

GOMILE IZ STAREJŠE ŽELEZNE DOBE POD POŠTELO

V. KRONOLOŠKI ORIS GOMIL 13 IN 14 IZ PIVOLE TER VELIKE GOMILE NAD RAZVANJEM

Biba Teržan

Kot je v uvodni besedi k poglavju »Gomile iz starejše železne dobe pod Poštelo« že opisano, je bila na južnem pobočju Pohorja odkrita Velika gomila, z mesta katere se nudi prekrasen pogled nad širjavo Dravskega polja, še posebej pa nad rahlo valovito ravnico ob pohorskem vznožju, kjer se je južno od Razvanjskega potoka proti Pivoli razprostirala nekropola s številnimi gomilami (glej tu Teržan, *Poštela, Uvod, sl. 1*). Glede na njihovo današnje stanje ohranjenosti sklepamo, da so bile gomile razporejene v več skupin. Kar nekaj jih je bilo kopanih ali izropanih že v 19. in na začetku 20. stoletja,¹ zato sta gomili 13 in 14 prvi s tega dela poštelške nekropole, ki sta bili strokovno raziskani. Čeprav se je pri naših izkopavanjih izkazalo, da so bile vse tri gomile že močno poškodovane, gomila 13 pa neznano kdaj povsem izropana, nam ohranjeni grobni pridatki vendarle omogočajo opredeliti njihovo časovno mesto in hkrati družbeno vlogo za življenja v njih pokopanih oseb.

Do sedaj znane najdbe iz pivolskih gomil kažejo, da je na tem območju nastalo gomilno grobišče v 8. stol. pr. n. št. in da je ostalo v rabi do zgodnjega 6. stol. pr. n. št., kar smo opredelili v lokalni okvir časovnih stopenj na naselbini, označenih Poštela I–II–III, oz. v regionalnem smislu kot stopnji Štajerska II–III (a–b).² Ker pa se je iz starih izkopavanj povečini ohranila le keramika, pa še ta le fragmentarno, prinašajo grobni pridatki iz gomil 13 in 14 iz Pivole ter Velike gomile nad Razvanjem številne novosti, ki odpirajo nove poglede na kulturni značaj Poštele, čeprav ne spreminjajo njenega časovnega okvirja.

EARLY IRON AGE TUMULI OF POŠTELA

V. CHRONOLOGICAL OUTLINE OF TUMULI 13 AND 14 FROM PIVOLA AND THE GREAT TUMULUS (VELIKA GOMILA) ABOVE RAZVANJE

Biba Teržan

As already described in the introduction of the chapter “Tumuli from the Early Iron Age period beneath the Poštela hillfort settlement”, the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) has been discovered on the southern slopes of the Pohorje Massif. From its top we get a splendid view over the breadth of the Drava Plain and especially over the slightly undulating land along the Pohorje foothills, where, south from the Razvanje stream and in the direction of Pivola, the necropolis with numerous tumuli spreads out (see here Teržan, *Poštela, Introduction, fig. 1*). With regard to their actual state of preservation, we infer that the tumuli were arranged in several groups. A considerable number of these tumuli had been excavated or plundered already in the 19th and in the beginning of the 20th century.¹ Consequently, the tumuli nos. 13 and 14 are the first from this part of the Poštela necropolis that have been scientifically excavated. Even though the archaeological excavations revealed, that all three tumuli had been already extensively damaged and that the tumulus no. 13 had been completely plundered in an unknown period, the preserved grave goods nevertheless enable us to define their chronological position as well as the social importance achieved in the lifetime of people buried in the tumuli.

The archaeological finds known up to now from the tumuli of Pivola indicate, that in the area a tumulus cemetery sprang up in the 8th century BC and stayed in use until the early 6th century BC, what would correspond to the time of local chronological phases Poštela I–II–III at the settlement or to the regional stages, named as the phase Štajerska II–III (a–b).² However, since from previous excavations only ceramic finds have been preserved, which are moreover heavily fragmented, the grave-goods from the tumuli nos. 13 and 14 in Pivola and from the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) above Razvanje provide us with numerous novelties, which place the cultural character of Poštela in a new light, even though they do not alter its chronological outline.

¹ Teržan 1990, 13–20, 326–337, T. 63–66.

² Teržan 1990, 70–78, sl. 11; 26.

¹ Teržan 1990, 13–20, 326–337, Pls. 63–66.

² Teržan 1990, 70–78, figs. 11; 26.

KOVINSKI GROBNI PRIDATKI

Pomembno novost v okviru gomil, pripadajočih Pošteli, predstavlja komplet orožja – meč in bojna sekira – ter konjska oprema iz **gomile 14**. Kljub njihovi fragmentarni ohranjenosti je možno ugotoviti, kateremu tipu posamezni kosi pripadajo. Kar se meča tiče, ni dvoma, da je imel železno rezilo s sredinskim rebrom in ročaj, zaključen z bronastim gobastim, klobučastim ali zvončastim glavičem (*Tab. 16: 13, 10*).³ V sredini bronastega glaviča ovalne oblike tiči železen trn pravokotnega preseka, ki je služil prav za nasaditev vrhnjega dela ročaja meča – torej zvončastega glaviča, kar je značilnost halštatskih mečev tipa Mindelheim, tako pri bronastih kot železnih izvedbah. Praviloma so glaviči teh mečev v celoti bronasti, nekateri izmed njih so sestavljeni iz več elementov, ki so bili bodisi iz organskih snovi, npr. lesa, in se niso ohranile, bodisi iz dragocenejših materialov, kot so slonovina, jantar, zlato ipd.⁴ Glede na ohranjeni del domnevamo, da je bil tudi glavič ročaja pivolskega meča sestavljen iz več različnih elementov, od katerih pa je bil v grobu najden le zgornji bronasti del. Leta je dovolj karakterističen, da tipološka opredelitev meča ni sporna. Tudi železno rezilo meča z izrazitim sredinskim rebrom podpira njegovo uvrstitev med meče tipa Mindelheim, saj imajo tovrstni meči pogosto profilirana železna rezila.⁵

Dolgi železni meči, predvsem tipa Mindelheim,⁶ predstavljajo značilno orožje bojevnikov v zgodnji starejši železni dobi, zlasti v stopnji Ha C1 v smislu Kossackove kronologije⁷ na področju celotne halštatske kulture v srednji Evropi, med vzhodno Francijo in Češko, posamezni primerki so znani tudi s severnejših predelov Evrope, le maloštevilni pa tudi južno od Alp, kot npr. v Comu (*sl. 1*).⁸ Izvirajo predvsem iz grobov, pa tudi iz depojskih najdb in različnih voda.⁹ Opazno je, da so tovrstni železni meči na področju vzhodnohalštatskega kulturnega kroga razmeroma maloštevilni, saj jih zasledimo le v bogatih grobovih

³ V literaturi so uporabljeni različni termini za tako oblikovane glaviče ročajev mečev, zato navajamo na tem mestu vse tri doslej uporabljene izraze.

⁴ Gerdson 1986, 48 s, Taf. 4: 2 a–b, 4; 5: 1, 3–4; 6: 2–3.

⁵ Gerdson 1986, 46 ss, Taf. 2: 4–6, 8; 3: 6, 8.

⁶ Zaradi slabe ohranjenosti železnih mečev njihova pripadnost k tipu Mindelheim ni vedno povsem zanesljiva, vendar je poleg oblikovnih značilnosti pomemben indikator tudi dolžina meča.

⁷ Kossack 1959, 13 ss, Taf. 13; Pare 1991, 4ss; Hennig 2001, 89 ss, Tab. 1; Brosseder 2002, 18 ss, Abb. 6.

⁸ Vse slike s kartami razprostranjenosti so delo Vesne Svetličič (NMS), za kar se ji posebej zahvaljujem.

⁹ Kimmig 1975, 391–392, Figs. 83–84; Pare 1991, 4 ss, Figs. 5–6; Gerdson 1986, 45 ss, Karte 11–12; isti 1989, Fig. 3; Egg 1996a, Abb. 13; Chaume 2017, 92–93, Figs. 1–3.

METAL GRAVE GOODS

An important new aspect within the tumuli, belonging to the Poštela settlement, is offered by the set of weapons – a sword and a battle axe – together with the horse equipment, all coming from the **tumulus no. 14**. Despite their fragmentary state, it is possible to determine the individual types to which the single objects appertain. As regards the sword, there is no doubt that it featured an iron blade with a central rib and a hilt, ending in a bronze mushroom-, hat- or bell-shaped pommel (*Pl. 16: 13, 10*).³ Through the middle of the bronze oval pommel runs an iron rod-like tang of rectangular cross section, which served precisely for the attachment of the upper part of the sword's hilt, that is, the bell-shaped pommel, and which represents a characteristic feature of Hallstatt period swords of the Mindelheim type, both in the bronze as well as in the iron examples. Generally, the pommels of these swords are made entirely of bronze, while some of them can be composed of several parts, made either from organic material, as for example wood, which was not preserved, or from more precious materials as ivory, amber, gold and the like.⁴

In view of the preserved part of the sword from Pivola, we presume that also in this case the pommel of the hilt was composed of several different parts, out of which only the upper bronze part has been found in the grave. The latter is characteristic enough to make the typological definition of the sword indubitable. Also the iron blade of the sword with a pronounced central ridge supports its classification among the swords of the Mindelheim type, as these swords frequently feature distinctly ribbed and elaborate iron blades.⁵

Long iron swords, especially of the Mindelheim type,⁶ represent a characteristic warrior weapon in the Early Iron Age period, particularly in the Ha C1 phase according to the chronology of Kossack.⁷ Their distribution extends over the entire territory of the Hallstatt culture in the Central Europe, between the eastern France and Czech Republic, whereas singular examples appear also in the more northern parts of Europe and only a few are known south of the

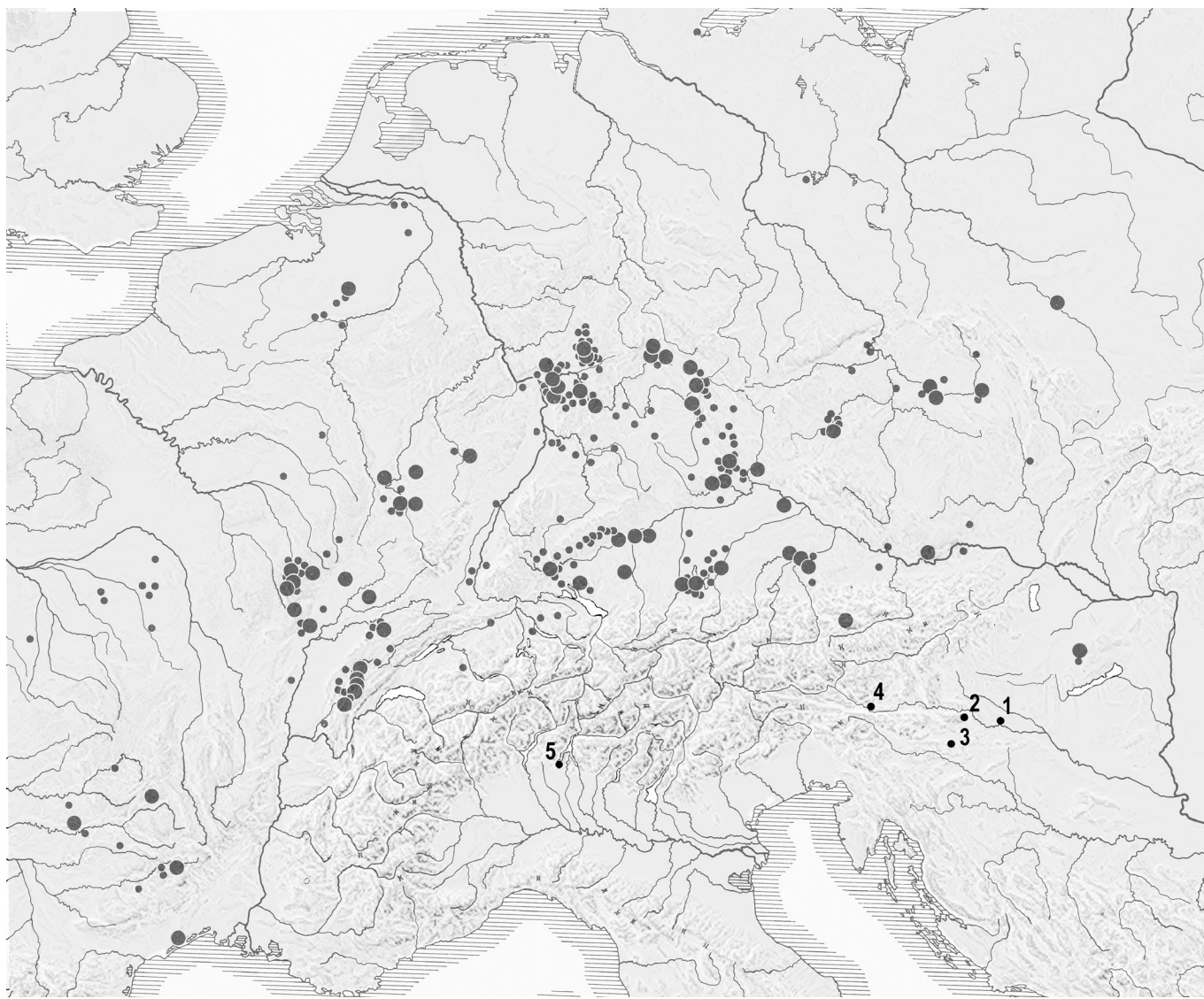
³ In the scientific literature various expressions are employed for the pommels of this form, that is why we state here all three expressions used up to now.

⁴ Gerdson 1986, 48 f, T. 4: 2 a–b, 4; 5: 1, 3–4; 6: 2–3.

⁵ Gerdson 1986, 46 ff, T. 2: 4–6, 8; 3: 6, 8.

⁶ Due to the poor preservation of iron swords, their classification as Mindelheim type can be sometimes dubious, but it should be stressed that besides the formal characteristics also the length of swords is an important indicator.

⁷ Kossack 1959, 13 ff, T. 13; Pare 1991, 4 ff; Hennig 2001, 89 ff, T. 1; Brosseder 2002, 18 ff, Abb. 6.



Slika 1. Razprostranjenost halštatskih železnih mečev (povzeto po Egg 1996a, Abb. 13; Chaume 2017, fig. 3, z dopolnitvami: 1 – Hardek pri Ormožu, 2 – Pivola, 3 – Rifnik, 4 – Breg/ Frög, 5 – Como).

Figure 1. Distribution of the Hallstatt period iron swords (after Egg 1996a, Abb. 13; Chaume 2017, Fig. 3; supplemented with: 1 – Hardek near Ormož, 2 – Pivola, 3 – Rifnik, 4 – Frög/ Breg, 5 – Como).

kot npr. v gomili iz Gemeinlebarna¹⁰ na Nižjem Avstrijskem¹¹, pa v gomilah iz Dobe¹² in Somlóvásárhelyja¹³ v Panoniji. Iz Pošteli oz. Pivoli bližnjih najdišč na Štajerskem pa je znan le še fragment železnega meča iz Rifnika, iz groba 1903/1,¹⁴ in pa morebiti izgubljen meč iz gomile s Hardeka pri Ormožu¹⁵ ter fragment meča brez ohranjenega grobnega konteksta iz Brega/Fröga pri Rožeku¹⁶ na Koroškem. Nova

Alps, as for example in Como (*fig. 1*).⁸ Mostly they are found in grave contexts, but can appear also in hoards or originate from different aquatic environs.⁹ Notably, this kind of iron swords are relatively scarce in the region of the eastern Hallstatt culture and can be traced only in the wealthy graves, as for example in the tumulus from Gemeinlebar¹⁰ in Lower Austria¹¹ or in the tumuli from Doba¹² and

¹⁰ Dungal, Szombathy 1903, 50 ss, Figs. 1; 4; Kromer 1958, A 11; Gerdson 1986, 168, Taf. 3: 8; 28: 2.

¹¹ Glede na glavič se od mečev tipa Mindelheim razlikuje meč iz Maierscha, ki izvira iz razmeroma skromnega groba s plane žgane nekropole, glej Berg 1962, 38, Taf. 31: 1; Barth 1990, 283 s, Taf. 36.

¹² Gallus, Horvath 1939, 47, 109, Taf. 61: 4 (grob 1); 62: 5 a–d; 63: 5 (grob 2); Patek 1993, 63 ss, Abb. 51: 9; 52: 16; Gerdson 1986, 181. Glede železnega meča iz groba I iz Dobe, objavljenega pri Gallus, Horvath 1939, Taf. 64: 1, je pri Patek 1993, Abb. 73, 12 verjetno zmotno navedeno, da gre za bronast meč iz Doroga. Za meč iz Doroga glej Horvath et al. 1979, 59, Tab. 21: 1.

¹³ Horvath 1969, 110 ss; Patek 1993, 63 ss, Abb. 67: 2; Gerdson 1986, 182, Taf. 33: 1a–c; Egg 1996a, 330, 345, Abb. 3: 1.

¹⁴ Teržan 1990, 94 s, sl. 22: 7.

¹⁵ Teržan 1990, 79 (glej tudi Pahič 1966, 112, op. 19, ki meni brez prepričljivih razlogov, da gre za latenski meč).

¹⁶ Tomedi 2002, 111, 585, Taf. 103: 51.

⁸ Here I would especially like to thank Vesna Svetličič (NMS), who made all the distribution maps in the present contribution.

⁹ Kimmig 1975, 391–392, figs. 83–84; Pare 1991, 4 ff, figs. 5–6; Gerdson 1986, 45 ff, Maps 11–12; id. 1989, fig. 3; Egg 1996a, Abb. 13; Chaume 2017, 92–93, figs. 1–3.

¹⁰ Dungal, Szombathy 1903, 50 ff, figs. 1; 4; Kromer 1958, A 11; Gerdson 1986, 168, T. 3: 8; 28: 2.

¹¹ The sword from Maiersch, which originates from a relatively humble grave within the flat cremation cemetery, differentiates from the swords of the Mindelheim type due to its specific pommel; see Berg 1962, 38, T. 31: 1; Barth 1990, 283 f, T. 36.

¹² Gallus, Horvath 1939, 47, 109, T. 61: 4 (grave 1); 62: 5 a–d; 63: 5 (grave 2); Patek 1993, 63 ff, Abb. 51: 9; 52: 16; Gerdson 1986, 181. As regards the iron sword from the grave I at Doba, which was published in Gallus, Horvath 1939, T. 64: 1, there has been an erroneous statement in Patek 1993, Abb. 73: 12 that it goes for the bronze sword from Dorog. For the sword from Dorog see Horvath et al. 1979, 59, Tab. 21: 1.

najdba železnega meča, ki pa ne pripada halštatskim mečem tipa Mindelheim, pa izvira iz nekropole Gradci pri Kaptolu pri Slavonski Požegi, in sicer iz gomile 6, v kateri je bil poleg železnega meča priložen tudi bronast meč.¹⁷

Kljub razmeroma maloštevilnim v celoti ohranjenim grobnim celotam z železnimi meči ni dvoma, da predstavljajo le-ti enega izmed značilnih indikatorjev za prestižno vlogo njihovih lastnikov – bojevnikov kot družbene elite tistega časa.¹⁸ Tudi poštelški veljak, pokopan v gomili 14 v Pivoli, je sodil mednje.

Na prvi pogled pa navkljub slabi ohranjenosti gomile 14 vzbujajo pozornost izrazita fragmentiranost pivolskega meča (*Tab. 16: 13*). Kajti halštatski meči tipa Mindelheim so bili praviloma pridani v grobove celi, le redki so poškodovani, zviti ali razlomljeni. Zanimivo je, da je pojav namernega uničevanja pogostejši v perifernih področjih halštatske kulture, zlasti tam, kjer se je ohranil običaj sežiganja umrlih, kar velja tudi za vzhodnoalpsko področje.¹⁹ Sodeč po fragmentih meča iz naše gomile sklepamo, da je bil ta razlomljen v več kosov že pred pokopom, torej v okviru obredja ob pogrebu. Omembe vredno je, da sta le delno oz. slabo ohranjena tudi meč z zvončastim glavičkom iz gomile 2 iz Dobe in meč iz Somlóvásárhelyja, od železnih mečev z Rifnika in Brega/Fröga pa je ostal le po en fragment. Takšno stanje govori za to, da so bili po vsej verjetnosti vsi ti meči namerno poškodovani oz. uničeni ob pogrebnem ritualu. Torej so bili bojevniki, mečenosci, v vzhodnohalštatskem kulturnem krogu pokopani po enakih običajih, ki se očitno navezujejo na tradicijo kulture žarnih grobišč. Na to kažejo ne le omenjeni fragmentirani železni meči, z edino izjemo v Kaptolu,²⁰ temveč predvsem bronasti meči v grobovih v zgodnjem halštatskem obdobju.²¹

¹⁷ Potrebita 2013, 100 s, sl. 46–47; id. 2019, 496–497, sl. 3.

¹⁸ Primerjaj Teržan 1990, 159 ss, sl. 39; 41; 42.

¹⁹ Gerdson 1986, 52 ss, 69 ss, Taf. 2: 2; 4: 1.

²⁰ Meča v gomili 6 iz Kaptola-Gradci se tako glede na tip kot tudi način prilaganja v grob navezujejo na običaje v zahodnobalkanskem prostoru, kjer so položeni v grobove praviloma celi, nepoškodovani meči.

²¹ To seveda ne velja za dolensko kulturno skupino, ki jo prav tako pripisujejo vzhodnohalštatskemu kulturnemu krogu. V dolenski skupini prevladuje namreč kot način pokopavanja inhumacija, zato je tudi orožje, med njimi tudi maloštevilni bronasti meči, pridano v grobove povsili nepoškodovano, glej npr. antenski meč iz Podzemlja in meč tipa Mörigen-Tachlovice iz Stične/ Gornjega Vrhpolja (Müller-Karpe 1961, 59 ss, 81 s, Taf. 59: 6; 66: 5; Gabrovec 1964–65, 32 ss, T. 1: 1; 3: 1; Gabrovec et al. 2006, 159, Taf. 136: 4), medtem ko je antenski meč iz Šmarjete/Vinjega vrha ohranjen le fragmentarno (Müller-Karpe 1961, 63 ss, Taf. 54: 8; Stare 1973, 42, Tab. 51: 1). Glej tudi Turk 2019.

Somlóvásárhely¹³ in the Pannonian Plain. More nearby to the Poštela settlement and Pivola necropolis, only the fragment of an iron sword from Rifnik, grave 1903/1¹⁴ is known and possibly also the now lost sword from the tumulus in Hardek near Ormož,¹⁵ as well as the fragment of a sword without the preserved grave context from Frög/Breg near Rosegg¹⁶ in Carinthia. A recent find of the iron sword, which though cannot be classified among Hallstatt period swords of the Mindelheim type, derives from the necropolis of Gradci near Kaptol, close to Slavonska Požega, that is, from the tumulus no. 6, in which apart from the iron example also the bronze sword has been discovered.¹⁷

Even though the completely preserved grave contexts with iron swords are relatively few in number, there can be no doubt that the latter represent one of the characteristic indications for the prestigious role of their owners – warriors as a social elite of those times.¹⁸ Obviously, also the notable from Poštela, buried in the tumulus no. 14 of Pivola, had been considered as one of them.

In spite of the poor preservation of the tumulus no. 14, the distinctive fragmentation of the sword from Pivola immediately attracts our attention (*Pl. 16: 13*). The Hallstatt period swords of Mindelheim type have been namely placed in graves as a rule in one piece, whereas only in rare cases they were damaged, bent or even broken. It is interesting to note, that the phenomenon of intentional destruction is more frequent in the peripheral territories of the Hallstatt culture, especially in the areas where the custom of cremation had been preserved, what is true also for the eastern Alpine region.¹⁹ Judging from the sword fragments from the discussed tumulus, we infer that the sword had been broken into several pieces already before the burial, within the framework of the funeral ceremony. It should be mentioned, that the sword with bell-shaped pommel from the tumulus 2 in Doba and the sword from Somlóvásárhely have been poorly or only in part preserved as well, while from the iron swords from Rifnik and Frög/Breg remained only one fragment. Such state of preservation speaks in favour of the thesis, that most probably all these

¹³ Horvath 1969, 110 ff; Patek 1993, 63 ff, Abb. 67: 2; Gerdson 1986, 182, T. 33: 1a–c; Egg 1996a, 330, 345, Abb. 3: 1.

¹⁴ Teržan 1990, 94 f, fig. 22: 7.

¹⁵ Teržan 1990, 79 (Cfr. also Pahič 1966, 112, fn.19, where he holds the opinion, though without convincing reasons, that it goes for the La Tène period sword).

¹⁶ Tomedi 2002, 111, 585, T. 103: 51.

¹⁷ Potrebita 2013, 100 f, figs. 46–47; id. 2019, 496–497, fig. 3.

¹⁸ Cfr. Teržan 1990, 159 ff, figs. 39; 41–42.

¹⁹ Gerdson 1986, 52 ff, 69 ff, T. 2: 2; 4: 1.

Kajti k vojaški opremi elitnih bojevnikov na področju jugovzhodnega alpskega in panonskega prostora so v zgodnji železni dobi sodili predvsem bronasti meči, ki so izvirali iz repertoarja mečev predhodnega obdobja – iz kulture žarnih grobišč. Prav zaradi tega jih razlagamo kot izraz žarnogrobiščne tradicije ter ohranjanja starih statusnih simbolov v na novo porajajoči se halštatski družbi.²² Novi eliti so torej služili za izkazovanje njihove legitimnosti. Zastopani so različni tipi, kot so raznovrstni antenski meči, pa meči tipa Mörigen in/oz. Tachlovice ter različni jezičastoročajni meči. Zanje je značilno, da so bili v okviru pogrebnega rituala namerno uničeni ter položeni v grob v razlomljenih, pogosto tudi v ognju deformiranih kosih. Očitno je, da so bili sežgani skupaj s preminulim. Kaže, da je bil ta pogrebni običaj podvržen strogemu pravilu in razširjen predvsem na področju panonskega in vzhodnoalpskega sveta, od koder jih poznamo iz gomil v Sopronu-Varhelyju (gomila 81),²³ Fischau-Feichtenbodenu (gomila 10),²⁴ Kleinkleinu (Forstwald 17 in 59, Hartnermichelkogel 1, Kröllkogel),²⁵ iz Strettwega,²⁶ Gornje Radgone,²⁷ in Beljaka/Villacha –Napoleonwiese.²⁸ Vendar je potrebno omeniti, da je zaslediti enak običaj tako v različnih kulturnih skupinah v severni Italiji kot tudi v Villanovski kulturi na Apeninskem polotoku.²⁹ Zanimivo je, da gre za razmeroma kratkotrajen pojav, saj ga zasledimo predvsem v prehodnem obdobju iz pozne bronaste v zgodnjo železno dobo, tj. v stopnjo Ha B3/C1 (oz. Ha C0/C1),³⁰ saj so uničeni meči v grobovih razvite stopnje Ha C le še redkost, kot kaže npr. primerek iz knežje gomile Kröllkogel,³¹ ki pa označuje kot specifični statusni simbol pripadnost pokopanega dinasta Kleinkleinški vladarski hiši.

Primerki železnih mečev v grobovih na področju Štajerske, Koroške in Panonije, katerih pojav v razvitem halštatskem obdobju (v stopnji Ha C1 v Kossackovem smislu) sicer ni povsem nadomestil

swords had been intentionally damaged or destroyed in the funeral ritual. Therefore, it seems that the warriors – sword-bearers – had been buried according to the same ritual, which evidently adheres to the Urnfield Culture traditions. This is indicated not only by the already mentioned, fragmented iron swords, with the only exception in Kaptol,²⁰ but above all by the bronze swords present in the graves of the Early Hallstatt period.²¹

The military equipment of elite warriors on the territory of south eastern Alpine and Pannonian regions in the Early Iron Age namely consisted primarily of bronze swords, which however derived from the repertoire of swords from the preceding period – the Urnfield period. For this very reason we explain them as an expression of the urnfield tradition and as the persistence of old status symbols in the freshly incipient Hallstatt society.²² Consequently, they served the new elite as a demonstration of their legitimacy. These swords are represented by diverse types, such as various Antenna swords and swords of the Mörigen and/or Tachlovice types as well as different flange-hilted swords. Characteristically, they were intentionally destroyed already within the framework of a funeral ritual and were placed into graves in a broken state. Frequently the pieces were also deformed by fire, indicating that they had been burnt together with the deceased. It appears that the funeral custom had been submitted to rigorous rules and was diffused mainly across the Pannonian and eastern Alpine territories, where swords treated in this way have been discovered within tumuli from Sopron-Varhely (tumulus 81),²³ Fischau-Feichtenboden (tumulus 10),²⁴ Kleinklein (Forstwald 17 and 59, Hartnermichelkogel 1,

²² Egg 1986, 203, Abb. 4; Teržan 1990, 84 s; Tomedi 1996; Egg, Kramer 2013, 113s.

²³ Patek 1982, 138 ss, Abb. 16: 1; 17: 15.

²⁴ Szombathy 1924, 183 ss, Abb. 14; Taf. 10.

²⁵ Dobiak 1980, 142, Taf. 34: 12; 48: 11; A1: 7; Egg 2004, 93 ss, Abb. 3: 1; Egg, Kramer 2013, 109 ss, Abb. 39: 1; 40; Taf 15: 1; Teržan 1990, 124 ss, sl. 27; 31.

²⁶ Tiefengraber et al. 2013, 30 s, Abb. 15.

²⁷ Müller-Karpe 1961, 81 s, Taf. 66: 6; Egg 1986a, 199 ss, Abb. 2: 1; 3: 1; Teržan 1990, 83–89, sl. 19: 1; Egg 1986.

²⁸ Müller-Karpe 1952, 171 ss, Abb. 1: 1; Müller-Karpe 1961, Taf. 61: 12–16; Nebelsick, Kaus 2000, 125–132; Gleirscher 2008, 215–217, Abb. 3: 3.

²⁹ Teržan 1990, 84 ss; Tomedi 1996; Gleirscher 2008, 217.

³⁰ Te kronološke in terminološke problematike na tem mestu ne moremo podrobneje diskutirati, zato primerjaj npr. Tomedi 1996; Hennig 2001, 82 ss, Tab. 1.

³¹ Egg, Kramer 2013, 109 ss, Abb. 39: 1.

²⁰ In view of their types and the mode of their deposition, the two swords from tumulus 16 in Kaptol-Gradci can be associated with the customs of the western Balkan area, where the swords are as a rule placed into graves in one piece and undamaged.

²¹ That, of course, does not hold true in the case of Dolenjska group, which is also assigned to the eastern Hallstatt cultural zone. In the group of Dolenjska prevails namely the burial mode of inhumation, hence also the weapon, among which there are few bronze swords as well, is placed in the graves mostly intact. See for example the Antenna sword from Podzemelj or the Mörigen/Tachlovice type sword from Stična/ Gornje Vrhpolje (Müller-Karpe 1961, 59 ff, 81 f, T. 59: 6; 66: 5; Gabrovec 1964–65, 32 ff, T. 1: 1; 3: 1; Gabrovec et al. 2006, 159, T. 136: 4), whereas the Antenna sword from Šmarjeta/ Vinji vrh is preserved only in fragments (Müller-Karpe 1961, 63 ff, T. 54: 8; Stare 1973, 42, T. 51: 1). See also Turk 2019.

