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SILVER JEWELRY OF HELLENISTIC AND CELTIC TYPE
FROM HRTKOVCI IN SREM

Abstract. – Group find of the silver jewelry of the Hellenistic and Celtic type has been discovered by chance in the area of the Hrtkovci village. The find consists of gilded hinged fibula, three fibulae of the Middle La Tène type and many pendants made of thin silver foil. Most of the finds are dated in the 2nd–1st century BC and only the new type of hinged fibula dates from considerably earlier period, possibly from the end of 4th or the beginning of the 3rd century BC. The new finds of silver jewelry discovered in the area of eastern Srem and dating from the Pre-Roman times confirm the existence of the local workshop connected most probably to the Pre-Roman fortified settlement in Sremska Mitrovica.

Key words. – jewelry, silver, fibulae, pendants, beads, La Tène, Celts, goldsmith’s workshop.

Any pieces of the luxurious silver and gold jewelry has been discovered by chance on the loess terrace to the northeast of the Vranj canal at the site Vukoder in the area of the village Hrtkovci in the eastern Srem in 2003 (Fig. 1). The Museum of Vojvodina in Novi Sad bought the jewelry from the finder Živko Rajković from Hrtkovci in the end of 2005.¹ The finding circumstances have not been established with certainty. It could be cautiously assumed according to the explanation of the finder that in the museum arrived the largest part of the find, i.e. part of the hoard of the luxurious objects. However, the chronological inconsistency of some decorative objects justifies our doubts concerning the unanimity of the find so it is not impossible that this jewelry actually originates from one or few disturbed burials. The doubts are increased by the fact that similar pieces of silver jewelry from one Belgrade private collection that allegedly originate from the neighboring village of Nikinci (i.e. from the unknown site in the vicinity of that village) have been recently published.² Few fragments of the hinged silver fibulae decorated with gold appliqués from Nikinci are typologically very similar to the large fibula from Hrtkovci so it could be assumed that these decorative objects come from the same site, perhaps the same necropolis.³

The find from Hrtkovci now housed in Museum of Vojvodina consists of the following objects:

1. Hinged-type fibula

Fibula with semicircular strap-like bow of thin silver foil that tapers towards the ends, which are of circular section. There are ring-like moldings on both bow ends. Three discoid appliqués with conical protrusion in the center and with button on top surrounded with ring-like addition are attached to the bow. The discoid part is expanded and decorated with two rows of parallel incisions. The head and catchplate of the fibula are modeled in a different manner.

– head is of triangular shape, 53.5 mm high, 42 mm wide, made of thin silver foil serrated along the edges. A piece of iron to which the pin, now missing, was probably attached is preserved on the backside of the head. Three radially arranged rectangular straps also with button-like reinforcements on the ends analogous to those on the fibula bow are attached on the front side. The middle strap is wider and decorated with two

¹ The group find of silver and gold jewelry from Hrtkovci was acquired on the basis of the act of the Commission for Acquisitions of the Museum No. 01–1297/2 from 17. 11. 2005 and entered in the Preliminary Inventory Book of the Museum No. 50/05.
² Vasić 2005.
³ When publishing the fragments of large hinged fibulae, few beads and two rings of silver from Nikinci R. Vasić supposed that they are not synchronous and they could possibly be the finds from different sites in the vicinity of this village (Vasić 2005, 67).
longitudinal rows of circular impressions encircled by the narrow straps. Same ornament also decorates the external edges of the strap. Both lateral straps are decorated in the same way – with the row of circular impressions along the middle and two straps along the each edge. The straps are joined in the lower segment with an appliqué decorated with three rows of incisions along the edge. In the middle is conical protrusion with incised six-pointed star. The straps in the upper segment of the head terminate in the circular appliqués identical to those on the fibula bow. The appliqué in the center of the head is of smaller size and its conical part is not decorated.

– Catchplate of fibula consists of two parts; the base of thin silver foil shaped as letter »T« on which the cylindrical holders are fixed and upper segment of strap shape with appliqués. The catchplate is 66 mm long and 43 mm wide at the top and 10 mm wide at the bottom. In the upper segment of the catchplate are two supporters of cylindrical shape decorated with filigree that support the discoid additions identical to those on the bow and head of the fibula. The height of these supporters is 9 mm and diameter is 8 mm. In the middle of the longitudinal part of the catchplate there is still another smaller supporter of cylindrical shape and 11 mm high and 5 mm in diameter. The top part of the strap-shaped catchplate with addition in the bottom part rests on these supporters. Top curved part of the strap is expanded, bent and attached to the catchplate base. Top surface of the catchplate is decorated with three rows of incisions and molded along the outer edge. In the lower segment of the middle strap are three circular impressions and one each on the outer edge of the strap. In the upper bent segment of the catchplate there is an ornament consisting of two circular impressions placed between the decorated straps. The middle strap of the catchplate is bent in the upper segment to be fixed to the base. The cylindrical supporter of the base is partially preserved in the upper segment of the catchplate. There was probably also similar supporter at the end of the catchplate, in the bottom segment, as the discoid appliqué is preserved. The discoid appliqués with conical central part that ornament the bow, head and catchplate are hollow-cast, made of thin silver foil and
gilded. It looks like the fibula had been assembled from many parts of other objects?
Silver, casting, embossing, engraving, filigree
Height 85 mm
Width 125 mm
Weight 77.30 g; weight of discoid addition 2.60 g.
Museum of Vojvodina, H 1524

