

Borislav Jovanović  
EARLY LA TÈNE PEĆINE NECROPOLIS

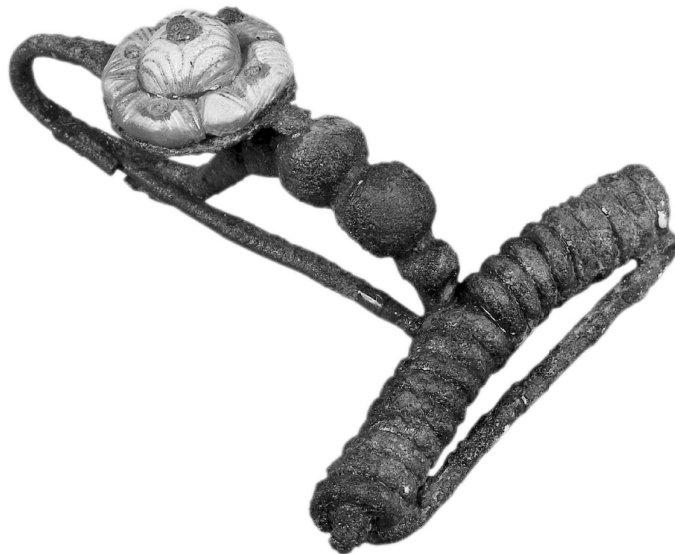




INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

BORISLAV JOVANOVIĆ

# EARLY LA TÈNE PEĆINE NECROPOLIS



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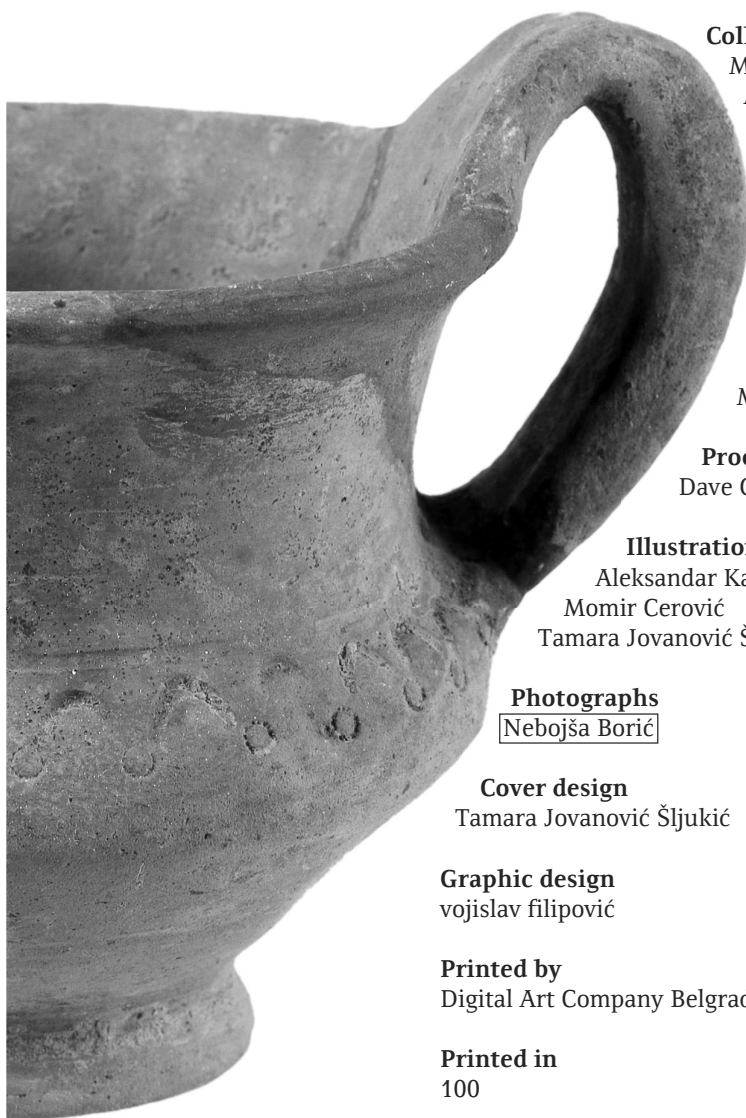
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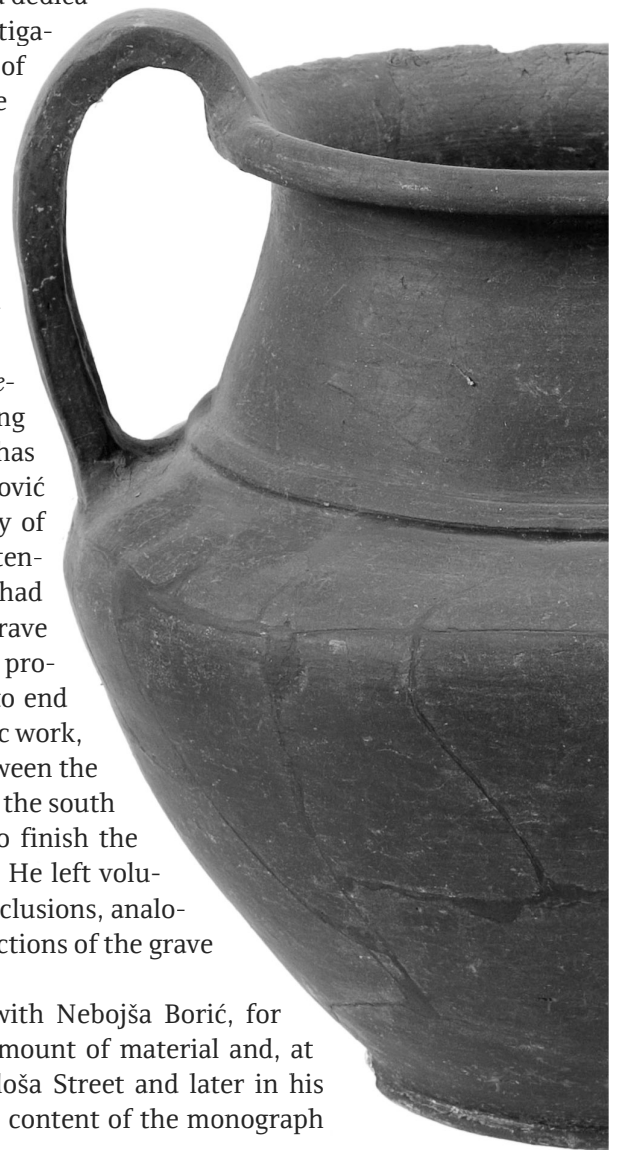