²² Egg 1986, 203, Abb. 4; Teržan 1990, 84 f; Tomedi 1996; Egg, Kramer 2013, 113 f.

²³ Patek 1982, 138 ff, Abb. 16: 1; 17: 15.

²⁴ Szombathy 1924, 183 ff, Abb. 14; T. 10.

tradicionalnih bronastih mečev, kažejo, da se je vojaška elita začela zgledovati po naprednejšem, v srednjeevropskem halštatskem prostoru uveljavljenem orožju – dolgemu udarnem meču (*sl. 1*) – ter ga je tudi prevzela, vendar pa je v pogrebnem ritualu ostala zvesta domači tradiciji.

Drugi prestižni kos orožja v pivolski gomili 14 predstavlja bimetalna tulasta sekira (*Tab. 16: 12; sl. 2*), ki je s tehničnega vidika prava posebnost. V plašč bronastega tula so bile namreč na obeh robovih narejene pravokotne luknje, v katerih so bili posebni železni zatiči za pritrditev železnega rezila. Hkrati pa je bilo železno rezilo v notranjosti tula zagozdeno še z dvema ploščatima železnima zagozdama. Bronast tul ima izredno fino fasetiran rob ter izrazito, lepo polkrožno oblikovano zanko, na spodnjem delu pa je tul oblikovan v »ribji rep«; gre za izredno kvaliteten, unikatni izdelek. Po svoji osnovni shemi z elegantnim tulom in ramensko razširjenim nastavkom za rezilo jo lahko uvrstimo k posebni skupini sekir, ki šteje maloštevilne primerke, najdene med venetskimi središčem Este in panonsko-slavonskimi centri kot sta Kaptol in Pécs-Jakabhegy. Le-ti se razlikujejo od pivolske sekire predvsem po tem, da so po večini v celoti iz bronu. Takšna bronasta sekira izvira tudi iz ormoške naselbine,³² pa iz znamenitega groba z bronastim vozičkom iz Gornje Radgone³³ in prav tako iz groba Casa di Ricovero 236 iz Este.³⁴ Bimetalna sekira, podobna naši, pa je bila najdena v 4. gomili iz Kaptola pri Slavonki Požegi, ki ji je tudi kronološko najbližje.³⁵ Očitno je, da predstavljajo tovrstne tulaste sekire z ramenskim prehodom tula v rezilo značilno lokalno obliko, za katero domnevamo, da je morda nastala po vzgledu podobnih istočasnih etruščanskih sekir.³⁶

Kot lokalno posebnost vzhodno alpsko-panonskega oz. vzhodnohalštatskega kulturnega kroga pa lahko opredelimo tudi borilni komplet, ki ga tvorita sekira in meč,³⁷ kajti takšna kombinacija je v zahodnem halštatskem krogu neznana oz. neobičajna. Sekira kot orožje sodi namreč k bojovniški opremi ljudstev, živečih v srednje- in vzhodnoalpskem ter panonskem svetu. Pogosto se nahaja v kombinaciji s sulico oz. sulicami, kar predstavlja v tem pogledu navezavo na tradicijo kulture žarnih

³² Lamut 1988–1989, 235 ss, T. 18: 19.

³³ Teržan 1990, 85 ss, 341 ss, sl. 19: 6; Egg 1986, 199 ss, Abb. 2: 2.

³⁴ Müller-Karpe 1959, 266, Taf. 97: 9.

³⁵ Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971, 191, T. 5: 6; ista 1973, 593–595, T. 2: 7; Teržan 1990, 46 s, 84 ss, 145 ss, sl. 34.

³⁶ Teržan 1990, 84 ss.

³⁷ Primerjaj Gerdsen 1986, 54 s, Karte 15; isti 1989, 39, Fig. 24.

Kröllkogel),²⁵ Strettweg,²⁶ Gornja Radgona²⁷ and Villach – Napoleonwiese.²⁸ It should be mentioned, however, that identical custom can be observed both in the various cultural groups in northern Italy as well as in the Villanovan culture on the Apennine peninsula.²⁹ Interestingly, the custom represents a relative short-lived phenomenon, as it can be traced mainly in the transitional period between the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age, that is, in the Ha B3/C1 period (or Ha C0/C1 respectively).³⁰ Damaged swords in graves from the developed stage of Ha C period are namely the exception, as indicated for example by the specimen from the princely tumulus of Kröllkogel,³¹ which as a specific status symbol denotes the appurtenance of the buried dynasty to the ruling house of Kleinklein.

The advent of iron sword examples from graves on the territory of Styria, Carinthia and Pannonian Plain in the developed Hallstatt period (in the Ha C1 period according to the chronology of Kosack) did not replace entirely the traditional bronze swords. Nevertheless, they demonstrate that the warrior elite of the region had begun to follow the Central European model of more progressive weapon equipment with a long slashing sword (*fig. 1*) and eventually also accepted it. Yet, in the funeral ritual they remained true to their home tradition.

Another prestigious weapon piece from the tumulus no. 14 in Pivola is a bimetallic socketed axe (*Pl. 16: 12*), which from a technical point of view represents a truly special example (*fig. 2*). The socketed body of the axe features rectangular holes on its sides, in which special iron rivets were placed to fasten the iron blade. At the same time the iron blade has been additionally secured with two flat iron wedges, crammed in the socketed interior. The bronze socket shows a particularly fine faceted collar and has a nicely shaped, semi-circular loop, while its lower edge takes the form of a "fish-tail". All in all, the axe represents a unique artefact of exceptional quality. According to its basic outline with elegantly shaped socket and widened shoulders at the transition to the

²⁵ Dobiat 1980, 142, T. 34: 12; 48: 11; A 1: 7; Egg 2004, 93 ff, Abb. 3: 1; Egg, Kramer 2013, 109 ff, Abb. 39: 1; 40; T. 15: 1; Teržan 1990, 124 ff, figs. 27; 31.

²⁶ Tiefengraber *et al.* 2013, 30 f, Abb. 15.

²⁷ Müller-Karpe 1961, 81 f, T. 66: 6; Egg 1986a, 199 ff, Abb. 2: 1; 3: 1; Teržan 1990, 83–89, Fig. 19: 1; Egg 1986.

²⁸ Müller-Karpe 1952, 171 ff, Abb. 1: 1; Müller-Karpe 1961, T. 61: 12–16; Nebelsick, Kaus 2000, 125–132; Gleirscher 2008, 215–217, Abb. 3: 3.

²⁹ Teržan 1990, 84 ff; Tomedi 1996; Gleirscher 2008, 217.

³⁰ This is not the place to comment these chronological and terminological problems in more detail, thus cfr. e.g. Tomedi 1996; Hennig 2001, 82 ff, Tab. 1.

³¹ Egg, Kramer 2013, 109 ff, Abb. 39: 1.



grobišč. V oborožitvi veljaka iz Pivole se kaže torej na eni strani inovativnost nove dobe v obliki železnega meča in bimetalne tulaste sekire, na drugi strani pa se v sekiri zrcali element lokalne žarnogrobiščne tradicije.

Od konjske opreme so se v gomili 14 ohranili le posamezni, pretežno fragmentirani kosi, in sicer štirje razdelilni gumbi za jermenje ter bronast obroček (*Tab. 16: 1–4, 7*),³⁸ ki so nesporen dokaz, da je njihov lastnik pripadal vodilnemu sloju bojevnikov, ne le mečenoscem, temveč tudi konjenikom. Gumbi s konkavno usločeno stožčasto kapico in stebričastim spodnjim delom (*Tab. 16: 1–3*) ali le z zanko na spodnji strani (*Tab. 16: 4*) spadajo med tipične razdelilce za jermenje pri konjski opremi trako-kimerijskega tipa.³⁹ Značilni so predvsem za klasično stopnjo Ha C1 v smislu Kossackove kronološke sheme. Razširjeni so bili na zelo prostranem področju, predvsem pa v Karpatski kotlini in Srednji Evropi.⁴⁰ Konjska oprema v pošteljskih gomilah sicer ni povsem neznan, en gumb, za katerega se najdiščni podatki niso ohranili, sodi k tipu predrtih košarastih oz. vazastih gumbkov. Podobni gumbi se nahajajo tudi v grobu konjenika iz Sv. Lovrenca oz. Gorenje vasi pri Preboldu⁴¹ v Savinjski dolini in pa iz gomile v Jalžabetu⁴² v Varaždinski Podravini, ki pa so nekoliko mlajši od gomile 14 iz Pivole.

Precej nenavaden predmet predstavlja bronast tulec s krovno ploščico, ki ima na sredini okroglo

blade section, we could place it within the special group of axes represented only by few specimens, discovered on the territory between the Venetic centre of Este and the Pannonian principal sites, such as Kaptol and Pécs-Jakabhegy. These examples differ from the axe from Pivola primarily because they are for the most part entirely made out of bronze. Similar bronze axes have been found also in the Ormož settlement³² and in the well-known grave with a bronze wagon model from Gornja Radgona³³ as well as in the grave Casa di Ricovero 236 from Este.³⁴ A bimetallic axe, which is not only similar to the example discussed here, but also corresponds well in chronological sense, comes from the tumulus 4 at Kaptol near Slavonska Požega.³⁵ Evidently, this type of axes, which feature an accentuated transition between the socket and the blade, represents a characteristic local form, for which we assume that it could be shaped under the influence of similar and contemporaneous Etruscan axes.³⁶

Also the weapon set, composed of an axe and a sword,³⁷ could be defined as a local particularity of the Alpine-Pannonian or eastern Hallstatt cultural zone, for such combination is unknown or uncommon in the western Hallstatt zone. Battle axe namely constitutes the fighting equipment of the populations, living in the central and eastern Alpine areas as well as in the Pannonian regions. It can be frequently found in association with one or more spears, what in this sense represents a connecting link with the tradition of the Urnfield culture. The weapon equipment of the notable from Pivola thus exhibits on one side the inventiveness of the new era in the form of the iron sword and bimetallic socketed axe, while on the other side the presence of the axe reflects the local urnfield tradition.

The horse-gear from the tumulus no. 14 has been preserved only in separate, mostly fragmented pieces. Nevertheless, the four button-shaped strap distributors and the bronze cirlet (*Pl. 16: 1–4, 7*)³⁸ give an indisputable proof, that their owner had been a member of the leading class of warriors, not only of

Slika 2. Ohranjeni del bronaste tulaste sekire z delom vstavljenega železnega rezila, zakovicami in zagozdami (3D posnetek in obdelava: projekt ENTRANS; priprava: M. Črešnar, N. Dolinar).

Figure 2. The preserved part of the bronze socketed axe together with the inserted iron blade, iron rivets and two iron wedges (3D scan and processing: ENTRANS Project; preparation: M. Črešnar, N. Dolinar).

³⁸ Za železna fragmenta na *Tab. 16: 10–11* domnevamo, zlasti za tistega na *Tab. 16: 10*, da gre za trn, na katerega je bil nataknen zvončast oz. gobast glavič, vendar je možno, da gre za ostanke železnih žval, zlasti za kos na *Tab. 16: 11*.

³⁹ Vsekakor moramo na tem mestu opozoriti na posebno zlitino z višjim odstotkom svince v bronu, iz katere so gumbi izdelani: glej tu Urankar, Črešnar.

⁴⁰ Kossack 1954, 115 ss, 161, Karte 3; isti 1959, 17 ss; Pare 1992, 140 ss, Figs. 100: 5, 6; 101 b; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 303 ss, 527, Abb. 139A / VI a; 163; Teržan 1998, 515 ss, Taf. 3: 2.

⁴¹ Teržan 1990, 109 s, T. 62: 13; 78: 4–6.

⁴² Šimek 1998, 498 s, Abb. 5; 6: 1.

³² Lamut 1988–1989, 235 ff, T. 18: 19.

³³ Teržan 1990, 85 ff, 341 ff, fig. 19: 6; Egg 1986, 199 ff, Abb. 2: 2.

³⁴ Müller-Karpe 1959, 266, T. 97: 9.

³⁵ Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971, 191, T. 5: 6; eid. 1973, 593–595, T. 2: 7; Teržan 1990, 46 f, 84 ff, 145 ff, fig. 34.

³⁶ Teržan 1990, 84 ff.

³⁷ Cfr. Gerdsen 1986, 54 f, Map 15; id. 1989, 39, fig. 24.

³⁸ As regards the two iron fragments on the *Pl. 16: 10–11*, especially the one on the *Pl. 16: 10*, we presume that it goes for a spike on which the bell- or mushroom-shaped pommel from the sword had been attached, although it is likewise possible that it goes for the remains of iron bits, especially in the case of *Pl. 16: 11*.

odprtino, ter prečno zakovico, ki se nahaja približno na sredini tula (*Tab. 16: 5*). Njegova namembnost še ni povsem jasna, gotovo pa je, da je bil nasajen na lesen nastavek, drog ali palico. Skoraj povsem enak predmet izvira iz enega izmed slavnih grobov kulture Golasecca, in sicer iz Sesto Calende, iz bojevnškega groba B,⁴³ podobni kosi pa so znani tudi iz grobov v srednjeevropskem prostoru, predvsem v zahodnohalštatskem krogu. Ti tulci, pogosto v paru, se praviloma nahajajo skupaj z drugimi kovinskimi deli vozov, zato obstaja domneva, da so del okovja za voz.⁴⁴ Temu pritrjuje tudi Ch. Clausing,⁴⁵ ki se nagiba k tezi, da gre za pestne okove in pripisuje enako namembnost tudi nekoliko krajšim tulcem iz obdobja kulture žarnih grobišč, ki so tako kot halštatskodobni pogosto najdeni parno.⁴⁶ Glede na dolžino tulca iz naše gomile, ki pa je posamičen, podobno kot v grobu iz Sesto Calende, se nam ne zdi verjetno, da gre za okov peste, temveč nekega drugega dela voza, morda »štange« za jarem.

Pomenljivo je, da je podoben kos kot v gomili 14 iz Pivole znan tudi iz groba iz Somlyóhegyja,⁴⁷ ki je tudi geografsko najbližji. V tem grobu, ki izstopa po pridatkih, kot je kovinski kotlič z dvojno-križnimi atašami in nenavadna skitska bojna sekira, je ohranjen prav tako le en tulec, medtem ko ostalo okovje, ki bi kazalo na voz, manjka. Vendar kljub temu ostajamo pri predpostavki, da je lahko tudi en takšen tulec indikator za voz, kajti oba tulca – iz Pivole in Somlyóhegyja – izvirata iz žganih grobov. Če je identifikacija tovrstnih tulcev kot okovje za neki del voza⁴⁸ pravilna, pomeni, da je bil pivolski veljak pokopan na vozu oz. z vozom, ki pa je moral biti pretežno iz lesa, zato se tudi ni ohranil. Verjetno je bil voz skupaj s pokojnikom sežgan na grmadi in so bili v grob položeni le izbrani, razpoznavni deli v ognju uničene pokojnikove lastnine.

Kakorkoli že, dejstvo je, da je štirikolesni voz značilen predvsem za zahodnohalštatsko kulturo,

sword-bearers but also of horsemen. Buttons with a concave, cone-shaped cap and with either a columned lower attachment part (*Pl. 16: 1–3*) or only a loop on the lower side (*Pl. 16: 4*) belong to the typical strap distributors used with the horse-gear of the Thraco-Cimmerian type.³⁹ They are characteristic mostly of the classic Ha C1 period according to the chronological scheme of Kossack, whereas their distribution comprises a very extensive territory with concentrations in the Carpathian Basin and Central Europe.⁴⁰ Horse-gear is otherwise not completely absent in the tumuli, pertaining to Poštela. The button, for which the finding context has unfortunately not been preserved, can be placed among the perforated basket- or vase-shaped button types. Similar examples can be found in the horsemen graves from Sv. Lovrenc/Gorenja vas near Prebold⁴¹ in the Savinja Valley and in the tumulus at Jalžabet⁴² in the Varaždinska Podravina region, both of which are however somewhat younger than the tumulus no. 14 from Pivola.

Rather unusual is the bronze tubular object, featuring a covering plate, in the middle of which is a round opening, and a transverse rivet, situated in the middle of the tube (*Pl. 16: 5*). Its purpose is not entirely clear yet, but it is certain, that the object was fastened on a wooden artefact, such as a pole or a rod. Almost identical object comes from one of the famous graves of the Golasecca culture, from the warrior grave B at Sesto Calende.⁴³ Similar pieces are further known also from graves in the Central European region, mostly from the western Hallstatt zone. These tubes appear frequently in pairs and are found as a rule together with other metal wagon parts, thus it is presumed that they represent parts of the wagon fittings.⁴⁴ Such explanation agrees also with Ch. Clausing,⁴⁵ which interprets them as potential wagon nave fittings and assigns the same function as well to the somewhat shorter tubes from the Urnfield period, which are likewise often found in pairs.⁴⁶

⁴³ Pare 1992, 105, 356, Pl. 136: 1; za grobno celoto glej de Marinis 1975, 224–233.

⁴⁴ Pare 1992, 228, 244, 328, Pls. 10: E 4; 27: B 4–5; 111: 2, 4–5; 112: B 1; Hennig 2001, 76, Taf. 121: 9; 126: 19. Egg 1986 (domneva, da gre za kovinske dele psalij oz. brzd, kar pa je manj verjetno).

⁴⁵ Clausing 1997, 574 ss, Abb. 1: 2–3; 5–8.

⁴⁶ Primerjaj tudi Deicke 2012, 30 ss, Abb. 26–28; Taf. 2: 1–4; Pankau 2013, 120 s, Abb. 3: 4–5.

⁴⁷ Gallus, Horvath 1939, 42, 108, T. 57: 8; Patek 1993, Abb. 49: 4. Glej tudi Teržan 1998, 518.

⁴⁸ Če se ozremo na etnografske primerjave, bi bilo tudi možno, da gre za okov na koncu »štange«, poimenovan ponekod na Slovenskem »tajsca« ali pa »aufkitna«, ki je služila za pritrnitev »proskitne« za pripenjanje konjskega komata ali jarma. Za ta podatek sem dolžna zahvalo etnologu prof. dr. Janezu Bogataju.

³⁹ It should be noted, that the buttons were made of a particular bronze alloy, which contains higher percentages of lead: see here Urankar, Črešnar.

⁴⁰ Kossack 1954, 115 ff, 161, Map no. 3; id. 1959, 17 ff; Pare 1992, 140 ff, figs. 100: 5, 6; 101 b; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 303 ff, 527, Abb. 139A: VI a; 163; Teržan 1998, 515 ff, T. 3: 2.

⁴¹ Teržan 1990, 109 f, T. 62: 13; 78: 4–6.

⁴² Šimek 1998, 498 f, Abb. 5; 6: 1.

⁴³ Pare 1992, 105, 356, Pl. 136: 1; for the grave context see: de Marinis 1975, 224–233.

⁴⁴ Pare 1992, 228, 244, 328, Pls. 10: E4; 27: B4–5; 111: 2, 4–5; 112: B1; Hennig 2001, 76, T. 121: 9; 126: 19; Egg 1986 (where he presumes that they represent the metal parts of horse bits or cheek-pieces, what though seems less likely).

⁴⁵ Clausing 1997, 574 ff, Abb. 1: 2–3; 5–8.

⁴⁶ Cfr. also Deicke 2012, 30 ff, Abb. 26–28; T. 2: 1–4; Pankau 2013, 120 f, Abb. 3: 4–5.

kjer je služil kot mrtvaški voz in kot tak sodil k reprezentativni opravi tako imenovanih knežjih grobov. Tudi v vzhodnohalštatskem kulturnem krogu, zlasti v vzhodnoalpskem in panonskem prostoru se najdejo posamezni grobovi z vozovi, v katerih so bili pokopani pripadniki socialne elite, tako moški kot tudi ženske. Kot smo pokazali že na drugem mestu, so se ti vozovi konstrukcijsko razlikovali od zahodnohalštatskih, zaradi česar so se ohranili od njih le nekateri kovinski deli, povečini ploščati bronasti obroči, verjetno »matice« od peste.⁴⁹ Da so v halštatskem obdobju izdelovali in uporabljali različne vrste vozov, nam nazorno prikazuje situlska umetnost. Če vzamemo za izhodišče upodobitve na situli iz Vač, ugotovimo, da sta v prvem frizu upodobljena dva dvokolesna voza, prvi je bojni voz, drugi je kočija, na kateri sedi veljak, ki se pelje na neko svečanost ali simpozij.⁵⁰ Zato ni dvoma, da so v jugovzhodnem alpskem halštatskem področju poznali tudi dvokolesnik kot transportno sredstvo in ne le štirikolesnik, kar posledično pomeni, da se konstrukcijsko razlikujejo od štirikolesnih zahodnohalštatskih vozov. To se odraža tudi v arheološkem zapisu. Seveda nam bronasta tulca iz Pivole in Somlyóhegyja ne moreta pomagati pri razrešitvi problema o vrsti in konstrukciji voza, vendar verjetno predstavljata dodaten dokaz o uporabi voza v pogrebnem ritualu tudi na prostoru jugovzhodnoalpskih in panonskih halštatskih kulturnih skupnosti.

Naša teza je, da je veljak v pivolski gomili 14 posedoval bojno opravo, ki se je deloma zgledovala po tisti srednjeevropske halštatske elite, torej s halštatskim železnim mečem, konjsko opremo in morda tudi vozom, a sam način pokopa s sežigom in namernim uničenjem bojne opreme je sledil pogrebnim običajem v lokalni tradiciji pozne kulture žarnih grobišč.

Tudi od oblačila oz. njegovih kovinskih delov se je v gomili 14 ohranilo le nekaj fragmentov, in sicer bronast ščitnik za iglo in majhna sploščena kroglica, verjetno glavica bronaste igle (*Tab. 16: 6*). Zato sklepamo, da je naš veljak posedoval bronasto večglavo iglo za spenjanje oblačila z dragocenim ščitnikom za konico igle. Primerjave ji je najti npr. v bogatem bojevniškem grobu 573 iz Hallstatta,⁵¹ pa v grobovih z

In view of the length of the tubular object from the here discussed tumulus, which furthermore appears in a single example, similarly as in the case of the grave from Sesto Calende, it seems unlikely that it actually goes for the wheel nave fitting. The object then represents some other part of wagon fittings, possibly the plating of the end of wagon pole for the yoke.

It is significant that a piece, similar to the example from tumulus no. 14 in Pivola, can be found also in the grave from Somlyóhegy,⁴⁷ what in geographical sense, makes him the nearest parallel. This grave stands out due to its grave-goods, such as the metal cauldron with double cross-shaped handle-attachments or the unusual Scythian battle-axe, and likewise contains only one tube, while other fittings that would indicate the wagon are lacking. Nevertheless, we presume that also only one such tubular object can be an indication for a wagon, all the more so because both of the mentioned examples, so from Pivola as from Somlyóhegy, originate from cremation graves. If the identification of such tubular objects as some kind of a wagon fitting part⁴⁸ is correct, this would mean that the notable from Pivola had been buried on or with the wagon, which, however, had to be predominantly made out of wood and therefore was not preserved. Possibly, the wagon was burned together with the deceased on the pyre and afterwards only selected, recognisable parts of the deceased's property, destroyed in the fire, have been placed into the grave.

Be that as it may, the fact is that the four-wheeled wagon characterises the western Hallstatt culture, where it was used as a hearse and belonged to the representative equipment of the so-called princely graves. However, in the eastern Hallstatt cultural zone, especially in the eastern Alpine and Pannonian territories, singular graves containing wagons can also be found, in which members of the social elite, both men and women, had been interred. As we already tried to show in another place, these wagons differed in construction from the western Hallstatt examples, what contributed also to the fact that only some metal wagon parts have been preserved, for the most part merely the bronze sheet rings, possibly representing

⁴⁹ Teržan 1990, 164–165, 230–231, Karta 26. Tako Egg kot Pare sta kritična do moje teze o obstoju drugačnih vozov v vzhodnohalštatskem krogu, vendar ostajata brez prepričljivih nasprotnih argumentov.

⁵⁰ O situli z Vač obstajajo številne publikacije, zato naj tu navedemo le nekatere z dobrimi reprodukcijami: Stare 1955, Priloga 1; Kastelic 1956, Fig. 11–12, 18, 20; Lucke, Frey 1962, Taf. 48: 73; Jereb 2016, Taf. 76–77: 127.

⁵¹ Hodson 1990, Pl. 43: 1.

⁴⁷ Gallus, Horvath 1939, 42, 108, T. 57: 8; Patek 1993, Abb. 49: 4. See also Teržan 1998, 518.

⁴⁸ If we take into consideration also the ethnographical comparisons, it would be possible as well that they represent the fittings at the end of the wagon pole, denominated in certain Slovenian regions as "tajsca" or as "aufkitna", onto which the "proskitna" (pole straps) of the horse-collar or yoke has been attached. For this information I thank the ethnologist Prof. Dr. Janez Bogataj.

Mosta na Soči/Sv. Lucije⁵² in tudi v nekaterih gomilah v Panoniji kot npr. v gomili I iz Vaskeresztesa.⁵³ Takšne igle s ščitniki so bile kot značilni del moške noše v modi v starejši železni dobi, zlasti stopnjah Ha C1–2 (v Kossackovem smislu) oz. v stopnjah Sv. Lucija I b–c, in predstavljajo izrazit element moške nošnje na širšem področju Vzhodnih Alp.

Na podoben sestav grobnih pridatkov kot v gomili 14 sklepamo tudi v **gomili 13**, čeprav je bila povsem izropana. Ohranila se je le podobno sploščena bronasta kroglica kot v gomili 14, kar daje slutiti, da gre tudi v tej gomili za ostanek bronaste večglave igle (*Tab. 19: 1*), poleg nje pa še nekaj železnih fragmentov. Med njimi sta dva železna zatiča, v zankah katerih tičita odlomka železnih obročkov (*Tab. 19: 2, 4*) in odlomki še treh železnih obročev (*Tab. 19: 5, 6, 8*) ter fragment železnih žval (*Tab. 19: 3*), ki govore za to, da je bila tudi v to gomilo pridana konjska oprema, morda pa tudi voz oz. vsaj jarem.⁵⁴

Več kovinskih grobnih pridatkov je bilo odkritih v **Veliki gomili nad Razvanjem**, čeprav je bila tudi ta temeljito izropana. Od orožja se je ohranila železna sulična ost, ki je sorazmerno velika in masivna (*Tab. 1: 23*), medtem ko so morebitni drugi kosi fragmentirani do nerazpoznavnosti (*Tab. 1: 15, 18, 19*). Iz grobov pod Poštelo je bila doslej znana le ena železna sulična ost, za katero pa se ne ve, iz katerega groba izvira.⁵⁵ Če se ozremo po bližnjih najdiščih štajersko-panonske kulturne skupine, je sulični osti najti primerjave zlasti na nekropoli v Kleinkleinu, kjer se pojavljajo v grobovih posamično (Forstwald 50, 51) ali pa v paru (Forstwald 21, Grellwald 34, Leitengritschwald 27, 138) in predstavljajo sestavni del oborožitve predvsem v gomilah bojevnikov iz pozne faze nekropole.⁵⁶ Izjeme z večjim številom sulic, ki pa so lahko tudi različnih velikosti in oblik, predstavljajo knežje gomile, kot so npr. Kröllkogel v Kleinkleinu, gomila s kultnim vozičkom iz Strettwega ali gomila I iz Sómlóvásárhelyja ter gomile iz Kaptola

the wheel nave fittings.⁴⁹ The production and use of different types of wagons can best be observed on the Situla art. If, as a starting point, we take a look at the representations on the Vače situla, it can be established that in the first frieze two two-wheeled wagons are depicted, the first being a chariot, while the other is a carriage with a sitting nobleman, which is being driven to some sort of festivity or symposium.⁵⁰ Thus, there can be no doubt, that in the south eastern Alpine region the transport vehicles had been realized also in a two-wheeled form and not only as four-wheelers. This consequently means, that they differ in construction from the four-wheeled western Hallstatt wagons, what is reflected also in the archaeological record. Of course, the bronze tubular objects from Pivola and Somlyóhegy can hardly contribute to the discussion about the type and construction of the wagon, but nevertheless give us a further hint of the wagon use within the funeral ritual of Hallstatt period communities in the south eastern Alpine and Pannonian territories.

We could advance the thesis that the nobleman from tumulus no. 14 in Pivola had a warrior equipment modelled according to the examples, used by the Hallstatt-period social elite from Central Europe. Thus, it consisted of Hallstatt-period iron sword and horse-gear and possibly also of wagon. However, the cremation burial mode and the intentional destruction of the warrior equipment are both consistent with the burial customs of the local tradition from the late Urnfield period.

In a similar manner, only several fragments of attire or its metal parts have been preserved in the tumulus no. 14. These represent a bronze pin guard and a small flattened bead, probably representing the head of a bronze pin (*Pl. 16: 6*). Thus, we suppose that the nobleman owned a bronze multi-headed pin for fastening his garment, together with the valuable pin guard to protect the point of the pin. Analogies can be found in the wealthy warrior grave 573 from Hallstatt⁵¹ and in the graves from Most na Soči/Sv. Lucija⁵² as well as in some of the tumuli from the Pannonian Plain, as for example in tumulus I from

⁵² Marchesetti 1893, Tav. 23: 15, 18; Teržan et al. 1984–85, T. 165: B; 183: B 2; 187: B 4; 206: D 4 itd.

⁵³ Fekete 1985, 69–70, Abb. 11: 1–2; Patek 1993, 64 ss, Abb. 50: 10; 57: 1; Egg 1996a, 348 ss, Abb. 3: 11; 16: 1–2.

⁵⁴ Glej npr. Kossack 1970, 66, 73, 96, 112 s, Taf. 47: 2; 48: 3–11; 53: 1; 54: 81: 4–11; Torbrügge 1979, Taf. 89: 13–14; Fekete 1985, 52–53, Abb. 23: 1–18; Patek 1993, Abb. 110: 18; Studenikova 1994, 50, Obr. 13: 1.

⁵⁵ Teržan 1990, 325, Tab. 62: 1.

⁵⁶ Dobiat 1980, 143–144, Taf. 37: 9, 11; 40: 8; 43: 1; 74: 16, 18; 100: 4–5; 106: 14–15; glej tudi Teržan 1990, 133–135, sl. 27–28; 31–32. Naj opozorimo, da gre pretežno za najdbe iz izkopavanj s konca 19. stol. in da grobne najdbe iz nekaterih gomil niso ohranjene v popolnosti ter da je zlasti ohranjenost železnih predmetov povečini slaba.

⁴⁹ Teržan 1990, 164–165, 230–231, Map 26. Both Egg and Pare are critical about my thesis regarding the existence of a different type of wagons in the eastern Hallstatt zone, though they do not offer convincing counter-arguments.

⁵⁰ About the situla from Vače numerous publications exist, thus we cite here only some of them with good reproductions: Stare 1955, Supplement 1; Kastelic 1956, figs. 11–12; 18; 20; Lucke, Frey 1962, T. 48: 73; Jereb 2016, T. 76–77: 127.

⁵¹ Hodson 1990, Pl. 43: 1.