2. Fibula of Middle La Tène Type
Fibula with spiral coils on the head (14 + 14) joined by the top string, which extends into a fibula pin. The bow of circular section is slightly expanded in the upper segment and it extends into the triangular pin holder. The foot/pin holder is decorated with engraved lines on the outside. The backward turned part of the fibula has two reinforcements of which one is molded and ring-like shaped and attached to the top segment of the bow while the other, which is smaller is of discoid shape.
Silver, casting, hammering, engraving
Length of spring 53.60 mm
Length of bow 44.86
Weight 12.42 g
Museum of Vojvodina H 1525

3. Fibula of Middle La Tène Type
Fibula identical to the cat. no. 2
Silver, casting, hammering
Length of spring 53.60 mm
Length of bow 44.86 mm
Weight 12.36 g
Museum of Vojvodina, H 1526

4. Fibula of Middle La Tène Type
Fibula with spiral coils on the head (6 + 6) joined by a string. The bow, which is thickened in the upper segment, is of circular section and the backward turned part is also of circular section. The pin is missing and lower segment of the bow and backward turned part are deformed. The preserved ring-like part is movable and has three fixed moldings.
Silver, casting, hammering
Length of spring 35.05
Length of bow 43.98 mm (35.47 mm without head)
Weight 24.78 g
Museum of Vojvodina, H 1527

5. Bead of Bird Shape
Bead shaped as schematized bird. The head is of triangular shape and only massive beak decorated with channels could be recognized. The sheaves of slanting, ribbed channels are used to decorate the short tail while rather broad neck is denoted by two concentric ribs. Lower segment of the bird’s body is also very schematic, funnel-shaped and also decorated with sheaves of narrow channels arranged in a herringbone pattern. On the back of the bird and in place of the legs are ring-like molded openings for pulling through the cord. According to the shape of the ornithomorphic beads and the position of circular openings it could be assumed that beads had been vertically threaded.
Silver, pressing against the matrix
Length 31 mm
Width 14 mm
Weight 3.43 g
Museum of Vojvodina, H 1528

6. Bead of Bird Shape
Bird-like bead identical to the specimen cat. no. 5.
Silver, pressing against the matrix
Length 32 mm
Width 15 mm
Weight 3.23 g
Museum of Vojvodina H 1530

7. Bead of Bird Shape
Bird-like bead identical to the specimen cat. no. 5.
Silver, pressing against the matrix
Length 31 mm
Width 15 mm
Weight 2.51 g
Museum of Vojvodina H 1531

8. Bead of Bird Shape
Bird-like bead identical to the specimen cat. no. 5.
Silver, pressing against the matrix
Length 30 mm
Width 17 mm
Weight 2.90 g
Museum of Vojvodina H 1532

9. Bead of Bird Shape
Bead shaped as schematized bird. Half of the head is missing. Analogous to the cat. no. 5
Silver, pressing against the matrix
Length 30 mm
Width 17 mm
Weight 2.60 g
Museum of Vojvodina, H 1529

10. Bead of Bird Shape
Bird-like bead identical to the specimen cat. no. 5 but segments of head, tail and lower part of the body
with opening for threading are missing.
   Silver, pressing against the matrix
   Length 22 mm
   Width 12 mm
   Weight 1.68 g
   Museum of Vojvodina H 1533

11. Anthropomorphic pendant
Pendant modeled as the schematized human figure. Head is encircled with two engraved lines and details of eyes, nose and mouth are denoted. There are two circular impressions with engraved lines radially arranged on both sides in the middle of the body. Under these two impressions there is one smaller circular indentation also in the middle of the body. Two horizontal lines are engraved at the waist of this anthropomorphic figure. Very schematically depicted legs are decorated with two engraved lines each. The legs are spread and very short indicating the person in the kneeling position but very unskillfully modeled. Suspension loop is pulled through the ribbed strap attached to the top of the pendant. Other side of the pendant was identically modeled.
   Silver, pressing against the matrix
   Length 37 mm
   Width 18 mm
   Weight 3.22 g
   Museum of Vojvodina, H 1534

12. Anthropomorphic pendant
Pendant identical to the specimen cat. no. 11.
   Silver, pressing against the matrix
   Length 31 mm with loop 38 mm
   Width 18 mm; Diameter of loop 6 mm
   Weight 3.28 g
   Museum of Vojvodina, H 1535

