



**ROMAN AND MEDIEVAL
NECROPOLIS IN RAVNA
NEAR KNJAŽEVAC**

Археолошки институт
Посебна издања
Књига 42

С. Петковић - М. Ружић - С. Јовановић - М. Вуксан - Зс. К. Зоффманн

РИМСКА И СРЕДЊОВЕКОВНА НЕКРОПОЛА У РАВНИ КОД КЊАЖЕВЦА

Београд 2005.

Archaeological Institute
Monographs
Volume 42

S. Petković - M. Ružić - S. Jovanović - M. Vuksan - Zs. K. Zoffmann

ROMAN AND MEDIEVAL NECROPOLIS IN RAVNA NEAR KNJAŽEVAC

Belgrade 2005

Издавач
Археолошки институт
Кнез Михајлова 35
Београд

Уредник
Милоје Васић

Рецензенти
Милоје Васић
Ивана Поповић
Душица Минић
Кинга Ери

Превод
Мирјана Вукмановић
Каталин Шиман

Цртежи и фотографије
Александар Капуран
Марко Вуксан
Перо Праштало
Небојша Борић
Саша Милетић

Дизајн
војислав филиповић

Штампа
Алта Нова, Београд

Тираж
1000 примерака

Published by
Archaeological Institute
Knez Mihailova 35
Belgrade

Editor
Miloje Vasić

Reviewed by
Miloje Vasić
Ivana Popović
Dušica Minić
Kinga Éry

Translated by
Mirjana Vukmanović
Katalin Simán

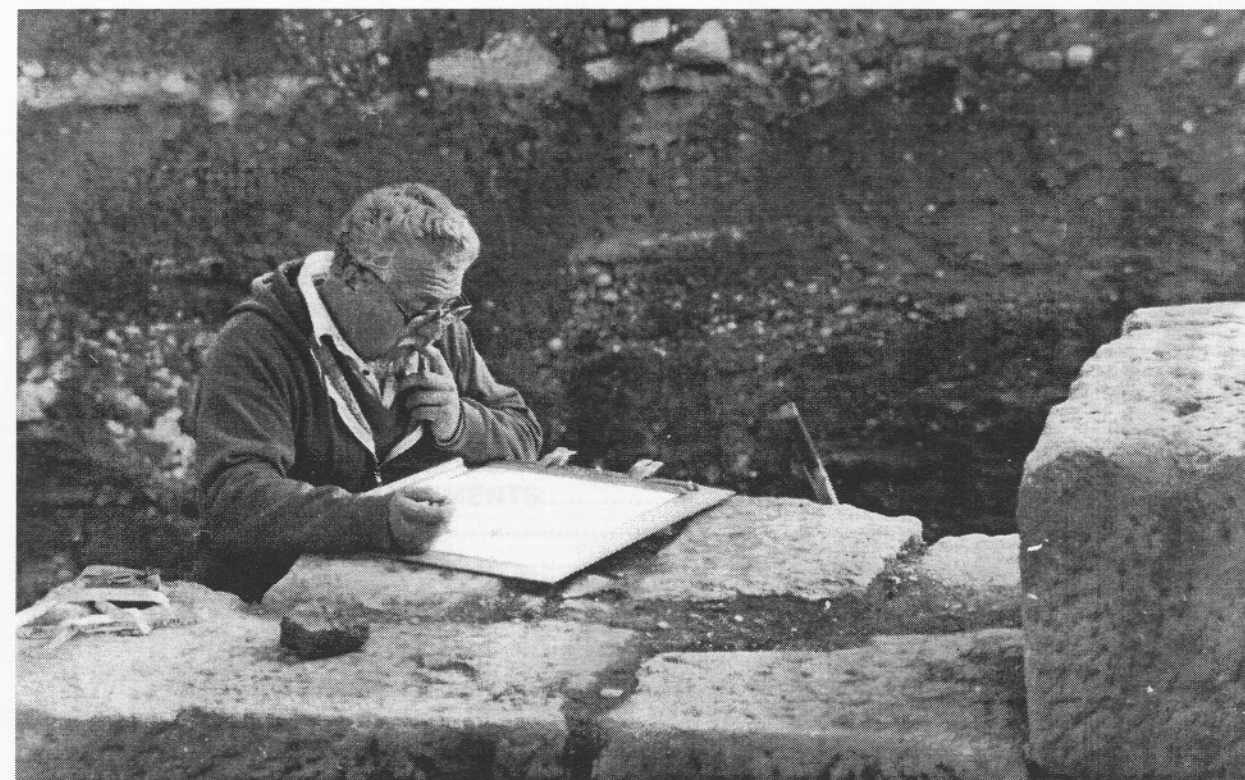
Drawings and photographs
Aleksandar Kapuran
Marko Vuksan
Pero Praštalo
Nebojša Borić
Saša Miletić

Design
vojislav filipović

Printed by
Alta Nova, Beograd

Printed in
1000 copies

CONTENTS



I INTRODUCTION.....	77
II FINDS FROM CULTURAL LAYER.....	105
1) Pottery Vessels and Lamps.....	105
2) Coins.....	111
3) Vasa.....	116
III TYPE OF INTERMENT.....	125
1) Typology of Funerary Structures.....	125
2) Position of Deceased in Inhumation Burials.....	127
3) Funerary Ritual.....	129
IV CONCLUSION.....	138
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	142
TABLES.....	155

The monograph is published thanks to the financial support of the Serbian Republic Ministry of Science and Environmental Protection as a result of Project num. 1453

DEDICATED TO SVETA

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	11
Sofija Petković - Mira Ružić ROMAN NECROPOLIS.....	23
I CATALOGUE OF THE GRAVES.....	25
II GRAVE FINDS.....	47
A COSTUME ELEMENTS.....	47
1. JEWELRY.....	47
a) Earrings.....	47
b) Necklaces.....	51
c) Necklace pendants.....	66
d) Pins.....	68
e) Bracelets.....	69
f) Finger rings.....	75
2. COSTUME ELEMENTS.....	78
a) Fibulae.....	78
b) Belt buckles.....	85
c) Belt - ends.....	91
3. COMPONENTS OF FOOTWEAR.....	94
B GRAVE OFFERINGS.....	95
1) Combs.....	95
2) Iron Tools.....	97
3) Weapons.....	98
4) Glass Vessels.....	99
5) Pottery Vessels and Lamps.....	105
6) Coins.....	111
7) Varia.....	116
C FINDS FROM CULTURAL LAYER.....	117
III TYPE OF INTERMENT.....	125
1) Typology of Funerary Structures.....	125
2) Position of Deceased in Inhumation Burials.....	127
3) Funerary Ritual.....	129
IV CONCLUSION.....	138
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	142
TABLES.....	155

The monograph is published thanks to the financial support of the Serbian Republic Ministry of Science and Environmental Protection as a result of Project num. 1463.

ISBN 86-80093-40-8

CONTENTS

Svetozar Jovanović - Marko Vuksan	
MEDIEVAL NECROPOLIS.....	175
I CATALOGUE OF THE GRAVES.....	177
II ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL.....	200
1. JEWELRY AND DRESS ORNAMENTS.....	200
a) Earrings.....	200
b) Necklaces.....	208
c) Pendants.....	212
d) Finger rings.....	212
e) Buttons.....	215
f) Sheet bronze plating of a buckle.....	216
g) Antler.....	216
2. WEAPONS.....	217
a) Knife.....	217
b) Axe.....	217
c) Arrowheads.....	218
3. POTTERY.....	219
a) Pots.....	219
b) Bowls.....	224
c) Amphoroid flagon.....	224
3. TOOLS AND ACCOUTERMENT.....	225
a) Plough-staff.....	225
b) Knives.....	226
c) Steels.....	226
d) Pin.....	227
e) Nails.....	227
f) Whetstone.....	228
g) Spindle whorl.....	228
III POSITION OF NECROPOLIS, MANNER OF INTERMENT AND MORTUARY RITUALS.....	229
IV DATING AND ETHNIC PROVENANCE.....	234
V CONCLUSION.....	239
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	240
TABLES.....	253

BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	240
TABLES.....	253

This monograph is published thanks to the financial support of the Serbian Republic Ministry of Science and Environmental Protection as a result of Project num. 1463

Zsuzsanna K. Zoffmann	
ANTHROPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.....	273
ANTHROPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ROMAN BURIALS OF RAVNA (TIMACUM MINUS).....	275
I INTRODUCTION.....	275
II THE MATERIAL AND THE METHODS OF THE ANALYSIS.....	276
III DESCRIPTION OF THE FINDS.....	276
IV DEMOGRAPHIC DATA.....	283
V TYPOLOGICAL DATA.....	284
VI PATHOLOGIC OBSERVATIONS.....	284
VII THE RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS.....	285
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	286
TABLES.....	287

ANTHROPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE MEDIEVAL CEMETERY UNEARTHED AT THE RAVNA-SLOG SITE.....	295
I INTRODUCTION.....	295
II DESCRIPTION OF THE FINDS.....	295
III DEMOGRAPHIC DATA AND EPIGENETIC FEATURES.....	299
IV ODONTOLOGIC DATA.....	300
V PATHOLOGIC OBSERVATIONS.....	300
VI TYPOLOGICAL AND BIostatistical ANALYSIS.....	301
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	303
TABLES.....	305

PE3MME.....	321
--------------------	------------

PLATES.....	341
--------------------	------------

PLANS.....	359
-------------------	------------

INTRODUCTION

The Institute of Archaeology in Belgrade in collaboration with Regional Museum in Knjazevac has been conducting continuously since 1975 the systematic archaeological



Fig. 1. Location map of the archaeological site in Knjazevac, showing the site's position relative to the town and the road network.

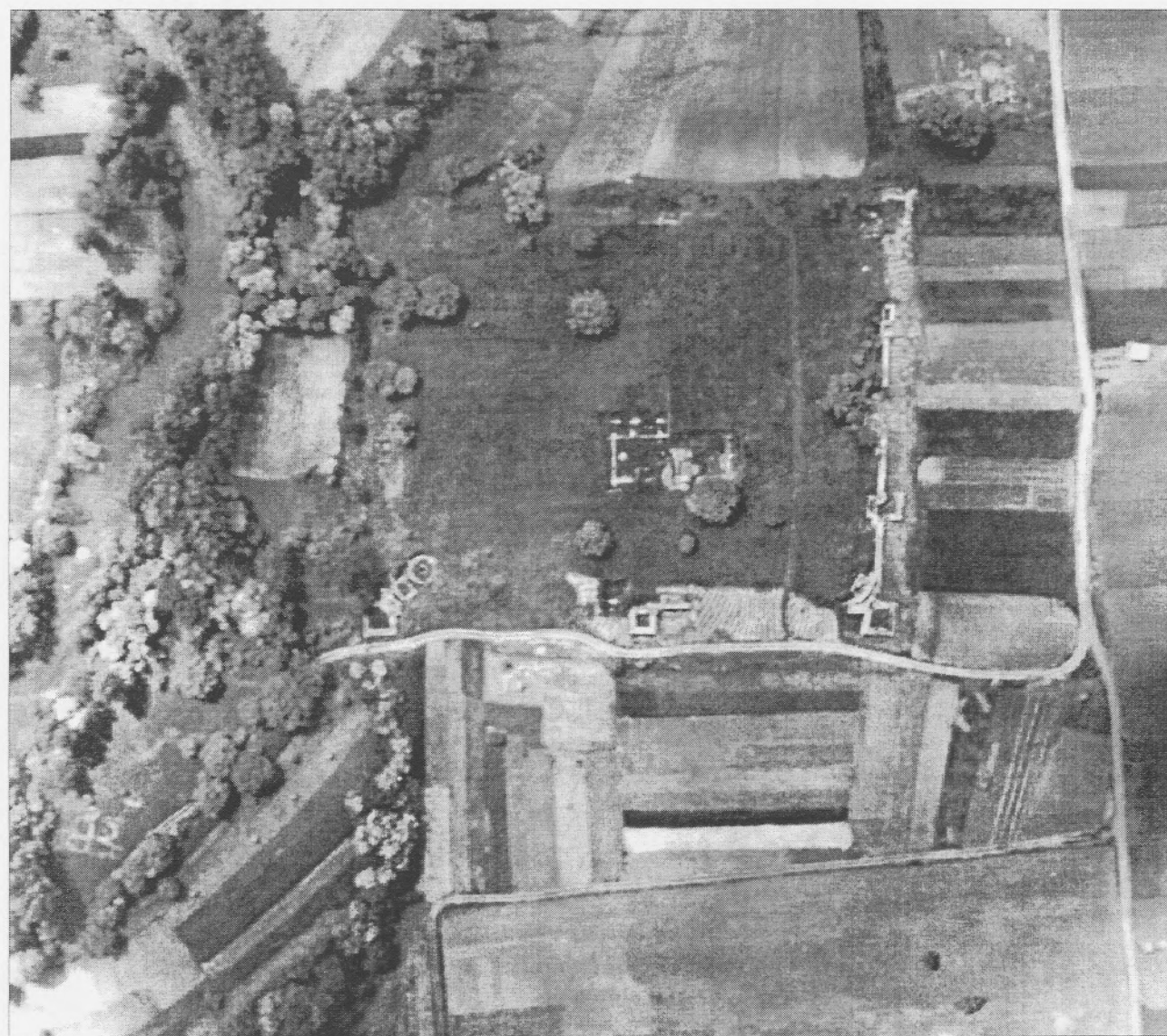


Fig. 1: Air View of Timacum Minus
Сл. 1: Аероснимак утврђења Timacum Minus

INTRODUCTION

Institute of Archaeology in Belgrade in collaboration with Regional Museum in Knjaževac has been conducting continuously since 1975 the systematic archaeological investigations of Roman fortification *Timacum Minus*. Project director from 1975 to 1997 was Dr Petar Petrović who with his collaborators published in the main the results of archaeological investigations as well as the epigraphic monuments from this site.¹

Archaeological investigations of fortification *Timacum Minus* within an area of about 2 ha on the site 'Kuline' revealed in the section of west gate the remains of the earliest earthen fortification with palisade and timber square towers and along the eastern rampart a defensive moat - *fossa* dating from the middle of the 1st century AD. This earliest fortification was garrisoned by *Cohors I Thracum Syriaca*.

Excavations in the west gate section, at the northwest and northeast corner of the fortification as well as the site survey confirmed the first stone fortification of rectangular plan most probably dating from the middle of the 2nd century AD. The size of fortification was 144 m in the east - west direction and 112 m in the north - south direction. This fortification had rounded corners and internal square towers. The west gate 3 m wide was flanked with internal towers and there was matching gate in the east rampart and there were two internal towers of the same shape between corners and gates on the east and west rampart (Plan 1).² Since the time of construction of stone fortification the garrison consisted of *Cohors II Aurelia Dardanorum* until the Late Roman period, i.e. last decades of the 4th century when they were replaced by *pseudocomitatenses Timacenses auxilarii*.³

¹ Петровић П. 1976, 43 - 56; Петровић П. - Лаловић А. 1976, 82 - 93; Petrović P. 1984, 94 - 100; Petrović P. 1986, 514 - 518; Petrović P. 1995; Петровић П. 1997, 115 - 137; Петровић П. - Јовановић С. 1997.

² Petrović P. 1995, 40 - 41; Петровић П. - Јовановић С. 1997, 19 - 20; Documentation of Institute of Archaeology in Belgrade.

³ Petrović P. 1995, 44 - 45. Петковић С. - Јовановић С. 2001, 278.; Petković S. 1999, 227 - 228. Since establishing of *Cohors II Aurelia Dardanorum* in 169 AD until the turn of 3rd into 4th century, when on one inscription is mentioned *Aurelius Martianus, vir egregius, praepositus cohortis II Aurelia Dardanorum* this cohort had certainly been stationed in *Timacum Minus*. Finds of bricks with stamp *coh II Aur Dard*, used for the pavement in east tower of south gate in the second half of the 4th century perhaps indicate its presence in the fortification during the 4th century. Unfortunately, we do not know how army reforms of Diocletian and Constantine I reflected on the garrison of fortification, but some unit of *pseudocomitatenses Timacenses auxilarii* had most probably been posted here during final decades of the 4th and the beginning of the 5th century.



Fig. 2: The west rampart of Timacum Minus (the end of the 3rd century)
Сл. 2: Западни бедем Тимасум Минус-а с краја III века.

The restoration of fortification undertaken in the end of the 3rd century is confirmed by investigations within west gate section, along west rampart and within south gate section. In this phase fortification maintained the plan from the previous period and rectangular towers that partially protrude from the line of restored rampart were constructed. Two such towers flanked west and south gate and most probably north and east gate as well. Two towers dating from this phase of restoration were investigated within the west rampart, and one within the north rampart and one at the northwest corner of the fortification (Fig. 1, Plan 1). According to this 16 to 20 towers during first half of the 4th century protected *Timacum Minus*. Characteristic of this phase is that towers and ramparts were constructed of blocks of gray sandstone and spoils from the structures of previous period as well as of tombstones from the neighboring 2nd-3rd century necropolis (Fig. 2).⁴

In the south gate section archaeological excavations confirmed reconstruction of fortification in the middle of the 4th century. This reconstruction includes reinforcing of south rampart from the outside so its total thickness in this phase was 3.50 m as well as outward expanding of south gate towers.⁵

⁴ Petrović P. 1995, 41; Петковић С. - Јовановић С. 2001, 277 - 278; Documentation of Institute of Archaeology.

⁵ Петковић С. - Јовановић С. 2001, 278.

During second half of the 4th century the ramparts of *Timacum Minus* had been restored for the last time. Investigations revealed large protruding towers of rectangular plan built in the *opus mixtum* technique at the northeast, northwest and southwest corner of the fortification (Fig. 1, Plan 1). There were also three towers of the same type in the north wall as well as three towers in the west wall. The central tower of the west wall actually closed west gate. The south gate was also closed by large rectangular tower. It is most probable that only east gate was in use during this phase. According to this we can assume that fortification had 15 to 17 large protruding towers and strong rampart of about 3 m average thickness (Plan 1). This fortification was destroyed in conflagration in the beginning of the 5th century as it is suggested by the layer of burning in the south gate section.⁶

The most recent investigations in the south gate section confirmed building activities in the first half of the 5th century that included construction of building complex of dry masonry leaning on to the south rampart and earlier towers of south gate while large protruding tower from the previous phase was abandoned (Fig. 3). Eastward of the gate south rampart had been cut through by a canal 0.90 m wide and about 2 m deep that was filled with slag, most probably a residue from smelting furnaces. In this section life was interrupted in the middle of the 5th century as a consequence of mass destruction in conflagration.⁷



Fig. 3: The south gate of Timacum Minus
Сл. 3: Јужна капија.

⁶ Petrović P. 1995, 41; Петровић П. - Јовановић С. 1997, 20 - 21; Петковић С. - Јовановић С. 2001, 278 - 279; Documentation of Institute of Archaeology in Belgrade.

⁷ Петковић С. - Јовановић С. 2001, 279.



Fig. 4: The construction in the NE corner inside the fortification.

Сл. 4: Кружни објекат у СИ углу утврђења.