⁵² Marchesetti 1893, T. 23: 15, 18; Teržan et al. 1984–85, T. 165: B; 183: B2; 187: B4; 206: D4 etc.

pri Slavonski Požegi.⁵⁷ Na osnovi grobov iz gomil, ki se grupirajo v več skupinah v okolici naselbine na Burgstallkoglu pri Kleinkleinu, je Claus Dobiati sklepal, da je prišlo na območju Posolbja (Sulmtal) oz. štajersko-panonske skupine do sprememb v načinu bojevanja v času Ha C2 oz. na prehodu v Ha D1. Podobne spremembe je za zahodnohalštatski krog domneval že Georg Kossack, in sicer za prehod od dvobojevanja z mečem k organiziranemu bojevanju v trupah, oboroženih s sulicami in ščiti, v smislu grških hoplitov.⁵⁸ Če ta teza drži, je bil tudi veljak v Veliki gomili nad Razvanjem pripadnik, morda celo poveljnik takšne oborožene trupe.

Kot omenjeno v Veliki gomili nad Razvanjem ni bilo odkritih drugih značilnih kosov orožja niti konjske opreme, čeprav so bile med sežganimi kostnimi ostanki ugotovljene kosti celo dveh konj.⁵⁹ Le-te torej kažejo na obredno žrtvovanje konj, ki so bili sežgani skupaj s preminulim na grmadi, enako torej kot v knežjih gomilah v Kleinkleinu, kjer so bili npr. v gomili Kröllkogel ostanki kar treh konj,⁶⁰ in pa v nekaterih drugih izstopajočih bojevniskih/ konjeniskih grobovih v širšem štajersko-panonskem prostoru v času Ha C/ D1.⁶¹ Glede na to moramo bojevnika iz Velike gomile uvrstiti med po statusu njemu enake

⁵⁷ Egg, Kramer 2013, 116–120, Abb. 39: 5–6; Egg 1996b, 155–159, Abb. 87; Patek 1993, Abb. 59: 3–6; Egg 1996a, Abb. 3: 2–5; Vejdova, Mirnik 1971, 195–196, T. 10; ista 1973, 595, T. 6; glej tudi Teržan 1990, 145–150, 158–164, sl. 34; 39.

⁵⁸ Dobiati 1980, 144; Kossack 1959, 93–99; Frey 1973; Egg, Kramer 2013, 118–120 (naj opozorimo, da ne moremo povsem slediti mnenju Egga in Kramerja, kar se tiče pojava oborožitve s sulicami v skupini Kleinklein oz. štajersko-panonskem svetu. Čeprav je nesporno dejstvo, da se v dolenski kulturni skupini pojavi oborožitev z dvema sulicama (ali pa le eno) že v horizontu Podzemelj/Ha C1, t. j. v sami začetni fazi zgodnje železne dobe, tega fenomena ne moremo enostavno prenesti na Kleinklein oz. na področje štajersko-panonske skupine. Kajti med dolensko in štajersko-panonsko skupino so obstajale bistvene razlike na različnih kulturnih nivojih, zlasti v načinu pokopavanja svojih umrlih in tipu gomil, v družbeni strukturiranosti oz. razslojenosti, in pa v mnogih aspektih materialne kulture, tako tudi v oborožitvi. Zato je lahko linearno vzporejanje posameznih fenomenov v eni ali drugi skupini sporno in lahko privede do napačnih zaključkov, še zlasti pri vprašanih kronologije).

⁵⁹ Glej tu Toškan; Toškan 2017, 192, Tab. 3.

⁶⁰ Grill, Wiltshcke-Schrotta 2013, 45–46, Abb. 13–16; 22; Egg, Kramer 2013, 396–397, Abb. 186.

⁶¹ Kmeťová 2014, 52–53, Obr. 12; Toškan 2017, 190–193, Tab. 3; Škvor Jernejčič 2017, 101–104, sl. 92. Za našo temo so pomembni le podatki o konjskih pokopih, zlasti sežganih, v času zgodnjega obdobja starejše železne dobe (Ha C) na prostoru vzhodnohalštatskega kulturnega kroga, ne pa tudi tisti iz drugih halštatskih skupin, bodisi dolenske bodisi svetolucijske, kot tudi ne iz mlajših grobov/grobišč, ki pripadajo tako imenovani skitsko konotirani Vekerzug kulturni skupini, katerim je v večji meri posvečena raziskava Kmeťove.

Vaskeresztes.⁵³ Such pins with pin guards had been in fashion as a characteristic element of the male attire predominantly in the Ha C1–2 period (according to the chronology of Kossack) or in the phases Sv. Lucija Ib–c across the wider area of the Eastern Alps and thus represent a distinctive component of the local male wear.

A similar composition of grave-goods as observed in the tumulus no. 14 can be inferred also for the **tumulus no. 13**, although the latter was completely plundered. Apart from several iron fragments, only a flattened bronze bead, similar to the example from the tumulus no. 14, has been preserved, which indicates a possible presence of the multi-headed pin also in this mound (*Pl. 19: 1*). The iron bit fragment (*Pl. 19: 3*), two iron fittings, in the loops of which there are fragments of iron rings (*Pl. 19: 2, 4*), and fragments of further three iron rings (*Pl. 19: 5, 6, 8*) all point to the probability that the horse-gear was placed in this mound as well, though possibly even a wagon or at least a yoke.⁵⁴

More numerous are the grave-goods discovered in the **Great tumulus (Velika gomila)** above Razvanje, even though the latter was also thoroughly plundered. Out of the weapon only the relatively large and massive iron spearhead has been preserved (*Pl. 1: 23*), whereas other potential objects cannot be discerned due to their very fragmented state (*Pl. 1: 15, 18, 19*). Hitherto, only one iron spearhead has been attested from graves beneath Poštela, the grave context of which is unfortunately not known.⁵⁵ If we take a look at nearby sites of the Styrian-Pannonian group, we can find analogies especially on the necropolis in Kleinklein. Here spearheads appear in graves either individually (Forstwald 50 and 51) or in pairs (Forstwald 21, Grellwald 34, Leitengritschwald 27 and 138) and make up part of the weapon equipment mostly in the warrior tumuli from the later phases of the necropolis.⁵⁶ Exceptions with larger number of spears, which though can appear in diverse sizes and forms, represent the so-called princely mounds, such as Kröllkogel in Kleinklein, the

⁵³ Fekete 1985, 69–70, Abb. 11: 1–2; Patek 1993, 64 ff, Abb. 50: 10; 57: 1; Egg 1996a, 348 ff, Abb. 3: 11; 16: 1–2.

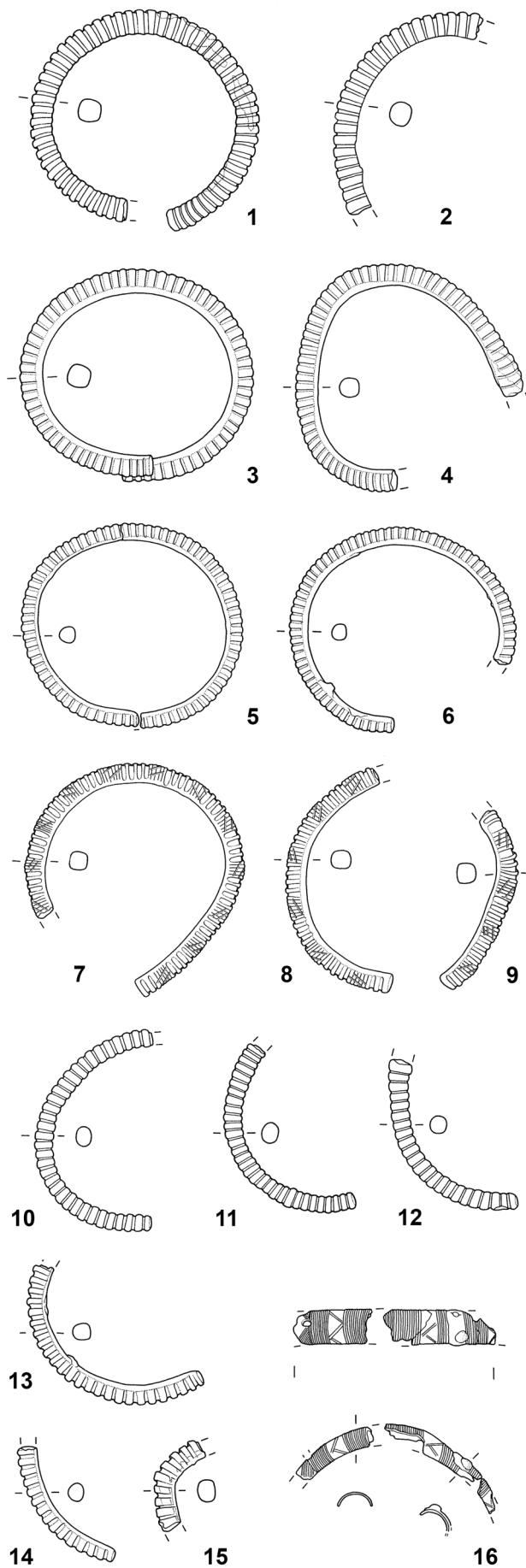
⁵⁴ See e.g. Kossack 1970, 66, 73, 96, 112 f, T. 47: 2; 48: 3–11; 53: 1; 54: 81: 4–11; Torbrügge 1979, T. 89: 13–14; Fekete 1985, 52–53, Abb. 23: 1–18; Patek 1993, Abb. 110: 18; Studenikova 1994, 50, Obr. 13: 1.

⁵⁵ Teržan 1990, 325, Pl. 62: 1.

⁵⁶ Dobiati 1980, 143–144, T. 37: 9, 11; 40: 8; 43: 1; 74: 16, 18; 100: 4–5; 106: 14–15; see also Teržan 1990, 133–135, figs. 27–28; 31–32. It should be mentioned, that it goes predominantly for finds, excavated at the end of the 19th century and that the grave contexts from several tumuli are not entirely preserved anymore. Furthermore, the state of preservation of especially iron objects is mostly poor.

Slika 3. Bronaste zapestnice, odkrite pri gradnji trgovskega centra E.Leclerc med Bohovo in Teznom v Mariboru, domnevno grobne najdbe (po Kavur 2008, T. 1–2).

Figure 3. Bronze bracelets, presumably grave finds, which have been discovered during the construction of the shopping centre E.Leclerc located between Bohova and Tezno in Maribor (after Kavur 2008, Pl. 1–2).



veljake v različnih skupnostih vzhodnohalštatskega kulturnega kroga.

Med preostalimi najdbami iz Velike gomile nad Razvanjem pa izstopa še večje število fragmentov bronastih narebrenih zapestnic (*Tab. 1: 1–12*), ki kot

tumulus with cult-wagon from Strettweg or the tumulus I from Somlóvásárhely and tumuli from Kaptol near Slavonska Požega.⁵⁷ On the basis of tumuli, arranged in several groups around the settlement of Burgstallkogel near Kleinklein, Claus Dobiati concluded that a change in the mode of fighting can be observed on the territory of the Sulm Valley (*Sulmtal*) or in the Styrian-Pannonian group in the Ha C2 period or during the transition to the Ha D1 period. A similar change in the western Hallstatt zone was observed already by Georg Kossack and interpreted as a transition from duel fighting with swords to organised battle in fighting units, armed with spears and shields and thus resembling Greek hoplites.⁵⁸ If we follow this thesis, we could see the nobleman, buried in the Great tumulus (*Velika gomila*) above Razvanje, as a member or possibly even as a leader of such military unit.

As mentioned already, there were no other distinctive pieces of either weaponry or horse-gear present in the Great tumulus (*Velika gomila*) above Razvanje, although bones of two horses have been discovered among the burnt bone remains.⁵⁹ These point to the ritual sacrifice of horses, which were evidently burnt together with the deceased on the pyre. The same custom can be observed in the princely mounds of Kleinklein, where in the Kröllkogel tumulus the remains of so much as three horses have been found,⁶⁰ but also in several other prominent warrior/horseman graves across the wider territory

⁵⁷ Egg, Kramer 2013, 116–120, Abb. 39: 5–6; Egg 1996b, 155–159, Abb. 87; Patek 1993, Abb. 59: 3–6; Egg 1996a, Abb. 3: 2–5; Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971, 195–196, T. 10; eid. 1973, 595, T. 6; see also Teržan 1990, 145–150, 158–164, figs. 34; 39.

⁵⁸ Dobiati 1980, 144; Kossack 1959, 93–99; Frey 1973; Egg, Kramer 2013, 118–120 (it should be pointed out, that we cannot entirely agree with the views, expressed by Egg and Kramer, as regards the appearance of the weapon equipment with spears in the Kleinklein group or in the territories of Styria and Pannonia. Although it is an indisputable fact that in the Dolenjska group the weapon equipment containing two spears (or only one) appears already in the period of Podzemelj/Ha C1, that is, in the initial phase of the Early Iron Age, this phenomenon cannot be simply transferred to Kleinklein or to the territory of the Styrian-Pannonian group. Between the group of Dolenjska and the Styrian-Pannonian group existed namely fundamental differences on various cultural levels, especially in the mode of burial of their deceased, in the tumulus types and in the social structure or stratification as well as in many aspects of material culture, including the weapon equipment. Therefore, the linear equation of single phenomena in one or the other group is debatable and can lead to erroneous conclusions, especially as far as the chronological questions are concerned).

⁵⁹ See here Toškan; Toškan 2017, 192, Tab. 3.

⁶⁰ Grill, Wiltschke-Schrotta 2013, 45–46, Abb. 13–16; 22; Egg, Kramer 2013, 396–397, Abb. 186.

nakit poleg povsem staljenih steklenih jagod (*Tab. 1: 17, 18c*) in jantarjevih jagod (*Tab. 1: 26–27*) predstavljajo žensko komponento v gomili. Enako vrsto zapestnic je posedovala ženska oseba iz 38. gomile na Lepi ravni pod Poštelo, k noši katere je sodil bronast pas; najdene pa so bile tudi v domnevnem grobu v bližini Bohove (Leclerc) (*sl. 3*). Zanje smo že pokazali, da se pojavijo v stopnji Štajerska III b oz. v pozni fazi Ha C2 in zgodnjem Ha D1 obdobju.⁶² Takšne zapestnice so tudi med pridatki grobov v Kleinkleinu, npr. v gomilah Tschoneggerfranzl 2 in 3.⁶³ V slednji je sodila h kompletu nakita v enakem slogu kot zapestnice okrašena dolgonožna fibula z nizkim – narebrenim – lokom, enaka pa je tudi v gomili Wiesenkaisertumulus 4. Glede na to, da predstavljajo tovrstne fibule značilni tip ženske noše v času Ha C2/D1 v širšem jugovzhodnoalpskem prostoru,⁶⁴ je z njimi dobro časovno opredeljen tudi pojav mode stilno z njimi uglašeni narebreni zapestnic.

Če pripada v ognju popolnoma staljen in deformiran bronast fragment kačasti fibuli z rozetami (in pestiči?), kot ga predstavljajo fibule tipa IIIa6 po S. Tecco Hvala⁶⁵ (*Tab. 1: 20*), kar ni povsem izključeno, ji je najti najbližje analogije na Libni, v grobu »c« Deržaničeve gomile V/1886. V tem libenskem grobu sta poleg dveh kačastih fibul tudi dve dvozankasti fibuli z nogo v obliki beotskega ščita tipa VIII po Gabrovcu in pa dve čolničasti fibuli z mrežastim ornamentom na loku,⁶⁶ na osnovi katerih ga je mogoče datirati v okvir stopnje Stična 1–2. Tudi grob 32 gomile IV iz Stične lahko na osnovi nakita, kot so spiralni žičnati obroči, pripišemo isti časovni stopnji, medtem ko je grob 4 gomile 5, v katerem je med nakitom tudi kačasta fibula tipa IIIa6, nekoliko mlajši. Vendar daje prav kačasta fibula s svojo valjasto odebelitvijo na prehodu loka v iglo starinski vtis, saj spominja na podobno oblikovan valjasti gumb pri kačasti fibuli iz omenjenega groba 32 gomile IV. Obe fibuli se torej razlikujeta od drugih variant kačastih fibul, za katere je značilen diskast gumb na prehodu loka v iglo fibule. Zato naša domneva, da morda predstavlja kačasta fibula v grobu 4 gomile 5 iz Stične arhaičen, podedovan kos nakita.⁶⁷ Tudi

of Styria and Pannonia in the period of Ha C/D1.⁶¹ In this respect, also the warrior from the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) should be placed among those noblemen of equal rank, attested in various communities of the eastern Hallstatt cultural zone.

Among the remaining finds from Great tumulus (Velika gomila) above Razvanje also a larger number of fragments of bronze ribbed bracelets (*Pl. 1: 1–12*) should be mentioned. These jewellery objects namely represent, together with completely melted glass (*Pl. 1: 17, 18c*) and amber beads (*Pl. 1: 26–27*), the female element in the tumulus. The same type of bracelets was owned as well by the female person in the tumulus no. 38 at Lepa Ravna beneath Poštela, the attire of which additionally consisted of a belt. Furthermore, they have been found also at the presumed grave in the vicinity of Bohova (Leclerc) (*fig. 3*). As we already pointed out, these bracelets appear in the phase Štajerska IIIb or in the late Ha C2 and early Ha D1 period.⁶² They are attested among the grave-goods in Kleinklein, as for example in the tumuli of Tschoneggerfranzl nos. 2 and 3.⁶³ In the latter, the set of jewellery was complemented with a long-footed fibula, the low bow of which is decorated in a similar ribbed style as the bracelets. Additional example of such fibula can be found also in the mound Wiesenkaisertumulus no. 4. Since these fibulae make up a characteristic female attire type during the Ha C2/D1 period in the wider south eastern Alpine area,⁶⁴ they give us also a reliable basis to chronologically define the appearance of stylistically corresponding fashion of ribbed bracelets.

Furthermore, it should not be dismissed out of hand that the completely melted and deformed bronze fragment (*Pl. 1: 20*) possibly could represent a serpentine fibula with rosettes (and antennae?) of the IIIa6 type according to S. Tecco Hvala.⁶⁵ The closest analogies for the latter can be namely found in the grave "c" of the Deržanič tumulus V/1886 at Libna,

⁶² Teržan 1990, 68–70, T. 61: 4–9; glej tudi Kavur 2008, 398–399, T. 1.

⁶³ Dobiak 1980, 148, 226–230, Taf. 58: 24; 60: 1 b, d; glej tudi Teržan 1990, 67, sl. 15.

⁶⁴ Teržan 1987, 416, sl. 1: 6–7; ista 1990, 42–43, 67, sl. 6: 2; 15: 1; glej tudi Tomedi 1992, 214, Abb. 3: 7; Hack 2002, 120, Taf. 3: 7–8.

⁶⁵ Tecco Hvala 2014, 129, sl. 3 a: 11; T. 7 A.

⁶⁶ Guštin 1976, T. 59: 1–6; Gabrovec 1970, 11, 32–33, 39 Karta XI; Teržan 1990, 139, 141.

⁶⁷ Wells 1981, 62–63, Fig. 87a; Gabrovec et al. 2006, 133, Taf. 109: 3.

⁶¹ Kmetová 2014, 52–53, Obr. 12; Toškan 2017, 190–193, Tab. 3; Škvor Jernejčič 2017, 101–104, fig. 92. Relevant for our discussion is only the information regarding the horse burials, especially cremated, in the early period of the Early Iron Age (Ha C) on the territory of the eastern Hallstatt cultural zone and not the horse burials from other Hallstatt groups, such as Dolenjska or Sv. Lucija, as well as not those from younger graves/cemeteries, which can be ascribed to the Scythian-connoted Vekerzug group and to which the research of Kmetová is largely devoted.

⁶² Teržan 1990, 68–70, T. 61: 4–9; see also Kavur 2008, 398–399, T. 1.

⁶³ Dobiak 1980, 148, 226–230, T. 58: 24; 60: 1 b, d; see also Teržan 1990, 67, fig. 15.

⁶⁴ Teržan 1987, 416, fig. 1: 6–7; Teržan 1990, 42–43, 67, figs. 6: 2; 15: 1; see also Tomedi 1992, 214, fig. 3: 7; Hack 2002, 120, T. 3: 7–8.

⁶⁵ Tecco Hvala 2014, 129, fig. 3a: 11; T. 7A.

nekateri grobovi s kačastimi fibulami z rozetami na Mostu na Soči so lahko starejši od stopnje Sv. Lucija IIa. Tak je npr. grob 588, v katerem je posoda na nogi, ki predstavlja sicer dolgotrajno, a značilno obliko predvsem za čas stopenj Sv. Lucija Ib–c.⁶⁸ Iz tega kratkega pregleda datacij grobov s kačastimi fibulami tipa IIIa6 (po Tecco Hvala) izhaja, da omenjeni fragment morebiti takšne fibule le dodatno podpira datacijo Velike gomile, kot jo nakazujejo narebrenne zapestnice in železna sulica: gre za eno izmed doslej najmlajših gomil na območju pošteljskih grobišč stopnje Štajerska IIIb oz. Ha C2/D1.⁶⁹

Na tem mestu se zdijo ponovno omembe vredne najdbe iz gomile Wiesenkaisertumulus 4, pripadajoče prostrani kleinkleinški nekropoli. Med nakitom sta bila kar dva para kačastih fibul, in sicer par velikih, verjetno obeh okrašenih s figurico konjička, in par manjših, bolj gracilnih, ki ju lahko uvrstimo v tip IIIa1 (po Tecco Hvala). Kot je pokazal že Gerhard Tomedi, gre za izjemne kose, kar še posebej velja za veliko fibulo (oz. fibuli) s konjičkom, ki po vsej verjetnosti izvira iz Tirolske ali Trentinskega ali pa iz kakšnega drugega severnoitalskega umetno-obrtnega kroga. V Estah so takšne fibule okvirno datirane v stopnjo Este II pozno (po Freyu) oz. Este III B 2 (po Peroniju).⁷⁰ Pomenljivo pa je, da je bila v grobu Wiesenkaisertumulus 4 pokopana odrasla moška oseba,⁷¹ zato predpostavka, da so bile kačaste fibule del moške oprave, čeprav so bile med grobnimi dodatki že prej omenjeni dolgonožni fibuli z nizkim narebrenim lokom in pa fibuli z žičnatim lokom in s koščeno oblogo, ki so sicer značilne za žensko nošo.⁷²

⁶⁸ Tecco Hvala 2014, 146; Teržan et al. 1984–85, 120, T. 50: C, 1–2; za posodo glej tudi Dular 1982, 95, sl. 7: 11; 10.

⁶⁹ Primerjaj Teržan 1990, 118–121, 204–208, sl. 26; 55.

⁷⁰ Tomedi 1992, 213–214, Abb. 3: 1–4; Hack 2002, 118–119, Abb. 24; 25; Taf. 3: 1–4; Tecco Hvala 2014, 126–128, 142–143, sl. 31: 1–2.

⁷¹ Reinhart 2002, 135. Pri tem je potrebno upoštevati, da je bila gomila že močno sploščena in da je bila poškodovana že pred začetkom zaščitnih izkopavanj. Razen tega G. Tomedi (1992) omenja, da je bila ohranjenost žganine skupaj s sežganimi kostnimi ostanki slaba, kar lahko pomeni, da se preostale kosti z izjemo robustnih kosti odrasle moške osebe niso ohranile.

⁷² Tomedi 1992; Hack 2002, 119–121, Taf. 5–8. Žensko komponento v tem grobu predstavljajo tudi dva vijčka, morda bronast trak/diadem, okrašen z iztolčenimi bunčicami in pikicami, ter steklene jagode (glej Hack 2002, Taf. 4: 1; 5: 1–3). Fragmentirani tulasti predmet pa verjetno ni del tako imenovane kultne palice oz. sceptra (Tomedi 1992, 214, Abb. 4: 1; Hack 2002, 122, Taf. 4: 2), značilnega v grobovih dolenjske skupine v času kačastega in certoškega horizonta (glej Stare 1973, 734, T. 1–2; 4: 2, 5), temveč gre verjetno za del konjske opreme, tako imenovani stimulus, ki ima primerjavo v grobu 592 na Mostu na Soči (Teržan et al. 1984–1985, 121, T. 51: 11–15; Teržan 1990, 99, op. 373).

where besides the two serpentine fibulae also a pair of two-looped fibulae with a foot in the form of Boeotian shield, of the type VIII according to Gabrovec, and a pair of boat-shaped fibulae with a netlike ornament on the bow⁶⁶ appear, on the basis of which we could date the grave within the Stična 1–2 period. The grave 32 of the tumulus IV from Stična can likewise be placed in the same period, due to the presence of jewellery in the form of spiral wire-rings. The grave 4 of the tumulus 5 from Stična, which also contains the serpentine fibula of the IIIa6 type, appears to be, however, somewhat younger, although exactly the serpentine fibula with its cylindrical thickening at the bow-to-pin transition conveys a rather archaic impression and brings into mind a similarly shaped cylindrical knob of the serpentine fibula from the already mentioned grave 32 of the tumulus IV. Both fibulae therefore differ from other variants of serpentine fibulae, for which a disc-shaped knob on the bow-to-pin transition is characteristic. Consequently, we suppose that the serpentine fibula from the grave 4 of the tumulus 5 in Stična could possibly represent an archaic, inherited piece of jewellery.⁶⁷ Moreover, some of the graves containing serpentine fibulae with rosettes from Most na Soči can likewise be dated earlier than the Sv. Lucija II a period. Such is for example the grave 588, which contains vessel with a foot. Even though the latter represents a long-lasting vessel form, it is characteristic above all in the period of Sv. Lucija I b–c phases.⁶⁸ From this short overview of chronological position of the graves with serpentine fibulae of the IIIa6 type (according to Tecco Hvala) we can conclude, that the mentioned fragment of a possibly such fibula additionally supports the dating of the Great tumulus (Velika gomila), indicated by the ribbed bracelets and the iron spear. It represents namely one of the youngest mounds discovered up to now in the cemetery areas of Poštela that can be placed in the phase Štajerska IIIb or in the Ha C2/D1 period.⁶⁹

At this point, the finds from the mound Wiesenkaisertumulus no. 4, pertaining to the extensive necropolis of Kleinklein, should once more be mentioned, since among their jewellery objects they contain as much as two pairs of serpentine fibulae. The first pair consists of two large serpentine fibulae, both of which were possibly decorated with a horse figurine, while the second pair of smaller and

⁶⁶ Guštin 1976, T. 59: 1–6; Gabrovec 1970, 11, 32–33, 39, Map XI; Teržan 1990, 139, 141.

⁶⁷ Wells 1981, 62–63, fig. 87a; Gabrovec et al. 2006, 133, T. 109: 3.

⁶⁸ Tecco Hvala 2014, 146; Teržan et al. 1984–85, 120, T. 50: C 1–2; for the vessel see also Dular 1982, 95, figs. 7: 11; 10.

⁶⁹ Cfr. Teržan 1990, 118–121, 204–208, figs. 26; 55.

Prav gomila Wisenkaisertumulus 4 nas navaja k domnevi, da je morebitna kačasta fibula v Veliki gomili pripadala moški noši.

JANTAR, STEKLO, KOST

Med najdbami iz Velike gomile vzbuja pozornost še dve jantarni jagodi (*Tab. 1: 26–27*), dva popolnoma staljena steklena fragmenta, verjetno jagodi ogrlice (*Tab. 1: 17–18 c*) in dva koščena fragmenta z vrezanim okrasom, od katerih gre pri enem verjetno za del ročaja železnega noža s koščena oplatama (*Tab. 1: 24–25*). Za razliko od staljenih ostankov steklenega nakita pa so jantarne jagode in tudi koščeni fragmenti dokaz, da niso bili vsi predmeti sežgani skupaj z umrlim na grmadi, temveč da so bili nekateri, morda posebej dragoceni, položeni v grob nepoškodovani. Tak indic se zdi pomemben, ker so najdbe jantarnega nakita na področju štajersko-panonske skupine izredno maloštevilne, tako rekoč izjemne, kar pa verjetno ne pomeni, da ga ni bilo, temveč da je bil večinoma kot del nakita preminulih z njimi tudi sežgan. Glede na velikost je jantarnima jagodama iz Velike gomile najti še najboljše primerjave v jagodah ogrlice iz Strettwega.⁷³

⁷³ Tak izjemen kos predstavlja jantarna ogrlica iz znamenite gomile iz Strettwega, odkrita pri revizijskih izkopavanjih, čeprav manjše število jantarnih jagod izvira že iz starih izkopavanj (Egg 1996b, 226–228, Abb. 112: 9–15; Tiefengraber et al. 2012, 44, Kat. Nr. 86; Tiefengraber 2015, 549) in pa jantarne jagode ter miniaturne figurice v obliki dveh antitetično postavljenih konjičkov iz gomile Kröllkogel v Kleinkleinu, ki so bile prav tako odkrite pri revizijskem izkopavanju (Egg, Kramer 2013, 162–163, Abb. 56: 10–11; 62; Taf. 18: 11–13).

somewhat slender examples can be classified as the type IIIa1 (according to Tecco Hvala). As already demonstrated by Gerhard Tomedi, these fibulae represent exceptional specimens, what is especially true of the large fibula (or two fibulae) with a horse figurine, which most probably originates from the region of Tyrol or Trentino, or alternatively from some other North Italian craft production centre. At Este such fibulae are dated around the phase Este II Late (according to Frey) or in the Este III B2 phase (according to Peroni).⁷⁰ It is however significant that in the grave of the Wisenkaisertumulus no. 4 an adult male person was buried,⁷¹ what indicates that serpentine fibulae represent part of the male attire, even though among the grave-goods also the two already mentioned long-footed fibulae with low ribbed bow and also two fibulae with wire bow and bone overlay are present, which are otherwise characteristic of the female attire.⁷² The very mound of Wisenkaisertumulus no. 4 leads us to suppose that also the possible serpentine fibula from the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) appertained to the male attire.

AMBER, GLASS AND BONE GRAVE-GOODS

Among the finds from the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) attention should be drawn also to two amber beads (*Pl. 1: 26–27*), two completely melted glass fragments, possibly beads from a necklace (*Pl. 1: 17–18c*) and to two bone fragments with incised decoration (*Pl. 1: 24–25*), out of which one probably represents part of a bone plating for the iron knife handle. In contrast to the melted remains of the glass jewellery, the amber beads and also the bone fragments point to the fact that not all objects had been

⁷⁰ Tomedi 1992, 213–214, Abb. 3: 1–4; Hack 2002, 118–119, Abb. 24; 25; T. 3: 1–4; Tecco Hvala 2014, 126–128, 142–143, fig. 31: 1–2.

⁷¹ Reinhart 2002, 135. We should bear in mind that the tumulus was heavily levelled and damaged already before the rescue excavations took place. Moreover, G. Tomedi (1992) mentions that the preservation state of cremated remains and burnt bones was poor, what could indicate that the remaining bones, with the exception of more robust bones from the adult male person, were not preserved.