13. Anthropomorphic pendant
Pendant identical to the specimen cat. no. 11.
   Silver, pressing against the matrix
   Length 31 mm with loop 37 mm
   Width 18 mm; Diameter of loop 6 mm
   Weight 3.39 g
   Museum of Vojvodina, H 1536

14. Anthropomorphic pendant
Pendant identical to the specimen cat. no. 11.
   Silver, pressing against the matrix
   Length 31 mm with loop 37 mm
   Width 18 mm; Diameter of loop 6 mm
   Weight 3.64 g
   Museum of Vojvodina, H 1537

15. Anthropomorphic pendant
Pendant identical to the specimen cat. no. 11.
   Silver, pressing against the matrix
   Length 31 mm with loop 37 mm
   Width 17 mm; Diameter of loop 7 mm
   Weight 3.26 g
   Museum of Vojvodina, H 1538

16. Anthropomorphic pendant
Pendant identical to the specimen cat. no. 11.
   Silver, pressing against the matrix
   Length 31 mm with loop 37 mm
   Width 17 mm; Diameter of loop 7 mm
   Weight 3.45 g
   Museum of Vojvodina, H 1539

17. Anthropomorphic pendant
Pendant identical to the specimen cat. no. 11 but slightly concave in the top segment.
   Silver, pressing against the matrix
   Length 33 mm with loop 38 mm
   Width 18 mm; Diameter of loop 7 mm
   Weight 3.34 g
   Museum of Vojvodina, H 1540

18. Anthropomorphic pendant
Pendant identical to the specimen cat. no. 11 but damaged at the junction of head and body
   Silver, pressing against the matrix
   Length 33 mm with loop 38 mm
   Width 18 mm; Diameter of loop 7 mm
   Weight 4 g
   Museum of Vojvodina, H 1541

19. Anthropomorphic pendant
Pendant identical to the specimen cat. no. 11 but of smaller size and with vaguely depicted facial details.
   Silver, pressing against the matrix
   Length 20 mm with loop 24 mm
   Width 11 mm; Diameter of loop 5 mm
   Weight 1.34 g
   Museum of Vojvodina, H 1542

20. Anthropomorphic pendant
Pendant identical to the specimen cat. no. 19 but the back half from the head downwards is missing
   Silver, pressing against the matrix
   Length 21 mm with loop 25 mm
   Width 11 mm; Diameter of loop 5 mm
   Weight 1.39 g
   Museum of Vojvodina, H 1543
21. Pendant of Amphorete Shape
Pendant shaped as miniature amphora with circular opening in the upper segment for attaching the loop, which is missing. Upper segment of the pendant is decorated with horizontal engraved lines of which two are on the shoulder, one at the junction of neck and shoulder and two on the top narrow part. Lower half of the pendant is decorated with the series of vertical engraved lines, channels, tapering towards the base and joined by three horizontally engraved lines.
Silver, pressing against the matrix
Length 27 mm
Width 12 mm
Weight 3.60 g
Museum of Vojvodina, H 1544

22. Pendant of Amphorete Shape
Pendant identical to the specimen cat. no. 21
Silver, pressing against the matrix
Length 28 mm
Width 12 mm
Weight 3.52 g
Museum of Vojvodina, H 1545

23. Pendant of Amphorete Shape
Pendant identical to the specimen cat. no. 21
Silver, pressing against the matrix
Length 28 mm
Width 12 mm
Weight 3.15 g
Museum of Vojvodina, H 1546

24. Pendant of Amphorete Shape
Pendant identical to the specimen cat. no. 21
Silver, pressing against the matrix
Length 29 mm
Width 12 mm
Weight 2.02 g
Museum of Vojvodina, H 1546

25. Pendant of Amphorete Shape
Pendant identical to the specimen cat. no. 21 slightly damaged in the lower section.
Silver, pressing against the matrix
Length 28 mm
Width 12 mm
Weight 3.76 g
Museum of Vojvodina, H 1548

26. Pendant of Amphorete Shape
Pendant identical to the specimen cat. no. 21 with one half missing.
Silver, pressing against the matrix
Length 28 mm
Width 12 mm
Weight 1.77 g
Museum of Vojvodina, H 1549

27. Pendant of Amphorete Shape (2x)
Fragments of the pendant identical to the specimen cat. no. 21 but probably of two different specimens. Of one of them is preserved more than a half of upper segment and portion of lower segment and of the other just portion of shoulder and neck.
Silver, pressing against the matrix
Length 19 mm; 13 mm
Width 11 mm; 5 mm
Weight 2.75 g
Museum of Vojvodina, H 1550

28. Pendant of Amphorete Shape
Pendant identical to the specimen cat. no. 21 but of smaller size and with preserved strap-like molded addition for pulling through the suspension loop.
Silver, pressing against the matrix
Length 21 mm; with loop 25 mm
Width 9 mm; Diameter of loop 5 mm
Weight 1.23 g
Museum of Vojvodina, H 1551

