmen who transferred the techniques of decoration of this luxurious jewellery.⁹⁸

From a chronological point of view, rosette fibulas are related to the phase L/M-LT B2a⁹⁹ and last until the end of the Early La Tène period. However, according to other chronological systems, they could be earlier and dated to the LT B1b-1c, lasting until LT B2a.¹⁰⁰ The same dating applies to rosette fibulas from the necropoleis in the Carpathian Basin.¹⁰¹ This is additionally corroborated by the larger number of coils in the spring, as on the specimen from grave 3 at Pećine. The mentioned fibula type connects, at the same time, the Eastern Celts who were invading Greece on the one hand, while on the other, settling in south Pannonia and the Balkans.¹⁰²



Fig. 41 – Fibula from the grave N°12



Fig. 42 – Fibula from the grave N°12

⁹⁰ Bujna 1998: 171.

⁹¹ Bujna 1998: Abb. 1.

⁹² Hodson 1968:18, Pl. 52/549, 550; Pl. 22/797.

⁹³ Benadik, Vlček, Ambros 1957: Obr. 31/2, 3.

⁹⁴ Benadik 1983: Taf. VI/1–6.

⁹⁵ Ratimorská 1974: Taf. III/2.

⁹⁶ Raftery 1988: Fig. 79/1–4.

⁹⁷ Lajos 1934: 142, Taf. XXXIV/3.

⁹⁸ Bujna 1988: 186.

⁹⁹ Bujna 1988: 186.

¹⁰⁰ Waldhauser 1988: Abb. 4.

¹⁰¹ Zirra 1971: Abb. 18/3.

¹⁰² Guštin 1998: 230, 231.

Earlier graves at Pećine yielded certain typological or even chronological innovations regarding other necropoleis in the Serbian Danube Basin. On a third fibula of the same type, the bent back foot, instead of with a rosette, was decorated with a disc of red paste (Figure 41). There are no great differences recorded between the mentioned types and they are all included in the expected variants of this valuable and highly esteemed jewellery among the Celtic population. This was also the case with some similar finds at the Mannersdorf necropolis in eastern Austria, where a certain hybrid form of the rosette and votive fibulas is also recorded, as can be seen in grave associations 10, 13 and 22.¹⁰³



Fig. 43 – Fibula from the grave N°23

Another type of fibulas are ‘drum’ fibulas (*Pauken* type), which are almost always found in pairs and the specimens from grave 27 at Pećine (Pl. 31/6) (Figure 43) are decorated with engraved concentric circles. The closest analogies for this fibula type from Pećine can be seen at the Chotin necropolis.¹⁰⁴ An identical fibula type in graves 12 and 31 at the Dubnik necropolis is dated to the LT B2b¹⁰⁵, as well as at the Remeta Mare necropolis.¹⁰⁶ Typologically resembling this fibula type is a specimen from grave 23 at the Pećine necropolis (Figure 43) that has an expanded bow with facets and a bent back foot joined to the expansion, and a fibula from grave 24 with a foot decorated with one smaller and one larger knob (Figure 37/8).

A number of variants of the Duchcov type of fibula have been recorded in almost all grave associations at the Pećine necropolis, predominately in subgroup IIa (Figure 44). One of the variants of the Dux type, made of thin bronze wire with large spring coils and a large knob on the bent back foot (Pl. 4/6, 4) (Figure 45), has rather close analogies with the fibulas from grave 7 at the Letky necropolis¹⁰⁷ and grave 21 at the Chotin necropolis.¹⁰⁸ In the Carpathian Basin we relate this fibula type to the period at the end of the LT B1 and the beginning of the LT B2.¹⁰⁹ The fibula from grave 32, also decorated with a large knob on a bent back foot and with three pairs of coils in the spring (Figure 46), belongs to a somewhat later variant.

A fibula made of bronze or iron wire, of a rather large size, with a bent back foot and two large coils in the spring, known as a ‘warrior fibula’, was found in grave 33 (Pl. 42/1), while one fragmented piece of a spring of the same type was found in grave 38 (Pl. 47/9). Warrior fibulas have analogies with specimens discovered in the warrior graves at the Chotin and Mána necropoleis¹¹⁰ in Slovakia,¹¹¹ as well as at the sites of Magyarszerdahely-

¹⁰³ Ramsel 2011: Taf. 41/6, 7; 49/ 11; 55/10, 11.

¹⁰⁴ Ratimorska 1974: Taf. IV/9.

¹⁰⁵ Bujna 1989: Taf. X/1, 2.

¹⁰⁶ Rustoiu 2012: Fig. 9/7,8.

¹⁰⁷ Waldhauser, Sedlaček 1987: Taf. 9/17.

¹⁰⁸ Ratimorska 1974: Taf. IV/12.

¹⁰⁹ Zirra 1971: Abb. 3/2.

¹¹⁰ Benadik 1983: Taf. IX/4.

¹¹¹ Ratimorska 1974: Taf. II/10; V/4.

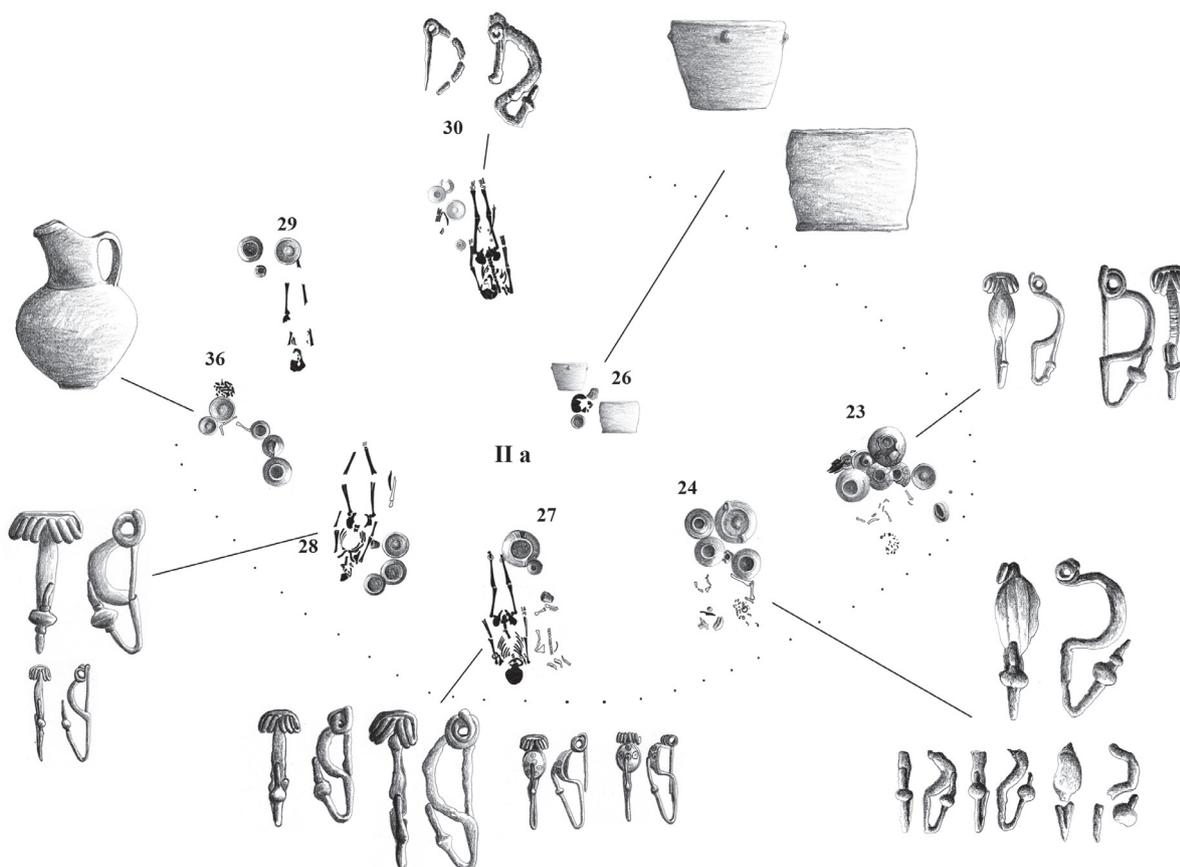


Fig. 44 – Distribution of the fibulas and the other diagnostic finds from the subgroup of graves IIa



Fig. 45 – Fibula from the grave N°3



Fig. 46 – Fibula from the grave N°32

Homoki-dúlő¹¹² and Rezi-Rezicseri in Hungary.¹¹³ They could be dated, according to J. Bujna, to the LT B2 period.¹¹⁴

The last fibula type from the Pećine necropolis is one specimen of a rather small size with a shallow bow and a bent back foot ending in a discoid expansion, which was

¹¹² Horvath 1987: Pl. XII/6.

¹¹³ Horvath 1987: Pl. XXXI/7.

¹¹⁴ Bujna 2003: Obr. 64/7.



Fig. 47 – Fibula from the grave N°27

firmly attached to the bow by a 'paw' (Pl. 38/2) (Figure 37/12). The recess on the disc was probably used to inlay a rosette of glass paste. This type could be attributed to the earlier phase of fibulas of the Middle La Tène scheme and, according to the periodisations by J. Bujna and J. Waldhauser, is dated to the LT C1b.¹¹⁵ An identical dating should also be accepted for the specimens originating from Romania, in the east of the Carpathian Basin.¹¹⁶

8.1.2. Earrings

Early La Tène earrings in the territory of Serbia were only known before the discovery of the Pećine necropolis from Karaburma. For this jewellery type, J. Todorović justifiably emphasised its autochthonous origin and exclusive dating to the earliest phase of interments at the largest La Tène necropolis in Serbia.¹¹⁷ The number of these earrings increased in the course of investigations at Pećine and also after the discovery of one grave near Kostolac.¹¹⁸ Typologically close in form and techniques of production, earrings are a reliable chronological element, particularly if they are found in closed grave associations of different origin and provenance.¹¹⁹ The modelling of this jewellery type did not essentially change from its prototype, a cast or wire-made hoop with open ends and always an element of the female costume. The best characteristic, which speaks of the level of



Fig. 48 – Earrings from the grave N°19

popularity of this jewellery type in the pre- and proto-history, is the recognisable form and technology of production of the earrings and it is, at the same time, a reliable element for dating a crucial chronological point in the Balkans, in this instance the time of the first settling of the Celts at the end of 4th and the beginning of 3rd century BCE. Jewellery of this type is exceptionally rare in Celtic female costume, particularly silver specimens. Conse-

¹¹⁵ Bujna 1982: Abb. 4/32; Waldhauser 1987: Abb. 4/111.

¹¹⁶ Zirra 1971: Abb. 3/6.

¹¹⁷ Todorović 1972: 87.

¹¹⁸ Јовановић 1994; Јацановић 1988: Т. 1.

¹¹⁹ Jovanović 2007: 883.



quently, this unites the four mentioned graves as dating from the same time (to the graves from Karaburma, Pećine and Kostolac, the specimen from the Remeta Mare necropolis¹²⁰ should also be added).

In inhumation burial 19 at Pećine, besides the pair of silver earrings (Pl. 19/2) (Figure 48) and the pair of bronze earrings (Pl. 19/1), rather heterogeneous grave goods, regarding both their form and provenance, were discovered (a fibula, which is perhaps of the Certosa type, pottery with Scythian characteristics and one Early La Tène buckle).¹²¹ The end of the earring, shaped as a cone with a smooth extension turning into a twisted end, classifies it to variant **b** from the cremation burial at Karaburma, where two more earrings decorated with double coils of thin silver wire have also been found.¹²² Close analogies in Central Europe were recorded at the Dürnnbergu necropolis near Salzburg.¹²³ The appearance of this jewellery type could be associated with population movements. This possibly indicates that certain women (of autochthonous descent) were buried within the Celtic community because they were, by all appearances, chosen by the Celtic warriors, but not as a war trophy (slaves), so they were buried according to the same funerary ritual as women of Celtic origin.¹²⁴ Such a situation suggests two possible conclusions; either autochthonous jewellery was adopted by the Celtic women, or the native women were accepted into the Celtic community and subsequently adopted the culture of the newcomers. The mixing of the Celts with natives is also mentioned in historical sources... *After the Celts subjugated the Pannonians... Galatians, called the Scordisci live mixed with the Illyrians and Thracians...*¹²⁵ Hence, an indirect conclusion could be drawn that preparations for the conquering migration to the south of the Balkans lasted approximately the lifetime of those adapted women. Models for the origin of these earrings from the end of Early Iron Age can be seen among the bracelets from the necropoleis at Doroslovo¹²⁶ and Glasinac (Čitluci tumulus I),¹²⁷ in the IIc phase at Donja Dolina,¹²⁸ then in the Szentcsanak culture of south-eastern Pannonia (Chotin Ia necropolis) and Malaka Bresnica in Bulgaria.¹²⁹ Another pair of earrings discovered in grave 19 belongs to the type of simple earrings of smooth bronze wire of ellipsoid cross section with touching tapering ends (Pl. 19/1).

8.1.3. Torcs

The first specimens of necklaces – torcs – had already appeared in the Bronze Age, and were mostly made of a single piece of metal. They could have been encountered in almost every part of the European continent during the Early Iron Age. In the Late Iron Age, during the La Tène culture, torcs were symbols of warriors and were made of bronze, gold, silver and iron.¹³⁰ Some specimens were elaborately decorated by engraving, or had ornaments of enamel, or were simply twisted. In the Late Hallstatt or Early La Tène, in male

¹²⁰ Rustoiu, Ursutiu 2013: Fig. 6.

¹²¹ Јовановић 1994: 112.

¹²² Besides the earrings in the grave, a string of beads and one lanceolate belt buckle were also found; Todorović 1972: T. XXV/3, 4.

¹²³ Pauli 1978: 34; T. 138.

¹²⁴ Jovanović 2007: 824.

¹²⁵ Papazoglu 2007: 210, 266.

¹²⁶ A pair of large bronze bracelets from grave 54 has approximately the shape of the earrings from grave 19 at Pećine; Трајковић 2008: 78, 230.

¹²⁷ Benac, Čović 1957: T. XXXII/11.

¹²⁸ Marić 1964: 40, T. XIV/3, 7.

¹²⁹ Chorchorowski 1985: 68, Fig.13; Dušek 1961: 61, T. IV/2.

¹³⁰ Vasić 1997: 740.

graves they confirmed the social standing of the deceased¹³¹ and, according to Tacitus, they also demonstrated obedience to the gods.¹³² There is also the opinion that it was not until the Celts that torcs became a symbol of warriors, tribal chiefs and heroes.¹³³ Three types of torcs were discovered at the Pećine necropolis; specimens made of tubular sheet bronze, those made of solid cast bronze wire and with a smooth surface or those made of solid cast wire decorated with protuberances (Figure 49).

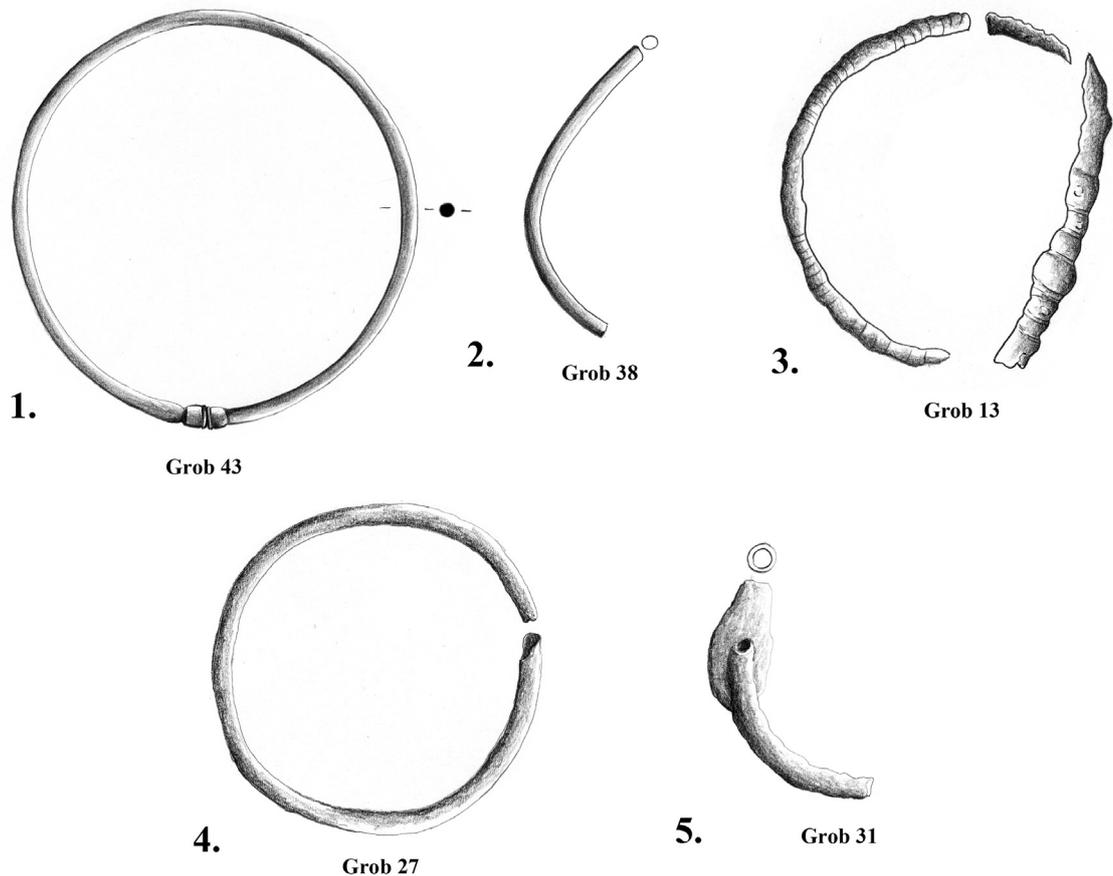


Fig. 49 – Torcs from the Pećine necropolis

The solid cast fragmented torc of iron wire with a smooth surface, from grave 38 at Pećine (Pl. 48/10) (Figure 49/2) shows certain analogies with a torc from grave 46 at the Mannersdorf necropolis,¹³⁴ dated to the LT C1a, as well as examples from graves 64, 71 and 98 at the Dürnnberg necropolis.¹³⁵ The torc from grave 13 (Pl. 13/10) (Figure 49/3) suffered significant deformation while burning on the pyre. It was made of solid cast iron wire and decorated with rather small globular protuberances. Although its original appearance is difficult to reconstruct, due to its exposure to very high temperature, we think that closer analogies for this type of jewellery are conspicuous in one specimen from grave 62 at the Dürnnberg necropolis.¹³⁶ For the torc with ends modelled as stamps, from grave

¹³¹ Lorenz 1980: 136.

¹³² Aldhouse Green 2004: 328.

¹³³ Vasić 1997b: 740.

¹³⁴ Ramsel 2011: Pp. 51, 52, 212; Taf. 75/1;

¹³⁵ Moosleitner, Pauli, Penninger 1974: Pp. 26: Taf. 127/2; Taf. 138/3; Taf. 163/4.

¹³⁶ Moosleitner, Pauli, Penninger 1974: Pp. 25; Taf. 121/b2



43 (Figure 49/1), there are numerous analogies at the necropoleis of central and south-eastern Europe and, as its closest analogous specimens, finds in grave 118 at the Ranis necropolis,¹³⁷ in grave 1922 at the Koštice necropolis,¹³⁸ then at the Repin¹³⁹ and Tušlovce necropoleis in Slovakia should be considered. According to the chronological system of J. Bujna, this torc type is assigned to the phase LT B2a and B21,¹⁴⁰ while in the territory of Romania it is dated to the LT B2.¹⁴¹ Torcs showing certain typological resemblances, but with more elaborate decoration, were encountered at the Pişcolt necropolis¹⁴² and on specimens from grave 39 at the Mána necropolis (Lt B2),¹⁴³ and also from grave 153 at the Mannersdorf necropolis.¹⁴⁴

Torcs made of tubular sheet bronze from grave 31 (Pl. 38/3) (Figure 49/5), and tubular sheet iron from grave 27 (Pl. 31/3) (Figure 49/4), were widely distributed throughout central and eastern Europe from the period LT B1,¹⁴⁵ but are not chronologically relevant because they also appear in the later phases of the La Tène period. Torcs made of tubular sheet metal from Pećine have earlier models, such as the torc from grave 8 at the Nebringen necropolis.¹⁴⁶ The problem for a more precise dating is the absence of a tang used for 'locking' the ends, although they could simply be inserted one into the other.

8.1.4. Bracelets

Bracelets are the most heterogeneous types of personal jewellery at the Early La Tène Pećine necropolis and they were worn by men and women alike. The typology of bracelets ranges from the simplest forms, solid cast and with a smooth surface, to the elaborate luxurious composite specimens, which could be said to represent the masterpieces of Celtic art and craft. Based on their material, they were classified as bronze or iron specimens. In three graves both types were found together, six graves contained exclusively bronze bracelets and only iron bracelets were found in 4 burials.

Iron-made bracelets are classified into four variants: solid cast (large) without decoration (Pl. 6/4), thin and solid cast (Pl. 26/19; Pl. 28/12; Pl. 31/3), thin and decorated with a series of protuberances (Pl. 13/11) and bracelets of iron with inlays of decorated corals (Pl. 53/1) (Figure 50). Only one specimen had overlapping vertical shaped ends (Pl. 26/19), while all others were shaped as closed circles. Such a jewellery type had models in the Early Iron Age, but was accepted and developed during the Late Iron Age, as confirmed at La Tène necropoleis from western Europe to Asia Minor. Undecorated smooth bracelets made of iron have been found in many graves at the Münsingen necropolis,¹⁴⁷ while a smaller quantity was found at the Dürnnberg,¹⁴⁸ Nebringen¹⁴⁹ and Mána necropoleis in Central Europe. Bujna classifies specimens with overlapping ends as ER-U-B, and dates them to

¹³⁷ Peshel 1975: Pp. 208; Abb.4/2; Abb. 6/42, 43.

¹³⁸ Kruta 1979: Fig. 16a/10.

¹³⁹ Kruta 1979: Fig. 27/5.

¹⁴⁰ Bujna 1982: Abb. 4/4.

¹⁴¹ Zirra 1971: Abb. 1/9.

¹⁴² Némethi 1992: Fig. 25/5a.

¹⁴³ Benadik 1983: Taf. XVII/7.

¹⁴⁴ Ramsl 2011: Taf. 163/3.

¹⁴⁵ Waldhauser 1987: Abb. 4/28.

¹⁴⁶ Krämer 1964: Pp. 26; Taf. 5/3.

¹⁴⁷ Hodson 1968: Pl. 19/745; 25/660; 30/579, 580; 37/516; 40/447; 42/461; 49/353.

¹⁴⁸ Moosleitner, Pauli, Penninger 1974: Taf. 160/15–17; 169/7.

¹⁴⁹ Krämer 1964: Taf. 2/4.

the period LT B2/C1.¹⁵⁰ In Hungary they were encountered at the Rezi-Rezicseri¹⁵¹ and Magyarszerdahely-Homoki dűlő¹⁵² necropoleis and in Romania at the Pişcolt necropolis.¹⁵³ This bracelet type from the territory of Romania is dated to the LT B2.¹⁵⁴ The type of thin iron bracelet with globular protuberances from grave 13 at Pećine (Figure 50/4) is known from graves 93 and 100 at the Mána necropolis, where they are dated to the LT B2.¹⁵⁵ Bujna classifies them as type B1-B: DU 9A, and dates them accordingly.¹⁵⁶ The bracelet from

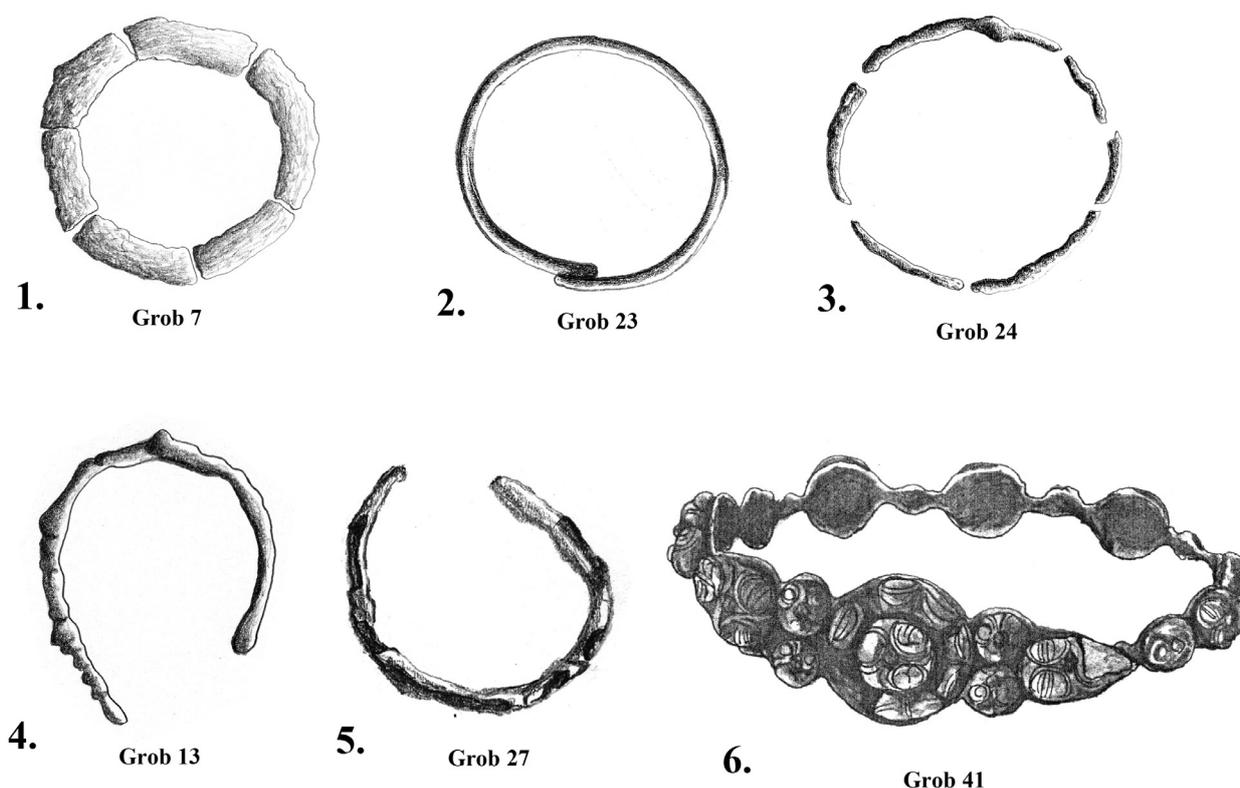


Fig. 50 – Iron bracelets from the Pećine necropolis

grave 9a at the Dubnik necropolis was dated to the same period.¹⁵⁷ Bracelets of this type were found in Hungary in grave 59 at the Rezi-Rezicseri necropolis¹⁵⁸ and in Romania they were discovered in Arad and also dated to the LT B2.¹⁵⁹ Bracelets of tubular sheet iron, like the specimen from grave 27 (Figure 50/5), belong, according to Bujna, to the type ER-V-A and date from the LT B2/C1-C1a.¹⁶⁰

¹⁵⁰ Bujna 2005: Obr. 89/ER-U-B.

¹⁵¹ Horváth 1987: Pl. XXVIII/12.

¹⁵² Horváth 1987: Pl. XI/10; XII/11

¹⁵³ Némethi 1989: Fig. 20/7.

¹⁵⁴ Zirra 1971: Abb. 1/13.

¹⁵⁵ Benadik 1983: Taf. XXX/13; XXXIII/14.

¹⁵⁶ Bujna 2005: Obr. 82/B1-B: DU 9A.

¹⁵⁷ Bujna 1989: Taf. VII/5.

¹⁵⁸ Horváth 1987: Pl. XXX/6.

¹⁵⁹ Zirra 1971: Abb. 1/10.

¹⁶⁰ Bujna 2005: Obr. 89/ER-V-A.



a



b



c

Fig. 51 – Votive bracelet from the grave N°41

The bracelet from grave 41 is, according to its style and symbolic expression, one of the rare examples of La Tène art in this region of the Danube Basin (Figure 51), although it has analogies at certain necropoleis in the Carpathian Basin and in Central Europe. It is hardly comprehensible that it remained preserved to such extent, in contrast to other grave goods, which were burnt on the pyre. In the foreground are floral motifs shaped as triskeles, while oval medallions belong to the category characteristic of the 'Cheshire Cat' style. Here we encounter a dilemma with the floral or vegetal character of decoration on the one hand and free associations close to anthropomorphism on the other (Figures 51a, 51b, and 51c). We cannot avoid the impression that such elements resemble human masks and that additionally suggests the difficult to grasp symbolism, so characteristic of Celtic art (Figure 52). The votive iron bracelet with corals, as emphasised earlier, considering the

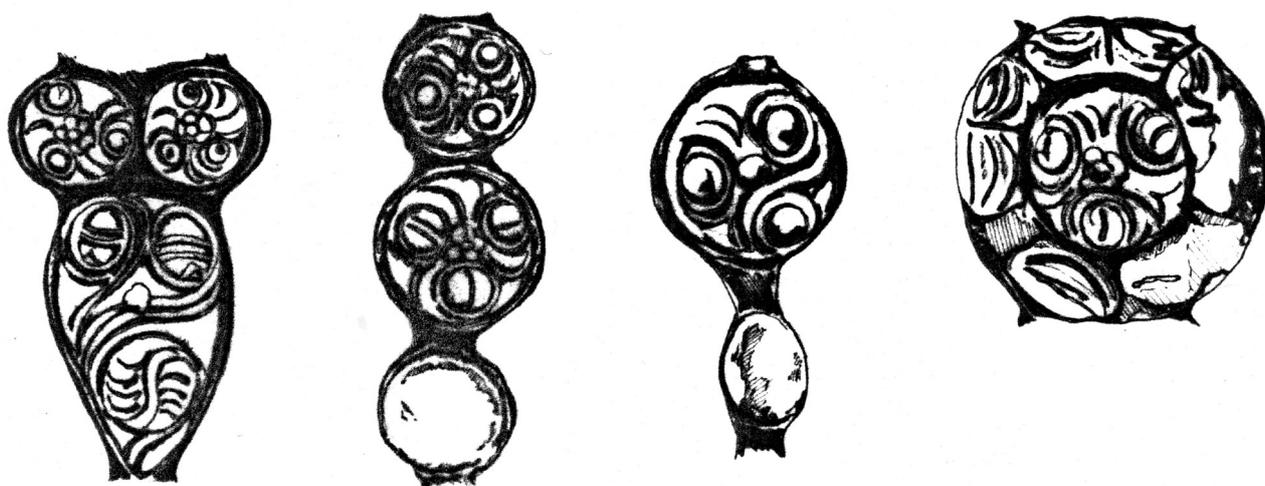


Fig. 52 – Votive bracelet from the grave N°41

context of discovery but also according to all stylistic characteristics, is closely related to the fibulas of the Münsingen type. Amber and corals combined with bronze represented a common decoration characteristic of the mentioned cultural circle, from the La Tène necropoleis in Switzerland to the Middle Danube and the Carpathian Basin. The distribution of these uniform ornaments on jewellery is the result of intensive communication during the gradual occupation of territory in south-eastern Europe and the need for this 'fashionable trend' of prestigious objects to be available in the furthestmost Celtic enclaves.¹⁶¹ Consequently, it was unusual and almost inconceivable to discover specimens made of iron, as is the case with the bracelet in grave 41 at Pećine. It is supposed that amber was highly valued, not only because of its beauty and suitability for processing (carving) but also because of its apotropaic and healing properties.¹⁶² A similar situation existed with coral, and in both cases objects of these valuable materials indicated prestige and the high social standing of the owner. The question could also be raised as to whether the reason for using iron for the construction of the votive bracelet was also a challenge for the craftsman to work with such a difficult material. Engraving coral and amber required great skill and experience, not only because the raw material was expensive but because the material was very delicate. All this taken together results in the fact that jewellery of the Münsingen type is associated exclusively with luxurious objects from the graves 'des princes Celtes'. The bracelet from grave 41 has, in a central position, a rosette, which resembles,

¹⁶¹ Popović, Jovanović 2005: 28.

¹⁶² Palavestra 1993: 9.



particularly in its spherical elements, the fibulas of the Münsingen type that have a coral *cabochon*.¹⁶³ The remaining three damaged or fragmented frames of bracelets (from Pećine and the Pişcolt necropolis) are fashioned in approximately the same way. It is difficult or impossible to establish what material was used for their decoration but it could be reasonably assumed that there were similar tripartite motifs carved in coral. The origin of such coral ornaments should be looked for in the territory of Central Europe, in Slovakia and Bohemia, but it could be assumed that this type of jewellery may also have been produced

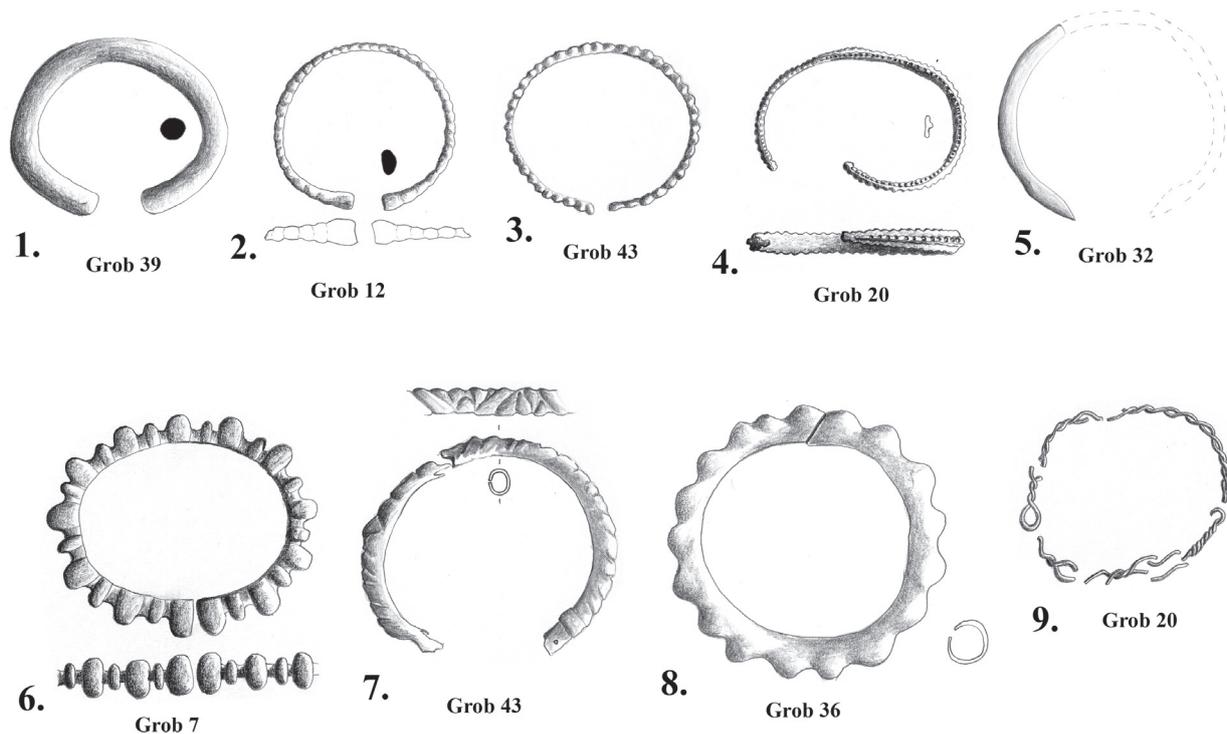


Fig. 53 – Bronze bracelets from the Pećine necropolis

in the workshops in the north-eastern parts of the Carpathian Basin. Also pointing in the same direction is the find of an almost identical bracelet from grave 951 belonging to horizon 4 of the Ludas necropolis, where almost identical inlays of decorated coral have been found.¹⁶⁴ Bujna also mentions one typologically similar bracelet, which has a cast bronze construction and comes from grave 18/72 at the Chotin necropolis, which he ascribes to type M-B and dates to the LT B2c.¹⁶⁵ It is possible that artisans produced coral ornaments in one workshop and they were later inlaid into bronze and iron jewellery. Grave 41 at Pećine, with the bracelets ‘des princes Celtes’, is dated to the end of 4th and the beginning of the 3rd century BCE, i.e., at the time when the Celts were moving towards the Central Balkans. It is rather interesting that graves on the eastern periphery of the Carpathian Basin often have more affluent grave assemblages, so one feels that with the striking weapons and jewellery they wanted to astound and frighten their indigent neighbours.¹⁶⁶

¹⁶³ Popović, Jovanović 2005: 28.

¹⁶⁴ Szabó, Tankó 2012: 101-102, Fig. 158.

¹⁶⁵ Bujna 2005: Obr. 71/M-B; Ratimorska 1981: Tab. XIV/2.

¹⁶⁶ Popović, Jovanović 2005: 29.

Bronze bracelets at the Pećine necropolis were deposited equally in inhumation and cremation burials and were jewellery used by both males and females (Figure 53/1). The simplest form are solid cast open-ended bracelets made of smooth bronze wire (Pl. 49/1), and are frequent finds in the La Tène graves at the necropoleis in Central Europe, such as Münsingen,¹⁶⁷ Dürnnberg¹⁶⁸ and Mannersdorf.¹⁶⁹

Bracelets of tubular sheet bronze with their ends inserted in each other (Pl. 53/2) (Figure 53/7, 8) are most frequently decorated with embossing. They were usually discovered in pairs, and the specimens from grave 43 at Pećine have models in Central Europe among the specimens from the necropoleis at Münsingen¹⁷⁰ and Mannersdorf.¹⁷¹ In Bohemia they were encountered at the Letky¹⁷² and Jenišův Újezd necropoleis, where they are dated to the LT B1c/2,¹⁷³ while in Hungary they were recorded at the Gyoma-Egei Halom¹⁷⁴ and Héviz¹⁷⁵ necropoleis. This type of tubular bracelet at the site of Ciumești in Romania is dated to the transitional period from the LT B to LT C¹⁷⁶.

Solid cast bronze bracelets with expanded ends and decorated with circular protuberances, like the pair from grave 12 at Pećine (Figure 53/2), have analogies in Central Europe among the finds from the Mannersdorf,¹⁷⁷ Nebringen,¹⁷⁸ Dubnik and Trnovec nad Váhom¹⁷⁹ necropoleis, which are dated to the LT B2b.¹⁸⁰ They also appear in the Carpathian Basin at the necropoleis at Heviz,¹⁸¹ Keszthely-Felső-Dobrogo¹⁸² and Rezi-Rezicseri.¹⁸³ Bujna classifies this type of ring-like jewellery into group A4-A, and dates them to the LT B1/B2.¹⁸⁴ The pair of bracelets from grave 43 (Figure 53/3) differs from the previous specimens only by virtue of the missing expanded ends, and Bujna classifies them into type B1-Aa and dates them to the LT B1¹⁸⁵ and, according to Waldhauser, they date from the Early La Tène, i.e., the LT B1a.¹⁸⁶

The solid cast bracelets with alternately arranged smaller and larger circular astragals from grave 7 at Pećine (Figure 53/6) have close analogies with a bracelet from grave 3 discovered, together with a set of 'drum' fibulas of the *Pauken* type, at the Balatongyörök-Kövesmező necropolis.¹⁸⁷ Bujna classifies bracelets of such composition into type D4-B and D4-C and dates them to the period of the LT B2c-B2/C1.¹⁸⁸ Bracelets of a similar shape

¹⁶⁷ Hodson 1967: Pl. 3/760; 10/749, 750; 78/157.

¹⁶⁸ Moosleitner, Pauli, Penninger 1974: Taf. 148/8; 158/1, 2.

¹⁶⁹ Rams 2011: Taf. 38/6.

¹⁷⁰ Hodson 1967: Pl. 17/79, 770; 46/512; 55/429, 430, 431.

¹⁷¹ Rams 2011: Taf. 56/8b; 123/15a.

¹⁷² Waldhauser, Sedláček 1987: Taf. 9/8.

¹⁷³ Raftery 1988: 22, Fig. 6/6.

¹⁷⁴ Szabó 1988: Fig. 29.

¹⁷⁵ Horváth 1987: Pl.VII/10.

¹⁷⁶ Zirra 1971: Abb. 8/13, 14.

¹⁷⁷ Rams 2011: Taf. 71/3a; 72/3b: 93/2a, b; 105/5a, b; 106/2a, b; 162/5; 181/5.

¹⁷⁸ Krämer 1964: Taf. 3/6, 7.

¹⁷⁹ Benadik, Vlček, Ambros 1957: Taf. IV/2.

¹⁸⁰ Bujna 1989: Taf. XXVI/4, 5.

¹⁸¹ Horváth 1987: Pl.VIII/4.

¹⁸² Horváth 1987: Pl.IX/11.

¹⁸³ Horváth 1987: Pl.XV/1,2.

¹⁸⁴ Bujna 2005: Obr. 3/a4-A.

¹⁸⁵ Bujna 2005: Obr. 8/B1-Aa.

¹⁸⁶ Waldhauser 1987: Abb.4/23.

¹⁸⁷ Horváth 1987: Pl. IV/8

¹⁸⁸ Bujna 2005: Obj. 22/D4-B, D4-C.



and decorated with astragals were grave goods at the Rezi-Rezicseri¹⁸⁹ and Szomod-Kenderhegy¹⁹⁰ necropolies in Hungary. Certain analogies are encountered with one specimen (although of a closed type) at the Mannersdorf necropolis,¹⁹¹ while in other parts of Central Europe they have closer analogies with specimens from the necropoleis at Mána,¹⁹² Letky,¹⁹³ Trnovec nad Váhom,¹⁹⁴ Hurbanovo¹⁹⁵ and Chotin.¹⁹⁶ They are also known from the site of Ciriş-Tarean in Romania, and date from the LT C1.¹⁹⁷ Many bracelets compatible with this jewellery type come from Dalj in Slavonia, although Majnarić-Pandžić dates them to the end of 3rd and into the 2nd century BCE,¹⁹⁸ while a specimen from Osijek dates to the transition period from the 4th to the 3rd century BCE.¹⁹⁹ A large number of bracelets, which resemble a specimen from grave 7 at Pećine, were discovered in the graves at the Pişcolt necropolis.²⁰⁰ According to the periodisation of J. Waldhauser, they are dated to the LT B2.²⁰¹

An exceptionally rare type of bracelet at other necropoleis of the La Tène period is the fragmented specimen made of joined segments of entwined bronze wire, found in grave 20 at Pećine (Figure 53/9). Probably because of the fragility of the material and its susceptibility to corrosion only a few specimens of this type have been recorded. There are analogies at the Mána necropolis, in graves 16 and 63²⁰², and in one female burial at the Nymburk Zálábi necropolis, where they are dated to the LT B2.²⁰³ Almost identical parts of such a bracelet were found in the Early La Tène grave 4 at the Srednica necropolis near Ptuj.²⁰⁴ Bracelets of entwined bronze wire belong, according to Bujna, to type H3-Ad and they date from the LT B2a-c.²⁰⁵

A significant number of bracelets made by hammering sheet bronze into semicircular expansions, like the specimens from graves 31 and 36 at Pećine (Figure 53/8, Figure 54), was encountered at the Broc necropolis in Switzerland, where they have been found



Fig. 54 – Bracelet from the grave N°36

¹⁸⁹ Horváth 1987: Pl. XXVII/11.

¹⁹⁰ Vadasz 1987: Pl. III/1.

¹⁹¹ Ramsel 2011: Taf. 227/8.

¹⁹² Benadik 1983: Taf. XV/10.

¹⁹³ Waldhauser, Sedláček 1987: Taf. 16/11, 12.

¹⁹⁴ Benadik, Vlček, Ambros 1957: Taf. VIII/3.

¹⁹⁵ Benadik, Vlček, Ambros 1957: Taf. XXIII/7.

¹⁹⁶ Ratimorska 1974: Taf. III/1.

¹⁹⁷ Zirra 1971: Abb. 15/8a.

¹⁹⁸ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 20; T. VI.

¹⁹⁹ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 39; T. XXV/10, 11.

²⁰⁰ Némethi 1989: Fig. 1/6; Fig. 2/8; 18/2, 5; Fig. 5/4; 14/2a, b.

²⁰¹ Waldhauser 1987: Abb. 4/66.

²⁰² Benadik 1983: Taf. X/11; XXVIII/1.

²⁰³ Raftery 1988: 23, Fig. 7/6.

²⁰⁴ Kavur, Ljubšina-Tušek 2016: Sl. 19.

²⁰⁵ Bujna 2005: Obr. 50/H3-Ad; Obr. 54.

together with Münsingen fibulas (which are dated to the LT B1),²⁰⁶ at the Dobra Voda²⁰⁷ necropolis and in the group of La Tène finds from Vukovar.²⁰⁸ This type of bracelet from the sites of Bratei/Ariel, Sanislău and Diosig in Romania are dated to a somewhat later period i.e., to the transition from the LT C1 to C2.²⁰⁹ This bracelet type, according to Bujna, is categorised as type E3-B, and dated to the LT B2/C1-C1a period.²¹⁰



Fig. 55 – Bracelet from the grave N°32



Fig. 56 – Bracelet from the grave N°32

The bracelet with open ends made of thin hammered sheet bronze, with serrated edges and a moulded, also serrated, longitudinal rib that was discovered in grave 20 (Pl. 20/4) (Figure 53/4) is a unique find for which no analogies have been found in the La Tène culture of south-eastern and Central Europe. The only artefact corresponding to that specimen, according to the technique of manufacture and its cross section, is the type characterised by Bujna as type K4-A: PA 83.²¹¹

The solid cast bronze bracelet from grave 32 (Pl. 40/16) (Figure 55), with ends resembling stylised serpents' heads, is of a hybrid character. Such a zoomorphic representation has its closest analogies with one specimen from the Trebeniško Kale necropolis.²¹² There are also analogies with one bracelet of a 'leech shape' from Prilep that is dated to the mid 5th century BCE.²¹³ The decoration of bracelets with stylised serpents' heads has models in the silver jewellery of the Mramorac type from the end of the Early Iron Age that is recorded in the hoards from Čurug,²¹⁴ Sremska Mitrovica,²¹⁵ Mramorac²¹⁶ and Glasinac.²¹⁷ Bracelets of the Mramorac type represent jewellery popular in the Early Iron Age within a large area from Chalkidiki via Macedonia and the Central Balkans to the Danube Valley, suggesting the existence of many workshops producing this type of jewellery for the leading mem-

bers of the tribal society.²¹⁸ Mikulčić is of the opinion that such a kind of stylisation began its expansion northward from Pelagonia towards the Illyrian and Thracian territories.²¹⁹ They are extensively dated in the period from the 6th to the 4th centuries BCE.²²⁰ This jew-

²⁰⁶ Raftery 1988: 72, Fig. 79/6.