Archaeological investigations did not confirm so far that fortification *Timacum Minus* was restored after, most probably Hunnish devastation in the middle of the 5th century. Even though Procopius in his work ΠΕΡΙ ΚΤΙΣΜΑΤΩΝ (*De aedificiis*) mentions in the *Aquis* region two fortresses, which in their name include hydronym *Timacum* - the restored Τιμακιολον and newly built Τιμαθοχιωμ, none of them could be identified with certainty as *Timacum Minus*.⁸ There are no traces of Justinian's restoration on the ramparts and towers and there are no portable finds dating from the 6th century.⁹

In the fortification interior, in the zone of *via principalis* a large building with pilasters most probably *horreum* was

partially explored and along its south facade looking to the street there were three masonry pedestals/plinths of portico columns. This structure is dated according to the archaeological finds into the 4th century and it had been in use until the middle of the 5th century (Plan 1). Also, in the northeast corner of the fortification was encountered circular structure, 6 m in diameter constructed of bricks with facing of pebbles and stone blocks and with mortar flooring, most probably a cistern or pool for flotation or separation of ore (Fig. 4). This structure is not precisely dated. Metallurgical activities are confirmed by the find of circular furnace next to the north fortification gate generally dated in the 2nd century and also by dry masonry structure with furnaces in the south gate sector dated in the second half of the 4th century.¹⁰

The remains of civil settlement were confirmed by prospecting and minor test trenching in the area to the north and south of the fortification where walls of the building from 2nd-3rd century had been investigated. Also, to the northeast of the fortification, on the bank of the Timok river the baths (*thermae*) built in the 2nd century and abandoned in the 4th century were completely excavated (Fig. 5, Plan 2). Next to the southwestern corner of the fortification the structure of composite plan with hypocaustum heating system, most probably *thermae* was partially explored (Fig. 6, Plan 2). The existence of temples within civil settlement dedicated to Jupiter Dolichenus, Diana and

⁸ Procop. *De aedif. B. IV. iv. 3.*

⁹ Petrović P. 1995, 41; Петровић П. 1997, 123; Петковић С. - Јовановић С. 2001, 279.

¹⁰ Petrović P. 1995, 41 - 42; Петровић П. - Јовановић С. 1997, 21; Петковић С. - Јовановић С. 2001, 278 - 279.



Fig. 5: Baths I
Сл. 5: Терме I.

Mithras was established according to the finds of altars and fragments of stone sculptures while the temple dedicated to Mars was most probably within fortification itself.¹¹

In the course of systematic excavations of this site the precise location of the Roman necropoles had not been established although a large number of funerary stelae had been found incorporated in the ramparts restored in the end of 3rd century. Many dislocated monuments have been also found in the gardens and vineyards to the west and northwest of the fortification.¹²

The medieval necropolis was discovered in 1978 within Roman fortification and on that occasion eight graves without grave goods were investigated.¹³ When archaeological works continued the traces of a settlement dated according to the numerous pottery material in the 11th-12th century has been discovered in the central section of fortification.¹⁴ These incomplete finds as a result of small scope of investigations as well as the name of modern village in the immediate vicinity could perhaps indicate archaeological confirmation of the location of medieval village, which is mentioned in the historical sources as Grad Ravni.¹⁵

Life continuity in the area nearby antique *Timacum Minus* in the Middle Ages has been confirmed also by test trenching in 1994 at the site 'Tursko groblje' situated 500 meters to the southwest of Roman fortification, in the schoolyard of primary school in the Ravna village. These excavations revealed another medieval necropolis within which three graves without grave goods were investigated and many destroyed graves were recorded.¹⁶

¹¹ Petrović P. 1995, 42, cat. no. 3 - 4, 6 - 12, 14; Петровић П. - Јовановић С. 1997, 23 - 24.

¹² Petrović P. 1995, 42 - 43. Author thinks that fragment of funerary monument cat. no. 86 was found *in situ* and that it originates from the 4th century necropolis, which was situated on the left bank of Ropinski potok, about 150 meters to the northwest of the fortification.

¹³ Јовановић С. 1990, 201 - 202; Јовановић С. 1997, 305.

¹⁴ Јовановић С. 1990, 201 - 202, T. IV, 1 - 5.

¹⁵ Калић Ј. 1981, 258; Списи Св. Саве и Стевана Првовенчаног 1939, 183.

¹⁶ Јовановић С. 1997, 306.



Fig. 5: Baths II
Сл. 5: Терме II.

Regional Museum in Knjaževac had undertaken in August 1994 test trenching along the line of the road Ravna - Debelica (pending its reconstruction) at the sites 'Slog' and 'Ropinski potok' about 300 meters to the west of the Roman fortification (Plan 2). Positive results in the trench F 1 on the site 'Slog' where medieval and Late Roman graves were encountered as well as three investigated graves on the site 'Ropinski potok' prompted rescue excavations of discovered necropolises that had been conducted from 1994 to 1996.

In the course of rescue excavations at the site 'Slog' 140 graves have been investigated, 75 of which belonged to the Roman necropolis and 65 to the medieval cemetery (Plan 3).¹⁷

Osteological remains of 78 individuals from the Roman times and 65 from the Middle Ages were encountered on this necropolis.

Three graves from the Roman necropolis are dated in the period of Early Empire, in the 1st-2nd century,¹⁸ while other graves date from the Late Roman period, second half of the 4th and the first half of the 5th century. We included in this number two burials from one Late Roman tomb (grave 66 and grave 67, tomb III) dating from the second half of the 4th century. (Plan 4).¹⁹

¹⁷ Graves were numbered during investigation according to *numerus curens* system, disregarding their date. We concluded that it is more useful to maintain original numbers of graves in this publication for easier orientation on plans and to avoid duplicating of numbers within medieval and Late Roman necropolis.

¹⁸ These are inhumation burials G. 8 and G. 9 dated into 1st-2nd century and inhumation burial G. 42, orientated north-south, dated into the 2nd century.

¹⁹ To the south of tomb I we encountered remains of structure made of rubble stone laid in mortar with brick-paved floor registered in field as double burial 66 and 67 with masonry construction. This structure, which did not contain osteological nor any other finds and its preserved dimensions are 130 x 180 m we recorded as tomb III because it was of similar size and construction as tombs I and II.



Fig. 7: Tombs I, II and III at the site "Slog"
Сл. 7: Гробнице I, II и III.

Tombs I and II (Fig. 7), which consisted of two burial chambers are dated into the second half of the 4th century. In the tomb II were discovered the remains of two individuals (grave 1 and 2).

Three Roman graves were investigated on the site 'Ropinski potok'. Two of them were cremation burials (G. I and II) and one was inhumation burial (G. III). Cremation burials from 'Ropinski potok' are dated in the end of 3rd - beginning of the 4th century while inhumation burial dates from the 4th century (Plan 5).

The early medieval necropolis (Plan 6) could be dated in the 9th-10th century according to grave goods found in more than half of investigated graves (60%). However, somewhat more extensive dating, from second half of the 9th to the beginning of the 11th century²⁰ is also justified because of chronological inconclusiveness of some grave goods and also because of the fact that it is a single-layered continuous necropolis the investigation of which on the basis of horizontal stratigraphy was limited by the scope and character of archaeological excavations.

²⁰ Петровић П. - Јовановић С. 1997, 131.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Јовановић С. 1990

С. Јовановић, Средњовековна насеља и некрополе од IX до XIII века у књажевачком крају, *Гласник Српског археолошког друштва* 6/1990, Београд, 196 - 206.

Јовановић С. 1997

С. Јовановић, Средњовековне некрополе од IX до XV века на територији горњег Тимока, in: *Археологија источне Србије*, Београд, 303 - 311.

Калић Ј. 1981

Ј. Калић, Борбе и тековине великог жупана Стефана Немање, in: *Историја српског народа* I, Београд, 251 - 262.

Petković S. 1999

S. Petković, Meaning and Provenance of Horses Protomes Decoration on the Roman Antler Combs, *Старинар XLIX/1998*, Београд, 215 - 228.

Петковић С. - Јовановић С. 2001

С. Петковић - С. Јовановић, Археолошка ископавања римског утврђења *Timacum Minus* код села Равна, општина Књажевац током 1997 - 1998. године - Сектор јужне капије, *Старинар L/2000*, Београд, 275 - 280.

Петровић П. 1976

П. Петровић, Станице *Timacum* на путу *Naissus - Ratiaria* и античко насеље код села Равна, *Старинар XXVII/1975*, Београд, 43 - 56.

Petrović P. 1986

P. Petrović, Odbrambeni sistemi u antici, in: *Akta XII Kongresa saveza arheoloških društava Jugoslavije*, Novi Sad 1984, Materijali XXII, Novi Sad, 91 - 100.

Petrović P. 1986

P. Petrović, Timacum Minus und die Kastelle in Timok - tal, in: *Studien zu den Militärgrenzen Roms III, Vorträge des 13. Internationalen Limes-Kongresses, Aalen 1983*, Stuttgart 1986, 514 - 518.

Petrović P. 1995

P. Petrović, *Inscriptiones de la Mésie Supérieure, vol. III - 2. Timacum Minus et la Vallée du Timok*, Београд.

Петровић П. 1997

П. Петровић, Римљани на Тимоку, in: *Археологија источне Србије*, Београд, 115 - 131.

Петровић П. - Јовановић С. 1997

П. Петровић - С. Јовановић, *Културно благо књажевачког краја*. Археологија, Београд.

Sofija Petrović - Mira Ružić

Петровић П. - Лаловић А. 1976

П. Петровић - А. Лаловић, Антички град Тимакум код села Равна, *Развитак* 2, Зајечар, 82 - 93.

Procop. De aedif.

Procopius VII, Buildings, Translated by H. B. Dewing, The Loeb Classical Library, London - Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1971.

Списи Св. Саве и Стевана Првовенчаног 1939

Списи Св. Саве и Стевана Првовенчаног, превео Л. Мирковић, Београд 1939.

БИБЛИОГРАФИЈА

Petrović P. 1970
P. Petrović, *Starije i mlađe kulture na području Srbije*, Beograd, 45-54

Petrović P. 1976
P. Petrović, *Starije i mlađe kulture na području Srbije*, Beograd, 45-54

Petrović P. 1980
P. Petrović, *Starije i mlađe kulture na području Srbije*, Beograd, 45-54

Petrović P. 1985
P. Petrović, *Starije i mlađe kulture na području Srbije*, Beograd, 45-54

Petrović P. 1990
P. Petrović, *Starije i mlađe kulture na području Srbije*, Beograd, 45-54

Petrović P. 1995
P. Petrović, *Starije i mlađe kulture na području Srbije*, Beograd, 45-54

Petrović P. 2000
P. Petrović, *Starije i mlađe kulture na području Srbije*, Beograd, 45-54

Petrović P. 2005
P. Petrović, *Starije i mlađe kulture na području Srbije*, Beograd, 45-54

Petrović P. 2010
P. Petrović, *Starije i mlađe kulture na području Srbije*, Beograd, 45-54

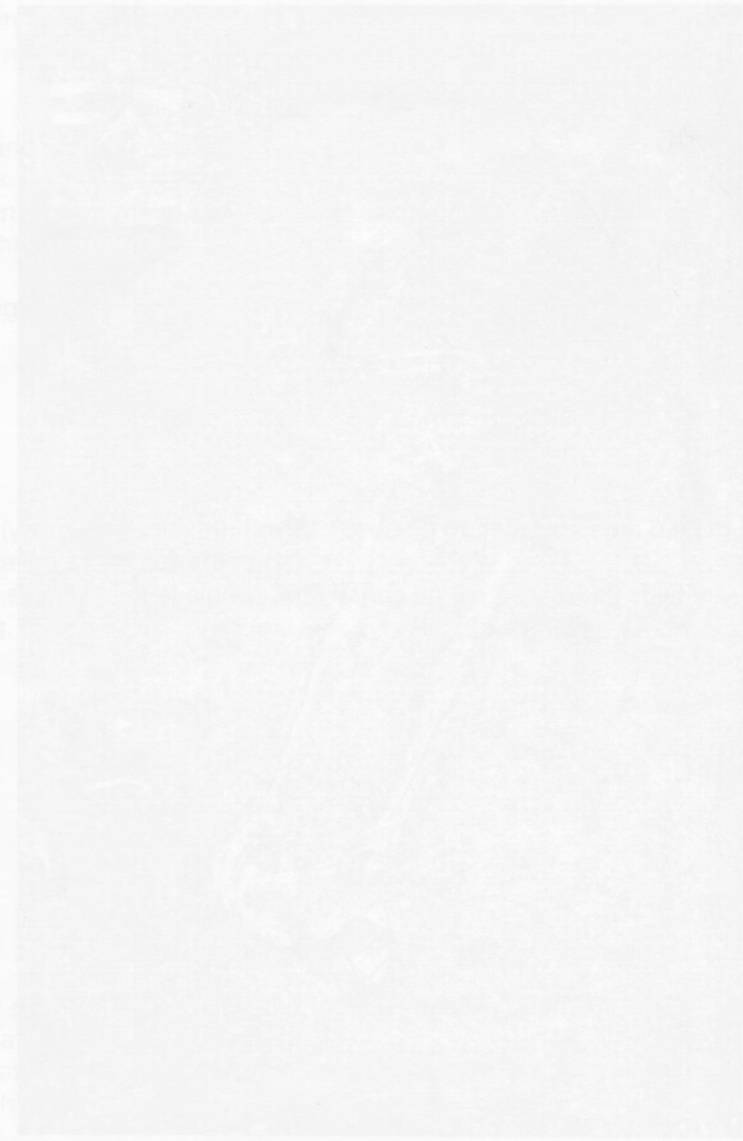
Petrović P. 2015
P. Petrović, *Starije i mlađe kulture na području Srbije*, Beograd, 45-54

CATALOGUE OF THE GRAVES

Sofija Petković - Mira Ružić

ROMAN NECROPOLIS

Grave 1 (Fig. 21, Pl. I, G-4)
Trench F (1994)
Burial pit excavated in virgin soil
Orientation: west - east with deviation
Excavation in supine position with
flexed knees and pelvis are missing
Sex: female; age: 40 - 54 years
Find no. 9194:
1 necklace around the neck
2 glass goblet by the right knee
3 pottery beaker above left arm
4 urinary fagon
Date: phase I (350 - 380 AD)



Grave 2 (Fig. 22, Pl. I, G-4)
Trench F (1994)
Burial pit excavated in virgin soil
Orientation: west - east with deviation
Excavation in supine position with
flexed knees and pelvis are missing
Sex: female; age: 40 - 54 years
Find no. 9194:
1 necklace around the neck
2 glass goblet by the right knee
3 pottery beaker above left arm
4 urinary fagon
Date: phase I (350 - 380 AD)

Grave 3 (Fig. 23, Pl. I, G-4)
Trench F (1994)
Burial pit excavated in virgin soil
Orientation: west - east with deviation
Excavation in supine position with
flexed knees and pelvis are missing
Sex: female; age: 40 - 54 years
No grave goods
Date: phase II (380 - 410 AD)
Note: Grave was plundered, so we do not know if it contained any grave goods

Fig. 21 Grave 1

Fig. 22 Grave 2

Fig. 23 Grave 3

I

CATALOGUE OF THE GRAVES

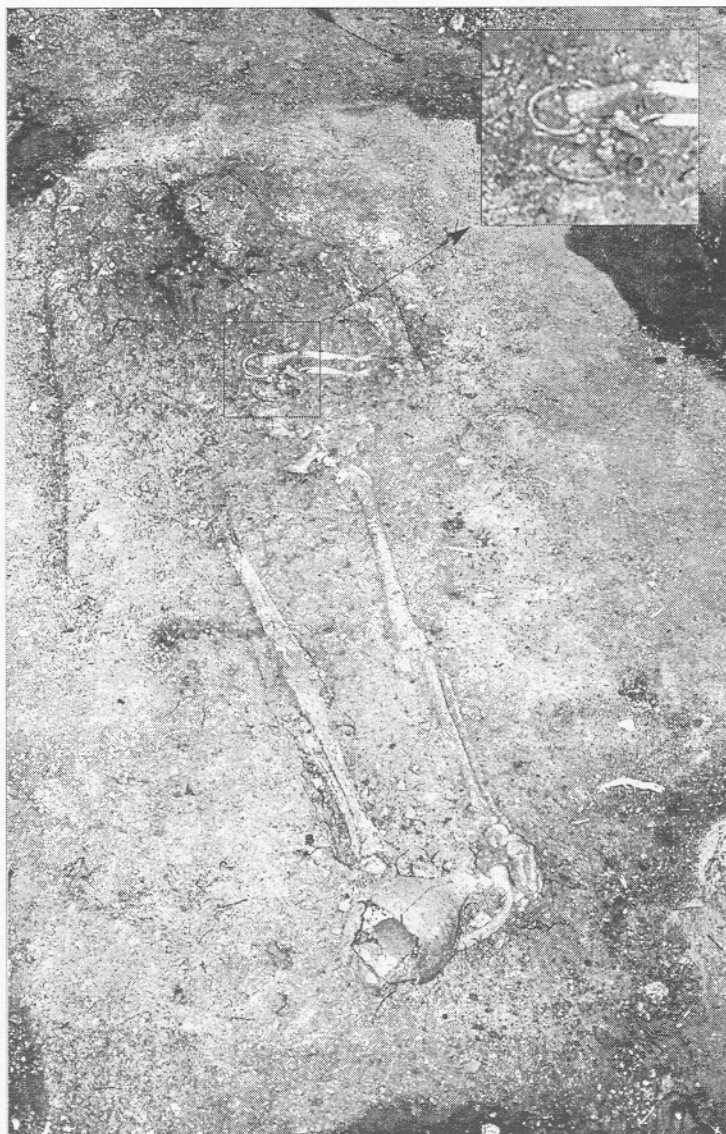


Fig. 8: Grave 3
Сл. 8: Γροβ 3.

Grave 3 (Fig. 8, Pl. I, G. 3)

Trench F I/1994

Burial pit excavated in virgin soil (yellow-green marl); Dim. 1.80 x 0.50 m; relative depth 0.80 m. Nail found by the left forearm indicates existence of wooden coffin. Orientation: west - east with deviation of 24° towards north.

Skeleton in a supine position with arms bent at elbows and hands on the stomach. Left upper arm as well as thorax bones are missing.

Sex: female; age: *ad. - mat.*

Finds (Inv. no 8/94):

- 1 one bronze earring to the left and right of the skull.
- 2 two necklaces around the neck.
- 3 bronze *bullae* most probably pendant of one of the necklaces underneath the lower jaw bone.
- 4 one bronze bracelet on the right arm
- 5 same on the left arm
- 6 bronze finger ring in place of right hand
- 7 pottery flagon above left foot.

Date: phase I (350 - 380 AD).

Grave 4 (Fig. 22, Pl. I, G. 4)

Trench F I/1994

Burial pit excavated in virgin soil (yellow-green marl); Dim. 1.70 x 0.50 m; relative depth 0.90 m. Orientation: west - east with deviation of 32° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position arms slightly bent at elbows with hands on the pelvis. Left shin, thorax bones and pelvis are missing.

Sex: female; age: 46 - 54 years

Finds (Inv. no 9/94):

- 1 necklace around the neck
- 2 glass goblet by the right knee
- 3 pottery beaker above left shin
- 4 pottery flagon

Date: phase I (350 - 380 AD).

Grave 7 (Plan 6)

Trench F I/1994

Demolished rectangular funerary structure of pebbles and tegulae; relative depth 1.10 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 10° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with arms extended along the body. Bones dislocated due to plundering of the grave; jaw on the chest, right arm bones in the abdominal area.

Sex: female; age: 40 - 60 years.

No grave goods.

Date: phase II (380 - 410 AD)

Note: Grave was plundered so we do not know if it contained any grave goods

Grave 8 (Pl. II, G. 8)

Trench F I/1994

Plain burial pit; relative depth 0.50 m.

Orientation west - east with deviation of 36° towards north.

Skeleton poorly preserved in supine position. Bones of left arm, right lower arm and thorax are missing.