29. Pendant of amphorete shape
Pendant identical to the specimen cat. no. 28 but the suspension loop is missing.
Silver, pressing against the matrix
Length 18 mm
Width 7 mm
Weight 0.90 g
Museum of Vojvodina, H 1552

30. Loops
Thirty loops made of thin silver wire of circular section. One of them is damaged.
Silver
Diameter 17 mm
Thickness 1 mm
Total weight 25.91 g; weight of one specimen 0.91 g
Museum of Vojvodina, H 1553/1–30

31. Loops
Eight loops made of thin silver wire of circular section.
Diameter 16 mm
Total weight 6.34 g; weight of one specimen 0.82 g
Museum of Vojvodina, H 1554/1–8
32. Loops
Two loops made of thin silver wire of circular section.
Diameter 18 mm
Total weight 1.87 g; weight of one specimen 0.98 g
Museum of Vojvodina, H 1666/1–2

33. Saltaleons – decorative tubules
Three joint tubules made of thin silver wire and divided by ring-like notched segment. In the middle, between the filigree wires, is a wavy line decoration with granulation in top and bottom section. The third and last tubule in the series is narrower than the others and was probably the final tubule of a string.
Silver, casting, granulation, filigree
Preserved length 48.5 mm
Diameter 5 mm
Weight 4.51 g
Museum of Vojvodina, H 1556/1–3

34. Saltaleons – decorative tubules
One complete tubule and half of the other joined as specimens cat. no. 33.
Preserved length 23 mm
Diameter 4 mm
Weight 1.65 g
Museum of Vojvodina, H 1557

35. Saltaleons – decorative tubules
Eighteen short tubules of thin silver wire with ring-like segments for joining one to the other specimen missing; identical to cat. no. 33.
Length 14 mm
Diameter 4 mm
Total weight 20.92 g; weight of one specimen 1.36 g
Museum of Vojvodina, H 1558/1–18

36. Saltaleons – decorative tubules
Three fragmented tubules of thin silver wire, damaged.
Preserved length 9 mm; 4.5 mm; 4 mm
Diameter 4 mm
Weight 1.74 g
Museum of Vojvodina, H 1559/1–3

37. Bead
The hollow bead of oval shape decorated with vertical channels and concave on one side. The bead is made of thin gold sheet and on the longitudinal sides are molded openings shaped as short tubules used for easier threading of the string cord.
Gold, pressing against the matrix
Length 12 mm
Width 7 mm; diameter 1 mm
Weight 0.82 g
Museum of Vojvodina, H 1560

The group find of jewelry made of precious metals from Hrtkovci is typologically heterogeneous and could hardly be regarded as a uniform entity. Except light hollow bead made of gold foil whose weight does not exceed one gram and thin gold foils (of irrelevant weight) used for decoration of large silver fibula of hinged type all other pieces of jewelry are made of high quality silver and their total weight is around 260 grams. The most numerous are simple circular loops (40 specimens) and decorative tubules – saltaleons of filigree wire (26 specimens). Other small-sized decorative objects include hollow beads and pendants made of thin silver foil (26 specimens). Besides the previously mentioned light jewelry pieces used as composite pectoral jewelry (beads, pendants, loops, saltaleons) there are in this group find also three rather massive silver fibulae with backward turned foot and gilded silver fibula of hinged type of unusually large size.

The fibulae of the Celtic provenance are clearly distinguishable from the other jewelry pieces from the Hrtkovci find that have been produced in the Balkan tradition and mostly having Early Hellenistic decorative objects from the Greek–Macedonian cultural circle as their models. Two silver arc fibulae with backwards turned foot are almost identical and they were most probably used as a pair, as ornaments on each shoulder (Fig. 2). This fibula type is classified because of the long spring on the head as the so-called crossbow type (Armbrustfibeln) that is not chronologically distinctive and has been produced in various variants throughout the entire La Tène period. Nevertheless, it could be noticed that this type of fibulae was particularly popular among the Eastern Celts by the end of the Middle and in the Late La Tène period (time of oppida construction) when they were produced of different materials (bronze, iron, silver). All three silver fibulae from Hrtkovci are of the Middle La Tène type. The third fibula is damaged (pin holder is missing) and have the traces of burning (Fig. 3). It is characterized by somewhat more massive bow and shorter spring on the head. The backward turned part of the foot was attached by movable

