Rezultati istraživanja prapovijesne kamene gomile u Drinovcima s posebnim osvrtom na zlatne nalaze

Tomas, Tino

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U radu se donose rezultati zaštitnoga arheološkog istraživanja prapovijesne kamene gomile u Drinovcima (općina Grude, Federacija Bosna i Hercegovina). Iskopavanjima je dokumentirano ukupno pet grobova koji se mogu smjestiti unutar dva vremenska horizonta – prapovijesni (grobovi 1, 2 i 5) i srednjovjekovni (grobovi 3 i 4). Grob 1, iako devastiran, jedini je sadržavao nalaze. Riječ je o vitici izrađenoj od dvostruke – tzv. beskonačne, spiralno namotane zlatne žice, s tim kako je u neposrednoj blizini pronađen još jedan primjerak istih tipoloških obilježja koji je deformiran. Riječ je o, za sada, najstarijim poznatim te objavljenim zlatnim nalazima s prostora Bosne i Hercegovine. Najbolje analogije zlatnim predmetima iz Drinovaca pronalazimo u srednjem i početnim etapama kasnoga brončanog doba šireg srednjoeuropskog prostora. Riječ je o predmetima sa širokim arealom rasprostiranja koji svjedoče o uključenosti prostora promatrane kulturne regije, odnosno lokalnih elita u tada već aktivnu supraregionalnu mrežu razmjene i komunikacije. Nadalje, istraživanjem su na prostoru između grobova prikupljeni i keramički ulomci prapovijesne fakture koji su mahom lišeni užih prepoznatljivih tipoloških elemenata. Prostor istraživane gomile je i kasnije, u vremenu kasnoga srednjeg vijeka, korišten kao mjesto pokopavanja, što je dosta dobro dokumentirana, no nažalost još uvijek slabo istražena praksa kulturne regije.

Ključne riječi: prapovijesna kamena gomila, brončano doba, zlatni nalazi, vitice od dvostruke spiralno namotane zlatne žice, arheologija u Bosni i Hercegovini, Drinovci (Grude)

The paper presents the results of the rescue archaeological excavations at the prehistoric stone mound in Drinovci (Grude Municipality, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina). The excavations documented a total of five graves that can be placed within two time horizons: the prehistoric (graves 1, 2, 5) and the medieval (graves 3, 4). Grave 1, while badly damaged, was the only one with any finds: a tendril made of spirally coiled double ("infinite") gold wire, and a deformed specimen with the same typological characteristics in its immediate vicinity. They are the oldest known and published gold finds from the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The best analogies to the gold objects from Drinovci come from the middle and early stages of the Late Bronze Age in a wider Central European area. These widely distributed objects show that this cultural region, or its local elites, participated in the already active supra-regional network of exchange and communication. Moreover, the excavations in the space between the graves found potsherds of prehistoric features, largely devoid of narrowly identifiable typological elements. The area of the excavated mound was again used as a burial site in the late Middle Ages, which is a well-documented but unfortunately still poorly researched practice of this cultural region.

Key words: prehistoric stone burial mound, Bronze Age, gold finds, tendrils of spirally coiled double gold wire, archaeology in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Drinovci (Grude)

UVOD

U radu se donose rezultati zaštitnoga arheološkog istraživanja prapovijesne kamene gomile na položaju Veliki Otok (Ploca) u Drinovcima, općina Grude, Bosna i Hercegovina (karta 1; sl. 1).[1]

Dokumentiranjem gomile prije početka istraživanja ustanovljeno je kako je njezina površina dobrim dijelom već bila devastirana jer je sam korpus kamenoga nasipa gomile zatečen u dosta raznesenom stanju (sl. 2–3).[2] **Tako su na površini jugoistočnoga dijela gomile bili vidljivi ostaci uništene grobne arhitekture u formi kamene škrinje (grob 1), dok su se na njezinom južnom dijelu nazirale duže stranice još jednoga groba u**

1 Radi se o lokaciji Veliki Otok, kat. čest. 2150/35 (K.O. Drinovci), općina Grude, na koju koncesijsko pravo polaže tvrtka Platica – Žurkovača d.o.o. Primarna djelatnost navedene tvrtke je eksploatacija kamene sirovine, uslijed čega se došlo do ruba gomile 1. Zahvaljujući savjesnom vodstvu tvrtke kontkatirane su nadležne institucije s ciljem poduzimanja zaštitnoga arheološkog iskopavanja. Osim istraživane gomile (gomila 1), na istome položaju dokumentirano je postojanje još dvije prapovijesne kamene gomile. Stoga smo iz objektivnih razloga istraživanu gomilu u tehničkoj dokumentaciji i označili kao gomila 1, dok su ostale, od zapada prema istoku, označene kao gomila 2 i gomila 3. Sve tri gomile smještene su u nizu, u „dinarskom" smjeru pružanja brda Veliki Otok (sl. 1). Istraživanja su provedena u travnju 2018. godine, a uz autora ujedno i voditelja istraživanja, povremeno su sudjelovali kolege Mirko Rašić, Tomislav Mihalj i Marina Boban te Vinko Herceg, kao i djelatnici tvrtke Platica – Žurkovača d.o.o. Tihomir Nuić, Stipan Nuić, Ivan Kundid, Goran Erkapić, Luka Erkapić te radnici Toni Glavota, Zaharije Pandžić i Tihomir Pandžić. Svima veliko hvala na pruženoj pomoći.

2 Površina gomile u određenoj mjeri bila je prekrivena višegodišnjim i grmastim vegetacijskim elementima tipičnim za mediteransku fitogeografsku regiju. Isto tako, gotovo cijelom površinom gornjega sloja gomile primjetni su recentniji tragovi gorenja koji su nastali kao rezultat paljenja svijetnjaka prigodom određenih svetkovina. Također, gornji slojevi su dodatno poremećeni i prigodom kasnijih kasnosrednjovjekovnih intervencija u nasipu gomile.

INTRODUCTION

The paper presents the results of the rescue archaeological excavations at the prehistoric stone mound located in Veliki Otok (Ploca) in Drinovci, Grude Municipality, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Map 1; Fig. 1).[1]

The examination of the mound before the beginning of the excavations determined that its surface had largely been damaged, because the bulk of the stone fill was rather scattered (Fig. 2–3).[2] The remains of a destroyed funerary structure in the form of a stone chest (grave 1) were visible on the surface of the southeastern part of the mound; also, the longer sides of another grave in the form of a stone chest (grave 2) were discernible in its

1 The concession for the site of Veliki Otok, cad. par. 2150/35 (C.M. Drinovci), Grude Municipality, is held by a company called Platica–Žurkovača Ltd. Their primary activity is exploitation of raw stone material, which is how they came upon the edge of mound 1. The company's management conscientiously contacted the competent institutions in order to undertake rescue archaeological excavations. Along with the excavated mound (mound 1), two other prehistoric stone mounds were identified at the same site. Therefore, for objective reasons, our technical documentation identifies the excavated mound as mound 1, while the others, from west to east, are identified as mound 2 and mound 3. All three mounds are situated in a row, lying in the "Dinaric" direction of the hill of Veliki Otok (Fig. 1). The excavations were conducted in April 2018; the author and head of excavations was occasionally accompanied by his colleagues (Mirko Rašić, Tomislav Mihalj, Marina Boban, Vinko Herceg), by the employees of Platica–Žurkovača Ltd. (Tihomir Nuić, Stipan Nuić, Ivan Kundid, Goran Erkapić, Luka Erkapić), and by the workers (Toni Glavota, Zaharije Pandžić, Tihomir Pandžić). We are very grateful for their help.

2 The surface of the mound was partly covered with the perennial and bushy vegetation typical of the Mediterranean phytogeographical region. Also, almost the entire surface of the top layer of the mound shows recent traces of burning, which resulted from the lighting of bonfires for certain religious holidays. Finally, the top layers were disturbed by late medieval interventions into the mound fill.

Karta 1 Prostorni položaj gomile 1 na nalazištu Drinovci – Otok (izradio: T. Tomas, 2023.; topografska karta Makarska 2-3 Drinovci 1976; QGiS)
Map 1 Position of mound 1 at the site of Drinovci – Otok (made by: T. Tomas, 2023; source: topographic map Makarska 2-3 Drinovci 1976; QGiS)

Sl. 1 Zračna snimka brda Veliki Otok i kamenoloma s naznačenim položajima gomila (snimio i izradio: T. Tomas, 2018.)
Fig. 1 Aerial photograph of Veliki Otok hill and the quarry with the marked positions of the mounds (photo and made by: T. Tomas, 2018)

Sl. 2 Zračna snimka gomile 1 prije istraživanja (snimio: T. Tomas, 2018.)
Fig. 2 Aerial photograph of mound 1 before the excavations (photo by: T. Tomas, 2018)

Sl. 3 Pogled s istočne strane na gomilu 1 prije istraživanja (snimio: T. Tomas, 2018.)
Fig. 3 Eastern view of mound 1 before the excavations (photo by: T. Tomas, 2018)

vidu kamene škrinje (grob 2). Također, na vanjskim zonama gomile naslućivali su se i dijelovi kamenoga vijenca koji je naglašavao njezin rub, a koji se sastojao od većeg nepravilnog kamenja složenoga u jedan, ili ponegdje dva reda.

TIJEK ISTRAŽIVANJA

Iskopavanjem je utvrđeno kako je kameni nasip gomile činio prikupljeni/lomljeni kamen, i to mahom uslojeni pločasti vapnenac od kojega je i sačinjena petrografska osnova samoga brda,[3] s tim kako su donje slojeve (zone) nasipa činili nešto krupniji komadi kamena. Sam tlocrt gomile imao je nepravilnu kružnu formu s dimenzijama po dužim osima 9,2 x 8,6 m.[4] Radi efikasnijega vođenja, praćenja i dokumentiranja samoga procesa arheološkog iskopavanja, gomila je podijeljena na dvije polovice: južnu – A i sjevernu – B. Prvo je započeto iskopavanje južne polovice (A), odnosno onoga dijela gomile gdje je već bila vidljiva grobna arhitektura (sl. 4; T. 1). Kameni nasip je uklonjeno do osnove gomile koju je činila uslojena matična stijena (živac) s primjesama crvenice. Iskopavanja su detektirala ukupno pet grobova, odnosno šest ukopa u gomili, koje možemo smjestiti unutar dva glavna vremenska horizonta (sloja): stariji – prapovijesni i mlađi – srednjovjekovni (T. 2). [5]

Grobovi 1, 2 i 5 pripadali su starijem (prapovijesnom) ukopnom horizontu gomile. Grob 1 bio je u većoj mjeri devastiran. Podignut je na osnovi gomile, na njezinom jugoistočnome dijelu. Prvotno je imao arhitekturu u vidu kamene škrinje od koje je sačuvana južna (duža) te dijelom i zapadna (kraća) stranica. Prema položaju sačuvanih, intaktnih dijelova arhitekture, evidentno je kako je grob orijentiran u smjeru zapad – istok, s blagim otklonom. Zapuna groba, koja je bila vidno poremećena, sadržavala je više usitnjenih i dislociranih ulomaka ljudskih kostiju (sl. 5; T. 3), dok je u sjeverozapadnom uglu groba, na njegovoj osnovi, pronađena vitica od dvostruke spiralno namotane zlatne žice (sl. 6). Nekih metar zapadno od groba 1 (u nasipu gomile) pronađen je gotovo identičan zlatni nalaz, no za razliku od prethodnoga, bio je nešto oštećen.

3 Inače, gornjokredni vapnenci i dolomiti su najrasprostranjeniji na promatranome prostoru širega pobrđa unutar kojega se izdvaja stratigrafski član sastavljen upravo od pločastoga vapnenca i to na potezu Runovići – Peć Mlini (Bojanić et al. 1981: 128; Zdilar 2015: 21–24).

4 Duža os gomile bila je položena približno u smjeru sjever – jug.

5 Grob 4 ne predstavlja grob u pravome smislu riječi, nego je riječ o sekundarnome ukopu vezanome za grob 3. Međutim, kako je u tehničkoj dokumentaciji koja je nastajala tijekom samih iskopavanja spomenuti nalaz označen kao grob 4, odlučeno je da se isti naziv zadrži zbog izbjegavanja eventualnih zabuna.

southern part. Finally, parts of a stone wreath could be made out in the outside zones of the mound, emphasizing its edge and consisting of large irregular stones ordered in a row, or two rows in places.

RESEARCH PROCESS

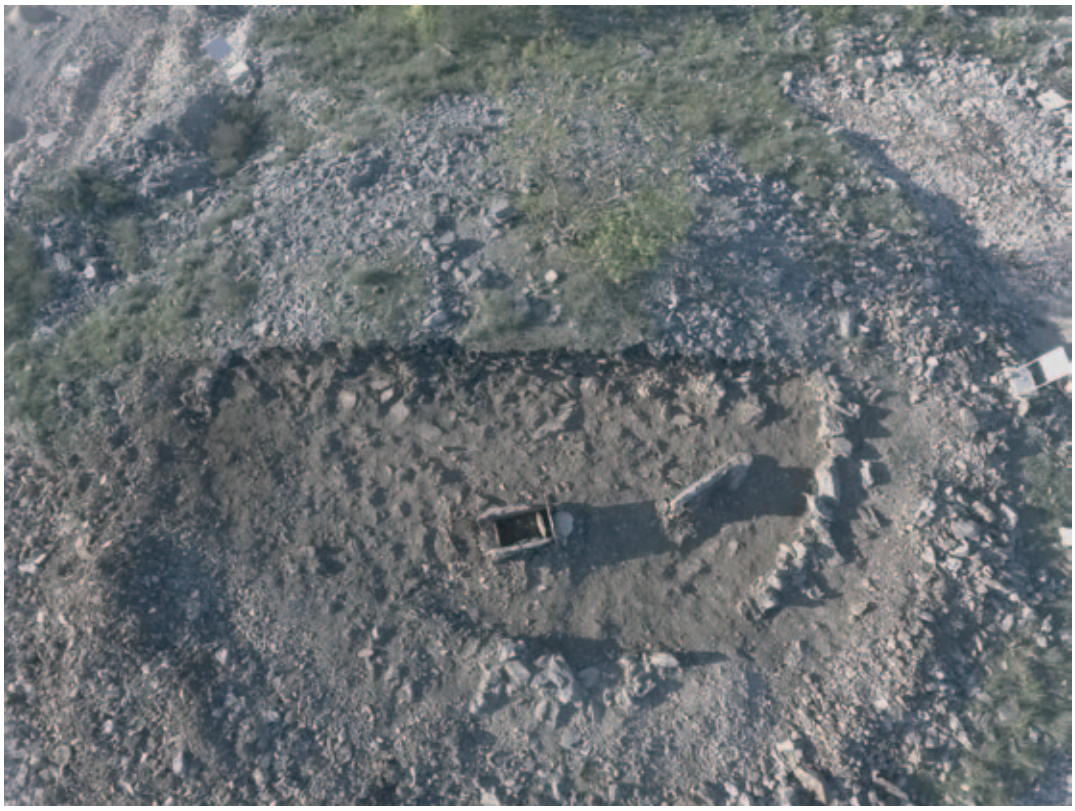
The excavations revealed that the stone fill of the mound consisted of collected/broken stone, mostly of the layered tabular limestone that is the petrographic base of the hill itself,[3] and that the lower layers (zones) of the fill were made up of larger stones. The layout of the mound had an irregular circular shape, measuring 9.2 x 8.6 m on the longer sides.[4] To manage, monitor, and document the archaeological excavation process more efficiently, the mound was divided into two halves: the southern (A) and the northern (B). The first half to be excavated was the southern half (A) – that is, the part of the mound where the funerary structure was already visible (Fig. 4; Pl. 1). The stone fill was removed all the way to the base of the mound, which consisted of layered bedrock with admixtures of red soil. The excavations detected a total of five graves or six burials in the mound, which can be placed within two main time horizons (layers): an older prehistoric one and a younger medieval one (Pl. 2).[5]

Graves 1, 2, 5 belonged to the older (prehistoric) burial horizon of the mound. Grave 1 was badly damaged. It had been erected on the base of the mound, in its southeastern part. Its original form had been a stone chest; its preserved sides were the southern (longer) and partly the western (shorter) one. The position of the preserved, intact parts of the structure clearly shows that the grave was lying in a west-east direction with a slight deviation. The visibly disturbed grave fill contained several chopped up and displaced fragments of human bones (Fig. 5; Pl. 3); lying on the base of the northwestern corner of the grave, there was a tendril made of spirally coiled double gold wire (Fig. 6). About one meter to the west of grave 1 (in the mound fill), an almost identical gold

3 Incidentally, Upper Cretaceous limestone and dolomite is the most widespread stone in the considered broad area of foothills, where a prominent stratigraphic member consisting of tabular limestone is found precisely on the stretch from Runovići to Peć Mlini (Bojanić et al. 1981: 128; Zdilar 2015: 21–24).

