

Tumul Duševića glavica nalazi se na istaknutom položaju 250 metara sjeveroistočno od crkve Gospe od Sniga u Krnezi. Arheološka istraživanja provedena su u svibnju 2008. godine (sl. 1).¹ Na prvi pogled činilo se da je tumul velikih dimenzija, jer je okolni prostor u prošlosti poprilično erodiran, pa je zbog toga zapadna i sjeverna periferija tumula podignuta za oko 2 metra iznad prvotne površine prostora na kojemu je tumul podignut. To je posve jasno vidljivo na južnom dijelu tumula.

Sam humak bio je obrastao u nisko grmlje i nekoliko manjih stabala, što je utjecalo na očuvanost površinskih slojeva nasipa. K tome je na njegovom središtu postavljena geodetska točka, ukopana u jamu promjera 100 cm i dubine 100 cm. Pritom je uništen dio srednjovjekovnog groba 6.

The tumulus of Duševića glavica is situated on a prominent position 250 m north-east of the church of Gospe od Sniga (Our Lady of Snow) in Krneza. Archaeological research was conducted in May 2008 (Fig. 1).¹ At first sight it seemed that this was quite large tumulus because the surrounding area was heavily eroded in the past making the western and northern periphery of the tumulus about 2 m higher than the original surface of the area on which the tumulus was raised. This situation is clearly visible on the southern segment of the tumulus.

The tumulus was covered with low bushes and several smaller trees which affected the state of preservation of the surface layers of the fill. In addition, a geodetic point was put in its center, dug into a hole 100 cm deep with diameter of 100 cm. Thereby a part of medieval grave 6 was destroyed.

SL./ FIG. 1
Duševića glavica prije i poslije iskopavanja
Duševića glavica before and after the excavation



Korpus tumula u cijelosti je zemljani, a nasut je na podlozi od nabijenoga sitnog kamenja. Kao kod ostalih tumula na ovom području i ovdje su, nakon skidanja površinskog sloja, otkri-

The tumulus consists solely of earth, and it was raised on the basis of hard-packed small stones. Remains of medieval graves were discovered after the surface layer was removed as

¹ Istraživanja su provedena u razdoblju od 7. do 31. svibnja 2008. pod vodstvom B. Marijanovića, a članove stručne ekipe činili su K. Gusar i D. Vujević, te studenti arheologije I., II., III. i IV. godine Sveučilišta u Zadru.

¹ The research was conducted in the period from the 7th to 31st May 2008 under the leadership of B. Marijanović, and the professional team consisted of K. Gusar and D. Vujević as well as the students of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th year of the University of Zadar.

veni ostatci srednjovjekovnih grobova. No, s obzirom na njihov položaj i činjenicu da su se nalazili na samoj površini, od jednog dijela sačuvana je tek poneka kost ili dio arhitekture. Uokolo grobova, na ovoj razini nasipa tumula pronađeni su ostatci srednjovjekovne keramike i fragmenti metalnih predmeta. Bolja situacija bila je u kvadrantima II. i III., gdje je nešto veći nasip očuvao ostatke tri srednjovjekovna i jednoga prapovijesnoga groba. Na humku je pronađeno ukupno jedanaest grobova, od kojih dva pripadaju prapovijesnom (grobovi 6a i 10), a devet ranosrednjovjekovnom razdoblju (gr. 1-9).

Prapovijesni grob (grob 6a) već se svojom arhitekturom razlikovao od ostalih, iako se nalazio u istoj razini s dva srednjovjekovna ukopa. Riječ je o kamenoj škrinji koja se sastoji od dvije veće ploče na bočnim i dvije manje na poprečnim stranicama (sl. 2, T. III, 1). Dimenzije groba iznose 120 x 96 cm, a dubina 80 cm. Dno kamene škrinje obrubljeno je većim kamenjem i ispunjeno nabojem od sitnog kamenja. Na veće, rubno kamenje položene su ploče koje tvore okvir grobne konstrukcije.

was the case with other tumuli in this region. However considering their position and the fact that they were located on the surface, the only preserved remains of some of them were few bones or parts of architecture. Remains of medieval pottery and fragments of metal objects were found on this level of the tumulus fill around the graves. Somewhat better situation was found in quadrants II and III where thicker fill preserved remains of one prehistoric and three medieval graves. Total of eleven graves was found in the tumulus, two of which belong to the prehistoric period (graves 6a and 10), and nine to the early medieval period (graves 1-9).

Prehistoric grave (grave 6a) was different than the others by its architecture although it was at the same level with two medieval burials. It was a stone cist consisting of two greater slabs at the sides and two smaller slabs on the ends (Fig. 2, Pl. III, 1). Dimensions of the grave measure 120 x 96 cm, with the depth of 80 cm. Bottom of the stone cist was lined with larger stones and filled with small stones. Slabs forming a framework of the grave construction were laid onto larger, peripheral stones.

SL./ FIG. 2

Prapovijesni grob 6a u obliku kamene škrinje
Prehistoric grave 6a in the form of a stone cist



Na samom dnu pronađeni su ostatci pokojnika (sl. 3). Na prvi pogled kosti su odavale dojam da je ukop djelomično dislociran, prije svega zbog dijelova lubanje koji su se nalazili na različitim mjestima. Antropološka analiza međutim potvrdila je da se zapravo u grobu nalaze kosti dvaju pokojnika.² Sačuvaniji ukop pripada muškarcu robusnijeg izgleda starom

Remains of the deceased were found at the very bottom (Fig. 3). At first sight bones seemed to indicate that the burial was partially dislocated, first and foremost due to the skull fragments which were found at different places. However anthropological analysis confirmed that there were bones of two deceased persons in the grave.² The burial which was

2 Antropološke analize izvršene su na Zavodu za patologiju, sudsku medicinu i citologiju, KBC-a Split. Usporediti poglavlje I. ANTERIĆ ET AL. o Duševića glavici.

2 Anthropological analyses were conducted at the Department of Pathology, Court Medicine and Cytology, within Clinical Hospital Split. Cf. chapter I. ANTERIĆ ET AL. on anthropological analysis of human remains.



SL./ FIG. 3
**Prapovijesni grob
 u kamenoj škrinji**
 Prehistoric grave
 in a stone cist

od 50 do 64 godine. Pokojnik je postavljen u zgrčeni položaj na desnom boku. Od drugoga ukopa pronađen je tek fragment *radijusa* ili *ulne* i deset zuba. Kosti pripadaju ženskoj osobi mlađe životne dobi (20 do 34 godine).

Što se tiče pomaka pojedinih kostiju, nije isključeno - štoviše, budući da ovaj grob okružuju dva srednjovjekovna ukopa, vrlo je vjerojatno - da je prilikom ukapanja u srednjem vijeku uništen dio prapovijesnoga ukopa. Nije isključeno ni da je tada iz groba izbačena bronzana igla sa zadebljanim vratom i bikoničnom glavom, pronađena u blizini groba.

Pokapanje dvaju pokojnika u istom grobu može ukazivati na dvije situacije. Kod prve su oba pokojnika bila pokopana u isto vrijeme, a kod druge su pokopi sukcesivni, pri čemu se kosti starijeg ukopa obično pomaknu ustranu da bi se napravilo mjesta za novi ukop. Tek nekoliko sačuvanih kostiju jednog od pokojnika moglo bi ukazivati na sukcesivno pokapanje, ali na osnovi zatečenog stanja teško je donositi bilo kakve konačne zaključke. Za obje situacije postoji niz primjera na ovom području, a najbolji dolaze s nedavnog istraživanja liburnske nekropole ispred gradine Venac.³

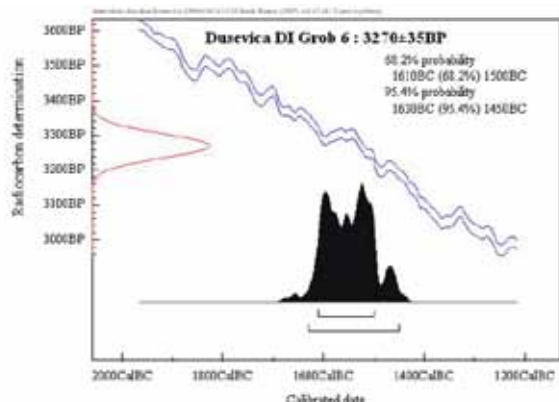
preserved better belonged to a sturdy looking man whose age was between 50 and 64. He was in a crouched position on the right side. Only a fragment of a *radius* or *ulna* and ten teeth were preserved of the other burial. The bones belong to a younger female person (20 to 34 years).

As for the relocation of some bones, it is very likely that the medieval burial destroyed a segment of the prehistoric burial particularly having in mind that two medieval burials surround this grave. It is also possible that a bronze pin with a thickened neck and biconical head was thrown out of the grave on the same occasion. This pin was found near the grave.

Burial of two persons in the same grave can be related to two situations. In the first case both deceased persons were buried at the same time, and in the other case burials were successive, usually meaning that bones of the earlier burial were moved aside to make room for the new burial. Few preserved bones of one skeleton might point to successive burials, but it is quite difficult to make any final conclusions on the basis of the existing situation. There are many examples for both options in this region, the best illustrations being from the recent ex-

3 Podatci poznati autorima s istraživanja.

Od muškog pokojnika uzeti su uzorci za analizu ^{14}C . datiranje, koje je provedeno u Radiocarbon Laboratory Poznan u Poljskoj ukazuje na vremenski raspon od 1630. do 1450. g. pr. Kr. (sl. 4).⁴



SL./ FIG. 4
Rezultati radiokarbonske analize osteoloških ostataka iz groba 6a
Results of the radiocarbon analysis of osteological remains from grave 6a

Pokazalo se, međutim, da ukop u kamenoj škrinji nije primarni ukop u ovom tumulu. Daljnjim iskopavanjem pronađen je još jedan sloj na kojem su, u sredini tumula, pronađeni sitni ostatci spaljenih kostiju.

Taj početni sloj nasipanja tumula, koji tvori nasip od sitnog kamenja, zauzima površinu od 10 x 8 m približno u razini okolne površine na južnoj strani tumula, i približno 1 m ispod razine na kojoj je ukopan grob u obliku kamene škrinje (T. III, 1). Iako su mu rubovi ponešto nepravilni i djelomično oštećeni na erodiranim stranama, primjećuje se da je imao ovalni oblik. Nasip je podignut na zdravici, što je potvrđeno iskopavanjem nekoliko sonde ispod njega. Na samom nasipu nema naznaka konstrukcija, iako je pronađena jedna kamena ploča postavljena okomito po svojoj dužnoj strani, ali istraživanjem oko nje nisu pronađene nikakve naznake koje bi ukazivale na grobnu ili bilo kakvu drugu konstrukciju. U njezinoj blizini pronađeni su sitni ostatci teško prepoznatljivih kostiju, čija je bijela boja i usitnjenost ukazivala da je riječ o spaljenim ostacima pokojnika, što je poslije potvrdila antropološka analiza (grob 10, T. III, 1). Uokolo njih nije bilo naznaka žare. Čini se da su jednostavno postavljeni na nasip od sitnog kamenja, nakon čega je slijedilo nasipavanje tumula. Također nema jasnih tragova obrednih radnji. Jedino je na sjevernom dijelu nasipa pronađena veća koncentracija sitne pra-

cavations of the Liburnian necropolis in front of the Venac hill-fort.³

Samples for the ^{14}C analysis were taken from the male skeleton. Dating which was conducted in the Radiocarbon Laboratory Poznan in Poland yielded the time span from 1630 to 1450 BC (Fig. 4).⁴

However it turned out that the burial in the stone cist does not represent a primary burial in this tumulus. Further excavations unearthed another layer in which small remains of burnt bones were found in the middle of the tumulus.

This initial layer of raising the tumulus which consists of the fill of small rocks covers the surface of 10 x 8 m, approximately at the level of the surrounding surface at the southern side of the tumulus, about 1 m below the level in which the stone cist grave was dug (Pl. III, 1). Although its edges are somewhat irregular and partially damaged at the eroded sides, it is evident that it was oval in shape. The tumulus was erected on the bedrock which was confirmed by excavation of several trenches under it. There are no signs of constructions on the fill, though a stone slab placed vertically by its longer side was found. Excavations around it did not yield any traces of funerary or any other construction. In its neighbourhood were tiny remains of hardly recognizable bones whose white colour and fragmentary state indicated that these were the burnt remains of a deceased person which was subsequently confirmed by the anthropological analysis (grave 10, Pl. III,1). There were no traces of an urn in the vicinity. It seems that they were simply put on the fill made of small rocks which was followed by raising the tumulus. Greater concentration of small prehistoric pottery sherds was found only in the northern part of the fill which can be explained by ritual breaking of pottery but since this was a peripheral part of the fill, this interpretation remains on the level of hypothesis.

There are no definite ^{14}C dates for the discovered bones, but considering the dating of the stone cist grave with inhumation to the 17-15th centuries BC, this primary grave i.e. the remains of burnt bones should be dated to an earlier pe-

4 Radiokarbonska analiza groba 6a (Poz-26317) pokazala je starost uzorka 3270±35BP, a kalibrirana datacija iznosi 1630-1450 BC sa 95,4% vjerojatnosti. Za kalibraciju je korišten OxCal 3.10.

3 Information known to the authors from the excavations.

4 Radiocarbon analysis of the sample from grave 6a (Poz-26317) yielded an age of 3270±35BP, with calibrated dating of 1630-1450 BC with 95,4% probability. OxCal 3.10 was used for calibration.

povijesne keramike, što se može protumačiti ritualnim razbijanjem posuđa, ali kako je riječ o rubnom dijelu nasipa, to tumačenje moramo uzeti s rezervom.

Za pronađene kosti nema sigurnih ^{14}C datauma, ali s obzirom na datiranje groba od kamenih ploča s inhumacijskim ukopom u razdoblje 17.-15. st. pr. Kr., ovaj bi primarni grob, tj. ostatke spaljenih kostiju, trebalo datirati ranije, po svemu sudeći u rano brončano doba. U blizini kostiju pronađena su dva fragmenta keramike. Prvi je fragment posude s ukoso razgrnutim obodom kod kojega je prijelaz prema vratu naglašen žlijebom. Taj fragment svojom fakturom i značajkama podsjeća na profile posuda cetinske kulture. Datiranje u rano brončano doba čini se dosta realnim kada znamo da se slična situacija javlja u blizini, na tumulu Mala glavica u Podvršju, gdje je Š. Batović pronašao ostatke spaljenih pokojnika položenih na tlo bez korištenja bilo kakve posude kao urne i datirao ih u rano brončano doba.⁵ Drugi fragment keramike fakturom, profilom i x-drškom podsjeća na izrađevine ranoga brončanog doba u Istri.