Sex: female; age: *ad.*

Finds: (Inv. no 17/94):

- 1 necklace (a) with three pendants (b) around the neck
- 2 two fragments of bronze fibula spring near left clavicle,
- 3 in pectoral area (?) fragment of silver pendant and
- 4 glass paste medallion inlay
- 5 iron knife on the chest,
- 6 iron needle between the shinbones.²¹

Date: second half of the 1st - first half of the 2nd century.Grave 9 (Pl. II, G. 9)

Trench F II/1994

Plain burial pit of rectangular shape; Dim. 1.30 x 0.60 m, relative depth 1.00 m.

Orientation: west - east with insignificant deviation towards north.

Skeleton dislocated very poorly preserved

Sex: female, age: 23 - 59 years

Finds:

- 1 necklace of amber beads(?) near the head(?).

Date: second half of the 1st - first half of the 2nd century.

Note: Grave disturbed by plundering.

Grave 10 (Plan 6)

Trench F I/1994

Rectangular burial pit excavated in the virgin soil (yellow-green marl); Dim. 0.80 x 0.35 m, relative depth 0.90 m.

Orientation west - east with deviation of 17° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position. Bones of the head, teeth and shinbones are preserved.

Sex: child; age: *inf.* I (± 5 years).

No grave goods.

Date: phase II (380 - 410 AD).

Grave 12 (Pl. III, G. 12)

Trench F I/1994.

Plain burial pit; relative depth 0.70 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 19° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position, poorly preserved. Bones of skull, pelvis and upper leg preserved.

Sex: female, age: *ad.* - *mat.*

Finds:

- 1 fragment of antler comb to the left of skull,
- 2 necklace around neck,
- 3 bronze finger ring in the area of right hand(?)

²¹ Needle and knife disintegrated in the process of conservation.

Date: phase II (380 - 410 AD).

Note: Grave is disturbed by subsequent burial of medieval grave no 11. It is located above Late Roman grave 18.

Grave 13 (Plan 6)

Trench F I/1994

Demolished funerary structure of pebbles and tegulae; relative depth 0.60 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 23° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position, poorly preserved. Bones of skull, upper leg and right lower leg are preserved.

Sex: female, age 56 - 62 years.

No grave goods.

Note: Grave was demolished because of plundering, so it might have had grave goods. It is located above Late Roman grave 19.

Date: phase II (380 - 410 AD).

Grave 15 (Plan 6)

Trench F I/1994

Rectangular grave pit excavated in virgin soil (greenish-yellow marl), dim 1.80 x 0.80 m and above the pit construction of rubble stone and tegulae demolished and dislocated near the grave; relative depth 1.20 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 13° towards north.

Skeleton completely dislocated. Lower jaw in destroyed stone structure near the grave.

Sex: male, age 29 - 45 years.

No grave goods.

Date: phase II (380 - 410 AD).

Note: Grave was plundered and at that time this stone structure and skeleton were demolished and dislocated.

Grave 17 (Plan 6)

Trench F II/1994

Plain burial pit; relative depth 0.60 m.

Orientation west - east with deviation of 5° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with arms bent at elbows and hands placed on pelvis.

Left leg bent at knee. Bones well preserved.

Sex: female; age 53 - 59 years.

No grave goods.

Date: phase III (410 - 450 AD).

Note: Located above Late Roman graves 49 and 50.

Grave 18 (Plan 6)

Trench F I/1994

Plain rectangular burial pit; relative depth 1.00 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 15° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position, poorly preserved. Fragments of skull and leg bones preserved.

Sex: ?, age: *ad.*

No grave goods.

Date: phase I (350 - 380 AD).

Note: Grave is disturbed by subsequent burial of Late Roman grave 12. It is located under medieval grave 11.

Grave 19 (Pl. III, G. 19)

Trench F I/1994.

Plain rectangular burial pit; relative depth 0.65 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 7° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position, very poorly preserved. Bones of the skull and right leg are preserved.

Sex: ?, age: *inf.*

Finds:

1 one earring at left and right side of the head respectively,

2 necklace around neck,

3 bronze bracelet on left arm(?)

Date: phase I (350 - 380 AD).

Note: Grave was located under Late Roman grave 13.

Grave 23 (Pl. 3, G. 23)

Trench F I/1994

Damaged stone structure, preserved only along the left side of skeleton near the legs; relative depth 1.10 m.

Orientation: west east with deviation of 2° towards south.

Skeleton in supine(?) position, very poorly preserved. Skull bones and teeth preserved.

Sex: ?, age: *inf.* I (±6 years).

Finds:

1 necklace around the neck

2 one bronze bracelet near left upper arm

3 one bronze bracelet near right upper arm

4 six bronze coins in the remains of an apple in place of right hand(?)

Date: phase II (380 - 410 AD).

Note: Possibly double burial with grave 32.

Grave 25 (Pl. III, G. 25)

Trench F I/1994

Demolished funerary structure of pebbles preserved below the legs and along right leg; relative depth 1.10 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 3° towards south.

Skeleton in supine position with arms bent at elbows and hands on the chest. Well preserved.

Sex: male, age 37 - 46 years.

Finds:

1 iron nails near the feet

2 iron buckle.

Date: phase II (380 - 410 AD).

Note: Funerary structure destroyed by the burial of medieval grave 6 (Pl. XV, G. 25).

Grave 26 (Pl. IV, G. 26)

Trench F I/1994.

Demolished funerary structure of pebbles; relative depth 1.00 m. Encountered nails suggest the existence of wooden coffin.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 4° towards south.

Skeleton in supine position with arms bent at elbows and hands placed on pelvis. Skeleton poorly preserved. Bones of left arm and thorax are missing.

Sex: male, age: *ad.* - *mat.*

Finds:

1 three bronze coins to the left of skull,

2 bronze buckle near pelvis,²² and

3 bronze tongue (of belt),

4 pottery beaker by the right foot.

Date: phase II (380 - 410 AD).

Note: Located above Late Roman grave 44. Coins from this grave possibly belong to the inventory of grave 44.

Grave 27 (Pl. IV, G. 27)

Trench F I/1994

Damaged rectangular structure of pebbles; dim. 1.80 x 0.90 m; relative depth 1.70 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 7° towards south.

Poorly preserved dislocated skeleton, preserved long bones, skull fragments and teeth.

Sex: male(?), age: *ad.*

Finds:

1 bronze buckle

2 bronze loop

3 tip of iron arrowhead

Date: phase II (380 - 410 AD).

Note: Located above Late Roman grave 44.

Grave 28 (Pl. IV, G. 28)

Trench F III/1994.

Damaged funerary structure of pebbles; relative depth 1.75 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 2° towards south.

Skeleton in supine position with arms bent at elbows and hands placed on pelvis. Skeleton very poorly preserved, bones dislocated. Skull in the stomach area, bones of the thorax and right forearm are missing.

Sex: male; age: *mat.*

Finds:

1 iron buckle frame shaped as letter B on right pelvic bone.

Date: phase II (380 - 410 AD).

Note: Grave was plundered and on that occasion the funerary structure was destroyed and bones dislocated.

Grave 29 (Pl. V, G. 29)

Trench F III/1994

Plain rectangular burial pit; relative depth 1.40 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 14° towards south.

Skeleton in supine position with arms bent at elbows and hands placed on the stomach. Skeleton poorly preserved, bones of thorax, right arm and left leg are missing.

Sex: ?, age: *juv.*

Finds:

1 bronze earring to the right of head,²³

2 necklace around neck,

3 - 7 five bronze bracelets on left upper arm,

²² Bronze buckle disintegrated in the process of conservation so its shape could not be determined.²³ Bronze earring disintegrated in the process of conservation.

8 iron chisel in place of left hand,
9 bronze coin in place of right hand,
10 pottery beaker by the right foot.
Date: phase I (350 - 380 AD).

Grave 30 (Pl. V, G. 30)

Trench F III/1994

Plain burial pit; relative depth 1.20 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 2° towards north.

Poorly preserved skeletons of two children. Only bones of skulls and teeth preserved.

Sex: ?, age: 1- 0.5 - 1 year, 2 - *inf.* II.

Finds with skeleton 2:

1 necklace around neck

2 in the place of right shoulder bronze pin and

3 small tube of sheet bronze.

Date: phase I (350 - 380 AD).

Note: Anthropological analysis confirms that it was double burial. Grave goods are allotted to the elder of two buried children.

Grave 31 and 31A (Pl. V, G. 31-31A)

Trench F III/1994.

Destroyed stone funerary structure; relative depth 1.70 m. Two iron nails and traces of charcoal indicate existence of wooden coffin.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 11° towards north.

Poorly preserved skeletons of adult and child, bones dislocated. Skeleton of adult individual in supine position.

Sex: 1 - female, 2 - ?; age: 1 - *ad.*, 2 - 9 - 10 years of age.

Finds:

1 fragmented iron buckle frame by the right hand of adult individual,

2 rectangular iron plating on the chest.²⁴

Date: phase II (380 - 410 AD).

Note: Double burial of most probably mother and child, destroyed and plundered.

Grave 32 (Plan 6)

Trench F I/1994

Partially preserved pebble structure below and to the left of skeleton; relative depth 1.10 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 5° towards south.

Skeleton in supine position with arms bent at elbows and hands placed on stomach. Bones of right arm and thorax are missing.

Sex: ?, age: 6 - 7 years.

No grave goods.

Date: phase II (380 - 410 AD).

Note: Grave was plundered and bones dislocated and structure destroyed. Grave is situated 0.5 m to the north of Late Roman grave 23 and is separated from it only by a row of pebbles so this most probably was double burial. It is located above Late Roman grave 79.

²⁴ Finds disintegrated in the process of conservation.Grave 33 (Plan 6)

Trench F II/1994

Plain burial pit; relative depth 1.00 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 5° towards south.

Skeleton in supine position. Left arm bent at elbow with hand placed on stomach, right hand dislocated(?). Skeleton well preserved.

Sex: ?, age: 10 - 12 years.

Finds:

1 bronze earring - hoop to the left of the head.

Date: phase III (410 - 450 AD).

Grave 38 (Plan 6)

Trench F I/1994.

Demolished funerary structure of stones and bricks; relative depth 1.00 m.

Only bones of the legs are preserved.

Sex: female(?), age: *ad.* - *mat.*

No grave goods.

Date: phase II (380 - 410 AD).

Note: Grave was plundered and destroyed. It is located above Late Roman grave 79.

Grave 40 (Pl. VI, G. 40)

Trench F III/1994.

Plain burial pit; relative depth 1.20 m. Remains of charcoal with iron nail and iron hook suggest existence of wooden coffin.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 16° towards south.

Very poorly preserved skeleton in supine position. Preserved skull bones and fragments of bones of legs and arms.²⁵

Sex: female (?); age ?

Finds:

1 one earring to the left and right of the head respectively

2 necklace around neck,

3 - 5 three bronze bracelets on left upper arm,

6 one bronze bracelet in place of left forearm,

7 one bronze loop - ring in the chest area

8 bronze coin in place of right pelvis

9 base of glass bottle and base of glass goblet below the feet.

Date: phase I (350 - 380 AD).

Grave 41 (Plan 6)

Trench F III/1994.

Destroyed stone funerary structure. One stone preserved near right femur and two stones to the left of skull and right upper arm; relative depth 1.50 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 6° towards south.

Skeleton in supine position with arms extended along the body. Skeleton poorly preserved.

Bones of thorax, right arm and pelvis are missing.

Sex: male; age: 35 - 55 years.

No grave goods.

Date: phase III (410 - 450 AD).

²⁵ It was not possible to perform anthropological analysis because of poor preservation of bones but according to the grave goods it could be assumed that it was female burial.

Grave 42 (Pl. VI, G. 42)

Trench F II/1994.

Plain burial pit with remains of wooden coffin; relative depth 1.30 m. Two iron nails to the left of skull suggest existence of wooden coffin.

Orientation: north - south.

Skeleton in supine position with arms bent at elbows and placed on pelvis. Lower part of the skeleton was destroyed by plundering or subsequent burial(?).

Sex: female; age: *ad.* - *mat.*

Finds:

1 string of glass beads around neck.

Date: 2nd - first half of the 3rd century.

Note: Grave was disturbed by subsequent burial and there were found besides skeleton of initial burial also mixed bones of different individuals. Grave is located under medieval grave 22.

Grave 43 (Plan 6)

Trench F II/1994.

Destroyed funerary structure of pebbles; relative depth 1.20 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 17° towards north.

Bones are dislocated and poorly preserved.

Sex: female; age: *ad.* - *mat.*

No grave goods.

Date: phase I (350 - 380 AD).

Note: Grave was plundered and at the same time skeleton was dislocated.

Grave 44 (Pl. VI, G. 44)

Trench F I/1994

Plain burial pit; relative depth 1.80 m. Find of iron nail near the right foot suggests that there was wooden coffin.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 10° towards north.

Sex: male (?); age: ?²⁶

Skeleton in supine position. Preserved only in traces.

Finds:

1 glass paste beads in the area of left knee,

2 cruciform bronze fibula in the area of left shin

3 glass bottle,

4 bronze buckle

5 - 6 bronze shoe buckles near left and right foot,

7 - 8 bronze shoe tongues,

9 - 10 two bronze coins.

Date: phase I (360 - 380 AD).

Note: On the basis of grave goods it could be assumed that deceased was an adult male. Grave is situated under Late Roman graves 26 and 27. Coin from grave 26 perhaps also belongs to this grave.

Grave 45 (Plan 6)

Trench F II/1994.

Plain rectangular burial pit excavated in the virgin soil (greenish-yellow marl): Dim. 1.80 x 0.70 m; relative depth 1.80 m.

²⁶ Osteological material disintegrated so anthropological analysis was not possible to perform.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 22° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with arms extended along the body. Bones partially preserved. Bones of the thorax and right shin are missing.

Sex: ?, age: *ad.* - *mat.*

Finds:

1 fragmented glass bottle (?) size and shape of which was not possible to establish near right foot.

Date: phase I (350 - 380 AD).

Note: Grave was plundered. It is located under medieval grave 22.

Grave 48 (Plan 6)

Trench F II/1994.

Rectangular burial pit excavated in the greenish marl (virgin soil); Dim. 1.70 x 0.80 m; relative depth 2.20 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 13° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with arms extended along the body, poorly preserved. Bones of thorax, right arm and pelvis are missing. Bones are dislocated by plundering.

Sex: female; age: 36 - 52 years.

No grave goods.

Date: phase I (350 - 380 AD).

Note: Grave was plundered and bones dislocated. It is located under medieval grave 21.

Grave 49 (Plan 6)

Trench F II/1994

Rectangular burial pit excavated in the virgin soil (greenish-yellow marl), with remains of stone structure below the legs of the deceased; Dim. 2.20 x 0.70 m; relative depth 1.25 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 19° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position, poorly preserved and dislocated. Only leg bones are preserved.

Sex: male; age: *ad.* - *mat.*

No grave goods.

Date: phase I (350 - 380 AD).

Note: Grave was plundered. It constitutes double burial with grave 50 from which it was separated by 0.30 m wide marl partition. It is located under Late Roman grave 17.

Grave 50 (Plan 6)

Trench F II/1994.

Rectangular burial pit excavated in the virgin soil (greenish-yellow marl) with remains of stone structure below the legs of the deceased; Dim. 2.10 x 0.55 m; relative depth 1.25m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 19° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position, poorly preserved and dislocated. Leg bones are partially preserved.

Sex: ?, age: *ad.* - *mat.*

No grave goods.

Date: phase I (350 - 380 AD).

Note: Grave was plundered. It constitutes double burial with grave 49 from which it was separated by 0.30 m wide marl partition. It is located under Late Roman grave 17.

Grave 52 (Plan 6)

Trench F II/1994.

Plain burial pit; relative depth 2.20 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 5° towards south.

Skeleton in supine position. Only shinbones have been discovered.

Sex: ?; age: *ad.* - *mat.*

No grave goods.

Date: phase III (410 - 450 AD).

Note: Excavation of the grave was not completed. Only shinbones were discovered while greater part of the grave remained in the west profile of the trench. Anthropological analysis was not possible.

Grave 53 (Plan 6)

Trench F II/1994.

Plain burial pit; relative depth 1.40 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 7° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with arms extended along the body, poorly preserved.

Sex: ?, age: 3 - 4 years.

Finds:

1 eggshells to the left of skull.

Date: phase II (380 - 410 AD).

Note: Finds suggest ritual placing of an egg in child's grave. Grave is located above Late Roman graves 69 and 69A.

Grave 54 (Plan 6)

Trench F II/1994.

Rectangular burial pit excavated in greenish marl (virgin soil); Dim. 2.10 x 0.70 m; relative depth 1.70 m.

Orientation: west - east (?)

Skeleton dislocated, partially preserved bones of legs and pelvis.

Sex: ?, age: *inf* II.

No grave goods.

Date phase I (350 - 380 AD).

Note: Grave was plundered. Considering the size of burial pit it was possibly double burial of an adult individual whose osteological material is missing and the child. It is located under Late Roman grave 68.

Grave 55 (Pl. VII, G. 55)

Trench F I/1994.

Plain burial pit; relative depth 1.00 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 2° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with arms bent at elbows and hands placed on the stomach.

Skeleton well preserved. Bones of right forearm and hand are missing.

Sex: female; age: 40 - 60 years.

Finds:

1 by the right shoulder conical glass goblet and

2 fragment of spherical glass goblet.

Date: phase II (380 - 410 AD).

Note: Grave is situated next to the southeastern corner of tomb I (Pl. XIV, G. 55).

Grave 57 (Pl. VII, G. 57)

Trench F III/1994

Plain burial pit; relative depth 1.00 m.

Orientation: west - east.

Skeleton in supine position. Bones very poorly preserved, just in traces. Partially preserved bones of skull and legs.

Sex: ?, age: *ad.* - *sen.*

Finds:

1 necklace of glass paste beads around the neck,

2 fragmented bronze bracelet in place of left arm,

3 pottery flagon below the feet

Date: phase II (380 - 410 AD).

Note: Situated next to northern wall of tomb II, under Late Roman grave 58.

Grave 58 (Plan 6)

Trench F III/1994.

Plain burial pit; relative depth 1.00 m.

Orientation: west - east.

Skeleton in supine position, bones of legs preserved.

Sex: ?, age: *ad.* - *sen.*

No grave goods.

Date: phase III (408 - 450 AD).

Note: Situated above grave 57. Grave was not completely excavated and upper section of the body remained in the trench profile.

Grave 59 (Plan 6)

Trench F I/1994.

Destroyed structure of pebbles and rubble stone; relative depth 1.00 m. Three iron nails are probably the remains of a coffin.

Orientation: west - east.

Skeleton dislocated, bones poorly preserved.

Sex: ?, age: 43 - 52 years

No grave goods.

Date: phase II (380 - 410 AD).

Note: When grave was plundered the structure was destroyed and skeleton dislocated.

Grave 60 (Pl. VII, G. 60)

Trench F I/1994.

Destroyed stone structure recognized as pile of stone below the feet; relative depth 1.10 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 10° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position, arms bent at elbows with hands on the stomach. Skeleton well preserved. Bones of upper arm are missing.

Sex: ?, age: 7 - 9 years.

Finds:

1 bronze earring to the left of skull,

2 bronze bracelet in place of left upper arm.

Date: phase II (380 - 410 AD).

Note: When grave was plundered the stone structure was destroyed.

Grave 62 (Pl. VII, G. 62)

Trench F III/1994.

Damaged funerary structure made of large pebbles preserved to the right of skeleton and below the feet; relative depth 1.00 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 17° towards south.