²⁰⁷ Holodňák, Waldhauser 1987: Taf. 4/6.

²⁰⁸ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 51; T. XLIX/1.

²⁰⁹ Zirra 1971: Abb. 3/16.

²¹⁰ Bujna 2005: Obr. 34. F3-B, Obr. 39.

²¹¹ Bujna 2005: Obr. 66/K4-A: PA 83.

²¹² Лахтов 1959: 20, 31; T. IV/13.

²¹³ Lahtov 1965: 73; T. X/1.

²¹⁴ Grbić 1928; Гаршанин 1973: Т 113.

²¹⁵ Гаршанин 1973: 513.

²¹⁶ Гаршанин 1973: Т. 110/1.

²¹⁷ Čović 1987: Sl 36.

²¹⁸ Гаршанин 1992: 298.

²¹⁹ Mikulčić 1966: 42.

²²⁰ Гаршанин 1973: 514.



ellery type could indicate the autochthonous component of the population, as the Pećine necropolis has revealed in many instances.

The last type of bracelet at the Pećine necropolis is the string of alternately arranged iron and glass beads. They were burned on the pyre (Figure 56) and their disfigured remains were found in a kantharos from grave 32 (Pl. 40/17). Thanks to the efforts of conservators, the original appearance was reconstructed (beads were of a biconical shape), but because of the large degree of deformation it was not possible to look for closer parallels. A similar type of strings of beads was encountered at Velika near Požega²²¹ and at the Mána necropolis in grave 37, and both date from the LT B2.²²²

8.1.5. Ankle rings

All types of ankle rings discovered in graves of the Early La Tène community that buried their dead at the Pećine necropolis have always been found in pairs, and were present in both inhumation and cremation burials alike. The ankle rings were made of either solid cast bronze or tubular sheet bronze (Figure 57). A pair of spirally twisted ankle rings made of solid cast bronze and with thickened (stamp-like or buffer) terminals (Figure 57/1, Figure 58) that were discovered on the legs of a deceased woman in grave 12 (Pl. 11/8, 9) is a unique find among the La Tène jewellery recorded at the necropoleis of south-eastern Europe, and no adequate analogies have been found for them.

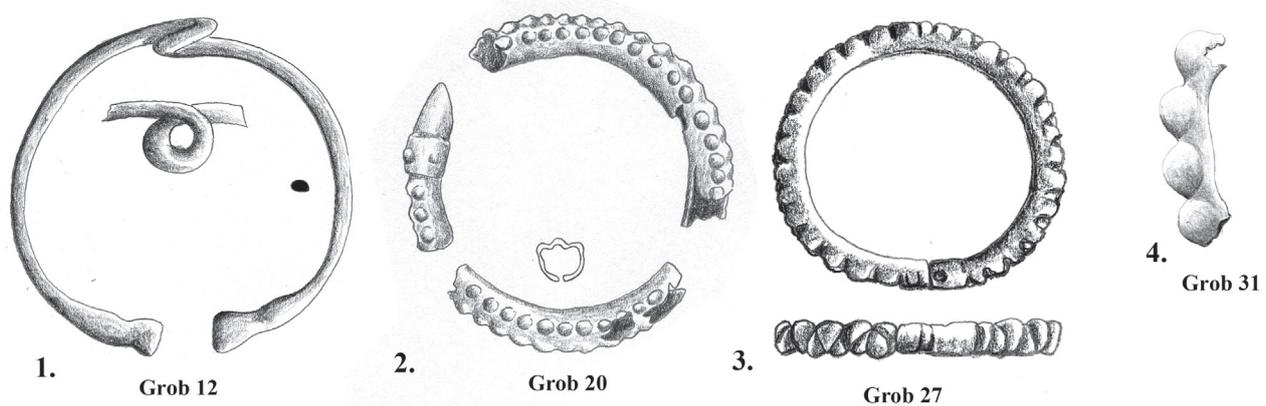


Fig. 57 – Ankle rings from the Pećine necropolis

Tubular ankle rings ‘crumpled’ by hammering were recorded in substantial quantities in Central Europe and are mostly dated to the LT B2.²²³ This jewellery type, which was found in grave 27 at Pećine (Figures 57/3 and 59), is associated with the rosette fibulas²²⁴ found at the Münsingen necropolis. The same ankle ring type is a frequent find at the necropoleis of Mannersdorf,²²⁵ Nebringen,²²⁶ Mána,²²⁷ Stránce,²²⁸ and Blučina near Brno, and they are all dated to the LT B2.²²⁹ They were also discovered in the Carpathian Basin, in the

²²¹ Popović 1996: 106: Fig. 3/3.

²²² Benadik 1983: Taf. XVI/10.

²²³ Peschel 1974: Abb. 1, 6.

²²⁴ Hodson 1968: in graves 61, 81, 84, 102, 132, 135, 136, 149, 157.

²²⁵ Ramsl 2011: Taf. 193/2.

²²⁶ Krämer 1964: Taf. 4/6.

²²⁷ Benadik 1983: Taf. VII/5, 6.

²²⁸ Waldhauser 1983: Taf. 30/19.

²²⁹ Schwappack 1974: 112; Taf. XXII/25, 26.



Fig. 58 – Ankle ring from the grave N°12



Fig. 59 – Ankle ring from the grave N°27

necropoleis of Pişcolt,²³⁰ Magyarszerdahely-Homoki dűlő²³¹ and Rezi-Rezicseri.²³² According to the typological systems proposed by Waldhauser and Bujna, they could be dated to the LT B2a and LT B2b.²³³

Ankle rings made of tubular sheet bronze and hammered to have 'three-horned' protrusions were found in grave 20 (Figure 57/2). There are many analogies for this jewellery type, which are considered to have been very popular among the Celtic population. The clearest confirmation of this opinion is the fact that they appear within a large area from Switzerland to the Central Balkans, at the necropoleis of Münsingen,²³⁴ Mannersdorf,²³⁵ Mána,²³⁶ Chotin,²³⁷ Hurbanovo²³⁸ and Dubnik²³⁹, where they were dated to the LT B2b.²⁴⁰ In the Carpathian region, they were found at the necropoleis of Rezi-Rezicseri²⁴¹ and Pişcolt.²⁴² Bujna classifies this type of ankle ring into the C4-a group and dates it to the LT B2/C1.²⁴³ At the sites of Piatra Craivei (Romania) and Poiana (Moldavia) such an ankle ring type is dated rather later – to the period of the LT D1.²⁴⁴

8.1.6. Hairpins

One of the most important diagnostic finds related to the autochthonous component of the population buried at Pećine are two double pins made of bronze wire and with the head shaped as the letter 'M' (type Trebenište variant IVa) (Figure 60/1, 2) characteristic of the final phase of the Early Iron Age in the Central Balkans and which had been in use for a relatively long period of time, from the 6th to the 2nd cen-

²³⁰ Nemeti 1974: Pl. III/8, 9; V/5, 6; Fig. 1/1, 2, 5; Fig. 2/10a, b; 4/7a, b; 11/1a, b; 19/6a, b; 20/9a, b.

²³¹ Horvath 1987: Pl. XII/2, 3.

²³² Horvath 1987: Pl. XXII/11, 15; XXV/7; XXVII/12, 13.

²³³ Waldhauser 1987: Abb. 4/53; Bujna 1982: Abb. 4/11. Hodson 1968: in grave 140.

²³⁴ Hodson 1968: in grave 140.

²³⁵ Ramsel 2011: Taf. 74/4a, b; 197/4a, b; 201/12a, b; 211/5a, b; 217/3a, b.

²³⁶ Benadik 1983: Taf. XII/10, 13; XIII/12, 13; XVI/11, 12; XXI/6, 7; XXVII/7, 8; XXXIII/10; XXXV/4, 5; LV/16.

²³⁷ Ratimorska 1974: Taf. IV/1, 3, Pp. 9 0...

²³⁸ Benadik, Vlček, Ambros 1957: Tab. XXIII/3

²³⁹ Bujna 1989: Taf. II/7, 8; VIII/14, 15; X/8, 9; XXIII/6, 7; XXX/12, 13.

²⁴⁰ Bujna 1991: 254.

²⁴¹ Horvath 1987: Pl. XXIX/5, 6.

²⁴² Nemeti 1988: Fig. 5/8a,b; Fig.18/1a, b, 7b.

²⁴³ Bujna 2005: Obr. 16/C4-a; Obr. 17.

²⁴⁴ Zirra 1971: Abb. 3/18; Abb. 23/58.



ture BCE.²⁴⁵ Fragments of two pins of the same type were found in grave 10 at Pećine (Pl. 9/4, 5) and could be dated to the end of the 4th century BCE. A grave association corresponding to the context of this autochthonous burial was found at the Mannersdorf necropolis where, in grave 76, a pin with an 'Ω' head together with a spearhead of the 'Illyrian type' was discovered.²⁴⁶ Such a context of finds in the Balkan region is usually associated with the Glasinac region and in Serbia particularly it is usually associated with the horizon of princely tombs and dates from the transition from Ha C to Ha D1, while at Glasinac it continued until the disappearance of that culture. Also, we find the best analogies in tumulus III at Rudine in Rusanovići, dated to the very end of that culture, i.e., phase Vb,²⁴⁷ which corresponds to the LT B1/B2 period (around 300 BCE). Those pins were made of various materials but luxurious specimens were forged from precious metals. The bronze core of those decorative objects was covered with layers of silver and later electrum was also used. The hairpins hint at influences from Thrace, which is considered to have been the centre of their production in southern Europe and the Danube Valley between the 5th and 4th century BCE.

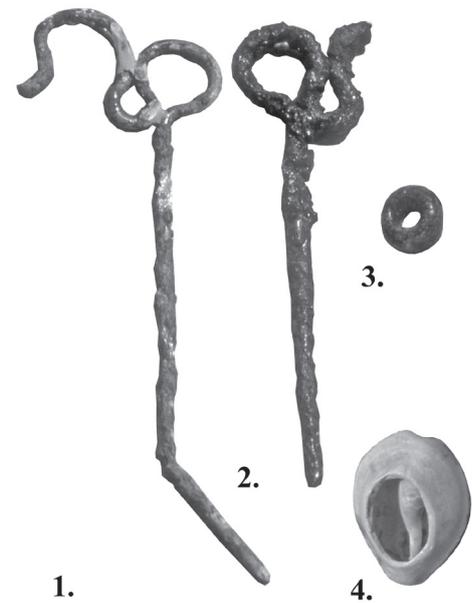


Fig. 60 – Finds from the grave N°10

8.1.7. Finger rings

The sole finger ring at Pećine was found in grave 27 (Pl. 31/4) and was a finger ring of the 'saddle' ('figure eight') type, made of silver (Figure 61). While finger rings are rather infrequent at the necropoleis of the Central Balkans and the Danube Basin (except the Pişcolt necropolis in Romania²⁴⁸), many more of them were recorded in the area of Central Europe where it is related to the Münsingen-Rain horizon and, apart from in that necropolis, they were also distributed in the territory of southern Germany, Switzerland and Slovakia. Distribution of this jewellery in the Carpathian Basin is mainly around the Danube.²⁴⁹ Silver finger rings of the saddle type are most numerous at the Münsingen necropolis, where they were found in 10 burials,²⁵⁰ while the specimens from other graves were made of various metals.²⁵¹ Such finger rings, but made of gold, Waldhauser dates to the LT A2-LT B2.²⁵² Similar specimens were en-

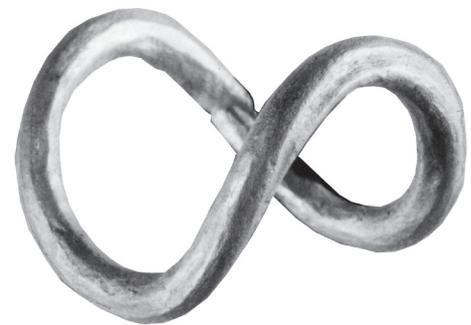


Fig. 61 – Fingerring from the grave N°27

²⁴⁵ Vasić 2003: 123,125. In the village of Ljuljaci, in the most important barrow related to the period of Triballican domination, this type of silver pin was the most luxurious find from the end of the Early Iron Age; Срејовић 1991: Т. II/3.

²⁴⁶ Ramsl 2011: Taf. 71/5.

²⁴⁷ Čović 1987: 633, T. LXV/1, 11.

²⁴⁸ Waldhauser 1998: Abb. 1; Abb. 2.

²⁴⁹ Rustoiu 2016: Fig. 8.

²⁵⁰ Hodson 1968: Pl. 35/532; 59/315; 60/361; 61/311; 63/145; 64/385–388; 79/155; 86/177.

²⁵¹ Hodson 1968: Pl. 33/572; 38/440; 58/324; 69/99–102.

²⁵² Waldhauser 1998: Tab. 10.

countered at Slovakian necropoleis, in grave 20 at Blučina,²⁵³ grave 34 at Chotin,²⁵⁴ at Mána in graves 91 and 112²⁵⁵ and at Kamenin in graves 8, 12 and 19.²⁵⁶ Similar types were recorded at the necropoleis of Mannersdorf, grave 209²⁵⁷ and Broc, grave 6.²⁵⁸ Bujna dates this jewellery type to a wider chronological span, from the LT B1 to LT C1.²⁵⁹ It is interesting to mention that finger rings of this type have not been found at the necropoleis of Karaburma or Rospí Čuprija.



Fig. 62 – Glass bead from the grave N°10

8.1.8. Beads

Beads made of glass paste and decorated with ‘eyes’ were found in graves 9 (Pl. 1, 2) and 18 (Pl. 18/1) at Pečine. Such a method of the decoration of glass beads is characteristic of the Early Iron Age and suggests an indigenous origin of the deceased. After analysing the finds from the Sopron-Krautacher necropolis, E. Jerem came to conclusion that the multi-coloured glass beads originated from the production centres in Slovenia.²⁶⁰ For the other type of less frequent glass beads of a biconical shape, as in the specimen from grave 10 (Pl. 9/1) (Figure 62), it could be claimed that they came from Celtic workshops.²⁶¹ Such beads are widely spread within the territory where the Celtic tribes were passing and we can mention analogies from grave 17 at Nebringen.²⁶²

8.1.9. Bronze appliqués

Rare finds of decorative appliqués, i.e., decorations on clothes or military equipment have been recorded in only one instance at the Pečine necropolis. In grave 1, two circular appliqués made of thin sheet bronze with bosses in the central part and perforations for attaching to clothes or leather belts (Pl. 2/6) were discovered. In grave 9 at the Letky necropolis similar objects were found, which have been assumed to be decorations for belts.²⁶³ Nevertheless, where finds from Pečine are concerned, we are more inclined to take the opinion that those were ornaments on the wooden shield of a warrior, as other fragments of defensive equipment were found in the same grave assemblage.

8.1.10 Cowry snail shells

Grave 10 at the Pečine necropolis, which, according to all its characteristics, belongs to a member of the autochthonous population co-opted into Celtic society, contained, among other things, one cowry snail shell laid by his feet (Pl. 9/8) (Figure 60/4). These types of objects have been identified in many texts as ‘cowry shells’ and, because of this,

²⁵³ Schwappach 1974: Taf. XXII/18, 19.

²⁵⁴ Ratimorska 1974: Taf. V/3, 5.

²⁵⁵ Banadik 1983: Taf. 31/1; 40/1; 42/16; 50/10; 55/8.

²⁵⁶ Benadik, Vlček, Ambros 1957: obr. 31: 16, 17; Tab. 40/6,11; 41/5,10.

²⁵⁷ Ramsel 2011: Taf. 196/3a.

²⁵⁸ Raftery 1988: Fig. 79/11, 12.

²⁵⁹ Bujna 2005: Obr. 56.

²⁶⁰ Jerem 1981: 210–211.

²⁶¹ Todorović 1968: 63.

²⁶² Krämer 1964: Taf. 5/17, 18.

²⁶³ Waldhauser, Sedlaček 1987: Taf. 10/16–18.



Drechsler Bižić considered it appropriate to point out that the wrong terminology is used, because these are cowry (sea) snails.²⁶⁴ Finds of this kind are characteristic for the Early Iron Age and were usually associated with Certosa fibulas or the strings of beads of variegated glass paste.²⁶⁵ As they originated from the Indian Ocean and from the coasts of Africa they were probably a re-imported material which, according to certain opinions, also arrived from the territory of Slovenia (perhaps from Dolenjska or Bela Krajina?) and were discovered in great quantities at the necropolis and settlement at Sopron.²⁶⁶ Cowry snail shells were, in the Antique period, associated with the cult of Aphrodite, hence women wore them for fertility. However, their magic characteristics cannot be reduced only to fertility as they have also been found in male graves.²⁶⁷ Considering the finds from prehistoric graves in the territory of the Japodes, jewellery decorated with cowry snail shells was most frequent in Slovenia and Bosnia,²⁶⁸ but there are also some specimens from Central Europe, as is recorded in one grave at the Milčice necropolis.²⁶⁹ The Early La Tène grave (no. 43) from the Muhi-Cosmadomb necropolis, which was situated in the central zone of the Carpathian Basin, also had a cowry snail shell in the grave assemblage.²⁷⁰

8.2. WEAPONS

8.2.1. Swords

The invasion by the Celts of the territory of south Pannonia and the Danube Basin in the 4th century BCE resulted in, among other things, changes in the types of weapons. In addition to the spearheads and rather scarce single-edged swords as weapons common in the graves of the pre-Celtic populations, there started to appear long swords, spearheads, shields, battle knives and belt garnitures worn by all males. In some instances there were traces in the graves of sheaths, not only for swords, but also for spears and battle knives.

Rescue archaeological investigations revealed only 11 graves (burials 1, 10, 14, 21, 22, 23, 25, 30, 38, 39 and 40) with weapons or pieces of defensive equipment, and these were identified as warrior graves. As a result, the most surprising thing is still the relatively small number of warrior graves with the usual offerings of weapons, of which the long double-edged Celtic swords are particularly interesting. At Pećine, only two long swords in two graves have been discovered. Long swords gradually came into use after the domination of short swords and they are characterised by the scabbards decorated in the 'Hungarian style' (which, in the Danube Basin, represents the evolution of the Waldalgesheim style from Central Europe)²⁷¹ or by the composition of the antithetically depicted dragons (lyre motif), which are dated to the period before the attack on Delphi.

It is interesting that generally mentioned in literature is the style of 'decorated' swords despite the fact that always only the scabbards were decorated. Engraving as a technique for decorating sword scabbards could be traced from the west and Central Eu-

²⁶⁴ Drechsler-Bižić, R. 1991: 80.

²⁶⁵ Medović 2007: 71.

²⁶⁶ Jerem 1981: Taf. 3/11, 13.

²⁶⁷ Drechsler-Bižić 1991: 80.

²⁶⁸ Drechsler-Bižić 1991: 84-85.

²⁶⁹ Sedlačkova, Waldhauser 1987: Abb. 22/8.

²⁷⁰ Hellebrandt 1996-1997: Abb. 23/16.

²⁷¹ Szabó 1988: 21.

rope.²⁷² Characteristic of the richly decorated scabbards or sheaths of the Celtic swords is the motif of a zoomorphic lyre, which is assumed to be a reflection of local traditions.²⁷³ Examples of such decoration of military equipment in the territory of the Scordisci were encountered on swords from Sremska Mitrovica, Kupinovo, Gardoš²⁷⁴ and Vršac,²⁷⁵ as well as from Negotin, specifically Čubra.²⁷⁶ The stylistic unity of this small group of decorated scabbards could also be understood as a visual trait of the distinct Celtic population within this composite prehistoric community. There is a possibility that the pronounced decora-

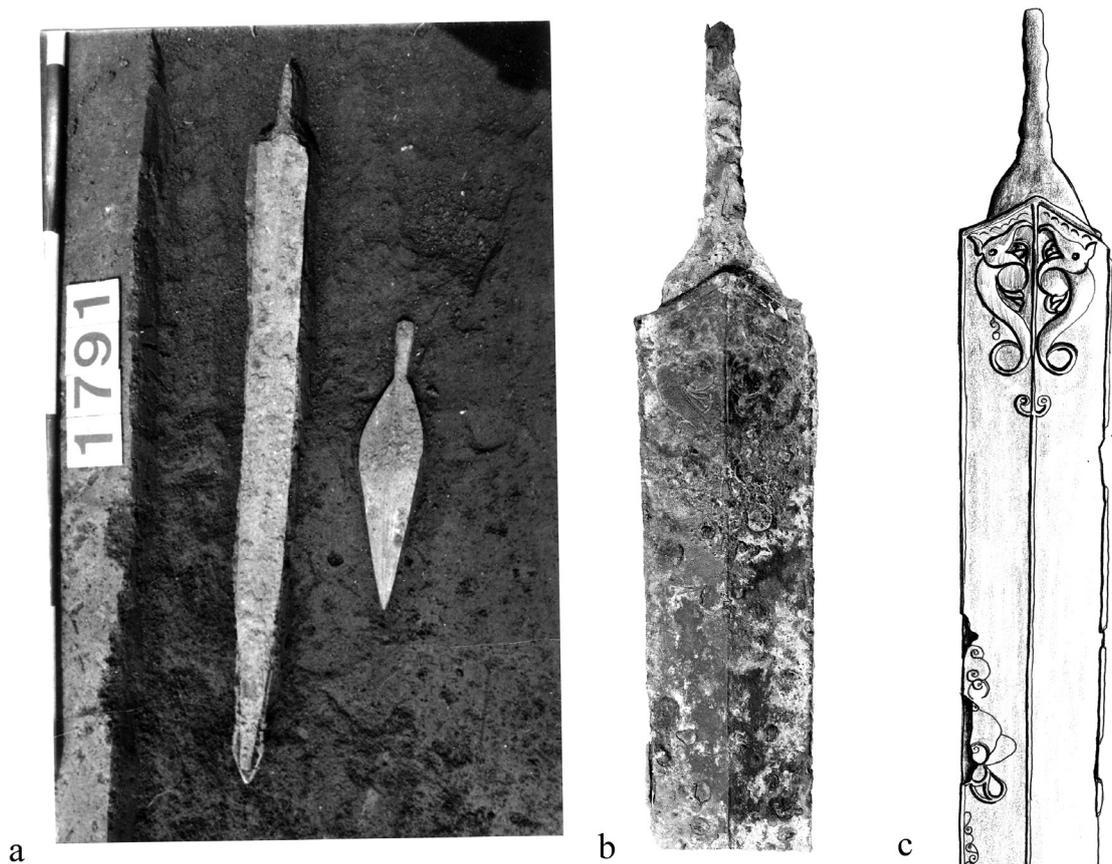


Fig. 63 – Sword from the grave N°38

tion on the weapons was instigated by military prestige and not by ethnic descent. The decorating of scabbards with floral motifs was, according to J. Todorović, characteristic at the end of the 3rd century BCE and largely spread during the 2nd century BCE.²⁷⁷ However, nowadays, that chronology has shifted to the end of 4th and the beginning of the 3rd century BCE.²⁷⁸ Thus, in Central Europe, vegetal ornament is known as the 'Waldalgesheim' style and the zoomorphic representation of dragons as the 'De Navarro' style (Figure 63a, b). The double-edged sword in a scabbard from grave 38 at the Pećine ne-

²⁷² Duval 1974: Fig. 2–3; Szabó 2008: Fig. 12, 13, 19, 20, 23.

²⁷³ Jovanović 1992: 90.

²⁷⁴ Todorović 1968: Sl. 15.

²⁷⁵ Hunyadi 1942: Taf. XLVI/2.

²⁷⁶ Поповић и Сладић 1997: 103; Сл. 3.

²⁷⁷ Todorović 1968: 67.

²⁷⁸ Sabo, Petres 1992.



ropolis (Pl. 47/3), according to its stylistic and typological characteristics, belongs to the De Navarro II group.²⁷⁹ The ornamental composition includes a pair of dragons and vegetal ornaments of stylised foliage, leaves and a lotus plant. Particularly significant is the motif of symmetrically arranged dragons, which create an S-lyre in combination with vegetal ornaments depicted along just one side of the scabbard. The lyre itself is finished with an indistinctive motif, which could even be a palmette. The asymmetry of the vegetal ornament is perceived in the decoration of just one edge of the scabbard, below the 'lyre', and this indicates a manner of decoration characteristic of sites in the Carpathian Basin (Hungarian type swords).²⁸⁰ The reinforcement of the scabbard tip with an acute triangle with smaller and larger protuberances classifies it into type 5 A1, according to Th. Lejars.²⁸¹ This is also the case with the carrying ring or stud, which was on the back of the scabbard and is also ascribed to Lejars' group 5.²⁸² If we ignore the vegetal ornaments, the greatest similarities and analogies are with the swords from graves 29 and 325 at Karaburma.²⁸³ It is dated to the phase Beograd 2, i.e., the LT C, according to D. Božič,²⁸⁴ and corresponds with the dating of the scabbard attaching ring by Th. Lejars.²⁸⁵ The tip of the sword scabbard from grave 38 at Pećine, J. Bujna also dates to the LT C1.²⁸⁶ From eastern Slavonia also comes one sword (from inhumation burial 29 in Osijek) decorated with a motif of dragons of type I.²⁸⁷ We encountered similar finds decorated with a 'lyre' motif at the sites of Taliándörögd and Csabrendek in Hungary,²⁸⁸ in the close neighbourhood of Pećine, and also in graves 124 and 137 at the Pişcolt necropolis in Romania, which are also dated to the LT B2 period.²⁸⁹ An interesting parallel is the sword in grave 40 from the same necropolis that also has vegetal ornament exclusively in the central zone of the scabbard, below the lyre motif.²⁹⁰ Many swords with identically decorated scabbards were encountered at the Dubnik I necropolis in Slovakia²⁹¹, in the central European region, where they are dated to the LT B2b.

One ritually disfigured double-edged sword (Pl. 24/1) (Figure 64), together with fragments of a decorated scabbard (Figure 65), was found among the grave



Fig. 64 – Sword from the grave N°22

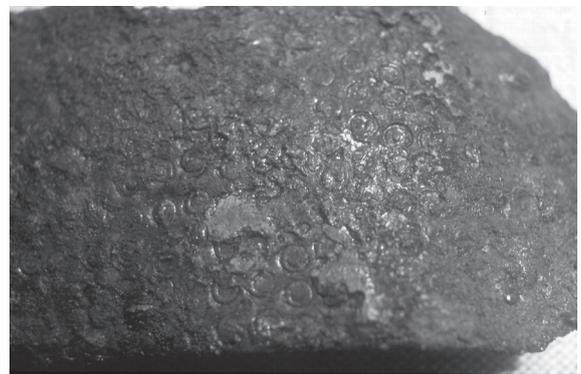


Fig. 65 – Decorated scabbard of the sword from the grave N°22

²⁷⁹ Jovanović 1992: 28, 90.

²⁸⁰ Jovanović 1992: 91; Szabó 1988: 21.

²⁸¹ Lejars 1994: 23, 35-36, 158.

²⁸² Lejars 1994: 35-36, 28/3.

²⁸³ Todorović 1972: T. XII/8; XLI/2.

²⁸⁴ Božič 1981: Tab. 2.

²⁸⁵ Lejars 1994: 28/3, 49.

²⁸⁶ Bujna 1982: Abb.5/49.

²⁸⁷ Spajić 1962: T. XVI/12.

²⁸⁸ Szabó 1988: Fig. 24 a, b.

²⁸⁹ Nemeti 1989: Fig. 8/1a; Fig. 10/1a.

²⁹⁰ Nemeti 1974: Pl. VI/1.

²⁹¹ Bujna 1989: 282. Taf. XII/3; XIII/2; XXXII/3; XXXIII/5.

goods in warrior grave 22 at Pećine. The ritual of intentionally deforming weapons in Celtic graves is not sufficiently clear at this time. It appears from time to time, but without precise rules, so it seems that it was an individual act that is not possible to explain more precisely.²⁹² Also, the custom of deforming weapons is more frequent in cremation burials than in inhumations. Additional elements for the more precise dating of the deformed sword were provided by fragments of a scabbard that somehow avoided total disfiguration while burning on the pyre. It is sheet iron decorated with many tiny stamped circles. This manner of scabbard decoration appears in the Mokronog group, at Veliko Mraševo²⁹³ and on one chance find from Dobova, where it was dated to the LT C2.²⁹⁴ An almost identical manner of decoration was recorded at the Hasan-Fagža necropolis in Komburovo²⁹⁵ and Poduene²⁹⁶ in Bulgaria, which are assumed to date from the Late La Tène period.²⁹⁷ At the Magyarszerdahely-Homoki dűlő necropolis in Hungary, in grave 30, which is dated to the LT B2, a sword scabbard decorated in a similar way was found.²⁹⁸

8.2.2. Belt garnitures

Belt garnitures have, in the first instance, a practical purpose, but they could also have been an element of costume, so it is little wonder that they were used during the La Tène period to a large extent, as is best confirmed by the large number of these finds – in both male and female burials. According to the situation encountered in inhumation and

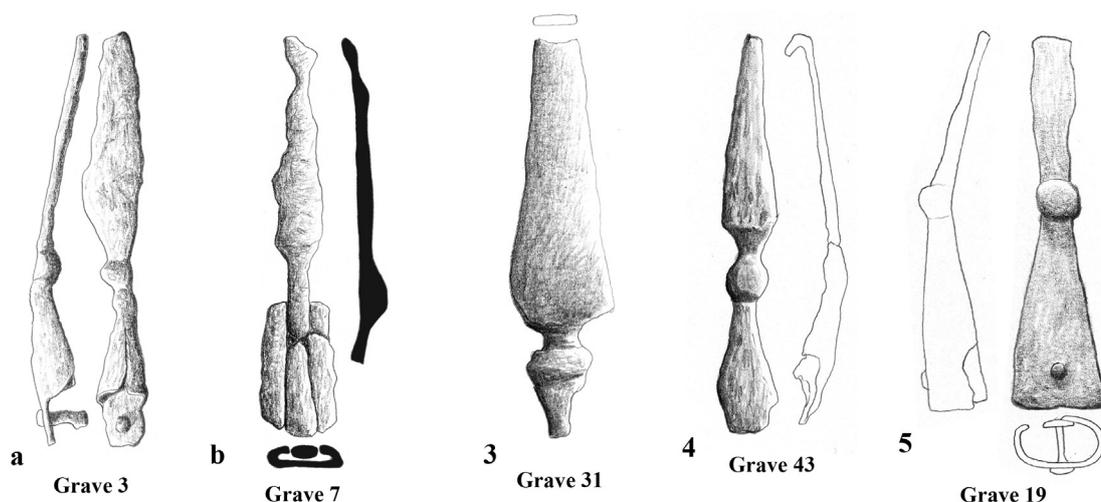


Fig. 66 – The lanceolate bucklets from the Pećine necropolis

cremation burials at the Pećine necropolis, three variants of belt garnitures can be distinguished: 1) a belt made of strap segments of sheet iron; 2) a belt made of two-ply twisted segments of iron wire; 3) leather belts joined together by circular rings. It is probable that each part of the mentioned garniture types had segments of leather, as is indicated by the rivets preserved on the metal parts of the belts, rings and segments of iron straps.

²⁹² Поповић 2011: 86.

²⁹³ Božič 1984: 80.

²⁹⁴ Guštin 1977: 71, T.5/7, T. 8/2.

²⁹⁵ Todorović 1965: 72, Fig. 2/7.

²⁹⁶ Woźniak 1974: Taf. 2/6.

²⁹⁷ Woźniak 1974: 181.

²⁹⁸ Horváth 1987: 94, Pl. XIII/1c.



It is characteristic of the belt garnitures from Pećine that only one type of buckle had been in use, the so-called 'lanceolate buckles' made of sheet iron (Pl. 4/1) (Figure 66) that have been found in graves 3 (Pl. 4/1), 7 (Pl. 6/5), 19 (Pl. 19/5), 31 (Pl. 38/7, 4) and 43 (Pl. 54/5). The lanceolate buckle consists of three elements: an elongated conical tip ending in a hook (tang), then there is a tapering segment shaped like a small knob and at the end is a tubular 'socket' with a rivet for attaching the leather part of the belt.²⁹⁹ There are two variants of such a buckle: with a pointed tip like a lance (Pl. 4/1) and with a blunt

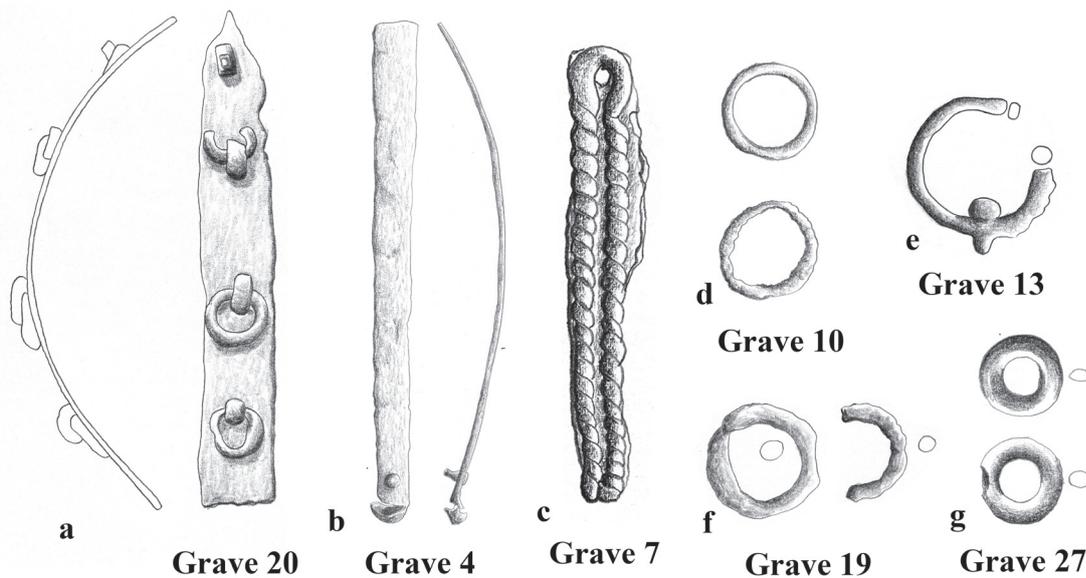


Fig. 67 – Parts of the belt garnitures from the Pećine necropolis

tip (i.e., the tip of the buckle is not conical but vertical) (Pl. 19/5). Buckles of this type, if undecorated, are not chronologically relevant, as they appear in the Early (Pećine, Pişcolt, and Kósd³⁰⁰) as well as at the beginning of the Middle La Tène (Kupinovo, Pişcolt, Radostyan³⁰¹). Buckles were decorated during the Middle La Tène period, so some of them have zoomorphic features and are dated to the first half of the 3rd century BCE.³⁰² J. Bujna also studied the typology and chronology of lanceolate buckles and he dated the above mentioned elements of belt garnitures to the period from the LT B2b/c to LT C.³⁰³ Close analogies for the lanceolate buckles were recorded at Karaburma,³⁰⁴ at the Pişcolt necropolis,³⁰⁵ at Kupinovo³⁰⁶ and at many sites in the Carpathian Basin. The lanceolate buckle from grave 19 also has certain analogies with specimens from the Pişcolt necropolis.³⁰⁷

The belt garniture from grave 20 consisted of five segments made of sheet iron straps. Preserved on two segments are hooks with a loop that were used as joining links (Pl. 27/7c, 7e). One of the segments tapers towards the end, while on the front side are four

²⁹⁹ Teleagă 2008: 105, Abb. 9/3.

³⁰⁰ Hunyady 1942: XXXIII/10, 11.

³⁰¹ Hunyady 1942: XXXIII/16.

³⁰² Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 28; T X/5, 5a, 6, 6a.

³⁰³ Bujna 2011: Obr. 22.

³⁰⁴ Todorović 1972: T. XL/11.

³⁰⁵ Nemeti 1988: Fig. 1/9; Fig. 15/7; 28/5; 12/4; 14/1; 15/7; 4/2; 7/2c.

³⁰⁶ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 28; T X/5, 5a, 6, 6a.

³⁰⁷ Nemeti 1989: Fig. 17/8; 12/40; 24/3b.

rivets holding three iron rings, with a fourth missing (Pl. 22/7a) (Figure 67/a). The next segment has one narrow end shaped as a circular astragal (Pl. 22/7b). The last segment represents two straps joined by a rivet (Pl. 22/7d). We recorded analogies for this type of belt at the Pişcolt,³⁰⁸ Curtuiuşeni/Érkörtvèlyes³⁰⁹ and Dürnnberg necropoleis,³¹⁰ although typologically closest is the belt garniture from the Remeta Mare necropolis³¹¹ and the Chotin necropolis.³¹²

The find from grave 3 also belongs to a similar type of segmental belt made of straps of sheet iron (Pl. 4/1-3) (Figure 67/b). Judging by the lanceolate buckle with a flattened socket with a rivet (Pl. 4/1), other segments of the belt were leather straps. The iron arched strap with a hook and rivet (Pl. 4/2) could have been a segment attached to the lanceolate buckle on the other end of the belt. The three rings with 'tang's' (Pl. 4/3) might have been used for hanging decorative pendants, as we encountered on the belt from grave 20 (Pl. 22/7a).

In grave 7, besides the corroded lanceolate buckle, fragments of two-ply twisted wire were discovered (Pl. 6/6) (Figure 67c). These could have been segments of a composite type belt, similar to the specimen from Kupinovo,³¹³ which is assumed to have been an element of female attire. However, it is more likely that it was an entwined band for attaching a scabbard to the belt, similar to the one found in grave 9 at the Remeta Mare necropolis.³¹⁴ A distinct find is an object made of two-ply twisted wire that has a loop at one end and a fanlike expansion at the other, similar to the belts of the Dalj type, although this analogy is not sufficiently clear. The problem is the damage, which does not allow an assumption of the original appearance (Pl. 6/2).

It could not be claimed with any certainty that the object from grave 31 (Pl. 38/4) was the tip of a sword scabbard, battle knife or short knife, but it is most probable that in this case it was also a fragmented belt buckle, as is suggested by the specimens in figure 67. The sheet iron is corroded, so there is little possibility to perceive the original shape of this object.

Some belt garnitures consisting of several leather straps also had metal rings of various shapes,³¹⁵ of circular or biconical cross section (similar to whorls) (Figure 67/d, e, f, g). They were found in graves 10 (Pl. 9/6), 13 (Pl. 13/14), 19 (Pl. 19/6), 23 (Pl. 26/12, 16) and 27 (Pl. 31/9, 10).

8.2.3. Metal rings

Among the many objects from grave 23, two iron whorls or rings of biconical shape should also be mentioned. The first one belongs to the 'hollow two-piece rings' type, of biconical cross section and made of tubular sheet iron with no ornaments (Pl. 26/12) (Figure 68), while the entire surface of the other one was elaborately decorated. Finds of hollow rings have been recorded in many Early La Tène graves in Central Europe, mostly in male burials but they were also present, though in smaller numbers, in female and child burials. Considering the burial context, Raftery came to the conclusion that they could

³⁰⁸ Nemeti 1993: Fig. 6/4; 7/2; 11/4; 21/7b; 19/28–33.

³⁰⁹ Teleaga 2008: 134, Taf. 7/8.13.

³¹⁰ Moosleitner, Pauli, Penninger 1974: Taf. 131/21; 140/5; 141/4.

³¹¹ Rustoiu 2012: Pl. 9/19.

³¹² Ratimorska 1981: Tab. XIV/1.

³¹³ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: X/9

³¹⁴ Rustoiu 2012: Pl. 8.

³¹⁵ Dizdar 2013: Sl. 64.



have had a dual function; on the one hand they could have been objects which additionally secured sword scabbards to the belt, and on the other they could simply have been pendants on the belt.³¹⁶ The function of these objects as segments of the belt garnitures is explained in a similar way by Bujna.³¹⁷ It is possible that a combination of these two joined rings was used as a buckle for a belt made of canvas, as the same author explains.³¹⁸ Also according to Bujna, the hoop of the 'hollow two-piece ring' type, as in the specimen from grave 23 (Pl. 26/12) belongs to the LT B2a-c,³¹⁹ while specimens from grave 27 (Pl. 31/9, 10) also belong to the LT B2.³²⁰

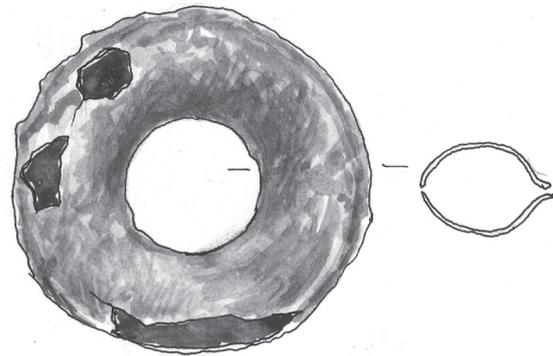


Fig. 68 – Hollow two-piece ring from the grave N°23

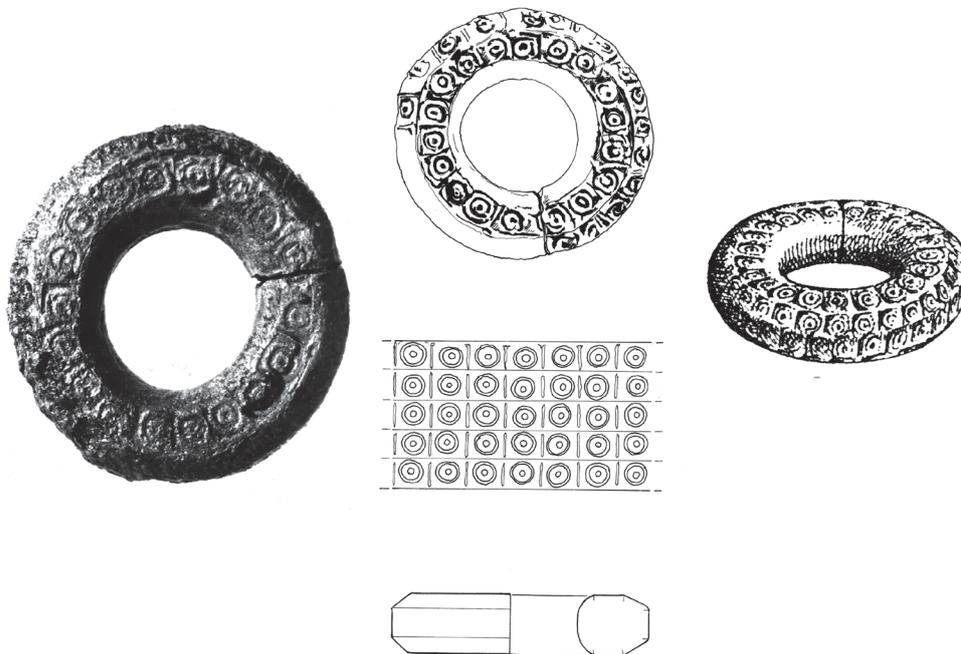


Fig. 69 – Decorated iron ring from the grave N°23

A biconical ring made of solid cast iron found in grave 23 represents an exceptional specimen of this type, very precisely decorated with rectangular segments within which were stamped concentric circles (Pl. 26/16) (Figure 69). The artisan responsible for manufacturing this object had extensive knowledge of geometry, as not a single circle interferes with another within the segment and there is no overlapping. Such a manner of decoration required great skill for working at such a fine scale where ornaments were stamped with amazing precision. We, therefore, assume that such an object could have been of a votive character, but it could have also been an ornament on a belt garniture or perhaps a holder

³¹⁶ Raftery 1988: Fig. 2/A, B.

³¹⁷ Bujna 2011: 14, Obr. 15-18.

³¹⁸ Bujna 2011: 14, Obr. 51/2

³¹⁹ Bujna 2011: 14, Obr. 27/5-6

³²⁰ Bujna 2011: 14, Obr. 26/16-17/

for a sword scabbard. The single analogy for an object of this type was recorded in grave 49 at the Münsingen necropolis, where a ring with similar decoration was lying on the pelvis of the deceased, so we could assume that it was part of the belt garniture.³²¹ Where the style of decoration is concerned, only relatively close analogies were recorded on the earlier mentioned sword scabbards. So, this type of object reveals that the function of rings of that type, which appear in the La Tène period, is not sufficiently clear. As a result, their practical or magic value has not been sufficiently explained.³²² It is only certain for now that they date from the LT A to LT B2/C1.³²³

8.2.4. Spearheads

Spears are throwing or stabbing weapons, with a long or short blade, and were an indispensable piece of weaponry of La Tène period warriors. They appear during the Iron Age more frequently than before and this is associated with certain changes in combat technique and the introduction of the spear as a basic offensive weapon.³²⁴ Spearheads

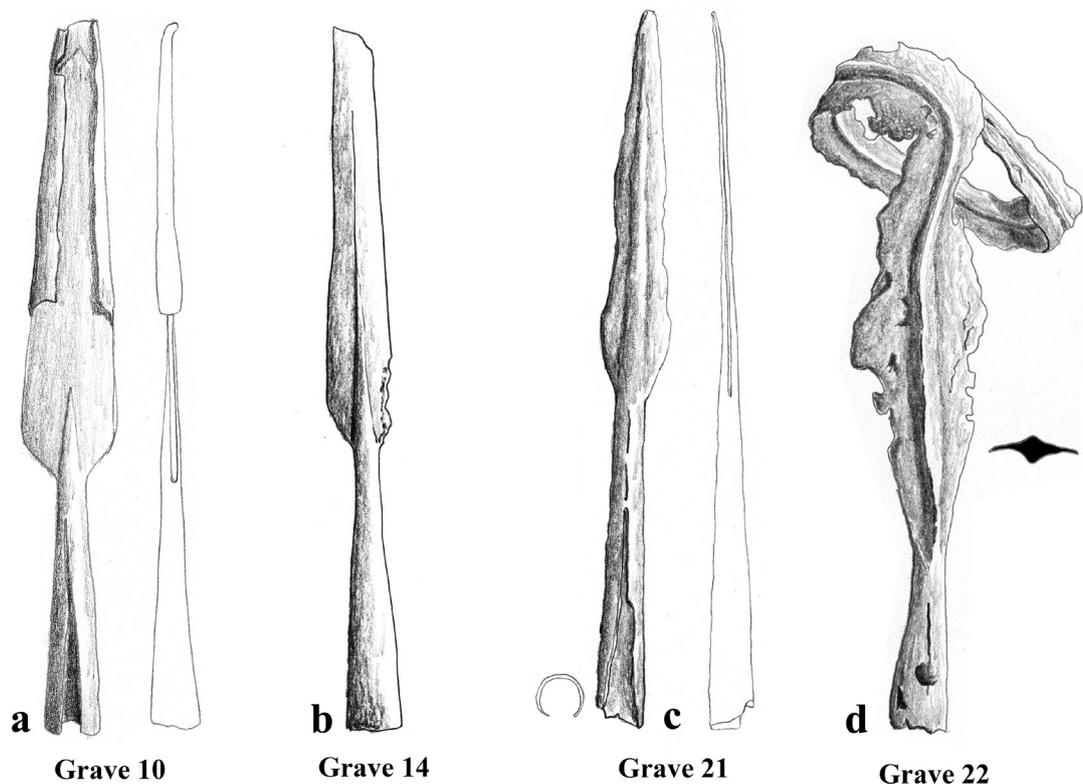


Fig. 70 – Spearheads with narrow blades from the Pećine necropolis

were varied, forged from bronze or iron and their length varied from 1 meter with a narrow, short or broad blade (up to 0.20 m).³²⁵ Different types of this offensive weapon were produced in the Late Iron Age and two basic variants were encountered at the Pećine necropolis. These are specimens with a narrow (Figure 70) and a wide blade (Figure 71).