## FOREWORD

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

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

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



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

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

Editor

Dr Aleksandar Kapuran

Senior Research Fellow at the Institute of Archaeology



**EARLY LA TÈNE  
PEĆINE NECROPOLIS**



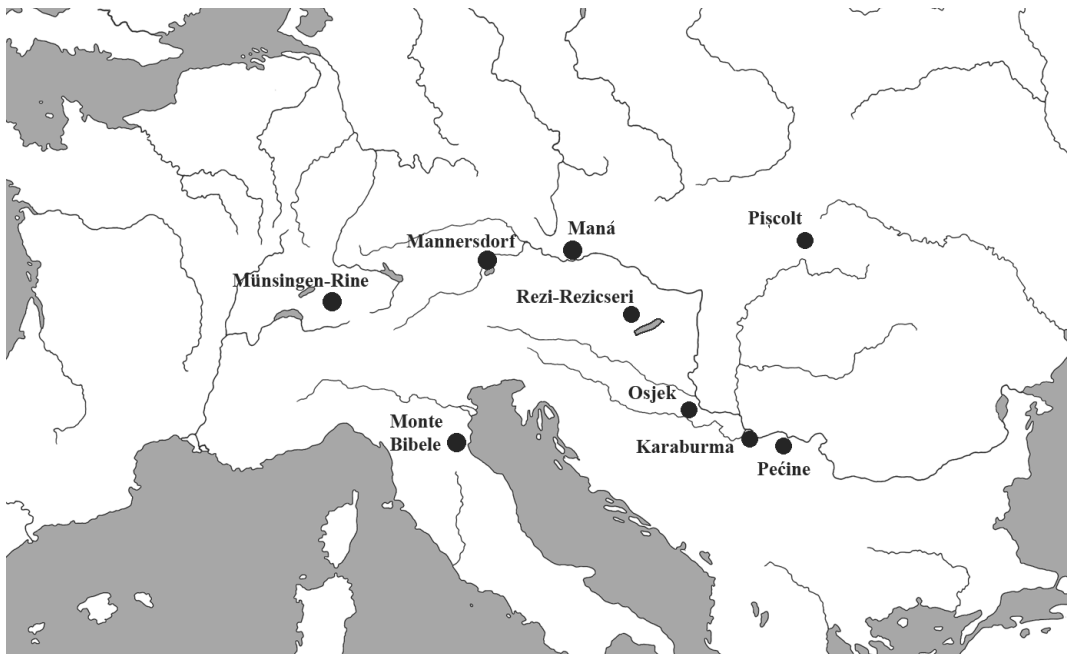


## 9. NECROPOLEIS RELATED TO THE PEĆINE NECROPOLIS, from Central Europe to the Middle Danube Basin\*

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

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

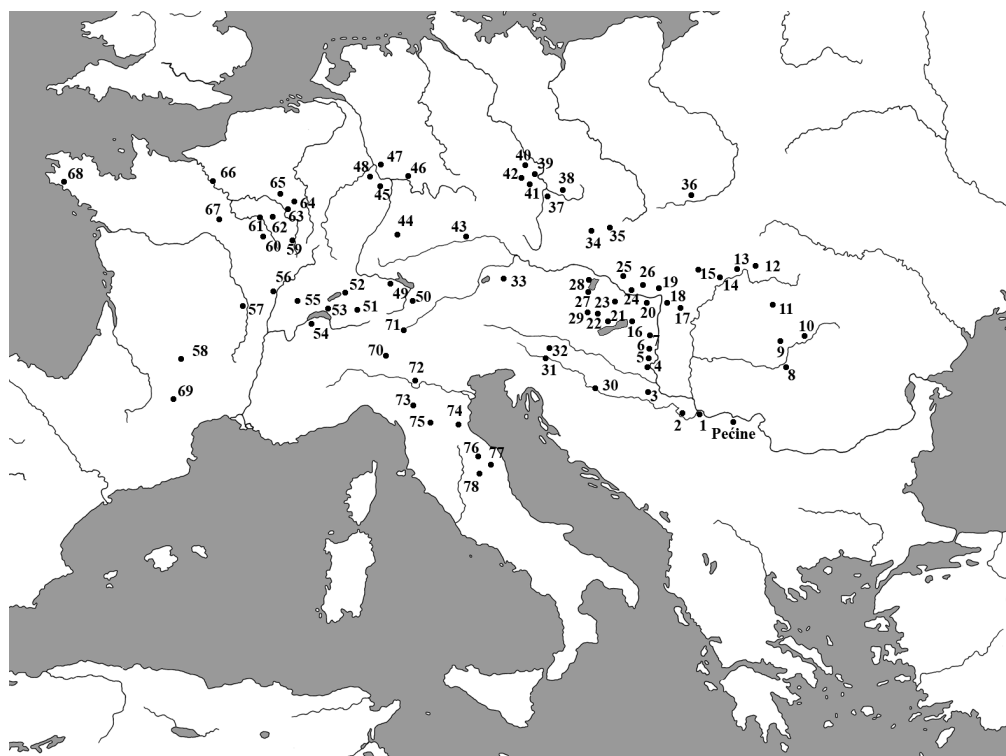
Investigations at, and the publishing of, the necropoleis of the Eastern Celts have advanced to such an extent that the mutual association of the archaeological material could also be applied to the Pećine necropolis, although not even that necropolis has been completely investigated (due to the rescue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



Map 3 – Necropolies related to the Pećine necropolis

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

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



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



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

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

### 9.1. BELGRADE NECROPOLIS, KARABURMA

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

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

<sup>538</sup> Todorović 1972: 7, 8.

<sup>539</sup> Todorović 1972: 8.

<sup>540</sup> Blečić-Kavur, Kavur 2010: 76.

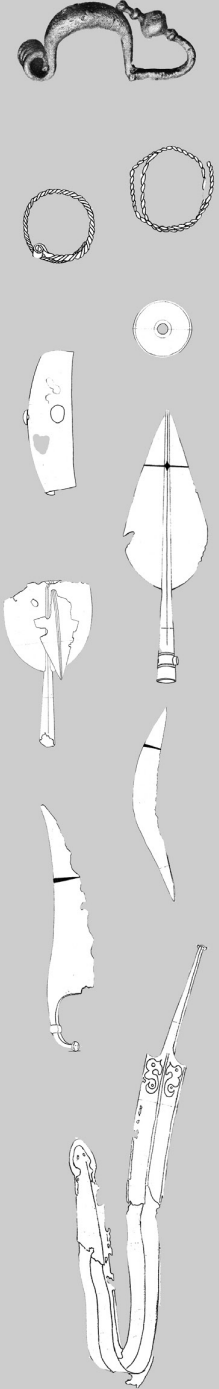
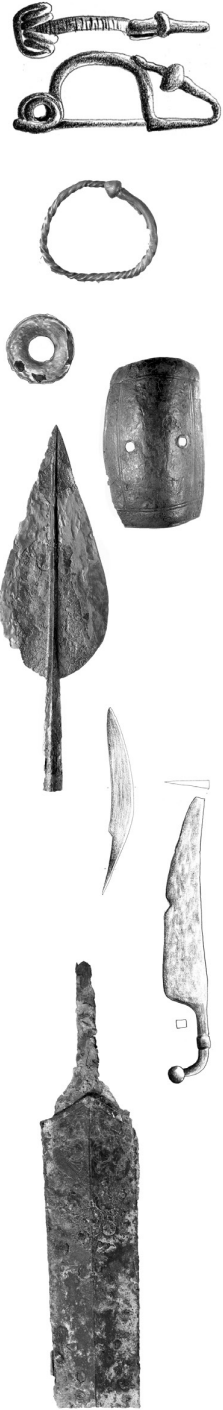

