

## Grave 20 in Tumulus IV: Hallstatt-period burial of a woman at Znančeve njive in Novo mesto

### Halštatski ženski grob 20 iz gomile IV na Znančevih njivah v Novem mestu

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#### Izvleček

Članek obravnava pomemben ženski grob 20 iz gomile IV na Znančevih njivah v Novem mestu, odkrit leta 1968. Poleg dveh enostavnih zlatih žičnatih uhanov je vseboval ogrlico iz jantarnih jagod, odlomke steklenih jagod, okrašeni votli spiralni zapestnici iz debele bronaste pločevine, narebreni bronasti nanožnici in tri nagubane kernose.

Presenetljivo je, da se večina pridatkov redko pojavlja v grobovih dolenske skupine halštatske kulture. Za uhana poznamo le nekaj dobrih primerjav iz brona, redke so večje sploščeno kroglaste jantarne jagode, prav tako keramični kernosi. Tudi votle zapestnice iz debele bronaste pločevine niso prav pogoste. Druga posebnost groba je, da so v njem pridatki različno stari, pri čemer je med najstarejšimi in najmlajšimi precejšen časovni razkorak.

To je tudi glavni razlog za različne datacije groba IV/20. Čeprav je bila pokojnica pokopana z uhanoma in zapestnicama, ki izvirajo že iz stopnje Stična 2, ti ne določajo starosti groba, temveč gre za podedovani nakit. Pokop šele v certoški stopnji opredeljujejo jantarna ogrlica in nagubani kernosi.

V članku avtor opozarja tudi na nekatere grobne inventarje, ki vsebujejo predmete, značilne za dve zaporedni stopnji. Po njegovem mnenju sodijo ti grobovi v prehodno obdobje, ko nove oblike postopoma izpodrivajo stare. Obenem opozarja tudi na nagubano posodje, ki je značilnost certoške in negovske stopnje.

**Ključne besede:** Slovenija, Novo mesto – Znančeve njive, starejša železna doba, gomile, obročasti nakit, kernosi, nagubana keramika, podedovani nakit, prehodna obdobja

#### Abstract

The contribution discusses the burial of a woman (Grave 20) in Tumulus IV at the Znančeve njive cemetery in Novo mesto, SE Slovenia. It was excavated in 1968 and found to contain a pair of simple gold wire earrings, a necklace of amber beads, fragments of glass beads, two decorated hollow spiral bracelets of thick sheet bronze, two ribbed bronze anklets and three embossed kernoi.

Most of the goods are of types that only rarely occur in the graves of the Dolenjska Hallstatt group: the earrings have only few close parallels of bronze, large sub-spherical amber beads are rare, as are ceramic kernoi, while hollow bracelets of thick sheet bronze are only slightly more numerous. The grave also stands apart in that the goods are of different, in some cases considerably different dates.

This is also the main cause for the varying dating of the burial. The deceased woman was indeed buried with earrings and bracelets dating to the Stična 2 phase, but they are believed to represent heirlooms and it is the amber necklace and embossed kernoi that suggest the date of the interment in the Certosa Fibulae phase.

The contribution also presents several grave groups with goods characteristic of two successive phases. The author sees these burials as evidence of a period of transition, during which new forms gradually replaced the old ones. He also calls attention to embossed ware that was popular in the Certosa and Negova phases.

**Keywords:** Slovenia, Novo mesto – Znančeve njive, Early Iron Age, tumuli, ring jewellery, kernoi, embossed ware, heirlooms, transitional periods

## INTRODUCTION

From August 1967 to August 1970, four Hallstatt tumuli marked I to IV were investigated at Znančeve njive. It is a site in the Kandija area of Novo mesto, on the right bank of the River Krka. The excavations were led by Tone Knez, then curator at the Dolenjski muzej in Novo mesto. The same cemetery also includes Tumulus V, excavated in the area of the new stadium, and Tumulus VI at the Vandot site.<sup>1</sup> Knez published the archaeological finds from Tumuli I to IV at Znančeve njive under the site name of Novo mesto-Kandija. Janez Dular and Sneža Tecco Hvala later proposed the common name Znančeve njive in Novo mesto for Tumuli I–V, the nearby Tumuli V<sup>2</sup> and VI, as well as the flat La Tène cemetery northeast of the tumuli; this is the name adopted below.

The tumulus cemetery excavated by Knez had been partially damaged by ploughing, several graves in the northern part of Tumulus III also by a construction pit dug in 1954. Tumulus I held 30 burials, Tumulus II held 22 documented burials, Tumulus III 20 and Tumulus IV 28.<sup>3</sup> The oxide-rich loam in the area caused complete disintegration of the skeletal remains, while numerous grave goods survived. The graves of men contained spearheads, axes, knives, belt plates and other pieces of belts, fibulae and even two bronze helmets, one double-crested and the other a Negova helmet. The graves of women revealed fibulae and jewellery of bronze, glass and amber, exceptionally gold. All graves held numerous pieces of pottery, some even vessels of bronze that included five situlae with figural decoration found in three graves. The richest was Grave IV/3 that also yielded horse gear.<sup>4</sup>

In the cemetery, Grave IV/20 of a woman stands apart in that it was one of three to contain gold jewellery (Grave II/8 revealed a gold diadem, Grave II/19 the remains of gold foam<sup>5</sup>) and the only one with as many as three kernoï.

According to Biba Teržan, burial in Tumuli I, II and III only began in the Certosa Fibulae phase,

while the earliest burial in Tumulus IV, Grave 20 with three kernoï, was much earlier and dated to the Stična 2 phase.<sup>6</sup>

The contribution below, however, argues that Grave IV/20 also dates to the Certosa Fibulae phase. The tumulus was investigated with modern methods and the grave group is reliable. The plan of the tumulus with graves marked according to their dating (*Fig. 1: b*) shows that the inner circle comprises two burials from the Certosa (Grave 20) and the Negova phase (Grave 22), respectively.

The early dating of Grave IV/20, to the Stična 2 phase, occurred because of the differences in the age of the amber necklace, ring jewellery and pottery goods. Though the gold earrings and bronze bracelets are indeed attributable to the Stična 2 phase, the latest of the goods, i.e. amber necklace and embossed kernoï, clearly show the burial to have taken place in the Certosa Fibulae phase.

## CIRCUMSTANCES OF DISCOVERY AND PREVIOUS PUBLICATIONS

Grave 20 was discovered on 3 August 1968, in the southwest corner of the northeast quadrant of Tumulus IV. The bottom of the grave pit was documented only 25 cm below the turf (*Source 1*). The pit was rectangular in plan, measuring 2.3 x 1.1 m, and had an almost precise north-south orientation (*Fig. 1*).<sup>7</sup>

Nothing survived of the skeletal remains of the deceased woman, similarly as in other graves at Znančeve njive, but we know from the goods that she was buried with her head to the north. The area of the head revealed a necklace of amber beads, three of which were larger in diameter than others (*Fig. 2: 1*), and two gold wire earrings (*Fig. 2: 2,3*). She wore a decorated hollow spiral bracelet of thick sheet bronze (*Fig. 2: 4,5*) on each of the wrists and a ribbed anklet with overlapping ends (*Fig. 2: 6,7*) on each of the ankles. Three nearly identical kernoï with a black and carefully burished surface (*Source 2 – Fig. 3*) were placed at her feet. The first publication also states that an amorphous piece of bronze was found near one of the bracelets. The second publication (without a

<sup>1</sup> Knez 1986, 20, 51, No. 6, 58, Fig. 26 on p. 45; Dular, Tecco Hvala 2007, 177–179, 321, Cat. No. 354, Fig. 238.

<sup>2</sup> In Tumulus V, a grave with a cuirass was excavated already in 1939, two years later also a grave with a tripod, both important representatives of the Stična 1 phase (Gabrovec 1960; Gabrovec 1968; Gabrovec 1987, 42; Egg, Kramer 2016, 209–210).

<sup>3</sup> Knez 1986, 64, 75, 83, 88, Pls. 62–65.

<sup>4</sup> *Ib.*

<sup>5</sup> *Ib.*, 56, 75, 78, 81, No. 17, Pls. 18: 2; 75: II/8.

<sup>6</sup> Teržan 2010, 204, Fn. 44.

<sup>7</sup> Knez 1976, 602, Fig. 1; Knez 1986, 88, Pl. 65. Data from the original diary for Saturday, 3 August 1968, the day of the excavation, is also taken into consideration: *Sources 1 and 2*.

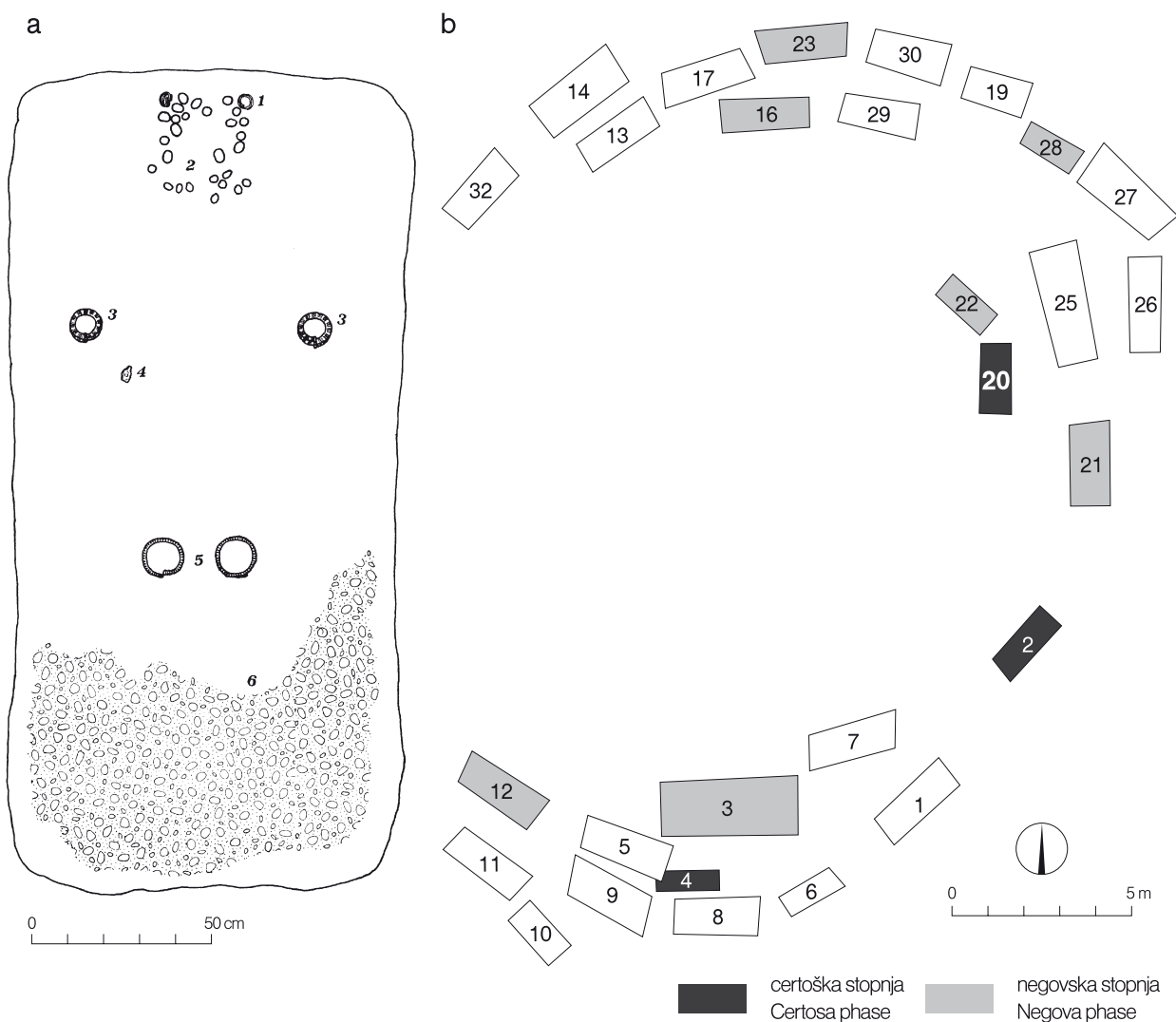


Fig. 1: Znančeve njive in Novo mesto. **a** – plan of Grave IV/20 (from Knez 1976); **b** – plan of Tumulus IV with marked graves from the Certosa and Negova phases (adapted from Knez 1986, Pl. 65).

Sl. 1: Znančeve njive v Novem mestu. **a** – tloris groba IV/20 (po Knez 1976); **b** – tloris gomile IV z označenimi grobovi certoške in negovske stopnje (prirejeno po Knez 1986, t. 65).

plan) makes no mention of this amorphous piece, but instead lists fragments of light blue glass beads and a flat piece of iron (Fig. 2: 8,9).<sup>8</sup>

The grave group has been presented in six publications so far, which featured differently long descriptions of the goods illustrated with photos and drawings.<sup>9</sup> The gold earrings, bronze

bracelets and kernoi have been included into other publications as well,<sup>10</sup> while the amber necklace has been missing since 1975.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Šoufek 2006, 173–174, Cat. Nos. 197–204; Križ, Stipančić, Škedelj Petrič 2009, 281, 6.4, Cat. Nos. 5–10.

<sup>9</sup> Earrings: Knez 1971, 76, Cat. No. 74, Fig. 74; Križ 2008, fig. on p. 58; Križ 2012, fig. on p. 26; bracelets: Knez 1971, 76, Cat. No. 73, Fig. 73; Križ, Turk 2003, fig. on p. 55; kernoi: Knez 1971, 76, Cat. No. 72, Fig. 72; Križ 2012, fig. on p. 75.

<sup>11</sup> The necklace was stolen in July 1975 during a robbery of the Dolenjska galerija when it hosted an exhibition of the finds from Znančeve njive. Following a successful police investigation, most of the stolen items were recovered and

<sup>8</sup> Knez 1976, 604, No. 4, Figs. 1: 4; 2: 4; Knez 1986, 91, Pl. 39: 5,6.

<sup>9</sup> Knez 1976, 604, Figs. 2 and 4; Knez 1986, colour photo on p. 15, 91, Pls. 39–40; 72: IV/20; 74: IV/20; 75: IV/20; 78: IV/20; Teržan 2003, 69, Fig. 4; Pls. 1: 4,5; 4; Križ, Turk 2003, 90–91, Cat. Nos. 11–18; Bakarić, Križ,

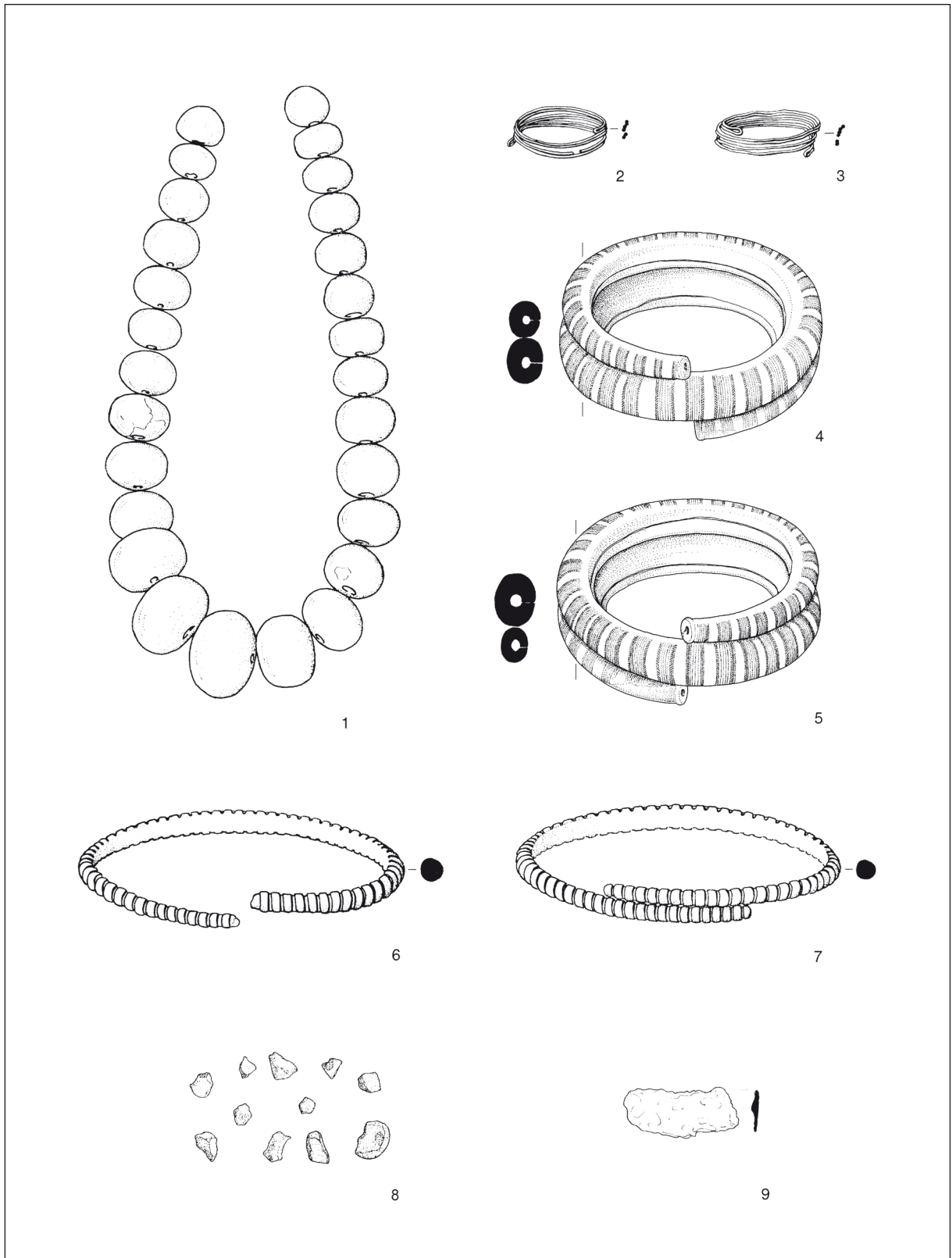


Fig. 2: Znančeve njive in Novo mesto, Grave IV/20 (from Knez 1986).  
 1 amber; 2-3 gold; 4-7 bronze; 8 glass; 9 iron. Scale = 1:2. Also see Fig. 3.  
 Sl. 2: Znančeve njive v Novem mestu, grob IV/20 (po Knez 1986).  
 1 jantar; 2,3 zlato; 4-7 bron; 8 steklo; 9 železo. M. = 1:2. Glej še sl. 3.