³²¹ Hodson 1968: Pl. 223/835b.

³²² Raftery 1988: 19.

³²³ Raftery 1988: 19.

³²⁴ Vasić 1997: 500, 501.

³²⁵ Vasić 1997: 501.



A specimen with a very elongated rhomboid blade (with sharp angles) and a short pronounced rib that was in metal sheath was discovered in grave 10 (Pl. 9/2) (Figure 70a). The described shape of the blade has its closest analogies with spearheads from the final phase of the Early Iron Age and that closely corresponds with the autochthonous component of the grave assemblage. Similar spearheads were found at the necropolis at Sinjac Polje near Bela Palanka (tumulus 1, grave 1),³²⁶ and at the necropolis at Tri Čeljusti,³²⁷ and at Romaja,³²⁸ as well as among the La Tène weapons discovered by chance in the vicinity of Smederevo.³²⁹ A spearhead with a sheath was the grave good in grave 18 at Djepfeld near Doroslovo,³³⁰ and was also encountered among the objects from tumulus II at Ljuljaci³³¹ and in Donja Dolina.³³²

A spearhead from grave 14 corresponds typologically and chronologically to the previous specimen. It is of a larger size and has a long socket and a carinated rhomboid blade (Pl. 14/1) (Figure 70/b). Spearheads of similar shape were discovered in grave 98 at the Dürnnberg necropolis,³³³ and in grave 11 at Szentlőrinc.³³⁴

A short spearhead with an elongated blade and a pronounced rib was discovered in grave 30 (Pl. 37/8) (Figure 71/a). Its tip was driven into the ground next to the head of the deceased. Such a spearhead type was also found at the Monte Bibele necropolis,³³⁵ Giessen 'Trieb' (tumulus 2)³³⁶ and in grave 96/25 at Dürnnberg.³³⁷ This type of weapon is dated, according to J. Bujna, to the period of the LT B2b.³³⁸

The spearhead from grave 21 has an exceptionally narrow blade and a long socket with a clearly pronounced rib (Pl. 21/2) (Figure 70c). We recorded analogies for this type in grave 79 at the Münsingen necropolis³³⁹ and in grave 158 at the Pilismarót-Basaharc necropolis.³⁴⁰

A single specimen of a purposely disfigured spearhead was found in grave 22 (Pl. 24/2) (Figure 70/d). It is a spearhead with an exceptionally long blade and a short socket, with a pronounced rib and one preserved rivet. Analogies for this spearhead type were encountered at the necropoleis at Monte Bibele,³⁴¹ Mannersdorf,³⁴² Münsingen³⁴³ and Rezi-Rezicseri.³⁴⁴

The best example of a spearhead from the Early La Tène was discovered in grave 22 at Pećine (Pl. 26/31) (Figure 71/e). It is characterised by a wide (heart-shaped) blade

³²⁶ Kapuran, Blagojević, Bizjak 2015: Fig. 6/1.

³²⁷ Kuzman 1985: T. B/2.

³²⁸ Đurić et al 1975: T. XI/5.

³²⁹ Sladić 1998: 300; 301/1.

³³⁰ Трајковић 2008: 43–44, 197.

³³¹ Срејовић 1991: T. II/7.

³³² Marić 1964: T. XV/26.

³³³ Moosleitner, Pauli, Penninger 1974: Taf. 98B/3.

³³⁴ Szabo 1988: Fig. 7.

³³⁵ Lejars 2008: 185.

³³⁶ Raftery 1988: Fig. 10/10.

³³⁷ Moosleitner, Pauli, Penninger 1974: Taf. 161/26.

³³⁸ Bujna 1982: Abb. 5/46.

³³⁹ Hodson 1968: Pl. 35/531.

³⁴⁰ Bognár-Kutzián 1974: T. B/2c.

³⁴¹ Lejars 2008: 190, 191, 207, 221.

³⁴² Ramsl 1988: Taf. 66/6.

³⁴³ Hodson 1968: Pl. 40/448.

³⁴⁴ Horvath 1987: Pl. XVII/1a.

with a long haft, a pronounced rib and one rivet and next to it were the metal parts of the sheath (the iron sides of the leather covers) (Pl. 26/22). There are many analogies for this type of spearhead and we mention just a few. In the first place there are specimens from the necropoleis at Monte Bibeles,³⁴⁵ Maloměřice near Brno,³⁴⁶ Palarikovo,³⁴⁷ Sobocisko,³⁴⁸ Hurbanovo,³⁴⁹ Mannersdorf (a votive spearhead),³⁵⁰ Münsingen,³⁵¹ Sopron-Bécsidomb,³⁵² Balatongyőrök-Kővesmező,³⁵³ Muhi Kosmadomb,³⁵⁴ and Karaburma.³⁵⁵ J. Bujna dates this

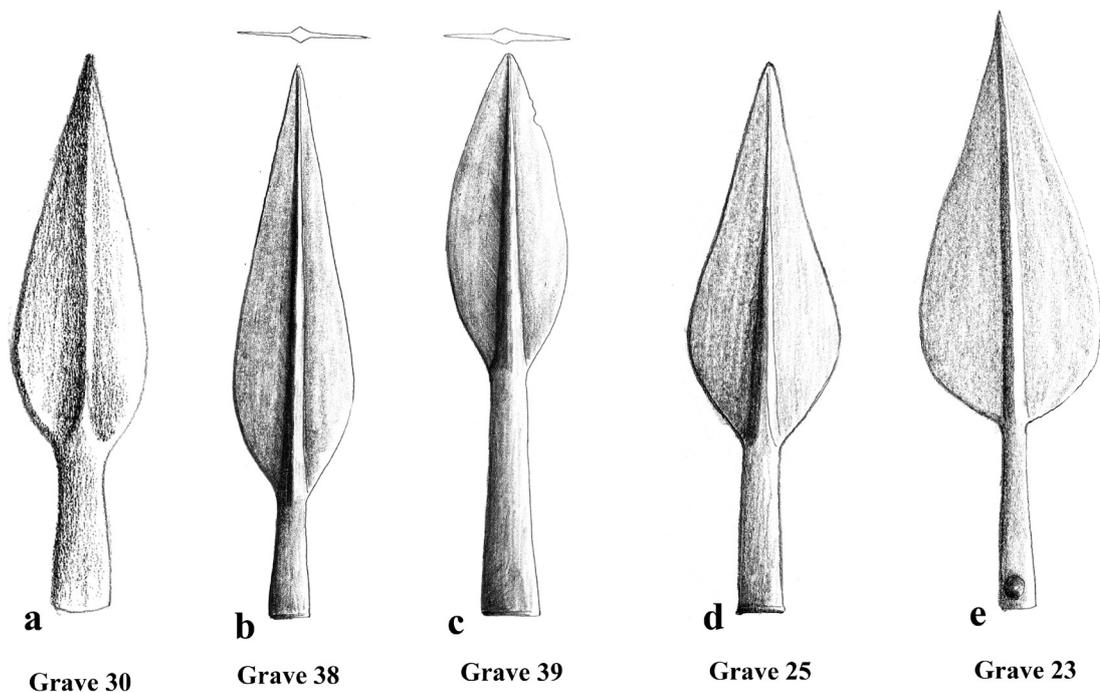


Fig. 71 – Spearheads with wide blades from the Pećine necropolis

type of spearhead, from the necropolis at Dubnik (graves 16, 17, 31), to the LT B2b,³⁵⁶ the same period as Božič, who dates such spearheads to the phase of Beograd I,³⁵⁷ while Waldhauser dates them to the LT C1b.³⁵⁸ A similar type is also recorded in Oltenia and dated to the LT B2.³⁵⁹

The spearhead from grave 25 has a shorter socket and a shorter rhomboid blade, rounded on its edges and with a pronounced rib (Pl. 25/6) (Figure 71/d). There are analo-

³⁴⁵ Lejars 2008: 202.

³⁴⁶ Raftery1988: Fig. 35/5.

³⁴⁷ Raftery1988: Fig. 44/1.

³⁴⁸ Raftery1988: Fig. 76/13

³⁴⁹ Benadik, Vlček, Ambros 1957: Obr. 19/2, 3.

³⁵⁰ Ramsel 2011: Taf. 185; 190/2.

³⁵¹ Hodson 1968: Pl. 85/171.

³⁵² Szabo 1988: Fig. 10.

³⁵³ Horváth 1987: Pl. II/1.

³⁵⁴ Hellebrandt 1996-1997: Abb. 28/18.

³⁵⁵ Todorović 1972: T XIX/1; XXII/3; XXXIII/6.

³⁵⁶ Bujna 1989: Taf. XIII/3; XV/9; XXX/6; Bujna 1982: Abb. 5/41.

³⁵⁷ Božič 1981: T. I/4.

³⁵⁸ Waldhauser 1987: Abb. 3/47.

³⁵⁹ Zirra 1971: Abb. 23/4.



gies for this spearhead type recorded at the necropoleis at Ménfőcsanak in Hungary³⁶⁰ and Pişcolt in Romania.³⁶¹ According to the chronological system proposed by Waldhauser, these spearheads are dated to the LT C1 period,³⁶² but we consider that this is too late and that they should be dated to the preceding horizon.

An uncommon type of spearhead with a short and broad blade, a pronounced rib and a very long haft was discovered in grave 39 (Pl. 49/3) (Figure 71/c). Spearheads of this shape are not frequent in the La Tène period and there are analogies with one chance find from the vicinity of Smederevo,³⁶³ one specimen from Judenau in Austria,³⁶⁴ and from the necropoleis at Letky,³⁶⁵ Mána,³⁶⁶ Kietrz,³⁶⁷ Sobocisko,³⁶⁸ Malunje³⁶⁹ and Pişcolt.³⁷⁰ A similar type of spearhead, which is assumed to be of Illyrian provenance, was discovered in grave 76 at the Mannersdorf necropolis.³⁷¹ These finds are dated, according to Waldhauser, to the LT B2/C1 period.³⁷²

In grave 38, one long spearhead with an elongated flaring blade, a rather short haft and a pronounced rib (Pl. 47/6) (Figure 71/b) was found that has analogies with specimens from Ering (Germany),³⁷³ Chotin,³⁷⁴ Estztergom-Szentkirályu,³⁷⁵ Tokod-Arpadakni³⁷⁶ and Pişcolt.³⁷⁷ Such a spearhead with a long blade of a flared shape is dated, according to Waldhauser, to the LT C1a³⁷⁸ and, considering the find of such a spearhead in grave 30 (together with a sword of the De Navarro II type) at the Dubnik necropolis, it could also be dated to the LT B2b,³⁷⁹ or a little earlier, to the LT B1.³⁸⁰

One conical butt made of sheet iron and an integral part of a spear was discovered in grave 22 (Pl. 24/3). The butt made it easier to drive the spear into the ground in clashes between infantry and cavalry. According to Waldhauser, this type of conical butt is dated to the LT B2a.³⁸¹

³⁶⁰ Uzsoki 1987: Pl. XIV/4.

³⁶¹ Nemeti 1989: Fig. 3/2; Nemeti 1993: Fig. 1/3.

³⁶² Waldhauser 1987: Abb. 3/46.

³⁶³ Sladić 1998: 300; 301/3.

³⁶⁴ Raftery 1988: Fig. 27/1

³⁶⁵ Waldhauser, Sedlaček 1987: Taf. 12/12; 15/7.

³⁶⁶ Benadik 1983: Taf. XXXVIII/7.

³⁶⁷ Raftery 1988: Fig. 73/3.

³⁶⁸ Raftery 1988: Fig. 74/3.

³⁶⁹ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: T. XXI/6.

³⁷⁰ Nemeti 1988: Fig. 4/8.

³⁷¹ Ramsl 1988: Taf. 91/4.

³⁷² Waldhauser 1987: Abb. 3/40, 41.

³⁷³ Raftery 1988: Fig. 61/9.

³⁷⁴ Ratimorska 1974: Taf. II/8.

³⁷⁵ Kelemen 1987: Pl. X/10.

³⁷⁶ Kelemen 1987: Pl. XIII/2.

³⁷⁷ Nemeti 1993: Fig. 27/4.

³⁷⁸ Waldhauser 1987: Abb. 3/43.

³⁷⁹ Bujna 1989: XXXII/4.

³⁸⁰ Bujna 1982: Abb. 5/39.

³⁸¹ Waldhauser 1987: Abb. 3/54.

8.2.5. Battle knives³⁸²

An offensive knife with a large, long curved blade can also be found in literature as a battle knife (*Hiebmesser*). These battle knives are also known as the Dürnnberg type, and M. Dizdar thinks that an important element for their classification is their shape, i.e., whether the blade is straight or curved upward and also how the handle is divided with globular protuberances.³⁸³ On the basis of those elements, the author classified finds from the Zvonimirovo necropolis into the types Zvonimirovo LT 12, Brežice 6 and Osijek 1.

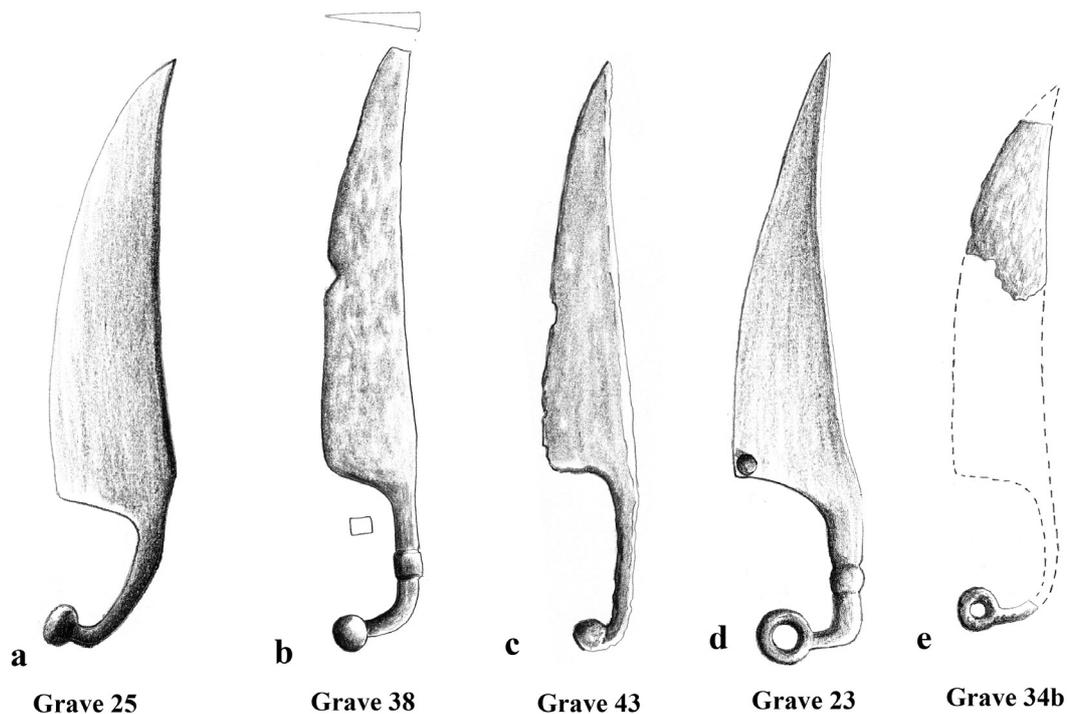


Fig. 72 – Battle knives from the Pećine necropolis

Battle knives without a ring pommel and with a straighter and longer blade belong to the earlier types (LT B-C), while for the later La Tène period, typical are the specimens from graves 12, 92 and 114 from Karaburma³⁸⁴ which, according to M. Dizdar, belong to the Osijek 1 type.³⁸⁵ Many knife blades terminated in a globular or biconical protuberance, as is the case in the earlier graves 324 and 325 at Karaburma.³⁸⁶ One fragmented battle knife from grave 34b (Pl. 43/5b) might also belong to the same type of weapon.

Battle knives were encountered at the Pećine necropolis in warrior graves 23, 25 and 34 and graves 38 and 43 (Figure 72). In grave 25 a battle knife with a curved blade and a slanting handle with a globular protuberance at the end (Pl. 29/7) (Figure 72/a) was discovered. This knife type is an earlier variant, which has its closest analogies in the find from Boljevci.³⁸⁷ This type of weapon is dated in Romania to the transition from the LT B2 to LT C.³⁸⁸

³⁸² This type of weapon, according to some authors, could also have been used, because of its weight and large size, for food preparation, i.e. as some kind of butcher's knife for cutting meat.

³⁸³ Dizdar 2013: 122, 123.

³⁸⁴ Todorović 1972: 75, T. IV/5; XXVII/12.

³⁸⁵ Dizdar 2013: 135.

³⁸⁶ Todorović 1972: XLI/ 4, 4.

³⁸⁷ Majnanić-Pandžić 1970: T. II/11.

³⁸⁸ Zirra 1971: Abb. 3/22.



A battle knife from grave 43 at Pećine, for which a straight blade is characteristic (Pl. 54/6) (Figure 72/c), belongs to the Brežice type.³⁸⁹ This type of battle knife is, according to the typology of V. Zirra, dated to the LT B2/C.³⁹⁰

A specimen from grave 38, with a straight blade and one globular protuberance at the beginning and another at the handle's end (Pl. 48/7) (Figure 72/b), belongs to the group Zvonimirovo LT 12 and is dated to the LT B2-Lt C1.³⁹¹ Similar battle knives were recorded at Boljevci,³⁹² in grave 59 at Karaburma,³⁹³ in grave 180 at Pişcolt,³⁹⁴ and in the vicinity of Smederevo.³⁹⁵

We suppose that the battle knife from grave 23, with a curved blade with a rivet and a handle with a ring pommel bent at a right angle (Pl. 26/23) (Figure 72/d) had a leather sheath, as bronze grooved straps from the sides of the sheath were found next to the knife. Nevertheless, according to some other opinions these might have been iron elements of shield reinforcement. This type of battle knife with a rivet is characteristic of the Serbian Danube Basin and the ring pommel occurs within all territories inhabited by the Celts,³⁹⁶ and is dated in Romania to the LT C1/2.³⁹⁷

There are also opinions that such a knife type had a practical purpose in everyday food preparation, i.e. it was used for butchering meat,³⁹⁸ as the angle of the blade is unsuitable for close combat and the short handle was not easy to manipulate in battle. Its value was also in the quantity of iron used for its production. Specimens of these knives in graves 25 and 34 at the Pećine necropolis were found together with a set of pottery vessels for serving and drinking wine. Battle knives were recorded in graves 89, 92 and 105 at the Dürnnberg necropolis,³⁹⁹ while at the Mannersdorf necropolis they were recorded in many more grave associations.⁴⁰⁰

8.2.6. Iron knives

A rather large amount of short and long iron knives were encountered at the Pećine necropolis as well as at other La Tène necropoleis. As in most instances, they were in poor condition due to corrosion and, consequently, we could not classify them into chronologically relevant types. J. Todorović proposed a theory according to which the Celtic warriors, under the influence of the Illyrian tribes, whom they came in contact with, started to produce knives with rather long blades that resembled makchaira.⁴⁰¹

Three types of short knives, equally present in male and female burials, were encountered in the graves at the Pećine necropolis (Figure 73). Most numerous are curved knives, then straight knives. One blade that was probably part of a razor was also discovered. Most typologically relevant for curved knives is the specimen from grave 13 (Pl.

³⁸⁹ Guštin 1984: 115.

³⁹⁰ Zirra 1971: Abb. 1/16.

³⁹¹ Dizdar 2013: 123; T. 12/1.

³⁹² Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: T. XV/5.

³⁹³ Todorović 1972: T. XX/1.

³⁹⁴ Nemeti 1988: Fig. 9/7.

³⁹⁵ Sladić 1998: 300; 301/7.

³⁹⁶ Gaspari et al 2004: 273., Map. 1.

³⁹⁷ Zirra 1971: Abb. 16/21.

³⁹⁸ Dizdar 2013: 122.

³⁹⁹ Moosleitner, Pauli, Penninger 1974: Taf. 155/2; 162/16; 168/5; 132/7; 139/13; 175/19; 183/1.

⁴⁰⁰ Ramsel 2011: Taf. 46/22; 52/19; 125/9; 128/2.

⁴⁰¹ Todorović 1974: 87.

13/16) (Figure 73/a). It has a broad blade and a preserved piece of sheet iron for attaching to the hilt. According to the analogies, but not regarding its size, this knife mostly resembles a short single-edged sword from Široko.⁴⁰² A curved knife with a long haft from grave 24 at Pećine is of an almost identical shape (Pl. 28/13) (Figure 73/b), and somewhat less similar is a curved knife with a preserved ring for attaching a handle, from grave 30 (Pl. 37/7) (Figure 73/c) and a curved knife with a haft, from grave 33 (Pl. 42/5) (Figure 73/d).

A rather small curved knife from grave 31, with a segment of a wooden handle preserved (Pl. 38/9) (Figure 73/f) has some analogies with knives from Kupinovo and Boljevci,⁴⁰³ with one knife from an unknown site at Bežanija⁴⁰⁴ and knives from graves 60, 66 and 111 at Karaburma.⁴⁰⁵ An identical type was found at the Pişcolt necropolis in Romania.⁴⁰⁶ A single-edged knife from grave 39, shaped like a sickle and with a long haft (Pl. 49/4) (Figure 73/g) also has analogies with one specimen from Boljevci.⁴⁰⁷

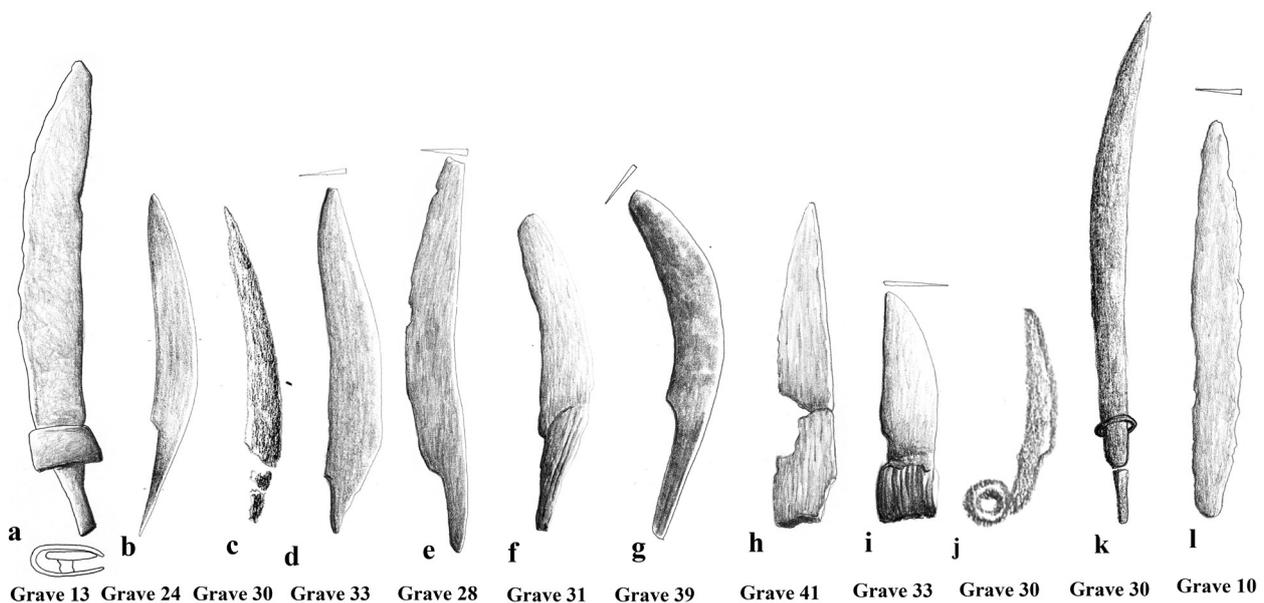


Fig. 73 – Knives from the Pećine necropolis

Straight knives are represented by a fragmented specimen from grave 28 (Pl. 34/7) (Figure 73/e),⁴⁰⁸ and there is also one straight single-edged knife without a haft from grave 41 (Pl. 52/9) (Figure 73/h) and a short single-edged blade with preserved traces of a wooden handle, from grave 33 (Pl. 42/2) (Figure 73/i). One short blade with a ring at the end that was discovered in grave 30 (Pl. 37/6) could be a fragment of a razor and it has analogies with a razor blade from Zvonimirovo.⁴⁰⁹ The knife in grave 28 (Pl. 34/7) has analogies among the finds from the Dürnnberg necropolis.⁴¹⁰

⁴⁰² Парович-Пешикан 1988: 178, Рис. 1.

⁴⁰³ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: T. XIII//12; II/13.

⁴⁰⁴ Sladić 1998: 179.

⁴⁰⁵ Todorović 1972: 35, T. XXXIII/5; T. XXIV/6; T. XXI/14.

⁴⁰⁶ Nemeti 1974: Pl. 1/8.

⁴⁰⁷ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: T. II/9.

⁴⁰⁸ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: T. XV/3.

⁴⁰⁹ Dizdar 2013: T. 23/3.

⁴¹⁰ Moosleitner, Pauli, Penninger 1974: Taf. 133/12; 140/10.



The next knife type from the Pećine necropolis was found in grave 30 and, according to typologies, it was a long knife (Pl. 37/3) (Figure 73/k) with a hilt on which there was a ring for attaching hilt-plates. Such a knife is characteristic of the final phases of the Early Iron Age and could be encountered in an arsenal typical of the Late Iron Age. This knife type closely resembles imported Greek makchaira swords (from the 6th to the 4th century BCE)⁴¹¹ and, regarding its form, it is close to *sica*, which is more characteristic of the Daco-Getan cultural circle established in the Carpathian Basin.⁴¹² Closer analogies could be seen on one *kopis* resembling a makchaira from the Dardanian necropolis at Donja Toponica, and Most na Soči.⁴¹³

The last type of knife encountered at the Pećine necropolis is a straight single-edged knife from a native burial 10 (Pl. 9/3) (Figure 73/l), damaged by corrosion. This type of weapon is, judging by the double pins with an 'M' head, from the same context, generally dated to the transition from the Early to the Late Iron Age. As an analogy, a specimen from grave 18 at the Djepfeld necropolis (Doroslovo) could be considered,⁴¹⁴ which was attributed to the Early La Tène of the Serbian Danube Valley, i.e., the Čurug phase,⁴¹⁵ while a somewhat earlier specimen was recorded at Donja Dolina.⁴¹⁶ Swords from Rutevac and Krajčinovići that are dated to the 4th and 3rd centuries BCE belong to the same type of weapons.⁴¹⁷

8.2.7. Axes

Axes are very infrequently found pieces of weaponry of Celtic warriors. It seems that only warriors in the Dolenjska region had axes as their standard military equipment and they were probably taken over from the military tradition of the local population.⁴¹⁸ One fragmented, most probably 'hollow' socket axe (Pl. 40/9) was found in grave 32 at Pećine and could indicate the already mentioned autochthonous traditions and influences, as a bracelet with its ends shaped as serpents' heads was found in the same assemblage. It is also interesting that it was found in a female grave. Considering that, in this case, we have found just a fragment of a blade, any further discussion about this find would be of no avail. We can only mention one axe with a hollow rectangular socket that was found in grave 34/72 at the Chotin necropolis.⁴¹⁹

8.2.8. Shield fragments

The shield was a basic piece of armour of Celtic warriors. It was usually made of wood and was strengthened with a metal cover along the edges or in the centre on the face and there was a grip or handle on the reverse. These metal parts of shields are usually the sole remains of the shields deposited in the graves of warriors upon their death. In the central section of the shield was usually an iron boss,⁴²⁰ which strengthened the middle rib and was made in various ways.

⁴¹¹ Парович-Пешикан 1988: 178.

⁴¹² Zirra: 1974: Pl. V/1.

⁴¹³ Трбуховић, Трбуховић 1970: 69/2; Gaspari, Mlinar 2005: Fig. 5/1.

⁴¹⁴ Трајковић 2008: 43, 44.

⁴¹⁵ Vožič 1981: 315.

⁴¹⁶ Marić 1964: T. XV/31; XI/8.

⁴¹⁷ Парович-Пешикан 1988: 178, 179, Рис. 1.

⁴¹⁸ Vožič 1984: 77.

⁴¹⁹ Ratimorska 1981: Tab. XXIV/10.

⁴²⁰ Vožič 1984: 77, 78, Sl. 24/1.; Rapin 1991.

Fragments of shields have been found in graves 1 (Pl. 2/7), 23 (Pl. 26/20), 31 (Pl. 38/7) and 40 (Pl. 51/1-3) at the Pećine necropolis. The bosses are represented only by the chronologically earlier bipartite type and in two basic shapes: made in a square shape of slightly concave sheet iron (Pl. 26/20) (Figure 74/e, Figure 75/a) and in the shape of an elongated rectangle (Pl. 51/1) (Figure 74/f, 75/b), also made of concave sheet iron. On both variants the rivets and perforations remained as visible evidence of how they were attached to the wooden shield frame.⁴²¹ The production of those types of bosses stopped in the Middle and Late La Tène, i.e., it was considered outdated after the conflicts of the Celts and the Hoplites when a re-design, i.e. the adaptation of old variants of weapons,

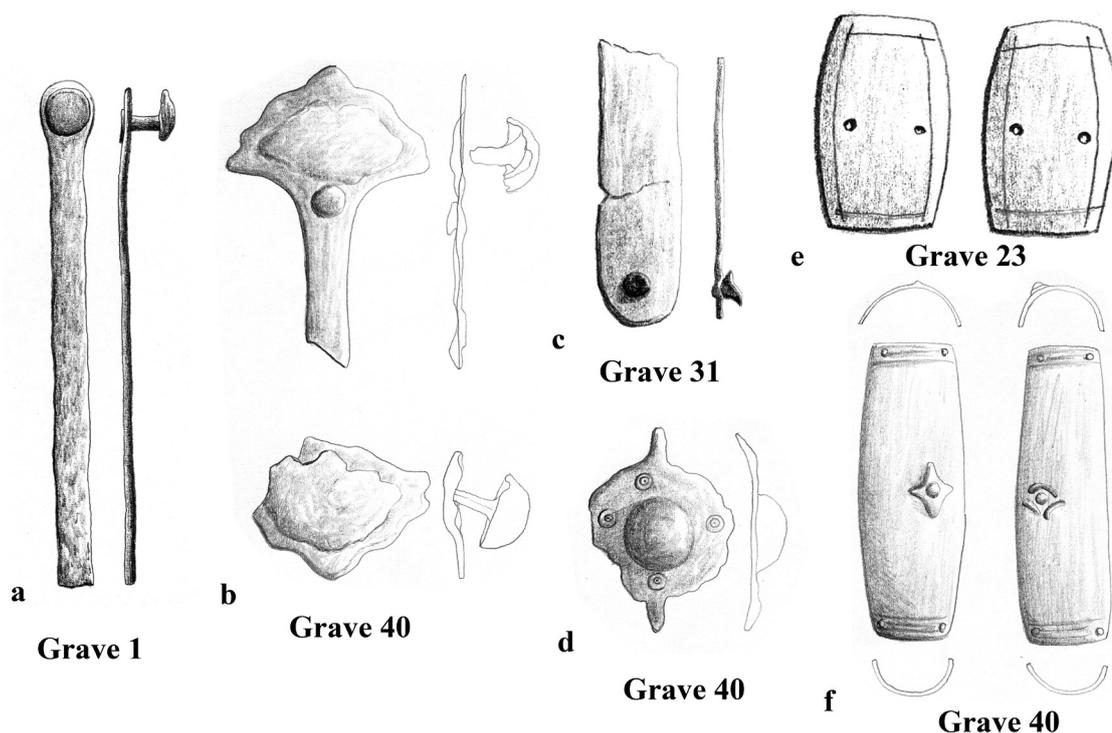


Fig. 74 – Parts of the shields from the Pećine necropolis

most probably took place.⁴²² Domaradzki thinks that this boss type belongs to group I, characteristic of the LT B2 in the territory of eastern Europe.⁴²³ On the inside of the shield there was an iron handle or grip, which was expanded at the ends to allow the insertion of the rivets that attached it to the wooden structure. Iron handles were sometimes decorated (Pl. 51/2, 3a) (Figure 74/b), as could be seen on one specimen from Batina near Osijek (Kiskőszeg).⁴²⁴ The most interesting example of shield handle decoration is the specimen from Nagydém, decorated with a disc of glass paste.⁴²⁵ The boss from grave 23 has its closest analogies with a find from grave 8 at the Stránce necropolis.⁴²⁶

Bipartite concave bosses with star like rivets in the centre, as encountered in grave 40 (Figure 74/f, 75/b), are very similar to the specimens from Kobarid (Bizjakova Hiša) in Slo-

⁴²¹ Božič 1984: Sl. 24.

⁴²² Dizdar 2013: 153.

⁴²³ Domaradzki 1977: 65.

⁴²⁴ Hunyady 1942: XVI/12.

⁴²⁵ Hunyady 1942: XII/19

⁴²⁶ Waldhauser 1987: Taf. 28/23, 24.



venia⁴²⁷ and to the objects from grave 40 at the Pişcolt necropolis in Romania.⁴²⁸ We might say that grave 30 at the necropolis in Magyarszerdahely-Homolki dűlő⁴²⁹ is perhaps closest to grave 40 at Pećine regarding the shape of the boss and the handle. Bosses discovered in warrior graves at Pećine are dated by Waldhauser to the LT B2a.⁴³⁰

In grave 1 a fragment of a simple grip was found, with straight sides and an expanded end with a rivet (Pl. 2/7) (Figure 74/a), while in grave 40 a fragmented grip with its ends shaped as fans with protomes (Pl. 51/2, 3a) (Figure 74/c) was found. This grip, although not in the manner of its decoration, reveals similarities to the finds from Bizjakova Hiša in Kobarid in Slovenia,⁴³¹ from grave 40 at the Pişcolt necropolis in Romania,⁴³² from grave 30 at the necropolis of Magyarszerdahely-Homoki dűlő,⁴³³ from grave 9 at the Remeta Mare necropolis⁴³⁴ and from the necropoleis in Sobocisko in Poland,⁴³⁵ in Batina⁴³⁶ and in Zvonimirovo.⁴³⁷

The decorative plating of the shield from grave 40, consisting of a circular medallion with a protruding central part and 'eyes' with inlaid white glass paste arranged in a cruciform pattern (Figure 74/d, Figure 75c), is not a common piece of military equipment of the Early La Tène period. It has its closest analogies with a find from grave 1, in tumulus 2 at the Sinjac necropolis near Bela Palanka in the Nišava Valley, dated to the final phase of the Early Iron Age,⁴³⁸ and one from grave 37 at the Dürnnberg necropolis.⁴³⁹

If we are wrong regarding the objects from grave 23 (Pl. 26/22, 23), which we consider to be fragments of a leather sheath for a battle knife or spear, there is a possibility that the iron, lengthwise bent, strap reinforcements could also be fragments of a shield.

8.2.9. Whetstones

Objects used for sharpening metal blades, that is, whetstones, are also not very frequent finds in the graves of La Tène warriors. Two kinds of sharpening tools, of stone and of iron, were encountered at the Pećine necropolis. An iron sharpener of a spindle shape

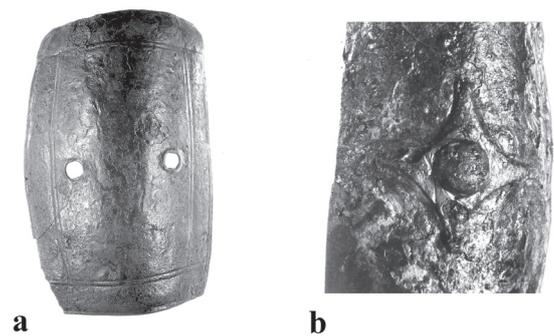


Fig. 75a, b – Bipartite concave bosses from the grave N°40

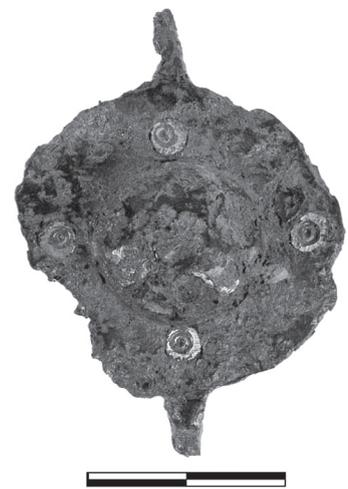


Fig. 75c – Decorative plating from the grave N°40

⁴²⁷ Mlinar, Gerbec 2011: Pp.70/18–20.

⁴²⁸ Némethi 1974: Pl. VI/3.

⁴²⁹ Horvath 1987: Pl. XIII.

⁴³⁰ Waldhauser 1987: Abb. 3/16, 17.

⁴³¹ Mlinar, Gerbec 2011: Pp.71/22, 23.

⁴³² Némethi 1974: Pl. VI/2.

⁴³³ Horváth 1987: Pl. XIII/6.

⁴³⁴ Rustoiu 2012: Fig. 8.

⁴³⁵ Raftery 1988: Fig. 76/12.

⁴³⁶ Vinski-Gasparini 1959: Sl. 1/9.

⁴³⁷ Dizdar 2013: 165; T. 8/3; 18/9

⁴³⁸ Kapuran, Blagojević, Bizjak 2015: Fig. 9/3.

⁴³⁹ Schwappach 1974: Taf. XIV/4, 5, 8, 9.

with a ring at one end was found in grave 38 (Pl. 47/8) and was part of a warrior's equipment that was probably worn attached to the belt. This find is also quite rare and they are not preserved in larger quantities at the necropoleis of Celtic warriors. We have found just one analogy for it in grave 32 at the Pišcolt necropolis.⁴⁴⁰

Whetstones have been found in three graves at Pećine; two specimens were in grave 32, one of which has an asymmetrical cylindrical shape (Pl. 40/14), while the other was of a semicircular cross section with a recess in the middle and a perforation near the tip (Pl. 40/15). The function of the recess in the central zone is not entirely clear and could also be seen on the whetstone from grave 5 at the Kamenin necropolis.⁴⁴¹ Elongated whetstones of rectangular cross section, without a perforation, were encountered in graves 33 (Pl. 42/3) and 34 (Pl. 43/6b) at the Pećine necropolis.

8.3. POTTERY

The typologically earliest Celtic pottery from the area of the Serbian Danube Valley (south-eastern Carpathian Basin) was discovered at the Pećine necropolis. Pottery vessels are the most numerous objects found in grave associations and comprise vessels of various shapes, dimensions and purposes.⁴⁴² The largest proportion of this pottery is grey in colour, thrown on a potter's wheel but not very well fired and, hence, of coarse fabric, which leads us to conclude that it was produced exclusively for funerary rituals.

After settling on the banks of the Sava and the Danube, the Celts accepted certain autochthonous ethnic elements and, over the course of time, this resulted in the creation of a distinct culture of the Late Iron Age.⁴⁴³ Therefore, three groups of objects can be distinguished in Celtic La Tène pottery: vessel shapes that the Celts brought as their own product, pottery of the autochthonous population and pottery that is the result of a mixture of autochthonous and Celtic pottery shapes.⁴⁴⁴ Only some phases of this process are evident at the Pećine necropolis, particularly in the assemblages which are assumed to have belonged to the autochthonous population. Pottery vessels, together with animal bones, were regular elements of the funerary ritual, with vessels representing serving sets with the remains of food and drink, direct evidence of the provision of food and drink to the deceased on his journey to the afterlife.⁴⁴⁵ What the pottery was like that the Celts encountered in the Serbian Danube Valley, we can not define with any certainty, but it was most probably pottery known from the late phase of the Early Iron Age, i.e., in the phase of 'channelled pottery'.⁴⁴⁶ The Rača-Ljuljaci culture existed in the area of the Serbian Danube Basin and in the Morava Valley at that time and almost identical pottery shapes (beakers and oinochoai) from their tumuli and settlements also appear at the Pećine necropolis.

Pottery from Pećine, with the exception of specimens from the native burials, bears all the characteristics of Celtic grey pottery. The prevailing vessels are bowls and amphorae, somewhat less frequent are jugs, while pots are the least frequent pottery shape.

⁴⁴⁰ Némethi 1988: Fig. 5/4.

⁴⁴¹ Benadik, Vlček, Ambros 1957: Obr. 32/15.

⁴⁴² Jovanović 1987: 829.

⁴⁴³ Sladić 1986: 50.

⁴⁴⁴ Sladić 1986: 50.

⁴⁴⁵ Dizdar 2013: 269.

⁴⁴⁶ Sladić 1986: 51.



8.3.1. Beakers

Two types beakers were recorded at the Pećine necropolis, that is, beakers of various shapes with one handle (earlier types) and biconical beakers with two tall strap handles (chronologically later shapes). The tradition of the use of such tableware commenced in the region in the Early Eneolithic and has been confirmed in the ceramography of the Pločnik phase of the Vinča culture.

Two-handled beakers, so popular among the Scordisci, are frequently encountered at Pećine, even before the establishment of the well-known La Tène alliance in the Middle Danube Basin. The adoption of models for such a pottery type was probably the result of contact with Hellenistic pottery and, consequently, we could call them 'pseudo-kantharoi', as they are actually imitations of those vessels.

8.3.2. Beakers with one handle

Beakers with pronounced autochthonous features belong to an earlier category as, regarding their shape and decoration, they have elements of the Rača-Ljuljaci and Mramorac horizon from the end of the Early Iron Age.⁴⁴⁷ A beaker with a pronounced belly decorated with vertical channels and with a tall handle, from the native grave 4 (Pl. 5/1) (Figure 76/e), is classified into that group, along with two conical beakers with a slanting rim, a pronounced foot and a tall handle, also from grave 4 (Pl. 5/2) and grave 8 (Pl. 7.3) (Figure 76/c, d), one biconical beaker with one handle and decorated with oblique incisions on the shoulder from grave 9 (Pl. 8/3) (Figure 76/f), and one biconical beaker with a 'two-horned' handle (Pl. 7/4) (Figure 76/a), and one identical 'two-horned' handle from grave 14 (Pl. 14/2) (Figure 76/b). The beakers from graves 2, 8 and 14 have analogies with pottery discovered in the Zlot cave⁴⁴⁸ and in the tumuli at Ljuljaci. A pottery vessel with one handle from native grave 9 (Pl. 8/3) has its closest analogies with the Early Iron Age grave 17, of the Scythian type, from the Mána necropolis.⁴⁴⁹ A model for beakers with two-horned (zoomorphic) handles could be found in the Dalj group and at Donja Dolina, as well as in the Martijanec-Kaptol group in southern Pannonia.⁴⁵⁰ Similar motifs in beaker decoration have also been encountered at the Sopron necropolis, in grave 22,⁴⁵¹ and at Pristol in the Danube Basin, where they are dated to the period between the 6th and 4th century BCE.⁴⁵² This type of beaker appears in the Morava Valley at Supska (Stubline)⁴⁵³ and at Hisar near Leskovac.⁴⁵⁴

A distinct group of pottery vessels includes two cups from graves 32 and 37. The beaker from grave 37 is of a carinated biconical shape with an attached zoomorphic handle (Pl. 46.1) (Figure 76/i). The handle is modelled as a jumping lioness or wolf and is considered an exceptionally rare find in the Carpathian Basin. Analogies could only be found on bowls from the Szob necropolis, although in that case a horse was represented.⁴⁵⁵ Despite being found as part of a pottery assemblage of Celtic provenance, the beaker with one handle decorated with a 'fir tree branch' motif (Pl. 32.6) (Figure 76/g) stands out from

⁴⁴⁷ Vasić 1987: 657; Jevtić 1983: 55, T. XIV/1, 3, 6; Срејовић 1991: T. IV/1, 2.

⁴⁴⁸ Vasić 1977: 19, Pl. 20/3; Kapuran 2013: Pl. 1/15, 16.

⁴⁴⁹ Benadik 1983: Taf. II/6.

⁴⁵⁰ Vinski-Gasparini 1987: 8, T. XXIII/68; T. XXI/10; Čović 1987: T. XXVI/19; T. XXVIII/10, XXIX/17.

⁴⁵¹ Jerem 1981: Taf. 4/1, 7.

⁴⁵² Crăciunescu 1999: 43, Fig. 4/5–7.

⁴⁵³ Stojić 1986: T. 36/10.

⁴⁵⁴ Stojić 2007: Fig. 22; 26.

⁴⁵⁵ Szendrei 1890: 192; Duval 1977: 154, Fig. 364.

the La Tène character of the burial. Metopes filled with stamped semicircles appear on the carinated shoulder of the vessel and the rim is decorated with an impressed ornament.

A distinct type of latenoid beaker is a specimen from grave 13 with a rather long cylindrical neck, without handles and on a pronounced foot (Pl. 12/6) (Figure 76/h). A beaker without a handle, in grave 26 (Pl. 30/1), was laid next to the head of the deceased.



Fig. 76 – One handle beakers from the Pećine necropolis

Finally, one single-handled beaker should also be mentioned, discovered outside the burial context and perhaps originated from some of the devastated graves (Figure 76/j). Despite its pronounced 'S' profile, this beaker had a tall moulded foot. It is decorated with a series of stamped concentric circles on the body. There are analogies for this type of find in the Danube Basin, near Dindești, Cluj and Mureș in Romania and they are dated, by V. Zirra, to the LT C.⁴⁵⁶

8.3.3. Beakers with two handles – *Kantharoi*

Where the general chronology of *kantharoi* – imitations of the Hellenistic forms - is concerned, their larger series make possible a more precise identification of their appearance in the Middle Danube Basin and their evolution in the mentioned area. In that context, the Pećine necropolis plays an important part. *Kantharoi* represent a distinct shape

⁴⁵⁶ Zirra 1978: Fig.7/ 4, 5, 7.



of drinking vessel which was used in the Balkan territory from the early prehistory to the period of the domination of Greek and Roman culture.⁴⁵⁷ In the La Tène period, they were a distinct characteristic of the Scordiscan material culture.