4 The longer axis of the mound was lying approximately in the north-south direction.

5 Grave 4 is not a grave in the true sense of the word, but a secondary burial related to grave 3. However, since the technical documentation made during the excavations marked this find as grave 4, it was decided to keep the name to avoid confusion.



Sl. 4 Zračna snimka gomile 1 nakon uklanjanja južne polovice (A) (snimio: T. Tomas, 2018.)
Fig. 4 Aerial photograph of mound 1 after the removal of the southern half (A) (photo by: T. Tomas, 2018)

Sl. 5 Grob 1 prije i nakon istraživanja (snimio: T. Tomas, 2018.)
Fig. 5 Grave 1 before and after the excavations (photo by: T. Tomas, 2018)

Grob 2 smješten je u jugozapadnome dijelu gomile, također je podignut na osnovi gomile, s orijentacijom u smjeru zapad – istok s blagim otklonom. Izgrađen je u formi škrinje od četiri uspravno postavljene kamene ploče – dvije duže na sjevernoj i južnoj i dvije kraće na zapadnoj i istočnoj strani groba. Istočna stranica groba u svojoj donjoj zoni dodatno je učvršćena krupnijim kamenjem (sl. 7). Poklopnica groba i u ovome slučaju nije sačuvana, a dijelovi njezinih rubova pronađeni su uz unutarnje stranice groba, što navodi na zaključak kako se u jednome trenutku pod pritiskom nasipa gomile poklopnica jednostavno urušila. Za razliku od prethodno opisanoga groba, grob 2 pronađen je intaktan, a unutar groba dokumentirana su dva ukopa (ukop 1 i 2). Ukop 1 sadržavao je loše sačuvane skeletne ostatke jednoga pokojnika položenoga u zgrčenome položaju na lijevi bok, na podlogu od više manjih komada kamenih ploča. Ukop 1 dodatno je naglašen skraćivanjem grobne arhitekture (škrinje) na užim stranama s dvije uspravno postavljene kamene ploče postavljene s unutarnjih strana groba (sl. 8; T. 4). Drugi, u relativno kronološkom smislu stariji, ukop 2 nalazio se ispod ukopa 1 i predstavljao je primarni ukop groba 2. Osnovu ukopa 2 na koju je postavljen pokojnik činila je humusna zemlja pomiješana sa sitnim kamenjem. Skeletni ostaci pokojnika loše su sačuvani, a prema položaju sačuvanih kostiju (osobito

Sl. 6 Grob 1 s detaljem i položajem zlatnoga nalaza (snimio: T. Tomas, 2018.)
Fig. 6 Grave 1 with the detail and position of the gold find (photo by: T. Tomas, 2018)

Sl. 7 Pogled na grob 2 s južne strane, prije istraživanja (snimio: T. Tomas, 2018.)
Fig. 7 View of grave 2 from the south, before the excavations (photo by: T. Tomas, 2018)

Sl. 8 Grob 2, ukop 1 prije i nakon čišćenja (snimio: T. Tomas, 2018.)
Fig. 8 Grave 2, burial 1, before and after the cleaning (photo by: T. Tomas, 2018)

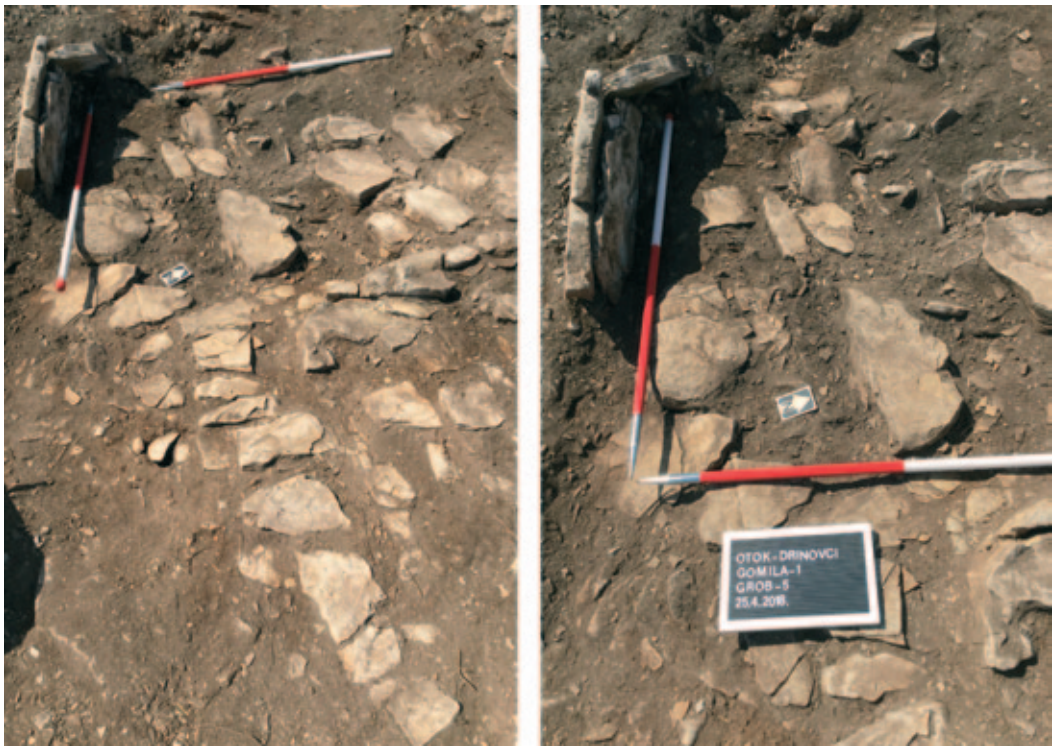
Sl. 9 Grob 2, ukop 2 (snimio: T. Tomas, 2018.)
Fig. 9 Grave 2, burial 2 (photo by: T. Tomas, 2018)

object was found, but unlike the first one, it was partly damaged.

Grave 2, located in the southwestern part of the mound, was also erected on the mound base, lying in a west-east direction with a slight deviation. It was built in the shape of a chest with four upright stone slabs – two longer ones on the north and south sides and two shorter ones on the west and east sides of the grave. The eastern side of the grave was additionally fixed with larger stones in its lower zone (Fig. 7). Again, the lid of the grave had not been preserved, but parts of its edges were found along the inside walls of the grave, suggesting that the lid simply collapsed at some point under the pressure of the mound fill. Unlike the previously described grave, grave 2 was found intact, with two burials documented inside (burials 1 and 2). Burial 1 contained badly preserved skeletal remains of one individual who was laid in a crouched position, on the left side, on several small pieces of stone slabs. Burial 1 is additionally emphasized by the shortening of the funerary structure (the chest) on its narrower sides, with two upright stone slabs set on the inside of the grave (Fig. 8; Pl. 4). The second and in relative chronological sense older burial 2 was

dugih) i u ovome slučaju pokojnik je najvjerojatnije u grob položen u zgrčenome položaju (sl. 9; T. 5). Osim ljudskih skeletnih ostataka, grob 2 nije sadržavao nikakve druge nalaze.

Grob 5 nalazio se otprilike u središtu gomile. Plitko je ukopan u osnovu, tj. zdravicu na tom dijelu gomile, s tim da je sa južne i jednim dijelom sa zapadne strane bio dodatno naglašen okomito under burial 1 and represented the primary burial of grave 2. The deceased in burial 2 was lying on humus soil mixed with small stones. The bone remains were poorly preserved; again, considering the position of bones (especially the long bones), the body was most probably laid in a crouched position (Fig. 9; Pl. 5). Aside from human bones, grave 2 did not contain any finds.



Sl. 10 Pogled na grob 5 prije istraživanja (snimio: T. Tomas, 2018.)
Fig. 10 View of grave 5 before the excavations (photo by: T. Tomas, 2018)

Sl. 11 Grob 5 prije i nakon istraživanja (snimio: T. Tomas, 2018.)
Fig. 11 Grave 5 before and after the excavations (photo by: T. Tomas, 2018)

Sl. 12 Grob 3 prije i nakon istraživanja (snimio: T. Tomas, 2018.)
Fig. 12 Grave 3 before and after the excavations (photo by: T. Tomas, 2018)

postavljenim kamenim pločama. Orijentacija groba je sjever – jug. Skeletni ostaci pokojnika izuzetno loše su sačuvani i dobrim dijelom su dislocirani, pa je teško rekonstruirati izvorni položaj pokojnika u grobu (sl. 10–11; T. 7). No, s obzirom na dimenzije groba i kulturni kontekst, položaj pokojnika najvjerojatnije je bio sličan kao kod grobova 1 i 2, odnosno zgrčeni položaj. U užem prostornom i arhitektonskom kontekstu groba 5 treba spomenuti i izvjesno popločenje koje se nastavlja s njegove istočne strane. Naime, radi se o površini izrađenoj od više kamenih ploča postavljenih na osnovu gomile u dva do tri niza (sl. 10; T. 7a).

Nadalje, grobovi 3 i 4 pripadaju mlađem ukopnom horizontu gomile. Grob 3 ukopan je u nasip gomile. Arhitektura mu se sastoji od više uspravno postavljenih kamenih ploča, pa grob ima oblik izduženoga pravokutnika. Orijentacija groba je zapad – istok s blagim otklonom. Kao poklopnice također su poslužile manje kamene ploče postavljenje poprečno na glavnu os groba. Pokojnik je u grob položen u ispruženome položaju na leđa (sl. 12; T. 6). Uz južnu stranu groba pronađena je jedna brončana karičica (T. 8: 11). Grob 4 nije imao posebnu grobnu arhitekturu, nalazio se pored groba 3, uz njegovu sjevernu stranu. Najvjerojatnije je kako se radi o primarnome ukopu

Grave 5 was located roughly in the centre of the mound. It was buried shallowly in the base, i.e. the subsoil in that part of the mound, and it was additionally emphasized on the southern side and partly on the western side by upright stone slabs. The grave was lying in a north-south direction. The human bone remains were very poorly preserved and largely displaced, so it is hard to reconstruct the original position of the body in the grave (Fig. 10–11; Pl. 7). However, considering the size of the grave and its cultural context, the body was presumably laid in a crouched position like in graves 1 and 2. In the more specific spatial and architectural context of grave 5, we should mention a kind of paving that continues on its eastern side. It is a surface consisting of several stone slabs placed on the mound base in two or three rows (Fig. 10; Pl. 7a).

Graves 3 and 4 belong to the younger burial horizon of the mound. Grave 3 is buried in the mound fill. It is structured with several upright stone slabs, so the grave has the form of an elongated rectangle. The grave was lying in a west-east direction with a slight deviation. Again, its lid consisted of small stone slabs placed transversely to the main axis of the grave. The body was laid prostrate on its back (Fig. 12; Pl. 6). Next to

Sl. 13 Pogled na grob 4 (snimio: T. Tomas, 2018.)
Fig. 13 View of grave 4 (photo by: T. Tomas, 2018)

u grob 3 čiji su skeletni ostatci izbačeni kako bi se napravilo mjesta za novi ukop, na što sugerira i njihova očita dislociranost kao i sam položaj u odnosu na grob 3 (sl. 13).

VITICE OD DVOSTRUKE SPIRALNO NAMOTANE ZLATNE ŽICE – ANALIZE

Od nalaza u gomili ističu se spomenuti nalazi izrađeni od dvostruke – tzv. beskonačne, spiralno namotane zlatne žice. Također, kako je već navedeno, jedan cjelovit primjerak pronađen je u grobu 1, dok je drugi pronađen izvan groba i, za razliku od zlatnoga nalaza iz groba 1, potonji je ponešto deformiran (razvučen) i s lomom zlatne žice na završnome navoju. Oba nalaza istih su tipoloških svojstava s dvostrukom žicom savijenom u četiri navoja čiji su završeci oblikovani u vidu jednostavnih petlji (sl. 14–15), dok je sama žica od koje su predmeti izrađeni nepravilnoga i neujednačenoga kružnog presjeka (sl. 16).

the southern side of the grave there was a bronze circlet (Pl. 8: 11). Grave 4 had no particular funerary architecture; it was next to grave 3, along its northern side. Most likely, it was the primary burial of grave 3, but the bone remains were thrown out to make room for the new burial, as suggested by their obvious displacement and the position in relation to grave 3 (Fig. 13).

TENDRILS OF SPIRALLY COILED DOUBLE GOLD WIRE – ANALYSES

The most prominent mound finds are made of spirally coiled double ("infinite") gold wire. Also, as already mentioned, one complete specimen was found in grave 1, while the other was found outside the grave; unlike the gold find from grave 1, the latter is somewhat deformed (stretched) and the gold wire is broken on the final coil. Both finds have the same typological characteristics; the double wire is wound into four coils with terminals shaped as simple hoops (Fig. 14–15), while the wire itself has an irregular and uneven circular cross-section (Fig. 16).

