

GRAČIČ POD BRINJEVO GORO – NEKROPOLA KULTURE ŽARNIH GROBIŠČ

III. KRONOLOŠKI ORIS

Biba Teržan

Žarno grobišče na vzpetini pri vasi Gračič leži tik pod Brinjevo goro, kjer je Stanko Pahič v 50-tih in 60-tih letih preteklega stoletja odkril ostaline prazgodovinske naselbine. Kot kažejo keramične in kovinske najdbe, je bila Brinjeva gora poseljena od prehoda zgodnje v srednjo bronasto dobo (Bd A2/B1), intenzivno pa zlasti v pozni bronasti dobi – v času kulture žarnih grobišč – in tudi še v zgodnji železni dobi (Ha C/D1),¹ zato ni dvoma, da so grobovi pri Gračiču, podobno kot nekoliko starejša gomila iz Brezja (Bd B1),² pripadali prav njej. Čeprav je časovno mesto gračiške nekropole v pozno bronasto dobo – predvsem v čas mlajše kulture žarnih grobišč – utemeljil že sam njen raziskovalec Stanko Pahič in za njim tudi njegov sin Vitko,³ pa poskušamo sedaj, ob objavi celotnega gradiva⁴, še nekoliko bolj podrobno orisati njeno kronološko sliko.

Radiokarbonske analize vzorcev, odvzetih iz prežganih človeških kosti petih grobov z Gračiča, so, z izjemo ene, podprle datacijo nekropole v mlajše obdobje kulture žarnih grobišč, tj. v čas od sredine 11. do 9. stol. pr. n. št. (*sl. 1*).⁵ Od te časovne opredelitve odstopa le grob 34, za katerega je radiokarbonsko datiranje podalo pri 95,4% verjetnosti časovni okvir 1427–1283 calBC.⁶ Glede na njegovo lego na grobišču v neposredni bližini groba 35⁷, ki je z enakim odstotkom verjetnosti radiokarbonsko datiran v časovni okvir 1056–905 calBC, kot tudi glede na le nekoliko bolj oddaljena grobova 50 in 51, katerih radiokarbonsko datiranje prav tako kaže na čas 1052–912 oz. 1042–903 calBC, domnevamo, da je bil vzorec iz groba 34 kontaminiran in da je zato

¹ S. Pahič 1960; isti 1962–63; isti 1975, 53; isti 1981; isti 1985; Oman, 1981; Gabrovec 1983, 42–45, 57, T. 1: 7–15; 2: 14–17; Teržan 1990, 36–43, sl. 4; 6.

² Pahič 1962–63; Gabrovec 1983, 42–45, T. 1: 7–15; Črešnar, Koprivnik 2014, 299–303; Črešnar, Teržan 2014, 677–681, sl. 19; 45; glej tu Tomazo Ravnik; Thomas; Štamfelj.

³ S. Pahič 1960; isti 1975; isti 1985; Gabrovec 1983, 57, T. 2: 14–17; V. Pahič 1988–89.

⁴ Glej tu Koprivnik, Gračič; Koprivnik, Teržan.

⁵ Črešnar et al. 2014, 305–311; Črešnar, Teržan 2014, 695–697, sl. 32.

⁶ Črešnar et al. 2014, 306–307, sl. 16.2.4.

⁷ Glej tu Koprivnik, Gračič, sl. 1.

GRAČIČ BELOW BRINJEVA GORA – A NECROPOLIS OF THE URNFIELD CULTURE

III. CHRONOLOGICAL OUTLINE

Biba Teržan

The urnfield cemetery is located on the rise near the hamlet of Gračič and right beneath the prehistoric settlement of Brinjeva gora, the remains of which have been excavated in the fifties and the sixties of the 20th century by Stanko Pahič. The ceramic and metal finds indicate that the Brinjeva gora had been settled already from the period of transition from the Early to Middle Bronze Age (Br A2/B1), while its occupancy was particularly intensive in the Late Bronze Age or the Urnfield period as well as in the time of the Early Iron Age (Ha C/D1).¹ Hence, there can be no doubt that the graves near Gračič, but also the somewhat older tumulus from Brezje (Br B1),² must have pertained precisely to the mentioned settlement of Brinjeva gora. The chronological position of the necropolis at Gračič to the Late Bronze Age, and mainly into the younger Urnfield period, has been defined already by its excavator Stanko Pahič as well as later by his son Vitko.³ Nevertheless, the present integral publication of the cemetery⁴ gives us the opportunity to delineate its chronological sequence more precisely.

The dating of the Gračič necropolis to the younger part of the Urnfield period, that is, to the time from the middle of the 11th to the 9th century BC has been confirmed by all but one radiocarbon analyses of the calcined human bone samples taken from five graves (*fig. 1*).⁵ The grave 34 is the only exception, as its radiocarbon dating yielded a date range of 1427–1283 cal BC at 95.4% probability.⁶ However, the grave 35⁷, which was located in the immediate neighbourhood of the former, has been radiocarbon dated to the period

¹ S. Pahič 1960; id. 1962–63; id. 1975, 53; id. 1981; id. 1985; Oman, 1981; Gabrovec 1983, 42–45, 57, Pls. 1: 7–15; 2: 14–17; Teržan 1990, 36–43, figs. 4; 6.

² Pahič 1962–63; Gabrovec 1983, 42–45, Pl. 1: 7–15; Črešnar, Koprivnik 2014, 299–303; Črešnar, Teržan 2014, 677–681, figs. 19; 45; see here Tomazo Ravnik; Thomas; Štamfelj.

³ S. Pahič 1960; id. 1975; id. 1985; Gabrovec 1983, 57, Pl. 2: 14–17; V. Pahič 1988–89.

⁴ See here Koprivnik, Gračič; Koprivnik, Teržan.

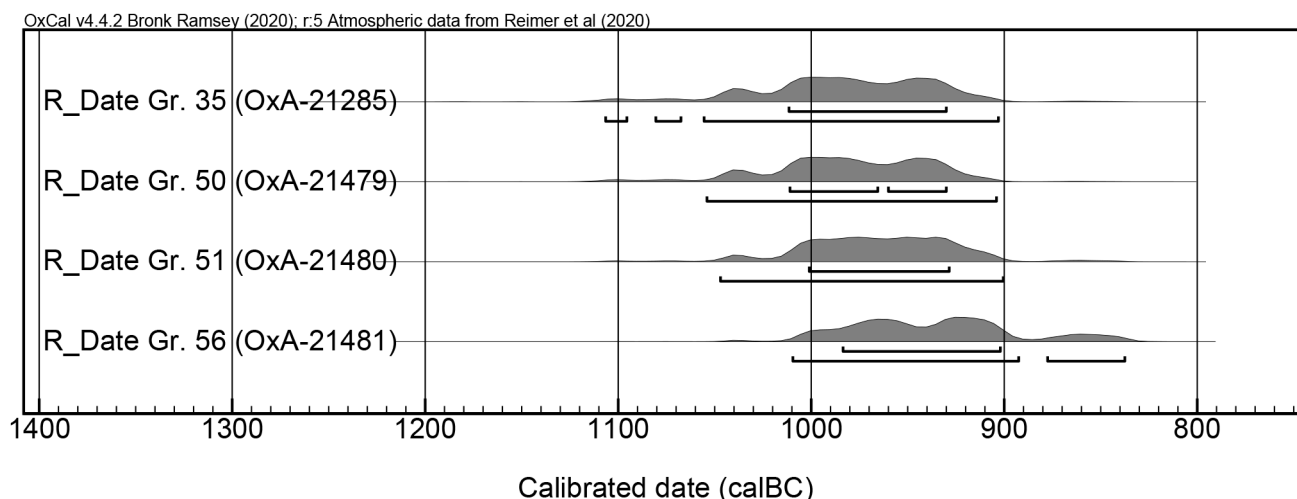
⁵ Črešnar et al. 2014, 305–311; Črešnar, Teržan 2014, 695–697, fig. 32.

⁶ Črešnar et al. 2014, 306–307, fig. 16.2.4.

⁷ See here Koprivnik, Gračič, fig. 1

Slika 1. Gračič, radiokarbonske datacije štirih grobov (ponovna kalibracija po Črešnar et al. 2014).

Figure 1. Gračič cemetery; results of radiocarbon analysis from four graves (newly calibrated after Črešnar et al. 2014).



njegova datacija neustrezna. Na ta zaključek nas ni navedla le zelo skladna slika radiokarbonskega datiranja vseh štirih omenjenih gračiških grobov (*sl. 1*), temveč tudi kronološka analiza grobnih pridatkov, ki jo na tem mestu na kratko predstavljamo. Le-ta temelji na najbolj zanesljivih kronoloških indikatorjih, kot so bronasti deli nošnje in nakita – fibule, igle in nekatere zvrsti obročastega nakita.

FIBULE

Kot je pokazala celostna kombinacijska analiza grobnih pridatkov, so fibule zastopane sorazmerno pogosto (11%)⁸ in sodijo med značilne elemente bogatejše ženske noše, ki jo razen fibul označuje obročasti nakit, predvsem ovratnice in pa obročki/trakasti obročki oz. uhani. Glede na posamezne sestavine nakita, bodisi z ovraticami bodisi z obročki/lasnimi obročki ali uhani, pa so fibule opredeljene kot označevalni element IV. vrste noše⁹, čeprav so zastopane tudi v okviru noš II. in III. vrste. Vendar pa se v okviru teh noš pojavljajo različni tipi fibul, ki omogočajo njihovo podrobnejšo opredelitev. Med fibulami v gračiških grobovih prevladujejo očalaste fibule, vendar v več variantah, zastopani pa so tudi drugi tipi, kot npr. fibula z listasto oblikovanim lokom in pa ločna fibula s tordiranim lokom.

1056–905 cal BC with the same percentage of probability. Moreover, the radiocarbon datings of somewhat more distant graves 50 and 51 similarly point to the time period 1052–912 cal BC and 1042–903 cal BC respectively. Thus, in regard to the position of the grave 34 within the cemetery, we suppose that the related sample could be contaminated and consequently its dating is inaccurate. Such conclusion is based not only on the conclusive radiocarbon dating results of the surrounding graves at the Gračič cemetery (*fig. 1*), but also on the chronological analysis of the grave-goods, presented further below. The latter has been chiefly conducted on the bronze attire or jewellery objects, that is, on fibulae, pins and on some of the ring-shaped ornaments, all of which offer us one of the most precise indications in chronological sense.

FIBULAE

The integral combination analysis of the grave-goods showed, that the fibulae are relatively well represented (11%)⁸ and can be seen as a characteristic feature of a rich female costume, which beside the fibulae contained also the ring-shaped ornaments, represented mostly by necklaces and rings/band circlets or earrings. In the typological classification of attires,⁹ fibulae represent a characteristic component of the fourth (IV.) attire type, whether in combination with necklaces or with rings/earrings, but appear also both in the second (II.) and the third (III.) attire group. However, different types of fibulae can be present within the particular attire groups, enabling in this way a more detailed definition of the latter. Among the fibulae from the graves of the Gračič necropolis the spectacle fibulae of various variants prevail, whereas other fibula types are present as well, such as for example the fibula with a leaf-shaped bow and the fibula with a twisted bow.

⁸ Glej tu Koprivnik, Teržan, sl. 3d.

⁹ Glej tu Koprivnik, Teržan, sl. 4.

⁸ See here Koprivnik, Teržan, fig. 3d.

⁹ See here Koprivnik, Teržan, fig. 4.

Očalaste fibule s spiralno osmico – tipa Maribor¹⁰

Čeprav so očalaste fibule v gračiških grobovih povčini ohranjene le fragmentarno, lahko kot fibule tipa Maribor opredelimo primerke iz groba 9 (*Tab. 4: 1*), groba 30 (*Tab. 11: 1*), groba 37 (*Tab. 14: 3*), groba 60 (*Tab. 19: 5*) in groba 77 (*Tab. 23: 4*). Med njimi je zaradi izstopajočega bogastva pridakov za kronološka vprašanja najbolj pomemben grob 30, v katerem sta bili po vsej verjetnosti pokopani osebi ženskega in moškega spola. Ker je bilo časovno mesto tega groba že večkrat predmet razprave, naj le na kratko podamo argumente za njegovo datacijo v stopnjo Ha A2/B1.¹¹ Zanj so merodajne predvsem igle, ki so zastopane v grobu v treh primerkih: Igle z vodoravnimi žlebovi okrašeno veliko vazasto glavico (*Tab. 11: 15*) je najti primerjave med iglami horizonta Domamyslice-Klentnice na Moravskem, vendar gračiška nima tako izrazito oblikovanega cilindričnega vratu kot moravski primerki, temveč stožčastega, zaradi česar spominja na nekatere primerke igel variante Velem tipa Etting (po S. Pabst),¹² s katerimi jo družijo tudi vodoravna profiliranost vazaste glavnice. V sestavu groba 30 zatorej predstavlja element, ki se navezuje na tradicijo starejše kulture žarnih grobišč, kar navaja na njeno okvirno datacijo v stopnjo Ha A2/B1. Podobno velja tudi za drugo iglo iz taistega groba 30, ki sodi h posebni varianti kijastih igel, poimenovani tudi cigaraste (*Tab. 11: 14*). Tudi ta igla stoji v tradiciji starejše kulture žarnih grobišč, kajti podobne primerke je najti že od stopnje Bd D/Ha A dalje na območju od severne Italije preko vzhodnih Alp do Moravske in Panonije, le maloštevilne pa se najdejo še v okviru stopnje Ha B1.¹³ Tretja igla iz groba 30 ima bikonično glavico in odebeljen, psevdotordiran vrat (*Tab. 11: 13*) in je pripisana lokalni varianti igel tipa Marco, ki predstavlja značilni tip igel v Benečiji in na Trentinskem v času stopnje »Bronzo Finale 2/3« po italijanski kronološki shemi (oz. Ha A2/Ha B1). Vendar je Martina Blečić Kavur

¹⁰ Za tipološko opredelitev glej Betzler 1974, 149, op. 6; Teržan 1990, 210–211, Karta 4; Pabst 2011, 211, 222, Abb. 8: 3; ista 2012, 109–110, 398, Abb. 12, Liste 47, Karte 31; Bräuning, Kilian-Dirlmeier 2013, 38s, Abb. 7.

¹¹ Kar se opredelitve in datiranja posameznih faz stopenj Ha A in Ha B tiče, jih povzemamo in razumemo v smislu korigirane kronologije H. Müller-Karpeja (1959) s strani V. Rychnerja (1995, 483, Abb. 24).

¹² V. Pahič 1988–1989, 184–185, Tab. 1: 3; Teržan 1990, 92, op. 347; Říhovský 1979, Taf. 56: 1489; Pabst 2012, 109, 409, Liste 62 d, Karte 39,4.

¹³ Prim. V. Pahič 1988–1989, 184, Tab. 1: 1; Kasseroler 1959, 222, Abb. 390; 365; 399; Taf. 39: 341–342, 399; Podborsky 1970, Taf. 13: 15, 16, 19; Říhovský 1979, 95–100, Taf. 27: 491–492; Říhovský 1983, 32–36, Taf. 15: 355; Carancini 1975, Taf. 49: 1518–1519.

Spectacle fibulae with spirally-shaped figure-of-eight – type Maribor¹⁰

The spectacle fibulae in the graves of the Gračič cemetery are in most cases preserved only in fragments, nevertheless examples of the Maribor spectacle fibula type could be identified in the grave 9 (*Pl. 4: 1*), grave 30 (*Pl. 11: 1*), grave 37 (*Pl. 14: 3*), grave 60 (*Pl. 19: 5*) and grave 77 (*Pl. 23: 4*). Among them the case of the grave 30, which most probably contained both a female and a male burial, is without a doubt the most relevant for chronological aspects, due to its wealth of grave-goods. The chronological position of this grave has been discussed already several times, thus we present here only briefly the arguments in favour of its dating in the Ha A2/B1 period.¹¹ Decisive in this regard is especially the presence of three different pins in the grave. The pin with a vase-shaped head, which is decorated with horizontal grooves (*Pl. 11: 15*), can be compared with the pins from the Domamyslice-Klentnice horizon in the Moravia. However, contrary to the Moravian examples, which feature a distinct cylindrical form of the neck, the pin from Gračič shows a somewhat more conically shaped neck. Such characteristic relates the discussed pin to some of the examples of the Velem variant of the Etting type pins (according to S. Pabst),¹² the resemblance of which can be seen also in the horizontally structured decoration of vase-shaped head. In the overall composition of the grave 30, the vase-headed pin therefore represents an object, which conveys the tradition of the early Urnfield period and additionally supports the proposed dating of the grave to the Ha A2/B1 period. The same holds as well for the second pin in the grave 30, which can be classified as a special variant of club-shaped pins and is designated also as the cigar-like pin (*Pl. 11: 14*). This pin likewise stands in the tradition of the early Urnfield period, as similar examples appear already from the Br D/Ha A period onwards on the territory from the northern Italy across the eastern Alps and all the way to the Moravia and the Pannonian Plain, while only few specimens can be found

¹⁰ For its typological definition see Betzler 1974, 149, note 6; Teržan 1990, 210–211, Map 4; Pabst 2011, 211, 222, Abb. 8: 3; ead. 2012, 109–110, Abb. 12; 398, Liste 47, Karte 31; Bräuning, Kilian-Dirlmeier 2013, 38s, Abb. 7.

¹¹ As regards the definition and the chronological position of single phases within the Ha A and Ha B periods, they are based on and understood in the sense of the updated chronological scheme of H. Müller-Karpe (1959) by V. Rychner (1995, 483, Abb. 24).

¹² V. Pahič 1988–1989, 184–185, T. 1: 3; Teržan 1990, 92, note 347; Říhovský 1979, Taf. 56: 1489; Pabst 2012, 109, 409, Liste 62 d, Karte 39,4.

iz igel tipa Marco upravičeno izločila skupino igel z izrazito odebelenim vratom ter jih združila v posebno varianto, ki jo je poimenovala varianta Velika Gorica. Take igle so znane namreč iz grobov iz Velike Gorice in Dobove, pa tudi iz Ruš in pa z Gračiča, kjer so zastopane z več primerki (*Tab. 8: 4; 11: 13; 14: 5*). Za večino teh igel velja, da se nahajajo v sklopu grobnih celot stopnje Ha B1.¹⁴

Prav tako starinski pridih daje grobu 30 fragment (ali fragmenta) dvorezne britve s predrtim držajem (*Tab. 11: 17, 16?*), saj so bile takšne britve značilni kos toaletnega pribora v obdobju stopenj Bd D/Ha A.¹⁵ Razen britve sta v grobu 30 tudi dva neobičajna predmeta, in sicer jermenska razdelilca ali obeska trolistne deteljčaste oblike (*Tab. 11: 11–12*). Enak kos izhaja tudi iz groba 196 z nekropole Békásmegyér v Budimpešti, ki je na osnovi igle s cilindrično narebreno glavico tipa Fels pri Wagramu (po Řihovskem) prav tako datiran v čas Ha A2/B1.¹⁶

Če se ozremo še na ženske pridatke v grobu 30, izstopa bogata fibula s spiralno osmico, ki je dodatno okrašena z obeski iz verižic (*Tab. 11: 1*). Z enakimi verižicami je okrašena tudi očalasta fibula z majhno osmico iz groba 35 (*Tab. 13: 12*), ki je radiokarbonsko datiran med 1056–905 calBC (*sl. 1*).¹⁷ Najboljšo primerjavo pa ima fibula iz gračiškega groba 30 v grobu 32 s Pobrežja (*sl. 2b*). Z enakimi obeski je okrašena tudi pozamenterijska fibula iz groba 127 na Pobrežju in pa pozamenterijska ter očalasta fibula z navadno osmico¹⁸ iz depoja Ib iz Velem Szentvida, kar podpira datacijo teh fibul v časovno stopnjo Ha B1, kot je že pred leti predlagal S. Pahič.¹⁹ Pomenljivo

still in the time of Ha B1 period.¹³ The third pin from the grave 30 features a biconical head and a thickened part of the neck, decorated with pseudo-torsion (*Pl. 11: 13*). It can be classified as a local variant of the Marco-type pins, which represent a pin type, characteristic of the Veneto and Trentino regions in the time of the “Bronzo Finale 2/3” horizon according to the Italian chronological scheme (or in the Ha A2/B1 period respectively). However, the group of pins with markedly thickened neck has now been justifiably separated from the pins of the Marco type by Martina Blečić Kavur, who also defined them as a special variant – the so-called Velika Gorica variant. Such pins are namely known from the graves in Velika Gorica and Dobova, but also from Ruše as well as Gračič, where several examples are attested (*Pls. 8: 4; 11: 13; 14: 5*). The majority of these pins can be found within the grave units of the Ha B1 period.¹⁴

The impression of a greater age of the grave 30 is given also by the fragment (or two fragments) of the double-edged razor with an openwork handle (*Pl. 11: 17, 16?*), as such razors represent the characteristic toilet instrument in the time of Br D–Ha A periods.¹⁵ Besides the razor also two quite unusual objects have been found in the grave 30, representing harness strap dividers or trefoil pendants of a clover-like shape (*Pl. 11: 11–12*). Identical object is present also in the grave 196 at the necropolis of Békásmegyér in Budapest, which can be as well dated in the Ha A2/B1 period on the basis of the Fels am Wagram type pin (according to Řihovský) with cylindrically ribbed head.¹⁶

Taking into consideration also the grave-goods associated with female interment in the grave 30, the decorative spectacle fibula with spirally-shaped figure-of-eight, additionally embellished with pendent ring chains, clearly stands out (*Pl. 11: 1*). The same ornamental ring chains decorate the spectacle

¹⁴ Carancini 1975, 203–204, Taf. 46: 1421–1425; 109 E; Colonna 2006, 68, Tav. 13: 3–6; V. Pahič 1988–1989, 185, T. 1: 4; Teržan 1990, 91–92; Črešnar 2006, 142–143, sl. 34; Blečić Kavur 2011, 58, Fig. 10; ista 2014, 72–84, 202 (Lista), sl. 40; 44–45.