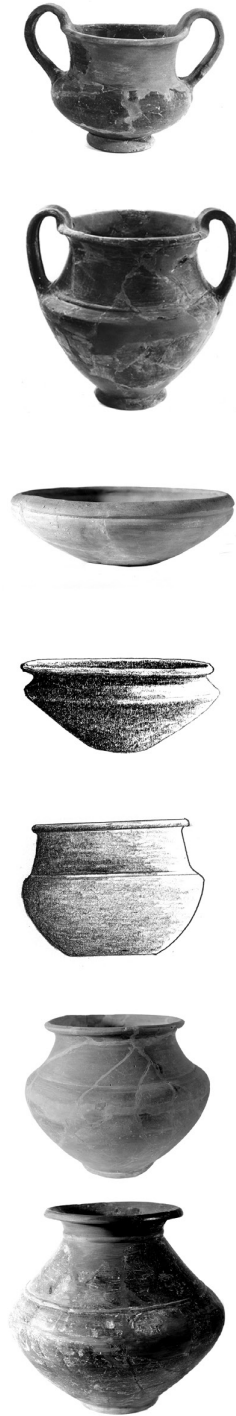
KARABURMA	PEĆINE	KARABURMA	PEĆINE
			

Table 1 (from J. Todorović 1972)



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

Where the material culture is concerned, differences in the serial production of weapons are evident during the entire existence of the Karaburma necropolis. The same situation is true of the number of buried warriors and is also indicated by the differences in chronology between these two necropoleis. On the other hand, parallels are mostly conspicuous in the finds from inhumation burials at Karaburma (90 were cremated on a pyre). The group of graves 60, 63 and 67 confirms its relative chronology according to the characteristic (diagnostic) elements from the closed assemblages in the mentioned graves. The method of inhumation, grave goods like earrings of twisted silver wire, fragments of hand-made vessels and fibulas of the Karaburma 63 type indicate that it was an earlier horizon of Celtic graves in the Danube Basin and in Serbia. Moreover, the fibula from grave 60,<sup>542</sup> according to its shape and richly moulded ornaments, belongs to the phase of Karaburma 63.<sup>543</sup> Grave 63 from Karaburma, according to the arrangement and position of the grave goods, has most analogies with grave 3 at Pećine. Graves 23 and 66 are examples of burials of respectable warriors with swords of the De Navarro II type, as on the corroded scabbards a basic visual representation could be reconstructed. A fibula of the Dux type with a moulded bow and a disc on a bent back foot,<sup>544</sup> from grave 66, dates from a later epoch but not much later judging by the shield bosses from both warrior graves. Analogies for the dress jewellery are fibulas of the Dux type encountered in graves 60, 62, 63 and 66,<sup>545</sup> while the closest analogies for the jewellery, such as the earrings, were recorded in graves 63 and 67.<sup>546</sup>

Graves which could be dated to the LT B period are as follows: grave 22 with a bronze situla, a bronze bowl, a bent sword and iron belt garniture,<sup>547</sup> grave 23 with a spearhead with a broad blade and a small socket, a battle knife and shield plating,<sup>548</sup> grave 51 with a bent sword in a preserved scabbard and a spearhead with a broad blade and a rather long haft,<sup>549</sup> grave 60 with fibulas of the Dux type,<sup>550</sup> grave 62 with a bent sword, a spearhead with a broad blade and a short socket, concave shield bosses with ornaments and a fibula with a smooth bow and bent back foot with a knob,<sup>551</sup> grave 66 with a bent sword of the De Navarro II type, a shield boss with tangs and a fibula with a segmental bow and bent back foot with a knob,<sup>552</sup> grave 71 with a bent sword and a scabbard, a shield boss with tangs and a spearhead with a broad blade and short socket<sup>553</sup> and grave 111 with a large belt of twisted wire for carrying a sword, a scabbard and a spearhead with a broad blade and short socket.<sup>554</sup>

<sup>541</sup> Božić 1981: Tab. 2, 317–324.

<sup>542</sup> Todorović 1972: T. XXI/6.

<sup>543</sup> Božić 1981: 317.

<sup>544</sup> Todorović 1972: T. XXIV/3.

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

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

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

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

<sup>549</sup> Todorović 1972: T. XIX/2, 1.

<sup>550</sup> Todorović 1972: XXI/4, 8, 9.

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

<sup>552</sup> Todorović 1972: T. XXIV/9, 3.

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

<sup>554</sup> Todorović 1972: T. XXXII/6, 4.

Graves at the Karaburma necropolis dated to the LT C period are as follows: grave 29 with a sword of the De Navarro II type (phase of transition from dragons into geometrisation and griffons), a long spearhead with a broad blade, a shield boss with tangs and a large chain,<sup>555</sup> grave 41 with a sword, a bent scabbard, a shield boss with flaps and a kantharos decorated with stamped ornament,<sup>556</sup> grave 324 with a damaged sword, a fragmented battle knife with a knob at the handle end and a large belt garniture<sup>557</sup> and grave 325 containing a sword with a scabbard decorated with medallions bearing engraved cruciform motifs, a shield boss with tangs and a large battle knife with its handle decorated with a small knob.<sup>558</sup>

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

## 9.2. OSIJEK DONJI GRAD

The necropolis at Donji Grad in Osijek is one of the most important Early La Tène sites in Slavonia and it shows certain chronological relationships with Pećine. That necropolis was known even before the Second World War but archaeological explorations during supervised clay exploitation were conducted from 1953 to 1966 in the area of the brick plant (Ekstravilan 48).<sup>560</sup> Unfortunately, plans and documentation that would have provided a more complete insight into the distribution of the graves have not been published, only data concerning the appearance and structure of the graves, the funerary ritual and the arrangement of the grave goods. Nevertheless, it is important to mention that inhumation burials prevail and, according to the funerary ritual, the necropolis is dated to the Early La Tène. It could be concluded, on the basis of the discovered fibulas, that it lasted from the Dux horizon, through the horizon with fibulas of the Middle La Tène type with large globular heads until the domination of fibulas decorated with rosettes and figure-of-eight motifs made of wire.<sup>561</sup> After the publication of reports by E. Spajić,<sup>562</sup> an historian in the Museum of Slavonia, the most important finds were published by J. Todorović<sup>563</sup> and N. Majnarić,<sup>564</sup> although without taking grave associations into account. Due to all these circumstances, it would not be advisable to depend on the reliability of the finds from this most important Scordiscan necropolis in Slavonia although, as we shall see, there have been certain attempts to systematise the graves and finds (Table 2).<sup>565</sup>

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

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

<sup>557</sup> Todorović 1972: T. XLI/1, 4, 3.