Sl. 14 Zlatni nalazi iz gomile 1, pogled a (snimio: T. Tomas, 2018.)
Fig. 14 Gold finds from mound 1, view a (photo by: T. Tomas, 2018)

Sl. 15 Zlatni nalazi iz gomile 1, pogled b (snimio: T. Tomas, 2018.)
Fig. 15 Gold finds from mound 1, view b (photo by: T. Tomas, 2018)

	Težina / Weight	Dimenzije / Size	Debljina žice / Wire thickness
Zlatna vitica – a (cijela) / Gold tendril – a (whole)	4,24 g	34 mm x 14,4 mm	do/up to 1,2 mm
Zlatna vitica – b (deformirana) / Gold tendril – b (deformed)	4,03 g	42 mm x 27,1 mm*	do/up to 1,4 mm

Sl. 16 Mjerne fizičke vrijednosti zlatnih nalaza iz gomile 1 (izradio: T. Tomas, 2018.)
* Dimenzije vitice rezultat su deformacije
Fig. 16 Measured physical values of the gold finds from mound 1 (made by: T. Tomas, 2018)
* The dimensions of the tendril are a result of deformation

Arheometrijska analiza zlatnih nalaza izrađena je u laboratoriju Instituta za mjeriteljstvo Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu i u laboratoriju Centra za istraživanje materijala Istarske županije Metris u Puli. Provedene analize prvenstveno su imale za cilj odgovoriti na pitanja o sastavu te o eventualnom načinu izrade predmeta.[6] Tako su analize sastava pokazale kako su predmeti izrađeni od zlatne legure koju u najvišem postotku čine zlato i srebro (sl. 17).[7]

S obzirom na neujednačen promjer zlatnih žica, pretpostavka je kako je ista bila izrađena tehnikom kovanja. Na kovanje kao primarnu tehniku izrade upućuju i tragovi poput uzdužnih šavova (rasjeda) i ponešto facetirana površina (sl. 18). Vjerojatno je žica izrađena udaranjem i izvlačenjem iz zlatnih

The archaeometric analysis of the gold finds was done in the laboratory of the Institute of Metrology of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Sarajevo and in the laboratory of METRIS, the Material Research Centre of the Istrian County in Pula. The main goal of the analyses was to answer questions about the composition and possibly method of production of the objects.[6] The composition analyses showed that the objects were made of a gold alloy that mostly consists of gold and silver (Fig. 17).[7]

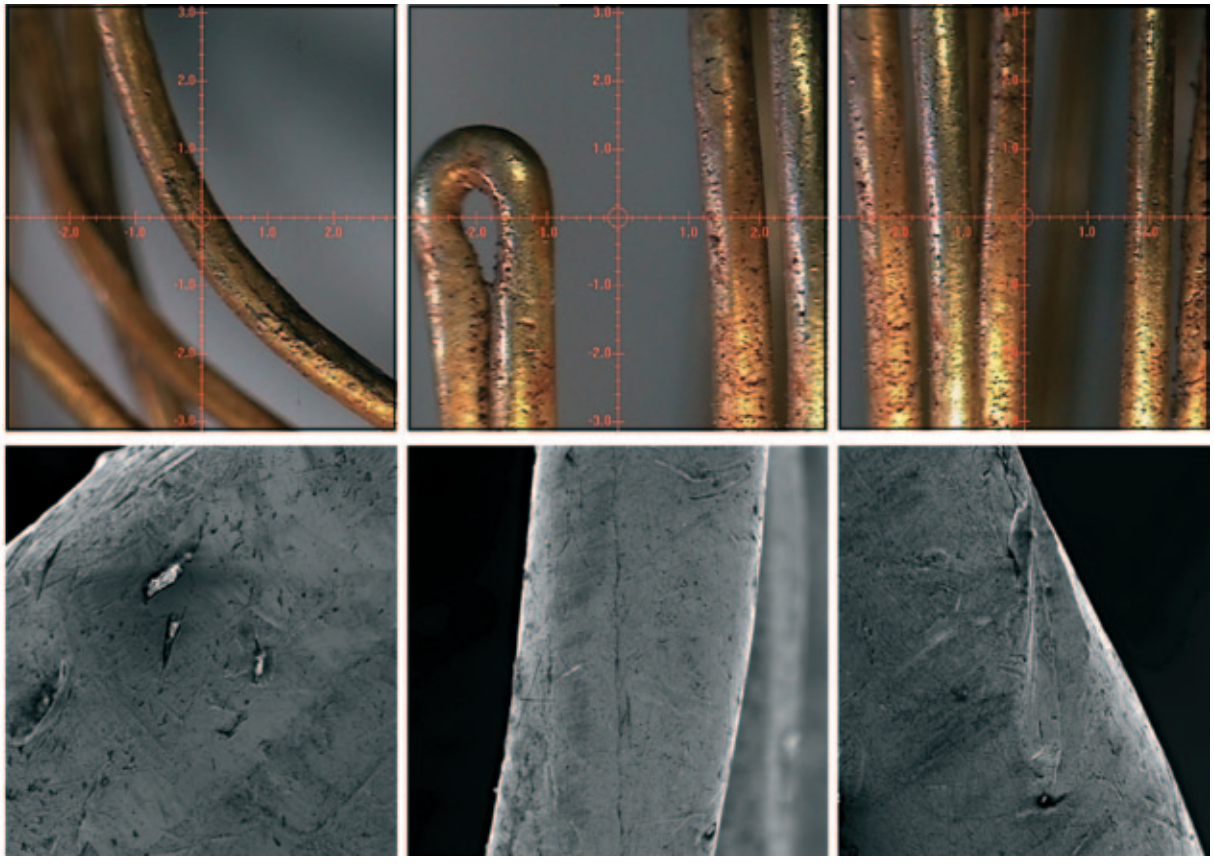
Considering the uneven diameter of the gold wire, it was apparently made by forging. Forging as the primary production method is also indicated by traces like longitudinal seams (faults) and a slightly faceted surface (Fig. 18). The wire was probably

6 Podrobnije arheometalurške analize koje bi mogle dati više informacija o zlatnome nalazu iz Drinovaca (npr. po pitanju eventualne provenijencije sirovine i sl.) svakako će biti jedna od budućih tema istraživanja ovih nalaza.
7 Ovom prilikom na velikoj podršci i pomoći zahvaljujem kolegi Almiru Olovčiću kao i djelatnicima Instituta.

6 More detailed archaeometallurgical analyses providing more information on the gold finds from Drinovci (e.g. concerning the possible origin of raw materials etc.) will certainly figure in future research on these finds.
7 I am grateful to my colleague Almir Olovčić and the staff of the Institute for their great support and help.

Institucija / Instituttion	Au (zlato)	Ag (srebro)	Cu (bakar)
Metris (Pula)	90,2 – 80,29 %	9,09 – 5,81 %	/
Institut za mjeriteljstvo BiH	81,89 – 79,94 %	26,21 – 20,7 %	0,17 – 0,1 %

Sl. 17 Rezultati arheometrijskih analiza zlatnih nalaza iz gomile 1 (izradili: Institut za mjeriteljstvo Bosne i Hercegovine i Metris (Pula); prilagodio: T. Tomas, 2018.)
Rezultati ESD analize materijala predstavljaju kemijski sastav ispitane točke/polja na površini. Analiza kemijskoga sastava površine uzorka pokazala je kako je sačinjen uglavnom od zlata (Au) te u manjem omjeru srebra (Ag), dok površina uzorka sadrži nečistoće koje uglavnom sadrže ugljik (C) i zemljane elemente: silicij (Si), aluminij (Al), željezo (Fe), kalij (K), magnezij (Mg), natrij (Na), kalcij (Ca), ali i titan (Ti), sumpor (S) i klor (Cl).
Fig. 17 Results of archaeometric analyses of the gold finds from mound 1 (made by: Institute of Metrology of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Metris (Pula); adapted by: T. Tomas, 2018)
The results of the ESD analysis of the materials show the chemical composition of a tested point/field on the surface. The analysis of the chemical composition of the surface of the sample showed that it consists mainly of gold (Au) and a smaller proportion of silver (Ag), while the surface of the sample contains impurities that mainly contain carbon (C) and earth elements: silicon (Si), aluminium (Al), iron (Fe), potassium (K), magnesium (Mg), sodium (Na), calcium (Ca), but also titanium (Ti), sulphur (S), and chlorine (Cl).



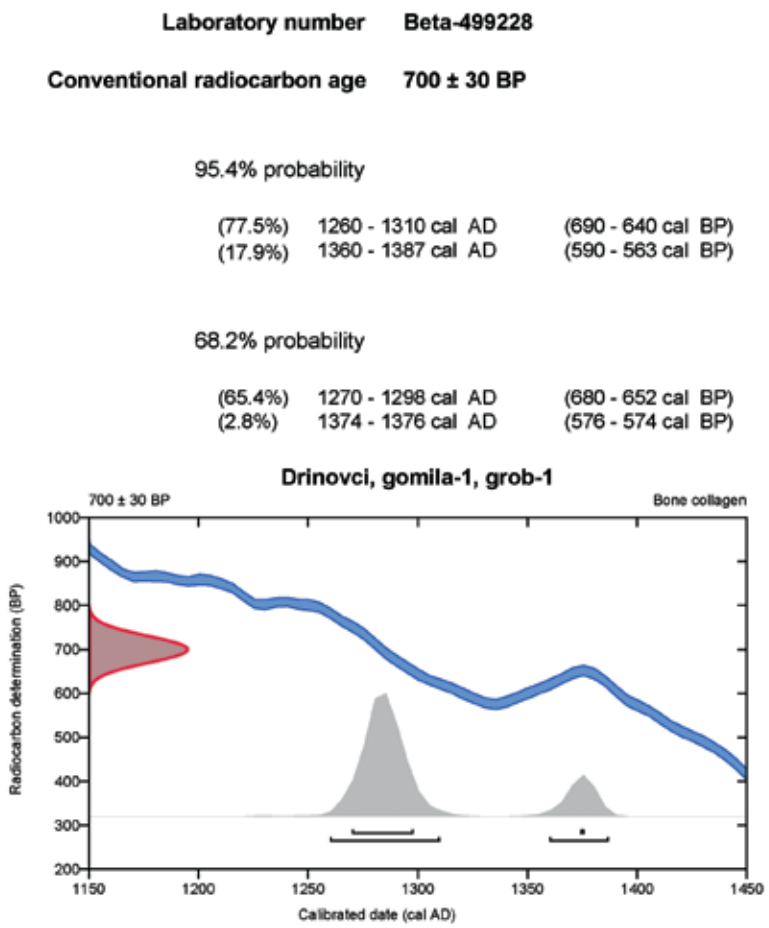
Sl. 18 Mikroskopski snimci zlatnih nalaza iz gomile 1 (izradili: Institut za mjeriteljstvo Bosne i Hercegovine i Metris (Pula); prilagodio: T. Tomas, 2018.)
Fig. 18 Microscopic images of the gold finds from mound 1 (made by: Institute of Metrology of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Metris (Pula); adapted by: T. Tomas, 2018)

poluizrađevina te kasnije dorađena tehnikama namatanja i savijanja. U ovakvim slučajevima izrade efekta beskonačne žice, spojevi su vrlo rijetko vidljivi na samom predmetu, osobito ne na petljama, što s druge strane znači kako je predmet prvo savijan, pa su tek onda formirane petlje, nakon čega se žica spajala u nekoj arbitrarnoj točki (Hrala 2000: 241). Takvu konstataciju mogli bi primijeniti kod samo jedne zlatne vitice iz Drinovaca, dok je kod druge (one deformirane) vidljiv spoj zlatne žice upravo na predjelu gdje je formirana petlja.

Nadalje, s ciljem povezivanja apsolutnoga datuma sa zlatnom viticom pronađenom u grobu, koštani uzorak iz groba 1 poslan je na radiokarbonsku analizu (^{14}C).[8] Međutim, rezultati analize poslanoga uzorka dali su dva 2σ kalibrirana datuma 1260 – 1387 cal AD i 1270 – 1376 cal AD, dakle apsolutni vremenski okvir između druge polovice 13. i posljednja tri desetljeća 14. stoljeća (sl. 19). Dobiveni vremenski okvir nikako ne odgovara

made by beating and pulling from gold semi-finished products and later finished by winding and twisting. When this effect of infinite wire is created, the seams are very rarely visible on the object itself, especially on the hoops, which means that the object was first twisted and then shaped into hoops; after that, the wire was sealed in an arbitrary spot (Hrala 2000: 241). This conclusion could apply only to one gold tendril from Drinovci, as the other (the deformed one) has a visible seam on the gold wire exactly in the spot where the hoop was formed.

Furthermore, in order to correlate the absolute date with the gold tendril found in the grave, a bone sample from grave 1 was sent for radiocarbon analysis (^{14}C).[8] However, the analysis of the sample resulted in two 2σ calibrated dates, 1260–1387 cal AD and 1270–1376 cal AD: an absolute time frame between the second half of the 13th and the last three decades of the 14th century (Fig. 19). The obtained time frame does not cor-



Sl. 19 Rezultati radiokarbonske analize koštanoga uzorka iz groba 1 (izradila: Beta Analytic, Miami, FL USA; prilagodio: T. Tomas, 2018.)
Fig. 19 Results of the radiocarbon analysis of the bone sample from grave 1 (made by: Beta Analytic, Miami, FL USA; adapted by: T. Tomas, 2018)

8 Analiza uzorka (Beta–499228) izvršena je u laboratoriju Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory (Miami, USA).

8 The analysis of the specimen (Beta–499228) was done in the Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory (Miami, USA).

tipološkim svojstvima pronađenih zlatnih predmeta te na izvjestan način dodatno potvrđuje već dokumentiranu devastaciju groba 1, prilikom čega je i analizirani koštani uzorak dospio u grob, a moguće i zlatna vitica (ona deformirana) izbačena iz istoga(?).[9] Stoga smo, s obzirom na spomenutu situaciju, primorani osloniti se na bolje istražena područja gdje su predmeti takve vrste u dobroj mjeri kronološki i kulturno determinirani.

VITICE OD DVOSTRUKE SPIRALNO NAMOTANE ZLATNE ŽICE – RASPRAVA

Najbliže prostorne, a ujedno i tipološke analogije zlatnim nalazima iz gomile iz Drinovaca pronalazimo u ostavi Lovas u Srijemu u istočnoj Hrvatskoj, gdje su pronađena ukupno 22 primjerka vitica izrađenih od dvostruke spiralno namotane zlatne žice koji su bili pohranjeni u keramičku posudu (Glogović 2003: 99).[10] Zlatne vitice iz Lovasa primarno se razlikuju prema veličini, težini, debljini žice i oblikovanju završetaka (Vinski 1958: 4). Tako autor razlikuje šest različitih tipova zlatnih vitica iz ostave Lovas, od koji su tipološki nama najbliži primjerci (Vinski 1958: T. VI: 10–19). S obzirom na tipološko-stilska obilježja, kako samih zlatnih vitica i ostalih metalnih predmeta koji se dovode u kontekst promatrane ostave, tako i keramičke posude (amforice) u koju su one bile pohranjene, ostava iz Lovasa datira se u vrijeme srednjega brončanog doba, s naglaskom na 15. st. pr. Kr (Vinski 1958: 6–31; Vinski-Gasparini 1983: 496–499; Glogović 2003: 99–100). Nadalje, nešto istočnije pokraj mjesta Carani (Mercydorf) u rumunjskom Banatu pronađeno je par sličnih zlatnih spiralnih vitica od dvostruke zlatne žice. Iako podrobnije okolnosti i kontekst nalaza nedostaju, autor nalaz atribuira u široki vremenski raspon kasnoga brončanog doba (Milleker 1942: 36–39, T. 33).

Promatrajući dalje, najbliže prostorne i tipološke analogije zlatnim nalazima iz Drinovaca pronalazimo u Albaniji, točnije na prostoru Pazhoka (Gostimë, Elbasan) u središnjoj Albaniji. Vitice su pronađene u grobu 7 tumula 1, a na osnovi skupnih nalaza iz groba datiraju se u kasnoheladski LH IIA period, odnosno vremenski okvir između 1635. i

9 Na materijalnoj potpori pri analizama zlatnih predmeta kao i 14C analizi kosturnoga uzorka iz groba 1 zahvaljujemo Ministarstvu obrazovanja znanosti, kulture i športa Zapadnohercegovačke županije, osobito kolegici Maji Soldo.

10 Radi se o slučajnome nalazu iz 1939. godine iz okolice sela Lovas, oko 15 kilometara jugoistočno od Vukovara (hrvatski dio Srijema).

respond at all to the typological features of the gold finds; in a way, this again confirms the documented damage to grave 1: could it have caused the analysed bone sample to end up in the grave and possibly the gold tendril (the deformed one) to be thrown out from it?[9] Therefore, taking into account the situation, we are forced to rely on better researched areas where objects of this kind are largely determined in a chronological and cultural sense.