Skeleton in supine position with arms bent at elbows and hands on the stomach. Bones poorly preserved. Bones of the thorax, right arm and right pelvic bone are missing.

Sex: female; age: 48 - 57 years.

Finds:

1 bronze bracelet in place of right upper arm.

Date: phase II (380 - 410 AD).

Note: Pit of grave 62 disturbed eastern wall of tomb II. Considering destroyed funerary structure it was most probably plundered.

Grave 64 (Pl. VIII, G. 64)

Trench F I/1994.

Plain burial pit; relative depth 1.00 m.

Orientation: west - east.

Skeleton dislocated, bones very poorly preserved.

Sex: ?, age: *inf.*

Finds:

1 necklace of glass paste beads near decomposed skull bones.

2 glass toilet bottle in place of leg bones.

Date: phase I (350 - 380 AD).

Grave 65 (Pl. VIII, G. 65)

Trench F III/1994.

Plain burial pit; relative depth 1.00 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 5° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with arms bent at elbows and placed on the stomach, poorly preserved. Bones of the thorax, right upper arm, left forearm and lower segments of legs are missing.

Sex: female; age: *ad. - mat.*

Finds:

1 necklace of glass paste beads around neck.

Date: phase I (350 - 380 AD).

Note: Grave is disturbed by the burial of Late Roman double burial 31 and 31A and medieval grave 39.

Grave 66 - see tomb III (Plan 4)

Grave 67 - see tomb III (Plan 4)

Grave 68 (Pl. VIII, G. 68)

Trench F II/1995.

Plain burial pit; dim. 0.60 x 1.90 m; relative depth 2.00 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 7° towards south.

Skeleton in supine position with arms bent at elbows and hands on the chest. Bones well preserved. Bones of the thorax are missing.

Sex: female; age: 40 - 60 years.

Finds:

1 necklace of glass paste beads around neck,

2 pendant of silver earring to the left of skull.

Date: phase II (380 - 410 AD).

Note: It is situated under medieval grave 63 and above Late Roman grave 54.

Grave 69 (Pl. VIII, G. 69-69A)

Trench F II/1995.

Rectangular burial pit excavated in virgin soil (greenish-yellow marl); dim. 2.30 x 0.80 m; relative depth 1.80 m.

Orientation: west-east.

Skeleton in supine position. Only bones of the legs are preserved.

Sex: female; age: *ad.*

No grave goods.

Date: phase I (350 - 380 AD)

Note: It constitutes double burial with grave 69A i.e. two individuals had been placed in the same burial pit one on top of the other. It is disturbed by subsequent burial of Late Roman graves 53 and 58.

Grave 69A (Pl. VIII, G. 69-69A)

Trench F II/1995.

Rectangular burial pit excavated in the virgin soil; dim. 2.30 x 0.80 m; relative depth 1.80 m.

Orientation: west - east.

Skeleton in supine position. Only bones of shins are preserved.

Sex: ?, age: *ad. - sen.*

Finds:

1 conical glass goblet in the pelvic area,

2 bronze cruciform fibula.

Date: phase I (350 - 380 AD).

Note: It is situated under the grave 69 with which constitutes double burial. It is disturbed by subsequent burial of Late Roman graves 53 and 58.

Grave 75 (Plan 6)

Trench F I(V)/1995.

Plain burial pit; relative depth 1.30 m.

Orientation: west - east.

Skeleton of a child preserved only in traces. Bones of the skull and fragments of other bones are preserved.

Sex: ?, age: 1 - 1.5 years.

No grave goods.

Date: phase II (380 - 410 AD).

Note: Roman bronze coin (Inv. no 65/1995) was found above the grave.

Grave 76 (Pl. IX, G. 76)

Trench F III/1995.

Plain burial pit; relative depth 1.00 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 40° towards south.

Skeleton in supine position with arms extended along the body. Bones well preserved, right shin is missing.

Sex: male; age 46 - 50 years.

Finds:

1 glass conical goblet by right foot.

Date: phase II (380 - 410 AD).

Grave 77 (Pl. IX, G. 77)

Trench F I (VI)/1995.

Plain burial pit; relative depth 1.00 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 40° towards south.

Skeleton in supine position with arms extended along the body. Left side of the skeleton disturbed by plundering or burial of later grave.

Sex: female; age: *ad.*

Finds:

1 pottery bowl to the left of skull,

2 bronze coin on the chest,

3 fragment of a belt consisting of bronze plates and intertwined chains in the area of right pelvic bone.

Date: phase II (380 - 410 AD).

Note: Grave is disturbed by plundering.

Grave 79 (Plan 6)

Trench F I(V)/1995.

Plain burial pit; relative depth 1.00 m.

Orientation: west - east.

Skeleton in supine position. Only bones of legs are preserved.

Sex: male; age: *ad. - mat.*

Finds:

1-2 two bronze coins by the right feet,

3 two fragments of sheet bronze.

Date: phase I (350 - 380 AD).

Note: Upper segment of skeleton destroyed by plundering of the grave. It is situated under Late Roman graves 38 and 32.

Grave 80 (Plan 6)

Trench F III/1995.

Destroyed funerary structure of stone and bricks; relative depth 1.30 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 16° towards south.

Skeleton in supine position with arms bent at elbows and crossed on the chest. Bones poorly preserved. Bones of thorax and pelvis are missing.

Sex: male, age: *ad. - mat.*

Finds:

1 bronze coin near right elbow.

Date: phase II (380 - 410 AD).

Note: Grave was plundered and on that occasion funerary structure was demolished.

Grave 84 (Pl. IX, G. 84)

Trench F I(V)/1995.

Plain burial pit; relative depth 1.20 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 10° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position. Bones poorly preserved. Bones of the thorax, right hand and forearm are missing.

Sex: ?, age: 10 - 12 years.

Finds:

1 double-filed antler comb to the left of skull,

2 iron buckle frame in the right pelvic area.

Date: phase II (380 - 410 AD).

Grave 85 (Plan 6)

Trench F I(V)/1995.

Demolished funerary structure of rubblework that covers lower section of the skeleton; relative depth: 1.30 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 13° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with arms bent at elbows and placed on the stomach. Bones dislocated and poorly preserved.

Sex: ?, age: *ad. - sen.*

No grave goods.

Date: phase II (380 - 410 AD).

Note: Grave was plundered and at that time funerary structure was demolished. It could possibly constitute double burial with grave 86. It had disturbed earlier Late Roman grave 96. It is disturbed by burial of Late Roman grave 87.

Grave 86 (Plan 6)

Trench F I(V)/1995.

Demolished funerary structure of rubblework; relative depth 1.20 m.

Orientation: west - east.

Skeleton dislocated, bones very poorly preserved.

Sex: female; age: *ad. - mat.*

No grave goods.

Date: phase II (380 - 410 AD).

Note: Grave was plundered and at that time funerary structure was demolished. It could possibly constitute double burial with grave 85. It had disturbed earlier Late Roman grave 96. It is disturbed by burial of Late Roman grave 87.

Grave 87 (Pl. IX, G. 87)

Trench F I(V)/1995.

Plain burial pit; relative depth 1.40 m. Five iron nails (one near each shoulder, one by left pelvic bone and one by left shin) indicate existence of wooden coffin.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 8° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with arms bent at elbows and hands placed on pelvis. Bones well preserved.

Sex: female; age: 35 - 55 years.

Finds:

1 fragmented glass goblet by the left foot.

Date: phase III (408 - 450 AD),

Note: Nails are probably the parts of wooden coffin traces of which have not been recorded. There are traces of the cloth, probably cerements on the nails. Grave 87 disturbed earlier Late Roman graves 85 and 86.

Grave 88 (Pl. X, G. 88)

Trench F I(VI)/1995.

Plain burial pit; relative depth 0.70 m.

Orientation: west - east.

Skeleton in supine position.

Sex: female; age: *ad. - mat.*

Finds:

1 conical glass goblet by the left shin.

Date: phase II (380 - 410 AD).

Note: Grave disturbed by plundering.

Grave 89 (Pl. X, G. 89)

Trench F I(VI)/1995.

Plain burial pit; relative depth 0.70 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 35° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position. Bones poorly preserved.

Sex: female (?); age: *ad.*

Finds:

1 necklace of glass paste beads around the neck.

Date: phase II (380 - 410 AD).

Note: Grave 89 is situated above earlier Late Roman grave 90.

Grave 90 (Plan 6, Pl. IX)

Trench F I(VI) 1995.

Rectangular funerary structure of pebbles laid in mortar. Shorter sides are rounded. Bottom paved with 4 tegulae. Interior nicely plastered with lime mortar. In one of the walls was incorporated fragment of white marble mortar; dim. 1.70 x 0.90 m; relative depth 0.60 m. Two iron nails at the bottom of burial pit indicate existence of wooden coffin.

Orientation: west - east.

Bones of the skeleton dislocated and poorly preserved.

Sex: (?), age: 3 - 4 years.

Finds:

1 fragmented toilet bottle shape and size of which could not have been determined.

Date: phase I (350 - 380 AD).

Note: Upper segment of funerary structure had been destroyed as result of plundering in the antiquity and grave 89 was buried in already disturbed southwestern corner of grave 90.

Grave 91 (Pl. XIV, G. 91)

Trench F I(VI)/1995.

Demolished funerary structure of stone and bricks; relative depth 1.25 m. Ten iron nails arranged above the head, near right upper leg and below the feet indicate existence of wooden coffin.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 20° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with arms extended along the body. Bones well preserved.

Sex: male; age: 40 - 49 years.

No grave goods.

Date: phase I (350 - 380 AD).

Note: Iron nails are probably parts of wooden coffin. Grave disturbed by plundering.

Grave 92 (Pl. XIV, G. 92)

Trench F II(VII)/1995.

Plain burial pit; relative depth 2.60 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 10° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with arms bent at elbows and hands placed on the pelvis. Bones well preserved.

Sex: female; age: 32 - 36 years.

Finds:

1 bronze coin.

Date: phase II (380 - 410 AD).

Grave 93 (Pl. X, G. 93)

Trench F I(VI)/1995.

Demolished funerary structure of rubblework; relative depth 1.25 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 20° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with arms bent at elbows and hands placed on the pelvis. Bones well preserved.

Sex: female; age: 23 - 28 years.

Finds:

1 necklace around neck

2 bronze bracelet on right forearm

3-5 two bronze and one bone bracelet on left forearm,

6 glass vessel by left foot,

7 two bronze ornamental rivets by the left foot.²⁷

Date: phase I (350 - 380 AD).

Grave 96 (Plan 6)

Trench F I(V)/1995.

Demolished funerary structure of pebbles; relative depth 1.30 m.

Orientation: west - east(?)

Skeleton dislocated and poorly preserved. Long bones and fragments of skull piled together.

Sex: female, age: *ad.*

Finds:

1 one fragmented glass goblet size and shape of which could not have been determined.

Date: phase I (350 - 380 AD).

Note: It is situated under Late Roman graves 85 and 86 and was destroyed by their burial pits.

Grave 97 (Pl. X, G. 97)

Trench F II(VII)/1995.

There was possibly stone structure suggested by stone heap surrounding the skull; relative depth 2.00 m.

Orientation: west - east.

Skeleton in supine position, poorly preserved. Bones of arms, thorax and pelvis are missing.

Sex: male, age: 31- 40 years.

Finds:

1 socket of iron spearhead to the left of head

2 iron arrowhead in place of right pelvic bone,

3 animal bone (sheep or goat) on the chest.

Date: Phase II (380 - 410 AD).

Note: Grave was probably plundered, as bones of the legs are dislocated (Pl. XIV, G. 97).

Grave 99 (Pl. XI, G. 99)

Trench F II(VII)/1996.

Rectangular burial pit excavated in the virgin soil (greenish-yellow marl); dim. 2.10 x 0.75 m.; relative depth 2.00 m.

Orientation: west - east.

Skeleton dislocated and bones poorly preserved.

Sex: male; age: *ad.* - *mat.*

Finds:

1 bronze belt tongue of amphora-like shape

2 fragment of sheet bronze.

Date: phase I (350 - 380 AD).

Note: Grave was plundered.

²⁷ These objects disintegrated in the process of conservation.

Grave 100 (Plan 6)

Trench F I(VII)/1996.

Demolished funerary structure of stone and bricks laid in mortar; relative depth 0.70 m.

Orientation: west - east.

Skeleton dislocated and poorly preserved.

Sex: male; age: 36 - 42 years.

Finds:

1 fragment of glass goblet,

2 fragment of pottery lamp.²⁸

Date: phase III (410 - 450 AD).

Note: Grave was destroyed and skeleton dislocated due to plundering.

Grave 102 (Pl. XI, G. 102)

Trench F I(VII)/1996.

Damaged rectangular funerary structure of pebbles and bricks; relative depth 1.00 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 5° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position. Bones poorly preserved. Upper segment of skeleton dislocated due to plundering.

Sex: male; age: 59 - 69 years.

Finds:

1 iron buckle with circular frame in the pelvic area.

Date: phase III (410 - 450 AD).

Note: Grave was plundered and at that occasion funerary structure was destroyed and skeleton dislocated. It is situated above Late Roman grave 123.

Grave 105 (Plan 6)

Trench F I(VIII)/1996.

Disturbed burial pit, relative depth 1.50 m.

Only skull preserved.

Sex: female; age: *ad.*

Date: phase III (410 - 450 AD).

Note: Grave is totally destroyed by plundering and medieval burials.

Grave 107 (Pl. XI, G. 107)

Trench F I(VII)/1996.

Plain burial pit; relative depth 2.00 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 7° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with arms bent at elbows and hands on stomach. Bones of the thorax are missing, skull fragmented.

Sex: female; age: *ad.*

Finds:

1-2 two iron highly corroded arc fibulae near the feet and

3 four small iron rivets.

Date: phase III (410 - 450 AD).

Note: Grave is disturbed by inhumation of medieval grave 106.

²⁸ Goblet and lamp are damaged to such an extent that it was not possible to establish their shape. Perhaps they originate from cultural layer.

Grave 108 (Plan 6)

Trench F I(VII)/1995.

Rectangular funerary structure of tegulae placed on the edge. Bottom paved with bricks; dim. 1.80 x 0.50 m; relative depth 2.00 m.

Orientation: west - east.

Skeleton very poorly preserved and dislocated.

Sex: male; age: 17 - 18 years.

No grave goods.

Date: phase III (410 - 450 AD).

Note: Upper section of funerary structure most probably made of tegulae was destroyed when grave was plundered. It is situated above Late Roman grave 128.

Grave 123 (Pl. XI, G. 123)

Trench F I(VII)/1996.

Plain burial pit; relative depth 1.20 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 7° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with arms bent at elbows and hands on the stomach. Bones well preserved. Bones of shins and feet are missing.

Sex: male; age: 52 - 61 years.

Finds:

1 iron arrowhead in the right section of the thorax, between ribs,

2 bronze buckle in the pelvic area.

Date: phase II (380 - 410 AD).

Note: It is situated under Late Roman grave 102. Iron arrowhead was probably not an offering. Position of arrowhead indicates the cause of death of man buried in this grave.

Grave 125 (Pl. XII, G. 125)

Trench F II(X)/1996.

Trapezoidal burial pit excavated in the virgin soil (greenish-yellow marl) and above it remains of destroyed funerary structure of pebbles. Iron nails suggest the existence of wooden coffin.

Orientation: west - east.

Skeleton dislocated and poorly preserved.

Sex: female; age: *ad.* - *mat.*

Finds:

1-2 two glass bottles

3 bronze coin.

Date: phase I (350 - 380 AD).

Note: West section of the grave was disturbed by inhumation of medieval grave 120. Also, when it was plundered the funerary structure was destroyed and skeleton dislocated.

Grave 128 (Pl. XII, G. 128)

Trench F I(VII)/1996.

Plain burial pit; relative depth 2.00 m.

Orientation: west - east.

Only fragments of skull and teeth are preserved.

Sex: female; age: 30 - 60 years.

Finds:

1 heart-shaped belt tongue to the left of skull,

2 necklace of glass beads around neck.

Date: phase II (380 - 410 AD).

Note: Grave was disturbed by inhumation of Late Roman grave 108.

Grave 131 (Plan 6)

Trench F II(XII)/1996.

Destroyed funerary structure built of bricks; relative depth 1.70 m.

Orientation: west - east.

Skeleton dislocated, very poorly preserved.

Sex: ?, age: ?²⁹

No grave goods.

Date: phase I (350 - 380 AD).

Note: Grave was destroyed by plundering and inhumation of medieval graves 129 and 130. It is situated to the southwest of medieval grave 129. On one of the bricks from funerary structure was a stamp II AVR(*elia*) DARD(*anorum*).

Grave 134 (Pl. XII, G. 134)

Trench F I(VII)/1996.

Plain burial pit.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 9° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position. Right arm bent at elbow and hand on the chest, left arm slightly bent and hand on the pelvis. Right leg bent at knee. Skeleton well preserved.

Sex: female; age: 14-15 years.

Finds:

1 one golden earring at each side of the skull,

2 conical glass goblet in place of right foot.

Date: phase I (350 - 380 AD).

Note: It is situated under Late Roman graves 108 and 128.

Grave 140 (Pl. II, G. 140)

Trench F II(XII)/1996.

Trapezoidal burial pit excavated in the virgin soil.

Orientation: west - east.

Skeleton dislocated, bones poorly preserved.

Sex: female; age: *ad*.

Finds:

1 fragmented glass bottle

2 bronze coin.

Date: phase I (350 - 380 AD).

Note: It is situated under medieval graves 137 and 139. Skeleton is dislocated due to plundering or inhumation of medieval graves.

Tomb I, grave 1 (Plan 4)

Trench F I/1994.

Rectangular burial chamber in the tomb built of stone rubble and bricks laid in mortar in the *opus mixtum* technique; dim. 2.25 x 0.80 m.

Orientation: west - east.

Without osteological and any other finds.

Date: phase I (350 - 380 AD).

²⁹ Osteological material was in such poor state of preservation that it was not possible to perform anthropological analysis.

Tomb I, grave 2 (Plan 4)

Rectangular burial chamber in the tomb built of stone rubble and bricks laid in mortar in the *opus mixtum* technique; dim. 2.25 x 0.80 m.

Orientation: west - east.

Without osteological and any other finds.

Date: phase I (350 - 380 AD).

Tomb II, grave 1 (Plan 4)

Trench F III/1994

Rectangular burial chamber in the tomb built in *opus mixtum* technique; Dim. 2.40 x 0.76 m.

Orientation: west - east.

Skeleton dislocated, poorly preserved.

Sex: undetermined; age: 14 -18 years.

Finds:

1 bronze earring - hoop

2 golden bead

Date: phase I (350 - 380 AD).

Note: The tomb was plundered and skeleton dislocated.

Tomb II, grave 2 (Plan 4)

Trench F III/1994.

Rectangular burial chamber in the tomb built in *opus mixtum* technique; Dim. 2.40 x 0.72 m.

Orientation: west - east.

Skeleton dislocated, damaged.

Sex: male; age: *ad*.

Finds:

1 fragmented glass vessel,

2 fragment of iron plating with wood.³⁰

Date: phase I (350 - 380 AD).

Note: When tomb was plundered skeleton was dislocated and damaged.

Tomb III (Plan 4)

Partially preserved rectangular tomb built of rubble stone and mortar, bottom paved with tegulae laid in mortar. The tomb most probably consisted of two burial chambers. Dim. 1.95 x 1.20 m.

Skeletal remains are not preserved.

No grave goods.

Date: phase I (350 - 380 AD).

Note: Tomb was plundered and funerary structure destroyed. Beforehand marked as graves 66 and 67.