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molded ring. On the basis of the discoid ornament, shape of the «clamp» and the thickness of the bow these fibulae precede or they are chronologically close to the fibulae of the Jarak type and the so-called filiform, i.e. wire-made fibulae (Drachtfibeln) dating from the second half of the 2nd and the 1st century BC. Similar fibulae are very frequent in the territory of the Great Scordisci (Osjek, Vukovar, Novi Jankovci, Orolik, Dalj, Sotin, Gomolava, Boljevci, Surchin, Zemun, Novi Banovci, Karaburma, etc.).5 Silver fibulae from Hrtkovci are, taking into account the ornaments on the backwards turned parts of the foot, very close to the Middle La Tène fibulae from the area to the west of the territory of the Scordisci (Sisak, Donji Laminic, Debelo Brdo, Jezerine, Lički Ribnik, Metlika, Rim near Roč, Picugi, Gorica etc.).6 Most of these fibulae have been made of bronze in the casting and hammering technique while the silver fibulae are more infrequent finds. The Celtic fibulae from Hrtkovci are particularly similar to one of the silver specimens from Lički Ribnik7 and to the pair of silver fibulae from Metlika (grave 22).8 It is necessary to mention also the silver fibulae of the Jarak type with long spring, triangular hammering bow and massive ring-like additions on the backwards turned portion of the foot as the luxurious variant of the above mentioned specimens. The most luxurious and also the largest pair of the Middle La Tène silver fibulae come from the village Jarak in the close vicinity of Hrtkovci.9 Somewhat less sumptuous are the fibulae of this type from the hoard of silver and gold jewelry found near Szárazd–Regöl in the southwest Hungary. They are according to the smaller number of spring coils and narrower bow close to the specimens of the Celtic fibulae from Hrtkovci.10 Fibulae of the Middle La Tène type from Hrtkovci could be generally dated according to many analogies in the 2nd–1st century BC.

5 Brunšmid 1902, 72, sl. 32 (Novi Jankovci); Todorović 1968 153–155, T. LII, 21; T. LIV, 1, 17 (Zemun); Majnaric-Pandžić 1970, T. I, 2 (Boljevci); T. VI, 2 (Dalj); T. XXVI, 5 (Novi Banovci); T. XXXVIII, 6 (Sotin); T. XL, 1, 3 (Surchin); 55–57, sl. 2 (Orolik); Jovanovic B, Jovanovic M. 1998 (Gomolava), Todorovic 1972 (Karaburma); Šimić, Filipović 1997, kat. 115, sl. 25 (Osjek).
6 Majnaric-Pandžić 1970, 65, sl. 3, 4 (Sisak); Truhelka 1901, sl. 3–5 (Donji Laminci); Klemenc 1935, T. II, 5 (Lički Ribnik); Radimsky 1893 (Jezerine); Božić 1987, 878, sl. 46, 16 (Roje kod Moravče); Kelto 1984, 55, sl. 14 (Picugi); 127, sl. 69 (Rim kod Roč); 118, sl. 37 (Metlika), 128, sl. 73 (Debelo Brdo); 129, sl. 77 (Gorica).
7 Klemenc 1935, T. II, 5.
8 Kelto 1984, 105.
9 Brunšmid 1902, 84–86. It is quite impressive to mention the dimensions of just one fibula from Jarak that is 15 cm long, with spring 19 cm wide and weighing 370 grams.
In contrast to the elegant, simply modeled Celtic fibulae, there is in the »hoard« from Hrtkovci also one of the most flowery prehistoric fibulae discovered so far in our territory (Fig. 4). Large silver fibula lavishly decorated with golden appliqués is one of the many variants of the so-called hinged type fibulae, which were highly popular in the central and northern Balkans in the 4th century BC and its origin should be sought in the Asia Minor and Macedonian workshops of the 6th–5th centuries BC.\textsuperscript{11} The hinged, so-called Asia Minor fibulae are characterized by the head resembling the palmette and the catchplate shaped as highly stylized serpent’s head. The latest specimens of the hinged-type fibulae dating from the 3rd–2nd centuries BC come from the southwestern Balkans as it is confirmed in the necropolis of the Lapetatae in Gostilj, to the north of the Scutari Lake. Small silver fibulae with hinge as fastening device and with four or five star-like ornaments on the bow have been found in some burials together with the Hellenistic pottery and the coins of the Illyrian king Gentius (grave 22).\textsuperscript{12} Many bronze and silver fibulae made after the Celtic fibulae of the Middle La Tène type were encountered among the jewelry from the Gostilj necropolis. In contrast to the regions close to the Illyrian kingdom many hinged fibulae discovered in the north Balkan area seem to have preceded the arrival of the Celts.