TENDRILS OF SPIRALLY COILED DOUBLE GOLD WIRE – DISCUSSION

The closest spatial and typological analogies to the gold finds from the Drinovci mound can be found in the Lovas hoard in Syrmia, eastern Croatia, where a ceramic vessel contained a total of 22 specimens of tendrils made of spirally coiled double gold wire (Glogović 2003: 99).[10] The gold tendrils from Lovas have various sizes, weights, wire thicknesses, and shapes of terminals (Vinski 1958: 4). The author distinguishes six different types of gold tendrils in the Lovas hoard, which are typologically closest to our specimens (Vinski 1958: Pl. VI: 10–19). Considering the typological and stylistic features, not only of the gold tendrils themselves but also of other metal objects from the hoard context and of the ceramic vessel (small amphora) where they were stored, the Lovas hoard was dated to the Middle Bronze Age, with a focus on the 15th century BC (Vinski 1958: 6–31; Vinski-Gasparini 1983: 496–499; Glogović 2003: 99–100). Also, a pair of similar gold spiral tendrils made of double gold wire was found further east, near the town of Carani (Mercydorf) in the Romanian Banat. The detailed circumstances and context of the find were missing, but the author associated the find with the broad time frame of the Late Bronze Age (Milleker 1942: 36–39, Pl. 33).

If we search further away, the closest spatial and typological analogies to the gold finds from Drinovci can be found in Albania, more precisely in the area of Pazhok (Gostimë, Elbasan) in central Albania. The tendrils were found in grave 7 of tumulus 1; based on the collective finds from

9 We thank the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports of the West Herzegovina County, particularly Ms. Maja Soldo, for providing material support for the analyses of gold objects and the 14C analysis of the bone sample from grave 1.

10 It was a 1939 chance find near the village of Lovas, 15 kilometres to the southeast of Vukovar (Croatian Syrmia).

1470. g. pr. Kr. (Kurti 2017b: 288, Pl. XCVIb: 1).[11] S prostora Albanije poznati su nalazi vitica izrađenih od dvostruke spiralno savijene zlatne žice iz tumula u Shtoju, Bruçu, Vajzëu i Barçu (svi u unutrašnjem dijelu Albanije).[12] Međutim, u užem tipološkom pogledu, nalazi vitica s nabrojanih nalazišta ipak se razlikuju od onih iz Drinovaca i Pazhoka, prije svega po veličini, broju navoja i oblikovanju završetaka. Tim više, jer se na osnovi skupnih nalaza u grobovima u kojima su pronađeni i datiraju nešto kasnije, dakle u vrijeme kasnoga brončanog doba (Kurti 2017a: 230, Fig. 7: 2: Shtoj 2; T. 9: 1–2: Bruç 1; Kurti 2017b: 289, Pl. XCVIb: 2–5).

Inače, najveću koncentraciju zlatnih vitica od beskonačne spiralno namotane zlatne žice pronalazimo na prostoru srednje Europe, osobito na prostoru Češke i Njemačke, zatim Austrije, Slovačke i Poljske (Vinski 1958: 20; Hrala 2000: 241–242; Glogović 2003: 99–100). Tako u sagledavanju upotrebljivih tipoloških elemenata, najsnažnije analogije zlatnim nalazima iz Drinovaca pronalazimo u asortimanu ostava iz Velima u središnjoj Češkoj gdje predstavljaju čestu vrstu nalaza u okviru kulture grobnih humaka, odnosno iz srednjega brončanog doba te početnog dijela kulture polja sa žarama, odnosno kasnog brončanog doba promatranoga prostora. Na prostoru Češke, spomenuta vrsta nalaza uglavnom je pronalažena u kontekstu ostava, a manjim dijelom u grobovima (Hrala 2000: 221–227, 240–243, Fig. VII: 2–3).[13] Isto tako, snažnu tipološko-stilsku podudarnost nalazima iz Drinovaca pronalazimo i na više nalazišta s prostora Njemačke. Primjerice s prostora središnje Njemačke tipološki bliske nalaze zlatnih vitica od dvostruke spiralno namotane zlatne žice pronalazimo u grobovima iz Ebertshausena (Schwarz), te Dietzhausena.[14] Oba ukopa datiraju se u 15. st. pr. Kr (Meller 2014: 655–656, Abb. 42–43, T. 4: 1; cat. nr. 26–27), s tim kako se i ovdje, na prostoru srednje Njemačke, ista vrsta nalaza javlja i u kasnom brončanom dobu gdje upotrebljive analogije nalazima iz Drinovaca možemo pronaći u grobu iz Rehberga (Saska-Anhalt) koji se datira u kraj 14. i početak 13. st. pr. Kr. (Meller 2014: 661, Abb. 43; cat. nr.

11 Riječ je o do sada najstarijim poznatim zlatnim predmetima s prostora Albanije.
12 Vitica od dvostruke spiralno savijene zlatne žice iz tumula 1 u Vajzëu pronađena je u nasipu tumula, slično kao i jedan primjerak iz Drinovaca.
13 U Velimu je u pet skupnih nalaza (ostave 1–4 i jama 1) i jedan pojedinačan nalaz, odnosno ukupno su pronađena 64 nalaza te vrste. Ostava 1 iz Velima broji ukupno 33 cijela i 3 fragmentirana nalaza vitica izrađenih od dvostruke spiralno namotane zlatne žice, što je ujedno čini nalazištem s najvećim brojem nalaza te vrste u Europi.
14 Spomenuta nalazišta se nalaze u Saveznoj pokrajini Tiringiji, a smještena su realtivno blizu jedno drugog.

the grave, they were dated to the Late Helladic LH IIA period, which is the time frame between 1635 and 1470 BC (Kurti 2017b: 288, Pl. XCVIb: 1).[11] In the territory of Albania, tendrils made of spirally coiled double gold wire were found in tumuli in Shtoj, Bruç, Vajzë, and Barç (all of them in the interior of Albania).[12] From a narrower typological perspective, however, the finds of tendrils from these sites still differ from those from Drinovci and Pazhok, primarily in terms of size, the number of coils, and the shape of terminals. All the more so because the collective finds from the graves where they were found are dated to a later period in the Late Bronze Age (Kurti 2017a: 230, Fig. 7: 2: Shtoj 2; Pl. 9: 1–2: Bruç 1; Kurti 2017b: 289, Pl. XCVIb: 2–5).

The highest concentration of gold tendrils made of an infinite spirally coiled gold wire can be found in the territory of Central Europe, especially in Czechia and Germany, followed by Austria, Slovakia, and Poland (Vinski 1958: 20; Hrala 2000: 241–242; Glogović 2003: 99–100). This is why, when considering useful typological elements, we find the strongest analogies to the gold finds from Drinovci in the collection of hoards from Velim in central Czechia, where they represent a common type of finds within the burial mound culture, i.e. from the Middle Bronze Age and the initial part of the Urnfield culture or the Late Bronze Age in the considered area. In the territory of Czechia, objects of this kind have mostly been found in the context of hoards, and less often in graves (Hrala 2000: 221–227, 240–243, Fig. VII: 2–3).[13] Also, the finds from Drinovci have strong typological and stylistic analogies with several sites in the territory of Germany. For example, central Germany has typologically similar finds of gold tendrils made of spirally coiled double gold wire in graves from Ebertshausen (Schwarz) and Dietzhausen.[14] Both burials were dated to the 15th century BC (Meller 2014: 655–656, Abb. 42–43, Pl. 4: 1; cat. nos. 26–27); moreover, central Germany has the same kind of finds in the Late Bronze Age too, since useful analogies to the Drinovci finds come from a grave in Rehberg

11 These are the oldest known gold objects in the territory of Albania.
12 The tendril made of spirally coiled double gold wire from tumulus 1 in Vajzë was found in the tumulus fill, just like one of the specimens from Drinovci.
13 Velim contained five collective finds (hoards 1–4 and pit 1) and a single find, making up a total of 64 finds of this kind. Hoard 1 from Velim contained a total of 33 whole and 3 fragmented finds of tendrils made of spirally coiled double gold wire, which makes it the site with the greatest number of finds of this kind in Europe.
14 These sites are relatively close to each other, in the German state of Thuringia.

47). Od ostalih nalazišta izdvajamo nalaze iz grobova u Görschenu (Saska-Anhalt), Wergzahnu (Branderburg)[15] i Osternienburgu (Saska-Anhalt) koji se pak datiraju nešto kasnije, od 13. do 11. st. pr. Kr. (Meller 2014: 661, T. 5: 2–3; 6: 1–3; cat. nr. 34, 46, 57). Nadalje, u kontekstu nalaza s prostora srednje Njemačke, izvjesne analogije možemo povući i s nalazima iz ostave iz Trassema (Porajnje- Falačka) koja se pak na osnovi skupnih nalaza datira nešto ranije, u 17. st. pr. Kr. (Meller 2014: 652, Abb. 41). Slična situacija je dokumentirana i na prostoru sjeverne Njemačke gdje tipološko-stilsku bliskost zlatnim nalazima iz Drinovaca pronalazimo u ostavi iz Gessela (u blizini Bremena) koja se datira u vrijeme srednjega brončanog doba, odnosno u drugu polovicu 14. st. pr. Kr. (Haβmann et al. 2014: 3, 7, Abb. 8).[16] Isto je i na nalazištima poput Schaftsallberga (Donja Saska), Wardböhmena (Donja Saska) i Lüneburg Heatha (Donja Saska), gdje su spiralno namotane vitice od dvostruke zlatne žice pronalažene u grobnome kontekstu, a datiraju se u vrijeme II i III perioda brončanoga doba sjeverne Europe, odnosno 15. – 12. st. pr. Kr. (Bergerbrant 2007: 79, Fig. 69–71).[17] Na prostoru Austrije, u smislu postojanja tipološko-stilskih analogija, nalazima iz Drinovaca simptomatični su nalazi iz ostava iz Arikogela te dijelom iz ostave iz Koppentala (obije iz Salzkammerguta) koje se datiraju u vrijeme od 13. do 11. st. pr. Kr. (Gruber 2008a; 2008b). Pored navedenoga, promatrajući iste tipološko-stilske kriterije, upotrebljive kulturno-kronološke paralele zlatnim nalazima iz Drinovaca pronalazimo i na prostoru sjeverne Europe, konkretno u okviru brončanoga doba Danske. Riječ je o nalazima iz grobnoga konteksta iz Skrydstrupa i Melhøja koji se datiraju u brončano doba III sjeverne Europe, odnosno u 14. – 12. st. pr. Kr. (Frei et al. 2017: 14–16, Fig. 7). Naposljetku, izvjesne analogije zlatnim nalazima iz Drinovaca pronalazimo i na prostorima sjeverne Italije i sjeverne Poljske gdje se takav tip zlatnih nalaza datira u srednje, odnosno kasno brončano doba (Bergonzi 2009: 93, Fig. 2; Neumayer 2014: 265, Abb. 5).

Svakako bi u okviru ovoga pregleda trebalo spomenuti i određene nalaze s prostora Bosne i Hercegovine. Pri tome prvenstveno mislimo na

15 Wergzahn je smješten na samoj granici saveznih pokrajina Branderburg i Saska-Anhalt.

16 U ostavi iz Gessela pronađeno je 117 zlatnih predmeta, ukupne težine 1,7 kg.

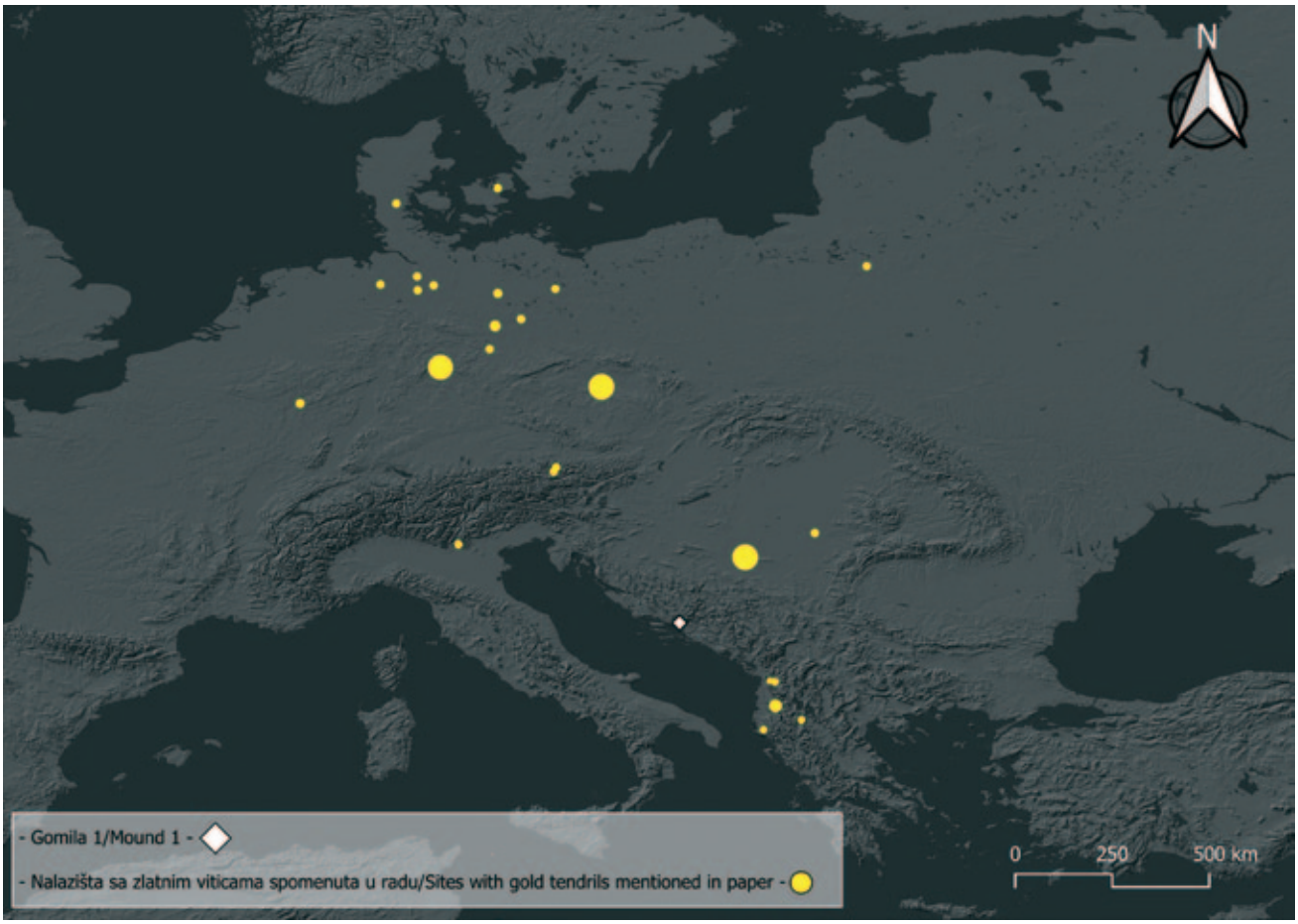
17 Također na prostoru sjeveroistočne Njemačke pronalazimo slične analogije (Krüger et al. 2012: 33–35), kao i u inventaru poznate ostave iz Messingwerka (Eberswalde), gdje je pronađeno ukupno 55 primjeraka te vrste nalaza, s tim kako se spomenuta ostava datira u 10. – 9. st. pr. Kr. (Kossinna 1913).