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

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

<sup>560</sup> Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 10.

<sup>561</sup> Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 39; Dizdar ??

<sup>562</sup> Spajić 1954; Spajić 1956; Spajić 1962.

<sup>563</sup> Todorović 1968.

<sup>564</sup> Majnarić-Pandžić 1970: 38–39.

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



DONJI GRAD	PEĆINE	DONJI GRAD	PEĆINE

Table 2 (from N. Majnarić-Pandžić 1970)

Graves which should be mentioned as the diagnostically most important are: grave 22<sup>566</sup> with a fibula of the Dux type, which is dated to the LT B2 period; grave 29 with weapons of the same date,<sup>567</sup> and grave 31, which is dated to the LT C1 period.<sup>568</sup> Most analogies with the Pećine necropolis were recorded in grave 29, where a sword of the De

<sup>566</sup> Spajić 1956: 50.

<sup>567</sup> Božić 1981: Tab. 2.

<sup>568</sup> Dizdar 2013: 263.



Navarro I type, a concave bipartite shield boss, a shield handle and a Dux fibula have been discovered.<sup>569</sup> Where the necropolis at Pećine is concerned, compatible interments were apparent in graves 38 and 40. Stylistic and typological congruencies in grave 22 at Osijek have parallels with solid cast bronze bracelets with astragal expansions, as well as with three fibulas of the Dux type<sup>570</sup> that correspond chronologically to the graves at the Pećine necropolis. In grave 12 in Osijek a bracelet was found with an expanded end and decorated with globular protuberances, analogous with the specimen from grave 12 at Pećine.

### 9.3. PIȘCOLT NECROPOLIS

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

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

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

<sup>569</sup> Božić 1981: T. 6/1–4.

<sup>570</sup> Spajić 1954: T X/7, 6; XI/1, 2.

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



PISCOLT	PEĆINE	PISCOLT	PEĆINE

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

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

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

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

The earliest graves, from the LT B1, at the Pişcolt necropolis, such as grave 2 with a pair of 'drum' (*Pauken*) fibulas, a Münsingen fibula with a rosette, and hollow cast bronze bracelets with semi spherical protuberances,<sup>573</sup> show considerable parallels with Pećine. Fibulas of the Dux and *Pauken* type, together with handmade pottery were encountered in grave 9.<sup>574</sup> In the warrior grave 36, besides fibulas of the Dux and Münsingen (with rosette) types, rectangular shield bosses and a bent sword were discovered.<sup>575</sup> Analogies with Pećine could be found in graves 37, 78, 79 and 180, which contained fibulas of the Münsingen type with vegetal decoration on the bow and rosettes on the foot,<sup>576</sup> fibulas of the Dux type<sup>577</sup> and, among the pottery assemblage, one amphora decorated with small stamped circles and garlands.<sup>578</sup> Grave 191 with a (*Pauken*) drum fibula and a bead of glass paste of an anthropomorphic shape,<sup>579</sup> and grave 203 with a fibula of the Dux type with a large bead on a bent back foot,<sup>580</sup> also show similarities with Pećine.

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

<sup>572</sup> Zirra 1998: 158–159.

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

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

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

<sup>576</sup> Némethi 1988: Fig. 9/2.

<sup>577</sup> Némethi 1988: Fig. 9/1.

<sup>578</sup> Némethi 1988: Fig. 9/11.

<sup>579</sup> Némethi 1988: Fig. 10/1; Fig. 10/5.

<sup>580</sup> Némethi 1988: Fig. 11/1.

<sup>581</sup> Némethi 1989: Fig. 8/1a–c.

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

<sup>583</sup> Némethi 1989: Fig. 10/1, 1a.

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

<sup>585</sup> Némethi 1989: Fig. 21/1; Fig. 21/3.



PISCOLT	PEĆINE	PISCOLT	PEĆINE

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

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

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

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

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

#### 9.4. REZI REZICSERI NECROPOLIS

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>590</sup> Némethi 1989: Fig. 4/3; Fig. 4/1.

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

<sup>592</sup> Némethi 1992: Fig. 24/38.

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

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

<sup>595</sup> Horváth 1987: 97.




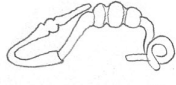





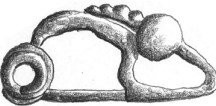




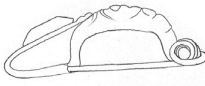



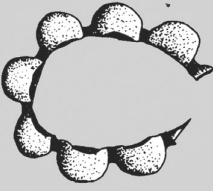
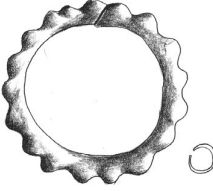
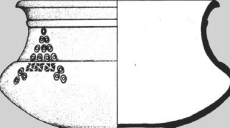






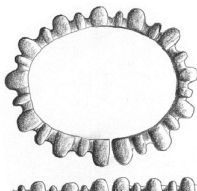
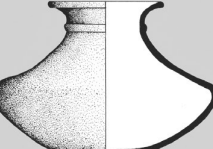


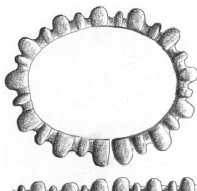
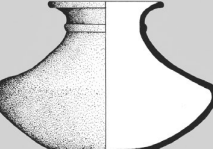



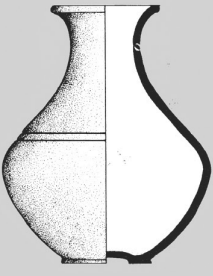

REZI REZICSERI	PEĆINE	REZI REZICSERI	PEĆINE
	 	 	
			
 	 		
			
			
			
			
			

Table 5 (from I. Horvath 1987)

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

Typological similarities between the Pećine necropolis and Rezi Rezcseri necropolis are conspicuous not only in the funerary ritual but also regarding grave goods, jewellery and pottery (Table 5). First of all there are fibulas of the Dux type with a bent back foot decorated with a knob which is, in most cases, leaning on the bow, as is suggested by specimens from graves 2, 12, 31, 47 and 50.<sup>597</sup> Close analogies with Pećine can be noticed on fibulas with a bow decorated with astragals, from grave 53<sup>598</sup> and fibulas with engraved ornaments on the bow and a bent back foot with an expansion for a rosette, from grave 3.<sup>599</sup> The most frequent jewellery pieces are bracelets, of which one specimen made of solid cast bronze and decorated with protuberances and expanded ends from grave 5<sup>600</sup> corresponds most closely to the bracelet from grave 12 at Pećine. The bracelets and ankle rings made of tubular sheet bronze decorated by embossing, from graves 22, 26, 51 and 63,<sup>601</sup> and with a series of semi spherical protuberances, from grave 47<sup>602</sup> are very similar to the bracelets from Pećine.