The single find of the Early La Tène bronze fibula of Duchcov type from the Čurug silver jewelry hoard indicates the contacts between the Celtic world and the south Pannonian people. So it seems that the Celts sometime in the second half of the 4th century received from their Balkan neighbors the custom of wearing and possibly also manufacturing the jewelry in the filigree and granulation technique including also large hinged type fibulae.\textsuperscript{13} Similar silver fibulae with considerable number of star-like ornaments on the bow were discovered in Sombor,\textsuperscript{14} Majur on the Juhor Mountain\textsuperscript{15} and in Stalijska Mahala near Lom in NW Bulgaria.\textsuperscript{16} The most diverse and most numerous hinged type fibulae have been discovered in Macedonia, in particular in Pelagonija and in the Ohrid region where they are usually of smaller size and resembling the specimens from the northern Greece.\textsuperscript{17} Particularly interesting is

\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{fibula.png}
\caption{Hrtkovci – Gilded Silver Hinged Type Fibula and Oval Golden Foil Bead}
\end{figure}

\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{fibula.png}
\caption{Hrtkovci – srebrna pozla\v{c}ena fibula \v{c}arnirskog tipa i ovalna perla od zlatnog lima}
\end{figure}

\textsuperscript{11} Vasić 1985; Vasić 1999.
\textsuperscript{13} Grbić 1928, T. I, 1–4.
\textsuperscript{14} Vasić 1999, 116, Taf. 57, 1075–1078.
\textsuperscript{15} Vasić 1999, 116, Taf. 57, 1071–1074.
\textsuperscript{16} Dimitrova 1970, 317, Fig. 8, 9.
\textsuperscript{17} Kranac 1966. Author made a simple typology of these fibulae on the basis of molded ornaments on the bow (cf. T. III).
with star-like ornaments shaped as mill wheels. To in the shape of the bow. All three fibulae with large tra-
motif these fibulae are very close to the fibula from
Hrtkovci. Nevertheless, the difference is conspicuous
at least to the subvariants of the new type of the hinged
fibulae. As one group could be identified three big fi-
the preserved pieces of thin golden foil attached along
the edge of one of preserved fibula heads and the orna-
corns and finely serrated outer edges. According to
the preserved pieces of thin golden foil attached along
the edge of one of preserved fibula heads and the orna-
metal calotte-shaped button with six-pointed molded
motif these fibulae are very close to the fibula from
Hrtkovci. Nevertheless, the difference is conspicuous
in the shape of the bow. All three fibulae with large tra-
peze-like heads have relatively narrow bow decorated
with star-like ornaments shaped as mill wheels. To the
second group could be ascribed a lower segment of the
cruciform catchplate with traces of decoration with
circular appliqués. Immediately above the catchplate is
preserved small portion of silver bow hammered into
narrow strap and decorated with biconical gilded but-
tton. Looking at the complete fibula from Hrtkovci it
is now clear that identical bow from Nikinci hammered
into thin strap was a base for attaching few (3 calotte-
shaped buttons were added to the bow of the Hrtkovci
fibula) hollow gilded buttons. Certain small distinctions
could be noticed when the decoration of the heads and
catchplates is concerned. Simple geometric ornament
of the filigree wire joining the applied calotte-shaped
gilded buttons is partially preserved on the fibulae from
Nikinci while on the fibula from Hrtkovci is attached
very thin golden foil decorated by impressing. Consi-
dering that the fibula from Hrtkovci is decorated with
11 hollow calotte-shaped buttons (four on the head and
catchplate respectively and three on the bow) it seems
that this was a local, »barbarically flowery« variant of
the hinged fibula. R. Vasić dated the fragments of gilded
fibulae from Nikinci in the middle of the 4th century BC
on the basis of the shape of star-like ornaments on the
bow. Silver hinged type fibula from Hrtkovci could also
be generally dated in the second half of the 4th century
BC but it could not be ruled out that this fibula remained
in use for a longer period of time, possibly until the
consolidation of the Scordisci in the Srem region
during the first half of the 3rd century BC.

The remaining decorative objects from Hrtkovci are
small pieces of one or few sets of the pectoral jewelry.
Despite the fact that rather large silver loops could re-
represent the independent decorative objects (pendants
suspended from the fibula pin or the like) we suppose
that large number of loops (40 specimens) was used as
elements of some composite jewelry or for suspension
of pendants (Fig. 5). The loops are of the three-dimen-
sional type suggesting their diverse purpose. Similar silver
loops have also been discovered in the hoard of silver
jewelry at Židovar.27

18 Поповић 1994, 198, Кат. № 278.
19 Соколовска, Паинт 1975, 233, Т. II.
23 All mentioned finds have been gathered by R. Vasić, 1999.
For the Dalj necropolis see Vinski Z., Vinski-Gasparini К. 1962,
24 Вацић 2006, 68.
26 Вацић 2006, sl. 4.
Short decorative tubules made in the filigree technique were probably used as cylindrical beads – saltaleons, while longer tubules of conical shape were probably used as decorative finials of some chain type jewelry (Fig. 6). The tubules were made of thin filigree wire with central ornament consisting of the running spiral decorated with granulation. The identical shape of the cylindrical tubule was encountered in the Židovar hoard.28