¹⁵ Müller-Karpe 1959, 102, Abb. 10: 3; 21: 10–11; 37: 8; Jockenhövel 1971, 55 ss, Taf. 5; 6: 57–61; 8: 80; 82; V. Pahič 1988–1989, 184, T. 1: 2; Weber 1996, 207–212, Taf. 44: 439–440.

¹⁶ Kalicz-Schreiber 2010, 119–120, 265, Typentaf. 12: 25; Taf. 87: 7–8. Podobni trolistni deteljčasti primerki izvirajo tudi iz Tolmina, glej Svoljšak, Pogačnik 2001, T. 21: 9; 72: 11; 100: 19.

¹⁷ Črešnar et al. 2014, 307–308, sl. 26.2.6–7.

¹⁸ Očalasta fibula sodi k tipu Gyermely po Pabst (2011, 204–218, Abb. 3; 7: 10; ista 2012, 33–36, Abb. 2: 3; 235–237, Abb. 43: 10, Karte 6). Za pozamenterijske fibule glej tudi Pabst 2011, 209–211, Abb. 8; ista 2012, 403–405, Liste 59, Karte 35.

¹⁹ S. Pahič 1972, 15, 63, Karta, Tab. 7: 17; 27: 7; V. Pahič 1988–1989, 185, Tab. 1: 6; Moszolics 1985, 211–213, Taf. 231 B; Nagy, Ilon, Revesz 2008, 17; Pabst 2011, 207–210, Abb. 7; ista 2012, 227–237, Abb. 39; 43: 1, 10. Fibule tipa Maribor je tudi Christopher Pare uvrstil med vodilne tipe stopnje Ruše I njegove revidirane kronološke sheme za Ruše, glej Pare 1998, 343–344, Abb. 24: 4.

¹³ Cfr. V. Pahič 1988–1989, 184, T. 1: 1; Kasseroler 1959, 222, Abb. 390; 365; 399, Taf. 39: 341–342, 399; Podborsky 1970, Taf. 13: 15, 16, 19; Řihovský 1979, 95–100, Taf. 27: 491–492; Řihovský 1983, 32–36, Taf. 15: 355; Carancini 1975, Taf. 49: 1518–1519.

¹⁴ Carancini 1975, 203–204, Taf. 46: 1421–1425; 109 E; Colonna 2006, 68, Tav. 13: 3–6; V. Pahič 1988–1989, 185, T. 1: 4; Teržan 1990, 91–92; Črešnar 2006, 142–143, fig. 34; Blečić Kavur 2011, 58, fig. 10; Blečić Kavur 2014, 72–84, 202: List 8, figs. 40; 44–45.

¹⁵ Müller-Karpe 1959, 102, Abb. 10: 3; 21: 10–11; 37: 8; Jockenhövel 1971, 55 ff, Taf. 5; 6: 57–61; 8: 80; 82; V. Pahič 1988–1989, 184, T. 1: 2; Weber 1996, 207–212, Taf. 44: 439–440.

¹⁶ Kalicz-Schreiber 2010, 119–120, 265, Typentaf. 12: 25; Taf. 87, 7–8. Similar trefoil clover-shaped pendants are known also from Tolmin; cfr. Svoljšak, Pogačnik 2001, T. 21: 9; 72: 11; 100: 19.

se zdi, da se v treh od petih gračiških grobov z očalasto fibulo s spiralno osmico tipa Maribor nahajajo tudi spiralasto zvite žičnate cevčice, tako imenovani saltaleoni (*Tab. 11: 7–8; 19: 7; 23: 3*), kar prav tako velja za grob 35 iz Pobrežja. Gre torej za prav specifično kombinacijo nakita, pri čemer bi lahko saltaleoni bili del naglavnega okrasa, podobno kot je na primer izpričano v nekaterih sočasnih japonskih in pa makedonskih grobovih z očalastimi fibulami, kot npr. pri I., II. in IV. vrsti ženske noše v Vergini.²⁰ Ta podobnost med tako oddaljenimi področji pa ni edina, saj so bile še zlasti očalaste fibule tipa Maribor, ki so specifične prav za ruško skupino v Pohorskem Podravju, razširjene tudi na področju med Jadranskim in Egejskim morjem, in sicer v pasu vzdolž kasnejše rimske ceste »Via Egnatia«, tj. na območju današnje južne Albanije in Makedonije (*sl. 2a*). Kako razložiti tovrstne podobnosti med tako oddaljenimi kraji, ostaja zagoneten problem, a verjetno jih lahko povežemo z migracijskimi tokovi, ki so zajeli širše območje Balkana in Karpatske kotline na prelomu 2. v 1. tisočletje pr. n. št.²¹

Po tem kratkem prikazu o kronološkem mestu pridatkov tako moškega kot ženskega značaja v grobu 30 se ne zdi sporno, da je njegovo mesto iskati v času Ha A2/Ha B1, kar lahko posplošimo tudi za ostale gračiške grobove z očalasto fibulo s spiralno osmico tipa Maribor. Njihova razporeditev na grobišču pa daje namige o nastanku in strukturiranosti celotnega grobišča (*sl. 7–8*). Grobu 30 kot dvojnemu grobu moškega in ženske in hkrati enemu izmed najbogatejših grobov je pripadalo mesto na vrhu vzpetine (*Tab. 11; sl. 7–8*)²². V njegovi neposredni bližini leži grob 9, torej drugi grob z očalasto fibulo istega tipa, ki pa je bolj skromen, saj je vseboval od kovinskih pridatkov poleg fragmenta fibule le še bronast obroček (*Tab. 4: 1–2*). Ta dva groba, ki glede na lego in pridani fibuli kažeta na njuno ozko časovno, verjetno pa tudi sorodstveno povezavo, tvorita najstarejše jedro severozahodne skupine grobov na grobišču. Le nekaj deset metrov proti vzhodu, a še vedno v vrhnjem delu vzpetine leži grob 37 (*Tab. 14: 3–4*), za katerega se zdi, da tvori skupaj z grobom 38 (*Tab. 14: 5*)²³ drugo jedro manjše skupine grobov (*sl. 7*). Glede na fibulo in iglo ta dva grobova ne moreta biti

fibula with small figure-of-eight from the grave 35 (*Pl. 13: 12*), which has been radiocarbon dated in the period 1056–905 cal BC (*fig. 1*).¹⁷ However, the best analogy for the mentioned fibula from the grave 30 at Gračič represents the example from the grave 32 at Pobrežje (*fig. 2b*). The same type of pendent decoration appears on the passementerie-type fibula from the grave 127 at Pobrežje as well as on the passementerie-type and spectacle fibula with simple figure-of-eight¹⁸ from the hoard Ib at Velem-Szentvid. All these examples accord well with the dating of such fibulae in the Ha B1 period, what has been suggested years ago already by S. Pahič.¹⁹ Significantly, three out of five graves from Gračič contain besides the spectacle fibula with spirally-shaped figure-of-eight of the Maribor type also bronze tubes of spirally coiled wire or so-called saltaleoni (*Pls. 11: 7–8; 19: 7; 23: 3*). The combination of both objects is present as well in the grave 35 from Pobrežje. We could therefore speak of a specific jewellery combination with the saltaleoni representing parts of a headdress, as is the case in several contemporaneous graves from the Iapodic area. The same combination is attested also in the Macedonian graves with spectacle fibulae, for example within the first, second and fourth type of female attire in the cemetery of Vergina.²⁰ However, the described affinity in the female attire between so distant areas is not the only one. In particular, the spectacle fibulae of the Maribor type, which are otherwise specific especially for the Ruše group in the Pohorsko Podravje region, have been distributed also over the area between the Adriatic and the Aegean Sea, in the territory along the later road of "Via Egnatia", that is, in the nowadays regions of southern Albania and Macedonia (*fig. 2a*). The explanation of these similarities among so distant areas remains elusive, but should be most probably associated with the waves of migration taking over

¹⁷ Črešnar *et al.* 2014, 307–308, Sl. 26.2.6–7.

¹⁸ The spectacle fibula can be classified as the Gyermely type according to Pabst (2011, 204–218, Abb. 3; 7: 10; 2012, 33–36, Abb. 2:3; 235–237, Abb. 43: 10, Karte 6). For the passementerie-type fibulae see also Pabst 2011, 209–211, Abb. 8; ead. 2012, 403–405, Liste 59, Karte 35.

¹⁹ Pahič 1972, 15, 63 Map, T. 7: 17; 27: 7; V. Pahič 1988–1989, 185, T. 1: 6; Moszolics 1985, 211–213, Taf. 231B; Nagy, Ilon, Revesz 2008, 17; Pabst 2011, 207–210, Abb. 7; ead. 2012, 227–237, Abb. 39; 43: 1, 10. The spectacle fibulae of the Maribor type were classified by Christopher Pare as the leading type of the Ruše I phase in his revised chronological scheme for the Ruše cemetery, see Pare 1998, 343–344, Abb. 24: 4.

²⁰ Cfr. Pahič 1972, T. 8: 13; Pabst 2011, 213–215, Abb. 10–11; ead. 2012, 228, T. 20; 137–151, Abb. 14–16, Beilage 1; Bräuning, Kilian-Dirlmeier 2013, 57 ss, Abb. 9–11.

²⁰ Prim. S. Pahič 1972, Tab. 8: 13; Pabst 2011, 213–215, Abb. 10–11; ista 2012, 228, Tab. 20; 137–151, Abb. 14–16, Beilage 1; Bräuning, Kilian-Dirlmeier 2013, 57 ss, Abb. 9–11.

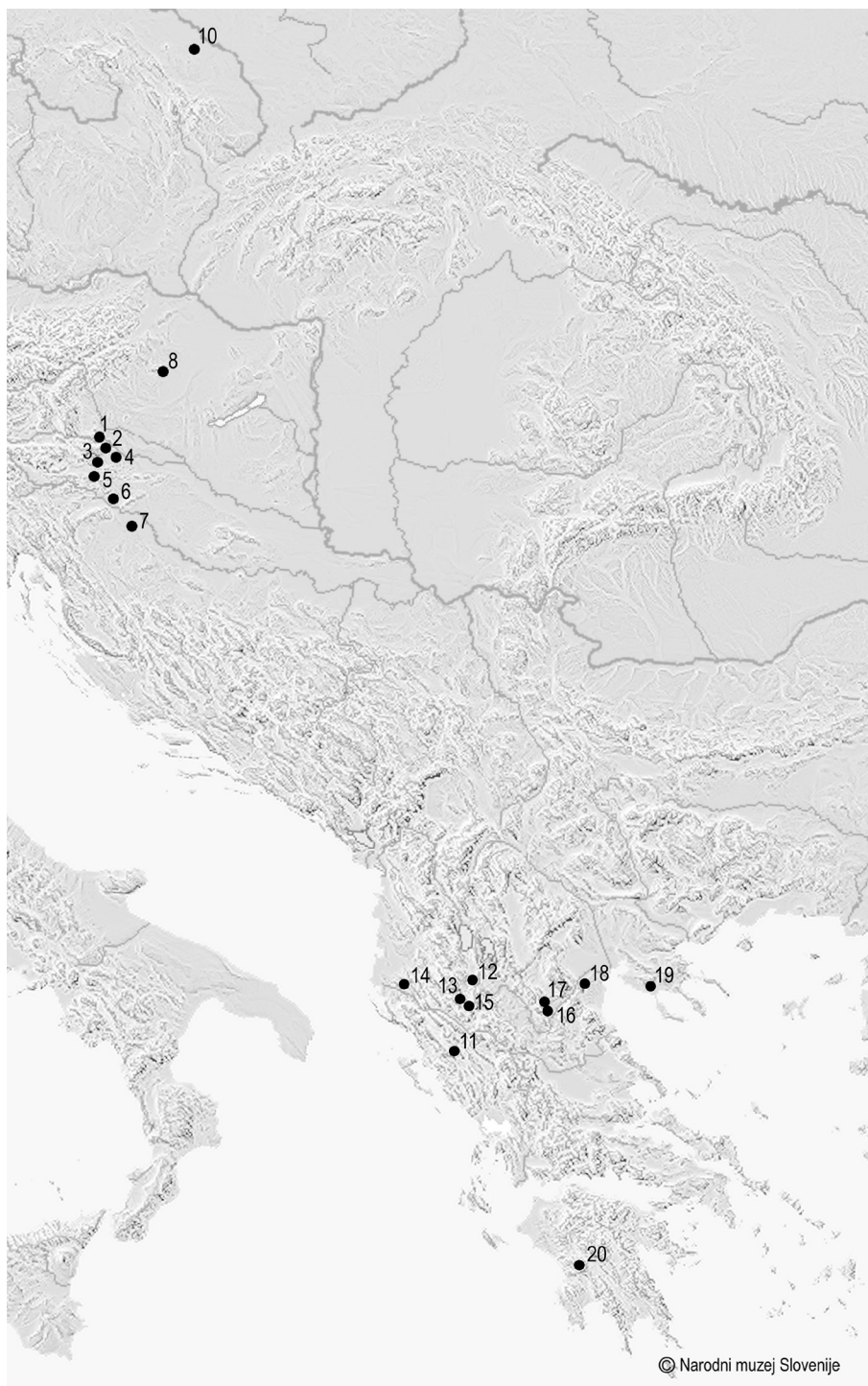
²¹ Na tem mestu ne moremo odpreti diskusije o tej problematiki, glej npr. Pabst 2011, 217–218, Abb. 8; ista 2012, 326–327 in tudi Hänsel 2012–2013.

²² Glej tu Koprivnik, Teržan, *sl. 4*; 9–10.

²³ V grobu 38 je namreč enaka igla s psevdotordiranim odeljenim vratom, kot je ena izmed igel v grobu 30.

Slika 2a. Karta razprostranjenosti očalastih fibul tipa Maribor (po Betzler 1974, 149, op. 6; Teržan 1990, 210–211, Karta 4; Pabst 2012, 398 Liste 47, Karte 31; Bräuning, Kilian Dirlmeier 2013, 322 Liste 7, Abb. 7) (priprava karte: V. Svetličič).

Figure 2a. Distribution map of spectacle fibulae of the Maribor type (according to Betzler 1974, 149; Teržan 1990, 210–211, Karta 4; Pabst 2012, 398, Liste 47, Karte 31 and Bräuning, Kilian Dirlmeier 2013, 322, Liste 7, Abb. 7) (prepared by V. Svetličič).



1. Maribor, Mladinska ulica, Slo,
2. Pobrežje pri Mariboru, Slo,
3. Brinjeva gora – Gračič, Slo (T. 4: 1; 11: 1; 14: 3; 19: 5; 23: 4),
4. Hajdina pri Ptuj, Slo,
5. Rifnik pri Šentjurju, Slo,
6. Dobova, Slo,
7. Velika Gorica, Hr,
8. Velem Szentvid, H,
9. Madžarska, n.n., H,
10. Witovice, Pl,
11. Vodhine, Gjirokaster, Al,
12. Barç, Korçë, Al,
13. Luaras, Kolonjë, Al,
14. Löfkend, Al,
15. Prodan, Al,
16. Aiani, Gr,
17. Kozani, Gr,
18. Vergina, Gr,
19. Halkidika, Gr,
20. Adriksiana, Gr.

mного mlajša od groba 30. Nasprotno pa grobova 60 in 77 ležita nižje na pobočju, na jugovzhodnem delu grobišča, a se zdi, kot da flankirata skupino grobov, ki so razporejeni med njima (*sl.* 7). Zato naša domneva, da je imel grob 60 glede na pozicijo ob vrhnjem robu jugovzhodne skupine podobno vlogo kot grob 30 na severozahodu grobišča in grob 37 na severovzhodu, namreč kot začetnik oz. najstarejši v odnosu do grobov, ki so razporejeni po pobočju navzdol do groba 77. Hkrati pa ne gre prezreti, da tako žensko osebo groba 30 kot tisto groba 60 posebej označujejo tudi kosi obročastega nakita in pa simbolni obeski kot je trapezoidni/ antropomorfni obesek v grobu 30 in obesek v obliki kolesa z vpisanim križem v grobu 60, kar kaže na njun poseben oz. visok družbeni pomen (*Tab. 11: 9; 19: 4*)²⁴.

²⁴ Glej tu Koprivnik, Teržan, sl. 4.

the areas of the Balkan peninsula and Carpathian Basin at the transition between the second and first millennium BC.²¹

After this short discursion on the chronological position of grave-goods, both male and female in character, from the grave 30, it can be said that the dating of the latter in the Ha A2/B1 period seems indisputable. Such chronological placement can be generally applied also to other graves from Gračič cemetery containing the spectacle fibula of the Maribor type with spirally-shaped figure-of-eight. Moreover, their distribution within the cemetery gives indications about the beginning and structuration of the entire necropolis (*figs. 7–8*). The

²¹ Discussion on the subject would reach beyond the scope of this contribution. See e.g. Pabst 2011, 217–218, fig. 8; ead. 2012, 326–327 and also Hänsel 2012–2013.



Očalaste fibule z majhno osmico – tipa Wels

Očalaste fibule z enojno osmico so za razliko od očalastih fibul s spiralno osmico tipa Maribor razširjene na zelo prostranem področju, med Baltiškim in Egejskim morjem, vendar je možno glede na njihovo velikost, presek žice, zlasti pri osmicah kot veznemu členu obeh spiralnih diskov, ter glede na izvedbo osmice razlikovati med številnimi lokalnimi

location at the top of the cemetery rising ground had been reserved for the grave 30 with double interment of a man and a woman, which represents also one of the wealthiest graves at the cemetery (*Pl. 11; figs. 7–8*)²². In its immediate neighbourhood lay the grave 9, likewise containing the spectacle fibula of the Maribor type, but with more modest metal inventory as besides the fragment of the fibula only an additional bronze circlet has been discovered (*Pl. 4: 1–2*). Considering their position and the presence of Maribor type spectacle fibulae, both of these graves imply their close temporal and probably also family relation. In this way they represent the oldest nucleus of the north-western group of graves at the cemetery. Some ten meters towards the east, but still in the upper part of the cemetery rise, the grave 37 was located (*Pl. 14: 3–4*), which, together with the grave 38 (*Pl. 14: 5*),²³ seems to form a small nucleus of a group of graves (*sl. 7*). In view of the fibula and the pin, present in these two graves, they cannot be much younger than the grave 30. In a different manner, the graves 60 and 77 lie lower on the slope, in the south-eastern part of the cemetery, but they nevertheless give the impression as if they would flank the group of the graves, lying between them (*sl. 7*). This leads us to suppose that the grave 60, positioned at the upper edge of the south-eastern grave-group, had a similar role as the grave 30 in the north-western part of the cemetery or the grave 37 in the north-east, that is, the role of the founder or the oldest among the group of graves, arranged down the slope as far as the grave 77. At the same time, also the affinities between the grave-goods denoting female interments both in the graves 30 and 60 should be considered. These are characterised by the examples of ring-shaped jewellery, but also by pendants of symbolic significance, like the trapezoid-shaped or anthropomorphic pendant in the case of the grave 30 or the wheel-shaped pendant with four spokes designating a cross, which was present in the grave 60. Such finds indicate a special or even high social position of both deceased persons buried in the mentioned graves (*Pls. 11: 9; 19: 4*)²⁴.