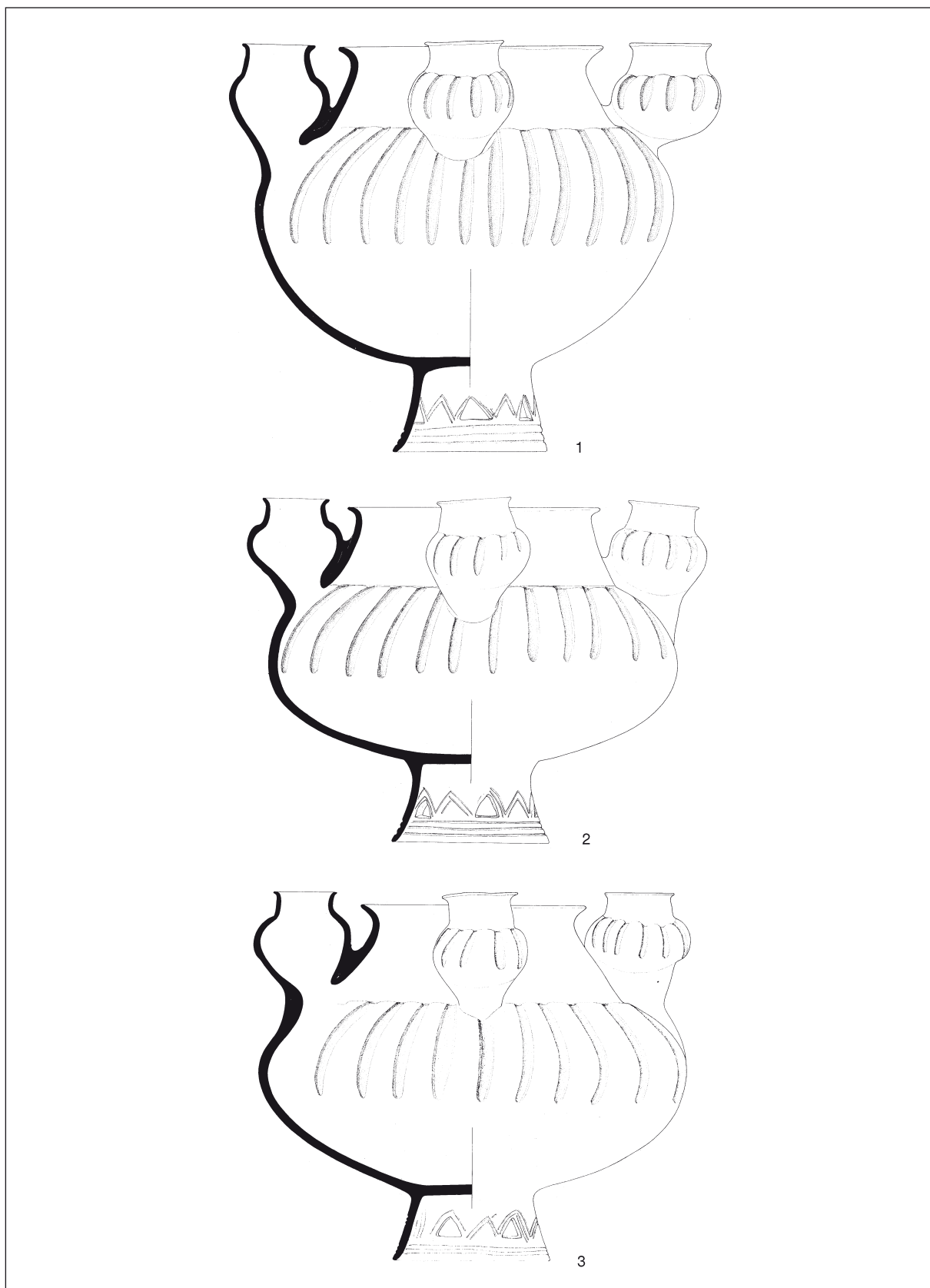


Fig. 3: Znančeve njive in Novo mesto, Grave IV/20 (from Knez 1986). Pottery. Scale = 1:4. Also see Fig. 2.  
Sl. 3: Znančeve njive v Novem mestu, grob IV/20 (po Knez 1986). Keramika. M. = 1:4. Glej še sl. 2.

As mentioned above, the dating of this grave varies from the Stična 2 to the Certosa Fibulae phase.<sup>12</sup> In view of that, the text below will examine each of the goods so as to establish their chronological place and the relationships between the goods, but also to offer a chronological attribution of the grave as a whole.

## ANALYSIS OF THE GRAVE GOODS

### Amber necklace

The necklace was composed of 27 variously large and sub-spherical beads<sup>13</sup> of dark brown amber that measure between 15 and 30 mm in diameter.<sup>14</sup> They include three larger beads measuring between 26 and 30 mm across (*Fig. 2: 1*).

The amber necklaces from the Early Iron Age in the Dolenjska group have beads of different shapes and sizes, but they are predominantly small with a diameter of up to 17 mm. The smallest are known to measure 2 or 3 mm across,<sup>15</sup> relatively few exceed 20 mm and only very rare, flat ones measure 30 mm or more (such as 41 mm of the bead from Libna and 30/31 mm of two of the beads from Grave 48/27 at Stična).<sup>16</sup>

Also rare are beads of a sub-spherical shape that measure between 25 and 31 mm across. Apart from Grave IV/20, they have been recovered from Grave 2/h at Preloge on Magdalenska gora (*Fig. 4: 1*), Graves 160 and 67 (*Fig. 4: 5*) from Tumulus 48 at Stična and Grave V/5 of a princess buried at Kapiteljska njiva in Novo mesto.

Grave 2/h from Preloge<sup>17</sup> yielded, among other goods, two thick ribbed anklets (*Fig. 4: 3,4*) of Variant IIIb after Tecco Hvala.<sup>18</sup> Thick bracelets and anklets of this variant occur in the graves of

the early part of the Certosa Fibulae phase,<sup>19</sup> where they are associated with forms characteristic of this part: Certosa fibulae of Types Ib, II and V, a three-knobbed fibula of Type VII, small bow fibulae and hollow ribbed bracelets of Variant Brezje after Parzinger.<sup>20</sup>

Of chronological importance for the large sub-spherical beads are also the graves from Tumulus 48 at Stična.

The numerous amber beads from Grave 160 of a woman include a single large one, measuring 2.7 cm across.<sup>21</sup> They also include a hemispherical amber bead with incised decoration that is similar to a bead found in Grave 98,<sup>22</sup> attributable to the Certosa Fibulae phase on the basis of the associated glass beads with layered eyes.<sup>23</sup> Such beads were also worn later, but burial in Tumulus 48 at Stična did not continue after the Certosa Fibulae phase. Grave 98 can be dated even more narrowly to the early part of the Certosa Fibulae phase as suggested by the vase-shaped pendant of dark blue glass that has a close parallel in the pendant from Grave 121,<sup>24</sup> attributable to the early part of the Certosa Fibulae phase on the basis of three early Certosa and a three-knobbed fibula. An amber bulla-shaped pendant and glass beads with layered eyes connect Grave 98 with Grave 1.<sup>25</sup> Disc-shaped amber beads decorated with radial incisions<sup>26</sup> show that Grave 160 is contemporary with Grave 1, while the characteristic glass beads with layered eyes and yellow knobs<sup>27</sup> show that it is also contemporary with Grave 121.

The group of graves from the early part of the Certosa Fibulae phase further includes Grave 119–120,<sup>28</sup> which revealed characteristic hollow ribbed bracelets of Variant Brezje after Parzinger,<sup>29</sup>

returned to the Dolenjski muzej in January 1976, while around 20 jewellery items including the necklace are still missing (the missing items are marked with an asterisk in the Catalogue: Knez 1986, 28 and 64).

<sup>12</sup> The Stična 2 phase: Teržan 2010, 204, Fn. 44; the Serpentine Fibulae phase: Gabrovec 1987, 60, Fn. 136, Fig. 4: 21; the Certosa Fibulae phase: Parzinger 1988, 42, Pl. 52: 2, Phase II.

<sup>13</sup> For typology see Gabrovec 2006, 12.

<sup>14</sup> Detailed description in Knez 1976, 604, No. 2, Fig. 2: 1.

<sup>15</sup> E.g. Gabrovec 2006, 35, Pl. 21: 63–69.

<sup>16</sup> Križ 2017, 99, Cat. No. 12; Gabrovec 2006, 36, Pl. 22: 75,79.

<sup>17</sup> Tecco Hvala, Dular, Kocuvan 2004, 126, Pl. 12: A.

<sup>18</sup> Tecco Hvala 2012, 301, Fig. 111: 2,5,7.

<sup>19</sup> E.g. Knez 1986, Pl. 18: 1; Dular J. 2003, Pls. 29: 10,11; 70: 9,10,12,13; 72: 2,3; 73: 6,7; Gabrovec 2006, Pl. 4: 11,12; Pavlovič 2014, 497, Fig. 28.7: 23,24.

<sup>20</sup> Dular J. 2003, 136, Figs. 79–80; Parzinger 1995, 32, Fig. 12: 2 and list on p. 263; Tecco Hvala 2012, 314, Fig. 116: 2, 320, Fn. 1366: Variant V4.

<sup>21</sup> Gabrovec 2006, 111, Pl. 91: 9.

<sup>22</sup> Cf. *ib.*, Pl. 91: 7 and Pl. 55: 18.

<sup>23</sup> Božič 2016, 162, Type 21.

<sup>24</sup> Cf. Gabrovec 2006, Pl. 55: 98/5 and Pl. 71: 16.

<sup>25</sup> Cf. *ib.*, Pl. 55: 98/17,7,8 and Pl. 1: 17,15.

<sup>26</sup> Cf. *ib.*, Pl. 91: 6 and Pl. 1: 16.

<sup>27</sup> Cf. *ib.*, Pl. 91: 4 and Pl. 72: 46.

<sup>28</sup> *ib.*, 87–89, Pls. 68–69.

<sup>29</sup> Dular J. 2003, 136, Figs. 79–80; Parzinger 1995, 32, Fig. 12: 2 and list on p. 263; Tecco Hvala 2012, 314, Fig. 116: 2, 320, Fn. 1366: Variant V4.



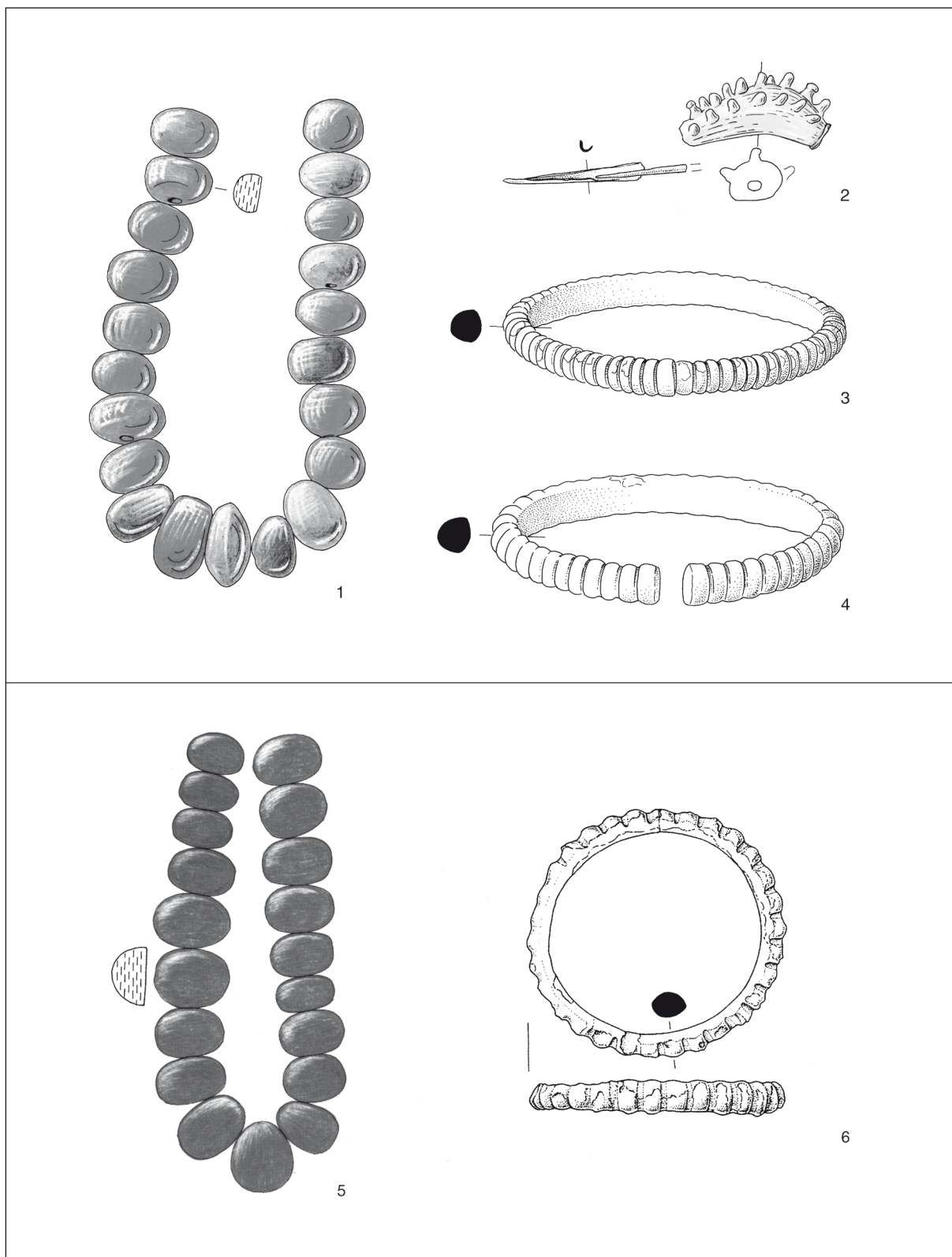


Fig. 4: 1-4 – Preloge at Magdalenska gora, Grave 2/h (from Tecco Hvala, Dular, Kocuvan 2004); 5,6 – Stična, Grave 48/67 (from Gabrovec 2006). 1,5 amber; 2 bronze and glass; 3,4,6 bronze. Scale = 1:2.

Sl. 4: 1-4 – Preloge na Magdalenski gori, grob 2/h (po Tecco Hvala, Dular, Kocuvan 2004); 5,6 – Stična, grob 48/67 (po Gabrovec 2006). 1,5 jantar; 2 bron in steklo; 3,4,6 bron. M. = 1:2.

a dish with an inturned rim of Type 4 after Dular,<sup>30</sup> several different vase-shaped glass pendants, several glass and one amber necklace, two amber necklace spacer plates and other goods. It is connected with Grave 160 mentioned above, both by the dish and the amber spacer plates.<sup>31</sup>

Grave 67<sup>32</sup> (Fig. 4: 5,6) yielded a necklace of 19 large sub-spherical amber beads (diam. 19–27 mm) and a thick ribbed bracelet with touching ends of Variant IIIb after Tecco Hvala, which suggests that this partially surviving grave group can also be attributed to the early part of the Certosa Fibulae phase.

At Kapiteljska njiva in Novo mesto, Grave 35 from Tumulus V stands far apart from all other female burials of the tumulus in the wealth of jewellery items of gold, glass and amber. The last material came as three zoomorphic and five disc-shaped beads, a necklace of smaller beads and one of 57 large beads.<sup>33</sup> The second necklace includes two sub-spherical beads with a diameter in excess of 25 mm; these two beads and one of the smaller ones have oblique channels drilled through the interior.<sup>34</sup>

The items that connect this grave from Novo mesto with those mentioned above from Tumulus 48 at Stična, attributed to the early part of the Certosa Fibulae phase, are the large amber beads with oblique channels (Grave 98), the amber spacer plates (Graves 119–120 and 160), the amber beads with incised decoration (Graves 1, 98 and 160) and the disc-shaped bead with the central hole surrounded by four smaller holes (Grave 1).<sup>35</sup>

The gold cylindrical earrings,<sup>36</sup> the decoration on which is similar to the one on the bronze earrings from a grave at Roje pri Trebelnem,<sup>37</sup> confirm the dating of Grave V/35 from Novo mesto.

The above-discussed grave groups from Magdalenska gora, Stična and Novo mesto that included large sub-spherical amber beads of diameter exceeding 25 mm show that such beads are datable to the early part of the Certosa Fibulae phase.

## Gold earrings

The simple spiral earrings measuring 34 and 36 mm in diameter, respectively, were made of a 1 mm thick gold wire (Fig. 2: 2,3) folded so as to obtain a double wire with a loop at each end and then bent to form a spiral.

In archaeological literature, items of this form are interpreted either as earrings or hair rings. As both appear in inhumation graves in the head area, it is not possible to distinguish between them; for the sake of clarity, this contribution describes them as earrings. We should also note that the same form, albeit large in size, is also shared by some of the bracelets.