Od devet ranosrednjovjekovnih ukopa jasno se uočavalo pet grobova (grobovi 1, 6, 7, 8, 9), dok su se na periferiji nasipa nalazila još četiri groba, od kojih su sačuvani samo mali fragmenti ljudskih kostiju (grobovi 2, 3, 4, 5) (T. I). U osam su se sačuvali ostatci skeleta (grobovi 1-5, 7-9), u nekima od njih i grobni prilozi (gr. 1, 9), dok su se jednom grobu nalazili samo prilozi, a ostatci skeleta nisu sačuvani (grob 6). Kod četiri groba zemljana raka je djelomično (grobovi 1, 6) ili većim dijelom ograđena neobrađenim kamenjem (grobovi 7, 9) uslojenim u jednom ili više redova, dok je kod dva groba uz ostatke skeleta pronađen samo jedan kamen (grobovi 5, 9). Za ostala tri ukopa izgled grobova nije moguće utvrditi zbog lošeg stupnja njihove sačuvanosti (grobovi 2-4). Kod bolje očuvanih grobova vidljivo je da se radi o pojedinačnim ukopima kod kojih su pokojnici u rake bili položeni na leđa s rukama ispruženim uz tijelo, dok je sama orijentacija grobova ovisila o njihovu položaju na humku. Antropološkom analizom osteoloških ostataka utvrđeno je da su tijekom ranog srednjeg vijeka na ovom humku bili sahranjeni: tri ženska, jedan muški

riod, most probably to the Early Bronze Age. Two pottery sherds were found near the bones. The first fragment belonged to a vessel with an everted funnel-shaped rim on which transition to neck was emphasized by a groove. This fragment is similar to vessels of the Cetina culture by its fabric and characteristics. Dating to the Early Bronze Age seems adequate knowing that a similar situation appears in the neighbourhood, in the tumulus of Mala glavica in Podvršje where Š. Batović found the remains of burnt corpses laid on the ground without any vessel functioning as an urn and dated them to the Early Bronze Age.⁵ The other pottery fragment is similar to finds from the Early Bronze Age in Istria by its fabric, profile and x-shaped handle.

Out of nine early medieval burials five graves were clearly visible (graves 1, 6, 7, 8, 9), whereas four more graves with only small fragments of human bones were found at the periphery of the fill (graves 2, 3, 4, 5) (Pl. I). Skeletal remains were preserved in eight of them (graves 1-5, 7-9), and some of them contained grave goods (graves 1, 9). In one of the graves were only grave goods without skeletal remains (grave 6). Earthen pit of four graves is partially (graves 1, 6) or for the most part enclosed with undressed stones (graves 7, 9) arranged in one or more rows whereas only one stone was found with the remains of a skeleton in two graves (graves 5, 9). It is not possible to determine the characteristics of the remaining three burials due to poor state of their preservation (graves 2-4). In graves which were preserved better it is evident that these were individual burials in which the deceased persons were laid on their back with arms extended along the body. Orientation of the graves depended on their position in the tumulus. Anthropological analysis of osteological remains revealed that during the Early Middle Ages three female persons, one male and one infant were buried in this tumulus whereas it was impossible to determine the gender of the others.

Bigger part of the skeleton of a female person was preserved in grave 1. Two large undressed stones were placed next to her legs (one stone on each side). A ceramic vessel was found next to the left femur of the deceased (Pl. II, 1). Out of grave 6 only a part of architecture

i jedan dječji pokojnik, dok ostalima spol nije bilo moguće utvrditi.

U grobu 1 sačuvao se veći dio skeleta ženske osobe kojem su uz noge bila postavljena dva veća neobrađena kamena (sa svake strane po jedan), a uz lijevu bedrenu kost pokojnice nalazila se keramička posuda (T. II, 1). Od groba 6 preostao je samo dio arhitekture rađen od jednog reda nepravilnog kamenja i prilozi unutar njega (T. II, 2). Ostatci skeleta nisu sačuvani, a kako je grob bio u neposrednoj blizini geodetske točke, vjerojatno je uništen njezinim ukopavanjem. U grobu su pronađeni keramička posuda, nožić i pojasna garnitura koja se sastoji od dva brončana privjeska i željezne alke. Grob 7 bio je obzidan većim i manjim neobrađenim kamenjem uslojenim u tri reda, a unutar njega nađeni su ostatci muške osobe (T. II, 3). Zapadno od ovoga groba pronađen je željezni nož. U grobu 8 jedini sačuvani dio skeleta predstavlja lubanja kojoj se s lijeve strane nalazio veći neobrađeni kamen (T. I). Kod groba 9 skelet je sa svih strana bio okružen jednim redom većeg kamenja (T. II, 4). Riječ je o ženskoj osobi kojoj je uz noge pronađena keramička posuda, a uz lijevu stranu u visini pojasa bili su vidljivi tragovi potpuno korodiranoga željeznog predmeta. Kako sam predmet nije sačuvan, prema tragovima njegovih obrisa i položaju unutar groba moguće je pretpostaviti da je riječ o željeznom nožu. Od ostalih grobova (2, 3, 4 i 5) sačuvani su samo sitni ulomci kostiju (T. I).

Ovakav slijed ukapanja jasno se zamjećuje i na profilima tumula, gdje se razlikuju tri faze formiranja nasipa (sl. 5, T. III, 2). Prvu ili najraniju fazu iz ranog brončanog doba, zapravo prvotni tumul tvorila bi tri sloja. Donji sloj bi predstavljao nasip od sitnog kamenja postavljen na zdravicu na kojega su položeni spaljeni ostatci pokojnika. Iznad njega slijedi tanji sloj svijetle, čiste zemlje, nasut neposredno iznad spaljenih ostataka. On je tankim proslojem gotovo bijele boje odijeljen od sloja tamnije zemlje, koji pada prema periferiji tumula, a mogao bi predstavljati posljednji sloj nasipanja prvotnog tumula. Njegova tamnija boja ukazivala bi na izloženost atmosferilijama i organskom materijalu neko vrijeme, što je logično pod pretpostavkom da je tvorio površinu prvotnoga tumula.

consisting of a row of irregular stones was recovered with grave goods in it (Pl. II, 2). Remains of the skeleton were not preserved. Since this grave was very close to the geodetic point, it was probably destroyed by its digging. Grave goods consist of a ceramic vessel, a small knife and a belt set consisting of two bronze pendants and an iron ring. Grave 7 was lined with smaller and larger undressed stones arranged in three rows. It contained the remains of a male person (Pl. II, 3). An iron knife was found west of this grave. In grave 8 the only preserved part of the skeleton is the skull on whose left side was a larger undressed stone (Pl. I). In grave 9 a female skeleton was enclosed with a row of larger stones on all sides (Pl. II, 4). A ceramic vessel was found next to her legs, and on the left side near the waist were traces of completely corroded iron object which was not preserved but we can assume that it was an iron knife on the basis of its contours and position in the grave. Only small bone fragments (Pl. I) were preserved of the remaining graves (2, 3, 4 and 5).

Identical course of burials can be noticed in the profiles of the tumulus where we can distinguish three phases of the fill formation (Fig. 5, Pl. III, 2). The first or the earliest phase from the Early Bronze Age, actually the original tumulus, consists of three layers. The lower layer refers to the fill of small rocks placed on the bedrock on which the burnt remains of the deceased person were laid. A thinner layer of light, pure soil is above it, covering the burnt remains. A thin, almost white interlayer separates this layer from a layer of dark soil falling towards the periphery of the tumulus. This layer might represent the last layer of the original tumulus' fill. Its darker color could be related to exposure to atmospheric agents and organic material for a while which is logical if it really was the surface of the original tumulus.

The next phase of the tumulus fill is marked by a layer of pure and compact soil, somewhat darker than the layer of the first fill, which is actually the fill of the tumulus after the stone cist grave was built, which elevated the tumulus for ca. 1,50 m.

Finally there is the third layer which is not so much different regarding its color, but in its compactness, representing a part of the former fill which was disturbed by medieval burials. Depth of the fill portion which was disturbed



Sljedeću fazu nasipavanja označava sloj čiste i kompaktne zemlje, nešto tamnije boje od sloja prvog nasipanja, što je zapravo nasip tumula nakon što je podignut grob u kamenoj škrinji, čime je visina humka podignuta za otprilike 1,50 m.

Na kraju slijedi treći sloj, koji se ne razlikuje toliko po boji koliko po kompaktnosti, a koji predstavlja dio prethodnog nasipa koji je poremećen srednjovjekovnim ukopima. O dubini dijela nasipa koji je bio zahvaćen srednjovjekovnim ukopima najbolje govori i pronalazak noža na dubini od 1 m, tj. dvadesetak cm ispod razine obližnjega srednjovjekovnoga groba i u razini dna prapovijesnog ukopa u kamenoj škrinji.

Što se tiče nalaza koji pripadaju prapovijesnim razdobljima, na tumulu je sakupljeno 89 ulomaka keramike koji pokazuju značajke brončanog doba. Većinu ulomaka nije bilo moguće spojiti, prije svega zbog usitnjenosti, no jasno je da se radi o manjem broju posuda. Nema ni nekih pravila u rasporedu nalaza, ali njihov položaj u nasipu ukazuje da nisu bile u funkciji grobnih priloga. Izdvaja se tek nakupina keramike na sjevernom rubu nasipa od sitnog kamenja. Iako fragmenti nisu brojni, ovakvi nalazi se redovito vezuju uz razbijanje posuda prilikom pogrebnih obreda.

by medieval burials is best illustrated by the find of a knife at the depth of 1 m, i.e. some twenty centimeters below the level of the nearby medieval grave at the level of the bottom of the prehistoric burial in the stone cist.

As far as prehistoric finds are concerned, 89 pottery sherds exhibiting characteristics of the Bronze Age were found at the tumulus. Most sherds could not be conjoined due to their fragmentary state, but it is clear that there was a small number of vessels. The finds were not distributed regularly, but their position in the fill indicates that they did not function as grave goods. Only an accumulation of pottery on the northern edge of the fill consisting of small stones stands out. Though sherds are scarce, these finds are regularly associated with breaking of pottery in the funerary rituals.

Out of recognizable sherds, there were fragments of strap handles with elongated oval cross-section and one with round cross-section, and two fragments of the vessel's rim (one is concavely everted and the other belongs to a more closed vessel; Pl. IV, 1-4).

In the fill which is related to the first phase of burial i.e. the layer related to the burnt remains of the deceased, there were fragments of two vessels which might belong to the Early Bronze Age judging from their characteristics. Fabric of both

SL/ FIG. 5
**Sjeverni i zapadni
profil u kvadrantu I**
Northern and western
profile in quadrant I

Od prepoznatljivih dijelova posuda pronađeni su fragmenti trakastih drški izduženog ovalnog presjeka i jedne okruglog presjeka, te dva fragmenta oboda posude (jedan je konkavno izvijen, a drugi pripada posudi zatvorenije forme; T. IV, 1-4).

U nasipu vezanom uz I. fazu ukapanja, tj. sloj koji se veže uz spaljene ostatke pokojnika pronađeni su fragmenti dviju posuda koje svojim značajkama mogu pripadati ranom brončanom dobu. Faktura obje posude je arhaična, sa sitnim zrnima vapnenca koja nisu naknadno dodavana, nego su sastavni dio prirodne sirovine.

Kod prve obod posude je koso položen s oštrim prijelazom prema ramenu, a recipijent ima blagu bikoničnu formu. Trakasta X-drška postavljena je od oboda do ramena posude (T. IV, 5, sl. 6). Svojom formom i X-drškom fragment iz Duševića glavice podsjeća na slične izrađevine ranoga brončanog doba Istre ili cetinske kulture. Na tumulu u Žamnjaku pronađena je zdjela izvučenog oboda i kosog vrata sa 4 trakaste X-drške, koje su inače karakteristične za II. fazu ranoga brončanog doba Istre, koja svojim profilom najviše podsjeća na posudu iz Krneze. Zanimljivo je da za sada u Istri nema nikakvih naznaka korištenja ovakvih posuda u svakodnevnom životu, nego su one vezane uz pokope.⁶ X-drške javljaju se također i u cetinskoj kulturi još od I. stupnja, ali su puno češće zastupljene u II. stupnju.⁷

Od druge posude sačuvan je samo koso izvijen obod pronađen u blizini spaljenih kostiju (T. IV, 6). Na dnu fragmenta primjećuje se žlijeb kojim je obod bio odvojen od vrata posude. Značajkama također odgovara izrađevinama

vessels is archaic, with small calcite inclusions which were not added subsequently but they were a component of the natural raw material.

On the first vessel the rim is slanted with sharp transition to the shoulder, and the recipient has slightly biconical form. Strap x-shaped handle connects the rim with the shoulder of the vessel (Pl. IV, 5, Fig. 6). Form and x-shaped handle make the fragment from Duševića glavica similar to artifacts from the Early Bronze Age in Istria or the Cetina culture. On the tumulus in Žamnjak a vessel was found with a pronounced rim and a slanted neck with four strap x-shaped handles which are characteristic of the 2nd phase of the Early Bronze Age in Istria. Its profile is most similar to the vessel from Krneza. It is interesting to notice that for now in Istria there are no indications that these vessels were used in everyday life but they were related to burials.⁶ X-shaped handles also appear in the Cetina culture from the 1st phase, but they are more frequent in the 2nd phase.⁷

Of the other vessel only a slanted rim was preserved. It was found near the burnt bones (Pl. IV, 6). At the bottom of the fragment is a groove which divided the rim from the neck of the vessel. It also corresponds to the artifacts from the

SL./ FIG. 6
Idealna rekonstrukcija posude s x-drškom
Ideal reconstruction of vessel with X-shaped handles



SL./ FIG. 7
Brončana igla
Bronze pin



ranog brončanog doba Istre i izrađevinama II. faze cetinske kulture, kada cetinski pehari i posude poprimaju klasičan oblik s iskošenim obodom koji je od vrata uvijek odijeljen udubljenom linijom i ima jednu trakastu X-dršku koja počinje ispod te linije.⁸

Od metalnih predmeta u gornjem dijelu nasipa tumula pronađena je igla s punolijevanom bikoničnom glavom i proširenim vratom (sl. 7, T. V, 1). Po vratu je ukrašena nizom paralelnih ravnih i cik-cak linija. Igle sličnih značajka pronađene su u Varvari i Biljanima Donjim i datiraju se u različite faze brončanog doba.⁹ B. Čović je pretpostavio da je, kod nalaza s Varvare, riječ o jednom lokalnom proizvodu kod kojeg je vidljiva starija tradicija igala s perforiranim zadebljanim vratom i utjecaji igala s velikom bikoničnom glavom iz rane faze kulture polja sa žarama.¹⁰ Slični predmeti pronađeni su i u ostavama kulture polja sa žarama (npr. Kalnik) iz III. faze.¹¹ S obzirom na položaj igle u nasipu, činjenice da nasip prvotnog ukopa sa spaljenim kostima nije uništen, te djelomično dislociranih kostiju iz prapovijesnoga groba u kamenoj škrinji, može se pretpostaviti da ova igla potječe upravo iz tog groba, samo je dislocirana kasnijim radovima u srednjem vijeku i ukopavanjem geodetske točke.

Pronađen je i fragment tordiranog predmeta (T. V, 5). Prema sačuvanom dijelu nije moguće sa sigurnošću govoriti o vrsti predmeta, premda po debljini i načinu ukrasa može biti riječ o fragmentu igle ili luku fibule. Obje vrste predmeta imaju svoju analogiju u predmetima iz kulture polja sa žarama već od II. faze.¹²

Na rubnim dijelovima pronađeni su fragmenti brončanih narebrenih predmeta (T. V, 2-4). Po oblikovanju mogla bi biti riječ o dijelovima široko otvorenih narukvica od brončanog lima izvana narebrenih i izbrazdanih. Do sada je sa šireg područja poznato 11 primjeraka sa 6 nalazišta, od kojih su dvije pronađene u Vrsima, a jedna u Privlaci.¹³ Ovakav tip narukvica javlja se na glasinačkom području od vremena

Early Bronze Age in Istria, and artifacts of the 2nd phase of the Cetina culture when the Cetina beakers and vessels take their classical form with a slanted rim which is always separated from the neck by a groove and has one strap x-shaped handle which starts under that groove.⁸

Metal objects in the upper part of the tumulus fill are represented with a pin with solid cast biconical head and a widened neck (Fig. 7, Pl. V, 1). Its neck is decorated by a row of parallel straight and zig-zag lines. Pins with similar characteristics were found in Varvara and Biljane Donje and they are dated to different phases of the Bronze Age.⁹ B. Čović assumed that the find from Varvara was a local product with evident earlier tradition of pins with perforated thickened neck and influences of pins with big biconical head from the early phase of the Urnfield culture.¹⁰ Similar objects were found in the hoards of the Urnfield culture (e.g. Kalnik) from the 3rd phase.¹¹ Considering the position of the pin in the fill, the facts that the fill of the original burial with burnt bones was not destroyed and that bones from the prehistoric grave in the stone cist were partially dislocated, it is reasonable to assume that this pin was found in that grave, but later works in the Middle Ages and digging of geodetic point dislocated it.

