

Vojvodine-Migalovci: nekropola s početka kulture polja sa žarama

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Vojvodine–Migalovci: nekropola s početka kulture polja sa žarama

Vojvodine – Migalovci: A necropolis dating to the beginning of the Urnfield culture

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Zaštitnim istraživanjima na lokalitetu Vojvodine–Migalovci istražena je nekropola s 27 žarnih grobova iz razdoblja početka kulture polja sa žarama. Riječ je o iznimno kompleksnom nalazištu na kojem su utvrđeni kulturni elementi četiriju različitih kulturnih grupa. Nekropola je datirana u razdoblje Ha A1 ili okvirno u 12. st. pr. Kr.

Cljučne riječi: kasno brončano doba, žarna nekropola, kultura polja sa žarama, Vojvodine–Migalovci

Rescue excavations at the site of Vojvodine–Migalovci revealed a necropolis with 27 urn graves that date to the beginning of the Urnfield Culture. At this highly complex site cultural elements from four separate cultural groups were identified. The necropolis was dated to the Ha A1 period (approximately 12th century BC).

Keywords: Late Bronze Age, Urnfield necropolis, Urnfield Culture, Vojvodine–Migalovci

Uvod

Arheološko nalazište Vojvodine smješteno je između sela Migalovci i Ruševo u općini Čaglin u Požeško–slavonskoj županiji (sl. 1).¹ Riječ je o brežuljkastom, šumovitom području između istočnog ruba Požeške kotline i sjevernih obronaka Dilj gore (sl. 2). Sam toponim Vojvodine odnosi se na udolinu koja se proteže od vrha Fjerića na južnoj strani (270,3 m n.v.) te se blago spušta prema sjeveru, gdje se sužava između brežuljaka Goleš i Lazine (sl. 3). Između ovih brežuljaka prolazi poljski put koji je, ujedno, i najlakši pristup ovom nalazištu. Veći dio područja Vojvodine do nedavno je bio obrađivan, dok je danas uglavnom zapušten. Sama nekropola smještena je na sjeverozapadnom rubu današnje udoline.

Opća stratigrafija ovog lokaliteta relativno je kompleks-

¹ Nekropola je istražena u sklopu projekta zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja na trasi plinovoda Slobodnica–Donji Miholjac 2009. godine. Projekt zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja provela je tvrtka Geoarheo d.o.o., voditelj projekta bio je G. Skelac, a arheološku ekipu činili su voditelj istraživanja H. Nodilo, zamjenik voditelja Š. Vrkić te arheolozi L. Paraman, T. Pušić, B. Maljković i D. Maurin. Tehničku ekipu činili su L. Žagar i T. Lopandić.

Introduction

The archaeological site of Vojvodine is situated between the villages of Migalovci and Ruševo in the Čaglin municipality of Požega–Slavonia County (Fig. 1).¹ It is a hilly, wooded area nestled between the eastern edge of the Požega Valley and the northern slopes of Dilj Gora (Fig. 2). The very toponym of 'Vojvodine' refers to a valley that extends from the top of Fjerić on the southern side (Alt. 270.3 m) and then gently slopes down toward the north, where it narrows between the hills of Goleš and Lazine (Fig. 3). A dirt road that traverses between the hills provides the easiest access to the archaeological site. Until recently, the largest part of Vojvodine was cultivated although today it is mostly neglected. The necropolis itself is located on the north-western edge of the valley's present-day location.

¹ The necropolis was explored within the project of archaeological rescue excavations along the route of the Slobodnica–Donji Miholjac pipeline in 2009. This project was conducted by Geoarheo d.o.o. company and the project leader was Goran Skelac. The archaeological team consisted of lead researcher, H. Nodilo, deputy lead researcher, Š. Vrkić and archaeologists: L. Paraman, T. Pušić, B. Maljković and D. Maurin. The technical team comprised L. Žagar and T. Lopandić.



Sl. 1 Karta Hrvatske s označenim položajem nalazišta Vojvodine–Migalovci (izradio: Š. Vrkić)

Fig. 1 Map of Croatia with marked position of Vojvodine–Migalovci site (prepared by: Š. Vrkić)

The general stratigraphy of the site is relatively complex. At the top there is a humus layer, which was probably formed during agricultural works in the area. This layer is followed by a thicker lower layer of similar composition and consistency, probably of erosive origin. The third layer consists of the brown sandy clay in which the urns were buried. Beneath these aforementioned layers two more geological layers with no particular archaeological value were documented. The graves were found at relative depths of 0.5–1.10 m, depending on the terrain configuration.

A total of twenty seven graves were investigated.² All the graves contained urns and the cremated remains of the deceased. Most of the graves also contained ceramic grave goods; in only a few, bronze grave goods were also found. In terms of spatial disposition burial sites were distributed in a clear pattern (Fig. 4). Four distinct groups of graves were discerned, while two graves could not be associated with any of the other groups. The graves were probably marked in some way because there were no observable signs that the original graves had been disturbed by later burials.



Sl. 2 Satelitski snimak šireg područja nalazišta Vojvodine–Migalovci (preuzeto s "preglednik.arkod.hr", priredio: Š. Vrkić)

Fig. 2 Satellite image of the wider area of Vojvodine–Migalovci site (retrieved from "preglednik.arkod.hr", prepared by: Š. Vrkić)

² During subsequent investigations, a 28th grave was also identified and explored (Dizdar et al. 2011: Fig. on page 13).

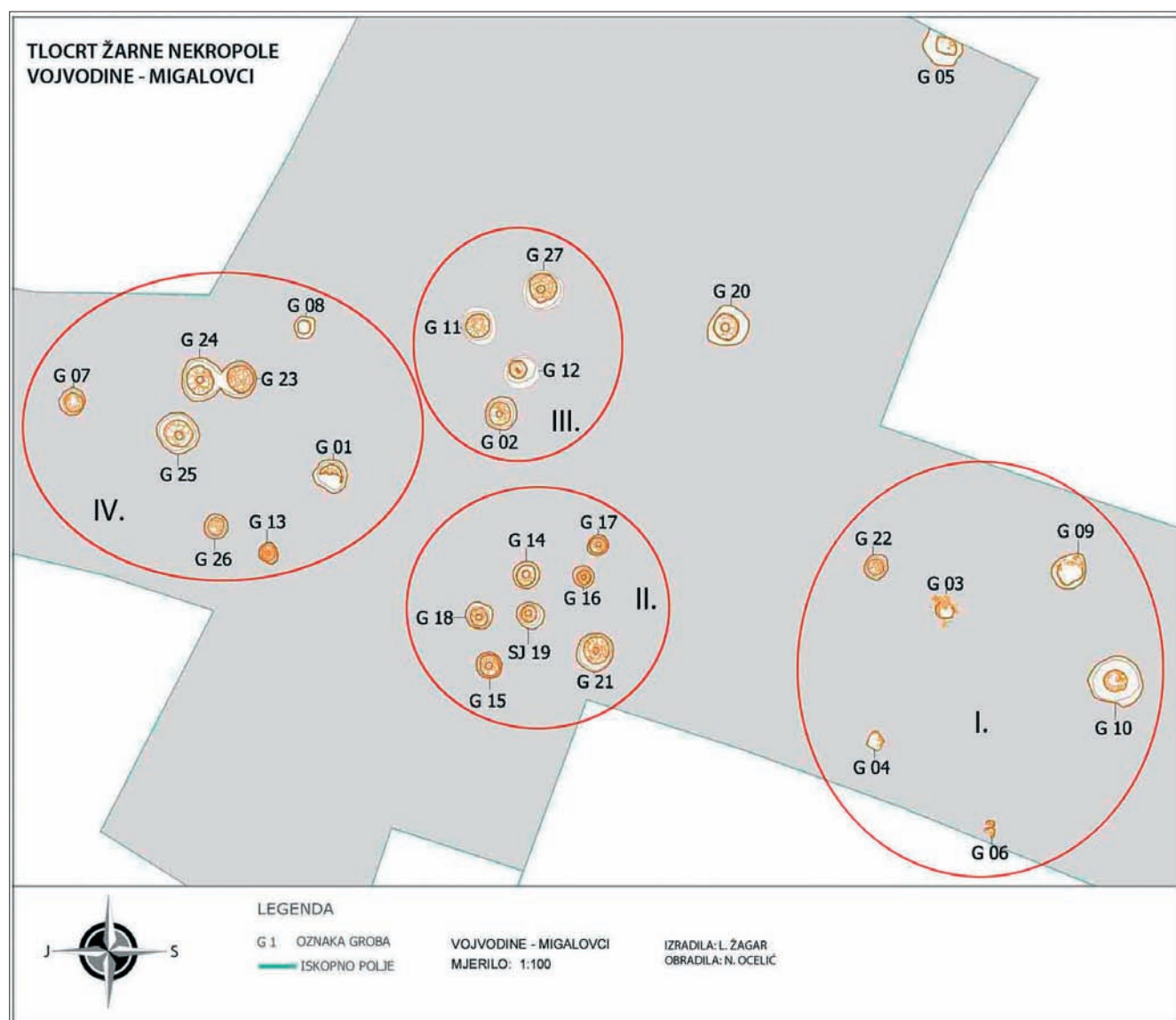
na. Na vrhu se nalazi humusni sloj koji je, vjerojatno, nastao prilikom poljoprivrednih radova na tom području. Ispod njega slijedi relativno debeli sloj sličnog sastava i konzistencije, vjerojatno erozivnog postanka. Treći sloj se sastoji od smeđe pjeskovite ilovače u koji su ukopane žare. Ispod ovih slojeva dokumentirana su još dva geološka sloja koji nemaju arheološku vrijednost. Grobovi su pronalazeni na relativnim dubinama od 0,5 do 1,10 m, ovisno o konfiguraciji terena.

Istraženo je ukupno 27 grobova.² Svi grobovi sadržavali su žaru i ostatke spaljenih pokojnika. Velika većina grobova sadržavala je priloge keramičkih posuda, a tek u manjem broju grobova pronađeni su i prilozni predmeta od bronce. Ukopi su prostorno raspoređeni prema jasnom obrascu (sl. 4). Mogu se izdvojiti četiri skupine grobova, uz dva groba koja se nisu mogla pridružiti niti jednoj od četiriju skupina. Grobovi su vjerojatno bili na neki način označeni jer nije utvrđen niti jedan slučaj oštećenja grobova kasnijim ukopima.



Sl. 3 Područje Vojvodina – pogled s južne strane (snimio: Š. Vrkić)

Fig. 3 The area of Vojvodine – view from the southern side (photo: Š. Vrkić)



Sl. 4 Tlocrt žarne nekropole Vojvodine–Migalovci, prema Nodilo, Vrkić, Kulenović, Skelac (izradila: L. Žagar, obradila: N. Očelić)

Fig. 4 Ground plan of the urn-field necropolis Vojvodine–Migalovci, after Nodilo, Vrkić, Kulenović, Skelac (made by: L. Žagar; processed by: N. Očelić)

² Kasnijim istražnim radovima registriran je i istražen i grob 28 (Dizdar et al. 2011: slika na str. 13)

Osobine pogrebnog rituala

Žarno groblje Vojvodine–Migalovci pripada tipu groblja na ravnom (sl. 5). Naime, svi grobovi ukopani su u istu stratigrafsku jedinicu, riječ je o sloju za koji sa sigurnošću možemo tvrditi da je geološkog postanka. Nisu utvrđeni nikakvi slojevi zasipavanja ili bilo kakve druge aktivnosti koje bi upućivale na izgradnju humka, bilo da je riječ o cijelom groblju ili pojedinim grupama grobova.

Većina grobova se sastoji od žare i priloga. Samo tri groba sadržavala su žaru bez ikakvih priloga.³ U velikoj većini grobova ostaci spaljenih pokojnika pronađeni su u zapuni žare. Budući da su takvi nalazi koncentrirani isključivo unutar žare, spaljeni ostaci pokojnika vjerojatno su doneseni u samoj žari, a potom je ona položena u ukop okrenuta dnom prema gore. U samo jednom slučaju (grob 10, sl. 6) žara sa spaljenim ostacima pokojnika položena je u ukop s otvorom prema gore i poklopljena drugom posudom.



Sl. 5 Vojvodine–Migalovci, žare in situ u grobovima 11, 12 i 27 (snimila: H. Nodilo)

Fig. 5 Urns in situ in the graves 11, 12 and 27 (photo: H. Nodilo)

U većini grobova pokopan je samo jedan pokojnik. U četiri slučaja u istom grobu su pokopana dva pokojnika. U tri groba (grobovi 2, 3 i 5) ostaci oba pokojnika pronađeni su u istoj žari. Utvrđen je samo jedan slučaj (grob 14) u kojem su ostaci jednog pokojnika položeni u zapuni groba iznad žare, dok su se u samoj žari nalazili ostaci drugog pokojnika.

Uočeno je da u većini zapuna žara nema pepela i gara već samo zemlja i spaljene kosti. Gar i pepeo utvrđeni su u pojedinim ukopima grobova, ali ne i u samim zapunama žara. Iz ovoga se može zaključiti da su spaljene kosti pažljivo prikupljene i položene u žaru. Vjerojatno su neke žare nakon polaganja u grob bile zatrpene materijalom koji je prikupljen s lomače. Zbog toga su ovakvi ukopi pri istraživanju bili uočljiviji od ostalih.

U grobovima je pronađen relativno velik broj priloga keramičkih posuda različitog stupnja očuvanosti. Po stupnju sačuvanosti keramike može se zaključiti da je većina priloženih posuda bila razbijena prilikom polaganja u grob. Naime, velik broj posuda pronađen je u fragmentiranom stanju ali smo uspjeli prikupiti veliku većinu dijelova tih posuda i re-

³ Od toga su dva groba pronađena s većim oštećenjem (grob 1 i 8), zbog čega ne možemo isključiti da su i oni sadržavali neke od priloga. Samo za grob 26 možemo sa sigurnošću tvrditi da nije imao nikakve priloge.

The Characteristics of Burial Ritual

The Urnfield necropolis Vojvodine–Migalovci is categorised as a flat cemetery (Fig. 5). Specifically, all the graves were dug within the same stratigraphic unit – a layer that can be safely said to be of geological origin. Additional layers created by the backfilling of graves or any other human activity that would indicate the building of mounds, either on the level of the entire cemetery or in relation to particular groups of graves, were not found.

Most of the graves contained urns and grave goods; only three graves contained urns without any grave goods.³ In a great majority of the graves the cremated remains of the deceased were found within the urn fill. Since these finds were concentrated exclusively within the urns, it can be concluded that the cremated remains were probably carried in the urns themselves, which were then placed bottom upwards in burial pits. In only one case (Grave 10, Fig. 6) the urn containing cremated remains was placed into the burial pit with the urn opening facing upwards, with another ves-



Sl. 6 Vojvodine–Migalovci, žara u grobu 10 (snimila: H. Nodilo)

Fig. 6 Urn in the grave 10 (photo: H. Nodilo)

sel then placed on top.

In a majority of the graves there was only one deceased person. However, in four cases, two deceased persons were found buried within the same grave. Of these, the cremated remains of both deceased persons were found within the same urn in three graves (Graves 2, 3 and 5). In only one case (Grave 14) the cremated remains of the deceased person were laid in the grave fill above the urn.

It was observed that most urns contained no ashes and charcoal but, rather, only soil and cremated bones. Ashes and charcoal were found in some burial pits, but not in urn fills themselves. This leads to the conclusion that the cremated bones were carefully collected and deposited into the urns. After being laid in the grave, some urns were probably covered with a material collected from pyre; this is why those burial sites were more noticeable than others during the research excavations.

Within the graves, a relatively large number of ceramic grave goods in various states of preservation were found. Judging by the condition of the ceramics it may be concluded that most of the pottery artefacts were broken while being placed into the graves. More specifically, many of the

³ Of these, two graves were found to be damaged to a greater degree (Graves 1 and 8), which is why we cannot exclude the possibility that they too contained grave goods at some point. We can only claim with certainty that Grave 26 did not contain any grave goods.

konstruirati ih u potpunosti. Fragmentiranost ovih posuda vjerojatno nije rezultat post depozicijskih procesa. Ovakvu tvrdnju možemo iznijeti s relativnom sigurnošću jer su žare sačuvane u potpunosti i pronađene su *in situ*. U slučaju da su grobovi doista bili značajnije oštećeni kasnijim djelovanjima i same žare bi vjerojatno bile na neki način oštećene, dislocirane ili uništene.

Postoji nekoliko primjera gdje su posude pronađene u izrazito fragmentiranom stanju. Većina dijelova tih posuda nije pronađena. Najmanji je broj priloga koji su u grob polagani cjeloviti (samo jedan primjer u grobu 7). Iz gore navedenog moguće je iznijeti sljedeću tvrdnju: cjelovite posude i posude koje je bilo moguće u potpunosti rekonstruirati u grobove su polagane na samom groblju. Moguće da su dijelovi izrazito fragmentiranih posuda prikupljeni na nekom drugom mjestu (primjerice spalištu) i potom položeni u grob.

Na lokalitetu je pronađen i određen broj metalnih predmeta na kojima je vidljivo izlaganje visokim temperaturama, što znači da su, vjerojatno, bili spaljeni zajedno s pokojnikom. Riječ je o raznim tipovima predmeta, kao što su igle, narukvice, ukrasne aplikacije itd. Ovakvi prilozi koncentrirani su u dvije grupe grobova (sl. 4: grupa III i IV), dok u ostalim grupama metalni prilozi u potpunosti izostaju. Čini se da prilozi metalnih predmeta nisu ograničeni na neku dobnu ili rodnu skupinu. Pronađeni su u muškim, ženskim i dječjim grobovima. Većina metalnih predmeta u grob je položena oštećena ili fragmentirana, a samo dvije narukvice pronađene su cjelovite. Nije isključeno da su pojedini brončani predmeti namjerno izlomljeni (poput keramičkih posuda) i potom položeni u grob.

Antropološka analiza

Provedena je i antropološka analiza osteoloških ostataka s lokaliteta.⁴ Iako se radi o spaljenim ostacima pokojnika, ovakvom analizom je moguće dobiti brojne podatke o spolu i dobi pokojnika, pa čak i o degenerativnim promjenama na kostima izazvanim raznim bolestima. Na lokalitetu je ukupno istraženo 27 grobnih cjelina u kojima je pokopan 31 pokojnik. Djeca su najzastupljenija dobna skupina na groblju (ukupno 16 pokojnika). Unutar ove dobne skupine jasnije se izdvajaju djeca u dobi od jedne do sedam godina te od nula do tri godine. Osobe mlađe adolescentske dobi (10–15 g.) zastupljene su manjim brojem pokojnika.

Druga najzastupljenija skupina na groblju su žene (ukupno 9 pokojnica). One se, međutim, brojem tek neznatno izdvajaju od muškaraca. Okvirno, starosna dob velike većine pokojnica iznosi od 15 do 40 godina, s nešto većom koncentracijom u rasponu od 20 do 45 godina. Utvrđen je tek jedan slučaj gdje je pokojnica doživjela više od 45 godina. Broj pokopanih muškaraca najmanji je na lokalitetu (ukupno šest pokojnika). Najveći broj pokojnika preminuo je u dobi od 25 do 45 godina. Kao i kod žena, utvrđen je samo jedan slučaj gdje je pokojnik preminuo u dobi između 40 i 55 godina.

Kako je već navedeno, na lokalitetu su utvrđena četiri

⁴ Analizu osteološkog materijala proveo je Mario Šlaus i suradnici s Odsjeka za arheologiju HAZU-a.

vessels were found in fragments; however, we managed to collect a great majority of the vessels' pieces and, subsequently, were able to fully reconstruct them. The fragmentation of those vessels probably did not result from post-deposition processes, which can be claimed with relative certainty because the urns were preserved complete and found *in situ*. Should the graves have indeed been significantly disturbed by some later activities, the urns themselves would probably be damaged, dislocated or destroyed in some way.

In several examples the vessels were found in a highly fragmented state and most parts of such vessels were not able to be located. The grave goods that had been placed into the grave complete were the least in number (in only one example: Grave 7). Based on this fact, the following claim can be made: complete vessels, and vessels that could be fully reconstructed, had been placed into the graves at the cemetery site itself. As for the highly fragmented vessels, it is possible that their parts were collected somewhere elsewhere (e.g. at a funeral pyre) and then later placed into a grave.

Moreover, a number of metal items showing visible signs of exposure to high temperatures were also found at the site, which indicates that they had probably been incinerated along with the deceased person. These metal items included various types of objects, such as pins, bracelets, decorative appliqués, etc. Such grave goods were concentrated within two groups of graves (Fig. 4: Group III and IV), while in the other groups the metal grave goods were completely absent. It also seems that the metal items were not limited to certain age or gender groups as they were found in male, female and children's graves. Furthermore, most metal objects that had been placed in the graves were found to be either damaged or fragmented, and only two bracelets were found to be complete. Therefore, it cannot be excluded that some bronze items were intentionally broken (as with ceramic vessels) and only subsequently placed in a grave.

Anthropological Analysis

Anthropological analysis of osteological remains from the site was also conducted.⁴ Although limited to the cremated remains of deceased individuals, this analysis provided numerous data on the gender and age of deceased persons, and even on degenerative changes in bone composition as a result of various diseases. A total of 27 separate grave units containing the cremated remains of 31 deceased individuals were examined at the site. Children were the most represented age group at the cemetery (a total of 16 deceased). Within this group, those aged from one to seven and zero to three years stand out more prominently. Younger adolescents (10–15 years old) were represented in smaller numbers.

The second most represented group at the cemetery were women (a total of 9 deceased); however, they were only slightly more numerous than men. Most of the deceased females were approximately aged between 15–40 years, with a somewhat higher concentration of those aged between 20–45 years. In only one case a deceased female was found to be older than 45 years. Deceased males were the least represented at the site (a total of 6 deceased) while, of those, the largest number died between the ages of

⁴ The anthropological analysis of osteological material was performed by Mario Šlaus, along with associates from the Department of Archaeology of HAZU.

groba u koje je pokopano više od jedne osobe. U dva groba riječ je o osobama ženskog spola koje su pokopane s djetetom starosti od 0 do 3 godine. U jednom slučaju pokopan je muškarac s malim djetetom, dok je u jednom slučaju utvrđeno pokapanje dvoje djece. Riječ je o jednom djetetu u dobi od 1 do 5 godina i mlađem adolescentu u dobi od 12 do 15 godina.

Struktura grobova po spolu pokazuje relativno jasan obrazac s obzirom na muške pokojnike. U svim skupinama, osim jedne, pokopan je muškarac u dobi od 25 do 55 godina. Djeca, također, pokazuju relativno jasan obrazac pokopavanja gdje je u svakoj skupini pronađeno po nekoliko takvih grobova. Žene su, međutim, pokopavane po kompliciranijem obrascu. U većini skupina pokopane su po dvije ili tri žene, dok je u slučaju samo jedne skupine pokopana samo jedna osoba ženskog spola.