Fig. 78 – Kantharoi from the Pećine necropolis

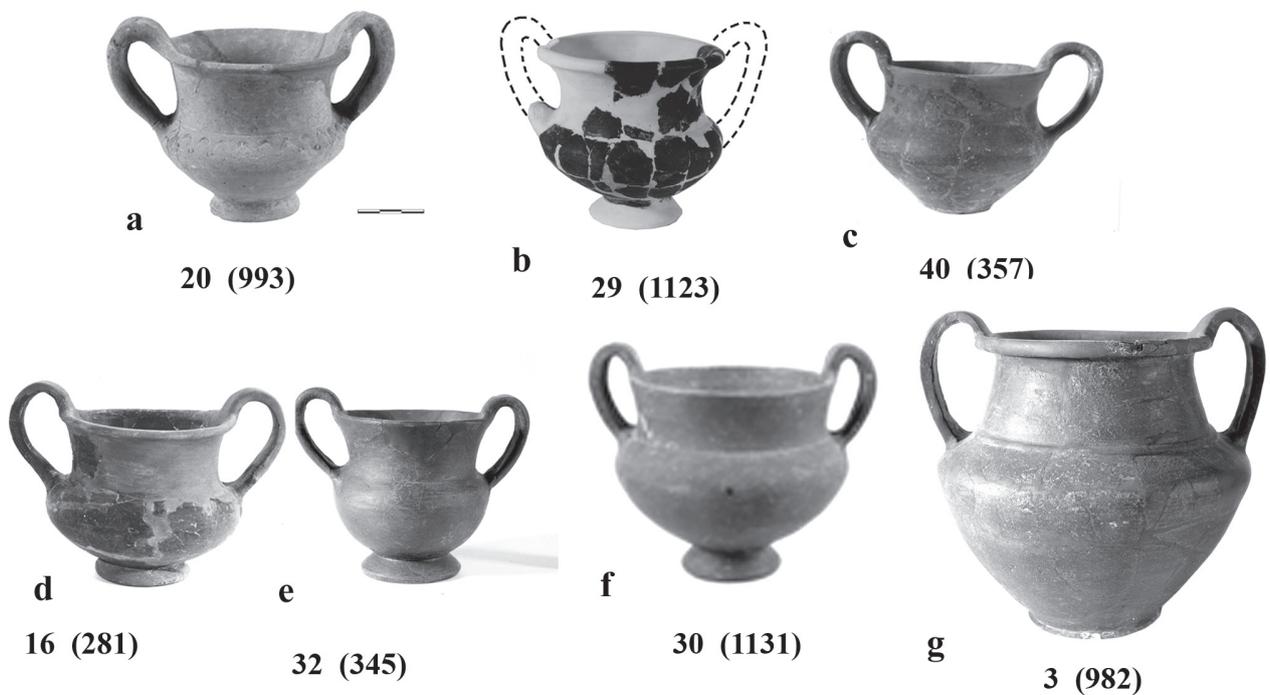


Fig. 79 – Kantharoi from the Pećine necropolis

Beakers at the Pećine necropolis are classified into two basic groups: one includes tall cups with a cylindrical neck, a large mouth and vertical handles (Figure 78), the other group includes rather shallow beakers with obliquely set handles (Figure 79). The origin and evolution of the mentioned groups of pottery vessels has drawn considerable attention because these beakers are very significant to the character of the Celtic pottery industry.⁴⁵⁸ Perhaps it was a case of two different pottery types, which are only technically alike? According to this opinion, the small beakers with a short neck and obliquely set handles should be of local provenance with traditions in the Balkan-Danubian regions and dating from the early Eneolithic, while the other shape with a cylindrical neck on a tall,

⁴⁵⁷ Popović 2015: 187.

⁴⁵⁸ Jovanović 1987: 829.

moulded foot is a copy of the Hellenistic model. There is yet another opinion proposed by M. Dizdar, that there is another type of kantharoi at this necropolis that he called the 'Pećine type'.⁴⁵⁹ This author thinks that those were a funerary offering (judging by their large dimensions), which could be used as containers for food (a funeral feast) intended



Fig. 80 – Kantharos from the grave N°20

for the afterlife of the deceased. Although they have two handles, Dizdar thinks this should not always mean that they were kantharoi.⁴⁶⁰ Just two out of all the discovered kantharoi had decoration, the specimens from graves 20⁴⁶¹ and 27. The decoration in the first case consisted of a series of stamped arches linked together by stamped concentric circles (Pl. 21/10) (Figure 80). Ornaments on La Tène pottery executed by stamping appear in two typological patterns: the first has elaborate motifs executed in multiple series of semicircles or running spirals ending in rosettes, as is the case at the necropoleis of Pişcolt, Karaburma and Pećine.⁴⁶² The second is reduced to a different series of arches and concentric circles. One such pattern is the impressed (relief) or engraved, shortened arches sometimes without circles at the ends. This last

motif, simplistic in its technique of execution and composition and with a complete absence of stamping, also marks the end of this manner of pottery decoration among the Eastern Celts.⁴⁶³ A motif consisting of entirely separated engraved arches can be seen on a jug from grave 55 at the Pişcolt necropolis, but in this case they are arranged in vertical parallel rows.⁴⁶⁴ An even better example is the vessels from the Bordoghalom necropolis.⁴⁶⁵ It is clear that the execution of the mentioned variants of ornamental motifs was simplifying, thus transforming the impressed arches into short arched incisions, as was the case with the next kantharos type.

The manner of decoration of the kantharos from grave 20 is characteristic of the Middle La Tène period in the Carpathian Basin and the Danube Valley and was encountered on various types of pottery vessels, such as LT 12 from Zvonimirovo,⁴⁶⁶ a beaker from Vatin,⁴⁶⁷ a vessel from Boljetin⁴⁶⁸ and in grave 108 at the Pişcolt necropolis,⁴⁶⁹ pots from graves 2 and 11 at the Magyarszerdahely-Hokoi dűlő necropolis,⁴⁷⁰ and pottery from Békásmegyér⁴⁷¹ and Szombathely.⁴⁷² This type of decoration appears in Transylvania on pottery dating from the period of the LT C.⁴⁷³ A motif of stamped arcades with small circles

⁴⁵⁹ Dizdar 2013: 304–305.

⁴⁶⁰ Dizdar 2013: 304; in graves 3, 17, 24 and 27.

⁴⁶¹ Jovanović 2003.

⁴⁶² Jovanović 2003: 285.

⁴⁶³ Jovanović 2003: 285.

⁴⁶⁴ Nemeti 1992: 82, Fig. 7, 3.

⁴⁶⁵ Hellebrandt 1993: 17/1,1a; 19/7.

⁴⁶⁶ Dizdar 2013: T. 28–29.

⁴⁶⁷ Todorović 1968: T. XLVIII/6.

⁴⁶⁸ Поповић и Сладић 1997: Sl. 4/4.

⁴⁶⁹ Nemeti 1992: 82, Fig. 13, 17.

⁴⁷⁰ Horváth 1987: Pl. X/10; XI/9.

⁴⁷¹ Hunyady 1942: LXXVIII.

⁴⁷² Hunyady 1942: LXV/5.

⁴⁷³ Zirra 1978: Fig. 4/13.



is recorded at the necropoleis of Dvory nad Žitavou,⁴⁷⁴ Baje and Dürnnberg,⁴⁷⁵ in Central Europe.

The second group is best represented by a kantharos from grave 27, decorated with engraving on the shoulder. Using this method, a horizontal frieze with a double arcade interlinked with small horizontal lines was created (Pl. 32/11) (Figure 81).

At the end of this section devoted to the *kantharoi* at Pećine, we come to the conclusion that the types of kantharoi recorded at the mentioned necropolis are as follows:

- *Kantharoi* of the first group that were found in graves 1 (Pl. 1/2), 3 (Pl. 3/13), 17 (Pl. 17/3), 24 (Pl. 27/1), 27 (Pl. 32/11), 34 (Pl. 43/1a), 35 (Pl. 45/3) and 41 (Pl. 52/8).

- *Kantharoi* of the second group discovered in graves 3 (Pl. 3/14), 16 (Pl. 16/7), 20 (Pl. 21/10), 29 (Pl. 35/2), 30 (Pl. 36/9), 32 (Pl. 39/4) and 40 (Pl. 50/7).



Fig. 81 – Kantharos from the grave N°27 (detail)

8.3.4. Cups

The reason cups are not such frequent finds at the Pećine necropolis is perhaps because of the fact that we identified certain types of single-handled vessels as beakers. The first specimen was found in grave 28 (Pl. 33/5). It is a simple cylindrical container with a handle of a considerable size (Figure 82). The second type is a specimen from grave 26



Fig. 82 – Grave N°28



Fig. 83 – Grave N°26



Fig. 84

(Pl. 30/1) that was initially identified as a handmade beaker. However, as it does not have a handle and it is made of coarse fabric, we consider that it should rather be identified as a cup (Figure 83). The third vessel comes from the cultural layer and, judging by the size and the root of one missing handle, we consider that it should also be identified as a cup. (Figure 84).

⁴⁷⁴ Benadik, Vlček, Ambros 1957: Tab. XXIX/19.

⁴⁷⁵ Schwappach 1974: Taf. III/5, 6; XIII/9.

8.3.5. Bowls

Bowls are vessels intended for consuming food from but they could also be used as lids for pots or amphorae. They are characterised by a relatively short height, a profiled rim of a larger diameter, a rounded shoulder and a pronounced base. In the grave associations at the Pećine necropolis bowls of the following shapes were encountered:

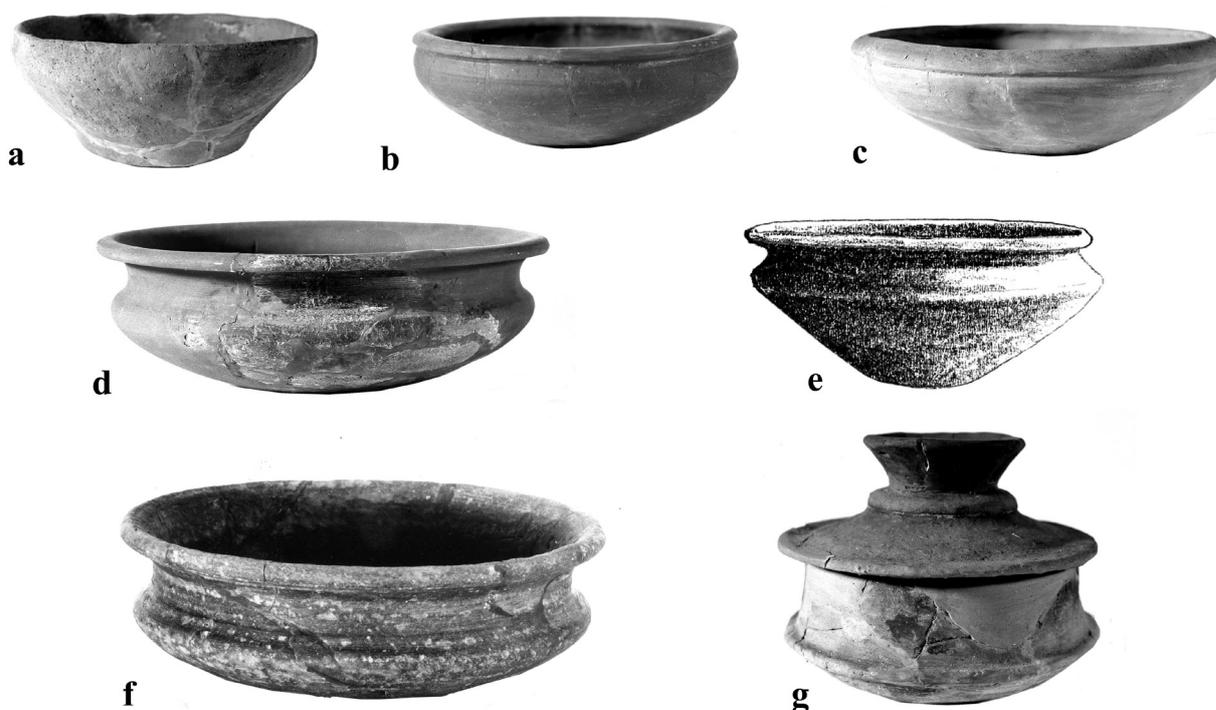


Fig. 85 – Types of the biconical bowls from the Pećine necropolis

- Rounded biconical bowls, mostly with thick walls and usually of coarse fabric and rough execution that could be a recurrence from the Early Iron Age or perhaps reveal influences from the autochthonous cultures on the Celtic population buried at this necropolis (Figure 85/a). Such simple forms could also be found in the native population graves of 4 (Pl. 5/3), 15 (Pl. 15/1) and 19 (Pl. 19/8) as well as in the La Tène graves of 23 (Pl. 25/2), 25 (Pl. 29/4), 33 (Pl. 41/7), 36 (Pl. 45/4) and 40 (Pl. 50/8). Identical bowls are recorded in the graves at the Karaburma necropolis,⁴⁷⁶ but handmade specimens can be traced from the central European necropoleis such as Mannersdorf, where they are dated to the LT B2a,⁴⁷⁷ and are also encountered in graves 18 and 22 at the Dubnik necropolis⁴⁷⁸ and in grave 22 at Nebringen.⁴⁷⁹

- Semi spherical bowls with a slightly pronounced rim (Figure 85/b) are of diagnostic importance as they are characteristic of pottery production in the Early La Tène period. Vessels of this type have been recorded at the Early La Tène necropoleis at Donji Grad in Osijek and at Karaburma. Bowls of this type were found as grave offerings at the Pećine necropolis, in grave associations 3 (Pl. 3/11, 12), 13 (Pl. 12/3), 16 (Pl. 16/6), 26 (Pl. 25/4) and 30 (Pl. 36/11). Such a bowl type has certain analogies with a bowl from grave 41 and

⁴⁷⁶ Todorović 1972: 49.

⁴⁷⁷ Ramsel 2011: 211, Abb. 134/157/6.

⁴⁷⁸ Bujna 1989: T. XIX/28; T. XXI/22.

⁴⁷⁹ Krämer 1964: T. 77/D3.



especially one from grave 34 at Karaburma, where a richly decorated kantharos with missing protomes on the handles and also one kantharos with two tall handles have also been found. This type of object in Transylvania as well as in the Carpathian Basin is dated to the LT B2,⁴⁸⁰ as is the case at the necropoleis in Mána⁴⁸¹ and Letky.⁴⁸²

- Bowls thrown on a potter's wheel with a gentle 'S' profile, a pronounced downward turned (reinforced) rim and sometimes decorated with a deep groove (Figure 85/c). Such bowls were found in graves 23 (Pl. 25/9) and 33 (Pl. 41/4) at the Pećine necropolis. Bowls of this type characterise the horizon of the earliest graves at Karaburma as can be seen in grave 63,⁴⁸³ while in the Mána necropolis they appear in grave 40,⁴⁸⁴ and at the Trnovec nad Vahom necropolis in grave 222.⁴⁸⁵ Also included in the second variant of this bowl type is one bowl with a slightly pronounced rim from grave 1 at Pećine (Pl. 1/4), which has certain analogies with grave 11 at Magyarszerdahely-Homolki dőlo,⁴⁸⁶ grave 24 at Rezi-Rezicséri⁴⁸⁷ and grave 17 at the Dubnik necropolis, where it is dated to the LT B2b period.⁴⁸⁸

- Biconical bowls with a pronounced 'S' profile were discovered in graves 13 (Pl. 12/1), 17 (Pl. 17/4), 23 (Pl. 25/1, 2, 3), 28 (Pl. 33/6) and 32 (Pl. 39/2) (Figure 85/d). This type of bowl was encountered at the Mannersdorf necropolis, where it is dated to the LT B1c period,⁴⁸⁹ while in Transylvania it is dated to the LT C.⁴⁹⁰ This type of bowl is, in Hungary, also dated to the Early La Tène period,⁴⁹¹ while it appears in grave LT 12 at the Zvonimirovo necropolis in Slavonia together with a kantharos with a stamped decoration and dates from the LT C2 horizon.⁴⁹² Some variants of this type were found in grave 5 at the Chotin necropolis.⁴⁹³

- A small number of finds consists of bowls of a conical shape with a carinated transition from the shoulder to the body and an everted rim (Figure 85/e). This bowl type was only found in grave 25 (Pl. 29/5) and grave 40 (Pl. 50.9) at Pećine. An identical shape was recorded at the Karaburma necropolis, in graves 36 and 50⁴⁹⁴ and is dated to the later phases of the La Tène period, that is, in the Beograd 3 phase in the Danube Basin⁴⁹⁵ and in the territory of Hungary.⁴⁹⁶

- Deep biconical bowls are characterised by an elongated neck, i.e., the segment joining the rim and the shoulder (Figure 85/f). This type of bowl was found in graves 1 (Pl. 1/3, 5), 12 (Pl. 11/10), 13 (Pl. 12/6, 2) and grave 24 (Pl. 27/5) at the Pećine necropolis. Such bowl shapes were recorded in considerable numbers at the Mána necropolis where

⁴⁸⁰ Zirra 1978: Fig. 3/6.

⁴⁸¹ Benadik 1983: Taf. XXVI/12; XLIII/10.

⁴⁸² Waldhauser, Sedlaček 1987: Taf. 17/17.

⁴⁸³ Todorović 1972: 26, 27; Božič 1981: Tabla 2

⁴⁸⁴ Benadik 1983: Taf. XVIII/10.

⁴⁸⁵ Benadik, Vlček, Ambros 1957: Taf. V/21.

⁴⁸⁶ Horváth 1987: Pl. XI/13.

⁴⁸⁷ Horváth 1987: Pl. XXII/2.

⁴⁸⁸ Bujna 1989: Taf. XVI/22.

⁴⁸⁹ Ramsel 2011: 211.

⁴⁹⁰ Zirra 1987: Fig. 3/9.

⁴⁹¹ Szabó 1971: 42, Fig 9/5.

⁴⁹² Dizdar 2013: 69.

⁴⁹³ Ratimorska 1974: Taf. 1/11.

⁴⁹⁴ Todorović 1972: XIV; T. XVII.

⁴⁹⁵ Božič 1981: Tab. 2.

⁴⁹⁶ Szabó 1971: 42, Fig. 9/23.

of particular significance is grave 3,⁴⁹⁷ with two deep bowls dated to the LT B2, as well as a bowl from grave 14 at the Dubnik necropolis.⁴⁹⁸ One deep bowl from grave 23 (Pl. 25/5) is a borderline case between deep bowls and pots, so it could also be classified into the category of pots which, in the territory of Romania, are also dated to the LT C period.⁴⁹⁹

In just one case, in burial 24, one rare type of bowl was discovered with a tall vertical neck and a lid (Pl. 27/6) (Figure 85/g) that mostly resembles a *pyxis*. Bowls with lids in our territory are more closely related to the final phases of the La Tène period, as is revealed by the finds from Surčin, Stari Slankamen, Vajuga-Pesak and Zemun (Radio stanica).⁵⁰⁰ Yet another bowl with a lid was discovered in a cult pit at the fortified settlement of Kale in Krševica, and is dated to the mid 2nd century BCE.⁵⁰¹

8.3.6. Biconical pots – amphorae

Amphorae at Pećine, judging by the quantity of specimens discovered in grave associations, closely follow bowls in their numbers and they were probably containers used in funeral rituals for offerings of wine or some other drink for the deceased. As pottery shapes called amphorae, which precede the classical Greek and Roman periods, we include vessels whose mouth is significantly narrower than the body, and with a tall elongated neck, which makes the pouring of the contents possible only if they are inclined at a considerably acute angle. In the same way, pots also make the storing of the contents somewhat more secure, but they have rims of a larger diameter (i.e., they have a somewhat wider opened mouth and they are also of a larger size). Amphorae from the Pećine necropolis belong to the Szentes-Vekerzug types I, II and IV, characteristic of the central Carpathian Basin, Slovakia and Transylvania in the periods of the LT B and C.⁵⁰² According to the elements typical of amphorae we could classify them at the Pećine necropolis into the following groups:

- Flask amphorae are characterised by a small mouth and a narrow neck which extends into a rounded body or shoulder, while the base is of a smaller diameter (Figure 86/a-g). This type of amphora is typical of the Early La Tène period and was found in graves 3 (Pl. 3/10a-c), 13 (Pl. 12/5), 16 (Pl. 16/3), 17 (Pl. 17/2), 24 (Pl. 27/4), 25 (Pl. 29/3), 30 (Pl. 36/13), 32 (Pl. 39/5) and 38 (Pl. 48/1) at the Pećine necropolis. At the Pećine necropolis, only this group of amphorae (except one *kantharos*) was decorated with stamped ornaments, as can be seen on the specimens from graves 3 and 37 (Figure 86/c, g). There is also a possibility that the fragment of the shoulder of a rather big vessel with stamped ornaments from grave 31 (Pl. 38/8) could be a fragment of a flask amphora. Such a manner of decoration of pottery vessels in the Central Balkans and in the Middle Danube region was not a frequent occurrence.⁵⁰³ Stamped decoration on vessels from the Early and Middle La Tène periods is justifiably considered a reliable element for pottery dating, particularly in closed associations, as they were mostly discovered in graves. This system of decoration, from a chronological point of view, could be associated with both phases of the Middle La Tène, although more closely to the earlier phase.⁵⁰⁴ A flask amphora from grave 3 had, on

⁴⁹⁷ Benadik 1983: Taf. III/6, 7.

⁴⁹⁸ Vujna 1989: Taf. XII/3.

⁴⁹⁹ Zirra 1978: Fig. 3/26.

⁵⁰⁰ Popović 2000: Pl. 6/2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 15, 16.

⁵⁰¹ Поповић 2012: 51, 99/131.

⁵⁰² Zirra 1974: 49, Pl. 2.

⁵⁰³ Jovanović 2003: 283.

⁵⁰⁴ Jovanović 2003: 283.



four sides of the neck, an ornament of cross-shaped rectangular fields with a stylised letter 'S', while between them were impressed trapeziums, each containing three concentric circles (Pl. 3/10a-c). The stamps were impressed in a pronounced groove on the neck of the amphora, thus making it possible to find a few analogies for such a method of decoration. The closest analogies for rectangular stamps, although decorated in the centre with a double 'S' motif, could be found on an amphora from grave 111 at the Dürnnberg necropolis, however here they are combined with stamped arcades.⁵⁰⁵ This was also the case with a vessel from Remeta Mare⁵⁰⁶ and a vessel from grave 23.8 at the Kistokaj-Kültelkek ne-

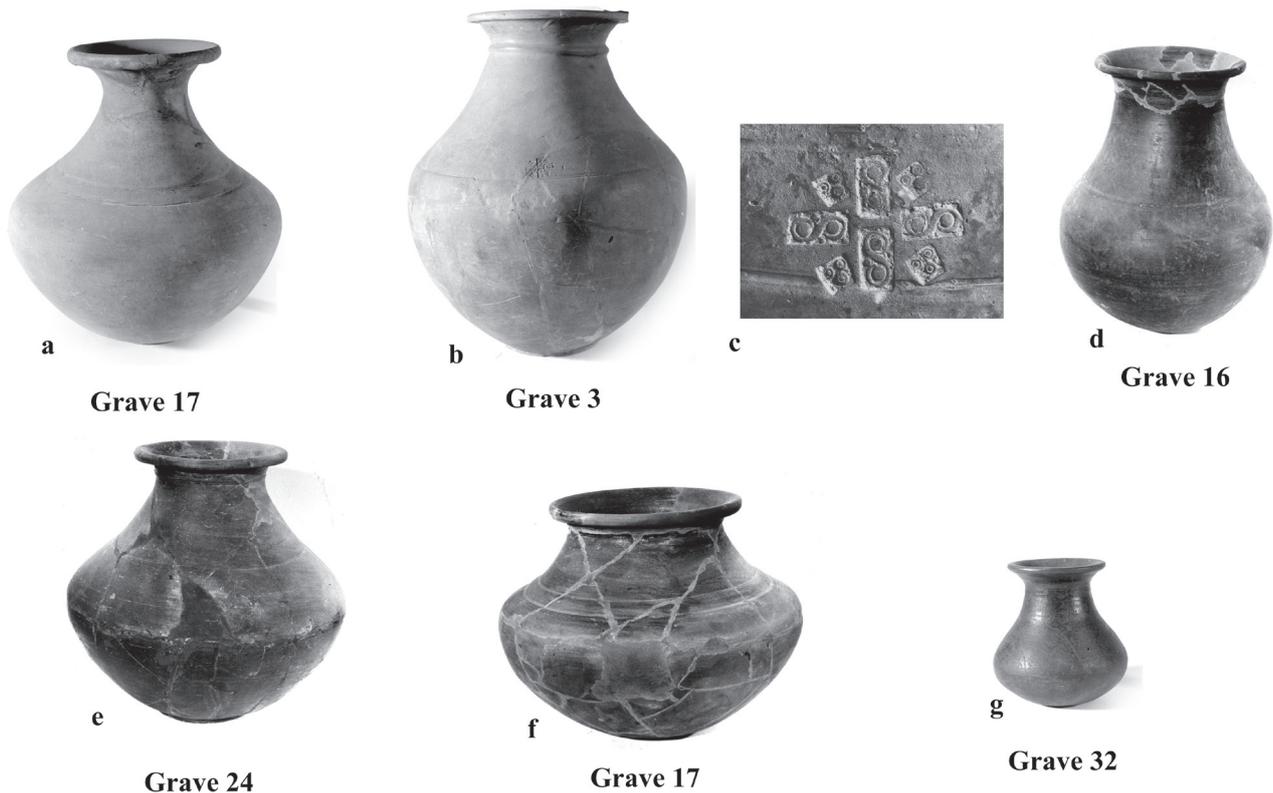


Fig. 86 – Biconical pots - amphorae from the Pećine necropolis

ropolis.⁵⁰⁷ An identical ornament was also recorded on a flask amphora from grave 19 at the Mána necropolis and on a bowl with a tall hollow foot from the same grave.⁵⁰⁸ The same motif was also encountered on an amphora from grave 32 at the Dubnik necropolis.⁵⁰⁹ An amphora from grave 1888 at the site of Sopron-Bécsidomb is also decorated in a similar way, although with cross-shaped stamped rhombi and a stylised wavy line.⁵¹⁰

Some of the flask amphorae were of small (miniature) dimensions, as illustrated by the specimen from grave 32 (Pl. 39/5) (Figure 86/g), for which there are analogies in grave 4 at the Mannersdorf necropolis,⁵¹¹ as well as at Rezi-Rezicseri⁵¹² and at the Mána ne-

⁵⁰⁵ Moosleinter, Pauli, Penninger 1974: Taf. 175/B10.

⁵⁰⁶ Rustou, Megaw 2011: Fig. 9d.

⁵⁰⁷ Hellebrandt 1994: 32.8.

⁵⁰⁸ Benadik 1983: Taf. XI/5, 3.

⁵⁰⁹ Bujna 1989: Taf. XXXV/11.

⁵¹⁰ Szabó 1988: Fig. 10.

⁵¹¹ Ramsel 2011: Abb. 150.

⁵¹² Horváth 1987: Pl. XVII/5.

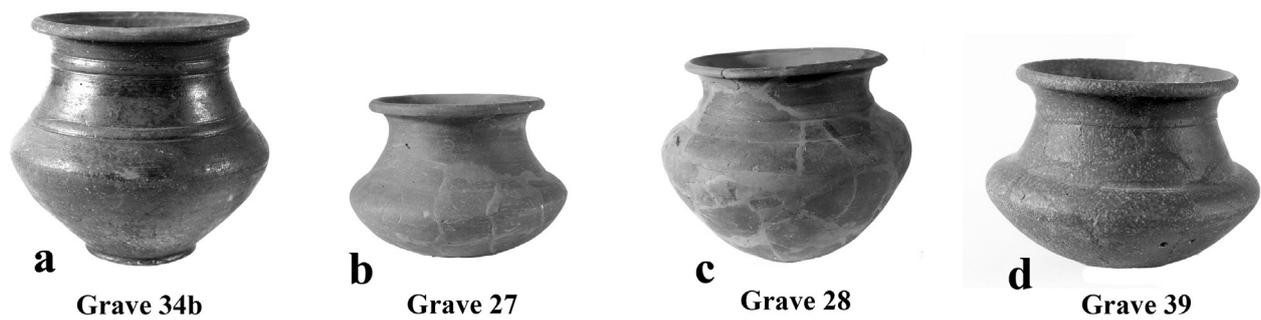


Fig. 87 – Types of the biconical pots from the Pećine necropolis

ropolis.⁵¹³ Miniature amphorae are grave offerings characteristic of graves within groups 1 and 3 at the Mannersdorf necropolis, with some of them decorated with stamped ornament consisting of concentric circles and running 'S' spirals.⁵¹⁴ This type of vessel was encountered in many graves at the Dubnik necropolis⁵¹⁵ and in the Carpathian Basin and Transylvania, and is dated to the LT B and LT C periods.⁵¹⁶



Fig. 88 – Types of the biconical pots from the Pećine necropolis

- Flask amphorae with a long cylindrical neck (Figure 87) have simple decoration consisting of one horizontal rib and, at the Pećine necropolis, were found in graves 27 (Pl. 32/12), 28 (Pl. 33/4), 34b (Pl. 43/3b) and 39 (Pl. 49/2). Early La Tène pottery vessels of significant diagnostic relevance, like the flask amphorae with a recognisable spindle-shaped elongated neck, disappeared from usage at the end of Middle La Tène period and were replaced by wine sets imported (or plundered) from Greece or northern Italy. Specimens similar to those from Pećine were found in grave 85 at the Mána necropolis.⁵¹⁷

⁵¹³ Benadik 1983: Taf. IV/5.

⁵¹⁴ Ramsel 2011: Abb. 138, 140.

⁵¹⁵ Bujna 1989: Taf. II/12; VI/7; VIII/17, 19; XIX/24; XXII/25; XXVIII/8; XXIX/9.

⁵¹⁶ Zirra 1987: Fig. 4; 16, 18, 20–22.

⁵¹⁷ Benadik 1983: Taf. XXXI/13.



- Amphorae with a short neck, which could be said to represent transitional forms from deep bowls to amphorae (Figure 88), are the most abundant pottery shape at the necropolis and were found in graves 13 (Pl. 12/2, 4), 16 (Pl. 16/4, 5), 17 (Pl. 17/1), 20 (Pl. 21/9), 23 (Pl. 25/6, 7), 24 (Pl. 27/ 2, 3), 28 (Pl. 33/3), 29 (Pl. 35/1), 32 (Pl. 39/3, 7), 36 (Pl. 45/5) and 38 (Pl. 48/4).

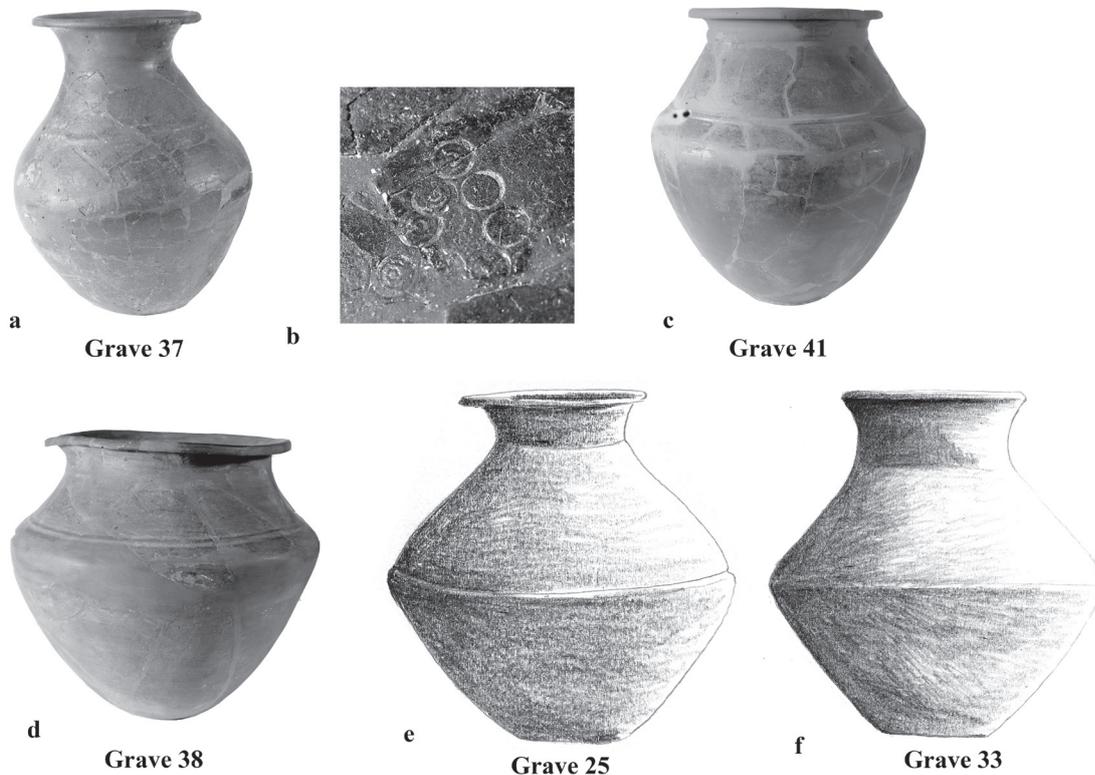


Fig. 89 – Types of the biconical pots - amphorae from the Pećine necropolis

- Carinated biconical amphorae with an everted rim (pot amphorae), characterised by their narrow neck and carination between the neck and the body, and a base of a small diameter, are the least frequent finds in the grave associations at the necropolis (Figure 89). This type of vessel was found in graves 25 (Pl. 29/2), 33 (Pl. 41/6) and 41 (Pl. 52/6, 7). An identical shape of pot amphora was recorded at the Dubnik necropolis, where it is dated to the LT B1b period.⁵¹⁸ The stamped ornament consisting of concentric circles arranged in triangles that decorated the pot amphora from grave 37 (Pl. 46/2) (Figure 89/b) has close analogies with vessels discovered in graves 116 and 127 at the Mannersdorf necropolis, in grave 28 at the Rezi-Rezicseri necropolis,⁵¹⁹ in grave 20 at the Chotin necropolis⁵²⁰ and in graves 124 and 137 at the Mána necropolis.⁵²¹

⁵¹⁸ Bujna 1989: Taf. XXXIV/22, 23.

⁵¹⁹ Horváth 1987: Pl. XXIII/10.

⁵²⁰ Ratimorska 1974: Taf. III/7.

⁵²¹ Benadik 1983: Taf. XLVI/7, 8; LV/10.

8.3.7. Pots

As the final examples of pottery production that were used in funerary rituals and found in the grave association at the Pećine necropolis there are two pots (in graves 26 and 27) which clearly reveal certain autochthonous influences. The pot in grave 26 is of a simple shape and a smaller size, with a conical body made of a coarse fabric and decorated with alternating tongue and wart-like pseudo-handles (Pl. 30/2) (Figure 90/d). Analogies for such a shape were recorded at a recently discovered necropolis from the end of the Early Iron Age at Sinjac Polje near Bela Palanka, where the remains of one among many cremated individuals within tumulus I⁵²² had been deposited. A similar handmade pot was

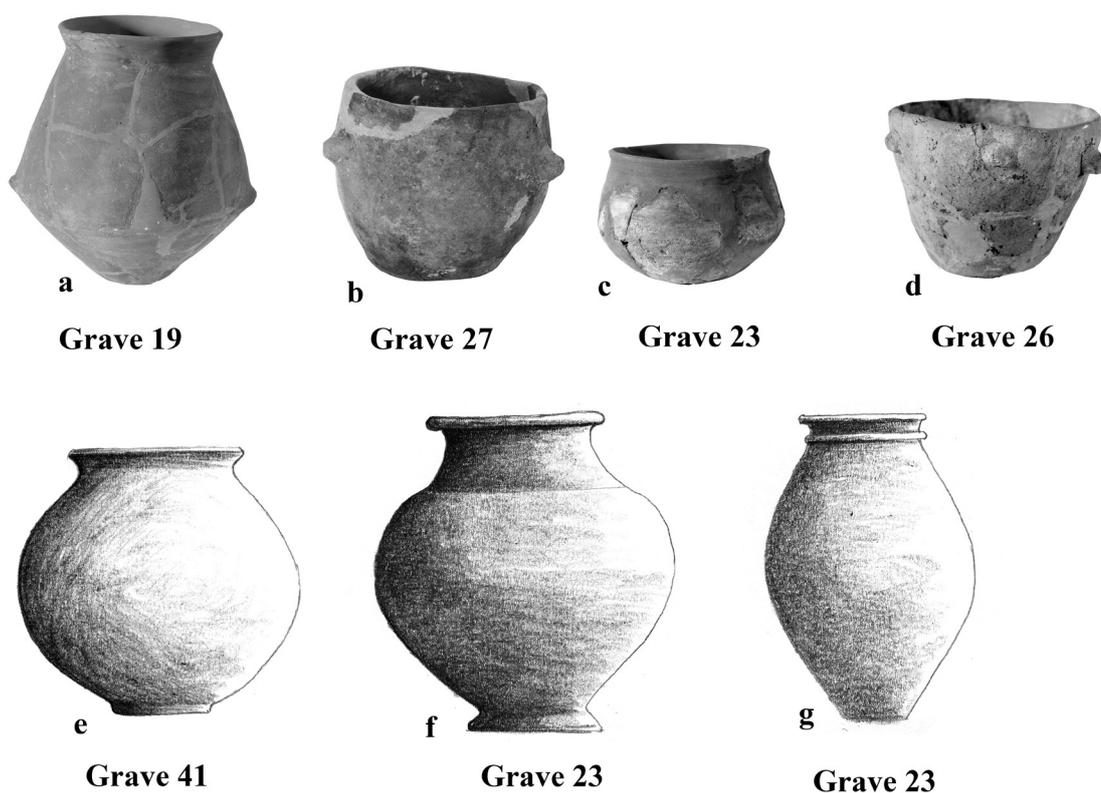


Fig. 90 – Types of the pots from the Pećine necropolis

found in grave 21 at the Dubnik necropolis in Slovakia, together with pottery showing strong Hallstatt features.⁵²³ The mentioned pot reveals a certain similarity to the specimen from Pećine, not only where the shape is concerned but also regarding the funerary context. The second pot, from grave 27, of a semi spherical shape, is also handmade of coarse fabric and is decorated with simple alternating wart and tongue-like pseudo-handles on the shoulder (Pl. 21/13) (Figure 90/b). This specimen also differs in the style and technique of manufacture from other grave goods, which are of a conspicuously La Tène provenance, and could also be understood as being a native influence in the funerary ritual.

Yet another type of pot with autochthonous characteristics was found in grave 19 (Pl. 19/9) (Figure 90/a). It is of an elongated biconical form, handmade, with a long neck and a pronounced shoulder. This specimen bears a strong resemblance to a pot from the Middle La Tène infant burial discovered at Mokranjske Stene near Negotin. It is consid-

⁵²² Kapuran, Blagojević, Bizjak 2015: Pl. V/10.

⁵²³ Bujna 1989: 17.



ered that pots of this shape were recurrent forms from the Ferigile culture in Oltenia from the end of the Early Iron Age.⁵²⁴ A similar specimen was recorded in a burial with Scythian characteristics at the Mána necropolis.⁵²⁵

Pots of the La Tène shapes, thrown on a potter's wheel are the already mentioned types of pot amphorae from graves 25 and 33, while the specimen from grave 23 (Pl. 25/8) (Figure 90/f) is a pot of a globular shape, with a pronounced neck and foot. Another pot comes from grave 33 and is of a distinctive globular shape with a slightly everted and pronounced rim (Pl. 41/8) (Figure 89/e). It is assumed the tall and spindle-shaped pot of a rather unusual shape from grave 23 (Pl. 25/10) (Figure 90/g) was not adequately reconstructed.

8.3.8. Oinochoai (*Beaked jugs*)

A single oinochoe vessel at the Pećine necropolis was discovered in grave 25 (Pl. 29/1) (Figure 91). The oinochoe is a vessel for pouring wine, a jug made of metal or pottery with a vertical handle and a trefoil mouth. In contrast to antique vessels, oinochoai do not have even traces of moulded ornaments except one rib at the junction of the neck and shoulder.⁵²⁶ On the specimen from grave 25 there is just such a moulded rib and horizontal channels below it. This oinochoe of the '*prohus*' type, except in certain elements, shows a similarity to the jugs from grave 3 at Trebeniško Kale and, judging by the finds of biconical bowls, an iron spearhead and a battle knife, it could be dated to the end of 4th century BCE.⁵²⁷ It also reveals certain features of Early Hellenistic pottery such as a short ring-like foot, a low strap handle curved in the form of a question mark and decoration consisting of horizontal lines on the shoulder and body.

We have recorded similar beaked jugs in the territory of Serbia at the necropolis from the end of the Early Iron Age in Ljuljaci,⁵²⁸ as well as in the princely tomb at Atenica near Čačak,⁵²⁹ and there is also an isolated find from Blagotin.⁵³⁰ Objects of this kind are related to the almost identical jugs from the Adriatic coast, from Epirus or Albania, from the end of 6th and the beginning of the 5th century BCE.⁵³¹ Workshops in Epirus from the Late Geometric and Archaic period, like Vica, for instance, are essential, regarding their stylistic and typological characteristics, for the identification of artefacts from the Central Balkans (e.g. from Atenica).⁵³² They are, in literature, also denoted as

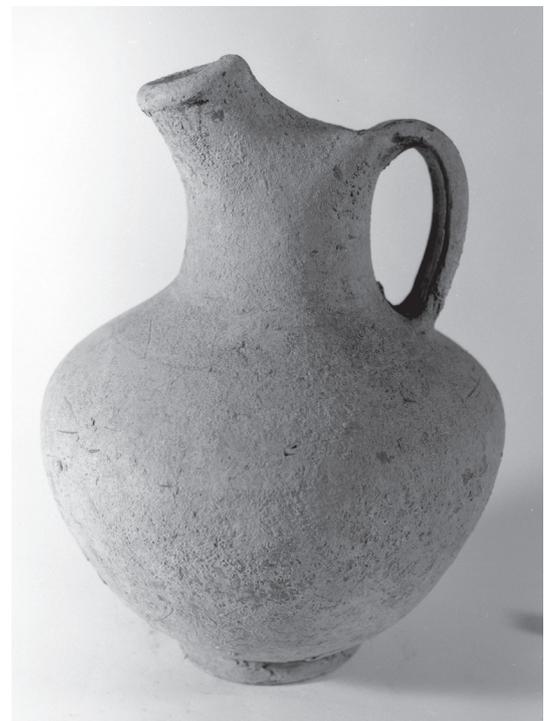


Fig. 91 – Oinochoe from the grave N°25

⁵²⁴ Kapuran 2013: Pl. III/17.

⁵²⁵ Benadik 1983: Taf. II/7.

⁵²⁶ Паровић-Пешикан 1988а: 37.

⁵²⁷ Паровић-Пешикан 1988а: 46.

⁵²⁸ Срејовић 1991.

⁵²⁹ Букнић, Јовановић 1966: Т. XIII/11; XXVI/1.

⁵³⁰ Sladić 1988: 313, 314/6, 7.

⁵³¹ Sladić 1988: 313, 254.

⁵³² Паровић-Пешикан 1988а: 35.

'Corinthian oinochoai' and are dated to the 5th and 4th centuries BCE.⁵³³ A number of similar objects come from the sites of Pristol in Romania,⁵³⁴ Graešica⁵³⁵ and Vardarski Rid⁵³⁶ in Macedonia, where they are dated to the 5th century BCE. The dilemma still remains whether we can relate such finds to the return of the Celtic army after the defeat at Delphi or if they should be considered as earlier finds, imitations of metal jugs of an identical shape which were very popular among the Early La Tène populations in Central Europe.

8.3.9. Ceramic whorls and rings

Two interesting objects have been found among the other grave goods at the necropolis. One is a conical whorl with a cruciform perforation, from grave 24 (Pl. 28/14) and the other is a circular ring from grave 27 (Pl. 32/15) that could have been the stand for a vessel with a base of a small diameter. Where other necropoleis in the Carpathian Basin are concerned, ceramic biconical whorls were found in grave 9 at the Curtuiuşeni/Érkötrvélyes necropolis which is, according to E. Teleagi, dated to the LT B2-C1.⁵³⁷

⁵³³ Паровић-Пешикан 1988a: 35.

⁵³⁴ Crăciunescu 1999: Fig. 4/10.

⁵³⁵ Mikulčić 1968: Sl. 23/j.

⁵³⁶ Митревски 2001: Фот. 32.

⁵³⁷ Teleagă 2008: 85, 135, Taf. 8/9.6.



9. NECROPOLEIS RELATED TO THE PEĆINE NECROPOLIS, from Central Europe to the Middle Danube Basin*

* This chapter was unified and completed by A. Kapuran from material prepared by the late B. Jovanović.

It seems that the time of publishing reliable analogies for distinct finds from the La Tène period in the Balkans and in the Carpathian Basin is coming to an end. The gathering of chronological facts helping to connect the unknown with the familiar is changing in such a way that the main role is primarily taken by the closed associations of finds (in this case, grave associations). Great attention is also paid to the spatial distribution of those sources or the territorial position taken by the necropoleis, settlements and different production centres, but also to their social organisation and activities and their expansionistic or migratory evolution.