A fragment of a twisted object was also found (Pl. V, 5). It is difficult to say what kind of object it was judging from the preserved part, although it might be a fragment of a fibula's pin or a bow on the basis of thickness and decoration. Both kinds of objects have their analogies in the objects from the Urnfield culture from the 2nd phase onwards.¹²

Fragments of bronze ribbed objects were found at peripheral parts (T. V, 2-4). By their fashioning these might be parts of wide open bracelets made of bronze sheet which are ribbed and grooved on the outside. Eleven examples of such bracelets have been found so far in the neighbouring region at six sites of which two in Vrsi and one in Privlaka.¹³ This type of bracelet is represented in the Glasinac region from the period of the Middle Bronze Age.¹⁴ In

8 I. MAROVIĆ – B. ČOVIĆ, 1983, 213.

9 R. DRESCHLER-BIŽIĆ, 1983; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1981, 96.

10 B. ČOVIĆ, 1978, 75-76.

11 K. VINSKI-GASPARINI, 1973, 180, T. 93, 16.

12 K. VINSKI-GASPARINI, 1973.

13 Š. BATOVIĆ, 1983a, 311.

8 I. MAROVIĆ – B. ČOVIĆ, 1983, 213.

9 R. DRESCHLER-BIŽIĆ, 1983; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1981, 96.

10 B. ČOVIĆ, 1978, 75-76.

11 K. VINSKI-GASPARINI, 1973, 180, T. 93, 16.

12 K. VINSKI-GASPARINI, 1973.

13 Š. BATOVIĆ, 1983a, 311.

14 R. DRESCHLER-BIŽIĆ, 1983, 263.

srednje bronce,¹⁴ a na području Liburnije većinom se datiraju u kasno brončano doba.¹⁵

Nalazi ranosrednjovjekovnog razdoblja uglavnom se odnose na grobne priloge, dok je manji dio nalaza pronađen između grobova (T. I). U oba slučaja riječ je o keramičkim posudama i metalnim predmetima poput noževa, dijelova pojasne garniture i ulomaka brončane žice.

Prilozima najbogatiji je grob 6, u kojem su pronađeni keramička posuda, dio nožića i pojasna garnitura (sl. 8-9, T. II, 2, T. VI.). Keramička posuda ima jajolik oblik i kratak ljevkast vrat koji završava zaobljenim obodom izvijenim prema van (T. VI, 5). Posuda je najšira u gornjoj polovini trbuha. Nije ukrašena, tamnocrvena je boje i ujednačeno je pečena. Na vratu posude vide se vodoravni tragovi nastali povlačenjem ruke lončara prilikom oblikovanja vrata i oboda. Posuda vjerojatno pripada vremenu 8. stoljeća, a slične joj forme nalazimo na dalmatinskim nekropolama poganskog horizonta Materiza i Ždrijac u Ninu.¹⁶ Od željeznog nožića očuvale su se oštrica i dio baze drške (T. VI, 4). Posebnu zanimljivost predstavlja pojasna garnitura, koja se sastoji od željezne alke, te dva brončana privjeska rađena lijevanjem. Željezna alka ima kvadratičan oblik sa zaobljenim kutovima (T. VI, 3). Jedan brončani privjesak sastoji se od donjeg kružnog dijela koji je radijalno narebren i gornjeg dijela u obliku slova T s dva kraka izvijena prema van (T. VI, 2). Krakovi podsjećaju na životinjske figure okrenute leđima jedna drugoj, a njihovi završetci na stilizirane životinjske glave. Između ta dva kraka, tj. figura nalazi se kružna rupica koja je vjerojatno služila za vješanje. Drugi privjesak je polukružnog oblika, a na dnu su mu aplicirana tri kruga (T. VI, 1). Unutrašnjost privjeska je perforirana i ukrašena stiliziranim motivima tri riblje ljuske kojima se sa svake strane nalazi po jedna bubrežasta perforacija. Na gornjem luku privjeska vidljiv je ostatak niza sitnih kružića. Iznad ovog dijela nalaze se dva završetka između kojih je kružni otvor. Danas je nejasno je li ovakvo oblikovanje završetaka, koji izgledaju poput stiliziranih antitetično postavljenih ptičjih glava koje se gotovo dodiruju kljunovima i otvora koji ne čini puni krug, posljedica izvor-

the Liburnia region they are usually dated to the Late Bronze Age.¹⁵

Finds of the early medieval period mostly refer to grave goods whereas less finds were discovered between the graves (Pl. I). In both cases these were ceramic vessels and metal objects such as knives, parts of a belt set and fragments of bronze wire.

Grave 6 is the richest in finds containing a ceramic vessel, a part of a small knife and a belt set (Fig. 8-9, Pl. II, 2, Pl. VI.). The ceramic vessel has an ovoid form and a short, funnel-shaped neck ending in a rounded everted rim (Pl. VI, 5). The vessel is the widest in the upper half of the belly. It is dark grey, undecorated and evenly fired. Horizontal traces of the potter's hand are visible on the neck of the vessel resulting from the hand movements while he was shaping the neck and the rim. The vessel probably belongs to the 8th century period. Similar forms were found at the Dalmatian necropolises of the pagan horizon Materiza and Ždrijac in Nin.¹⁶ A blade and a part of the base's handle were preserved of the small iron knife (Pl. VI, 4). The belt set is particularly interesting consisting of an iron ring and two bronze pendants made by casting. Iron ring has a square form with rounded edges (Pl. VI, 3). One bronze pendant consists of a lower round part which is ribbed radially and a T-shaped upper part with two outstretched arms (Pl. VI, 2). Arms resemble animal figures touching with their backs, and their ends are similar to stylized animal heads. Between these two arms i.e. figures is a round hole which was probably used for suspension. The other pendant is semicircular, with three circles applied at the bottom (Pl. VI, 1). The interior of the pendant is perforated and decorated with stylized motifs of three fish scales which have a kidney-shaped perforation on each side. Remains of a row of tiny circlets are visible on the upper arch of the pendant. Above this part are two endings between which is a round opening. The ends look like antithetically placed birds' heads which almost touch with their beaks and the opening does not make a complete circle. At present it is not clear whether such shaping is a consequence

14 R. DRESCHLER-BIŽIĆ, 1983, 263.

15 Š. BATOVIĆ, 1983a, 311.

16 J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 1962, T. II/2-2a, T. V/2-2a; 2007, T. LXIV/2.

15 Š. BATOVIĆ, 1983a, 311.

16 J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 1962, T. II/2-2a, T. V/2-2a; 2007, T. LXIV/2.

nog oblikovanja ili istrošenosti zbog upotrebe. Tragovi korištenja, odnosno izlizanosti prisutni su i na tri kruga na donjem dijelu privjeska. Privjesak je lijevan, a dekoracija sitnih kružića na luku zapravo imitira tehniku granulacije. U literaturi se osim kao privjesci, ovakvi nalazi tumače i kao okovi pojasa, s kojih je najvjerojatnije visio još niz predmeta koji su mogli biti organskog porijekla, pa kao takvi nisu sačuvani ili su otpali.¹⁷ S obzirom na istrošenost donjeg dijela našeg primjerka ovo bismo mogli uzeti kao vjerojatnu mogućnost. Oba privjeska (ili okova) čine stilsku cjelinu, koja je vidljiva u načinu njihova oblikovanja.



SL/ FIG. 8
Keramička posuda iz groba 6
Ceramic vessel from grave 6

of the original fashioning or of being worn out. Traces of use, i.e. of being worn out are visible on three circles on the lower part of the pendant. The pendant was cast, and the decoration of the tiny circlets on the arch is actually imitating granulation technique. Such pendants are also interpreted as belt fittings which could have suspended other objects, probably organic which is why they were not preserved or they had fallen off.¹⁷ This seems plausible considering the fact that the lower part of our example is quite worn out. Both pendants (or fittings) make a stylistic unity which is recognizable in the way of their fashioning.



SL/ FIG. 9
Pojasna garnitura iz groba 6
Belt set from grave 6

Prvi privjesak pripada tipu do sada nezabilježenom među hrvatskim materijalom. Komparativne primjerke nalazimo u Mađarskoj,¹⁸ Slovačkoj¹⁹ i Albaniji među nalazima kulture Komani-Kruje (Kalaja Dalmaces), koji se datiraju u 7. i 8. stoljeće²⁰. Primjerak s Duševića glavice najviše sličnosti pokazuje s mađarskim nalazom s lokaliteta Keszthely koji, za razliku od našeg, ima gladak obruč, a završetci gornjeg dijela nešto su kraći i nepravilniji od našeg, te ne podsjećaju toliko na životinjske figure.²¹ Ostali mađarski kao i slovački primjerci sastoje se uglavnom od trapezaste ušice na gornjem dijelu, te kružne karike na donjem dijelu na koju mogu biti aplicirane i dvije stilizirane ptičje figure.²² Sličnu ideju oblikovanja nalazimo kod

The first pendant belongs to the type which has not been recorded among Croatian material. Comparative examples can be found in Hungary,¹⁸ Slovakia,¹⁹ and Albania among the finds of the Komani-Kruje culture (Kalaja Dalmaces) dated to the 7th and 8th centuries.²⁰ The example from Duševića glavica exhibits most similarities with the Hungarian find from the site of Keszthely which has a smooth ring as opposed to our specimen, and the ends of the upper part are somewhat shorter and less regular than our example, and they do not resemble animal figures.²¹ The remaining Hungarian and Slovakian examples mostly consist of a trapezoidal loop in the upper part and a round ring in the lower part to which two stylized

17 E. GARAM, 1980, 1980; Đ. JANKOVIĆ, 2007, 199, sl. 197.

18 J. HAMPEL, 1905, 340, Fig. 868, Fig. 873-874.

19 Đ. JANKOVIĆ, 2007, 201, sl. 199/7.

20 S. ANAMALI, 1971, T. XIV; H. SPAHIU, 1971, T. VIII/1-3, F. PRENDI, 1980, T. XXII/1-2.

21 J. HAMPEL, 1905, Fig. 873.

22 J. HAMPEL, 1905, Fig. 868, Fig. 874; Đ. JANKOVIĆ, 2007, sl. 199/7.

17 E. GARAM, 1980, 1980; Đ. JANKOVIĆ, 2007, 199, Fig. 197.

18 J. HAMPEL, 1905, 340, Fig. 868, Fig. 873-874.

19 Đ. JANKOVIĆ, 2007, 201, fig. 199/7.

20 S. ANAMALI, 1971, T. XIV; H. SPAHIU, 1971, T. VIII/1-3, F. PRENDI, 1980, T. XXII/1-2.

21 J. HAMPEL, 1905, Fig. 873.

albanskih primjera pronađenih u nekropolama u Bukelu,²³ Kalaji Dalmaces²⁴ i Lješū.²⁵ Uglavnom se sastoje od kružne karike i trapezaste ušice, a na karici se pojavljuju dva izdanka ili nekoliko njih u obliku stiliziranih ptica,²⁶ dok se kod nekih primjeraka unutar karike pojavljuje četveronožna životinja.²⁷

Što se tiče drugog privjeska, na tlu Dalmacije do sada je pronađeno pet primjeraka ovog tipa,²⁸ dok se izvan Hrvatske ovi nalazi pojavljuju na nalazištima Koman kulture u Albaniji,²⁹ Makedoniji³⁰ i Crnoj Gori.³¹

U Dalmaciji su slična dva primjerka pronađena na grobljima Kašić-Maklinovo brdo³² i Stankovci-Velim,³³ jedan je otkriven u grobu u Stonu,³⁴ jedan potječe iz Drvenika kod Makarske,³⁵ dok je primjerku koji se čuva u Arheološkome muzeju u Splitu mjesto nalaza nepoznato.³⁶ Naš primjerak najveće sličnosti pokazuje sa stonskim, koji je ponešto nepravilnije izrade i čiji se središnji dio također sastoji od tri ljuskaste i dvije bubrežaste perforacije, no za razliku od njega ovaj na vanjskom luku ima niz radijalnih ureza, a ne kružića.³⁷ Kod ovog primjerka gornji dio privjeska ili okova oblikovan je poput nasuprotno postavljenih ptičjih glava koje se ne dodiruju, tj. ne formiraju ušicu za vješanje. Daljnje paralele nalazimo u Albaniji na nalazištu Kalaja Dalmaces s kojeg potječe nekoliko privjesaka ovog tipa. Jedan od njih ima gotovo istovjetno oblikovan središnji dio s lukom s pseudogranuliranim točkicama, no na luku se javlja još šest manjih perforiranih krugova, a na donjem dijelu umjesto tri veća kruga ima dva reda manjih.³⁸ Način oblikovanja gor-

bird figures can be applied.²² A similar idea of shaping an object can be found in Albanian examples from the necropoles in Bukel,²³ Kalaja Dalmaces²⁴ and Lezhë.²⁵ They mostly consist of a round ring and a trapezoidal hook. On the ring are two or more extensions in the form of stylized birds,²⁶ whereas on some examples a four-legged animal appears within a ring.²⁷

As for the other pendant, five pendants of this type have been found in Dalmatia,²⁸ whereas outside Croatia these pendants appear on the sites of the Koman culture in Albania,²⁹ Macedonia³⁰ and Montenegro.³¹

In Dalmatia two similar examples were found at the necropoles Kašić-Maklinovo brdo³² and Stankovci-Velim,³³ one was found in a grave in Ston,³⁴ one originates from Drvenik near Makarska,³⁵ whereas the findspot for the example kept in the Archaeological Museum in Split is unknown.³⁶ Our example exhibits most similarities with the find from Ston which is fashioned less regularly, but its middle part also has three scaly and two kidney-shaped perforations. As opposed to our example this one has a row of radial cuts instead of circlets on the outer arch.³⁷ On this example the upper part of the pendant or fitting was formed as antithetically placed birds' heads which do not touch each other, i.e. they do not form a suspension loop. Further parallels can be found in Albania at the site of Kalaja Dalmaces where several pendants of this type were found. One of them has almost identically shaped middle part with an arch with pseudogranulated dots, but there are six smaller perforated circles on the arch,

23 S. ANAMALI, 1971, T. XIV.

24 H. SPAHIU, 1971, T. VIII/1-3.

25 F. PRENDI, 1980, T. XXII/1-2.

26 S. ANAMALI, 1971, T. XIV; H. SPAHIU, 1971, T. VIII/5; F. PRENDI, 1980, T. XXII/1-2.

27 H. SPAHIU, 1971, T. VIII/1, 3.

28 J. BELOŠEVIĆ 1980, 92-93, T. XXXV/10; A. MILOŠEVIĆ 1989; M. PETRINEC 2007; R. JURIC 2007, 221, T. 3/2.

29 T. IPPEN, 1901, 605, sl. 3/4a-b; H. SPAHIU, 1971, T. VIII/4, 6-8; F. PRENDI, 1980, gr. 32, T. XII - slika gore lijevo, T. XXII/4.