Spectacle fibulae with small figure-of-eight – type Wels

In contrast to the particular distribution of the spectacle fibulae with spirally-shaped figure-of-eight of

Slika 2b. Očalasta fibula tipa Maribor iz groba 32 s Pobrežja (Pokrajinski muzej Maribor, inv. št. A1050).

Figure 2b. Spectacle fibula of the Maribor type from Pobrežje, grave 32 (Maribor Regional Museum, invent. no. A1050).

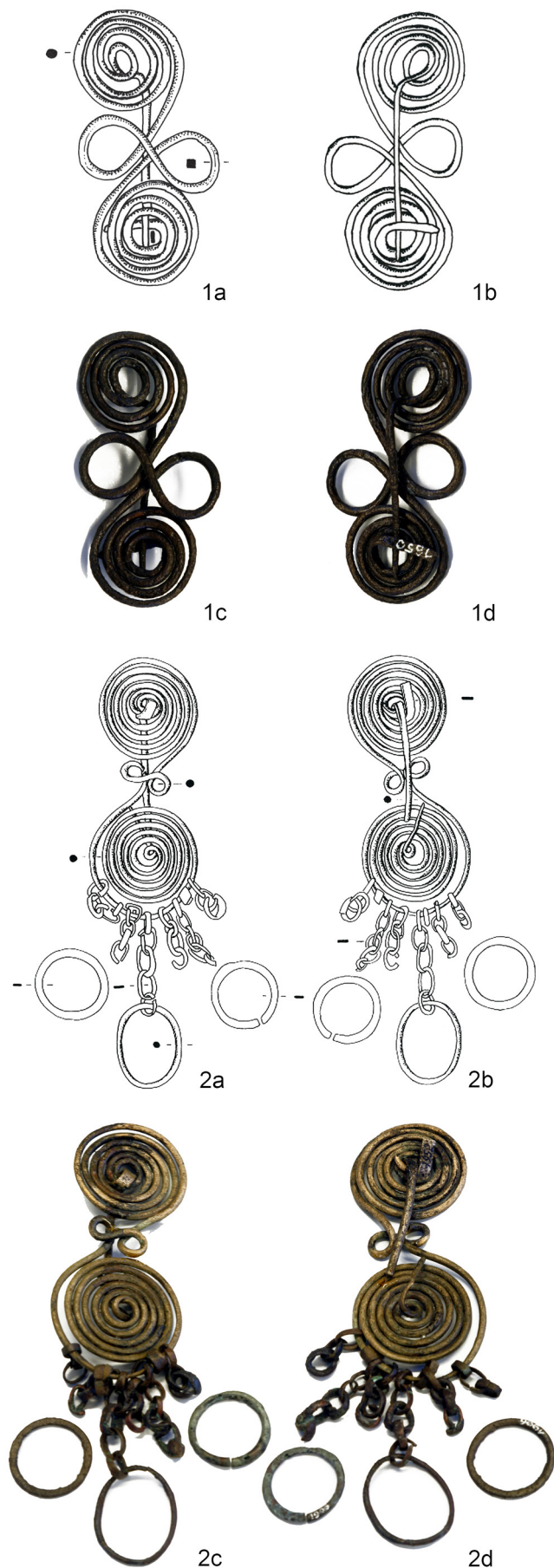
²² See also here Koprivnik, Teržan, figs. 4; 9–10.

²³ The grave 38 contains namely the same pin with thickened neck decorated in pseudo-torsion as one of the pins in the grave 30.

²⁴ See also here Koprivnik, Teržan, fig. 4.

Slika 3. Gračič, očalasti fibuli iz groba 5 (1a–d) in groba 35 (2a–d) (risba in foto D. Oman).

Figure 3. Gračič cemetery; two spectacle fibulae from the grave 35 (2a–d) and grave 5 (1a–d) (drawing and photography by D. Oman).



variantami, značilnimi za posamezne kulturne skupine in regije.²⁵

Čeprav so očalaste fibule iz gračiških grobov, kot že omenjeno, le fragmentarno ohranjene z izjemo

²⁵ Nazadnje se je detajlno ukvarjala z očalastimi fibulami Pabst 2010; 2011; 2012, ki prinaša tudi izčrpno zgodovino raziskav tega tipa fibul z vso citirano starejšo literaturo.

the Maribor type, the spectacle fibulae with simple figure-of-eight are spread over an extremely wide area, between the Baltic region and the Aegean. However, taking into account the size of fibulae or the cross-section of their wire, especially in the figure-of-eight part of the fibula, but also considering the way in which the wire had been twisted into the figure-of-eight, it is possible to differentiate numerous local variants, which are characteristic of individual cultures, groups or regions.²⁵

As already mentioned, the spectacle fibulae from the graves at Gračič are mostly preserved in fragments, the only exception being the example from the grave 35²⁶ (*Pls. 13: 12, 3; 21: 1; 22: 5*). Nevertheless, it is possible to recognize the round cross-section of the wire in the figure-of-eight part of the fibulae, as well as to discern the course of the wire in the figure-of-eight twist, the diagonal connection of which is placed on the front side of fibulae (*fig. 3: 2a–d*). According to Sabine Pabst these are the characteristics of spectacle fibulae with figure-of-eight of the form A and correspond to the Wels spectacle fibula type. Such fibulae were distributed from Saxonia and all the way to Transylvania as well as beyond the area of Iron Gates, while they are particularly numerous exactly on the fringes of the southeastern Alpine region (*fig. 4*).²⁷ Their first occurrence is dated by S. Pabst in the time of the Ha B2/B3 period or in the 9th and 8th century BC, but they were still in use in the early Hallstatt period as can be deduced from some of the graves from Hallstatt.²⁸ However, the beginning of their use should now be revised on the basis of the radiocarbon dating result from the grave 35 at Gračič (1056–905 calBC) (*fig. 1*),²⁹ which demonstrates that the Wels spectacle fibula type appears as early as the Ha A2/B1 period or at least in the Ha B1 period, that is, in the late 11th and 10th century BC. Such dating is confirmed also by two band-shaped earrings from the grave 35, which are typologically congruent with the earrings from the above treated grave 30 and thus characteristic already of the Ha A2/B1 period. Interestingly, in both of the graves

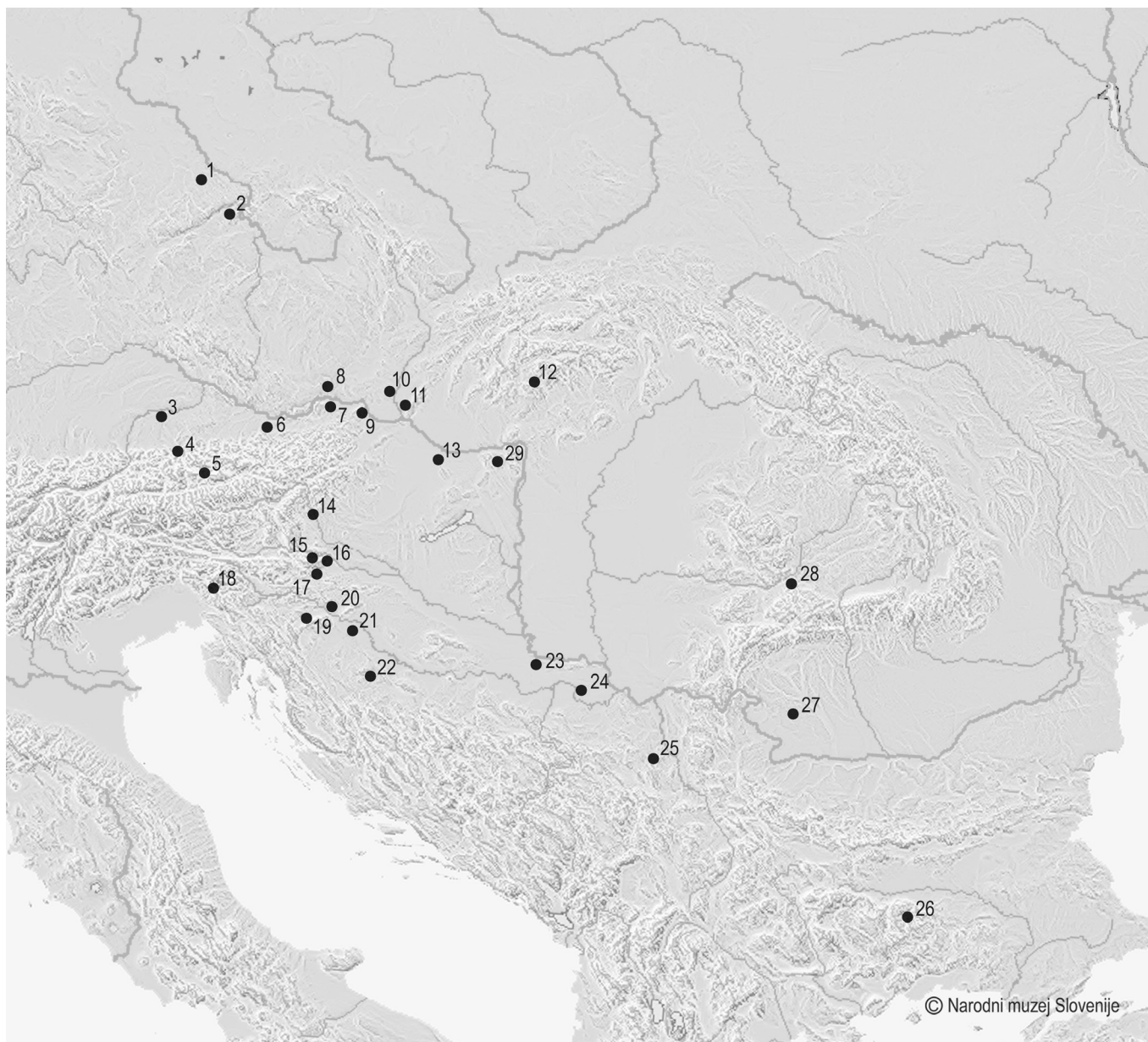
²⁵ Most recently, the spectacle fibulae have been treated in detail by Pabst 2010; 2011; 2012. In these works, also the history of research of spectacle fibulae can be found together with complete references to former studies on the subject.

²⁶ The fibula from the grave 35 was in the meantime fragmented (cfr. Gabrovec 1983, T. 2: 15; Črešnar *et al.* 2014, 307, fig. 16.2.6: 1). Due to its good preservation it was however possible to join and stick the two fragments together again during the restoration process.

²⁷ Pabst 2010, 28–31, Abb. 2: 2; 5; ead. 2012, 22–29, Abb. 1: 2.

²⁸ Pabst 2012, 27–28, Liste 3, Karte 3.

²⁹ Črešnar *et al.* 2014, 307–308, fig. 16.2.6–7.



Slika 4. Karta razprostranjenosti očalastih fibul tipa Wells (povzeto in dopolnjeno po Pabst 2012, 376–377, Liste 3, Karte 3) (priprava karte: V. Svetličič).

Figure 4. Distribution map of spectacle fibulae of the Wells type (according to Pabst 2012, 376–377, Liste 3, Karte 3 with supplements) (prepared by V. Svetličič).

1. »Deutschenbora«, Meißen, D,
2. Světec, Teplice, Cz,
3. Margarethenberg, Neukirchen, Altötting, D,
4. Hellbrunnerberg, Salzburg, A,
5. Hallstatt, A,
6. Wells, A,
7. Franzhausen, St. Pölten, A,
8. Maiersch, Horn, A,
9. Leopoldsberg, Dunaj/Wien, A (Urban 1999, 210–213, Abb. 171: 2434),
10. Stillfried na Moravi, A,
11. Stupava, Bratislava, Sk (Novotna 2001, 54, Taf. 15: 117),
12. Očová, Zvolen, Sk (Novotna 2001, 54, Taf. 15: 116),
13. Gyor, H,
14. Graz, A (Kramer 2004, 74, Abb. 8; Tiefengraber 2015, 383),
15. Ruše, Slo (sl. 5: 1–2),
16. Pobrežje pri Mariboru, Slo,
17. Brinjeva gora – Gračič, Slo (sl. 3: 2a–d; T. 13: 12, 3; 21: 1; 22: 5),
18. Tolmin, Slo,
19. Malence, Slo,
20. Dobova, Slo (Stare 1975, T. 27: 9),
21. Velika Gorica, Hr (Stare 1957, Y 9: 3; Vinski-Gasparini 1973, T. 104: 4; Karavanić 2009, 59, Pl. 53: 7; 57: 6),
22. Matijevići, Dvor na Uni, Hr,
23. Šaregrad, Ilok, Hr,
24. Gomolava, Hrtkovci, Srb (Vasić 1999, Taf. 15: 198, 200),
25. Žirovnica, Kragujevac, Srb (Vasić 1999, Taf. 18: 227),
26. Pavelsko, Smoljan, Bg (Gergova 1987, 52, Taf. 18: 225),
27. Gogoşu, Mehedinti, Ro,
28. Vinţu de Jos, Alba Iulia, Ro,
29. Gyermely, Komaron, H (Tarbay 2015, Pl. 6: 71).

fibule iz groba 35²⁶ (*Tab. 13: 12, 3; 21: 1; 22: 5*), pa je vendarle možno razpoznati, da je žica osmičice okroglega preseka in da je oz. je bila spodvito

– so in the grave 35 as in the grave 30 – the pair of earrings is composed of one undecorated specimen and another with repoussé decoration (cfr. *Pls. 11: 5–6; 13: 10–11*). Moreover, the same combination of earring pair is attested also in the grave 33, containing the Wells spectacle fibula type as well (*Pl. 13:*

²⁶ Fibula iz groba 35 je bila medtem razlomljena v dva kosa (prim. Gabrovec 1983, T. 2: 15; Črešnar et al. 2014, 307, sl. 16.2.6: 1), a so jo pri restavriranju ponovno uspeli sestaviti in oba kosa zlepiti.

speljana, zato je njena diagonalna povezava »vidna« z zgornje strani fibule (*sl. 3: 2a–d*). To pa so značilnosti očalastih fibul kategorije A po klasifikaciji Sabine Pabst, in sicer njenega tipa Wels. Možno jih je zaslediti od Saške pa vse do Sedmograške in tudi še onstran Železnih vrat, a so posebej pogoste prav na obrobju jugovzhodnoalpskega prostora (*sl. 4*).²⁷ Za tovrstne fibule, ki so ostale v modi še v zgodnjem halštatskem obdobju, kot je razvidno iz nekaterih grobov iz samega Hallstatta, pa njihov prvi pojav S. Pabst postavlja šele v čas stopnje Ha B2/B3 oz. v 9./8. stol. pr. n. št.²⁸ Takšno datacijo moramo prav na osnovi gračičkih grobov, še zlasti groba 35, korigirati. Namreč kot kaže radiokarbonsko datiranje tega groba (1056–905 calBC) (*sl. 1*)²⁹ moramo začetni pojav tega tipa očalastih fibul postaviti že v čas Ha A2/B1 oz. vsaj v Ha B1, tj. v pozno 11.–10. stol. pr. n. št. Takšno datacijo podpirata tudi traka-sta uhana iz groba 35, ki sta istega tipa kot uhana v zgoraj obravnavanem grobu 30, torej značilna že za stopnjo Ha A2/B1. Zanimivo je, da sta v obeh grobovih – tako v grobu 35 kot tudi v grobu 30 – zastopana po en neokrašen uhan in po en z bunčicami okrašen primerek (prim. *Tab. 11: 5–6; 13: 10–11*), enako kombinacijo uhanov pa izkazuje tudi grob 33, prav tako z očalasto fibulo tipa Wels (*Tab. 13: 2–4*)³⁰. Tudi na Pobrežju so zastopane očalaste fibule s spodvito osmico tipa Wels, a žal brez ohranjenih grobnih celot.³¹ Primerki tovrstnih fibul se nahajajo v grobovih 62 in 93 iz Ruš (*sl. 5: 1–2*)³², ki – upoštevajoč kronološko shemo H. Müller-Karpeja – sodijo v čas Ha B1/B2 oz. v stopnjo II po Pareu.³³ Omembe vreden je tudi grob 2/1910 iz Velike Gorice, v katerem se nahaja poleg fragmenta domnevno očalaste fibule s spodvito osmico (tipa Wels) fragment sedlaste/harfaste fibule in polmesečasta britev tipa Obleskovic, kar podpira datacijo groba v Ha B1/B2.³⁴

²⁷ Pabst 2010, 28–31, Abb. 2: 2; 5; ista 2012, 22–29, Abb. 1: 2.

²⁸ Pabst 2012, 27–28, Liste 3, Karte 3.

²⁹ Črešnar et al. 2014, 307–308, Fig. 16.2.6–7.

³⁰ Glej tudi tu Koprivnik, Teržan, sl. 4.

³¹ Pahič 1972, Tab. 39: 2, 8, 10, 11.

³² Za možnost ogleda originalov očalastih fibul iz Ruš in Hajdine in za vpogled v inventarno knjigo s primarnimi podatki, ki jih hrani muzej Joanneum v Gradcu/Grazu, se na tem mestu želimo zahvaliti kustosu Marku Meletu. Očalasta fibula z inv. šte. 1236 na *sl. 5: 2* izvira glede na inventarno knjigo iz groba 62 in pri Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 110 A ni objavljena. Fibula z inv. šte. 1197 na *sl. 5: 1* pa izvira iz groba 93, tako kot v objavi Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 111 H. Glej tudi Wurmbrand 1879, Tab. 3.

³³ Müller-Karpe 1959, 204–205, Abb. 40: 15, 24; Pare 1998, 343–344, Abb. 25: 26.

³⁴ Žal se risba očalaste fibule pri Karavanič 2009, 59, Pl. 53, nekoliko razlikuje od tiste v objavi Vinski-Gasparini 1973, Tab. 104: 4, zato je atribucija te fibule tipu Wels negotova.

2–4)³⁰. The spectacle fibulae with frontally connected figure-of-eight of the Wels type are known also from the Pobrežje cemetery, but unfortunately without the preserved grave-units.³¹ Examples of such fibulae are present as well in the graves 62 and 93 from the Ruše cemetery (*fig. 5: 1–2*),³² which according to the chronological scheme by H. Müller-Karpe could be placed in the Ha B1–B2 period or in the phase II according to Pare.³³ The grave 2/1910 from Velika Gorica should also be mentioned, as besides the fragment of the supposed spectacle fibula with frontally twisted figure-of-eight (of the Wels type) it contained the fragment of a saddle-shaped or harp fibula and a semi-lunate razor of the Obleskovic type, which all speak in favour of the dating of the grave to the Ha B1–B2 period.³⁴

Yet on the mentioned cemeteries of the Ruše group also other types of spectacle fibulae with figure-of-eight are present. On the cemetery of Pobrežje there are at least two graves containing the spectacle fibulae of the Gyermely type with the figure-of-eight of the form B according to Pabst, which are mostly characteristic of the northern Pannonian territory and appear already in the Ha A2/B1 period.³⁵ The second type of spectacle fibulae, present in the Ruše group, features an angular cross-section of the wire in the figure-of-eight part of fibula instead of a circular one and is classified according to Pabst as the Ruše variant of the Šarengrad spectacle fibula type.³⁶ Such fibulae have been found in the grave 7 at Pobrežje³⁷ and in the graves 49 and 78 at Ruše (*fig. 5: 3*) in combination with

³⁰ See also here Koprivnik, Teržan, fig. 4.