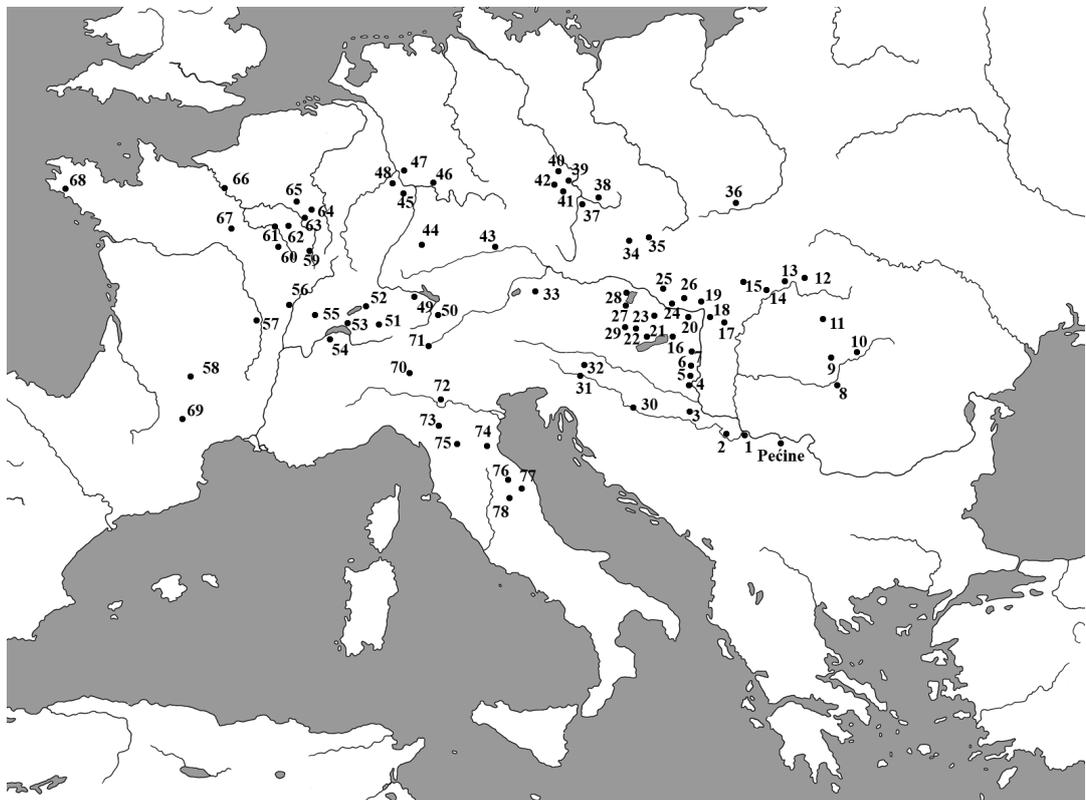
Investigations at, and the publishing of, the necropoleis of the Eastern Celts have advanced to such an extent that the mutual association of the archaeological material could also be applied to the Pećine necropolis, although not even that necropolis has been completely investigated (due to the rescue character of the investigations). It is situated in the Danube hinterland on the route linking the east of the Carpathian Basin with the southern Balkans and the eastern Mediterranean. If the initial objective of these investigations was, among other things, also to discover the origin of the Eastern Celts buried at Pećine, then we must first take into consideration its hinterland, that is, the eastern part of Central Europe and the Carpathian Basin previously occupied by their invasion in the 4th century BCE. Necropoleis of the Early La Tène are distributed within the mentioned territory like an expanded arch from the pre-Alpine region in the west to the post-Alpine zone in the east, from the upper course of the river Elbe/Labe in the north and to the ore bearing mountains of Central Europe in the south. (Map 3).



Map 3 – Necropoleis related to the Pećine necropolis

Such a geographical disposition, which is of interest for our topic, begins with a series of necropoleis in Central Europe and in the Carpathian Basin. There are the large Celtic necropoleis like Pişcolt, corresponding to the central and eastern region of the Carpathian Basin, i.e. to the upper and middle Danube Basin. Regarding their geographic position and chronology, and bearing in mind the distribution of the late cultures of the Early Iron Age, these necropoleis reveal the home region of the Celtic invasion forces at the end of the 4th century BCE that were heading towards the Mediterranean and Asia Minor. To just that invasion army belong the cemeteries at Karaburma and Pećine.

This outlined territory of the eastern group of Celts did not have any strict borders in the west and east of Central Europe, unlike towards the south, downstream along the Danube. Taking the Danube as the axis of that area, three habitation zones can be distinguished: northern Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia, with a dense network of settlements and necropoleis; the plains of the Carpathian Basin to the south of the Danube, or from Lower Austria to north-western Romania; and, finally, southern Transdanubia and the great Hungarian Plain, including the valleys of the rivers Drava and Tisa (Map 4).



Map 4 – 1. Karaburma; 2. Kupinovo; 3. Osjek; 4. Batina; 5. Báta; 6. Szarazd-Regöty; 7. Bölske; 8. Silivas; 9. Apahida; 10. Fintenele; 11. Ciumeşti; 12. Pişcolt; 13. Bódroghalom; 14. Muhi; 15. Orňa; 16. Litér; 17. Jaszberény; 18. Kosd; 19. Szob; 20. Pilismarót; 21. Taljandörög; 22. Ménlőcsanak; 24. Chotin; 25. Maňa; 26. Kamenin; 27. Sopron; 28. Rust; 29. Rezi-Rezicseri; 30. Donja Dolina; 31. Novo Mesto; 32. Mokronog; 33. Dürnberg; 34. Brno-Maloměřice; 35. Uhřice; 36. Iwanowice; 37. Prague; 38. Křinec; 39. Radovesice; 40. Duchov; 41. Staňkovice; 42. Oplaty; 43. Manching; 44. Nebringen; 45. Waldalgesteim; 46. Eschersheim; 47. Braubach; 48. Pfalzfeld; 49. Andelfingen; 50. Balzers; 51. Münsingen-Rine; 52. La Tène; 53. St Sulpice; 54. Chens; 55. Asnans; 56. Chalon-sur-Saône; 57. Diou; 58. Aurillac; 59. Prauthoy; 60. Neuville-sur-Vanne; 61. Conflans; 62. Cernon-sur-Coole; 63. Courtisols; 64. Sornme-Tourbe; 65. Berru; 66. Arnfreville; 67. Larchant; 68. Saint-Jean-Trolimon; 69. Lasgrais; 70. Mediolanum; 71. Bellinzona; 72. Carzaghetto; 73. San Pole; 74. Monte Bibele; 75. Marzabotto; 76. Montefortino; 77. Filottrano; 78. Moscano di Fabriano.



The conspicuous absence of completely investigated necropoleis makes their relative and absolute dating somewhat difficult. This problem appears in the Late Hallstatt period but it is particularly prominent in the La Tène period because of its relatively short duration in relation to the rapid changes which are apparent in the material culture. This is one of the reasons for the creation of a coordinated absolute chronology of the rapid Celtic development during the last centuries before the Common Era, primarily their violent expansion and conquest of most of the European territory. Additionally, the social organisation of the numerous autochthonous communities of the Early Iron Age that previously lived in these territories is not so well understood. A distinct phenomenon, which results from the discrepancy between military superiority and the benefits resulting from it, is the Scordisci as the latest military alliance of the Eastern Celts established after the defeat at Delphi.

The necropoleis of such a generalised territorial division, more or less suitable for general typological and chronological comparisons with Pećine and Karaburma, will be coordinated with the chronology of the Eastern Celts' migration towards the south of the Balkans and mainly based on the fibulas found at the necropoleis of the Münsingen horizon and the Duchcov hoard in Slovakia.

9.1. BELGRADE NECROPOLIS, KARABURMA

Geographically closest to Pećine and, at the same time, the closest necropolis with burials from the Early La Tène, Karaburma was discovered in the course of the construction of large apartment blocks at the end of 1950s. Many archaeological sites dating from the Eneolithic to the Late Iron Age have been discovered in this part of Belgrade, situated between the bank of the Danube and its tributary, the Mirijevo brook.⁵³⁸ However, it is important to mention that the site of Karaburma, together with Rospri Ćuprija on the right bank of the Mirijevo brook constitutes a single geographic and cultural entity.⁵³⁹

Apart from the evident parallels between Karaburma and Pećine, there are also obvious distinct differences, such as their organisation, structure, and duration and, finally, in the funerary ritual itself. These necropoleis are synchronous only in one phase of the La Tène (Lt B2), while Pećine was the location where a larger population of Eastern Celts had been gathered and was one of the 'recruiting' centres for the forthcoming invasion. Karaburma also reveals similar characteristics, but only in the initial phase of its foundation, while later it was transformed into the central settlement of the Scordisci, Singidunum, until its fall into Roman control. Karaburma also shows a greater symbiosis of the Celts with the Pannonians and Daco-Geti, while the necropolis at Pećine bears a greater resemblance to the Galatians, who would be mentioned in history sometime later. As one of more recent interpretations of the significance of the Karaburma necropolis for the La Tène period in Europe, we might quote observations by M. Blečić-Kavur and B. Kavur, who are of the opinion that some famous warrior, a representative of that time's avant-garde and the leader of a new era at the end of the 4th century BCE, was buried in grave 22 at Karaburma, and that in the case of that necropolis it was an area where political, economic and military contacts filtered.⁵⁴⁰ Prior to the discovery of Pećine, Karaburma was consid-

⁵³⁸ Todorović 1972: 7, 8.

⁵³⁹ Todorović 1972: 8.

⁵⁴⁰ Blečić-Kavur, Kavur 2010: 76.



ered the chronologically most important La Tène site in the Balkans and, based on this, phases of the evolution of that period had been identified, such as Beograd 1-3 (Table 1).⁵⁴¹

Where the material culture is concerned, differences in the serial production of weapons are evident during the entire existence of the Karaburma necropolis. The same situation is true of the number of buried warriors and is also indicated by the differences in chronology between these two necropoleis. On the other hand, parallels are mostly conspicuous in the finds from inhumation burials at Karaburma (90 were cremated on a pyre). The group of graves 60, 63 and 67 confirms its relative chronology according to the characteristic (diagnostic) elements from the closed assemblages in the mentioned graves. The method of inhumation, grave goods like earrings of twisted silver wire, fragments of hand-made vessels and fibulas of the Karaburma 63 type indicate that it was an earlier horizon of Celtic graves in the Danube Basin and in Serbia. Moreover, the fibula from grave 60,⁵⁴² according to its shape and richly moulded ornaments, belongs to the phase of Karaburma 63.⁵⁴³ Grave 63 from Karaburma, according to the arrangement and position of the grave goods, has most analogies with grave 3 at Pećine. Graves 23 and 66 are examples of burials of respectable warriors with swords of the De Navarro II type, as on the corroded scabbards a basic visual representation could be reconstructed. A fibula of the Dux type with a moulded bow and a disc on a bent back foot,⁵⁴⁴ from grave 66, dates from a later epoch but not much later judging by the shield bosses from both warrior graves. Analogies for the dress jewellery are fibulas of the Dux type encountered in graves 60, 62, 63 and 66,⁵⁴⁵ while the closest analogies for the jewellery, such as the earrings, were recorded in graves 63 and 67.⁵⁴⁶

Graves which could be dated to the LT B period are as follows: grave 22 with a bronze situla, a bronze bowl, a bent sword and iron belt garniture,⁵⁴⁷ grave 23 with a spearhead with a broad blade and a small socket, a battle knife and shield plating,⁵⁴⁸ grave 51 with a bent sword in a preserved scabbard and a spearhead with a broad blade and a rather long haft,⁵⁴⁹ grave 60 with fibulas of the Dux type,⁵⁵⁰ grave 62 with a bent sword, a spearhead with a broad blade and a short socket, concave shield bosses with ornaments and a fibula with a smooth bow and bent back foot with a knob,⁵⁵¹ grave 66 with a bent sword of the De Navarro II type, a shield boss with tangs and a fibula with a segmental bow and bent back foot with a knob,⁵⁵² grave 71 with a bent sword and a scabbard, a shield boss with tangs and a spearhead with a broad blade and short socket⁵⁵³ and grave 111 with a large belt of twisted wire for carrying a sword, a scabbard and a spearhead with a broad blade and short socket.⁵⁵⁴

⁵⁴¹ Božič 1981: Tab. 2, 317–324.

⁵⁴² Todorović 1972: T. XXI/6.

⁵⁴³ Božič 1981: 317.

⁵⁴⁴ Todorović 1972: T. XXIV/3.

⁵⁴⁵ Todorović 1972: T. XXI/4, 6, 8, 9; T. XXII/4; XXIII/2; XXIV/3

⁵⁴⁶ Todorović 1972: T. XXIII/3, 4; XXV/3, 4.

⁵⁴⁷ Todorović 1972: T. VIII/1, 9, 2-4; 8, 10.

⁵⁴⁸ Todorović 1972: T. IX/1, 3, 7, 4, 5, 8, 9.

⁵⁴⁹ Todorović 1972: T. XIX/2, 1.

⁵⁵⁰ Todorović 1972: XXI/4, 8, 9.

⁵⁵¹ Todorović 1972: T. XXII/1, 3, 4, 5.

⁵⁵² Todorović 1972: T. XXIV/9, 3.

⁵⁵³ Todorović 1972: T. XXV/1, 2, 4, 5.

⁵⁵⁴ Todorović 1972: T. XXXII/6, 4.

Graves at the Karaburma necropolis dated to the LT C period are as follows: grave 29 with a sword of the De Navarro II type (phase of transition from dragons into geometrisation and griffons), a long spearhead with a broad blade, a shield boss with tangs and a large chain,⁵⁵⁵ grave 41 with a sword, a bent scabbard, a shield boss with flaps and a kantharos decorated with stamped ornament,⁵⁵⁶ grave 324 with a damaged sword, a fragmented battle knife with a knob at the handle end and a large belt garniture⁵⁵⁷ and grave 325 containing a sword with a scabbard decorated with medallions bearing engraved cruciform motifs, a shield boss with tangs and a large battle knife with its handle decorated with a small knob.⁵⁵⁸

Pottery shapes common for both necropoleis are mostly *kantharoi* (or pseudo-*kantharoi*), i.e., beakers with two handles surmounting the rim and a pronounced foot. *Kantharoi* of this type were found in graves 10, 34, 38, 41 and 59 at Karaburma.⁵⁵⁹

9.2. OSIJEK DONJI GRAD

The necropolis at Donji Grad in Osijek is one of the most important Early La Tène sites in Slavonia and it shows certain chronological relationships with Pećine. That necropolis was known even before the Second World War but archaeological explorations during supervised clay exploitation were conducted from 1953 to 1966 in the area of the brick plant (Ekstravilan 48).⁵⁶⁰ Unfortunately, plans and documentation that would have provided a more complete insight into the distribution of the graves have not been published, only data concerning the appearance and structure of the graves, the funerary ritual and the arrangement of the grave goods. Nevertheless, it is important to mention that inhumation burials prevail and, according to the funerary ritual, the necropolis is dated to the Early La Tène. It could be concluded, on the basis of the discovered fibulas, that it lasted from the Dux horizon, through the horizon with fibulas of the Middle La Tène type with large globular heads until the domination of fibulas decorated with rosettes and figure-of-eight motifs made of wire.⁵⁶¹ After the publication of reports by E. Spajić,⁵⁶² an historian in the Museum of Slavonia, the most important finds were published by J. Todorović⁵⁶³ and N. Majnarić,⁵⁶⁴ although without taking grave associations into account. Due to all these circumstances, it would not be advisable to depend on the reliability of the finds from this most important Scordiscan necropolis in Slavonia although, as we shall see, there have been certain attempts to systematise the graves and finds (Table 2).⁵⁶⁵

⁵⁵⁵ Todorović 1972: T. XII/5, 8, 9, 10.

⁵⁵⁶ Todorović 1972: T. XVI/6, 8, 7, 2.

⁵⁵⁷ Todorović 1972: T. XLI/1, 4, 3.

⁵⁵⁸ Todorović 1972: T. XLI/1, 2, 8, 4.

⁵⁵⁹ Todorović 1972: T. II/1; XIV/4; XV/2; XVI/2; XX/2.

⁵⁶⁰ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 10.

⁵⁶¹ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 39; Dizdar ??

⁵⁶² Spajić 1954; Spajić 1956; Spajić 1962.

⁵⁶³ Todorović 1968.

⁵⁶⁴ Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 38–39.

⁵⁶⁵ Thanks to the colleague M. Dizdar, we have a very important attempt at the systematisation and periodisation of the interments at the Donji Grad necropolis in Osijek. The same author studied finds from 53 graves and dated to the LT B1 period graves 48 and 51; to the LT B2 graves 5, 13, 19, 22 and 29; to the transition period of the LT B2/C2 are attributed graves 1, 2, 9, 10, 11, 14, 27 and 31, while graves 4, 6, 7, 16, 17, 20–26, 32–35, 37, 38, 45 and 52 date from the LT C1. Dizdar also emphasises that many graves are mixed and that in them were found objects from two or more phases of the La Tène culture, while there are only a few grave associations which are chronologically consistent, as could be seen in the warrior grave from the LT B2 or female graves 6 and 26 from the LT C1, Dizdar in preparation.



DONJI GRAD	PEĆINE	DONJI GRAD	PEĆINE

Table 2 (from N. Majnarić-Pandžić 1970)

Graves which should be mentioned as the diagnostically most important are: grave 22⁵⁶⁶ with a fibula of the Dux type, which is dated to the LT B2 period; grave 29 with weapons of the same date,⁵⁶⁷ and grave 31, which is dated to the LT C1 period.⁵⁶⁸ Most analogies with the Pećine necropolis were recorded in grave 29, where a sword of the De

⁵⁶⁶ Spajić 1956: 50.

⁵⁶⁷ Božić 1981: Tab. 2.

⁵⁶⁸ Dizdar 2013: 263.

Navarro I type, a concave bipartite shield boss, a shield handle and a Dux fibula have been discovered.⁵⁶⁹ Where the necropolis at Pećine is concerned, compatible interments were apparent in graves 38 and 40. Stylistic and typological congruencies in grave 22 at Osijek have parallels with solid cast bronze bracelets with astragal expansions, as well as with three fibulas of the Dux type⁵⁷⁰ that correspond chronologically to the graves at the Pećine necropolis. In grave 12 in Osijek a bracelet was found with an expanded end and decorated with globular protuberances, analogous with the specimen from grave 12 at Pećine.

9.3. PIȘCOLT NECROPOLIS

The Pișcolt necropolis was discovered at the site of Nisipărie in north-western Romania (Satu Mare County), very near the Hungarian border. It is located on a loess terrace 350 m x 300 m in size. Investigations conducted from 1970 to 1978 brought to light 186 La Tène graves. The character of interment was biritual, with 75 inhumation burials (orientation NW – SE) and 85 cremation burials where the remains of the deceased were placed in pits and 13 cremated individuals whose remains were placed in urns. The funerary ritual shows common elements with Pećine and some of the cremated remains placed in the pits also have earlier Hallstatt traditions. Although the necropolis belongs to the Eastern Celts, there are two clearly visible opposing branches of the typological chain of the Early La Tène at the very beginning of the violent migration campaigns towards the south Balkans and Asia Minor. Among the many La Tène necropoleis in the Carpathian Basin, Pișcolt reveals most analogies with the Pećine necropolis, such as in the organisation of the burial groups and also concerning finds of the material culture.⁵⁷¹

The Pișcolt I horizon includes 26 graves, which are not isolated but an integral part of the interment zone. These Early La Tène graves with strong local traditions include biritual burials; there are inhumed individuals laid on their back or on their side in a crouched position and there are cremation burials with the remains placed in a pit or in urns. Among the finds of phase I are fibulas of the Dux type (LT B), simple bracelets of the *Steckverschluss* type, square clasps, buckles and rather large swords of the Hallstatt tradition. The pottery vessels were made by hand and on the potter's wheel (Vekerzug culture) and there are some that are wheel-thrown and reveal Celtic traditions (*Linsenflasche* – lentil flasks) as well as amphorae and bowls that date from the end of the LT B1, or the second half of the 4th century BCE.

Horizon II includes 68, mostly cremated, burials where the finds have included fibulas of the 'drum' (*Pauken*) type, the early Münsingen type and variants of the Dux type, large bracelets with buffer terminals and hollow cast bronze bracelets (Hibular type), while the swords are of the Silvas-Hatvan-Boldog type. Imitations of Celtic shapes prevail in the pottery assemblages as well as the handmade vessels made according to local Hallstatt tradition. Although elements of the Early La Tène did not disappear, finds that some authors identify as later La Tène types appear in that horizon. That horizon is identified as

⁵⁶⁹ Božić 1981: T. 6/1–4.

⁵⁷⁰ Spajić 1954: T X/7, 6; XI/1, 2.

⁵⁷¹ For establishing the original chronology, stylistic and typological methods were used on fibulas and bracelets after Krämer, who indicated 4 chronological horizons of interment at this necropolis. Horizon Pișcolt I could be dated to the LT B1–B2 (Krämer); Pișcolt II dates from the LT B2 (Krämer); Pișcolt III the LT B2 (Krämer) or the LT B2b (Waldhauser) or the LT C1 (Polenz); while Pișcolt IV dates from the LT C1 (Waldhauser). Zirra 1998: 158-159;



PISCOLT	PEĆINE	PISCOLT	PEĆINE

Table 3 (from J. Némethi 1988, 1989, 1993)

sub-phase B2 of the Early La Tène. La Tène features from the Pişcolt necropolis, like the torcs of the 'á tampon' type and fibulas with a large spring of the Münsingen type reveal, without doubt, connections between the La Tène group in north-western Romania and the tribes from the Upper Rhine region. All graves from horizon II are concentrated within the southern zone of the necropolis.

Horizon III reveals remains of Dux type fibulas with two spheres on the foot, while ankle rings with moulded decoration (*Reifenstil*) date from the end of the Early La Tène – the LT B2/C1.

A relatively larger number of graves, with fibulas of the Dux and Münsingen types, large bracelets and pottery made exclusively on a potter's wheel, belong to horizon IV. This fourth phase of the necropolis' life is dated to the Middle La Tène (LT C1) and it marks the cessation of burials at the necropolis. Perhaps there is a possibility, considering certain analogies with the Pećine necropolis, for some corrections to the chronology, as suggested by V. Zirra.⁵⁷²

The earliest graves, from the LT B1, at the Pişcolt necropolis, such as grave 2 with a pair of 'drum' (*Pauken*) fibulas, a Münsingen fibula with a rosette, and hollow cast bronze bracelets with semi spherical protuberances,⁵⁷³ show considerable parallels with Pećine. Fibulas of the Dux and *Pauken* type, together with handmade pottery were encountered in grave 9.⁵⁷⁴ In the warrior grave 36, besides fibulas of the Dux and Münsingen (with rosette) types, rectangular shield bosses and a bent sword were discovered.⁵⁷⁵ Analogies with Pećine could be found in graves 37, 78, 79 and 180, which contained fibulas of the Münsingen type with vegetal decoration on the bow and rosettes on the foot,⁵⁷⁶ fibulas of the Dux type⁵⁷⁷ and, among the pottery assemblage, one amphora decorated with small stamped circles and garlands.⁵⁷⁸ Grave 191 with a (*Pauken*) drum fibula and a bead of glass paste of an anthropomorphic shape,⁵⁷⁹ and grave 203 with a fibula of the Dux type with a large bead on a bent back foot,⁵⁸⁰ also show similarities with Pećine.

Graves dated to the LT B1/B2 phase include grave 120, cremation burial 124 with a bent sword in a decorated scabbard of the De Navarro II type,⁵⁸¹ then graves 125, 134 and 142 with fibulas of the Dux type and a pair of spearheads,⁵⁸² cremation burial of a warrior 137 with a bent sword and a scabbard of the De Navarro type II,⁵⁸³ then grave 202 with Early La Tène fibulas of the Dux type and handmade pottery,⁵⁸⁴ and inhumation burial 204 with a fibula of the Dux type and a pair of tubular ankle rings made of crumpled sheet bronze.⁵⁸⁵ Where fibulas from this phase of the Pişcolt necropolis are concerned, the analogies with Pećine are most prominent with the specimens from

⁵⁷² Zirra 1998: 158–159.

⁵⁷³ Némethi 1988: Fig. 2/1; Fig. 2/3; Fig. 2/9.

⁵⁷⁴ Némethi 1988: Fig. 2/1; Fig. 2/3; Fig. 2/11.

⁵⁷⁵ Némethi 1988: Fig. 4/1, 2; Fig. 4/7a, 7b; Fig. 4/10.

⁵⁷⁶ Némethi 1988: Fig. 9/2.

⁵⁷⁷ Némethi 1988: Fig. 9/1.

⁵⁷⁸ Némethi 1988: Fig. 9/11.

⁵⁷⁹ Némethi 1988: Fig. 10/1; Fig. 10/5.

⁵⁸⁰ Némethi 1988: Fig. 11/1.

⁵⁸¹ Némethi 1989: Fig. 8/1a–c.

⁵⁸² Némethi 1988: Fig. 7/1; Fig. 7/2a, 2b.

⁵⁸³ Némethi 1989: Fig. 10/1, 1a.

⁵⁸⁴ Némethi 1988: Fig. 10/1, 2; Fig. 10/17–9.

⁵⁸⁵ Némethi 1989: Fig. 21/1; Fig. 21/3.



PISCOLT	PEĆINE	PISCOLT	PEĆINE

Table 4 (from J. Némethi 1988, 1989, 1993)

graves 3, 27, 16, 28 and 19. Large bracelets with alternating astragal expansions from grave 2 at Pişcolt were also recorded at Pećine in grave 7, while bracelets of tubular crumpled sheet bronze (*Fussbringe*) from graves 2 and 34 at Pećine were found in graves 27 and 43 at the Pişcolt necropolis. Similar solid cast bracelets with segmental expansions from graves 12, 13 and 43 at Pećine have been found in graves 9, 140 and 202 and hollow cast bracelets with semi spherical protuberances were found in graves 9 and 191 at the Pişcolt necropolis.

Analogies between the necropoleis at Pećine and Pişcolt in the LT B2 phase can be noticed in the material from cremation burial 1 (Pişcolt) and it is best illustrated by the fibulas of the Dux type, the iron bracelet with expansions for inlaying coral rosettes and a battle knife with a ring pommel.⁵⁸⁶ Finds from Pişcolt important for Pećine are objects discovered in inhumation burial 4 with *Pauken* fibulas, a bracelet and ankle rings made of ribbed tubular sheet bronze,⁵⁸⁷ in grave 7 with Dux fibulas and a bracelet made of sheet bronze lavishly decorated by embossing,⁵⁸⁸ in inhumation burial 16 with Dux fibulas, and ankle rings made of ribbed tubular sheet bronze,⁵⁸⁹ in cremation burial 17 and inhumation burial 24 where, together with one pseudo-kantharos, an Early La Tène fibula of the 'Reifenstil' type was found.⁵⁹⁰ The group of graves 30, 35, 44, 41, 146, 168, 174, 177, 188, 182, 185, 189 and 207 at the Pişcolt necropolis also dates from the LT B2 phase. From the LT B2 period at the Pişcolt necropolis, fibulas having close analogies with Pećine were recorded in graves 20, 12, 41 and 24 and shield bosses were found in graves 23 and 40, while identical belt buckles were found in graves 3, 7 and 19.

Phase LT B2/C1 at the Pişcolt necropolis is represented by graves 8, 10, 14, 20, 40, 42, 45, 47, 48/49, 51, 54, 55, 60, 67, 71, 101, 107 and 108. To the same group could also be attributed grave 127, with pottery and Dux fibulas,⁵⁹¹ grave 136 with a belt buckle of the lanceolate type,⁵⁹² grave 156 with a belt buckle, a fibula of the Dux type and a hollow cast segmental bracelet,⁵⁹³ and warrior grave 158 with a spearhead with a broad blade, three fibulas, two of them of the Dux type and one of the Middle La Tène scheme.⁵⁹⁴

Analogies in the pottery production are conspicuous at both necropoleis on many pot amphorae and on handmade bowls and pots.

9.4. REZI REZICSERI NECROPOLIS

One La Tène necropolis was discovered by chance in the 1960s in the course of sand exploitation to the north of Lake Balaton. There were sporadic grave discoveries until 1973, when rescue archaeological excavations started.⁵⁹⁵ Up until 1974, 38 graves were discovered and, judging by the situation at the site, it is assumed that there could have been 120-130 burials at the necropolis. The Rezi Rezicséri necropolis, according to its spatial characteristics, was the second largest necropolis in the region of Transdanubia. It

⁵⁸⁶ Némethi 1989: Fig. 1/1–3; Fig. 1/7; Fig. 1/12.

⁵⁸⁷ Némethi 1989: Fig. 1/2; Fig. 1/4, 5.

⁵⁸⁸ Némethi 1989: Fig. 2/1, 2; Fig. 2/3.

⁵⁸⁹ Némethi 1989: Fig. 3/1–3; Fig. 2/3.

⁵⁹⁰ Némethi 1989: Fig. 4/3; Fig. 4/1.

⁵⁹¹ Némethi 1992: Fig. 28/8, 9; Fig. 28/1–3.

⁵⁹² Némethi 1992: Fig. 24/38.

⁵⁹³ Némethi 1992: Fig. 26/4a; Fig. 26/2; Fig. 26/3b.

⁵⁹⁴ Némethi 1992: Fig. 28/4; Fig. 28/3, 4; Fig. 28/1.

⁵⁹⁵ Horváth 1987: 97.



REZI REZICSERI	PEĆINE	REZI REZICSERI	PEĆINE

Table 5 (from I. Horvath 1987)

is assumed that, considering the absolute chronology, the necropolis lasted from the LT B1 to the LT C1.⁵⁹⁶ The funerary ritual was biritual, with inhumation as well as cremation and cremated remains placed in a pit surrounded by rather large stones. The earliest graves are situated in the northern section of the necropolis, while some burials from the LT B2 phase were encountered in the central zones.

Typological similarities between the Pećine necropolis and Rezi Rezicseri necropolis are conspicuous not only in the funerary ritual but also regarding grave goods, jewellery and pottery (Table 5). First of all there are fibulas of the Dux type with a bent back foot decorated with a knob which is, in most cases, leaning on the bow, as is suggested by specimens from graves 2, 12, 31, 47 and 50.⁵⁹⁷ Close analogies with Pećine can be noticed on fibulas with a bow decorated with astragals, from grave 53⁵⁹⁸ and fibulas with engraved ornaments on the bow and a bent back foot with an expansion for a rosette, from grave 3.⁵⁹⁹ The most frequent jewellery pieces are bracelets, of which one specimen made of solid cast bronze and decorated with protuberances and expanded ends from grave 5⁶⁰⁰ corresponds most closely to the bracelet from grave 12 at Pećine. The bracelets and ankle rings made of tubular sheet bronze decorated by embossing, from graves 22, 26, 51 and 63,⁶⁰¹ and with a series of semi spherical protuberances, from grave 47⁶⁰² are very similar to the bracelets from Pećine.

Where weapons discovered in warrior graves at the Rezi Rezicseri necropolis are concerned, a sword of the De Navarro II type from grave 4, with a scabbard decorated with a lyre motif,⁶⁰³ shows closest analogies with the sword from grave 38 at Pećine. It is interesting that in grave 12 (at Rezi Rezicseri), together with Dux fibulas and battle knives, arrowheads of the Scythian type were found,⁶⁰⁴ as was also the case in grave 32 at Pećine.

As parallels with Pećine in pottery production, first to be mentioned should be a deep bowl with stamped concentric circles arranged in triangles, from Rezi Rezicseri,⁶⁰⁵ closely resembling a flask amphora from grave 37 at Pećine. The remaining finds of conical bowls with a thickened rim from grave 24⁶⁰⁶ and flask amphorae from graves 1, 21, 48, 55 and 56,⁶⁰⁷ have close analogies with identical types from graves 17, 3, 16, 24, 37 and 32 at Pećine.

9.5. MÁNA NECROPOLIS

The Middle La Tène necropolis of Mána is situated on the left bank of the Danube, near Novè Zamky in south-western Slovakia. It was discovered in 1935 and excavations brought to light 145 burials, of which 109 are La Tène graves, 9 are Late Hallstatt burials,

⁵⁹⁶ Horváth 1987: 125

⁵⁹⁷ Horváth 1987: Pl. 15/3; XIX/1–4; XXIII/7; XXV/10, 11; XXVII/87.

⁵⁹⁸ Horváth 1987: Pl. XXVIII/4, 5.

⁵⁹⁹ Horváth 1987: Pl. XVI/3.

⁶⁰⁰ Horváth 1987: Pl. XV/1

⁶⁰¹ Horváth 1987: Pl. XI/6; XXII/11, 15; XVII/12, 13; XXXI/6.

⁶⁰² Horváth 1987: Pl. XXV/19

⁶⁰³ Horváth 1987: Pl. XVII/2a.

⁶⁰⁴ Horváth 1987: Pl. XIX/5–9.

⁶⁰⁵ Horváth 1987: Pl. XXIII/10.

⁶⁰⁶ Horváth 1987: Pl. XXII/2.

⁶⁰⁷ Horváth 1987: Pl. XX/1, 11; XXVI/6; XXIX/7, 14.



23 are early medieval graves and 5 burials are of an unknown date. Anthropological analyses have been performed only on a small sample from the La Tène graves and it was concluded that there were 29 males, 19 females and 36 children. Among the rich graves, two (127 and 133) are particularly interesting as they contained sets of bracelets made of glass paste, beads and buckles, and fibulas decorated with filigree, which are assumed to have belonged to women from the La Tène C1 period. Analogies with the Pečine necropolis are illustrated by many diagnostic finds, of which the most important are fibulas of the Dux and Münsingen types, but also finger rings, bracelets, ankle rings, torcs and pottery (Table 6). The Mána necropolis is dated to the period from the LT B2 to C1 (around 200 years).

Diagnostic fibulas at this necropolis are typologically heterogeneous, so the Dux-Münsingen type are identified as specimens from graves 13, 35, 36, 62, 64, 113 and 104, which are dated to the LT B2. Diagnostic fibulas of the Dux type from graves 28 and 111 illustrate, in the best way, the LT C1 horizon at this necropolis.

In graves 13 and 39 at the Mána necropolis were found rosette fibulas with a disc filled with white glass paste,⁶⁰⁸ while the fibulas from graves 64, 93, 100, 113, 118, 125 and 140 could be identified as the Dux type and are dated to the LT B2 period.⁶⁰⁹ Just one fibula from grave 124⁶¹⁰ shows certain analogies with a large iron fibula from grave 3 at Pečine. Also, one 'drum' fibula was discovered in grave 104⁶¹¹ at the Mána necropolis and it resembles a fibula from grave 23 at Pečine.

At the Mána necropolis, graves 28, 32, 40, 43, 58, 59, 60, 61, 68, 101, 107, 122 and 130 are identified as the graves of members of the military elite of the La Tène community and are burials with military equipment and pottery.

The most numerous among the jewellery pieces discovered at this Early La Tène necropolis in Slovakia are bracelets of diverse types: bracelets made of solid cast bronze with a smooth surface (some of which have overlapping ends),⁶¹² specimens of solid cast bronze with buffer terminals,⁶¹³ pieces made of solid cast bronze decorated with expansions,⁶¹⁴ those made of ribbed tubular sheet bronze,⁶¹⁵ of tubular sheet bronze decorated with astragal protrusions executed by embossing,⁶¹⁶ and of smooth tubular sheet bronze with their ends inserted into each other.⁶¹⁷

The closest analogies from the LT B2 phase at the Mána necropolis are a pair of bracelets and ankle rings made of crumpled tubular sheet bronze from inhumation burial 13,⁶¹⁸ which are most similar to the grave associations in burials 20, 27, and 43 at Pečine.

Solid cast bracelets with astragal expansions characteristic of the LT B period were found in the burial of an adult individual (grave 113),⁶¹⁹ and in grave 118 of a younger person,⁶²⁰ and we could find close analogies for them in grave 6 at Pečine. A stylistic simi-

⁶⁰⁸ Benadik 1978: Taf. XVII/1, 6; Benadik 1978: Taf. XVII/1, 6.

⁶⁰⁹ Benadik 1978: Taf. XXVII/1–5; XXXIII/7; XXXV/1, 2; XLI/1–4; XLII/8–10; XLVII/1–7; LVI/4, 5.

⁶¹⁰ Benadik 1978: Taf. XLV/12.

⁶¹¹ Benadik 1978: Taf. XXXVII/1.

⁶¹² Benadik 1978: Taf. V/10.

⁶¹³ Benadik 1978: Taf. LVIII/5.

⁶¹⁴ Benadik 1978: Taf. XVII/3.

⁶¹⁵ Benadik 1978: Taf. VII/1, 2.

⁶¹⁶ Benadik 1978: Taf. XLVIII/3, 5.

⁶¹⁷ Benadik 1978: Taf. VIII/8.

⁶¹⁸ Benadik 1978: Taf. VII/1–2, 5–6.

⁶¹⁹ Benadik 1978: Taf. XLI/8.

⁶²⁰ Benadik 1978: Taf. XLII/11.

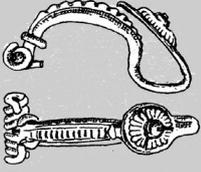
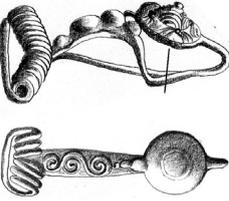
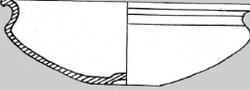
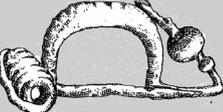
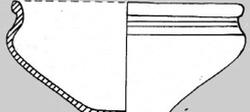
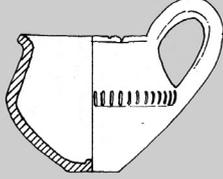
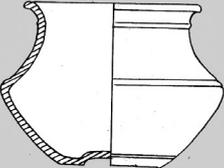
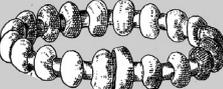
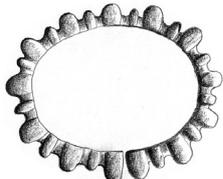
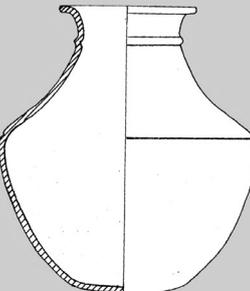
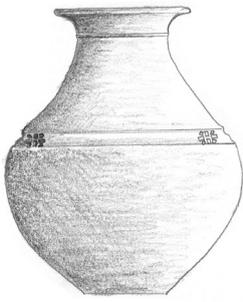
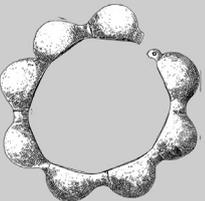
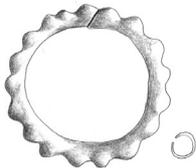
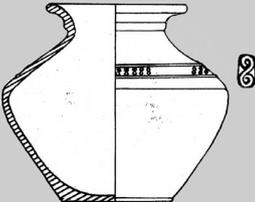
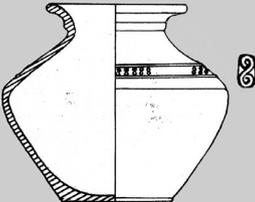
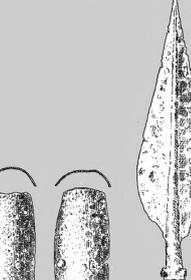
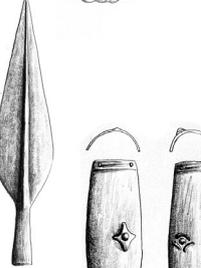
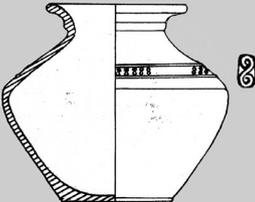
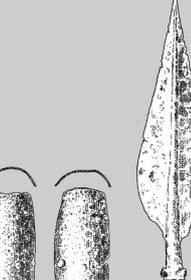
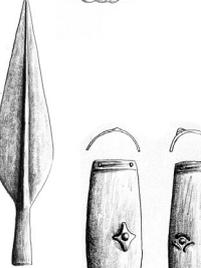
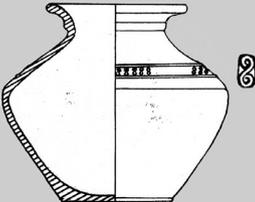
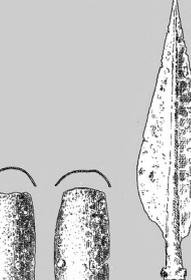
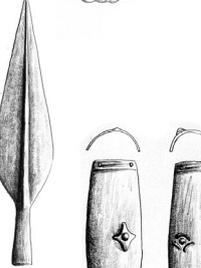
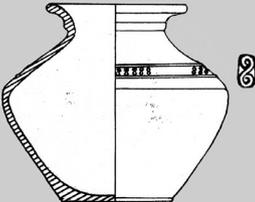
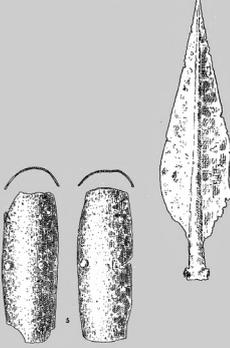
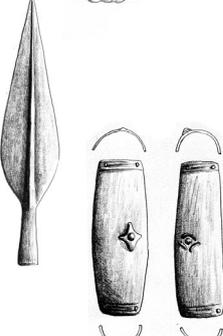
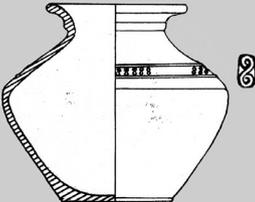
MANA	PEĆINE	MANA	PEĆINE
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			

Table 6 (from B. Benadikt 1978)



larity can be seen in the iron-made bracelet from grave 28.⁶²¹ The solid cast moulded bracelets with semi spherical protrusions from graves 64 and 93 at the Mána necropolis⁶²² reveal the greatest similarities to the bracelets from grave 43 at Pećine and are dated to the LT B2. A bracelet of two-ply twisted wire from grave 63⁶²³ is almost identical to the specimen from grave 20 at Pećine and also dates from the LT B2.

At the Mána necropolis there was rather a large number of bracelets and ankle rings with 4 or more hollow semi spherical segments joined by a metal strap, which are characteristic of the LT C1 period.⁶²⁴ The ankle rings do not differ in their basic typologically from the bracelets. Aside from being worn in different places, they are essentially identical from a typological point of view. The identical technique of decoration on the bracelets and ankle rings is best perceived among the finds from grave 30⁶²⁵ and they are, in turn, similar to a pair of ankle rings from grave 12 at Pećine.

Ankle rings made of tubular sheet bronze and with their ends inserted into each other and decorated by relief embossing were encountered at Mána in inhumation burials 28, 37, 47, 53, 64, 93, 100, 104, 125, 138 and 145,⁶²⁶ and they share common features with the ankle rings from grave 20 at Pećine. Specimens of this type are also dated to the LT B2 period.

Torcs at the Mána necropolis were made of solid cast bronze and have expanded ends resembling buffer terminals,⁶²⁷ so they typologically resemble the torc from grave 43 at Pećine.

Finger rings of a 'saddle' shape that were found as personal jewellery in many graves at the Mána necropolis have been recorded at Pećine in only one grave. They were found in graves 36, 62, 91, 127 and 137 at the Mána necropolis⁶²⁸ and only in grave 27 at Pećine.

Shield bosses, as elements of military equipment, have close parallels at both the mentioned necropoleis. This mainly concerns the type of rectangular curved bosses with rivets for attaching to a wooden frame. They were found in graves 28, 40, 60 and 101 at the Mána necropolis⁶²⁹ and the closest analogies with Pećine are the bosses from cremation burial 23 (Mána). Another type of boss, shaped as elongated curved sheets of metal, was recorded in graves 61 and 107 (Mána),⁶³⁰ which resemble bosses from grave 40 at Pećine.

Pottery shapes common to both necropoleis are primarily flask amphorae. These distinct pottery shapes used as grave offerings were found in graves 23, 27, 28, 64 and 133 (Mána),⁶³¹ and are identical to the specimens, from graves 3, 13, 25, 30, 38 and 41 at Pećine. Also at both necropoleis, a common stylistic and typological feature of the shapes of the amphoroid biconical urns could be observed, of which we should mention the specimens from graves 62 and 19 and one bowl also from grave 19.⁶³² These have, together with the

⁶²¹ Benadik 1978: Taf. XII/9.

⁶²² Benadik 1978: Taf. XXVI/10; XXXIII/9.

⁶²³ Benadik 1978: Taf. XXVIII/1.

⁶²⁴ Benadik 1978: Taf. XLVI/2–4.

⁶²⁵ Benadik 1978: Taf. XIV/8.

⁶²⁶ Benadik 1978: Taf. XIII/12, 13; XVI/11, 12; XX/8, 9; XXI/6, 7; XXVII/7, 8; XXXIII/10; XXXV/4, 5; XXXVII/3, 4; XLVIII/3, 5; LV/15, 16; LVIII/6,

⁶²⁷ Benadik 1978: Taf. XVII/7.

⁶²⁸ Benadik 1978: Taf. XVI/3; XXVI/1; XXXII/1; L/10; LV/8.

⁶²⁹ Benadik 1978: Taf. XIII/4; XVIII/4; XXIV/4; XXXVI/2.

⁶³⁰ Benadik 1978: Taf. XXV/5; XXXVIII/4.

⁶³¹ Benadik 1978: Taf. XII/15; XII/15; XIV/4; XXVII/13; LIV/18.

⁶³² Benadik 1978: Taf. XXVI/11; XI/5; XI/3.

urn from grave 3 at Pećine, a decoration of rectangular stamps of 'S' motifs. The same applies to the urns from graves 137, 144 and 124 (Mána),⁶³³ where a decoration identical to that on the urn with stamped concentric circles arranged in triangles, from grave 37 at Pećine, has been encountered.

Analogies with the pottery discovered at both necropoleis are also represented by the deep bowls from graves 61, 91, 64, 76 and 117 (Mána).⁶³⁴ The amphoroid pots also have analogies with the vessels from graves 61, 16, 113 and 82 at Pećine.⁶³⁵ Vessels made by hand were found in child inhumation burial 69 and grave 100 (Mána), and such vessels at Pećine are characteristic of the graves with autochthonous features.⁶³⁶

9.6. MANNERSDORF NECROPOLIS

The necropolis was discovered in the foothills of the Leitha Massif in eastern Austria and was investigated intermittently between 1851 and 1984.⁶³⁷ It has been concluded that burials were carried out in the Early and Middle La Tène periods, from the LT A2/B1 to the LT C1, that is, in absolute dates, from 400 to 200 BCE. This long duration has been divided into 10 main phases and one subphase.⁶³⁸ The distribution of graves reveals that there are three zones of interment at the necropolis but it is not clear for the time being whether these were clan or family groups. In the necropolis centre was a zone with graves constructed of stone which probably played a special role in the social relationships within the population buried there. In total, 234 graves were encountered and it is assumed, judging by the finds of material culture, that a certain number of the deceased belonged to communities from the territory of present-day Switzerland.⁶³⁹ These tombs could also have been the graves of members of the 'higher classes' with strong family or economic connections with the 'central European corridor'.

Analogies with Pećine were recorded at the Mannersdorf necropolis in the horizons of graves from phase C (LT B1b) to phase I (LT B2/C1) (Table 7). Fibulas discovered at the necropolis were of the Münsingen and Dux types. The earliest phase of the necropolis is represented by grave 124.⁶⁴⁰ The LT B1b period is represented by grave 10, where fibulas of the Münsingen type with coral rosettes and votive engraved ornament on the bow have been found, as well as bracelets decorated with protuberances that have close analogies with specimens from grave 12 at Pećine.⁶⁴¹ Fibulas from graves 13 and 22 are also ascribed to the same period at the Mannersdorf necropolis.⁶⁴² Inhumation burial 56, where a set of fibulas of the Münsingen type was discovered along with bronze bracelets with overlapping ends, dates from subphase D.⁶⁴³ Warrior grave 76, from the LT B2 period, yielded a sword, an 'Illyrian' type spearhead and an iron 'Ω' pin, as in the autochthonous burial 10 at Pećine.

⁶³³ Benadik 1978: Taf. LV/10; LVIII/2; XLVI/7, 8.

⁶³⁴ Benadik 1978: Taf. XXV/11; XXXII/10; XXVII/14; XXX/3; XII/7.