30 V. MALENKO, 1985, 269-308, T. XVIII/4; E. MANEVA, 1992, T. 4, 86/2; 2005, cat. 5.

31 M. ZAGARČANIN, 2008, 47, sl. 104/4. Crnogorski privjesak pronađen je 1928. kao slučajni nalaz u Mijeli kod Virpazara, te predan arheologu Pavlu Mijoviću, koji ga je poklonio Zavičajnom muzeju u Baru u kojem je danas izložen. Ovaj vrijedan nalaz, do sada nepoznat široj arheološkoj javnosti, publiciran je u magistarskoj radnji "Ranosrednjovjekovna nekropola Mijela kod Virpazara" Mladena Zagarčanina, kojem ovom prilikom zahvaljujem na pomoći.

32 J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 1980, 92-93, T. XXXV/10; 1982, gr. 45, Y278.

33 R. JURIC, 2007, 221, T. 3 - slika dolje.

34 J. KOVAČEVIĆ, 1960, 25, sl. 43; A. MILOŠEVIĆ, 1989, T. II/13.

35 A. MILOŠEVIĆ, 1989, 349-350, T. I/2; S. BOŽEK, A. KUNAC, 1998, kat. 237.

36 A. MILOŠEVIĆ, 1989, 349, T. I/1.

37 J. KOVAČEVIĆ, 1960, sl. 43.

38 H. SPAHIU, 1971, T. VIII/7.

22 J. HAMPEL, 1905, Fig. 868, Fig. 874; Đ. JANKOVIĆ, 2007, Fig. 199/7.

23 S. ANAMALI, 1971, T. XIV.

24 H. SPAHIU, 1971, T. VIII/1-3.

25 F. PRENDI, 1980, T. XXII/1-2.

26 S. ANAMALI, 1971, T. XIV; H. SPAHIU, 1971, T. VIII/5; F. PRENDI, 1980, T. XXII/1-2.

27 H. SPAHIU, 1971, T. VIII/1, 3.

28 J. BELOŠEVIĆ 1980, 92-93, T. XXXV/10; A. MILOŠEVIĆ 1989; M. PETRINEC 2007; R. JURIC 2007, 221, T. 3/2.

29 T. IPPEN, 1901, 605, sl. 3/4a-b; H. SPAHIU, 1971, T. VIII/4, 6-8; F. PRENDI, 1980, gr. 32, T. XII - picture upward left T. XXII/4.

30 V. MALENKO, 1985, 269-308, T. XVIII/4; E. MANEVA, 1992, T. 4, 86/2; 2005, cat. 5.

31 M. ZAGARČANIN, 2008, 47, Fig. 104/4. The Montenegrin pendant was found in 1928 as a chance find in Mijela near Virpazar and it was given to the archaeologist Pavle Mijović who donated it to the Regional Museum in Bar in which it is presently exhibited. This valuable find, which has not been presented to the wider archaeological public, was published in the master's thesis «Early Medieval Necropolis Mijela near Virpazar» by Mladen Zagarčanin to whom I would like to thank for his assistance.

32 J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 1980, 92-93, T. XXXV/10; 1982, gr. 45, Y278.

33 R. JURIC, 2007, 221, T. 3 - picture downward.

34 J. KOVAČEVIĆ, 1960, 25, sl. 43; A. MILOŠEVIĆ, 1989, T. II/13.

35 A. MILOŠEVIĆ, 1989, 349-350, T. I/2; S. BOŽEK - A. KUNAC, 1998, kat. 237.

36 A. MILOŠEVIĆ, 1989, 349, T. I/1.

37 J. KOVAČEVIĆ, 1960, fig. 43.

njeg dijela s antitetičnim ptičjim glavama vidljiv je na kružnom privjesku s iste nekropole, kojem kljunovi ptica također nisu spojeni i ne tvore ušicu, što je, čini se, bio slučaj i s našim primjerkom.³⁹ Složenost i zanimljivost ukrasa polukružnih privjesaka rezultirala je i pitanjem njihove ikonografske interpretacije. Prema N. Čausidisu vanjski luk simbolizirao bi nebo iznad kojeg se nalazi kružni simbol solarnog ciklusa okruženog dvjema ptičjim glavama, dok se perforirani ljuskasti oblici u središtu privjeska tumače kao stilizirani prikaz kozmičkog stabla života sa svijenim granama.⁴⁰

Većina nalaza polukružnih privjesaka duž istočne jadranske obale povezuje se s nalazima Koman kulture rasprostranjene na tlu Albanije i Makedonije od kraja 6. ili početka 7. do početka 9. stoljeća, o kojoj se dosta pisalo u arheološkoj literaturi.⁴¹ Međutim, pitanje porijekla i nastanka ove kulturne skupine još uvijek nije riješeno, kao ni etnička pripadnost njezinih nositelja. Među brojnim teorijama o ovoj kulturi treba izdvojiti nekoliko osnovnih: od one o neromaniziranim antičkim Ilirima kao nositeljima te kulture koja se formira uz određene utjecaje Bizanta, preko one o bizantsko-romanskim nositeljima, odnosno kulturi rimsko-provincijalne tradicije s bizantskim elementima do one o kulturi slavenskih značajka.⁴² Jedna od novijih teza nositeljima ove kulture smatra Crvene Hrvate, te ih uspoređuje sa starohrvatskom materijalnom kulturom, a komparacijom s drugim nalazima diljem Europe pokušava se utvrditi njezino slavensko porijeklo.⁴³

Hrvatski nalazi do sada su se pripisivali Koman kulturi i datirali u 7. stoljeće,⁴⁴ tj. početak 8. stoljeća s upitnom etničkom pripadnošću pokojnika u čijim je grobovima pronađen ovakav nalaz,⁴⁵ a u novije vrijeme polukružni su privjesci determinirani kao proizvod bizantskih radionica druge polovine 8. stoljeća koji se u starohrvatskim grobovima poganskog horizonta pojavljuje kao i naušnice istoga radioničkog kruga.⁴⁶ Problematikom polukružnih privjesa-

and on the lower part there are two rows of smaller circles instead of three larger circles.³⁸ The manner of fashioning the upper part with antithetical birds' heads is recognizable on the round pendant from the same necropolis on which birds' beaks are not connected and do not make a loop, which seemed to be the case with our example.³⁹ Complexity and curiosity of decorations of semicircular pendants resulted in the question of their iconographic interpretation. According to N. Čausidis the outer arch symbolized heaven above which was a round symbol of solar cycle surrounded with two birds' heads whereas perforated scaly shapes in the middle of the pendant are interpreted as a stylized depiction of the cosmic tree of life with bent branches.⁴⁰

Most of the finds of semicircular pendants along the eastern Adriatic coast were related to the finds of the Koman culture which was represented in the regions of Albania and Macedonia from the end of the 6th or beginning of the 7th to the early 9th century which was often discussed in the archaeological literature.⁴¹ However the question of origin and formation of this cultural group has not been solved successfully as well as the question of ethnic affiliation of its members. There are many theories about this culture such as the one about non-Romanized ancient Illyrians as representatives of this culture which was formed with certain Byzantine influences. There is also the theory about Byzantine-Roman representatives of the culture or the one about the culture of Roman-provincial tradition with Byzantine elements, and the theory about the culture with Slavic characteristics.⁴² One of new theses is based on the consideration of Red Croats as the representatives of this culture, comparing them with the early Croatian material culture. Comparisons with other finds across Europe were used to try to determine its Slavic origin.⁴³

So far Croatian finds have been ascribed to the Koman culture and dated to the 7th century,⁴⁴ i.e. early 8th century with question-

39 H. SPAHIU, 1971, T. VIII/3.

40 N. ČAUSIDIS, 2005a, 48; 2005b, A18/1-4.

41 A. MILOŠEVIĆ, 1989; E. MANEVA, 1996, 13.

42 S. ANAMALI, 1971; H. SPAHIU, 1971; F. PRENDI, 1980; Z. VINSKI, 1971; I. RAJTERIĆ SIVEC, 1976; V. POPOVIĆ, 1988; J. KOROŠEC, 1953; V. MALENKO, 1985; Đ. JANKOVIĆ, 2007; E. MANEVA, 1996.

43 Đ. JANKOVIĆ, 2007, 186, 195-204.

44 Z. VINSKI, 1971, 59; A. MILOŠEVIĆ, 1989.

45 J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 1980.

46 M. PETRINEC, 2007.

38 H. SPAHIU, 1971, T. VIII/7.

39 H. SPAHIU, 1971, T. VIII/3.

40 N. ČAUSIDIS, 2005a, 48; 2005b, A18/1-4.

41 A. MILOŠEVIĆ, 1989; E. MANEVA, 1996, 13.

42 S. ANAMALI, 1971; H. SPAHIU, 1971; F. PRENDI, 1980; Z. VINSKI, 1971; I. RAJTERIĆ SIVEC, 1976; V. POPOVIĆ, 1988; J. KOROŠEC, 1953; V. MALENKO, 1985; Đ. JANKOVIĆ, 2007; E. MANEVA, 1996.

43 Đ. JANKOVIĆ, 2007, 186, 195-204.

44 Z. VINSKI, 1971, 59; A. MILOŠEVIĆ, 1989.

ka u Hrvatskoj prvi se pozabavio Z. Vinski, koji ih je pripisao komanskoj kulturi za koju smatra da je kultura starosjedilačkog stanovništva 7. i 8. stoljeća, no ispravno postavlja pitanje udjela Slavena u njezinu formiranju.⁴⁷ Nakon njega istom tematikom pozabavio se A. Milošević, koji je sve nalaze ovakvih primjeraka, prema stonskome privjesku koji je pronađen u grobu zajedno s bizantskom kopčom tipa Balgota, datirao u 7. stoljeće, uključujući i onaj kašićki, a njihovim nositeljima smatra preživjelo kasnoantičko stanovništvo.⁴⁸ Također dopušta i mogućnost kasnijeg korištenja ove kopče u grobu bez bitnog odmaka u datiranju ovih nalaza.⁴⁹ Međutim, posebno treba napomenuti da su od hrvatskih nalaza do sada samo dva privjeska pronađena u zatvorenim grobnim cjelinama u sustavno istraženim starohrvatskim grobljima, a to su privjesci iz groblja Kašić-Maklinovo brdo te Stankovci-Velim, dok naš primjerak predstavlja treći nalaz. Okolnosti nalaza ostalih privjesaka prilično su nejasne i većinom je riječ o slučajnim nalazima iz uništenih grobova ili nepoznatim mjestima pronalaska. M. Petrinec u najnovijoj analizi polukružne privjeske smatra kulturnim dobrom kasnoantičke, tj. ranobizantske nošnje, na osnovi prikaza jednog privjeska na fresci u crkvi Santa Maria Antiqua u Rimu, i smješta ih u drugu polovinu 8. stoljeća.⁵⁰ Treba međutim istaknuti da je prikaz privjeska na spomenutoj fresci poprilično shematiziran i da više podsjeća na jedan drugačiji primjerak pronađen u Makedoniji na lokalitetu Sv. Erazmo negoli na ijedan od hrvatskih nalaza.⁵¹ Stoga ove nalaze treba promotriti u kontekstu groblja na kojima su nađeni, barem kad je riječ o sustavno istraženim lokalitetima.

Groblje u Kašiću datira se u 8. st. i prvu polovinu 9. stoljeća, a grob 54 u kojem je pronađen privjesak u početak 8. stoljeća, dok je groblje u Stankovcima bilo u upotrebi od kraja 7. do početka 9. stoljeća, kako je razvidno iz dosadašnjih izvještaja istraživanja lokaliteta koje je još uvijek u tijeku.⁵² U oba slučaja riječ je o grobljima poganskog horizonta starohrvatske materijalne kulture kojima možemo pridružiti i ono

able ethnic attribution of the deceased persons who were interred with this type of find.⁴⁵ Lately semicircular pendants were determined as the products of the Byzantine workshops of the second half of the 8th century appearing in the early Croatian graves of the pagan horizon as well as earrings from the same workshop circle.⁴⁶ Z. Vinski was the first to deal with the problem of semicircular pendants in Croatia, ascribing them to the Koman culture. He believed this was the culture of the autochthonous population of the 7th and 8th centuries but he rightfully questioned the contribution of Slavs in its formation.⁴⁷ A. Milošević dealt with the same problem dating the finds of this type (including the example from Kašić) to the 7th century on the basis of the example from Ston which was found in a grave together with a Byzantine belt buckle of the Balgota type. In his opinion surviving late antique settlers were representatives of this culture.⁴⁸ He also allows the possibility of later use of this buckle in the grave without any significant change in dating of these finds.⁴⁹ It is important to emphasize that out of Croatian finds so far only two pendants were found in closed grave units in systematically excavated early Croatian cemeteries. These were pendants from the necropoles Kašić-Maklinovo brdo and Stankovci-Velim whereas our example represents the third find. Circumstances of discovering the remaining pendants are quite unclear as these were mostly chance finds from destroyed graves or unknown findspots. M. Petrinec in the latest analysis of semicircular pendants states they were cultural assets of the late antique i.e. early Byzantine attire on the basis of a depiction of the pendant on a fresco in the church of Santa Maria Antiqua in Rome, dating them to the second half of the 8th century.⁵⁰ However it is worth mentioning that the depiction of the pendant on the mentioned fresco is quite schematized resembling more another pendant from the site of Sv. Erazmo (St. Erasmus) in Macedonia than any of the Croatian finds.⁵¹ Therefore these finds need to be interpreted in context of

47 Z. VINSKI, 1971, 59.

48 A. MILOŠEVIĆ, 1989.

49 A. MILOŠEVIĆ, 2000, 106-107.

50 M. PETRINEC, 2007, 80-82, sl. 1, sl. 3.

51 Usp. V. MALENKO, 1985, T. VI/5; E. MANEVA, 1992, T. 5., 55/24.

52 J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 1982, gr. 54, Y278; 1980, 46, 93; R. JURIĆ, 2007, 224.

45 J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 1980.

46 M. PETRINEC, 2007.

47 Z. VINSKI, 1971, 59.

48 A. MILOŠEVIĆ, 1989.

49 A. MILOŠEVIĆ, 2000, 106-107.

50 M. PETRINEC, 2007, 80-82, fig. 1, fig. 3.

51 Cf. V. MALENKO, 1985, T. VI/5; E. MANEVA, 1992, T. 5., 55/24

na Duševića glavici. Također treba istaknuti da su u Kašiću i Velimu polukružni privjesci pronađeni u ženskim grobovima.⁵³ U grobu 6 na Duševića glavici ostatci skeleta na žalost nisu sačuvani, no na osnovi komparativnih primjera možemo pretpostaviti da je u njemu bila sahranjena ženska osoba.⁵⁴ Za determinaciju ovoga groba, kao i čitavog groblja na humku Duševića glavica od osobitog je značenja činjenica da je u istom grobu pronađena posuda slavenskih značajka izrađena na spororotirajućem lončarskom kolu iz 8. stoljeća, koja svakako nije starija od tog vremena,⁵⁵ te da na čitavom groblju nema grobova ni nalaza koji bi se mogli dovesti u vezu s bilo kojim etnitetom osim ranim Slavenima/Hrvatima. Stoga grob 6 s Duševića glavice na osnovi nalaza, kao i ostale grobove također treba pripisati ranoslavenskoj, odnosno starohrvatskoj populaciji 8. stoljeća. Međutim, postavlja se pitanje zbog čega se predmeti bliski komanskom kulturom krugu nalaze u jednom ranoslavenskom/starohrvatskom grobu. Treba napomenuti da ovakvi privjesci nisu jedini nalazi komanske kulture, te da se ostali nalazi karakteristični za tu kulturu ne pojavljuju na području Hrvatske. Za odgovor na to pitanje trebat će pričekati daljnje razrješenje problema tko su bili nositelji komanske kulture, tj. je li riječ o autohtonoj, bizantskoj ili slavenskoj populaciji ili pak o kulturi nastaloj pod utjecajima svih navedenih skupina, te u kakvom su odnosu nositelji te kulture bili s pripadnicima starohrvatske kulture.