Grave I, Ropinski potok (Plan 5, Pl. XIII, G. I)

Trench L/1994.

Ellipsoid burial pit under the structure of rubblework; dim. 0.40 x 0.60 m.; relative depth 0.20 m. At the bottom of burial pit scorched bones mixed with soot and ash.³¹

³⁰ Glass vessel was poorly preserved so it was impossible to establish its shape and iron plating disintegrated.

³¹ Osteological material was in such poor state of preservation that it was not possible to perform anthropological analysis.

Finds:

- 1 within stone structure iron nails and
 - 2 fragments of pottery vessels,³²
 - 3 in the burial pit the catchplate of bronze fibula and
 - 4 silver fibula.
- Date: end of 3rd - beginning of 4th century.

Grave II, Ropinski potok (Plan 5, Pl. XIII, G. II)
Trench L/1994

Ellipsoid burial pit with burnt walls and paved by pebbles under the rubblework structure; Dim. 0.40 x 0.65; relative depth 0.40 m.
At the bottom of burial pit scorched bones mixed with soot and ash.
Sex: female; age: *ad.-sen.*

Finds:

- 1 within stone structure five iron nails and³³
 - 2 pottery lamp,
 - 3 in the burial pit silver finger ring and
 - 4 bronze coin.
- Date: end of 3rd - beginning of 4th century.

Grave III, Ropinski potok (Plan 5)
Trench L/1994.

Rectangular burial pit; dim. 1.80 x 0.50 m. Deceased was buried in wooden coffin (dim. 1.76 x 0.50 x 0.36 m) fact confirmed by iron nails symmetrically arranged around the skeleton.
Orientation: west - east.
Deceased in supine position with right arm extended along the body and left bent at elbow and hand placed on pelvis. Skeleton well preserved
Sex: male; age: 36 - 45 years.
Finds:
1 on left upper arm Roman bronze coin, illegible.
Date: 4th century.

Note: Inhumation of this grave disturbed the horizon of necropolis with cremation burials.

³² Iron nails disintegrated in the process of conservation and pottery fragments are absolutely atypical.

³³ Iron nails disintegrated in the process of conservation.

GRAVE FINDS

A. COSTUME ELEMENTS

1. JEWELRY

4. Earrings

Earings are one of favorite jewelry pieces among the women of Roman and Late Roman period. They have been also found in the graves of this necropolis. From the first and second phase of Roman period 13 earrings in total (4 pairs and 5 single specimens) six of them date from phase I and from phase II and only one from phase III of the necropolis. The earrings were made of bronze except one pair made of gold (grave 134), one pair made of silver (grave 40) and one fragmented silver specimen (G. 63).

In the phase I graves (380-410 AD) four pairs of earrings (G. 3, G. 14, G. 43 and G. 134) and five single specimens (G. 19, G. 20, G. 21, G. 22, G. 23) were found. In the phase II graves (410-450 AD) two pairs of earrings (G. 30, G. 31) and one single specimen (G. 32) were found. In the phase III graves (450-500 AD) one pair of earrings (G. 33) and one single specimen (G. 34) were found. In the phase IV graves (500-550 AD) one pair of earrings (G. 35) and one single specimen (G. 36) were found. In the phase V graves (550-600 AD) one pair of earrings (G. 37) and one single specimen (G. 38) were found. In the phase VI graves (600-650 AD) one pair of earrings (G. 39) and one single specimen (G. 40) were found. In the phase VII graves (650-700 AD) one pair of earrings (G. 41) and one single specimen (G. 42) were found. In the phase VIII graves (700-750 AD) one pair of earrings (G. 43) and one single specimen (G. 44) were found. In the phase IX graves (750-800 AD) one pair of earrings (G. 45) and one single specimen (G. 46) were found. In the phase X graves (800-850 AD) one pair of earrings (G. 47) and one single specimen (G. 48) were found. In the phase XI graves (850-900 AD) one pair of earrings (G. 49) and one single specimen (G. 50) were found. In the phase XII graves (900-950 AD) one pair of earrings (G. 51) and one single specimen (G. 52) were found. In the phase XIII graves (950-1000 AD) one pair of earrings (G. 53) and one single specimen (G. 54) were found.

From two graves of phase II (380-410 AD) engraved two single specimens of bronze earring - hoop with pyramid pendant ending with small ball (G. 30, G. 31) belonged to a girl between 7 and 9 years of age that was buried in grave 15 (Pl. VII, G. 60, 1) and the same type (type A/2, cat. 6) belonged to an older woman (G. 30 - 33 years of age) buried in grave 58 (Pl. VIII, G. 65, 1) - in the grave 59 remains were found in the left of skull in grave 58 to the right of it.

II GRAVE FINDS

A. COSTUME ELEMENTS

1 JEWELRY

a. Earrings

Earrings, one of favorite jewelry pieces among the women of Roman and Late Roman period have been also found in the graves of this necropolis. From the nine Late Roman graves originate 13 earrings in total (4 pairs and 5 single specimens). Six of them date from phase I, two from phase II and only one from phase III of the necropolis. The earrings are made of bronze except one pair made of gold (grave 134), one pair made of silver (grave 40) and one fragmented silver specimen (G. 68).

In the phase I graves (350 - 380 AD) four pairs of earrings (G.3, G. 19, G. 40 and G. 134) and two single specimens (G.29, tomb II, G. 1) were found. From tomb II originates simple bronze hoop with hook-and-eye clasp (*type I*, cat. 2) (Fig. 10a) so, although anthropological analysis suggested only the age of the individual (14 -18 years) we can attribute this grave to a girl. Likewise, pair of bronze earrings - hoops with pendant consisting of small beads strung on bronze wire (*type III/1*, cat. 3) (Fig. 10b, Pl. 3, 1) from grave 19 could be attributed to small girl whose exact age was impossible to establish. Pair of silver earrings - hoops with pyramid pendant ending with a small bead (*type III/2*, cat. 4) (Fig. 9c, Pl. 3, 2) found in grave 40 where anthropological analysis was not possible, undoubtedly belonged to a woman. Anthropological remains in two graves revealed that buried individuals had been women: an older woman buried in grave 3 had been wearing besides other luxurious jewelry also a pair of bronze earrings - hoops, which lower section was shaped as modified Hercules knot (*type III*, cat. 8) (Fig. 10e) while deceased person from grave 134, a girl of 14-15 years of age was wearing most luxurious earrings in the necropolis - pair of golden earrings with pendant shaped as Hercules club (*type III/3*, cat. 7) (Fig. 10d, Pl. 3, 3). All these specimens were discovered *in situ*: to the left or right of the skull, except grave 29 where only one earring was found to the right of the skull (Pl. V, G. 29, 1).

From two graves of phase II (380-410 AD) originate two single specimens: bronze earring - hoop with pyramid pendant ending with small bead (*type III/3*, cat. 5) belonged to a girl between 7 and 9 years of age that was buried in grave 60 (Pl. VII, G. 60, 1) and the same type (*type III/3*, cat. 6) belonged to an elderly women (40 - 60 years of age) buried in grave 68 (Pl. VIII, G. 68, 1). In the grave 60 earrings were found to the left of skull and in grave 68 to the right of it.

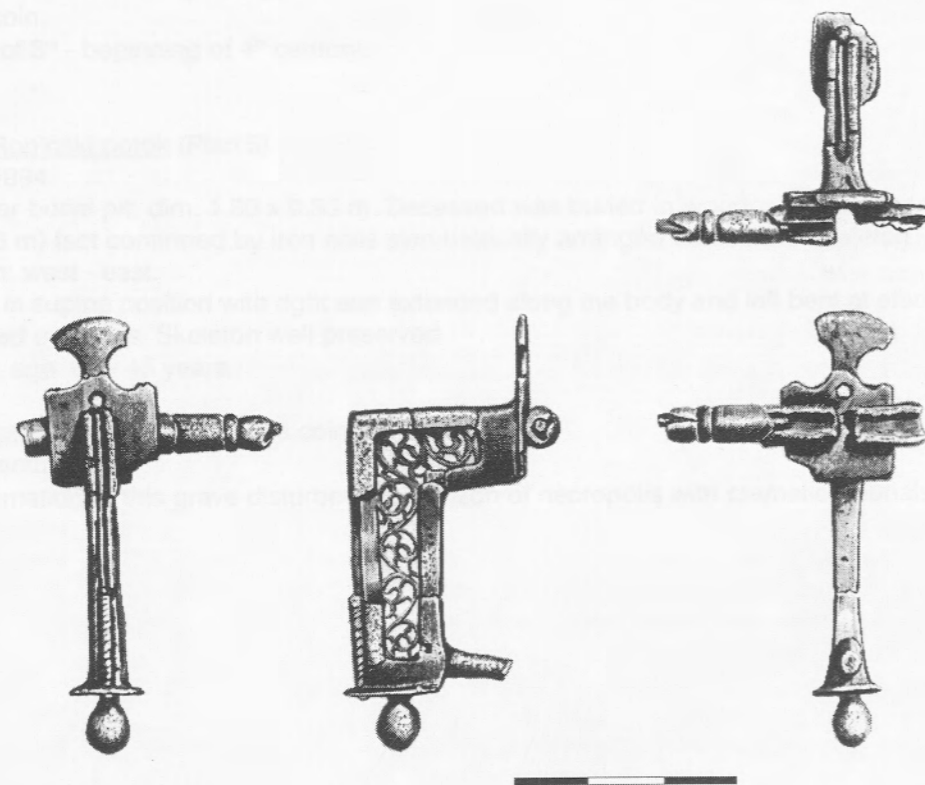


Fig. 9: Silver fibula, Ropinski potok, Grave I
Сл. 9: Сребрна фибула, Ропинскипоток, Гроб I.

From grave 33 attributed to phase III (410 - 450 AD) originates simple bronze earring with eye-and-hook clasp (*type I*, cat. 1) (Fig. 10a) that belonged to a girl between 10 and 12 years of age and it was found to the left of the skull.

Most of the found earrings have been easy to distinguish typologically. The simplest are bronze earrings with eye-and-hook clasp (*type I*, cat. 1, 2) (Fig. 10a) that had been in use for rather long time, from the 2nd to the first half of the 5th century. Somewhat more elaborate form of these earrings has various pendants: bronze wire with strung small beads (*type III/1*, cat. 3) (Fig. 10b) pyramid pendant ending with small bead (*type III/2*, cat. 4, 5, 6) (Fig. 10c) or pendant shaped as Hercules club (*type III/3*, cat. 7) (Fig. 10d). Earrings - hoops with or without pendant are the jewelry with clearly discernable Hellenistic tradition and they had been worn during Early Empire as well as in the Late Roman times.³⁴ Some of these shapes are particularly characteristic for the 4th century, first of all those with pendant shaped as Hercules club.³⁵ Especially interesting are earrings - hoops with lower segment shaped as modified Hercules knot (*type III*, cat. 8) (Fig. 10e). This type of jewelry is known as much luxuriously manufactured. These are generally gold and silver specimens decorated in a filigree technique and they are most frequently used in the end of 2nd and during the 3rd century. Even though some authors tried to relate them with Carpi, on the basis of numerous finds in Romania and Bulgaria provenance of these earrings should be also looked for in the Hellenistic jewelry.³⁶ As above mentioned specimens reveal somewhat changed and simplified shape made of cheaper material (bronze) could be observed up to the end of the 4th century.

Frequency and quality of manufacture of the earrings from the Late Roman necropolis 'Slog' in Ravna indicate that inhabitants of *Timacum Minus* could enjoy products of local workshops, of simple shapes and manufacture. Only gold earrings with pendant shaped as Hercules club and small pearl at the end could be considered as products of some superior eastern workshop. Rather small number of women buried with this jewelry in phase I decreased in the ensuing phases and suggest gradually increasing poverty of the settlement but also spreading of Christian ideas.

Besides ornamental function of this kind of jewelry certain specimens had an apotropaic role so they represented some kind of amulets. This concerns the types with ornaments associated with the cult of Hercules: earrings - hoops with pendants shaped as Hercules club with small bead at the end (*type III/3*) (Fig. 11) and earrings - hoops with lower segment shaped as Hercules knot. As a symbol of strength and victory Hercules knot or club could have protected their owner against all misfortunes. Hence, soldiers had often worn pendants shaped as Hercules club for protection or faster healing of their wounds inflicted in battles.³⁷ In addition, these motives in particular Hercules knot were symbols of fertility. Earrings with Hercules symbols from this necropolis we could associate with fertility cult as mostly women wore them although their real meaning had probably already sunk into oblivion and aesthetic and decorative elements of this jewelry prevailed.

³⁴ Ruseva-Slokoska Lj. 1991, 24-25.

³⁵ Jovanović A. 1978, 35.

³⁶ Popović I. 1999, 83, 88.

³⁷ Popović I. 1999, 77, note 2.

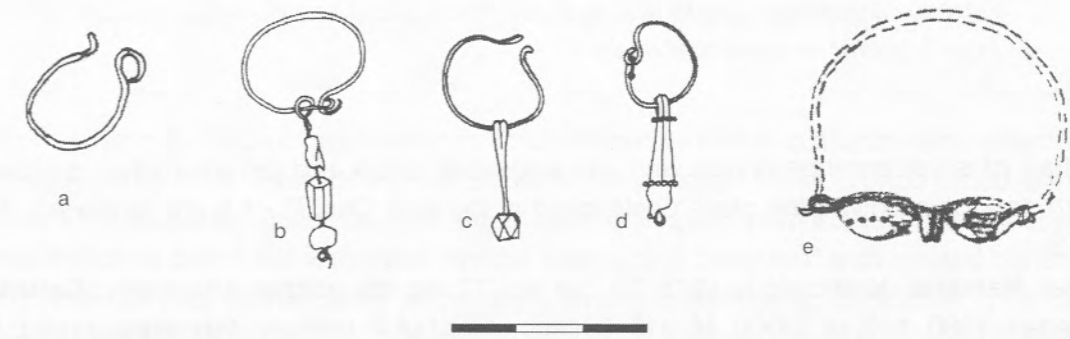


Fig. 10: Earrings types a-e
Сл. 10: Типови наушница а-е.

Type I - earrings-hoops with eye-and-hook clasp (Fig. 10a)

1 Bronze earring - hoop with eye-and-hook clasp. Dim. R - 2.2 cm; grave 33
Anal: **Viminacium**: Зотовић Љ. 1995, 234, type 11, end of 2nd -4th century; **Duklja**: Cermanović-Kuzmanović A. - Srejović D. - Žižić O. 1975, 66, G. 51, 1, gold, 4th century; **Beška**: Marijanski-Manojlović M. 1987, T. 13, G. 11, 1 - 2; T. 25, G. 33, 1; T. 27, G. 37, 1; T. 36, G. 60, 1 - 2, 4th century; **Guberevac**: Поповић И. 1996, 16 - 17, cat. no. 8, 2nd - 4th century; **Ságvár**: Burger A.Sz. 1966, fig. 94, G. 17, 8; fig. 99, G. 73, 6; fig. 108, G. 191, 7, with coins from middle and third quarter of 4th century; **Csákvár**: Salamon A. - Barkóczi L. 1971, Abb. 11, 16; T. XX, 19; Abb. 10, 2; T. XX, 18, fourth quarter of 4th - first quarter of 5th century; **Kunszentmárton**: Váday A.H. 1989, 250, T. 52, 5, 4th century; **Tókod**: Lányi V. 1981, 178, type 1, Abb. 2, G. 15; Abb. 10, G. 88, first half of the 5th century.

2 Bronze earring - hoop with damaged fastening clasp. Dim. R - 14 mm; tomb II, grave 1.

Analogies: as for number 1

Type III/1 - earrings - hoops with eye-and-hook clasp and vertical pendant of wire with strung beads (Fig. 10b)

3 Two bronze earrings - hoops with eye-and-hook clasp and pendant of glass beads on bronze wire (two spherical white beads and between them one cylindrical bead of hexagonal shape and dark green color). Dim. R - 1.6 cm, 2.00 cm; grave 19. (Pl. 3,1)
Analogies: **Viminacium**: Зотовић Љ. 1995, 235, type IV, 2nd - first half of the 4th century; **Intercisa**: Alföldi M. 1957, 434 - 435, Cat. 38, 43, 66, T. LXXIX, 26 - 27, T. LXXX, 1, second half of the 4th century; **Ságvár**: Burger A.Sz. 1966, fig. 99, G. 72, 1; fig. 117, G. 283, 7 a - b, fig. 120, G. 315, 2 a - b, second half of the 4th century.

Type II/2 - earrings-hoops with eye-and-hook clasp and pyramid pendant ending in polyhedral or spherical bead

4 Pair of silver earrings-hoops with eye-and-hook clasp and pyramid silver pendant with dark blue polyhedral glass paste bead at the end. Dim. R - 1.6 cm; grave 40. (Pl. 3, 2)

Anal: **Naissus**: Jovanović A. 1978, 39, cat. no. 12, fig. 65, golden, 4th century; **Callatis**: Preda I. 1980, 110, pl. LXXXI, M. 319, 3, second half of 4th century; **Intercisa**: Vágó E.B. - Bóna I. 1978, 80, G. 1118, T. 18, 3 - 4, second half of 4th century; **Ságvár**: Burger A.Sz. 1966, fig. 103, G. 140, 3 a - b; fig. 114, G. 261, 8 - 9; fig. 122, G. 340, 6 a - b, second half of 4th century; **Sopianae**: Fülepi F. 1977, 44, G.R/224, Pl. 34, 3.

Lit: Петровић П. - Јовановић С. 1997, 117, grave 40/1.

5 Bronze earring - hoop with eye-and-hook clasp and pyramid bronze pendant with yellowish-white glass paste bead at the end. Dim. R - 2.5 cm; grave 60 (Pl. VII, G. 60, 1)

Analogies: same as cat. no 4.

6 Pyramid pendant of a silver hoop - earring. Bead at the top is missing. Dim. 19 mm; grave 68

Analogies: same as cat. no 4.

Type II/3 - earrings - hoop with eye-and-hook clasp and with bell-shaped pendant resembling Hercules club

7 Pair of gold earrings with hoop with eye-and-hook clasp and with bell-shaped pendant resembling Hercules club. Made of gold foil and decorated with granulation; small pearl at the top. Dim. d - 3.4 cm; grave 134. (Pl. 3, 3)

Anal: **Remesiana**: Jovanović A. 1978, 35, cat. no. 14, Fig. 67, 4th century; **Mediana**: Jovanović A. 1978, 35, cat. no. 15, Fig. 67a, 4th century; **Naissus**: Поповић И. 1996, 17, cat. no. 14, 4th century; **Beška**: Marijanski-Manojlović M. 1987, 52, T. 33, G. 54, 1 - 2, first third of 4th century; **Callatis**: Preda I. 1980, 46, type b, Pl. LII, M. 12, 1; Pl. Pl. LVIII, M. 59, 1; Pl. LXXXII, M. 317, 2, second half of 4th century; **Intercisa**: Vágó E.B. - Bóna I. 1976, G. 19a, T. XXV, 1; G. 36, T. XL, 3 - 4; G. 1052, T. 15, 6 - 7, first third of 4th century; **Ságvár**: Burger, 1966, fig. 103, G. 145, 8 a - b, Pl. XCIV, 2; fig. 128, G. 281, 4 a - b, second half of 4th century; **Csákvár**: Salamon A. - Barkóczi L. 1971, 55, Abb. 11, 6, G. 68, fourth quarter of 4th - first quarter of 5th century.

Literature: Петровић П. - Јовановић С. 1997, 40.