³¹ Pahič 1972, T: 39: 2, 8, 10, 11.

³² I would like to thank the curator Marko Mele for the possibility to examine the originals of spectacle fibulae from the Ruše and Hajdina cemeteries and further to inspect the inventory book with primary data, all of which are kept by the Universalmuseum Joanneum in Graz. The spectacle fibula with invent. no. 1236, depicted on the *fig. 5: 2*, originates according to the inventory book from the grave 62 and was not published in Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 110 A. The fibula with invent. no. 1197, depicted on the *fig. 5: 1*, originates from the grave 93 as already published by Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 111 H. See also Wurmbrand 1879, Tab. 3.

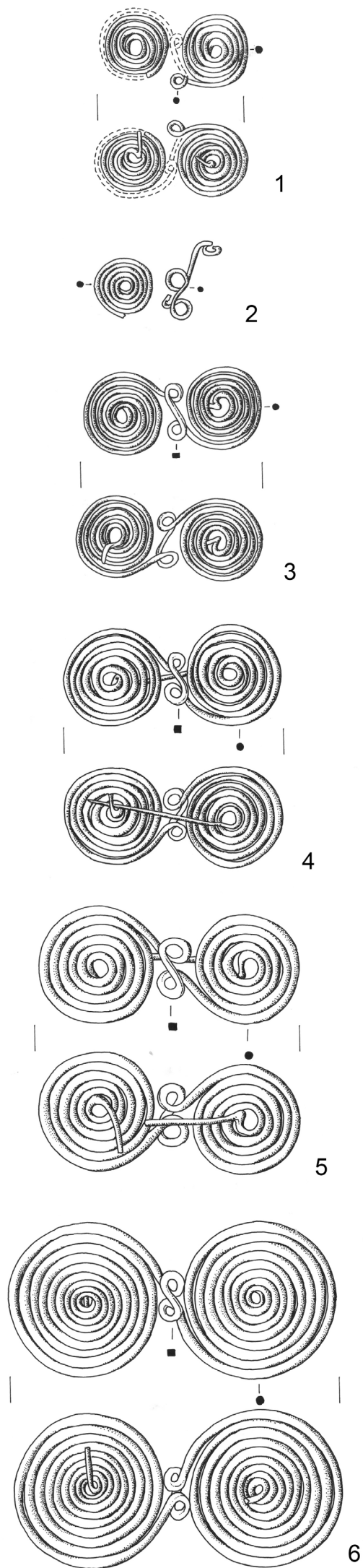
³³ Müller-Karpe 1959, 204–205, Abb. 40: 15, 24; Pare 1998, 343–344, Abb. 25: 26.

³⁴ Unfortunately, the design of the spectacle fibula at Karavanič 2009, 59, Pl. 53 somewhat differentiates from the fibula published by Vinski-Gasparini 1973, Tab. 104: 4 and thus its attribution to the type Wels is uncertain. See also Weber 1996, 237–239.

³⁵ Pahič 1972, 40–42, 44, 46, T. 11: 7; 12: 10; Pabst 2010, 34, 45, Abb. 6; Pabst 2012, 33–35, Abb. 2: 2; 379, Karte 6.

³⁶ Pabst 2011, 29, 44, Abb. 2: 4; 4; ead. 2012, 26–27, Abb. 1: 4; 376, Karte 2.

³⁷ Pahič 1972, 23–24, T. 2: 10–11.



the harp fibula,³⁸ whereas a similar combination can be found also in the grave from Viktorinova ulica at Ptuj.³⁹ Even though it seems possible that the former represent a subsequent development of the spectacle fibulae with figure-of-eight of the form A and that they consequently came in fashion later as the spectacle fibulae of the Wels type, the radiocarbon dating result from the already mentioned grave at Viktorinova ulica in Ptuj⁴⁰ suggests that also spectacle fibulae with angularly forged figure-of-eight of the Šarengrad type, either the Ruše or the Sinošević variant, appear already before the Ha B2/B3 period, that is, in the period of Ha B1. Several examples of spectacle fibulae with an angular cross-section of the wire in the figure-of-eight part of the fibula appear also on the cemetery of Mladinska ulica in Maribor (figs. 5: 4–6; 6),⁴¹ which is particularly notable for its abundant grave-goods, characteristic of the entire period from Ha B1 to Ha B3.⁴² It seems significant, however, that such fibulae are absent in the graves discovered up to now at Gračič.

An earlier date for the appearance of the spectacle fibulae with frontally connected figure-of-eight is sustained also by the specimen from Sengkofen near Regensburg, the finding context of which can be dated in the Ha A2 period. This example has been set apart from the Wels spectacle fibula type and was treated by S. Pabst as a special form, due to the somewhat specific course of the wire in otherwise frontally twisted figure-of-eight part of the fibula.⁴³ However, it should be stressed that the spectacle fibula from the grave 5 at Gračič features almost identical course of the wire in the figure-of-eight part of fibula as the example from Sengkofen. On the other hand, the figure-of-eight size, which is larger than in the

Slika 5. Ruše, očalaste fibule iz groba 93 (1), groba 62 (2) in groba 78 (3); Maribor – Mladinska ulica, očalaste fibule brez ohranjenih grobnih celot (4–6) (risbe D. Oman).

Figure 5. Ruše cemetery, spectacle fibulae from the grave 93 (1), grave 62 (2) and grave 78 (3); Maribor – cemetery at Mladinska ulica, spectacle fibulae without the preserved grave-units (4–6) (drawings by D. Oman).

³⁸ According to the inventory book of the Universalmuseum Joanneum in Graz, the grave 49 contains also a fragment of spectacle fibula with partly preserved figure-of-eight of quadrangular cross-section (invent. no. 1204), cfr. Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 112 C; Kaerner 1988–1989, 230, Abb. 10, 1. The spectacle fibula with invent. no. 1202 belongs to the grave 78 (Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 112 A). See also Wurmbrand 1879, Tab. 3.

³⁹ Dular, Lubšina Tušek 2014, 23, fig. 10, Pl. 3: 1.

⁴⁰ Lubšina 2014, 201–203, figs. 9.7: 2; 9.8; Črešnar, Teržan 2014, 697, fig. 32.

⁴¹ The fibulae are kept by the Maribor Regional Museum under invent. nos. 1159: length 6.5 cm (fig. 5: 4), 1156: length 8 cm (fig. 5: 5) and 1155: length 9.7 cm (fig. 5: 6). Drawings and photographs are the work of D. Oman, for which I would like to thank him on this occasion as well. In view of their cross-section in the figure-of-eight part of the fibulae we could assign them to the type Hallstatt according to Pabst 2012, 29, Abb. 1: 1.

⁴² Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 118–121.

⁴³ Pabst 2012, 63, Abb. 4: 1.

Slika 6. Maribor
– Mladinska ulica –
fotografije fibul na
sl. 5: 4–6 (foto D.
Oman).

Figure 6. Maribor,
cemetery at
Mladinska ulica
– photographs of
spectacle fibulae
from the *fig. 5: 4–6*
(photography by D.
Oman).



Vendar pa so na omenjenih nekropolah ruške skupine zastopani tudi drugi tipi očalastih fibul z osmico. Na Pobrežju je najti vsaj dva grobova z očalastima fibulama tipa Gyermely oblikovne kategorije B po Pabst, ki so značilne predvsem za severnopanonski prostor in se tudi pojavijo že v času Ha A2/B1.³⁵ Drugi tip očalastih fibul, ki pa ima namesto okroglega oglat preseka žice osmice, predstavljajo fibule, pripisane s strani Pabst varianti Ruše v okviru tipa Šarengrad.³⁶ Ker so takšne fibule na Pobrežju, v grobu 7,³⁷ in v Rušah, v grobovih 49 in 78 (*sl. 5: 3*), v kombinaciji skupaj s harfasto fibulo,³⁸ podobno kombinacijo pa vsebuje tudi grob iz Viktorinove ulice na Ptujju,³⁹ je možno, da predstavljajo le-te mlajše izpeljanke očalastih fibul oblikovne kategorije A in da so prišle v modo pozneje kot očalaste fibule tipa Wels, čeprav radiokarbonska datacija ptujskega groba⁴⁰ govori v prid domnevi, da se pojavijo tudi očalaste fibule variante Ruše že pred stopnjo Ha B2/B3. Ob tem pa se zdi vendarle pomenljivo, da izvir več primerkov očalastih fibul z oglatim presekom žice osmice tudi z grobišča na Mladinski ulici v Mariboru (*sl. 5: 4–6; 6*),⁴¹ ki izstopa po posebej bogatih

Glej tudi Weber 1996, 237–239.

³⁵ Pahič 1972, 40–42, 44, 46, Tab. 11: 7; 12: 10; Pabst 2010, 34, 45, Abb. 6; ista 2012, 33–35, Abb. 2: 2; 379, Karte 6.

³⁶ Pabst 2011, 29, 44, Abb. 2: 4; 4; ista 2012, 26–27, Abb. 1: 4; 376, Karte 2.

³⁷ Pahič 1972, 23–24, Tab. 2: 10–11.

³⁸ Glede na inventarno knjigo muzeja Joannea pripada grobu 49 tudi fragment očalaste fibule z delno ohranjeno osmico oglatega preseka (inv. št. 1204), prim. Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 112 C; Kaerner 1988–1989, 230, Abb. 10, 1. Očalasta fibula z inv. šte. 1202 pa sodi h grobu 78 (Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 112 A). Glej tudi Würmbrand 1879, Tab. 3.

³⁹ Dular, Lubšina Tušek, 2014, 23, sl. 10, T. 3: 1.

⁴⁰ Lubšina 2014, 201–203, sl. 9.7: 2; 9.8; Črešnar, Teržan 2014, 697, sl. 32.

⁴¹ Fibule hrani Pokrajinski muzej v Mariboru pod inv.št. 1159, dol. 6,5 cm (*sl. 5: 4*), 1156, dol. 8 cm (*sl. 5: 5*) in 1155, dol. 9,7 cm (*sl. 5: 6*). Risbe in fotografije so delo Draga Omana, za kar se mu želim tudi na tem mestu zahvaliti. Glede na presek žice osmice bi jih lahko uvrstili v

Sengkofen specimen or in the majority of the Wels type spectacle fibulae, and the rectangular cross-section of the figure-of-eight wire make the spectacle fibula from the grave 5 at Gračič a totally unique example (*fig. 3: 1a–d; Pl. 2: 4*).⁴⁴ The grave 5 from Gračič, which contains as much as three band-shaped earrings decorated with embossed dots, demonstrates the same jewellery combination or type of attire as the above-mentioned graves 30, 35 and 33. Taking into consideration the grave-units of the latter and especially the radiocarbon dating of the grave 35 at Gračič, which lies in the immediate vicinity of the grave 5, we assume that the spectacle fibula from the grave 5 also cannot be placed later than the Ha B1/B2 period. Possibly the fibula represents only the experimental specimen made either by a jewellery craftsman or his apprentice. The forged wire with either rhombic or quadrangular section was namely more durable and solid as well as less fragile and brittle than the wire with circular cross-section, which was merely drawn. Therefore, it seems entirely plausible that these properties had been known also to the manufacturers of spectacle fibulae, as the tradition of producing the spirally-wound wire jewellery existed already from the Early Bronze Age onwards. Consequently, the most fragile part of the fibula – the wire of the figure-of-eight – had been strengthened at certain spectacle fibula types with forging. This could mean that the spectacle fibula from the grave 5 at Gračič actually represents the result of one of the earliest attempts or one of the prototypes of spectacle fibulae with forged figure-of-eight part, angular in

⁴⁴ Pabst attributed the spectacle fibula to her Velika Gorica type, what probably does not hold true. As Pabst refers to my description of the fibula, it should be stressed that back then – Teržan 1990, 26, note 90 – I didn't pay attention to the execution of the figure-of-eight part of spectacle fibulae, what now seems crucial and decisive for their typological definition according to S. Pabst: see Pabst 2011, 216, 225, Abb. 9; Pabst 2012, 382, Liste 11 B, Karte 15.

grobnihi pridakih, značilnih za celotno obdobje Ha B1–3,⁴² medtem ko takšnih fibul v grobovih z Gračiča ni.

Ne nazadnje podpira zgodnjo datacijo pojava očalastih fibul s spodvito osmico tudi primerek iz Sengkofena pri Regensburgu, ki je zaradi najdiščnih okoliščin datiran v Ha A2. S. Pabst jo je zaradi spodvite, a enostavno speljane osmice obravnavala kot »posebno obliko« in jo je zato izločila iz tipa Wels.⁴³ Vendar moramo opozoriti, da ima skoraj povsem enako speljano osmico kot fibula iz Sengkofena očalasta fibula iz gračiškega groba 5, le da je njena osmica večja kot pri sengkofenski fibuli in kot pri večini fibul tipa Wels, razen tega pa je žica osmice pravokotnega preseka, zato predstavlja trenutno unikatni primerek (*sl. 3: 1a–d; Tab. 2: 4*).⁴⁴ Grob 5, v katerem so kar trije trakasti uhani, okrašeni z drobnimi buncicami, izpričuje isti nakit oz. tip noše kot zgoraj omenjeni grobovi 30, 35 in 33. Na osnovi navedenih primerov grobnih celot, še zlasti pa glede na radiokarbonsko datacijo groba 35 z Gračiča, v neposredni bližini katerega leži grob 5, domnevamo, da tudi fibula iz groba 5 ne more biti mlajša od stopnje Ha B1/B2 in morda predstavlja le eksperimentalni primerek »zlatarskega« mojstra ali pa njegovega vajenca. Namreč skovana žica bodisi rombičnega bodisi pravokotnega preseka je bolj trpežna in trdna, je manj krhka in lomljiva kot le vlečena žica okroglega preseka. Zato se zdi povsem verjetno, da so to lastnost poznali izdelovalci očalastih fibul, saj so najbolj lomljivi del – žico osmice – pri fibulah določenih tipov s kovanjem ojačali. To bi lahko pomenilo, da predstavlja očalasta fibula iz groba 5 z Gračiča plod enega izmed zgodnjih poskusov oz. enega izmed prototipov očalastih fibul s skovano osmico oglatega preseka. Vendar velja pripomniti, da so celotno obdobje Ha B izdelovali in ponujali različne izvedbe očalastih fibul, kot to dokazujejo posamezne depojske najdbe, v katerih so zastopani skupaj primerki očalastih fibul z oglatim in okroglim presekom žice osmice.⁴⁵ Morda je šlo glede na vloženo delo med njimi le za »cenovno« razliko. Zato je naša teza, da je izvorno področje očalastih fibul tipa Wels, verjetno tudi očalastih fibul variante Ruše, morda pa celo tipa Hallstatt

cross section. However, it should be mentioned that throughout the entire Ha B period different varieties of spectacle fibulae had been produced or supplied, as evidenced by several hoards, in which examples of different spectacle fibulae types, both with angular or circular cross section of the figure-of-eight part, appear together.⁴⁵ Taking into account the diverse amount of effort for the production of these different spectacle fibulae types, we could possibly speak only of their “price” or “value” difference. Thus, according to our thesis, the place of origin of the Wels spectacle fibula type and presumably also of the variant Ruše within the Šarengrad spectacle fibula type, but perhaps also of the Hallstatt spectacle fibula type, should be searched precisely in the south-eastern Alpine region, possibly even within the Ruše Urnfield group. This is indicated both by the experimental specimens of such fibulae and by their relatively numerous and significant presence as a constituent part of the characteristic female attire in the discussed area. Furthermore, their dating points in the same direction, as they first appear as early as Ha A2/B1 period, while they remain popular through the entire Ha B1 period and up to the Ha B1/B2 period (according to Rychner’s chronological scheme).⁴⁶ At the same time it should be mentioned, that in the region of Podravje the Šarengrad type spectacle fibulae, whether of Ruše or Sinošević variant (according to Pabst), are attested also in the Ha B2/B3 period, as evidenced by the graves from Ormož.⁴⁷ In this way, the spectacle fibulae with the figure-of-eight of the form A, especially the Wels spectacle fibula type and the Ruše variant of the Šarengrad spectacle fibula type, represent a regional jewellery of the south-eastern Alpine area (fig. 4), which appears more or less simultaneously with the Gyermely type of spectacle fibulae, featuring a small figure-of-eight of the form B according to Pabst. These contemporaneous spectacle fibulae show however a somewhat different distribution, comprising the neighbouring Pannonian Plain, especially the cultural groups in the region between the Balaton Lake and Danube River, while singular examples appear also within the Dalj and the already mentioned Ruše cultural group, as for example at the cemetery of Pobrežje.⁴⁸ The ques-

tip Hallstatt po Pabst 2012, 29 Abb. 1: 1.

⁴² Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 118–121.

⁴³ Pabst 2012, 63, Abb. 4: 1.

⁴⁴ Pabst jo je pripisala svojemu tipu očalastih fibul Velika Gorica, kar pa verjetno ne drži. Ker se Pabst sklicuje na moj opis fibule, moram poudariti, da takrat – Teržan 1990, 26 op. 90 – še nisem bila pozorna na to, kako je speljana osmica pri očalastih fibulah, kar je ključno in merodajno pri tipološki analizi S. Pabst: glej Pabst 2011, 216, 225, Abb. 9; ista 2012, 382, Liste 11 B, Karte 15.

⁴⁵ Glej n.pr. Vinski-Gasparini 1973, T. 129: 12–13; 131: 18, 22, 21, 23; Vasić 1999, Taf. 18: 227, 225–226.

⁴⁵ See e.g. Vinski-Gasparini 1973, T. 129: 12–13; 131: 18, 21–23; Vasić 1999, T. 18: 225–227.

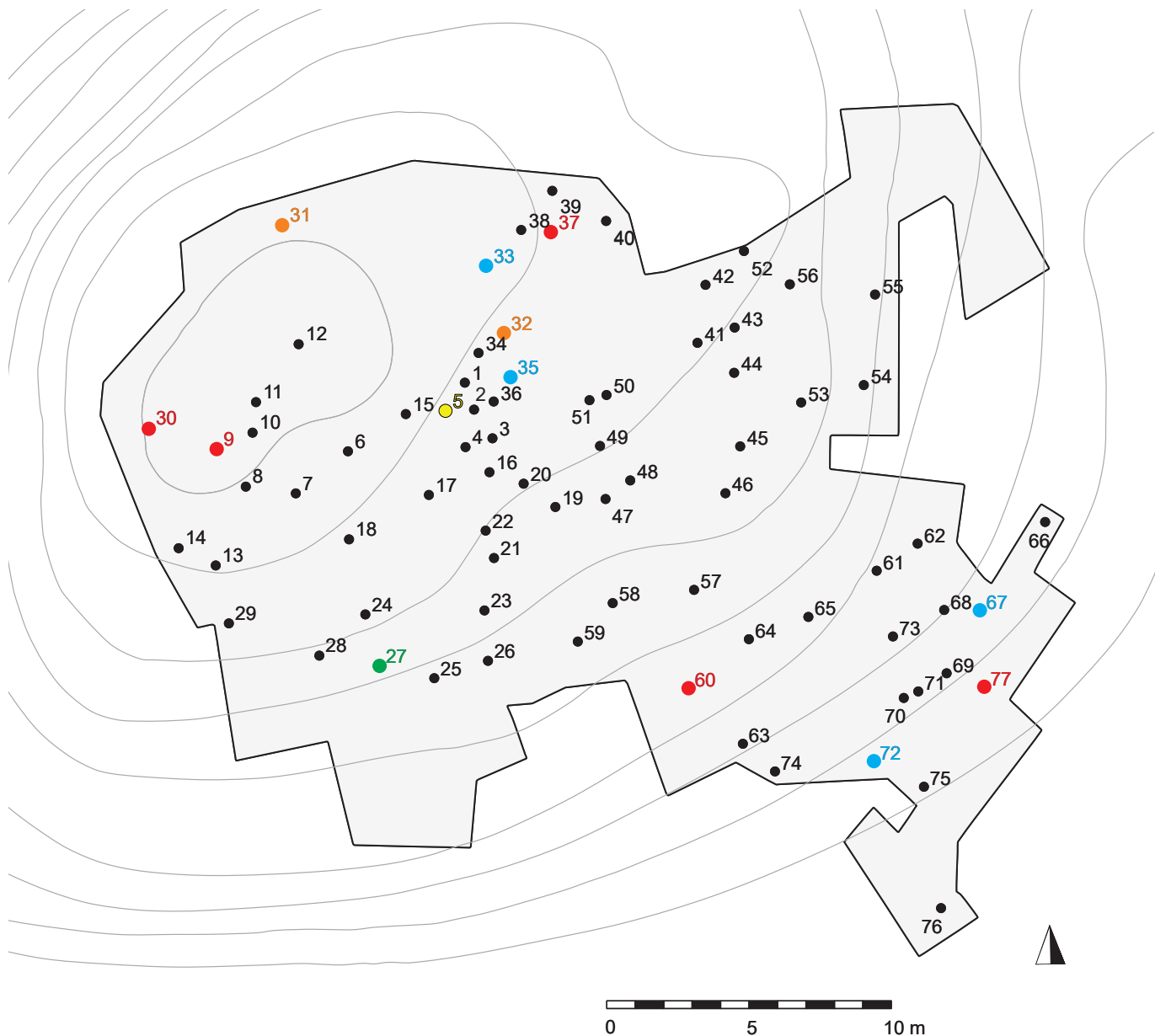
⁴⁶ Here we refer exclusively to the sites of the Ruše Urnfield group and not to the site of Hallstatt, where the Wels spectacle fibula type is attested still in the graves of the Ha C period.