Ostali materijal iz grobova uglavnom se sastoji od keramičkih priloga. U grobu 1 pronađena je manja posuda trbušasta oblika, a kratkim ljevkastim vratom i zadebljanim, ravno odrezanim obodom izvijenim prema van (T. VII, 1). Posuda na dnu ima kružni otisak osovine lončarskog kola, nije ukrašena, dobro je pečena i tamnosive je boje. Slične primjerke nalazimo na groblju Ždrijac u Ninu.⁵⁶

Jedna posuda pronađena je i u grobu 9, a nalazila se uz noge pokojnika. Posuda je okersmeđe boje, trbušasta oblika, a na gornjem di-

the cemeteries they were found in, at least when considering systematically excavated sites.

The cemetery in Kašić is dated to the 8th and the second half of the 9th century, and grave 54 with the pendant to the early 8th century, whereas the cemetery in Stankovci was used from the end of the 7th until the beginning of the 9th century, judging from the reports from the ongoing excavations of this site.⁵² In both cases these are graveyards of the pagan horizon of the early Croatian material culture to which we can add the one on Duševića glavica. It is important to mention that semicircular pendants from Kašić and Velim were found in female graves.⁵³ Unfortunately in grave 6 on Duševića glavica skeleton remains were not preserved, but on the basis of comparative examples we can assume that a female person was buried in it.⁵⁴ What is especially important for determination of this grave, as well as the entire graveyard on the Duševića glavica mound is the fact that a vessel with Slavic characteristics made on a slow-rotating potter's wheel from the 8th century was found in the same grave.⁵⁵ It is also important that at the entire graveyard there are no graves or finds which could be related to any ethnicity other than early Slavs/Croats. Therefore grave 6 from Duševića glavica, as well as other graves, should be attributed to early Slavic i.e. early Croatian population of the 8th century. However the question is why objects close to the Koman cultural circle were found in an early Slavic/early Croatian grave. These pendants are not the only finds of the Koman culture, and other finds characteristic of this culture do not appear in the territory of Croatia. To answer this question we will have to wait for further explanation of the problem of representatives of this culture i.e. whether it was an autochthonous, Byzantine or Slavic population or a culture formed under influences of all mentioned groups, and what their relation with the members of the early Croatian culture was.

The remaining material from the graves mostly consists of pottery. In grave 1 was a smaller belly-shaped vessel, with a short fun-

53 J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 1982, gr. 54, Y278; M. PETRINEC, 2009, 143.

54 J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 1982, gr. 54, Y278; Đ. JANKOVIĆ, 2007, 199, sl. 197.

55 Rana slavenska keramika 7. stoljeća u Dalmaciji predstavlja iznimno rijedak nalaz i posve je drugačijih tehnološko-tipoloških značajki. Riječ je o nalazima slavenskih urna s lokaliteta Maklinovo brdo - vinograd S. Drče u selu Kašiću, te nalazima naseobinske keramike s obližnjeg lokaliteta Glavčine u selu Podvršju. Usp. BELOŠEVIĆ, 1974; GUSAR, 2011.

56 J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 2007, T. XLVIII/1, T. CVIII/1, T. LXXXIV/13, T. CXL/196.

52 J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 1982, gr. 54, Y278; 1980, 46, 93; R. JURIĆ, 2007, 224.

53 J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 1982, gr. 54, Y278; M. PETRINEC, 2009, 143.

54 J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 1982, gr. 54, Y278; Đ. JANKOVIĆ, 2007, 199, fig. 197.

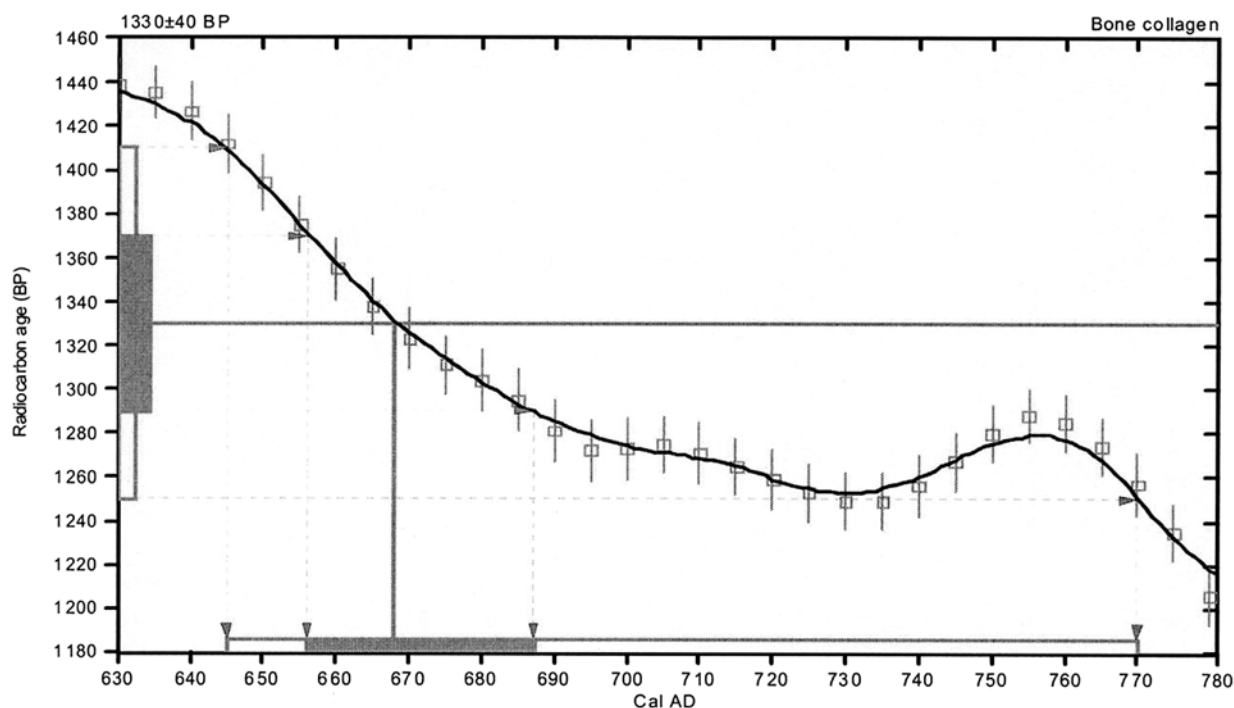
55 Early Slavic pottery from the 7th century in Dalmatia represents exceptionally rare find and it has completely different technological and typological characteristics. These are finds of Slavic urns from the site of Maklinovo brdo - vineyard of S. Drče in the village of Kašić, and finds of pottery from settlement from the nearby site of Glavčine in the village of Podvršje. Cf. J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 1974; K. GUSAR, 2011.

jelu završava širokim otvorom (T. VII, 2). Obod joj je stanjen prema vrhu i lagano izvijen prema van. Na vratu posude nalazi se dekoracija koja se sastoji od jednostruke lagano utisnute valovnice koja se na mjestima gubi. Slična posuda, no s nešto višim vratom, pronađena je u grobu 173 na nekropoli Nin-Ždrijac.⁵⁷ Radiokarbonska analiza osteološkog materijala iz ovoga groba rezultirala je datacijom od 640. do 770. godine (sl. 10).⁵⁸ Ovaj grob, međutim, vjerojatnije treba smjestiti u 8. stoljeće ili najranije u kraj 7. stoljeća s obzirom na to da se u Hrvatskoj u ranom 7. stoljeću uglavnom pojavljuje ritus incineracije s ukopima u keramičkim urnama.⁵⁹

nel-shaped neck and a thickened, straightly cut and everted rim (Pl. VII, 1). The vessel has a round impression of the potter's wheel axle, it is dark grey, undecorated and well fired. Similar examples can be found at the Ždrijac cemetery in Nin.⁵⁶

One vessel was found in grave 9, next to the deceased person's legs. The vessel is ochre-brown, belly-shaped, ending in a wide opening in the upper part (Pl. VII, 2). The rim is tapering and slightly everted. Decoration consisting of a single impressed wavy line which disappears at places is on the neck. A similar vessel with somewhat taller neck was found in grave 173 at

SL./ FIG. 10
Rezultati radiokarbonske analize osteoloških ostataka iz groba 9
Results of the radiocarbon analysis of osteological remains from grave 9



S ovog humka potječu jedan željezni nož, dvije posude i dva ulomka brončane žice koji nisu pronađeni unutar grobova, već izvan njih (T. VIII, T. IX, 1-3). Nož je pronađen iznad zapadne stranice groba 7. Većih je dimenzija, a sačuvana mu je oštrica i baza drške (T. IX, 1). U kvadrantu IV. izvan grobova pronađena su i dva ulomka brončane žice kružnog i ovalnog presjeka koji su najvjerojatnije činili dio karičica (T. IX, 2-3), što se bolje vidi na manjem ulomku, kojemu je na jednome kraju sačuvan dio kukice za zakopčavanje (T. IX, 3). Ovakve su karičice jednostavna oblika s mehanizmom

the Nin-Ždrijac necropolis⁵⁷ Radiocarbon analysis of the osteological material from this grave resulted with dating to the period from the year 640 to 770 (Fig. 10).⁵⁸ However it is more likely that this grave should be dated to the 8th century or at the earliest to the end of the 7th century considering the fact that in the early 7th century mostly cremation rite with burials in ceramic urns is represented in Croatia.⁵⁹

An iron knife, two vessels and two fragments of bronze wire were also found in this mound, outside graves (Pl. VIII, Pl. IX, 1-3).

57 J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 2007, T. LXXVIII/1.

58 Analiza ¹⁴C uzorka iz groba 9 (Beta - 246359) provedena je u laboratoriju Beta Analytic u Miamiu u SAD-u. Starost uzorka iznosi 1330±40 BP, a kalibrirani datum 640-770 AD sa 95 % vjerojatnosti. Za kalibraciju je korišten INTCAL04.

59 J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 2007, 17.

56 J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 2007, T. XLVIII/1, T. CVIII/1, T. LXXXIV/13, T. CXL/196.

57 J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 2007, T. LXXVIII/1.

58 ¹⁴C analysis of the sample from grave 9 (Beta - 246359) was conducted in the laboratory Beta Analytic in Miami in the USA. The age of the sample is 1330±40 BP, with calibrated date of 640-770 AD with 95 % probability. INTCAL04 was used for calibration.

59 J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 2007, 17.

za zakopčavanje koji na jednom kraju ima kucicu, a na drugom ušicu, inače posve uobičajen prilog u grobljima poganskog horizonta u Dalmaciji.⁶⁰ Što se tiče posuda, jedna od njih nađena je sjeveroistočno od groba 8 u kvadrantu III. Jajolikog je oblika, trbuh joj je najširi po sredini posude, a u gornjem dijelu se znatno sužava te završava kratkim vratom i stanjenim obodom koji se izvija prema van (T. VIII, 1). Na donjem djelu nalazi se otisak kružne osovine lončarskog kola. Posuda nije ukrašena i svijetle je sivkasto-smeđe boje. Komparativne primjerke nalazimo na poganskim nekropolama Materiza i Ždrijac u Ninu te Bijelo brdo I. kod Osijeka.⁶¹ Druga posuda pronađena sjeverozapadno od groba 6 u kvadrantu IV., sličnog je oblika kao i prethodna, samo je nešto vitkija od nje i ima slabije razvijen vrat (T. VIII, 2). Trbuh joj je najširi u gornjem dijelu posude, te je primjetno širi od otvora. Oker-crvenkaste je boje sa sivim mrljama, što je rezultat neujednačenog pečenja, i također nije ukrašena. Paralele joj nalazimo među keramičkim posudama pronađenim uz humak Materiza u Ninu, a slična forma pojavljuje se i na avaro-slavenskoj nekropoli Devínska Nová Ves kod Bratislave iz 7.-8. stoljeća.⁶²

Sve posude s ovog humka rađene su od pročišćene gline pomiješane sa zrcima kalcita, na ručnom spororotirajućem lončarskom kolu čiji se tragovi naročito opažaju na vanjskom plaštu posuda u vidu vodoravnih linija nastalih zbog rotacije (T. VI, 5) ili kružnim, udubljenim otiscima osovine kola (T. VII, 1; T. VIII, 1). Vanjština posuda dobro je zaglađena. Na posudama su također očiti tragovi oblikovanja rukom, kao na vratu posude iz groba 6, a najviše u unutrašnjosti posuda. Od ukupno pet posuda samo jedna je ukrašena (T. VII, 2), koja je i nešto primitivnije izrade, što može upućivati i na nešto ranije vrijeme njezina nastanka u odnosu na ostale. Postotak ukrašenih posuda na ovom humku uklapa se u opću sliku slavenskih keramičkih nalaza na grobljima poganskog horizonta u Dalmaciji. Sve posude manjih su dimenzija, što je posve uobičajeno na dalmatinskim grobljima poganskog horizonta pa im visina iznosi

The knife was found above the western side of grave 7. It is quite large, with preserved blade and handle's basis (Pl. IX, 1). Two fragments of bronze wire with round and oval cross-section which were probably parts of circlets (Pl. IX, 2-3) were found in quadrant IV outside graves. The smaller fragment has an extant part of a fastening hook at one end (T. IX, 3). Simple circlets of this type with the fastening mechanism with a hook at one end and an eye on the other are common grave goods at the cemeteries of the pagan horizon in Dalmatia.⁶⁰ As for the vessels, one of them was found north-east of grave 8 in quadrant III. It has an ovoid form, its belly is widest in the middle of the vessel, it narrows significantly in the upper part and ends in a short neck and thin everted rim (Pl. VIII, 1). On the lower part is an impression of the round potter's wheel axle. The vessel is light greyish-brown, undecorated. Comparative examples can be found at the pagan necropoles Materiza and Ždrijac in Nin, and Bijelo brdo I near Osijek.⁶¹ The other vessel was found north-west of grave 6 in quadrant IV, it has similar form as the previous one, only it is somewhat slimmer and its neck is not as everted (Pl. VIII, 2). Its belly is widest in the upper part of the vessel, being wider even than the opening. It is ochre-reddish with grey stains which is the result of uneven firing. It is not decorated. Parallels can be found among ceramic vessels found next to the Materiza mound in Nin, and at the Avaro-Slavic necropolis Devínska Nová Ves near Bratislava from the 7th-8th centuries.⁶²

All vessels from this mound were made of purified clay tempered with calcite grains, on slow-rotating potter's wheel whose traces can be noticed on the outer surface of the vessels as horizontal lines resulting from rotation (Pl. VI, 5) or as round, concave impressions of the wheel's shaft (Pl. VII, 1; Pl. VIII, 1). Outer surface of the vessels is smooth. Traces of fashioning vessels by hand are also recognizable, as on the neck of the vessel from grave 6, and mostly in the interior of the vessels. Out of five vessels only one was decorated (Pl. VII, 2) which was also fashioned more primitively, possibly indicating somewhat

60 J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 1980, 85-86; M. PETRINEC, 2010, 119-120.

61 J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 1980, T. LIV/1; 2007, T. XCI/1, T. CXLV/226; TOMIČIĆ, 2002, 135, sl. 26

62 J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 1962, T. II/1-1b, T. III/71-1b; J. EISNER, 1952, Obr. 22/3.

60 J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 1980, 85-86; M. PETRINEC, 2010, 119-120.

61 J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 1980, T. LIV/1; 2007, T. XCI/1, T. CXLV/226; TOMIČIĆ, 2002, 135, fig. 26.