Particularly interesting is the reconstruction of the silver chain jewelry from the Szárazd–Regöly hoard where on the ends of thin chains made in the »loop in loop« technique were added short tubules of the filigree wire identically made as the tubules from Hrtkovci.29 The only conical tubule made in the same technique as the cylindrical beads also has analogies with silver and gold tubules from Szárazd–Regöly hoard as well as from the hoard of silver jewelry from Kovin.31

Small bead (weighing less than 1 gram) and made of thin golden foil (Fig. 4) discovered at Hrtkovci was probably the centerpiece of some necklace or bracelet. It is almost identical with 13 golden beads from Szárazd–Regöly used as the luxurious bracelet.32 Four hollow golden beads of similar shape have been discovered as chance find and they probably originated from some of the rather rich Celtic graves at the necropolis in Osijek (Ciglana, Zeleno polje).33

The most enigmatic and most unusual portion of the Hrtkovci find are hallow pendants and beads made of thin silver foil by pressing against the matrix. Pendants and beads were made of two joining parts, which were pressed against the matrix. This method of pendant production is characteristic of the Hellenistic workshops. Large numbers of relief matrices for pressing the foil were encountered on bronze dies from the suburbium at Ošanići near Stolac and dating from the late Hellenistic period.34 The jewelry hammered out of thin silver foil was particularly popular in the territories of the Iapodes and Liburnae in the Pre-Roman times.
The beads shaped as highly stylized birds are so far the unique find for which we do not have direct analogies (Fig. 7). The ornithomorphic pendants executed in the same technique have been discovered in considerable quantity in the Židovar hoard.\textsuperscript{35} Despite the fact that pendants discovered at Židovar were depicting at least two species of birds (birds with elongated body – doves and tiny birds, which are perhaps the sparrows) the birds depicted on the beads from Hrtkovci are difficult to identify. In any case the models for ornithomorphic pendants and beads are common and come from the Hellenistic workshops in Macedonia and Illyria (Isarn–Marvinci, Trebenistsansko Kale, Dyrrachium).

Pendants of amphorete shape (Fig. 8) made in two sizes also have models in the Classical Greek and Early Hellenistic world. Pendants shaped as miniature amphorae or jugs were usually made in Macedonia and Thrace of golden foil often elaborately decorated with filigree and granulation. It is interesting that the Celts also accepted this type of pendants very early but they used to make them of glass.

Silver foil pendants shaped as human figure found at Hrtkovci (Fig. 9) were produced in two sizes as the previous ones. It seems particularly important that pendants identical to almost every detail have been found at Židovar\textsuperscript{36} and in the Száraz–Regőly hoard in Transdanubia.\textsuperscript{37} Similar form of anthropomorphic pendants also comes from the Iapodean necropolis Jezerine.\textsuperscript{38} It is rather difficult to comprehend the unusually stylized

\begin{itemize}
\item [28] Jevtić, Lazić, Sladić 2006, 57, sl. 54
\item [29] Szabo 1992, 173.
\item [31] Rasajski 1961, 11, T. I, 7.
\item [33] Šimnić, Filipović 1997, kat. br. 43.
\item [34] Marie 1979, 38–51.
\item [38] Radinsky 1895, Abb. 437.
\end{itemize}
human image on these pendants, which most probably had cult or apotropaic meaning.

It is hardly possible to assume that the chance find of silver jewelry from Hrtkovci is chronologically and culturally uniform assemblage. Despite the idea that large gilded hinged type fibula is of the latest type of these fibulae and that it was produced in some local workshop (Sremska Mitrovica?) it is difficult to imagine that it was in use until the appearance of the Celtic fibulae of the Middle La Tène type that are usually dated in the 2nd–1st century BC. The hinged fibulae of the

Fig. 7. Hrtkovci – Silver Foil Beads Shaped as Stylized Birds

Сл. 7. Хртковци – йерле у облику сијализованих јйшца од сребрної лима

Fig. 8. Hrtkovci – Silver Foil Pendants of Amphorete Shape

Сл. 8. Хртковци – јривесці у облику амофорейца од сребрної лима
Hrtkovci type have been also found in the immediate vicinity, in the neighboring village of Nikinci. It is probably not accidental that also the most luxurious fibulae of the Scordisci originate from the very same area of eastern Srem, in the vicinity of Sremska Mitrovica (future Sirmium), from the area of the village Jarak that borders on the area of Hrtkovci. We have already encountered gold and silver jewelry in the vicinity of Sremska Mitrovica that is dating from the end of Early Iron Age but could be attributed to the Early Hellenistic type of decorative objects. As an example we could mention the chance find of luxurious electroformed hollow earring of the boat shape elaborately decorated with filigree and granulation that comes from Sremska Mitrovica. One gold earring of the same type allegedly also found at Hrtkovci has been recently offered to the Museum of Vojvodina. The boat-shaped earrings made of gold and silver foil were very well-liked in the south Balkans in the end of Classical Greek and in Early Hellenistic period and they have been frequently found in graves or hoards together with the hinged type fibulae.