⁴⁷ Pabst 2012, 25–26, 376, Abb. 1: 3; Liste 2, Karte 2; Tomažič-Jevremov 1989–90, T. 15: 1.

⁴⁸ Pabst 2011, 202–218, Abb. 3; Pabst 2012, 33–37, 379, Abb. 2: 3; Liste 7, Karte 6. Cfr. also Pahič 1972, T. 11: 7;

Slika 7. Gračič, razporeditev grobov s fibulami: očalaste fibule tipa Maribor – rdeča, očalaste fibule tipa Wels – modra, očalasta fibula z veliko osmico (gr. 5) – rumena, fibula z listastim lokom (gr. 32) – oranžna, ločna fibula s tordiranim lokom (gr. 27) – zelena.

Figure 7. Gračič, cemetery plan with indicated graves containing fibulae: spectacle fibulae of Maribor type – red, spectacle fibulae of Wels type – blue, spectacle fibula with large figure-of-eight (gr. 5) – yellow, fibula with leaf-shaped bow (gr. 32) – orange, bow fibula with twisted bow (gr. 27) – green.



iskati prav v jugovzhodnem alpskem prostoru, morda celo v okviru ruške skupine kulture žarnih grobišč. To nakazujejo na eni strani omenjeni eksperimentalni primerki fibul, na drugi strani sorazmerno dobra zastopanost očalastih fibul kot sestavnih delov značilne ženske noše, in ne nazadnje datacija, saj je njihov prvi pojav možno opredeliti v čas Ha A2/B1, v modi pa ostanejo skozi celotno stopnjo Ha B1 do Ha B1/B2 (v Rychnerjevem smislu).⁴⁶ Hkrati pa se zdi omemba vredno, da so v Podravju zastopane tudi očalaste fibule tipa Šarengrad, variante Sinošević (po Pabst), ki pa očitno nadomestijo starejše oblike, saj so postale moda predvsem v času Ha B2/3, kot kažejo npr. grobovi iz Ormoža.⁴⁷ To pomeni, da predstavljajo očalaste fibule kategorije A, zlasti tipa Wels in variante Ruše tipa Šarengrad, regionalni nakit jugovzhodnoalpskega območja (*sl.* 4), ki se pojavi bolj ali manj sočasno kot očalaste fibule z majhno osmico tipa Gyermely,

⁴⁶ Tu ne mislimo na sam Hallstatt, kjer je tip Wells zastopan še v grobovih stopnje Ha C, temveč izključno na najdišča ruške skupine.

⁴⁷ Pabst 2012, 25–26, 376, Abb. 1:3; Liste 2, Karte 2; Tomažič-Jevremov 1989–90, T. 15: 1.

tion, whether the spectacle fibulae of the Gyermely type represent the original prototype for the production of the Wels spectacle fibula type, must remain open for now. Anyway, it is worth mentioning that in the hoard of Gyermely the spectacle fibulae of both types (the Gyermely and the Wels type) are presented, therefore they were contemporary.⁴⁹ Nevertheless, according to our thesis we could understand the described situation as the outcome of two rather contemporaneous craft-production spheres, operating within the mentioned cultural groups, whereas both of them developed its own version of spectacle fibulae, which differ only as far as the execution of the figure-of-eight is concerned.

If we further look at the distribution of the graves on the cemetery at Gračič, which contain spectacle fibulae with figure-of-eight of the Wels type (*fig.* 7), an interesting picture emerges. The majority of graves with the Wels type spectacle fibula are located mostly in the central and eastern part of

12: 10.

⁴⁹ Tarbay 2015, 365, Pl. 6: 71–72.

a kategorije B po Pabst, ki pa so značilne za kulturne skupine v sosednji Panoniji, zlasti na področju med Blatnim jezerom in Donavo, čeprav so s posameznimi primerki zastopane tako v okviru daljske in kot tudi ruške skupine, npr. na Pobrežju.⁴⁸ Ali predstavljajo fibule tipa Gyermely izhodiščni vzor za izdelavo fibul tipa Wels, ostaja trenutno še odprto vprašanje. Vsekakor pa naj opozorimo, da sta prav v depoju Gyermely zastopani očalasti fibuli tako enega (tip Wels) kot drugega (tip Gyermely) tipa, kar nedvomno govori za njuno istočasnost, tj. Ha A2/B1.⁴⁹ A naša teza je, da gre za dva dokaj sočasna umetnostno-obrtna kroga, delujoča v okviru obeh omenjenih kulturnih skupin, vsak s svojo izvedbo očalastih fibul, ki pa se med seboj razlikujejo le glede izpeljave vezne osmice.

Če si pogledamo še razporeditev grobov z očalastimi fibulami z osmico – tipa Wels na Gračiču (*sl.* 7), se pokaže zanimiva slika. Najdemo jih namreč predvsem na osrednjem in vzhodnem delu grobišča, kjer se z njimi orisuje posebna skupina z na gosto posejanimi grobovi, morda pa celo dve, a manj izraziti skupini grobov. V sredini prve se nahaja grob 35, v njegovi neposredni bližini pa še grob 5. Proti severnem robu sledi grob 33, ki pa verjetno že sodi k vzhodni skupini, za katero predpostavljamo, da njeno jedro tvorita grobova 37 in 38. Nasprotno pa grobova 72 in 67 ležita veliko nižje na pobočju in po vsej verjetnosti pripadata isti skupini grobov, kateri smo pripisali tudi grobova 60 in 77 z očalastimi fibulami tipa Maribor. Sklepajoč po nošnji fibul gre za bolj heterogeno skupino, vendar je verjetno, da so razlike v tipu fibul pogojene časovno, čeprav bi lahko bile povezane tudi z družbenim statusom njihovih lastnic, kajti grobova 72 in 67 ležita na samem robu tega dela grobišča. Naša domneva je, da so grobovi z očalastimi fibulami pripadali vsem trem ali štirim družbenim enotam oz. rodbinam, katerih ženske pripadnice so se komajda razlikovale med seboj glede nošnje fibul. Zelo verjetno je, da so razlike v tipu očalastih fibul pogojene kronološko, kar bi pomenilo, da so očalaste fibule tipa Wels prišle v modo nekoliko kasneje kot očalaste fibule tipa Maribor. Slednje bi potemtakem lahko označili kot značilne za stopnjo Ha A2/B1 oz. Ruše I, fibule tipa Wels pa za stopnjo Ha B1/B2 oz. Ruše II.⁵⁰

the cemetery, where they form one or possibly even two, though in this case less definite, groups of closely spaced graves. In the middle of the first group the grave 35 is located, while the grave 5 lies in its immediate neighbourhood. The grave 33 is placed towards the northern edge and most probably belongs already to the eastern grave-group, the core of which we presume in the graves 37 and 38. On the other hand, the graves 72 and 67 lie quite much lower on the slope and most probably belong to the grave-group, to which we assigned also graves 60 and 77 containing the spectacle fibulae of the Maribor type. Judging by the fibula adornments this grave-group is much more heterogeneous, but it seems that the differences in fibula types are conditioned by temporal divergence, even though they could as well be related to the social status of their owners, as the graves 72 and 67 are placed on the very edge of this part of the cemetery. We presume that the graves with spectacle fibulae appertained to all three or four social units or extended families, the female members of which barely differentiated among each other as far as the wearing of the fibulae is concerned. Most likely the differences in the spectacle fibula types are conditioned by chronological factors. Consequently, such considerations would mean that the Wels spectacle fibula type came in fashion somewhat later than the spectacle fibulae of the Maribor type. The latter could then be designated as characteristic of the Ha A2/B1 period or the Ruše I phase, while the Wels type spectacle fibulae would be representative of the Ha B1/B2 period or the Ruše II phase.⁵⁰

⁴⁸ Pabst 2011, 202–218, Abb. 3; ista 2012, 33–37, 379, Abb. 2: 3; Liste 7, Karte 6. Glej tudi Pahič 1972, T. 11: 7; 12: 10.

⁴⁹ Tarbay 2015, 346–347, 365, Pl. 6: 71–72.

⁵⁰ Tako jih je uvrstil že Pare 1998, 343–346, Abb. 24: 4; 25: 26; vendar moramo opozoriti, da na nekropoli na Gračiču ni zastopanih drugih elementov noše, kot so harfaste fibule in igle z majhno vazasto glavico, ki predstavljajo vodilne tipe Parove stopnje Ruše II.

⁵⁰ This corresponds to the attribution made already by Pare 1998, 343–346, Abb. 24: 4; 25: 26. However, it should be stressed that on the Gračič necropolis there are no other attire elements, such as harp fibulae or pins with a small vase-shaped head, which represent the leading types of the Ruše II phase according to Pare.

Fibula z listastim lokom

V grobu 32, ki leži v neposredni bližini grobov 35 in 34 (*sl. 7*), je bil poleg vijčka in bikonične amfore najden tudi fragment fibule z listastim lokom. Lok, ki je rahlo konkavno usločen, ima zaobljeno ovalno obliko in je okrašen z drobnimi bunčicami v motivu peščene ure (*Tab. 12: 13*). Ker preostali del fibule ni ohranjen, ni jasno, ali gre za fibulo dvodelne ali enodelne sheme, čeprav je verjetneje, da je bila enodelna. Fibule z listastim lokom predstavljajo namreč zelo razširjen tip fibul v starejšem obdobju kulture žarnih grobišč, za katere pa je značilen bolj ozkolistno oblikovan lok z graviranim okrasom, medtem ko je pri fibulah mlajših variant lok širši, bolj ovalne oblike ter pogosteje okrašen z iztolčenimi pikami in bunčicami.⁵¹ Fibula iz groba 32 se zdi še najbolj podobna fibulam tipa Röschitz/Innsbruck-Hötting I po Betzlerju, datiranjem okvirno v čas Ha A.⁵² Vendar pa listasti fibuli iz depoja Egyek na vzhodnem Madžarskem kažeta, da so se tovrstne fibule obdržale v modi vse do horizonta Hajdúböszörmény, torej še v čas Ha B1.⁵³ Fibula iz groba 32 se torej navezuje na tradicijo nošnje starejše kulture žarnih grobišč, a jo zaradi oblikovanosti loka in izvedbe okrasa pripisujemo mlajši varianti listastih fibul in jo datiramo v čas Ha A2/B1. To datacijo podpira tudi lega groba v neposredni bližini groba 35 (*sl. 7*).

Ločna fibula s tordiranim lokom

Gracilna enozankasta ločna fibula s tordiranim lokom iz groba 27 predstavlja posebnost v okviru gračiške nekropole (*Tab. 10: 6*), saj so bile tovrstne fibule doslej nepoznane v okviru ruške skupine kulture žarnih grobišč. Takšne fibule so namreč lastne ženski noši v egejskem in italskem svetu, kjer so značilne za protovillanovsko obdobje, za čas stopnje »Bronzo Finale 2« oz. za kasno poznoheladsko III C stopnjo in submikensko obdobje.⁵⁴ Le redke so zašle v severneje

Fibula with leaf-shaped bow

The grave 32, located in the immediate neighbourhood of the graves 35 and 34 (*fig. 7*), contained besides the spindle whorl and the biconical amphora also a fragment of the fibula with leaf-shaped bow. The bow has a shape of a rounded oval and features a decoration of embossed dots, arranged in the form of an hourglass, while the line of the bow is slightly curved in (*Pl. 12: 13*). The rest of the fibula is not preserved, thus it remains unclear whether it goes for one- or two-piece variety, though it seems more likely that the fibula was made in one piece. The fibulae with leaf-shaped bow represent namely a widely spread fibula-type in the older stage of the Urnfield period when they display a more narrow leaf-shaped bow and engraved decoration. On the other hand the younger variants of such fibulae demonstrate a wider bow of more oval form, which is more frequently decorated also with embossed dots and knobs.⁵¹ The fibula from the grave 32 seems to correspond best to the fibulae of the Röschitz/Innsbruck-Hötting I type according to Betzler, dated approximately to the Ha A period.⁵² However, the two leaf-shaped fibulae from the hoard of Egyek in the eastern Hungary indicate that such fibulae remained in fashion all the way to the Hajdúböszörmény horizon, that is, until the Ha B1 period.⁵³ The fibula from the grave 32 is thus still related to the adornment tradition of the older Urnfield period, but due to its form of the bow and its decoration technique we assign the specimen to the younger variant of the leaf-shaped fibulae and date it into the Ha A2/B1 period. Such dating is substantiated also by the location of the grave 32, placed in the immediate neighbourhood of the grave 35 (*fig. 7*).

Bow fibula with twisted bow

The slender one-looped bow fibula with twisted bow from the grave 27 represents a peculiarity at the cemetery of Gračič (*Pl. 10: 6*), as fibulae of such type have not been found up to now within the frame of the Ruše Urnfield group. This kind of fibulae are emblematic namely for the female attire in the Aegean and Italian regions, where they characterise the Proto-Villanovan period in the stage of the "Bronzo Finale 2" or the late Late Helladic IIIC Late and

⁵¹ Prim. npr. Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 112–125, T. 62: 4–20; Betzler 1974, 42 ss.

⁵² Betzler 1974, 46–49, Taf. 5: 102–103; Novotna 2001, 19–22, Taf. 2: 18; Pare 1998, 400–402, Abb. 44: A1, B 1.

⁵³ Moszolics 2000, 29, 43, Taf. 28: 3–4. Fragmenti fibule z listastim lokom izvirajo tudi iz enega izmed grobov iz Ruš in so hranjeni v muzeju Joanneum (inv. št. 1223), glej Kaerner 1988–1989, 226, sl. 7: 4.

⁵⁴ Betzler 1974, 65–67, Taf. 14: 135; von Eles Masi 1986, 14–16, Taf. 3: 68; 4: 69–70; Colonna 2006, 90–92, Tav.

⁵¹ Cfr. e.g. Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 112–125, T. 62: 4–20; Betzler 1974, 42 ff.

⁵² Betzler 1974, 46–49, Taf. 5: 102–103; Novotna 2001, 19–22, Taf. 2: 18; Pare 1998, 400–402, Abb. 44: A1, B1.

⁵³ Moszolics 2000, 29, 43, Taf. 28: 3–4. The fragments of fibula with leaf-shaped bow are attested also in one of the graves from the Ruše cemetery and are kept in the Universalmuseum Joanneum in Graz (invent. no. 1223); cfr. Kaerner 1988–1989, 226, fig. 7: 4.

ležeče alpske kraje, posamezne tudi v vzhodnoalpski prostor kot npr. primerek iz Tolmina.⁵⁵ Fibula z Gračiča predstavlja torej nedvomno tuj kos nakita, bodisi italske bodisi grške provenience, in ni mlajša od stopnje Ha A2/B1. Da je morda bila tudi njena lastnica tujka, pa govori pozicija groba 27, kajti leži na pobočju ob samem robu prve, severozahodne skupine grobov (sl. 7).

IGLE

Igle, za katere je analiza grobnih sestavov pokazala, da se v primerjavi z ženskimi grobovi s fibulami nahajajo v skromnejše opravljenih grobovih, so značilni pridelek moške noše⁵⁶. Na nekropoli so zastopane v skoraj 20 % grobov, kar kaže na dokaj ustaljen in enoten način oblačilne kulture moškega dela populacije na Brinjevi gori⁵⁷. Tudi glede spektra tipov igel ni opaziti večje raznolikosti.

Igle s tordiranim vratom

Pri obravnavi očalastih fibul tipa Maribor smo na osnovi groba 30, v katerem se nahajajo poleg fibule tudi tri bronaste igle, že nakazali njihovo časovno mesto: prva je igla s cigarasto glavico iz družine kijastih igel (*Tab. 11: 14*), druga pa je igla z veliko vazasto glavico (*Tab. 11: 15*), obe sta edinstveni med iglami na Gračiču in ju lahko povežemo s tradicijo starejše kulture žarnih grobišč.⁵⁸ Igla z bikonično glavico in odebeljenim, psevdotordiranim vratom (*Tab. 11: 13*) pa je pripisana iglam tipa Marco oz. njegovi varianti Velika Gorica, značilni predvsem za stopnjo Ha B1.⁵⁹ Na Gračiču takšna igla ni le v grobu 30, za katerega predlagamo datacijo Ha A2/B1, temveč je zastopana v več grobovih. Skoraj povsem enaki igli se nahajata v grobovih 23 in 38, v obeh pa je še po ena igla drugačnega tipa, v grobu 23 igla z majhno kroglasto glavico, medtem ko vrhnji del igle iz groba 38 ni ohranjen (*Tab. 8: 4–5; 14: 5–6*). Podobna tem iglam, a bolj gracilna, je igla iz groba 47 (*Tab. 17: 1*), še manjša je igla iz groba 51, ki nima izrazite bikonične glavice, temveč le majhen koničen

Sub-Mycenaean period.⁵⁴ Only rare examples ended up more to the north, in the Alpine area, with individual specimens appearing also in the south-eastern Alpine region, such as for example the twisted bow fibula from the cemetery of Tolmin.⁵⁵ The fibula from Gračič thus without a doubt represents a foreign piece of jewellery, either of Italian or Greek provenance and cannot be placed later as the Ha A2–B1 period. The position of the grave 27, lying on the slope at the very edge of the first northwestern grave-group, moreover indicates that also its female owner possibly had been a foreigner (*fig. 7*).

PINS

The pins, for which the analysis of grave compositions showed that they are present in more modestly furnished graves, represent a characteristic element of the male attire.⁵⁶ At the Gračič necropolis the pins appear in almost 20 percent of graves, what points to a rather consistent and uniform manner of clothing in the male part of population at Brinjeva gora.⁵⁷ Similarly, also the attested range of pin-types shows relatively small variation.

Pins with twisted neck

When discussing the spectacle fibulae of the Maribor type we already indicated the chronological position of three bronze pins from the grave 30. The first specimen represents a cigar-like pin belonging to the typological class of club-shaped pins (*Pl. 11: 14*), while the other is the pin with a large vase-shaped head (*Pl. 11: 15*). Both are unique examples among the pins at the Gračič cemetery and can be linked with the tradition of the older Urnfield culture.⁵⁸ The third pin has a biconical head and a thickened neck, decorated with pseudo-torsion (*Pl. 11: 13*), what justifies its classification as the Marco type pin or its variant of Velika Gorica, characteristic mostly for the Ha B1 period.⁵⁹ On the Gračič cemetery such pin does not appear however only in the grave 30, for which we propose a dating in the Ha A2/B1 period, but is present also in several other graves. Almost identical pins are attested in the graves 23 and 38, where they are associated with another pin of a different type. Thus, in the grave 23 a pin with a small globular

31–33; Jung 2006, 189–192, 215, Taf. 14: 1–2; 16: 6; 18: 5–6; 19: 5–6.