In her analysis of the earrings from Magdalenska gora, Sneža Tecco Hvala discusses spiral earrings of round-sectioned wire and distinguishes between Types 1 and 2. The former comprises simple earrings of single wire, the latter those of double wire with a loop at one end and in some cases twisted or decorated with incisions that mimic twisting.<sup>38</sup>

She observed that Type 1 earrings in the sites of south-eastern Slovenia already occur in previous phases, but are particularly common in the Stična 2 phase as revealed by a number of female burials from Magdalenska gora, Libna, Novo mesto and Stična.<sup>39</sup>

Three of the graves from Tumulus 48 at Stična (147, 157 and 162), which she dated to the Stična 2 phase, seem rather to be of a later date. Grave 48/157 contained a serpentine fibula with a saddle-shaped bow of Type IV after Tecco Hvala<sup>40</sup> that dates it to the transition from the Stična 2 to the Serpentine Fibulae phase, as Gabrovec already noted.<sup>41</sup> The same dating can be attributed to Graves 147 and 162, which contained antique wire earrings together with serpentine fibulae typical of the Serpentine Fibulae phase.<sup>42</sup>

The differences in the form of the Type 2 earrings suggest that we should distinguish between Variants 2a and 2b. The former have a loop at one

<sup>30</sup> Dular J. 1982, 76–77, 197, Pl. 26: 258–263.

<sup>31</sup> Cf. Gabrovec 2006, Pl. 92: 160/15,26 and Pl. 69: 23,24.

<sup>32</sup> *Ib.*, 55, Pl. 35: 67.

<sup>33</sup> Križ 2000, 64, Pl. 23: 10–14.

<sup>34</sup> *Ib.*, 38, colour photo on p. 63, 64, Pl. 23: 13; Križ 2017, 37 top and 53.

<sup>35</sup> Križ 2000, Pl. 23: 9–11,13.

<sup>36</sup> *Ib.*, Pl. 22: 6.

<sup>37</sup> Dular J. 2003, Pl. 29: 1–3.

<sup>38</sup> Tecco Hvala 2007, 478, Fig. 1.

<sup>39</sup> *Ib.*, Fns. 3, 5 and 6.

<sup>40</sup> Tecco Hvala 2014, 168–169, Fig. 4.

<sup>41</sup> Gabrovec 1987, 59; Gabrovec 2006, 109, Pl. 90: 157.

<sup>42</sup> In the Serpentine Fibulae phase, there is a complete dominance of earrings of flat wire with one or two longitudinal grooves and overlapping ends decorated with transverse incisions of Type 3 after Tecco Hvala (Stare 1955a, Pl. 67: 4–10,12; Gabrovec 1987, 59, Fig. 4: 12a; Tecco Hvala 2007, 479, Fig. 1: Type 3; Tecco Hvala 2012, 328, Fig. 122: 3, 351, Fn. 1521, Phase 3).



end and two pointed terminals at the other that are either parallel or braided.<sup>43</sup>

The latter have loops at both ends and are very rare: the pair from Grave IV/20 (*Fig. 2: 2,3*), a pair from the Fedran Collection<sup>44</sup> and two from the Mecklenburg Collection that were assigned to two graves from Magdalenska gora and Stična.<sup>45</sup> We should also mention that a pair of bronze bracelets from Grave 48/27 at Stična has the same form.<sup>46</sup>

Dating the Variant 2b earrings to Stična 2 is corroborated by the above-cited Grave 48/27 of a princess at Stična,<sup>47</sup> indirectly also by the two earrings from the Fedran Collection, as the bronze jewellery (fibulae, torcs, earrings, bracelets and anklets) from the collection predominantly includes pieces from the Stična 2 phase.<sup>48</sup>

The overview of the parallels and associated goods shows that the gold spiral earrings rank among the earliest items from Grave IV/20 in Novo mesto, already made in the Stična 2 phase.

Markus Egg also discusses gold spiral earrings and cites the pair from Novo mesto, stating the only parallels in a pair from the princely tumulus at Strettweg and the earrings from nine graves at Hallstatt.<sup>49</sup> The graves at Hallstatt mainly date to Ha C, the grave from Strettweg to around 600 BC. This shows chronological proximity between the Austrian examples and the two earrings from Novo mesto.

### Hollow spiral bracelets of thick sheet metal

The woman from Grave IV/20 was buried with a pair of spiral bracelets on her wrists that were made of thick sheet bronze (*Fig. 2: 4,5*). Both were found damaged and measure 9 cm in diameter. The better preserved of the two, Inv. No. P 897, weighs 272 g (*Fig. 2: 5*), while the other one with Inv. No. P 896 is slightly lighter and weighs 257.5 g (*Fig. 2: 4*).

The bracelets have tapering ends with widened disc terminals. Their decoration consists of wide and only slightly raised ribs separated by stripes

of narrow ribs. The outer ribs of each stripe are decorated with oblique incisions; these incisions on one of the bracelets (*Fig. 2: 5*) frequently cross the outer two ribs.

Biba Teržan was the first to analyse the spiral bracelets (also described as hollow spiral bracelets with tapering ends, bent twice) of thick sheet metal together with those of thin sheet metal that were found at sites in Dolenjska, including the bracelets from Graves IV/20 and V/6 at Znančeve njive in Novo mesto (*Figs. 2: 4,5; 5: 1*), as well as the two bracelets from Grave 5/4 at Stična (*Fig. 5: 3*).<sup>50</sup> In her recent analyses, she attributed such bracelets to the Stična 2 phase.<sup>51</sup>

Vojka Cestnik, in her dissertation, examined Hallstatt-period bracelets from the Dolenjska region. She joined the hollow spiral bracelets from Grave IV/20 in Novo mesto with other hollow bracelets from thick sheet metal to form a group of solid bracelets with a hollow core.<sup>52</sup>

Hollow bracelets of thick sheet bronze are a rare, but very characteristic type of jewellery. They have been found at only three sites of the Dolenjska group. In spite of this scarcity, they do allow a more detailed typological division, as well as a more precise chronological attribution.

The spiral bracelets of thick sheet metal weigh over 200 g, while the weight of the bracelets with overlapping ends varies between approx. 70 and 200 g, depending on the diameter of the bracelets and the thickness of the metal sheet (see the list).

The hollow bracelets of thick sheet metal are either spiral (*Fig. 5: 1–3*; Novo mesto, Stična, Mecklenburg Collection) or have overlapping ends (*Fig. 5: 4–8*; Vače and Mecklenburg Collection). A detailed examination of such bracelets reveals that they are all decorated with wide low ribs and stripes of narrow ribs (*Fig. 6: 1,3,4*).

As mentioned above, the spiral bracelets from Grave IV/20 (*Fig. 2: 4,5*) have the outer narrow ribs decorated with oblique incisions, which frequently extend to both outer ribs on one of the bracelets (*Fig. 2: 5*). The spiral bracelet from Grave V/6 at Znančeve njive (*Figs. 5: 1; 6: 1*) has at least four wide ribs flanked by two narrow ribs decorated with oblique incisions that change direction in the centre.

Additional decoration, which differs from that on the spiral examples, can be seen on the brace-

<sup>43</sup> Stare 1955a, Pl. 64: 12,13; Stare 1955b, Pl. 1: 8,9; Dular A. 1991, Pl. 2: 5.

<sup>44</sup> Gabrovec 2006, 202, Pl. 175: 74,75.

<sup>45</sup> Hencken 1978, 71, Grave X/32–33, Fig. 322g; Wells 1981, 63, Grave IV/32, Fig. 87f.

<sup>46</sup> Gabrovec 2006, Pl. 19: 46,47.

<sup>47</sup> Tecco Hvala 2007, 479, Fn. 14.

<sup>48</sup> Gabrovec 2006, 199–202, Pls. 172–175.

<sup>49</sup> Egg 1996, 218–220.

<sup>50</sup> Teržan 1974, 46, Fns. 27 and 28, Fig. 4, black triangle.

<sup>51</sup> Most recently in Teržan 2010, 204, Fn. 44.

<sup>52</sup> Cestnik 2011, 169–191.

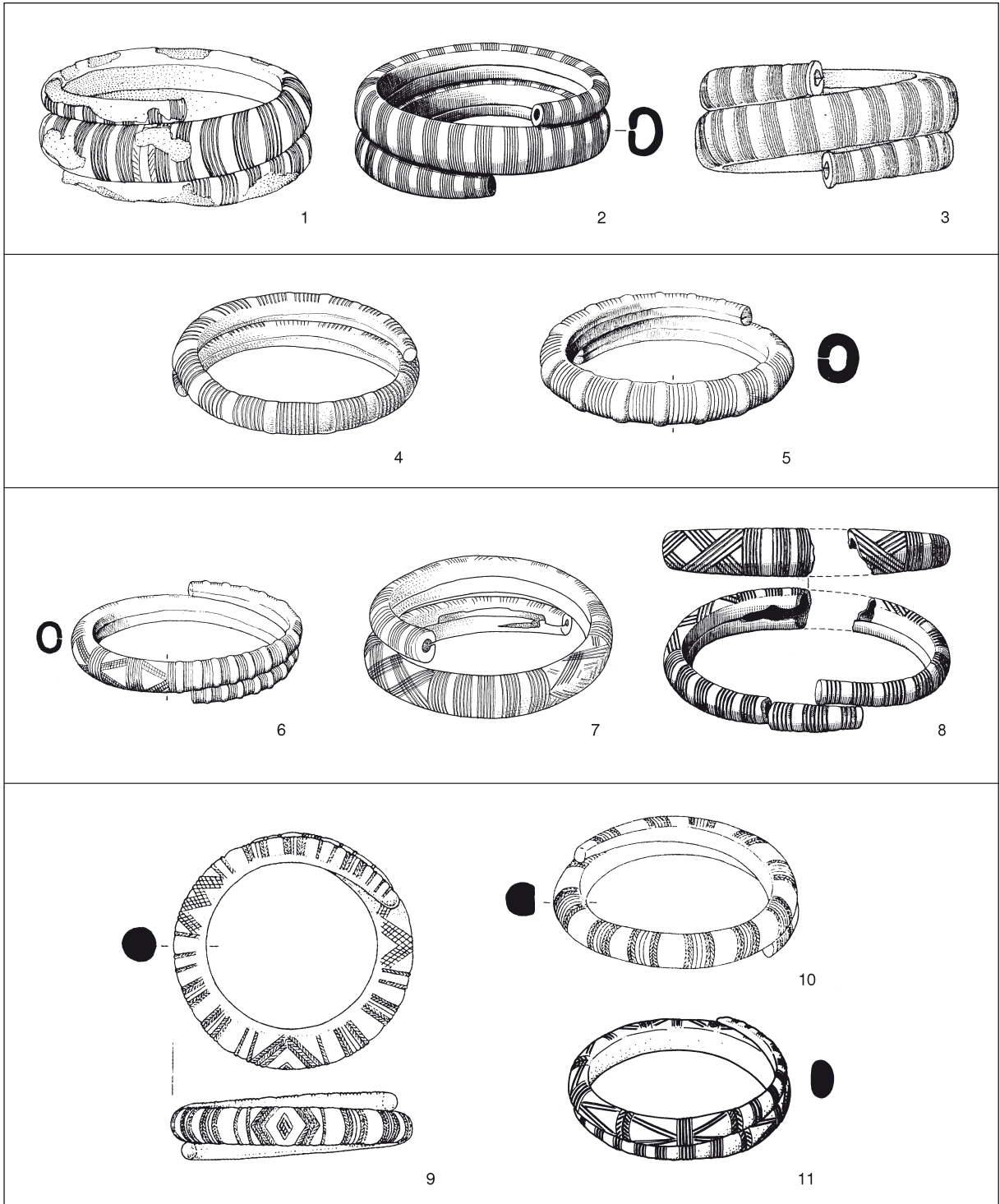


Fig. 5: 1–3 – hollow spiral bracelets of thick sheet metal; 4–8 – hollow bracelets of thick sheet metal with overlapping ends; 9–11 – solid bracelets. 1 – Znančeve njive in Novo mesto, Grave V/6 (from Gabrovec 1968); 2 – Mecklenburg Collection (from Wells 1981); 3 – Stična, Grave 5/4 (from Gabrovec 2006); 4 – Reber above Klenik near Vače, Find 1878/10; 5–7 – Vače (5,6 from Stare 1955a); 8 – Mecklenburg Collection (from Wells 1981); 9 – Stična, Grave 48/27 (from Gabrovec 2006); 10 – Stična (from Gabrovec 2006); 11 – Libna (from Guštin 1976). All bronze. Scale = 1:2.

Sl. 5: 1–3 – votle spiralne zapestnice iz debele pločevine; 4–8 – votle zapestnice iz debele pločevine s presegačočima se koncema; 9–11 – polne zapestnice. 1 – Znančeve njive v Novem mestu, grob V/6 (po Gabrovec 1968); 2 – Mecklenburška zbirka (po Wells 1981); 3 – Stična, grob 5/4 (po Gabrovec 2006); 4 – Reber nad Klenikom pri Vačah, najdba 1878/10; 5–7 – Vače (5,6 po Stare 1955a); 8 – Mecklenburška zbirka (po Wells 1981); 9 – Stična, grob 48/27 (po Gabrovec 2006); 10 – Stična (po Gabrovec 2006); 11 – Libna (po Guštin 1976). Vse bron. M. = 1:2.

lets with overlapping ends and takes the form of horizontal V-shaped motifs, X-shaped motifs and lozenges, all composed of parallel lines (*Fig. 5: 6–8*).

The date of the bracelets of thick sheet bronze is indicated by the goods from Grave 1878/10 at Klenik near Vače and Grave 5/4 from Stična. The grave from Klenik also comprised band earrings of Type 5b after Tecco Hvala,<sup>53</sup> attributable to the Stična 2 phase on the basis of the goods from Grave 48/27 at Stična.

The rich Grave 5/4 from Stična yielded formally and chronologically diverse goods.<sup>54</sup> The early goods, from the Stična 2 phase, comprise ribbed tubular amber beads such as were also found in Grave 48/27,<sup>55</sup> undecorated anklets with overlapping ends<sup>56</sup> and a serpentine fibula with antennae of Variant IIIa6 after Tecco Hvala.<sup>57</sup> The later items in the grave are the ribbed bracelets and anklets with overlapping tapering ends of Variant IIIc after Tecco Hvala<sup>58</sup> and two long-footed bow fibulae (also called leech fibulae) with a hollow bow,<sup>59</sup> such as are characteristic of the Serpentine Fibulae phase. This suggests the dating of the burial to the transition from the Stična 2 to the Serpentine Fibulae phase. Taking into consideration the dating of Grave 1878/10 from Klenik, we can presume that the hollow bracelets from Grave 5/4 at Stična (*Fig. 5: 3*) also form part of the earlier pieces of jewellery.

The decoration of stripes of narrow ribs separated by wide and only slightly raised ribs also provides evidence, albeit indirect, of the dating of the hollow bracelets of thick sheet metal. In identical form, this decoration also occurs on the solid bracelets with overlapping ends unearthed in the graves of the Stična 2 phase (*Fig. 6: 2*).<sup>60</sup>

Close parallels for the decoration of oblique incisions on the outer ribs that is known on the spiral bracelets from Novo mesto (*Figs. 2: 4,5; 5: 1; 6: 1*) can also be found on two solid examples from Grave 48/87A at Stična,<sup>61</sup> which has been attributed to the Stična 2 phase.

Furthermore, the decorative motifs on some of the very thick solid bracelets of Variant IIc after Tecco Hvala<sup>62</sup> (*Fig. 5: 9–11*) are similar to those on the bracelets made of thick sheet metal; the motifs are stripes of ribs or incisions with outer ribs or bands decorated with oblique incisions usually forming a herring-bone pattern. There are also single ribs (i.e. not stripes) decorated with oblique incisions and large central motifs in the form of horizontal V-shaped motifs or lozenges executed in a similar manner.

The examination of the bracelets on *Fig. 5* suggests that we may attribute the pair of hollow spiral bracelets from Grave IV/20 in Novo mesto to the Stična 2 phase.

### Ribbed anklets with overlapping ends

The two bronze anklets from Grave IV/20 are solid, ribbed and have tapering overlapping ends (*Fig. 2: 6,7*). Such anklets are relatively common within the Dolenjska Hallstatt group and constitute Variant IIIc after Tecco Hvala.<sup>63</sup>

Based on reliable grave groups from Tumulus 48 at Stična, Gabrovec saw them as a novelty of the Serpentine Fibulae phase.<sup>64</sup> Tecco Hvala, to the contrary, sees their appearance already in the Stična phase, primarily basing her assumption on some of the graves with forms of the Stična 2 phase,<sup>65</sup> though it should be said that these grave groups may not be reliable as they had been excavated prior to World War I. What is certain is that some of the grave groups include later forms

<sup>53</sup> Tecco Hvala 2007, 481, *Fig. 1*; Deschmann, Hochstetter 1879, 11–12, *Pl. 6: 10*.

<sup>54</sup> Gabrovec 2006, 133–136, *Pls. 109–111*; Gabrovec 1987, 59.

<sup>55</sup> Cf. Gabrovec 2006, *Pl. 109: 8* and *Pl. 22: 81*.

<sup>56</sup> *Ib.*, *Pl. 110: 23,27*; cf. Tecco Hvala, Dular, Kocuvan 2004, *Pl. 3: A*.

<sup>57</sup> Tecco Hvala 2014, 167, *Fig. 3a*.

<sup>58</sup> Tecco Hvala 2012, 301, *Fig. 111: 3,6*; Gabrovec 1987, 59, *Fig. 4: 13*.

<sup>59</sup> Gabrovec 2006, *Pls. 47: 4; 78: 7; 109: 1,2*.

<sup>60</sup> See e.g. Kromer 1959, *Pl. 27: 4*; Gabrovec 2006, *Pls. 51: 87A/3; 112: 5/1*; Kruh 2010, 89, *Grave 5*; Križ 2013, 30, *Fig. 20*; *Pls. 12: 3,4; 19: 5,9*. At Brezje near Trebelno they were also found in much later graves (Kromer 1959, *Pls. 24: 7; 26: 11*), which indicates either a long tradition of wearing such jewellery or unreliable grave groups.