(Saxony-Anhalt), dated to the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 13th century BC (Meller 2014: 661, Fig. 43; cat. no. 47). Other notable finds come from graves in Görschen (Saxony-Anhalt), Wergzahn (Branderburg),[15] and Osternienburg (Saxony-Anhalt), but they are from later dates, between the 13th and the 11th century BC (Meller 2014: 661, Pl. 5: 2–3; 6: 1–3; cat. nos. 34, 46, 57). Again in the context of central Germany, we found certain analogies with the finds from a hoard from Trassem (Rhineland-Palatinate), which was dated to an earlier time, the 17th century BC, based on the collective finds (Meller 2014: 652, Fig. 41). Something similar can be seen in northern Germany, where typological and stylistic parallels to the gold finds from Drinovci can be found in a hoard from Gessel (close to Bremen), dated to the Middle Bronze Age – the second half of the 14th century BC (Haβmann et al. 2014: 3, 7, Fig. 8).[16] The same applies to sites like Schaftsallberg (Lower Saxony), Wardböhmen (Lower Saxony), and Lüneburg Heath (Lower Saxony), where spirally coiled tendrils of double gold wire were found in a funerary context and dated to Northern Europe Bronze Age periods II and III – between the 15th and the 12th century BC (Bergerbrant 2007: 79, Fig. 69–71).[17] Concerning the typological and stylistic analogies in the territory of Austria, the Drinovci finds have parallels in hoard finds from Arikogel and partly Koppental (both in Salzkammergut), dated to the period from the 13th to the 11th century BC (Gruber 2008a; 2008b). Aside from the above, when looking for typological and stylistic criteria similar to the gold finds from Drinovci, we also find useful cultural and chronological parallels in the territory of Northern Europe – more precisely, within the Bronze Age of Denmark: the finds from the funerary contexts of Skrydstrup and Melhøj, dated to Bronze Age III of Northern Europe, covering the period from the 14th to the 12th century BC (Frei et al. 2017: 14–16, Fig. 7). Finally, the gold finds from Drinovci have certain analogies in the territories of northern Italy and northern Poland, where this type of gold finds was dated to Middle and Late Bronze Age (Bergonzi 2009: 93, Fig. 2; Neumayer 2014: 265, Fig. 5).

15 Wergzahn lies on the border of the German states of Brandenburg and Saxony-Anhalt.

16 The Gessel hoard contained 117 gold objects with a total weight of 1.7 kg.

17 Similar analogies can also be found in the territory of northeastern Germany (Krüger et al. 2012: 33–35), and in the inventory of the famous hoard from Messingwerk (Eberswalde), which had a total of 55 finds of this kind and was dated to the 10th and 9th centuries BC (Kossinna 1913).



Karta 2 Prostorni raspored nalazišta s viticama od spiralno namotane dvostruke zlatne žice (izradio: T. Tomas, 2023.; izvor: QGiS)
Map 2 Layout of the site with the tendrils of spirally coiled double gold wire (made by: T. Tomas, 2023; source: QGiS)

zlatni nalaz iz Kulina brda kod Gradačca gdje je pronađeno 745 grama zlatne žice savijene u različit spiralni nakit (Truhelka 1914: 75; Vinski 1958: 20; 1959: 208–209).[18] Na žalost, nalaz je tijekom Prvoga svjetskog rata nestao i nikada nije dočekao svoju objavu, tako da konkretniji podatci *a priori* u tipološkome smislu nedostaju![19] Nadalje, par vitica od jednostruke zlatne žice pronađen je i u mjestu Sovići (Vlašići), dakle u neposrednoj blizini nalaza iz Drinovaca. Međutim, podrobnije okolnosti o pronalasku tih predmeta nedostaju. Jedino je sigurno da nisu prikupljeni kao rezultat arheoloških iskopavanja, a s obzirom kako su pronađeni u paru, vrlo vjerojatno potječu iz grobnoga konteksta. Isto tako, zlatne vitice iz Sovića imaju drugačija tipološko-stilska obilježja u odnosu na one iz Drinovaca koje su tema ovoga rada. Stoga

18 Spomenuti nalaz je pronađen u prostoru kamenoloma u navedenome mjestu i po svemu sudeći se radi o ostavi.
19 Navedene podatke nam donosi Z. Vinski iz pismene obavijesti koju je dobio od A. Benca od 30. 06. 1956. (Vinski 1958: 20, bilj. 135).

Within this overview, we should also mention certain finds from the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. We primarily mean the gold find from Kulino Brdo near Gradačac: 745 grams of gold wire coiled in different items of spiral jewellery (Truhelka 1914: 75; Vinski 1958: 20; 1959: 208–209).[18] Unfortunately, it disappeared during the First World War and was never published, so any concrete data are missing *a priori* in the typological sense![19] Furthermore, a couple of tendrils of single gold wire were found in Sovići (Vlašići), in the immediate vicinity of the Drinovci finds. There are no detailed circumstances of the find. It is certain, however, that they were not collected during archaeological excavations, and since they were found as a pair, it is very likely that they come from a funerary context. Also, the gold tendrils from Sovići have different typologi-

18 It was found in the town quarry and apparently was a hoard.
19 These data were provided by Z. Vinski, who received a written notice from A. Benc on 30 June 1956 (Vinski 1958: 20, n. 135).

ćemo zlatnom nalazu iz Sovića više pažnje posvetiti nekom drugom prilikom.[20] Na koncu, širem promatranom kontekstu nalaza iz Drinovaca treba pridodati i slučajne zlatne nalaze iz Korita (Buško blato, Tomislavgrad) te iz Sitneža (Prijedor), s tim da ta dva zlatna nalaza pripadaju drugačijim tipološkim formama koje pak vežemo za nešto kasnije periode (Čović 1957: 253–254, T II: 1–3).

Uzevši sve navedeno u obzir, evidentno je kako se vitice od spiralno savijene dvostruke zlatne žice javljaju u jednom širem vremenskom okviru brončanoga doba, pri tome prvenstveno mislimo na vrijeme srednjega i prve polovice kasnoga brončanog doba.[21] Zbog toga smo, uslijed nedostatka simptomatičnije arheološke građe koje možemo povezati za grob 1, primorani nalaze zlatnih vitica iz Drinovaca staviti u taj vremenski okvir, ipak s naglaskom na srednje brončano doba kojemu prema ovdje izloženome sasvim jasno i pripadaju.[22]

Primarna uloga predmeta izrađenih od dvostruke, spiralno namotane zlatne žice je ukrasna (nakit). S obzirom na dimenzije, a ponajprije položaj u grobovima gdje su često pronalaženi, uobičajeno je mišljenje kako su predmeti ove vrste mogli služiti kao ornamenti glave, odnosno za vješanje u paru kao ukras na sljepoočnicama ili uplitanje u kosu. Prema određenim autorima prisutnost takvih nalaza podrazumijeva i postojanje nekoga tekstila ili pokrivala za glavu gdje se nakit te vrste aplicirao (Vinski 1958: 6, 18; Hrala 2000: 242–243; Glogović 2003: 99–100; Bergerbrant 2007: 82; Meller 2014: 661). Druga najčešća uloga koja im se pripisuje, a opet s obzirom *a priori* na njihove dimenzije i položaj u grobovima (u ovome slučaju i broj) je i uloga prstenja (Vinski 1958: 6, 18; Hrala 2000: 242–243; Glogović 2003: 99–100; Meller 2014: 656). Pri tome također treba napomenuti kako promatrana vrsta predmeta ne predstavlja marker spolne distinkcije pokojnika jer ih podjednako pronalazimo i u okvirima muških i ženskih grobova (Bergerbrant 2007: 79, Fig. 69–71). S obzirom na

20 Za informacije o zlatnim viticama iz Sovića zahvaljujem kolegici Dariji Domazet, višoj kustosici Muzeja Cetinske krajine u Sinju gdje su spomenuti nalazi izloženi u okviru stalnoga postava Muzeja.

21 Isto tako, određeni podaci ukazuju kako su vitice sa složenije oblikovanim krajem (tordiranom petljom) i one većih dimenzija nešto mlađe od onih manjih dimenzija i s krajevima oblikovanima u jednostavnu petlju (Kurti 2017b: 289).

22 Određene sličnosti u tipološkom smislu pronalazimo i na prostoru Glasinca, i to isključivo u grobnome kontekstu, s tim da su nalazi izrađeni od dvostruke spiralno savijene brončane žice čiji je jedan kraj oblikovan u petlju, a drugi otvoren. Nalazi ove vrste tradicionalno se datiraju u Glasinac IIb i IIIa fazu, odnosno u drugu polovicu srednjega i početak kasnoga brončanog doba. Prema tome, nalazi s Glasnica samo potvrđuju jednu tendenciju i jedan tipološki trend koji se u to vrijeme javlja na širokome prostoru (usp. Benac, Čović 1956: 28–30, T. IX: 9–11; X: 3–4, 6–7; XVIII: 3–7; XX: 1–2; XXI: 1–5; XXII: 2–3, 6–11; XXIII: 3–6).

cal and stylistic features than the Drinovci tendrils analysed here. For these reasons, we will focus on the gold find from Sovići on some other occasion.[20] Finally, the wider context of the Drinovci finds includes the chance gold finds from Korito (Buško Blato, Tomislavgrad) and Sitnež (Prijedor), but these two gold finds belong to different typological forms that we associate with later periods (Čović 1957: 253–254, Pl. II: 1–3).

Considering all of the above, it is clear that tendrils made of spirally coiled double gold wire appear in a broader time frame of the Bronze Age, primarily the periods of the Middle and the first half of the Late Bronze Age.[21] Therefore, because of a lack of more significant archaeological material that we could associate with grave 1, we are forced to place the finds of gold tendrils from Drinovci into that time frame, but with a focus on the Middle Bronze Age, where they clearly belong as demonstrated here.[22]

The primary role of objects made of spirally coiled double gold wire is decorative (jewellery). Considering their size, and especially their frequent position in graves, it is generally held that objects of this kind could serve as head ornaments, to be hung in pairs as ornaments on temples or tied into the hair. According to some authors, the presence of these finds implies the existence of a textile or headdress bearing the jewellery of this kind (Vinski 1958: 6, 18; Hrala 2000: 242–243; Glogović 2003: 99–100; Bergerbrant 2007: 82; Meller 2014: 661). The second most common role attributed to them, again considering *a priori* their size and position in graves (and, in this case, their number), is the role of rings (Vinski 1958: 6, 18; Hrala 2000: 242–243; Glogović 2003: 99–100; Meller 2014: 656). It should be noted that objects of this sort do not represent a marker of gender, as they are equally found in male and female graves (Bergerbrant 2007: 79, Fig. 69–71). Considering their prevalence, long use, recognizable shape, different weight ratios in the hoards where they are often

20 The information on the golden tendrils from Sovići was kindly provided by Daria Domazet, senior curator of the Museum of Cetinska Krajina Region in Sinj, where these finds are part of the permanent exhibition.

21 Also, the data indicate that large tendrils and those with a more complex terminal (a twisted hoop) are younger than small tendrils and those with terminals shaped into a simple hoop (Kurti 2017b: 289).

22 Certain typological similarities can also be found in the area of Glasinac, and only in a funerary context: the finds were made of spirally coiled double bronze wire with one terminal shaped as a hoop and the other open. Finds of this kind are traditionally dated to the Glasinac IIb and IIIa phases, that is, to the second half of the Middle and the beginning of the Late Bronze Age. Therefore, the finds from Glasinac only confirm a tendency and a typological trend that appeared in a wide area at the time (cf. Benac, Čović 1956: 28–30, Pl. IX: 9–11; X: 3–4, 6 –7; XVIII: 3–7; XX: 1–2; XXI: 1–5; XXII: 2–3, 6–11; XXIII: 3–6).

njihovu rasprostranjenost, dugu upotrebu, prepoznatljivu formu, različite težinske odnose u ostavama unutar kojih se često pronalaze, osim uloge predmeta nakitnoga karaktera, pripisuje im se i uloga predmonetarne valute, odnosno sredstva plaćanja (razmjene) u okviru tada već intenzivne i razvijene privredne i komunikacijske mreže bronČanoga doba (Hänsel 2009: 23 id.). Na kraju, osim praktičnih, promatranoj vrsti nalaza pripisuju se i izvjesne simbolične funkcije. Od toga da je takva vrsta nakita bila namijenjena posebnim vrstama frizura koje su služile i kao važan znak društvene distinkcije i prepoznavanja između lokalnih elita (Meller 2014: 611), pa do votivne uloge, odnosno predmeta s izraženom duhovnom vrijednosti.[23]

OSTALI NALAZI – KERAMIKA

Tijekom istraživanja gomile 1 prikupljeni su i određeni ulomci keramičkih posuda (T. 8: 1–10). Keramički ulomci pronađeni su mahom u kontaktnoj zoni između donjega dijela nasipa gomile 1 i zdravice, konkretno na prostoru između grobova 1, 2 i 5. Radi se o više uglavnom atipičnih ulomaka keramike prapovijesne fakture. Jedini ulomak koji omogućava nešto bližu determinaciju je gornji dio keramičke posude, točnije segment vrata s obodom koji s vanjske strane ima diskretno prstenasto zadebljanje (T. 8: 1). Ulomak je izrađen od pročišćene gline, a površina mu je presvučena tankim premazom (koji se djelomično ljušti) te fino uglačana do sjaja. Boja površine ulomka varira od svjetlije do tamnije nijanse crvenkastosmeđe. Posude s prstenasto zadebljanim obodima na prostoru kulturne regije svakako predstavljaju pojavu koju vežemo za eneolitik promatranoga prostora.[24]

23 Naime, u kulturi grobnih humaka upravo su vitice izrađene od dvostruke spiralno namotane zlatne žice česte u muškim ratničkim grobovima (Hrala 2000: 242–243).

24 U radu se na više mjesta koristi termin „kulturna regija"; kako korišteni termin ne bi djelovao previše neodređeno i izazvao eventualne zabune kod čitatelja, na ovome mjestu ćemo ga pokušati preciznije determinirati. Pod spomenutim terminom podrazumijevamo geokulturni prostor kojemu je u različitim vremenskim periodima integralnim dijelom bio i na ovom mjestu promatrani prostor Drinovaca. Konkretno, u vremenu razvijenoga eneolitika i prve polovice ranoga bronČanog doba radilo bi se o jednom širem prostoru istočnojadranske obale i pripadajućega zaleđa, s naglaskom na njene središnje i južne dijelove koji su obilježeni cetinskim kulturnim sadržajima. S tim da matično područje cetinske kulture svakako čini zaleđe srednjega dijela obale istočnoga Jadrana, odnosno dalmatinska Zagora i dijelovi Hercegovine, s izuzetkom tzv. Visoke, Gornje Hercegovine. Nadalje, u vrijeme druge polovice ranoga i u srednjega bronČanog doba, promatrana kulturna regija obilježena je pojavama koje vežemo za posušku kulturu te je više koncentrirana na središnji dio istočne obale Jadrana, s osobitim naglaskom na njeno zaleđe (Hercegovina – osobito zapadna, dalmatinska Zagora i dijelovi jugozapadne Bosne, tj. prostori livanjskog, glamočkog i duvanjskog polja). Promatrajući vrijeme kasnoga bronČanog doba, prostor kulturne regije obilježavaju uvjetno rečeno protodelmatski kulturni sadržaji koje sada pak možemo ograničiti na nešto uži prostor srednje obale Jadrana, opet

found, it is believed that they were not only jewellery, but also pre-monetary currency or means of payment (barter) within the already intensive and developed economic and communication networks of the Bronze Age (Hänsel 2009: 23 etc.). Finally, the finds of this kind are believed to have had certain symbolic functions in addition to practical ones, from serving as jewellery for special hairstyles that were an important sign of social distinction and recognition between local elites (Meller 2014: 611) to performing a votive role and having significant spiritual value.[23]

OTHER FINDS: POTTERY

The excavations of mound 1 collected some potsherds (Pl. 8: 1–10). They were found mostly in the contact zone between the lower part of the fill of mound 1 and the subsoil, specifically in the area between graves 1, 2, and 5. They are several potsherds of prehistoric features, mostly atypical. The only fragment enabling a more precise determination is the upper part of a ceramic vessel: a segment of the neck that has a discrete annular expansion on the outside of the rim (Pl. 8: 1). The fragment is made of purified clay and its surface is covered with a thin (partly peeled) coating and finely polished to a shine. The colour of its surface varies between lighter and darker shades of reddish brown. In this cultural region, vessels with an annular expansion on the rim are certainly a phenomenon associated with the Eneolithic of this area.[24] Appearing back in the early Eneolithic, they be-

23 In fact, tendrils made of spirally coiled double gold wire were common in male warrior graves of the burial mound culture (Hrala 2000: 242–243).