⁶³⁵ Benadik 1978: Taf. XXV/11; X/13; XLI/15; XXX/13.

⁶³⁶ Benadik 1978: Taf. XXIX/4, 5; XXXV/17.

⁶³⁷ Ramsel 2011: 251.

⁶³⁸ Ramsel 2011: 253, Abb. 177.

⁶³⁹ Ramsel 2011: 253,

⁶⁴⁰ Ramsel 2011: Taf. 142/4a, 4b.

⁶⁴¹ Ramsel 2011: Taf. 41/6, 7;; Taf. 42/19b

⁶⁴² Ramsel 2011: Taf. 49/4, 8, 11; Taf. 55/10, 11.

⁶⁴³ Ramsel 2011: Taf. 77/8, 9, 11; Taf. 78/4a, 4b.



MANNERSDORF	PEĆINE	MANNERSDORF	PEĆINE

Table 7 (from P. Ramsel 2011)

Bracelets decorated with protuberances and buffer terminals from grave 79 at the Mannersdorf necropolis (LT C1a) have analogies with bracelets from graves 12 and 43 at Pećine. A distinctive find is a fragment of an open-ended iron bracelet with a globular end, from grave 212 (Mannersdorf),⁶⁴⁴ which is dated to the LT B1b. On the body was a flat surface for inlaying ornaments of coral or glass paste that resembles the fibula from grave 13 at Pećine. A bracelet with large and small protuberances arranged at irregular intervals, from grave 230⁶⁴⁵ has analogies with the bracelet from grave 7 at Pećine. Ankle rings made of tubular sheet bronze with hammered 'three-horned' protrusions and a closing pin, from grave 46 at the Mannersdorf necropolis,⁶⁴⁶ where one young female was buried, are dated to the LT B2/C1 and have analogies with bracelets from grave 20 at Pećine.

Warrior grave 117, dated to the period LT B2 and containing a sword with a scabbard decorated with engravings and also large iron fibulas with a small number of coils in the spring,⁶⁴⁷ has analogies with finds from grave 38 at Pećine. A pair of shield bosses of sheet iron and with rivets, from grave 180 at the Mannersdorf necropolis⁶⁴⁸ resemble in shape bosses from grave 23 at Pećine. Another pair of shield bosses from grave 230⁶⁴⁹ is of an elongated shape and stylistically similar to bosses from grave 40 at Pećine. The spearheads with a broad blade from warrior graves 117, 181 and 225 (Mannersdorf)⁶⁵⁰ are dated to the LT B2 and have analogies with grave 23 at Pećine.

Pottery vessels decorated with bands of stamped concentric circles, from graves 82, 116 and 127 at the Mannersdorf necropolis⁶⁵¹ are dated to the LT B1a–LT B1c/B2a period and are stylistically similar to pottery from graves 3, 31 and 37 at Pećine. Handmade conical pottery vessels from graves 39, 40, 42 and 135 that also date from the LT B1/2 phase at the Mannersdorf necropolis⁶⁵² have analogies with pottery vessels from the autochthonous grave 26 at Pećine. This is also the case with a handmade pottery vessel from grave 117⁶⁵³ that has close analogies with vessels from graves 4 and 27 at Pećine. A vessel from grave 1⁶⁵⁴ has ornament consisting of garlands with stamped concentric circles that is identical to the ornament on a beaker from grave 20 at Pećine.

⁶⁴⁴ RamsI 2011: Taf. 202/5.

⁶⁴⁵ RamsI 2011: Taf. 227/8.

⁶⁴⁶ RamsI 2011: Taf. 74/4a, 4b.

⁶⁴⁷ RamsI 2011: Taf. 138/6.

⁶⁴⁸ RamsI 2011: Taf. 186/4.

⁶⁴⁹ RamsI 2011: Taf. 231/3.

⁶⁵⁰ RamsI 2011: Taf. 138/8; Taf. 190/2; Taf. 221/9.

⁶⁵¹ RamsI 2011: Taf. 96/3; Taf. 134/10; Taf. 147/8.

⁶⁵² RamsI 2011: Taf. 70/2; Taf. 71/1; Taf. 73/1; Taf. 149/1.

⁶⁵³ RamsI 2011: Taf. 139/2.

⁶⁵⁴ RamsI 2011: Taf. 25/2.



9.7. MÜNSINGEN-RAIN NECROPOLIS

The Münsingen-Rain necropolis is an exception among the most important diagnostic necropoleis from the Early La Tène thanks to the initiative of J. Wied-Stein to investigate the newly discovered necropolis completely and in one excavation campaign.⁶⁵⁵ It is situated to the southeast of Bern in south-western Switzerland and was investigated at the beginning of the 20th century (1904-1905). Six main phases of the necropolis were identified together with a few transitional periods, all of which are defined as follows:

A = Münsingen Ia 400–300 BCE.

B/D = Münsingen Ia/b circa 350 BCE.

E = Münsingen Ib early circa 300 BCE.

F/H = Münsingen Ib late 300–280 BCE.

I/K = Münsingen Ic early 280–250 BCE.

L/P = Münsingen Ic late 250–200 BCE.

Q/T = Münsingen Ic/II 200–180 BCE.

U = Münsingen IIa 180–100 BCE.

V = Münsingen IIb 100–50 BCE.⁶⁵⁶

According to the actual dates in F. Müller's survey, the phases from A-F/H cover the period which corresponds to the burials at the Pećine necropolis (Table 8).

The closest and most decisive analogies between the necropoleis at Münsingen-Rein and Pećine are the 'rosette fibulas' from graves 49,⁶⁵⁷ 50,⁶⁵⁸ 61,⁶⁵⁹ 68,⁶⁶⁰ 72,⁶⁶¹ 79,⁶⁶² 81,⁶⁶³ 85,⁶⁶⁴ 130,⁶⁶⁵ 149,⁶⁶⁶ 152⁶⁶⁷ and 156,⁶⁶⁸ then follows the fibulas with astragal expansions on the bow, as seen on specimens from grave 121⁶⁶⁹ and the cultural layer at the necropolis,⁶⁷⁰ and 'drum fibulas' decorated with small concentric circles from graves 130,⁶⁷¹ 141⁶⁷² and 149.⁶⁷³ Fibulas of the Middle La Tène design, with a small rosette on a bent back foot, from grave 184⁶⁷⁴ are similar to the fibula from grave 31 at Pećine. An iron 'spindle whorl' decorated with stamped circles, from grave 50⁶⁷⁵ and a specimen from grave 23 at Pećine are the sole finds of this type at necropoleis of the Eastern Celts.

⁶⁵⁵ Müller 1989: 21.

⁶⁵⁶ Hodson 1968: 30, 69, Fig. 5; Müller 1998.

⁶⁵⁷ Hodson 1968: Pl. 22/799.

⁶⁵⁸ Hodson 1968: Pl. 23/838, 839.

⁶⁵⁹ Hodson 1968: Pl. 27/823

⁶⁶⁰ Hodson 1968: Pl. 31/584.

⁶⁶¹ Hodson 1968: Pl. 32/558.

⁶⁶² Hodson 1968: Pl. 35/538.

⁶⁶³ Hodson 1968: Pl. 38/520.

⁶⁶⁴ Hodson 1968: Pl. 40/436.

⁶⁶⁵ Hodson 1968: Pl. 53/549, 550

⁶⁶⁶ Hodson 1968: Pl. 65/390.

⁶⁶⁷ Hodson 1968: Pl. 67/281, 282.

⁶⁶⁸ Hodson 1968: Pl. 68/279.

⁶⁶⁹ Hodson 1968: Pl. 49/349.

⁶⁷⁰ Hodson 1968: Pl. 94/b.

⁶⁷¹ Hodson 1968: Pl. 53/541.

⁶⁷² Hodson 1968: Pl. 62/414.

⁶⁷³ Hodson 1968: Pl. 65/391.

⁶⁷⁴ Hodson 1968: Pl. 88/199, 201.

⁶⁷⁵ Hodson 1968: Pl. 23/835b.

MUNSINGEN-REIN	PEĆINE	MUNSINGEN-REIN	PEĆINE

Table 8 (from F.R. Hodson 1968)



Bracelets and ankle rings made of tubular and embossed sheet bronze with elements similar to the jewellery from Pećine were found in graves 61,⁶⁷⁶ 75,⁶⁷⁷ 81⁶⁷⁸ and 84.⁶⁷⁹ Bracelets decorated with a series of embossed semi spherical protuberances, from grave 145,⁶⁸⁰ have similarities with the same type of bracelets discovered at Pećine.

Where pottery at the Münsingen necropolis is concerned, it is small in number and only one pot from grave 27⁶⁸¹ has an almost identical shape as the vessel from the cultural layer at the Pećine necropolis.

In total, 217 graves have been discovered at the Münsingen-Rein necropolis and, according to their spatial distribution, from north to south, they could be classified into five groups (many of the investigated graves had no grave goods).⁶⁸² Out of the total number, 16 are warrior graves. These are grave 10 (B/D) with a sword, grave 28 (E) with a Certosa fibula, graves 45 and 55 (E) with a sword and a spearhead, grave 50 with a sword and two Münsingen fibulas, grave 56 (E) with a sword and a spearhead, grave 72 (F/H) with a sword, a spearhead and two Münsingen fibulas, grave 78 (E) with a sword, grave 79 (F/H) with a sword and a spearhead, grave 80 (E) with a sword and two Münsingen fibulas, grave 86 (F/H) with a sword, a spearhead and one military fibula, grave 91 (E) with a sword, a spearhead and two Münsingen fibulas, grave 98 (F/H) with a sword, a spearhead and two Dux fibulas, grave 138 (I/K) with a sword, a spearhead and a Münsingen fibula, grave 146 with a sword and grave 183 (U) with a sword, a spearhead and a shield boss.

9.8. MONTE BIBELE NECROPOLIS

The Monte Bibeles necropolis, oriented in a SE direction, dominates the upper section of the Idice River valley and is located at the border between Padania and Etruria.⁶⁸³ This region was, in the Iron Age, inhabited by the non-Celtic populations of the Umbrians, Picenes and Samnites. A fortified settlement and necropolis in the same location revealed the Celtic-Etrurian ethnic composition of the buried individuals. The necropolis offers a rare opportunity to perceive, for the first time, a wider distribution of perfectly documented material culture from the end of the 4th and the beginning of the 3rd century BCE. The funerary ritual practiced in 170 burials in total (156 are relevant for the analysis, while 59 are incomplete) was inhumation in 111 graves and cremation in 37 graves.⁶⁸⁴ The graves contained various offerings, ranging from battle chariots to arrowheads, a diverse variety of weapons, traces of funeral feasts and pottery vessels, of which numerous kylikes (two-handled drinking cups), skyphoi and buckets are characteristic. Metal finds include knives and other cutting tools, as well as coins. The epigraphical material reveals that the Etruscan population (men and women) was also buried at the necropolis.⁶⁸⁵ Connections of the Celts with native populations of Etrurian origin were also obvious at other necropoleis

⁶⁷⁶ Hodson 1968: Pl. 68

⁶⁷⁷ Hodson 1968: Pl. 34/573.

⁶⁷⁸ Hodson 1968: Pl. 37/525b.

⁶⁷⁹ Hodson 1968: Pl. 39/445b.

⁶⁸⁰ Hodson 1968: Pl. 63/289.

⁶⁸¹ Hodson 1968: Pl. 13/690.

⁶⁸² Hodson 1968: Pl. 2.

⁶⁸³ Lejars 2008: 127.

⁶⁸⁴ Vitali 2008: 20.

⁶⁸⁵ Vitali 2008: 48.

in the region, including Marzzaboto, Spina and Bologna. The absence of weapons in some male graves is explained as a consequence of the Celtic permanent settling. Characteristics of belonging to a family are explained as the Etrurian component, while a certain number of graves with weapons and lavish grave goods indicate the Celtic invasion component.

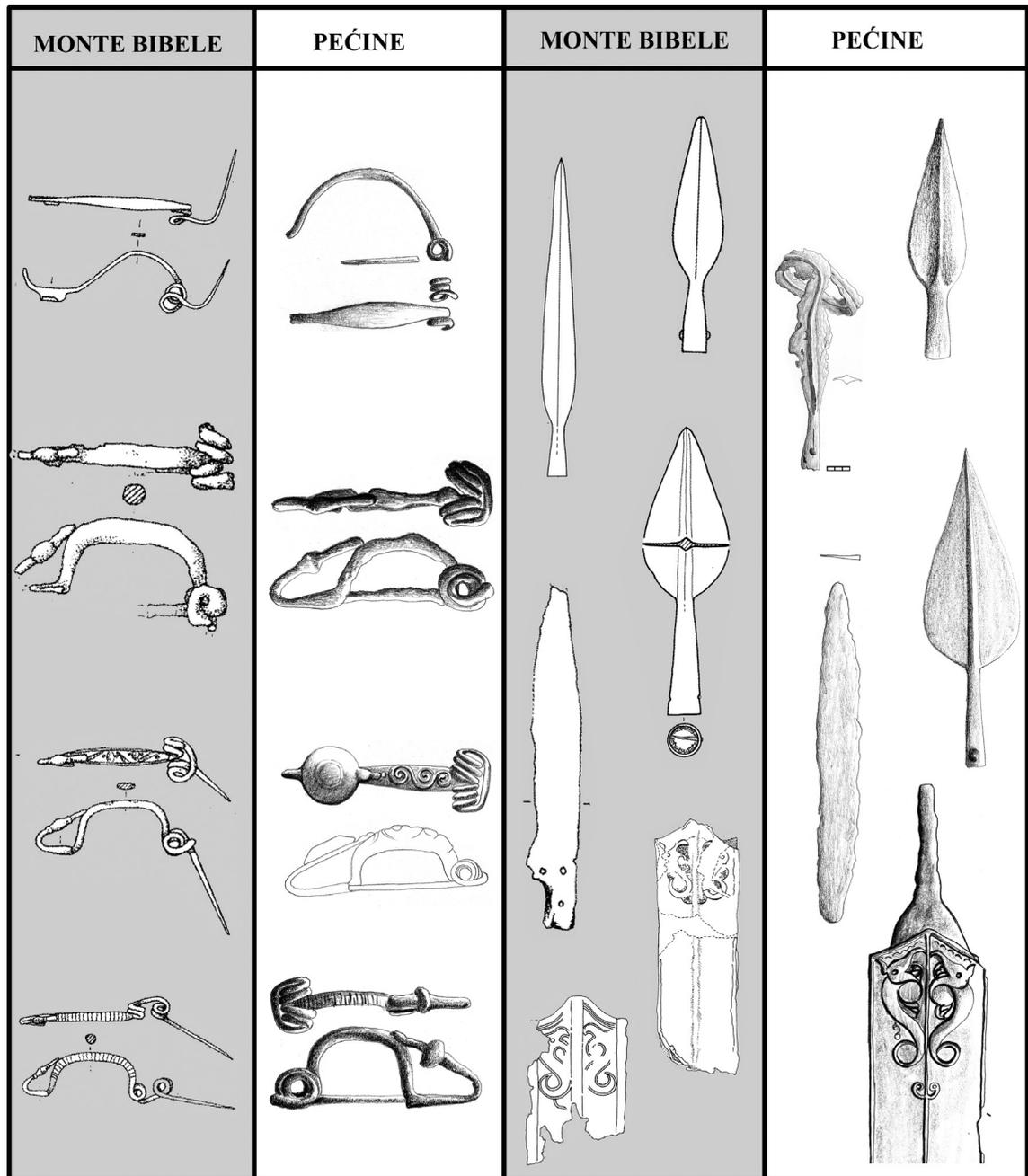


Table 9 (from D. Vitali 2008)

The burying of Celts together with autochthonous populations was often emphasised in antique sources and was accepted as a population process understandable by itself. The degree of that process was measured according to the quantitative frequency of the autochthonous material culture and the Celtic heritage dating from the period after the great migration, and the autochthonous component in the grave assemblages at the



Celtic necropoleis of that time was very significant. Monte Bibeles reveals an even more impressive picture of two populations living together, one next to the other, Etrurian and Celtic. The influence of the more developed Etrurian culture on the tribal structure of the newcomers is only too understandable but, in this case, the emphasis is on equal relationships and a mutual coalescence of both ethnic components. When, however, the Celts were defeated by the Roman military force in the process of the occupation of the Italic Peninsula, no elements of Etrurian cultural heritage had been transferred to the Alpine region of the Middle La Tène period. Finding themselves once again in the home territories from where the previous migration had started, the Taurisci and Boii returned to their traditional values.

There are closed associations at Pećine that speak rather about the contemporaneous existence of certain motifs of different origin, e.g., fibulas, mainly in the earlier graves in the necropolis. In return, many pieces of Celtic personal or dress jewellery, as well as weapons, are very important among the grave goods at Monte Bibeles (Table 9). This, primarily, concerns the swords with scabbards embellished with, among other things, motifs of a zoomorphic lyre or opposing dragons. The chronological significance of such Celtic heraldry at the Monte Bibeles necropolis is indisputable, and it means that the discovered weapons are ascribed exclusively to the Celtic warriors buried there. The prevailing ritual is the deposition of tools and weapons in the graves together, and is not questionable. General absolute dates for the distinct phases of the Celtic migrations and their later settling in central and northern Italy have been established thanks to coin finds. A certain chronological congruity with the Pećine necropolis could be noticed on a sword with Waldalgesheim vegetal decoration on the scabbard, in warrior grave 126 at the necropolis,⁶⁸⁶ although a much greater number of swords bear the features of the De Navarro II type.

Fibulas date from almost the same Dux-Münsingen chronological phase, which is characteristic of the northern Alps in the second half of the 4th and first half of the 3rd century BCE.⁶⁸⁷ One fibula of the LT II type, of a style later than the Dux-Münsingen type, could be dated to the middle of the 3rd century BCE, while some fibulas of a mixed repertoire dated to the same period, based on their Alpine context.⁶⁸⁸ The assemblage of discovered objects from Monte Bibeles makes possible the interconnection of the portable finds and was the basis for establishing the absolute chronology, which is as follows:

LT A: 475/450–410/380 BCE.

LT B1: 410/380–350/325 BCE.

LT B2: 350/325–280/260 BCE.

LT C1: 280/260–225/200 BCE.⁶⁸⁹

The Monte Bibeles necropolis, thanks to the abundant nature of the finds and analysis of the typology and chronology of the weaponry deposited with the deceased, made possible the definition of certain essential characteristics regarding the origin of the warrior population.⁶⁹⁰ Most rewarding for that purpose is to analyse the swords according to the functional disposition of elements and according to the differences in the methods of scabbard production.⁶⁹¹ Ornaments of a functional type appear on Celtic weapons dur-

⁶⁸⁶ Lejars 2008: 217; Ortali 2008: 307.

⁶⁸⁷ Challet 2008: 75.

⁶⁸⁸ Challet 2008: 75.

⁶⁸⁹ Lejars 2008: 133.

⁶⁹⁰ Lejars 2008: 129.

⁶⁹¹ Szabó 2008: 223.

ing the 5th century BCE, but continue at Monte Bibebe through the LT B1 period,⁶⁹² as a result of the development of the Waldalgesheim style. The fact is that the earlier dated 'princess' from Waldalgesheim supports the opinion of Kruta, who recognises the creation of the 'vègètal continu' of the Celtic-Italian style.⁶⁹³ There are 47 graves with weapons (25 inhumations and 22 cremations) and the closest analogies with the sword from grave 38 at Pećine is the sword with motifs of a lyre and dragons, from grave 6⁶⁹⁴ at the Monte Bibebe necropolis. Yet another analogy between these necropoleis is grave 4 (Monte Bibebe), where arrowheads were found,⁶⁹⁵ as was the case with grave 32 at Pećine (although it was not possible to reconstruct them). Analogies with the dress jewellery can be found in fibulas similar to the Certosa type⁶⁹⁶ as well as fibulas of the Dux⁶⁹⁷ and Münsingen⁶⁹⁸ type, which are dated to the LT B1-B2 period.⁶⁹⁹

⁶⁹² Szabó 2008: 224.

⁶⁹³ Rapin 2008: 239.

⁶⁹⁴ Lajers 2008: 181.

⁶⁹⁵ Lajers 2008: 133.

⁶⁹⁶ Vitali 2008: Fig. 14a.

⁶⁹⁷ Vitali 2008: Fig. 14b, c.

⁶⁹⁸ Challet 2008: Fig. 7d.

⁶⁹⁹ Vitale 2008: 25.



10. CONCLUSION

The earliest Celtic necropolis in the Central Balkans was discovered in the course of rescue excavations at Viminacium (1980-1982), which, at first, resembled a rather small necropolis from the period of the Celtic arrival in the middle Danube Basin. The structure of the obtained results is, to a certain extent, justification for the long period required for their compilation (from 1982 to 2016), whilst also taking into account the objective reasons for delays, such as the subsequent coordination of the necropolis investigation with the intricate rescue excavations of the Roman Viminacium complex. A genuine picture of the general expansion of the Celts from the 5th century BCE to the first half of the 3rd century BCE has been obtained, thanks to the considerable advance of investigations of many necropoleis of the prehistoric communities dispersed along the main geographic routes of their invasion campaigns. As the permanent settlements from the period of expansion are generally small in number, due to the state of investigation and their temporary character, necropoleis became an inexorable source for gaining an understanding of the contemporary material culture of the Eastern Celts. The relatively short duration of the Early and Middle La Tène phases also contributed to that knowledge. The results of these investigations placed certain necropoleis as the base for the chronological and stratigraphic schemes of the La Tène period, whilst also providing references for the distinct chronological phases of this tumultuous period. For the necropoleis of the eastern group of Celts there is a conspicuous diversity to their organisation and the occurrence of burials of different dates. A characteristic of the Pećine necropolis, as well as other Early La Tène necropoleis between the rivers Sava, Drava and Danube, are graves with the material culture of the autochthonous communities that the newly arrived Celts encountered in that area⁷⁰⁰ and which had characteristics of the Rača-Ljuljaci cultural group at the confluence of the Mlava river and the Danube, in contrast to the contemporaneous La Tène necropoleis in Srem and eastern Slavonia (Srem group).

Judging by the situation at Pećine, it does not belong to the mentioned variants of the organisational schemes, either in general or in its details. The plan of its organisation reveals an unusual pattern of combining two different forms of interment within each of its distinguished zones. The site plan of the investigated section of the necropolis does not indicate a premeditated arrangement of graves but rather emphasises their strict concentration into three groups, separated from each other by 10 to 60 meters (Plan 2). The ground plan of these groups is entirely asymmetrical and rather suggests improvisation in the determination of the location of each subsequent burial, depending on the time of death of the deceased. However such is the unpredictability of death that it still required a concentration of graves into smaller entities within groups I to III. The appearance of the subgroups of graves at the necropoleis of the Eastern Celts is not an isolated phenomenon. Their clearly articulated separate position at Pećine is previously explained in the chapter on diagnostic graves and grave associations, as it concerns a necropolis of one population assembled at the intersection of communications from the northeast of the Carpathian Basin and the northwest of the Middle Danube Basin.

The unusual organisation of the burials at the necropolis reveals the absence of any spatial planning and an abandonment of the familiar system of burying among the Celts. The necropolis is defined by a mainly unified absolute chronology, thanks to the large number of interments within a short period of time. Two chronological criteria could

⁷⁰⁰ Potreblica, Dizdar 2002: 79,80.

be applied for the date of invasion and settling in the Balkans; the first is more complex and is generally expressed using large chronological units (half, third or quarter of a century) because migration is not understood just as an event but also as a sociological phenomenon. The second criterion is, in fact, an absolute chronological date determined with regard to an initial epoch. That date, the year 279 BCE, is an historical determinant for the defeat of the Celtic invasion forces near Delphi in central Greece. The return of the defeated and, according to historical sources, considerably decimated army resulted not only in the establishment of Singidunum at the confluence of the Sava and the Danube, but it is also understood as the official date of the emergence of the Scordisci, the future dominant military force of the Eastern Celts in the middle Danube Basin and central and eastern Balkans. The Roman conquest of that region of the Danube Basin three centuries later marked the loss of independence of the Scordisci and the ultimate end of proto-history in the Central Balkans.

The relative chronology of the material culture is also confined by dates, although this is not the case when distinguishing its sensitive chronological sections. Certain typological changes in the La Tène culture artefacts are confirmed by the internal relative chronology, as a document of the material contents of the chronological phases. The reasons or conditions for changes to the established forms of artefacts for everyday use also need to be discovered. Hence, it was most reliable to reference those Celtic sites already investigated territorially and chronologically. In brief, the dates of interment of individual graves were determined according to the chronologically relevant grave goods taken from already known typological analogies as well as according to the analysis of complete grave assemblages as closed grave associations. Thus, it is possible to eliminate any disharmony from the different dating of grave assemblages within the same necropolis or group of graves as it is also the middle value of all the individually obtained dates. Consequently, the necropolis is reduced to an arithmetic mean of dates which, when taken together, correspond to a common phase, e.g. LT B1 or, if the date is divided more precisely, LT B1a and the like. By assembling most of the chronologically relevant grave goods for a series of graves, which could also contain objects insufficiently matching the common date, any possible discrepancy with the established date of interment could be more precisely identified. A combination of that discrepancy and the position within the necropolis of the given burial offers convincing chronological limits for the use of the necropolis in question. Finally, by combining the dates of many necropoleis related by a general, common duration of interment with the corresponding historical events, which is, for the Eastern Celts, possible to a satisfactory degree, we reach a general (characteristic) typological definition of the material culture of the given phase. By using such a methodological procedure, any repetition of the dating process for each separate grave at Pećine is avoided, but the main objective – a definition of the duration of interment in general – is solved by using groups according to the already mentioned procedure. It is obvious that in this regard there are groups of grave goods with a common functional purpose, which are also decisive for the quantitative analysis.

In this case, graves are classified into distinct categories: male, female, children, warrior, horseman and craftsmen and it seems that every necropolis has its own distinction in this regard. Pećine, in the area of the future Viminacium, and Karaburma, in the territory of the later Roman Singidunum, in that respect, are the first reliable group of burials from the time of migration of the Eastern Celts. The closing events of the tumultuous history of the Eastern Celts, considering the results of the investigations conducted so



far, took place at the end of the 4th century BCE and the beginning of the 3rd century BCE, that is, they are dated, according to central European terminology, to the La Tène period or, more precisely, to the LT B2.

Thus, the outlined territory of the Eastern Celts does not have as strict borders in the west and east of Central Europe as it has towards the south, downstream along the Danube. Taking the Danube as an irregular axis of that area, three habitation zones can be distinguished: northern Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia with a dense network of settlements and necropoleis; the plains of the Carpathian Basin south of the Danube, or from Lower Austria to north-western Romania; and finally, southern Transdanubia and the Great Hungarian Plain, including the valleys of the rivers Drava and Tisa. Two large necropoleis of the Western Celts – Monte Bibeles in central Italy and Münsingen in south-western Switzerland, as well as the Duchcov hoard and the Pişcolt necropolis – belong to the Eastern Celts and create two opposing branches of the typological chain of the Early La Tène period at the very beginning of the violent migration campaigns towards the south of the Balkans and Asia Minor.

The most important diagnostic finds for the Pećine necropolis are luxurious bronze fibulas decorated with relief ornaments of carved coral, dated to the end of the 4th and first decades of the 3rd century BCE. They were discovered in graves 3 and 12 and are regarded as a genuine rarity in the south of Pannonia. It is sufficient to emphasise that before that time coral had not been recorded in the jewellery of the proto-historical Balkans and that the fibulas from those graves probably originated from the workshops of central or even western Europe. The cruciform S motifs ('S' stamp), symmetrically stamped four times on the shoulder of an amphora from grave 3 are, according to available evidence, encountered on only a small number of objects with ancient Celtic decorations. It is not entirely clear what it represents: popular ornament, a symbolic sign, an ownership mark or an indication of a special purpose of the vessel. A genuine masterpiece of the blacksmith's skill is an iron hoop (whorl) of polygonal cross section from grave 23, decorated with a series of concentric circles. The decoration was created within a very small area and executed in a rhythmic pattern. Without doubt the most important piece of jewellery is the bracelet from the female cremation burial 41. Bracelets with coral beads created by following an elaborate composition of shapes and ornaments have a special place in Early La Tène art. Very characteristic, jewellery with coral inlays is a useful chronological index, reliably dated to the 4th century and the first half of the 3rd century BCE. The most important find from the infrequent warrior graves at Pećine is considered to be a sword of the De Navarro II type with the scabbard decorated with a motif of opposing dragons or a lyre motif. Swords of this type are dated to the LT B2 period.

The necropolis at Pećine also provides evidence of the close relationships between the Celts and the autochthonous populations of the northern Balkans. Within the zone with Celtic graves at the necropolis, members of the local population were also buried, not as subordinates but as equal community members. The grave goods discovered with those individuals belong, from a typological perspective, to the late phase of the Early Iron Age of the Central Balkans. Since the fibulas are missing, which is somewhat unexpected for graves of that time, chronologically relevant are double decorative pins with the head shaped as the letter 'M', from grave 10, which were a popular form of jewellery in the Balkan-Danubian regions. Specimens from that grave are considered the latest types of these pins, which could have been produced until the end of the 4th century BCE. Weapons are also infrequent finds and spearheads are the only grave goods of that kind.

Almost all the graves at the Pećine necropolis date from the LT B2 period, based on the relative chronology of the European La Tène period, or to the end of the migrations of the Eastern Celts. In absolute dates, this is the second half of the 4th and the beginning of the 3rd century BCE, i.e. generally speaking it is the period between the years 340/330 and the years 280/270 BCE. Then there is grave 22, which is perhaps even later than the mentioned time span, although this remains open to question. Finally, the exact area of the necropolis has not yet been established, particularly considering the large number of subsequently buried Roman graves which surround it.

The necropolis at Pećine, regarding the chronological unity of most of the graves, is evidence of the cultural uniformity of the Eastern Celts and the members of the autochthonous populations inhabiting the Pannonian plains, Transylvania and the region of the present-day Czech Republic and Slovakia. The fact remains that the Pećine necropolis was established during the time of the first intrusion of the Celts into the Balkans and their extensive preparations for the attack on Greece and Delphi that took place in 279 BCE and ended with a Greek victory. It still remains an open possibility that burials continued at the very same location after their return to the banks of the Danube, following their defeat.

* * *

The Galatians, being at first carried away by their successful conflicts and brief intrusions into local conflicts, imposed a tribute on the Greek cities in Asia Minor as compensation for their services as mercenaries. A revolt, which they themselves instigated, united the interests of the Hellenistic rulers led by the kings of Pergamum, who defeated the Galatians and finally relocated them to the infertile regions of central Anatolia where Galatia was once situated. Their rivals, the kings of Pergamum, Attalus I and Eumenes II, however, treated their defeated rivals quite unusually – they erected a series of triumphal monuments to commemorate their victories and the Galatians were given a central position on them. They were represented as fierce warriors who, at the same time, showed dignity in accepting their final and inexorable defeat. Such a respecting tradition and a readiness for self sacrifice was depicted in sculptures on the monumental altar in Pergamum, on the monument at the Athenian Acropolis and on a frieze of a similar purpose in Ephesus, in the mid 2nd century, and provided authentic archaeological evidence concerning the representation of the weapons of the Galatians, i.e. the Eastern Celts.

Finally, the southern border of the territorial expansion of the Eastern Celts was determined, corresponding in the Central Balkans with the zone of preparation for the final invasion of Greece and Asia Minor, which was in the Danube Basin. Thus outlined, this historical border remained mostly unchanged for three centuries, until the fall of the Balkans under Roman rule. Around that time, the Roman Empire spread over the Hellenistic states in Asia Minor. Galatia lost its independence and the character of the autochthonous La Tène civilisation was gradually absorbed into Roman provincial culture.

Now it can be more justifiably claimed that the distant ancestors of the Galatians marked with their graves at the necropoleis of Singidunum, Karaburma and Pećine, before the foundation of Viminacium, the beginning of the historically short joint life of three leading cultures recorded in the Balkans – that of Hellenistic Greece, militaristic Rome and the expansive proto-historical Celts of Central and Southeast Europe. Viminacium itself, already established in a new era of its monumentality, is now also enriched by the archaeological reconstruction of its origin, which is deeply imprinted in proto-history.



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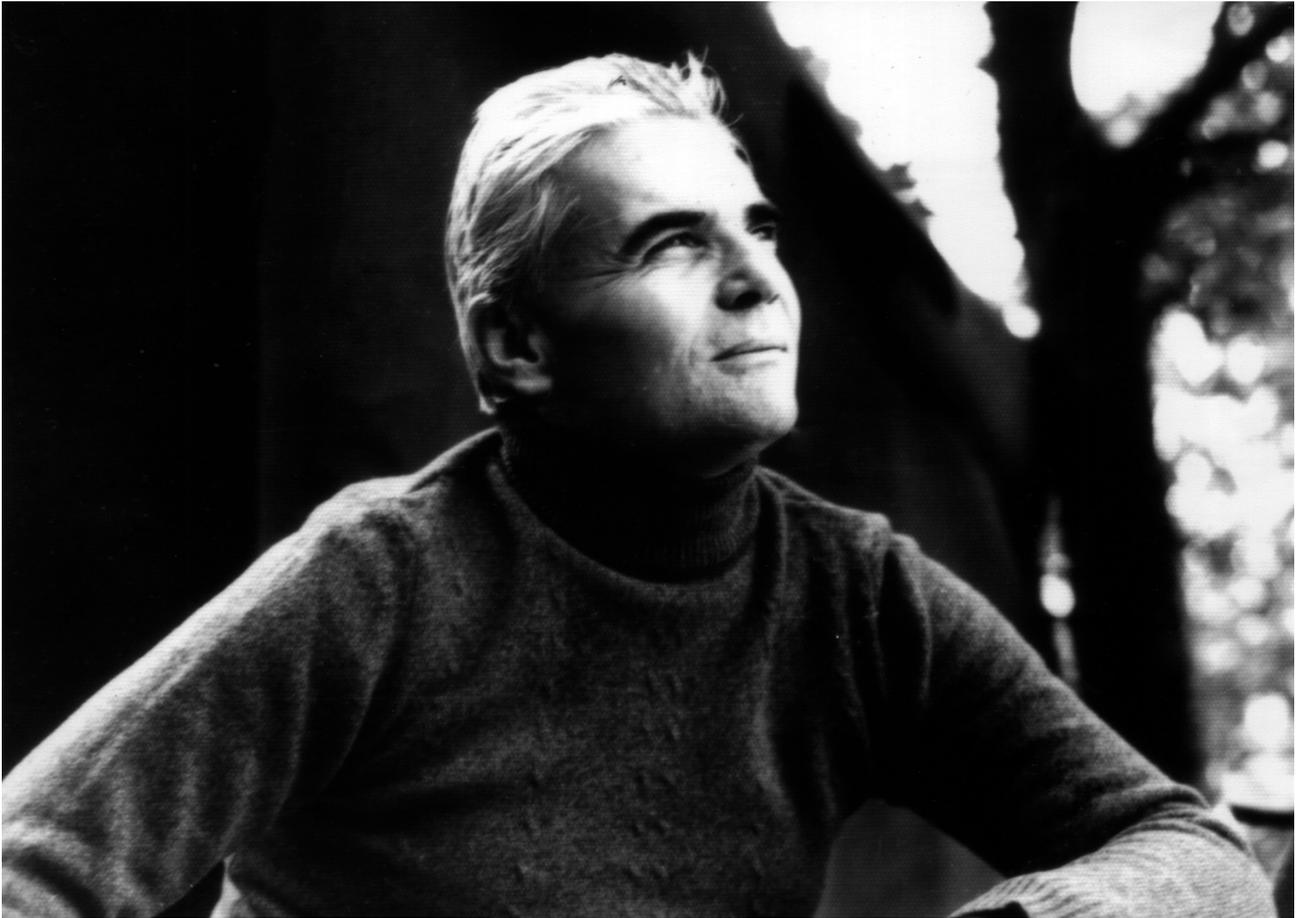


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Borislav Jovanović

22 June 1930 – 13 November 2015

Borislav Jovanović, a member of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, was born on June 22 1930 in Kavadarci (FYR Macedonia), where his father was employed as a railroad clerk. His family moved first to Skoplje and then to Kraljevo, where they remained until the end of the war. His father was executed in 1941 by the occupation army and soon after his mother also died. After the war he completed grammar school in Novi Sad in 1949 and enrolled to study archaeology at the Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade in 1950. He graduated in 1955 and obtained a scholarship for post-graduate studies at the same faculty. He defended his doctoral dissertation entitled 'Occurrence and Evolution of the Eneolithic in Yugoslavia' in 1964. He commenced his career at the Institute of Archaeology in 1959 and remained working there until his retirement. He was also director of the Institute of Archaeology on two occasions, in 1978 and 1986. He began his great archaeological career by studying the Vinča culture in Kosovo and in Srem, but over the course of his long-lasting career he was interested in almost all periods of prehistory and is the author of over 250 scholarly works. His monographs 'Metallurgy of the Eneolithic Period in Yugoslavia' and 'Rudna Glava, the Earliest Mining in the Central Balkans' are renowned worldwide.



He was elected to the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts in 2003 and there he was the director of the scientific projects Neolithic and Eneolithic Cultures and Copper Finds in Eastern Serbia, Metallurgy in Prehistory and Antiquity and The Archaeological Map of Serbia. In addition to contributing to major publications on prehistoric archaeology such as 'Praistorija Jugoslavenskih Zemalja' and Praistorija Vojvodine, and he was also the editor of 'Srpska Enciklopedija'.

If we wished to present all the projects in which Borislav Jovanović was a participant, director or scientific consultant it would be necessary to fill many pages. Put briefly, his greatest contribution to Serbian archaeology regarding different periods of prehistory were the investigations of the cultures of the Mesolithic and the Early Neolithic in the Iron Gates (Padina, Stubica, Hajdučka Vodenica). At the beginning of his career, immediately after graduation, he investigated the Vinča culture in the region of Kosovska Mitrovica (Fafos II), in the vicinity of Jakovo and, a decade later, also at Rudna Glava near Majdanpek. He devoted many works and studies to the distinct types of artefacts and to the stratigraphy of the Vinča-Belo Brdo site. The aforementioned investigations resulted in a revision of the understanding of the Vinča culture and introduced it as the first culture to have practiced copper metallurgy. A further contribution to our knowledge of the Eneolithic culture was provided by his investigations at Gomolava, where he was one of the directors for almost two decades. His investigations of the tumuli in Banat (at the site of Jabuka) provided an essential contribution to the understanding of the Early Bronze Age and, after the discovery of the necropolis at Trnjane in Brestovačka Banja near Bor, he confirmed that metallurgical traditions, which started three millennia earlier at Rudna Glava, also continued in eastern Serbia in the middle of the 2nd millennium BC. Borislav Jovanović, as a pioneer in the field of archaeometallurgy continued his activities with the further investigations of ancient mining at the site of Mali Šturac, on Mt. Rudnik, where he discovered evidence of copper exploitation during the Bronze Age. B. Jovanović contributed to the investigations of the Early Iron Age with his discovery of princely tombs at Atenica near Čačak and his investigations at Kuznjica near Majdanpek. He also investigated the Late Iron Age (La Tène) at Gomolava and his exploration of the Pećine site near Kostolac is considered the greatest contribution to the study of the Early La Tène period.

As we can see, it is difficult to count all the investigations in which Borislav Jovanović was a director or participant during his distinguished career. He became famous worldwide following his discovery of Rudna Glava as the oldest copper mine in the Balkans and Europe. As a result of that discovery he received recognition from all parts of the world and it gave him a place in the Pantheon of European and world archaeology. Equally important for our country were his investigations of the early La Tène period, i.e. the Pećine necropolis, which is the best explored necropolis from that period in the territory of Serbia. Consequently, it was of exceptional importance to publish this monograph as his last great discovery and to present it to the public.





Borislav Jovanović

RANOLATENSKA NEKROPOLA PEĆINE

Podunavlje severne Srbije poseduje dve značajne nekropole latenske kulture mladjeg gvozdenog doba, obe ukopane na užoj teritoriji budućih vodećih gradova Mezije Superior, **Viminacijuma i Singidunuma**. I jedna i druga duguju svoje otkriće velikim građevinskim poduhvatima tokom druge polovine prošlog veka. Nekropola Singidunuma danas leži ispod temelja novoizgrađene gradske četvrti Beograda, Karaburme. Otuda i razlog da dobije isto ime. U drugom slučaju je šira periferija industrijskog centra Kostolca (u Istočnoj Srbiji), bila zahvaćena izgradnjom energetskih objekata, što je pokrenulo dugoročna zaštitna iskopavanja šire prigradske zone srazmerno dobro očuvanog antičkog Viminacijuma. Računajući na apsolutnu verodostojnost zatvorenih celina grobnih priloga sa obe nekropole (96 grobova na Karaburmi i 43 groba na Pećinama), kao i obavljeni grobni rituali, njihovo datovanje dobija najveću važnost. Bili bi zapravo pouzdano određeni „*place d'armes*“, teritorijalno i u vremenu velike (i poslednje) nasilne migracije ili civilnih vojnih pohoda na južni Balkan i Istočno Sredozemlje.

Arheološka sondiranja prigradskog područja i lokacije utvrđenog legijskog logora Viminacijuma, otkrila su na površini približne površine 700 ha tri različite nekropole koje u kontinuitetu prate život od I do prvih decenija V veka n. e. Uporedo sa izgradnjom termoelektrane Drmno, obavljani su i obimni nivelacioni radovi prateće vodovodne i kanalizacione mreže na nekadašnjem ataru Viminacijuma, pri čemu su otkriveni i delovi antičkih nekropola zajedno sa prostorima za sahranjivanje iz ranokeltskog perioda. Takođe treba pomenuti kako su na potencijalno postojanje nekropole Pećine i ranije ukazivali brojni pojedinačni nalazi artefakata ranog latena na širem području gradske teritorije Viminacijuma, što je navodilo na mogućnost postojanja i nekog starijeg naselja na ovoj istoj lokaciji, koje je moglo pripadati Istočnim Keltima. Sistematska zaštitna iskopavanja na prostoru buduće termoelektrane „Kostolac-Drmno“ od 1981-1982 godine, bila su usmerena prvenstveno na istraživanja rimskog logora i civilnog dela naselja Viminacium-a, a dovela su do potpuno neočekivanog otkrića ranokeltske nekropole. Na dugotrajno prisustvo Kelta ukazuje još jedna vrsta sepukralnih objekata koji su konstatovani na širem području viminacijumskih nekropola, a radi se o „bunar grobovima“. Ovaj načina sahranjivanja pokojnika može se pratiti od Galije, preko Mezije, sve do Makedonije. Ovi neuobičajeni objekti imali su 1,3-1,5 m u prečniku, dok su u dubinu išli i do 8 m, a pored ljudskih kostiju, ili parcijalno pohranjenih lobanja, u njima su otkrivene i brojne životinjske kosti. Ovaj vid pogrebnog rituala takođe možemo vezati za Kelte ili Gale, koji su imali svoju zajednicu na Viminacijumu. Naročito se izdvaja grob G-4924 sa 153 sekundarno sahranjene lobanje.

Lokalitet Čair može da predstavlja potencijalnu lokaciju prvobitnog rimskog legionarskog logora, koji su po običaju iz rimskih osvajačkih ratova, podizani na istim mestima na kojim su već postojali opidumi iz starijeg ili mladjeg gvozdenog doba, što je takođe mogao biti slučaj na Karaburmi i Rospri Čupriji. Ovome ide u prilog i pretpostavka kako je tip nekropole kao što su Pećine obično nastajala uz neki značajniji vojni logor sa kraja IV ili prve polovine III veka pre n. e. Godinama je sa ovoga prostora u muzej prispevao brojni material koji predstavljaju latenski nalazi nakita, pojasnih garnitura, fibula i mamuza sa kraja III do I veka pre n. e. Sudeći prema navedenom, pretpostavljeno starije naseje mogao je biti Tračko-Dačke provinijencije, kao uostalom, i druga brojna utvrđenja sa teritorija

Istočnog Balkana iz prve polovine III veka pre n. e. Ostalim lokalitetima koji čine topografiju latenskog perioda u okolini Viminacijuma pripadaju lokaliteti Nad Lugom, Kličevačka Klepečka, Nosaka, Jerinin Di, Rudine, Sokrečo u Repnjaku, Humka, Dunavac i dr. Ovo pokazuje da ceo prostor oko ušća Mlave u Dunav tokom V i IV veka pre n. e naseljavaju domorodačka plemena koja će dočekati keltsku invaziju armiju.

Posebno pitanje predstavlja etničko poreklo domorodačkog stanovništva koje predhodi dolasku Istočnih Kelta u vremenu njihovog zaposedanja srednjeg Podunavlja krajem IV pre n. e. U užem (geografskom) smislu može se reći da se u ovome slučaju radilo o Tračanima kao narodnosti i Tribalima kao, njihovom lokalnom plemenu, koji se u istorijskim izvorima pominju da žive u Istočnoj i Centralnoj Srbiji. Posle novih iskopavanja na južnom, perifernom delu gradske teritorije, utvrđeno je i prisustvo domorodačkog stanovništva kasnog starijeg gvozdene doba, Panona, čiji se grobovi javljaju naročito u podgrupi Ia nekropole na Pećinama. Njihova matična zona odgovara istočnom delu Karpatskog basena i uglavnom obuhvata srednje Podunavlje i u manjoj meri donje Potisje. Prilozi u keltskim i domorodačkim grobovima na Pećinama, međutim, idu u prilog njihovom zajedničkom suživotu. Suprotno tome, obredi sahranjivanja i tipologija priloga u grobnom inventaru obe strane su nepodudarni što je lako moglo da ukaže na njihovo izdvojeno plemensko poreklo.

Zaštitnim istraživanjima konstatovano je oko 60 grobova (praistorijskih i antičkih), od kojih 43 pripadaju ranolatskom horizontu. Od ova 43 evidentirana groba, skeletno je sahranjeno 26 pokojnika, dok je 17 pokojnika kremirano. Analizom nalaza iz grobova i rituala sahranjivanja, utvrđeno je da 9 grobova pripada domorodačkom stanovništvu. Pošto su pojedinačne grupe sahrana rasejane bez međusobne povezanosti, onda je nekropola Pećine kratko rečeno zbir manjih nekropola na - jednom unapred odredjenom - slobodnom prostoru. Zaštitom istražena površina Pećine nije pružila dovoljno podataka za razrešenje nedoumice iskrsele od prvog dana: koliko je ovim prostornim iskopom razgraničeni početni od završnog dela nekropole, ili je to njeno ukupno prostiranje?