<sup>61</sup> Gabrovec 2006, *Pl. 51: 87A/1,2*.

<sup>62</sup> Tecco Hvala 2012, 295, *Fn. 1246, Fig. 109: 9, 299, Fn. 1274*; Gabrovec 2006, *Pls. 19: 42; 175: 77,78*; Guštin 1976, 45–46, *Pl. 70: 14,15*. The two bracelets from Libna, now kept in the Joanneum in Graz, Austria (*Inv. Nos. 10253 and 10261*), are not hollow as stated by Mitja Guštin and shown on the cross section of one of them, but rather solid: Cestnik 2011, 271, *Nos. 1029–1030*.

<sup>63</sup> Tecco Hvala 2012, 301, *Fig. 111: 3,6*.

<sup>64</sup> Gabrovec 1987, 59, *Fig. 4: 13*.

<sup>65</sup> Tecco Hvala 2012, 307, *Fn. 1304*.





Fig. 6: Bronze bracelets and an amber bead from the prehistoric collection of the Narodni muzej Slovenije. 1 – Znančeve njive in Novo mesto, Grave V/6 (Inv. No. P 11453); 2 – Stična, Grave 5/5 (Inv. No. P 14551); 3,4 – Vače (Inv. Nos. P 290 and P 308); 5 – Stična, Grave 48/43 (Inv. No. P 15029). Scale 1–4 = 1:1; 5 = 2:1.

Sl. 6: Bronaste zapestnice in jantarna jagoda iz prazgodovinske zbirke Narodnega muzeja Slovenije. 1 – Znančeve njive v Novem mestu, grob V/6 (inv. št. P 11453); 2 – Stična, grob 5/5 (inv. št. P 14551); 3,4 – Vače (inv. št. P 290 in P 308); 5 – Stična, grob 48/43 (inv. št. P 15029). M. 1–4 = 1:1; 5 = 2:1. (Photo / Foto: T. Lauko)

(such as a leech fibula<sup>66</sup> and cylindrical earrings<sup>67</sup>) that do not corroborate the dating to the Stična phase, but also that the reliable grave groups from Stična (48/36, 5/4 and 5/13) date to the transition from the Stična 2 to the Serpentine Fibulae phase.

Ribbed bracelets and anklets of Variant IIIc appear to be characteristic of the Serpentine Fibulae phase, but also occur in the graves of the Certosa Fibulae phase.<sup>68</sup> The two anklets from Grave IV/20 can therefore not be attributed to the Stična 2 phase.

### Kernoi and dating the embossed ware

Large vessels with integral small cups formally constitute part of a group of ancient Greek pottery with the common name of *kernos* (κέρνος or κέρχνος in Greek). They are believed to have been in ritual use, as has also been presumed for the three kernoi from Grave IV/20 in Novo mesto.<sup>69</sup>

They are predominantly interpreted as cult vessels because of their similarity with the vessels associated with the Eleusinian Mysteries in Greece.<sup>70</sup> According to some authors, the kernoi from Dolenjska mainly occur as goods in the rich graves of women,<sup>71</sup> who may have been either priestesses or members of leading families that played an important role in both the governing and cult practices of a community, as possibly indicated precisely by Grave IV/20.<sup>72</sup> However, kernoi also occur in the graves of warriors, while the goods in the graves from Dolenjske Toplice do not indicate a distinguished standing of the deceased.

Kernoi are rare finds in the Dolenjska region.<sup>73</sup> The three examples from Grave IV/20 are almost identical (Fig. 3); they all have embossed shoulders of the main vessel and of the cups and the pedes-

tals have five triangular holes, above and between which are incised double V-shaped motifs followed by cordons below. Novo mesto also yielded two kernoi in Grave VII/20 at Kapiteljska njiva,<sup>74</sup> and one very small kernos of the same general form at Okrajno glavarstvo.<sup>75</sup>

Elsewhere in Dolenjska, one kernos of an archaic form was found in the grave with a cuirass from Stična excavated by the Duchess of Mecklenburg,<sup>76</sup> three kernoi were unearthed singly in the graves at Dolenjske Toplice,<sup>77</sup> while one cup of a kernos is known from Tumulus VI/1879 investigated at Ivanec near Družinska vas.<sup>78</sup>

The kernoi from Stična and from Grave IV/20 at Znančeve njive have four cups on the shoulder, the two examples from Grave VII/20 at Kapiteljska njiva and all three from Dolenjske Toplice have three.<sup>79</sup> The cups on one of the kernoi from Grave VII/20 of a woman buried at Kapiteljska njiva have a purely symbolic function, as they are completely closed and nothing could be poured either in or out.<sup>80</sup>

The above-enumerated kernoi show formal differences between different sites, which suggests local production. They even differ from grave to grave, which indicates either different potters or periods of production. In the decoration on the body of the main container and of the cups, the example from Stična stands apart and shows earlier formal elements. The body of two kernoi from Dolenjske Toplice is undecorated, while one of the vessels (Grave 1/7) has bosses along the maximum diameter, reminiscent of the very popular embossed decoration also found on the kernoi from Novo mesto. The cup of a kernos from Družinska vas may be embossed as well.

Kernoi are associated with both male (grave with a cuirass from Stična, Grave 1/7 from Dolenjske Toplice) and female burials (both graves from Novo mesto). The double Grave 2/35 of a man and a woman buried at Dolenjske Toplice held pottery goods, weapons and two fibulae, as

<sup>66</sup> Kromer 1959, Pl. 48: 3.

<sup>67</sup> *Ib.*, Pls. 17: 15; 22: 8.

<sup>68</sup> Tecco Hvala 2012, 305, Fn. 1291; 307, Fn. 1306.

<sup>69</sup> Guštin 2015, 78.

<sup>70</sup> Dular J. 1982, 191, Fn. 30; Landolt, Fleischer 2014, 286. Landolt and Fleischer cite several possible uses of kernoi: smaller ones could be drinking vessels, being handed from one participant to the next until empty, larger ones could be used in mixing drinks, they could also function as lamps with the wick inserted into the channels connecting the main container with the small cups.

<sup>71</sup> Knez 1976, 608–609; Križ, Stipančič, Škedelj Petrič 2009, 121.

<sup>72</sup> Teržan 2003, 69, Fn. 20.

<sup>73</sup> Dular J. 1982, 59–60, 190, Pl. 20: 173–174; Landolt, Fleischer 2014, Figs. 4: 21, 27–30, 41–43; 7: 29a–c; 9: 21a–c, 22; 10: 15.

<sup>74</sup> Križ 2008, fig. on p. 16; Križ, Stipančič, Škedelj Petrič 2009, 120–121, 281, Cat. Nos. 3–4.

<sup>75</sup> Božič 2008, Pl. 1: 8.

<sup>76</sup> Božič 2009, Fig. 8: 2.

<sup>77</sup> Graves 1/7, 2/35 and 5/26: Teržan 1976, 395–396, Fn. 264 on p. 424, Pl. 2: 6; 398–399, Pl. 16: 4; 401, Pl. 35: 2.

<sup>78</sup> Dular J. 1982, 59, Šmarjeta; Dular A. 1991, 29, 67, No. 22, Pl. 5: 7.

<sup>79</sup> Teržan 1980, 345, Fn. 10.

<sup>80</sup> Križ 2008, fig. on p. 16, right; Križ, Stipančič, Škedelj Petrič 2009, 120.

well as a ceramic spindle whorl. Pečnik's report on the grave reveals that all the goods lay beside one of the skeletons, which was presumably that of the man considering the weapons.<sup>81</sup>

Three of the above-cited graves with one or more kernoi are ascribable to individuals of a high social standing: the one at Stična because of the associated cuirass, Grave IV/20 from Znančeve njive because of the gold earrings and Grave VII/20 from Kapiteljska njiva because of the imported Greek *kylix*.<sup>82</sup> To the contrary, the graves from Dolenjske Toplice were relatively poorly furnished. Both male burials had the standard goods of weapons (one or two spearheads, socketed axe) and pottery, but also a fibula and a bracelet (Grave I/7), two fibulae (Grave 2/35), while Grave 5/26 only contained a kernos and a fibula pin.

The earliest kernos in Dolenjska was found together with a bell cuirass in Tumulus 52 at Stična; it is a cuirass type mainly used in the Stična phase.<sup>83</sup> All other graves with kernoi are considerably later. The hollow bronze anklet decorated with stripes of transverse incisions shows that Grave VII/20 from Kapiteljska njiva certainly postdates the Serpentine Fibulae phase.<sup>84</sup> A Type X Certosa fibula dates Grave I/7 from Dolenjske Toplice to the Negova phase.<sup>85</sup> The javelinheads with a deltoid lozenge-sectioned blade date Grave 2/35 from the same site to either the Certosa or more likely the Negova phase.<sup>86</sup> Grave 5/26 from Dolenjske Toplice, with modest goods, is attributable to the Negova phase on indirect evidence, as all other graves from Tumulus 5 date to this phase.<sup>87</sup>

The kernoi from Grave IV/20 at Znančeve njive can be dated on the basis of the decorative details. Their pedestals closely resemble those on three embossed pedestal vases of Type 4 after

Dular<sup>88</sup> found in Grave I/9 at Kapiteljska njiva (Fig. 7),<sup>89</sup> with three triangular holes in the upper part and cordons below. These pedestal vases are richly decorated with swastikas of impressed dots along the maximum perimeter. Similar swastikas also adorn the pedestal vases from Graves I/31 and III/3 at Znančeve njive, both of which date to the early part of the Certosa Fibulae phase.<sup>90</sup> The above-mentioned Grave I/9, from which only pottery goods survived, can also be dated on the basis of its position above Grave 4 that contained a pedestal dish with an embossed shoulder,<sup>91</sup> as will be shown below, this item postdates the Serpentine Fibulae phase.

An important feature on the kernoi from Grave IV/20 is their embossed body. Embossing on the pottery of the Dolenjska group mainly occurs on pedestal vases, bowls, dishes and pedestal dishes.<sup>92</sup> The reliable grave groups from Tumulus 48 at Stična<sup>93</sup> and from the published tumuli at Kapiteljska njiva in Novo mesto<sup>94</sup> show that embossing did not begin in the Serpentine Fibulae phase, as none of the groups includes embossed pottery.

Compelling evidence of the production and use of embossed pottery during the Certosa Fibulae and Negova phases is provided by the tumulus cemetery at Dolenjske Toplice and Tumuli I to IV at Znančeve njive in Novo mesto.<sup>95</sup> All the graves from these tumuli date to the two phases and numerous contained embossed pottery.

One of the earliest burials with embossed pottery is that of a man in Grave 5/25 at Stična,<sup>96</sup> which held a pair of serpentine fibulae with wings that are characteristic of the Serpentine Fibulae phase, but also three pedestal vases with an embossed pedestal of Type 11 after Dular<sup>97</sup> and a wide pedestal vase with a low neck, which indicate the actual dating of the grave.

<sup>81</sup> Teržan 1976, 398–399, Pl. 16.

<sup>82</sup> Križ, Turk 2003, 68, fig. on p. 71; Križ, Stipančić, Škedelj Petrič 2009, 295, No. 2; Križ 2012, fig. on p. 38. Cf. Dular J. 1982, 234–235.

<sup>83</sup> Teržan 2010, 281–287. The presumed grave group from Tumulus 52 comprises chronologically varied goods. Archival sources have allowed us to positively identify the cuirass and the kernos as the goods from this grave, while there is no evidence to suggest the later pedestal vases were as well. Teržan 2010, 283 and 287; Božič 2009.

<sup>84</sup> Borut Križ from the Dolenjski muzej in Novo mesto kindly provided the photograph of the heavily damaged anklet.

<sup>85</sup> Teržan 1976, 439.

<sup>86</sup> Tecco Hvala 2012, 127, Fig. 50.

<sup>87</sup> Teržan 1976, 439.

<sup>88</sup> Dular J. 1982, 46–47, 184, Pl. 13: 124–126.

<sup>89</sup> Knez 1993, 38, Pl. 12.

<sup>90</sup> Knez 1986, Pls. 9: 12; 24: 18.

<sup>91</sup> Knez 1993, Pl. 9: 12, App. 2.

<sup>92</sup> Dular J. 1982, 85, Fig. 4C.

<sup>93</sup> Only the graves with metal and pottery goods have been considered: Gabrovec 2006, Tumulus 48, Graves 12, 17, 26, 40, 44, 48, 73, 75, 81, 109, 129, 131, 136, 138, 141, 143, 147, 151, 152, 154, 162, 163, 164, 172, 173, 177, 178, 179.

<sup>94</sup> Only the graves with metal and pottery goods have been considered: Križ 1997, Grave II/15; Križ 2000, Grave V/62; Križ 2013, Graves I/66 and I/72b.

<sup>95</sup> Teržan 1976; Knez 1986.

<sup>96</sup> Gabrovec 2006, 147–149, Pls. 124–126.

<sup>97</sup> Dular J. 1982, 52, 185, Pl. 18: 154–156.



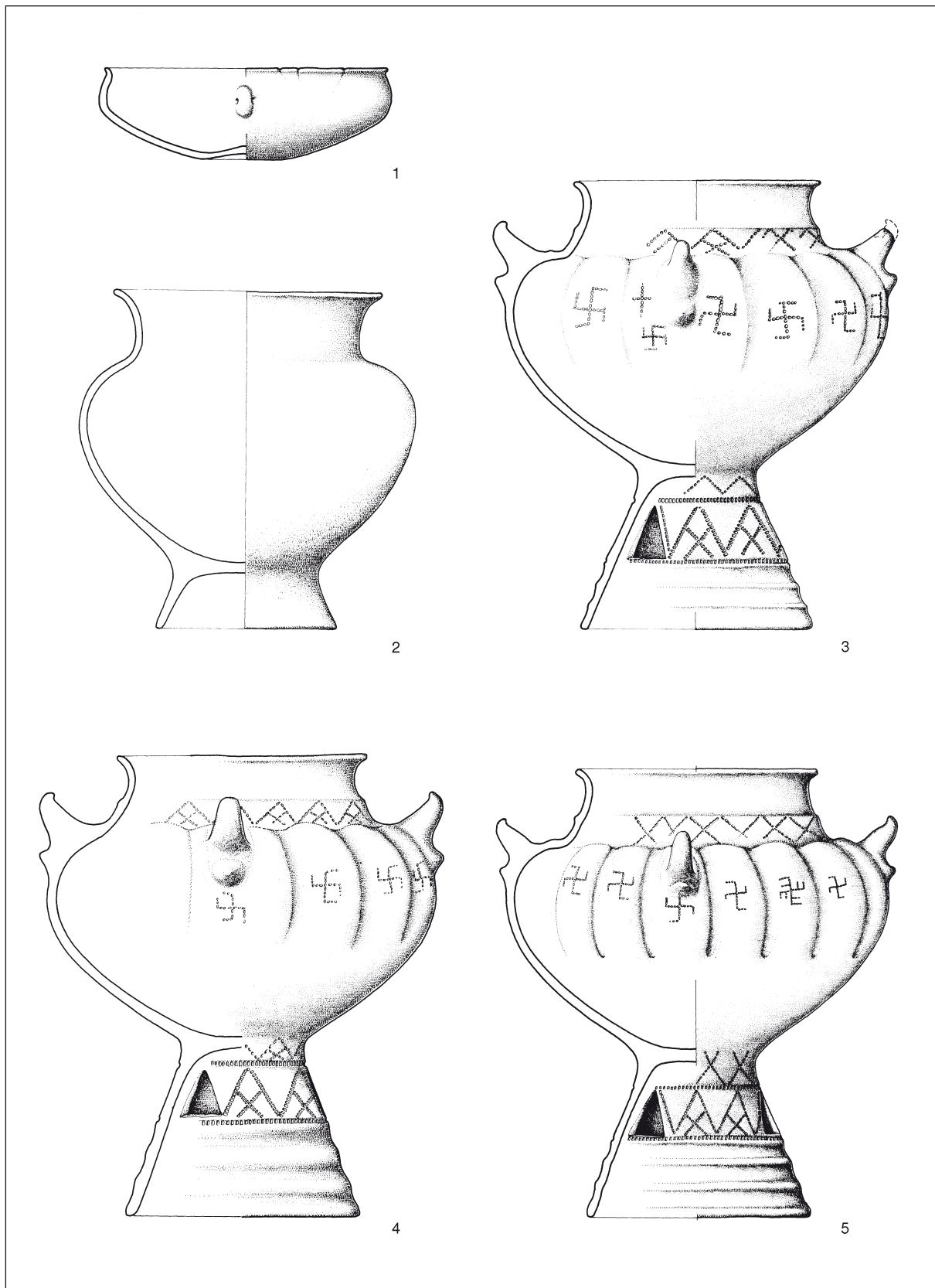


Fig. 7: Kapiteljska njiva in Novo mesto, Grave I/9 (from Knez 1993). Pottery. Scale = 1:4.  
 Sl. 7: Kapiteljska njiva v Novem mestu, grob I/9 (po Knez 1993). Keramika. M. = 1: 4.

The pedestal vases of Type 11 from this grave differ from those of Type 9 with black-on-red painted bands,<sup>98</sup> characteristic of the Serpentine Fibulae phase, in a pronounced embossed thickening on the pedestal that is closely comparable to an example from Grave 2/46 at Preloge on Magdalenska gora attributed to the late part of the Certosa Fibulae phase.<sup>99</sup> The Type 11 pedestal vases from Grave 5/25 also have lids with holes along the rim that indicate an imitation of the metal lids unearthed in some of the graves of the same date.<sup>100</sup> In its form and decoration, the wide pedestal vase with a low neck is fairly similar to the one from Grave 48/99 at Stična, dated to the early part of the Certosa Fibulae phase.<sup>101</sup> Bearing in mind the items last in date, Grave 5/25 from Stična is attributable to the transition from the Serpentine to the Certosa Fibulae phase.