Na kostima manjeg broja individua utvrđene su i degenerativne promjene koje su karakteristične za pojedine bolesti. Primjerice, jedan adolescent bolovao je od anemije, dok su na kostima jednog muškarca u dobi od 30 do 45 godina utvrđene artritične deformacije, vjerojatno uzrokovane teškim radom.

25–45. As with the women, only one case was identified in which a man died between the age of 40 and 55.

As previously mentioned, 4 graves at the excavation site were discovered to contain more than one individual buried in them. In two graves there were females who had been buried together with children aged from 0 to 3 years. In one grave a man was found buried with a small child. Lastly, in the fourth grave, two children were found buried together: one was a child aged 1–5 years and the other was a young adolescent, aged 12–15.

In terms of gender structure, there is a relatively clear pattern concerning the deceased males in the graves; in all but one group there was a man aged 25–55 years. A similar, relatively clear burial pattern also applies in the case of children, with a few such graves found in each group. Women, however, were buried in a more complicated pattern; in most of the groups there were two or three women, while in just one group there was only one female person buried.

Furthermore, in the bones of a smaller number of individuals, degenerative changes characteristic of certain diseases were discovered. For instance, it was revealed that one adolescent suffered from anaemia; moreover, arthritic deformities, probably the result of years of manual labour, were found in the bones of a man aged 30–45 years.

Broj groba	Broj pokojnika u grobu	Spol pokojnika	Dob pokojnika	Napomena o okolnostima pronalaska
1	1	Žena (?)	30–45	Znakom upitnika označeni rezultati analize koji nisu 100 % sigurni
2	2	Žena Dijete	15–20 1–4	Kosti obaju pokojnika pronađene su u zapuni unutar žare
3	2	Dijete Dijete	1–5 12–15	Kosti obaju pokojnika pronađene su u zapuni unutar žare
4	1	Dijete	1–4	
5	2	Dijete Žena (?)	3–7 25	Manja količina kostiju obaju pokojnika nađena je u oštećenoj žari
6	1	Dijete	1–5	
7	1	Dijete	1–7	
8	1	Nepoznato	do 30	U grobu je bio sačuvan samo jedan spaljeni kralježak
9	1	Žena (?)	25–40	
10	1	Muškarac	15–25	
11	1	Žena	15–20	
12	1	Dijete	2–5	
13	1	Dijete	0–3	
14	1 (2)	Muškarac (Dijete)	> 25 1–3	Manja količina spaljenih kostiju djeteta nalazila se u zapuni izvan žare
15	1	Dijete	12–15	
16	1	Dijete	0–1	
17	1	Dijete	0–1	
18	1	Dijete	0–3	
19	1	Dijete	10–13	
20	1	Dijete	25–35	
21	1	Žena	30–50	
22	1	Žena	> 45	
23	1	Žena	30–50	
24	1	Muškarac	25–35	
25	1			
26	-	-	-	Antropološka analiza nije izvršena
27	1	Muškarac	30–45	

Tab. 1. Rezultati antropološke analize, nekropola Vojvodine–Migalovci (prema Šlaus et al. 2010)

Tipološka klasifikacija keramičkih posuda

Tipologija posuda razrađena je prema morfološkom kriteriju. Posude su podijeljene na tri osnovna oblika: zdjele, lonci i šalice. Kriterij za određivanje ovih oblika nije funkcionalan već tipološki. Zdjelu definiramo kao oblik čija je širina veća nego visina, lonac kao oblik čija je visina veća nego širina a šalice kao posude manjih dimenzija koje obično imaju i jednu ručku. Svaka varijanta unutar pojedinog tipa označena je slovom.

Lonci

Tip A

Posuda je cilindričnog oblika, ravnog dna, zaobljenog tijela i ravnog oboda (sl. 7: A; T. 7: 6). Ispod oboda nalaze se dvije simetrično postavljene jezičaste drške. Proporcijski, posuda je izrazito izdužena.

Tip B

Posuda je koničnog oblika i ravnog dna. Obod je blago izvijen i naglašen. Ispod oboda nalaze se dvije simetrično postavljene drške (sl. 7: B; T. 7: 3).

Typological Classification of Ceramic Vessels

Typology of the vessels was developed according to morphological criteria. The vessels are divided into three basic shapes: bowls, pots and cups. The criteria for determining those shapes were not functional but, rather, typological: a bowl is defined as a shape with width greater than height; a pot as a shape with height greater than width; and a cup as a vessel of smaller dimensions, usually also having at least one handle. All variants within these particular types were indicated by a separate letter.

Pots

Type A

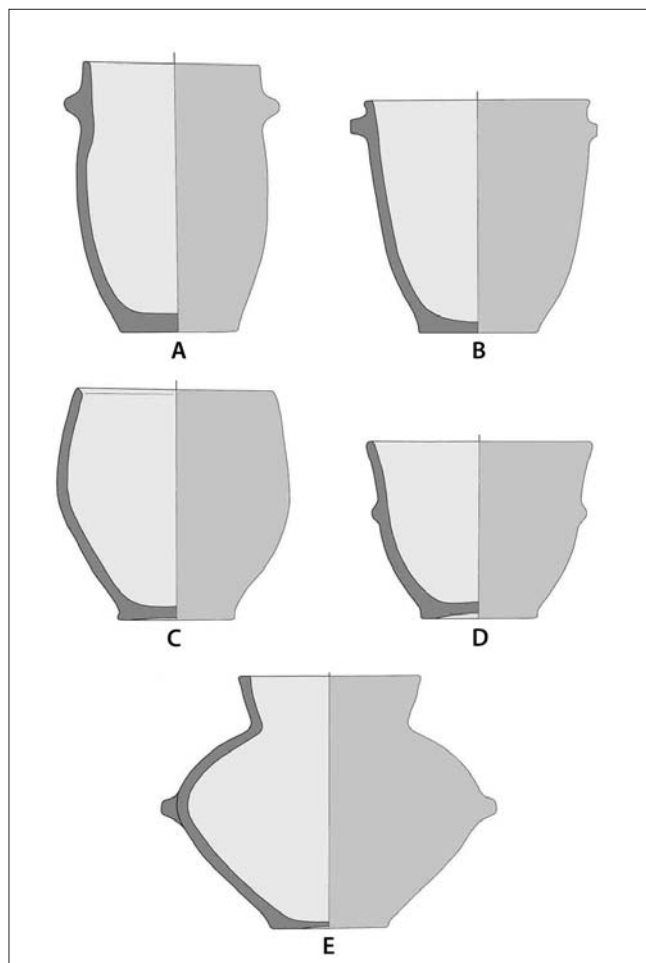
The vessel is cylindrical, with a flat base, rounded body and a flat rim (Fig. 7: A; T. 7: 6). Under the rim there are two symmetrically placed tabbed handles. Proportionally, the vessel is distinctly elongated.

Type B

The vessel has a conical shape and a flat base. The rim is slightly inverted and accentuated. Under the rim there are two symmetrically placed handles (Fig. 7: B; T. 7: 3).

Grave number	Number of individuals in grave	Sex of individuals	Age of individuals	Note on find circumstances
1	1	Female (?)	30–45	Results of analysis that are not 100% certain marked with question mark
2	2	Female Child	15–20 1–4	Bones of both individuals were found within the urn fill
3	2	Child Child	1–5 12–15	Bones of both individuals were found within the urn fill
4	1	Child	1–4	
5	2	Child Female (?)	3–7 25	Small amount of bones of both individuals was found within the damaged urn
6	1	Child	1–5	
7	1	Child	1–7	
8	1	Unknown	> 30	Only one cremated vertebra was preserved in the grave
9	1	Female (?)	25–40	
10	1	Male	15–25	
11	1	Female	15–20	
12	1	Child	2–5	
13	1	Child	0–3	
14	1 (2)	Male (Child)	> 25 1–3	Small amount of bones of a child was found within the fill outside of the urn
15	1	Child	12–15	
16	1	Child	0–1	
17	1	Child	0–1	
18	1	Child	0–3	
19	1	Child	10–13	
20	1	Child	25–35	
21	1	Female	30–50	
22	1	Female	> 45	
23	1	Female	30–50	
24	1	Male	25–35	
25	1			
26	-	-	-	Anthropological analysis hasn't been conducted
27	1	Male	30–45	

Tab. 1 Results of anthropological analysis, Vojvodine–Migalovci necropolis (Šlaus et al. 2010)



Sl. 7 Lonci – tipološka tabla (nekropola Vojvodine–Migalovci; prema Nodilo, Vrkić, Kulenović, Skelac, izradila: N. Očelić)
 Fig. 7 Pots – typological table (Vojvodine–Migalovci necropolis; made by N. Očelić after Nodilo, Vrkić, Kulenović, Skelac)

Tip C

Posuda ima ravno dno, zaobljeno tijelo i ravan obod (sl. 7: C; T. 4: 6).

Tip D

Posuda je koničnog oblika s blago naglašenim omphalos dnom, s blago naglašenim izvijenim vratom (sl. 7: D; T. 10: 2). Na ramenu posude nalaze se četiri simetrično postavljene plastične drške. Ovakve posude mogu biti ukrašene plastičnom trakom s otiscima prstiju po ramenu posude.

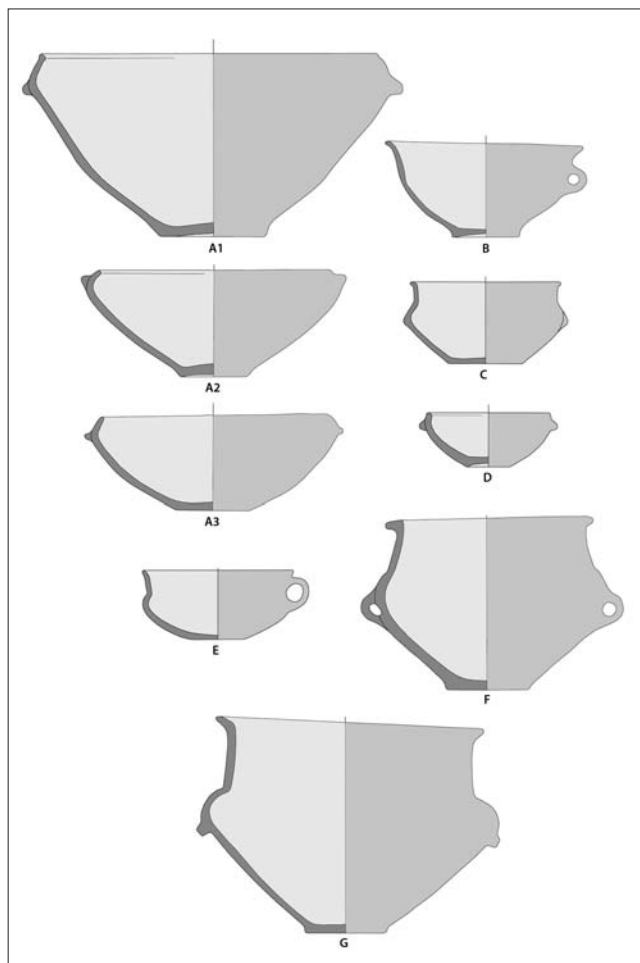
Tip E

Posuda ima blago naglašeno omphalos dno, zaobljeno tijelo, naglašeni trbuh s najvećom širinom u gornjoj trećini tijela i naglašeni ljevkastni vrat. Obod posude je ravan. Na trbuhu se nalaze dvije simetrično postavljene jezičaste drške (sl. 7: E; T. 11: 2).

Zdjele

Tip A

Riječ je o zdjelama koničnog oblika s uvučenim ili ravnim obodom. Dno ovih posuda je ravno ili omphalos tipa. Ovakve posude dodatno se mogu podijeliti s obzirom na proporcijske odnose visine i širine (sl. 8: A1; T. 1: 2; T. 8: 11; T. 10: 1, 8; sl. 8: A2; T. 1: 1; T. 3: 9; T. 5: 7; T. 6: 1; T. 7: 4, 7; T. 9: 1; sl.



Sl. 8 Zdjele – tipološka tabla (nekropola Vojvodine–Migalovci; prema Nodilo, Vrkić, Kulenović, Skelac, izradila: N. Očelić)
 Fig. 8 Bowls – typological table (Vojvodine–Migalovci necropolis; made by N. Očelić after Nodilo, Vrkić, Kulenović, Skelac)

Type C

The vessel has a flat base, rounded body and a flat rim (Fig. 7: C; T. 4: 6).

Type D

The vessel is conically shaped with a slightly emphasised omphalos base and a curved neck (Fig. 7: D; T. 10: 2). On the vessel's shoulder there are four symmetrically placed plastic handles. Vessels of this type may be decorated with a plastic band bearing finger impressions upon the vessel's shoulder.

Type E

The vessel has a slightly prominent omphalos base, rounded body, a prominent belly that is widest in the upper third of the body, and a distinctive funnel-like neck. The vessel's rim is flat while upon the vessel's belly are two symmetrically placed tabbed handles (Fig. 7: E; T. 11: 2).

Bowls

Type A

These are vessels of conical shape with an indented or flat rim. The vessel's base is of a flat or omphalos type. Such vessels can be further divided according to their height to width ratio (Fig. 8: A1; T. 1: 2; T. 8: 11; T. 10: 1, 8; Fig. 8: A2; T. 1:

8: A3; T. 2: 12; T. 6: 10; T. 7: 1; T. 9: 5, 10). Najzastupljenije su posude s odnosom 1:2, zatim 1:3, a najmanje su zastupljene posude s odnosom 1:2,5. Posude ovog tipa najčešće su neukrašene. Izuzetak čine četiri posude ukrašene pravilnim horizontalnim facetiranjem na vanjskoj strani gornje trećine posude. Većina ovih posuda ima istake različitih oblika na gornjoj polovici tijela. One mogu biti raspoređene na način dvostrane ili četverostrane simetrije. Na obodu ovih posuda mogu biti naglašene istake pravokutnog ili rogolikog oblika.

Tip B

Riječ je o zdjelama koničnog oblika, zaobljenog tijela s izrazito izvijenim vratom (sl. 8: B; T. 1: 7). Neposredno ispod oboda nalazi se mala trakasta ručka, koja spaja vrat i trbuh posude. Posude imaju ravno ili blago naglašeno omphalos dno. Jedna posuda ukrašena je facetiranjem po unutarnjem rubu posude.

Tip C

Posude imaju ravno dno, zaobljeno tijelo, naglašen trbuh, naglašen i izvijen vrat i izvijeni obod (sl. 8: C; T. 10: 6).

Tip D

Posuda ima zaobljeno tijelo, omphalos dno i blago uvučeni obod. Neposredno ispod oboda nalaze se dvije simetrično postavljene jezičaste drške (sl. 8: D; T. 9: 2).

Tip E

Posuda ima ravno dno, zaobljeno tijelo i naglašen, izvijen vrat. Na trbuhu posude nalazi se jedna trakasta ručka (sl. 8: E; T. 5: 1; T. 3: 8). Posude mogu biti ukrašene horizontalnim facetiranjem po trbuhu posude i bradavičastim ispupčenjem, također na trbuhu.

Tip F

Riječ je o zdjelama ravnog dna, zaobljenog i naglašenog trbuha s naglašenim izvijenim vratom (sl. 8: F; T. 2: 3; T. 3: 6–7; T. 9: 3). Obod ovih posuda može biti izvijen ili zaravnjen i izvijen. Na trbuhu se mogu nalaziti dvije simetrično postavljene tunelaste ili trakaste drške. Posude su neukrašene osim ukrasa facetiranja na izvijenom i zaravnjenom rubu jedne od posuda.

Tip G

Riječ je o zdjeli ravnog dna, koničnog tijela, naglašenog zaobljenog trbuha s naglašenim cilindričnim vratom i izvijenim obodom (sl. 8: G; T. 11: 5). Trbuh posude ukrašen je plitkim kosim kaneliranjem. Na trbuhu posude nalaze se dvije simetrično postavljene istake pravokutnog oblika.

Šalice

Tip A

Posude imaju ravno dno, zaobljeno tijelo, naglašen cilindričan vrat i izvijen obod (sl. 9: A; T. 1: 5; T. 8: 9). Trakasta ručka spaja obod i tijelo posude. Posude mogu biti ukrašene jednostavnim bradavičastim ispupčenjima po tijelu posude ili bradavičastim ispupčenjem okruženim žlijebom (bukl).

Tip B

Posude imaju blago zaobljeno ili konično tijelo i naglašeni prijelaz na izrazito izvijeni vrat (sl. 9: B; T. 2: 2; T. 3: 1, 8; T. 4: 7). Dna posuda mogu biti različito izvedena: ravno dno, blagonaglašeno omphalos dno i noga. Trakasta ručka

1; T. 3: 9; T. 5: 7; T. 6: 1; T. 7: 4, 7; T. 9: 1; Fig. 8: A3; T. 2: 12; T. 6: 10; T. 7: 1; T. 9: 5, 10). The most represented are vessels with 1:2 ratio, followed by 1:3 ratio, while the least represented are those with 1:2.5 ratio. Vessels of this type are predominantly undecorated, the exceptions being four vessels that are decorated with regular, horizontal faceted ornamentation on the outer side of the upper third of the vessel. Most of the vessels have protuberances of different shapes on the upper half of the body, sometimes arranged according to bilateral or quadrilateral symmetry. On the rims of these vessels there may be pronounced protuberances of horn-like or rectangular shapes.

Type B

These are vessels with a conical, rounded body and a distinctly curved neck (Fig. 8: B; T. 1: 7). Just under the rim there is a small, band-like handle connecting the vessel's neck to the belly. The vessels have a flat or slightly pointed omphalos base. One vessel has faceted ornamentation along the inner edge.

Type C

The vessels have a flat base, rounded body, prominent belly, pronounced and curved neck, and an inverted rim (Fig. 8: C; T. 10: 6).

Type D

The vessels have a rounded body, omphalos base and a slightly indented rim. There are two symmetrically placed tabbed handles just under the rim (Fig. 8: D; T. 9: 2).

Type E

These are flat-based vessels with a rounded belly and a pronounced curved neck. Just under the rim there is a band-like handle connecting the neck to the belly of the vessel (Fig. 8: E; T. 5: 1; T. 3: 8). The vessels can be decorated with horizontal faceted ornamentation on the vessel's belly and wart-like protuberances, also on the belly.

Type F

These are flat-based vessels with a rounded and pronounced belly and an accentuated, curved neck (Fig. 8: F; T. 2: 3; T. 3: 6–7; T. 9: 3). The rim of the vessel is either inverted, or flattened and inverted. Upon the belly are two symmetrical grooved or band-like handles. These vessels are typically undecorated except for faceted ornamentation on the inverted and flattened rim of one of the vessels.

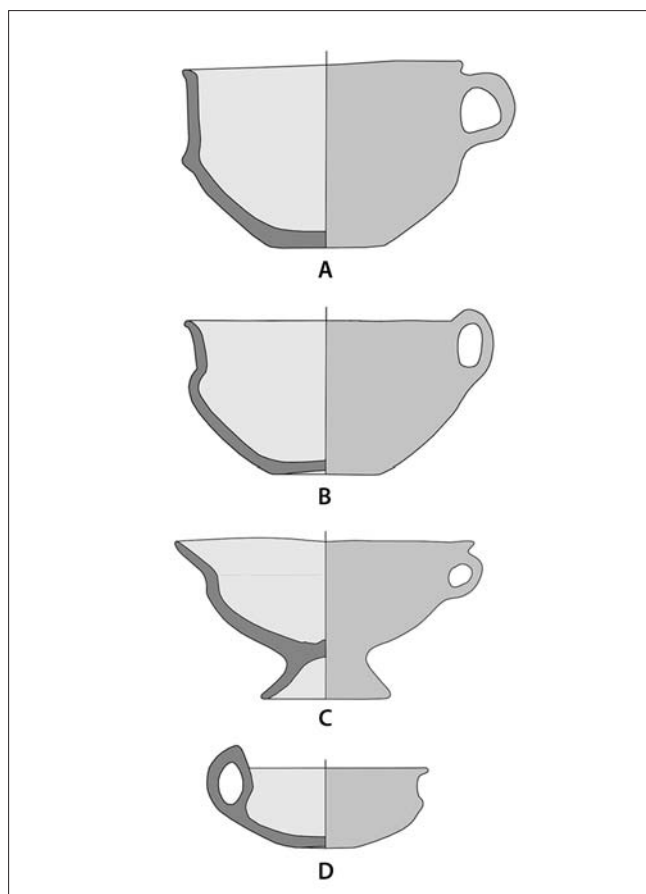
Type G

These are flat-based vessels with a conical body, an accentuated rounded belly and a prominent cylindrical neck with inverted rim (Fig. 8: G; T. 11: 5). The vessel's belly is decorated with shallow, slanting cannelures. Upon the vessel's belly are two symmetrically placed rectangular protrusions.

Cups

Type A

The vessel has a flat base, rounded body, pronounced cylindrical neck and an inverted rim (Fig. 9: A; T. 1: 5; T. 8: 9). A band-like handle connects the vessel's rim to the body. Vessels may be decorated with simple wart-like protuberances



Sl. 9 Šalice – tipološka tabla (nekropola Vojvodine–Migalovci, prema Nodilo, Vrkić, Kulenović, Skelac, izradila: N. Očelić)

Fig. 9 Cups – typological table (Vojvodine–Migalovci necropolis; made by N. Očelić after Nodilo, Vrkić, Kulenović, Skelac)

spaja tijelo i vrat posuda. Ovakve šalice mogu biti ukrašene jednostavnim bradavičastim ispupčenjima na tijelu, ali i na ručki posude.

Tip C

Posude su bikoničnog oblika, na koničnoj nozi s izrazito izvijenim vratom. Trakasta ručka spaja vrat i tijelo posude (sl. 9: C; T. 1: 6; T. 4: 5; T. 10: 4).

Tip D

Posude su ravnog dna, zaobljenog tijela i naglašenog i izvijenog vrata i oboda. Prijelaz s vrata na tijelo posude može biti naglašen plitkim žlijebom. Trakasta ručka nadvisuje obod i spaja ga s tijelom posude (sl. 9: D; T. 7: 2, 5; T. 9: 6).

Metalni nalazi

Na lokalitetu Vojvodine–Migalovci pronađen je isključivo samo nakit, dok ostale kategorije nalaza, poput oruđa, oružja itd., u potpunosti nedostaju. Najbrojnije su igle koje se mogu podijeliti na tri tipa. To su igla s topuzastom glavicom (T. 8: 4, 5), igla sa spljoštenom glavicom i naglašenim središnjim dijelom (T. 5: 2) i igla s kuglastom glavicom ukrašena s horizontalnim urezima (T. 9: 8, 9). Od ostalih predmeta možemo izdvojiti narukvice te prišivke ili aplikacije. Narukvice se mogu podijeliti u dva tipa: jednostavne lijevane narukvice D-presjeka i otvorenih krajeva (T. 2: 7) i narukvice

on the vessel's body or such protuberances surrounded by a groove (Buckl).