⁷² Tomedi 1992; Hack 2002, 119–121, T. 5–8. The female element in this grave is represented also by two spindle-whorls and possibly by the bronze band/diadem, decorated with embossed knobs and dots, as well as by glass beads (see Hack 2002, T. 4: 1; 5: 1–3). The fragmented tubular object, however, is probably not part of a so-called cult rod or sceptre (Tomedi 1992, 214, Abb. 4: 1; Hack 2002, 122, T. 4: 2), which is characteristic of the graves from the Dolenjska group in the period of Serpentine and Certosa Fibulae phases (see Stare 1973, 734, T. 1–2; 4: 2, 5), but rather represents part of a horse-gear, the so-called stimulus, the analogy for which can be found in the grave 592 at Most na Soči (Teržan et al. 1984–1985, 121, T. 51: 11–15; Teržan 1990, 99, fn. 373).

KERAMIKA

V vse tri obravnavane poštelke gomile iz Pivole in Razvanja je bilo pridano keramično posodje, ki pa se je med seboj precej razlikovalo. V **gomili 14** izstopajo tri, čeprav le fragmentarno ohranjene posode z visokim, rahlo usločnim stožčastim vratom in nizkim, zaobljeno bikoničnim spodnjim delom. Njihova zunanja površina je bila prvotno fino zglajena in grafitirana, tako da je imela črnkasti kovinski sijaj, ter okrašena z motivi meandra v različnih variacijah, izvedenimi s cinastimi/kositrnimi lističi srebrno-belkaste barve (*Tab. 17: 1–2; 18: 4; sl. 4*).⁷⁴ Na ta način je bil dosežen črno-beli barvni kontrast, s čimer je prišel ornament še posebej do izraza. Čeprav so bile doslej tako okrašene posode komajda znane iz poštelških gomil,⁷⁵ pa tudi v gomilah Kleinkleina niso prav pogoste, tudi ne v tamkajšnjih knežjih gomilah,⁷⁶ pa predstavlja cinasti okras na keramiki značilen pojav v zgodnjem halštatskem obdobju na širšem področju vzhodnoalpskega in zahodnopanonskega prostora.⁷⁷ Začetki segajo že v čas pozne kulture žarnih grobišč, če niso celo starejši.⁷⁸ To velja tudi za podravska najdišča stopnje Ha B2/ 3, kot kažejo posode iz žganih grobov v Miklavžu, na Ptujju in v Ormožu, med katerimi so nekateri izmed njih

⁷⁴ Glej tu Strmčnik Gulič, Teržan, sl. 15.

⁷⁵ Teržan 1990, 335, T. 64: 3.

⁷⁶ Dobiak 1980, 130–132, Abb. 16–17, Taf. 52: 4; 57: 4; 95: 1; Kramer 2013, 366, Taf. 52.

⁷⁷ Potrebno je omeniti, da je takšno krašenje znano tako v severnozahodno alpskem področju (Švica in V Francija) v času kulture žarnih grobišč (Ha B) kot tudi v italiskem prostoru, tako v estenski, golasseški in villanovski kulturi ter njej sledeči zgodnje etruščanski kulturi v srednji Italiji, vendar bi obravnavala tako široke problematike na tem mestu preseгла zastavljen okvir naše raziskave.

⁷⁸ Primerjaj Stjernquist 1962–1963, 140–147, Abb. 2–7; Dobiak 1980, 130–132, Abb. 16–17; Fischer 1993; Gebhard 1997; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 96, Abb. 29; Preinfalk 2003, 50–52, Abb. 25. Glej tudi Teržan 2014, 255–256, sl. 2: 1–2; 3: 2–4; Šmid 2014, 260.

burnt together with the deceased on the pyre, but rather some of them, possibly the especially valuable ones, had been placed to the grave undamaged. Such indications seem relevant in as much as finds of amber jewellery are very few in number and represent an exception rather than the rule on the territory of the Styrian-Pannonian group. Most probably this fact should not be understood as the actual absence of amber beads, but as indication that the majority of them had been burnt as a part of jewellery outfit together with the deceased. Taking into account their size, the best analogies for the two amber beads from the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) can be found in the beads of a necklace from Strettweg.⁷³

CERAMIC GRAVE-GOODS

All three discussed tumuli from Pivola and Razvanje contained ceramic vessels, which, however, differed considerably from one another. In the **tumulus no. 14** three vessels with high, slightly concave conical neck and low, biconically rounded lower part stand out, even though they are preserved only in fragments. Their surface was originally finely smoothed and graphite-coated in order to get the blackish metallic lustre, while the decoration consisted of meander motifs in different variations, carried out with tin foils of silvery-whitish colour (*Pls. 17: 1–2; 18: 4; fig. 4*).⁷⁴ In this way a black-white colour contrast was achieved through which the ornament became particularly prominent. Up to now, vessels with such decoration have been barely known from the tumuli of Poštela⁷⁵ and are also not very frequent in the tumuli or in the princely mounds of Kleinklein.⁷⁶ Nevertheless, the tin foil decoration on ceramics represents a characteristic phenomenon in the early Hallstatt period on the wider territory of eastern Alps and western Pannonian Plain.⁷⁷ Beginnings of such decoration go back

⁷³ Such exceptional specimen is represented by an amber necklace discovered during the re-excavation of the famed tumulus in Strettweg, although several amber beads were found already in the previous excavations (Egg 1996b, 226–228, Abb. 112: 9–15; Tiefengraber *et al.* 2012, 44, Cat. no. 86; Tiefengraber 2015, 549). Another example are the amber beads and miniature figurines in the form of two antithetically positioned horses from the Kröllkogel tumulus in Kleinklein, which have been likewise discovered during the re-excavations (Egg, Kramer 2013, 162–163, Abb. 56: 10–11; 62; T. 18: 11–13).

⁷⁴ See here Strmčnik Gulič, Teržan, sl. 15.

⁷⁵ Teržan 1990, 335, T. 64: 3.

⁷⁶ Dobiak 1980, 130–132, Abb. 16–17; T. 52: 4; 57: 4; 95: 1; Kramer 2013, 366, T. 52.

⁷⁷ We should point out that such decoration is attested also in the North-West Alpine area (Switzerland, France) in the Urnfield-Period as well as in the Italian territory, both in the cultures of Este and Golasecca as well as in the

radiokarbonsko datirani v pozno 10. oz. 9. stol. pr. n. št.⁷⁹ Z njimi se je torej razširil krog žarnogrobiščnih primerkov s cinastim okrasom, kot sta jih do pred nedavnim predstavljali predvsem posodi iz grobišč St. Andrä v.d.Hgt. na Nižjem Avstrijskem in Brhlovce na južnem Slovaškem (sl. 4).⁸⁰ Zanimivo podoba pa kaže razširjenost posod s cinastim okrasom v halštatskem obdobju, saj so doslej z največjim številom zastopane prav v okviru štajerske skupine ali celo v Podravju. To kaže, da je meandrasta ornamentika, izvedena s cinastim okrasom prav specifična za štajersko skupino oz. če nekoliko razširimo prostor in uporabimo staro, že ustaljeno označbo – za skupino Kleinklein – Martijanec – Kaptol.⁸¹ Nekoliko manj pogoste so takšne posode v panonskih krajih, kot npr. v Vaskerezstesu in Csöngé, in krajih ob Donavi, med Gemeinlebarnom in Százhalombatto. Vendar pa domnevamo, da gre v teh področjih za lokalno tradicijo iz pozne bronaste dobe (sl. 4).⁸² Ob tem pa ne gre spregledati, da je motivika meandra lahko izvedena na različne načine, razen z apliciranimi cinasto-svinčenimi lističi ali barvo na temni, praviloma grafitirani podlagi je zlasti pogosta izvedba s črno barvo/grafitom na rdeči ali temno rjavi podlagi, pojavljajo pa se tudi bronaste aplikacije, pa vrezani in kanelirani okrasni ter okrasni, izvedeni z nizi vtisnjenih ali žigosanih pik in tudi izključno z žigi, lahko pa so tudi plastični (sl. 5). Pomenljivo je, da se v vzhodno-halštatskem kulturnem krogu meandrasta ornamentika ne pojavi pred začetkom halštatske kulture, tj. šele s stopnjo Ha C, pogostejša pa je v njeni razviti fazi.⁸³ To npr. eksemplarično ponazarjajo posode s cinastim okrasom iz Ormoža: v žganih grobovih s plane nekropole, ki leži zahodno od naselbine in je

already to the time of late Urnfield period, if not even earlier.⁷⁸ This is true also for sites in the Podravje region from the Ha B2/3 period, as indicated by vessels from the cremation graves at Miklavž, Ptuj and Ormož, among which some of them are radiocarbon dated in the late 10th or in the 9th century BC.⁷⁹ With the latter, therefore, the class of urnfield examples with tin foil decoration has been broadened, as until recently it was attested above all with two vessels from cemeteries of St. Andrä v. d. Hgt. in Lower Austria and Brhlovce in southern Slovakia (fig. 4).⁸⁰ Interestingly, in the Hallstatt period the distribution of vessels with tin foil decoration demonstrates, that they are the most numerous exactly within the Štajerska group or even in the Podravje region. This points to the fact that the meander-like ornament, executed with tin foil decoration, is characteristic of the Štajerska group or, if we take into consideration somewhat wider area and use the old, already established designation, of the group of Kleinklein – Martijanec – Kaptol.⁸¹ Somewhat less frequent are such vessels in Pannonian sites, such as in Vaskeresztes and Csöngé, as well as in those along the Danube, between Gemeinlebarn and Százhalombatta. However, we suppose that in these areas such decoration represents a local tradition from the Late Bronze Age (fig. 4).⁸² As regards the meander ornament, it should be stressed, that it can be realised in various techniques, either with applied tin foils or with paint on a dark, generally graphite-coated ground, while the style with black paint/graphite-coating on a red or dark brown ground is particularly recurrent as

⁷⁹ Črešnar, Murko 2014, 210–211, sl. 10.7: 12; 10.9; Lubšina-Tušek 2014, 200–201, sl. 9.4: 17; 9.5; Dular, Lubšina-Tušek 2014, 27, T. 2: 3; Tomanič-Jevremov 1988–1989, 290, T. 6: 3; 22: 1–2; 23: 4; 24: 5; Črešnar, Teržan 2014, 696–698, sl. 32.

⁸⁰ Za posamezna najdišča glej Listo 1 h karti na sl. 4. Karta je dopolnjena in tudi korigirana po Dobiat 1980, 199–200, Abb. 16 (podatek, da je v gomili iz Volčjih njiv posoda, okrašena s cinastim okrasom, je napačen. Prav tako nismo mogli potrditi podatka, da so bile tako okrašene posode najdene na Magdalenski gori).

⁸¹ Glej npr. Gabrovec 1987, 25–28; Vinski-Gasparini 1987; Šimek 2004; Teržan 2019.

⁸² Glej Listo 1 h karti na sl. 4, pri čemer za posodi iz najdišč Süttö in Százhalombatta ni povsem jasno, ali gre dejansko za cinast okras.

⁸³ Primerjaj Stjernquist 1962–1963, 140–147, Abb. 2–7; Frey 1969, 73–76, 113, Abb. 40–43 (Liste 4); Dobiat 1980, 130–132, Abb. 16–17 (Liste 3); Brosseder 2004, 298–305, Abb. 191–193; Teržan 2014, 255–256, sl. 2: 1. Na tem mestu tudi ne moremo podrobneje obravnavati vprašanja o provenienci meandraste ornamentike v vzhodnoalpskem-panonskem prostoru, o kateri še ni izrečena zadnja beseda.

Villanovan and in the following early Etruscan culture in Central Italy. However, addressing such an extensive issue in this place would exceed the set frame of our research.

⁷⁸ Cfr. Stjernquist 1962–1963, 140–147, Abb. 2–7; Dobiat 1980, 130–132, Abb. 16–17; Fischer 1993; Gebhard 1997; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 96, Abb. 29; Preinfalk 2003, 50–52, Abb. 25. See also Teržan 2014, 255–256, figs. 2: 1–2; 3: 2–4; Šmid 2014, 260.

⁷⁹ Črešnar, Murko 2014, 210–211, figs. 10.7: 12; 10.9; Lubšina Tušek 2014, 200–201, figs. 9.4: 17; 9.5; Dular, Lubšina Tušek 2014, 27, T. 2: 3; Tomanič-Jevremov 1988–1989, 290, T. 6: 3; 22: 1–2; 23: 4; 24: 5; Črešnar, Teržan 2014, 696–698, fig. 32.

⁸⁰ For individual sites see List no. 1 pertaining to fig. 4. The map is supplemented and corrected after Dobiat 1980, 199–200, Abb. 16 (The information that the tumulus from Volčje njive contains a vessel, decorated with tin ornament, is inaccurate. Likewise, we could not confirm the information that vessels decorated in such manner have been found at Magdalenska gora).

⁸¹ See e.g. Gabrovec 1987, 25–28; Vinski-Gasparini 1987; Šimek 2004; Teržan 2019.

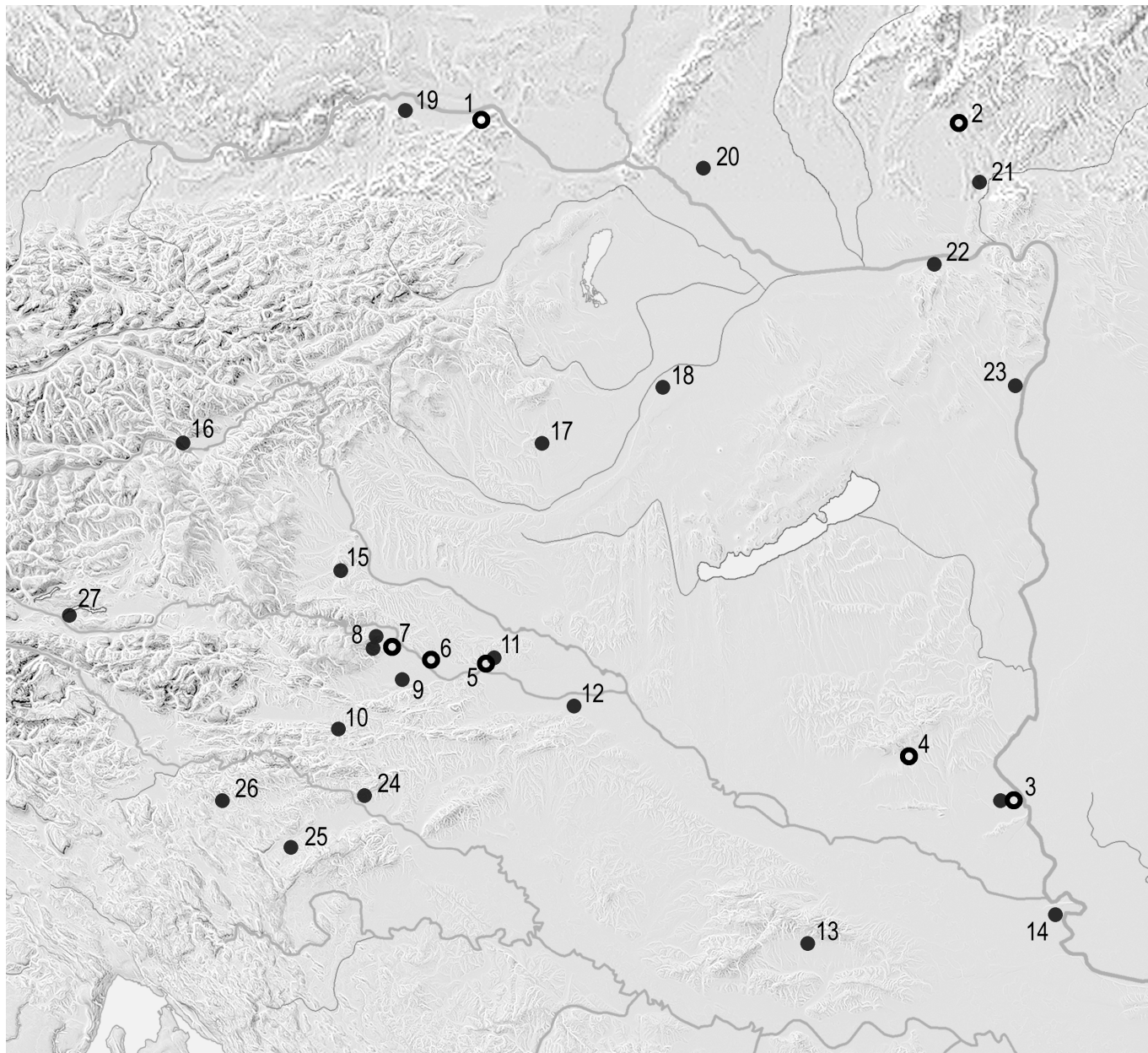
⁸² See List no. 1 pertaining to fig. 4. For the vessels from Süttö and Százhalombatta it is not entirely clear whether they actually bear tin decoration.

Slika 4.

Razprostranjenost posod s cinastim okrasom na območju Vzhodnih Alp in Panonije (dopolnjeno po Dobiat 1980, 199–200, Abb. 16):
 A – najdišča pozne kulture žarnih grobišč (prazen krožec),
 B – najdišča starejše železne dobe (poln krožec).

Figure 4.

Distribution of vessels with tin foil decoration on the territory of south-eastern Alps and Pannonian Plain (supplemented after Dobiat 1980, 199–200, Abb. 16):
 A – Late Urnfield period sites (open circle),
 B – Early Iron Age sites (closed circle).

**Lista 1 (sl. 4)****A:**

1. St. Andrä v.d.Hgt., grob / grave (A): Eibner 1974, 209, Taf. 23 e; Dobiat 1980, 199 (1).
2. Brhlovice, grob / grave (SK): Oždani 1977, Obr. 4; Furmánek et al. 1999, 148, Taf. 19 b; Dobiat 1980, 199 (4).
3. Batina, grobna najdba / grave find (HR): Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 605, Taf. 11: 1–2.
4. Pécs-Jakabhegy (H): Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 95, Abb. 29.
5. Ormož, grobovi / graves (SLO): Tomanič-Jevremov 1988-1989, 290, T. 6: 3; 22: 1–2; 23: 3; 24: 5.
6. Ptuj, grob / grave (SLO): Lubšina-Tušek 2014, 200-201, Sl. 9.4: 17; Dular, Lubšina-Tušek 2014, 27, T. 2: 3.
7. Miklavž na Dravskem polju, grobovi / graves (SLO): Črešnar, Murko 2014, 210-211, Sl. 10.7: 12.

B:

8. Poštela in Pivola pri Mariboru, gomile / tumuli (SLO): Teržan 1990, 335, T. 64: 3; glej tu *Tab. 17: 1–2; 18: 4*; Dobiat 1980, 200 (16).
9. Spodnje Podlože pod Ptujsko goro, gomile / tumuli (SLO): Tomanič-Jevremov 1975, 108, T. 1: 8; Lubšina-Tušek 1996, 94-95, T. 8: 2 (?); 10: 8; Dobiat 1980, 200 (17).

well. Furthermore, realisations can appear, which are done either with bronze appliqués or with incised and grooved decoration, as well as decorations, realised with series of impressed or stamped dots or even those done exclusively with stamping (*fig. 5*). Significant, though, is that in the eastern Hallstatt zone the meander ornament does not appear before the beginning of the Hallstatt period, that is, as late as in the Ha C period, whereas it becomes more frequent only in its developed stage.⁸³ This fact can best be exemplified by vessels with tin decoration from Ormož. In the cremation graves from flat necropolis, lying to the west of the settlement and dated around the Ha B2/B3 period, are

⁸³ Cfr. Stjernquist 1962–1963, 140–147, Abb. 2–7; Frey 1969, 73–76, 113, Abb. 40–43 (List 4); Dobiat 1980, 130–132, Abb. 16–17 (List 3); Brosseder 2004, 298–305, Abb. 191–193; Teržan 2014, 255–256, fig. 2: 1. This is also not the occasion to go into greater detail as regards the question about the origin of meander ornament in the territory of eastern Alps and Pannonia, on which the final word is still to be said.

10. Rifnik pri Šentjurju, gomila in naselbina / tumulus and settlement (SLO): Vrenčur 2011, T. 17; Vrenčur 2017, T. 15: 9, 17; 16: 12–15; 25: 10.
11. Hardek pri Ormožu, gomila / tumulus (SLO): Pahič 1966, 113, T. 1: 3; Dobiat 1980, 199 (8).
12. Martijanec pri Varaždinu, gomila / tumulus (HR): Vinski-Gasparini 1961, 41–45, T. 4: 2; 5–6; 7: 1–7; Šimek 2004, 118–119, 301 (kat.št. 14,1), Sl. 31–32; Dobiat 1980, 199 (14).
13. Kaptol pri Slavonski Požezi, gomile / tumuli (HR): Pavličić, Potreblica 2013, 30–31, Sl. 9; 11; 13; Potreblica 2013, 178–179, Sl. 41; 94.
14. Dalj, grobne najdbe / grave finds (HR): Vinski-Gasparini 1961, 45–46, T. 9: 1–2, 3–4; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 669–670, Taf. 72: 9–12; 74: 8–9; Dobiat 1980, 199 (7).
15. Kleinklein, gomile / tumuli (A): Dobiat 1980, 130–132, 199 (3), Taf. 52: 4; 57: 4; 95: 1; Kramer M. 2013, 366, Taf. 52.
16. Strettweg, gomila / tumulus (A): Schmid 1934, 19; Dobiat 1980, 199 (2).
17. Vaskeresztes, gomile / tumuli (H): Fekete 1985, 35ss, 61–63, Abb. 5: 1–3, 5–7; 7: 1; 17: 1–2; 18: 6, 8–10; 19; 20: 2.
18. Csöngö, gomila / tumulus (H): Lazar 1955, 206, 211, fig. 6–7, Taf. 32: 6; Stjernquist 1962–1963, 139–143, Abb. 2–5; Patek 1993, Abb. 96: 4; Dobiat 1980, 199 (5).
19. Gemeinlebarn, gomila / tumulus (A): Dungel, Szombathy 1903, 64–65, fig. 53.
20. Janiky, Dunajská Streda, gomila / tumuli (SK): Studenikova 1996, 504.
21. Ipelský Sokolec / Ipolyszakállos, grobne najdbe / grave finds (SK): Kemenczei 1977, 74, Abb. 6: 2–6; Dobiat 1980, 199 (6).
22. Süttő, gomile / tumuli (H): Kemenczei 1977, 76–78, Abb. 2; 3; Patek 1993, Taf. 7: 1.
23. Százhalombatta, gomile / tumuli (H): Holport 1993, 27, 5. kép.
24. Libna, gomila / tumuli (SLO): Guštin 1976, 40, T. 26: 1–2; Dobiat 1980, 199 (12).
25. Novo mesto, gomile / tumuli (SLO): Gabrovec 1968, 160, 171–172, T. 4: 1–2; Knez 1993, 35; T. 4: 6; Teržan 2014, 253–255, sl. 2: 1–2; Šmid 2014; Dobiat 1980, 200 (15).
26. Stična, gomila / tumuli (SLO): Gabrovec et al. 2006, 22, 46, 85–86, 161–162, T. 5: 4–9; 29: 22–24; 66: 114; 139; Dobiat 1980, 200 (18).
27. Breg pri Rožeku / Frög bei Rosseg, gomile / tumuli (A): Tomedi 2002, 415, 416, 431, Taf. 2: 1–7; 4: 31–32; 8: 2 (pri posodah gre verjetno povečini za svinčene apliance, čeprav Tomedi omenja tudi cin).
28. (=3). Batina, gomila / tumulus (Metzner-Nebelsick 2017, 442, fig. 7).

okvirno datirana v Ha B2/B3, so zastopane izključno posode okrašene s krožci, trikotniki, cik-cakastimi in vodoravnimi pasovi, medtem ko so iz gomil pri Hardeku, ki se razprostirajo vzhodno od naselbine in sodijo v čas Ha C, znani fragmenti posod, okrašeni z motivom meandra.⁸⁴ Fragmenti posode s cinastim meandrastim okrasom pa izvirajo tudi iz ene izmed

attested exclusively vessels, decorated with circles and triangles as well as with zig-zag and horizontal bands. On the contrary, from the tumuli near Hardek, which stretch east from the settlement and can be dated in the Ha C period, the fragments of vessels, decorated with meander motif are known.⁸⁴ Fragments of a vessel with a tin foil meander-shaped decoration also originate from one of the tumuli from the Hallstatt period (Ha C) in the nearby site of Spodnje Podložje beneath Ptujška gora.⁸⁵

Tin ornamentation on the vessels from Pivola, which somewhat varies from vessel to vessel, features very special compositions. On the high conical necks of all three vessels the basic ornamental motif is represented by a rhombus,⁸⁶ which consists of a central element surrounded by a rhomb-shaped frame, both of which are composed of the same patterns, namely meander-derived elements in the form of double-hooked sequences (or of a line with series of hook-like motifs, shaped like the letter Z).⁸⁷ The neck of the first vessel evidently shows a series of such rhombus (*Pl. 17: 1*), which repeats also at the second vessel, although the space between rhombus plates, along the lower edge of the conical neck, is here additionally filled with standing triangles, composed of similar patterns as in the case of rhombuses (*Pl. 17: 2*). The decoration of the third vessel consists besides rhombus elements with meander-like pattern also of rhombic and triangle elements, which are composed of small, colour-alternating, white and black, triangles, while between the rhomb-shaped and triangle elements also slanting bands of double-hooked sequences are added (*Pl. 18: 4*). Unfortunately, the ornamentation in the lower part of discussed vessels is so badly preserved that it eludes a reliable understanding of ornamental compositions. Nevertheless, in one of the examples it is possible to discern that the vessel has been decorated on the shoulders and at its maximum diameter with at least three rows of concentric meander hooks and that this ornamental band was bordered on its lower edge with a line of running hooks or asymmetric meander in the so-called “running dog” motif (*Pl. 17: 2*).⁸⁸ On the second vessel it can be discerned that the

⁸⁴ Primerjaj Tomanič-Jevremov 1988–1989, 290, T. 6: 3; 22: 1–2; 23: 4; 24: 5; Pahič 1966, 113, T. 1: 3.

⁸⁴ Cfr. Tomanič-Jevremov 1988–1989, 290, T. 6: 3; 22: 1–2; 23: 4; 24: 5; Pahič 1966, 113, T. 1: 3.

⁸⁵ Tomanič-Jevremov 1975, 108, T. 1: 8; Lubšina Tušek 1996, 95, T. 10: 8.

⁸⁶ Rhombic element with inscribed concentric meander pattern represents also a basic ornamental motif on two fragments of the so-called firedogs or altars from the settlement at Poštela (Teržan 1990, 270–271, T. 7: 2–3).

⁸⁷ Cfr. e.g. Dobiat 1980, 135–136, Abb. 17: 8, 14.

⁸⁸ Cfr. e.g. Dobiat 1980, 135–136, Abb. 17: 5; Brosseder 2004, 300–301, Abb. 191 (List 4).

halštatskodobnih (Ha C) gomil v bližnjih Spodnjih Podložah pod Ptujsko goro.⁸⁵

Cinasti okraši na pivolskih posodah, ki se od posode do posode nekoliko razlikujejo, pa predstavljajo prav posebne kompozicije. Na visokih stožčastih vratovih vseh treh posod je osnovni okrasni motiv romb,⁸⁶ pri čemer obdaja osrednji lik rombični okvir iz enakih elementov, namreč iz derivata meandra v obliki dvojno kavljaste lestvice (oz. črte z nanizanimi Z-kavljastimi motivi).⁸⁷ Na vratu prve posode gre očitno za niz enakih rombov (*Tab. 17: 1*), pri drugi prav tako, le da prostor med rombi ob spodnjem robu stožčastega vratu izpolnjujejo stoječi trikotniki, katerih okras je izveden na enak način kot pri rombih (*Tab. 17: 2*). Pri tretji posodi pa so poleg rombov z meandrastim okrasom zastopani še liki rombov in trikotnikov, sestavljeni iz majhnih barvno izmenjujočih se belih in temnih trikotnikov. Med liki rombov in trikotnikov pa potekajo še poševni pasovi dvojno kavljastih lestvic (*Tab. 18: 4*). Žal je ornamentika v spodnjem delu teh posod preslabo ohranjena, da bi si lahko ustvarili ustrezno sliko o okrasni kompoziciji na njih. Vendar pa je za eno izmed njih možno sklepati, da je bila na rami in na največjem obodu okrašena z vsaj tremi vrstami kavljastih koncentričnih meandrov in da je bil ta ornamentalni pas na spodnji strani omejen z nizom povezanega kavljastega oz. asimetričnega meandra v motivu tako imenovanega »tekočega psa« (*Tab. 17: 2*).⁸⁸ Pri drugi izmed njih se da slutiti, da je bilo rame posode okrašeno z nizom kavljastih motivov v obliki velike črke T (*Tab. 17: 1*), medtem ko je bil na tretji posodi verjetno okras tekočega meandra, izveden s pasovi dvojno kavljastih lestvic (*Tab. 18: 4*). Gre torej za edinstvene kompozicije, sestavljene iz derivatov meandrastih motivov v kompleksen ornament, pri čemer je najti analogije le posameznim motivom, ne pa celotnim kompozicijam. Z dvojno kavljastimi lestvicami in derivatom kavljastega meandra so okrašeni n.pr. fragmenti posod iz Rifnika⁸⁹ in ena izmed dveh posod z visokim stožčastim vratom iz gomile »Gamulice« iz Martijanca v Podravini.⁹⁰ Za primerjavo s pivolsko gomilo 14 naj navedemo še dejstvo,

⁸⁵ Tomanič-Jevremov 1975, 108, T. 1: 8; Lubšina-Tušek 1996, 95, T. 10: 8.

⁸⁶ Romb z vpisanim koncentričnim meandrom pa predstavlja tudi osnovni okrasni motiv na dveh fragmentih tako imenovanih ognjiščnih koz oz. oltarjev z naselbine na Pošteli (Teržan 1990, 270–271, T. 7: 2–3).

⁸⁷ Primerjaj npr. Dobiat 1980, 135–136, Abb. 17: 8, 14.

⁸⁸ Primerjaj npr. Dobiat 1980, 135–136, Abb. 17: 5; Brosseder 2004, 300–301, Abb. 191 (Liste 4).

⁸⁹ Najdbe hrani Pokrajinski muzej v Celju, glej Vrenčur 2017, T. 15: 9, 17; 25: 10.

⁹⁰ Vinski-Gasparini 1961, 41–45, T. 4: 2; 6: 1; Stjernquist 1962–1963, 145–147, Abb. 7; Frey 1969, 75, Abb. 42.

shoulders had been decorated with a series of hook-like motifs, shaped similarly as the capital letter T (*Pl. 17: 1*), while the third vessel possibly featured a running meander ornament, realised with bands of double-hooked sequences (*Pl. 18: 4*). Thus, we can clearly speak of vessels with unique compositions, for which analogies can be found only as regards the individual motifs and not for the entire decoration design. The double-hooked sequences and meander-derived motifs can be found on vessel fragments from Rifnik⁸⁹ as well as on one of the two vessels with high conical neck from the tumulus “Gamulica” at Martijanec in Podravina.⁹⁰ However, even these two vessels with conical neck from the tumulus in Martijanec vary in their decoration like the examples in the tumulus no. 14 of Pivola as they feature a rather different composition of meander-like elements.⁹¹ Double-hooked sequences, albeit somewhat different, and asymmetric meander in the “running dog” motif are attested on the ceramic from tumulus I in Csöngé,⁹² single-hooked sequences appear on a vessel with animal protome from the tumulus V in Vaszar, while the concentric hook meander adorned the ceramic lid in the mound 2 at Somlóvásárhely.⁹³ If we take into consideration the basic decorative motif on the necks of vessels from Pivola, which is represented by a framed rhombic plate, that is, a smaller rhombus enclosed within a larger rhomb-shaped frame, these vessels are connected with ornament on the ceramic from the region north of the Alps. There it appears on the vessels from the surroundings of the Lake Constance and further across the areas along the upper stream of the Danube river all the way to the area of Kalenderberg culture, as for example in

⁸⁹ Finds are kept by the Celje Regional Museum, see Vrenčur 2017, T. 15: 9, 17; 25: 10.