Also dated to this transition is Grave III/22 of a man buried at Kapiteljska njiva in Novo mesto,<sup>102</sup> which held a rectangular shield boss, a rectangular belt plate, a spearhead and a bronze strainer,<sup>103</sup> but also pottery goods that include the chronologically diagnostic embossed pedestal dish, a globular pedestal vase with a slightly everted rim and three knobs, as well as a conical lid with a three-pronged knob.<sup>104</sup> A close parallel for the pedestal vase with three knobs was found in Grave I/19 at Kapiteljska njiva, which also contained an embossed pedestal dish.<sup>105</sup> Of particular chronological significance is the conical pedestal vase lid with a three-pronged knob of Type 2 after Dular.<sup>106</sup> Lids of this type are relatively rare and predominantly originate from Novo mesto, where they occur in a variety of shapes, but originate exclusively from the graves of the Certosa Fibulae<sup>107</sup> and Negova phases,<sup>108</sup> becoming distinctly flat in the latter.

Graves 5/25 from Stična and III/22 from Kapiteljska njiva show a smooth transition from the

Serpentine to the Certosa Fibulae phase and the presence of embossed pottery in them is seen as the introduction of novelties that went on to become popular in the Certosa Fibulae phase.

## CONCLUDING REMARKS

Graves with goods from two successive phases represent a specific phenomenon, one which Gabrovec already noted in 1987. These graves shed light onto a transitional period in which new forms were introduced that went on to gradually replace the earlier ones.

The transitional period from the Stična 2 to the Serpentine Fibulae phase can most readily be observed in Tumulus 48 at Stična. Attributable to this transitional period are, for example, Graves 36 (old element: boat fibula), 153 (old element: Type 8 pedestal vase), 157 (new element: serpentine fibula with a saddle-shaped bow) and 167 (new element: earrings). Another good example is Grave 5/4 also from Stična, which contained old elements in the shape of a serpentine fibula with antennae, tubular amber beads, hollow spiral bracelets of thick sheet metal and undecorated anklets, as well as new elements in the shape of a pair of long-footed bow fibulae, a pair of ribbed bracelets and ribbed anklets.

Tumulus 48 at Stična includes a chamber tomb (Grave 43) with 'heirloom jewellery' passed down through several generations.<sup>109</sup> The grave goods have only partially survived and include two gold trefoils<sup>110</sup> and a conically tubular amber bead (Fig. 6: 5),<sup>111</sup> such as were in use in the Stična 2 phase, while the lid with holes along the rim ranks among the characteristics of the Certosa Fibulae phase. Its chronological place towards the end of burial in the tumulus is corroborated by its position above Graves 25, 28 and 58<sup>112</sup> that date to the Certosa

<sup>98</sup> *Ib.*, 50–51, 185, Pl. 16: 142–144.

<sup>99</sup> Tecco Hvala, Dular, Kocuvan 2004, Pl. 43: 13.

<sup>100</sup> *Ib.*, Pls. 25: 13; 42: 10; 43: 12; 44: 15.

<sup>101</sup> Gabrovec 2006, Pls. 57: 17; 126: 25/18.

<sup>102</sup> Križ 1997, 31 (Stična 1 phase), Pls. 49–51.

<sup>103</sup> Egg, Kramer 2016, 152, Fig. 65: 1.

<sup>104</sup> Križ 1997, Pl. 49: 3,7,6.

<sup>105</sup> Knez 1993, Pl. 22: 5,7.

<sup>106</sup> Dular J. 1982, 78–79, 198, Pl. 27: 268–270.

<sup>107</sup> Graves I/31 and III/3 at Znančeve njive (Knez 1986, Pls. 9 and 24), Grave III/20 at Kapiteljska njiva (Križ 1997, Pl. 46: 1).

<sup>108</sup> Graves III/19, XIV/33 and XIV/45 at Kapiteljska njiva (Križ 1997, Pl. 47: 1,2; Križ 2013, Pls. 46: 2,4; 56: 2,4).

<sup>109</sup> Gabrovec 2006, 45–46, Pl. 29.

<sup>110</sup> The two gold lamellae of Variant Ia after Teržan and Hellmuth (2010) are similar to the two from the well-known Grave 48/27 (Gabrovec 2006, Pl. 17: 15,16).

<sup>111</sup> The bead bears chronologically diagnostic decoration of stripes of narrow ribs separated by wider low ribs, such as can be observed on the bracelets of thick sheet metal that characterise the Stična 2 phase. Identical decoration can also be found on the bronze socketed fittings of the bridle bit cheekpieces from Grave 125/22 at Stična, which is attributable to the same phase: Gabrovec 2006, 251, No. 4, Fig. 62b; Teržan 2010, 286–287.

<sup>112</sup> Gabrovec 2006, Pls. 14; 23; 35 and App. 1.

Fibulae phase. This wide span certainly indicates several generations of jewellery ownership.

Another example with heirloom jewellery is Grave 5/26 from Stična,<sup>113</sup> which held two amber beads, a spindle whorl and three ceramic vessels, but a single metal good: a fragment of a boat fibula of Type 2b after Jerin. Such fibulae are typical of the Stična 2 phase,<sup>114</sup> while the embossed pedestal dish suggests that the deceased was interred in the Certosa Fibulae phase.

The presentation of graves from transitional periods underlines the importance of seeing life in the Iron Age as a continuous and changing affair; the leading forms help us attribute grave groups to particular chronological phases, while the transitional graves enable us to establish clear connections between the phases and illuminate the time when new forms gradually ousted the old.

Later examples of such transitional burials are Graves 5/25 from Stična and III/22 from Kapiteljska njiva in Novo mesto, set to the transition from the Serpentine to the Certosa Fibulae phase; they also rank among the earliest graves with embossed ware, a technologically advanced form of pottery that is chronologically diagnostic and enables us to date Late Hallstatt burials and habitation layers. This pottery only came into general use in the Certosa Fibulae phase, as evidenced by the reliable grave groups from Tumulus 48 at Stična and Kapiteljska njiva in Novo mesto.

Graves with goods of markedly differing ages often raise doubts as to the reliability of the context, especially when burials excavated prior to World War I are in question. We do, however, have several reliable grave groups that include inherited items of family heirlooms. Such graves are extremely valuable, as they allow us to observe the continuity within a community.

One example is Grave IV/20 from Znančeve njive in Novo mesto, of a woman buried in the Certosa Fibulae phase wearing valuable 'antique' jewellery (gold earrings and bronze spiral bracelets) alongside an amber necklace fashionable in her lifetime. She was also buried with three embossed kernoi, which show the deceased to be an important member of the Hallstatt society of her day.

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### LIST of hollow bracelets of thick sheet metal

#### Variant 1 – Spiral bracelets

1. Novo mesto – Znančeve njive, Grave V/6 (*Figs. 5: 1; 6: 1*)  
Diam. 8.5 cm. Narodni muzej Slovenije, Ljubljana, Inv. No. P 11453 (wtg. 234 g).  
Gabrovec 1968, 164, Grave 6, No. 1, Pl. 8: 3; Cestnik 2011, 172–173, No. 496.
- 2–3. Novo mesto – Znančeve njive, Grave IV/20 (*Fig. 2: 4,5*)  
Diam. 9 cm. Dolenjski muzej, Novo mesto, Inv. Nos. 896 (wtg. 257.5 g) and 897 (wtg. 272 g).  
Knez 1976, 604, No. 3, Fig. 2: 3; Knez 1986, 91, No. 4, Pls. 39: 4; 74: IV/20; Cestnik 2011, 172, Nos. 494–495.
- 4–5. Stična, Grave 5/4 (*Fig. 5: 3*)  
Diam. 8.4 cm. Narodni muzej Slovenije, Ljubljana, Inv. No. P 14504 and P 14506 (wtg. 232 g).  
Gabrovec 2006, 134, Nos. 43–44, Pl. 111: 43,44; Cestnik 2011, 173, Nos. 498–499.
- 6–7. Mecklenburg Collection (inventoried under Vir pri Stični, Grave 1/12 – *Fig. 5: 2*)  
Diam. 8.4 cm. Peabody Museum, Cambridge (MA), Inv. Nos. 40-77-40/13928 and 13929.  
Wells 1981, 84, Grave 12, Fig. 182g.

#### Variant 2 – Bracelets with overlapping ends

- 1–2. Reber above Klenik near Vače, Find 1878/10 (*Fig. 5: 4*)  
Diam. 7.3 cm. Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, Inv. No. 3594 (wtg. 164.4 g and 163.7 g).  
Deschmann, Hochstetter 1879, 11–12, Pl. 6: 9; Cestnik 2011, 182, Nos. 518–519.
- 3–4. Vače (*Figs. 5: 5; 6: 3*)  
Diam. 8.1 and 8.0 cm. Narodni muzej Slovenije, Ljubljana, Inv. Nos. P 290 (wtg. 214 g) and P 291 (wtg. 196 g).  
Stare 1955a, 43–44, Nos. 572 and 573, Pl. 68: 3,4; Cestnik 2011, 182, Nos. 521–522.
- 5–6. Vače (*Figs. 5: 6; 6: 4*)  
Diam. 7.5 and 7.4 cm. Narodni muzej Slovenije, Ljubljana, Inv. Nos. P 308 (wtg. 72 g) and P 322 (wtg. 68 g).

<sup>113</sup> *Ib.*, 149, Pl. 126.

<sup>114</sup> *Ib.*, Pl. 126: 26; Tecco Hvala 2012, 211, 217, Fig. 81: 10.

Stare 1955a, 44, Nos. 574 and 575, Pl. 68: 5,6; Cestnik 2011, 182–183, Nos. 523–524.

7–8. Vače (Fig. 5: 7)

Diam. 7.5 and 7.8 cm. Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, Inv. No. 6898 (wgt. 103.2 g and 106.9 g). Unpublished.  
Cestnik 2011, 174, Nos. 510–511.

9–10. Mecklenburg Collection (inventoried under Stična, Grave VI/19 – Fig. 5: 8)

Diam. 8.8 cm. Peabody Museum, Cambridge (MA), Inv. No. 40-77-40/13774.  
Wells 1981, 77, Grave 19, Fig. 150b.

## SOURCES

### Source 1

Field diary of Tone Knez from the excavations of Tumulus IV at Znančeve njive (kept in the archaeological department of the Dolenjski muzej in Novo mesto)

3 August 1968 – Saturday (19)

Excavation team: 6 prisoners + guard, Mitja Guštin.

Excavation work: We began excavating by removing the turf and topsoil in the southwest corner of Quadrant 1. We soon came across the first ceramic find: a crushed large ceramic pot. This indicated that we opened a grave at the feet of the deceased, whereupon we proceeded by

carefully removing the fill. By the afternoon, we had fully unearthed a very rich, completely preserved burial of a woman (Grave 20), which lay within the topsoil, barely 25 cm under the turf! It is a miracle that it remained undamaged by ploughing. A rain shower halted the excavation, we only covered the grave goods and left them in situ. Work resumed after the rain; in extremely adverse conditions, in deep mud, we measured the grave, made drawings, photographs and finally lifted the goods and transferred them to the museum.

(...)

Weather: cloudy, rain shower, adverse working conditions.

### Source 2

Field diary of Tone Knez from the excavations of Tumulus IV at Znančeve njive (kept in the archaeological department of the Dolenjski muzej in Novo mesto)

Tumulus IV: NE quadrant = Quadrant 1, Scale = 1:100

Grave 20:

- amber necklace of large beads at the head
- coil of gold wire for fastening braids of hair on each side of the necklace
- solid bronze bracelet with long overlapping ends on each side of the body
- thinner and ribbed anklet at each lower leg
- heavily fragmented, scattered and crushed large graphite black pot, with three small vases attached at the belly, found at the feet.

Translation: Andreja Maver

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## Halštatski ženski grob 20 iz gomile IV na Znančevih njivah v Novem mestu

### UVOD

Od avgusta 1967 do avgusta 1970 so bile na Znančevih njivah v novomeški Kandiji na desnem bregu Krke pod vodstvom Toneta Kneza, kustosa Dolenjskega muzeja, izkopane štiri halštatske gomile, označene s številkami od I do IV. K isti skupini gomil sodita gomila V na območju stadiona in gomila VI na parceli Vandot.<sup>1</sup> Arheološke najdbe iz gomil I do IV na Znančevih njivah je Knez objavil pod imenom Novo mesto-Kandija. Pozneje sta Janez Dular in Sneža Tecco Hvala za te štiri gomile, bližnji gomili V<sup>2</sup> in VI ter plano latensko grobišče severovzhodno od gomil predlagala skupno najdiščno ime Znančeve njive v Novem mestu. To uporabljamo tudi v tem prispevku.

Gomilno grobišče, ki ga je izkopal Knez, je bilo že v preteklosti deloma uničeno z oranjem, več grobov v severnem delu gomile III pa zaradi izkopa gradbene jame leta 1954. Gomila I je vsebovala 30 grobov, v gomili II jih je bilo še 22, v gomili III samo še 20 in v gomili IV še 28.<sup>3</sup> Zaradi ilovice, bogate z oksidi, se v grobovih niso ohranila okostja pokopanih, so se pa številni pridatki – v moških grobovih sulične osti, sekire, noži, pasne sponse in pasne garniture, fibule in celo dve bronasti čeladi, ena dvogrebenasta in ena negovska, v ženskih pa fibule in nakit iz bronu, stekla in jantarja, izjemoma tudi iz zlata. V grobovih obeh spolov so bile odkrite tudi številne keramične posode. V nekaterih grobovih so ležale poleg keramičnih še bronaste posode, med katerimi je posebno pozornost vzbudilo pet figuralno okrašenih situl, pridanih v tri grobove. V najbogatejšem grobu IV/3 je bila najdena tudi konjska oprema.<sup>4</sup>

Posebno mesto pripada ženskemu grobu IV/20. Gre namreč za enega od treh grobov z zlatim nakitom (drugi tak grob je grob II/8 z zlatim diademom,

tretji pa grob II/19 z ostanki zlate pene<sup>5</sup>) in za edinega, ki je vseboval kar tri kernose.

Po mnenju Bibe Teržan so v gomilah I, II in III začeli pokopavati šele v certoški stopnji; najstarejši grob gomile IV, grob 20 s tremi kernosi, naj bi bil precej starejši, že iz stopnje Stična 2.<sup>6</sup>

Kot bomo videli v nadaljevanju, sodi po našem mnenju tudi grob IV/20 v certoško stopnjo. Grobna celota je povsem zanesljiva, saj izvira iz sodobno raziskane gomile. Pogled na tloris gomile z grobovi, razvrščenimi po starosti (*sl. 1: b*), kaže, da imamo v notranjem krogu drugega ob drugem pokopa iz certoške (grob 20) in negovske stopnje (grob 22).

Zgodnja datacija groba IV/20 v stopnjo Stična 2 izvira iz tega, ker so pridatki, ki zajemajo jantarno ogrlico, obročast nakit in keramične posode, različno stari. Čeprav so zlata uhana in bronasti zapestnici res iz stopnje Stična 2, najmlajši pridatki, tj. jantarna ogrlica in nagubani kernosi, dokazujejo pokop šele v certoški stopnji.

### OKOLIŠČINE ODKRITJA IN DOSEDANJE OBJAVE

Na grob 20 so naleteli 3. avgusta 1968 v jugozahodnem vogalu severovzhodnega sektorja gomile IV. Njegovo dno je ležalo v humusu v globini 25 cm pod rušo (*vir 1*). Pravokotna grobna jama velikosti 2,3 x 1,1 m je bila usmerjena skoraj natančno v smeri sever–jug (*sl. 1*).<sup>7</sup>

Pokojnica, katere okostje se tako kot v drugih grobovih gomil na Znančevih njivah ni ohranilo, je imela glavo na severu. Na območju glave so našli ogrlico iz jantarnih jagod, od katerih so tri večjega premera (*sl. 2: 1*), in dva uhana iz zlate žice (*sl. 2: 2,3*). Na rokah je nosila okrašeni votli spiralni zapestnici iz debele pločevine (*sl. 2: 4,5*), na nogah pa narebreni nanožnici s presegaajočima se koncema (*sl. 2: 6,7*). Pri nogah so bili trije enaki kernosi s črno in skrbno zglajeno površino (*vir 2 – sl. 3*). V prvi objavi je navedeno, da je bil

<sup>1</sup> Knez 1986, 20, 51, št. 6, 58, sl. 26 na str. 45; Dular, Tecco Hvala 2007, 177, 321, kat. št. 354, sl. 238.

<sup>2</sup> V gomili V je bil že leta 1939 izkopan grob z oklepom, dve leti pozneje pa še grob s trinožnikom, oba pomembna predstavnika stopnje Stična 1 (Gabrovec 1960; Gabrovec 1968; Gabrovec 1987, 42; Egg, Kramer 2016, 209–210).

<sup>3</sup> Knez 1986, 64, 75, 83, 88, t. 62–65.

<sup>4</sup> *Ib.*

<sup>5</sup> *Ib.*, 56, 75, 78, 81, št. 17, t. 18: 2; 75: II/8.

<sup>6</sup> Teržan 2010, 204–205, op. 44.

<sup>7</sup> Knez 1976, 602, sl. 1; Knez 1986, 88, t. 65. Povzemamo tudi po originalnem dnevniku za delovni dan sobota, 3. 8. 1968: *Vir 1* in 2.



blizu ene od zapestnic še amorfen košček bronca. V drugi objavi, sicer brez tlorisa, ta ni več omenjen, omenjeni pa so odlomki svetlo modrih steklenih jagod in košček ploščatega železa (*sl.* 2: 8,9).<sup>8</sup>

Grobna celota je doživela že šest objav, v katerih so pridatki različno predstavljeni s kratkimi ali daljšimi opisi, risbami in fotografijami.<sup>9</sup> Zlata uhana, bronasti zapestnici in kernosi so bili predstavljeni še v drugih objavah,<sup>10</sup> jantarna ogrlica pa je bila leta 1975 odtujena.<sup>11</sup>

Dosedanje datacije groba se razhajajo od stopnje Stična 2 do certoške stopnje.<sup>12</sup> V nadaljevanju želimo posamezne pridatke analizirati z namenom, da bi ugotovili njihovo natančno starost, s tem pa tudi medsebojna časovna razmerja med predmeti, in na koncu opredelili čas pokopa.