Type B

The vessel has a slightly rounded or conical body with an accentuated transition to a distinctly curved neck (Fig. 9: B; T. 2: 2; T. 3: 1, 8; T. 4: 7). The vessels' bases may be shaped in different ways: flat base, slightly pointed omphalos base, or a foot. A band-shaped handle connects the body to the neck of the vessel. Vessels of this type can be decorated with simple wart-like protuberances on both the body and the handle.

Type C

The vessel is biconical, set on a conical foot, with a distinctly curved neck. A band-shaped handle connects the neck to the body of the vessel (Fig. 9: C; T. 1: 6; T. 4: 5; T. 10: 4).

Type D

The vessel is flat-based, with a rounded body and prominent, curved neck and a rim. The transition from the neck to the body of the vessel is sometimes accentuated by a shallow groove. A band-like handle reaches over the rim to connect it with the body of the vessel (Fig. 9: D; T. 7: 2, 5; T. 9: 6).

Metal Items

At the Vojvodine–Migalovci site, only jewellery was found while other typical categories, such as tools, weapons, etc. were missing entirely. Of the metal items that were found, the most numerous were pins, which can be divided into three types: club-shaped pins (T. 8: 4, 5); pins with a flattened head and a pointed central part of the head (T. 5: 2); and pins with globular head, decorated with horizontal grooves (T. 9: 8, 9). Other identifiable items include bracelets, emblems or appliqué. Bracelets can be divided into two types: simple cast, open-ended bracelets of D-section form (T. 2: 7) and bracelets made of thin bronze sheet. Two emblems were also found: one larger (T. 2: 11) and one smaller (T. 1: 3). The larger emblem was deformed, with a visible eyelet hole on the inside. A few more indiscernible pieces of items were found but due to their severe fragmentation it was impossible to determine their original purpose. However, judging by their shape, they could be fragments of the aforementioned jewellery items (T. 2: 8–10; T. 9: 7).

Typological and Chronological Affiliation of Vojvodine–Migalovci Necropolis

Typological and chronological analysis has been limited to a few characteristic types of ceramic and metal finds correlating with artefacts that can be dated, with relative certainty, to a particular period. This analysis also reveals the affiliation of certain types of ceramic vessels to different cultural traditions.

od tankog brončanog lima. Pronađena su i dva prišivka, jedan većih (T. 2: 11), a drugi manjih (T. 1: 3) dimenzija. Veći prišivak je deformiran, s vidljivom ušicom na unutarnjoj strani. Pronađeno je i još nekoliko ulomaka predmeta kojima je zbog fragmentiranosti nemoguće odrediti namjenu, ali po njihovom obliku može biti riječ o ulomcima gore navedenih nakitnih predmeta (T. 2: 8–10; T. 9: 7).

Tipološko - kronološka pripadnost groblja Vojvodine–Migalovci

Tipološko-kronološka analiza bit će ograničena na nekoliko karakterističnih tipova keramičkih i metalnih nalaza koji se mogu dobro povezati s primjercima koji se s relativnom sigurnošću mogu datirati u pojedini period. Analiza će pokazati i pripadnost pojedinih tipova keramičkih posuda različitim kulturnim tradicijama.

Lonci

Lonci su oblik posude koji najčešće nisu kronološki osjetljivi. Tipovi lonaca, pronađeni na lokalitetu Vojvodine–Migalovci, mogu se pronaći u raznim kulturama te u raznim razdobljima. Međutim, potrebno je naglasiti da lonci pronađeni na ovom lokalitetu nisu vezani isključivo uz groblja, već ih nalazimo i na naseljima. Primjerice, dobre analogije za tipove lonaca kao što su A, B, E ili F možemo pronaći na lokalitetu Kalnik-Igrišće (Vrdoljak 1994). To naselje se, prema nalazima metala i keramike, može datirati u Ha A stupanj (Vrdoljak 1994: 39).

Zdjela - tip A

Visoke konične zdjele s uvučenim obodom (A1) najčešći su tip žara pronađenih na groblju Vojvodine–Migalovci. Na dosad istraživanim grobljima u Hrvatskoj žare ovakvog tipa su iznimna rijetkost. Primjerice, na groblju Gređani (Minichreiter 1983) prevladava tip žara koji je proporcijski sličan, ali tipološki sasvim različit od takvih posuda na žarnom groblju Vojvodine–Migalovci. Naime, na nekropolama kao što su Gređani i Barice (Čović 1958) prevladavaju konične zdjele s izrazito izvijenim obodima. Tek u rijetkim slučajevima kao žara može biti iskorišten tip visoke konične zdjele s uvučenim obodom. Kao primjer možemo navesti grob 48 s nekropole Gređani (Minichreiter 1983: T. 13).

Analogije za posude poput onih na, primjerice, T. 5: 7 ili T. 9: 1 mogu se pronaći na lokalitetima u Mađarskoj. Kao primjer možemo navesti nekropolu Galambok-Hársas-erdő (Szaraz 2008: Fig. 5, 4).

Općenito zdjele uvučenog ruba imaju dugi tijek trajanja, može ih se pronaći u mnogim kulturama i različitim vremenskim razdobljima. Ipak, pojedini načini ukrašavanja ovih posuda mogu se povezati s užim vremenskim razdobljima. Zanimljivo je da su različite vrste istaka postavljene po principu četverostrane simetrije (primjerice T. 1: 1; T. 3: 9). Ovakav način ukrašavanja povezuje se s grupom Belegiš II (Forenbaher 1991: 57; Dizdar 1996: 16). S ovom grupom može se povezati i posuda na T. 9: 10 (Forenbaher 1991: sl. 7: 2A; Dizdar 1996: T. 6: 5). Na brončanodobnom naselju na lokalitetu Duga ulica br. 23 (Dizdar 1996), ovakva posuda povezana je s materijalom izrazito belegiških karakteristika

Pots

Pots are a form of vessel that, in most cases, is not chronologically sensitive. The types of pots discovered at the site of Vojvodine–Migalovci may be found in various cultures and throughout different periods. However, it should be noted that the pots from this site are not only tied to cemeteries but are also found in settlements. For instance, good analogies for pots of A, B, E or F Type can be found at the Kalnik-Igrišće site (Vrdoljak 1994). Based on the metal and ceramics finds, this settlement can be dated to the Ha A phase (Vrdoljak 1994: 39).

Bowls - Type A

Of the urns found at the Vojvodine–Migalovci necropolis, the most common type has been a tall bowl with an indented rim (A1). In other thus far investigated cemeteries, urns of this type were extremely rare. For instance, the prevalent type of urns found at the Gređani necropolis (Minichreiter 1983) is similar in proportion but typologically quite different from those found at the Vojvodine–Migalovci site. Specifically, in necropolises such as Gređani and Barice (Čović 1958), conical vessels with distinctly inverted rims are highly prevalent. Only in extremely rare cases were tall conical bowls with an indented rim used as an urn; one such example was found at Grave 48 in the Gređani necropolis (Minichreiter 1983: T. 13).

Analogies for vessels such as those on T. 5: 7 or T. 9: 1 can be found at sites in Hungary, namely Galambok-Hársas-erdő necropolis (Szaraz 2008: Fig. 5, 4).

Generally speaking, bowls with inverted rims have a long duration. They can be found in numerous cultures and different time periods. Nevertheless, certain decoration schemes can be tied to distinct time periods. The urns are decorated with different types of protuberances, based on the principle of quadrilateral symmetry (for instance, T. 1: 1; T. 3: 9). This sort of decoration is typically associated with the Belegiš II group (Forenbaher 1991: 57; Dizdar 1996: 16). The vessel in T. 9: 10 can also be associated with the same group (Forenbaher 1991: Fig. 7: 2A; Dizdar 1996: T. 6: 5). The analysis of Bronze Age settlement at the site of Duga Ulica 23 (Dizdar 1996) links this kind of vessel to the material of distinctly Belegiš-culture with Vatin-culture characteristics.

Moreover, a number of urns are decorated with horizontal, faceted ornamentation on the vessel's belly or neck (for instance T. 4: 1; T. 5: 1; T. 6: 1; T. 7: 7 etc.) and this type of decoration is applied on both the inside and the outside of vessels. The faceting decoration technique is primarily associated with the horizon of transition from Br D to Ha A1 culture, or Zagreb group, according to Vinski-Gasparini (1973). It should be noted that this kind of decoration is relatively common at Vojvodina-based sites of a (probably) slightly later period; for instance, at Kalakača near the Beška site (Medović 1978). Ceramic material from those sites with such traits was dated to Iron Age II, which roughly corresponds to the Ha B period, according to the Central European chronology (Medović 1978). In general, bowls with indented

sa snažnim vatinskim karakteristikama.

Određeni broj ovakvih posuda ukrašen je horizontalnim facetiranjem po trbuhu ili vratu posude (primjerice T. 4: 1; T. 5: 1; T. 6: 1; T. 7: 7 itd.). Ovakav oblik ukrašavanja izvodi se i na vanjskoj i na unutarnjoj strani posuda. Tehnika ukrašavanja facetiranjem veže se uz horizont prelaska Br D na Ha A1, odnosno grupe Zagreb prema Vinski-Gasparini (1973). Potrebno je naglasiti da je ovakav oblik ukrašavanja relativno čest na vojvođanskim lokalitetima, vjerojatno nešto kasnijeg vremena, kao što su Kalakača kod Beške (Medović 1978). Općenito zdjele uvučenog ruba imaju dug tijek trajanja, može ih se pronaći u mnogim kulturama i različitim vremenskim razdobljima.

Zdjela – tip F

Posude ovog tipa su izrazita karakteristika nekropola na osnovi kojih je definirana virovitička grupa: Virovitica Ciglana (Vinski-Gasparini 1973) i Sirova Katalena kod Đurđevca (Vinski-Gasparini 1973). Na ostalim do sad istraženim nekropolama iz ovog razdoblja, takve posude gotovo u potpunosti nedostaju. Lokaliteti na kojima se pojavljuje ovaj tip posude su relativno rijetki. Kao primjere, koji su analogni našem tipu F, možemo navesti posudu s lokaliteta Moravče kod Sesveta (Sokol 1996: sl. 12: 2) te posudu s lokaliteta Lepoglava–Trstenice (Šimek 2003: 154, sl. 2). Potrebno je naglasiti da se ovaj tip posude na navedenim lokalitetima pojavljuje isključivo u funkciji žara. Međutim, na lokalitetu Vojvodine–Migalovci ovakav tip posude upotrijebljen je i kao prilog (tip F, T. 9: 3). Zanimljivo je napomenuti da se posude relativno sličnih tipoloških osobina (analogije sa žarama tipa s lokaliteta Virovitica i Sirova Katalena) u pogrebnom ritualu koriste na različit način. Primjerice, žara s T. 2: 3 u grob je položena s dnom prema gore, dok je žara s T. 3: 6 u grob položena uspravno.

Zdjela - tip G

Najbolje analogije za ovaj tip posude na području Hrvatske mogu se pronaći na lokalitetu Drljanovac kod Bjelovara (Majnarić-Pandžić 1988: T. I: 4; T. II: 3). Posude ovakvog tipa su rijetkost na lokalitetima s početka kulture polja sa žarama u Hrvatskoj. Navedeni primjerci s lokaliteta Drljanovac, te posuda tog tipa koja se objavljuje u radu, za sada su jedini primjerci pronađeni na području Hrvatske. Izvan Hrvatske relativno dobra analogija može se pronaći na lokalitetu Balatonmagyaród–Hidvegpuszta (Horvath 1994: gr. 13: 1). Na ovom lokalitetu navedena posuda je povezana s keramikom izrazitih osobina Ha A ili grupe Zagreb, prema podjeli Vinski-Gasparini. Potrebno je još spomenuti da je posuda ovog tipa s lokaliteta Vojvodine–Migalovci, poput analogije s navedenog mađarskog lokaliteta, ukrašena kosim kaneliranjem po trbuhu posude. Ovo je još jedan element koji ove posude vezuje uz horizont Ha A.

Zdjele tipa G možemo pronaći i na nekim naseljima. Kao primjer možemo navesti posudu tipa A2 s lokaliteta Rogoza u Sloveniji (Črešnar 2010: sl. 13). Prema tipološko-kronološkim osobinama pronađenog materijala autor ovaj lokalitet datira u rasponu od BrD/HaA1 do HaB1, odnosno, na osnovi ¹⁴C datuma u razdoblje 1200. – 950. pr. Kr. (Črešnar 2010: 73).

rims have existed for a long time and can be found in many cultures and different time periods.

Bowls – Type F

Vessels of this type are typical of those found in necropolises that served as the basis for defining the Virovitica group: Virovitica Ciglana (Vinski-Gasparini 1973) and Sirova Katalena near Đurđevac (Vinski-Gasparini 1973). In other thus far investigated necropolises from this period, such vessels are almost entirely absent and sites with this type of vessel are relatively rare. Cited examples that are analogous to our Type F include a vessel from the site of Moravče near Sesvete (Sokol 1996: sl. 12: 2) as well as a vessel from the site of Lepoglava–Trstenice (Šimek 2003: 154, Fig. 2). However, it should be noted that at those sites the vessels of this type were used exclusively as urns, while at the Vojvodine–Migalovci site they also served as grave goods (Type F, T. 9: 3). Interestingly, at Vojvodine–Migalovci, vessels with relatively similar typological characteristics (analogous to the urns of the type from the Virovitica and Sirova Katalena sites) were used in different ways during burial rituals; for instance, the urn from T. 2: 3 was laid into the grave with the base facing upwards, while the urn from T. 3: 6 was placed upright.

Bowls – Type G

The best analogies for this type of vessel in Croatia can be found at the site of Drljanovac near Bjelovar (Majnarić-Pandžić 1988: T. I: 4; T. II: 3). Vessels of this variety are rare at sites dating to the period of early Urnfield Culture in Croatia. The aforementioned artefacts from the Drljanovac site and the vessel addressed in this research paper are the only examples that have been found in Croatia thus far. Outside Croatia, a relatively good analogy can be established for the Balatonmagyaród–Hidvegpuszta site (Horvath 1994: gr. 13: 1) in Hungary. There, the vessel of this type is associated with the ceramics of distinct Ha A characteristics – or those of the Zagreb group, according to Vinski-Gasparini classification. Additionally, it should be mentioned that at both Vojvodine–Migalovci and at the Hungarian site the vessel's body was decorated with slanting cannelures; this is yet another element connecting the vessel to the Ha A horizon.

Type G bowls can be found on certain settlements. For example, a type A2 vessel from Rogoza site in Slovenia (Črešnar 2010: Fig. 13). The site is dated, based on typological-chronological features of archaeological material in BrD/HaA1 to HaB1 period range or in the period 1200–950 BC, based on ¹⁴C dates (Črešnar 2010: 73).

Cups

Cups of A and B Type are highly characteristic for sites dating to the beginning of the Urnfield Culture and their continuance can be traced back to at least Br C (Vrdoljak 1994); they are found in both necropolises and settlements. An analogy for type A cups can be found at Pod Kotom – sever pri Krogu site in Slovenia. Vessels of this type were found in the context of an earlier, middle Bronze Age phase

Šalice

Tipovi šalice A i B izrazito su karakteristični za lokalitete s početka kulture polja sa žarama. Njihovo trajanje može se pratiti barem od Br C (Vrdoljak 1994). Nalazimo ih i na nekropolama i na naseljima. Kao primjer analogije posudama tipa A možemo navesti lokalitet Pod Kotom – sever pri Krogu u Sloveniji. Na tom nalazištu posude analogne tipu A pronađene su u starijoj, srednjebrončanodobnoj fazi lokaliteta (Kerman 2011: 31, 8, G161). Ova faza lokaliteta datirana je ¹⁴C metodom u razdoblje od 17. do 15. st. pr. Kr. (Kerman 2011: 34). Kao primjer ovakvih posuda u kontekstu mlađih razdoblja možemo navesti već spomenuti lokalitet Rogoza (Črešnar 2010: sl. 9, sk2). Slično se može reći i za šalice tipa C: nalazimo ih i na nekropolama i na naseljima i imaju trajanje od srednjeg brončanog doba i karakterističan su element kulture polja sa žarama. Šalice tipa D traju od vremena početka kulture polja sa žarama (Br D/Ha A1) i interpretiraju se kao novi element u odnosu na prethodno razdoblje srednjeg brončanog doba (Vrdoljak 1994). Poput prethodno navedenog tipa šalice, i ovaj tip može se pronaći i na naseljima i na nekropolama. Ovdje ćemo navesti tek nekoliko primjera: nekropole Balatonmagyaród–Hídvégpuszta (Horvath 1994: 13 kep, 5, 6) i Galambok–Hársas-erdő (Szaraz 2008: Fig. 5, 3) u Mađarskoj, naselja Rogoza (Črešnar 2010: sl. 10, Skd 4), Kalnik–Igrišće (Vrdoljak 1994: sl. 7, C5, a, b), Mačkovac–Crišnjevi (Karavanić et al. 2002: T. 1: 6).

Nakit

Na lokalitetu Vojvodine–Migalovci pronađena je određena količina metalnih predmeta. Jedini oblici, koji su kronološki osjetljivi, su igle. Na lokalitetu je pronađeno tri tipa igala: igla sa spljoštenom glavicom i naglašenim središnjim dijelom (T. 5: 2), topuzaste igle bez ukrasa (T. 8: 4–5) i igla s kuglastom glavicom ukrašena s horizontalnim urezima (T. 9: 8–9). Tip igle sa spljoštenom glavicom karakterističan je nalaz na grobljima s početka kulture polja sa žarama. Ovakav tip igle može se pronaći u ostavama i to isključivo druge faze, kao npr. Brodski Varoš (Vinski-Gasparini 1973: T. 53: 1–2) ili Malička (Balen-Letunić 1985: T. 2: 4). Ovakve igle nalazimo i na naseljima, kao npr. Kalnik–Igrišće (Majnarić-Pandžić 1992: T. 1: 3). Topuzaste igle su rasprostranjene na izrazito širokom području srednje Europe (Majnarić-Pandžić 1992: 60). U Hrvatskoj ih nalazimo u kontekstu svih kulturnih grupa s početka kulture polja sa žarama. Nalazimo ih i u ostavama isključivo druge faze. Njihovo trajanje vezuje se uz stupnjeve Br D i Ha A.

Igle s kuglastom glavicom ukrašenom horizontalnim urezima prisutne su u ostavama i naseljima. Primjerci slični našem mogu se naći u ostavama druge faze, a kao primjer možemo navesti ostavu Gornji Slatinik (Vinski-Gasparini 1973: T. 69: 8). Nadalje, iglu sličnu našoj možemo pronaći i na naselju Kalnik–Igrišće (Majnarić-Pandžić 1992: T. II: b13). Na tom lokalitetu ovakav tip igle stratigrafski je vezan uz tipove metalnih nalaza koji su karakteristični za drugu fazu ostava prema Vinski-Gasparini (1973)⁵.

⁵ Ovaj članak ne bi bio moguć bez truda, zalaganja i sposobnosti naših suradnika kojima dugujemo veliku zahvalnost: N. Lete, restauracija keramičkog materijala; A. Ivanković, izrada crteža arheološkog materijala i N. Ocelić, grafička obrada i izrada slikovnih priloga i tabli.

of the site (Kerman 2011: 31, 8, G161). This phase is dated by ¹⁴C method in the period 17th–15th ct. BC (Kerman 2011: 34). Vessels of this type can be found in the context of later periods such as aforementioned Rogoza site in Slovenia (Črešnar 2010: sl. 9, sk2). Similar is true for Type C cups found in necropolises and settlements that existed since the Middle Bronze Age and are a characteristic element of the Urnfield Culture. Furthermore, Type D cups have existed since the beginning of the Urnfield Culture period (Br D/Ha A1) and are interpreted as a new element in relation to the previous Middle Bronze Age period (Vrdoljak 1994). As with the aforementioned types of cups, Type D can also be found in both settlements and necropolises. Here, only a few examples would suffice: necropolis Balatonmagyaród–Hídvégpuszta (Horvath 1994: 13 kep, 5, 6) and Galambok–Hársas-erdő (Szaraz 2008: Fig. 5, 3) in Hungary, settlements Rogoza (Črešnar 2010: sl. 10, Skd 4), Kalnik–Igrišće (Vrdoljak 1994: sl. 7, C5, a, b), Mačkovac–Crišnjevi (Karavanić et al. 2002: T. 1: 6).

Jewellery

At the Vojvodine–Migalovci site, a quantity of metal items was found. Among them, the only chronologically sensitive forms are pins. Three types of pins were found at the site: pins with a flattened head and a pointed central part (T. 5: 2); club shaped pins without ornamentation (T. 8: 4–5); and a pin with globular head, decorated with horizontal incisions (T. 9: 8–9). The flattened-head type of pin is a typical find of necropolises dating to the beginning of the Urnfield Culture period. This type of pin can be found in hoards, but only in those from the second phase: for instance, in Brodski Varoš (Vinski-Gasparini 1973: T. 53: 1–2) or Malička (Balen-Letunić 1985: T. 2: 4). Such pins have also been found in settlements, such as at Kalnik–Igrišće (Majnarić-Pandžić 1992: T. 1: 3). Club shaped pins are spread across an extremely wide area of Central Europe (Majnarić-Pandžić 1992: 60) and, in Croatia, they are found in the context of all cultural groups from the early Urnfield Culture period. They are also found in hoards, but exclusively in those from the second phase; their presence is associated with the Br D and Ha A periods.

Pins with a globular head, decorated with horizontal incisions, are present in hoards and settlements. Artefacts similar to ours can be found in hoards of the second phase; for instance, in a Gornji Slatinik hoard (Vinski-Gasparini 1973: T. 69: 8). Moreover, a similar pin has also been found in the Kalnik–Igrišće settlement (Majnarić-Pandžić 1992: T. II: b13). At the aforementioned site, this type of pin is stratigraphically associated with the types of metal finds that are characteristic for the second phase of the hoard period, according to Vinski-Gasparini (1973)⁵.

⁵ This research paper would not have been possible without the hard work, commitment and skills of our colleagues to whom we owe gratitude: N. Lete, for the restoration of ceramic materials; A. Ivanković, for drawings of archaeological material; and N. Ocelić, for DTP and the preparation of illustrations and tables.