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

As parallels with Pećine in pottery production, first to be mentioned should be a deep bowl with stamped concentric circles arranged in triangles, from Rezi Rezcseri,<sup>605</sup> closely resembling a flask amphora from grave 37 at Pećine. The remaining finds of conical bowls with a thickened rim from grave 24<sup>606</sup> and flask amphorae from graves 1, 21, 48, 55 and 56,<sup>607</sup> have close analogies with identical types from graves 17, 3, 16, 24, 37 and 32 at Pećine.

## 9.5. MÁNA NECROPOLIS

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

<sup>596</sup> Horváth 1987: 125

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

<sup>598</sup> Horváth 1987: Pl. XXVIII/4, 5.

<sup>599</sup> Horváth 1987: Pl. XVI/3.

<sup>600</sup> Horváth 1987: Pl. XV/1

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

<sup>602</sup> Horváth 1987: Pl. XXV/19

<sup>603</sup> Horváth 1987: Pl. XVII/2a.

<sup>604</sup> Horváth 1987: Pl. XIX/5–9.

<sup>605</sup> Horváth 1987: Pl. XXIII/10.

<sup>606</sup> Horváth 1987: Pl. XXII/2.

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



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

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

In graves 13 and 39 at the Mána necropolis were found rosette fibulas with a disc filled with white glass paste,<sup>608</sup> while the fibulas from graves 64, 93, 100, 113, 118, 125 and 140 could be identified as the Dux type and are dated to the LT B2 period.<sup>609</sup> Just one fibula from grave 124<sup>610</sup> shows certain analogies with a large iron fibula from grave 3 at Pećine. Also, one 'drum' fibula was discovered in grave 104<sup>611</sup> at the Mána necropolis and it resembles a fibula from grave 23 at Pećine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>610</sup> Benadik 1978: Taf. XLV/12.

<sup>611</sup> Benadik 1978: Taf. XXXVII/1.

<sup>612</sup> Benadik 1978: Taf. V/10.

<sup>613</sup> Benadik 1978: Taf. LVIII/5.

<sup>614</sup> Benadik 1978: Taf. XVII/3.

<sup>615</sup> Benadik 1978: Taf. VII/1, 2.

<sup>616</sup> Benadik 1978: Taf. XLVIII/3, 5.

<sup>617</sup> Benadik 1978: Taf. VIII/8.

<sup>618</sup> Benadik 1978: Taf. VII/1–2, 5–6.

<sup>619</sup> Benadik 1978: Taf. XLI/8.

<sup>620</sup> Benadik 1978: Taf. XLII/11.





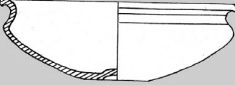



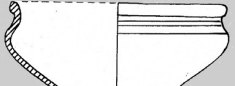







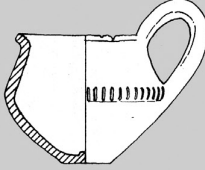



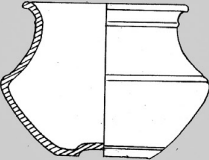
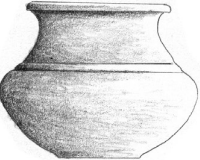

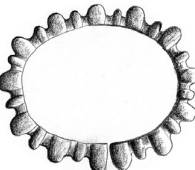
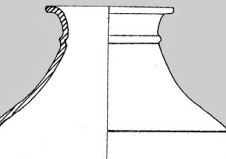
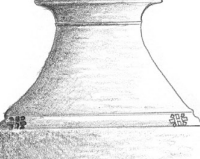
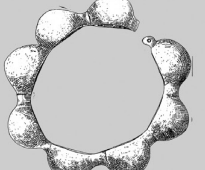
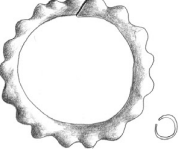
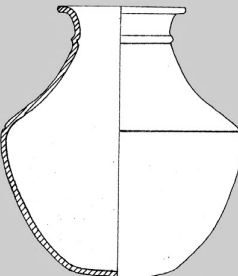
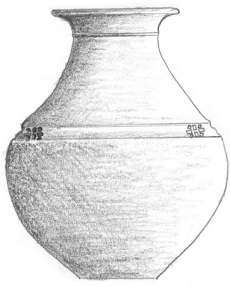

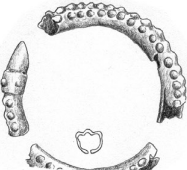
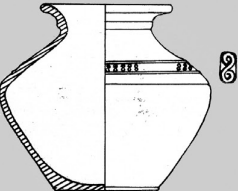

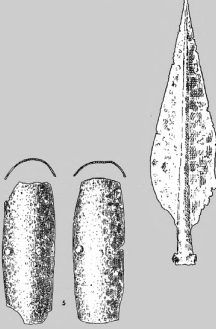
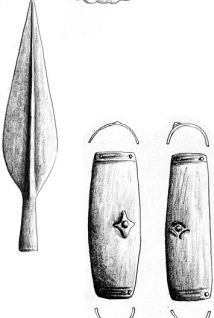
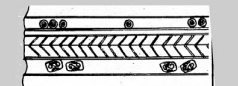

MANA	PEĆINE	MANA	PEĆINE
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			

Table 6 (from B. Benadikt 1978)



larity can be seen in the iron-made bracelet from grave 28.<sup>621</sup> The solid cast moulded bracelets with semi spherical protrusions from graves 64 and 93 at the Mána necropolis<sup>622</sup> reveal the greatest similarities to the bracelets from grave 43 at Pećine and are dated to the LT B2. A bracelet of two-ply twisted wire from grave 63<sup>623</sup> is almost identical to the specimen from grave 20 at Pećine and also dates from the LT B2.

At the Mána necropolis there was rather a large number of bracelets and ankle rings with 4 or more hollow semi spherical segments joined by a metal strap, which are characteristic of the LT C1 period.<sup>624</sup> The ankle rings do not differ in their basic typologically from the bracelets. Aside from being worn in different places, they are essentially identical from a typological point of view. The identical technique of decoration on the bracelets and ankle rings is best perceived among the finds from grave 30<sup>625</sup> and they are, in turn, similar to a pair of ankle rings from grave 12 at Pećine.