Neuobičajeni postupak u savremenom obredu sahranjivanja predstavlja činjenica da domorodački grobovi nisu pokopani u zajedničkom izdvojenom prostoru, već u istim grupama, "alejama" (insulama), zajedno sa Keltima. Situacioni plan rasporeda sahranjivanja na nekropoli hronološki je pokazatelj njenog trajanja, i ukazuje na širenje i međusobni redosled unutar odredjenih zona sahrana. Prvo što pada u oči pri uvidu u tlocrt nekropole, predstavljalo bi značajno rastojanje izmedju tri grupe sahranjivanja, bez izgleda da je pri tome poštovana orijentacija prema severu ili istoku kao tako uočljivoj putanji sunca postavljenoj na horizontu u obliku svetlog luka. Prostorni plan Pećina zajedno sa analizom pogrebnih priloga ukazuje na postojanje tri osnovne celine, grupe grobova I, II i III. Kao što je rečeno, njih čine podgrupe ili aleje (insulae) tako da Grupa I sadrži 6 celina (podgrupa), označenih abecednim slovima a-f (PLAN 3). Grupa II se sastoji od tri podgrupe označene abecednim slovima a-c (PLAN 3). Grupu III predstavljaju četiri podgrupe označene abecednim nizom a-d (PLAN 4). Razlog razdvajanja podgrupa bila je na prvom mestu njihova samostalna prostorna pozicija, i slobodni izbor pogrebnog rituala. Međutim to nisu porodične grobnice ili zajedničke parcele za pojedinačne ukope. Razlika u veličini prostora za svaku tako izdvojenu celinu to najbolje potvrđuje. Neobična organizacija obavljenih sahrana na nekropoli u prvi mah odaje sliku odsustva bilo kakvog planiranja prostora, zatim da je izražena u doslednom napuštanju već poznatih shema keltskih nekropola - objašnjena najzad, svojim uglavnom ujednačenom apsolutnom hronologijom, što je zapravo značilo veliki, ili veći broj grobova za kratko vreme.



Unutar svake grupe (I – III), urađena je podela na podgrupe - neku vrstu mikrocelina, sastavljenih od 4 -10 grobova smeštenih na ograničenom prostoru. Njihova orijentacija nije bila podređena nekom unapred određenom pravcu - vidljivija je naprotiv tendencija grupisanja grobova duž granične linije raspoloživog prostora, nepravilnog oblika i promenljivih dimenzija. Bliža identifikacija svake podgrupe zavisila je od kategorije ukopa, zatvorene celine grobnih priloga i primenjenog rituala prilikom sahrane, kako bi se približno ustanovio razlog njihovog međusobnog izdvajanja.

U grupi I sahranjivanja postojalo je pet podgrupa, uz jedan grob samostalno ukopan po strani, grob: označen kao ostatak podgrupe C, delimično uništene ravnanjem terena. Grobovi nanizani jedan za drugim, nepodudarni po orijentaciji i ritualu sahrane - inhumaciji i incineracije, ukazuje na njihovu plemensku pripadnost misleći u ovom slučaju na pridošle Kelte i starosedeoce Panone, odnosno tračke Tribale. Predhodna primedba važi samo za grupu sahranjivanja I, pošto grupe II i III poseduju isto tako sopstveni raspored grobova, ovoga puta bliži krivudavim - paralelnim redovima sa pojedinačnim razmacima.

Svi pokojnici, uključujući i domorodačko stanovništvo, ukopavani su u rake sa približnom istom dubinom: započinjući od 0,90 m, ali većinom između 1,50-1,70 m. Međutim, treba imati u vidu česte promene konfiguracije terena izazvane intenzivnom zemljoradnjom, koje su uslovile pojedine razlike u dubinama ukopavanja grobova. U pojedinim slučajevima nisu se jasno razlikovale ni grobne jame, sem na samom njihovom dnu, ukopanom u žučkastu lesnu zdravicu. Istraživanjima nisu ustanovljene nikakve posebne grobne konstrukcije, već su pokojnici, ili njihovi spaljeni ostaci, polagani neposredno u rake. Grobne rake pravougaone osnove dimenzija između 1,75-2,35 m x 1,05-1,35 m pripadale su prvenstveno grobovima sa inhumacijom. Ostaci kremiranih pokojnika pohranjivani su u rake dimenzija 1,50-2,20 m x 1,20-1,60 m. Samo jedan ukop je bio kružne osnove prečnika od 1,05 m.

U skladu sa napred pomenutim može se zaključiti sledeće:

- a. Najvažnija karakteristika nekropole Pećine je da se na njenom primeru najslikovitije dokumentuje susret starije faze latenske kulture sa poznom etapom starijeg gvozdenog doba Podunavlja.
- b. Da je srazmerno kratkotrajna i da se na njoj jasno izdvajaju domorodački od keltskih grobova, kao što se jasno izdvajaju ženske od muških sahrana.
- c. Nekropola ima tri zasebne celine (I-III) a analizom pogrebnog rituala uočena je i hronološka razlika između grobovima, budući da gotovo svi domorodački grobovi pripadaju najstarijoj grupi (grupi I) sahranjivanja, a njih najviše predstavljaju ženski gorobovi.
- d. Različiti žrtveni prilozima koje po pravilu sačinjavaju lokalne forme nakita, oružja ili keramike, mogu da ukazuju na određene veze između pokojnika.
- e. Nekropola Pećine je nastala bez zajedničkog plana, niti je uslovljavana hronološkim redosledom.

Od njenog otkrivanja do današnjih dana objavljen je veliki broj naučnih radova koji se bave pojedinim nalazima i pogrebnom ritualom koji je upražnjavan na nekropoli Pećine, u kojima grobovi pored numeričke vrednosti nose i oznake G3 ili G1-3.

U cilju lakše identifikacije rimskih od keltskih grobova autori istraživanja su za vreme iskopavanja indeksom G3 označavali inhumirane latenske grobove. Indeksom G1-3 označavani su latenski grobovi sa spaljenim pokojnicima. U ovoj knjizi izvršena je prenumeracija otkrivenih latenskih grobova po sledećem redosledu: Grob 1 = G1-3 268; Grob 2 = G1-3 270; Grob 3 = G3 982; Grob 4 = G3 988; Grob 5 = G3 989; Grob 6 = G3 990; Grob 7

= G3 947; Grob 8 = G3 985; Grob 9 = G3 986; Grob 10= G3 987; Grob 11= G3 1005; Grob 12= G3 1201; Grob 13= G1-3 294; Grob 14= G3 984; Grob 15= G3 983; Grob 16= G1-3 281; Grob 17= G1-3 282; Grob 18= G1-3 346; Grob 19= G3 991; Grob 20= G3 993; Grob 21= G3 1200; Grob 22= G3 1192; Grob 23= G1-3 283; Grob 24= G1-3 284; Grob 25= G1-3 316; Grob 26= G3 994; Grob 27= G3 996; Grob 28= G3 998; Grob 29= G3 1123; Grob 30= G3 1131; Grob 31= G1-3 355; Grob 32= G1-3 345; Grob 33= G1-3 445; Grob 34= G3 1360; Grob 35= G3 1814; Grob 36= G1-3 356; Grob 37= G1-3 457; Grob 38= G1-3 1791; Grob 39= G3 2094; Grob 40= G1-3 357; Grob 41=G1-3 378; Grob 42= G3 1306 i Grob 43= G3 1295.

Sahranjivanja u grupi grobova I. Uvid u tlocrt dela nekropole nazvane grupa I pokazuje kako su sahrane vršene u podgrupama imitirale primitivne prstenove (krugove), odnosno, pokojnici su polagani uz njihove zamišljene ivice sa približnom orijentacijom prema centru. Na periferijama ovih prstenova postavljeni su grobovi, međusobno srazmerno udaljeni, bez orijentacije ka centru, ali koji ipak oko njega obrazuju kružnu liniju. Veći deo pripada starosedeočima, sa inventarima uglavnom oštećenim pljačkom ili zemljanim radovima. Domorodačke grobove na nekropoli Pećine predstavljaju grobovi 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 14 i 15 u okviru grupe I (u podgrupama Ia, Ib, Ic, Id) i grob broj 26 u grupi II (podgrupa IIa) (PLAN 14).

Podgrupu Ia predstavljaju četiri sahrane od kojih su dve skeletne (grobovi 3 i 4), dok su druge dve kremacije (grobovi 1 i 2) (PLAN 5). Skeletni grob broj 4 verovatno je pripadao infantu, a prilozi u visini stopala, koje čine tri pehara rađena rukom, pokazuju jake uticaje domorodačke tradicije na keramičkoj produkciji. Sličan pogrebni ritual vezuje se za zajednice starijeg gvozdenog doba, što se najbolje pokazuje primer humke V sa skeletnim grobovima na nekropoli Mojsinje kod Čačka. Među dijagnostičke nalaze domorodačkih karakteristika ubrajamo pehare sa visoko podignutim drškama, od kojih jedan poseduje kanelure na truhu (T. 5/1), dok drugi ima prošireno dno i koso zasečeni obod (T. 5/2). Treći pehar prema formi nije dijagnostički osetljiv. Pehari sa jednom drškom i koso zasečenim obodom otkriveni su u grobovima vezanim za pretkeltsku epohu, odnosno u horizontu Rača-Ljuljaci i Mramorac u moravsko-timočkoj regiji. Šolje ukrašene vertikalnim kanelurama na truhu imaju najbliže analogije u zlotskoj grupi istočne Srbije.

Sudeći prema priložima, koji čine keramičke posude rađene na vitlu, poređane uz zapadnu ivicu rake, u grobu 1 je bio kremirani pripadnik keltske populacije. Dijagnostički važan keramički prilog predstavlja jedan kantaros na visokoj profilisanoj nozi (T. 1/2). Metalne priloge čine delovi okova štita (trakasti gvozdeni lim sa zakivcima), zatim kružne aplikacije od bronzanog lima (verovatno delovi ukrasa na štiti) i jedna fibula Dux tipa, sa povijenom nogom ukrašenom kuglastim zadebljanjem (T. 2/1).

Grob broj 3 pripada ženskoj osobi starosti od oko 60 godina sa keltskim obeležjima i predstavlja jedan od najbogatijih na nekropoli. Ukrasnu garnituru činilo je 6 fibula, raspoređenih u visini grudi, od kojih 5 pripadaju tipu Dux, dok najluksuznija u setu pripada horizontu Münsingen (T. 4/5). Fibula je izrađena od bronzane žice i ima dugačku oprugu sa devet navoja. Masivnije izveden luk je izdvojen na četiri narebnja, par većih u sredini i par manjih sa strane. Noga je slobodno povijena i na njoj se nalazi kružna podloga sa koralnom četvoročlanom rozetom i sferičnom centralnom jagodom. Svaki segment ukrašen je lučnim urezima. U visini struka pokojnice nalazili su se ostaci gvozdene pojasne garniture od trakastog lima sa zakivcima (T. 4/1–2) i kopljasta pojasna kopča (T. 4/1). Alke su verovatno predstavljale delove iste pojasne garniture (T. 4/3). Keramički prilozi, kojih je ukupno bilo 5, po formama su raznovrsni, od zaobljenih koničnih zdela (T. 3/11, 12) do



kantarosa (T. 3/13, 14). Posuda sa žigosanim motivima spada u tip flašastih amfora, koje su veoma zastupljene u ravnim nekropolama Istočnih Kelta, naročito tokom Lt B1 i Lt B2 u Karpatskom basenu (druga polovina IV veka pre n. e.). Krstoliki motiv raspoređen na četiri strane ramena (T. 3/10; T. 3/10 a–c) pokazuje mali broj analogija na prostoru centralne Evrope i Karpatskog basena. Ovako složena kompozicija dekorativnih žigosanih ornamenta najviše odgovara jednoj amfori iz ratničkog groba Sopron-Bescidomb, kao i jednoj iz naselja Sajópetri-Hosszú-dűlő u Mađarskoj.

Podgrupu Ib predstavljaju grobovi 5 i 6, koji su najverovatnije uništeni kasnijim sahranjivanjima ili pljačkanjima (PLAN 2). Grob 5, u kojem se nalazio inhumirani pokojnik muškog pola starosti oko 45 godina, u zgrčenom položaju (možda sa amputiranim nogama), sa levom rukom savijenom u laktu, stratigrafski se nalazio ispod sloja sa životinjskim kostima. Grob 6 pripada detetu u prvoj godini života, od kojega je ostao sačuvan samo deo lobanje sa licem okrenutim ka istoku. Uz ovaj skelet takođe nisu otkriveni grobni prilozi.

Podgrupu Ic predstavlja šest grobova: pet skeletnih i jedan spaljeni (PLAN 6). U skeletnom grobu 7 nije bilo keramičkih priloga, ali se zato na rukama i nogama skeleta sahranjene ženske osobe nalazio nakit (člankovite i neukrašene grivne), a oko struka delovi pojasne garniture. U istom grobu bili su prisutni i prilozi odevnog nakita od udvojene upletene žice (T. 6/6), odnosno delova pojasa koji su mogli da predstavljaju i priveske. Ovakve garniture imaju bliske analogije u starijem gvozdenom dobu severnog Balkana. Korodirana pojasna gvozdена „kopljasta“ kopča (T. 6/5) ukazuje na postojanje hronoloških razlika između ranih i kasnih, muških i ženskih pojasnih garnitura. Sličnu atribuciju, kako po tehnici izrade, tako i po tipološkim merilima, pokazuje korodirana šuplja gvozdена narukvica (T. 6/4). Tipološki značajan je nalaz šuplje livene bronzane ranolatenske grivne sa naizmenično postavljenim astragaloidnim člancima (T. 6/3).

Mada sahranjeni na bliskom rastojanju, grobovi 8, 9 i 10 ne poštuju istu orijentaciju već samo poziciju, odnosno pokojnici u njima leže opruženi na leđima, sa rukama spuštenim uz telo. Očuvanost celina grobnih priloga, naročito keramike, bar delimično ide u prilog njihovoj autentičnosti. Devastirani skeletni grob 8, sudeći prema nalazima priložene keramike, odnosno konusnog pehara na trolisnoj nozi tipa Ljuljaci (T. 7/3) i jednog bikoničnog pehara sa kolenastom drškom ukrašenom dvama protomima u vidu svedenog zoomorfnog motiva rogova (horn handle) (T. 7/4), pokazuje da se i u ovome slučaju radi o pripadniku domorodačke populacije. Ovakav tip pehara ima paralele sa Donjom Dolinom, Sanskim mostom, Martijanec-Kaptolom i Doroslovom, kao i istočnim Alpima i Karpatskim basenom. Sakralni kontekst ukazuje da su pehari ovoga tipa tokom starijeg gvozdenog doba možda služili za konzumiranje vina (a u ovome slučaju i u ritualu libacije). Devastirani grob 9 takođe pripada starosedeoцу, muškarcu starom oko 40 godina, kod čijih nogu se nalazio bikonični pehar sa jednom drškom. U grobu 10 po svoj prilici bio je sahranjen pokojnik star do 45 godina, uz koga su se nalazili gvozdено koplje u kanijama i dugi nož (T. 9/2, 3), kao i dve dvojne igle sa glavom u obliku slova M (T. 9/4, 5). Tip koplja sa kanijama, a naročito dvojne igle, pokazuju da se u ovome slučaju radilo o važnijem pripadniku domorodačke zajednice, koji je imao značajan položaj u ratničkoj hijerarhiji starosedelaca, pridruženih keltskim snagama. Ovakvu tvrdnju dodatno potvrđuje činjenica da ovaj starosedelac deli zajednički prostor za sahranjivanje sa doseljenim Keltima. Mada je njegov grob bio izložen pljačkanju, možemo pretpostaviti da se možda radilo o izvesnom vojnom starešini. Sudeći prema perforaciji na naličju, kauri puž je mogao biti deo neke ogrlice (T. 9/8). Koplje u otvorenim kanijama od gvozdenog lima predstavlja dobar primer za tipologiju pretkeltskog oružarstva. Dvojne igle se među keltskim nalazima u jednom slučaju javljaju na nekropoli Mannersdorf u Austriji (kao import sa juga).

Grob 12 pripada grupi bogatih skeletnih grobova, o čemu svedoči garnitura od 5 fibula, dve narukvice, dve nanogvice i dve keramičke posude. Par fibula sa diskoidnom nogom, koje su se nalazile u visini ramena, i nanogvice predstavljaju nalaze karakteristične za horizont Münsingen i Dux u srednjoj Evropi.

Podgrupu grobova Id predstavljali bi jedan spaljeni i dva skeletno sahranjena pokojnika (PLAN 7). Uz kremiranog pokojnika u grobu 13, pored keramičkih posuda, amfora i zdela poređanih najverovatnije uz ivicu ukopa, od priloga je otkriven i jedan krivi gvozdeni nož sa usadnikom, alke pojasne garniture i kopljasta pojasna kopča (T. 13/13). Od ostalog nakita treba pomenuti fragmente gvozdene torakse ukrašenog kuglastim zadebljanjima (T. 13/10), fragment gvozdene konstrukcije narukvice sa proširenjem, „oplatom“ za umećanje koralnih rozeta (T. 13/12), jednu fragmentovanu fibulu i gvozdeno otvoreno tipa sa zadebljanim krajevima (T. 13/11). Predstavljeni odnos priloga ukazuje da se i u ovome slučaju radilo o ženskoj individui, spaljenoj zajedno sa nakitom; u grobu je nađen i gvozdeni nož, položen na kosti svinje. Ovaj neobičan položaj noža može se tumačiti kao da je bio „spreman za upotrebu“. Raspored i sam imobilijar priloga u ovome grobu ilustruju ritual davanja daća za zagrobni život pokojnice.

Skeletni grob 14 pokazuje izvesne sličnosti sa grobom 8 iz skupine Ic, samo što je fragmentovani pehar sa drškom ukrašenom dvama protomima u ovom slučaju bio položen u visini glave, a osim noža u njemu se nalazilo i jedno koplje. Skelet pripada robustnom muškarcu starom oko 40 godina. Verovatno se i u ovome slučaju radilo o nekom pripadniku domorodačke zajednice. Keramika „horn handle“ tipa ima znatnu hronološku vrednost, a prisustvo koplja uskog lista može da ukazuje na domorodački muški ratnički grob, sa izvesnim stepenom podređenosti u odnosu na ratnički grob 10 iz grupe Ic. Grob 15 je siromašan priložima, ali tome doprinosi činjenica da mu nedostaje cela gornja polovina skeleta, dok su donji ekstremiteti ostali u nepromenjenom anatomskom položaju. Jedini prilog predstavljala bi zaobljena konična, rukom pravljena zdela sa blago uvučenim obodom, pohranjena kod nogu. Ovakav raspored priloga u pogrebnom ritualu i ovaj grob opredeljuje u domorodačku populaciju, a prema antropološkim karakteristikama najverovatnije je pripadao ženskoj osobi.

Podgrupu grobova Ie predstavljaju tri spaljena i tri skeletno sahranjena pokojnika (PLAN 8). U spaljenom grobu 16 se od dijagnostičkih keramičkih priloga nalaze amfore (T. 16/3, 4), zdele (T. 16/5, 6) i jedan kantaros (T. 16/7), kao i dve gvozdene fibule tipa Dux (T. 16/1, 2). U spaljenom grobu 17 isključivo je priloženo keramičko posuđe od kojeg se izdvaja jedan kantaros (T. 17/3), a zanimljivo je da su, osim mandibule svinje na dnu rake, još neke od životinjskih kostiju nađene unutar jedne zdele. Ako uporedimo pogrebni inventar, grobovi 16 i 17 deluju kao jedna celina. To prevashodno pokazuju kvantitet keramičkih nalaza i njihove tipološke karakteristike. Nedostatak fibula iz odevnog repertoara u grobu 17 može se tumačiti upražnjavanjem nekog posebnog kulta mrtvih tog vremena na ovim prostorima. Podudarnost obeju grobnih celina omogućuje datovanje para fibula razvijenog tipa Dux kao zajedničke osnove za opredeljivanje njihove hronologije u LtB2b 2/2, III vek pre n. e.

Spaljeni grob 18 u velikom procentu je devastiran radom mehanizacije, tako da nije bilo elemenata za rekonstrukciju keramičke urne, u kojoj su se nalazile spaljene kosti i tri deformisane perle od staklene paste sa okcima (T. 18/1). Ovaj tip perli od šarene staklene paste pripisuje se radionicama iz starijeg gvozdene doba, što ovu sahranu dovodi u vezu sa domorodačkim stanovništvom. Skeletni grob 19 pripada ženi starosti od oko 45 godina i ima veliku važnost za rekonstrukciju mode i načina sahranjivanja žena na području sred-



njeg Podunavlja. Iako ne raspolaže bogatim inventarom ili artefaktima visokog kvaliteta, ova celina ima prvorazredni hronološki značaj za prvu pojavu i stabilizaciju invazivnih snaga Istočnih Kelta na centralnom Balkanu. Grobne priloge predstavlja pretežno odevni nakit, kao što su dve fibule kojih jedna pokazuje sličnost sa tipom Čertoza (T. 19/3), dok je druga tipa Dux (T. 19/7), a u visini ušiju pokojnice nalazile su se dve jednostavne naušnice od glatke (bronzane) i dve od tordirane (srebrne) žice, za koje se smatra da pripadaju domorodačkim zajednicama na području Podunavlja tokom V i IV veku pre n. e. Po svojoj prilici keramički prilogi su ritualno lomljeni, a sudeći prema formi, pokazuju izvesne analogije sa skitskim elementima starijeg gvozdenog doba istočnog Karpatskog basena. Bikonična zdela i lonac tipični su primeri keramičke produkcije poznog halštata na prostoru centralnog Balkana. Od ostalih priloga iz groba treba pomenuti gvozdenu kopljastu pojasnu kopču sa alkama (T. 19/5, 6), koja je mogla biti i lokalne proizvodnje, kao i jednu bikoničnu perlu od staklene paste (T. 19/4). Navedene karakteristike nalaza ukazuju da je ovaj grob mogao pripadati uglednoj ženi domorodačkog porekla, možda supruci nekog od keltskih ratnika. Hronološki se može odrediti u najstarije latenske grobove centralnog Balkana, odnosno početak koncentracije invazivnih snaga Kelta u srpskom Podunavlju. Prema najvažnijim delovima inventara (fibulama i naušnicama) navedeni grob ima izvesne analogije sa nešto starijim grobom iz Velike kod Požege, koji prethodi naseljavanju Skordiska u jugoslovensko Podunavlje.

U dvojnog grobu 20, neobičnog pogrebnog rituala, nalazili su se jedan skeletno sahranjen i jedan spaljeni pokojnik, čiji su ostaci sa lomače bili pohranjeni u keramičkoj amfori. Pogrebi inventar je raznolik, a keramika svedena na jedan „pseudokantaros“ na ravnoj stopi, ukrašen žigosanjem (T. 21/10), i već pomenutu amforu. Kantaros je ukrašen nizom ujednačenih urezanih lukova-girlanda. Tehnike žigosanja i urezivanja linearnih ornamentalnih kompozicija uglavnom su karakteristične za stariji laten Istočnih Kelta (Lt A, Lt B1 i Lt B2). Ovakav primer luksuzne keramike ukazuje na procese postepenog siromašnja u predstavljanju složenih motiva i vreme početaka urezivanja ornamenta na zidove posuda. U visini ramena skeletno sahranjene pokojice stajale su dve fibule tipa Dux (T. 20/2, 3) sa očuvanim oprugama na poprečnoj osovini, dok se u visini lobanje nalazila jedna srebrna minduša. Narukvice su neujednačene, odnosno, na levoj podlaktici nalazile su se puno livena bronzana narukvica sa krajem u obliku zmijske glave i jedna narukvica od dvostruke upletene žice (T. 20/6), dok se na desnoj ruci nalazila bronzana trakasta narukvica otvorenog tipa sa nazubljenim ivicama i plastičnim nazubljenim rebrom na sredini (T. 20/4). Poseban nalaz čini par identičnih nanogvica od cevasto savijenog bronzanog lima, ukrašenog iskucavanjem kalotastih ispupčenja u paralelnim redovima, sa mehanizmom za zatvaranje. One predstavljaju predznak uvođenja plastičnog stila u ukrašavanju ove specifične vrste nakita. Pojasnu garnituru čini pet masivnih, odvojenih segmenata gvozdenog trakastog lima, sa izduženom i delimično oštećenom iglom, koji na sebi imaju niz livenih alki namenjenih vešanju složenijih privezaka ili drugih ukrasa (T. 22/7a–e). Žigosani ornamenta na kantarosu pokazuju izvesne analogije sa nalazima iz Rumunije, odnosno Kluža i na nekropoli Pişcolt, a u Mađarskoj na nekropoli Sajópetri-Hosszú-dűlő.

Skeletni grob 21 pokazuje neobičnu pogrebnu kompoziciju, sa kopljem dugačkog tulca i jednom koničnom keramičkom zdelom, koja je ležala na grudima pokojnika. Glava i donja polovina skeleta nedostaju, odnosno uništeni su radom mehanizacije. Zbog nemogućnosti da se rekonstruiše zdela, kao i da se sagleda njena kompletna profilacija, nije moguće tvrditi da li se u ovome slučaju radi o keltskom ili domorodačkom ritualu sahranjivanja. Podgrupa Ie pruža dovoljno građe o nedoumici koja se tiče procene originalne postave

pokojnika ili njihovih ostataka po završetku kulturnih radnji sahrane. Možemo pretpostaviti da se u ovome slučaju najverovatnije radilo o sahrani sa kraja IV i prve polovine III veka pre n. e.

Podgrupu If predstavljao bi samo jedan, grob 22, gde je sahranjen odrasli muškarac, najverovatnije ratnik (PLAN 9a). Iznad spaljenog pokojnika, na istom mestu naknadno je ukopan skelet konja, tako da su se kremirani ostaci sa priložima našli između zadnjih konjskih nogu. Inventar pogrebnih darova ovog ratničkog groba čine ritualno savijeno koplje (T. 24/2) i gvozdeni mač (T. 24/1), jedna petica od koplja (T. 24/3) i više fragmenata kanija od mača, ukrašenih iskucanim koncentričnim krugovima (T. 24/4).

Sahranjivanja u grupi grobova II. Grupu grobova II čine tri podgrupe, od kojih u prvu spada osam inhumiranih i spaljenih grobova, a u drugu i treću podgrupu po jedan spaljeni grob. Grupa II je formirana na jugoistočnom delu nekropole. Podgrupu IIA čine pet inhumiranih i tri spaljena pokojnika (PLAN 10). Samo grob 26 možemo odrediti među domorodački deo populacije, dok se ostali grobovi mogu tretirati kao delovi keltske populacije.

Opis grupe kremiranih pokojnika počinjemo grobom 23, u koji su pohranjeni spaljeni ostaci odraslog muškaraca – ratnika, sudeći prema priložima dobro očuvanog koplja sa širokim listom (T. 26/21), gvozdenim dvodelnim lučno povijenim trakastim umbom (T. 26/20) i bojnim nožem s alkom na kraju povijene drške (T. 23/23). Uz koplje i bojni nož nađeni su ostaci metalnih stranica njihovih kožnih kanija. Gvozdeni klinovi sa konusnim glavama nalaze se inače u grobovima zajedno sa mačevima. Bronzana bikonična alka (T. 26/12) i masivna gvozdena alka šestougaoznog preseka, ukrašena koncentričnim kružnim žigovima, predstavljaju deo pojasa za vešanje mača u koricama. Gvozdene fibule su veoma oštećene dejstvom korozije. Dok je na jednoj luk ukrašen kratkim paralelnim urezima (T. 26/18) druga ima prošireni luk sa podužnim žljebom (T. 26/17), a može se reći da obe pripadaju istom hronološkom okviru, ranom latenu. Brojni keramički prilozi svedoče o velikom ugledu ovoga pokojnika u keltskoj zajednici. Keramički set priloga predstavljaju plitke zdele sa ravnim obodom i širokim otvorom (T. 25/1–4, 9) od kojih je jedna izrađena rukom (T. 25/4), dok amfore-lonci izrađeni na vitlu imaju oštriju profilaciju (T. 25/6–8). Zanimljiv i neuobičajen nalaz predstavljalo bi trapezoidno kremeno sečivo, koje se takođe nalazilo u raci (T. 25/18).

Redak je primer na nekropoli Pećine da se dva para fibula iz kategorije ranog late-na tipa Dux nađu u istoj grobnoj celini. Ovo je bio slučaj u grobu 24, u kome se nalazila kremirana pokojnica, gde su se osim fibula nalazili i gvozdena narukvica (T. 28/12), krivi nož, keramički teg i set od četiri keramička suda. Dok prvi par fibula, sa povijenom nogom i ukrasom u vidu kuglice, ima usko modelovani luk (T. 28/8, 9), drugi par fibula ima proširen luk sa podužnom fasetom (T. 28/10, 11). Krivi nož je ostao sačuvan i pokazuje izvesne ilirske uzore koji se mogu videti na nekropoli u Krajčinovićima, dok keramički teg u formi lukovice poseduje krstastu perforaciju (T. 28/14). Posebnu pažnju izaziva keramički set pogrebnih priloga, od kojih su najzanimljiviji zdela sa poklopcem (T. 27/6) i kantaros (T. 27/1). Ostale keramičke posude, kao što su duboka zdela „S“ profilacije (T. 27/5), flašoidna posuda (T. 27/4) i amforoidne posude (T. 27/2, 3), spadaju u uobičajene forme zastupljene na ovoj nekropoli.

Sudeći prema priložima, skromniji od predhodnog je grob 25, a pripadao je spaljenom pokojniku, najverovatnije keltskom ratniku. Pored uobičajenih koničnih i bikoničnih zdela (T. 29/4, 5), od keramike su bile prisutne flašoidna amfora (T. 29/3), lonac (T. 29/2) i zdele. Pravi izuzetak, kako na nekropoli Pećine, tako i na Karaburmi, predstavljala bi „oj-



nohoa“, sud za vino, koja se po kvalitetu, formi i tehnici izrade u svemu razlikuje od ostalih keramičkih nalaza. Nije dovoljno jasno da li je ovaj kljunasti pehar bio importovan iz helenističke Grčke (Tasosa ili Olintosa), gde je ovakva vrsta keramike bila na vrhuncu tokom 4 veka pre n. e. , ili je možda proizvod nekih izdvnjenih radionica na području centralnog Balkana. Kvalitet izrade krčaga sa visokom trakastom drškom, zaobljenim ramenom i kljunastim izlivnikom, dokazuje i činjenica da je sve ovo vreme opstao bez ikakvih oštećenja. Zanimljiv je i pogrebni ritual samog rasporeda priloga, koji pokazuje da su koplje i satara (T. 29/7) ležali direktno ispod bikoničnog amforoidnog lonca. Najbliža analogija za koplje širokog lista (T. 29/6) upravo se nalazila u susednom grobu 23.

Ostali grobovi iz podgrupe IIa pripadaju inhumiranim, skeletnim sahranama. U grobu 26 nalazio se skeletno sahranjeni infant star oko četiri godine, od koga je sačuvana samo lobanja. Prema retkim keramičkim nalazima, koje predstavljaju kuhinjski sudovi, konusni lonac sa bradavičastim drškama (T. 30/2) i cilindrična čaša (T. 30/1) koja imitira svedeni lonac, obe ručno izrađene i grube fature, pretpostavljamo da je i ovaj infant mogao da pripada domorodačkoj populaciji. Ovo potkrepljuje nalaz gotovo identičnog lonca, u kome su se nalazili spaljeni ostaci jedne od individua sahranjenih u tumulu 1 na Sinjac Polju kod Bele Palanke. Lonci ove forme poznati su iz predlatenske epohe zlotske grupe u istočnoj Srbiji.

Bogat po prilozima bio je i skeletni grob 27, koji je najverovatnije pripadao uglednoj ženi starosti preko 45 godina. Glavni deo odevnog nakita bio je raspoređen oko vrata, grudnog koša i na rukama, zajedno sa dve člankovite nanogvice na donjim ekstremitetima. Pojasnu garnituru predstavljaju dve bronzane alke nađene u visini struka, koje su verovatno povezivale kožne segmente pojasa. Tipološku „inovaciju“ među ženskim grobovima na Pećinama predstavlja par pauken ili „doboš-fibula“, dobro očuvanih, sa kratkim kalotastim lukom, ukrašenim krstasto raspoređenim žigosanim koncentričnim krugovima, dok se duga povijena noga u vidu diska završavala na luku (T. 31/6). Ovaj tip fibula može se pratiti od srednje Evrope do Pećina a najbliže analogije imaju na nekropoli Remeta Mare u Rumuniji. Drugi par gvozdjenih fibula sa kuglastim završetkom na povijenoj nozi (T. 31/7, 8) takođe hronološki prati ovaj horizont sahranjivanja. Cevasti torkves od glatkog gvozdjenog lima (T. 31/1) nalazio se oko vrata pokojnice. Jedna bronzana (T. 31/2) i jedna gvozdjena narukvica (T. 31/3) nanizane su na levoj nadlaktici. Poseban nalaz predstavljao je srebrni sedlasti prsten, koji je otkriven u visini desne šake (T. 31/4). Tri suda pored nogu, od kojih jedan konusni lonac grube fature rađen rukom (T. 32/13), lonac-amfora (T. 32/12) i jedan kantaros sa dve drške (T. 32/11), predstavljaju set pogrebne keramike. Kantaros je ukrašen nizom povezanih žigosanih polulukova, koji čine arkade. Motiv je karakterističan za keramičku produkciju srednjeg latena. U grobu se nalazio i jedan keramički obruč (postolje za posudu uskog dna) (T. 32/15). Najzad, dobro očuvani par cevastih nanogvica od bronzanog lima ornamentisan je iskucavanjem i imao je krajeve koji se uvlače jedan u drugi (T. 32/5).

Što se tiče skeletnog groba 28, ponavlja se standardna kombinacija priloga, za koju je karakterističan par gvozdjenih fibula – jedna je sa kuglicom na završetku noge (T. 34/1), dok druga predstavlja tipičnu fibulu razvijene Dux varijante, sa izduženim krajem povijene noge, koja se takođe završava kuglicom (T. 34/2). Korodirani krivi nož sa usadnikom, sudeći prema dimenzijama, više podseća na bojni nož (T. 34/7). Keramičke priloge činile su jedna flašoidna posuda (T. 33/4), amforoidni lonac (T. 33/3), bikonična zdela „S“ profilacije (T. 33/6) i jedna rukom rađena šolja sa masivnom drškom (T. 33/5).

Skeletni grob 29 bio je ukopan na relativno manjoj dubini, tako da je vremenom devastiran, na šta nedvosmisleno ukazuje nedostatak većeg dela skeleta. Zbog zatečene

situacije nije sigurno ni da li su grobni prilozi bili na svojoj originalnoj, *in situ* poziciji. Priloge od keramike predstavljaju jedan celi lonac-amfora (T. 35/1), bikonična zdela (T. 35/3) i delimično očuvani i rekonstruisani pehar sa dve drške koje su prelazile obod (pseudokantaros) (T. 35/2).

Poslednji u nizu iz podgrupe IIa predstavljao je skeletni grob 30, koji je pripadao muškarcu, sa prilozima koje čine keramičke posude, metalni delovi nošnje i tri noža. Keramički prilozi predstavljaju uobičajene forme za nekropolu Pećine. U prvom redu to se odnosi na flašoidne amfore (T. 36/13, 14), zatim bikoničnu zdelu (T. 36/11) i jedan pseudokantaros sa dve visoko postavljene drške i koso profilisanom stopom (T. 36/9), u kome se nalazio minijatureni pehar, koji nije bilo moguće rekonstruisati. Koplje je bilo zabodeno u zemlju u visini glave pokojnika (T. 37/8), dok je jedan gvozdeni nož, sa očuvani obručem za pričvršćivanje drške, ležao na butnoj kosti desne noge (T. 37/3). Ovakav raspored oružja u grobu više ukazuje na kulturne uticaje sa područja centralnog i južnog Balkana za vreme starijeg gvozdenog doba. Ovaj nož prema zakrivljenosti donekle podseća na mahajru, što zajedno sa brijačem i trećim nožem grob 30 izdvaja od ostalih keltskih grobova na Pećinama. Par gvozdenih fibula, sa plitkim lukom i povijenom nogom i diskoidnim završetkom na njenom kraju, redovan su inventar u ratničkim grobovima (T. 37/1, 2). Manji nož postavljen uz levu nogu pokojnika ima alku kojom je pričvršćena drška (T. 37/6). Veći polumesečasto savijeni nož sa usadnikom ležao je neposredno ispod zdele (T. 37/7).

Podgrupu IIb predstavlja samo jedan spaljeni grob 31 (PLAN 9b). Metalni prilozi čine izvesnu hronološku celinu. Kao najosetljivije nalaze ističemo gvozdene fibule plitkog luka i povijene noge ukrašene perlom (od kojih je samo jednu bilo moguće rekonstruisati) (T. 38/1, 5), dok drugi par čine dve različite bronzane fibule. Prva je manjih dimenzija, sa plitkim lukom i povijenom nogom, koja se završava diskoidnim proširenjem, koje je čvrsto povezano sa lukom (T. 38/2). Udubljenje na disku verovatno je držalo rozetu od staklene paste. Druga fibula ima izdužen luk i povijenu produženu nogu, ukrašenu kuglicom (T. 38/1). Luk je bio dekorisan kosim žljebovima. Ovaj set odevnih ukrasa u jednoj grobnoj celini najbolje pokazuje kako su pojedini primerci ukrasa mogli da se prenose sa generacije na generaciju, budući da prvi par pripada LtB2, a fibula sa diskom Lt C1. Fragment šuplje narukvice od bronzanog lima sa tesno zbijenim poluloptastim ispupčenjima spada u nakit plastičnog stila (T. 38/10) i hronološki bi pripadao kraju Lt B2. Oštrica i deo drške krivog noža takođe čine prilog u grobu (T. 38/9), dok bi kriva cev od gvozdenog lima mogla predstavljati fragmentovani torkves (T. 38/3). Kopljasta kopča takođe je izrađena od gvozdenog lima (T. 38/7), a deo pojase garniture predstavlja i gvozdена traka sa nitnom (T. 38/7). U opremu za oružje spada kraj pojasa od gvozdenog lima, ukrašen kugličastim zadebljanjem (T. 38/4). Poseban nalaz predstavlja keramička posuda koja nije rekonstruisana, ali za koju možemo pretpostaviti da je imala formu bikoničnog lonca. On je bio ukrašen složenim ornamentom žigosanih krugova unutar horizontalno urezane trake. Ova traka je podeljena u trougaona polja, koja su ukrašena kombinacijom žigosanja koncentričnih krugova i arkada od sitnih zarezata, koje takođe spajaju koncentrični krugovi (T. 38/8). Takav motiv nema puno analogija u latenu, ali na neki način ima veze sa ukrasima koji se javljaju na nekim primercima na teritoriji Rumunije (Aracii Pişcolt iz groba 40).

Podgrupu IIc takođe čini samo jedan spaljeni grob 32 (PLAN 9c). U njemu je otkrivena samo jedna gvozdена fibula sa visokim lukom i povijenom nogom ukrašenom kuglicom (T. 40/13). U istom grobu se nalazio i pehar sa dve visoke drške i stopom koji ima elemente pseudokantarosa (T. 39/4), dok poseban primerak predstavlja jednuha šolja-pehar, oštro profilisana, čije je rame ukrašeno duplim nizovima utisnutih polumesečastih zarezata, dok



je drška ukrašena motivom stilizovane „jelove grane“ (T. 39/6). Ovi dekorativni elementi izdvajaju pomenuti pehar iz keltske kulture. Preostali set keramičkih priloga odgovara uobičajenoj latenskoj provenijenciji grobova na nekropoli, a čine ga flašoidne posude (T. 39/5) i lonac-anfore (T. 39/3, 7) i zdele „S“ profilacije (T. 39/1, 2). Tipološki osetljiv nalaz predstavlja puno livena bronzana narukvica, čiji su krajevi izvedeni u obliku stilizovanih zmijskih glava (T. 40/16). Ona najviše podseća na motive iz čuruške ostave i ostalih srodnih nalaza tipa Mramorac. Narukvica je pohranjena u keramički lonac, a u grobu je nađena i devastirana niska od staklenih perli, koja je samo delimično rekonstruisana (T. 40/17). Od ostalih nalaza takođe treba pomenuti izgorele i stopljene gvozdene strelice, koje nije bilo moguće rekonstruisati (T. 39/12), jedno fragmentovano sečivo sekire (T. 40/9) i dva brusa, od kojih je jedan kružne (T. 39/15), a drugi cilindrične forme (T. 40/14). Predstavljeni nalazi nakita i keramike iz groba 32 i u ovome slučaju pokazuju jake domorodačke tradicije starijeg gvozdenog doba centralnog Balkana.

Sahranjivanja u grupi grobova III. Grupa grobova III otkrivena je na jugozapadnom delu nekropole, a od grupa I i II deli je 40–60 metara praznog prostora (PLAN 4). Nju predstavljaju četiri podgrupe, od kojih se u IIIa nalaze 3 groba, u IIIb 4, u IIIc 3 i u IIId 1 grob.

Podgrupa IIIa pozicionirana je na severozapadu ove izdvojene grupe na nekropoli (PLAN 11), u kojoj se, između ostalih, nalazio grob 33, sa ostacima kremiranog pokojnika i uobičajenim setom keramičkih posuda od dva bikonična lonca (T. 41/6, 9), dve bikonične zdele (T. 41/4, 7) i jednog lonca loptaste forme (T. 41/8). Pogrebni ritual je organizovan tako da su se u jednom delu grobne rake nalazile kosti svinje, dok su ostaci pokojnika sa lomače skupljeni na gomili u drugom kraju rake. Od metalnih nalaza treba spomenuti par masivnih gvozdenih fibula sa povijenom nogom i kugličastim zadebljanjem (T. 42/1, 2), od kojih jedna nije sa sigurnošću i potpuno rekonstruisana (T. 42/1). Ovakve fibule pripadaju horizontu Dux, dok je ostale priloge čine sečivo jednog manjeg noža sa tragovima drvene drške (T. 42/2), jedan dugi krivi nož sa usadnikom (T. 42/5) i jedan brusni kamen pravougaonog preseka (T. 42/3).

U grob 34 prvo je sahranjena jedna individua (oblik sahranjivanja nije najjasniji), da bi kasnije na istom mestu bio ukopan muškarac robusne građe, starosti oko 60 godina (dvojna inhumacija). Od keramičkog seta starijem grobu bi pripadali jedan pseudokantaros na stopi (T. 43/1a) i jedna konična zdela na prstenastoj stopi (koja nije rekonstruisana). Naknadno ukopanom muškarcu pripadaju jedna flašoidna amfora ornamentisana plastično modelovanim rebri (T. 43/3b) i jedna konična manja zdela (takođe nije rekonstruisana) (T. 43/4b). Od ostalih nalaza iz groba izdvajamo fragmentovani bojni nož, čija se drška završava alkom (T. 43/5b), i jedan kameni brus pravougaonog preseka (T. 43/6b).

Iz devastiranog skeletnog groba 35 preostala je samo jedna fibula izrađena od bronzane žice, sa glatkim elipsoidnim lukom i povijenom nogom sa masivnim kuglastim ukrasom (T. 44/1). Završetak noge ukrašen je nizom astragala i završava se rastavljenim krajevima koji su savijeni oko luka, odnosno „šapicom“. Ovako je dobijena konstruktivna shema fibule koja odgovara srednjolatenskim formama na samom početku svoga razvoja, odnosno Lt B2b ili sa početka III veka pre n. e.

Podgrupu IIIb (PLAN 12) predstavlja devastirani grob 36, u kojem su bili pohranjeni ostaci spaljenog pokojnika, a u kome se nalazio relativno mali broj grobnih priloga. Metalne nalaze čini par šupljih narukvica od bronzanog lima sa iskucanim poluloptastim ispupčenjima i krajevima koso zasečenim radi uglavljanja (T. 45/1, 2), koje hronološki pripadaju Lt B2b, početku III veka pre n. e., ili možda Lt C1. Keramički set priloga čine

jedan fragmentovani pehar sa dve drške (T. 45/3), jedan lonac-amfora oštarih faseta na ramenu (T. 45/5) i jedna bikonična zdela (T. 45/4).

Grob 37 pripada spaljenom pokojniku, sahranjenom sa retkim pogrebnim priložima, koji pokazuju veliku dijagnostičku vrednost. U prvom redu radi se o jednoj bikoničnoj amfori izvijenog oboda i ravnog dna, koja je na ramenu ukrašena žigosanim koncentričnim krugovima organizovanim u formi trougla (T. 46/2). Druga posuda je bikonični pehar-zdela sa zoomorfnom drškom i proširenom stopom (T. 46/1). Drška je modelovana u obliku stilizovane zoomorfne predstave, možda lavice ili vuka. Iako se stiče utisak da je prikazano stanje mirovanja, istegnuto telo životinje sa razjapljenim čeljustima prikriva u sebi prikupljenu energiju predstojećeg skoka. U latenu je bilo uobičajeno da posude imaju ukrase u vidu zoomorfnih predstava, ali najviše glave bika, što ovaj pehar čini jedinstvenim primerkom. Zoomorfni sudovi su verovatno nastali u Karpatskom basenu pod skitskim uticajem o čemu najbolje svedoči pseudo-kantaros iz groba 726 na nekropoli Ludas, na kojem su drške modelovane u obliku vepa. Neki od pehara sa zoomorfnom drškom u obliku konja nađeni su na lokalitetu Szob u Mađarskoj, a datuju se u III vek pre n. e.

Kremacija u grobu 38, sudeći po nalazima oružja koje i nije baš često na nekropoli Pećine, verovatno je izvršena nad pripadnikom ratničke elite. Ostaci sa lomače bili su pohranjeni unutar dveju urni, a na dnu grobne rake nalazile su se kosti svinje. Keramičke priloge predstavljaju dva lonca- amfore, ukrašene plastično apliciranim rebrima na vratu (T. 48/1, 4), i jedna konična zdela širokog oboda (koja nije rekonstruisana) (T. 47/3). Od oružja je zastupljeno jedno koplje širokog lista i uskog tulca sa oštrom naglašenim rebrom (T. 47/6), zatim ceo dugački mač, sa rukohvatom i bogato dekorisanim kanijama (T. 47/5), i jedan bojni nož sa kuglastim završetkom (T. 48/7). Od nošnje su nađeni jedino fragmentovani komadi ih fibula, odnosno jedan navoj opruge fibule većih dimenzija (ratnička fibula) (T. 47/9) i jedan komad puno livenog bronzanog torkvesa (T. 48/10). Najznačajniji nalaz posebnog kvaliteta izrade i forme na nekropoli Pećine jeste vretenasti oštrač sečiva (brus) od punog gvožđa, sa alkom za kačenje (T. 47/8). Kao deo pojasne garniture otkrivena je jedna korodirana pojasna kopča, za koju nismo sigurni je li od metala ili kože (T. 47/5a). Dijagnostički najbitniji nalaz sigurno predstavlja mač sa ornamentisanim kanijama, srazmerno dobro očuvanim. Ulazni deo kanija ima ugraviranu kompoziciju dvaju suprostavljenih zmajeva u obliku lire, što ga svrstava u tip De Navaro II. Naročito su naglašeni ukrasni motivi, palmete, koji imaju određenu relativnohronološku vrednost. Oni predstavljaju celinu sa tekućom lozicom i girlandama iz istog ornamentalnog sistema. Mačevi dekorisani na ovaj način hronološki pripadaju ranom latenu Karpatskog basena. Raspored gotovo identičan nalazima iz groba 38 na Pećinama pokazuje grob 9 sa nekropole Srednica kod Ptuja, u kome je paralelno sa mačem pohranjen vrh koplja, a u istom grobu se nalazila i jedna ranolatenska fibula.