Type III - earrings - hoops with lower segment shaped as 'Hercules knot'

8 Pair of earrings made of sheet bronze. Ends terminate with two bronze wires attached to the sheet by coils. Earrings consist of two small plates of sheet bronze joined with 4 rivets. One of plates (external) has three calotte-shaped, pierced (as sieve) bosses while the other one is flat with three circular extensions decorated with incised concentric circles with dot in the center and radially arranged embossed dots. Dim. d - 6 cm; grave 3. (Pl. I, G. 3,1)

Undetermined type

9 Bronze earring. Grave 29³⁸

b. Necklaces - strings of beads

The most frequent find in the graves of explored section of the Roman necropolis at the site 'Slog' are necklaces consisting of small glass paste beads threaded on a string. Somewhat less frequently there are beads of amber, bronze and gold and in one instance bead of opal and jet. In the 20 graves of this necropolis were discovered 21 necklaces. Seventeen of these graves date from phase I and II of Late Roman necropolis i.e. from second half of the 4th and the beginning of the 5th century and three graves are remains of the earlier necropoles dating from 1st-3rd century.

The necklaces were most frequently encountered in the graves of phase I of the necropolis dating from third quarter of the 4th century; 12 necklaces were found in 11 graves. More than half (57.90%) of investigated female and children burials of phase I yielded this type of jewelry. The necklaces are most often found in the graves of small girls (*inf.* I-II, *iuv.* G. 19, G. 29, G. 30, G. 64, G. 65) in only one grave of young woman (23-28 years, G. 93) and in three graves of matrons (*ad. mat.* G. 3, G. 4, G. 128). The age of deceased woman in grave 40 buried with luxurious jewelry, which included besides the necklace also pair of silver earrings with pendant with polyhedral bead and four bronze bracelets could not have been determined.

Of interest is the find of glass paste beads (three of spherical shape and golden yellow color, two of granular shape and two of double granular shape and green color) from the grave 44 where according to other finds a male was buried.³⁹ This grave was damaged by the burials of phase II of the necropolis (G. 26 and G. 27) and plundered on the same occasion so the finds were not discovered *in situ*.

³⁸ Earring disintegrated in the process of conservation.

³⁹ Skeletal remains damaged by burials of later Late Roman graves 26 and 27 have been in such poor state of preservation that anthropological analysis was impossible. About this find see further in the text.

Worth mentioning is a find of small golden bead from plundered grave 1 in tomb II that could be dated in the second half of the 4th century i.e. to the phase I of the necropolis. In this grave of young girl (14 - 18 years of age) one bronze earring - hoop and fragments of glass vessels were discovered besides the bead. Unfortunately it is all that is left of most probably rich grave association.

Necklaces of glass beads have been found in five graves of the phase II of the Late Roman necropolis at the site 'Slog'. All the necklaces were found in the graves of adult or elder women except specimen from grave 23 that belonged to the small girl (\pm 6 years). Otherwise, only third of all investigated female graves of this phase contained necklaces. Perhaps this type of jewelry was less popular among the female inhabitants of *Timacum Minus* from the last quarter of the 4th century or it had become too luxurious for population impoverished after Gothic intrusions and plundering between 378 and 382 AD. Perhaps the changes in the structure of population should be considered: ethnic but also social and religious. Population in the end of the 4th century was 'barbarized', impoverished and Christianized.

In the investigated graves of the phase III of the necropolis that are generally without grave goods not a single necklace has been found.

All three inhumation burials, which represent remains of the earlier Roman necropoles from 1st to 3rd century at the site 'Slog' (G. 8, G. 9 and G. 42) contained necklaces - strings of beads made of glass paste, amber and opal (Pl. II, G. 8, 1, G. 9, 1).

The most interesting necklace comes from grave 8 where an adult woman (*ad.*) was buried. Besides the necklace with three pendants found *in situ* the fragments of two pendants: coils of spirally wounded silver wire and gem of violet glass paste, most probably medallion inlay were found on the chest. In the similar position were discovered fragments of small iron knife, near left clavicle were discovered two fragments of a spring of bronze fibula of Middle La Tene scheme and between shinbones fragments of iron needle. Most of the finds as well as the skeleton are greatly damaged due to the soil structure and some of the finds were completely ruined.⁴⁰

The beads of the necklace were of various shape - of 'eight' shape, melon shape, spherical, shaped as schematized negroid heads, rectangular shape, barrel shape and tear shape and made of glass paste, amber and opal (Pl. 2, 3).

Most of the beads were shaped as number eight (*type XVI*) (Fig. 11q) and made of amber and opal. Such beads, which represent schematized Hercules knot, are often elements of Hellenistic necklaces of polychromatic style dating from 3rd-2nd century BC. These necklaces occur in the areas of western Balkans, the Apennine Peninsula and Macedonia but also in northern Greece and Asia Minor. They consist of beads shaped as number eight made of amber or garnet combined with links of gold and they terminate in zoomorphic or rosette shaped beads or negroid heads that have elements for fastening or attaching to the dress (hooks, eyes, hoops).⁴¹

⁴⁰ Fragments of bronze fibula, silver pendant and glass paste gem are partly preserved and iron objects - knife and needle disintegrated completely.

⁴¹ Marshall F.H. 1911, 216 - 217, Cat. 1961 - 1963, Pl. XXXVI; Rendić - Miočević D. 1959, 15 - 16, T. IV, 1; Basler Đ. 1969, 42, T. XXIV; Budina D. 1986, 117, Fig. 6; Kurti D. 1987, 99, T. II, 1-3; Битракова - Грозданова В. 1987, 64 - 66, T.II, 1; Pfrommer M. 1990, 328, TK 109; Поповић Љ. 1994, 188, Cat. 256.

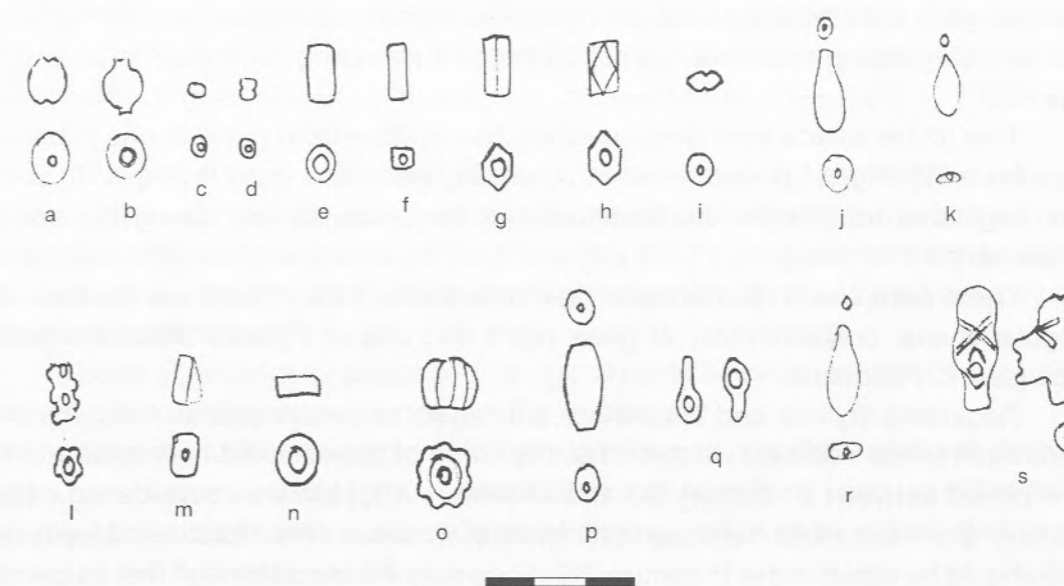


Fig. 11: Beads types a-s
Сл. 11: Типови перлица а-с.

However, our necklace - string did not have spacing pieces of metal and four beads shaped as schematized negroid head (*type XVIII*, three of amber and one of light olive translucent stone, olivine or glass paste) (Fig. 11s) were threaded on a string with other beads. According to stylistic characteristic these negroid heads are mostly resembling similar beads from the hoard in Gorica. Negroid beads from Gorica hoard were made of glass paste and were threaded each one on a silver earrings - hoops. In this hoard were discovered semifinished specimens that in addition to the stylistic traits suggest the local production of these beads.⁴²

Elements of necklace are also the beads of tear shape (*type XVII*, three of amber and one of olivine or light olive green glass paste) (Fig. 11p) typical for the Hellenistic material from the Pontus from the 3rd century BC to the 1st century AD.⁴³

Spherical or melon-shaped glass paste beads (*type I*, Fig. 11a and *type XIV*, Fig. 11o, eight in total in our necklace) occur from the time of early Hellenism, 4th century BC until the Late Roman time, 4th-5th century AD. However, it should be said that melon-shaped beads of glass paste of green nuances or translucent are characteristic for the period from the 3rd century BC to the 2nd century AD.⁴⁴ Spherical beads made of gold-

⁴² Rendić - Miočević D. 1989, 59 - 72. Author thinks that beads shaped as schematized negroid heads of glass paste had been produced locally after Hellenistic models and dates them and complete hoard in the end of 3rd century BC. However, Pfrommer on the basis of stylistic analysis of jewelry changes the date of Gorica hoard in the 2nd century BC:- Pfrommer M. 1990, 185.

⁴³ Алексеева Е.М. 1978, 73, type 171, T. 33, 77. Glass paste beads of this shape could be of different color: translucent amber yellow, dark green, blue-green, blue, yellowish, translucent colorless.

⁴⁴ Алексеева Е.М. 1978, 71, type 149, T. 33, 50, blue-green, 1st century BC - 1st century AD, type 148, T. 33, 53, light green, 4th - 1st century BC, type 152, T. 33, 50, colorless, 3rd century BC - 2nd century AD; Váday A.H. 1989, Type I / 2 B, Cat. 330, T. 113, 8, 1st - 2nd century AD.

en yellow glass are typical for the Late Hellenistic finds in the Pontus area⁴⁵ while blue ones occurring during entire antique period are, still, most popular in the first two centuries AD.⁴⁶

Two amber beads were discovered on the necklace from grave 8: one of barrel shape (*type XV*) (Fig. 11p) and the other of rectangular shape (*type V*) (Fig. 11f). Both types originated from Hellenistic traditions but they were in use during the entire antique period.⁴⁷

There were also three pendants on the necklace. Two of them are identical, of triangular shape, polychromatic, of glass paste and one of pyramid shape made of basalt (see: c. Pendants).

Regarding stylistic and chronological analysis of certain beads and complete composition of the necklace we think that this string of beads could have been made in the period between 2nd century BC and 1st century AD. However, considering other finds from grave 8 in relation with earliest history of *Timacum Minus* fortification we think that it should be dated in the 1st century BC / 1st century AD transition and that its owner had been buried in the end of the 1st century AD. This suggests that necklace was most probably inherited, had been in use for rather long time and hence possibly composed of few necklaces, which were damaged in the course of time.

Of the necklace belonging to the woman (between 23 and 59 years of age) buried in grave 9 dating from the same interment phase as grave 8 only four amber beads of eight shape are preserved. This grave is completely destroyed by plundering and besides mentioned beads only very small fragments of amber were discovered in it.

In any case, we can assume according to the finds that deceased women buried in graves 8 and 9 belonged to the population resulting from mixture of Orientals that arrived with cohort *I Thracum Syriacae* and autochthonous population with conspicuous Dacian component. This is of special interest as in the earliest layers investigated in the *Timacum Minus* fortification dating from the end of 1st - beginning of the 2nd century AD the 'Dacian' pottery was encountered.⁴⁸

In the inhumation burial 42 oriented north - south was buried an elderly woman (*ad. - mat.*). The deceased was buried in wooden coffin confirmed by traces of charcoal and two iron nails to the left of skull and as grave good she had the necklace of glass beads part of which was discovered *in situ* (Pl. VI, G. 42, 1). However, this grave was plundered and damaged by medieval burial (G. 22), the fact confirmed by lacking of pelvic bones and legs and at the same time in the grave were found mixed bones of different individuals. It is interesting to mention that woman buried in this grave was of exceptionally gracile stature.

⁴⁵ Алексеева Е.М. 1978, 28 - 29, type 1 a, T. 26, 2, 3, 2nd century BC - 1st century AD.

⁴⁶ Алексеева Е.М. 1978, 64 - 65, type 15, T. 33, 1, 2, 1st century BC - 2nd century AD; Váday A.H. 1989, Type I / 1 A, Cat. 330, T. 113, 8, 1st - 2nd century AD.

⁴⁷ Алексеева Е.М. 1978, 23 - 24, type 4, T. 23, 26, 1st - 2nd AD, type 17, T. 25, 33, 4th century BC - 4th century AD.

⁴⁸ Petrović P. 1995, 32, ref. 11 and 12; Петровић П. - Јовановић С. 1997, 104, cat. no. 1.

Preserved beads belong to the basic types: one is of cylindrical shape (*type IV*) (Fig. 11e), one of rectangular shape (*type V*) (Fig. 11f), one circular (*type XIII*) (Fig. 11n) except one cylindrical bead with spherules made of yellow glass (*type XI*) (Fig. 11l, Pl. 1, 3).

Cylindrical bead and spherical specimen were made of jet, which was favorite material for making beads and other ornaments in the Hellenistic towns in the Pontus area especially until the middle of the 1st century BC.⁴⁹ Our specimens are typical for the period from the 2nd century BC to the beginning of the 3rd century AD but they also occur in the 4th century.⁵⁰

Bead of rectangular shape of green glass paste belongs to the common type of grave finds in the Roman necropoles of the 4th century.⁵¹

Glass bead of yellow color and cylindrical shape and decorated with drop-like spherules are characteristic for the Hellenistic period, from the 2nd century BC to the 2nd century AD and have been produced in the Pontic region of white, yellow, dark green, dark blue and light blue glass.⁵²

According to typological analysis of the necklace beads from grave 42, the orientation of burial pit and the fact that grave was most probably plundered already in the Late Roman period we think that this is an inhumation burial from the earlier phase of the necropolis at site 'Slog' that could be dated in the 2nd-3rd century. However, it should not be excluded as possibility that it was inhumation of the phase II of Late Roman necropolis (380 - 410 AD). In this phase 'barbarian' cultural elements are noticed as well as new anthropological parameters ascertained within population sample buried in the investigated graves. Influence of the culture Chernahov - Sintana de Mures i.e. occurrence of elements of the culture of Goths and Alans in this phase of Late Roman necropolis is distinguished in the male burials and relates to the engagement of these barbarians in the auxiliary troops of the Roman army. However, woman buried in grave 42 could have belonged to the segment of Sarmatian or Alanian population from the Pontic region that driven by Huns to the west had been settled together with Goths in the territory of the Empire in the last quarter of the 4th century.

⁴⁹ Алексеева Е.М. 1978, 7 - 8, Fig. 7.

⁵⁰ Алексеева Е.М. 1978, 14, type 27 a, T. 20, 41. Beads of this type have been found in two graves of the necropolis at the site Inkermanski sovhoz no.10, which belongs to the Chernyahov culture and is dated into the 4th century.

⁵¹ Keller E. 1971, 92, Type 15, Abb. 27, 20, T. 21, 9; Vágó E.B. - Bóna I. 1978, G. 82 i G. 97, T. 6, G. 1132, T. 20, T. XLIV, 7; Sálamon - Barkóczi 1971, 55, G. 58, Abb. 10, 3, with 'Donnar' amulet.

⁵² Алексеева Е.М. 1978, 72, type 159, T. 33, 63.

In order to classify the beads from necklaces found in the graves of Roman necropolis 'Slog' easier and analyze them better we determined following designations for the material they are made of, for shape, type and color:

G - glass, **B** - bronze, **Au** - gold, **A** - amber, **O** - opal, **J** - jet

- Type I** - spherical
Type II - granular
Type III - double granular
Type IV - cylindrical
Type V - rectangular
Type VI - prismatic of hexagonal section
Type VII - polyhedral
Type VIII - lentil-shaped
Type IX - pyriform
Type X - drop-shaped
Type XI - cylindrical with spherules
Type XII - irregularly prismatic
Type XIII - circular
Type XIV - melon-shaped
Type XV - barrel-shaped
Type XVII - of eight shape
Type XVII - of tear shape
Type XVIII - shaped as negroid head

- 1** - colorless
2 - white
3 - yellow
4 - golden yellow
5 - brown
6 - light green
7 - green
8 - dark green
9 - olive green
10 - turquoise
11 - light blue
12 - blue
13 - dark blue
14 - dark blue with golden 'eyelet'

Most numerous and most diversified are glass beads classified in 15 types (*type I - XV*)⁵³ that occur in thirteen colors (2 - 14): white, yellow, brown, shades of green and blue and they could be colorless (1). Of the total of 628 beads found in the graves of the 'Slog' necropolis 570 are made of glass.

Most of the beads are of lentil shape, *type VIII* (Fig. 11i)(44.20%) that is understandable regarding their size ($R = 0.4-0.5$ cm) and they are most often of the dark blue color. Beads of this type were also made of glass of light green, green and brown color. This type is very frequent find in the Roman necropoles of the 4th century.⁵⁴ Beads of type VIII have been found at our necropolis in the graves of phase I and sporadically in the graves of phase II (1 bead of dark green color in G. 57 and eight green beads in G. 68), so they could be dated in the second half of the 4th century (Fig. 16).

The other most frequently found type at our necropolis are spherical beads of *type I* (Fig. 11a)(14%) made of glass of various colors (white, yellow, brown, green, blue). These beads are of smaller size ($R = 0.5-0.8$ cm) most often made of dark blue (13) glass paste. Next in number are spherical beads of golden yellow (4) and green (7) color. Beads of this type made of dark blue glass paste occur from the 2nd to the middle of the 5th century but they are characteristic for the 4th century what is confirmed in the Roman necropoles of that time.⁵⁵ Spherical beads of green glass paste are dated in the same period while the beads of golden yellow glass are slightly later. The later ones were produced by special technique: golden foils or powder were inserted between two layers of translucent colorless or yellow glass and then modeled. Characteristics of these beads are cylindrical edges around the holes resulting from the way of manufacture as well as golden luster (Fig. 11b).⁵⁶

Three beads of this type were encountered in each of two graves of phase I (G. 3 and G. 44) at the necropolis 'Slog'. Grave 3 (Pl. I) was a burial of elderly woman (*ad. - mat.*) buried with luxurious jewelry: a pair of bronze earrings shaped as Hercules knot, two necklaces one of which was of *hormoi* type made of cylindrical beads of dark blue

⁵³ One bead shaped as teardrop (*type XVII*) and one as negroid head (*type XVIII*), of light olive green color have been found in a string from grave 8. As mineralogical analysis of these beads was not performed we are not certain whether they were made of semiprecious stone olivine or glass paste.

⁵⁴ Keller E. 1971, 89, Abb. 27, 9, Type 4a, dark blue, T. 14, 9, T. 15, 17, 19, T. 21, 6, T. 24, 6, T. 25, 8, Type 4b, green and dark green, T. 21, 8, T. 24, 6, T. 25, 8, T. 41, 12, 330 - 400 AD; Алексеева E.M. 1978, 68, dark blue, type 86, T. 33, 25, dark green, type 87, 3rd - 4th century; Preda I. 1980, 56, type e, G. 176, G. 319, G. 331, G. 350, G. 358, with coin 330 - 350 AD; Lányi V. 1981, 178, type 2, G. 4, Abb. 2, G. 77, Abb. 10, G. 97 A, B, Abb. 14, G. 18, Abb. 3, green and blue, end of 4th - beginning of 5th century; Váday A.H. 1989, 99 - 100, 103, Type VI / 1, Cat. 318, T. 107, 8, 3rd - 4th century; Jovanović A. 1978, 47, cat. no. 11, dark green and blue, 4th century; Marijanski - Manojlović M. 1987, G. 16, T. 16, blue with coins of Constantine I and Constantius II, G. 18, T. 17 i G. 22, T. 20, blue with coins of Constans.