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

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

Finger rings of a 'saddle' shape that were found as personal jewellery in many graves at the Mána necropolis have been recorded at Pećine in only one grave. They were found in graves 36, 62, 91, 127 and 137 at the Mána necropolis<sup>628</sup> and only in grave 27 at Pećine.

Shield bosses, as elements of military equipment, have close parallels at both the mentioned necropoleis. This mainly concerns the type of rectangular curved bosses with rivets for attaching to a wooden frame. They were found in graves 28, 40, 60 and 101 at the Mána necropolis<sup>629</sup> and the closest analogies with Pećine are the bosses from cremation burial 23 (Mána). Another type of boss, shaped as elongated curved sheets of metal, was recorded in graves 61 and 107 (Mána),<sup>630</sup> which resemble bosses from grave 40 at Pećine.

Pottery shapes common to both necropoleis are primarily flask amphorae. These distinct pottery shapes used as grave offerings were found in graves 23, 27, 28, 64 and 133 (Mána),<sup>631</sup> and are identical to the specimens from graves 3, 13, 25, 30, 38 and 41 at Pećine. Also at both necropoleis, a common stylistic and typological feature of the shapes of the amphoroid biconical urns could be observed, of which we should mention the specimens from graves 62 and 19 and one bowl also from grave 19.<sup>632</sup> These have, together with the

<sup>621</sup> Benadik 1978: Taf. XII/9.

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

<sup>623</sup> Benadik 1978: Taf. XXVIII/1.

<sup>624</sup> Benadik 1978: Taf. XLVI/2–4.

<sup>625</sup> Benadik 1978: Taf. XIV/8.

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

<sup>627</sup> Benadik 1978: Taf. XVII/7.

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

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

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

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

<sup>632</sup> Benadik 1978: Taf. XXXVI/11; XI/5; XI/3.

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

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

## 9.6. MANNERSDORF NECROPOLIS

The necropolis was discovered in the foothills of the Leitha Massif in eastern Austria and was investigated intermittently between 1851 and 1984.<sup>637</sup> It has been concluded that burials were carried out in the Early and Middle La Tène periods, from the LT A2/B1 to the LT C1, that is, in absolute dates, from 400 to 200 BCE. This long duration has been divided into 10 main phases and one subphase.<sup>638</sup> The distribution of graves reveals that there are three zones of interment at the necropolis but it is not clear for the time being whether these were clan or family groups. In the necropolis centre was a zone with graves constructed of stone which probably played a special role in the social relationships within the population buried there. In total, 234 graves were encountered and it is assumed, judging by the finds of material culture, that a certain number of the deceased belonged to communities from the territory of present-day Switzerland.<sup>639</sup> These tombs could also have been the graves of members of the 'higher classes' with strong family or economic connections with the 'central European corridor'.

Analogies with Pećine were recorded at the Mannersdorf necropolis in the horizons of graves from phase C (LT B1b) to phase I (LT B2/C1) (Table 7). Fibulas discovered at the necropolis were of the Münsingen and Dux types. The earliest phase of the necropolis is represented by grave 124.<sup>640</sup> The LT B1b period is represented by grave 10, where fibulas of the Münsingen type with coral rosettes and votive engraved ornament on the bow have been found, as well as bracelets decorated with protuberances that have close analogies with specimens from grave 12 at Pećine.<sup>641</sup> Fibulas from graves 13 and 22 are also ascribed to the same period at the Mannersdorf necropolis.<sup>642</sup> Inhumation burial 56, where a set of fibulas of the Münsingen type was discovered along with bronze bracelets with overlapping ends, dates from subphase D.<sup>643</sup> Warrior grave 76, from the LT B2 period, yielded a sword, an 'Illyrian' type spearhead and an iron 'Ω' pin, as in the autochthonous burial 10 at Pećine.

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

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

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

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

<sup>637</sup> Ramsl 2011: 251.

<sup>638</sup> Ramsl 2011: 253, Abb. 177.

<sup>639</sup> Ramsl 2011: 253,

<sup>640</sup> Ramsl 2011: Taf. 142/4a, 4b.

<sup>641</sup> Ramsl 2011: Taf. 41/6, 7; Taf. 42/19b

<sup>642</sup> Ramsl 2011: Taf. 49/4, 8, 11; Taf. 55/10, 11.

<sup>643</sup> Ramsl 2011: Taf. 77/8, 9, 11; Taf. 78/4a, 4b.



MANNERSDORF	PEĆINE	MANNERSDORF	PEĆINE

Table 7 (from P. Ramsel 2011)

Bracelets decorated with protuberances and buffer terminals from grave 79 at the Mannersdorf necropolis (LT C1a) have analogies with bracelets from graves 12 and 43 at Pećine. A distinctive find is a fragment of an open-ended iron bracelet with a globular end, from grave 212 (Mannersdorf),<sup>644</sup> which is dated to the LT B1b. On the body was a flat surface for inlaying ornaments of coral or glass paste that resembles the fibula from grave 13 at Pećine. A bracelet with large and small protuberances arranged at irregular intervals, from grave 230<sup>645</sup> has analogies with the bracelet from grave 7 at Pećine. Ankle rings made of tubular sheet bronze with hammered 'three-horned' protrusions and a closing pin, from grave 46 at the Mannersdorf necropolis,<sup>646</sup> where one young female was buried, are dated to the LT B2/C1 and have analogies with bracelets from grave 20 at Pećine.

Warrior grave 117, dated to the period LT B2 and containing a sword with a scabbard decorated with engravings and also large iron fibulas with a small number of coils in the spring,<sup>647</sup> has analogies with finds from grave 38 at Pećine. A pair of shield bosses of sheet iron and with rivets, from grave 180 at the Mannersdorf necropolis<sup>648</sup> resemble in shape bosses from grave 23 at Pećine. Another pair of shield bosses from grave 230<sup>649</sup> is of an elongated shape and stylistically similar to bosses from grave 40 at Pećine. The spearheads with a broad blade from warrior graves 117, 181 and 225 (Mannersdorf)<sup>650</sup> are dated to the LT B2 and have analogies with grave 23 at Pećine.

Pottery vessels decorated with bands of stamped concentric circles, from graves 82, 116 and 127 at the Mannersdorf necropolis<sup>651</sup> are dated to the LT B1a–LT B1c/B2a period and are stylistically similar to pottery from graves 3, 31 and 37 at Pećine. Handmade conical pottery vessels from graves 39, 40, 42 and 135 that also date from the LT B1/2 phase at the Mannersdorf necropolis<sup>652</sup> have analogies with pottery vessels from the autochthonous grave 26 at Pećine. This is also the case with a handmade pottery vessel from grave 117<sup>653</sup> that has close analogies with vessels from graves 4 and 27 at Pećine. A vessel from grave 1<sup>654</sup> has ornament consisting of garlands with stamped concentric circles that is identical to the ornament on a beaker from grave 20 at Pećine.