⁹⁰ Vinski-Gasparini 1961, 41–45, T. 4: 2; 6: 1; Stjernquist 1962–1963, 145–147, Abb. 7; Frey 1969, 75, Abb. 42.

⁹¹ Vinski-Gasparini 1961, 41, T. 4: 1; 5: 1; ead. 1987, T. 20: 16; Majnarić-Pandžić 1998, 234–235, figs. 56; 58 (in the subtitles of quoted figures with the vessel, it is stated that it goes for a black ornament. This information is however inadequate as the graphite-coated base of the meander ornament had been pasted over with tin foil.); Šimek 2004, 118–119, 301 (Cat. No. 14,1), figs. 31–32. Larger number of vessels decorated with tin foil has been discovered in the last years also in the tumulus 6 at Kaptol-Gradac, but they remain published only in part: see Potrebica 2013, 178–179, figs. 41; 94; id. 2019, 495, fig. 5.

⁹² Stjernquist 1962–1963, 139–143, Abb. 2–5; Patek 1993, Abb. 96: 4.

⁹³ Horvath 1969, 111, 126–127, figs. 3; 19; Patek 1993, 94–95, Abb. 74: 2; 65: 3. The decoration on the both cited examples, though, is not realised with tin foil, but with black paint or graphite-coating. Similar painted ornaments can be found also on the vessels from tumuli in Százhalombatta: see Holport 1985, Abb. 23: 1; ead. 1986, Pl. 6: 1.

da posodi s stožčastim vratom v tej martijanški gomili prav tako nista okrašeni povsem enako, temveč je kompozicija njunih meandrastih elementov precej različna.⁹¹ Dvojno kavljasta lestvica, čeprav nekoliko drugačna, in asimetrični meander v motivu »tekočega psa« sta zastopana na keramiki iz gomile I v Csöngēju,⁹² enojno kavljasta pa na posodi z živalskim protomom iz gomile V v Vaszarju, medtem ko je koncentričen kavljasti meander krasil pokrov v gomili 2 v Somlóvásárhelyju.⁹³ Če pa upoštevamo osnovni motiv okrasa na vratovih pivolskih posod, ki ga predstavlja uokvirjeni romb oz. manjši romb v večjem rombu, pa le-ta povezuje pivolske posode z ornamentiko na keramiki iz področja severno od Alp, kjer se pojavlja na posodah od okolice Bodenskega jezera pa v širokem pasu vzdolž gornjega toka Donave vse do območja kalenderberške kulturne skupine, kot npr. v Gemeinlebaru, Nove Košariski in Sopronu-Varhelyju, še najboljšo primerjavo pa predstavljajo fragmenti posode iz Unterzögersdorfa. Gre očitno za simbol, uveljavljen tako v zahodno-kot tudi vzhodno-halštatskem kulturnem krogu.⁹⁴

Kot že omenjeno, je zanimivo, da povsem enakih meandrastih motivov kot na pivolskih posodah na keramiki v Kleinkleinu skorajda ni zaslediti, so pa s posameznimi elementi le-teh okrašene številne bronaste posode, tako situle kot ciste ter njihovi pokrovi in celo bronaste oplate rok oz. dlani v gomilah Kröll- in Pommerkogel.⁹⁵ Meandrast okras je lahko izveden tudi na druge načine (*sl.* 5). Na keramiki v Kleinkleinu gre najpogosteje za rdečo-črno kombinacijo, zastopan je tudi rdeč okras na temni podlagi

Gemeinlebar, Nové Košariská and Sopron-Varhely, whereas the best parallel can be found on the vessel fragments from Unterzögersdorf. Obviously, we can speak of a symbol established both in the western as in the eastern Hallstatt cultural zone.⁹⁴

We mentioned already that completely identical meander motifs as those on the vessels of Pivola are nearly absent on the ceramic from Kleinklein, although separate elements are used to decorate many bronze vessels, both situlae and cists together with their lids, but even the bronze plates of hands or palms in the tumuli of Kröllkogel and Pommerkogel.⁹⁵ On the other hand, the meander ornament can be realised also in other techniques (*fig.* 5). In the case of the ceramic from Kleinklein the red-black combination is the most frequent, while also the red ornament on a dark ground or otherwise the incised or fluted decoration is attested.⁹⁶ The red-black combination decorates the vessel with conical neck from the tumulus near Leibniz-Altenmarkt⁹⁷ and the dish from Graz,⁹⁸ but also the already mentioned two vessels with conical neck from the tumulus in Martijanec and vessels of the same type from Nagyberki-Szalacska.⁹⁹ With series of impressed dots are realised meander-like ornaments on the vessel from the looted tumulus at Novine¹⁰⁰ and on the dish and vessel fragments from the settlement of Ormož.¹⁰¹ It seems then, that the meander ornament, irrespective of the technique with which it was realised,

⁹¹ Vinski-Gasparini 1961, 41, T. 4: 1; 5: 1; ista 1987, T. 20: 16; Majnarić-Pandžić 1998, 234–235, sl. 56; 58 (v podnapisih k citiranim slikam posode je navedeno, da gre za črni okras, kar je pomanjkljiv podatek, saj je bil z grafitom narisani meandrast okras prepleten s cinastimi lističi); Šimek 2004, 118–119, 301 (kat. št. 14,1), sl. 31–32. Večje število posod okrašenih s cinastimi lističi je bilo v zadnjih letih odkritih tudi v gomili 6 v Kaptolu-Gradcu, vendar so le delno objavljene: glej Potrebica 2013, 178–179, sl. 41; 94; id. 2019, 495, fig. 3.

⁹² Stjernquist 1962–1963, 139–143, Abb. 2–5; Patek 1993, Abb. 96: 4.

⁹³ Horvath 1969, 111, 126–127, Fig. 3; 19; Patek 1993, 94–95, Abb. 74: 2; 65: 3. Okras na obeh citiranih kosih pa ni izveden s cinastimi lističi, temveč verjetno s črno barvo oz. grafitom. Podobne barvane okrase pa je zaslediti tudi na posodah iz gomil iz Százhalombatte: glej Holport 1985, Abb. 23: 1; ista 1986, Pl. 6: 1.

⁹⁴ Brosseder 2004, 159 ss, 430, Abb. 110 (Karta: oznaka pike; Liste 104). Za Unterzögersdorf glej Nebelsick 1997, 62, Abb. 21: 13–14.

⁹⁵ Dobiát 1980, 135–136, Abb. 17; M. Kramer 2013, 368; za bronaste roke in posode glej Egg, Kramer 2013, 171 ss, Abb. 66; 68; 77; 82; 84; 85; 86; 96; 97; 98; Taf. 20–22; 27; 33; Egg, Kramer 2016, 115 ss, Abb. 48; 49; 50; 56; 57.

⁹⁴ Brosseder 2004, 159 ff, 430, Abb. 110 (Map: dot signs; List no. 104). For Unterzögersdorf see Nebelsick 1997, 62, Abb. 21; 13–14.

⁹⁵ Dobiát 1980, 135–136, Abb. 17; Kramer 2013, 368; for the bronze hand-shaped plates and vessels see Egg, Kramer 2013, 171 ff, Abb. 66; 68; 77; 82; 84; 85; 86; 96; 97; 98; T. 20–22; 27; 33; Egg, Kramer 2016, 115 ff, Abb. 48; 49; 50; 56; 57.

⁹⁶ Dobiát 1980, 135–136, T. 19: 2; 29: 4; 47: 1–4; 75: 3; 95: 5; 97: 2; 110: 8 (black on a red ground); 93: 1, 5 (red); 110: 15 (incision/fluting); Egg, Kramer 2013, T. 72: 1–2; 83: 2, 3 (series of dots); 78: 1–7 (incision/fluting); 79: 1, 3 (black on a red ground). Fragments of vessels with black-red decoration and possible meander motif originate also from the settlement of Burgstallkogel (Dobiát 1990, 49, T. 22: B 11).

⁹⁷ Mele 2011, 68–69, Cat. No. 26. Although represented only with a minor fragment, it seems that the meander motif was present also on the vessel from Frauenberg near Leibniz/Lipnica, in this case realised with graphite on a black lustrous ground (Hebert, Lehner 1996, 138, T. 2: 2).

⁹⁸ Hebert, Lehner 1996, 151, Abb. 13: 2.

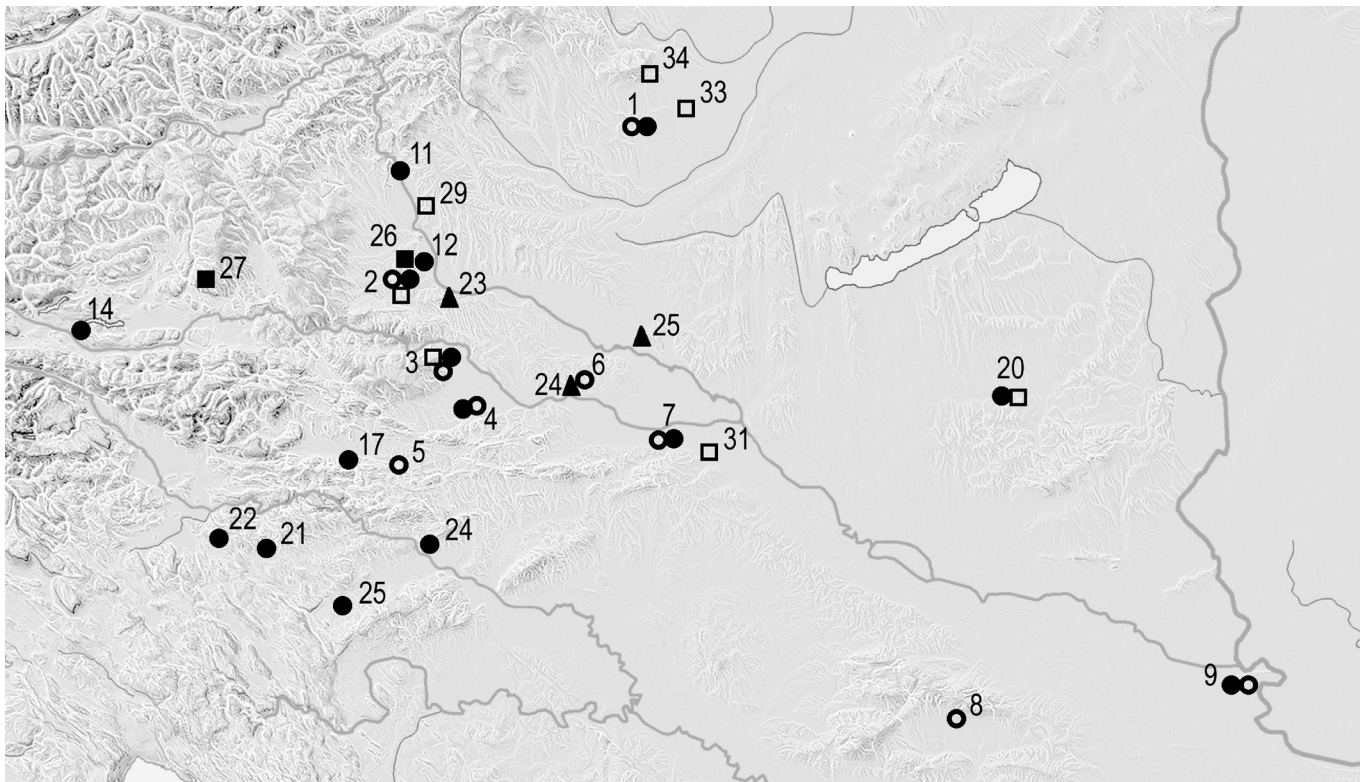
⁹⁹ See List no. 2 pertaining to *fig.* 5.

¹⁰⁰ Gaberz *et al.* 2015, 135–136, Fig. 23; T. 1: 1; 2. Identical is also the ornament on the vessel from the settlement of Smolenice-Molpír (Dušek, Dušek 1984, T. 29: 1, 3).

¹⁰¹ Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 103: 1; Mele 2014, 178–180, fig. 10: 1. With incised asymmetric meander in the »running dog« motif is decorated also the fragment of a wall plaster from Ormož: Lamut 1988–1989, T. 21: 15.

Slika 5.

Razprostranjenost keramike z meandrastim okrasom na jugovzhodnoalpskem in jugozahodno-panonskem področju: A – cinast meandrast okras (prazen krožec), B – meandrast okras v rdeče-črni barvni kombinaciji (poln krožec), C – meandrast okras iz nizov vtisnjenih pik (trikotnik), D – črn meandrast okras na temni podlagi (poln kvadrat), E – meandrast okras izdelan s plastičnimi rebri (prazen kvadrat).

**Figure 5.**

Distribution of vessels with meander ornament in the south-eastern Alpine and south-western Pannonian area:

A – meander ornament realised with tin foil decoration (open circle), B – meander ornament realised with red-black painting combination (open circle), C – meander ornament realised with series of impressed dots (triangle), D – black painted meander ornament on a dark ground (closed square), E – meander ornament realised with plastic ribs (closed square).

A – meander ornament realised with tin foil decoration (open circle), B – meander ornament realised with red-black painting combination (open circle), C – meander ornament realised with series of impressed dots (triangle), D – black painted meander ornament on a dark ground (closed square), E – meander ornament realised with plastic ribs (closed square).

Lista 2 (sl. 5)**A:**

1. Vaskeresztes, gomile / tumuli: glej listo 1: 17.
2. Kleinklein, gomile / tumuli: glej listo 1: 15.
3. Poštela in Pivola pri Mariboru, gomile / tumuli: glej listo 1: 8.
4. Spodnje Podložje pod Ptujsko goro, gomile / tumuli: glej listo 1: 9.
5. Rifnik pri Šentjurju, gomila in naselbina / tumulus and settlement: glej listo 1: 10.
6. Hardek pri Ormožu, gomila / tumulus: glej listo 1: 11.
7. Martijanec pri Varaždinu, gomila / tumulus: glej listo 1: 12.
8. Kaptol pri Slavonski Požegi, gomile / tumuli: glej listo 1: 13.
9. Dalj, grobne najdbe / grave finds: glej listo 1: 14.

B:

10. (= 1). Vaskeresztes, gomile / tumuli: Fekete 1985, 48 ss, Abb. 17: 1; 18: 1.
11. Gradec / Graz, verjetno grobna najdba / probably grave find: Hebert, Lehner 1996, 151, Abb. 13: 2.
12. Lipnica / Leibnitz – Altenmarkt, gomile / tumuli: Mele 2011, 68–69, Kat. 26.
13. (= 2). Kleinklein, gomile / tumuli: Dobiati 1980, 135–136, Taf. 19: 2; 29: 4; 47: 1–4; 75: 3; 95: 5; 97: 2; 110: 8; Egg, Kramer 2013, Taf. 79: 1, 3; Dobiati 1990, 49, Taf. 22: B 11.
14. Breg pri Rožeku / Frög bei Rosegg, gomile / tumuli: Tomedi 2002, 495, Taf. 67: 3.
15. (= 3). Poštela pri Mariboru, naselbina / settlement: Teržan 1990, 276, T. 12: 2–3.
16. (= 4). Spodnje Podložje pod Ptujsko goro, gomile / tumuli: Lubšina-Tušek 1996, 94–95, T. 8: 2–3.
17. Griže-Šešče, grobna najdba / grave find: Teržan 1990, 357, T. 77: 16.
18. (= 7). Martijanec, gomila / tumuli: glej listo 1: 12.

19. (= 9). Dalj, grobne najdbe / grave finds: glej listo 1: 14.

20. Nagyberki-Szalacska, gomila / tumulus: Kemenczei 1976, 204–205, Abb. 2; 4.

21. Stična, gomile / tumuli: Gabrovec et al. 2006, 26–28, T. 10: 20, 21.

22. Magdalenska gora, grobna najdba / grave find: Tecco Hvala et al. 2004, 89, T. 143: 1.

C:

23. Novine pri Šentilju / Bubenberg bei Spielfeld, gomila / tumulus: Gaberz et al. 2015, 135–136, sl. 23; Taf. 1: 1; 2.
24. Ormož, naselbina / settlement: Dular, Tomanič-Jevremov 2010, T. 103: 1; Mele 2014, 178–180, sl. 10: 1.
25. Lendava / Pri Muri, naselbina / settlement: Šavel, Sankovič 2011, sl. 270.

D:

26. Frauenberg pri Lipnici / Frauenberg bei Leibnitz, naselbina / settlement: Hebert, Lehner 1996, 138, Taf. 2: 2.
27. Führholz pri Mitteltrixenu, Velikovec / Völkermarkt, grobovi / graves: Wedenig 2005, 26–27, Abb. 15.

E:

28. (= 2). Kleinklein – Burgstallkogel, naselbina / settlement: Dobiati 1990, 42–43, Taf. 18: 15–17.
29. Mellach, Fernitz pri Wildonu, naselbina / settlement: Dobiati 1990, 43, Abb. 21.
30. (= 3). Poštela, naselbina / settlement: Teržan 1990, T. 29: 1.
31. Sv. Petar Ludbreški, naselbina / settlement: Vinski-Gasparini 1987, T. 23: 7.
32. (= 20). Nagyberki-Szalacska, gomila / tumulus: Kemenczei 1974, fig. 3: 7.
33. Vát, Szombathely, naselbina / settlement: Molnár, Farkas 2010, 110–116, Abb. 4–7; 8: 1; 9; 14: 1.
34. Velem-Szent Vid, naselbina / settlement: Molnár, Farkas 2010, 128 s, Abb. 154: 2.

ali pa vrezan oz. žlebljen ornament.⁹⁶ Z rdečo-črno kombinacijo sta okrašeni tudi posoda s stožčastim vratom iz gomile pri Lipnici/ Leibnitz-Altenmarkt⁹⁷ in skleda iz Gradca/ Graza⁹⁸ ter že omenjeni posodi s stožčastim vratom iz gomile z Martijanca in posode istega tipa iz Nagyberki-Szalacske.⁹⁹ Z nizom vtisnjenih pik pa so izvedeni meandristi okras na posodi iz izropane gomile na Novinah¹⁰⁰ ter na skledi in črepinjah iz ormoške naselbine.¹⁰¹ Kaže torej, da predstavlja meandrist okras na prostoru Štajerske in južne Panonije ne glede na izvedbo razmeroma pogost okras tako na grobni kot tudi naselbinski keramiki¹⁰² in ga kot takšnega lahko označimo za enega izmed značilnih okrasnih in simbolnih elementov skupnosti, živečih na tem prostoru v stopnji Ha C (sl. 4–5).

Ornamentika z motivi meandra je prav tako zelo pogosta na keramiki kalenderberške kulturne skupine, kjer je povečini izvedena na precej svojstven način. Čeprav prevladuje tudi tu črno barvani ali grafitirani okras na rdeče barvani površini posod, pa se kompozicije meandristih motivov precej razlikujejo od tistih na štajerski oz. južno panonski keramiki in so nedvomno specifične za omenjeno območje Podonavske nižine med Statzendorf-Gemeinlebarnom in slovaškimi najdišči z Nove Košariska na čelu ter tistimi v širši okolici Nežiderskega jezera, kot je Sopron-Varhely.¹⁰³

Naš kratek pregled lahko strnemo z ugotovitvijo, da izkazuje skoraj vsak kraj – vsaka nekropola ali

⁹⁶ Dobiak 1980, 135–136, Taf. 19: 2; 29: 4; 47: 1–4; 75: 3; 95: 5; 97: 2; 110: 8 (črn na rdeči podlagi); 93: 1, 5 (rdeč); 110: 15 (vrez/žleb). Egg, Kramer 2013, Taf. 72: 1–2; 83: 2, 3 (nizi pik); 78: 1–7 (vrez/ žleb); 79: 1, 3 (črn na rdeči podlagi). Fragmenti posod s črno-rdečim okrasom, na katerih gre morda za meander, izvirajo iz Burgstallkogla (Dobiak 1990, 49, Taf. 22: B 11).

⁹⁷ Mele 2011, 68–69, Kat. št. 26. Čeprav gre le za manjši fragment, se zdi, da je bila z meandrom okrašena tudi posoda iz Frauenberga pri Lipnici, pri čemer je okras izveden z grafitom na črno svetleči se podlagi (Hebert, Lehner 1996, 138, Taf. 2: 2).

⁹⁸ Hebert, Lehner 1996, 151, Abb. 13: 2.

⁹⁹ Glej Listo 2 k sl. 5.

¹⁰⁰ Gaberz et al. 2015, 135–136, sl. 23; Taf. 1: 1; 2. Enak pa je tudi okras na posodi iz naselbine Smolenice-Molpír (Dušek, Dušek 1984, Taf. 29: 1, 3).

¹⁰¹ Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 103: 1; Mele 2014, 178–180, sl. 10: 1. Z vrezanim asimetričnim meandrom v motivu »tekočega psa« je okrašen tudi kos ometa iz Ormoža: Lamut 1988–1989, T. 21: 15.

¹⁰² Zanimivo je, da je med naselbinsko keramiko pogost predvsem okras meandra, izveden s plastičnimi rebri (glej sl. 5, Lista 2 D). Iz naselbine v Ormožu pa so ohranjeni kosi ognjiščne kože in stenskega ometa, okrašeni z žlebljenim meandrom (Lamut 1988–89, 239–240, T. 21: 15; 24: 4).

¹⁰³ Primerjaj Siegfried-Weiss 1979, 100–101, Abb. 2; Brosseder 2004, 300–305, Abb. 192–193; in tudi Pichlerova 1969, Tab. 1–4; 6–7; 12–13 itd.; Studenikova 1995, 60–65, Obr. 7; 9; 3; 11: 2; Urminsky 2001, 83–88, Obr. 3–4; 6: 1.

represents a rather frequent decoration in the regions of Styria and Pannonia both on the grave- as on the settlement-ceramics.¹⁰² As such, it can be designated as one of the characteristic ornamental and symbolic elements, used by the communities, which lived on this territory in the Ha C period (figs. 4–5).

At the same time, the meander motif ornaments are very recurrent on the ceramics of the Kalenderberg culture, where they are arranged for the most part in a rather original manner. Even though also here the black painted or graphite-coated ornament on the red painted ground prevails, the compositions of meander motifs differ in a no small measure from those on the vessels from Styria and south Pannonian Plain. Therefore, it is beyond doubt that these compositions are specific to the mentioned territory of the Danubian Plain, between Statzendorf-Gemeinlebar and the Slovakian sites, foremost the site of Nové Košariská, as well as those in the wider area around the Lake Neusiedl, such as the site of Sopron-Varhely.¹⁰³

We can summarise our short overview with an observation that practically each site, that is, each necropolis or even each tumulus, within which such ceramic is attested, demonstrates independent and variable realisations of the meander motif. However, it seems that these differing realisations of meander ornament cannot be understood only through local differences or specifics, but rather as a result of the prominence to possess the precious vessels, especially those with tin decoration or with ornament in red-black combination. In any case, it should not be overlooked that the latter are to be found mostly in tumuli, which stand out as regards the wealth of their grave-goods,¹⁰⁴ what consequently also points to the special denotative and symbolic meaning of these precious vessels.¹⁰⁵ In this way, the ceramic with meander ornament from the tumulus no. 14 of Pivola represents an additional indication for the high social status of the notable buried there.

The completely looted **tumulus no. 13** of Pivola contained besides several other pieces only the fragments of three vessels, which could be reconstructed

¹⁰² Interestingly, among the settlement ceramic mostly the meander ornament realised with plastic ribs is attested (see List 2 D pertaining to fig. 5). From the settlement in Ormož fragments of a firedog and wall plaster are preserved, which feature the meander decoration realised in fluting (Lamut 1988–89, 239–240, T. 21: 15; 24: 4).

¹⁰³ Cfr. Siegfried-Weiss 1979, 100–101, Abb. 2; Brosseder 2004, 300–305, Abb. 192–193; and also Pichlerova 1969, Tab. 1–4; 6–7; 12–13 etc.; Studenikova 1995, 60–65, Obr. 7; 9; 3; 11: 2; Urminsky 2001, 83–88, Obr. 3–4; 6: 1.

¹⁰⁴ Dobiak 1980, 135–136; Brosseder 2004, 311, Abb. 194; Kramer M. 2013, 370.

¹⁰⁵ See e.g. Fekete 1985, 63.

celo vsaka gomila –, kjer se pojavlja takšna keramika, samosvojo, variabilno izvedbo meandraste motivike. Vendar se zdi, da se v različni izvedbi meandraste ga okrasa ne kažejo le lokalne razlike oz. specifike, temveč tudi prestižnost v posedovanju dragocenih posod, zlasti tistih s cinastim okrasom ali pa z ornamentom v rdeče-črni kombinaciji. Vsekakor ne gre za prezreti, da se slednje nahajajo predvsem v po bogastvu grobnih pridatkov izstopajočih gomilah,¹⁰⁴ kar govori za njihov posebni označevalni in simbolični pomen.¹⁰⁵ Keramika z meandrastim okrasom iz pivolske gomile 14 je poleg bojne opreme dodatni pokazatelj za visok družbeni status v njej pokopanega veljaka.

V popolnoma izropani pivolski **gomili 13** so bili poleg nekaj posameznih črepinj ohranjeni le še fragmenti treh posod, ki so se dale risarsko rekonstruirati (*Tab. 19: 10–11, 17*). Med njimi je posoda z visokim stožčastim vratom, okrašenim pod ustjem s pasom vodoravnih kanelur, na spodnji strani pa omejenim z vodoravnim nizom vtisnjenih polkrožnih vdolbinic oz. pik. Na enak način je izveden tudi okras rozet v osrednjem delu vratu posode, sestavljen iz osrednje vdolbinice, obdane s petimi enakimi pikami. Na rami je bila posoda okrašena s poševnimi, izmenjujočimi se pasovi plitvih kanelur (*Tab. 19, 17*). Tovrstne posode sodijo med značilno keramično zvrst na širšem prostoru vzhodnohalštatskega kulturnega kroga, vendar izkazujejo glede na velikost, proporce in okras lokalno pogojene razlike. Dobro so zastopane na Pošteli, tako v naselbini kot tudi v pripadajočih gomilah (npr. tudi v gomili 14: *Tab. 18: 3*), in predstavljajo enega izmed karakterističnih tipov posod v II. fazi Poštele oz. stopnji IIIa Štajerske.¹⁰⁶ V gomilah nekropole Kleinkleina sodijo posode s stožčastimi vratovi med najbolj številne grobne pridatke, vendar pa se po svojih proporcih in kompoziciji okrasnih elementov¹⁰⁷ nekoliko razlikujejo od posod istega tipa s Poštele. Le maloštevilne so posode, ki imajo stožčast vrat kaneliran pri vrhu in spremljan z nizom vtisnjenih polkrožnih vdolbinic/pik.¹⁰⁸ Tudi okras rozet se razlikuje, saj ga povečini ne tvorijo le vtisnjene vdolbinice, temveč širok vdolben ali kaneliran krog s sredinsko piko, obdan z vencem

in drawing (*Pl. 19: 10–11, 17*). Among them is the vessel with a high conical neck decorated under the rim with a band of horizontal grooves, the lower edge of which is bordered with horizontal line of impressed semi-circular indentations or dots. The latter technique is used also for the rosette ornament in the central part of the vessel neck, which is composed of a central indentation surrounded by five equal dots. On the shoulders the vessel was decorated with oblique interchanging bands of shallow grooves (*Pl. 19: 17*). Such vessels can be placed among the characteristic ceramic types in the wider area of the eastern Hallstatt cultural zone, although they feature locally dependent differences as regards their size, proportions or ornament. They are well attested at Poštela, both in the settlement and in the pertaining tumuli (e.g. also in the tumulus no. 14: *Pl. 18: 3*), and represent one of the characteristic vessel types in the settlement horizon II of Poštela or in the phase Štajerska III a.¹⁰⁶ In the tumuli of the necropolis at Kleinklein vessels with conical necks can be counted among the most numerous grave-goods, however they differ to a certain extent from the vessels of the same type from Poštela as regards their proportions and compositions of decorative elements.¹⁰⁷ Only few vessels feature a conical neck, which would be grooved in its upper section and would include also a line of impressed dots.¹⁰⁸ Also the rosette decoration differentiates as it is not formed only by impressed indentations, but by a large hollowed or grooved circle with a central dot, which is surrounded with a wreath of semi-circularly impressed dots or semi-circular indentations.¹⁰⁹ In spite of the local differences between the vessels with high conical necks from Kleinklein and Poštela, it is interesting that examples of vessels most similar to the ones from Poštela, especially to the ones from the tumulus no. 13, can be found in the tumular group of Grellwald. Most probably such similarities indicate close ties of this very community/lineage from

¹⁰⁴ Dobiat 1980, 135–136; Brosseder 2004, 311, Abb. 194; Kramer 2013, 370.

¹⁰⁵ Glej npr. Fekete 1985, 63.

¹⁰⁶ Teržan 1990, 32–33, 37, 43, 53, sl. 2: 1–2; 4: 25, 29; 7: 8–9; 10: 28; 11; T. 10: 13; 11: 5–6; 15: 11; 40: 1–3; 41: 2–3; 42: 2–4.

¹⁰⁷ Dobiat 1980, 66–73, Abb. 8–9; Kramer 2015, 197, Abb. 5: 2.

¹⁰⁸ Dobiat 1980, T. 73: 1; 87: 5; 90: 1; Weihs 2003, 218, T. 1: 2, 4.

¹⁰⁶ Teržan 1990, 32–33, 37, 43, 53, figs. 2: 1–2; 4: 25, 29; 7: 8–9; 10: 28; 11; T. 10: 13; 11: 5–6; 15: 11; 40: 1–3; 41: 2–3; 42: 2–4.

¹⁰⁷ Dobiat 1980, 66–73, Abb. 8–9; Kramer 2015, 197, Abb. 5: 2.

¹⁰⁸ Dobiat 1980, T. 73: 1; 87: 5; 90: 1; Weihs 2003, 218, T. 1: 2, 4.