KATALOG

GROB 1

Grob je pronađen sa znatnim oštećenjem koje se dogodilo u starijem razdoblju i pod neutvrđenim okolnostima. U njemu je pronađena samo polovica žare okrenute dnom prema gore. U zapuni žare nalazila se zemlja, pri vrhu koje je bio tanak sloj spaljenih kostiju. Nisu pronađeni nikakvi drugi nalazi.

Žara: zdjela koničnog oblika, ravnog dna i uvučenog oboda. Na obodu su se nalazile dvije simetrično postavljene horizontalne drške od kojih je sačuvana samo jedna. Boja varira od smeđe do oker. Dimenzije: visina 15,4 cm; promjer oboda: 33 cm; najveća širina: 36,5 cm; promjer dna: 9,7 cm.

Grobni prilozi: u grobu nisu nađeni nikakvi prilozi ali zbog oštećenosti groba nije isključeno da su postojali.

Antropološka analiza: fragmentirane spaljene kosti pripadaju najvjerojatnije ženi u dobi od 30 do 45 godina starosti.

GROB 2

U plitko sačuvanom ukopu pronađena je cjelovita žara okrenuta dnom prema gore. U zapuni žare nalazila se zemlja, pri vrhu koje je bio tanak sloj spaljenih kostiju. Neposredno iznad žare pronađen je dio brončane igle.

Žara: zdjela koničnog oblika, ravnog dna i uvučenog oboda na kojemu se nalaze četiri simetrično postavljene istake. Na ramenu se nalazila jedna trakasta ručka koja nije sačuvana. Zdjela sadrži u sebi primjese kalcita, tamnosmeđe je boje i uglačana s obje strane. Dimenzije: visina: 17,9 cm; promjer oboda: 35,6 cm; najveća širina: 36,8 cm; promjer dna: 10,2 cm.

Grobni prilozi:

1. Donji dio brončane igle nepoznatog tipa.
2. Manja brončana aplikacija kružnog oblika.

Antropološka analiza: fragmentirane spaljene kosti pripadaju dvjema osobama. Veća količina kostiju pripada ženi u dobi od 15 do 20 godina, a manja količina djetetu u dobi od 1 do 4 godine starosti.

GROB 3

U plitko sačuvanom ukopu nalazila se žara okrenuta dnom prema gore. Unutar žare nalazio se sloj zemlje i pri vrhu tanji sloj spaljenih kostiju. Uokolo žare nalazili su se ulomci triju keramičkih posuda.

Žara: konična zdjela, šireg ravnog dna s izvijenim obodom bez vidljivih istaka. Grube je fakture s primjesom pijeska. Boja varira od smeđe do oker. Dimenzije: visina: 13,7 cm; promjer oboda: 28,2 cm; najveća širina: 25,3 cm; promjer dna: 9,6 cm.

Grobni prilozi:

1. Konična šalica na prstenastoj nozi s blagim prijelazom trbuha u vrat posude. Izvijen obod i jedna trakasta ručka koja spaja trbuh i vrat posude. Svijetlosmeđe do oker boje. Dimenzije: visina: 10,9 cm; visina noge: 1,8 cm; promjer oboda: 15,2 cm; najveća širina: 13 cm; najmanji promjer noge: 6,5 cm; najveći promjer noge: 8,1 cm.
2. Bikonična šalica s blago izvučenim obodom. Prijelaz vrata i trbuha naglašen horizontalnom linijom

CATALOGUE

GRAVE 1

The grave was found with considerable damage, which had been caused at an earlier time by undetermined circumstances. In the grave, only a half of an urn was found, with the base facing upwards. The urn fill contained soil with a thin layer of incinerated bones near the top. There were no other finds.

Urn: conical, flat-based bowl with an indented rim. The rim contained two symmetrically placed horizontal handles, of which only one is preserved. The colour varies from brown to beige. Dimensions: height: 15.4 cm; rim diameter: 33 cm; largest width: 36.5 cm; base diameter: 9.7 cm.

Grave goods: no grave goods were found in the grave but in light of the grave damage, it cannot be excluded that they once existed.

Anthropological analysis: cremated bones, fragmented, most probably belonging to the woman of 30–45 years.

GRAVE 2

In the shallowly preserved burial pit a complete urn was found with the base facing upwards. The urn fill contained soil with a thin layer of incinerated bones near the top. Just above the urn part of a bronze pin was found.

Urn: conical, flat-based bowl with an indented rim that has four symmetrically placed protuberances. On the vessel's shoulder there was one band-like handle that has not been preserved. The bowl, which contains admixtures of calcite, is dark brown in colour and polished on both sides. Dimensions: height: 17.9 cm; rim diameter: 35.6 cm; largest width: 36.8 cm; base diameter: 10.2 cm.

Grave goods:

1. The lower part of a bronze pin of unknown type
2. A smaller bronze appliqué of a rounded shape.

Anthropological analysis: cremated bones, fragmented, belonging to two individuals. Larger amount of bones belongs to a woman of 15–20 years; the smaller amount of bones belongs to a child of 1–4 years.

GRAVE 3

In a shallowly preserved burial pit there was an urn with the base facing upwards. The urn contained a layer of soil and a thin layer of incinerated bones near the top. Around the urn were fragments of three ceramic vessels.

Urn: conical bowl with a broad flat base and an inverted rim without visible protuberances. The bowl is coarsely textured with an admixture of sand. The colour varies from brown to beige. Dimensions: height: 13.7 cm; rim diameter: 28.2 cm; largest width: 25.3 cm; base diameter: 9.6 cm.

Grave goods:

1. Biconical cup set upon a ring-like foot, with a smooth transition of the vessel's belly into the neck. Inverted rim and one band-like handle connecting the belly with the neck. Light brown to beige in colour. Dimensions: height: 10.9 cm; foot height: 1.8 cm; rim diameter: 15.2 cm; largest width: 13 cm; smallest foot diameter: 6.5 cm; largest foot diameter: 8.1 cm.
2. Iconic cup with a slightly indented rim. The transition between the neck and the belly is accentuated by a horizontal line with three wart-like protuberances set crosswise below it. The band-like handle that connects the belly with the rim is missing. The

ispod koje su tri unakrsno postavljena bradavičasta ispupčenja. Nedostaje trakasta ručka koja je spajala trbuh s obodom. Tamnosmeđe je boje. Dimenzije: visina: 11,1 cm; promjer oboda: 16,3 cm; najveća širina: 16,3 cm; promjer dna: 7,1 cm.

3. Donji dio grube posude, ravnog širokog dna i izvučenog oboda koji se nije sačuvao. Boja varira od oker do narančaste.

Antropološka analiza: fragmentirane spaljene kosti pripadaju dvjema osobama. Dio pripada djetetu u dobi od 1 do 5 godina a dio djetetu u dobi od 12 do 15 godina starosti.

GROB 4

U znatno oštećenom grobu pronađeni su fragmenti žare koja je bila okrenuta dnom prema gore. U njoj zapuni nalazila se manja količina spaljenih kostiju. Uokolo žare pronađeno je više fragmenata dviju keramičkih posuda.

Žara: zdjela ravnog dna, grube fature s primjesama pijeska. Boja varira od narančastocrvene do smeđe.

Grobni prilozi:

1. Fragmenti šalice S-profilacije, s jednom sačuvanom trakastom ručkom koja spaja obod i rame posude. Dimenzije: visina: 7,9 cm; promjer oboda: 12,2 cm; najveća širina: 10,8 cm.
2. Fragmenti posude koju nije moguće rekonstruirati.

Antropološka analiza: fragmentirane spaljene kosti pripadaju djetetu u dobi od 1 do 4 godine starosti.

GROB 5

U znatno oštećenom grobu pronađeni su fragmenti žare koja je bila okrenuta dnom prema gore. U njoj zapuni nalazila se manja količina spaljenih kostiju. Uokolo žare pronađeno je nekoliko ulomaka druge keramičke posude.

Žara: konična zdjela ravnog dna i lagano izvijenog oboda. Grube fature i ujednačene tamno smeđe boje.

Grobni prilozi:

1. Nekoliko ulomaka keramičke posude oker boje.

Antropološka analiza: manja količina fragmentiranih spaljenih kostiju pripada dvjema osobama: djetetu u dobi od 3 do 7 godina i najvjerojatnije ženi u dobi od 25 godina starosti.

GROB 6

U grobu se nalazila žara s dnom okrenutim prema gore. Zapuna joj je bila ispunjena zemljom u čijem se središnjem dijelu nalazio tanak sloj spaljenih kostiju. Uokolo su se nalazili ulomci jedne priložene posude.

Žara: zdjela ravnog i istaknutog dna, zaobljenog i naglašenog trbuha s izvijenim vratom. Na trbuhu se nalaze dvije simetrično postavljene tunelaste ili trakaste drške. Grube je izrade od nepročišćene gline s primjesama kvarcnog pijeska. Ujednačene je sivosmeđe boje. Dimenzije: visina: 16,7 cm; promjer oboda: 25 cm; najveća širina: 25,5 cm; promjer dna: 8,8 cm.

Grobni prilozi:

1. Šalice na prstenastoj nozi s jednom trakastom ručkom koja spaja vrat i rame posude. Na gornjem dijelu ručke nalazi se jedno vodoravno izvučeno rebro. Na obodu su izvučena četiri simetrična jezica. Faktura je gruba, glina od koje je rađena posuda ne-

cup is dark brown in colour. Dimensions: height: 11.1 cm; rim diameter: 16.3 cm; largest width: 16.3 cm; base diameter: 7.1 cm.

3. Lower part of a coarse vessel with a flat, wide base and an indented rim that is not preserved. The colour ranges from beige to orange.

Anthropological analysis: cremated bones, fragmented, belonging to two individuals; partly to a child of 1–5 years, partly to an adolescent of 12–15 years.

GRAVE 4

In the considerably damaged grave the fragments of an urn were found, with the urn base facing upwards. The vessel's fill contained a small amount of incinerated bones. Around the urn a number of fragments of two ceramic vessels were discovered.

Urn: flat-based bowl of a coarse texture, with an admixture of sand. The colour ranges from orange-red to brown.

Grave goods:

1. Fragments of a cup with an S-shaped profile and one preserved band-like handle connecting the vessel's rim and shoulder. Dimensions: height: 7.9 cm; rim diameter: 12.2 cm; largest width: 10.8 cm.
2. Fragments of a vessel that is impossible to reconstruct.

Anthropological analysis: cremated bones, fragmented, belonging to a child of 1–4 years.

GRAVE 5

In the considerably damaged grave the fragments of an urn were found, with the urn base facing upwards. The vessel's fill contained a small amount of incinerated bones. Around the urn a number of fragments of other ceramic vessels were discovered.

Urn: conical, flat-based bowl with a slightly inverted rim. The urn is coarsely textured and uniformly dark brown in colour.

Grave goods:

1. A few fragments of a ceramic vessel that is beige in colour.

Anthropological analysis: smaller amount of cremated bones, fragmented, belonging to two individuals; a child of 3–7 years and most probably a woman of 25 years.

GRAVE 6

The grave contained an urn with the base facing upwards. Its fill comprised soil with a thin layer of incinerated bones in the central part. Around it were the fragments of a vessel serving as grave goods.

Urn: vessel with a flat and pointed base, rounded and pronounced belly and a curved neck. Upon the belly are two symmetrically placed grooved or band-like handles. The vessel is coarsely textured and made of impure clay containing admixtures of quartz sand. The colour is uniformly grey-brown. Dimensions: height: 16.7 cm; rim diameter: 25 cm; largest width: 25.5 cm; base diameter: 8.8 cm.

Grave goods:

1. A cup set on a ring-like foot, with one band-like handle connecting the vessel's neck and shoulder. There is one horizontally drawn rib at the upper part of the handle. Upon the rim are four horizontally drawn tabs. The vessel's texture is coarse; it is made of impure clay containing admixtures of

pročišćena, s primjesama pijeska i kvarca, boja neujednačena žutocrvena do siva. Dimenzije: visina: 9,6 cm; promjer oboda: 14,5 cm; najveća širina: 11,9 cm; promjer dna: 4,3 cm.

2. Ulomak dna posude. Dimenzije: širina: 3,9 cm; duljina: 5,2 cm.
3. Ulomak oboda posude. Dimenzije: širina: 5,1 cm; duljina: 6,2 cm.

Antropološka analiza: fragmentirane spaljene kosti pripadaju djetetu u dobi od 1 do 5 godina starosti.

GROB 7

U kružnom ukopu promjera 0,40 m, nalazila se žara okrenuta dnom prema gore. U većem dijelu zapune žare nalazila se obična zemlja, a pri samom vrhu tanji sloj spaljenih kostiju. Unutar sloja spaljenih kostiju nalazila su se i tri brončana priloga. Jedan brončani prilog pronađen je i u sloju iznad žare.

Žara: zdjela koničnog oblika, ravnog dna i uvučenog oboda. Na ramenu se nalaze četiri simetrično postavljene horizontalne istake. Dimenzije: visina: 11,1 cm; promjer oboda: 29,2 cm; najveća širina: 29,9 cm; promjer dna: 11,6 cm.

Grobni prilozi:

1. Manja narukvica od lijevane bronce s otvorenim krajevima.
2. Polovica brončane ogrlice.
3. Deformirani predmet od brončanog lima – vjerojatno aplikacija.
4. Dio brončane igle ili narukvice.

Antropološka analiza: fragmentirane spaljene kosti pripadaju djetetu u dobi od 3 do 7 godina starosti.

GROB 8

U znatno oštećenom grobu nalazili su se fragmenti žare okrenute dnom prema gore. U njoj zapuni pronađena je samo manja količina spaljenih kostiju. Nisu pronađeni nikakvi drugi prilozi, ipak nije isključeno da su postojali.

Žara: zdjela koničnog oblika, lagano izvučenog oboda i ravnog dna. Na obodu su se nalazile dvije ili četiri kraće horizontalne istake koje nisu sačuvane. Posuda je rađena od nepročišćene gline s primjesama kvarca i pijeska, smeđe do tamnosmeđe boje.

Antropološka analiza: zbog oštećenosti groba sačuvan je samo spaljeni kralježak osobe mlađe od 30 godina starosti.

GROB 9

U znatno oštećenom grobu nalazili su se fragmenti žare okrenute dnom prema gore. U njoj zapuni pronađena je zemlja i spaljene kosti. Uokolo žare nalazili su se fragmenti dviju priloženih keramičkih posuda.

Žara: fragmentirana zdjela koničnog oblika, ravnog dna, lagano izvučenog i zaravnjenog oboda. Grube je fature, izrađena od nepročišćene gline s primjesama kvarca i pijeska. Neujednačeno je pečena pa su boje različite. Dimenzije: visina: 11,8 cm; promjer oboda: 16,3 cm; najveća širina: 14 cm; promjer dna: 7,1 cm.

Grobni prilozi:

1. Manja zdjela S – profilacije, ravnog dna s jednom trakastom ručkom koja spaja vrat i rame posude. Na ramenu posude nalaze se četiri simetrično postav-

quartz sand. The colour is uneven, ranging from yellowish red to grey. Dimensions: height: 9.6 cm; rim diameter: 14.5 cm; largest width: 11.9 cm; base diameter: 4.3 cm.

2. Fragment of a vessel's base. Dimensions: width: 3.9 cm; length: 5.2 cm.
3. Fragment of a vessel's rim. Dimensions: width: 5.1 cm; length: 6.2 cm.

Anthropological analysis: cremated bones, fragmented, belonging to a child of 1–5 years.

GRAVE 7

In a circular burial pit measuring 0.40 m in diameter there was an urn with the base facing upwards. The urn fill was mostly comprised of plain soil, with a thin layer of incinerated bones at the very top. Within the layer of incinerated bones there were three bronze items serving as grave goods. Another bronze item was also found in the layer above the urn.

Urn: conical, flat-based bowl with an indented rim. Upon the shoulder are four symmetrically placed horizontal protuberances. Dimensions: height: 11.1 cm; rim diameter: 29.2 cm; largest width: 29.9 cm; base diameter: 11.6 cm.

Grave goods:

1. A smaller cast bronze bracelet with open ends.
2. Half of a bronze necklace.
3. A deformed item made of bronze sheet – probably an appliqué.
4. Part of a bronze pin or bracelet.

Anthropological analysis: cremated bones, fragmented, belonging to a child of 3–7 years.

GRAVE 8

In the considerably damaged grave there were fragments of an urn, with the urn base facing upwards. The urn fill contained only a small amount of incinerated bones. Grave goods were not found, although it cannot be excluded that they once existed.

Urn: conical, flat-based bowl with a slightly indented rim. The rim had two or four short horizontal protuberances that are not preserved. The vessel, which is made of impure clay containing admixtures of quartz and sand, is brown to dark brown in colour.

Anthropological analysis: because of the damage of the grave, only one cremated vertebra was preserved, belonging to an individual younger than 30.

GRAVE 9

In the considerably damaged grave there were fragments of an urn, with the urn base facing upwards. Its fill contained soil and incinerated bones. Around it were the fragments of two vessels, which served as grave goods.

Urn: a fragmented conical, flat-based bowl with a slightly indented and flattened rim. It is coarsely textured, with admixtures of quartz and sand. It was unevenly baked and varies in colour. Dimensions: height: 11.8 cm; rim diameter: 16.3 cm; largest width: 14 cm; base diameter: 7.1 cm.

Grave goods:

1. A small, flat-based bowl with an S-shaped profile and one band-like handle connecting the vessel's shoulder and neck. Upon the shoulder are four symmetrically placed horizontal protuberances. It is of a coarse texture and has uneven, beige to grey,

ljene horizontalne istake. Grube je fature i neujednačene oker do sive boje.

2. Fragmenti posude ravnog dna s bradavičastim ispupčenjima na ramenu. Polirane površine i tamnosive boje.

Antropološka analiza: fragmentirane spaljene kosti pripadaju najvjerojatnije ženi u dobi od 25 do 40 godina starosti.

GROB 10

U širokom kružnom ukopu, sačuvanom samo u donjem dijelu, pronađena je žara okrenuta otvorom prema gore. U njoj zapuni, na samom dnu, nalazio se sloj nešto krupnijih (do 10 cm dužine) spaljenih kostiju. Žara je bila poklopljena širokom zdjelom na način da joj je dno bilo okrenuto prema gore. Zbog velike fragmentiranosti ovu posudu se nije uspjelo rekonstruirati. Uz nju se nalazio manji dio priložene keramičke posude.

Žara: zdjela ravnog dna, zaobljenog i naglašenog trbuha s naglašenim izvijenim vratom. Obod ove posude je zaravnjen i izvijen te ukrašen facetiranjem. Na trbuhu se nalaze dvije simetrično postavljene tunelaste drške. Posuda je finije izrade, uglačana s vanjske strane i ujednačene tamnosmeđe boje. Dimenzije: visina: 24,7 cm; promjer oboda: 29,6 cm; najveća širina: 33,2 cm; promjer dna: 11,6 cm.

Grobni prilozi:

1. Zdjela ravnog dna i širokog izvijenog oboda. Na vratu se nalaze dvije simetrično postavljene trakaste drške. Dimenzija: visina: 10,2 cm; promjer oboda: 16,1 cm; najveća širina: 15,5 cm.
2. Fragmenti lonca crvenkaste boje.

Antropološka analiza: fragmentirane spaljene kosti pripadaju muškarcu u dobi od 15 do 20 godina starosti.

GROB 11

U dobro sačuvanom kružnom ukopu promjera 0,60 m, nalazila se žara okrenuta dnom prema gore. U njoj zapuni nalazila se obična zemlja na vrhu koje se nalazio tanji sloj spaljenih kostiju i ulomci brončane trake. U zapuni ukopa nalazili su se ulomci dviju priloženih posuda izmiješani s tamnom zemljom s ostacima gareži.

Žara: zdjela koničnog oblika, ravnog dna i uvučenog oboda na kojemu se nalaze četiri simetrično postavljene istake. Na ramenu se nalazila jedna trakasta ručka koja nije sačuvana. Zdjela sadrži u sebi primjese kalcita, tamnosmeđe je boje i uglačana je s obje strane. Gotovo da je identična žari iz groba 2. Dimenzije: visina: 14,7 cm; promjer oboda: 22,1 cm; najveća širina: 21,1 cm; promjer dna: 7 cm; promjer dna: 6,9 cm.

2. Posuda ravnog dna i profiliranog trbuha. Neujednačeno pečena, boje od narančaste do sive. Dimenzije: visina: 18,2 cm; promjer oboda: 37,5 cm; najveća širina: 39,5 cm; promjer dna: 10,8 cm.

Antropološka analiza: fragmentirane spaljene kosti pripadaju ženi u dobi od 15 do 20 godina starosti.

GROB 12

U dobro sačuvanom kružnom ukopu promjera 0,60 i dubine 0,40 m, nalazila se žara okrenuta dnom prema gore. U većem dijelu zapune žare nalazila se obična zemlja a samo

colouring.

2. Fragments of a flat-based bowl with wart-like protuberances on the shoulder. The surface is polished and dark grey.

Anthropological analysis: cremated bones, fragmented, most probably belonging to a woman of 25–40 years.

GRAVE 10

In a wide, circular burial pit, preserved only in the lower part, an urn was found with the urn opening facing upwards. At the very bottom of its fill there was a layer of slightly larger (up to 10 cm in length) incinerated bones. The urn was covered by a wide bowl and its base was facing upwards. Due to high fragmentation, this vessel was impossible to reconstruct. Beside it was a small part of a ceramic vessel serving as grave goods.

Urn: flat-based bowl with round and pointed belly and pronounced, curved neck. The rim is flattened, inverted and covered with faceted ornaments. On the belly, there are two symmetrically placed and grooved handles. The vessel is of a finer texture, polished on the outside and evenly dark brown in colour. Dimensions: height: 24.7 cm; rim diameter: 29.6 cm; largest width: 33.2 cm; base diameter: 11.6 cm.

Grave goods:

1. Flat-based bowl with wide, inverted rim. On the neck, there are two symmetrically placed and grooved handles. Dimensions: height: 10.2 cm; rim diameter: 16.1 cm; largest width: 15.5 cm.
2. Fragments of a reddish-coloured pot.

Anthropological analysis: cremated bones, fragmented, belonging to a man of 15–20 years.

GRAVE 11

In a well-preserved circular burial pit measuring 0.60 m in diameter there was an urn with the base facing upwards. The urn's fill contained plain soil, at the top of which was a thin layer of incinerated bones and fragments of a bronze band. The grave backfill contained fragments of two vessels serving as grave goods, mixed with some dark soil and charcoal residues.

Urn: flat-based, conical bowl with an inverted rim and four symmetrically placed protuberances on its surface. On the shoulder, there was one band-like handle which has not been preserved. The bowl contains admixtures of calcite. It is dark brown in colour, polished on both sides and almost identical to the urn from Grave 2. Dimensions: height: 14.7 cm; rim diameter: 22.1 cm; largest width: 21.1 cm; base diameter: 7 cm; base diameter: 6.9 cm.