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<sup>644</sup> Ramsel 2011: Taf. 202/5.

<sup>645</sup> Ramsel 2011: Taf. 227/8.

<sup>646</sup> Ramsel 2011: Taf. 74/4a, 4b.

<sup>647</sup> Ramsel 2011: Taf. 138/6.

<sup>648</sup> Ramsel 2011: Taf. 186/4.

<sup>649</sup> Ramsel 2011: Taf. 231/3.

<sup>650</sup> Ramsel 2011: Taf. 138/8; Taf. 190/2; Taf. 221/9.

<sup>651</sup> Ramsel 2011: Taf. 96/3; Taf. 134/10; Taf. 147/8.

<sup>652</sup> Ramsel 2011: Taf. 70/2; Taf. 71/1; Taf. 73/1; Taf. 149/1.

<sup>653</sup> Ramsel 2011: Taf. 139/2.

<sup>654</sup> Ramsel 2011: Taf. 25/2.



### 9.7. MÜNSINGEN-RAIN NECROPOLIS

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

- A = Münsingen Ia 400–300 BCE.
- B/D = Münsingen Ia/b circa 350 BCE.
- E = Münsingen Ib early circa 300 BCE.
- F/H = Münsingen Ib late 300–280 BCE.
- I/K = Münsingen Ic early 280–250 BCE.
- L/P = Münsingen Ic late 250–200 BCE.
- Q/T = Münsingen Ic/II 200–180 BCE.
- U = Münsingen IIa 180–100 BCE.
- V = Münsingen IIb 100–50 BCE.<sup>656</sup>

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

The closest and most decisive analogies between the necropoleis at Münsingen-Rein and Pećine are the 'rosette fibulas' from graves 49,<sup>657</sup> 50,<sup>658</sup> 61,<sup>659</sup> 68,<sup>660</sup> 72,<sup>661</sup> 79,<sup>662</sup> 81,<sup>663</sup> 85,<sup>664</sup> 130,<sup>665</sup> 149,<sup>666</sup> 152<sup>667</sup> and 156,<sup>668</sup> then follows the fibulas with astragal expansions on the bow, as seen on specimens from grave 121<sup>669</sup> and the cultural layer at the necropolis,<sup>670</sup> and 'drum fibulas' decorated with small concentric circles from graves 130,<sup>671</sup> 141<sup>672</sup> and 149.<sup>673</sup> Fibulas of the Middle La Tène design, with a small rosette on a bent back foot, from grave 184<sup>674</sup> are similar to the fibula from grave 31 at Pećine. An iron 'spindle whorl' decorated with stamped circles, from grave 50<sup>675</sup> and a specimen from grave 23 at Pećine are the sole finds of this type at necropoleis of the Eastern Celts.

<sup>655</sup> Müller 1989: 21.

<sup>656</sup> Hodson 1968: 30, 69, Fig. 5; Müller 1998.

<sup>657</sup> Hodson 1968: Pl. 22/799.

<sup>658</sup> Hodson 1968: Pl. 23/838, 839.

<sup>659</sup> Hodson 1968: Pl. 27/823

<sup>660</sup> Hodson 1968: Pl. 31/584.

<sup>661</sup> Hodson 1968: Pl. 32/558.

<sup>662</sup> Hodson 1968: Pl. 35/538.

<sup>663</sup> Hodson 1968: Pl. 38/520.

<sup>664</sup> Hodson 1968: Pl. 40/436.

<sup>665</sup> Hodson 1968: Pl. 53/549, 550

<sup>666</sup> Hodson 1968: Pl. 65/390.

<sup>667</sup> Hodson 1968: Pl. 67/281, 282.

<sup>668</sup> Hodson 1968: Pl. 68/279.

<sup>669</sup> Hodson 1968: Pl. 49/349.

<sup>670</sup> Hodson 1968: Pl. 94/b.

<sup>671</sup> Hodson 1968: Pl. 53/541.

<sup>672</sup> Hodson 1968: Pl. 62/414.

<sup>673</sup> Hodson 1968: Pl. 65/391.

<sup>674</sup> Hodson 1968: Pl. 88/199, 201.

<sup>675</sup> Hodson 1968: Pl. 23/835b.


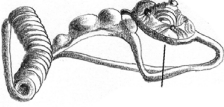



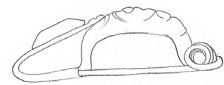
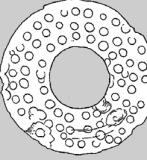



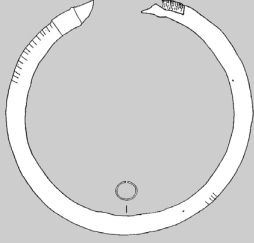
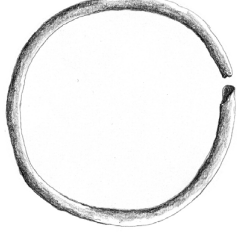


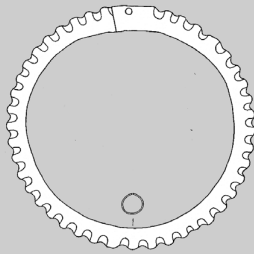



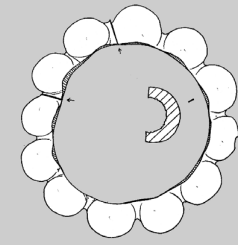
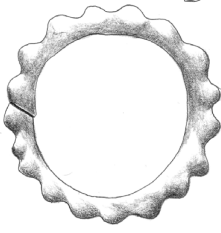


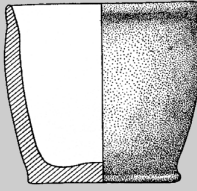
















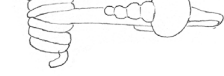
MUNSINGEN-REIN	PEĆINE	MUNSINGEN-REIN	PEĆINE
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			

Table 8 (from F.R. Hodson 1968)



Bracelets and ankle rings made of tubular and embossed sheet bronze with elements similar to the jewellery from Pećine were found in graves 61,<sup>676</sup> 75,<sup>677</sup> 81<sup>678</sup> and 84.<sup>679</sup> Bracelets decorated with a series of embossed semi spherical protuberances, from grave 145,<sup>680</sup> have similarities with the same type of bracelets discovered at Pećine.

Where pottery at the Münsingen necropolis is concerned, it is small in number and only one pot from grave 27<sup>681</sup> has an almost identical shape as the vessel from the cultural layer at the Pećine necropolis.