⁵⁵ Svoljšak, Pogačnik 2001, Tab. 22: 1; Pogačnik 2002, 30, sl. 4/ IV; Teržan 2002, 93.

⁵⁶ Glej tu Koprivnik, Teržan, sl. 4.

⁵⁷ Glej tu Koprivnik, Teržan, sl. 3d; 4.

⁵⁸ Glej opombe 12–13.

⁵⁹ Glej opombo 14.

⁵⁴ Betzler 1974, 65–67, Taf. 14: 135; von Eles Masi 1986, 14–16, Taf. 3: 68; 4: 69–70; Colonna 2006, 90–92, T. 31–33; Jung 2006, 189–192, 215, Taf. 14: 1–2; 16: 6; 18: 5–6; 19: 5–6.

⁵⁵ Svoljšak, Pogačnik 2001, T. 22: 1; Pogačnik 2002, 30, fig. 4/ IV; Teržan 2002, 93.

⁵⁶ See here Koprivnik, Teržan, fig. 4.

⁵⁷ See here Koprivnik, Teržan, figs. 3d; 4.

⁵⁸ See notes 12–13.

⁵⁹ See note 14.

zaključek, pod tordiranim vratom pa kvadratno oz. kockasto odebelitev (*Tab. 17: 13*). Podobne kvadratno ali rombično odebeljene elemente je srečati tudi pri iglah s področja severne Italije, npr. pri iglah tipa Fontanella, le da je tak element nameščen običajno med glavico in odebeljenim, pogosto fasetiranim vratom, le pri maloštevilnih pa pod njim.⁶⁰ Fragment na ta način oblikovane igle izvira tudi iz Tolmina, a žal brez ohranjenega vrhnjega dela igle in tudi brez ohranjene grobne celote.⁶¹ Igle tipa Fontanella, ki so razširjene predvsem v Padski nižini od Lombardije in Benečije do Trentinskega, so značilne za protovillanovsko stopnjo »Bronzo Finale« oz. Ha A2. Kot je za grob 51 z Gračiča pokazalo radiokarbonsko datiranje pri 95,4 % verjetnosti, sodi tudi ta grob v čas 1042–903 calBC (*sl. 1*), kar se okvirno ujema s stopnjo Ha A2/B1.⁶² Kaže torej, da ne gre za bistveno časovno razliko med iglo iz groba 51 in iglami s kvadratnim oz. kockastim elementom s severnoitalskega območja. Hkrati pa nam radiokarbonska datacija groba 51 služi tudi za osnovno izhodišče za časovno opredelitev grobov z iglami z odebeljenim psevdotordiranim vratom na Gračiču, in sicer – kot že omenjeno v zvezi z grobom 30 – jih datiramo v stopnjo Ha A2/B1 in Ha B1. To opredelitev podpira tudi lega grobov s temi iglami na grobišču (*sl. 8*). Kot že omenjeno leži dvojni grob 30 na vrhu vzpetine, verjetno kot prvi v okviru zahodne skupine grobov, v sklopu katere je tudi grob 23 z enako iglo, ki pa leži nižje na pobočju. Podobno lego kot ima grob 30 v zahodni skupini, ima grob 38 v vzhodni skupini grobov, tj. še na vrhnji terasi vzpetine, medtem ko sta grobova 51 in 47 nižje na pobočju. Zdi se, da je s temi grobovi označeno tisto območje nekropole, ki je nastalo prav v časovnem obdobju Ha A2/B1–Ha B1.

V grobovih na Gračiču so z več primerki zastopane tudi igle, katerih vrat je tordiran, a ne posebej odebeljen. Ker pa njihove glavice po večini niso ohranjene, jih ne moremo natančneje opredeliti (*Tab. 16: 3–4; 22: 1, 4*). Izjemi predstavljata le dve igli: igla iz groba 45 ima okroglo glavico (*Tab. 16: 4*), igla iz groba 52 pa je prvotno imela majhno bikonično glavico (*Tab. 17: 15*).⁶³ Tudi tovrstne igle z navadno tordiranim vratom stojijo v tradiciji nošnje srednje in pozne bronaste dobe, a v srednjeevropskem prostoru, še posebej v Karpatskem bazenu, ne sodijo med

head can be found, while the upper part of the pin from the grave 38 is not preserved (*Pls. 8: 4–5; 14: 5–6*). Similar to the above-treated pins is also a somewhat slender pin from the grave 47 (*Pl. 17: 1*) or the even slimmer pin from the grave 51, which however terminates in a small conical ending without a distinctive biconical head, while under the twisted neck it features a square-shaped or cubiform thickening (*Pl. 17: 13*). Corresponding square-shaped or rhomboid thickened elements can be found on pins from the territory of northern Italy, as for example on pins of the Fontanella type, where such element is usually placed between the head of the pin and its thickened, frequently faceted neck, while only exceptionally it is set under the latter.⁶⁰ A fragment of pin, formed in a similar way, has been found also in the cemetery of Tolmin, but unfortunately without the preserved upper part of the pin as well as its grave-unit.⁶¹ The pins of Fontanella type were distributed mostly in the Po Plain from Lombardy and Veneto up to Trentino region and are characteristic of the Protovillanovan stage “Bronzo Finale” or the Ha A2 period. According to the radiocarbon dating of the grave 51 from Gračič, we can place this grave in the time interval of 1042–903 cal BC with a 95.4% probability (*fig. 1*), what would accord fairly well with the Ha A2-B1 period.⁶² Thus, it is clear that there is no essential temporal divergence between the pin from the grave 51 and pins with square-shaped or cubiform elements from the northern Italian territory. At the same time, the radiocarbon dating from the grave 51 can be used as an essential guideline for the chronological definition of graves containing pins with thickened necks decorated in pseudo-torsion at the Gračič cemetery, which can be placed, as already mentioned in the case of the grave 30, in the Ha A2/B1 and Ha B1 periods. Such delineation is corroborated also by the position of the graves with above-mentioned pins on the cemetery (*fig. 8*). As already mentioned the double grave 30 lies on the very top of the cemetery rise and most probably represents the initial grave within the western grave-group, part of which is also the grave 23 containing a pin of the same type, but located somewhat lower on the slope. Similar in position to the grave 30 in the western group is the grave 38 within the eastern grave-group, as it lies still on the upper terrace of the rise, whereas the graves 51 and 47 are placed already lower on the slope. It seems that these graves denote the area of the necropolis,

⁶⁰ Prim. Carancini 1975, 209–210, Taf. 48: 1497; Colonna 2006, 71–72, Tav. 15–17.

⁶¹ Svoljšak, Pogačnik 2001, Tab. 90: 11; Pogačnik 2002, 49, sl. 32: X.

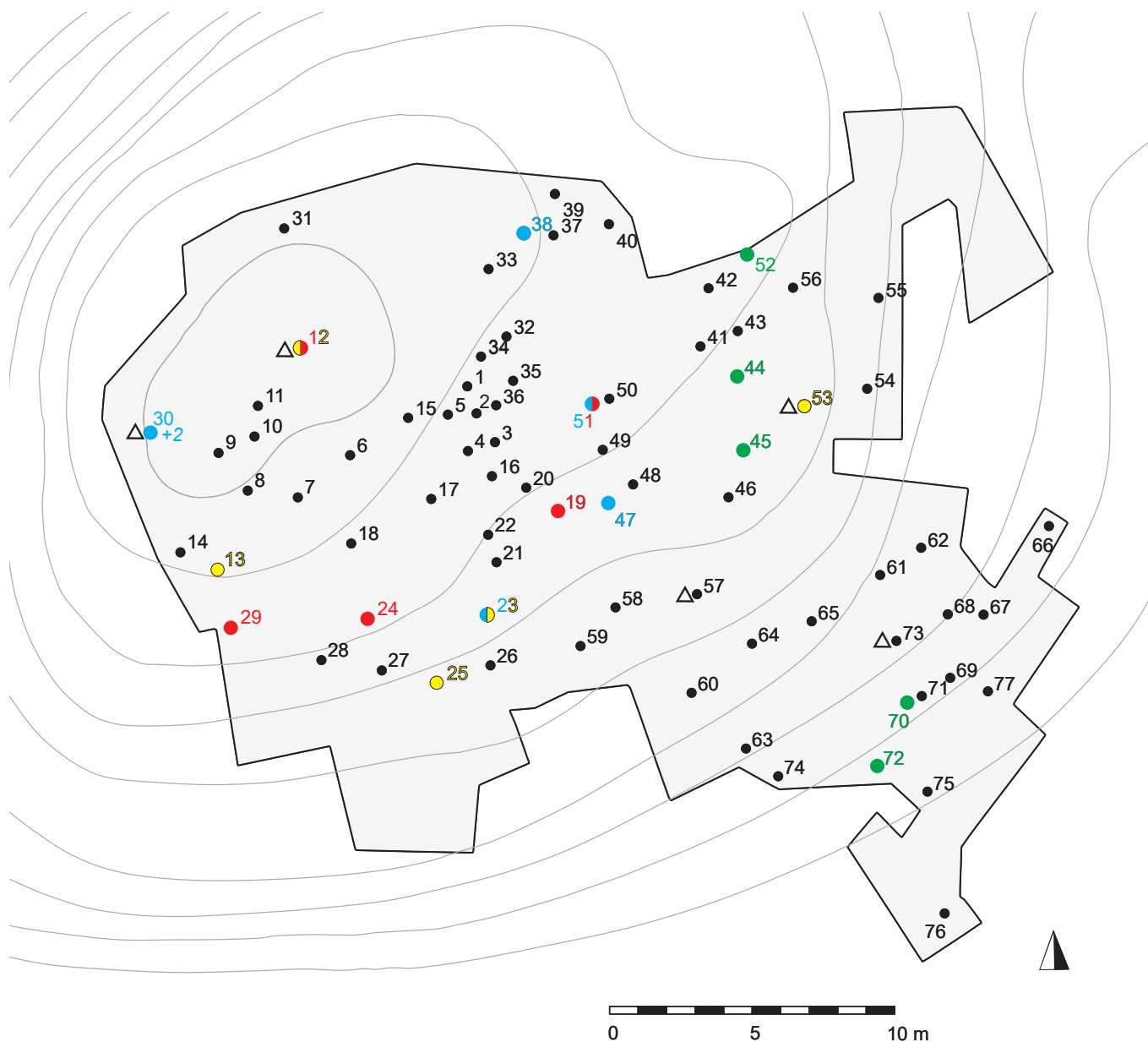
⁶² Črešnar, Koprivnik 2014, 309–310.

⁶³ Glavica igle je zaradi korozije močno načeta, v objavi V. Pahič 1988–1989, Tab. 3: 2 je bila očitno še bolje ohranjena.

⁶⁰ Cfr. Carancini 1975, 209–210, Taf. 48: 1497; Colonna 2006, 71–72, T. 15–17.

⁶¹ Svoljšak, Pogačnik 2001, T. 90: 11; Pogačnik 2002, 49, fig. 32: X.

⁶² Črešnar, Koprivnik 2014, 309–310.



Slika 8. Gračič, razporeditev grobov z iglami: igle z odebeljenim, pseudotordiranim vratom in bikonično glavico – modra, igle s tordiranim vratom – zelena, igle s čebuličasto glavico in variante – rumena, igle s spiralno uvito glavico – rdeča in britve – trikotnik. **Figure 8.** Gračič, cemetery plan with indicated graves containing pins and razors: pins with thickened neck, decorated in pseudo-torsion and biconical head – blue, pins with twisted neck – green, pins with bulb-shaped head and its variants – yellow, pins with spirally wound head – red, razors – triangle.

pogoste oblike igel v času kulture žarnih grobišč.⁶⁴ Igle s kroglasto glavico iz groba 45 je npr. podobna igla iz Surčina, ki pa je brez ohranjene grobne celote, a je grobišče okvirno datirano v starejšo stopnjo kulture žarnih grobišč.⁶⁵ Podobna igla je tudi v grobu G/1910 iz Velike Gorice, s tem se uvršča v čas Ha B1.⁶⁶ Nasprotno so igle s tordiranim vratom in bikonično glavico razmeroma pogoste na področju severne Italije, predvsem v Benečiji in na Trentinskem, kjer so po Caranciniju opredeljene kot tip Fivè in datirane v stopnjo »Bronzo Finale 2–3«, posamezni primerki pa so se obdržali tudi še v zgodnjo železno dobo (v smislu italijanske kronološke sheme).⁶⁷ Igle s fino tordiranim vratom in izrazito kroglasto glavico, po čemer se razlikuje od gračičkih, izvira tudi

which sprang up precisely in the Ha A2/B1–Ha B1 period.

In the graves from the Gračič cemetery appear moreover the pins, the neck of which is twisted but not additionally thickened. In the majority of cases their heads are not preserved anymore and consequently their precise classification is not possible (*Pls.* 16: 3–4; 22: 1, 4) with the exception of two examples. The pin from the grave 45 demonstrates a globular head (*Pl.* 16: 3), whereas the specimen from the grave 52 originally featured a small biconical head (*Pl.* 17: 15)⁶³. Likewise, this type of pins with a simple twisted neck implies the tradition of Middle and Late Bronze Age adornment. It should be stressed however that in Central European area, especially in the Carpathian Basin, such pin-forms are rather infrequent in the period of Urnfield Culture.⁶⁴ Similar to the pin with

⁶⁴ Prim. Novotná 1980, 144–145, Taf. 42: 959–965; Vinski-Gasparini 1973, Tab. 4: 10–11; Vasić 2003, 89, Taf. 35: 653–664.

⁶⁵ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, Tab. 4: 11.

⁶⁶ Karavanić 2009, 60, Pl. 54: 4.

⁶⁷ Prim. Carancini 1975, 224–225, Taf. 51: 1615, 1617, 1626, 1634; 109: G; de Marinis 2005, 25, Tav. 6; Colonna 2006, 74–75, Tav. 15–16.

⁶³ The pin head is badly damaged by corrosion. In the publication by V. Pahič 1988–1989, T. 3: 2 it seems that back then the pin head was evidently better preserved.

⁶⁴ Cfr. Novotná 1980, 144–145, Taf. 42: 959–965; Vinski-Gasparini 1973, T. 4: 10–11; Vasić 2003, 89, Taf. 35: 653–664.

iz Maribora, iz grobišča na Mladinski ulici,⁶⁸ zaradi česar domneva, da sodi v precej isti čas kot igle z Gračiča. Glede na navedene analogije se nagibamo k okvirni dataciji igel z navadno tordiranim vratom z Gračiča v stopnjo Ha B1. Zdi se, da to podpira tudi razporeditev grobov s temi iglami na gračiškem grobišču (*sl. 8*), kajti nahajajo se izključno na pobočju v vzhodnem delu nekropole, in sicer v dveh skupinah. Prvo tvorijo grobovi 52, 44 in 45, drugo pa grobova 70 in 72 (oz. igla v neposredni bližini groba 72), zaradi česar sklepamo, da so igle s tordiranim vratom mlajše od igel z odebeljenim psevdotordiranim vratom, ki so v grobovih osrednje in zahodne skupine grobov (prim. na *sl. 8: modra in zelena*).

Igle s čebuličasto glavico

K tipu igel s čebuličasto glavico sodi igla iz groba 13, ki na vratu razen majhnega svitka ni posebej okrašena (*Tab. 5: 7*), kar je sicer običajno pri tovrstnih iglah.⁶⁹ Tudi v grobu 12 je med prdatki igla s čebuličasto glavico, a druge variante, opredeljene tudi kot vretenaste igle, saj ima glavico na gosto okrašeno s finimi vodoravnimi gravurami (*Tab. 5: 1*). Ta tip igel se prav tako navezuje na starejšo tradicijo kulture žarnih grobišč. Kar nenavadno se zdi, da jim najdemo podobne primerke med iglami tipa Urberach v srednje- in južnonemškem prostoru,⁷⁰ pa tudi na področju Karpatskega bazena, kot npr. v Chotinu.⁷¹ Vendar pa ima igla iz groba 12 svoje najboljše

⁶⁸ Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 118: 10.

⁶⁹ Prim. npr. Blečić Kavur 2011, 56–57, Fig. 8: 4–9.

⁷⁰ Prim. Kubach 1973, 342, 349–352, Taf. 56: 791; 57: 811–817.

⁷¹ Pare 1998, 400–402, Abb. 44: E 3.

globular head from the grave 45 is for example the pin from Surčin without the preserved grave-unit, though the cemetery itself is roughly dated in the older phase of the Urnfield Culture Period.⁶⁵ However, a similar pin can be found also in the grave G/1910 from Velika Gorica, due to which it can be placed in the Ha B1 period.⁶⁶ On the other hand, the pins with twisted neck and biconical head are relatively common on the territory of northern Italy, mostly in Veneto and Trentino regions, where they are classified according to Carancini as the type Fivave and dated in the phase “Bronzo Finale 2–3”, while singular examples still appear in the Early Iron Age period (in sense of the Italian chronological scheme).⁶⁷ A somewhat different pin than the examples from the Gračič cemetery, which has a fine twisted neck and a distinct globular head, comes from the cemetery at Mladinska ulica in Maribor⁶⁸ and can consequently be placed to more or less the same period as the pins from Gračič. In view of the mentioned analogies we are inclined to generally date the pins with simple twisted neck from the Gračič cemetery to the Ha B1 period. It seems that the arrangement of graves with such pins on the Gračič cemetery supports our considerations (*fig. 8*). They are namely located exclusively on the slope in the eastern part of the cemetery and within two grave-groups. The first group consists of the graves 52, 44 and 45, while the graves 70 and 72 (or better, the pin in the immediate vicinity of the grave 72) make up the second grave-group. This leads us to infer that the pins with twisted neck appear later than the pins with thickened neck decorated with pseudo-torsion, which can be found in graves from the central and western grave-group (cfr. *fig. 8: blue and green*).

Pins with bulb-shaped head

To the pins with bulb-shaped head we can ascribe the pin from the grave 13, which, with the exception of a small coil, has no additional decoration on the neck (*Pl. 5: 7*), what is a prevalent characteristic of such pins.⁶⁹ The grave 12 contains a pin with bulb-shaped head as well, but of different variant, which has been designated also as a spindle-shaped pin, since its head is densely engraved with fine horizontal lines (*Pl. 5: 1*). Similarly, this pin type can be affiliated to the older tradition of the Urnfield Culture Period. It seems quite extraordinary that similar specimens can be

⁶⁵ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, T. 4: 11.

⁶⁶ Karavanić 2009, 60, Pl. 54: 4.

⁶⁷ Cfr. Carancini 1975, 224–225, Taf. 51: 1615, 1617, 1626, 1634; 109: G; de Marinis 2005, 25, T. 6; Colonna 2006, 74–75, T. 15–16.

⁶⁸ Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 118: 10.

⁶⁹ Cfr. e.g. Blečić Kavur 2011, 56–57, fig. 8: 4–9.

primerjave v panonskih depojih iz Romanda in Velem Szentvida, s čimer je podano tudi njihovo časovno mesto v zgodnji Ha B1.⁷² Takšno datacijo podpira tudi sorodna igla z vodoravno razčlenjeno glavico iz groba 1/1911 iz Velike Gorice, kajti v tem grobu je med pridatki tudi antenski meč, tulasta sekira z okrasom v obliki peščene ure, polmesečasta britev tipa Oblekovice ipd., skratka značilni repertoar IV. stopnje po Kseniji Vinski-Gasparini oz. stopnje Ha B1.⁷³ Polmesečasta britev tipa Oblekovice se nahaja tudi med pridatki groba 12 (*Tab. 5: 2*), zaradi česar njegova datacija v čas Ha B1 ni sporna.