62 J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 1962, T. II/1-1b, T. III/71-1b; J. EISNER, 1952, Obr. 22/3.

od 9,3 do 12,6 cm, promjer otvora od 7 do 10 cm, a promjer dna od 6,5 do 7,8 cm. Tri posude pronađene su unutar grobova, dok su dvije nađene između njih. Kako su jedne i druge pronađene na grobnom humku, treba ih povezati s poganskim običajem prilaganja keramičkih posuda u grob, odnosno uz njega. Postavljanje posuda između grobova na tlu Dalmacije prvi put je zabilježeno na starohrvatskom groblju uz humak Materiza kod Nina,⁶³ a dodatnu potvrdu nalazimo i na obližnjem humku Jokina glavica u Krnezi, gdje je čak većina posuda pronađena između samih grobova.⁶⁴

Općenito se može reći da srednjovjekovni grobovi na Duševića glavici pripadaju poganskom horizontu dalmatinsko-hrvatske materijalne kulture. Najveći dio nalaza odnosi se na nalaze keramičkih posuda, pa su tako oni zastupljeni u četiri od pet bolje sačuvanih grobova, a također i izvan njih. Tako je ukupno pronađeno pet posuda, nakon čega slijede nešto rjeđi metalni nalazi, zastupljeni s dva noža, trodijelnom pojasnom garniturom, te ulomcima brončanih karičica. Svi ovi nalazi upućuju na ranije razdoblje poganskog horizonta, tj. vrijeme 8. stoljeća, kada uglavnom dominiraju keramički nalazi, dok se u kasnijem razdoblju poganskih nekropola pojavljuju raznolikiji nalazi nakita, oruđa i oružja koji na ovom groblju nedostaju. Sličnu situaciju nalazimo i na nekropoli uz humak Materiza u Ninu koja pokazuje dosta sličnosti s ranosrednjovjekovnim grobljem na ovom humku, te u kojoj također dominiraju keramički nalazi.⁶⁵ Na isto razdoblje upućuju i rezultati radiokarbonske analize iz groba 9 s datacijom od 640. do 770. godine, koju je moguće korigirati inhumacijskim grobovima i nalazima keramičkih posuda rađenih na lončarskom kolu, iz čega slijedi da je početak ukapanja moguće smjestiti najranije u kraj 7. stoljeća.

Tumul Duševića glavica donosi nove podatke u ionako slabo poznatom razdoblju brončanog doba sjeverne Dalmacije. Prije svega ovo je prvi primjer biritualnog pokapanja na istom tumulu na ovom području u brončano doba. Svi do sada poznati ukopi pod tumulima bili

earlier time of its production in relation to the others. The percentage of decorated vessels in this mound corresponds to general picture of Slavic ceramic finds at the cemeteries of the pagan horizon in Dalmatia. All vessels have small dimensions which is quite common at the Dalmatian cemeteries of the pagan horizon so that their height measures from 9,3 to 12,6 cm, opening's diameter is from 7 to 10 cm, and base's diameter from 6,5 to 7,8 cm. Three vessels were found inside the graves, and two were between the graves. Since both groups were found in the funerary mound they should be related to the pagan custom of putting ceramic vessels in or next to the grave as offerings. Putting vessels between the graves in Dalmatia was recorded for the first time at the early Croatian cemetery next to the Materiza mound near Nin.⁶³ Additional confirmation can be found in the nearby Jokina glavica mound in Krneza where most vessels were found between the graves.⁶⁴

In general we can say that medieval graves from Duševića glavica belong to the pagan horizon of the Dalmatian-Croatian material culture. The greatest number of finds refers to ceramic vessels which were found in four of five well preserved graves, and also outside the graves. Total of five vessels was found. Metal finds were somewhat rarer, they were represented with two knives, a tripartite belt set, and fragments of bronze circlets. All these finds point to the earlier period of the pagan horizon i.e. time of the 8th century for which ceramic finds were dominant whereas in the later period of pagan necropoles more diverse finds of jewelry, tools and weapons appear which are missing at this cemetery. A similar situation occurs at the necropolis near the Materiza mound in Nin which exhibits a lot of similarities with the early medieval cemetery at this mound, in which ceramic finds were also dominant.⁶⁵ Results of the radiocarbon analysis from grave 9 with dating from 640 AD to 770 AD indicate the same period. This dating can be corrected by inhumation graves and finds of ceramic vessels made on potter's wheel, meaning that the beginning of burying can be dated to the late 7th century at the latest.

63 J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 1973, 238.

64 K. GUSAR, 2009, 176-177.

65 J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 1962; 1973.

63 J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 1973, 238.

64 K. GUSAR, 2009, 176-177.

65 J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 1962; 1973.

su ili inhumacijski ili incineracijski.⁶⁶ Jedini humak na kojem se javljaju oba ritusa pokapanja je humak br. 13 u Nadinu, ali on je datiran u željezno doba, u razdoblje od 9. do 5. st. pr. Kr.⁶⁷ Pojave u ukapanju slične su onima na cijelom zapadnom Balkanu, gdje se u tumulima pronalazi mali broj priloga i nalaza u grobovima. Opća je značajka i nedostatak keramičkih posuda u grobovima, ali fragmenti posuda redovito se nalaze razbacani po cijelom humku, što se vezuje uz razbijanje posuda prilikom pogrebnih obreda.⁶⁸ Na Duševića glavici broj fragmenata pronađenih u nasipu daleko je manji, ali nakupina pronađena na rubu nasipa može ukazivati na slične rituale.

Keramika pronađena uz spaljene ostatke kostiju, ali i pretpostavljena datacija izvornog humka omogućuju usporedbu ovog nalazišta s ostalim ranobrončanim nalazištima. Na širem zadarskom području istraženo je samo nekoliko humaka iz ovog vremena: humak 1 na gradini Stanine u blizini Nadina,⁶⁹ Vrsi-Kosa kod Mula⁷⁰ i Zatona,⁷¹ humak 6 kod Nadina⁷² te Mala glavica kod Podvršja.⁷³ Svi navedeni sadrže ostatke spaljenih pokojnika. Uz njih su iz ranoga brončanog doba poznati još humci 6 i 7 kod Nadina, ali u njima su pronađeni samo fragmenti ranobrončane keramike i razbacane ljudske kosti koje ukazuju na ritus inhumacije.⁷⁴

Humak 1 kod Stanina sadrži tri groba s arhitekturom u obliku manje četvrtaste kame-ne škrinje, u koje su položeni spaljeni ostatci pokojnika. Pronađen je i manji broj ulomaka keramike.⁷⁵

Mala glavica u Podvršju nalazi se samo pola kilometra sjeverno od Duševića glavice. Š. Batović ju je na osnovi nalaza datirao u 3. stupanj cetinske kulture.⁷⁶ Mala glavica djelomično se konstrukcijski razlikuje od Duševića glavice. Gradnja humka započela je postavljanjem niza kamenja u obliku kružnog vijenca na prvotnu površinu zemljišta. Nakon toga prostor je omeđen vijencem ispunjenim čistom crvenom

The Duševića glavica tumulus brings new information on poorly known period of the Bronze Age in northern Dalmatia. First of all this is the first example of biritual burying at the same tumulus in this region in the Bronze Age. All previously known burials under tumuli were either inhumation or cremation.⁶⁶ The only mound with both funerary rites is mound 13 in Nadin, but it is dated to the Iron Age, to the period from the 9th to the 5th centuries BC.⁶⁷ The burial phenomena are similar to those in the entire western Balkans where few grave goods and accessories are found in the tumuli. General characteristic is also lack of ceramic vessels in graves, but pottery sherds are regularly scattered across the entire mound which is related to breaking pottery as a part of funerary rituals.⁶⁸ Fragments found in the fill of Duševića glavica are not so numerous, but the accumulation in the periphery of the fill might indicate to similar rituals.

Pottery found near the burnt bone remains, as well as the supposed dating of the original mound enable comparison of this site with other Early Bronze Age sites. In the wider Zadar region only several mounds from this period were excavated: mound 1 on the Stanine hill-fort near Nadin,⁶⁹ Vrsi-Kosa near Mulo⁷⁰ and Zaton,⁷¹ mound 6 near Nadin,⁷² and Mala glavica near Podvršje.⁷³ All mentioned mounds contain remains of burnt corpses. There are also mounds 6 and 7 from Nadin from the Early Bronze Age which yielded only fragments of the Early Bronze Age pottery and scattered human bones indicating inhumation rite.⁷⁴

Mound 1 near Stanine contains three graves with architecture in shape of a small rectangular stone cist in which burnt remains of a deceased person were laid. A small number of pottery sherds was also found.⁷⁵

Mala glavica in Podvršje is just half a kilometer north of Duševića glavica. Š. Batović dated it to the 3rd phase of the Cetina culture on the basis of finds.⁷⁶ Mala glavica exhibits certain differences regarding construction in comparison with Duševića glavica. Construction of the

66 Š. BATOVIĆ, 1983a; 1983b; 1984; 1989-1990; 2002.

67 S. KUKOČ, 2004; 2009.

68 Š. BATOVIĆ, 2002, 533.

69 S. KUKOČ, 2009, 20.

70 Š. BATOVIĆ, 1973.

71 Š. BATOVIĆ, 1983b.

72 S. KUKOČ, 2009, 30.

73 Š. BATOVIĆ, 2002.

74 Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 80.

75 Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 87.

76 Š. BATOVIĆ, 2002, 555.

66 Š. BATOVIĆ, 1983a; 1983b; 1984; 1989-1990; 2002.

67 S. KUKOČ, 2004; 2009.

68 Š. BATOVIĆ, 2002, 533.

69 S. KUKOČ, 2009, 20.

70 Š. BATOVIĆ, 1973.

71 Š. BATOVIĆ, 1983b.

72 S. KUKOČ, 2009, 30.

73 Š. BATOVIĆ, 2002.

74 Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 80.

75 Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 87.

76 Š. BATOVIĆ, 2002, 555.

zemljom u debljini 20-30 cm. Grobovi su položeni na taj nasip, a gornji sloj kamenja i zemlje nabacan je iznad njih.⁷⁷ Tumul u Duševića glavici nema kameni obzid, ali kao i Mala glavica ima posebno podignut nasip, tj. podlogu za grobove. Sličnost se primjećuje i u načinu pokopa. Kod oba tumula pokojnici su postavljeni na podlogu, bez stavljanja spaljenih ostataka u posude.⁷⁸ Dakle, kod oba tumula primjećuje se sličnost u ritualu, a razlike u načinu gradnje samo su posljedica lokalne prilagodbe prostoru i dostupnom materijalu.

Na matičnom području cetinske kulture tumuli s incineracijom redovito su manji od onih s inhumacijom. Ostatci su pohranjeni u posude koje su postavljene na bazu tumula ili kameni nanos po sredini gomile. U pravilu ne sadrže priloge.⁷⁹ Ostala keramika nije položena u grob, nego se pronalazi fragmentirana i razbacana po tumulu.⁸⁰ Sličnosti s Duševića glavicom primjećuju se kako u konstrukciji tako i u ritualu. S druge strane, s obzirom na nedostatak naselja cetinske kulture na ovom području i udaljenost od matičnog teritorija, nije moguće pripisati Duševića glavicu cetinskoj ili bilo kojoj drugoj kulturnoj skupini. Sličnosti dopuštaju tek usporedbu na kronološkoj razini, tj. možemo reći da prvotni pokop na Duševića glavici pripada ranom brončanom dobu.

Što se tiče ukopa u kamenoj škrinji datumi analize ¹⁴C pokazuju vrijeme srednjega brončanog doba. Metalni nalazi pronađeni uokolo teže su kronološki određivi, ali slični se predmeti na ovom prostoru najčešće stavljaju u razdoblje kasnoga brončanog doba. Sam način gradnje groba odgovara uzusima pokapanja u kasnom brončanom i željeznom dobu, a grob je podignut na isti način kao većina liburnskih grobova na okolnom području.⁸¹ Nažalost, zbog slabog poznavanja brončanog doba na području sjeverne Dalmacije teško je govoriti o preciznom kronološkom okviru za ukope u kamenoj škrinji, no s obzirom da sve druge kronološke odrednice ukazuju na kasno

mound started with arranging row of stones in the shape of a round wreath on the original surface of the ground. Afterwards the area was enclosed with a wreath filled with pure red soil about 20-30 cm thick. Graves were laid onto this fill, and the upper layer consisting of stones and soil was thrown above them.⁷⁷ The tumulus in Duševića glavica does not have a stone enclosure wall, but it has an elevated fill i.e. basis for the graves. There are similarities in the burial rite. In both tumuli the deceased persons were laid on the basis, without putting the burnt remains in urns.⁷⁸ Similarities in the ritual are evident on both tumuli, and the differences in the construction are a consequence of local adaptation to the environment and available material.

In the original region of the Cetina culture tumuli with cremation are regularly smaller than the ones with inhumation. The remains were deposited in a vessel which was placed on the basis of a tumulus or stone fill in the middle of the mound. Usually there are no grave goods.⁷⁹ Remaining pottery was not deposited in a grave, but it is found in fragmented state and scattered over a tumulus.⁸⁰ Similarities with Duševića glavica are evident in the construction as well as in the ritual. On the other hand considering the lack of settlements of the Cetina culture in this region and the distance from the original territory, Duševića glavica cannot be ascribed to the Cetina culture or any other cultural group. Similarities allow for only a comparison on the chronological level, i.e. we can say that the original burial on Duševića glavica belongs to the Early Bronze Age.

As for the burial in the stone cist ¹⁴C dates indicate to the period of the Middle Bronze Age. Metal finds discovered around the cist are chronologically indeterminable, but similar objects in this region are usually dated to the Late Bronze Age. The manner of the grave construction corresponds to burial customs in the Late Bronze and Iron Age and it was built as most Liburnian burials in the surrounding area.⁸¹ Unfortunately it is difficult to determine precise chronological framework for burials in the stone

77 Š. BATOVIĆ, 2002, 498-499.

78 Š. BATOVIĆ, 2002, 503.

79 I. MAROVIĆ - B. ČOVIĆ, 1983, 204.

80 N. MAJNARIĆ PANDŽIĆ, 2003, 44.

81 Š. BATOVIĆ, 1983; 1984; 1990; 2002; S. KUKOČ, 2009. Ukop u kamenoj škrinji datiran u kasno brončano doba poznat je i s novijih istraživanja na trasi autoceste kod Nadina. U dva humka (6 i 11) pronađeni su grobovi u obliku škrinje od neobrađenog kamenja s pojedinačnim pokojnicima u zgrčenom položaju. Š. BATOVIĆ - N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 80-82.