24 This paper uses the term "cultural region" several times. We do not want it to sound too vague or confuse the readers, so we will try to define it more precisely here. It means the geo-cultural region that encompassed the area of Drinovci as its integral part in different time periods. Specifically, in the developed Eneolithic and the first half of the Early Bronze Age, it was a wider region of the eastern Adriatic coast and its hinterlands, with the focus on its central and southern parts marked by the contents of the Cetina culture. The native area of the Cetina culture is certainly the hinterland of the middle part of the eastern Adriatic coast: Dalmatian Zagora and parts of Herzegovina with the exception of "High" or Upper Herzegovina. Furthermore, in the second half of the Early Bronze Age and in the Middle Bronze Age, this cultural region was characterized by phenomena associated with the Posušje culture and is more focused on the middle part of the eastern Adriatic coast, with a special emphasis on its hinterland (Herzegovina, particularly western Herzegovina, Dalmatian Zagora, and parts of southwestern Bosnia, i.e. the areas of Livanjsko Polje, Glamočko Polje, and Duvanjsko Polje). In the Late Bronze Age, this cultural region was characterized by what might be called proto-Delmataean cultural contents, which we can limit now to a narrower area of the middle Adriatic coast, again with an emphasis on its hinterland: in this case, western Herzegovina, Dalmatian Zagora, and the mentioned area of Tropolje (the three karst fields of Livanjsko Polje, Glamočko Polje, and Duvanjsko Polje). Even though these areas were quite evidently marked by heterogeneous elements of cultural development in the period of the Late Bronze Age (and the Early Iron Age), the borders of this cultural region are approximate because they cannot be defined more clearly at the moment, considering the state of research.

Javljaju se još u vrijeme ranoga eneolitika, da bi u vrijeme razvijenoga eneolitika postale jedna od dominantnijih formi i tipična kulturna komponenta toga perioda. Nadalje, u vrijeme prvoga dijela ranoga brončanog doba takva vrsta posuda je još i dalje sporadično prisutna, a nakon toga posude s prstenasto zadebljanim obodima polako iščezavaju iz upotrebe (Čović 1978: 48–49; Marović 1980: 70–73, 88, sl. 25: 9, 14; 29: 3–4, 24; 45: 3; Čović 1982: 8–9, 21, sl. 3; 1983a: 108–109; Čović, Marović 1983: T. XXX: 2–3, 6; Marijanović 2003: 29–30, 36, 66–67, T. I: 2, 5; IV: 1–2; VII: 7; VIII: 3; Tomasović 2011: 13, T. I: 6; Beg Jerončić 2011: 99, T. I: 8; Marijanović 2012: 91, 95, T. LX: 2–5; LXXXI: 1–2; LXXX: 9; Tomas 2017: 15).

ZAKLJUČAK

Zaključno bi mogli konstatirati kako je gomila 1 vjerojatno podignuta možda već u vrijeme samog kraja razvijenoga eneolitika ili prve polovice brončanoga doba, o čemu nam svjedoči prikupljeni jedini tipični keramički ulomak na njezinom prostoru.[25] Svakako je u tom pogledu simptomatična unaprijed navedena činjenica kako se na prostoru kulturne regije, posebice u okviru istraženih kamenih gomila, takva vrsta posuda ne javlja u kasnijim fazama brončanoga doba. Po pitanju stratigrafije, odnosno relativno kronoloških odnosa između samih grobova, primarni grob bi bez sumnje bio grob 5 koji je ukopan u zdravicu i zauzima središnji dio gomile 1. Možda bi upravo spomenuti tipični keramički ulomak mogli vezati za grob 5, no koliko god takva ideja zvučala primamljivo i donekle nam olakšavala kulturno-kronološku atribuciju ukopnih horizonata gomile 1, ipak ulazi u zonu špekulacije i moramo je uzeti s određenom dozom rezerve. Idući vremenski horizont pokopavanja možemo vezati za vrijeme srednjega i eventualno prvu polovicu kasnoga brončanog doba.

s naglaskom na njeno zaleđe, u ovome slučaju zapadni dio Hercegovine, dalmatinsku Zagoru i spomenute prostore Tropolja (livanjsko, glamočko i duvanjsko polje). Iako je sasvim evidentno kako u vremenu kasnoga brončanog doba (kao i u starije željezno doba) na spomenutim prostorima pronalazimo heterogene elemente kulturnoga razvoja, međutim, s obzirom na današnju razinu istraženosti, granice spomenute kulturne regije u ovome trenutku nije moguće jasnije definirati i stoga su one približne.

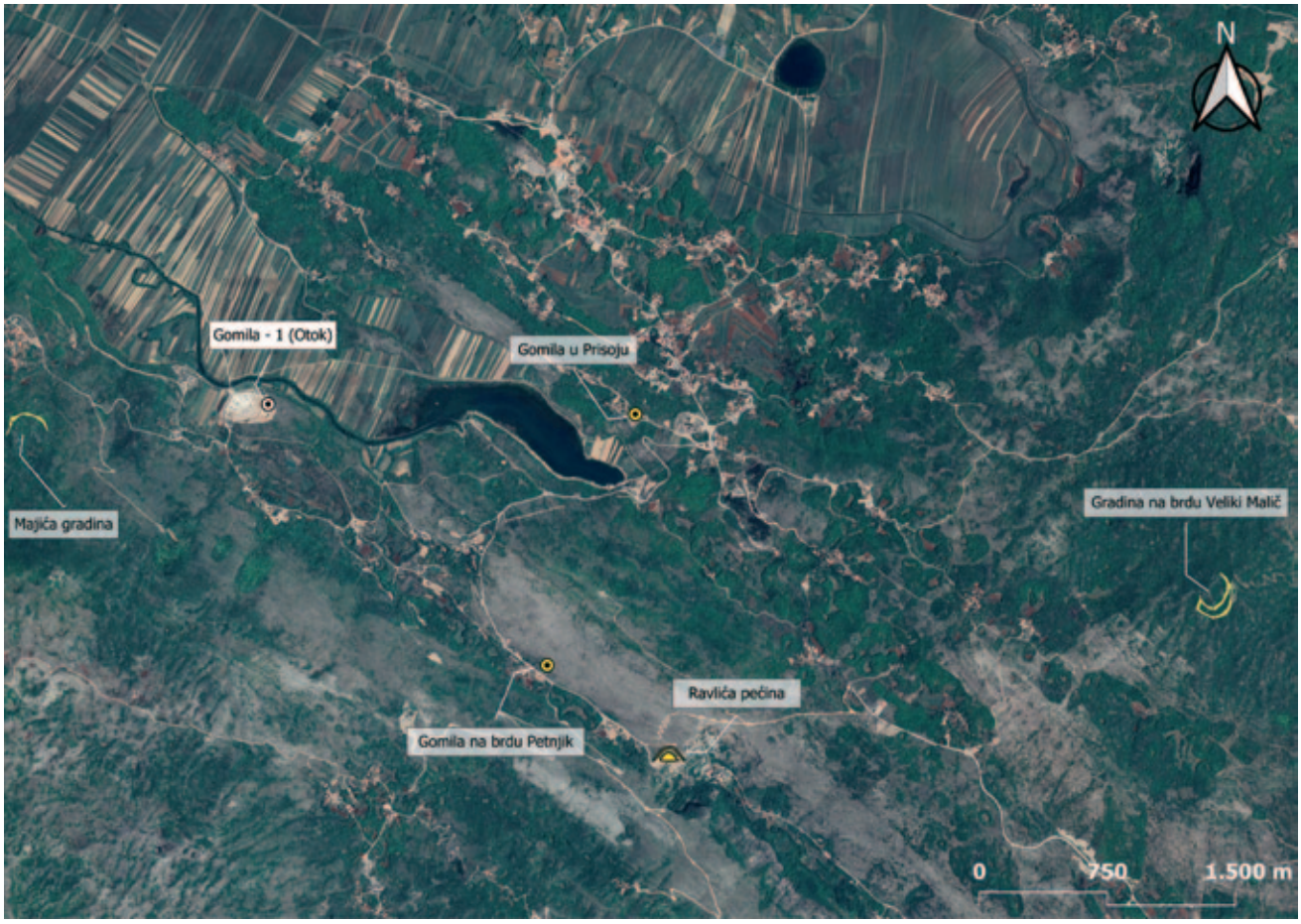
25 Uglavnom pojavu pokopavanja pod gomilama na prostoru kulturne regije možemo pratiti još od vremena razvijenoga eneolitika, a posebice se taj običaj afirmirao u vremenu ranoga i srednjega brončanog doba. Inače, ovom prilikom treba spomenuti kako je na prostoru Drinovaca, dakle u neposrednoj blizini istraživanoga nalazišta (gomila 1), brončano doba dosta dobro dokumentirano na više različitih nalazišta (karta 3). Mislimo prvenstveno na istražena nalazišta poput Ravlića Pećine – faze IIIb i IV (Marijanović 2012), zatim gomile iz Prisoja (Tomas 2017: 9–25) te još jedne gomile na južnoj padini brda Petnjik (Tomas, Vujević 2023). Također, objavljeni su i određeni tipični keramički ulomci s nalazišta gradinskoga tipa s promatranoga prostora – Majića gradina i gradina na brdu Veliki Malič (Tomas 2016: 7–23; 2021: 165, 249–250).

came a dominant form and typical cultural component of the developed Eneolithic. During the first phase of the Early Bronze Age, vessels of this kind were still sporadically present, but after that, vessels with an annular expansion on the rim gradually disappeared from use (Čović 1978: 48–49; Marović 1980: 70–73, 88, Fig. 25: 9, 14; 29: 3–4, 24; 45: 3; Čović 1982: 8–9, 21, Fig. 3; 1983a: 108–109; Čović, Marović 1983: Pl. XXX: 2–3, 6; Marijanović 2003: 29–30, 36, 66–67, Pl. I: 2, 5; IV: 1–2; VII: 7; VIII: 3; Tomasović 2011: 13, Pl. I: 6; Beg Jerončić 2011: 99, Pl. I: 8; Marijanović 2012: 91, 95, Pl. LX: 2–5; LXXXI: 1–2; LXXX: 9; Tomas 2017: 15).

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that mound 1 was probably built as early as the end of the developed Eneolithic or the first half of the Bronze Age, as evidenced by the single typical potsherd collected in its area.[25] In this respect, it is significant that vessels of this type do not appear in the cultural region, especially inside the excavated stone mounds, in the later phases of the Bronze Age. In terms of stratigraphy and the relative chronological relations between the graves themselves, the primary grave is undoubtedly grave 5, buried in subsoil and occupying the central part of mound 1. Perhaps we might associate the abovementioned typical potsherd with grave 5, but as much as this idea is tempting and would facilitate the cultural and chronological attribution of the burial horizons of mound 1, it is mere speculation and must be taken with reserve. The next burial horizon can be associated with the Middle Bronze Age and possibly the first half of the Late Bronze Age. It is grave 1, which contained a tendril of double gold wire. As for the finds of tendrils made of double gold wire, it is certainly indicative that similar objects are found only exceptionally more to the south; at the moment, we should not question the origin of the finds made of spirally coiled

25 The phenomenon of mound burials in the cultural region can be generally traced from the developed Eneolithic, but this custom was especially prominent in the Early and Middle Bronze Age. It should be mentioned that the area of Drinovci, in the immediate vicinity of the researched site (mound 1), has several well-documented Bronze Age sites (Map 3). We are referring primarily to the explored sites such as Ravlića Pećine, phases IIIb and IV (Marijanović 2012), the mounds from Prisoj (Tomas 2017: 9–25), and another mound on the southern slope of Petnjik hill (Tomas, Vujević 2023). Also, some typical potsherds from hillfort-type sites in the area – Majića Gradina and the hillfort on Veliki Malič – have been published (Tomas 2016: 7–23; 2021: 165, 249–250).



Karta 3 Položaj brončanodobnih nalazišta iz užega prostornog konteksta gomile 1 (izradio: T. Tomas, 2023.; izvor: QGiS)
Map 3 Position of Bronze Age sites in the narrow spatial context of mound 1 (made by: T. Tomas, 2023; source: QGiS)

Riječ je o grobu 1 u okviru kojega je pronađena vitica od dvostruke zlatne žice. Što se tiče samih nalaza vitica od dvostruke zlatne žice, svakako je indikativan podatak kako su slični nalazi na južnijim prostorima izuzetni, tako da u ovome trenutku podrijetlo nalaza od spiralno namotane dvostruke zlatne žice ne bi smjeli dovoditi u pitanje, no svakako je riječ o jednom širem srednjoeuropskom prostoru. Također, bitno je napomenuti kako se ovaj tip nalaza javlja isključivo u zlatnoj varijanti, dakle izrađen od zlatne žice. Upravo je brončano doba poznato po povećanju intenziteta korištenja i cirkulacije zlatnih predmeta, prema tome i zlatni predmeti iz Drinovaca spadaju u kategoriju predmeta sa širokim arealom rasprostiranja koje promatramo kao svjedoke razvijene supraregionalne mreže razmjene i uključenosti lokalnih elita u složenu komunikacijsku mrežu toga vremena, a nalaz iz Drinovaca predstavlja jedan od južnijih eksponenata te vrste. Spomenuta mreža je itekako bila aktivna i živa još od vremena ranoga brončanog

double gold wire, but it is certainly a wider Central European area. Also, it should be noted that finds of this type are always made of gold wire. In fact, the Bronze Age is known for the increased intensity of use and circulation of gold objects; therefore, the gold objects from Drinovci also belong to the category of objects with a wide distribution area which are believed to reflect a developed supra-regional network of exchange and involvement of local elites in the complex communication network of the time; the find from Drinovci is one of the southernmost specimens of this type. This network was very much active and alive ever since the Early Bronze Age; in fact, within this cultural region, we find ample evidence that reliably suggests that connections were made with wider Central European areas (Čović 1983b: 168–169; 1989: 87, 96; Čović, Marović 1983: 208; Govedarica 1989: 159, 168, 245; Marović 1991; Tomas 2016 and the

doba gdje u okviru promatrane kulturne regije pronalazimo brojne dokaze koji pouzdano sugeriraju uspostavljene veze upravo sa širim srednjoeuropskim prostorima (Čović 1983b: 168–169; 1989: 87, 96; Čović, Marović 1983: 208; Govedarica 1989: 159, 168, 245; Marović 1991; Tomas 2016 i citirana literatura).[26] Naposljetku, posljednji vremenski horizont pokopavanja u gomili 1 vežemo za vrijeme kasnoga srednjeg vijeka (grobovi 3 i 4). Osim tipične grobne arhitekture (grob 3), na korištenje gomile 1 kao mjesta pokopavanja u tome periodu govori nam i apsolutni vremenski okvir dobiven ^{14}C analizom. Kasnosrednjovjekovni ukopi u okviru prapovijesnih gomila s prostora kulturne regije ne predstavljaju nikakvu rijetkost, upravo suprotno. Stoga bi ovome zanimljivom fenomenu u budućnosti svakako trebalo pokloniti više pažnje. Također, gomile 2 i 3, koje smo već spomenuli i koje se nalaze unutar prostornoga (pa i kulturnoga) konteksta gomile 1 i koje će u bliskoj budućnosti biti predmetom arheoloških istraživanja (zbog toga jer su i one smještene na prostoru koncesijskog polja gdje se vrši eksploatacija kamena, čime su direktno ugrožene), svakako će dati zanimljive podatke koji će se moći komparirati ovima objavljenima na ovome mjestu.