2. Flat-based bowl with a profiled belly. Unevenly baked, with colour varying from orange to grey. Dimensions: height: 18.2 cm; rim diameter: 37.5 cm; largest width: 39.5 cm; base diameter: 10.8 cm.

Anthropological analysis: cremated bones, fragmented, belonging to a woman of 15–20 years.

GRAVE 12

In a well preserved circular burial pit measuring 0.60 m in diameter and 0.40 m in depth there was an urn with the base facing upwards. The urn content was mostly comprised of plain soil and, near the top, a thin layer of incinerated bones containing several fragments of bronze sheet. The burial pit was filled with dark soil, charcoal and fragments

pri njenom vrhu tanji sloj spaljenih kostiju i više ulomaka brončanog lima. Ukop groba bio je zapunjen tamnom zemljom, gareži i ulomcima triju priloženih keramičkih posuda.

Žara: bikonična zdjela uskog i ravnog dna, blago naglašenog prijelaza trbuha i vrata posude. Širok otvor s naglašeno izvijenim obodom koji je horizontalno facetiran s unutarnje strane. Posuda je smeđe do tamnosmeđe boje. Dimenzije: visina: 15,5 cm, promjer oboda: 35 cm, najveća širina: 31,9 cm, promjer dna: 10,4 cm.

Grobni prilozi:

1. Više ulomaka nagorenog brončanog lima ili trake, moguće da se radi o dijelovima narukvice.
2. Šalica na visokoj prstenastoj nozi, slabo naglašenog prijelaza između trbuha i vrata posude, širokog otvora i izvijenog oboda. Manja trakasta ručka spaja vrat i rame posude. Posuda je neujednačene smeđe boje raznih nijansi. Dimenzije: visina: 10,3 cm, visina noge: 6,7 cm, promjer oboda: 19,1 cm; najveća širina: 15,5 cm; najmanji promjer noge: 5,1 cm; najveći promjer noge: 8,2 cm.
3. Veći lonac ravnog dna, lagano zaobljenog trbuha i ravnog vrata. Grube izrade i narančaste boje. Dimenzije: visina: 19,9 cm; promjer oboda: 16,7 cm; najveća širina: 19,8 cm; promjer dna: 9,9 cm.
4. Bikonična zdjelica ravnog dna i lagano izvijenog oboda. Prijelaz trbuha i vrata posude naglašen horizontalnom urezanim linijom. Manja trakasta ručka spaja vrat i rame posude. Boja varira od oker do tamnosmeđe. Dimenzije: visina: 7,5 cm; promjer oboda: 16,3 cm; najveća širina: 15,8 cm.
5. Ulomci nekoliko posuda koje nije moguće rekonstruirati.

Antropološka analiza: fragmentirane spaljene kosti pripadaju djetetu u dobi od 2 do 5 godina starosti.

GROB 13

U slabo sačuvanom kružnom ukopu nalazila se manja žara položena dnom prema gore. U većem dijelu zapune žare nalazila se obična zemlja, a samo pri vrhu tanji sloj spaljenih kostiju. Uokolo žare nalazili su se ulomci triju priloženih keramičkih posuda i glava brončane igle.

Žara: zdjela ravnog dna, zaobljenog trbuha s blagim prijelazom na vrat posude. Obod je lagano izvijen. Jedna veća ručka spaja obod i rame posude. Posuda je grube fature i tamnosmeđe boje. Dimenzije: visina: 13,3 cm; promjer oboda: 23,8 cm; najveća širina: 24,2 cm; promjer dna: 8 cm.

Grobni prilozi:

1. Gornji dio brončane igla sa spljoštenom glavicom i horizontalnim urezima.
2. Uokolo žare nalazili su se ulomci triju posuda koje nije bilo moguće rekonstruirati.

Antropološka analiza: fragmentirane spaljene kosti pripadaju djetetu u dobi od 0 do 3 godina starosti.

GROB 14

U sačuvanom ukopu promjera 0,60 i dubine 0,40 m, nalazila se žara okrenuta dnom prema gore. U većem dijelu zapune žare nalazila se obična zemlja, a samo pri vrhu tanji sloj spaljenih kostiju. Ukop groba bio je zapunjen tamnom

of three ceramic vessels serving as grave goods.

Urn: biconical vessel with a narrow, flat base and slightly accentuated transition between the vessel belly and neck. It has a wide opening with distinctly inverted rim and horizontally faceted ornaments on the inside. The vessel is brown to dark brown in colour. Dimensions: height: 15.5 cm; rim diameter: 35 cm; largest width: 31.9 cm; base diameter: 10.4 cm.

Grave goods:

1. A number of partially burnt fragments of bronze sheet or a band, possibly parts of a bracelet.
2. Cup set on a high ring-like foot, with a slightly pronounced transition between the vessel belly and neck, a wide opening and an inverted rim. A smaller band-like handle connects the vessel neck to the shoulder. The vessel is of uneven brown colour of various shades. Dimensions: height: 10.3 cm; foot height: 6.7 cm; rim diameter: 19.1 cm; largest width: 15.5 cm; smallest foot diameter: 5.1 cm; largest foot diameter: 8.2 cm.
3. A larger flat-based pot with slightly rounded belly and flat neck. It is coarsely made and orange in colour. Dimensions: height: 19.9 cm; rim diameter: 16.7 cm; largest width: 19.8 cm; base diameter: 9.9 cm.
4. A small, flat-based biconical bowl with slightly inverted rim. The transition between the vessel belly and neck is highlighted by a horizontally incised line. A smaller band-like handle connects the vessel neck to the shoulder. The colour varies from beige to dark brown. Dimensions: height: 7–5 cm; rim diameter: 16.3 cm; largest width: 15.8 cm.
5. Fragments of several vessels which are impossible to reconstruct.

Anthropological analysis: cremated bones, fragmented, belonging to a child of 2–5 years.

GRAVE 13

In a poorly preserved circular burial pit there was a smaller urn with the base facing upwards. The urn content was mostly comprised of plain soil with a thin layer of incinerated bones near the top. Around the urn, fragments of three ceramic vessels serving as grave goods as well as a bronze pinhead were found.

Urn: flat-based bowl with a rounded belly and a smooth transition from the belly into the neck. The rim is slightly inverted. One handle connects the rim to the neck. The vessel is of a coarse texture and dark brown in colour. Dimensions: height: 13.3 cm; rim diameter: 23.8 cm; largest width: 24.2 cm; base diameter: 8 cm.

Grave goods:

1. Upper part of a bronze pin with flattened head and horizontal incisions.
2. Around the urn were fragments of three vessels which were impossible to reconstruct.

Anthropological analysis: cremated bones, fragmented, belonging to a child of 0–3 years.

GRAVE 14

In a preserved burial pit measuring 0.60 m in diameter and 0.40 m in depth there was an urn with the base facing upwards. The urn fill was mostly comprised of plain soil with a thin layer of incinerated bones near the top. The grave was

zemljom izmiješanom s ulomcima više priloženih posuda, gareži i manjom količinom spaljenih ljudskih kostiju. Najvjerojatnije je riječ o kostima koje su slučajno donesene za spališta zajedno s ostalim materijalom.

Žara: konična posuda ravnog dna i širokog otvora s lagano uvučenim obodom. Na ramenu posude nalaze se četiri simetrično postavljena bradavičasta ispupčenja. Posuda je smeđe do tamnosmeđe boje. Dimenzije: visina: 16,5 cm; promjer oboda: 33,1 cm; najveća širina: 36,4 cm; promjer dna: 14,1 cm.

Grobni prilozi:

1. Trbušasta posuda većih dimenzija i lagano izvijenog oboda, narančasto oker do sivosmeđe boje. Dimenzije: visina: 11,9 cm; promjer oboda: 25,8 cm; najveća širina: 28,6 cm.
2. Posuda (plitica) tanjih stijenki narančaste boje i ravnog dna.
3. Fragmentirana posuda tamnosmeđe boje koja ima obod ukrašen utiskivanjem prsta.
4. Još jedna tamno smeđa posuda manjih dimenzija, ali za razliku od prethodne nema ukrašen obod.
5. Ručka keramičke posude.

Antropološka analiza: u žari su se nalazile fragmentirane spaljene kosti koje pripadaju muškarcu u dobi od 25 do 40 godina starosti. Na fragmentu dijafize duge kosti vidljiva je patološka promjena uzrokovana aktivnim periostitisom. Manja količina kostiju izvan žare pripada djetetu u dobi od 1 do 3 godine i odrasloj osobi u dobi od preko 25 godina starosti.

GROB 15

U kružnom ukopu promjera 0,40 i dubine 0,20 m nalazila se žara okrenuta s dnom prema gore. U većem dijelu zapune žare nalazila se obična zemlja, a samo pri vrhu tanji sloj spaljenih kostiju. Ukop uokolo žare bio je zapunjen običnom zemljom, a ulomci više priloženih posuda nalazili su se iznad žare.

Žara: konična zdjela, uskog dna i uvučenog oboda. Na facetiranom ramenu posude nalazile su se četiri simetrično postavljene horizontalne istake. Izvana je uglavnom neujednačene smeđe boje, a iznutra crna od gorenja. Dimenzije: visina: 13,7 cm; promjer oboda: 32,4 cm; najveća širina: 35,4 cm; promjer dna: 10,7 cm.

Grobni prilozi:

1. Bikonična zdjelica tanjih stijenki.
2. Donji dio trbušastog lonca ravnog dna, svijetlosmeđe boje. Dimenzije: visina: 12,2 cm; najveća širina: 17,3 cm; promjer dna: 9,8 cm.
3. Manja zdjela izvijenog dna. Dimenzije: visina: 10,3 cm; promjer oboda: 17,1 cm; najveća širina: 17,3 cm; promjer dna: 6,9 cm.
4. Dno posude debljih stijenki. Dimenzije: visina: 4,5 cm; najveća širina: 12,4 cm; promjer dna: 8,1 cm.
5. Dno posude tanjih stijenki. Dimenzije: visina: 2,7 cm; širina: 7 cm.
6. Dio oboda nepoznate posude. Dimenzije: visina: 1,6 cm; širina: 2,6 cm; visina: 2,9 cm; širina: 3,3 cm.

Antropološka analiza: fragmentirane spaljene kosti pripadaju djetetu u dobi od 12 do 15 godina starosti.

filled with dark soil mixed with fragments of a number of bowls serving as grave goods, charcoal and a smaller amount of incinerated human bones.

Urn: conical, flat-based vessel with a wide opening and slightly indented rim. On the vessel shoulder, there are four symmetrically placed wart-like protuberances. The vessel is brown to dark brown in colour. Dimensions: height: 16.5 cm; rim diameter: 33.1 cm; largest width: 36.4 cm; base diameter: 14.1 cm.

Grave goods:

1. A larger, rotund vessel with slightly inverted rim, orange-beige to grey-brown in colour. Dimensions: height: 11.9 cm; rim diameter: 25.8 cm; largest width: 28.6 cm.
2. Thin-walled vessel (tray) with flat base, orange in colour.
3. Fragmented, dark brown vessel having a rim decorated with finger impressions.
4. Another dark brown vessel, smaller in size, but unlike the previous, without the rim decoration.
5. Ceramic vessel handle.

Anthropological analysis: the fragments of cremated bones were in the urn, belonging to a man of 25–40 years. On the fragment of diaphysis of the long bone the pathological change is visible, caused by active periostitis. The smaller amount of bones outside the urn belongs to a child of 1–3 years and adult older than 25.

GRAVE 15

In a circular burial pit measuring 0.40 m in diameter and 0.20 m in depth there was an urn with the base facing upwards. The urn fill was mostly comprised of plain soil with a thin layer of incinerated bones near the top. The grave around the urn was filled with plain soil and above the urn were fragments of a number of vessels serving as grave goods.

Urn: conical vessel with a narrow base and indented rim. On the faceted vessel shoulder there are four symmetrically placed horizontal protuberances. It is mostly unevenly brown on the outside and blackened by burning on the inside. Dimensions: height: 13.7 cm; rim diameter: 32.4 cm; largest width: 35.4 cm; base diameter: 10.7 cm.

Grave goods:

1. Biconical thin-walled bowl.
2. Lower part of a bellied, flat-based pot, light brown in colour. Dimensions: height: 12.2 cm; largest width: 17.3 cm; base diameter: 9.8 cm.
3. A smaller vessel with curved base. Dimensions: height: 10.3 cm; rim diameter: 17.1 cm; largest width: 17.3 cm; base diameter: 6.9 cm.
4. Base of a thick-walled vessel. Dimensions: height: 4.5 cm; largest width: 12.4 cm; base diameter: 8.1 cm.
5. Base of a thin-walled vessel. Dimensions: height: 2.7 cm; width: 7 cm.
6. Part of the rim of an unknown vessel. Dimensions: height: 1.6 cm; width: 2.6 cm; height: 2.9 cm; width: 3.3 cm.

Anthropological analysis: cremated bones, fragmented, belonging to a child of 12–15 years.

GROB 16

U djelomično sačuvanom kružnom ukopu promjera 0,35 i sačuvane dubine 0,15 m nalazila se manja žara položena dnom prema gore. U većem dijelu zapune žare nalazila se obična zemlja, a samo pri vrhu tanji sloj spaljenih kostiju. U zapuni iznad žare nalazili su se ulomci dviju priloženih posuda.

Žara: manja konična posuda, ravnog dna i lagano uvučenog oboda. Na ramenu posude nalazile su se četiri simetrično postavljene horizontalne drške. Dimenzije: visina: 7,9 cm; promjer oboda: 22,9 cm; najveća širina: 23,7 cm; promjer dna: 7,1 cm.

Grobni prilozi:

1. Manja šalica ravnog dna i izvijenog oboda. Jedna manja ručka spajala je obod i rame posude. Šalica je finije izrade i narančaste boje. Dimenzije: visina: 5,5 cm; promjer oboda: 11,1 cm; najveća širina: 10,2 cm; promjer dna: 5,1.
2. Donji dio lonca ravnog dna i šireg trbuha. Crvenkaste boje. Dimenzije: visina: 13,9 cm; najveća širina: 21,4 cm; promjer dna: 11 cm.

Antropološka analiza: fragmentirane spaljene kosti pripadaju djetetu u dobi od 0 do 1 godine starosti.

GROB 17

U djelomično sačuvanom kružnom ukopu promjera 0,40 i sačuvane dubine 0,30 m nalazila se žara položena dnom prema gore. U većem dijelu zapune žare nalazila se obična zemlja, a samo pri vrhu tanji sloj spaljenih kostiju. U zapuni iznad žare nalazili su se ulomci dviju priloženih posuda.

Žara: manja konična zdjela omphalos dna i uvučenog oboda. Na ramenu posude nalaze se dva bradavičasta ispupčenja. Dimenzije: visina: 9,5 cm; promjer oboda: 25 cm; najveća širina: 27,5 cm; promjer dna: 8,9 cm.

Grobni prilozi:

1. Manja šalica ravnog dna, naglašenog prijelaza trbuha i vrata posude, lagano izvijenog oboda. Jedna drška spaja obod i rame posude. Dimenzije: visina: 5,5 cm; promjer oboda: 11,8 cm; najveća širina: 11,2 cm; promjer dna: 3,5 cm.
2. Visok lonac ravnog dna, trbušastog tijela i ravnog oboda. Na vratu posude nalaze se dvije drške. Narančaste boje. Dimenzije: visina: 20 cm; promjer oboda: 19,1 cm; najveća širina: 18,7 cm; promjer dna: 10,2 cm.

Antropološka analiza: fragmentirane spaljene kosti pripadaju djetetu u dobi od 0 do 1 godine starosti.

GROB 18

U kružnom ukopu promjera 0,40 i sačuvane dubine 0,30 m nalazila se žara položena dnom prema gore. U većem dijelu zapune žare nalazila se obična zemlja, a samo pri vrhu tanji sloj spaljenih kostiju. U zapuni ukopa nalazili su se ulomci triju priloženih posuda.

Žara: konična zdjela, uskog dna i uvučenog oboda. Na ramenu posude nalazile su se četiri simetrično postavljene istake. Boja oker do tamnosmeđe, iznutra crna od gorenja. Dimenzije: visina: 13,3 cm; promjer oboda: 30,9 cm; najveća širina: 31,5 cm; promjer dna: 10,3 cm.

Grobni prilozi:

1. Manja šalica ravnog dna, prijelaz trbuha na vrat

GRAVE 16

In a partially preserved circular burial pit measuring 0.35 m in diameter and 0.15 m in preserved depth there was a smaller urn with the base facing upwards. The urn fill was mostly comprised of plain soil with a thin layer of incinerated bones near the top. The grave backfill above the urn contained fragments of two bowls serving as grave goods.

Urn: a smaller, flat-based conical vessel with slightly indented rim. On the vessel shoulder there were four horizontally placed handles. Dimensions: height: 7.9 cm; rim diameter: 22.9 cm; largest width: 23.7 cm; base diameter: 7.1 cm.

Grave goods:

1. A smaller flat-based cup with slightly inverted rim. The vessel rim and shoulder are connected by a smaller handle. The cup is of a finer quality and orange in colour. Dimensions: height: 5.5 cm; rim diameter: 11.1 cm; largest width: 10.2 cm; base diameter: 5.1 cm.
2. Lower part of a flat-based pan with a wider belly. Reddish in colour. Dimensions: height: 13.9 cm; largest width: 21.4 cm; base diameter: 11 cm.

Anthropological analysis: cremated bones, fragmented, belonging to a child of 0–1 years.

GRAVE 17

In a partially preserved circular burial pit measuring 0.40 m in diameter and 0.30 m in preserved depth there was an urn with the base facing upwards. The urn fill was mostly comprised of plain soil with a thin layer of incinerated bones near the top. The grave backfill above the urn contained fragments of two bowls serving as grave goods.

Urn: a smaller, conical vessel with omphalos base and indented rim. On the vessel shoulder, there were two wart-like protuberances. Dimensions: height: 9.5 cm; rim diameter: 25 cm; largest width: 27.5 cm; base diameter: 8.9 cm.

Grave goods:

1. A smaller flat-based cup with a pronounced transition between the vessel belly and neck and a slightly inverted rim. One handle connects the vessel rim to the shoulder. Dimensions: height: 5.5 cm; rim diameter: 11.8 cm; largest width: 11.2 cm; base diameter: 3.5 cm.
2. Tall flat-based pot with rotund body and flat rim. The vessel neck contains two handles. Orange in colour. Dimensions: height: 20 cm; rim diameter: 19.1 cm; largest width: 18.7 cm; base diameter: 10.2 cm.

Anthropological analysis: cremated bones, fragmented, belonging to a child of 0–1 years.

GRAVE 18

In a circular burial pit measuring 0.40 m in diameter and 0.30 m in preserved depth there was an urn with the base facing upwards. The urn fill was mostly comprised of plain soil with a thin layer of incinerated bones near the top. The grave backfill contained fragments of three vessels serving as grave goods.

Urn: conical bowl with a narrow base and indented rim. On the vessel shoulder, there are four symmetrically placed protuberances. The vessel is beige to dark brown in colour, blackened by burning on the inside. Dimensions: height: 13.3 cm; rim diameter: 30.9 cm; largest width: 31.5 cm; base diameter: 10.3 cm.

Grave goods:

1. A smaller flat-based cup. Transition from the belly

naglašen udubljenom linijom. Jedna ručka D - presjeka nadvisuje obod i spaja ga s vratom posude. Grube izrade, glina izmiješana s pijeskom, boja promjenjiva od narančaste do sive. Dimenzije: visina: 4,8 cm; promjer oboda: 11,2 cm; najveća širina: 11,1 cm; promjer dna: 3,5 cm.

2. Visok lonac ravnog dna, trbušastog tijela i ravnog oboda. Na vratu posude nalaze se dvije drške. Grube izrade od gline pomiješane s pijeskom, neujednačene narančaste do smeđe boje. Dimenzije: visina: 23,2 cm; promjer oboda: 15 cm; najveća širina: 16,3 cm; promjer dna: 10,1 cm.

Antropološka analiza: fragmentirane spaljene kosti pripadaju djetetu u dobi od 0 do 3 godine starosti.

GROB 19

U kružnom ukopu promjera 0,45 i dubine 0,35 m nalazila se žara položena dnom prema gore. U spljoštenoj žari nalazile su se samo spaljene kosti s malo zemlje. U zapuni ukopa iznad žare nalazili su se ulomci nekoliko priloženih keramičkih posuda izmiješani sa zemljom i gareži.

Žara: konična zdjela, uskog dna i uvučenog oboda. Na ramenu posude nalazile su se dvije simetrično postavljene istake. Rame i vrat posude ukrašeni facetiranjem. Boja oker do tamnosmeđe, iznutra crna od gorenja. Dimenzije: visina: 14 cm; promjer oboda: 26,2 cm; najveća širina: 31,1 cm; promjer dna: 11,1 cm.

Grobni prilozi:

1. Donji dio većeg trbušastog lonca ravnog dna. Dimenzije: visina: 20,2 cm; najveća širina: 20,3 cm; promjer dna: 11,8 cm.
2. Dio bikonične zdjele s izvijenim obodom. Dimenzije: visina: 8,4 cm; promjer oboda: 19,3 cm; najveća širina: 19,4 cm.
3. Fragmenti još triju nepoznatih posuda.

Antropološka analiza: fragmentirane spaljene kosti pripadaju djetetu u dobi od 10 do 15 godina starosti.

GROB 20

U većem kružnom ukopu promjera 0,60 i dubine 0,40 m nalazila se velika žara položena s dnom prema gore. U zapuni se nalazila velika količina obične zemlje, a samo pri vrhu bio je tanji sloj spaljenih kostiju. Ukop groba sadržavao je zemlju izmiješanu s ponešto gareži u kojoj se nalazilo više ulomaka keramičkih posuda i brončanih igala.

Žara: veća zdjela koničnog tijela, omphalos dna i uvučenog oboda ukrašenog facetiranjem. Na ramenu posude nalaze se četiri simetrično postavljene horizontalne drške. Dimenzije: visina: 24,5 cm; promjer oboda: 44,9 cm; najveća širina: 48,3 cm; promjer dna: 14,3 cm.

Grobni prilozi:

1. Veći dio brončane igle s topuzastom glavom.
2. Gornji dio igle s topuzastom glavom.
3. Bikonična zdjela ravnog dna, naglašenog vrata i lagano izvijenog oboda. Vrat i trbuh posude spaja trakasta ručka. Na trbuhu posude nalaze se ukrasi u obliku bradavičastih ispupčenja. Posuda je tankih stijenki, gorena i djelomično sačuvana. Boja varira od narančaste do tamnosive. Dimenzije: visina: 10,9 cm; širina: 15,1 cm.

into the neck is accentuated by an indented line. One handle of D-section form reaches over the rim and connects it with the vessel neck. It is coarsely made of clay containing admixtures of sand, with colour varying from orange to grey. Dimensions: height: 4.8 cm; rim diameter: 11.2 cm; largest width: 11.1 cm; base diameter: 3.5 cm.