## ANALIZA GROBNEGA INVENTARJA

### Jantarna ogrlica

Jantarno ogrlico je sestavljalo 27 različno velikih temno rjavih jantarnih jagod sploščeno kroglaste oblike<sup>13</sup> s premerom od 15 do 30 mm.<sup>14</sup> Med njimi so le tri večje jagode, katerih premer znaša med 25 in 30 mm (*sl.* 2: 1).

Jantarne ogrlice starejše železne dobe imajo v dolenjski skupini različno velike in različno oblikovane jagode. V povprečju so manjše, s premerom

<sup>8</sup> Knez 1976, 604, št. 4, sl. 1: 4; 2: 4; Knez 1986, 91, t. 39: 5,6.

<sup>9</sup> Knez 1976, 604, sl. 2 in 4; Knez 1986, barvna sl. na str. 15, 91, t. 39–40; 72: IV/20; 74: IV/20; 75: IV/20; 78: IV/20; Teržan 2003, 69, sl. 4; t. 1: 4,5; 4; Križ, Turk 2003, 90–91, kat. št. 11–18; Bakarić, Križ, Šoufek 2006, 173–174, kat. št. 197–204; Križ, Stipančič, Škedelj Petrič 2009, 281, 6.4, kat. št. 5–10.

<sup>10</sup> Uhana: Knez 1971, 73, kat. št. 74, sl. 74; Križ 2008, sl. na str. 58; Križ 2012, sl. na str. 26; zapestnici: Knez 1971, 73, kat. št. 73, sl. 73; Križ, Turk 2003, sl. na str. 55; kernosi: Knez 1971, 73, kat. št. 72, sl. 72; Križ 2012, sl. na str. 75.

<sup>11</sup> Ogrlica je bila ukradena julija 1975 med ropom Dolenjske galerije, kjer so bile razstavljene najdbe iz gomil na Znančevih njivah. Po zaslugi uspešne policijske preiskave je bila januarja 1976 večina od skoraj sto ukradenih predmetov vrnjena Dolenjskemu muzeju, še vedno pa manjka okoli dvajset primerkov nakita, med njimi tudi ta ogrlica (Knez 1986, 28 in 64: "Vsi z \* označeni predmeti so od leta 1975 izgubljeni").

<sup>12</sup> Stopnja Stična 2: Teržan 2010, 204–205, op. 44; kačasta stopnja: Gabrovec 1987, 60, op. 136, sl. 4: 21; certoška stopnja: Parzinger 1988, 42, t. 52: 2, faza II.

<sup>13</sup> Po tipologiji v Gabrovec 2006, 12.

<sup>14</sup> Podroben opis v Knez 1976, 604, št. 2, sl. 2: 1.

do 17 mm. Najmanjše imajo premer 2 ali 3 mm.<sup>15</sup> Sorazmerno maloštevilne imajo premer, ki presega 20 mm; le posamezne, praviloma ploščate, pa 30 mm ali več (npr. jagoda z Libne 41 mm in dve jagodi iz groba 48/27 v Stični 30 oz. 31 mm).<sup>16</sup>

Tudi sploščeno kroglaste jagode velikosti med 25 in 31 mm, ki so s tremi primerki zastopane v grobu IV/20, niso prav pogoste. Poznamo jih še v grobu 2/h s Prelog na Magdalenski gori (*sl.* 4: 1), v grobovih 160 in 67 (*sl.* 4: 5) gomile 48 v Stični in v grobu kneginje V/5 s Kapiteljske njive v Novem mestu.

Starost groba 2/h s Prelog<sup>17</sup> dokazujeta debeli narebreni nanožnici (*sl.* 4: 3,4) različice IIIb po Sneži Tecco Hvala.<sup>18</sup> Debele zapestnice in nanožnice te različice se pojavljajo šele v grobovih starejšega dela certoške stopnje,<sup>19</sup> kjer jih spremljajo značilne oblike tega dela: certoške fibule I.b, II. in V. vrste, trortasta fibula VII. vrste, drobne ločne fibule in votle narebrene zapestnice različice Brezje po Parzingerju.<sup>20</sup>

Za časovno opredelitev večjih sploščeno kroglastih jantarnih jagod so pomembni tudi grobovi gomile 48 iz Stične.

V ženskem grobu 160 je bila med številnimi jantarnimi jagodami le ena taka jagoda s premerom 2,7 cm.<sup>21</sup> Ta grob povezuje polkroglasta jantarna jagoda, okrašena z vrezi, z grobom 98,<sup>22</sup> ki sodi zaradi steklenih jagod s plastovitimi očesci v certoško stopnjo.<sup>23</sup> Tovrstne jagode se sicer pojavljajo drugje tudi v mlajših grobovih, vendar v tej gomili po certoški stopnji niso več pokopavali. Za še ožjo datacijo groba 98 v starejši del certoške stopnje se lahko opremo na temno modri stekleni vazasti obesek, katerega dobro primerjavo najdemo v grobu 121,<sup>24</sup> ki ga v ta čas datirajo zgodnje certoške fibule in trortasta fibula. Grob 98 povezujejo z grobom I jantarna bula in steklene jagode s plastovitimi oče-

<sup>15</sup> Npr. Gabrovec 2006, 35, t. 21: 63–69.

<sup>16</sup> Križ 2017, 99, kat. št. 12; Gabrovec 2006, 36, t. 22: 75,79.

<sup>17</sup> Tecco Hvala, Dular, Kocuvan 2004, 30–31, t. 12: A.

<sup>18</sup> Tecco Hvala 2012, 301, sl. 111: 2,5,7.

<sup>19</sup> Npr. Knez 1986, t. 18: 1; Dular J. 2003, t. 29: 10,11; 70: 9,10,12,13; 72: 2,3; 73: 6,7; Gabrovec 2006, t. 4: 11,12; Pavlovič 2014, 497, sl. 28.7: 23,24.

<sup>20</sup> Dular J. 2003, 136, sl. 79–80; Parzinger 1995, 32, sl. 12: 2 in seznam na str. 263; Tecco Hvala 2012, 313, sl. 116: 2, 320, op. 1366: različica V4.

<sup>21</sup> Gabrovec 2006, 111, t. 91: 9.

<sup>22</sup> Prim. ib., t. 91: 7 in t. 55: 18.

<sup>23</sup> Božič 2016, 162, vrsta 21.

<sup>24</sup> Prim. Gabrovec 2006, t. 55: 98/5 in t. 71: 16.

sci.<sup>25</sup> Sočasnost groba 160 z grobom 1 nakazujejo diskaste jantarne jagode, okrašene z radialnimi vrezi,<sup>26</sup> z grobom 121 pa značilne steklene jagode s plastovitimi očesci in rumenimi bradavicami.<sup>27</sup>

V zgornjo skupino grobov iz starejšega dela certoške stopnje uvrščamo tudi grob 119–120,<sup>28</sup> ki med drugim vsebuje značilne votle narebrenne zapestnice različice Brezje po Parzingerju,<sup>29</sup> latvico 4. vrste po Dularju,<sup>30</sup> več različnih steklenih vazastih obeskov, steklene in jantarno ogrlico ter dva jantarna distančnika. Z grobom 160 ga povezujejo latvica in jantarna distančnika.<sup>31</sup>

Grob 67<sup>32</sup> (sl. 4: 5,6) obsega poleg ogrlice iz 19 velikih sploščeno kroglastih jantarnih jagod, katerih premer znaša od 19 do 27 mm, še debelo narebreno zapestnico z dotikajočima se koncema različice IIIb po Sneži Tecco Hvala, ki tudi v tem primeru omogoča datacijo te le delno ohranjene celote v starejši del certoške stopnje.

Grob 35 gomile V na Kapiteljski njivi v Novem mestu po bogastvu nakita iz zlata, stekla in jantarna daleč prekaša vse druge ženske grobove v tej gomili. Poleg treh zoomorfni in petih diskastih jantarnih jagod ter ogrlice iz manjših jantarnih jagod je vseboval še eno, narejeno iz 57 večjih.<sup>33</sup> Ta ima dve sploščeno kroglasti jagodi s premerom, ki presega 25 mm. Ti dve in ena manjša imajo v notranjosti poševno izvrtane kanale.<sup>34</sup>

Novomeški grob povezujejo s predstavljenimi grobovi starejšega dela certoške stopnje iz gomile 48 v Stični velike jantarne jagode s poševno izvrtanimi kanali (grob 98), jantarni distančniki (grobova 119–120 in 160), jantarne jagode, okrašene z vrezi (grobovi 1, 98 in 160), in diskasta jantarna jagoda z luknjico na sredini, okrog katere so križno razporejene štiri manjše luknjice (grob 1).<sup>35</sup>

Tudi zlati valjasti uhani,<sup>36</sup> ki so po okrasu podobni bronastim uhanom iz groba na Rojah

pri Trebelnem,<sup>37</sup> potrjujejo predloženo datacijo novomeškega groba V/35.

Obravnavane grobne celote z Magdalenske gore, iz Stične in Novega mesta, ki vsebujejo večje sploščeno kroglaste jantarne jagode, katerih premer presega 25 mm, in z njimi povezani grobovi nakazujejo datacijo takih jagod v starejši del certoške stopnje.

### Zlata spiralna uhana

Preprosta spiralna zlata uhana s premerom 34 oziroma 36 mm sta bila narejena iz 1 mm debele žice (sl. 2: 2,3). Žico so dvakrat prepognili v dvojno žico tako, da je na obeh koncih nastala zanka, potem so to dvojno žico spiralno zvili.

V literaturi je ta oblika opredeljena kot uhani ali kot lasni obročki. Podobno obliko imajo tudi nekatere zapestnice. Ker ločevanje med uhani in lasnimi obročki, ki se v skeletnih grobovih pojavljajo ob lobanji, ni mogoče, bomo v nadaljevanju uporabljali samo izraz uhani.

Sneža Tecco Hvala je pri obravnavi uhanov z Magdalenske gore spiralne uhane, zvite iz žice okroglega preseka, razdelila v vrsto 1 in vrsto 2. V prvo je uvrstila preproste uhane iz enojne žice, v drugo pa uhane iz dvojne žice, ki imajo na enem koncu zanko in so včasih tordirani ali pa okrašeni z vrezi, ki tordiranje posnemajo.<sup>38</sup>

Ugotovila je, da se uhani 1. vrste na območju jugovzhodne Slovenije pojavljajo že v prejšnjih stopnjah, a so posebno pogosti v stopnji Stična 2. Datacijo v to stopnjo dokazuje več ženskih grobov z Magdalenske gore, Libne ter iz Novega mesta in Stične.<sup>39</sup>

Za tri grobove iz stiške gomile 48 (147, 157 in 162), ki naj bi sodili v stopnjo Stična 2, menimo, da so nekoliko mlajši. Grob 48/157 uvrščamo zaradi kačaste fibule s sedlastim lokom oziroma vrste IV po Sneži Tecco Hvala<sup>40</sup> na prehod stopnje Stična 2 v kačasto stopnjo, kar je ugotovil že Gabrovec.<sup>41</sup> V isti prehodni čas sodita grobova 147 in 162 gomile 48, v katerih so poleg starinskih žičnatih uhanov kačaste fibule, značilne za kačasto stopnjo.<sup>42</sup>

<sup>37</sup> Dular J. 2003, t. 29: 1–3.

<sup>38</sup> Tecco Hvala 2007, 478, sl. 1.

<sup>39</sup> Ib., op. 3, 5 in 6.

<sup>40</sup> Tecco Hvala 2014, 131–133, sl. 4.

<sup>41</sup> Gabrovec 1987, 59; Gabrovec 2006, 109, t. 90: 157.

<sup>42</sup> V kačasti stopnji popolnoma prevladajo uhani iz ploščate žice z enim ali dvema vzdolžnima žlebičema vrste 3 po Sneži Tecco Hvala, ki imajo presegajoča se konca, okrašena s prečnimi vrezi (Stare 1955a, t. 67: 4–10,12;

<sup>25</sup> Prim. ib., t. 55: 98/17,7,8 in t. 1: 17,15.

<sup>26</sup> Prim. ib., t. 91: 6 in t. 1: 16.

<sup>27</sup> Prim. ib., t. 91: 4 in t. 72: 46.

<sup>28</sup> Ib., 87–89, t. 68–69.

<sup>29</sup> Dular J. 2003, 136, sl. 79–80; Parzinger 1995, 32, sl. 12: 2 in seznam na str. 263; Tecco Hvala 2012, 313, sl. 116: 2, 320, op. 1366: različica V4.

<sup>30</sup> Dular J. 1982, 76–77, t. 26: 258–263.

<sup>31</sup> Prim. Gabrovec 2006, t. 92: 160/15,26 in t. 69: 23,24.

<sup>32</sup> Ib., 55, t. 35: 67.

<sup>33</sup> Križ 2000, 64, t. 23: 10–14.

<sup>34</sup> Ib., 38, barvna sl. na str. 63, 64, t. 23: 13; Križ 2017, 37 zgoraj in 53.

<sup>35</sup> Križ 2000, t. 23: 9–11,13.

<sup>36</sup> Ib., t. 22: 6.

Za uhane 2. vrste predlagamo razdelitev v različici 2a in 2b. Za uhane različice 2a je značilno, da imajo na enem koncu zanko, na drugem pa koničasta konca, ki sta lahko vzporedna oziroma prepletena.<sup>43</sup>

Uhani iz dvojne žice, ki imajo zanki na obeh koncih, predstavljajo različico 2b, ki ji lahko pripisemo le malo primerkov: poleg zlatih uhanov iz novomeškega groba IV/20 (*sl.* 2: 2,3) samo še dva iz Fedranove zbirke<sup>44</sup> in dva iz Mecklenburške zbirke, ki sta bila pripisana grobovoma z Magdalenske gore oziroma iz Stične.<sup>45</sup> Enako sta oblikovani bronasti zapestnici iz stiškega groba 48/27.<sup>46</sup>

Datacijo uhanov različice 2b v stopnjo Stična 2 potrjuje grob kneginje 48/27 iz Stične,<sup>47</sup> posredno pa tudi uhana iz Fedranove zbirke, saj med bronastim nakitom te zbirke (fibulami, ovraticami, uhani, zapestnicami in nanožnicami) prevladujejo oblike stopnje Stična 2.<sup>48</sup>

Iz pregleda primerjav in spremnega gradiva izhaja, da sodita zlata spiralna uhana med najstarejše predmete v novomeškem grobu IV/20, izdelane že v stopnji Stična 2.

Za zlate spiralne uhane je Markus Egg poleg novomeškega para lahko navedel le še uhana iz knežje gomile v Strettwegu in uhane iz devetih grobov v Hallstattu.<sup>49</sup> Grobovi iz Hallstatta sodijo večinoma v stopnjo Ha C, grob iz Strettwega pa v čas okrog 600 pr. n. št. To potrjuje, da med njimi in uhanoma iz novomeškega groba ni velikega časovnega razkoraka.

### Votli spiralni zapestnici iz debele pločevine

V grobu IV/20 pokopana ženska je imela na rokah votli spiralni zapestnici, izdelani iz debele bronaste pločevine (*sl.* 2: 4,5). Obe sta poškodovani in merita 9 cm v premeru. Manj poškodovana ima inv. št. P 897 in tehta 272 g (*sl.* 2: 5), bolj poškodovana pa nosi inv. št. P 896 in tehta malo manj, 257,5 g (*sl.* 2: 4).

Votli zapestnici imata stanjšana konca, ki se zaključujeta z diskasto razširitvijo. Med zelo rahlo izbočenimi širšimi rebri imata snope ozkih reber. Zunanji rebri vsakega snopa sta okrašeni s poševnimi vrezi. Na eni zapestnici (*sl.* 2: 5) poševni vrezi pogosto potekajo prek zunanjega rebra snopa in prek notranjega rebra, ki je tik ob njem.

Spiralne zapestnice ("dvakrat spiralno uvite votle zapestnice z zoženima koncema") iz debele pločevine z dolenskih najdišč je skupaj s spiralnimi zapestnicami iz tanke pločevine prva obravnavala Biba Teržan in navedla zapestnice iz grobov IV/20 in V/6 na Znančevih njivah v Novem mestu (*sl.* 2: 4,5; 5: 1) in zapestnici iz groba 5/4 v Stični (*sl.* 5: 3).<sup>50</sup> V novejših obravnavah je take zapestnice umestila v stopnjo Stična 2.<sup>51</sup>

Halštatske zapestnice Dolenjske je v disertaciji obdelala Vojka Cestnik. Novomeški votli spiralni zapestnici iz groba IV/20 in vse druge votle zapestnice iz debele pločevine je uvrstila med masivne zapestnice z votlim jedrom.<sup>52</sup>

Votle zapestnice iz debele pločevine so maloštevilna, a značilna skupina predmetov. Zastopane so na le treh najdiščih dolenske skupine. Kljub temu omogočajo podrobnejšo tipološko razvrstitev in tudi natančnejšo kronološko opredelitev.

Spiralne zapestnice iz debele pločevine imajo težo nad 200 g, pri zapestnicah s presegajočima se koncema pa teža variira med okrog 70 in okrog 200 g, kar je odvisno od premera zapestnice in debeline pločevine (glej seznam).