Prijevod i lektura Translation and proofreading
MARKO MARAS

cited sources).[26] Finally, we associate the last time horizon of the burials in mound 1 with the late Middle Ages (graves 3 and 4). The use of mound 1 as a place of burial in that period is indicated not only by the typical funerary architecture (grave 3), but also the absolute time frame obtained by ^{14}C analysis. Late medieval burials inside prehistoric mounds are not rare at all in this cultural region – in fact, quite the opposite. Therefore, this interesting phenomenon should definitely be given more attention in the future. Also, the mentioned mounds 2 and 3 – located within the spatial (and cultural) context of mound 1 as the subjects of archaeological research in the near future (because they are also located in the area used for stone exploitation, which makes them directly endangered) – will surely provide interesting data to be compared to the information published in this paper.

26 Po tom pitanju indikativna je i situacija dokumentirana u grobu 2 tumula 9 u Shtoju gdje, uz nalaze vitica od spiralno savijene dvostruke zlatne žice, stoje i oni sjevernije, srednjoeuropske provenijencije (Kurti 2017b: 289).

26 Another situation indicative in this regard is the one documented in grave 2 of tumulus 9 in Shtoj, where the tendrils made of spirally coiled double gold wire were accompanied by those of a more northerly, Central European provenance (Kurti 2017b: 289).

INTERNETSKI IZVOR INTERNET SOURCE

QGiS – QGIS Geographic Information System, QGIS Association, https://www.qgis.org/en/site/

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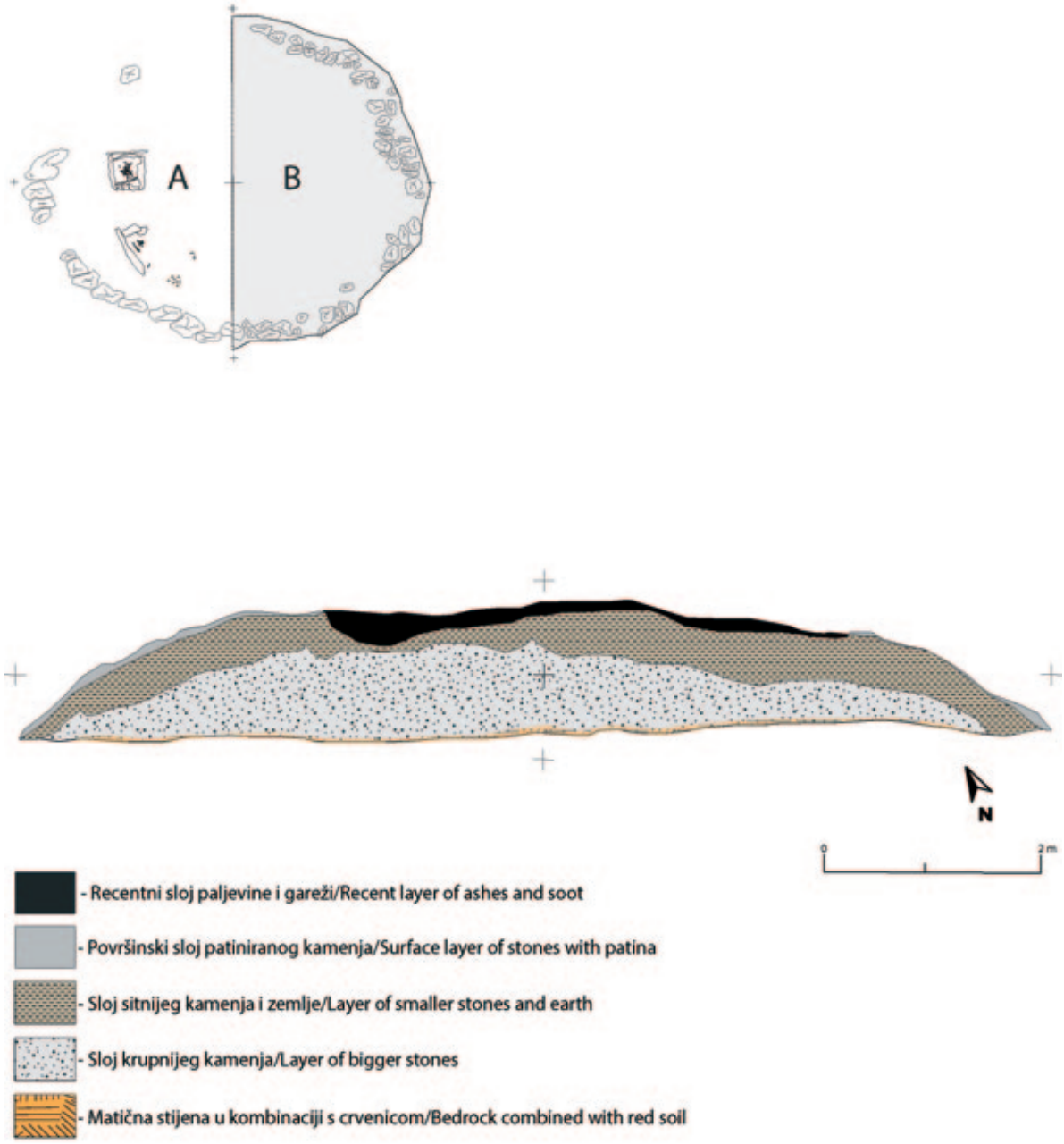
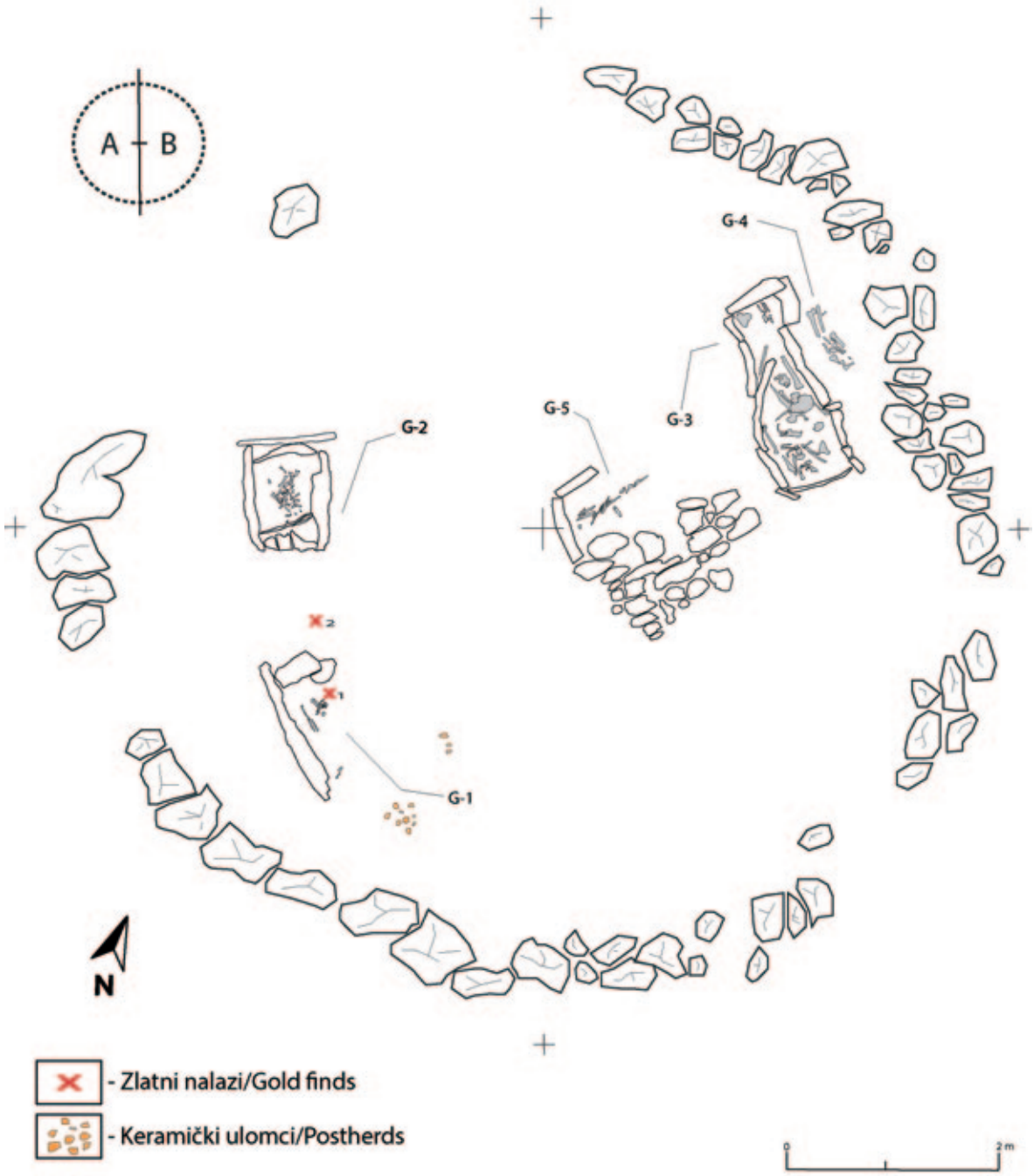
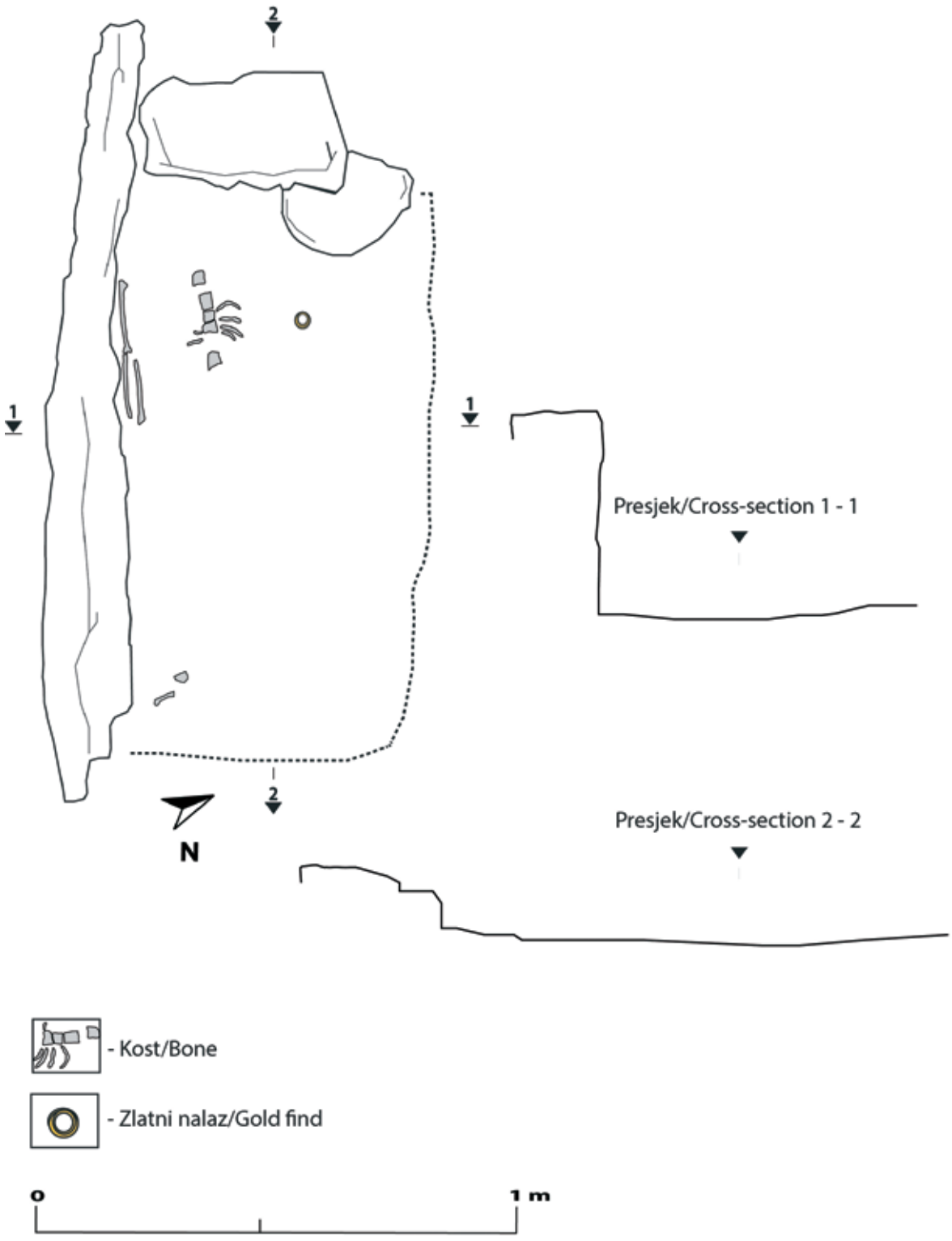