¹⁰⁹ Dobiat 1980, 143, T. 73: 3–4; 77: 2; 84: 9; Weihs 2003, 218, T. 1: 5; 7: 6–7. Of course, the rosette decoration composed of impressed dots represents a very common motif in the Central European territory in the Hallstatt period: see Kossack 1959, T. 153: D1. One vessel with conical neck and a rosette, realised in such manner, is known both from Poštela (Teržan 1990, 298, T. 42: 1) and Ormož (Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 135: 1), while as much as three such vessels originate from the second tumulus from Spodnje Podložje beneath Ptujška gora (Lubšina-Tušek 1996, 88, 90–91, fig. 12; T. 1–3).

polkrožno vtisnjenih pik oz. polkrožnih vdolbinic.¹⁰⁹ Kljub lokalnim razlikam med posodami z visokimi stožčastimi vratovi med Kleinkleinom in Poštelo, pa je zanimivo, da se nahajajo primerki posod, ki so še najbolj podobne pošteliskim, zlasti pa primerku iz gomile 13, predvsem v gomilah iz skupine Grellwald, kar po vsej verjetnosti kaže na tesne povezave prav le-te kleinkleinske skupnosti/ rodu s Poštelo oz. s kraji v Podravju. Namreč tak okras na keramiki (tj. vodoravno kaneliran zgornji del vratu s spremljajočim nizom polkrožnih vdolbinic/pik in rozete iz venca pik s sredinsko piko) ni značilen le za posode na Pošteli in za primerek iz naše gomile (*Tab. 19: 17*), temveč ga je najti tudi drugod, tako npr. na Ptuj – v Rabelčji vasi, v Spodnjih Podložah pod Ptujsko goro in Ormožu ter na Brinjevi gori, kar morda kaže na lokalno različico tega okrasa v Podravju.¹¹⁰

Drugi dve, le v fragmentih ohranjeni posodi iz pivolske gomile 13 pripadata tipu skled s kratkim cilindričnim vratom. Po vsej verjetnosti sta imeli obe nizko nogo. Posebno pozornost zbuja njun okras, kajti po celotni površini sta prevlečeni z rdečim premazom, medtem ko je cilindrični vrat in največji obod okrašen z grafitiranimi navpičnimi in poševnimi kanelurami (*Tab. 19: 10–11*). Na tak način okrašene posode niso prav pogoste v podravskih halštatskih najdiščih. V tej maniri je okrašenih le nekaj posod s stožčastim vratom in globoka skleda iz Poštele oz. pripadajočih gomil,¹¹¹ ciborij in skodelica v eni izmed gomil v Spodnjih Podložah,¹¹² in posode iz že omenjenih gomil

Kleinklein with Poštela or with sites in the Podravje region. The discussed ornament is namely characteristic not only of the vessels at Poštela and the examples from the tumulus treated here (*Pl. 19: 17*), but can be also found elsewhere, such as for example at Ptuj – in Rabelčja vas, in Spodnje Podlože beneath Ptujška gora and in Ormož as well as at Brinjeva gora, what could possibly point to the local variety of such an ornament in the Podravje region.¹¹⁰

Further two vessels from the tumulus no. 13 of Pivola are preserved only in fragments and belong to the type of dishes with short cylindrical neck. In all probability they both had a low foot. Special attention attracts their decoration as they are coated with red overlay, whereas the cylindrical neck and the maximum diameter are decorated with graphite-coated vertical and oblique grooves (*Pl. 19: 10–11*). Such type of vessel decoration is not very common at sites from the Hallstatt period in the Podravje region. Decorated in this manner are only several vessels with conical neck and the deep dish from Poštela and the pertaining tumuli,¹¹¹ the footed bowl and the cup in one of the tumuli from Spodnje Podlože¹¹² as well as the vessels from already mentioned tumuli near Martijanec.¹¹³ More numerous are red-black painted vessels among the ceramic in Kleinklein, where such decoration can be used on different types of vessels. Especially prominent are the unique examples from the princely tumulus of Kröllkogel.¹¹⁴ Both dishes from the tumulus of Piv-

¹⁰⁹ Dobiati 1980, 143, Taf. 73: 3–4; 77: 2; 84: 9; Weihs 2003, 218, Taf. 1: 5; 7: 6–7. Seveda predstavlja okras rozet iz vtisnjenih pik zelo razširjen motiv v srednjeevropskem prostoru v halštatskem obdobju: glej Kossack 1959, Taf. 153: D 1. Po ena posoda s stožčastim vratom, ki ima na takšen način izvedeno rozeto, je znana s Poštele (Teržan 1990, 298, T. 42: 1) in Ormoža (Dular, Tomanič-Jevremov 2010, T. 135: 1), kar tri pa iz 2. gomile v Spodnjih Podložah pod Ptujško goro (Lubšina-Tušek 1996, 88, 90–91, sl. 12; T. 1–3).

¹¹⁰ Teržan 1990, 37 ss, sl. 4: 25; 7: 8–9; 10: 28; Tomanič-Jevremov 1975, T. 1: 8; Lubšina-Tušek 1996, sl. 10: 8; Dular, Tomanič-Jevremov 2010, T. 63: 1; 106: 2; Mele 2014, 176, sl. 10: 6.

¹¹¹ Teržan 1990, 35–36, 276, 297, 332–334, T. 11: 1, 3; 12: 1–3, 10; 13: 1; 39: 2; 64: 1. Pomenljivo se zdi, da so tudi te posode praviloma okrašene s spiralnim ali pa meandrastim okrasom. Glede na ustni podatek (B. Kramberger) je bila pred kratkim odkrita posoda z rdeče-črnim okrasom pri zaščitnih izkopavanjih v bližini Hoč, na območju načrtovane gradnje industrijskega objekta avtomobilskega koncerna »Magna«.

¹¹² Lubšina-Tušek 1996, 89, 94, T. 8: 2–3. Čeprav sta posodi ohranjeni le fragmentarno, gre za meandrast okras. Podloškemu podoben ciborij (ali ciborija), prav tako okrašen(a) z meandrastim motivom, pa izvira(ta) tudi iz centralnega groba gomile 48 v Stični, kjer zbuja(ta) kot tuj element posebno pozornost in nenavadno diskusijo (Gabrovec et al. 2006, 26–28, T. 10: 20, 21). Globoka skleda prebarvana z

¹¹⁰ Teržan 1990, 37 ff, figs. 4: 25; 7: 8–9; 10: 28; Tomanič-Jevremov 1975, T. 1: 8; Lubšina-Tušek 1996, fig. 10: 8; Dular, Tomanič-Jevremov 2010, T. 63: 1; 106: 2; Mele 2014, 176, fig. 10: 6.

¹¹¹ Teržan 1990, 35–36, 276, 297, 332–334, T. 11: 1, 3; 12: 1–3, 10; 13: 1; 39: 2; 64: 1. It seems significant that also these vessels are as a rule decorated with spiral or meander ornament. According to the oral information by B. Kramberger, a vessel with red-black decoration has been recently discovered during the rescue excavations in the vicinity of Hoče, on the construction site of the future industrial plant of the automotive company »Magna«.

¹¹² Lubšina-Tušek 1996, 89, 94, T. 8: 2–3. Although the two vessels are preserved only in fragments, we should mention that they bear a meander ornament. A footed bowl (or two footed bowls), similar to the example from Spodnje Podlože and likewise decorated with a meander motif, originate(s) from the central grave of the tumulus 48 in Stična, where it (they) attract(s) special attention as a foreign element and open(s) an unusual discussion (Gabrovec et al. 2006, 26–28, T. 10: 20, 21). A deep bowl painted with red-black zigzag bands and with running asymmetric meander is preserved from the area of tumuli at Griže-Šešče in the Savinja Valley (Teržan 1990, 357, T. 77: 16).

¹¹³ Vinski-Gasparini 1961, 41, T. 4: 1; 5: 1; Majnarić-Pandžić 1998, 234–235, figs. 56–58; Šimek 2004, 118–119, 301 (Cat. No. 14,1), figs. 31–32.

¹¹⁴ Dobiati 1980, 128; Kramer 2013, 365, Abb. 181; T. 50; 70; 72: 3; 75: 3; 79.

pri Martijancu.¹¹³ Številneje so rdeče-črno barvane posode zastopane med keramiko v Kleinkleinu, kjer pa so na tak način okrašene različne vrste posod. Posebej izstopajo ekskluzivni kosi iz knežje gomile Kröllkogel.¹¹⁴ Skledama iz pivolske gomile so še najbolj podobne sklede s kratkim cilindričnim vratom iz gomil Forstwald 19 in 67 ter Leitengritschwald 27, ki sodijo v 2. oz. 3. fazo kleinkleinške nekropole.¹¹⁵ Sorodne našim skledam sta tudi dve, in sicer v celoti črno polirani posodi iz gomile II iz Vaskeresztesa: gre namreč prav tako za skledi na nogi s kratkim cilindričnim vratom in skoraj enakim okrasom na največjem obodu.¹¹⁶ Tovrstne sklede pa so znane tudi v kalenderberški kulturni skupini, npr. v gomilah pri Bad Fischau ali Novi Dedinki.¹¹⁷ Vendar je potrebno omeniti, da je krašenje posod v rdečo-črni barvni kombinaciji povsej verjetnosti prevzeto iz zahodnohalštatskega kroga, kjer se pojavi že v obdobju kulture žarnih grobišč, in da se uveljavi v vzhodnohalštatskem krogu, še zlasti v kalenderberški kulturni skupini in njeni podskupini Stanzendorf-Gemeinlebarn, že na samem začetku halštatskega obdobja.¹¹⁸ Naša primerka rdeče-črno barvanih skled pa glede na omenjene analogije iz Kleinkleina in pa Vaszkereztesa sodita v stopnjo Ha C2 in s tem podpirata datacijo gomile 13 (*Tab. 19*) v 2. ali 3. stopnjo Poštele oz. v okvir stopnje IIIa Štajerske.

Za razliko od obeh pivolskih gomil 13 in 14 je bilo v **Veliki gomili nad Razvanjem**, čeprav je bila že izropana, odkrito večje število posod, katerih sestav kaže na simpozialni servis za pogostitev več oseb (*sl. 6*).¹¹⁹ Zastopano je namreč najmanj 7 velikih posod z visokim stožčastim vratom, od katerih so tri enako okrašene (*Tab. 2: 4; 3: 4; 4: 5*), dve drugače in tudi različno (*Tab. 5: 3; 6: 2*), ter dve neokrašeni (*Tab. 7: 2; 8: 1*), ob njih pa še po ena trebušasta shrambena posoda – pitos in en lonec (*Tab. 6: 1; 7: 1*). Od jedilnega oz. pivskega servisa je ohranjenih najmanj 20 plitvih skled/ latvic, od katerih jih ima okrog 10 na dnu kaneliran okras v obliki križa z izmenjujočimi se žarkastimi polji (*Tab. 2: 2–3; 3: 1–3; 5: 1–2; 8: 3–4; 12: 22*), 2 ali 3 primerki so na dnu okrašeni s

rdeče-črnimi cikcakastimi pasovi in tekočim asimetričnim meandrom pa je ohranjena s področja gomil v Grižah-Šeščah v Savinjski dolini (Teržan 1990, 357, T. 77: 16).

¹¹³ Vinski-Gasparini 1961, 41, T. 4: 1; 5: 1; Majnarić-Pandžić 1998, 234–235, sl. 56–58; Šimek 2004, 118–119, 301 (kat. št. 14, 1), sl. 31–32

¹¹⁴ Dobiat 1980, 128; Kramer 2013, 365, Abb. 181, Taf. 50; 70; 72: 3; 75: 3; 79.

¹¹⁵ Dobiat 1980, 128, 169–170, Taf. 34: 16; 48: 19; 99: 1, 6.

¹¹⁶ Fekete 1985, 51, Abb. 18: 3, 7

¹¹⁷ Glej Szombathy 1924; Klemm 1996, 190–191, Taf. 9: 8.3.2; 10: G; 11: 8.2; Studenikova 1994, 43, 49–50, Obr. 9: 1–4, itd.

¹¹⁸ Brosseder 2004, 50–55; Rebay 2006, 75–77, 133.

¹¹⁹ Primerjaj Teržan 1990, 124 ss, sl. 27–31; 34; 39; 41; 43; 45.

ola find their best analogies in the dishes with short cylindrical neck from the tumuli Forstwald 19 and 67 as well as Leitengritschwald 27, which can be placed in the second and third phase of the Kleinklein necropolis.¹¹⁵ Closely resembling the dishes treated here are also two vessels from the tumulus II in Vaskeresztes, even though they are completely black and burnished. They likewise represent dishes with a foot and short cylindrical neck, while they feature an almost identical decoration on their maximum diameter.¹¹⁶ Similar dishes are attested also in the Kalenderberg culture, such as for example in the tumuli near Bad Fischau and Nova Dedinka.¹¹⁷ However, it should be stressed, that decoration of vessels with red-black colour combinations is most probably adopted from the western Hallstatt zone, where it appears already in the Urnfield period, while it asserts itself in the eastern Hallstatt zone, especially in the Kalenderberg culture and its subgroup of Stanzendorf-Gemeinlebarn, as early as the very beginning of the Hallstatt period.¹¹⁸ In view of the mentioned analogies from Kleinklein and Vaskeresztes, the two examples of red-black painted dishes discussed here can be placed in the period of Ha C2, what confirms the dating of the tumulus no. 13 (*Pl. 19*) in the second or third settlement horizon of Poštela or within the phase Štajerska III a.

In contrast to both tumuli nos. 13 and 14 from Pivola, the **Great tumulus (Velika gomila)** above Razvanje, though likewise looted, contained a larger number of vessels, which indicate a set of symposium vessels, intended for the feasting of several people (*fig. 6*).¹¹⁹ Represented are namely at least seven large vessels with a high conical neck, out of which three are decorated in the same manner (*Pls. 2: 4; 3: 4; 4: 5*), while two differ in decoration from the latter and also between each other (*Pls. 5: 3; 6: 2*) and further two remain undecorated (*Pls. 7: 2; 8: 1*). Along them two storage vessels with a wide belly – a pithos and a pot – are attested (*Pls. 6: 1; 7: 1*). Out of the dining or drinking vessel service at least twenty shallow dishes with inverted rims are present, out of which around ten feature a grooved decoration in the form of a cross with interchanging ray-like areas on their bottoms (*Pls. 2: 2–3; 3: 1–3; 5: 1–2; 8: 3–4; 12: 22*), further two or three examples are decorated on their bottoms with grooved concentric circles

¹¹⁵ Dobiat 1980, 128, 169–170, T. 34: 16; 48: 19; 99: 1, 6.

¹¹⁶ Fekete 1985, 51, Abb. 18: 3, 7.

¹¹⁷ See Szombathy 1924; Klemm 1996, 190–191, T. 9: 8.3.2; 10: G; 11: 8.2; Studenikova 1994, 43, 49–50, Obr. 9: 1–4, etc.

¹¹⁸ Brosseder 2004, 50–55; Rebay 2006, 75–77, 133.

¹¹⁹ Cfr. Teržan 1990, 124 ff, figs. 27–31; 34; 39; 41; 43; 45.

kaneliranimi koncentričnimi krogi ali polji, obdanimi z vencem bunčic (*Tab. 4: 2–4*), od ostalih skled pa so ohranjeni le fragmenti njihovih zgornjih delov (*Tab. 8: 5–6; 12: 18–19; 13: 1–7*). Poleg plitvih skled je zastopanih najmanj 5 oz. 6 skodelic s presegačim ročajem (*Tab. 9: 5–10; 12: 21*) in različne globoke sklede, med katerimi so vsaj po tri z nagubanim (*Tab. 9: 1, 3, 4*) in nažlebljenim obodom (*Tab. 9: 2; 10: 9, 18*), pa take okrašene na rami s šrafiranimi žlebljenimi trikotniki (*Tab. 8: 7–9*), medtem ko je ena izmed njih z žigosanim okrasom (*Tab. 2: 1*). Ob teh posodah so se ohranile vsaj še dve dvojni posodi (*Tab. 10: 3, 5, 6*) in pa miniatura lončka (*Tab. 10: 11–12*) ter vsaj ena cista (*Tab. 10: 7*). Večje število fragmentov, ki pripadajo eni ali drugi vrsti naštetih posod, pa ostaja glede na tip posode bolj ali manj neopredeljenih in jih ne bomo podrobneje obravnavali.

Vsem posodam s stožčastimi vratom iz razvanjske Velike gomile je lastno, da imajo oz. so imele visoke, vitke, elegantno oblikovane vratove in sorazmerno nizek spodnji del, kar je značilnost tega tipa posod predvsem v času stopnje Ha C2/ D1 v celotnem vzhodnohalštatskem kulturnem krogu, od Štajerske, kjer so posebej dobro datirane na osnovi gomil iz Kleinkleina, pa vse do roba Malih Karpatov, kot je najbolje razvidno iz najdb nasebine Smolenice-Molpír.¹²⁰ Vendar pa razvanjske posode s stožčastim vratom, zlasti tiste okrašene, izkazujejo vrsto posebnosti. Kar tri izmed njih imajo celoten vrat okrašen s finimi vodoravnimi kanelurami (*Tab. 2–4*), četrta pa v zgornjih dveh tretjinah (*Tab. 6: 2*). Posebnost prvih treh posod je v tem, da so med vodoravne kanelure vkomponirani trije pasovi kanelur, oblikovani v tekoči asimetrični meander oz. v motiv »tekočega psa« (*Tab. 2–4*). Taki izvedbi kaneliranega okrasa doslej še nismo uspeli najti ustreznih primerjav, razen morda na skledi s kratkim valjastim vratom iz sočasne nasebine v Hotinji vasi.¹²¹ Posode z v celoti vodoravno kaneliranimi visokimi stožčastimi vratovi pa so znane v več primerkih (*sl. 7*). Takšna izvira npr. iz gomile na Veleniku pri Spodnji Polskavi,¹²² še posebej pogoste so v Kleinkleinu, in sicer med dodatki v gomilah skupine Grellwald, pa tudi skupine Kaiserschneiderwald.¹²³ Verjetno spadajo k tej vrsti posod tudi vodoravno kanelirani fragmenti iz gomile s kulturnim vozičkom iz Strettwega, le da je bila posoda na vratu še dodatno okrašena z rdeče-črnimi

or fields, surrounded by a wreath of bosses (*Pl. 4: 2–4*), while from the remaining dishes only fragments of their upper parts are preserved (*Pls. 8: 5–6; 12: 18–19; 13: 1–7*). Besides the shallow dishes with inverted rim at least five or six cups with rim-exceeding handles appear (*Pls. 9: 5–10; 12: 21*) as well as diverse deep dishes, among which are at least three examples either with indented walls (*Pl. 9: 1, 3, 4*) or with vertical fluting on its circumference (*Pls. 9: 2; 10: 9, 18*) and also further examples decorated on their shoulders with grooved hatched triangles (*Pl. 8: 7–9*), while one of them is decorated with stamping (*Pl. 2: 1*). Furthermore, at least two double vessels (*Pl. 10: 3, 5, 6*) and two miniature pots (*Pl. 10: 11–12*) as well as at least one cist (*Pl. 10: 7*) have been preserved. Lastly, a larger number of fragments, which belong to one or the other category of enumerated vessels, remain more or less undefined as regards the vessel type and will consequently not be discussed in detail.

All the vessels with conical neck from the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) at Razvanje feature high, slender and elegantly shaped necks as well as proportionally small lower parts. These are the characteristics of the here discussed vessel type, which appear mostly in the Ha C2/D1 period over the entire eastern Hallstatt zone from Styria, where they are particularly well dated on the basis of tumuli from Kleinklein, and all the way to the fringes of Little Carpathians as evidenced by the finds from the settlement of Smolenice-Molpír.¹²⁰ However, the vessels with conical neck from Razvanje, especially the decorated examples, demonstrate a number of particularities. As much as three of them bear a decoration of fine horizontal grooves, which covers the entire vessel neck (*Pls. 2–4*), while the fourth vessel shows the same decoration only on the upper two-thirds of the neck (*Pl. 6: 2*). The first three vessels are somewhat particular also due to the three bands placed between horizontal grooves, on which the grooves are shaped in the form of running asymmetric meander or in the “running dog” motif (*Pls. 2–4*). Up to now, we could not find adequate comparisons for the grooved decoration realised in such manner, with the possible exception of an ornament on the dish with short cylindrical neck from the contemporary settlement at Hotinja vas.¹²¹ Vessels with horizontal grooves covering the entire conical neck are, however, known in several examples (*fig. 7*). Such a vessel

¹²⁰ Glej npr. Dobiat 1980, 66–73, Abb. 8: Typ 5; 9: Typ 5; Müller 2012, 152–155, Abb. 75; Taf. 96: 1.

¹²¹ Gerbec 2014, 277, sl. 14.2.4: 1; glej tu Gerbec, sl. 7: S–Sk 3e.

¹²² Teržan 1990, 350–353, T. 71: 1.

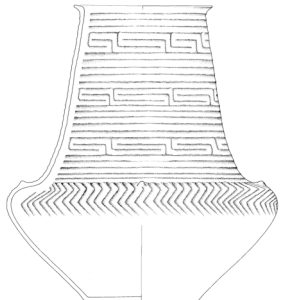
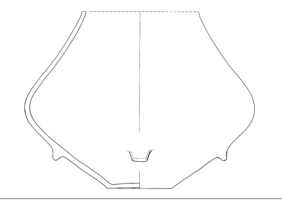
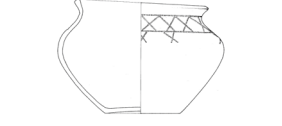
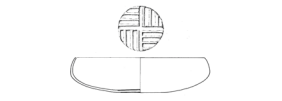


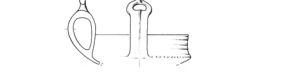
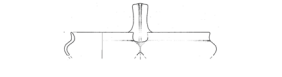


¹²³ Dobiat 1980, 118, Abb. 9: Typ 5; Taf. 27: 3; 29: 4; 73: 5; 88: 1, 4; 89: 1; Weihs 2003, Taf. 2: 6.

¹²⁰ See e.g. Dobiat 1980, 66–73, Abb. 8: Type 5; 9: Type 5; Müller 2012, 152–155, Abb. 75; T. 96: 1.

¹²¹ Gerbec 2014, 277, fig. 14.2.4: 1; see here Gerbec, fig. 7: S–Sk 3e.

Slika 6. Razvanje
– Velika gomila,
tabelarni prikaz
sestava keramičnega
servisa.

Figure 6. Razvanje
– Great tumulus
(Velika gomila),
table of ceramic set
composition.

	7	3 + 1 + 1 + 2
	1	
	1	
	20 +	10 + 3 + 7?
	6	3 + 2 + 1?
	4	3 + 1
	8	6 + 1 + 1
	2	1 + 1
	2	1 + 1
	2	1 + 1

pasovi.¹²⁴ Razen umetelno okrašenega vratu z meandrastim okrasom pa razvanjske posode izstopajo tudi po ornamentu na rami in največjem obodu, ki je izoblikovan z navpičnimi cikcakastimi kanelurami. Le-te s ptičje perspektive posredujejo vtis lomljenih žarkov oz. vrtečega se svetlobnega telesa, morda simbolizirajo sonce (*Tab. 2–4*). Ta okras spominja na tako imenovani motiv bliska (Blitzmuster) in pa na motiv cikcakastih pasov (Winkelbänder), ki sta sicer izvedena povsem drugače in na različne načine, bodisi z barvanjem, grafitiranjem bodisi vrezovanjem. Kot je pokazala Ursula Brosseder, gre za motiviko, ki je pogosta predvsem na območjih severno od Alp, motiv bliska na keramiki na severnem Bavarskem, cikcakasti pasovi pa na sosednjem zgornjem Pfalškem, oba v okviru stopnje Ha C.¹²⁵

Na poseben način je okrašena tudi četrta posoda s stožčastim vratom iz Velike gomile, katere okras pa je prav tako izveden s kanelurami. Pri dnu in pri

originates for example from the tumulus at Velenik near Spodnja Polskava,¹²² while they are particularly frequent in Kleinklein, among the grave-goods in the tumular group of Grellwald and also in that of Kaiserschneiderwald.¹²³ To this kind of vessels probably belonged also the horizontally grooved fragments from the tumulus with cult-wagon in Strettweg, although here the vessel neck was additionally painted with red-black bands.¹²⁴ Besides the skilfully decorated neck with meander-like ornament the vessels from Razvanje stand out also due to the ornament on the shoulders and on the maximum diameter, which is formed by vertical zigzag-shaped grooves. When viewed from above the latter give an impression of broken rays or a whirl of shining object, possibly even symbolising the sun (*Pls. 2–4*). Such decoration is reminiscent of the so-called lightning motif (*Blitzmuster*) and also of the motif of zigzag-shaped bands (*Winkelbänder*), which, though, are realised in a completely different manner and in various techniques, either with paint or graphite-coating or with incisions. As was showed by Ursula Brosseder, these motifs are common mainly in the areas north of the Alps in the Ha C period. The lightning motif appears on the ceramic from northern Bavaria, while the zigzag-shaped bands are attested in the neighbouring Upper Palatinate region.¹²⁵

Decorated in a particular manner is also the fourth vessel with conical neck from the Great tumulus (Velika gomila), although the decoration is likewise realised with grooves. Rectangular elements of concentric meander are arranged along the lower and upper edge of the neck, while in the space between oblique bands in the form of a capital letter “V” run, which are composed of a meander-like ornament (*Pl. 5: 3*). On its shoulders and maximum diameter, the vessel is indented with vertical grooves in much the same manner as the fifth vessel with grooved conical neck (*Pl. 6: 2*). While the indenting with vertical grooves is a frequent technique to decorate the vessel receptacles within the Štajerska group in the Ha C period,¹²⁶ we know of no adequate analogies so far for the vessel neck decoration on the *Pl. 5: 3*.

¹²² Teržan 1990, 350–353, T. 71: 1.

¹²³ Dobiak 1980, 118, Abb. 9: Typ 5; T. 27: 3; 29: 4; 73: 5; 88: 1, 4; 89: 1; Weihs 2003, T. 2: 6.

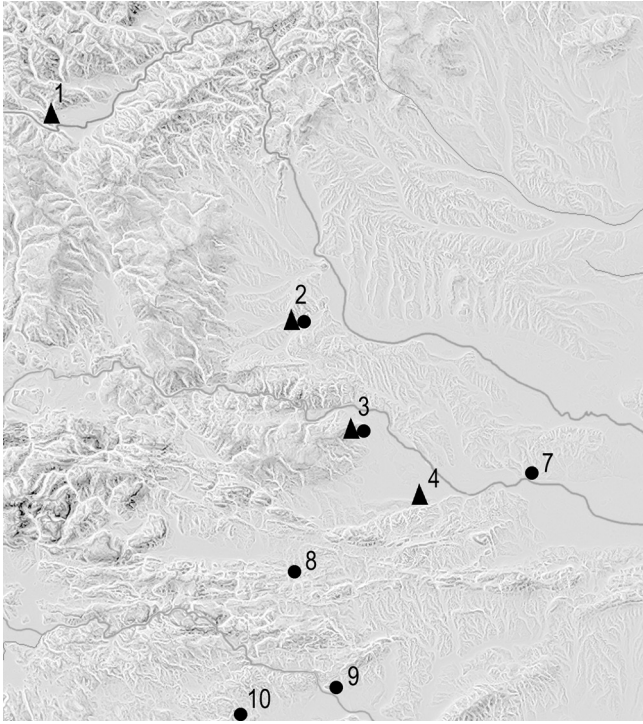
¹²⁴ Egg 1996b, 240, Abb. 138: 3–8; 140; T. 48: 8–13.

¹²⁵ Brosseder 2004, 230–232, Abb. 153 (List no. 9); 154 (Lists nos. 136 and 137).

¹²⁶ Cfr. Teržan 1990, 32–34, fig. 3: 4, 7; T. 8: 5; 39: 12; 41: 11; 60: 1–2; 64: 5; 71: 2–4; Lubšina Tušek 1996, 91, T. 4: 5; Dobiak 1980, 118–119, T. 96: 4; Weihs 2003, 228, T. 2: 1, 6; M. Kramer 2013, 365, Abb. 181; T. 50–51.

¹²⁴ Egg 1996b, 240, Abb. 138: 3–8; 140; Taf. 48: 8–13.

¹²⁵ Brosseder 2004, 230–232, Abb. 153 (Liste 9); 154 (Liste 136 in 137).



Lista 3 (sl. 7)

A:

1. Strettweg, gomila / tumulus: Egg 1996b, 240, Abb. 138: 3–8; 140; Taf. 48: 8–13.
2. Kleinklein, gomile / tumuli: Dobiati 1980, 118, Abb. 9: Typ 5; Taf. 27: 3; 29: 4; 73: 5; 88: 1, 4; 89: 1; Weihs 2003, Taf. 2: 6.
3. Poštela - Razvanje pri Mariboru, gomila / tumulus: glej tu *Tab. 2: 4; 3: 4; 4: 5; 6: 2*.
4. Velenik pri Polskavi, gomila / tumulus: Teržan 1990, 350–353, T. 71: 1.

5.

B:

5. (= 2). Kleinklein, gomile / tumuli: Dobiati 1980, 99–100, Taf. 52: 5; Hack 2002, 145, Taf. 18: 1–2.
6. (= 3). Poštela in Razvanje pri Mariboru, naselbina in gomila / settlement and tumuli: glej tu *Tab. 10: 3; Teržan 1990, 20: 6*.
7. Ormož, naselbina / settlement: Dular, Tomanič-Jevremov 2010, T. 65: 2.
8. Rifnik pri Šentjurju, naselbina / settlement: Vrenčur 2017, T. 4: 5.
9. Libna, grobna najdba / grave finds: Guštin 1976, T. 16: 10; 33: 4.
10. Novo mesto, grobna najdba / grave find: Križ 2019, 104, sl. 84.

Slika 7.

A – razprostranjenost posod s kaneliranimi visokimi stožčastimi vratovi (trikotnik), B – dvojnih posod (krožec) na področju Štajerske.

Figure 7.

Distribution in the Štajerska region of A – vessels with grooved decoration on high conical necks (triangle), B – double vessels (closed circle).

vrhu visokega vratu so nanizani pravokotni liki koncentričnega meandra, na vmesni površini pa v obliki velike črke V potekajo meandrasti poševni pasovi (*Tab. 5: 3*). Na rami in največjem obodu je posoda plisirana z navpičnimi kanelurami, enako kot peta posoda s kaneliranim stožčastim vratom (*Tab. 6: 2*). Medtem ko spada plisiranje z navpičnimi kanelurami med pogost način krašenja recipienta posod v okviru štajerske skupine v stopnji Ha C,¹²⁶ pa za okras na vratu posode na *Tab. 5: 3* doslej ne poznamo ustreznih analogij.

Plitve skledel/latvice so na svojem dnu (na notranji strani posode) okrašene s kaneliranim okrasom v obliki križa, ki deli krožno ploskev z izmenjujočimi se žarki na štiri polja. Ta okras kot celota daje vtis vrtečega se križa oz. kolesa, morda prav tako sončnega simbola (*Tab. 2: 2–3; 3: 1–3; 5: 1–2; 8: 3–4; 12: 22*). Poleg križnega okrasa pa je nekaj skled okrašenih na dnu, kot omenjeno, s koncentričnimi kanelurami, obdanimi z vencem pik, za katere prav tako domnevamo, da predstavljajo posebne astralne simbole (*Tab. 4: 1–3*).

Tako enim kot drugim je med podravskimi najdišči komajda najti analogne kose, tudi na Pošteli le izjemoma. Zanimivo pa je, da je z žigi enakega križnega motiva z izmenjujočimi se žarkastimi polji okrašena ena izmed tako imenovanih koz oz.