⁵⁵ Burger A.Sz. 1966, 112, Fig. 102, G. 131, 7, with coins 337 - 361 AD, 120, Fig. 109, G. 201, 2, with coins 367 - 375 AD.; Vágó E.B. - Bóna I. 1976, G. 97, T. 6, G. 963, T. 12, second half of the 4th - beginning of the 5th century; Алексеева E.M. 1978, 64 - 65, type 15, T. 33, 1 - 2, 1st - 4th century; Preda I. 1980, 56, type d, G. 319, Pl. XXVII, M 319, with coins 330 - 375 AD.; Váday A.H. 1989, 98, 103, Type I/1A - B, Cat. 29, T. 18, final quarter of the 4th - first half of the 5th century, Cat. 225, T. 80, 3, 2nd century; Marijanski - Manojlović M. 1987, G. 16, T. 16, with coins of Constantine I and Constantius II, G. 18, T. 17 i G. 22, T. 20, with coins of Constans.

⁵⁶ Алексеева E.M. 1978, 27 - 29.

and dark green glass paste joined by silver wire loops and the other string consisted of glass beads including three golden yellow beads and a pendant, bronze *bullae*, two bronze bracelets with ends shaped as schematized snake's heads and bronze finger ring. Grave 44 (Pl. VI, G. 44) was a burial of man, Roman soldier or veteran according to parts of the dress including massive bronze belt buckle with oval plate, buckle frame shaped as letter B and protruding pin ending in a snake's head, bronze cruciform fibula and bronze buckles and tongues for high footwear, military sandals or boots (see: 2 ELEMENTS OF DRESS a. Fibulae b. Belt buckles, 3 ELEMENTS OF FOOTWEAR). This grave is very damaged by plundering, bones are dislocated except the leg bones where shoe buckles were discovered *in situ* while all other grave goods were concentrated around right knee and shin. Together with already mentioned belt buckle and cruciform fibula there were also found a glass bottle and seven glass beads (3 spherical of golden yellow color, two green ones of granular shape and two of double granular shape also of green color). The skeletal remains were so poorly preserved that it was not possible to perform anthropological analysis so it is possible that it was double burial, of man and woman, who in that case was the owner of the necklace. Also, beads could have been part of embroidery on some piece of garment or on the small bag worn at the waist.

In any case spherical golden yellow glass beads originating from Hellenistic glass-production centers had been produced until the beginning of the 4th century but are typical for the period from the 1st century BC to the 3rd century AD, that is for the Roman period.⁵⁷ Beads of this type from graves 3 and 44 could be dated in the 4th century but worth mentioning is the find of one golden yellow bead from the necklace from grave 8 that we dated into the 1st century AD.

Beads next in number in the necklaces from graves of the 'Slog' necropolis are the beads of granular shape, *type II* (Fig. 11c)(12.80%) two thirds of which are of green glass paste (7) and one third of dark blue glass paste (13). They distinguish from previous type by the small size (R = 0.2 cm) and they are sometimes longitudinally flattened thus being closer to the lentil-shaped beads (*type VIII*). Worth mentioning are also two double granular green beads, *type III* (Fig. 11d) which are arbitrary classified as separate type as they had been produced by identical technological process i.e. cutting of cast glass tubuli. Different way of cutting produced individual beads or double and multiple ones. Some of the beads of this type are characteristic find at Roman necropolises of the 4th century.⁵⁸

Cylindrical beads made of glass paste, *type IV* (Fig. 11e)(10.50%) are very frequent elements of necklaces from our necropolis They are mostly of blue (12) and dark blue color (13) but also of the shades of green (6, 8) and somewhat more infrequently

⁵⁷ Алексеева Е.М. 1978, 29 - 30, type 1 a, T. 26, 2 - 3, Hellenistic, 2nd century BC - 1st century AD, type 1 b, T. 26, 4, Roman, 1st - 4th century AD.

⁵⁸ Burger A.Sz. 1966, Fig. 96, G. 32, 2, dark blue, end of 4th - beginning of 5th century, Fig. 109, 6, G. 197, 6, dark blue with coins 355 - 361 AD, Fig. 122, G. 342, 6, dark blue with coins 346 - 350 AD; Preda I. 1980, 59, M. 356, M. 358, M. 319, M. 176, dark blue, T. XXVIII, M. 340, T. XVII, green with coins 330 - 375 AD; Váday A.H. 1989, 99, 103, Type I / 1 A - B, I / 2 A, Cat. 318, T. 107, 8, dark blue, end of 4th - beginning of 5th century, Cat. 21, T. 13, 3, Cat. 28, T. 9, 3, green, 4th century.

of yellow color (3) and could be of various dimensions (R = 0.4-0.8 cm; length - 0.6-0.8 cm). This is perhaps the most common type of glass paste beads in the Roman period and it is particularly frequent element of necklaces found in the graves of the 4th century necropolises.⁵⁹

Beads of *type IV* have been found in the 'Slog' necropolis as elements of necklaces from the graves of the phase I and II so they are dated into the second half of the 4th - beginning of the 5th century.

Sometimes the cylindrical beads are combined in the necklaces with precious metal as is the case with the necklace of *hormoi* type from grave 3 where ten dark blue, ten dark green and three light green cylindrical glass paste beads were threaded on linked chain of silver wire (Pl. 5, 2). Same is the case with necklace from grave 12 consisting of twenty-two (22) blue, three light blue and two dark green cylindrical glass paste beads combined with four spherical beads of golden foil (Pl. 2, 2).

Necklace from already mentioned grave 3 (Pl. I, G. 3) with lavish jewelry set has numerous analogies among the finds of Roman jewelry of the 2nd-3rd century but specimens of this type with silver chain are known only from the necropolis in Komini.⁶⁰ There, in two cremation burials had been found two necklaces of *hormoi* type consisting of lentil-shaped glass paste beads threaded on silver chain with eye-and-hook clasp. One of the hooks is shaped as bird's head. These necklaces are undoubtedly products of local workshop where autochthonous tradition of silverworking was combined with Hellenistic elements.

Our specimen was found in a grave reliably dated in the third quarter of the 4th century (350-380 AD). In the same grave was discovered a pair of bronze earrings shaped as Hercules knot that also reflect local tradition from the pre-Roman times (see: a. Earrings).⁶¹ Both jewelry pieces reveal besides autochthonous tradition and Hellenistic elements also strong Roman influence and certain schematization of the form so in addition to the finding conditions they could be dated in the 4th century. Interesting is also the fastening system where ends of hooks are spirally twisted resem-

⁵⁹ Burger A.Sz. 1966, Fig. 119, G. 305, 5 b, dark green, 337 - 361 AD.; Keller E. 1971, 91, Type 9 a, c, Abb. 27, 14, T. 24, 6, T. 25, 8, T. 38, 6, T. 42, 4, dark blue, 4th century; Алексеева Е.М. 1978, 67, yellow, type 55, T. 33, 11, second half of the 1st - 3rd century, light green, type 64, T. 33, 11, 12, 2nd - 4th century, dark green, type 63, T. 33, 17, second half of 1st - 3rd century, blue, type 69, T. 33, 11, 14, 15, 1st - 4th century; dark blue, type 68, T. 33, 11, 14, 15, 1st century BC - 4th century AD; Vágó E.B. - Bóna I. 1975, green, G. 36, T. XLIII, 1, G. 1060, T. 16, green and blue, G. 458, T. 11, dark blue, G. 165, T. XLII, 1, 83, second half of 4th - beginning of 5th century; Preda I. 1980, 56 - 57, type f, M. 249, M. 317, M. 340, M. 356, T. XXVIII, with coins 330 - 375 AD; Lányi V. 1981, 178, Type 5, G. 27, Abb. 5, 6, G. 77, Abb. 10, G. 96, Abb. 13, G. 52, Abb. 7, end of 4th - first half of 5th century; Váday A.H. 1989, 99, 103, Type III/2 A, Cat. 19, T. 10, 7, Cat. 134, T. 44, 2, Cat. 156, T. 50, 10, Cat. 175, T. 54, 12 - 13, Cat. 198, T. 71, Cat. 229, T. 83, 8, Cat. 294, T. 93, 9, 2nd - beginning of 5th century.

⁶⁰ Цермановић-Кузмановић А. 1997, 388, G. 135, T. II, 18, G. 197, T. II, 19. Graves 135 and 197 originate from late biritual necropolis of *municipium S...*, necropolis II in Komini near Pljevlja, dating from 2nd to 4th century.

⁶¹ Цермановић-Кузмановић А. 1995, 228 - 229, Fig. 14. One silver earring of this type was found in cremation burial dated in the second half of the 3rd century at the necropolis in Kolovrat near Prijepolje where same autochthonous elements are present as in Komini.

bling silver torques, bracelets, earrings, finger rings and loops with overlapping spiral ends that are characteristic finds of final phase of Dacian hoards from the end of the 1st century.

Strings consisting of variegated beads of semi-precious stones or glass paste combined with golden spherical beads represent Late Roman type of the 4th and the first half of the 5th century when in the Roman material culture could be noticed 'barbarian' elements and influences, first of all of East Germans or steppe nomads, Huns and Alans.⁶²

Our specimen is found in grave 12 (Pl. III, G. 12), which dates from phase II of the necropolis (380-410 AD) when certain 'barbarization' of *Timacum Minus* population was evident. This barbarization was encountered in the archaeological material but also in anthropological parameters of the deceased. In this grave was buried an elderly woman (*ad.-mat.*) who besides the necklace also had on the right hand a bronze finger ring with circular flat head decorated with incised concentric circles with a dot in the center and punctuation. Double-filed comb made of antler was placed as offering to the left of the head of the deceased. Simplified Roman type of the finger ring decorated in 'barbaric style' (see: d. Finger rings) and magical placing of the comb into the grave indicate the influence of the Chernyahov - Sintana de Mures culture that reached *Timacum Minus* through Goths and Alans engaged in auxiliary troops of the Roman army from the last quarter of the 4th century.

Among characteristic shapes of glass paste beads found in necklaces from the graves of Late Roman necropolis 'Slog' we should mention prismatic beads of hexagonal section (*type VI*) and polyhedral beads (*type VII*).

Beads of *type VI* (Fig. 11g) have been produced of glass paste in the various shades of green: light green (6), green (7), dark green (8) and blue/green (10) and were of various size (R = 0.4-0.6 cm; length - 0.6 - 1 cm). This type of beads is characteristic find in the 4th century Roman necropoles.⁶³ Prismatic beads of hexagonal section made of green glass paste were found in the graves of phase I (350-380 AD) at the necropolis 'Slog'.

Beads of *type VII* (Fig. 11h) occur at our necropolis only in dark blue color (13) and could be encrusted with gold (14) and are usually of small size (0.4-0.8 cm).

⁶² Поповић И. 2001, 48, type II b.

⁶³ Burger A.Sz. 1966, Fig. 106, 6, G. 172, 7, Fig. 108, 6, G. 191, 6, Fig. 109, G. 200, 3, G. 201, 2, Fig. 119, G. 305, 5 b, Fig. 122, G. 342, 6, with coins 337 - 375 AD.; Keller E. 1971, 88 - 89, Type 3 a, Abb. 27, 8, T. 21, 8, T. 24, 6, T. 25, 8, T. 26, 5, 11, 13, T. 32, 9, T. 39, 2, 9, 11, T. 41, 12, T. 42, 4, 300 - 360 AD; Vágó E.B. - Bóna I. 1975, G. 19 a, T. XXVI, 2, G. 1038, T. 14, second half of 4th - beginning of 5th century; Алексеева E.M. 1978, 70, dark green, type 120, T. 33, 37, 2nd - 4th century; turquoise, type 122, T. 33, 37, 2nd - 3rd century; Preda I. 1980, 56 - 57, type f, T. XXVII, M. 350, T. XXVIII, M. 340, 330 - 375 AD; Lányi V. 1981, 178, Type 6, G. 37, Abb. 6, G. 77, Abb. 10, G. 96, Abb. 13, G. 97 A, Abb. 14, G. 98, Abb. 15, end of 4th - first half of 5th century; Váday A.H. 1989, 99, 103, Type IV/2 A, Cat. 134, T. 44, 2, Cat. 157, T. 51, 6, Cat. 167, T. 52, 18 - 19, Cat. 189, T. 66, 3 - 6, Cat. 198, T. 71, end of 3rd - beginning of 5th century; Jovanović A. 1978, 47, Cat. 12, Fig. 84, 4th century; Marijanski - Manojlović M. 1987, G. 11, T. 13, with coins of Constantine I and Constantius II, G. 35, T. 26, with coins 355 - 361 AD, G. 54, T. 33, with coin of Constantine I.

Polyhedral beads of glass paste are also characteristic for grave associations of the 4th century.⁶⁴ As the previously mentioned type they are also encountered in the graves of phase II at the 'Slog' necropolis.

Prismatic and polyhedral glass paste beads were produced by cutting of cast shapes most probably cylindrical and spherical so that glass was treated in the same way as semi-precious stone of crystal structure.⁶⁵

Dark blue polyhedral beads from the necklace found in grave 4 strung together with light green beads of lentil and prismatic shape were decorated in a unique way. On each of four opposite rhomboid sides of every bead was incised a small circle, 'eyelet' and encrusted with gold (Pl. 2, 1).⁶⁶ Engraving and metal encrusting of glass beads is exceptional in the Roman period and is most probably the work of local craftsmen. In favor of this speaks the find of another polyhedral bead decorated in the same way from necklace found in grave 23 (Pl. 1, 4). This necklace besides mentioned polyhedral dark blue beads consisted of blue granular and spherical beads and one lentil-shaped bead. In the grave was buried small girl (6 years) who in addition to the string of glass beads also had one bronze bracelet with open ends shaped as snake's protomes at each wrist (see: c. Bracelets) and in the place of right hand there were six bronze coins in the remains of an apple. The coins are of Constantius II and Constans issued from 341 to 350 AD. Finds of dark blue polyhedral beads with encrusted gold 'eyelets' belong to the phase I and II of Late Roman necropolis 'Slog' so this variant could generally be dated in the second half of the 4th century.

We should also mention the glass paste beads of rectangular shape (*type V*) (Fig. 11f) that are encountered one each of dark blue color (13) in the strings in grave 3 and of green color (7) in grave 42 and grave 89 (Pl. X, G. 89, 1). Such beads are characteristic for the Roman period and they are dated from the 2nd to the 4th century.⁶⁷ In the necropolis 'Slog' they were found in grave 42 dating from 2nd - 3rd century, in grave 3 from the phase I (350-380 AD) and in grave 89 from phase II (380-408 AD).

⁶⁴ Burger A.Sz. 1966, Fig. 96, G. 32, 2, Fig. 102, G. 125, 12, G. 131, 7, Fig. 109, G. 200, 3, with coins 337 - 375 AD; Keller E. 1971, 87 - 88, Type 2 b, Abb. 27, 7, T. 21, 8, T. 24, 6, T. 25, 8, T. 26, 5, 15, T. 30, 10, T. 33, 9, T. 40, 3, T. 42, 4, 330 - 400 AD; Vágó E.B. - Bóna I. 1975, G. 19 a, T. XXVI, 2, G. 36, T. XLIII, 1, G. 165, T. XLII, 1, G. 1132, T. XLIV, 7, second half of 4th - beginning of 5th century; Алексеева E.M. 1978, 70, type 134, T. 33, 39, 2nd - 4th century; Preda I. 1980, 56, type e, T. XXVII, M. 331, M. 335, M. 350, M. 356, T. XXVIII, M. 339, M. 360, 337 - 375 AD.; Lányi I. 1981, 178, Type 8, G. 77, Abb. 10, G. 96, Abb. 13, with coins of Valentinian and Valens; Váday A.H. 1989, 99, 103, Type V/1A, Cat. 184, T. 64, 9, Cat. 198, T. 71, Cat. 395 b, T. 153, 4, 4th century; Jovanović A. 1978, 47, Cat. 12, Fig. 84, 4th century.

⁶⁵ Алексеева E.M. 1978, 59, T. 33, 35 - 37, 39, 43.

⁶⁶ Mitrea B. - Preda I. 1966, M. 2, 144, Fig. 6, end of 4th - beginning of 5th century. In the string from the grave of an elderly woman (M. 2, *ad.-mat.*) from necropolis at the site Spantov, together with lentil-shaped green beads have been encountered polyhedral dark blue (purple blue) beads, some of which had engraved rhombic ornament encrusted with white pigment or, maybe plumb.

⁶⁷ Keller E. 1971, 92, Type 15, Abb. 27, 22, T. 21, 9, 4th century; Vágó E.B. - Bóna I. 1975, G. 82, G. 97, T. 6, G. 1132, T. 20, T. XLII, 7, second half of 4th - beginning of 5th century; Váday A.H. 1989, 99, 103, Type IV/A - B, Cat. 9, T. 8, 6, green and blue, 3rd - 4th century; Cat. 156, T. 50, 10, green and blue, 2nd - 3rd century, Cat. 157, T. 51, 6, green, 4th century, Cat. 184, T. 64, 17, blue, 4th century, Cat. 318, T. 107, 8, green, end of 4th - beginning of 5th century.

Rather interesting is the find of a string of 20 glass paste beads of light blue color (11) of prismatic shape and asymmetrical square section (*type XII*) (Fig. 11m) of different size (length - 0.4-0.8 cm) (Pl. XII, G. 128, 2). This necklace was found *in situ* in a female burial of phase II of Late Roman necropolis. Bronze heart-shaped belt - end with bird's protomes (see: 2 ELEMENTS OF DRESS, c. Belt - ends) was discovered to the right of skull in this grave, obviously in the secondary use. This atypical string was in our opinion made of mosaic cubes (*tesserae*) of light blue glass paste. The cubes were roughly cut in the desired shape and size and then perforated to get a hole for pulling the thread through. That is the reason why some of the beads decomposed after discovery i.e. only 12 beads could have been threaded on a string.

Three beads of green glass paste (7) of circular shape (*type XIII*) (Fig. 11h) were found on a string in female grave 93 belonging to phase I of Late Roman necropolis (Pl. 1, 1). Young woman (23 - 28 years of age) buried in this grave had in addition to the necklace also one bronze bracelet on the right arm and two bronze and one bone bracelet on the left arm. One glass vessel was placed in the grave to the left of the feet of deceased woman. Glass paste beads of circular shape occur at Roman necropolises of the 3rd - 4th century.⁶⁸

Two similar types of beads were found in necklaces in child's graves of phase I of Late Roman necropolis (G. 64, G. 65). One bead of light blue (11) glass is of pyriform shape (*type IX*) (Fig. 11j) and another is of tear-shape (*type X*) (Fig. 11k) and of dark blue glass (13). In the first grave, besides the necklace was also found glass toilet bottle and in the second the necklace was the only find. *Type IX* could be dated according to analogies from grave assemblages in the 2nd-4th century,⁶⁹ and *type X* also dates from this period.⁷⁰

Beads from Late Roman necropolis 'Slog' have been generally produced by casting of glass paste either as single pieces or as tubes that were later transversely cut into individual beads. Sometimes, thus produced beads were additionally carved into shape (*type VI*, *type VII*). Beads are monochromatic and are mostly made of the glass in the shades of blue (60.50%) and green (28.50%). Most numerous are the beads of dark blue glass paste making almost half of all finds of this type (48.60%). Rather frequent are beads of green (13.60%), light green (11%) and of light blue and blue (9%) color. This sample from the graves from the 'Slog' necropolis fully corresponds to Late Roman finds of jewelry made of glass paste, beads and bracelets, which are mostly made of glass of dark blue and green color.