Votle zapestnice iz debele pločevine lahko razdelimo na spiralne zapestnice (*sl.* 5: 1–3; Novo mesto, Stična, Mecklenburška zbirka) in na zapestnice s presegajočima se koncema (*sl.* 5: 4–8; Vače in Mecklenburška zbirka). Natančnejši pregled zapestnic razkrije, da imajo med rahlo izbočenimi širšimi rebri snope ozkih reber (*sl.* 6: 1,3,4).

Povedali smo že, da sta na spiralnih zapestnicah iz groba IV/20 (*sl.* 2: 4,5) zunanji rebri snopa okrašeni s poševnimi vrezi, na eni od njiju (*sl.* 2: 5) pa pogosto zunanje in sosednje notranje rebro. Tudi spiralna zapestnica iz groba V/6 z Znančevih njiv (*sl.* 5: 1; 6: 1) ima na vsaj štirih mestih izbočeno širše rebro obdano z rebroma, okrašenima s poševnimi vrezi, ki na sredini spremenijo smer.

Dodaten okras, ki pa se razlikuje od tistega na spiralnih zapestnicah, imajo tudi nekatere zapestnice s presegajočima se koncema. Gre za motiv

Gabrovec 1987, 59, sl. 4: 12a; Tecco Hvala 2007, 479, sl. 1: tip 3; Tecco Hvala 2012, 328, sl. 122: 3, 351, op. 1521, faza 3).

<sup>43</sup> Stare 1955a, t. 64: 12,13; Stare 1955b, t. 1: 8,9; Dular A. 1991, t. 2: 5.

<sup>44</sup> Gabrovec 2006, 202, t. 175: 74,75.

<sup>45</sup> Hencken 1978, 71, grob X/32–33, sl. 322g; Wells 1981, 63, grob IV/32, sl. 87f.

<sup>46</sup> Gabrovec 2006, t. 19: 46,47.

<sup>47</sup> Tecco Hvala 2007, 479, op. 14.

<sup>48</sup> Gabrovec 2006, 199–202, t. 172–175.

<sup>49</sup> Egg 1996, 218–220.

<sup>50</sup> Teržan 1974, 40, op. 27 in 28, sl. 4, črn trikotnik.

<sup>51</sup> Nazadnje Teržan 2010, 204–205, op. 44.

<sup>52</sup> Cestnik 2011, 169–191.

ležeče črke V, motiv črke X in rombičen motiv, vsi so narejeni iz več vzporednih črt (*sl.* 5: 6–8).

Za datacijo zapestnic iz debele pločevine sta na voljo le grob 1878/10 s Klenika pri Vačah in grob 5/4 iz Stične. V najdbi 10 s Klenika pri Vačah iz leta 1878 sta za datacijo pomembna trakasta uhana vrste 5b po Sneži Tecco Hvala,<sup>53</sup> katerih datacijo v stopnjo Stična 2 nakazuje grob 48/27 iz Stične.

Bogati grob 5/4 iz Stične vsebuje oblikovno in časovno različne predmete.<sup>54</sup> Med stare iz stopnje Stična 2 sodijo narebrenne cevaste jantarne jagode, ki se v enaki obliki pojavljajo v grobu 48/27,<sup>55</sup> neokrašeni nanožnici s presegajočima se koncema<sup>56</sup> in kačasta fibula s pestiči različice IIIa6 po Sneži Tecco Hvala.<sup>57</sup> Novosti v grobu so narebreni zapestnici in nanožnice s presegajočima se stanjšanima koncema različice IIIc po Sneži Tecco Hvala<sup>58</sup> in dolgonožni ločni fibuli z votlim lokom,<sup>59</sup> ki so značilne za kačasto stopnjo. Zaradi tega ga upravičeno uvrščamo na prehod stopnje Stična 2 v kačasto stopnjo. Glede na datacijo groba 1878/10 s Klenika pri Vačah menimo, da sta tudi votli spiralni zapestnici v grobu 5/4 iz Stične (*sl.* 5: 3) del starejšega nakita.

Posredno nam omogoča datacijo votlih zapestnic iz debele pločevine tudi okras snopov ozkih reber med širšimi, rahlo izbočenimi rebri. V povsem enaki obliki se ta okras pojavlja na polnih zapestnicah s presegajočima se koncema iz grobov stopnje Stična 2 (*sl.* 6: 2).<sup>60</sup>

Dobre primerjave za rebra, okrašena s poševnimi vrezji, ki uokvirjajo snope na spiralnih zapestnicah iz Novega mesta (*sl.* 2: 4,5; 5: 1; 6: 1), najdemo na dveh polnih zapestnicah iz groba 48/87A iz Stične,<sup>61</sup> datiranega v stopnjo Stična 2.

Poleg tega imamo na nekaterih zelo debelih polnih zapestnicah različice IIc po Sneži Tecco Hvala<sup>62</sup> (*sl.* 5: 9–11) okrasne motive, podobne tistim na obravnavanih zapestnicah iz debele pločevine. Gre za snope reber ali vrezov, katerih zunanja rebra oziroma pasovi so okrašeni s poševnimi vrezji in običajno sestavljajo motiv smrekove vejice. Poznamo pa tudi samostojno stoječa rebra, okrašena s poševnimi vrezji, in večje osrednje motive v obliki ležeče črke V ali romba, narejene v podobni tehniki.

Pregled zapestnic na *sl.* 5 nam omogoča, da uvrstimo votli spiralni zapestnici iz novomeškega groba IV/20 v stopnjo Stična 2.

### Narebreni nanožnici s presegajočima se koncema

Značilnost bronastih nanožnic iz groba IV/20 je, da sta polni, narebreni in imata presegajoča stanjšana konca (*sl.* 2: 6,7). V dolenski halštatski skupini so sorazmerno številne in sodijo v različico IIIc po Sneži Tecco Hvala.<sup>63</sup>

Gabrovec je na podlagi zanesljivih grobnih celot gomile 48 v Stični narebrenne zapestnice s presegajočima se stanjšanima koncema opredelil kot novost kačaste stopnje.<sup>64</sup> Sneža Tecco Hvala pa je njihov začetek postavila že v stopnjo Stična predvsem na podlagi nekaterih grobov z oblikami stopnje Stična 2,<sup>65</sup> katerih sestava ni nujno zanesljiva, ker so bili izkopani pred prvo vojno. Vsekakor v nekaterih inventarjih najdemo tudi mlajše oblike (npr. pijavkasto fibulo<sup>66</sup> in valjaste uhane<sup>67</sup>), ki datacije v stopnjo Stična ne potrjujejo. Zanesljivi grobovi iz Stične (48/36, 5/4 in 5/13) po našem mnenju sodijo na prehod stopnje Stična 2 v kačasto stopnjo.

Narebrenne zapestnice in nanožnice različice IIIc so značilnost kačaste stopnje, pojavljajo pa se tudi še v grobovih certoške stopnje.<sup>68</sup> Nanožnici iz groba IV/20 sta torej lahko oblika kačaste ali certoške stopnje, ne pa stopnje Stična 2.

<sup>53</sup> Tecco Hvala 2007, 481, sl. 1; Deschmann, Hochstetter 1879, 11–12, t. 6: 10.

<sup>54</sup> Gabrovec 2006, 133–135, t. 109–111; Gabrovec 1987, 59.

<sup>55</sup> Prim. Gabrovec 2006, t. 109: 8 in t. 22: 81.

<sup>56</sup> *Ib.*, t. 110: 23,27; prim. Tecco Hvala, Dular, Kocuvan 2004, t. 3: A.

<sup>57</sup> Tecco Hvala 2014, 127, 129, sl. 3a, 146.

<sup>58</sup> Tecco Hvala 2012, 301, sl. 111: 3,6; Gabrovec 1987, 59, sl. 4: 13.

<sup>59</sup> Gabrovec 2006, t. 47: 4; 78: 7; 109: 1,2.

<sup>60</sup> Glej npr. Kromer 1959, t. 27: 4; Gabrovec 2006, t. 51: 87A/3; 112: 5/1; Kruh 2010, 89, grob 5; Križ 2013, 30, sl. 20; t. 12: 3,4; 19: 5,9. V Brezjah pri Trebelnem jih najdemo tudi v precej mlajših grobovih (Kromer 1959, t. 24: 7; 26: 11), kar je odraz dolge tradicije nošenja tega nakita ali pa nezanesljivih grobnih inventarjev.

<sup>61</sup> Gabrovec 2006, t. 51: 87A/1,2.

<sup>62</sup> Tecco Hvala 2012, 295, op. 1246, sl. 109: 9, 299, op. 1274; Gabrovec 2006, t. 19: 42; 175: 77,78; Guštin 1976, 45–46, t. 70: 14,15. Zapestnici z Libne, shranjeni v graškem muzeju Joanneumu (inv. št. 10253 in 10261), nista votli, kot piše Mitja Guštin in kot izhaja iz preseka ob risbi ene od njiju, ampak polni: Cestnik 2011, 271, št. 1029–1030.

<sup>63</sup> Tecco Hvala 2012, 301, sl. 111: 3,6.

<sup>64</sup> Gabrovec 1987, 59, sl. 4: 13.

<sup>65</sup> Tecco Hvala 2012, 307, op. 1304.

<sup>66</sup> Kromer 1959, t. 48: 3.

<sup>67</sup> *Ib.*, t. 17: 15; 22: 8.

<sup>68</sup> Tecco Hvala 2012, 305, op. 1291; 307, op. 1306.



### Kernosi in datacija nagubane keramike

Večje posode z več pripadajočimi manjšimi čašami sodijo v skupino antičnega grškega posodja s skupnim imenom kernos (grško κέρυκος ali κέρυκος, množina *kernoi*). V rabi naj bi bile za ritualne namene, podobno kot se je to domnevalo za znamenite novomeške kernose iz groba IV/20.<sup>69</sup>

Prevladujoče mnenje je, da gre za kultne posode, ker so se podobne posode s čašicami uporabljale pri elevzinskem kultu v Grčiji,<sup>70</sup> in da gre na Dolenjskem za pridatek pomembnejših ženskih pokopov.<sup>71</sup> Morda svečenic ali žensk, pripadnic ene vodilnih družin, ki je imela v rokah poleg oblastnih tudi kultne funkcije, na kar morda kaže prav novomeški grob IV/20.<sup>72</sup> Vendar je treba upoštevati dejstvo, da se kernosi pojavljajo tudi v grobovih bojevnikov in da npr. v grobovih iz Dolenjskih Toplic glede na ostale pridatke niso bile pokopane osebe visokega stanu.

Kernosi so na Dolenjskem maloštevilni.<sup>73</sup> Vsi trije kernosi iz groba IV/20 na Znančevih njivah so si zelo podobni (*sl.* 3). Ramena posod in čašic so nagubana. V nogah je po pet trikotnih odprtih, nad njimi in med njimi so vrezani večinoma dvojni kotni motivi, pod odprtinami pa je noga narebrena. Poleg teh treh primerkov sta v Novem mestu še dva podobna iz groba VII/20 s Kapiteljske njive,<sup>74</sup> eden, sicer izredno majhen, a po konceptu enak, pa izvira z izkopavanj za Okrajno glavarstvo.<sup>75</sup>

Kernos arhaične oblike je vseboval stiški grob z oklepom, ki ga je izkopala vojvodinja Mecklenburška,<sup>76</sup> po mlajše oblike trije grobovi iz

Dolenjskih Toplic,<sup>77</sup> eno čašico s kernosa poznamo iz gomile VI/1879 v Ivancu pri Družinski vasi.<sup>78</sup>

Kernos iz Stične in kernosi iz groba IV/20 z Znančevih njiv imajo po štiri čašice na ramenu, primerka iz groba VII/20 s Kapiteljske njive in vsi trije iz Dolenjskih Toplic pa po tri.<sup>79</sup> Zanimivo je, da imajo na enem od dveh kernosov iz ženskega groba VII/20 na Kapiteljski njivi vse tri čašice povsem očitno samo simbolno vlogo, saj so povsem zaprte, zaradi česar skoznje ni bilo mogoče ničesar ne vliti ne izliti.<sup>80</sup>

Že površen pogled na kernose kaže očitno na raznolikost v oblikovanju po posameznih najdiščih, kar smemo upravičeno povezati z lokalno izdelavo, pa tudi sicer se med seboj od groba do groba razlikujejo, kar kaže na različnega izdelovalca oz. različno časovno obdobje izdelave. Stiški po okrasu trupa posode in ostenja čašic povsem odstopa in kaže dejansko na starejše elemente oblikovanja posodja. Dva kernosa iz Dolenjskih Toplic imata gladko ostenje, le v enem primeru (grob 1/7) je najširši obod razčlenjen z bunčicami, ki nakazujejo sicer priljubljeno gubanje posod, tudi novomeških kernosov. Morda je nagubana tudi čašica iz Družinske vasi.

Kernose najdemo tako v moških (grob z oklepom iz Stične, grob 1/7 iz Dolenjskih Toplic) kot v ženskih grobovih (oba grobova iz Novega mesta). Dvojni grob moža in žene 2/35 iz Dolenjskih Toplic je poleg keramičnih posod, orožja in dveh fibul vseboval še keramično vretence. Iz Pečnikovega poročila je razvidno, da so bili vsi pridatki pri enem okostju, glede na orožje pri moškem.<sup>81</sup>

Tri od naštetih grobov z enim ali več kernosi lahko pripišemo osebam višjega družbenega položaja, stiškega zaradi bronastega oklepa, grob IV/20 z Znančevih njiv zaradi zlatih uhanov in grob VII/20 s Kapiteljske njive zaradi uvoženega grškega kiliksa,<sup>82</sup> medtem ko so grobovi iz Dolenjskih Toplic razmeroma skromni. Oba moška grobova sta imela poleg običajnega orožja (ena oziroma dve sulični osti in tulasta sekira) in keramike še fibulo

<sup>69</sup> Guštin 2015, 78.

<sup>70</sup> Dular J. 1982, 191, op. 30; Landolt, Fleischer 2014, 286. Landolt in Fleischer sta navedla nekaj možnosti uporabe kernosov (manjši bi lahko bili pivske posode, ki so si jih pivci podajali iz rok v roke, dokler niso bile prazne, večji posode za pripravo mešanih pijač, kernosi pa bi bili lahko tudi svetila, če bi bil v kanale med čašicami in posodo vtaknjen stenj).

<sup>71</sup> Knez 1976, 608–609; Križ, Stipančić, Škedelj Petrič 2009, 121.

<sup>72</sup> Teržan 2003, 69, op. 20.

<sup>73</sup> Dular J. 1982, 59–60, 190, t. 20: 173–174; Landolt, Fleischer 2014, sl. 4: 21,27–30,41–43; 7: 29a–c; 9: 21a–c,22; 10: 15.

<sup>74</sup> Križ 2008, sl. na str. 16; Križ, Stipančić, Škedelj Petrič 2009, 120–121, 281, kat. št. 3–4.

<sup>75</sup> Božič 2008, t. 1: 8.

<sup>76</sup> Božič 2009, sl. 8: 2.

<sup>77</sup> Grobovi 1/7, 2/35 in 5/26: Teržan 1976, 395–396, op. 264 na str. 424, t. 2: 6; 398–399, t. 16: 4; 401, t. 35: 2.

<sup>78</sup> Dular J. 1982, 59, Šmarjeta; Dular A. 1991, 26, 67, št. 22, t. 5: 7.

<sup>79</sup> Teržan 1980, 345, op. 10.

<sup>80</sup> Križ 2008, sl. na str. 16, desno; Križ, Stipančić, Škedelj Petrič 2009, 120.

<sup>81</sup> Teržan 1976, 398–399, t. 16.

<sup>82</sup> Križ, Turk 2003, 68, sl. na str. 71; Križ, Stipančić, Škedelj Petrič 2009, 295, št. 2; Križ 2012, sl. na str. 38. Prim. Dular J. 1982, 155–156.

in zapestnico (grob 1/7) oziroma dve fibuli (grob 2/35), grob 5/26 pa celo samo kernos in iglo fibule.

Najstarejši kernos na Dolenjskem je bil najden skupaj z zvončastim oklepom v gomili 52 v Stični. Ta tip oklepa najdemo predvsem v stopnji Stična.<sup>83</sup> Vsi drugi grobovi s kernosi so precej mlajši. Grob VII/20 s Kapiteljske njive je zaradi votle bronaste nanožnice, okrašene s snopi prečnih vrezov, gotovo mlajši od kačaste stopnje.<sup>84</sup> Grob 1/7 iz Dolenjskih Toplic uvršča certoška fibula X. vrste v negovsko stopnjo.<sup>85</sup> Datacijo groba 2/35 z istega najdišča v certoško, verjetneje pa v negovsko stopnjo nakazuje osti kopij z listom deltoidne oblike in rombičnega preseka.<sup>86</sup> Grob 5/26 iz Dolenjskih Toplic s skromnimi pridatki lahko datiramo v negovsko stopnjo le posredno, saj so vsi grobovi gomile 5 iz tega časa.<sup>87</sup>

Za datacijo kernosov iz groba IV/20 na Znančevih njivah so izpovedni posamezni okrasni detajli. Zelo podobne noge imajo trije nagubani ciboriji 4. vrste po Dularju<sup>88</sup> iz groba I/9 na Kapiteljski njivi (*sl.* 7).<sup>89</sup> Vsaka noga ima zgoraj po tri trikotne predrtine, spodnji del je narebren. Ciboriji so bogato okrašeni, na največjem obodu s svastikami, narejenimi iz vtisnjenih pik. Podobne svastike se pojavljajo na ciborijih iz grobov I/31 in III/3 na Znančevih njivah, ki sodita v starejši del certoške stopnje.<sup>90</sup> Za datacijo groba I/9, iz katerega se je ohranila samo keramika, je pomembna tudi njegova lega nad grobom 4 s skledo z ного z nagubanim ramenom,<sup>91</sup> ki je, kot bomo pokazali v nadaljevanju, mlajša od kačaste stopnje.