77 Š. BATOVIĆ, 2002, 498-499.

78 Š. BATOVIĆ, 2002, 503.

79 I. MAROVIĆ - B. ČOVIĆ, 1983, 204.

80 N. MAJNARIĆ PANDŽIĆ, 2003, 44.

81 Š. BATOVIĆ, 1983; 1984; 1990; 2002; S. KUKOČ, 2009. Burial in the stone cist dated to the Late Bronze Age is known from the recent research on the motorway route near Nadin. In two mounds (6 and 11) were graves in shape of a cist made of undressed stones with individual burials in a crouched position. Š. BATOVIĆ - N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 80-82.



brončano doba, datiranje dobiveno analizom ^{14}C treba uzeti s rezervom.

U ranom srednjem vijeku humak je opet u upotrebi, pa se na njemu ukapa novopridošlo slavensko stanovništvo krajem 7. i tijekom 8. stoljeća, nakon čega ukapanje na njemu vjerojatno prestaje, budući da ne nalazimo dokaze njegove kasnijeg korištenja. S obzirom na ukupan broj od devet sačuvanih grobova ovdje je riječ o groblju manje rodovske zajednice Slavena/Hrvata koji se na humku Duševića glavica tijekom ranoga srednjeg vijeka nastavljaju ukapati na starijem kultnom mjestu.

Usprkos tome što je Duševića glavica prilično uništena djelovanjem vremena i atmosferskih prilika, te se na njoj nije očuvao veliki broj grobova, ovaj humak pruža iznimno zanimljivu sliku o slijedu ukapanja, načinu korištenja i različitim grobnim običajima u rasponu od brončanog doba pa sve do ranoga srednjeg vijeka.

cist due to poor knowledge of the Bronze Age in the northern Dalmatia region, but considering the fact that all other chronological determinants point to the Late Bronze Age, ^{14}C dates should be considered with caution.

In the Early Middle Ages the mound was re-used so that newcoming Slavic population buried their dead in it in the late 7th and during the 8th century. It seems that burying ceased after this period since there is no evidence of its later use. Judging from the total number of nine preserved graves this was a cemetery of a smaller community of Slavs/Croats who continued the burial practice at an older cult place on Duševića glavica during the Early Middle Ages.

Despite the fact that Duševića glavica was heavily destroyed due to negative influence of atmospheric agents and time, and few graves were preserved in it, this mound offers an exceptionally interesting image of the course and manner of its usage as well as of different burial customs in the time span from the Bronze Age to the Early Middle Ages.

Katalog grobova:

Grob 1 – Orijentacija sjeverozapad-jugoistok. Grobna zemljana raka ovalna oblika. Uz pokojnikovu lijevu potkoljenicu i desno koljeno nalazi se po jedan neobrađeni kamen. U grobu su sačuvani ostatci skeleta vjerojatno ženske osobe čija je starost procijenjena između 35 i 49 godina (T. II, 1).

1. Keramička posuda tamnosive boje pronađena uz lijevu bedrenu kost skeleta (dimenzije: vis. 9,8; Ø otv. 9,4; Ø dna 7,4 cm) (T. VII,1).

Grob 2 – Potpuno uništena grobna zemljana raka neodređena oblika i orijentacije. U grobu su sačuvani iznimno mali dijelovi kostiju skeleta na osnovi kojih nije moguće odrediti spol i starost pokojnika.

Grob 3 – Potpuno uništena grobna zemljana raka neodređena oblika i orijentacije. U grobu su sačuvani iznimno mali dijelovi kostiju skeleta na osnovi kojih nije moguće odrediti spol, a starost pokojnika procijenjena je između 35 i 49 godina.

Grob 4 – Potpuno uništena grobna zemljana raka neodređena oblika i orijentacije. U grobu su sačuvani iznimno mali dijelovi kostiju skeleta na osnovi kojih nije moguće odrediti spol i starost pokojnika; jedino se može utvrditi da je riječ o odrasloj osobi.

Grob 5 – Potpuno uništena grobna zemljana raka neodređena oblika i orijentacije. Uz kosti nalazio se jedan veći neobrađeni kamen. U grobu su sačuvani iznimno mali dijelovi kostiju dječjeg skeleta čija je starost procijenjena između 7 i 15 godina.

Grob 6 – Uništena grobna raka neodređena oblika djelomično obzidana jednim redom nepravilnog kamenja koja se pružala u smjeru sjeveroistok-jugozapad. Zapadni dio groba u potpunosti je uništen. Ostataka skeleta nema (T. II, 2).

1. Keramička posuda tamnosive boje pronađena u sjeverozapadnom dijelu groba (dimenzije: vis. 10; Ø otv. 9; Ø dna 7,5 cm) (T. VI, 5).

2. Željezni nožić (dimenzije: duž. 8,6; šir. oštr. 1,7 cm). (T. VI, 4).

3. Željezna kvadratična alka zaobljenih krajeva (dimenzije: 2,8 x 2,8 cm) (T. VI, 3).

4. Brončani polumjesečasti privjesak (dimenzije: vis. 4,9; šir. 4,2; deb. 0,2 cm) (T. VI, 1).

5. Brončani kružni privjesak sa završetkom u obliku slova T (dimenzije: vis. 5,1; šir. 3,8; deb. 0,4 cm) (T. VI, 2).

Grob 6a – Arhitektura groba u obliku kamene škrinje koja se sastoji od dvije okomito postavljene veće ploče na bočnim i dvije manje na poprečnim stranicama. Dno kamene škrinje bilo je ispunjeno nabojem od sitnog kamenja. U grobu su sačuvani ostatci dva skeleta, od kojih jedan pripada muškarcu čija je starost procijenjena između 50 godina i 64 godine, a drugi ženi starosti između 20 godina i 34 godine.

Grob 7 – Orijentacija: jugozapad-sjeveroistok. Grobna raka pačetvorinasta oblika obzidana većim i manjim neobrađenim kamenjem uslojenim u tri reda. U grobu su sa-

Grave catalogue:

Grave 1 – Orientation: NW – SE. Oval earthen grave pit. An undressed stone was found next to the deceased person's left lower leg and right knee. Remains of a probably female skeleton were found in the grave, and the age of the deceased was estimated at between 35 and 49 (Pl. II, 1).

1) A dark grey ceramic vessel found next to the left femoral bone of the skeleton (dimensions: height 9,8; opening Ø 9,4; base Ø 7,4 cm) (Pl. VII,1).

Grave 2 – Completely destroyed earthen grave pit of irregular form and orientation. Skeletal remains are too poor to determine the gender and the age of the deceased.

Grave 3 – Completely destroyed earthen grave pit of irregular form and orientation. Skeletal remains are too poor to determine the gender, and the age of the deceased was estimated at between 35 and 49.

Grave 4 – Completely destroyed earthen grave pit of irregular form and orientation. Skeletal remains are too poor to determine the gender and the age of the deceased, it was only possible to determine that it was an adult.

Grave 5 – Completely destroyed earthen grave pit of irregular form and orientation. A large undressed stone was found near the bones. Tiny remains of an infant skeleton were preserved in the grave, and the age of the deceased was estimated at between 7 and 15.

Grave 6 – Destroyed grave pit of irregular form, partially lined with a row of irregular stones, lying in the NE-SW direction. Western segment of the grave is completely destroyed. There are no skeletal remains (Pl. II,2).

1) A dark grey ceramic vessel found in north-western part of the grave (dimensions: height 10; opening Ø 9; base Ø 7,5 cm) (Pl. VI, 5)

2) A small iron knife (dimensions: length 8,6; blade width 1,7 cm) (Pl. VI, 4)

3) An iron square ring with rounded ends (dimensions 2,8x2,8 cm) (Pl. VI,3)

4) A bronze crescent-shaped pendant (dimensions: height 4,9; width 4,2; thickness 0,2 cm) (Pl. VI, 1),

5) A bronze round pendant with a T-shaped ending (dimensions: height 5,1; width 3,8; thickness 0,4 cm) all found in south-eastern part of the grave (Pl. VI, 2).

Grave 6a – Grave architecture in form of a stone cist consisting of two vertically placed large slabs at the sides and two smaller slabs on the ends. The bottom of the stone cist was filled with hard-packed small stones. Remains of two skeletons were found in the grave, one of which belongs to a man whose age was estimated at between 50 and 64 years, and the other to a woman who was between 20 and 34 years old.

Grave 7 – Orientation: SW-NE. Rectangular grave pit lined with large and small undressed stones arranged in

* Results of the anthropological analysis which was conducted at the Department of Pathology, Forensic Medicine and Cytology, within Clinical Hospital Center Split were used in this catalogue.

čuvani ostatci muškog skeleta čija je starost procijenjena između 45 i 59 godina (T. II, 3).

Grob 8 – Orijentacija: sjeverozapad-jugoistok. Uništena grobna zemljana raka neodređena oblika. Uz lijevu stranu pokojnika nalazio se jedan veći neobrađen kamen. U grobu su sačuvani ostatci ženskog skeleta čija je starost procijenjena između 50 i 64 godine.

Grob 9 – Orijentacija: sjeverozapad-jugoistok. Grobna raka ovalna oblika djelomično obzidana jednim redom većeg neobrađenog kamenja. U grobu su sačuvani ostatci ženskog skeleta čija je starost procijenjena između 30 i 49 godina (T. II, 4).

1. Keramička posuda crvenkastosmeđe boje ukrašena valovnicom pronađena uz desnu nogu skeleta (dimenzije: vis: 9,3; Ø otv. 9,5; Ø dna 7,2 cm) (T. VII, 2).

2. Željezni predmet očuvan u tragovima (vjerojatno nož) pronađen uz lijevi kuk skeleta.

Grob 10 – Sitni fragmenti izgorjelih ljudskih kostiju postavljeni na naboj od sitnog kamenja koji čini podlogu cijelog tumula. Zbog iznimne fragmentiranosti i oštećenosti ne može se ustvrditi ni spol ni dob, kao ni patološke i traumatske promjene.

three rows. Remains of a male skeleton were found in the grave, the age of the deceased was estimated at between 45 and 59 (Pl. II,3).

Grave 8 – Orientation: NW-SE. Destroyed earthen grave pit of irregular form. A large undressed stone was next to the deceased person's left side. Remains of a female skeleton were found in the grave, the age of the deceased was estimated at between 50 and 64.

Grave 9 – Orientation: SW-NE. Oval grave pit partially lined with a row of large undressed stones. Remains of a female skeleton were found in the grave, the age of the deceased was estimated at between 30 and 49 (Pl. II, 4).

1) A reddish-brown ceramic vessel decorated with a wavy line found next to the right leg of the skeleton (dimensions: height 9,3; opening Ø 9,5; base Ø 7,2 cm) (Pl. VII, 2).

2) An iron object preserved in traces (probably knife) found next to the left hip of the skeleton.

Grave 10 – Tiny fragments of burnt human bones placed on the fill of small stones which makes the basis of the entire tumulus. Due to exceptionally fragmentary and damaged state, neither gender and age nor pathological and traumatological changes could be determined.

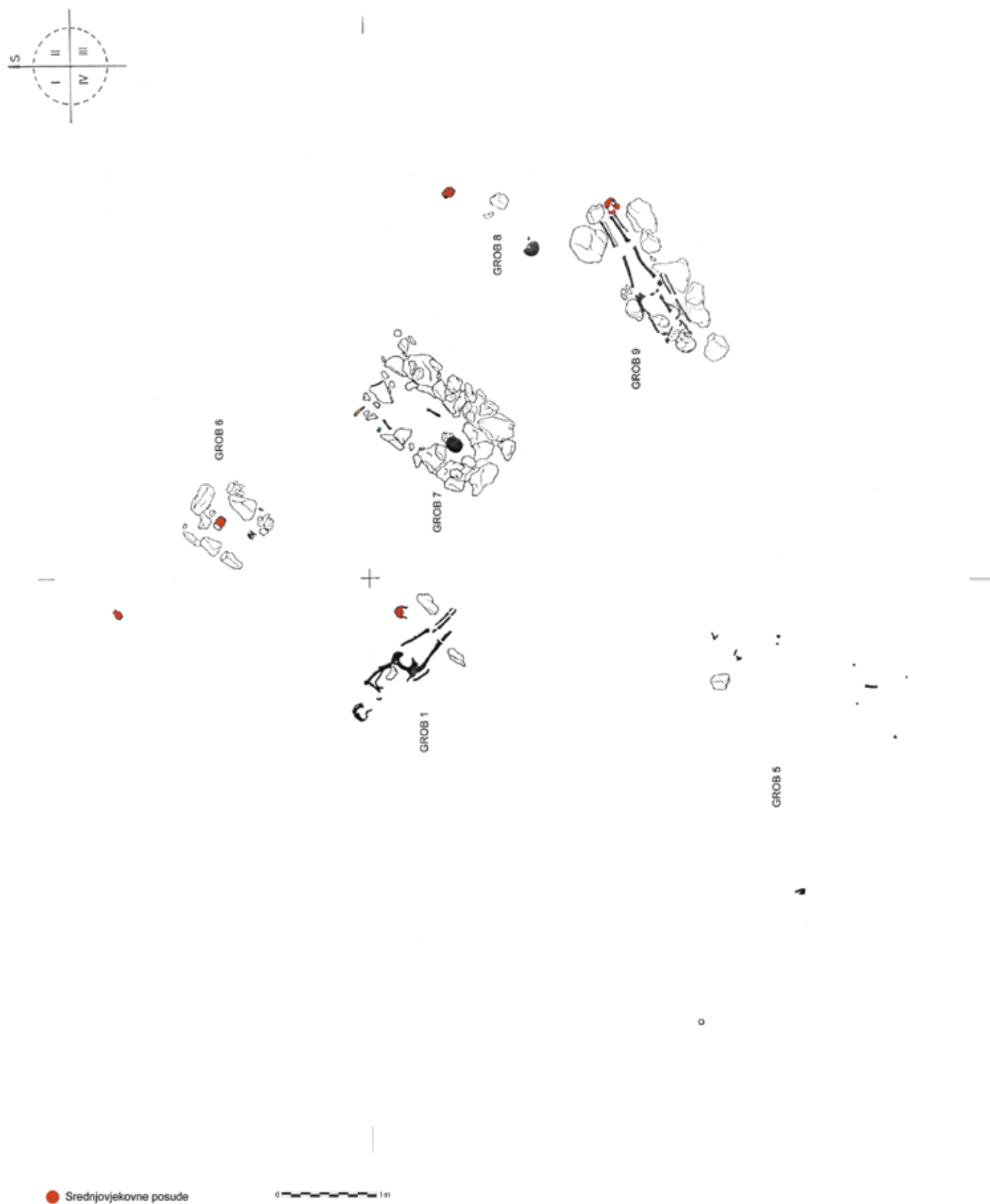
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DUŠEVIČA GLAVICA