Grooved decoration appears also on the dishes with inverted rim, decorated on the interior side of their bottoms in the form of a cross, which divides the surface into four areas with interchanging rays. Taken as a whole, the ornament gives the impression of a whirling cross or wheel and possibly represents a sun symbol as well (*Pls. 2: 2–3; 3: 1–3; 5: 1–2; 8: 3–4; 12: 22*). It has been already mentioned, that besides the cross ornament, several dishes feature a decoration of concentric grooves on their bottoms, encircled with a wreath of bosses (*Pl. 4: 1–3*). Also for these examples it can be assumed that they represent special astral-like symbols.

For either of these dishes decorated on their bottoms analogies can barely be found among the sites from the Podravje region, what is true also for the Poštela settlement where they are attested only exceptionally. It is interesting, though, that one of the firedogs or altars from the Poštela settlement is decorated with a similar stamped motif in the form of a cross delineating areas of alternating ray-like lines.¹²⁷ Several similarly decorated examples can be found in the tumuli of Kleinklein, where bottoms decorated both with concentric circles¹²⁸ as with the cross or checkerboard motif are attested. In the tumulus Tschoneggerfranzl 2 an entire service is present,

¹²⁶ Primerjaj Teržan 1990, 32–34, sl. 3: 4, 7; T. 8: 5; 39: 12; 41: 11; 60: 1–2; 64: 5; 71: 2–4; Lubšina-Tušek 1996, 91, T. 4: 5; Dobiati 1980, 118–119, Taf. 96: 4; Weihs 2003, 228, Taf. 2: 1, 6; Kramer 2013, 365, Abb. 181; Taf. 50–51.

¹²⁷ Teržan 1990, 270–271, 278–279, T. 7: 1, 3 (stamped decoration); 14: 17 (concentric circles).

¹²⁸ Dobiati 1980, T. 37: 3, 5; 66: 5 (e.g. two dishes with foot and a decoration of concentric circles in the tumulus Forstwald 21 or the shallow dish in the tumulus Grellwald 20).

oltarjev z naselbine.¹²⁷ Nekaj več primerjav nudijo posode v gomilah Kleinkleina, katerih dna so okrašena tako z okrasom koncentričnih krožcev¹²⁸ kot s križnim motivom oz. motivom šahovnice. V gomili Tschoneggerfranzl 2 se nahaja cel set, sestavljen iz večje skledice, dveh skodelic s presegajočim ročajem in manjše plitve skledice, dno katerih je okrašeno s prav takšnim okrasom kot pri razvanjskih plitvih skledah.¹²⁹ Hkrati pa velja omeniti, da prevladujejo na dnu posod oz. skled v kleinkleinških gomilah drugačni, pretežno grafitirani oz. črno barvani križni motivi, med katerimi izstopa križni motiv na skledah iz Kröllkogla, ki tvorijo – podobno kot skledice v Veliki gomili – jedilni servis za večje število oseb.¹³⁰ Zdi se, da bi morda lahko takim, z enakim motivom okrašenim servisom pripisali heraldičen pomen, še zlasti ker so del opreme bogatejših oz. knežjih gomil.

Ne le v Kleinkleinu, tudi v širšem vzhodnoalpskem in zahodnopanonskem prostoru je krašenje notranjosti skled z različnimi križnimi, astralnimi ali drugovrstnimi motivi pogosto,¹³¹ vendar se razlikujejo od okrasa na skledah v Veliki gomili. Zanimivo pa je, da je najti enak okras kot na dnu skled iz Velike gomile na različnih tipih skled v srednjeevropskem prostoru, in sicer od Moravske in Bavarske do Baden–Württemberga, kjer se pojavlja že proti koncu mlajše stopnje kulture žarnih grobišč, predvsem pa v zgodnjem halštatskem obdobju.¹³² To daje sklepati, da skledice s križnim okrasom z izmenjujočimi se žarkastimi polji (motiv šahovnice) tako v gomili Tschoneggerfranzl 2 v Kleinkleinu kot tudi v Veliki gomili pod Poštelo odsevajo povezave z omenjenimi kraji vzdolž zgornjega in srednjega toka Donave, čeprav ni dvoma, da so lokalni izdelki. Njihova oblika in kvaliteta, saj gre za izredno fine posode s tankimi stenami, ter prefinjen kaneliran okras, izveden na enak način

composed of a larger dish, two cups with rim-exceeding handle and a shallow small dish, the bottoms of which are decorated with identical ornament as in the case of shallow dishes from Razvanje.¹²⁹ At the same time it should be mentioned that in the tumuli of Kleinklein the majority of cross motifs is realised in different techniques, mainly with graphite-coating or black paint. Among them the dishes with a cross motif from Kröllkogel stand out, since they represent a dining service for a large number of people, similar to the set of dishes from the Great tumulus (Velika gomila).¹³⁰ It appears, that such vessel services, decorated with one and the same motif, carry a kind of heraldic meaning, all the more so because they form part of possessions within wealthier or princely mounds.

Not only in Kleinklein, but also in the wider eastern Alpine and western Pannonian territory the decoration of dish interiors with various cross, astral or other types of motifs is frequently attested,¹³¹ although the latter differ from the ornament represented on dishes in the Great tumulus (Velika gomila). However, it is interesting to find the same decoration as on the bottom of dishes from the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) on various dishes types in the Central European region, from Moravia and Bavaria to the land of Baden–Württemberg, where such ornament appears already towards the end of the younger Urnfield period and above all in the early Hallstatt period.¹³² This allows us to infer that the dishes featuring a cross motif with interchanging ray-like fields (checkerboard motif), both from the tumulus Tschoneggerfranzl 2 in Kleinklein as well as from the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) beneath Poštela, mirror a connection with the above mentioned sites along the upper and middle course of the Danube River, even though there can be no doubt that they are local products. The form and quality of these dishes, which represent extremely fine and thin-walled vessels, as well as their refined grooved decoration, realised in the same manner as on the

¹²⁷ Teržan 1990, 270–271, 278–279, T. 7: 1, 3 (žigi); 14: 17 (koncentrični krogi).

¹²⁸ Dobiat 1980, T. 37: 3, 5; 66: 5 (npr. skledi na nogi z okrasom koncentričnih krogov v gomili Forstwald 21 in plitva skleda v gomili Grellwald 20).

¹²⁹ Dobiat 1980, 135, 227–228, Taf. 54: 1, 4, 6, 8 (Schachbrettmuster).

¹³⁰ Dobiat 1980, T. 4: 8; 95: 3; 96: 7; 97: 1; 99: 6; M. Kramer 2013, 323–327, Taf. 60–67. Enak motiv kot pri skledah iz Kröllkogla krasi tudi eno izmed skled z naselbine Burgstallkogel (Dobiat 1986, 300, Taf. 13; Dobiat 1990, 41, Taf. 17: B31).

¹³¹ Patek 1993, 52, Abb. 38: 22–33; 43: 1–9, 12–13; 74: 3–4; 96: 8–14; 9: 4–6; Brosseder 2004, Abb. 2: 1–15; 52: IV.

¹³² Stegmann-Rajtár 1992a, 70–71, 112, Abb. 20: B 2; 42: 3; 58: 20; Taf. 19: 1; ista 1992b, 23, 35–36, Taf. 40: 1; 68: 1; Brosseder 2004, Abb. 57: 13; 68: 2; 82: 2; 111: 191–7; 120: 295–98; 121: 418–1; 144: 456–3, 400–11; 145: 400–5, 413–105, 413–44, 385–1, 400–2, 400–4, itd; 147: 470–2, 471–9, 471–11, 435–7, 8; 150: 388–8; 177: 788–1.

¹²⁹ Dobiat 1980, 135, 227–228, T. 54: 1, 4, 6, 8 (checkerboard motif).

¹³⁰ Dobiat 1980, T. 4: 8; 95: 3; 96: 7; 97: 1; 99: 6; Kramer 2013, 323–327, T. 60–67. Identical motif as on the dishes from Kröllkogel appears also on one of the dishes from the settlement of Burgstallkogel (Dobiat 1986, 300, T. 13; Dobiat 1990, 41, T. 17: B31).

¹³¹ Patek 1993, 52, Abb. 38: 22–33; 43: 1–9, 12–13; 74: 3–4; 96: 8–14; 9: 4–6; Brosseder 2004, Abb. 2: 1–15; 52: IV.

¹³² Stegmann-Rajtár 1992a, 70–71, 112, Abb. 20: B2; 42: 3; 58: 20; T. 19: 1; ead. 1992b, 23, 35–36, T. 40: 1; 68: 1; Brosseder 2004, Abb. 57: 13; 68: 2; 82: 2; 111: 191–7; 120: 295–98; 121: 418–1; 144: 456–3, 400–11; 145: 400–5, 413–105, 413–44, 385–1, 400–2, 400–4, etc.; 147: 470–2, 471–9, 471–11, 435–7,8; 150: 388–8; 177: 788–1.

kot na posodah s kaneliranimi stožčastimi vratovi, so dokaz, da jih je izdelal domači, morda isti mojster.

Med izredne keramične kose v Veliki gomili sodijo tudi skodele s presegačim ročajem, ki imajo na vrhu ušesce z grebenom (*Tab. 9: 5–9*). Njihova posebnost se poleg nenavadno oblikovanega vrha ročaja kaže v razmeroma visokem cilindričnem, vodoravno kaneliranem vratu in v izrazito ostrem profilu s kratkimi rameni ter v valovito razčlenjenem največjem obodu. Fragmenti enakih skodel izvirajo iz starih izkopavanj na Pošteli, podobne pa so znane tudi z naselbin v Hotinji vasi, na Novinah in v Ormožu,¹³³ medtem ko jim je med keramiko s Kleinkleina in tudi od drugod komajda najti ustrezne analogije. Podobnosti obstajajo le v posameznih oblikovnih ali okrasnih elementih. Tako imajo npr. kaneliran vrat posamezne globoke skodele v Kleinkleinu,¹³⁴ kjer pa so razvanjskim še najbolj podobne tako imenovane profilirane skodele, zlasti tiste s stopničasto razčlenjenim vratom.¹³⁵ Na nekaterih izmed njih je na podoben način okrašen tudi največji obod.¹³⁶ Med ročaji skodel v Kleinkleinu je zastopan okras iz rogatih zaključkov ali pa v obliki majhnih živalskih glav,¹³⁷ podobno kot na majhni skodelici iz Velike gomile (*Tab. 9: 10*), medtem ko ušesc z grebenom doslej tam nismo zasledili. Podobnosti z našimi skodelami je glede na oblikovanost profila in okras, ki krasi največji obod, najti tudi med skodelami in skledami na območju severozahodno panonskega prostora oz. jugozahodne Slovaške, kjer sodijo v prehodni čas Ha C2/ D1.¹³⁸

Med pridanimi posodami v Veliki gomili je po obliki, proporcij in glede na razčlenjen največji obod opisanim skodelam (*Tab. 9: 5–9*) podobna nekoliko manjša, fragmentarno ohranjena posodica, ki je sicer brez ohranjenega ročaja (*Tab. 2: 1*), vendar jo kljub temu prištevamo med skodele. Od njih se razlikuje po tem, da njen vrat ni okrašen s kanelurami, temveč z dvema nizoma žigosanih krožcev, tangencialno povezanih z žigosanima črtama iz drobnih

vessels with grooved conical necks, point to the fact that they had been produced by a local, possibly one and the same, craftsman.

Further exceptional ceramic pieces from the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) present the bowls with rim-exceeding handles, which show on its top a transversely placed loop with a ridge (*Pl. 9: 5–9*). Besides their unusually formed top of the handle the bowls appear special also due to their relatively high, cylindrical neck with horizontal grooves and distinctively sharp profile with short shoulders and a maximum diameter, segmented by indentation. Fragments of identical bowls are known from the old excavations at Poštela, while similar examples come from the settlements of Hotinja vas, Novine and Ormož.¹³³ In contrast, corresponding analogies among the ceramic from Kleinklein and also from other places can barely be found. Similarities exist mainly in individual elements of shape or decoration. Grooved necks can be observed on several deep dishes in Kleinklein.¹³⁴ However, in the latter site, the so-called profiled bowls, especially those with stair-like segmented necks, appear the most similar to the examples from Razvanje.¹³⁵ Some of them feature even a similarly decorated maximum diameter.¹³⁶ Among the handles of bowls from Kleinklein the decoration with horn-like projections or in the form of small animal heads can be encountered,¹³⁷ the latter of which is likewise present on the small cup from the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) (*Pl. 9: 10*). On the other hand, we could discover no analogies for the loops with a ridge at the top of the handles. Taking into account the vessel profiles and decoration on their maximum diameter, affinities can be found also among the bowls and dishes from the north western Pannonian region or from the south western Slovakia, where such vessels date to the transitional period of Ha C2/D1.¹³⁸

Among grave vessels from the Great tumulus

¹³³ Teržan 1990, 262, T. 13: 11; 38: 17–18; Lamut 1989, T. 26: 13; Gerbec 2014, 278, sl. 14.2.7: 4; glej tu Gerbec, sl. 7: S–Sk 3c. Vinazza et al. 2015, T. 8: 15. Ročaji teh skodel niso ohranjeni, vendar je nekaj fragmentov, ki so z vrha ročaja in so okrašeni z zaobljenimi ali pa koničastimi živalskimi rogovi (glej Teržan 1990, T. 15: 8; 38: 16; Gerbec 2014, 280, sl. 4.2.10: 1; glej tudi tu Gerbec, sl. 7: Sk3).

¹³⁴ Dobiát 1980, Taf. 111: 8

¹³⁵ Dobiát 1980, 83–84, npr. Taf. 36: 7–12; 42: 5.

¹³⁶ Dobiát 1980, 222, 227, Taf. 36: 11; 42: 5; 53: 4, 5.

¹³⁷ Glej npr. Dobiát 1980, 125, T. 42: 8; 54: 4; 112: 16 (v obliki rogatih živalskih glav); 42: 10 (rogati z zaobljenimi zaključki); 46: 11; 67: 5–8; 84: 10; 112: 19 (rogati s koničastimi zaključki).

¹³⁸ Primerjaj npr. Stegmann-Rajtár 1992a, 110, Abb. 40: 5; Müller 2012, Taf. 4: 1; 14: 11; 60: 8 ipd.

¹³³ Teržan 1990, 262, T. 13: 11; 38: 17–18; Lamut 1989, T. 26: 13; Gerbec 2014, 278, fig. 14.2.7: 4, see also here Gerbec, fig. 7: S–Sk 3c. Vinazza et al. 2015, T. 8: 15. The handles of these bowls are not preserved, however, several fragments derive from the top of the handles and are decorated with rounded or pointed animal horns (see Teržan 1990, T. 15: 8; 38: 16; Gerbec 2014, 280, fig. 4.2.10: 1; see also here Gerbec, fig. 7: Sk3).

¹³⁴ Dobiát 1980, T. 111: 8.

¹³⁵ Dobiát 1980, 83–84, e.g. T. 36: 7–12; 42: 5.

¹³⁶ Dobiát 1980, 222, 227, T. 36: 11; 42: 5; 53: 4, 5.

¹³⁷ See e.g. Dobiát 1980, 125, T. 42: 8; 54: 4; 112: 16 (in the form of horned animal heads); 42: 10 (horned with rounded protrusions); 46: 11; 67: 5–8; 84: 10; 112: 19 (horned with pointed protrusions).

¹³⁸ Cfr. e.g. Stegmann-Rajtár 1992a, 110, Abb. 40: 5; Müller 2012, T. 4: 1; 14: 11; 60: 8 etc.

pikic (*Tab. 2: 1*). Na enak način okrašen kos keramike je bil na Pošteli odkrit pri nedavnih naselbinskih izkopavanjih, nekaj fragmentov posod in ognjiščnih koz z žigosanim okrasom bodisi z navadnimi krožci bodisi s krožci z vpisanim križem ali rozeto pa izvira že iz starejših izkopavanj na Pošteli. Zanje smo že pokazali na njihove povezave z ornamentiko na halštatski keramiki s področja severno od Alp.¹³⁹ Hkrati pa želimo opozoriti, da je nekaj enako okrašenih posod, kot je naša skodela na *Tab. 2: 1*, znanih tudi iz halštatskodobnih jam oz. plasti ormoške naselbine.¹⁴⁰ Z žigosanimi krožci, ki imajo sredinsko piko, vpisani križec ali rozeto, pa so okrašene posoda iz gomile z Velenika pri Polskavi, umetelno okrašen podstavek iz gomile 3 iz Spodnjih Podlož pod Ptujsko goro in skledica iz nižinske naselbine v Hotinji vasi.¹⁴¹ Glede na to, da je tovrstni način okraševanja keramike z žigosanjem, izpričan predvsem na najdiščih v Podravju (*sl. 8*), lahko sklepamo na lokalno lončarsko delavnico, ki se je verjetno zgledovala po vzorih s severozahodnega panonskega ali celo širšega srednjeevropskega prostora. Še posebej pa izstopa podobno okrašeno posodje iz območja Podonavske/Podunajske nižine, zlasti iz naselbine Molpír pri Smolenicah na vznožju Malih Karpatov.¹⁴²

Vendar ni izključeno, da gre pri okraševanju z žigosanjem za tradicijo iz pozne bronaste dobe oz. zgodnje železne dobe, kajti podobni žigosani motivi, zlasti tangencialno povezani krožci so sestavni del značilne ornamentike na keramiki v kulturnih skupinah v spodnjem Podonavju v tamkajšnji zgodnji železni dobi (Ha A2/ B1–2),¹⁴³ od koder pa je zaslediti vplive in povezave z območjem širšega panonskega

(Velika gomila) there is also a smaller, fragmentary vessel (*Pl. 2: 1*), which as regards its form, proportions and indented maximum diameter is very similar to the above described bowls (*Pl. 9: 5–9*) and could be numbered among the latter, despite the fact that its handle is not preserved anymore. It differs from mentioned examples in the neck decoration, which is not grooved, but shows two sequences of stamped circles, which are tangentially connected to each other with two lines, stamped with tiny dots (*Pl. 2: 1*). A fragment, decorated in the same way, has been discovered at Poštela during the excavations last year, whereas several fragments of vessels and firedogs with stamped decoration, either of simple circles or of circles, inscribed with cross or rosette, come from older excavations at Poštela. For the latter we already indicated their connections with ornaments on the Hallstatt-period ceramic from the regions north of the Alps.¹³⁹ At the same time, we would like to draw attention to the several vessels, decorated identically as the here-treated bowl at the *Pl. 2: 1*, which are known from the Hallstatt-period pits or layers in the settlement of Ormož.¹⁴⁰ Stamped circles, which can feature a central dot, inscribed cross or rosette, are further attested on the vessel from the tumulus at Velenik near Polskava, on the skilfully decorated ceramic stand from the tumulus 3 in Spodnje Podlož beneath Ptujška gora and on the small dish from the lowland settlement in Hotinja vas.¹⁴¹ In view of the fact, that such type of ceramic decoration with stamping can be encountered mostly on the sites from the Podravje region (*fig. 8*) we could conclude that a local ceramic workshop existed in the area, which, however, probably imitated the models in the north western Pannonian or even wider Central European region. Particularly prominent in this regard is a similarly decorated ceramic ware from the area of the Danubian Lowland, especially from the settlement of Molpír near Smolenice, at the foothills of Little Carpathians.¹⁴²

¹³⁹ Glej Teržan 1990, 34–36, sl. 3: 16; T. 4: 25; 6: 16; 7: 1–4; 15: 24 (navadni krožci); 1: 16; 14: 22; 18: 2; 24: 6–7 (krožci z vpisanim križem); 9: 4; 18: 4, 20 (žigosane štirilistne ali večlistne rozete). Fragmenti ognjiščnih koz z okrasom žigosanih krožcev s piko v sredini so zastopani tudi med naselbinskimi najdbami z Rifnika, ki jih hrani Pokrajinski muzej v Celju (glej Vrenčur 2017, T. 20: 1; 33: 6).

¹⁴⁰ Lamut 1989, 240, T. 26: 3, 4; Dular, Tomanič-Jevremov 2010, T. 63: 1; 132: 2; 148: 6; Dular 2013, 52, sl. 15: O 21.

¹⁴¹ Glej Teržan 1990, 349–353, T. 71: 6; Lubšina-Tušek 1996, 94, 100, sl. 10; 13; T. 9: 1; glej tu Gerbec, sl. 7: Sd2; 9.

¹⁴² Primerjaj npr. Kossack 1959, 34–35, Abb. 6: 1, 2, 6, 11, 20; Taf. 153: 2–5; Berg 1962, Taf. 28: 9. Zanimivo je, da npr. v Sopronu in Statzendorfu prevladujejo žigi krožcev in koncentričnih krožcev s piko (primerjaj npr. Eibner-Persy 1980, 56, Taf. 16; 79–80; Rebay 2006, 126–127, Taf. 1: PA38247; 30: PA 38321; 39: 42674 itd.), medtem ko so na Slovaškem pogosti tudi žigosani krožci z vpisanim križcem ali rozeto (Stegmann-Rajtár 1992b, Taf. 81: 2; Müller 2012, 191–192, Abb. 91: 26; Taf. 39: 15; 54: 7; 88: 1).

¹⁴³ Hänsel 1976, Taf. 14: 3, 4; 15: 3, 5; 19: 11, 19, 20; VI: 23–29; VIII: 3–6; 9; XI: 21–22, 27, 52, itd.

¹³⁹ See Teržan 1990, 34–36, Fig. 3: 16; T. 4: 25; 6: 16; 7: 1–4; 15: 24 (simple circles); 1: 16; 14: 22; 18: 2; 24: 6–7 (circles with inscribed cross); 9: 4; 18: 4, 20 (stamped four- or multi-petaled rosettes). Fragments of firedogs with a decoration of stamped circles with a central dot are attested also among the settlement finds from Rifnik, which are kept by the Celje Regional Museum (see Vrenčur 2017, T. 20: 1; 33: 6).

¹⁴⁰ Lamut 1989, 240, T. 26: 3, 4; Dular, Tomanič-Jevremov 2010, T. 63: 1; 132: 2; 148: 6; Dular 2013, 52, Fig. 15: O 21.

¹⁴¹ See Teržan 1990, 349–353, T. 71: 6; Lubšina-Tušek 1996, 94, 100, figs. 10; 13; T. 9: 1; see here also Gerbec, figs. 7: Sd2; 9.

¹⁴² Cfr. e.g. Kossack 1959, 34–35, Abb. 6: 1, 2, 6, 11, 20; T. 153: 2–5; Berg 1962, T. 28: 9. It is interesting, that e.g. in Sopron and Statzendorf stamped circles and concentric

prostora vse do ruške skupine v Podravju¹⁴⁴ in tudi dalje proti severozahodu, kar se je tu odvijalo v času pozne kulture žarnih grobišč in v začetni fazi zgodnje železne dobe.¹⁴⁵ Problem, ki se zastavlja, je časovni hiatus med žigosanimi okrasi na keramiki iz kontekstov pozne kulture žarnih grobišč (Ha B2/3) in tistih halštatskih primerkih, ki pa so datirani povečini v stopnjo Ha C2/ D1, med katere sodi tudi skodela iz Velike gomile.

Med keramičnimi pridatki iz Velike gomile so s kronološkega vidika pomembne še tri globlje skledе, ki so na vratu okrašene z vodoravnimi kanelurami, na največjem obodu pa z blagimi gubami in snopi navpičnih kanelur (*Tab. 9: 1, 3–4*). Enake skledе izvirajo iz starih izkopavanj na Pošteli in iz naselbin na Novinah in Ormožu ter iz groba 2 iz Rečice pri Šentjanžu v Savinjski dolini. Na podoben način pa je okrašena tudi posoda z visokim, vodoravno kaneliranim vratom iz gomile na Veleniku pri Spodnji Polskavi. Gre očitno za dokaj pogosto obliko skled, značilnih, kot se zdi, predvsem za kraje v Podravju (*sl. 8*). Kot sem že pokazala pri obravnavi teh posod iz naštetih najdišč,¹⁴⁶ so sicer primerljive z dolensko nagubano keramiko, vendar se v okviru vzhodnohalštatskega kulturnega kroga nagubana keramika pojavlja že v času Ha C2/D1, na kar kažejo primerki iz panonskih najdišč, npr. iz gomile pri Bobi,¹⁴⁷ še zlasti pa skledе iz naselbin kot sta Smolenice-Molpír in Stillfried.¹⁴⁸ Domnevamo, da zglede zanje predstavljajo keramične narebrene skled (Rippenschale und -schüssel), datirane že v čas Ha C 2. Tako za slednje kot tudi za nagubane skledе se ne zdi sporno, da gre za posnetke bronastih nagubanih/ narebrenih skled (Zungenphiale), katerih provenienca je iskati na bližnjem vzhodu.¹⁴⁹ Na kakšen način so potekali stiki med tako oddaljenimi kraji, je še stvar raziskav. Možno je, da so imele posredovalno vlogo bronaste skledе iz italško-etruskega prostora,¹⁵⁰ možna pa je tudi kakšna druga pot. Glede na depojsko najdbo

Nevertheless, it is possible that the decoration with stamping relates to the tradition from the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, since similar stamped motifs, especially the tangentially connected circles, comprise a part of the characteristic ornamentation on the ceramic of the cultural groups from the area of lower Danube in the Early Iron Age period of that place (Ha A2/B1–2).¹⁴³ Influences and connections from this region can be observed in the area of the wider Pannonian territory all the way to the Ruše group in the Podravje region¹⁴⁴ and also further towards northwest, what unfolded in the course of the Late Urnfield and the beginning of Early Iron Age periods.¹⁴⁵ The problem arises with the temporal gap between the stamped decoration on the ceramic from the contexts of the Late Urnfield period (Ha B2/3) and the examples of such decoration from the Hallstatt period, which are mostly dated in the period of Ha C2/D1 and among which also the bowl from the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) should be counted.

Further three deep dishes form the ceramic set in the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) and should be mentioned as they are relevant from the chronological point of view (*Pl. 9: 1, 3–4*). They are decorated on their necks with horizontal grooves, while on their maximum diameters they feature gentle indentations with sets of vertical grooves. Identical bowls were found during the old excavations at Poštela, in the settlements at Novine and in Ormož as well as in the grave 2 from Rečica near Šentjanž in the Savinja Valley. Decorated in a similar manner is also the vessel with a high, horizontally grooved neck from the tumulus at Velenik near Spodnja Polskava. Evidently such bowls represent a rather frequent form, characteristic, as it seems, mostly for the sites in the Podravje region (*fig. 8*). As already demonstrated in the earlier discussion of such vessels from the above enumerated sites,¹⁴⁶ they can be to some extent compared with the indented vessels from the Dolenska region. However, in the eastern Hallstatt zone the indented ceramic appears already in the Ha C2/D1

¹⁴⁴ Oman 1981, 150; Lamut 1989, 238, 240, T. 4: 5; 6: 1; 8: 12; 9: 7; 20: 5, 14; 23: 9; isti 2001, 213, Taf. 1: 3; 5: 1; 6: 13 itd.; Pavišić 2001, 178, Taf. 7: 1; Teržan 1995a, 349–353, Abb. 20: 1–4.

¹⁴⁵ Glej npr. Eibner 2001, 181–190, Karte 1–2.

¹⁴⁶ Lamut 1989, T. 29: 1; Teržan 1990, 68, 83, 113, op. 215, T. 38: 6, 10; 71: 1; 81: 5.

¹⁴⁷ Glej Patek 1993, 114, Abb. 100: 11, 15, 17.

¹⁴⁸ Dušek, Dušek 1984, Taf. 38: 2, 7; Müller 2012, 131–132, Abb. 65: TH-Schü 1; Taf. 33: 14; 55: 14; 88: 19; 90: 22; Eibner 1974, 80–81, Taf. 18: 20; Hellerschmid 2006, 65–66, 305–306, Taf. 18/ 1; Typentaf. 15: 305–306.

¹⁴⁹ Posebno lep primerek takšnega keramičnega posnetka bronaste posode izvira iz Stillfrieda: glej Eibner 1974, 80–81, Taf. 18: 20; za Smolenice-Molpír glej Dušek, Dušek 1984, Taf. 39: 13, 14; 41: 9 itd.; Müller 2012, 137–140, Abb. 67: Ri–S1, Ri–Schü 2; 68; T. 83: 1, 28.

¹⁵⁰ Eibner 1974, 80–81; Teržan 1990, 68, op. 215.

circles with dot predominate (Cfr. e.g. Eibner-Persy 1980, 56, T. 16; 79–80; Rebay 2006, 126–127, T. 1: PA 38247; 30: PA 38321; 39: 42674; etc.), whereas in Slovakia also stamped circles with inscribed cross or rosette are frequently attested (Stegmann-Rajtár 1992b, T. 81: 2; Müller 2012, 191–192, Abb. 91: 26; T. 39: 15; 54: 7; 88: 1).

¹⁴³ Hänsel 1976, T. 14: 3, 4; 15: 3, 5; 19: 11, 19, 20; VI: 23–29; VIII: 3–6, 9; XI: 21–22, 27, 52, etc.

¹⁴⁴ Oman 1981, 150; Lamut 1989, 238, 240, T. 4: 5; 6: 1; 8: 12; 9: 7; 20: 5, 14; 23: 9; id. 2001, 213, T. 1: 3; 55: 1; 6: 13 etc.; Pavišić 2001, 178, T. 7: 1; Teržan 1995a, 349–353, Abb. 20: 1–4.

¹⁴⁵ See e.g. Eibner 2001, 181–190, Map 1–2.

¹⁴⁶ Lamut 1989, 241, T. 29: 1; Teržan 1990, 68, 83, 113, fn. 215, T. 38: 6, 10; 71: 1; 81: 5.

Slika 8. A – razprostranjenost keramike okrašene z žigosanimi krožci (navadni krožci, krožci z vpisanim križem ali rozeto) (prazen krožec) in B – posod z rahlo nagubanim največjim obodom na področju Štajerske (poln krožec).

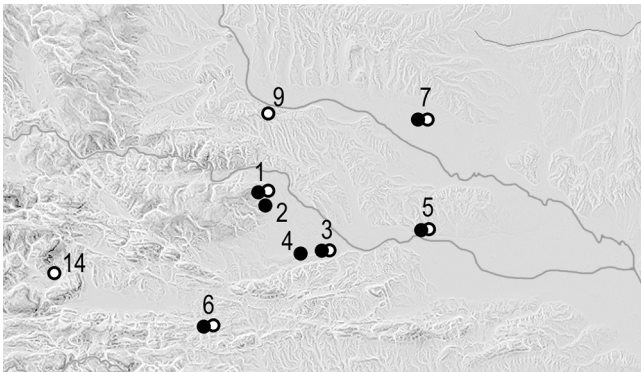


Figure 8.

Distribution in the Štajerska region of A – ceramic decorated with stamped decoration (simple circles, circles with inscribed cross or rosette) (open circle), B – vessels with slightly indented maximum diameter (closed circle).