2. Tall flat-based pot with rotund body and flat rim. On the vessel neck, there are two handles. It is coarsely made of clay containing sand admixtures. The colour is uneven, varying from orange to brown. Dimensions: height: 23.2 cm; rim diameter: 15 cm; largest width: 16.3 cm; base diameter: 10.1 cm.

Anthropological analysis: cremated bones, fragmented, belonging to a child of 0–3 years.

GRAVE 19

In a circular burial pit measuring 0.45 m in diameter and 0.35 m in depth there was an urn with the base facing upwards. The flattened urn contained only incarnated bones with some soil. In the grave backfill above the urn there were fragments of a few ceramic vessels serving as grave goods, mixed with soil and charcoal.

Urn: conical bowl with a narrow base and indented rim. On the vessel shoulder there are two symmetrically placed protuberances. The shoulder and the neck are decorated with faceted ornaments. The vessel varies in colour from beige to dark brown and is blackened by burning on the inside. Dimensions: height: 14 cm; rim diameters: 26.2 cm; largest width: 31.1 cm; base diameter: 11.1 cm.

Grave goods:

1. Lower part of a larger, bellied, flat-based pot. Dimensions: height: 20.2 cm; largest width: 20.3 cm; base diameter: 11.8 cm.
2. Part of biconical vessel with inverted rim. Dimensions: height: 8.4 cm; rim diameter: 19.3 cm; largest width: 19.4 cm.
3. Fragments of three more unknown vessels.

Anthropological analysis: cremated bones, fragmented, belonging to a child of 10–15 years.

GRAVE 20

In a larger circular burial pit measuring 0.60 m in diameter and 0.40 m in depth there was a big urn with the base facing upwards. The fill contained a large amount of plain soil with a thin layer of incinerated bones near the top. The grave backfill contained soil mixed with some charcoal in which a number of fragments of ceramic vessels and bronze pins were found.

Urn: a larger bowl with conical body, omphalos base and an indented rim, decorated with faceted ornaments. On the vessel shoulder there were four symmetrically placed horizontal handles. Dimensions: height: 24.5 cm; rim diameter: 44.9 cm; largest width: 48.3 cm; base diameter: 14.3 cm.

Grave goods:

1. Larger part of a mace-headed pin.
2. Upper part of a mace-headed pin.
3. Biconical, flat-based bowl with a pronounced neck and slightly inverted rim. The vessel neck and belly are connected by a band-like handle. On the belly, there is a decoration in the form of wart-like protuberances. The vessel is thin-walled, charred and partially preserved. The colour varies from orange to dark grey. Dimensions: height: 10.9 cm; width:

4. Manja šalica ravnog dna s većom ručkom. Dimenzije: visina: 6,6 cm; najveća širina: 13,4 cm; promjer dna: 4,9 cm.
5. Donji dio lonca trbušastog tijela i ravnog oboda. Na vratu su četiri simetrično postavljene horizontalne ručke. Dimenzije: visina: 10,9 cm; širina: 15,1 cm.
6. Dno posude debljih stijenki.
7. Dno posude tanjih stijenki.
8. Dno manje posude tankih stijenki.
9. Dio oboda posude.
10. Ulomak trbuha posude.

Antropološka analiza: fragmentirane spaljene kosti pripadaju muškarcu od 25 do 35 godina starosti.

GROB 21

U većem kružnom ukopu promjera 0,60 i sačuvane dubine 0,25 m nalazila se žara okrenuta dnom prema gore. U zapuni se nalazila velika količina obične zemlje, a samo pri vrhu bio je tanji sloj spaljenih kostiju. U zapuni ukopa iznad žare nalazili su se ulomci triju priloženih keramičkih posuda.

Žara: konična zdjela ravnog dna i lagano uvučenog oboda. Na trbuhu se nalaze dvije simetrično postavljene horizontalne istake. Dimenzije: visina: 19,1 cm; promjer oboda: 41,3 cm; najveća širina: 44,1 cm; promjer dna: 12,6 cm.

Grobni prilozi:

1. Bikonična zdjela ravnog dna, visokog vrata i izvijenog oboda. Naglašen prijelaz trbuha i vrata posude. Na trbuhu posude nalaze se četiri simetrično postavljene bradavičaste drške. Grube izrade i narančaste boje. Dimenzije: visina: 28,6 cm; promjer oboda: 36,3 cm; najveća širina: 38,9 cm; promjer dna: 14,1 cm.
2. Konična zdjelica omphalos dna i lagano izvijenog oboda ispod kojeg se nalaze dvije simetrično postavljene horizontalne drške. Grube izrade i sive boje. Dimenzije: visina: 7 cm; promjer oboda: 16 cm; najveća širina: 16,5 cm; promjer dna: 5,7 cm.
3. Manja zdjela ravnog dna, bikoničnog tijela i izvijenog oboda. Naglašen prijelaz trbuha na vrat posude. Jedna široka trakasta ručka spaja vrat i trbuh posude. Grube izrade, neujednačene boje od narančaste do sive. Dimenzije: visina: 9,3 cm; promjer oboda: 19,6 cm; najveća širina: 18,9 cm; promjer dna: 7,2.

Antropološka analiza: fragmentirane spaljene kosti pripadaju najvjerojatnije ženi u dobi od 30 do 50 godina starosti.

GROB 22

U slabo sačuvanom kružnom ukopu širine 0,30 i sačuvane dubine 0,15 m nalazila se žara položena dnom prema gore. U zapuni žare nalazila se velika količina obične zemlje, a samo pri vrhu bio je tanji sloj spaljenih kostiju. U zapuni ukopa nalazila se samo jedna manja šalica.

Žara: konična zdjela ravnog dna i uvučenog oboda. Na ramenu posude nalaze se dvije simetrično postavljene horizontalne drške. Grube izrade i tamnosmeđe boje. Dimenzije: visina: 9,7 cm; promjer oboda: 24,4 cm; najveća širina: 26,2 cm; promjer dna: 6,1 cm.

15.1 cm.

4. A smaller flat-based cup with a larger handle. Dimensions: height: 6.6 cm; largest width: 13.4 cm; base diameter: 4.9 cm.
5. Lower part of a pot with rotund body and flat rim. On the neck, there are four symmetrically placed horizontal handles. Dimensions: height: 10.9 cm; width: 15.1 cm.
6. Base of a thick-walled vessel.
7. Base of a thin-walled vessel.
8. Base of a smaller, thin-walled vessel.
9. Part of a vessel rim.
10. Fragment of a vessel belly.

Anthropological analysis: cremated bones, fragmented, belonging to a man of 25–35 years.

GRAVE 21

In a larger circular burial pit measuring 0.60 m in diameter and 0.25 m in preserved depth there was an urn with the base facing upwards. The fill contained a large amount of plain soil with a thin layer of incinerated bones near the top. In the grave backfill above the urn, there were fragments of three ceramic vessels serving as grave goods.

Urn: conical, flat-based vessel with a slightly indented rim. On the belly, there are two symmetrically placed horizontal protuberances. Dimensions: height: 19.1 cm; rim diameter: 41.3 cm; largest width: 44.1 cm; base diameter: 12.6 cm.

Grave goods:

1. Biconical, flat-based bowl with a high neck and inverted rim. There is an accentuated transition between the vessel belly and neck. On the belly, there are four symmetrically placed wart-like handles. The vessel is coarsely made and orange in colour. Dimensions: height: 28.6 cm; rim diameter: 36.3 cm; largest width: 38.9 cm; base diameter: 14.1 cm.
2. Conical tray with omphalos base and slightly inverted rim under which there are two symmetrically placed horizontal handles. It is coarsely made and grey in colour. Dimensions: height: 7 cm; rim diameter: 16 cm; largest width: 16.5 cm; base diameter: 5.7 cm.
3. A smaller flat-based bowl with biconical body and inverted rim. There is an accentuated transition from the vessel belly into the neck. The neck and the belly are connected by one broad handle. It is coarsely made and of uneven colour varying from orange to grey. Dimension: height: 9.3 cm; rim diameter: 19.6 cm; largest width: 18.9 cm; base diameter: 7.2 cm.

Anthropological analysis: cremated bones, fragmented, most probably belonging to a woman of 30–50 years.

GRAVE 22

In a circular, poorly preserved burial pit measuring 0.30 m in width and 0.15 m in preserved depth there was an urn with the base facing upwards. The urn fill contained a large amount of plain soil with a thin layer of incinerated bones near the top. The grave backfill contained only one small cup.

Urn: conical, flat-based bowl with indented rim. On the vessel shoulder, there are two symmetrically placed hori-

Grobni prilozi:

1. Mala šalica ravnog dna s malom ručkom koja spaja obod i rame posude. Tankih stijenki, tamnosmeđe boje. Dimenzije: visina: 4,9 cm, promjer oboda: 14,2 cm, najveća širina: 12,8 cm.

Antropološka analiza: fragmentirane spaljene kosti pripadaju najvjerojatnije ženi u dobi od preko 45 godina starosti.

GROB 23

U kružnom ukopu promjera 0,50 m i sačuvane dubine 0,20 m nađena je žara okrenuta dnom prema gore. U zapuni žare nalazila se velika količina obične zemlje, a samo pri vrhu bio je tanji sloj spaljenih kostiju. Ukop groba bio je zapunjen običnom smeđom zemljom.

Žara: konična zdjela ravnog dna, širokog otvora i lagano izvijenog oboda. Obod je ukrašen facetiranjem i na njemu su izvučene četiri rogolike istake. Grube je fature i izrade te neujednačene smeđe boje. Dimenzije: visina: 13,3 cm; promjer oboda: 37,8 cm; najveća širina: 37,3 cm; promjer dna: 9 cm.

Grobni prilozi:

1. Kuglasta glava od brončane igle ukrašena horizontalnim urezima.
2. Spljoštena glava brončane igle ukrašena horizontalnim urezima.
3. Dio nepoznatog brončanog predmeta.

Antropološka analiza: fragmentirane spaljene kosti pripadaju ženi u dobi od 30 do 50 godina starosti.

GROB 24

U velikom kružnom ukopu širine 0,80 i dubine 0,40 m nalazi se velika žara položena s dnom prema gore. U zapuni žare nalazila se velika količina obične zemlje a samo pri vrhu bio je tanji sloj spaljenih kostiju. U zapuni groba iznad žare nalazili su se ulomci triju priloženih posuda.

Žara: velika konična zdjela ravnog dna, širokog otvora i uvučenog oboda. Između trbuha i oboda posude nalaze se dvije simetrično postavljene horizontalne drške. Grube je izrade i neujednačene smeđe boje. Dimenzija: visina: 26,9 cm; promjer oboda: 49,4 cm; najveća širina: 51,9 cm; promjer dna: 13,7 cm.

Grobni prilozi:

1. Šalica bikoničnog oblika na koničnoj nozi sa široko izvijenim obodom. Naglašen prijelaz trbuha na vrat posude. Vrat i trbuh posude spojen trakastom ručkom. Izrađena je od pročišćene gline, narančaste do smeđe boje. Dimenzije: visina: 13 cm; visina noge: 3,5 cm; promjer oboda: 20,6 cm; najveća širina: 16,7 cm; najmanji promjer noge: 5,5 cm; najveći promjer noge: 9,5 cm.
2. Bikonična šalica ravnog dna i lagano izvijenog oboda. Jedna trakasta ručka spaja vrat i rame posude. Izrađena od pročišćene gline i sive boje. Dimenzije: visina: 11,3 cm; promjer oboda: 22,2 cm; najveća širina: 20,2 cm; promjer dna: 6,1 cm.
3. Manji lonac omphalos dna lagano izvučenog oboda. Između vrata i trbuha posude nalaze se dvije

zontal handles. It is coarsely made and dark brown in colour. Dimensions: height: 9.7 cm; rim diameter: 24.4 cm; largest width: 26.2 cm; base diameter: 6.1 cm.

Grave goods:

1. A small flat-based cup with a small handle connecting the vessel rim and shoulder. The cup is thin-walled and dark brown in colour. Dimensions: height: 4.9 cm; rim diameter: 14.2 cm; largest width: 12.8 cm.

Anthropological analysis: cremated bones, fragmented, most probably belonging to a woman older than 45.

GRAVE 23

In a circular burial pit measuring 0.50 m in diameter and 0.20 m in preserved depth an urn was found with the base facing upwards. The urn fill contained a large amount of plain soil with a thin layer of incarnated bones near the top. The burial pit was filled with plain brown soil.

Urn: conical, flat-based bowl with a wide opening and slightly inverted rim. The rim is decorated with faceted ornamentation and four, horn-like protuberances. It is of a coarse texture and unevenly brown in colour. Dimensions: height: 13.3 cm; rim diameter: 37.8 cm; largest width: 37.3 cm; base diameter: 9 cm.

Grave goods:

1. Globular head of a bronze pin, decorated with horizontal incisions.
2. Flattened head of a bronze pin, decorated with horizontal incisions.
3. Part of an unknown bronze item.

Anthropological analysis: cremated bones, fragmented, belonging to a woman of 30–50 years.

GRAVE 24

In a large circular burial pit measuring 0.80 m in width and 0.40 m in depth there was a big urn with the base facing upwards. The urn fill contained a large amount of plain soil with a thin layer of incarnated bones near the top. The grave backfill contained fragments of three vessels serving as grave goods.

Urn: big, conical, flat-based bowl with a wide opening and indented rim. There are two symmetrically placed horizontal handles between the belly and the neck. It is coarsely made and unevenly brown in colour. Dimensions: height: 26.9 cm; rim diameter: 49.4 cm; largest width: 51.9 cm; base diameter: 13.7 cm.

Grave goods:

1. Biconical cup set on a conical foot, with a widely inverted rim. There is a pronounced transition of the vessel belly into the neck. The neck and the belly are connected by a band-like handle. It is made of refined clay, orange to brown in colour. Dimensions: height: 13 cm; foot height: 3.5 cm; rim diameter: 20.6 cm; largest width: 16.7 cm; smallest foot diameter: 5.5 cm; largest foot diameter: 9.5 cm.
2. Biconical, flat-based cup with a slightly inverted rim. One band-like handle connects the vessel neck and the belly. The cup is made of purified clay, grey in colour. Dimensions: height: 11.3 cm; rim diameter: 22.2 cm; largest width: 20.2 cm; base diameter: 6.1 cm.

simetrično postavljene horizontalne drške. Grube je fature od nepročišćene gline, neujednačene boje od narančaste do sive. Dimenzije: visina: 15,2 cm; promjer oboda: 19,1 cm; najveća širina: 18,4 cm; promjer dna: 9,9 cm.

Antropološka analiza: fragmentirane spaljene kosti pripadaju muškarcu u dobi od 25 do 35 godina starosti.

GROB 25

U širem kružnom ukopu promjera 0,70 m i dubine 0,30 m nalazila se velika žara okrenuta dnom prema gore. U zapuni žare nalazila se velika količina obične zemlje, a samo pri vrhu bio je tanji sloj spaljenih kostiju. Ukop groba bio je zapunjen tamnom zemljom s manjim brojem ulomaka dviju priloženih posuda.

Žara: velika konična zdjela, omphalos dna, širokog otvora i lagano uvučenog oboda. Ispod oboda nalaze se četiri simetrično postavljene horizontalne drške. Dimenzije: visina: 23,1 cm; promjer oboda: 47 cm; najveća širina: 47,7 cm; promjer dna: 13,2 cm.

Grobni prilozi:

1. Brončana narukvica D – presjeka i otvorenih krajeva.
2. Bikonična zdjela ravnog dna, cilindričnog vrata i izvučenog oboda. Dimenzija: visina: 10,7 cm; promjer oboda: 19,6 cm; najveća širina: 20,9 cm; promjer dna: 9,8 cm.
3. Loptasta zdjela zadebljanog ravnog dna. Dimenzije: visina: 12,7 cm; najveći promjer: 21,2 cm; promjer dna: 10,1 cm.

Antropološka analiza: fragmentirane spaljene kosti pripadaju ženi u dobi od 25 do 35 godina starosti.

GROB 26

U samo djelomično očuvanom kružnom ukopu širine 0,30 i sačuvane dubine 0,15 m nalazila se žara položena dnom prema gore. U zapuni žare nalazila se velika količina obične zemlje, a samo pri vrhu bio je tanji sloj spaljenih kostiju. Ukop groba bio je zapunjen smeđom zemljom bez ikakvih drugih nalaza.

Žara: konična posuda omphalos dna, širokog otvora i lagano uvučenog obodom. Na vratu posude nalazile su se dvije simetrično postavljene drške s dvije kružne perforacije na sebi. Vjerojatno su služile za provlačenje konopa i vješanje zdjele. Posuda je ujednačene smeđe boje. Dimenzije: visina: 8,9 cm; promjer oboda: 26,9 cm; najveća širina: 26,4 cm; promjer dna: 8,3 cm.

Grobni prilozi: u grobu nisu pronađeni nikakvi prilozi.

Antropološka analiza: nije napravljena.

GROB 27

U širem kružnom ukopu promjera 0,65 m i sačuvane dubine 0,12 m nalazila se velika, ali spljoštena žara koja je bila položena u grob dnom prema gore. U zapuni žare nalazila se crna zemlja izmiješana s gareži i spaljenim kostima. Zapuna ukopa bila je ispunjena crnom zemljom s ostacima gareži i ulomcima triju priloženih posuda.

Žara: zdjela ravnog dna, koničnog tijela, naglašenog

3. A smaller pot with omphalos base and slightly inverted rim. There are two symmetrically placed horizontal handles between the vessel neck and the belly. It is coarsely-textured, made of unpurified clay, uneven in colour, orange to grey. Dimensions: height: 15.2 cm; rim diameter: 19.1 cm; largest width: 18.4 cm; base diameter: 9.9 cm.

Anthropological analysis: cremated bones, fragmented, belonging to a man of 25–35 years.

GRAVE 25

In a wider circular burial pit measuring 0.70 m in width and 0.30 m in depth there was a big urn with the base facing upwards. The urn fill contained a large amount of plain soil with a thin layer of incarnated bones near the top. The burial pit was filled with dark soil containing a smaller number of fragments of two vessels which served as grave goods.

Urn: big, conical bowl with omphalos base, a wide opening and slightly indented rim. Under the rim are four symmetrically placed horizontal handles. Dimensions: height: 23.1 cm; rim diameter: 47 cm; largest width: 47.7 cm; base diameter: 13.2 cm.

Grave goods:

1. Open-ended bronze bracelet of D-section form.
2. Biconical flat-based bowl with cylindrical neck and indented rim. Dimensions: height: 10.7 cm; rim diameter: 19.6 cm; largest width: 20.9 cm; base diameter: 9.8 cm.
3. Globular bowl with thick-walled base. Dimensions: height: 12.7 cm; largest diameter: 21.2 cm; base diameter: 10.1 cm.

Anthropological analysis: cremated bones, fragmented, belonging to a woman of 25–35 years.

GRAVE 26

In only partially preserved circular burial pit measuring 0.30 m in width and 0.15 m in preserved depth there was an urn with the base facing upwards. The urn fill contained a large amount of plain soil with a thin layer of incarnated bones near the top. The burial pit was filled with brown soil and there were no other finds.

Urn: conical bowl with omphalos base, wide opening and slightly indented rim. On the vessel neck there are two symmetrically placed handles with two circular perforations. They were probably used to thread ropes through them and hang up the bowl. The vessel is of uneven brown colour. Dimensions: height: 8.9 cm; rim diameter: 26.9 cm; largest width: 26.4 cm; base diameter: 8.3 cm.

Grave goods: no grave goods were found in the grave.

Anthropological analysis: hasn't been conducted.

GRAVE 27

In a larger circular burial pit measuring 0.65 m in diameter and 0.12 m in preserved depth there was a big but flattened urn, placed into the grave with the base facing upwards. The urn's fill contained black soil mixed with charcoal and incarnated bones. The grave backfill contained black soil with remnants of charcoal and fragments of three vessels serving as grave goods.

zaobljenog trbuha s naglašenim cilindričnim vratom i izvi-jenim obodom. Trbuh posude ukrašen je plitkim kosim kan-eliranjem. Na trbuhu posude nalaze se dvije simetrično postavljene istake pravokutnog oblika. Rađena je od proči-šćene gline, dijelom glačana, neujednačene tamnosive do tamnosmeđe boje. Dimenzije: visina: 31,1 cm; visina vrata: 10,3 cm; promjer oboda: 38,2 cm; najmanji promjer vrata: 35,8 cm; najveća širina: 42,6 cm; promjer dna: 11,9 cm.

Grobni prilozi:

1. Lonac blago naglašenog omphalos dna, zaoblje-nog tijela s naglašenim trbuhom kojemu je najve-ća širina u gornjoj trećini tijela. Lonac ima naglašen ljev-kasti vrat i ravan obod. Na trbuhu se nalaze dvije simetrično postavljene jezičaste drške. Dimenzije: visina: 21,7 cm, visina vrata: 4,4 cm, promjer oboda: 15,4 cm, najmanji promjer vrata: 13,3 cm, najveća ši-rina: 25,8 cm, promjer dna: 10,1 cm.
2. Nekoliko posuda izvijenog oboda.
3. Ulomak posude izvijenog oboda.

Antropološka analiza: fragmentirane spaljene kosti pri-padaju muškarcu u dobi od 30 do 45 godina starosti. Na fra-gmentu kralješka utvrđen blagi degenerativni osteoarthritis.

Urn: flat-based bowl with conical body, pronounced ro-unded belly, accentuated cylindrical neck and inverted rim. The belly is decorated with shallow slanting cannelures. There are two symmetrically placed rectangular protube-rances on it. The urn is made of purified clay, partially polis-hed. The colour is uneven, grey to dark brown. Dimensions: height: 31.1 cm; neck height: 10.3 cm; rim diameter: 38.2 cm; smallest neck diameter: 35.8 cm; largest width: 42.6 cm; ba-se diameter: 11.9 cm.