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

## 9.8. MONTE BIBELE NECROPOLIS

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

<sup>676</sup> Hodson 1968: Pl. 68

<sup>677</sup> Hodson 1968: Pl. 34/573.

<sup>678</sup> Hodson 1968: Pl. 37/525b.

<sup>679</sup> Hodson 1968: Pl. 39/445b.

<sup>680</sup> Hodson 1968: Pl. 63/289.

<sup>681</sup> Hodson 1968: Pl. 13/690.

<sup>682</sup> Hodson 1968: Pl. 2.

<sup>683</sup> Lejars 2008: 127.

<sup>684</sup> Vitali 2008: 20.

<sup>685</sup> Vitali 2008: 48.



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

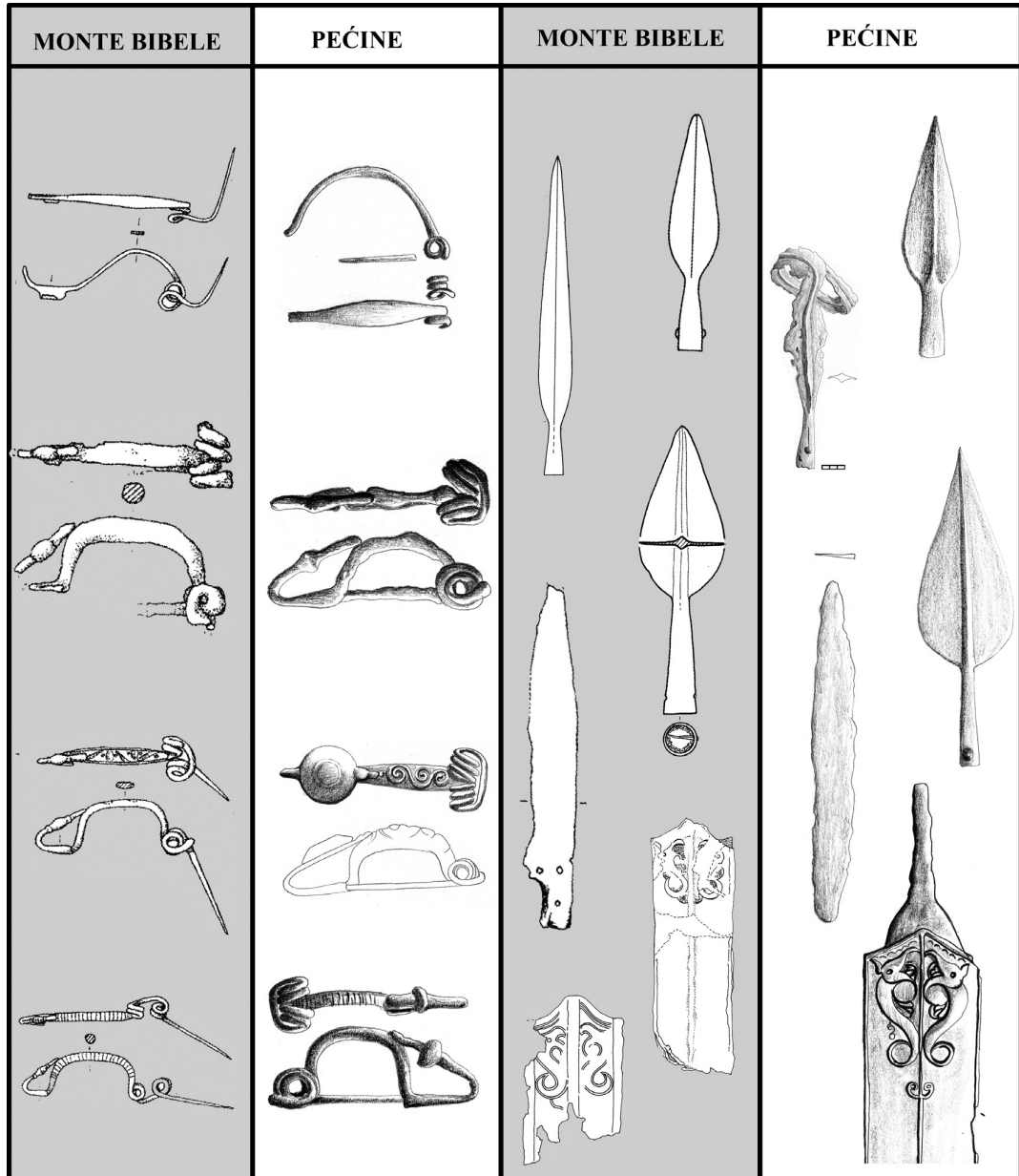


Table 9 (from D. Vitali 2008)

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



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

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

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

LT A: 475/450–410/380 BCE.

LT B1: 410/380–350/325 BCE.

LT B2: 350/325–280/260 BCE.

LT C1: 280/260–225/200 BCE.<sup>689</sup>

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

<sup>686</sup> Lejars 2008: 217; Ortali 2008: 307.

<sup>687</sup> Challet 2008: 75.

<sup>688</sup> Challet 2008: 75.

<sup>689</sup> Lejars 2008: 133.

<sup>690</sup> Lejars 2008: 129.

<sup>691</sup> Szabó 2008: 223.

ing the 5<sup>th</sup> century BCE, but continue at Monte Bibeles through the LT B1 period,<sup>692</sup> as a result of the development of the Waldalgesheim style. The fact is that the earlier dated 'princess' from Waldalgesheim supports the opinion of Kruta, who recognises the creation of the 'végétal continu' of the Celtic-Italian style.<sup>693</sup> There are 47 graves with weapons (25 inhumations and 22 cremations) and the closest analogies with the sword from grave 38 at Pećine is the sword with motifs of a lyre and dragons, from grave 6<sup>694</sup> at the Monte Bibeles necropolis. Yet another analogy between these necropoleis is grave 4 (Monte Bibeles), where arrowheads were found,<sup>695</sup> as was the case with grave 32 at Pećine (although it was not possible to reconstruct them). Analogies with the dress jewellery can be found in fibulas similar to the Certosa type<sup>696</sup> as well as fibulas of the Dux<sup>697</sup> and Münsingen<sup>698</sup> type, which are dated to the LT B1-B2 period.<sup>699</sup>

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<sup>692</sup> Szabó 2008: 224.

<sup>693</sup> Rapin 2008: 239.

<sup>694</sup> Lajers 2008: 181.

<sup>695</sup> Lajers 2008: 133.

<sup>696</sup> Vitali 2008: Fig. 14a.

<sup>697</sup> Vitali 2008: Fig. 14b, c.

<sup>698</sup> Challet 2008: Fig. 7d.

<sup>699</sup> Vitale 2008: 25.

**CIP- Каталогизација у публикацији  
Народна библиотека Србије**

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903.2"6387"(497.11)

**JOVANOVIĆ, Borislav, 1930-2015**

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