In any case it is essential to distinguish the hinged type fibula from other finds from Hrtkovci. This fibula is a jewelry type characteristic of the Pre-Celtic horizon in the northern parts of the Balkans (6th–4th century BC) including also parts of south Pannonia, particularly Srem region. It was probably made in some of the local workshops, which maintained rather strong contacts with the Hellenistic world in the south, in the second half or by the end of the 4th century BC, immediately before the arrival of the Celts. As precious and very luxurious piece of jewelry it was most probably used or jealously treasured among the family jewelry even after the Scordisci established them in Srem.

Fig. 9. Hrtkovci – Silver Foil Pendants of Anthropomorphic Shape

Сл. 9. Хртковци – антропоморфни йривесци од сребрни лима

40 This luxurious earring of gold foil was not acquired for the Museum of Vojvodina. According to the photograph, which was at our disposal the boat-shaped earring in possession of the finder from Hrtkovci is of the same type as the mentioned earring from Sremska Mitrovica that was discovered «by the Sava River» and is today in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb.
Pair of silver fibulae of the Middle La Tène type of almost identical shape and weight was undoubtedly made at the same time and it was the jewelry of the same person. This type of fibulae was very popular among the Eastern Celts in the second half of the 2nd and the first half of the 1st century BC. The third partially damaged fibula is of the same type but it has thicker bow of circular section and differs from the other two as it has smaller number of the coils on the head.

Pendants and beads made of thin silver foil are chronologically close to the Middle La Tène fibulae and they most probably date from the later horizon of the group find from Hrtkovci (2nd–1st centuries BC).

Finally we could only hope that such precious and valuable finds from the Pre-Roman period like the silver jewelry pieces from Hrtkovci and Nikinci would not remain without information about the finding circumstances in some future periods of the Serbian archaeology.
ABBREVIATIONS:

Godišnjak CBI .......................... Godišnjak Centra za balkanološka istraživanja, Sarajevo.
GZM .......................... Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo.
MAA .......................... Macedoniae Acta Archaeologica, Skopje.
PBF .......................... Prähistorische Bronzenfunden, Stuttgart.
PJZ .......................... Praistorija jugoslovenskih zemalja, Sarajevo.
RVM .......................... Rad Vojvođanskog muzeja, Novi Sad.
VHAD .......................... Vjesnik Hrvatskog arheološkog društva, Zagreb.
WMBH .......................... Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen aus Bosnien und der Herzegowina, Wien.

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Случајан налаз који је откривен у атару села Хртковци (ло-калитет Вукодер), код Сремске Митровице доспео је откупом у Музеј Војводине у Новом Саду. Налаз се састоји од велике сребрне фибуле шарирског типа, две целе и једне оштећене сребрне фибуле средњоалатенске схеме и више перли и привезака рађених у техници искупања преко матрице, од танког сребрног лима. Налазу припада и већи број цилиндричних перли од танке филигранске жице, више сребрних карпича.

Највише пажње привлачи велика (дужине 12,5 cm) и тешка (77 грама) сребрна шарирска фибула, богато украшена већим бројем златних апликација. Будући да је ова фибула готово идентичног типа као и налази неколико фрагмената фибула из суседног села Никинци, које је објавио Р. Васић у Старинару за 2005., овај налаз свакако заслужује посебну пажњу, јер све више се указује на постојање једне локалне радионице за израду накита од пламенитог метала крајем старијег гвозденог доба (V век пре н.е.) па све до доласка Келта, а како се чини и после тога. Најрашкошнији пар сребрних фибула са територије Скордиска потрпе из суседног села Јарак, које дели атар са Хртковцима. Претпостављамо да би центар где се одвијала златарска активност у другој половини I миленија пре н.е. могао да буде на месту данашње Сремске Митровице, античког Сирмија, који је очигледно настао на основама неког од важнијих келтских утврђења типа *oppidum*.

Налаз тешко може да се прогласи као хронолошки и културно јединствен целина. Извлача се у старији хоризонт идентично само шарирска фибула, која је могла настати у другој половини или крајем IV века пре н.е., док би фибуле средњоалатенске схеме припадали другој половини II или првим деценијама I века пре н.е. Привесци од танког лима су изузетно налази и чини се да се, према неколико аналогија (Жидовац, Сарад–Переј у Трансданубији) могу определити негде на почетак времена градње келтских *oppida* (крај II века пре н.е.). Нарочито су драгоцен и врло необични антропоморфни привесци који очигледно су повезани са религијом или магијом предимског становништва.

Резиме: ВЕЛИКА ДАУТОВА-РУШЕВЉАН, Музеј Војводине, Нови Сад МИЛОШ ЈЕВТИЋ, Филозофски факултет, Београд

СРЕБРНИ НАКИТ ХЕЛЕНИСТИЧКОГ И КЕЛТСКОГ ТИПА ИЗ ХРТКОВАЦА У СРЕМУ

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