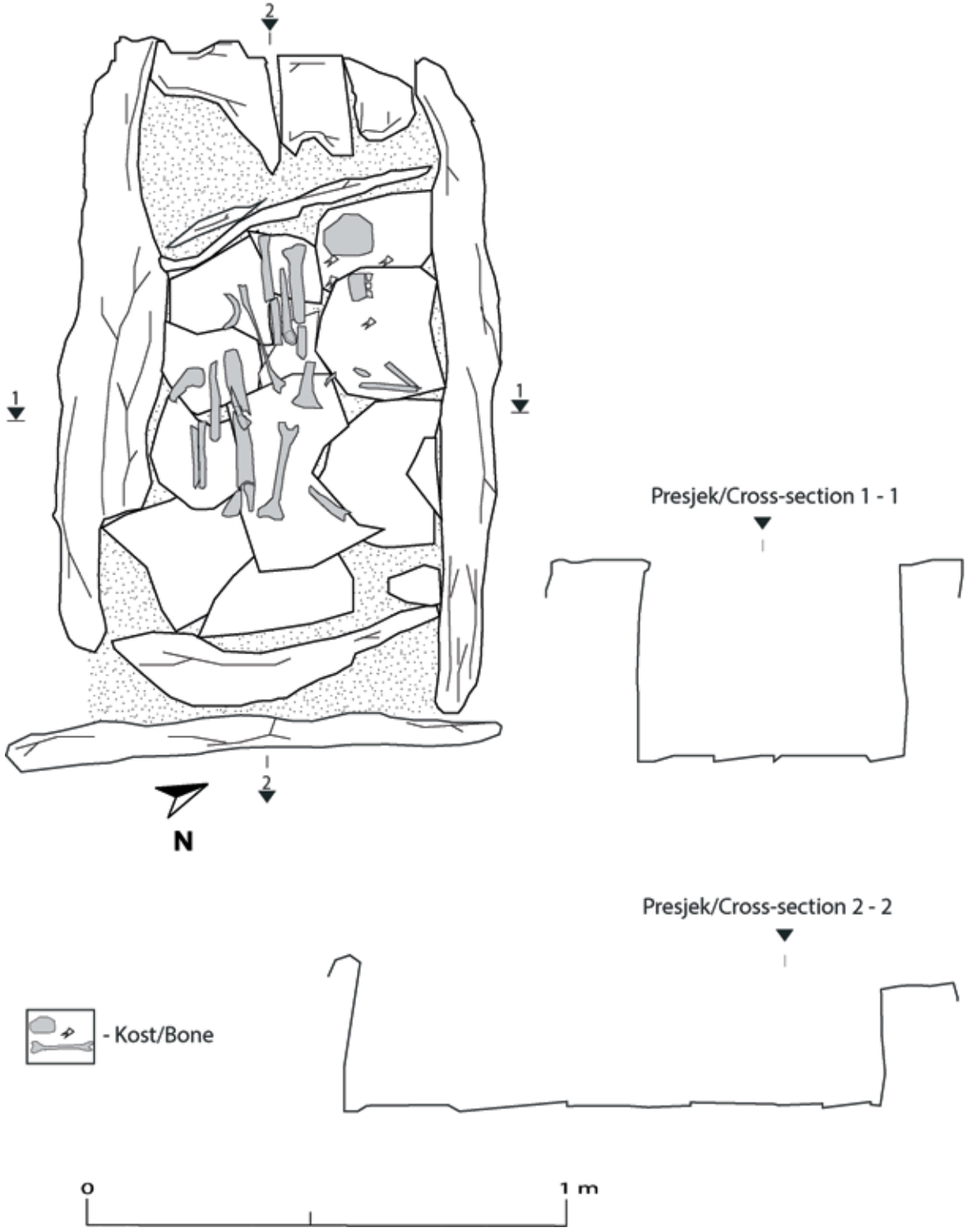
T. 1 Drinovci – Otok, crtež presjeka gomile 1 (izradio: T. Tomas, 2018.)
Pl. 1 Drinovci – Otok, drawing of the cross-section of mound 1 (made by: T. Tomas, 2018)



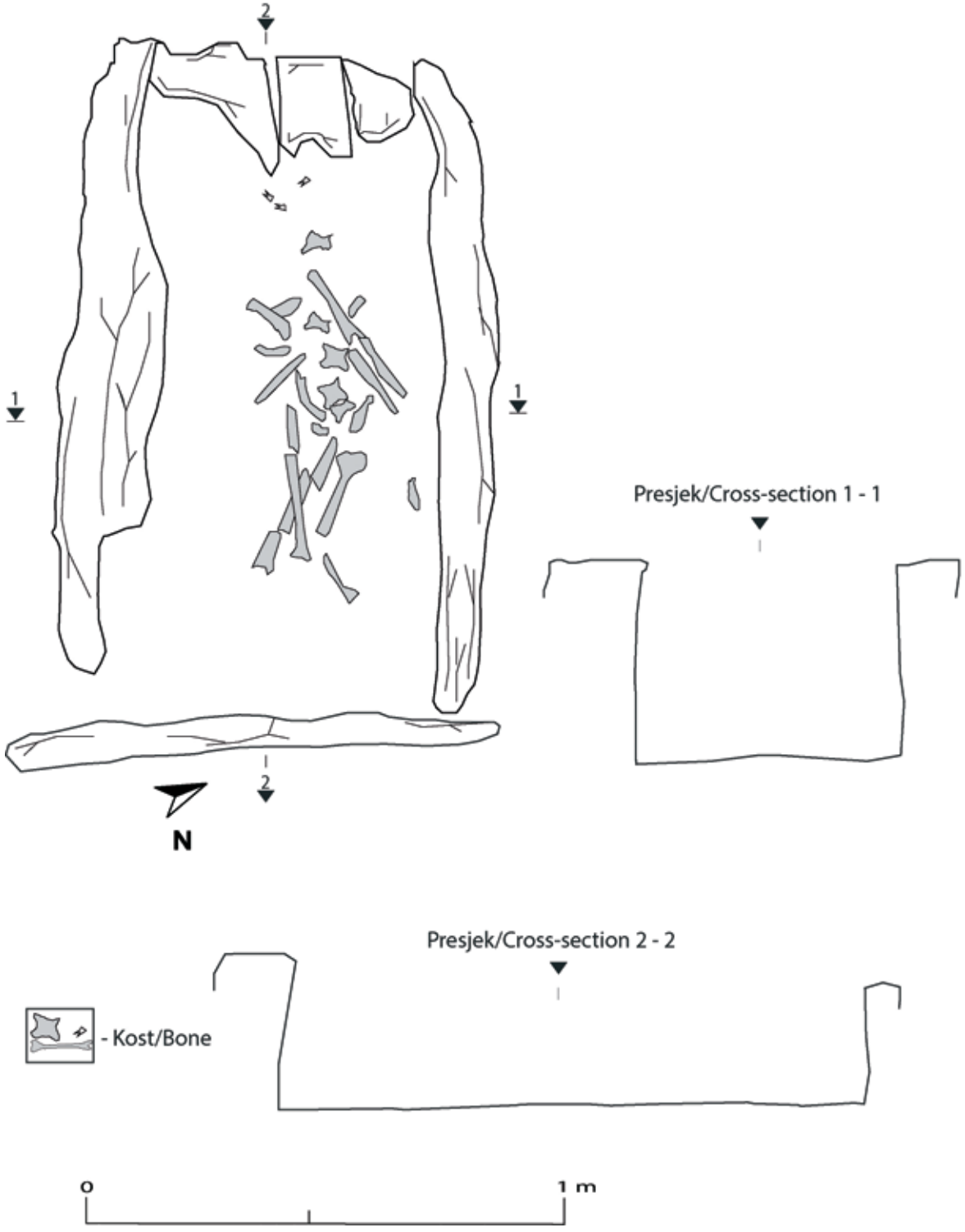
T. 2 Drinovci – Otok, tlocrt gomile 1 nakon istraživanja (izradio: T. Tomas, 2018.)
Pl. 2 Drinovci – Otok, ground plan of mound 1 after the excavations (made by: T. Tomas, 2018)



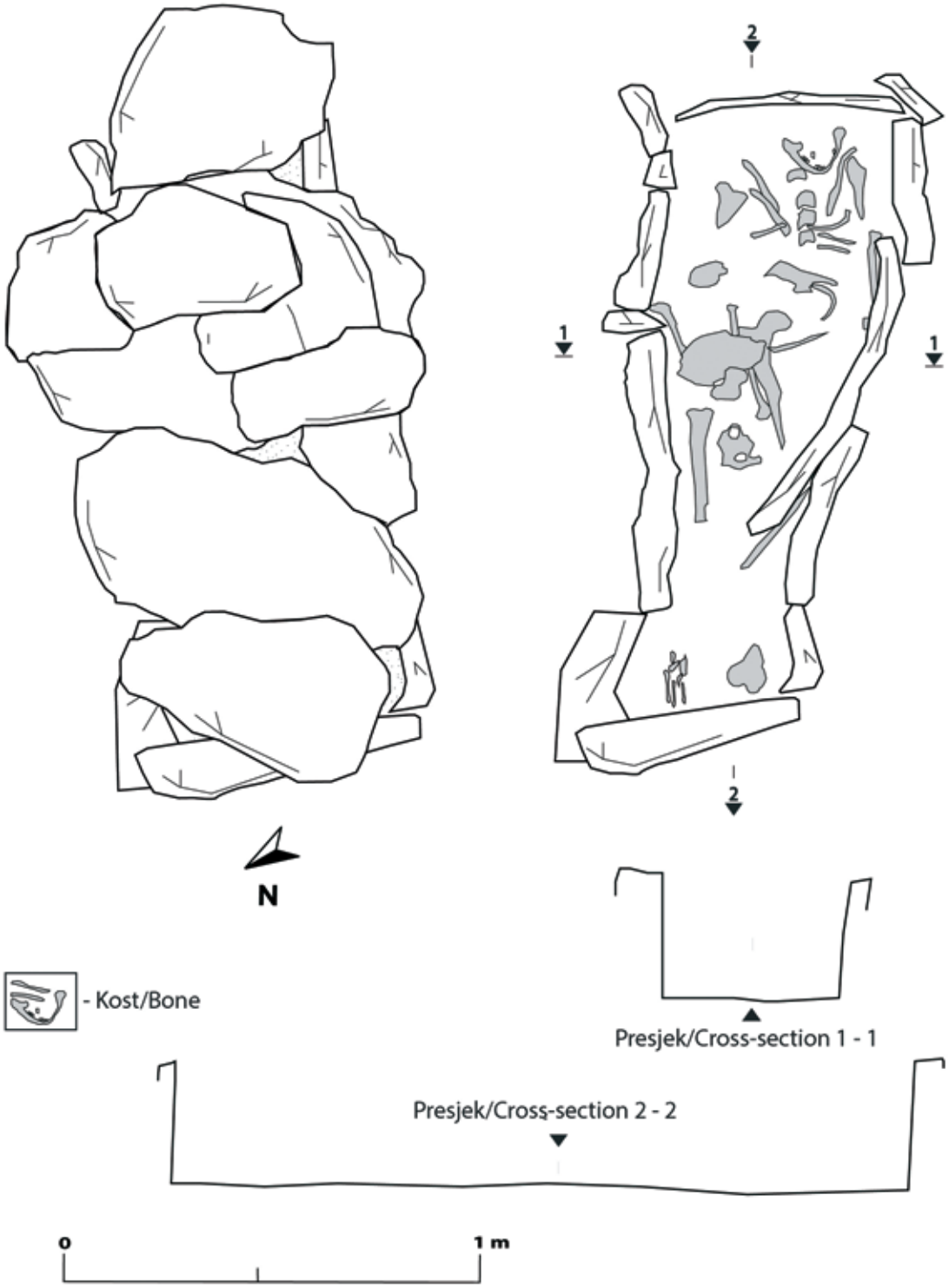
T. 3 Drinovci – Otok, tlocrt i presjeci groba 1 (izradio: T. Tomas, 2018.)
Pl. 3 Drinovci – Otok, ground plan and cross-sections of grave 1 (made by: T. Tomas, 2018)



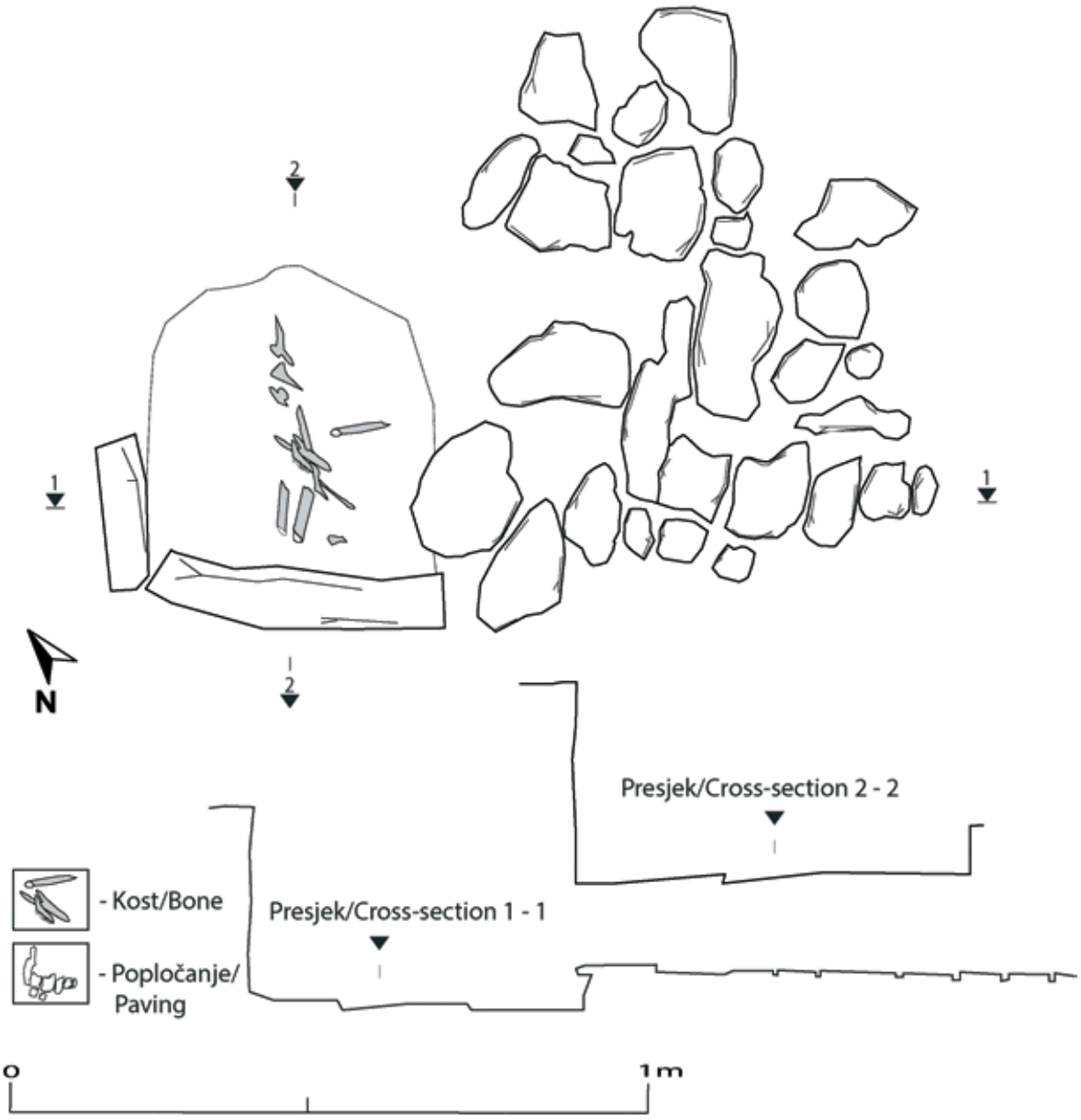
T. 4 Drinovci – Otok, tlocrt i presjeci groba 2, ukopa 1 (izradio: T. Tomas, 2018.)
Pl. 4 Drinovci – Otok, ground plan and cross-sections of grave 2, burial 1 (made by: T. Tomas, 2018)



T. 5 Drinovci – Otok, tlocrt i presjeci groba 2, ukopa 2 (izradio: T. Tomas, 2018.)
Pl. 5 Drinovci – Otok, ground plan and cross-sections of grave 2, burial 2 (made by: T. Tomas, 2018)



T. 6 Drinovci – Otok, tlocrt i presjeci groba 3 (izradio: T. Tomas, 2018.)
Pl. 6 Drinovci – Otok, ground plan and cross-sections of grave 3 (made by: T. Tomas, 2018)



T. 7 Drinovci – Otok, tlocrt i presjeci groba 5 (izradio: T. Tomas, 2018.)
Pl. 7 Drinovci – Otok, ground plan and cross-sections of grave 5 (made by: T. Tomas, 2018)

T. 8 Drinovci – Otok, crteži i fotografije keramičkih nalaza i brončane karičice prikupljeni tijekom istraživanja gomile 1 (izradio: T. Tomas, 2018.)
Pl. 8 Drinovci – Otok, drawings and photographs of the ceramic finds and the bronze circlet collected during the excavations of mound 1 (made by: T. Tomas, 2018)