Grave goods:

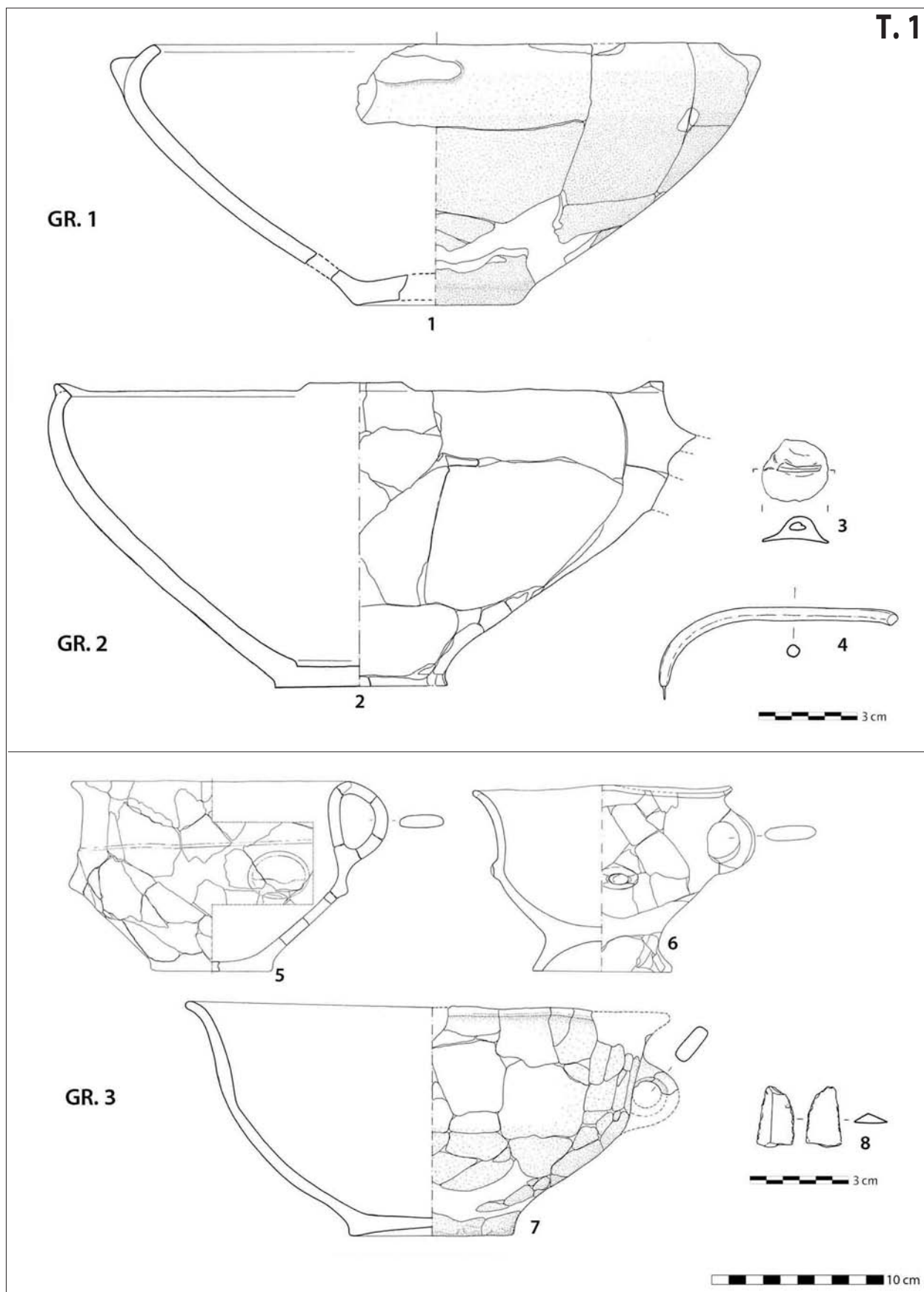
1. Pot with slightly accentuated omphalos base, ro-unded body and pronounced belly, widest in the upper part of the body. The pot has a pronounced funnelled neck and flat rim. On the belly, there are two symmetrically placed and tabbed handles. Di-mensions: height: 21.7 cm; neck height: 4.4 cm; rim diameter: 15.4 cm; smallest neck diameter: 13.3 cm; largest width: 25.8 cm; base diameter: 10.1 cm.
2. Several vessels with curved bases.
3. Fragment of a vessel with curved bases.

Anthropological analysis: cremated bones, fragmented, belonging to a man of 30–45 years. Vertebral fragment shows mild degenerative osteoarthritis.

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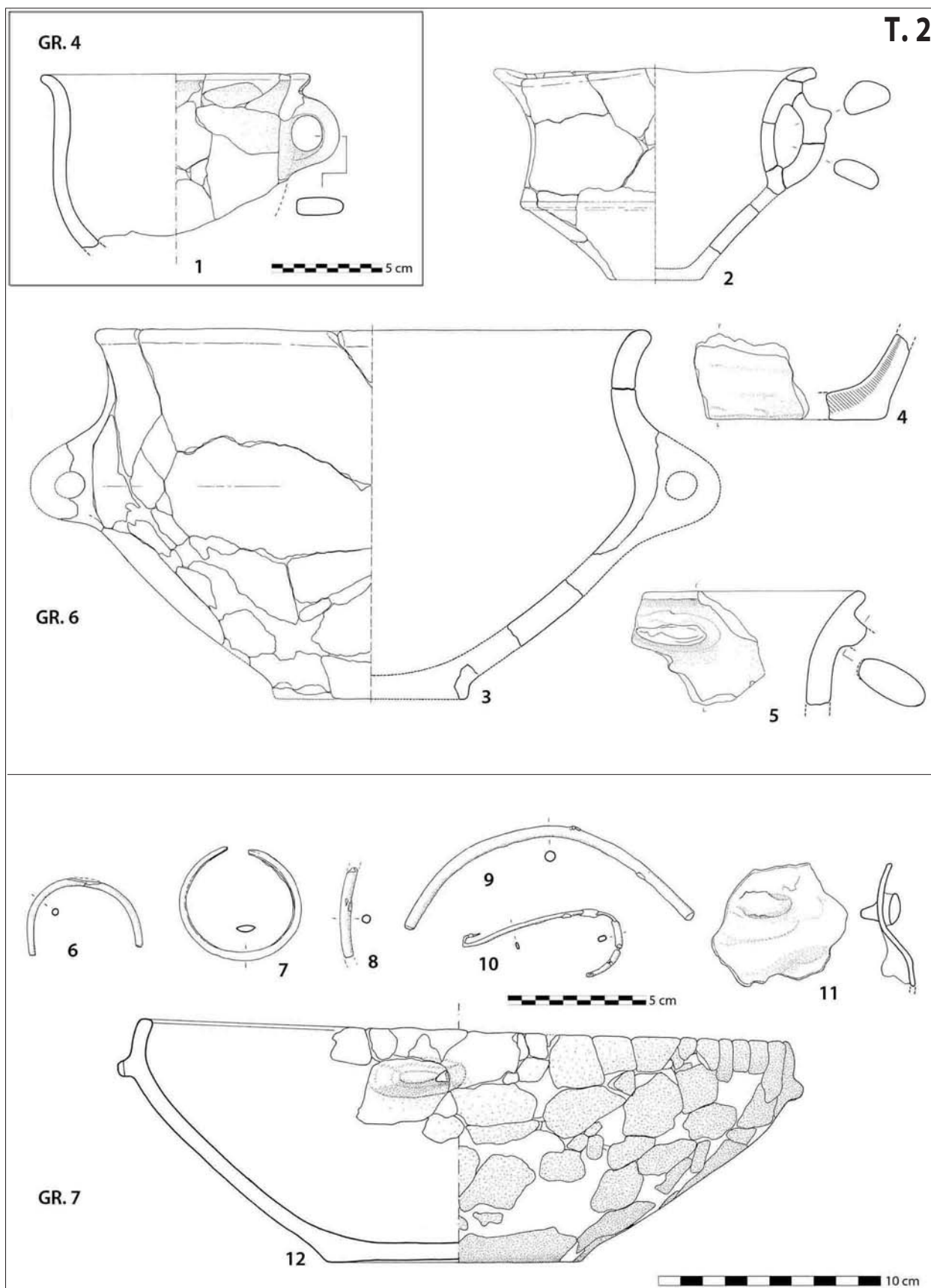
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Prijevod i lektura / Translation and Proofreading
Karmela Cindrić



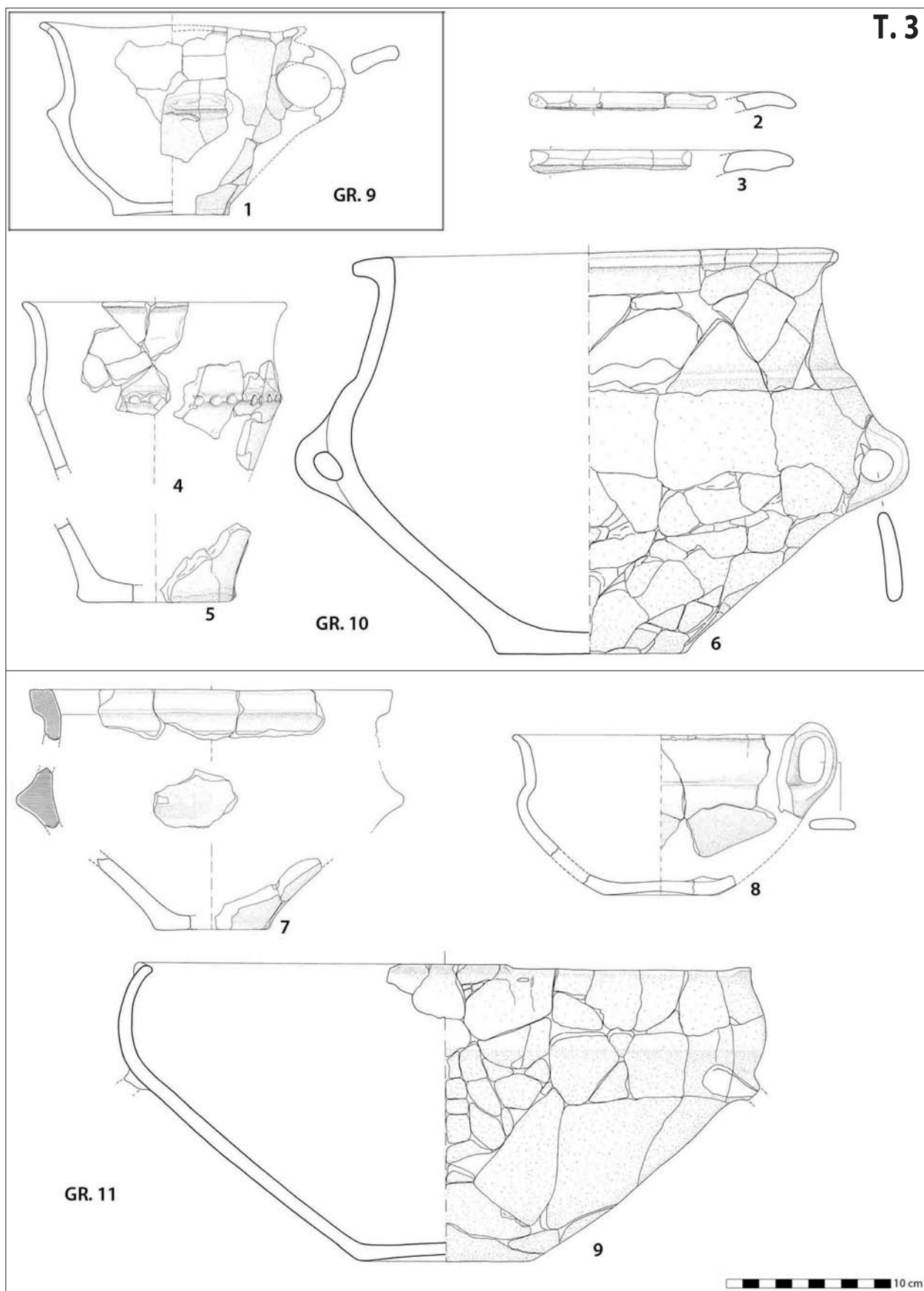
T. 1 Nekropola Vojvodine–Migalovci, prema Nodilo, Vrkić, Kulenović, Skelac (crteže izradila: A. Ivanković; tablu izradila: N. Ocelić)

Pl. 1 Vojvodine–Migalovci necropolis, after Nodilo, Vrkić, Kulenović, Skelac (drawings by: A. Ivanković; table made by: N. Ocelić)



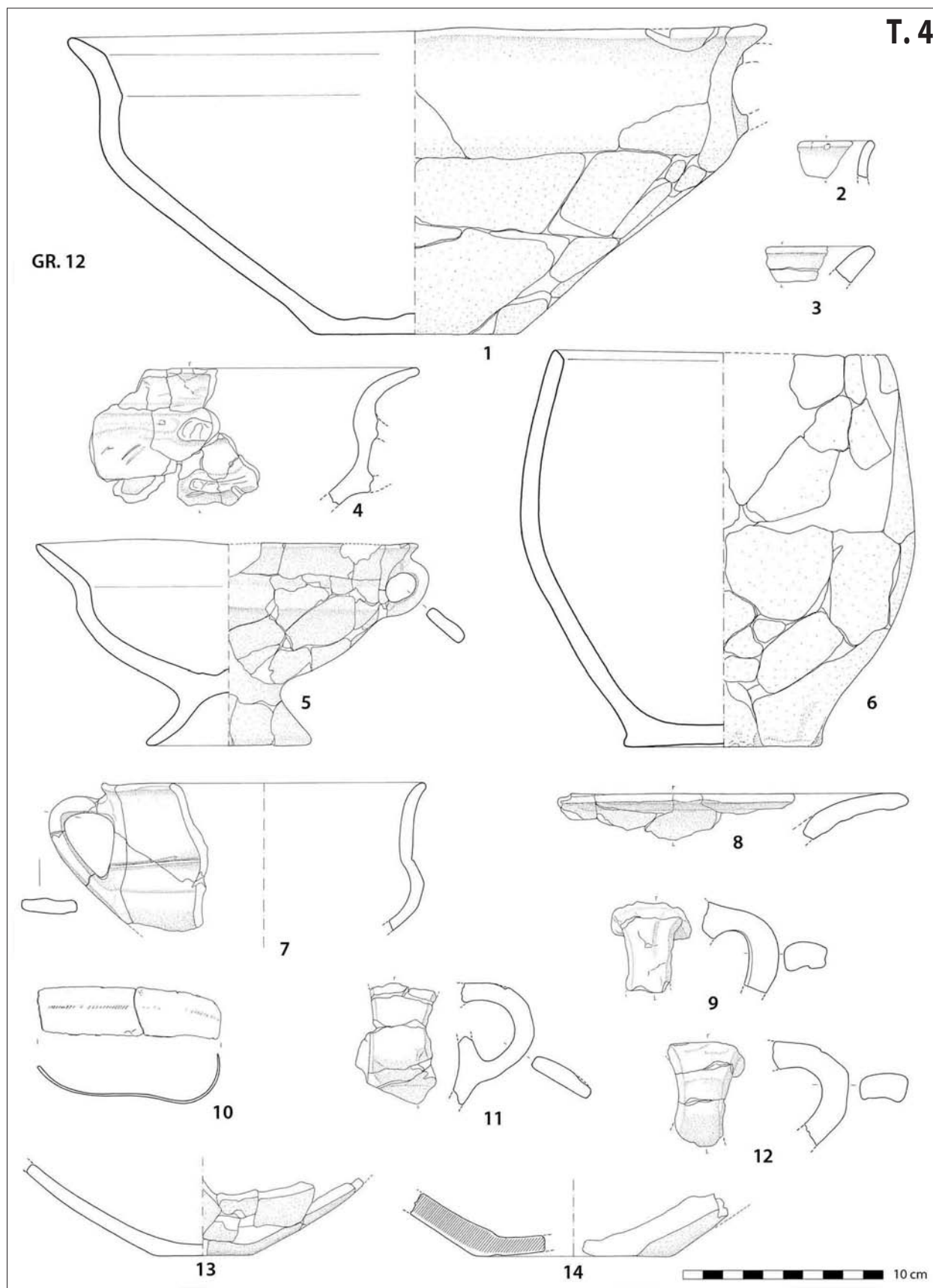
T. 2 Nekropola Vojvodine–Migalovci, prema Nodilo, Vrkić, Kulenović, Skelac (crteže izradila: A. Ivanković; tablu izradila: N. Ocelić)

Pl. 2 Vojvodine–Migalovic necropolis, after Nodilo, Vrkić, Kulenović, Skelac (drawings by: A. Ivanković; table made by: N. Ocelić)



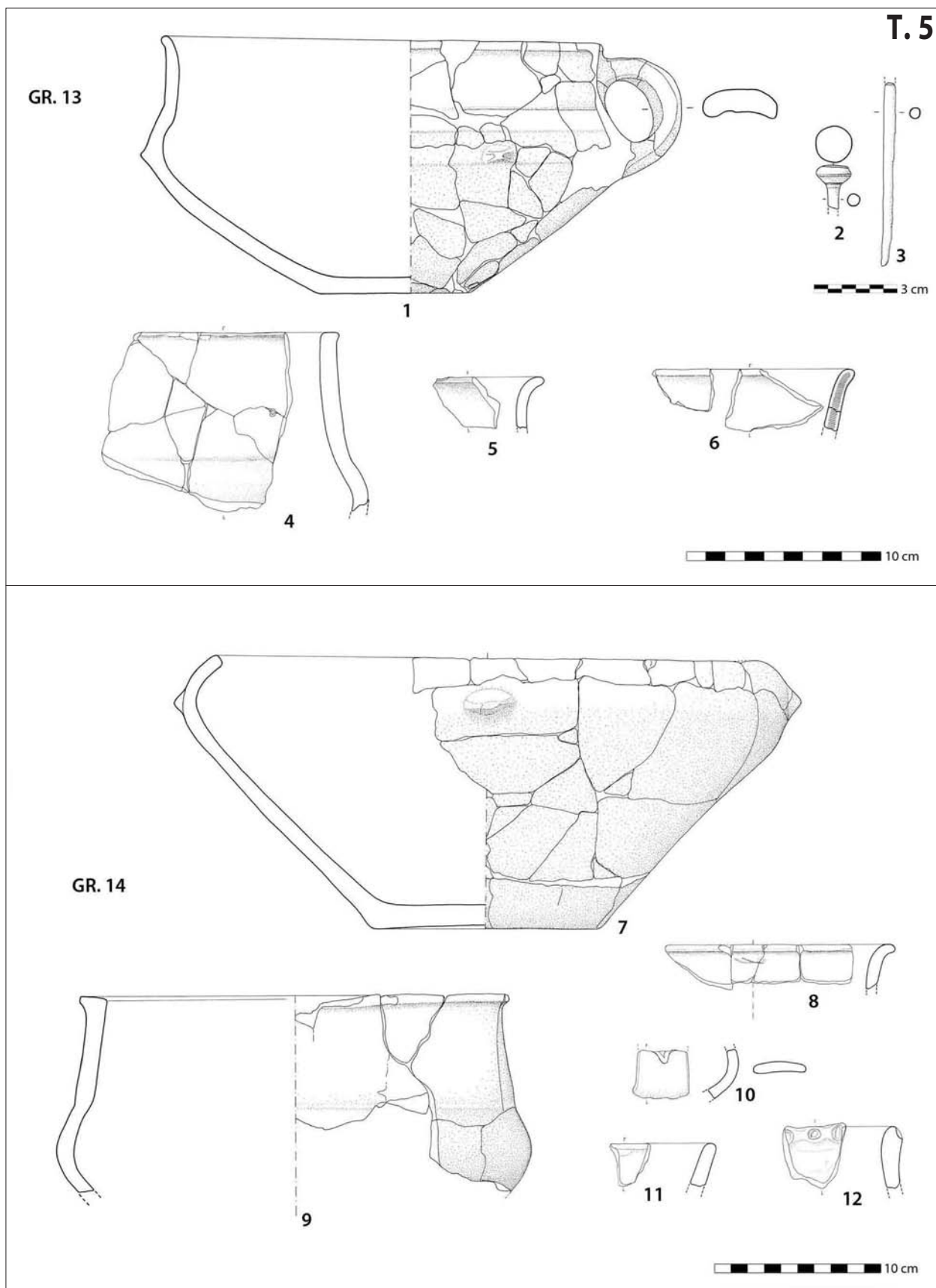
T. 3 Nekropola Vojvodine–Migalovci, prema Nodilo, Vrkić, Kulenović, Skelac (crteže izradila: A. Ivanković; tablu izradila: N. Očelić)

Pl. 3 Vojvodine–Migalovic necropolis, after Nodilo, Vrkić, Kulenović, Skelac (drawings by: A. Ivanković; table made by: N. Očelić)



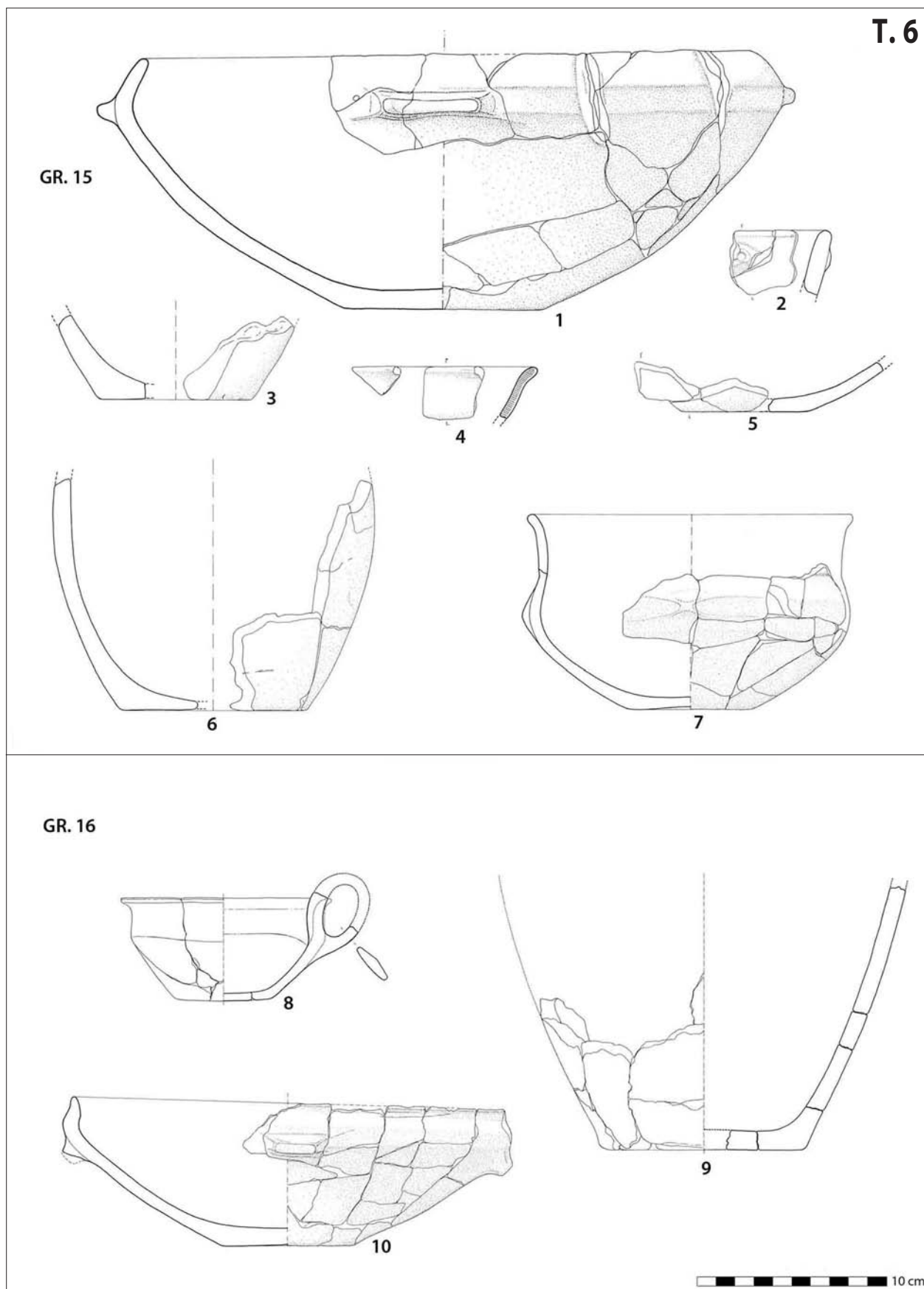
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Pl. 4 Vojvodine–Migalovic necropolis, after Nodilo, Vrkić, Kulenović, Skelac (drawings by: A. Ivanković; table made by: N. Očelić)