Tudi igla iz groba 25 ima z vodoravnimi žlebovi razčlenjeno glavico, ki pa ni čebuličaste, temveč kroglaste oblike (*Tab. 10: 1*). Zanimivo je, da je tudi njej najti analogije med iglami tipa Urberach (po Kubachu) in drugih variant/tipov igel z vodoravno narebrenimi glavnicami, razširjenimi v širšem srednjeevropskem prostoru, kar kaže, da stoji igla iz groba 25 prav tako v tradiciji starejših igel iz obdobja Bd D/Ha A1.⁷⁴ Vendar pa so ji prav tako podobni primerki iz mlajšega obdobja kulture žarnih grobišč, kot npr. iz slovaških najdišč⁷⁵ in najdišč na vzhodnoalpskem obrobju, kot npr. iz Velem Szentvida,⁷⁶ s čimer je okvirno nakazano tudi mesto gračiške igle v čas Ha A2/B1.

Ostale igle iz gračiških grobov, ki pripadajo bodisi tipu igel s spiralno uvito glavico (*Tab. 7: 3; 9: 1; 10: 8; 17: 14*) bodisi iglam z drobno kroglasto ali ovalno glavico (*Tab. 8: 5; 18: 2*), so s kronološkega stališča neznačilne.⁷⁷ V rabi so bile namreč skozi daljša obdobja, zato jih je moč časovno opredeliti le na osnovi spremljajočih grobnih pridatkov. Kot kažeta grobova 12 in 51 z Gračiča so bile igle s spiralno uvito glavico del nošnje že v stopnji Ha A2/B1 (*Tab. 5: 3; 17: 14*), kar velja tudi za igle s kroglasto ali ovalno glavico, kot je razvidno iz grobov 23 in 53 (*Tab. 8: 5; 18: 2*). Z izjemo groba 12, ki se nahaja na vrhu vzpetine, glede na njihovo lego pretežno na zahodnem in osrednjem delu pobočja grobišča sklepamo, da so predstavljale značilni del moške nošnje v časovnem razponu celotne stopnje Ha B1 (*sl. 8*).

found among the pins of Urberach type in the territory of the middle and southern Germany,⁷⁰ but also in the Carpathian Basin region, as for example in Chotin.⁷¹ Nevertheless, the best analogies for the pin from the grave 12 come from the Pannonian hoards of Romand and Velem Szentvid, which place these pins in the early Ha B1 period.⁷² Such dating is confirmed also by the related pin with a head, shaped in horizontal coils from the grave 1/1911 at Velika Gorica. Besides the pin the latter contains antenna-hilted sword, socketed axe with a decoration in the form of an hourglass, semi-lunate razor of the Oblekovice type etc., all of which represent a characteristic set of objects in the phase IV according to Ksenija Vinski-Gasparini or in the Ha B1 period.⁷³ Moreover, the semi-lunate razor of the Oblekovice type is present among the grave-goods of grave 12 as well (*Pl. 5: 2*), the dating of which into the Ha B1 period is consequently indisputable.

The pin from the grave 25 similarly features a head decorated with horizontal grooves, which however is not bulb-shaped, but globular in form (*Pl. 10: 1*). Interestingly, also for this example the analogies can be found among the pins of the Urberach type (according to Kubach) and other pin variants/types with horizontally ribbed heads, which were distributed in the wider Central European territory. Therefore the pin from the grave 25 likewise indicates the tradition of older pins from the Bd D–Ha A1 period.⁷⁴ However, typologically close examples come also from the younger Urnfield period, as for example from sites in Slovakia⁷⁵ or from the fringes of the eastern Alpine area, e.g. from Velem Szentvid,⁷⁶ which all point to the fact that the chronological position of the pin from Gračič should be searched within the Ha A2/B1 period.

The remaining pins from the graves at Gračič cemetery can be classified either as pins with spirally wound head (*Pls. 7: 3; 9: 1; 10: 8; 17: 14*), or as pins with small globular or oval head (*Pls. 8: 5; 18: 2*), all of which are indistinct from the chronological point of view.⁷⁷ They were in use namely over a longer period and can be dated consequently only on the basis of accompanying grave-goods. The graves 12 and 51

⁷² Prim. tudi Říhový 1983, 41–44, Taf. 17: 427–428; 23: 564.

⁷³ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 155–157, Tab. 103: 8; Karavanić 2009, 61, Pl. 60; 61: 6.

⁷⁴ Kubach 1973, Taf. 56: 792; 57: 796, 799; Říhový 1979, 130–133, Taf. 39: 844–845, 860.

⁷⁵ Novotna 1980, 134–135, Taf. 40: 874, 877, 878.

⁷⁶ Říhový 1983, 25, Taf. 9: 162.

⁷⁷ Prim. npr. Říhový 1983, 22–24, 26–27, 29–32.

⁷⁰ Cfr. Kubach 1973, 342, 349–352, Taf. 56: 791; 57: 811–817.

⁷¹ Pare 1998, 400–402, Abb. 44: E3.

⁷² Cfr. also Říhový 1983, 41–44, Taf. 17: 427–428; 23: 564.

⁷³ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 155–157, T. 103: 8; Karavanić 2009, 61, Pls. 60–61: 6.

⁷⁴ Kubach 1973, Taf. 56: 792; 57: 796, 799; Říhový 1979, 130–133, Taf. 39: 844–845, 860.

⁷⁵ Novotna 1980, 134–135, Taf. 40: 874, 877, 878.

⁷⁶ Říhový 1983, 25, Taf. 9: 162.

⁷⁷ Cfr. e.g. Říhový 1983, 22–24, 26–27, 29–32.

OBROČASTI NAKIT

Obročki raznih oblik in velikosti sodijo med pogoste pridane v grobovih na Gračiču in so značilni predvsem za ženske grobove⁷⁸. Ovratnice v kombinaciji z zapestnicami in manjšimi obročki označujejo II. vrsto noše, zapestnice in obročki III. vrsto noše, obročki v kombinaciji s fibulami IV. vrsto noše, posebno skupino pa tvorijo grobovi, v katerih se nahajajo le trakasti obročki oz. uhani in so opredeljeni kot V. vrsta ženske noše.⁷⁹

Med ovratnicami so zastopane tako gladke ovratnice okroglega preseka (*Tab. 11: 10; 13: 6*) kot tudi tordirane ovratnice različne debeline in velikosti (*Tab. 6: 1; 17: 9; 18: 8–12; 20: 3; 22: 9*). Tako prve kot druge predstavljajo nakit, ki se pojavlja skozi celotno obdobje kulture žarnih grobišč in so zato s kronološkega stališča manj pomembne, a vendar kot kažeta grobova 30 in 34 so gladke ovratnice zastopane v Gračiču le v najstarejših grobovih.⁸⁰ Pozornost vzbujata dvojna tordirana ovratnica iz groba 31, sestavljena iz dveh ovratnic, ki pa sta speti skozi spiralno uvita konca obeh ovratnic vdeto vezno zakovico. Razen tega se le-ta razlikuje od ostalih na Gračiču po bolj fini tordiranosti (*Tab. 12: 1*). Na tak način so namreč izdelane tako imenovane trojne in dvojne zapestnice in ovratnice, ki sodijo med značilno zvrst nakita starejše kulture žarnih grobišč v kulturnih skupinah severno od Alp, od Švice preko južnonemškega prostora do Slovaške,⁸¹ zaradi česar se tudi ovratnica iz groba 31 navezuje na tradicijo nakita starejšega obdobja kulture žarnih grobišč. Primerki dvojne ovratnice je znan tudi s Hajdine, le da sta konca speta z žičnato zanko.⁸² Zanimivo je, da je takšna dvojna ovratnica prikazana tudi na majhni

⁷⁸ Glej tu Koprivnik, Teržan, sl. 3d; 4.

⁷⁹ Glej tu Koprivnik, Teržan, sl. 4.

⁸⁰ V tej zvezi je zanimiva primerjava z grobom 289 iz Dobove, ki je tam najbogatejši in hkrati eden izmed najstarejših grobov na nekropoli, glej Stare 1975, *Tab. 41: 4, 10*.

⁸¹ Prim. Müller-Karpe 1959, *Taf. 183: 18*; Richter 1970, 132–136, *Taf. 44; 799–811, 817*; Pászthory 1985, 116–117, *Taf. 45: 565*; Novotna 1984, 46–47, *Taf. 51: 336*.

⁸² Müller-Karpe 1959, *Taf. 116: 11*.

from the Gračič cemetery demonstrate that the pins with spirally wound head made up part of the attire already in the Ha A2/B1 period (*Pls. 5: 3; 17: 14*). The same period of use is attested also for the pins with globular or oval head by the graves 23 and 53 (*Pls. 8: 5; 18: 2*). Except for the grave 12, which is located on the top of the cemetery rise, the position of the graves with such pins, comprising the western and central part of the cemetery slope, indicates that they represented a characteristic part of male attire through the entire Ha B1 period (*fig. 8*).

RING-SHAPED JEWELLERY

Ring objects of various shapes and sizes represent a rather frequent grave-good at the Gračič cemetery and mostly characterise the female graves.⁷⁸ Necklaces in combination with bracelets and small rings characterise the second (II.) type of attire, bracelets and circlets define the third (III.) and circlets combined with fibulae the fourth (IV.) attire-type, whereas the graves containing only band-shaped circlets or earrings form a special group, defined as the fifth (V.) type of female attire.⁷⁹

Among the necklaces are attested so the smooth examples of round cross-section (*Pls. 11: 10; 13: 6*) as the twisted specimens of various thickness and size (*Pls. 6: 1; 17: 9; 18: 8–12; 20: 3; 22: 9*). Both types represent jewellery, which appears throughout the entire Urnfield Culture Period and is therefore less relevant for the chronological questions. Nonetheless, the graves 30 and 34 clearly testify that the smooth necklaces appear at the Gračič cemetery only in the oldest graves.⁸⁰ The double twisted necklace from the grave 31 also demands our attention. The example is composed of two necklaces, which are bind together with rivet, passing through the spirally wound necklace-ends, and features a more tightly twisted central part than other examples from the Gračič cemetery (*Pl. 12: 1*). Closely twisted examples compose namely the double and triple necklaces and bracelets, which represent a characteristic type of jewellery in the older Urnfield period within the cultural groups north of the Alps, from Switzerland over the southern German territory and up to Slovakia.⁸¹ As a result, the necklace from the grave 31 can likewise be associated with the jewellery tradition of

⁷⁸ See here Koprivnik, Teržan, *figs. 3d; 4*.

⁷⁹ See here Koprivnik, Teržan, *fig. 4*.

⁸⁰ In this regard, the comparison with the grave 289 from Dobova is interesting, as it represents one of the wealthiest and at the same time one of the oldest graves at the necropolis; *cfr. Stare 1975, T. 41: 4, 10*.

⁸¹ *Cfr. Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 183: 18; Richter 1970, 132–136, Taf. 44; 799–811, 817; Pászthory 1985, 116–117, Taf. 45: 565; Novotna 1984, 46–47, Taf. 51: 336*.

ženski figurici iz žarnega grobišča na Mladinski ulici v Mariboru.⁸³ Med pridatki groba 31 so prav tako fragmenti fibule, od katere je ohranjen le spiralni svitek, del spiralne peresovine in kos upognjene žice igle (*Tab. 12: 3*). Zanje domnevamo, da so preostanek pozamenterijske fibule⁸⁴ ali pa fibule z listastim lokom, če bi lahko pripisali fibuli tudi fragment pločevine, okrašene s pikicami (*Tab. 12: 2*), kar bi pomenilo, da bi prišla v poštev fibula podobna tisti iz groba 32 (*Tab. 12: 13*).⁸⁵ Ne le nakit groba 31, ki izkazuje navezavo na starejšo tradicijo, indikativna se zdi tudi njegova lega na gračiški nekropoli, saj leži na vrhu vzpetine, ob njenem severnem robu, s čimer se uvršča med najstarejše grobove nekropole skupaj z grobovoma 30 in 12 (*sl. 8*).

Med značilne kose nakita na Gračiču sodijo tudi trakasti obročki s kaveljčkom na eni strani in luknjico na drugi, ki predstavljajo najverjetneje uhane ali pa lasne obročke. Zanimivo je, da so nekateri neokrašeni (*Tab. 1: 1, 6; 10: 5; 11: 5; 13: 2, 11; 15: 2; 16: 1, 6*), drugi okrašeni z iztočenimi pikicami ali bunčicami (*Tab. 1: 2; 2: 5–7; 11: 6; 13: 4, 10; 15: 1; 17: 2; 23: 1*), en pa z drobnim graviranim okrasom (*Tab. 2: 1*); a v grobovih je pogosta kombinacija enega okrašenega in enega neokrašenega primerka. Tudi zanje velja, da se navezujejo na starejšo tradicijo, saj so podobni kosi znani že iz najdišča Peschiera ob Gardskem jezeru, torej iz začetne faze pozne bronzne dobe na področju Benečije in Tridentinskega. V mlajšem obdobju kulture žarnih grobišč pa so trakasti uhani s kvačico pogosti nakit ženske nošnje predvsem v zaledju Caput Adriae, tako npr. na nekropoli Sv. Barbara/Korošci pri Miljah ter na škocjanskih nekropolah na Brežcu in Ponikvah kot tudi v votivnem depoju iz Mušje jame.⁸⁶

Tovrstni uhani so razen na Gračiču znani tudi s Pobrežja, kar kaže, da so sodili med priljubljeni nakit tudi v Pohorskem Podravju.⁸⁷ Kot smo pokazali pri obravnavi groba 30 z Gračiča se njihova nošnja

the older period of the Urnfield Culture. Example of a double necklace is known from Hajdina as well, where the spirally wound ends are however tied up with wire.⁸² Interesting is also the representation of a double necklace on the small female figurine from the urnfield cemetery at Mladinska ulica in Maribor.⁸³ Among the grave-goods of the grave 31 several fibula fragments are preserved, which reveal the spirally wound coil, part of a spring and a piece of bent wire from the pin (*Pl. 12: 3*). We assume that the fragments could represent the remains of a passementerie-type fibula,⁸⁴ or alternatively, of a fibula with leaf-shaped bow. To the latter we could possibly assign also the sheet metal fragment decorated with dots (*Pl. 12: 2*), what would indicate a fibula similar to the already mentioned example from the grave 32 (*Pl. 12: 13*).⁸⁵ However, regarding the grave 31, not only does its jewellery indicate the connections with older tradition, likewise suggestive is its position within the cemetery of Gračič, as it lies on the top of the cemetery-rise, by its northern edge, what places him among the oldest graves of the necropolis, together with graves 30 and 12 (*fig. 8*).

Characteristic pieces of jewellery at Gračič necropolis are also band-shaped circlets ending in a hook on one side, while on the other end there is a hole. They most probably represent earrings or hair-rings and are attested either without decoration (*Pls. 1: 1, 6; 10: 5; 11: 5; 13: 2, 11; 15: 2; 16: 1, 6*) or decorated with embossed dots and knobs (*Pls. 1: 2; 2: 5–7; 11: 6; 13: 4, 10; 15: 1; 17: 2; 23: 1*), while one example features a minute engraved decoration (*Pl. 2: 1*). Interestingly, in graves these circlets often appear in assorted pairs, with one undecorated example, while the other is decorated. Once more, such jewellery can be seen as part of older tradition, as similar examples are known already from Peschiera at the Lake Garda, a site characteristic for the initial phase of the Late Bronze Age in Veneto and Trentino regions. In the younger period of Urnfield Culture the band-shaped earrings with a hook represent a frequent jewellery in the female attire, most of all in the hinterland of Caput Adriae, such as for example in the necropolis

⁸³ Glej tu Koprivnik, Teržan, sl. 5.

⁸⁴ Za pozamenterijske fibule prim. npr. Novotna 2001, Taf. 5: 57; 6: 61–62; Bader 1983, 41 ss, Taf. 6: 6; 43: A; Pabst 2012, Karte 36–37,1. Fragmenti pozamenterijske fibule pa se nahajajo tudi v depoju Hočko Pohorje (glej Kajzer 1995, Tab. 80: 113–188), zato njena prisotnost na Gračiču ne bi predstavljala popolne izjeme.

⁸⁵ Prim. npr. Novotná 2001, Taf. 1: 13, 16; 2: 18; V. Pahič 1988–89, 188, Tab. 2: 3 meni, da gre za ostanke harfaste fibule, kar pa se nam zdi manj verjetno.

⁸⁶ Prim. Montagnari Kokelj 1996, 35, Tav. 1: 8/3; Teržan 2016, 280–282 (s citirano literaturo), Tab. 33: 1.

⁸⁷ Na Pobrežju so žal zelo fragmentirani, zato njihova pripadnost k tipu uhanov s kvačico ni vedno povsem gotova, prim. Pahič 1972, Tab. 11: 10; 15: 2; 22: 15; 37: 2–3. Pare jih uvršča med vodilne tipe svoje stopnje Ruše I (Pare 1998, 343–344, Abb. 24: 11).

⁸² Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 116: 11.

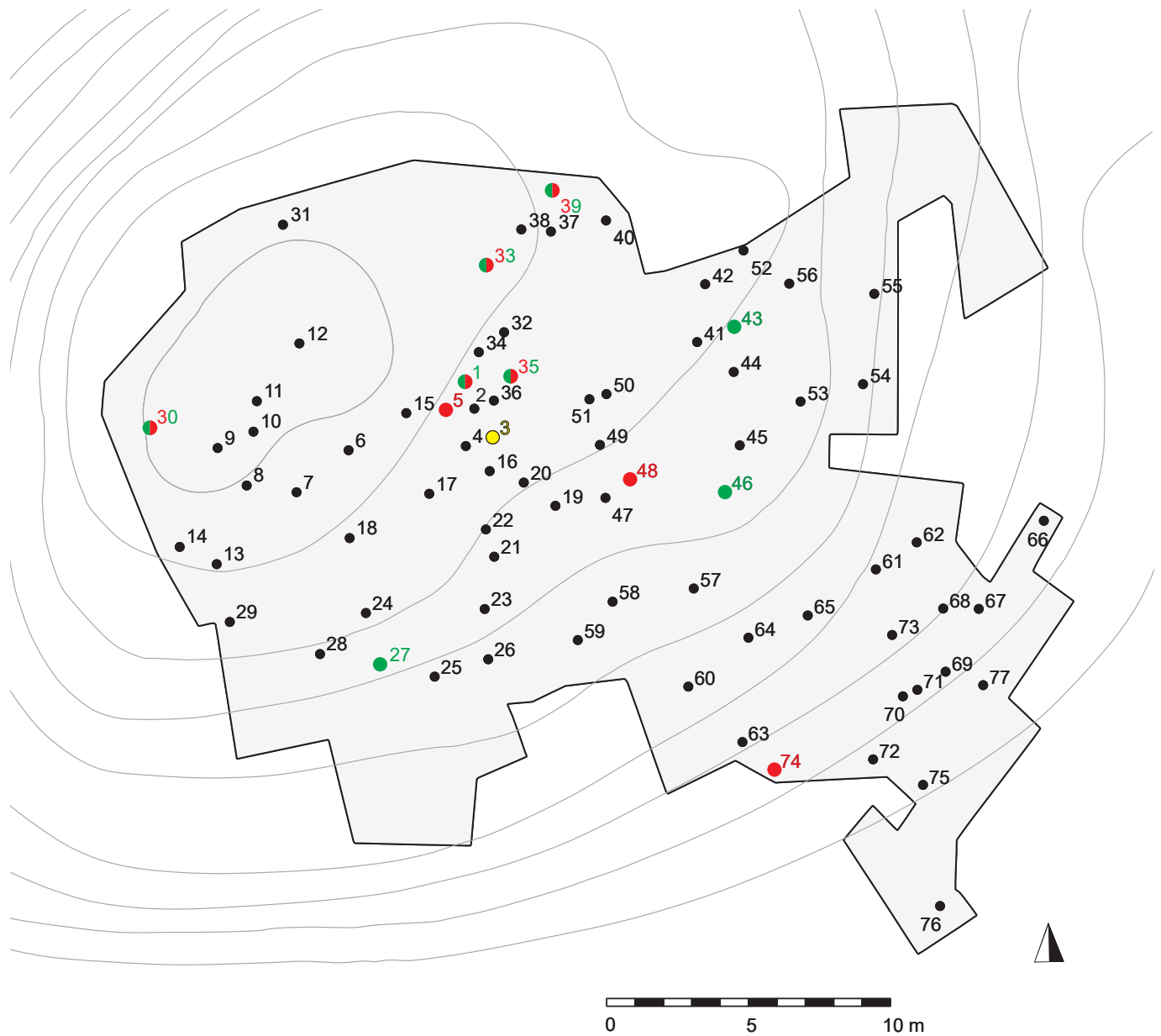
⁸³ See here Koprivnik, Teržan, fig. 5.