Poslednji, najverovatnije devastirani grob iz podgrupe IIIb predstavlja netipičan ratnički grob 39. Pokojnik je doživeo starost od samo 17–18 godina, skeletno je sahranjen, ali se primećuje da se njegovi ostaci nisu nalazili *in situ*, što ukazuje na mogućnost pljačke tokom vremena. Od oružja, uz ovog su se ratnika nalazili kratko koplje zaobljenog lista i produženog usadnika (T. 49/3), krivi nož u obliku srpa (T. 49/4) i par masivnih glatkih bronzanih narukvica otvorenog tipa, sa ravno zasečenim krajevima (T. 49/1). U visini glave bila je manja flašoidna posuda sa perforacijama na trbuhu. Ovi prilozi prema formi i nameni u potpunosti odgovaraju inventarima ratničkih grobova na Pećinama.

Podgrupu IIIc čine tri groba, od kojih su dva spaljena i jedan je skeletni (PLAN 13). Grob 40 predstavlja ostatke člana ratničkog staleža, mada u njemu nije nađeno mnogo



deformisanog oružja. Postoji mogućnost da je i ono bilo uništeno na lomači, ili da jednostavno nedostaje. Dijagnostičke nalaze u prvom redu predstavljaju ostaci defanzivne opreme. To su gvozdeni okovi i dvodelni umbo, koji su se nalazili na drvenom štitu. Ukrašeni delovi štita a(umbovi ili „bočnici“) izrađeni su od polukružno savijenog gvođenog lima, na kojem su se nalazile zvezdolike aplikacije (T. 51/1). Jedan ukrasni okov na štitu bio je u formi kruga sa savijenim proširenjima. Dekorisan je koncentričnim krugovima krstasto raspoređenim oko poluloptastog ispupčenja (T. 51/3). Dršku štita predstavlja gvozdeni lim lepezastih krajeva sa zakivcima (T. 51/2, 3). Korodirana gvozdена fibula većeg formata, sa očuvanim mehanizmom sa navojima i proširenim lukom (T. 51/4), verovatno je imala povijenu nogu ukrašenu kuglicom. Keramički set priloga činile su jedna zaobljena konična (T. 50/8) i jedna bikonična zdela oštре „S“ profilacije (T. 50/9) kao i lonac-amfora sa zaobljenim ramenom i profilisanim obodom (T. 51/6). Najznačajniji keramički prilog sa dijagnostičkom vrednošću predstavljao bi pehar sa dve drške oštro profilisanog ramena.

Najznačajniji nalaz u ovoj podgrupi predstavlja spaljeni grob 41, koji je, sudeći prema nalazima, pripadao uglednoj ženskoj osobi. Neuobičajen pogrebni ritual ogleđa se u rasporedu nalaza iz ove sahrane. Može se sa sigurnošću tvrditi da je zajedno sa sadržajem sa lomače u raku priložena narukvica izuzetne lepote, izrađena od gvožđa i koralala (T. 53/1). Ona nije gorela na lomači s ostalim nalazima, mada je dejstvo korozije koralima promenilo boju, i učinilo ih tamnijima na rubnim delovima, dok su na sredini centralnog motiva ostali ružičasti. Gvozdene brazletne ovoga tipa veoma su retke, ali ih ne možemo smatrati ni unikatima, budući da je slična fragmentovana konstrukcija za narukvicu nađena u grobu 71 na nekropoli Pi kolt a gotovo identična je nađena u grobu 951 na nekropoli Ludas I jedan primerak iste forme ali od bronzе u grobu 18/72 na nekropoli Chotin . Način ukrašavanja nakita koralima ima korene u horizontu „des princes Celtes“, ali se tokom vremena, preko Slovačke i Češke, postepeno premeštao u najudaljenije keltske enklave. Od ostalih metalnih nalaza u grobu su se nalazili par gvođenih fibula narebrenog luka, sa povijenom nogom ukrašenom kuglicom (T. 53/3), i jedna glatka gvozdена fibula sa povijenim lukom (T. 53/2). Pored kostiju svinje u grobu je bio i jedan gvozdeni nož (T. 53/9). Keramički set priloga čine dva lonca-amfore ukrašene žljebom na vratu (T. 53/6, 7) i jedan oštro bikonični kantaros sa visokim trakastim drškama (T. 53/8). Prema karakteristikama pokretnih nalaza, ova sahrana pripada ženskim grobovima sa šireg prostora Karpatskog basena i datuje se u kraj IV i početak III veka pre n. e.

Poslednji grob iz ove podgrupe je bio prilično devastiran tokom vremena. Radi se o skeletnom grobu 42, koji je pretrpeo veća oštećenja, tako da su u njemu nađene samo fragmentovane duge kosti skeleta, i dve keramičke posude, koje nije bilo moguće rekonstruisati.

Podgrupu IIId predstavljao je samo jedan devastirani grob 43 (PLAN 2). Budući da je uništen radom mehanizacije, prilozi su jednostavno prikupljeni iz zemlje. Jedan od njih je bronzana fibula sa očuvanim mehanizmom od opruga, visokim lukom i povijenom nogom sa kuglicom (T. 54/4), koja je pripadala Dux horizontu. Zatim je tu dobro očuvan bronzani torkves sa profilisanim krajevima koji zatvaraju krug, koji je bio izrađen od masivne bronzane puno livene šipke (T. 53/3) i koji se uzima kao hronološki osetljiv pokazatelj lokalne produkcije nakita. Garniture nakita međusobno se razlikuju: prvi par pripada nanogvicama, izrađen je od raskovanog cevasto savijenog bronzanog lima, sa dva reda iskucanih, međusobno suprostavljenih astragala, koji se spajaju sistemom uvlačenja (T. 55/2). Drugi par narukvica izrađen je tehnikom livenja obruča od bronzе u kalupu, sa ispupčenjima koja predstavljaju začetak plastičnog „talasastog“ stila (T. 55/1). Od oružja je nađen i jedan do-

bro očuvani masivni bojni nož sa kuglom na kraju drške (T. 54/6), dok je pojasnu garnituru predstavljala kopča kopljastog tipa sa trnom za kačenje (T. 54/5). Nalazi keramike ovaj put nedostaju. Prema karakteristikama nalaza, grob 43 treba uvrstiti među grobove pripadnika keltske populacije, a hronološki se može pripisati LtB2a–b, odnosno kraju IV i početku III veka pre n. e.

NEKROPOLE SRODNE PEĆINAMA OD CENTRALNE EVROPE DO SREDNJEG PODUNAVLJA

Vreme objavljivanja pouzdanih analogija za pojedine nalaze iz latenskog perioda Balkana i Karpatskog basena čini se da prilazi svome kraju. Nagomilavanje hronoloških činjenica tako da se nepoznato povezuje sa poznatim menja se utoliko što sada u toj funkciji prvenstvo imaju zatvorene celine nalaza (u ovome slučaju to su grobni inventari). Velika pažnja takođe se obraća prostornom oblikovanju ovih izvora ili teritorijalnoj poziciji koju zauzimaju nekropole, naselja, različiti proizvodni centri, ali i njihovoj društvenoj organizaciji i aktivnostima, njihovom ekspanzionom ili migracionom razvoju.

Istraživanja i publikovanja nekropola kod Istočnih Kelta napredovala su u tolikoj meri da se međusobno povezivanje arheološke građe može primeniti i na primeru nekropole Pećine, mada ni ova nekropola nije istražena u celini (zbog zaštitnog karaktera istraživanja). Njena pozicija je u zaleđu Dunava, na pravcu koji povezuje istok Karpatskog basena sa južnim Balkanom i istočnim Mediteranom. Ako je početni cilj ovih istraživanja između ostalog i otkrivanje porekla Istočnih Kelta sahranjenih na Pećinama, onda se najpre mora uzeti u obzir njihovo zaleđe, odnosno istočni deo srednje Evrope, i Karpatski basen, prethodno zaposednut njihovom invazijom u IV veku pre n. e. Na navedenoj teritoriji nekropole ranog latena pružaju se slično razvijenom luku od predalpskog prostora na zapadu, do prekoalpske zone na istoku, od gornjeg toka reke Elbe/Labe na severu i rudonosnih planina srednje Evrope (Karta 3).

Takav geografski raspored, od interesa za ovu tematiku, započinje nizom nekropola na području srednje Evrope i Karpatskog basena. Ovde se završavaju velike keltske nekropole poput Piškolta, što odgovara centralnom i istočnom delu Karpatskog basena, odnosno gronjem i srednjem Podunavlju. Po svom geografskom položaju i hronologiji, misleći pri tome na rasprostiranje kasnih kultura starijeg gvozdenog doba, ove nekropole otkrivaju matičnu oblast keltskih invazionih snaga sa kraja IV veka pre n. e. koje su se usmerile na Sredozemlje i Malu Aziju. Upravo toj invazionoj armiji pripadaju i groblja na Karaburmi i Pećinama.

Teritorija istočne rupe Kelta, ovako ocrtana, ne poseduje čvrste granice na zapadu i istoku srednje Evrope kakve poseduje na južnom pravcu, nizvodno duž Podunavlja. Držeći se Dunava kao nepravilne (izlomljene) osovine tog prostora, razlikuju se tri zone naseljavanja: severna Češka, Moravska i Slovačka, sa gustom mrežom naselja i nekropola; ravnice Karpatskog basena južno od Dunava, ili od donje Austrije do severozapadne Rumunije; i najzad južna Transdanubija i velika mađarska ravnica sa Podravinom i Potisjem (Karta 4).

Uočljiv nedostatak u celosti istraženih nekropola otežava njihova relativna i apsolutna datovanja. Ovaj problem javlja se još u starijem halštatu, ali je naročito izražen u late-nu zbog njegovog relativno kratkog trajanja u srazmeri sa brzim promenama vidljivim na materijalnoj kulturi. To je jedan od uzroka za stvaranje usaglašene apsolutne hronologije ubrzanog keltskog razvoja tokom poslednjih vekova stare ere, pre svega njihove silovite ekspanzije i osvajanjem većeg dela Evropskog prostora. Takođe, manje je sagledana druš-



tvena organizacija brojnih domorodačkih zajednica starijeg gvozdenog doba, koja su ove prostore prethodno naseljavale. Poseban fenomen koji proizilazi iz neusaglašenosti između vojne premoći i pogodnosti koje iz nje proizilazi predstavljaju Skordisci, kao najmlađi vojni savez Istočnih Kelta, nastao nakon poraza kod Delfa.

NEKROPOLA KARABURMA-BEOGRAD geografski je najbliža i ujedno najrodnija Pećinama, sa grobovima iz ranog latena, a otkrivena je tokom izgradnje većeg stambenog kompleksa krajem 50-ih godina prošloga veka na Karaburmi. Ova nekropola na Karaburmi zajedno sa Rospri Ćuprijom, koja se nalazi na desnoj obali Mirijeuskog potoka, čini jednu geografsku i kulturnu celinu.

Što se tiče nalaza materijalne kulture, razlike u serijskoj proizvodnji oružja vidljive su tokom celog trajanja nekropole Karaburma. Isto se odnosi i na broj sahranjenih ratnika, na šta takođe ukazuju razlike u hronologiji između ovih dvaju nekropola. S druge strane, paralele se pretežno odražavaju na nalazima iz skeletnih grobova na Karaburmi (90 je spaljeno na lomači). Grupa grobova 60, 63 i 67 potvrđuje svoju relativnu hronologiju prema karakterističnim (dijagnostičkim) elementima iz zatvorenih celina nalaza u navedenim grobovima. Način skeletnog sahranjivanja (inhumacije), prilozi kao što su naušnice od tordirane srebrne žice, fragmenti posuda rađenih rukom i fibule tipa Karaburma 63 pokazuju da se radi o starijem horizontu keltskih grobova u Podunavlju i Srbiji. I fibula iz groba 60, prema formi i bogatim plastičnim ukrasima, pripada takođe fazi Karaburma 63. Prema rasporedu i položaju pojedinih priloga, grob 63 sa Karaburme najviše analogija pokazuje sa grobom 3 na Pećinama. Grobovi 23 i 66 predstavljaju ugledni ratnici. U grobu 66, fibula tipa Dux, sa plastično obrađenim lukom i diskom na povijenoj nozi, pripada kasnijoj epohi, ali ne mnogo kasnijoj, sudeći po umbu iz oba ratnička groba. Analogije na odevnom nakitu predstavljaju fibule tipa Dux zastupljene u grobovima 60, 62, 63 i 66, dok se za nakit kao što su naušnice najbliže analogije nalaze u grobovima 63 i 67.

Grobovi koje možemo hronološki opredeliti u LtB su 22, 23, 51, 60, 62, 66, 71 i 111.

Keramičke forme zajedničke za ove dve nekropole u najvećem broju slučajeva predstavljaju kantarosi (ili pseudokantarosi), odnosno pehari sa dve drške koje nadvisuju obod i naglašenim stopama.

OSIJEK DONJI GRAD. Nekropola u Donjem gradu u Osijeku predstavlja jedan od najznačajnijih lokaliteta iz perioda ranog latena u Slavoniji, a pokazuje određene hronološke srodnosti sa Pećinama. Za ovu nekropolu znalo se još pre Drugog svetskog rata, ali je tek od 1953. do 1966. godine na prostoru Ciglane (Ekstravilan 48) počelo arheološko praćenje radova eksploatacije gline. Nažalost, nisu publikovani planovi i dokumentacija koji bi omogućili kompletan uvid u distribuciju grobova, već samo podaci o izgledu i konstrukcijama grobova, grobnom ritualu i razmeštaju priloga. U svakom slučaju, važno je pomenuti da dominiraju skeletni grobovi, što nekropolu najvećim delom, prema pogrebnom ritualu svrstava u rani laten, a prema nalazima fibula može se zaključiti da je trajala od horizonta Dux, preko horizonta fibula velike kuglaste glave srednjolatenske sheme, do dominacije fibula ukrašenih rozetama i žicom izvedenim osmicama. Posle publikovanja nekoliko izveštaja istoričara Muzeja Slavonije E. Spajića, najvažnije nalaze publikovali su J. Todorovići N. Majnarić, ali bez osvrta na grobne celine. Zbog svega navedenog, nije zahvalno oslanjati se na pouzdanost nalaza ove najvažnije skordističke nekropole u Slavoniji, mada, kako ćemo videti, postoje izvesni pokušaji sistematizacije grobova i nalaza (TABELA 2).

Kao dijagnostički najvažnije grobove treba pomenuti grobove 22, 29 i grob 26. Sa nekropolom Pećine najviše analogija pokazuje grob 29. Što se nekropole na Pećinama tiče, sahrane koje odgovaraju nekropoli u Osjeku vide se na primerima grobova 38 i 40. Stilsko-tipološke podudarnosti u grobu 22 u Osijeku imaju paralele sa nalazima puno livenih bronzanih narukvica s astragalnim proširenjima, kao i s tri fibule tipa Dux, koje hronološki odgovaraju sahranama na nekropoli Pećine. U grobu 12 nalazila se narukvica s proširenim krajem, ukrašena kuglastim ispupčenjima analogna onoj iz groba 12 na Pećinama.

NEKROPOLA PIŞCOLT. Nekropola Pişcolt je otkrivena na lokaciji „Nisipărie“ u severozapadnoj Rumuniji (oblast Saturo Mare), veoma blizu granice sa Mađarskom. Nastala je na lesnoj terasi dimenzija 350 m x 300 m. Istraživanjima koja su trajala od 1970. do 1978. godine, otkriveno je 185 latenskih grobova. Sahranjivanje je obavljano biritualno, odnosno 75 pokojnika je inhumirano (orijentisani SZ–JI), dok je 85 kremirano, a njihovi ostaci su položeni u jame, a ima 13 kremiranih i položenih u urne. Pogrebni ritual pokazuje zajedničke elemente sa Pećinama, a neke od kremacija polaganih u jame imaju i starije, halštatske tradicije. Iako nekropola pripada Istočnim Keltima, na njoj su očigledna dva suprostavljena kraka tipološkog lanca ranog latena na samom početku silovitih migracionih pohoda na jug Balkana i Malu Aziju. Od brojnih latenskih nekropola u Karpatskom basenu, Pi colt pokazuje najviše analogija sa nekropolom Pećine, kako u organizaciji grupa sahranjivanja, tako i u nalazima materijalne kulture.

Horizont Pi colt I ilustruje 26 grobova koji se ne izdvajaju, već se organski uklapaju u zonu sahranjivanja (grobovi 120, 124, 125, 134, 137, 142 i dr.). Ovi ranolatenski grobovi sa jakim lokalnim tradicijama imaju biritualni sakralni obred, odnosno postoje skeletno sahranjeni pokojnici položeni na leđa ili na stranu u zgrčenom položaju, kao i spaljivanja gde se ostaci polažu u raku, te spaljivanja gde se ostaci pohranjuju u urnu. Nalazi I faze trajanja ove nekropole datuju se u kraj Lt B1 ili u drugu polovinu IV veka pre n. e. Horizont II predstavlja 68 pretežno spaljenih grobova (30, 35, 44, 41, 146, 168 i 174, 177, 188, 182, 185, 189 i 207) u kojima su se nalazile fibule tipa doboš (Pauken type), rani Münsingen tip i varijante Dux tipa, masivne narukvice pečatnih krajeva i šuplje bronzane narukvice (Hibular), dok se od mačeva javlja tip Silvas-Hatvan-Boldog. Svi grobovi iz Horizonta II koncentrisani su u južnoj zoni nekropole. Horizont III (grobovi 8, 10, 14, 20, 40, 42, 45, 47, 48/49, 51, 54, 55, 60, 67, 71, 101, 107 i 108) pokazuje prisustvo survivala fibula tipa Dux sa dve sfere na nozi, dok bi nanogvice sa plastičnom dekoracijom (Reifenstil) hronološki pripadale kraju ranog latena Lt B2/C1. Horizontu IV pripada srazmerno veći broj grobova sa nalazima fibula Dux i Münsingen tipa, masivnih narukvica, dok je keramika isključivo izrađena na vitlu. Četvrta faza trajanja nekropole datuje se u srednji laten (Lt C1), a njom ujedno i prestaje sahranjivanje na ovoj nekropoli. Možda bi u skladu sa analogijama na nekropoli Pećine postojala mogućnost izvesnih korekcija hronologije koju iznosi V. Zirra.

Analogije u keramičkoj produkciji na obe nekropole vide se na brojnim nalazima lonaca-amfora, kao i rukom rađenih zdela i lonaca.

NEKROPOLA REZI REZICSERI. Eksploatacijom peska 60-ih godina prošlog veka severno od Balatonskog jezera, slučajno je otkrivena jedna latenska nekropola, na kojoj su sve do 1973. godine sporadično otkrivani grobovi, dok nisu započela zaštitna istraživanja. Do 1974. godine otkriveno je 38 grobova, a prema zatečenoj situaciji pretpostavlja se da je na nekropoli moglo biti do 120–130 sahrana. Prema prostornim karakteristikama Rezi Rezicseri bi predstavljala drugu po veličini nekropolu na prostoru Transdanubije. Prema ap-



solutnoj hronologiji pretpostavlja se da traje od Lt B1 do Lt C1. Sahranjivalo se biritualno, odnosno skeletno, spaljivanjem pokojnika i spaljivanjem sa polaganjem ostataka unutar rake okružene krupnijim kamenjem. Najstariji grobovi su pozicionirani u severnom delu nekropole, dok se pojedini grobovi iz Lt B2 javljaju i u njenim centralnim delovima.

Tipološke srodnosti sa nekropolom Pećine Rezi Rezicseri pokazuje ne samo prema upražnjavanom pogrebnom ritualu već i prema nalazima iz grobova, nakitu i keramici (TABELA 5). U prvom redu to su fibule tipa Dux sa povijenom nogom ukrašenom kuglicom, koja je u najvećem broju slučajeva prislonjena na luk, kao što pokazuju primerci iz grobova 2, 12, 31, 47 i 50. Bliske analogije sa Pećinama mogu se приметiti na primeru fibula sa lukom ukrašenim astragalima iz groba 53i fibulama sa ugraviranim ornamentima na luku i povijenom nogom sa proširenjem za rozetu iz groba 3. Od nakita su najzastupljenije narukvice, od kojih jedan primerak od puno livene bronzе, ukrašen zadebljanjima i proširenim krajevima iz groba 5, najviše odgovara narukvici iz groba 12 na Pećinama. Narukvice i nanogvice od cevasto savijenog bronzanog lima, ukrašene iskucavanjem u grobovima 22, 26, 51 i 63i nizom poluloptastih ispupčenja u grobu 47, veoma su srodne narukvicama sa Pećina.

Od oružja koje se nalazilo u ratničkim grobovima na nekropoli Rezi Rezicseri, mač iz groba 4, kome su kanije dekorisane motivom lirei koji pripada tipu De Navaro II, pokazuje najbliže analogije maču iz groba 38 na Pećinama. Zanimljivo je da su se u grobu 12 pored fibula tipa Dux i bojnih noževa nalazile i strelice skitskog tipa, što je takođe slučaj u grobu 32 na Pećinama.

Kao paralele sa Pećinama, od keramičke produkcije na nekropoli Rezi Rezicseri prvenstveno treba izdvojiti duboku zdelu ukrašenu žigosanim koncentričnim krugovima organizovanim u obliku trougla, kao što je dekorisana i flašoidna amfora iz groba 37 na Pećinama. Ostali nalazi koničnih zdela sa zadebljanim obodom, iz groba 24, i flašoidnih posuda, iz grobova 1, 21, 48, 55 i 56, koje imaju bliske analogije sa istim tipovima iz grobova 17, 3, 16, 24, 37 i 32 na Pećinama.

NEKROPOLA MAŃA. Na teritoriji jugozapadne Slovačke nalazi se srednjolatenska nekropola Maňa, pozicionirana kod Novè Zamky na levoj obali Dunava. Otkrivena je 1935. godine, a istraživanjima je konstatovano 145 sahrana, od kojih je 106 pripadalo latenu, 9 poznom halštatu, 23 ranom srednjem veku, dok je 5 nepoznatog porekla. Antropološke analize sprovedene su samo na jednom manjem uzorku skeleta iz latena i upućuju na to da 29 skeleta pripada muškarcima, 19 ženama i 36 deci. Od bogatih grobova izdvajaju se dva, 127 i 133, u kojima su se nalazili setovi grivni od staklene paste, perle i filigranom ukrašene kopče i fibule, za koje se pretpostavlja da pripadaju ženama iz doba latena C1. Analogije sa nekropolom Pećine ilustruje veći uzorak dijagnostičkih nalaza, od kojih su najznačajnije fibule tipa Dux i Münsingen, ali i prstenja, narukvica, nanogvica, torkvesa i keramike (TABELA 6). Nekropola Maňa se hronološki određuje u okvir od Lt B2 do C1 (oko 200 godina).

Dijagnostičke fibule na ovoj nekropoli tipološki su raznovrsne, tako da u Dux-Münsingen tip spadaju primeri iz grobova 13, 35, 36, 62, 64, 113 i 104, koji se hronološki vezuju za Lt B2. Dijagnostičke fibule Dux tipa iz grobova 28, 111 najbolje ilustruju horizont Lt C1 na istoj nekropoli.

Najbliže analogije iz faze Lt B2 na nekropoli Maňa mogu se videti kod nalaza iz skeletnog groba 13, u paru narukvica i nanogvica od naboranog, cevasto savijenog bronzanog lima, koje najviše srodnosti pokazuju s inventarima grobova 20, 27 i 43 na Pećinama. Puno livene narukvice sa astragalnim proširenjima, karakteristične za LtB, nalazile su se u grobu

113, koji je pripadao odrasloj osobi, i u grobu 118 jedne mlađe osobe, za koje bliske analogije možemo naći u grobu 6 na Pećinama. Na nekropoli Maňa u većem broju su zastupljene narukvice i nanogvice sa 4 ili više šupljih poluloptastih segmenata koje povezuje metalna traka, karakterističnih za period Lt C1. Torkvesi na nekropoli Maňa izrađeni su od puno livene bronzne i imaju proširene krajeve izvedene u vidu pečata, tako da tipološki odgovaraju torkvesu iz groba 43 na Pećinama.

Među grobove pripadnika ratničke elite latenske zajednice na nekropoli Maňa uključeni su oni sa delovima ratničke opreme i keramikom. Umbovi kao deo ratničke opreme štita imaju bliske paralele na obe pomenute nekropole. Ovo se prvenstveno odnosi na tip lučno savijenih pravougaonih umbova sa nitnama za pričvršćivanje na drvenu osnovu.

Keramičke forme zajedničke na obe nekropole u prvom redu predstavljaju amfore u obliku flaše. Takođe, na obe nekropole se provlači očigledna zajednička stilsko-tipološka crta kroz forme amforoidnih bikoničnih urni, od kojih izdvajamo primerke iz grobova 62 i 19 i jednu zdelu, takođe iz groba 19, na kojima je, kao i na urni iz groba 3 na Pećinama, prisutna dekoracija od pravougaonih pečata sa „S“ simbolom. Isto važi za urne iz grobova 137, 144 i 124 (Maňa), na kojima se vidi dekoracija identična onoj na urni u grobu 37 na Pećinama, sa žigosanim koncentričnim krugovima u formi trougla.

NEKROPOLA MANNERSDORF. Nekropola je otkrivena u podnožju brdskog masiva Leitha u istočnoj Austriji i u prekidima je istraživana od 1851. do 1984. godine. Ustanovljeno da se tokom ranog i srednjeg latena pokojnici sahranjuju u vremenskom intervalu od Lt A2/B1 do Lt C1, što u apsolutnim datumima predstavlja period približno od 400 do 200 pre n. e. Ovako dugo trajanje podeljeno je na 10 glavnih faza i jednu potfazu. Distribucija grobova pokazuje kako ova nekropola ima tri zone sahranjivanja, za koje za sada nije jasno da li čine klanove ili porodične skupine. Centralni deo nekropole predstavlja zona sa grobovima ozidanim kamenom, koja je verovatno igrala posebnu ulogu u socijalnim odnosima unutar populacija sahranjivanih na ovome mestu. Ukupno su konstatovana 234 groba, a sudeći prema nalazima materijalne kulture, pretpostavlja se da je određen broj pokojnika pripadao zajednicama sa teritorije današnje Švajcarske. Ove grobnice su takođe mogle predstavljati grobove pripadnika „viših klasa“ sa jakim porodičnim ili ekonomskim vezama sa „centralnoevropskim koridorom“.

Na nekropoli Mannersdorf analogije sa Pećinama nalaze se u horizontima grobova od faze C (Lt B1b) do faze I (Lt B2/C1) (TABELA 7). Od fibula su na nekropoli zastupljeni tipovi Münsingen i Dux. Najstariju fazu nekropole predstavlja grob 124. Period Lt B1b predstavlja grob 10, u kome su se nalazile fibule tipa Münsingen sa koralnim rozetama i votivnim urezanim ornamentom na luku, kao i narukvice ukrašene zadebljanjima, koje pokazuju bliske analogije sa primercima iz groba 12 na Pećinama. U isti vremenski period na nekropoli Mannersdorf ubrajaju se i fibule iz grobova 13 i 22. Međufazu D1 predstavljao bi skeletni grob 56, u kome su se nalazili set fibula tipa Münsingen i bronzane grivne s preklapljenim krajevima. Periodu Lt B2 pripada ratnički grob 76 sa mačem, „ilirskim“ tipom koplja i jednom gvozdenom „Ω“ iglom, kao što je slučaj i u domorodačkom grobu 10 na Pećinama.

Narukvice ornamentisane zadebljanjima, sa krajevima u vidu pečata, iz groba 79 na nekropoli Mannersdorf (LtC1a), pokazuju analogije sa narukvicama iz grobova 12 i 43 na Pećinama. Poseban nalaz predstavlja fragment gvozdene narukvice otvorenog tipa sa kuglastim završetkom iz groba 212 (Mannersdorf), koji se datuje u Lt B1b. Na luku se nalaze identična ravna proširenja za umetanje ukrasa od korala ili staklene paste, koja odgovaraju



fibuli iz groba 13 na Pećinama. Ratnički grob 117, koji je hronološki opredeljen u Lt B2 (Bc?) i u kome se nalazi mač sa kanijama ukrašenim gravurama, a u kome su se takođe nalazile masivne gvozdene fibule sa malim brojem navoja na mehanizmu, analogije ima u nalazima iz groba 38 na Pećinama. Koplja sa širokim listom iz ratničkih grobova 117, 181 i 225 (Mannersdorf) datuju se u Lt B2 i pokazuju izvesne analogije s grobom 23 na Pećinama.

Keramički sudovi ukrašen frizom od pečaćenih koncentričnih krugova, iz grobova 82, 116 i 127 na nekropoli Mannersdorf, hronološki se opredeljuju u Lt B1a–Lt B1c/B2a, a stilsku srodnost pokazuju sa keramikom iz grobova 3, 31 i 37 na Pećinama. Rukom izvedeni konusni keramički sudovi iz grobova 39, 40, 42 i 135, koji takođe pripadaju fazi Lt B1/2 na nekropoli Mannersdorf, imaju analogije sa nalazima keramike iz domorodačkog groba 26 na Pećinama. Keramička posuda iz groba 1 ima ukras u vidu girlandi sa žigosanim koncentričnim krugovima identičan ornamentu na peharu iz groba 20 na Pećinama.

NEKROPOLA MÜNSINGEN-RAIN. Nekropola Münsingen-Rain predstavlja izuzevak među najvažnijim dijagnostičkim nekropolama ranog latena zahvaljujući inicijativi J. Wied-Stein da tek otkrivena nekropola bude istražena u jednom mahu, i to potpuno. Ona je pozicionirana u jugozapadnoj Švajcarskoj, jugoistočno od Berna, i istraživana je početkom XX veka, odnosno 1904–1905. godine. Izdvojeno je šest glavnih faza nekropole i nekoliko prelaznih perioda označenih kao: A = Münsingen Ia 400–300 pre n. e. ; B/D = Münsingen Ia/b oko 350 pre n. e. ; E = Münsingen Ib rani oko 300 pre n. e. ; F/H = Münsingen Ib kasni 300–280 pre n. e. ; I/K = Münsingen Ic rani 280–250 pre n. e. ; L/P = Münsingen Ic kasni 250–200 pre n. e. ; Q/T = Münsingen Ic/II 200–180 pre n. e. ; U = Münsingen IIa 180–100 pre n. e. ; V = Münsingen IIb 100–50 pre n. e.

Na nekropoli Münsingen-Rein otkriveno je ukupno 217 grobova, koje, prema prostornoj distribuciji, od severa ka jugu, možemo razvrstati u pet grupa (mnogi od istraženih grobova nemaju priloge). Prema aktuelnim datumima u pregledu F. Müllera, faze od A–F/H obuhvataju vreme koje se podudara sa sahranama na nekropoli Pećine (TABELA 8).

Najbliže, i ključne, analogije između nekropola Münsingen-Rein i Pećina predstavljaju „rozeta fibule“ iz grobova 49, 50, 61, 68, 72, 79, 81, 85, 130, 149, 152 i 156, zatim slede fibule sa astragalnim proširenjima na luku, što pokazuju nalaz iz groba 121 i kulturnog sloja na nekropoli, kao i „doboš fibule“ ukrašene koncentričnim kružićima iz grobova 130, 141 i 149. Fibule srednjolatenske sheme sa manjom rozetom na povijenoj nozi iz groba 184 bliske su fibuli iz groba 31 na Pećinama. Gvozdeni „pršljenak“ ukrašen žigosanim krugovima iz groba 50 i primerak iz groba 23 na Pećinama predstavljaju jedine nalaze ovog tipa na nekropolama Istočnih Kelta.

Što se keramičkog materijala na nekropoli Münsingen tiče, on je malobrojan, tako da samo jedan lonac iz groba 27 ima gotovo identičan oblik kao posuda iz kulturnog sloja na nekropoli Pećine.

NEKROPOLA MONTE BIBELE. Nekropola Monte Bibele dominira nad gornjim delom doline Idice i orijentisana je prema JI na mestu gde se graniče Padanska ravnica i Etrurija. Ova oblast je tokom gvođenog doba bila naseljena nekeltskim populacijama Umbra (Ombriens), Picena (Picèniens) i Samnita (Samnites). Utvrđeno naselje i nekropola na istoj lokaciji pokazuju keltsko-etrurski etnički sastav sahranjenih pokojnika. Nekropola pruža retku priliku da po prvi put sagledamo širu distribuciju perfektno dokumentovane materijalne kulture sa kraja IV i početka III veka pre n. e. Struktura pogrebnog rituala

ukupno 170 grobova (od kojih je 156 pogodno za analizu, dok 59 ima praznine u sadržaju) svodi se na inhumaciju (111 pokojnika) i incineraciju (37 pokojnika). Veze Kelta sa domorocima etrurskog porekla bile su očigledne i na drugim nekropolama u region, kao što su Marzzaboto, Spina i Bologna. Cenzura koja se ogleda u nedostatku oružja u pojedinim muškim grobovima objašnjava se stalnim naseljavanjem Kelta. Obeležja pripadnosti porodici objašnjavaju etrursku komponentu, dok jedan broj grobova sa oružjem i bogatim priložima pokazuje keltsku, invazionu komponentu.

Sahranjivanje Kelta sa domorodačkim populacijama često je naglašavano u antičkim izvorima i prihvatano je kao populacioni proces sam po sebi razumljiv, čiji se stepen meri po kvantitativnom prisustvu domorodačke materijalne kulture i keltskom nasleđu nastalom posle velike migracije. Pri tome je visoku cenu stekla domorodačka komponenta u inventarima grobova keltskih nekropola tog vremena. Monte Bibeles pokazuje još upečatljiviju sliku zajedničkog života dveju populacija, jedne pored druge, etrurske i keltske. Razumljiv je, međutim, uticaj kulture višeg stepena, etrurske, na plemensku strukturu došljaka, ali je ovoga puta naglasak na ravnopravnom odnosu i zajedničkom saživljavanju obeju etničkih komponenta. Kada su, međutim, Kelti poraženi vojnom silom Rimljana prilikom okupacije dela italjskog poluostrva, nikakvo nasleđe etrurske kulture nije preneto u prialpski prostor srednjeg latena. Našavši se ponovo na izvornim prostorima prethodne migracije, Taurisci i Boji vratili su se svojim tradicionalnim vrednostima.

Na Pećinama postoje celine koje pre govore o istovremenoj zastupljenosti pojedinih motiva različitog porekla, npr. fibule, prvenstveno u starijim grobovima nekropole. Za uzvrat mnogi keltski proizvodi odevnog nakita, kao i oružja, primarni su među grobnim delovima na Monte Bibeles (TABELA 9). Izvesni hronološki paritet sa nekropolom Pećine vidi se na maču sa Waldagelsheim vegetativnom ornamentikom na koricama u grobu 126, kao grobnim priložima ratnika sa nekropole, mada je nesrazmerno veći broj mačeva sa karakteristikama De Navarro II.

Ansambli nalaza sa Monte Bibeles dozvoljava međusobno povezivanje pokretnih nalaza, što je predstavljalo osnov za postavljanje apsolutne hronologije, prema kojoj je: Lt A: 475/450–410/380 pre n. e. ; Lt B1: 410/380–350/325 pre n. e. ; Lt B2: 350/325–280/260 pre n. e. i Lt C1: 280/260–225/200 pre n. e.

Nekropola Monte Bibeles je bogatstvom nalaza dozvoljavala da se definišu pojedine esencijalne karakteristike koje se tiču porekla ratničke populacije metodom analize tipologije i hronologije naoružanja koje se pohranjivalo uz pokojnika. Za tu svrhu je najzahvalnije analizirati mačeve, i to prema funkcionalnom rasporedu elemenata i prema različitoštimama u metodi izrade kanija. Ornamenti funkcionalnog tipa javljaju se na keltskom oružju tokom V veka pre n. e. , ali se na Monte Bibeles nastavljaju kroz Lt B1, kao posledica razvoja stila Waldagelsheim.

Najstarija keltska nekropola na centralnom Balkanu, otkrivena zaštitinim istraživanjima na Viminacijumu (1980–1982. godine), na početku je izgledala kao omanja nekropola iz prethodnog perioda keltskih migracija u srednjem delu Podunavlja. Struktura obrade dobijenih rezultata donekle predstavlja opravdanje za dugo trajanje njihovog objedinjavanja u jednu celinu (od 1982. do 2016. godine), uračunavajući tu i objektivne razloge zastoja, kao što je bilo naknadno usklađivanje istraživanja nekropole sa složenim zaštitnim iskopavanjima kompleksa antičkog Viminacijuma. Realna slika te opšte ekspanzije Kelta od V veka pre n. e. do prve polovine III veka pre n. e. dobijena je zapaženim napretkom



istraživanja mnogobrojnih nekropola ovih praistorijskih zajednica, posejanih duž glavnih geografskih pravaca njihovih invazionih pohoda. Kako su stalna naselja iz perioda ekspanzije zbog neistraženosti i privremenosti naseljavanja uglavnom malobrojna, nekropole su postale nezaobilazni izvor za poznavanje savremene materijalne kulture Istočnih Kelta, čemu je doprinelo i srazmerno kratko trajanje rane i srednje faze latena (mlađeg gvozdenog doba). Rezultati tih istraživanja postavili su pojedine nekropole kao osnovu za hronološke i stratigrafske sheme latenskog perioda, dajući često termine za pojedine vremenske faze tog burnog razdoblja. Na nekropolama istočne grupe Kelta pada u oči raznovrsnost njihove organizacije i pojava grobova različite starosti. Za Pećine kao i ostale ranolatenske nekropole u međurečju Save, Drave i Dunava, karakteristični su grobovi sa materijalnom kulturom domorodačkih zajednica koje su novopridošli Kelti zatekli na ovome području, a koje su imale odlike kulturne grupe Rača-Ljuljaci na ušću Mlave u Dunav, za razliku od istovremenih latenskih nekropola u Sremu, i istočnoj Slavoniji (Sremska grupa).

Neobična organizacija obavljenih sahranjivanja na nekropoli pokazuje odsustvo bilo kakvog planiranja prostora i napuštanje već poznatih shema sahranjivanja među Keltima. Definisana je svojom uglavnom ujednačenom apsolutnom hronologijom, zahvaljujući velikom broju sahrana u kratkom vremenskom opsegu. Opređenje datuma nadiranja i naseljavanja Balkana podrazumeva dva vremenska merila: prvo je kompleksnije i uglavnom izraženo krupnim vremenskim jedinicama (polovina, trećina ili četvrtina veka) jer se migracijom ne smatra samo događaj, već društvena pojava. Drugo merilo zapravo predstavlja apsolutni vremenski termin, određen od početne jedinice odbrojavanja godina. Taj datum, 279. godina pre n. e., istorijska je odrednica za poraz keltskih invazionističkih snaga pred Delfima u srednjoj Grčkoj. Povratak poražene vojske, prema izvorima prilično desetkovanih, nije samo za posledicu imalo osnivanje Singidunuma na mestu sticanja Save i Dunava, već predstavlja i zvaničnu krštenicu obrazovanja Skordiska, buduće vodeće vojne sile Istočnih Kelta u srednjem Podunavlju, centralnom i istočnom Balkanu. Preuzimanjem tog dela Podunavlja od strane Rima tri veka kasnije obeležen je gubitak samostalnosti Skordiska i konačan završetak protoistorije centralnog Balkana.

Relativna hronologija materijalne kulture je takođe ograničena datumima, ali to nije slučaj sa izdvajanjem njenih osetljivih vremenskih odseka. Grupisanjem većine hronološki osetljivih priloga za niz grobova koji mogu imati i darove nedovoljno usaglašene sa zajedničkim datumom, tačnije se uočava moguće odstupanje od toka uspostavljenog vremena sahranjivanja. Kombinacija tog odstupanja sa mestom aktuelnog groba u nekropoli pruža uverljivije granične vrednosti vremena u kome je aktuelna nekropola upotrebljavana. Najzad, uklapanjem datuma više nekropola bliskih po opštem, zajedničkom datovanju trajanja sahranjivanja, sa odgovarajućim istorijskim događajima, što je za Istočne Kelte izvodljivo u zadovoljavajućoj meri, stiže se i do opšte (karakteristične) tipološke definicije za materijalnu kulturu date faze. Takvim metodološkim postupkom izbegava se ponavljanje procesiranja datuma za svaki grob na Pećinama ponaosob, već se taj osnovni zadatak – određivanje trajanja sahranjivanja u celini – rešava grupno, prema već navedenom postupku. Očigledno je da u tom pogledu preovladavaju grupe priloga sa zajedničkom funkcionalnom namenom, koje su i presudne za kvantitativnu analizu.

Za nekropolu Pećine najvažnije dijagnostičke nalaze predstavljaju luksuzne bronzane fibule, ukrašene rezbarenim koralom, sa reljefnom ornamentikom, datovane u kraj IV i prve decenije III veka pre n. e., koje su se nalazile u grobovima 3 i 12 i koje predstavljaju pravu retkost na jugu Panonije. Dovoljno je naglasiti da koral pre toga nije poznat u nakitu protoistorijskog Balkana, kao i to da su fibule iz ovih grobova verovatno potekle iz

radionica srednje, ili čak zapadne Evrope. Krstasto predstavljen motiv lozice („S“ pečata), simetrično žigosan četiri puta na ramenu amfore iz groba 3, prema postojećoj evidenciji zastupljen je na malom broju nalaza u starokeltskoj ornamentici. Nije sasvim jasno šta zapravo predstavlja: omiljeni ukras, simbolični znak, obeležavanje svojine ili posebne namene suda. Ipak, pravo remek-delo kovačke veštine čini gvozdena alka (pršljenak) višeu-gaonog preseka, ukrašena nizovima koncentričnih krugova, iz groba 23.

Gotovo svi grobovi na nekropoli Pećine hronološki pripadaju Lt B2, po relativno hronološkoj podeli evropskog latena, ili završnici migracionih kretanja Istočnih Kelta. U apsolutnim datumima, to je druga polovina IV veka i početak III veka pre n. e. , tj. uzevši uopšteno, period između 340/330-280/270. godine pre n. e. Postoje, međutim, i grob 22 koji je možda i mlađi od navedenog vremenskog raspona, što ostaje otvoreno pitanje. Najzad, tačno prostiranje nekropole nije do sada određeno, uzimajući naročito u obzir veliki broj naknadno ukopanih rimskih grobova koji je okružuju.

Uz hronološko jedinstvo većine grobova, nekropola na Pećinama predstavlja dokaz kulturne uniformnosti Istočnih Kelta i pripadnika domorodačkog stanovništva, nastanjenih u panonskim ravninama, Transilvaniji i današnjem češko-slovačkom prostoru. Činjenica ostaje da je nekropola na Pećinama nastala u vreme prvog prodora Istočnih Kelta na Balkan i njihovih opsežnih priprema za napad na Grčku i Delfe, izvršenog 279. god. pre nove ere i završenog pobedom Grka. Ostaje, takođe, otvorena mogućnost da je na istom mestu nastavljeno sahranjivanje i po njihovom povratku na obale Dunava, nakon ovoga poraza.

**Prof. Dr Mitja Guštin**

The *Early La Tène Pećine Necropolis* monograph represents the result of a perennial field research conducted by academician Dr Borislav Jovanović, and his theoretical considerations of the archaeological fundus from this significant Celtic necropolis. The presence of graves belonging to the autochthonous populations is of a crucial importance for the final remarks. Following the works of Jovan Todorović in the sixties and the seventies of the last century (The Celts in Southeastern Europe in 1969, Karaburma in 1972, Scordisci in 1974 and The Židovar Treasure in 2006), this monograph represents the first comprehensive work on the subject of the Celts and their material culture in Serbian archaeology, after a long period of time. This paper presents the extraordinary archaeological material of a great scientific value, recognized due to a greater degree of preservation of the finds and the contemporary research. The Pećine necropolis represents an important material evidence on the data brought to us by the Antique written sources, who noted the first meeting of the Celts and the Greeks in that area, during the middle of the 4th century BC. The Celtic meeting with Alexander the Great, and the anecdote concerning the Celtic stance of not being frightened by anyone, as well as the mysterious fiasco that followed several decades later at the Delphi in 279 BC, are all particularly imprinted into the collective historical consciousness.

Academician Biba Teržan

The *Early La Tène Pećine Necropolis* monograph by the departed academician Borislav Jovanović brings us extraordinary finds and their interpretation, which provide us with the necessary understanding of the cultural and economic events connected with the Celtic expansion in Southeastern Europe in the course of the 4th and 3rd century BC, that comprehended the areas of the Carpathian Basin and Balkan Peninsula, as far as the Greece (Delphi). The analysis of the burial ritual at the Pećine necropolis, as well as the representation of funerary rites and contributions, attire, weapons and pottery finds is performed in a distinct and systematic manner. The analysis provides us with brand new aspects on Celtic presence on the territory of Serbia, as well as the Carpathian Basin, which will have a particular impact on the genesis of the Scordisci tribe, whose material culture possesses distinct elements of the autochthonous community. The monograph is crucial in terms of understanding the period of the Celtic supremacy in the Carpathian Basin and the Balkan Peninsula.

Dr Marko Dizdar

After several decades, The *Early La Tène Pećine Necropolis* monograph represents a first synthetic monographic work of the Serbian archaeology on the subject of the material and spiritual legacy of a community that marked the Late Iron Age period in the Southeastern Carpathian Basin. The distinction of the native burials provides us with the possibility for the reconsideration of previous theories related to the correlation between the “natives and newcomers” in the 4th century BC. The process of the fusion between old and new, although intuited on several occasions, was not clearly and sufficiently recognized. The representation of the graves attributed to all of the community members, not only the warriors, but also women and children, which point out to an organized mobility of smaller communities, also testified in the Antique written sources, is of particular importance. The chronological “compactness” of the finds from the Pećine necropolis that reflect the life of a smaller community in the course of the 4th century BC is of great importance for the future studies of the concurrent sites in the wide area of the Southeastern Carpathian Basin. This monograph by academician B. Jovanović represents a massive contribution in the area of the Late Iron Age studies, not only for Serbian archaeology, but for the European archaeological society as well, taking into consideration that the detailed analysis of the data recorded at the Pećine necropolis will be a point zero for all of the future studies.

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