PLAN SREDNJOVJEKOVNIH GROBOVA

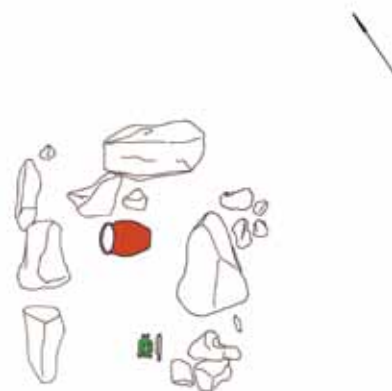


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KVADRANT IV
GROB 1



0 50 cm

DUŠEVIĆA GLAVICA
KVADRANT II
GROB 6



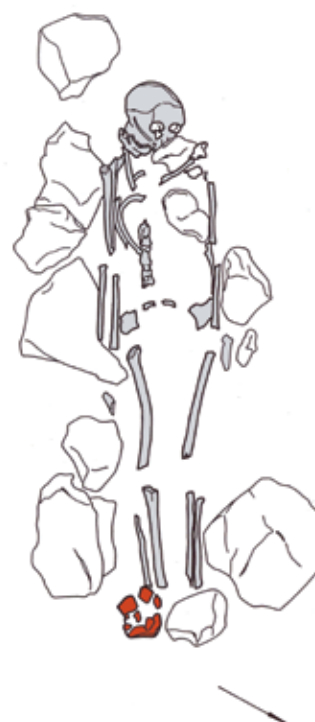
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DUŠEVIĆA GLAVICA
KVADRANT III
GROB 7



0 50 cm

DUŠEVIĆA GLAVICA
KVADRANT III
GROB 9

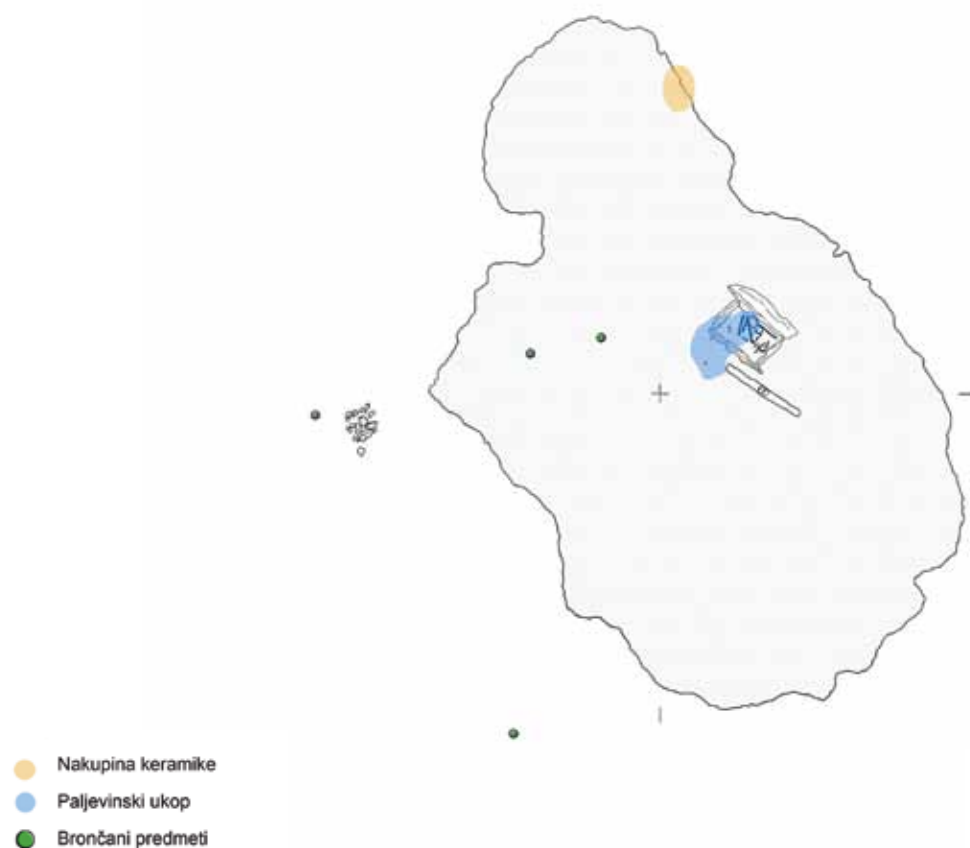
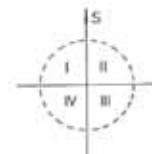


0 50 cm

DUŠEVIĆA GLAVICA
PLAN PRAPOVIJESNIH UKOPA

UNIVERZITET SLOBODNOG PRAPOVIJESNIH UKOPA

1

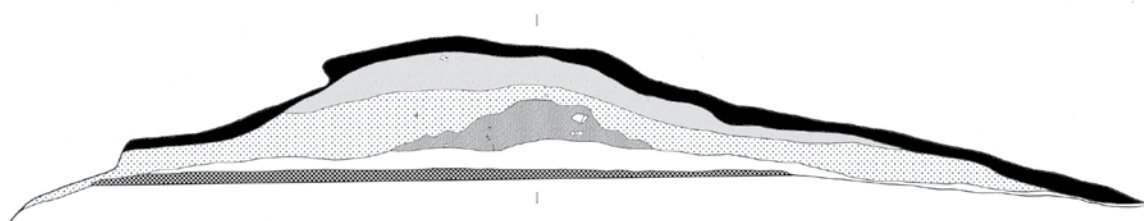


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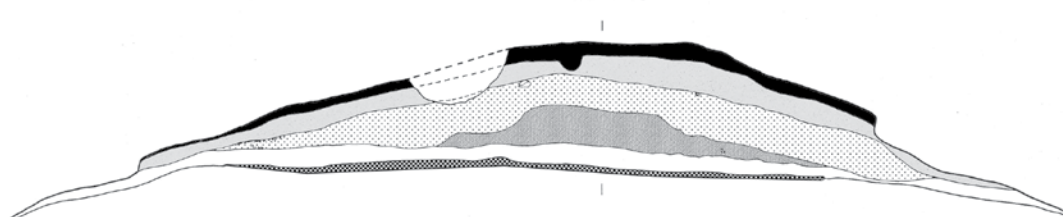
2

- Humus i subhumus
- Dio nasipa sa srednjovjekovnim ukopima
- II. sloj prapovijesnog ukapanja (grob u kamenoj škrinji)
- Sloj tamne glinaste zemlje
- Sloj svijetle glinaste zemlje
- Sloj sitno nabijenog kamenja

PROFIL SJEVER - JUG



PROFIL ISTOK - ZAPAD



0 2m



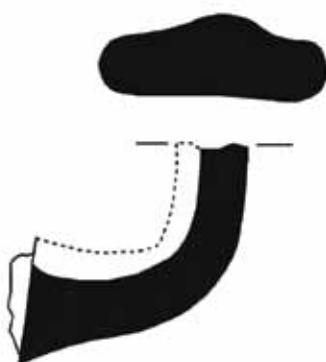
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4



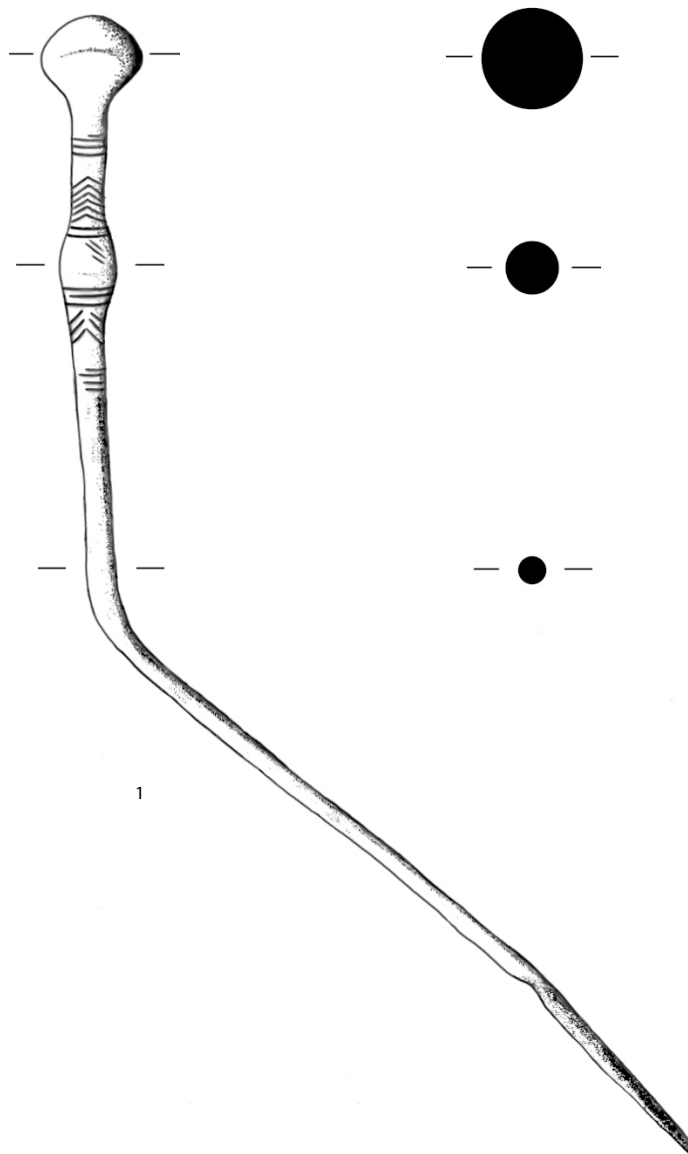
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6



0 1 cm



2



3



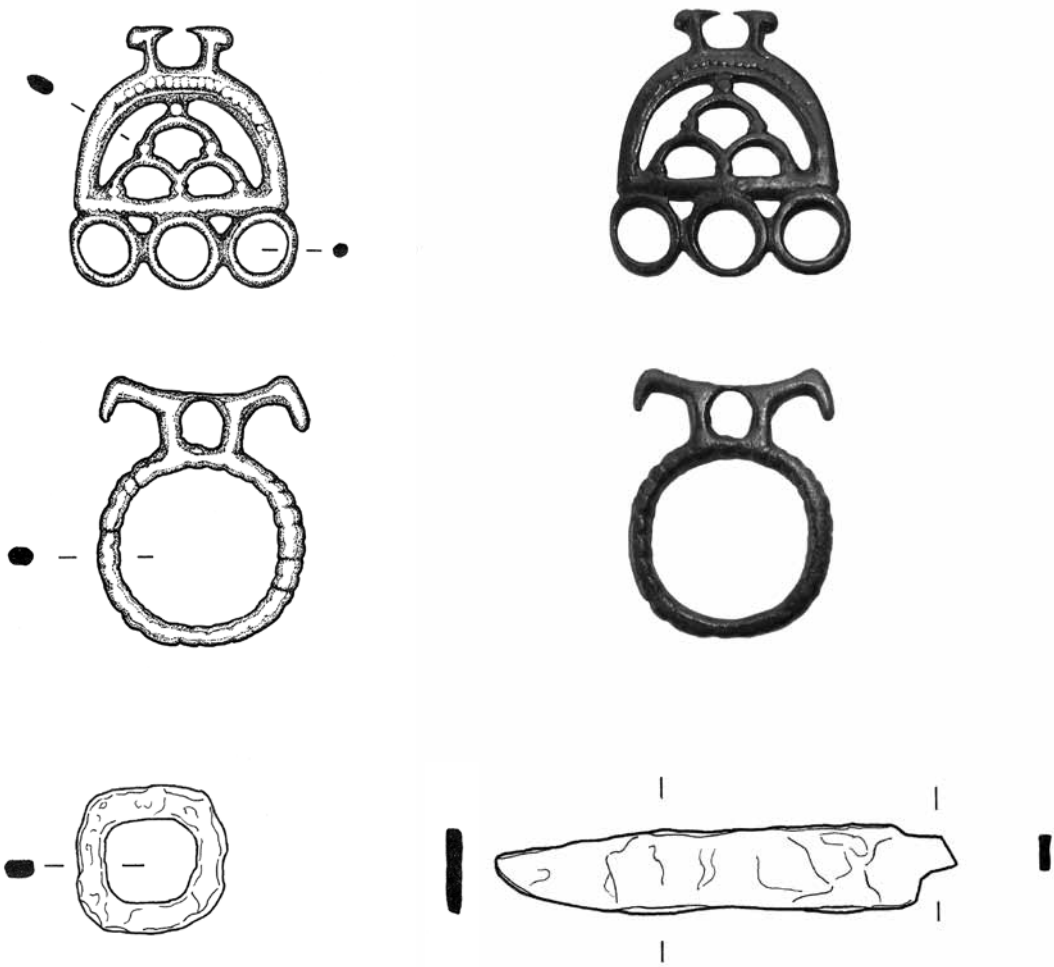
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5



1 - 4

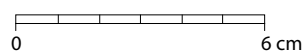


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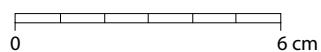
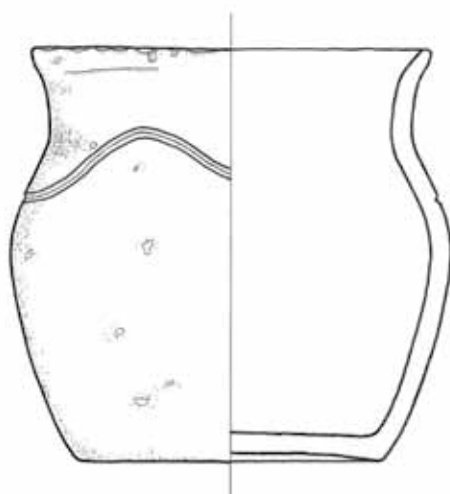


0 6 cm

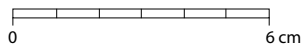
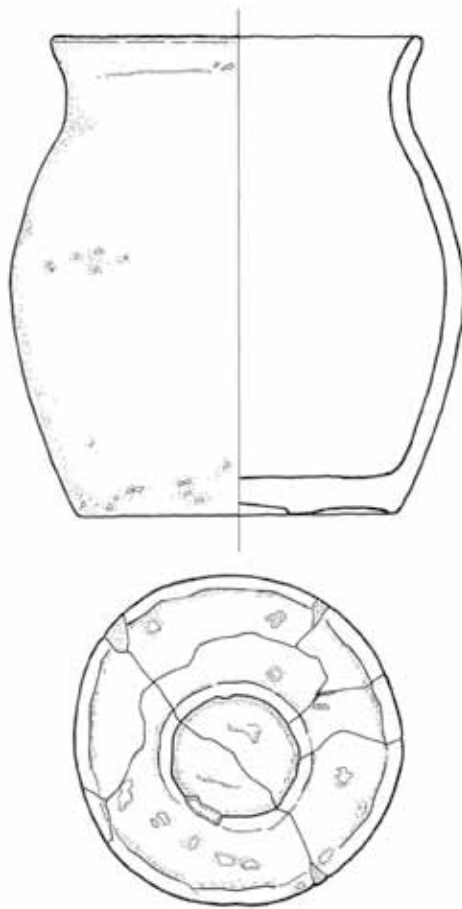
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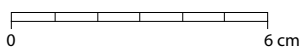
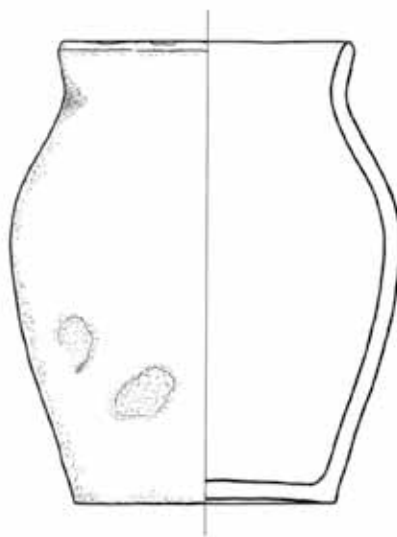
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2



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2-3