⁸⁴ For the passementerie-type fibulae cfr. e.g. Novotna 2001, Taf. 5: 57; 6: 61–62; Bader 1983, 41 ff, Taf. 6: 6; 43: A; Pabst 2012, Karte 36–37,1. The fragments of passementerie-type fibula are attested also in the Hočko Pohorje hoard (see Kajzer 1995, T. 80: 113–188), thus its presence at the Gračič necropolis would not represent a total exception.

⁸⁵ Cfr. e.g. Novotná 2001, Taf. 1: 13, 16; 2: 18. V. Pahič 1988–89, 188, T. 2: 3 holds the opinion that it actually goes for the remains of a harp fibula, what seems to us less likely.

Slika 9. Gračič, razporeditev grobov s trakastimi obročki s kvačico oz. uhani: okrašeni s pikicami ali bunčicami – rdeča, neokrašeni – zelena, okrašeni z gravuro – rumena.

Figure 9. Gračič, cemetery plan with indicated graves containing band-shaped circlets or earrings: decorated with embossed dots and knobs – red, without decoration – green, engraved decoration – yellow.



pojavi v stopnji Ha A2/B1. Njihova prisotnost pretežno v ženskih grobovih v zgornjem delu nekropole, zlasti v osrednjem in proti severovzhodu padajočem pobočju (*sl. 9*), pa kaže, da so ostali v modi ves čas stopnje Ha B 1.

of S. Barbara/Korošci near Muggia/Milje and at the cemeteries of Škocjan, in Brežec and Ponikve, as well as in the votive hoard of Mušja jama.⁸⁶

Besides the Gračič necropolis such earrings are moreover known from the Pobrežje cemetery, what points to their popularity in the Pohorsko Podravje region.⁸⁷ As was already demonstrated when discussing the grave 30 from the Gračič cemetery, they become part of the adornment in the Ha A2/B1 period. In view of their presence mostly within female graves in the upper part of the necropolis, especially in its central area and on the slope inclined towards northeast (*fig. 9*), it can be stated that they remained in fashion throughout the entire Ha B1 period.

⁸⁶ Cfr. Montagnari Kokelj 1996, 35, T. 1: 8/3; Teržan 2016, 280–282 (with quoted literature), T. 33: 1.

⁸⁷ At the Pobrežje cemetery they are unfortunately badly fragmented, thus their attribution to the type of earrings with a hook is not completely certain in all cases, cfr. Pahič 1972, T. 11: 10; 15: 2; 22: 15; 37: 2–3. Pare classifies them among the leading types of his phase Ruše I (Pare 1998, 343–344, Abb. 24: 11).

PRIBOR – ŠIVANKE IN BRITVE

V grobovih z Gračiča ni najti pridanega orožja, kar velja na splošno za pogrebne običaje kulture žarnih grobišč tako v ruški kot tudi v dobovski in ljubljanski kulturni skupini. V grobovih tudi ni drugega orodja niti pribora, razen šivank v ženskih grobovih (*Tab. 1: 7; 3: 3, 5*), ki pa kronološko niso pomembne, čeprav je zanimivo, da so le v grobovih v vrhnjem delu grobišča, razporejenih skorajda v ravni vrsti med severozahodno, najstarejšo in osrednjo, nekoliko mlajšo skupino grobov (grobovi 7, 6 in 1)⁸⁸.

Edino pravo izjemo predstavljajo britve, ki so zastopane v kar 5% grobov (*sl. 8*).⁸⁹ Pripadajo dvema tipoma britev, in sicer dvoreznim in enoreznim polmesečastim britvam. Dvorezna britev, ki je ohranjena le fragmentarno, je zastopana le v enem primeru, in sicer v grobu 30 (*Tab. 11: 17, 16?*). Zanj smo že omenili, da predstavlja prežitek iz starejšega obdobja kulture žarnih grobišč.⁹⁰ Enorezne polmesečaste britve so bile pridane v več grobov, a vse pripadajo tipu Oblekovice, kar velja tako za majhno britev iz groba 12 (*Tab. 5: 2*) kot tudi za večji britvi iz grobov 53 in 57 (*Tab. 18: 1; 19: 2*). Ta tip britve je razširjen na prostranem področju med zahodno Švico, severno Italijo in jugovzhodno alpskim-panonskim prostorom ter od tod dalje proti severu: tako rekoč v krajih, ki ležijo vzdolž »jantarske ceste« od jugovzhodnih Alp preko Moravskih vrat proti Baltiku. Gre za tip britev, značilen predvsem za stopnjo Ha B1.⁹¹ Zdi se pomenljivo, da je prav ta tip britve zastopan na Gračiču s kar več primerki (*sl. 8*), pa tudi na drugih žarnih grobiščih v Podravju kot v Rušah in Mariboru, tako v Mladinski ulici kot na Pobrežju,⁹² medtem ko polmesečaste britve mlajših tipov, značilnih za stopnje Ha B2–B3, ki jih je prav tako najti na istih nekropolah v Rušah in Mariboru – na Mladinski ulici in na Pobrežju,⁹³ na Gračiču ni več!

UTENSILS – NEEDLES AND RAZORS

In the graves from the Gračič cemetery the weapons are completely absent, otherwise a general rule for the funeral customs of the Urnfield Culture, so in the Ruše cultural group as well as in those of Dobova and Ljubljana. Also generally missing in the graves are tools, with the exception of utensils, such as needles, which are present in the female graves (*Pls. 1: 7; 3: 3, 5*) and have no relevance for chronological questions. However, it is interesting that they appear only in the graves positioned in the upper part of the cemetery and are arranged almost in a straight line between the oldest northwestern grave-group and the central group of graves, which is somewhat younger (graves 7, 6 and 1).⁸⁸

Razors represent still another exception as they are attested in as much as 5% of the graves (*fig. 8*).⁸⁹ On the Gračič cemetery there is only one example of a double-edged razor type, which is preserved only in fragments and was discovered in the grave 30 (*Pl. 11: 17, 16?*). Regarding the latter, we already stressed that it should be seen as a remnant from the older period of the Urnfield Culture.⁹⁰ On the other hand, the single-edged razors appear in several graves of the cemetery and are semi-lunate in form. They can all be classified as the Oblekovice type, so the small razor from the grave 12 (*Pl. 5: 2*) as well as the two larger razors from the graves 53 and 57 (*Pls. 18: 1; 19: 2*). The semi-lunate razors of the Oblekovice type had been distributed over a vast territory between the western Switzerland, northern Italy and southeastern Alpine-Pannonian area and from here further to the north, appearing more or less in places along the “Amber Road” from the southeastern Alps pass the Moravian Gate and towards the Baltic region. Razors of this type are for the most part characteristic of the Ha B1 period.⁹¹ As already pointed out, such razors appear in several examples on the Gračič necropolis (*fig. 8*), but also on other urnfield cemeteries in the Podravje region, as for example in Ruše or in Maribor, both at Mladinska ulica and at Pobrežje.⁹² However, significant is the fact that the younger types of semi-lunate razors, which are typical for the Ha B2–B3 periods and similarly appear in the same cemeteries of Ruše and Maribor – in Mladinska ulica and in Pobrežje⁹³ – are not attested in the Gračič necropolis!

⁸⁸ Glej tu Koprivnik, Teržan, sl. 11.

⁸⁹ Glej tu Koprivnik, Teržan, sl. 3d; 4.

⁹⁰ Glej tu op. 15.

⁹¹ Jockenhövel 1971, 205–207, Taf. 29: 390–392; 30: 393–394; 48: B; Weber 1996, 234–240, Nr. 550, 558, Taf. 50: 550; 51: 558; 65; Colonna 2006, 61–62, Tav. 6.

⁹² Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 109: K2; 118: 35; Pahič 1972, 63, Tab. 40: 4–5.

⁹³ Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 113: D1; 118: 30–31; Pahič 1972, Tab. 40: 4; Jockenhövel 1971, Taf. 30: 407–413; 49: A (tip Určice).

⁸⁸ See here Koprivnik, Teržan, fig. 11.

⁸⁹ Also see here Koprivnik, Teržan, fig. 3d; 4.

⁹⁰ See above the note 15.

⁹¹ Jockenhövel 1971, 205–207, Taf. 29: 390–392; 30: 393–394; 48: B; Weber 1996, 234–240, Nos. 550, 558, Taf. 50: 550; 51: 558; 65; Colonna 2006, 61–62, T. 6.

⁹² Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 109: K 2; 118: 35; Pahič 1972, 63, T. 40: 4–5.

⁹³ Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 113: D 1; 118: 30–31; Pahič 1972, T. 40: 4; Jockenhövel 1971, Taf. 30: 407–413; 49: A (type Určice).

SKLEPNA BESEDA

Na enak kronološki razpon pokopavanja na Gračiču, kot smo ga poskusili orisati na osnovi britev, značilnega moškega toaletnega pribora, skozi čas Ha A(2)–Ha B1, kažejo tudi ostali obravnavani bronasti grobni pridatki. Indikativno je, da so med iglami, kot sestavnimi deli moške noše,⁹⁴ zastopani posamezni primerki, ki stojijo v tradiciji starejše kulture žarnih grobišč, čeprav prevladujejo igle lokalnih variant stopnje Ha B1. Hkrati pa se zdi nenavadno, da na Gračiču povsem manjkajo igle z jajčasto glavico, okrašeno z valovnico, namreč tiste vodilnega tipa igel stopnje Ha B1 oz. Ruše I, ki so tako pogosto zastopane na Pobrežju in tudi na drugih podravske najdiščih kot tudi v širšem panonskem prostoru.⁹⁵ Predvsem je nesporno dejstvo, da na Gračiču doslej ni igel z majhnimi vazastimi, strešastimi in drugimi majhnimi, različno profiliranimi glavicami, značilnih za stopnjo Ha B2/B3 na drugih grobiščih ruške skupine, kot npr. v Rušah, Mariboru, Hajdini in Pobrežju.⁹⁶ Podobno velja tudi za fibule. Na Gračiču očitno prevladujejo očalaste fibule tipov Maribor in Wels, za katere smo pokazali, da je njihov pojav vezan na čas Ha A2/B1 oz. Ha B1 in da slednje ostanejo v modi do kraja obstoja nekropole. Med fibulami pa se fibula z listastim lokom navezuje na starejšo tradicijo kulture žarnih grobišč.⁹⁷

Hkrati moramo poudariti, da fibul mlajših tipov, kot so harfaste/sedlaste fibule, značilne za Ha B2 oz. Ruše II v Rušah in na Pobrežju ter ločne dvo-zankaste fibule, značilne za stopnjo Ha B 3 v Rušah in na Hajdini,⁹⁸ na Gračiču ni! Prav ta odsotnost za čas Ha B2/B3 značilnega repertoarja nakita in delov noše, ki je zastopan na drugih najdiščih ruške skupine v Pohorskem Podravju, nas navaja k tezi, da grobovi na Gračiču sodijo izključno v časovni okvir Ha A2/B1 do vključno stopnje Ha B1/B2 (v Rychnerjevem smislu) in ne segajo več v mlajši čas kulture žarnih grobišč odnosno v stopnjo Ha B2/B3.⁹⁹

⁹⁴ Glej tu Koprivnik, Teržan, sl. 3d; 4.

⁹⁵ Glej npr. Müller-Karpe 1959, 124, Abb. 11; 204 ss, Abb. 40: 12; T. 114: C2; 116: 1–2; 118: 12–13; Pahič 1972, 71, T. 1: 14; 14: 8; 15: 10; 40: 13–14; Pare 1998, 343–344, Abb. 24: 7; glej tu Koprivnik, Pobrežje, T. 3: 6.

⁹⁶ Glej npr. Müller-Karpe 1959, 216 ss, Abb. 59; Taf. 108: J3; 114: B1; 116: 5–7; 118: 1–2, 4–8; Pahič 1972, 71, Tab. 10: 9; 18: 5; 29: 3; 40: 11; Pare 1998, 343–345, Abb. 15: 28.

⁹⁷ Kar bi veljalo tudi za fibulo iz groba 31, ne glede na to, ali je pripadala tipu pozamenterijskih fibul ali tipu fibul z listastim lokom.

⁹⁸ Glej npr. Müller-Karpe 1959, 216 ss, Abb. 11; 59; Taf. 111: C1; 112: A7–8; 113: A1–2, C1, E1; 118: 18; Pahič 1972, 63, Tab. 2: 11; 20: 1–2; 39: 12, 13; Pare 1998, 343–347, Abb. 25: 33; 26: 38, 42, 47.

⁹⁹ Glede na to dejstvo, tudi ne odgovarjajo povsem definiciji stopnje Ruše II po Pareu (Pare 1998, 343–345, Abb. 25).

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The same chronological span of burials at the Gračič necropolis, which we tried to delineate on the basis of razors, a typical male toilet accessory, as continuing throughout the Ha A(2)–Ha B1 period, can be inferred also from the rest of the bronze grave-goods. Indicative in this sense are pins as a component part of the male attire,⁹⁴ which in single attested examples point towards the tradition of the older Urnfield Culture, even though the local variants of pins characteristic of the Ha B1 period predominate. At the same time, it seems odd that at the Gračič cemetery the pins with egg-shaped head, decorated with wavy lines, are completely absent. Such pins constitute namely the leading type of the Ha B1 period or Ruše I phase and are frequently attested at the Pobrežje and other cemeteries of the Podravje region, as well as in the wider Pannonian territory.⁹⁵ Above all, it is an incontestable fact that on the Gračič cemetery there are no pins with small vase- or roof-shaped heads and examples with small, variously profiled heads, which are all characteristic of the Ha B2–B3 period on other cemeteries of the Ruše group, as for example in Ruše, Maribor, Hajdina and Pobrežje.⁹⁶ The same situation is encountered in the case of fibulae. On the Gračič cemetery the spectacle fibulae of the type Maribor and Wels clearly predominate. As we have shown already, they are in use in the Ha A2/B1 or Ha B1 period, while the spectacle fibulae of the Wels type remain in fashion up to the end of the cemetery existence. The connection with the older tradition of the Urnfield culture is in the case of fibulae indicated by the example with a leaf-shaped bow.⁹⁷

Once again it should be stressed that the younger types of fibulae, such as harp or saddle-shaped fibulae, representative of Ha B2 period or Ruše II phase in the Ruše and Pobrežje cemeteries, are absent in the Gračič necropolis! The same is true of the double-loop bow fibulae, which characterise the Ha B3 period in the cemeteries of Ruše and Hajdina!⁹⁸

⁹⁴ See here Koprivnik, Teržan, fig. 3d; 4.

⁹⁵ See e.g. Müller-Karpe 1959, 124, Abb. 11; 204 ff, Abb. 40: 12; T. 114: C2; 116: 1–2; 118: 12–13; Pahič 1972, 71, T. 1: 14; 14: 8; 15: 10; 40: 13–14; Pare 1998, 343–344, Abb. 24: 7; see here Koprivnik, Pobrežje, Pl. 3: 6.

⁹⁶ See e.g. Müller-Karpe 1959, 216 ff, Abb. 59; Taf. 108: J 3; 114: B1; 116: 5–7; 118: 1–2, 4–8; Pahič 1972, 71, T. 10: 9; 18: 5; 29: 3; 40: 11; Pare 1998, 343–345, Abb. 15: 28.

⁹⁷ The same is true of the fibula from the grave 31, disregarding the fact whether it goes for passementerie-type fibula or fibula with leaf-shaped bow.

⁹⁸ See e.g. Müller-Karpe 1959, 216 ff, Abb. 11, 59; Taf. 111: C1; 112: A7–8; 113: A1–2, C1, E1; 118: 18; Pahič 1972, 63, T. 2: 11; 20: 1–2; 39: 12, 13; Pare 1998, 343–347, Abb. 25: 33; 26: 38, 42, 47.

Takšna datacija Gračiča, ki je osnovana na primerjalni kronološki analizi značilnih grobnih pridatkov, se sklada s časovnim okvirjem, kot ga je nakazalo radiokarbonsko datiranje, čeprav na podlagi vzorcev iz le štirih grobov (*sl. 1*). To pomeni, da gre za nekropolo razmeroma kratkega trajanja, morda treh ali štirih generacij. Razporeditev grobov na nekropoli,¹⁰⁰ predvsem tistih z značilnimi grobnimi pridatki (*sl. 7–9*),¹⁰¹ kaže, da so obstajale večje in manjše gruče grobov, verjetno pripadajoče posameznim družinsko-rodovnim skupnostim. Med njimi gre posebno mesto dvojnim grobovom, zlasti grobovoma 30 in 12, morda pa tudi paru grobov 37 in 38, kajti zanje predpostavljamo, da so bili najstarejši vsak v svoji skupini, torej začetniki svojih rodbinskih skupnosti, od katerih se je grobišče postopoma širilo po pobočju navzdol, v smeri proti vzhodu in jugovzhodu, kjer smemo domnevati najmlajše pokope. Kot kažejo preliminarni rezultati najnovejših raziskav, ki vključujejo tako geofizikalne meritve kot arheološka izkopavanja, se je grobišče širilo vsaj še v smeri proti severovzhodu in vzhodu.¹⁰²

Precisely the absence of jewellery and parts of the attire, characteristic for the Ha B2–B3 period, which is otherwise attested on the sites of the Ruše group in the Pohorsko Podravje region, leads us to surmise that the graves from Gračič cemetery date into the time period of Ha A2/B1 and up to the Ha B1–B2 period (according to Rychner's chronological scheme), while they do not extend further into the youngest period of the Urnfield Culture or the Ha B2/B3 period.⁹⁹ Such chronological frame of the cemetery at Gračič, based on the comparative chronological analysis of characteristic grave-goods, corresponds with the time-span, which has been demonstrated by the radiocarbon dating, even though the latter has been conducted on samples from only four graves (*fig. 1*). Consequently, we can speak of a necropolis with a relatively short duration, possibly lasting only three or four generations. Furthermore, the arrangement of the graves at necropolis,¹⁰⁰ especially those with characteristic grave-goods (*figs. 7–9*),¹⁰¹ testifies to the existence of larger or smaller grave-groups, which presumably belonged to separate communities of extended families. A special position among them is held by the double graves, especially the graves 30 and 12, but possibly also the pair of graves 37 and 38. According to our deductions they each represent the oldest graves in its own grave-group and thus the initiators of their extended family communities. From these graves the cemetery gradually spread on the slope downwards, in the direction towards east and southeast, where we must presume the youngest graves. As preliminary results of the most recent research, including geophysical measurements and archaeological excavation, are showing, is the necropolis expected to continue further in the north-eastern, eastern and south-eastern directions.¹⁰²

¹⁰⁰ Glej npr. tu Koprivnik, Teržan, sl. 6–11.

¹⁰¹ Glej tu Koprivnik, Teržan, sl. 4.

¹⁰² Raziskave so potekale v letih 2019 in 2020 v okviru projekta *Prehistory Adventure* (Interreg SI-HR), ki ga na Filozofski fakulteti UL, ki je partner projekta, vodi M. Črešnar.

⁹⁹ In this regard, they also do not correspond completely with the definition of the Ruše II phase according to Pare (Pare 1998, 343–345, Abb. 25).

¹⁰⁰ Cfr. here Koprivnik, Teržan, figs. 6–11.

¹⁰¹ See here Koprivnik, Teržan, fig. 4.

¹⁰² Research was conducted in the years 2019 and 2020 in the framework of the *Prehistory Adventure* Project (Interreg SI-HR), which is at the project partner Faculty of Arts (Univ. of Ljubljana) led by M. Črešnar.

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