Ena pomembnih značilnosti kernosov iz groba IV/20 je nagubanost ostenja. Nagubani okras se na keramiki dolenjske skupine ob kernosih pojavlja predvsem na ciborijih, skodelah, skledah in skledah z ного.<sup>92</sup> Da se nagubana keramika ni pojavila že v kačasti stopnji, govore zanesljive grobne celote

iz gomile 48 v Stični<sup>93</sup> in iz objavljenih gomil na Kapiteljski njivi v Novem mestu,<sup>94</sup> v katerih ni nagubanih posod.

Izdelavo in uporabo nagubane keramike v certoški in negovski stopnji dobro dokazujejo gomilno grobišče iz Dolenjskih Toplic in gomile I do IV z Znančevih njiv v Novem mestu.<sup>95</sup> Vsi tamkajšnji grobovi so namreč datirani v omenjeni stopnji, številni med njimi vsebujejo nagubano posodje.

Med najstarejše grobove z nagubano keramiko uvrščamo moški grob 5/25 iz Stične,<sup>96</sup> ki vsebuje par za kačasto stopnjo značilnih kačastih fibul s krilci. Vendar njegovo starost določajo trije ciboriji z nagubano ного 11. vrste po Dularju<sup>97</sup> in širok ciborij z nizkim vratom.

Ciboriji 11. vrste iz tega groba se razlikujejo od ciborijev 9. vrste z rdeče-črnimi progami,<sup>98</sup> ki so značilni za kačasto stopnjo, po izraziti nagubani odebelitvi na nogi z dobro primerjavo v grobu 2/46 na Prelogah na Magdalenski gori,<sup>99</sup> ki pripada mlajšemu delu certoške stopnje. Ciborije pokrivajo pokrovi z luknjicami na robu, kar kaže na posnemanje kovinskih pokrovov z obeski, odkritih v grobovih iz istega časa.<sup>100</sup> Široki ciborij z nizkim vratom je po obliki in okrasu precej podoben ciboriju iz groba 48/99 v Stični, datiranega v starejši del certoške stopnje.<sup>101</sup> Zaradi najmlajših elementov postavljamo grob 5/25 iz Stične na prehod kačaste v certoško stopnjo.

Tudi moški grob III/22 s Kapiteljske njive v Novem mestu,<sup>102</sup> ki vsebuje poleg keramičnega posodja pravokotno ščitno grbo, pravokotno pasno spono, sulično ost in bronasto cedilo,<sup>103</sup> uvrščamo zaradi nagubane sklede z ного, ciborija z okroglim trupom, le rahlo izvihanim ustjem ter tremi bradavicami in stožčastega pokrova s trirogelnim držajem<sup>104</sup> na prehod kačaste v certoško stopnjo.

<sup>83</sup> Teržan 2010, 281–286. Domnevni grobni inventar iz gomile 52 vsebuje časovno raznolike predmete. Arhivski viri so pokazali, da sta bila v tem grobu zanesljivo oklep in kernos, medtem ko za pripadnost mlajših ciborijev ni dokazov. Teržan 2010, 283 in 286; Božič 2009.

<sup>84</sup> Fotografijo zelo poškodovane nanožnice nam je ljubezno posredoval Borut Križ iz Dolenjskega muzeja v Novem mestu.

<sup>85</sup> Teržan 1976, 385, 387.

<sup>86</sup> Tecco Hvala 2012, 127, *sl.* 50.

<sup>87</sup> Teržan 1976, 387.

<sup>88</sup> Dular J. 1982, 46–47, t. 13: 124–126.

<sup>89</sup> Knez 1993, 38, t. 12.

<sup>90</sup> Knez 1986, t. 9: 12; 24: 18.

<sup>91</sup> Knez 1993, t. 9: 12, pril. 2.

<sup>92</sup> Dular J. 1982, 85, *sl.* 4C.

<sup>93</sup> Upoštevali smo samo grobove s kovinskimi in keramičnimi pridatki: Gabrovec 2006, gomila 48, grobovi 12, 17, 26, 40, 44, 48, 73, 75, 81, 109, 129, 131, 136, 138, 141, 143, 147, 151, 152, 154, 162, 163, 164, 172, 173, 177, 178, 179.

<sup>94</sup> Upoštevali smo samo grobove s kovinskimi in keramičnimi pridatki: Križ 1997, grob II/15; Križ 2000, grob V/62; Križ 2013, grobova I/66 in I/72b.

<sup>95</sup> Teržan 1976; Knez 1986.

<sup>96</sup> Gabrovec 2006, 147–149, t. 124–126.

<sup>97</sup> Dular J. 1982, 52, t. 18: 154–156.

<sup>98</sup> *Ib.*, 50–51, t. 16: 142–144.

<sup>99</sup> Tecco Hvala, Dular, Kocuvan 2004, t. 43: 13.

<sup>100</sup> *Ib.*, t. 25: 13; 42: 10; 43: 12; 44: 15.

<sup>101</sup> Gabrovec 2006, t. 57: 17; 126: 25/18.

<sup>102</sup> Križ 1997, 31 (stopnja Stična 1), t. 49–51.

<sup>103</sup> Egg, Kramer 2016, 152, *sl.* 65: 1.

<sup>104</sup> Križ 1997, t. 49: 3,7,6.



Dobro primerjavo ciboriju s tremi bradavicami najdemo v grobu I/19 s Kapiteljske njive, ki vsebuje tudi nagubano skledo z nogo.<sup>105</sup> Za datacijo je pomemben predvsem pokrov ciborija 2. vrste po Dularju.<sup>106</sup> Tovrstni pokrovi so sorazmerno maloštevilni. Še najboljše so zastopani prav v Novem mestu, kjer so sicer oblikovno precej raznoliki, pojavljajo pa se izključno v grobovih certoške<sup>107</sup> in negovske<sup>108</sup> stopnje, ko postanejo izrazito ploščati.

Predstavljena grobova omogočata prepoznavanje tekočega prehoda iz kačaste v certoško stopnjo. Prisotnost nagubane keramike v teh dveh grobovih razumemo kot začetek novosti, ki doživi svoj razcvet v certoški stopnji.

### SKLEPNE UGOTOVITVE

Poseben pojav, na katerega je že leta 1987 opozoril Gabrovec, pomenijo grobovi s predmeti dveh zaporednih stopenj, ki nam omogočajo oblikovanje prehodnega horizonta z uveljavljanjem novih oblik, ki so šele postopoma v celoti izpodrinile stare.

Za prepoznavanje prehodnega horizonta iz stopnje Stična 2 v kačasto stopnjo je dober primer gomila 48 v Stični. Na prehod sodijo na primer grobovi 36 (stara je čolničasta fibula), 153 (star je ciborij 8. vrste), 157 (nova je kačasta fibula s sedlastim lokom) in 167 (nova sta uhana). Lep primer groba, ki sodi v isti prehodni čas, je tudi grob 5/4 iz Stične, v katerem so stare oblike kačasta fibula s pestiči, cevaste jantarne jagode, votli spiralni zapestnici iz debele pločevine in neokrašeni nanožnici, nove pa dolgonožni ločni fibule, narebreni zapestnici in narebrene nanožnice.

V gomili 48 v Stični imamo tudi primer grobnice 43 s "podedovanim nakitom".<sup>109</sup> Med delno ohranjenim grobnim inventarjem so dve zlati deteljici<sup>110</sup> in stožčasta cevasta jantarna jagoda (*sl.* 6: 5),<sup>111</sup> ki so bile v rabi v stopnji Stična 2, pokrov

z luknjicami na robu pa sodi med značilnosti certoške stopnje. Da gre za enega najmlajših pokopov v gomili, izhaja tudi iz njegove lege nad grobovi 25, 28 in 58,<sup>112</sup> ki sodijo v certoško stopnjo. Glede na predloženo datacijo groba 43 se je zlati nakit dedoval več generacij.

Drug primer podedovanega nakita najdemo v stiškem grobu 5/26,<sup>113</sup> ki je poleg dveh jantarnih jagod, vretenca in treh keramičnih posod vseboval en sam kovinski pridelek, odlomek čolničaste fibule vrste 2b po Jerinovi. Take fibule so značilnost stopnje Stična 2,<sup>114</sup> grob pa uvrščamo v certoško stopnjo zaradi nagubane sklede z nogo.

S predstavitvijo grobov prehodnega horizonta smo želeli poudariti, da moramo gledati življenje v starejši železni dobi v tekočem razvojnem sosledju. Vodilne oblike nam pomagajo uvrstiti grobne inventarje v posamezno kronološko stopnjo, medtem ko nam prav prehodni grobovi omogočajo vzpostaviti čvrsto povezavo med njimi in kažejo na obdobje, ko nove oblike izpodrivajo stare.

Taka primera sta tudi grobova 5/25 iz Stične in III/22 s Kapiteljske njive v Novem mestu, ki ju postavljamo na prehod kačaste v certoško stopnjo in sodita med najstarejše grobove z nagubano keramiko. Ta predstavlja enega zahtevnejših keramičnih izdelkov, hkrati pa omogoča časovne opredelitve poznohalštatskih grobov in naselbinskih plasti. Gre namreč za keramično posodje, ki je v splošni rabi šele v certoški stopnji, kar jasno kažejo zanesljive grobne celote iz gomile 48 v Stični in s Kapiteljske njive v Novem mestu.

Pojav predmetov z velikim časovnim razkorakom v grobnih celotah pogosto vzbuja dvome o zanesljivosti najdbe, zlasti kadar gre za grobove, izkopane pred prvo vojno. V nekaterih zanesljivih grobnih inventarjih pa imamo, kot smo videli v razpravi, podedovane predmete, ki sodijo po svojih značilnostih med "dediščino" pokojnega/pokojnice. Tudi takšni primeri so zelo izpovedni, saj omogočajo ugotavljanje kontinuitete v skupnosti.

V primeru groba IV/20 z Znančevih njiv v Novem mestu imamo pokojnico, ki ji je bil v času pokopa v certoški stopnji nadet tako dragocen "starinski" nakit (zlata uhana in spiralni bronasti zapestnici)

stopnje Stična 2. Natančno tako so okrašeni tudi bronasti tulasti nastavki stranic konjske brzde iz groba 125/22 iz Stične, ki prav tako sodi v to stopnjo: Gabrovec 2006, 250, št. 4, sl. 62b; Teržan 2010, 285–286.

<sup>112</sup> Gabrovec 2006, t. 14; 23; 35 in pril. 1.

<sup>113</sup> *Ib.*, 149, t. 126.

<sup>114</sup> *Ib.*, t. 126: 26; Tecco Hvala 2012, 211, 217, sl. 81: 10.

<sup>105</sup> Knez 1993, t. 22: 5,7.

<sup>106</sup> Dular J. 1982, 78–79, t. 27: 268–270.

<sup>107</sup> Grobova I/31 in III/3 z Znančevih njiv (Knez 1986, t. 9 in 24), grob III/20 s Kapiteljske njive (Križ 1997, t. 46: 1).

<sup>108</sup> Grobovi III/19, XIV/33 in XIV/45 s Kapiteljske njive (Križ 1997, t. 47: 1,2; Križ 2013, t. 46: 2,4; 56: 2,4).

<sup>109</sup> Gabrovec 2006, 45–46, t. 29.

<sup>110</sup> Zlati lameli različice Ia po Teržanovi in Hellmuthovi (2010) sta podobni tistima iz znamenitega groba 48/27 (Gabrovec 2006, t. 17: 15,16).

<sup>111</sup> Jagodo časovno opredeljuje okras snopov ozkih reber med širšimi, rahlo izbočenimi rebri, kakršnega imajo zapestnice iz debele bronaste pločevine, ki so značilnost

kakor tudi za to stopnjo značilna jantarna ogrlica. Predvsem pa so za čas pogrebni slovesnosti pomembni nagubani kernosi, ki pokojnico uvrščajo med pomembnejše predstavnice halštatske družbe njenega časa.

### SEZNAM votlih zapestnic iz debele pločevine

#### Različica 1 – Spiralne zapestnice

1. Novo mesto – Znančeve njive, grob V/6 (*sl.* 5: 1; 6: 1)  
Pr. 8,5 cm. Narodni muzej Slovenije, Ljubljana, inv. št. P 11453 (teža 234 g).  
Gabrovec 1968, 164, grob 6, št. 1, t. 8: 3; Cestnik 2011, 172–173, št. 496.
- 2–3. Novo mesto – Znančeve njive, grob IV/20 (*sl.* 2: 4,5)  
Pr. 9 cm. Dolenjski muzej, Novo mesto, inv. št. 896 (teža 257,5 g) in 897 (teža 272 g).  
Knez 1976, 604, št. 3, sl. 2: 3; Knez 1986, 91, št. 4, t. 39: 4; 74: IV/20; Cestnik 2011, 172, št. 494–495.
- 4–5. Stična, grob 5/4 (*sl.* 5: 3)  
Pr. 8,4 cm. Narodni muzej Slovenije, Ljubljana, inv. št. P 14504 in P 14506 (teža 232 g).  
Gabrovec 2006, 134, št. 43–44, t. 111: 43,44; Cestnik 2011, 173, št. 498–499.
- 6–7. Mecklenburška zbirka (inventarizirani pod Vir pri Stični, grob 1/12 – *sl.* 5: 2)  
Pr. 8,4 cm. Peabody Museum, Cambridge (MA), inv. št. 40-77-40/13928 in 13929.  
Wells 1981, 84, grob 12, sl. 182g.

#### Različica 2 – Zapestnice s presegačima se koncema

- 1–2. Reber nad Klenikom pri Vačah, najdba 1878/10 (*sl.* 5: 4)  
Pr. 7,3 cm. Naravoslovni muzej, Dunaj, inv. št. 3594 (teži 164,4 g in 163,7 g).  
Deschmann, Hochstetter 1879, 11–12, t. 6: 9; Cestnik 2011, 182, št. 518–519.
- 3–4. Vače (*sl.* 5: 5; 6: 4)  
Pr. 8,1 in 8,0 cm. Narodni muzej Slovenije, Ljubljana, inv. št. P 290 (214 g) in P 291 (196 g).  
Stare 1955a, 43–44, št. 572 in 573, t. 68: 3,4; Cestnik 2011, 182, št. 521–522.
- 5–6. Vače (*sl.* 5: 6; 6: 5)  
Pr. 7,5 in 7,4 cm. Narodni muzej Slovenije, Ljubljana, inv. št. P 308 (teža 72 g) in P 322 (teža 68 g).  
Stare 1955a, 44, št. 574 in 575, t. 68: 5,6; Cestnik 2011, 182–183, št. 523–524.

#### 7–8. Vače (*sl.* 5: 7)

Pr. 7,5 in 7,8 cm. Naravoslovni muzej, Dunaj, inv. št. 6898 (teži 103,2 g in 106,9 g).  
Neobjavljeni.  
Cestnik 2011, 174, št. 510–511.

#### 9–10. Mecklenburška zbirka (inventarizirani pod Stična, grob VI/19 – *sl.* 5: 8)

Pr. 8,8 cm. Peabody Museum, Cambridge (MA), inv. št. 40-77-40/13774.  
Wells 1981, 77, grob 19, sl. 150b.

### VIRI

#### Vir 1

Terenski dnevnik Toneta Kneza z izkopavanj gomile IV na Znančevih njivah (hrani Oddelek za arheologijo Dolenjskega muzeja v Novem mestu)

3. 8. 1968 – *sobota* (19)

*Delovna ekipa*: 6 obsojencev + paznik, Mitja Guštin.

*Potek dela*: Danes smo pričeli z odkrivanjem ruše in humusne plasti v sektorju 1 v jugozahodnem vogalu. Kmalu smo naleteli na prve keramične najdbe: potlačeno veliko keramično vazo. To je bil znak, da smo našli grob pri nogah, nakar smo začeli previdno odpirati grob. Proti poldnevu smo grob popolnoma odkrili in pokazal se nam je zelo bogat, v celoti ohranjen ženski grob 20, ki je ležal še v humusni plasti, komaj 25 cm pod rušo! Pravi čudež je, da je grob pri oranju ostal nepoškodovan. Hud naliv nas je nato pregnal s terena, najdbe in situ smo pokrili. Po nevihti smo v skrajno neugodnih razmerah v hudem blatu grob izmerili, narisali ter fotografirali in nato najdbe dvignili in prepeljali v muzej.

(...)

*Vreme*: oblačno, ploha, skrajno neugodno za delo.

#### Vir 2

Terenski dnevnik Toneta Kneza z izkopavanj gomile IV na Znančevih njivah (hrani Oddelek za arheologijo Dolenjskega muzeja v Novem mestu)

*Gomila IV*: SV sektor = sektor 1 M = 1:100

*Grob 20*:

- pri glavi jantarna ogrlica iz debelih jagod
- v isti višini na vsaki strani ogrlice po en svitek zlate žice za spenjanje kit
- vzporedno ob telesu na vsaki strani po ena masivna bronasta zapestnica, daleč presegač
- v spodnjem delu nog dve vzporedno ležeči, bolj tanki in nabrekli nanožnici
- na koncu nog je bila na večjem prostoru močno razlomljena, raztresena in potlačena velika črna keramična posoda, ki je grafitirana, na trebuhu pa ima 3 majhne vazice, ki so spojene z glavno posodo.

### Zahvala

Petra Stipančič iz Dolenjskega muzeja v Novem mestu mi je posredovala nekaj dokumentacije v zvezi z grobom IV/20 z Znančevih njiv, podatke o zapestnicah iz tega groba in novi risbi, ki ju je narisala Maja Rudolf Markovič, Boštjan Laharnar iz Narodnega muzeja Slovenije podatke o zapestnicah iz Novega mesta, Stične in z Vač, Karina Grömer iz Naravoslovnega muzeja na Dunaju pa fotografije in teže zapestnic z Vač. Vsem njim, sodelavcu

Dragu Valohu, ki je pripravil slike, in Mitju Guštinu, ki mi je veliko pomagal pri pripravi članka, prisrčna hvala.

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