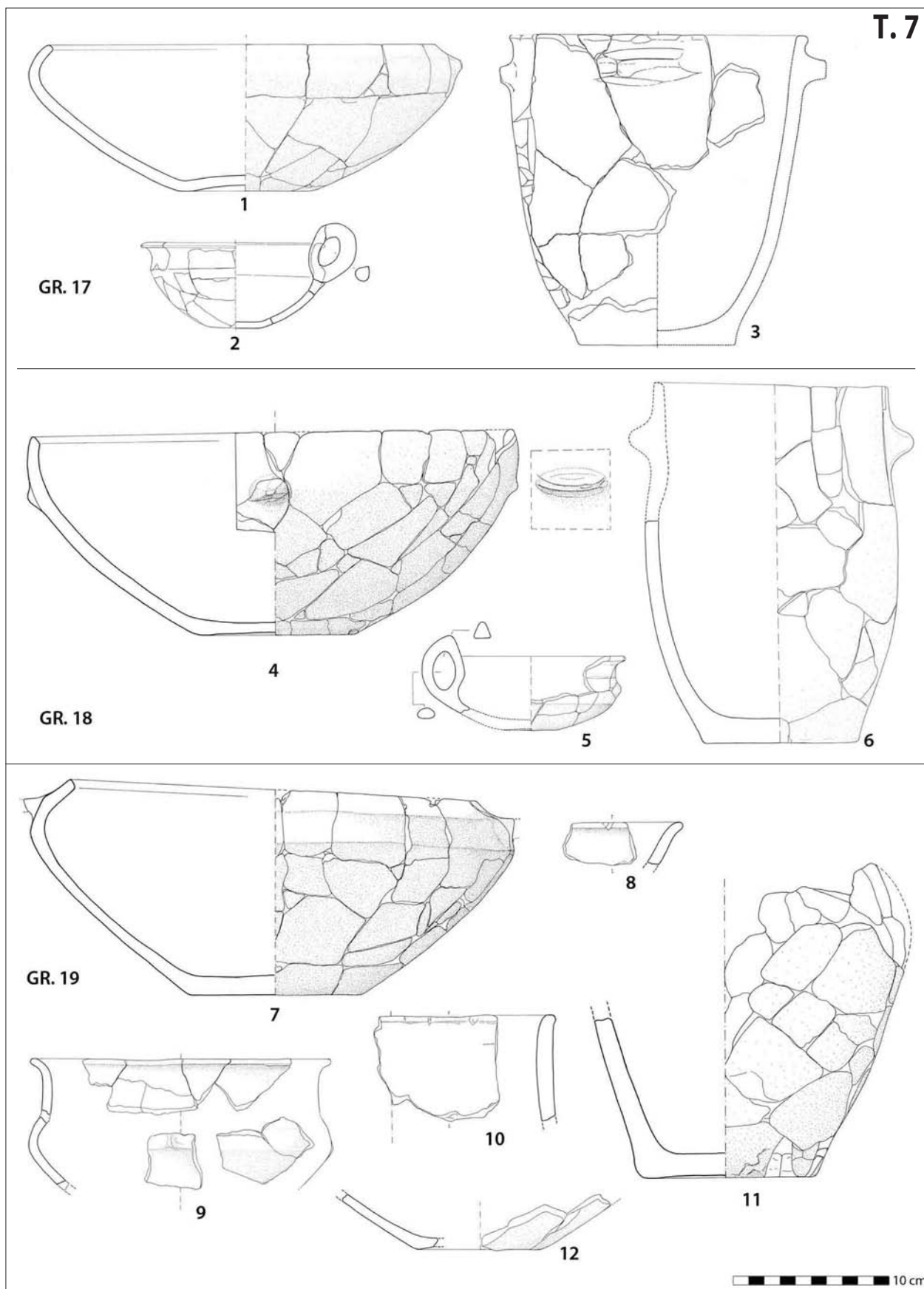
T. 5 Nekropola Vojvodine–Migalovci, prema Nodilo, Vrkić, Kulenović, Skelac (crteže izradila: A. Ivanković; tablu izradila: N. Ocelić)

Pl. 5 Vojvodine–Migalovic necropolis, after Nodilo, Vrkić, Kulenović, Skelac (drawings by: A. Ivanković; table made by: N. Ocelić)



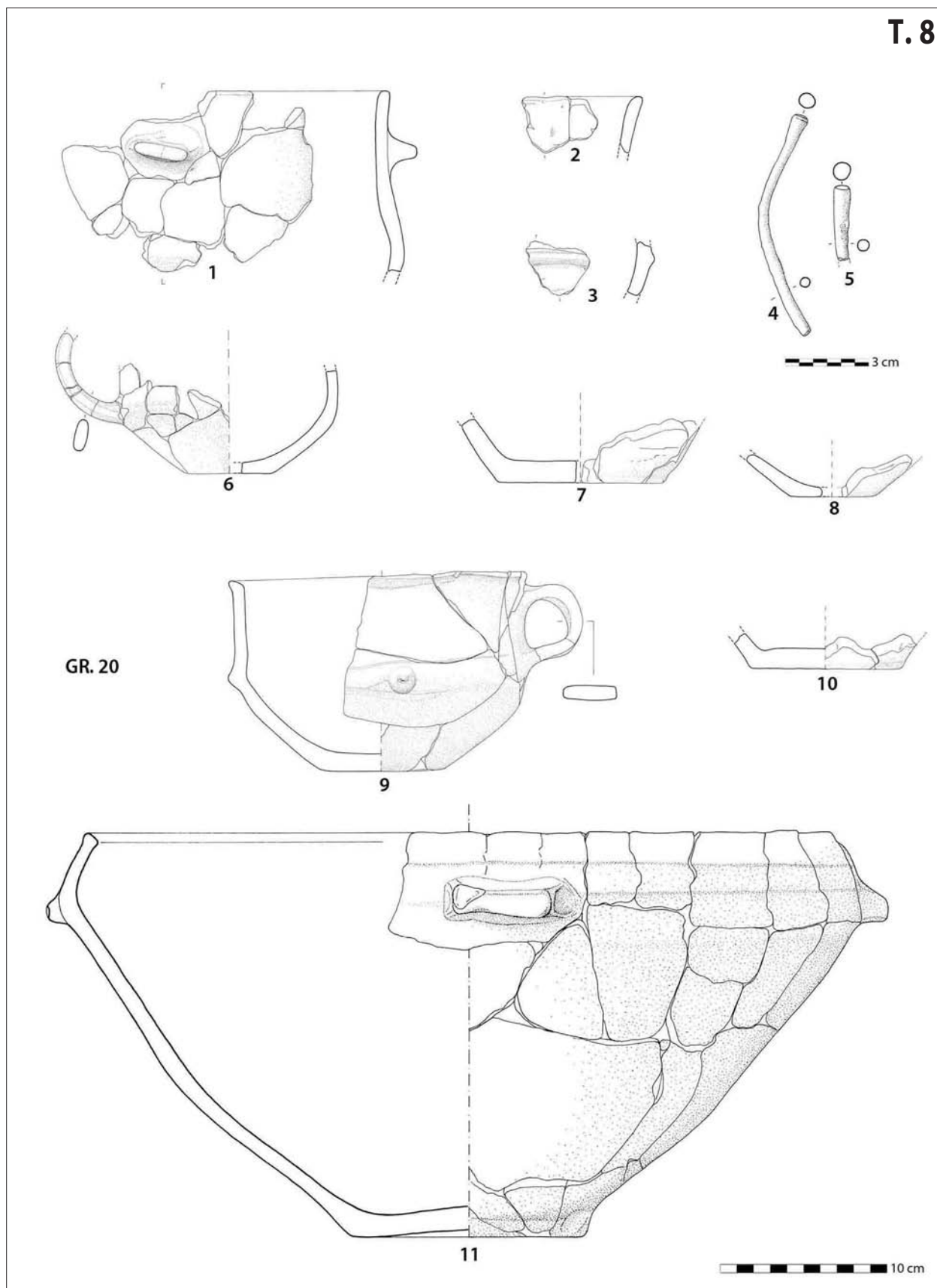
T. 6 Nekropola Vojvodine–Migalovci, prema Nodilo, Vrkić, Kulenović, Skelac (crteže izradila: A. Ivanković; tablu izradila: N. Ocelić)

Pl. 6 Vojvodine–Migalovic necropolis, after Nodilo, Vrkić, Kulenović, Skelac (drawings by: A. Ivanković; table made by: N. Ocelić)



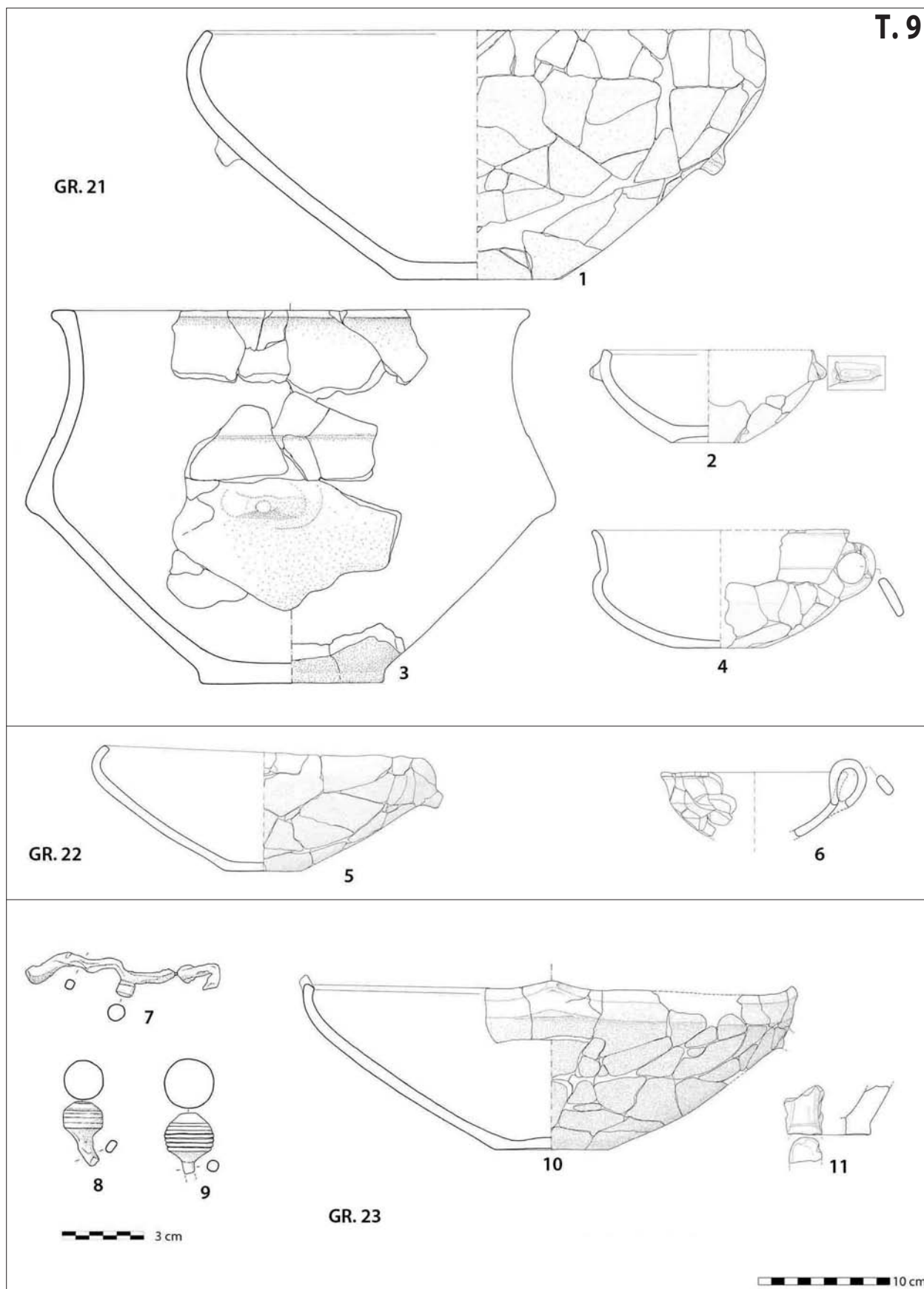
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Pl. 7 Vojvodine-Migalovic necropolis, after Nodilo, Vrkić, Kulenović, Skelac (drawings by: A. Ivanković; table made by: N. Očelić)



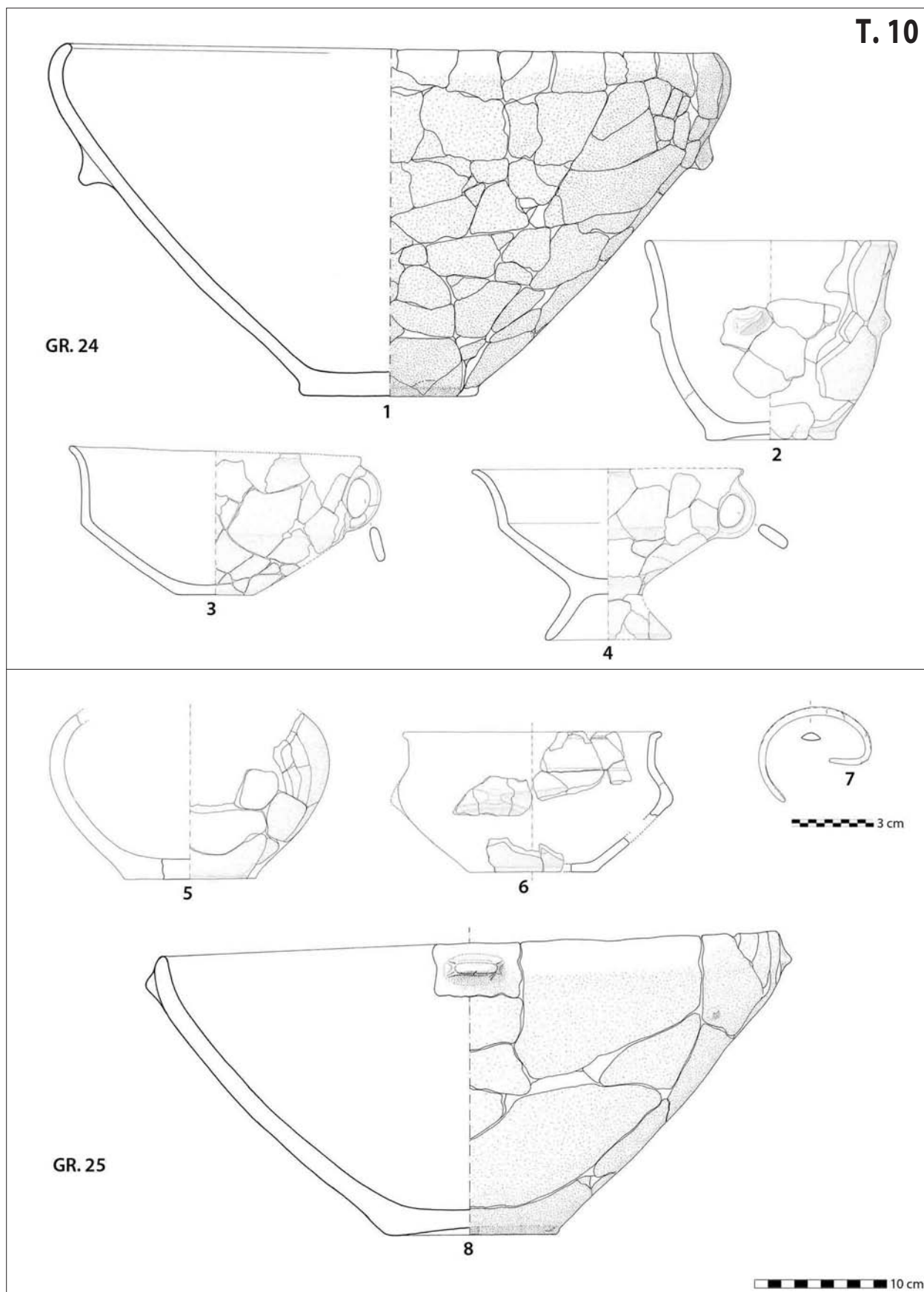
T. 8 Nekropola Vojvodine–Migalovci, prema Nodilo, Vrkić, Kulenović, Skelac (crteže izradila: A. Ivanković; tablu izradila: N. Ocelić)

Pl. 8 Vojvodine–Migalovic necropolis, after Nodilo, Vrkić, Kulenović, Skelac (drawings by: A. Ivanković; table made by: N. Ocelić)



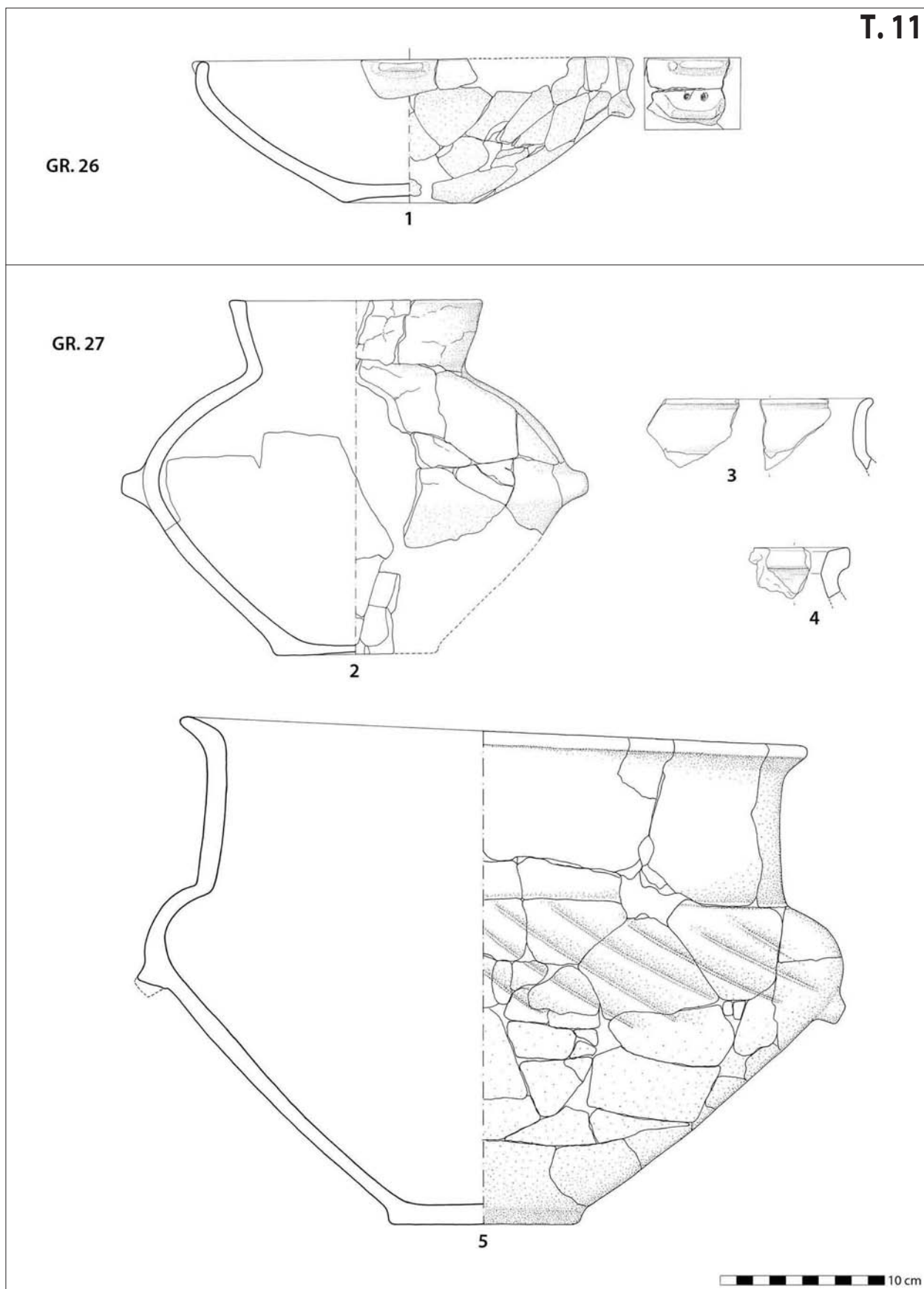
T. 9 Nekropola Vojvodine–Migalovci, prema Nodilo, Vrkić, Kulenović, Skelac (crteže izradila: A. Ivanković; tablu izradila: N. Ocelić)

Pl. 9 Vojvodine–Migalovic necropolis, after Nodilo, Vrkić, Kulenović, Skelac (drawings by: A. Ivanković; table made by: N. Ocelić)



T. 10 Nekropola Vojvodine–Migalovci, prema Nodilo, Vrkić, Kulenović, Skelac (crteže izradila: A. Ivanković; tablu izradila: N. Ocelić)

Pl. 10 Vojvodine–Migalovic necropolis, after Nodilo, Vrkić, Kulenović, Skelac (drawings by: A. Ivanković; table made by: N. Ocelić)



T. 11 Nekropola Vojvodine–Migalovci, prema Nodilo, Vrkić, Kulenović, Skelac (crteže izradila: A. Ivanković; tablu izradila: N. Očelić)

Pl. 11 Vojvodine–Migalovic necropolis, after Nodilo, Vrkić, Kulenović, Skelac (drawings by: A. Ivanković; table made by: N. Očelić)