Lista 4 (sl. 8)

A:

1. Poštela, Razvanje, Pivola, naselbina in gomile / settlement and tumuli: glej tu Tab. 2: 1; Teržan 1990, 34–36, sl. 3: 16; T. 4: 25; 6: 16; 7: 1–4; 15: 24 (navadni krožci / single circles); 1: 16; 14: 22; 18: 2; 24: 6–7 (krožci z vpisanim križem / circles with cross); 9: 4; 18: 4, 20 (rozete/ with rosette).
2. Hotinja vas, naselbina / settlement: glej tu Gerbec, sl. 7: Sd2; 9) (križ / cross)
3. Velenik pri Polskavi, gomila / tumulus: Teržan 1990, 349–353, T. 71: 6 (križ / cross).
4. Spodnje Podlože pod Ptujsko goro, gomile/ tumuli: Lubšina-Tušek 1996, 94, 100, sl. 10; 13; T. 9: 1 (rozeta / rosette).
5. Ormož, naselbina/ settlement: Lamut 1988–1989, 240, T. 26: 3, 4; Dular, Tomanič-Jevremov 2010, T. 63: 1; 132: 2; 148; 6; Dular 2013, 52, sl. 15: O 21 (krožec in koncentrični krožci / circles and concentric circles); Mele 2014, 180, sl. 10: 6.
6. Rifnik pri Šentjurju, naselbina / settlement: Vrenčur 2017, T. 20: 1; 33: 6 (krožci s piko / circle with dot).
7. Murska Sobota - Kotare-Baza, naselbina / settlement: Kerman 2011, sl. 302 (krožec/ circle).

B:

8. (=1). Poštela, Razvanje, Pivola, naselbina in gomile / settlement and tumuli: glej tu Tab. 9: 1, 3–4; Teržan 1990, T. 38: 6, 10.
9. Novine pri Šentilju/ Bubenberg bei Spielfeld, naselbina / settlement: Vinazza et al. 2015, 332, 339, T. 6: 17; 10: 12.
10. (= 7). Murska Sobota - Kotare-Baza, naselbina / settlement: Kerman 2011, sl. 398.
11. (= 5). Ormož, naselbina / settlement: Lamut 1989, 241, T. 29: 1–2.
12. (= 3). Velenik pri Polskavi, gomila / tumulus: Teržan 1990, T. 71: 1.
13. (= 6) Rifnik pri Šentjurju, naselbina / settlement: Vrenčur 2017, T. 8: 13.
14. Rečica pri Šentjanžu, grob / grave: Teržan 1990, T. 81: 4–5.

iz Sarkada v jugovzhodnem delu Karpatske kotline, v kateri se je poleg fragmentirane bronaste nagubane sklede vzhodnega porekla nahajala trako-kimerijska konjska oprema (bronaste psalije, križni razdelilni gumbi in falere, izdelani v predrti tehniki), kar omogoča datacijo ne kasneje kot v 8. stol. pr. n. št., se zdi bolj verjetno, da so služile za vzore keramičnim skledam v severozahodnih predelih panonskega sveta bronaste posode, ki so kot prestižni importi, darovi

period, what is indicated by the examples from sites in the Pannonian Plain, as for example from the tumulus near Boba,¹⁴⁷ and especially by the dishes from the settlements of Smolenice-Molpír and Stillfried.¹⁴⁸ We suppose that the models upon which the latter were formed are represented by the ceramic ribbed bowls (*Rippenschale und -schüssel*), which can be dated already in the Ha C2 period. Both for the latter as for the indented dishes it seems indisputable that they represent imitations of bronze ribbed bowls (*Zungenphiale*), the origin of which must be searched in the Near East.¹⁴⁹ How did this contacts developed between so distant areas, is still a matter of research. The transmission role could possibly be assigned to the bronze bowls from the Italo-Etruscan territory,¹⁵⁰ however, other spheres of influence remain possible as well. Taking into consideration the hoard from Sarkad in the south eastern part of the Carpathian Basin, which besides the fragmented bronze ribbed bowl of eastern origin contained also the Thraco-Cimmerian horse-gear (bronze cheek-pieces, cross-shaped buttons and perforated phalerae) that enables us to date the hoard not later than the 8th century BC, it seems more likely that models for the ceramic bowls from the north western parts of the Pannonian Plain should be searched in the bronze vessels, which as prestige imports, gifts or booty arrived in the Carpathian Basin through the lower Danubian Plain or the Balkan Peninsula.¹⁵¹ Considering the question from this angle, we can expect the appearance of ceramic vessels with indented or ribbed receptacles in the wider Carpathian Basin already in the Ha C period. Consequently, their presence within the Styrian-Pannonian group already in the contexts of Ha C2/D1 period also becomes more understandable.

Among the remaining fragments two further types of vessels should be mentioned as well. The first is represented by fragments of ceramic cists, which can be ascribed to at least two typologically diverse examples. One cist is decorated with horizontal ribs

¹⁴⁷ See Patek 1993, 114, Abb. 100: 11, 15, 17.

¹⁴⁸ Dušek, Dušek 1984, T. 38: 2, 7; Müller 2012, 131–132, Abb. 65: TH-Schü 1; T. 33: 14; 55: 14; 88: 19; 90: 22; Eibner 1974, 80–81, T. 18: 20; Hellerschmid 2006, 65–66, 305–306, T. 18/ 1; Type-plate 15: 305–306.

¹⁴⁹ Especially fine example of a such ceramic imitation of bronze vessel comes from Stillfried: see Eibner 1974, 80–81, T. 18: 20; for Smolenice-Molpír see Dušek, Dušek 1984, T. 39: 13, 14; 41: 9 etc.; Müller 2012, 137–140, Abb. 67: Ri-S1, Ri-Schü 2; 68; T. 83: 1, 28.

¹⁵⁰ Eibner 1974, 80–81; Teržan 1990, 68, fn. 215.

¹⁵¹ Gyucha 1996, 94, figs. 2–15 (horse-gear); 21: 2; 22–23 (bronze bowl); Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 47–49, Abb. 10; 149: 12–13, 16, 20–22; see also Teržan 1995b, 89–92, Abb. 16.

ali plen, prihajale v Karpatski bazen preko spodnjega Podonavja ali Balkanskega polotoka.¹⁵¹ S tega zornega kota je možno pojav keramičnih posod z nagubanim ali narebrenim recipientom v širšem Karpatskem bazenu pričakovati že v stopnji Ha C, zato so tudi v okviru štajersko-zahodnopanonske skupine zastopane že v kontekstih stopnje Ha C2/ D1.

Med preostalimi fragmenti posod naj omenimo še dve zvrsti posod. Prvo predstavljajo fragmenti keramičnih cist, katere lahko pripišemo vsaj dvema primerkoma, pri čemer se tipološko razlikujeta. Ena je okrašena z vodoravnimi rebri (*Tab. 10: 7*), druga pa z vrezanim geometrijskim okrasom (*Tab. 13: 27*). Narebrenne keramične ciste so kot posebna zvrst posod dokaj razširjene po vsem zahodno panonskem svetu. Zanimivo pa je, da so med grobnimi servisi zastopane povečini le s posamičnimi kosi. Le redke so izjeme, tako so bile npr. po tri ciste med pridatki gomile Wiesenkaisertumulus 4 v Kleinkleinu¹⁵² in pa v bližnji Ipavčevi gomili, kjer pa so bile ciste okrašene z vrezanim geometrijskim okrasom.¹⁵³ V tej zvezi je omembe vredno, da Ipavčeva gomila po svoji zgradbi pravokotne grobne kamre z dromosom odstopa od vseh doslej raziskanih gomil pod Poštelo, s čimer se uvršča med tako imenovane knežje gomile z dromosom, ki jim je slediti od Štajerske pa vse do Moravske.¹⁵⁴

Drugo zvrst predstavljajo tako imenovane dvojne posode, sestavljene iz dveh ločenih recipientov, a s skupnim ročajem.¹⁵⁵ V Veliki gomili so ohranjeni fragmenti vsaj dveh takšnih posod, ki se glede na obliko razlikujeta. Pri prvem primerku gre za dvojno posodo bolj grobe izdelave, z rahlo koničnima recipientoma in kratkima rahlo oddvojenima vratovoma ter profiliranim, z vrezi okrašenim ročajem (*Tab. 10: 3, 5*). Druga posoda je bolj fina, sestavljena iz skledic s kratkim vratom in bolj zaobljenim obodom (*Tab. 10: 6*). Prvi posodi je podoben kos iz same Poštele, posamezni primerki pa so znani z naselbin iz Ormoža in Rifnika, medtem ko gre pri dvojni posodi iz Libne verjetno za grobno najdbo. Lep primerek dvojne posode, ki predstavlja po obliki in okrasu

(*Pl. 10: 7*), while the other bears an incised geometric ornament (*Pl. 13: 27*). As a particular class of vessels, the ribbed ceramic cists are relatively common in the entire western Pannonian territory. Though, it is interesting that among the grave ceramic sets they are attested for the most part only in single examples. Only exceptionally the cists appear in larger numbers, as for example in the Wiesenkaisertumulus no. 4 from Kleinklein,¹⁵² among the grave-goods of which as much as three examples have been found. In a similar manner, fragments of several cists with incised geometric decoration were present also in the tumulus of Ipavec in Pivola.¹⁵³ It should be mentioned, that construction of the latter, in the form of a rectangular burial chamber with dromos, differs from all other tumuli investigated up to now beneath Poštela. This places the tumulus of Ipavec among the so-called princely mounds with dromos, which appear on the territory from Styria and all the way to Moravia.¹⁵⁴

The second type comprise the so-called double vessels, composed of two separate receptacles, but sharing a common handle.¹⁵⁵ In the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) fragments of at least two such vessels are preserved, which differ between each other as regards the form. The first example is a double vessel, made somewhat more coarsely with slightly conical receptacles, which show short, barely pronounced necks, whereas its handle features a channel-like profile in section and is decorated with incisions (*Pl. 10: 3, 5*). A second double vessel is more finely made and composed of two small dishes with short necks and more rounded sides (*Pl. 10: 6*). Similar to the first double vessel is a piece from the very settlement of Poštela, while several examples are known also from the settlements of Ormož and Rifnik. Another such double vessel, which though probably represents a grave find, is attested from Libna. A fine specimen of a double vessel, similar in form and decoration to the example from the Great tumulus (Velika gomila), can be found in the wealthy tumulus Tschoneggerfranzl 2 from Kleinklein.¹⁵⁶ A pair of double

¹⁵¹ Gyucha 1996, 94, sl. 2–15 (konjska oprema); 21: 2; 22–23 (bronasta skleda); Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 47–49, Abb. 10; 149: 12–13, 16, 20–22; glej tudi Teržan 1995b, 89–92, Abb. 16.

¹⁵² Hack 2002, Taf. 16: 1–3.

¹⁵³ Teržan 1990, 77–78, Taf. 19: 7; 66: 22–25; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 154–155, Abb. 61 (karto razprostranjenosti lahko dopolnimo s primerki iz Ormoža (Dular, Tomanič-Jevremov 2010, T. 96: 15; 98: 3).

¹⁵⁴ Dobiati 1985, 34–39, Abb. 1–2; Egg 1996c, 65–66, Abb. 7; Golec 2004, 538–539, Abb. 8.

¹⁵⁵ Take posode so bile do nedavna v rabi še v kmečkem gospodinjstvu, poimenovali so jih »jušnik«, ker so v njih nosili toplo hrano, kadar so potekala dela na polju.

¹⁵² Hack 2002, Taf. 16: 1–3.

¹⁵³ Teržan 1990, 77–78, T. 19: 7; 66: 22–25; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 154–155, Abb. 61. The distribution map can be complemented by examples from Ormož (Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 96: 15; 98: 3).

¹⁵⁴ Dobiati 1985, 34–39, Abb. 1–2; Egg 1996c, 65–66, Abb. 7; Golec 2004, 538–539, Abb. 8.

¹⁵⁵ Such type of vessels has been until recently used in the rural households, where they called them "jušnik" (i.e. tureen), since the warm food has been transported in them during the work on fields.

¹⁵⁶ Teržan 1990, T. 20: 6; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 65: 2; the example from Rifnik is kept by the Celje Regional Museum: see Vrenčur 2017, T. 4: 5; Guštin 1976, T. 16: 10; Dobiati 1980, 99–100, T. 52: 5.

dobro analogijo primerku iz Velike gomile, pa se nahaja v bogati kleinkleinški gomili Tschoneggerfranzl 2.¹⁵⁶ Za par dvojnih posod pa gre verjetno tudi v gomili Wiesenkaisertumulus 4,¹⁵⁷ torej podobno kot v Veliki gomili. Ti dve gomili sta doslej tudi edini z obsežne kleinkleinske nekropole, v katerih so zastopane dvojne posode.

Druga, nekoliko manjša dvojna posoda iz Velike gomile (*Tab. 10: 6*) pa po svoji oblikovanosti vratu in recipienta bolj spominja na dvojne ali trojne posode, ki se pojavljajo v okviru kalenderberške kulturne skupine. Glede na njen profil je podobna trojnimi posodam iz Maierscha in Statzendorfa¹⁵⁸ ter tudi posameznim primerkom iz Nove Košariske. Zanimivo je, da sta v gomilo 6 iz Nove Košariske pridani dve dvojni posodi, ki se po tipu med seboj razlikujeta. Gre torej za podobno kombinacijo kot v Veliki gomili (*Tab. 10: 3, 5, 6*).¹⁵⁹

Čeprav je doslej v okviru štajerske skupine znanih že kar nekaj kosov dvojnih posod (*sl. 7*), pa so le-te značilne predvsem za kalenderberško skupino, kjer so sestavni del tako imenovanega »kalenderberškega triasa«. Le-tega tvorijo poleg dvojne posode¹⁶⁰ velika konična skleda (na nogi ali brez nje) in tako imenovani rogati oz. »polmesečasti idol«, pri čemer so vsi trije elementi triasa glede na okras običajno stilno uglaseni. Pomenljivo pa je, da sodi »kalenderberški trias« med značilne grobne pridatke v gomilah z ženskimi pokopi.¹⁶¹ Zato sklepamo, da predstavljajo dvojne posode žensko konotirano komponento tako v gomili Tschoneggerfranzl 2 v Kleinkleinu, za kar govorijo tudi pridatki nakita,¹⁶² kot v Veliki gomili nad Razvanjem. Poleg dvojnih posod in nakitnih

vessels can most probably be recognised also in the Wiesenkaisertumulus no. 4,¹⁵⁷ which thus shows a similar combination of double vessels as in the Great Tumulus (Velika gomila). However, up to now, the double vessels are attested only in these two mounds from otherwise extensive necropolis of Kleinklein.

In view of its neck and receptacle form, the second, somewhat smaller double vessel (*Pl. 10: 6*) from the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) is reminiscent of double and triple vessels, which appear within the Kalenderberg group. Its profile is namely similar to triple vessels from Maiersch and Statzendorf,¹⁵⁸ but also to separate examples from Nové Košariská. Interestingly, in the tumulus 6 from Nové Košariská two double vessels appear, which differ between each other, therefore representing a similar instance of double vessel deposition in grave as in the Great tumulus (*Pl. 10: 3, 5, 6*).¹⁵⁹

Although within the Styrian group quite a few examples of double vessels already have been discovered (*fig. 7*), the latter are characteristic mainly for the Kalenderberg group, where they form a part of the so-called "Kalenderberg triad." This set is composed, apart from the double vessel,¹⁶⁰ by a large conical dish (on foot or without it) and by the so-called horned or "crescent-shaped idol", whereas all three elements of this triad stylistically accord with each other as regards their decoration. Relevant is also the fact, that the "Kalenderberg triad" makes part of the characteristic grave-goods in tumuli with female interments.¹⁶¹ Therefore, we infer that the double vessels connote a female component, both in the tumulus Tschoneggerfranzl 2 from Kleinklein¹⁶²

¹⁵⁶ Teržan 1990, T. 20: 6; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 65: 2; kos iz Rifnika hrani Pokrajinski muzej v Celju; glej Vrenčur 2017, T. 4: 5; Guštin 1976, T. 16: 10; Dobiati 1980, 99–100, Taf. 52: 5.

¹⁵⁷ Hack 2002, 134, 145, Taf. 18: 1–2.

¹⁵⁸ Berg 1962, T. 8: 6; Nebelsick 1997, 30–31, Abb. 8: 4.

¹⁵⁹ Pichlerova 1969, T. 31: 2, 7.

¹⁶⁰ Namesto dvojne posode je lahko sestavni del kompleta tudi tako imenovan kalenderberški enoročajni vrček.

¹⁶¹ Eibner-Persy 1980, 46; Taf. 22: 7; 25: 1; Patek 1982, 144–148, Abb. 21: 12–13; ista 1993, 52, Abb. 36; 52: 3; Posebej za »kalenderberški trias« glej Teržan 1986, 225–234, Taf. 1–6; ista 1990, 166–177, sl. 41–46; ista 1996, 518–524, Abb. 9–12; Nebelsick 1996, 334–337, 355, Abb. 8; isti 1997, 22–23, 38–47, Abb. 4; 10; 12; 13; 26.

¹⁶² V tej gomili izstopajo med bogatimi pridatki poleg številnih posod (posode z visokimi stožčastimi vratovi okrašene z vtisnjenimi rozetami in s trikotniki, posoda z meandristim cinastim okrasom, skleda in skodele s križno-žarkastim okrasom na dnu), predvsem kosi nakita (fragmenti bronastih narebrenih zapestnic istega tipa kot v razvanjski Veliki gomili, fragmenti tordiranih bronastih ovratic, vozlaste ločne fibule in zlate sodčaste in steklene jagode itd.), ki kažejo, da so bile v gomili pokopane tudi ženske osebe. Glej Dobiati 1980, 226–230, Taf. 50–59.

¹⁵⁷ Hack 2002, 134, 145, T. 18: 1–2.

¹⁵⁸ Berg 1962, T. 8: 6; Nebelsick 1997, 30–31, Abb. 8: 4.

¹⁵⁹ Pichlerova 1969, T. 31: 2, 7.

¹⁶⁰ Within the triad set, the double vessel can be alternatively replaced by the so-called Kalenderberg one-handed juglet.

¹⁶¹ Eibner-Persy 1980, 46, T. 22: 7; 25: 1; Patek 1982, 144–148, Abb. 21: 12–13; ead. 1993, 52, Abb. 36, 52: 3; For the "Kalenderberg triad" in particular see Teržan 1986, 225–234, T. 1–6; ead. 1990, 166–177, figs. 41–46; ead. 1996, 518–524, Abb. 9–12; Nebelsick 1996, 334–337, 355, Abb. 8; id. 1997, 22–23, 38–47, Abb. 4; 10; 12; 13; 26.

¹⁶² Among the wealthy grave-goods in this tumulus numerous vessels can be found, such as examples with impressed rosettes and with a high conical neck, decorated with triangles and, moreover, the already mentioned vessel with meander-shaped tin foil decoration as well as dishes and bowls with cross and ray-like decoration on their bottoms. Furthermore, pieces of jewellery are also present, such as for example the fragments of bronze ribbed bracelets of the same type as those in the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) from Razvanje, the twisted bronze torques, the knobbed bow-fibulae as well as gold barrel-shaped and glass beads, etc., which all point to the fact that in the tumulus also female persons were buried. See Dobiati 1980, 226–230, T. 50–59.

predmetov predstavljajo žensko komponento v Veliki gomili tudi pridatki, ki so povezani s predenjem in tkanjem, kot so vijčki, dve piramidalne uteži in kolobarjast svitek (*Tab. 9: 11–16; 12: 1*).

Če lahko v majhnih ali celo miniaturnih posodicah vidimo pokazatelje, da so bili v gomili poleg oseb moškega in ženskega spola pokopani tudi otroci (*Tab. 9: 10; 10: 11–12, 21*), pa mora ostati še odprto vprašanje.

Preostale posode oz. črepinje, ki izvirajo deloma iz nasutja gomile deloma iz jam ob robu gomile ali prvotnih tal, na katera je bila gomila postavljena, so premalo indikativne, da bi lahko doprinesle k razrešitvi problema, ali so le ostanki od roparskih posegov v gomilo, ali so preostanki pogrebnega obreda, ali pa je stala tam pred gomilo kakšna kočja ali postojanka, kar glede na izjemno razgledno točko ni izključeno.

SKLEPNA BESEDA

Glede na grobne pridatke lahko obravnavane pošteljske gomile razvrstimo po naslednjem kronološkem redu: Najstarejša med njimi je **gomila 14**, ki jo okvirno datiramo v Ha C1. Izstopa tako po pridanim orožju (tulasta sekira, železni meč, konjska oprema, morda voz) kot tudi po keramiki, okrašeni s cinastim meandrastim ornamentom (*Tab. 16–18*). Med orožjem je sekira tista, ki predstavlja jugovzhodnoalpsko posebnost in postavlja njenega lastnika v vrsto vodilnih bojevnikov »starega kova«. Tudi s posodami s cinastim okrasom se kaže navezanost na lokalno tradicijo pozne kulture žarnih grobišč (*sl. 4*), a hkrati z meandrastim okrasom na vpetost v družbeno elito štajersko-zahodno panonskega sveta (*sl. 5*), z motiviko vpisanih rombov pa celo v tisto srednjeevropskih halštatskodobnih skupnosti. Kot bojevnik je posedoval prestižno trako-kimerijsko konjsko opremo, kar ga uvršča med konjenike, ki so v zgodnji železni dobi nesporno tvorili vrhnji sloj halštatske družbe.¹⁶³ Razen tega je bil opremljen z železnim mečem tipa Mindelheim, torej z naprednim orožjem srednjeevropskega porekla, lastnim vrhnjemu bojevniškemu sloju med vzhodno Francijo in zahodno Panonijo (*sl. 1*). Tako železni meč iz pivolske gomile 14 kot tudi omenjeni primerki

¹⁶³ Glej npr. Teržan 2011.

as also in the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) above Razvanje. In addition to double vessels and jewellery objects the female component in the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) is indicated also by the grave-goods, which are connected with spinning and weaving, such as spindle-whorls, two pyramidal weights and a coil ring (*Pls. 9: 11–16; 12: 1*).

The question, whether we could understand the small or even miniaturised vessels as indication that in the tumulus along the male and female persons also children had been buried (*Pls. 9: 10; 10: 11–12, 21*), must for the time remain open.

The remaining vessels or potsherds in part come from the earthen mound of the tumulus and in part from the pits along the tumulus edges, or alternatively, were lying on the original surface from which the tumulus had been erected. Unfortunately, they are not characteristic enough to help us solve the problem, whether they represent (at least in part) the remains of either robbing intrusions into the tumulus or funeral ceremony or if some kind of a hut or post had been situated on the place before the erection of the mound, what is not to be ruled out since the location offers an exceptional view over the surroundings.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

In regard to grave-goods we can arrange the treated tumuli of Poštela in a following chronological order: The oldest is the **tumulus no. 14**, which can be roughly dated within the Ha C1 period. It stands out from other tumuli both because of the weapon placed in the grave (socketed axe, iron sword, horse-gear, possibly wagon) as well as due to the ceramic, decorated with the tin foil, meander-like ornament (*Pls. 16–18*). From the weapon, the socketed axe represents a characteristic of the south-eastern Alpine region and places its owner among the group of leading warriors, armed as “in the old days”. The vessels with tin foil decoration likewise relate to the local tradition of the late Urnfield period (*fig. 4*), but on the other hand their meander-like ornament clearly indicates the connection with the social elite of the Styrian and western Pannonian world (*fig. 5*), while the enframed rhomb-shaped motifs even speak of links with the Hallstatt-period communities in the Central Europe. The deceased warrior owned also a prestige Thraco-Cimmerian horse equipment, what classifies him among the horsemen of the Early Iron Age, which indisputably formed the upper class of the Hallstatt society.¹⁶³ In addition, he was equipped with iron sword of the Mindelheim type, that is, with

¹⁶³ See e.g. Teržan 2011.

iz Rifnika, Hardeka pri Ormožu in Brega/Fröga na novo osvetljujejo vplive in stike med zahodnohalštatskim kulturnim krogom in jugovzhodnoalpskim kulturnim prostorom v času Ha C. Tudi voz (če je naša opredelitev tulastega predmeta pravilna) kaže, da je na reprezentativni ravni pogrebni obred potekal po enakih nepisanih, a kanoniziranih pravilih kot v ostalem srednjeevropskem prostoru v času halštatske kulture. Veljaka gomile 14 lahko torej označimo kot člana poštelške elite, ki je izkazoval navezanost na lokalno tradicijo, a je bil hkrati glasnik novih tendenc in razvoja v zgodnje halštatski družbi.

Verjetno je bila **gomila 13** nekaj mlajša od gomile 14, kar nakazuje njena topografska lega, čeprav natančnejšega časovnega odnosa med njima zaradi popolne izropanosti gomile 13 ni mogoče podati (*Tab. 19*). Zanimivo pa je, da sta med ohranjenimi pridatki dve skledi, ki kažeta na povezave s Kleinkleinom in Vaskeresztesom ter s kraji v severozahodnem panonskem prostoru.

Najmlajša izmed obravnavanih gomil je zagotovo **Velika gomila nad Razvanjem**, ki jo uvrščamo v čas Ha C2/ D1 (*Tab. 1–15*). Ostanke konjskih kosti kažejo, da gre tudi v tej gomili za konjenika, čeprav med pridatki ni bilo konjske opreme. Njegova bojna oprema se je razlikovala od tiste v gomili 14, saj je bil oborožen le s sulico, kar je verjetno odraz novega načina bojevanja, ki se je uveljavilo, kot se domneva, v srednjeevropskem halštatskem prostoru prav v času Ha C2/D1. To pomeni, da se je tudi veljak Velike gomile zgledoval po zahodnih vzorih in da je obstajala med gomilo 14 in Veliko gomilo kontinuiteta v stikih poštelške elite s srednjeevropsko, zlasti kar zadeva oborožitev, povezave pa se odražajo tudi v nekaterih okrasnih elementih na keramiki. Najbolj očitno pa se v keramiki odražajo stiki s kalenderberško skupino, še zlasti pa z naselbino Molpír pri Smolenicah. Kljub temu pa izkazuje posodje v Veliki gomili tako glede zvrsti, oblikovnih lastnosti in ornamentalne kompozicije nedvomne lokalne značilnosti (*sl. 7–8*), ki pa niso lastne le Pošteli, temveč jih je najti tudi pri keramiki iz bližnjih krajev v Podravju, tako npr. iz naselbin v Hotinji vasi, Ormožu in Novinah, kot tudi v gomilah na Veleniku pri Polskavi in Spodnjih Podložah pod Ptujsko goro. Zato domnevamo, da se je v Podravju izoblikovala posebna lokalna skupnost, katere identiteta se zrcali v njenem posodju oz. lončarstvu. Zanimivo je namreč, da primerjava med posodjem, zlasti v ornamentiki, iz podravske gomile s tistim v gomilah Kleinkleina kaže na očitne lokalne posebnosti tako ene kot druge skupnosti. Še največ skupnih točk s Poštelo izkazuje v Kleinkleinu keramika in nakit iz gomil skupine Grellwald in

the advanced weapon of Central European origin, which had been used by the upper class of warriors in regions between the eastern France and western Pannonian Plain (*fig. 1*). Both the iron sword from the tumulus no. 14 of Pivola as well as the already mentioned examples from Rifnik, Hardek near Ormož and Frög/Breg throw new light on the influences and contacts between the western Hallstatt zone and south-eastern Alpine area in the Ha C period. Also the wagon (if our interpretation of the tubular object is correct) demonstrates, that on the representative level the funeral ceremony had been conducted according to the same unwritten, but established rules as in the rest of the Central European territory in the time of the Hallstatt culture. The notable from the tumulus no. 14 can be therefore designated as a member of the social elite from Poštela, which clearly expressed his fidelity to local traditions, but was at the same time the precursor of new tendencies and development in the early Hallstatt society.

Most probably the **tumulus no. 13** is somewhat younger from the tumulus no. 14, what is indicated by its topographical position, although the precise chronological relation between the two cannot be given due to the completely plundered tumulus no. 13 (*Pl. 19*). It is interesting, though, that among the preserved grave-goods there are two dishes, which point to the connections with Kleinklein and Vaskeresztes, as well as with sites in the north western Pannonian region.

The youngest among the mounds is certainly the **Great tumulus (Velika gomila)** above Razvanje, which can be placed in the Ha C2/D1 period (*Pl. 1–15*). Remains of horse bones testify that probably also in this tumulus a horseman was buried, even though there was no horse-gear among the grave-goods. His weapon equipment differed from that of the tumulus no. 14 as it contained only a spear. The latter possibly reflects a new mode of fighting, which asserted itself, as presumed, in the Central European Hallstatt territory exactly in the Ha C2/D1 period. This means, that also the nobleman from the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) followed the western models and that a certain continuity existed between the tumulus no. 14 and the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) in the relations, established by the upper class from Poštela, with the social elite in Central Europe. This is particularly evident as regards the weapons, but also through several decorative elements on the ceramic. However, as far as the ceramic is concerned, most obvious are the links with the Kalenderberg group, especially with the settlement of Molpir near Smolenice. Nevertheless, in view of their type, form and

Tschoneggerfranzl, zlasti gomila 2, zato naša domneva, da sta ti dve kleinkleinški rodbini gojili tesne stike s Poštelo oz. s Podravjem.

Na osnovi keramike je torej možno iskati kazalce lokalnih identitet, čeprav ni sporno, da obe vodilni skupnosti, posolbska s centrom v Kleinkleinu in podravska s središčem na Pošteli, tvorita poselitveni jedri dveh pokrajin ene in iste štajersko-panonske halštatskodobne kulturne skupine (skupine Kleinklein-Martijanec) kot sestavnega dela vzhodnohalštatskega kulturnega kroga. Zanimivo pa je, da se kaže skozi oborožitev in ornamentiko na keramiki vpetost pošteljskih veljakov ne le v vzhodnohalštatski, temveč v širši svet srednjeevropske halštatske kulture.

ornamental compositions, the vessels from the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) undoubtedly show local characteristics, which are representative not only of Poštela but can be found also on the ceramic from nearby sites in the Podravje region, such as for example at the settlements in Hotinja vas, Ormož and Novine as well as in the tumuli at Velenik near Polskava and Spodnje Podlože beneath Ptujška gora (*figs. 7–8*). Consequently, we suppose that in the Podravje region a distinct local community had formed, the identity of which is reflected in its ceramic ware or pottery craft. Interestingly, if we compare the vessels, especially their decoration, in the tumuli of the Podravje region with those from the tumuli in Kleinklein, obvious local traits can be observed in either of the two communities. Similarities between Kleinklein and Poštela are most apparent above all in the ceramic and jewellery, which originate from the tumular groups of Grellwald and Tschoneggerfranzl, and within the latter especially from the tumulus no. 2. This is why we presume that these two families from Kleinklein fostered particularly close relations with the settlement at Poštela or with the Podravje region.

On the basis of pottery, it is therefore possible to search for indications of local identities (*figs. 7, 9–10*), even though it is not disputable that both leading communities, either the one in the Sulm Valley with its centre in Kleinklein or the other in the Podravje region with its focal point at Poštela, constitute settlement cores of two regions within the Styrian-Pannonian cultural group (group Kleinklein-Martijanec) as a part of the eastern Hallstatt zone. It is interesting though, that weapons as well as ceramics point to the inclusion of the noblemen from Poštela not only in the circle of the eastern Hallstatt zone, but also in the wider world of the Central European Hallstatt culture.

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