⁶⁸ Keller E. 1971, 89 - 90, Type 5 b, Abb. 27, 10, T. 24, 6, T. 32, 4, 10, T. 40, 3, T. 41, 12, 330 - 360 AD; Vágó E.B. - Bóna I. 1975, G. 82, T. 6, G. 1132, T. 20, second half of 4th - beginning of 5th century; Váday A.H. 1989, 99, 103, Type III/1 A, II, Cat. 134, T. 44, 2, green, 4th century, Cat. 225, T. 80, 9, blue, 2nd century, Cat. 230, T. 83, 12, green, 3rd century.

⁶⁹ Burger A.Sz. 1966, Fig. 106, G. 172, 7, with coins 351 - 361 AD; Keller E. 1971, 90, Type 7, Abb. 27, 12, T. 38, 6, T. 40, 3, first half of 4th century; Алексеева E.M. 1978, 73, type 171, T. 33, 77, 2nd - 4th century; Preda I. 1981, 58, type k, T. XXVIII, M. 339, M. 356, third quarter of 4th century; Váday A.H. 1989, 99, 103, Type III/ 2 B, Cat. 175, T. 54, 12, 3rd century.

⁷⁰ Алексеева E.M. 1978, 73, type 171, T. 33, 78, 2nd- 4th century; Preda, 1981, 58, type k, T. XXVII, M. 356, T. XXVIII, M. 340, third quarter of 4th century.

Bronze beads of cylindrical shape (*type B/IV*) and golden spherical beads (*type Au/II*) were also encountered as elements of necklaces from Late Roman necropolis.

Four golden beads were found as elements in already mentioned polychromatic necklace from grave 12 dating from phase II of Late Roman necropolis. One bead of this type (*type Au/II*) originates from looted grave 1 in the tomb II dating from phase II. In this grave was found dislocated skeleton of a maid (14-18 years) and also a hoop of bronze earring and fragments of pottery and glass vessels. The golden bead probably was part of a necklace like one found in grave 12.

Type of polychromatic necklaces composed of golden beads and beads of glass paste are dated at the necropolis 'Slog' in the second half of the 4th - beginning of the 5th century taking into account find from grave 12 and from tomb II as well as the known analogies.⁷¹

Cylindrical bronze beads are encountered as members of polychromatic strings of beads from the graves of phase I of the necropolis: seven (7) from grave 3 (Pl. 1, 6) and one each from grave 29 (Pl. 1, 1) and 93 (Pl. X, G. 93, 1). They could be generally dated in the second half of the 4th century.

Only one spherical bead made of amber (*type A/II*) was discovered as element of the string from child's grave 64.

1 Necklace of *hormoi* type consisting of cylindrical beads of glass paste: 10 dark blue ones (S/IV/13), 10 dark green (S/IV/8) and 3 light green (S/IV/6) threaded on a linked chain of silver wire so the link behind one bead is joined to a link in front of another. The necklace was fastened with two hooks with spirally twisted ends. Dim. length 45.5 cm; grave 3. (Pl. 5, 2)

Analogies: *Ulpiana*: Jovanović A. 1978, 46, cat. no. 4, fig. 78, end of 2nd century, gold and glass paste; Поповић И. 1996, 35, type III, var. 1/1, cat. no. 105, 2nd - 3rd century, gold and glass paste; *Komini - Municipium S...*: Цермановић-Кузмановић А. 1997, 388, T. II, 18 - 19, 2nd - 3rd century, silver and glass paste; *Durostorum*: Popović I. - Donevski P. 1999, 43 - 44, b) Ss MA Inv. no II 1749, first half of 3rd century, gold and glass paste.

2 Necklace consisting of glass paste beads: 7 polyhedral, dark blue (G/VII/13), 2 prismatic of hexagonal section, dark green (G/IV/8), 1 of the same shape but of turquoise blue/green color (G/VI/10), 3 spherical of golden yellow color (G/I/4), 1 of rectangular shape, dark blue (G/V/13) and 7 cylindrical made of bronze (B/IV). Grave 3. (Pl. 1, 6)

3 Necklace consisting of glass paste beads: 14 polyhedral dark blue ones with golden eyelets (G/VII/14), 6 prismatic of hexagonal section of light green color (G/VI/6) and 49 of lentil shape and of light green color (G/VIII/6). Grave 4. (Pl. 2, 1)

⁷¹ Keller, 1971, 85, Abb. 27, 1, T. 26, 11, third quarter of 4th - first half of 5th century; Vágó E.B. - Bóna I. 1975, G. 19 a, T. 2, T. XXVI, 2, G. 1132, T. 20, T. XLIV, 7, second half of 4th - beginning of 5th century; Jovanović, 1978, 47 - 48, Cat. no. 21, Fig. 88, 4th century; Marijanski - Manojlović, 39, G. 11, T. 13, 4th century; Popović, 1996, 38 - 39, type I, 2nd - 4th century.

4 Necklace consisting of 28 amber beads (A/XVI) and 13 beads of opal (O/XVI) shaped as eight, 4 amber beads (A/XVII) and 1 bead of olive green stone, olivine or glass paste (G/XVII/9) shaped as tear, 3 beads of opal (O/XVIII) and 1 bead of olive green stone, olivine or glass paste (G/XVIII/9) shaped as negroid head, 2 dark green (G/XIV/8) 1 turquoise/blue/green (G/XIV/10) 1 light green (G/XIV/6) and 1 colorless (G/XIV/1) of melon shape made of glass paste, 2 amber beads of rectangular shape (A/V) 1 golden yellow (G/I/4) and 3 blue (G/I/12) spherical glass paste beads and 1 bead of barrel shape made of amber (A/XV). Grave 8 (Pl. 2, 3)

5 Necklace of four amber beads (A/XVI) shaped as number eight. Grave 9. (Pl. II, G. 9, 1)

6 Necklace consisting of glass paste cylindrical beads: 22 of blue color (G/IV/12), 3 of light blue color (G/IV/11) and 2 dark green (G/IV/8) and 4 spherical made of golden foil (Au/I). Dim. length - 22 cm; grave 12. (Pl. 2, 2)

Analogies: **Remesiana**: Jovanović A. 1978, 47, cat. no. 20, fig. 87, 4th century; **Scupi**: Микулчик И. 1974, 123, grave 112, Fig. 43, with coins of Constantine I, mid 4th century; **Beška**: Marijanski - Manojlović M. 1987, G. 11, T. 13, 4th century; Поповић И. 1996, 38, type IV, var. 2, end of 3rd - 4th century, cat. no. 116, site unknown; **München - Harlaching**: Keller E. 1971, 85, T. 26, 11, second third of 4th - first half of 5th century; **Ságvár**: Burger A.Sz. 1966, Fig. 103, G. 147, 7 a; Fig. 108, G. 188, second half of 4th century; **Intercisa**: Vágó E.B. - Bóna I. 1976, G. 19/a, T. 2, T. XXVI, 2; 84, G. 1132, T. 20, T. XLIV, 7, second half of 4th - beginning of 5th century.

7 Necklace consisting of 95 dark blue (G/VIII/13) and 1 green (GS/VIII/13) of lentil shape and 4 green (G/I/7), 4 dark blue (G/I/13) and 1 white (G/I/2) of spherical shape, all of glass paste; grave 19. (Pl. 2, 4)

8 Necklace consisting of glass paste beads of polyhedral shape: 5 dark blue (G/VII/13) 1 dark blue with encrusted golden eyelets (G/VII/14), of spherical shape: 1 white (G/I/2) and 3 brown (G/I/5), 8 of granular shape and dark blue color (G/II/13) and one lentil-shaped of yellow color (G/VIII/3); grave 23. (Pl. 1, 4; Pl. 5, 1)

Lit: Петровић П.- Јовановић С. 1997, 114, grave 23/1.

9 Necklace of glass paste beads of spherical shape: 30 dark blue (G/I/13) and 1 yellow (G/I/3), 3 cylindrical, dark blue (G/IV/13), 7 lentil-shaped, dark blue (G/VIII/13), 1 polyhedral dark blue (G/VII/13) and 1 cylindrical made of bronze (B/IV); grave 29. (Pl. V, G. 29, 2)

Lit: Петровић П.- Јовановић С. 1997, 116, grave 29/2.

10 Necklace consisting of glass paste beads: 7 spherical of dark blue color (G/I/13) and 1 polyhedral also of dark blue color (G/VII/13); grave 30. (Pl. V, G. 30, 1)

11 Necklace consisting of lentil-shaped beads of glass paste: 49 of dark blue color (G/VIII/13), 38 of brown color (G/VIII/5) and spherically shaped: 1 dark blue (G/I/13) and 1 green (G/I/7); grave 40. (Pl. 1, 5)

Lit: Петровић П.- Јовановић С. 1997, 117, grave 40/2.

12 Necklace consisting of two beads made of jet: 1 double cylindrical of black color (J/IV/15) and 1 circular of black color (J/XIII/15) and two of glass: one of green color shaped as rectangle (G/V/7) and 1 cylindrical with spherules, of yellow color (G/IV/3); grave 42. (Pl. 1, 3)

13 Glass paste beads: 3 of spherical shape and golden yellow color (G/I/4), 2 granular of green color (G/II/7) and 2 double granular of green color (G/III/7); grave 44.⁷² (Pl. 5, 3)

Lit: Петровић П.- Јовановић С. 1997, 115, grave 44/2.

14 Necklace consisting of glass paste beads: 24 of granular shape and green color (G/II/7), 6 of dark blue color (G/I/13), 2 of light blue color (G/I/11) and 2 of yellow color (G/I/3) all of spherical shape and 1 dark green of lentil shape (G/VIII/8) and 2 yellow of cylindrical shape (G/IV/3); grave 57. (Pl. VII, G. 57, 1)

15 Necklace consisting of glass paste beads: 20 dark blue (G/II/13) and 12 green (G/II/7) of granular shape, 1 spherical of green color (G/I/7), 3 cylindrical of green color (G/IV/7), 2 dark blue of lentil shape (G/VIII/13), 1 light blue of pyriform shape (G/IX/11) and 1 amber bead of spherical shape (A/I); grave 64. (Pl. 1, 2)

16 Necklace consisting of glass paste beads: 9 of polyhedral shape and dark blue color (G/VII/13), 1 dark blue of lentil shape (G/VIII/13), 8 green of prismatic shape and hexagonal section (G/VI/7) and 1 dark blue of drop shape (G/X/13); grave 65. (Pl. VIII, G. 65, 1)

17 Necklace consisting of 8 green colored, lentil shaped glass beads (G/VIII/7); grave 68. (Pl. VIII, G. 68, 2)

18 Necklace consisting of glass paste beads: 7 of green color and granular shape (G/II/7), one green of rectangular shape (G/V/7) and one of spherical shape and yellow color (G/I/3); grave 89. (Pl. X, G. 89, 1)

19 Necklace consisting of one spherical gold bead (Au/I) and one cylindrical bronze bead (B/IV) and glass paste beads: 6 dark blue of polyhedral shape (G/VII/13), 2 green (G/VI/7 and 4 blue/green (G/VI/10) of prismatic shape and hexagonal section, 1 yellow (G/I/3), one green (G/I/7) and 3 dark blue (G/I/13) of spherical shape and one dark blue of lentil shape (G/VIII/13) and 3 spherical of green color (G/XIII/7); grave 93. (Pl. 1, 1)

Analogies: As cat. no. 6.

⁷² As the beads have been found near the left knee, it is possible that they had not been part of necklace but element of embroidery on the bag or some other piece of clothing.

20 Necklace consisting of 20 light blue beads of glass paste, of irregular shape and square cross section (G/XII/11); grave 128. (Pl. XII, G. 128, 2)

21 Spherically shaped bead of golden foil. Dim. R - 5 mm; tomb II, grave 1.

c. Necklace pendants

Among the jewelry finds from Late Roman necropolis 'Slog' only one pendant has been encountered. It is bronze *bullā* from polychromatic string of beads of glass paste and bronze from grave 3 (Pl. 5, 2) (see: b. Necklaces). This type of pendants is a kind of Roman amulet that provided health, beauty and fertility so it had been worn on necklaces by girls, women and children. It used to be made of gold and bronze and was of different size. This amulet of Etruscan provenance occurs during entire Roman period. In our territory it was recorded in the graves of the necropolises from 1st to the 4th century.⁷³

The other pendants were components of luxurious necklace from grave 8, which belonged to the earlier necropolis of 1st-2nd century at the site 'Slog' (see: b. Necklaces) (Pl. 2, 3; Pl. II, G. 8, 2). This necklace, composed of many necklaces dating from the 1st century BC - 1st century AD transition had five pendants, which could be distinguished as four types (*type II - V*).

Triangular polychromatic pendants of glass paste are characteristic products of Hellenistic workshops in the Pontus at the transition from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD but according to the grave finds they could be dated more extensively, from 1st century BC until 2nd century AD. They were produced by casting and joining of multicolored glass: most often from suspension hole on top there are horizontal lines of amber yellow and transparent purple glass separated with lines of white opaque glass. Sometimes, instead of purple dark blue glass was used.⁷⁴

For pyramid basalt pendant worked by polishing and perforated for suspension at the top we did not find analogies in the antique material. However, triangular and pyramid pendants of jet and glass paste (of turquoise/blue/green, green, blue and dark blue color) occur from the 4th century BC until the 4th century AD.⁷⁵ Pyramid, i.e. triangular pendants with tip pointing upward are in their primary shape the amulets of strength as they symbolize fire, Sun, male principle that is ascending of the soul and uniting with deity. In any case, our pendant had cult and magic function in addition to the decorative one.

Inlay of purple glass paste of oval shape is preserved in a fragmentary form and was probably part of oval medallion of silver or bronze that was a pendant on the necklace from grave 8. In the center of the inlay is visible engraved female image, probably of a deity, but it is not discernible because of the disfigurement (Pl. II, G. 8, 4).

⁷³ Поповић И. 1996, 40, type I.

⁷⁴ Алексеева Е.М. 1978, 43.

⁷⁵ Алексеева Е.М. 1978, 16, Т. 22, 24, type 41, pendant of jet, 3rd century, 69, Т. 33, 35, types 112 - 115, glass paste pendants, 4th century BC - 4th century AD.

Medallions of oval shape with inlay, gem of glass paste could be dated from the 1st to the 4th century.⁷⁶ Gems, production of which was mastered during Hellenistic period were popular adornment in the Roman period. Made of semiprecious stones they were used as inlays for the jewelry of precious metals - finger rings, earrings, necklaces, medallions and buckles or they were sewn on the garments. From the 1st to the middle of the 3rd century AD an expansion of gems production could be noticed so goldsmiths resorted to cheaper and more available material, the glass paste, on which ornament was engraved, imprinted from original or cast in special mold. Our gem belongs to this type of ornament and could be dated in the 1st century BC.⁷⁷

Circular pendant made of spirally wound wire (Pl. II, G. 8, 3; Pl. 5) is secondary product of fragment of some kind of silver jewelry: bracelets or rings with overlapping ends spirally wound in such a way to create volutes. Jewelry of spirally wound wire is known since Late Bronze Age, but silver jewelry with ends shaped as volutes of spirally wound wire is characteristic for the hoards of final phase of 'Dacian' La Tene, i.e. last decade of the 1st century AD. Silver bracelets of this type were encountered in the hoards Tekija and Bare⁷⁸ of early Roman period from the time of Domitian's and Trajan's Dacian wars in the end of 1st and the beginning of the 2nd century. We think that silver pendant from grave 8 was decoration of such bracelet and that as bracelet perished it was secondary used and threaded on the necklace.

Type I - Bronze bullā

1 Half of bronze *bullā*. Dim. R - 4 cm; grave 3 (Pl. I, G. 3, 3; Pl. 5)

Analogies: **Naissus**, **Scupi**: Jovanović A. 1978, 48, cat. no. 27, 28, 28 a, second half of 3rd - 4th century; **Viminacium**: Зотовић Љ. - Јордовић Ч. 1990, G. 216, Т. XXXVI, 2 - 5, end of 1st century, G - 247, Т. XLII, 8, end of 1st century, G 1 - 66, Т. XCI, 2, 3rd century; **Guberevac**: Поповић И. 1996, 40, cat. no. 127 - 128, 2nd century; **Intercisa**: Alföldi M. 1957, 444 - 445, of larger size, Anhänger Cat. 24, Cat. 40, Abb. 95, 4, 3rd - 4th century.

Type II - Polychromatic triangular pendant of glass paste

2 Two polychromatic triangular pendants of glass paste (of olive green, white and dark blue color). Dim. 1.3 x 1.5 x 1.8 cm; grave 8. (Pl. II, G. 8, 1; Pl. 2, 3)

Analogies: Алексеева Е.М. 1978, 43, type 193, Т. 27, 63 - 65, 1st century BC - 2nd century AD.

⁷⁶ Поповић И. 1996, 43 - 45, type V/ 1, 2, type V/2, 1, type V/ 3, 1 - 2, Fig. 4.

⁷⁷ Поповић И. 1989, 5 - 7.

⁷⁸ Мано-Зиси Ђ. 1957, 14 - 16, Cat. no. 8 - 11, Т. III - VIII; Поповић И. - Борић-Брешковић Б. 1994, 19 - 22, Cat. no. 7 - 10, Sl. 5 - 7, Т. IV - V.

Type III - Pyramid pendant of basalt

3 Pyramid pendant of basalt(?) of black color, polished, perforated for suspension at the top. Dim. 1 x 1 cm, h = 1.5 cm; grave 8 (Pl. I, G. 8, 1; Pl. 1, 3)

Type IV - Pendant - medallion(?) of oval shape with inlay of glass paste, gem (?)

4 Two fragments (joining together) of oval medallion inlay of purple glass paste, gem(?). Representation in the center indistinct (perhaps some female deity). Dim. 0.9 x 1.2 cm; grave 8. (Pl. II, G. 8, 4)

Type V - Circular pendant of spirally wound silver wire

5 Fragment of one end of silver bracelet with overlapping ends, of circular shape, made of spirally wound wire. Dim. R - 1.3 cm. (Pl. II, G. 8, 3)

Analogies: **Transdierna**: Мано-Зиси Ђ. 1957, 14 - 16, Cat. no. 8 - 11, T. III - VIII (second half of 1st century); **Bare**: Поповић И. - Борић-Брешковић Б. 1994, 19 - 22, Cat. no. 7 - 10, Fig. 5 - 7, T. IV - V, end of 1st century.

d. Pins

Decorative bronze pin with head shaped as onion bulb found in a grave of a little girl (inf. II) dating from phase I of Late Roman necropolis (G. 30) is the only find of this type in the 'Slog' necropolis. Anyhow, decorative pins of bronze and bone are common piece of jewelry of the Roman women and could have been used for holding hair or fixing the garment. For the time being there is no explanation of the fact that there are no ornamental pins within investigated area of the Roman necropolis at the sites 'Slog' and 'Ropinski potok'. Type of bronze pins with onion bulb head is characteristic find on the Roman necropoles from the second half of the 3rd and the 4th century.⁷⁹

1 Decorative bronze pin with small head shaped as onion bulb. Fragmented. Dim: 8.7 cm; grave 30. (Pl. V, G. 30, 2)

Analogies: **Ságvár**: Burger A.Sz. 1966, Fig. 102, G. 132, 2; Fig. 103, G. 145, 9 c; Fig. 108, G. 190, 8 a; Fig. 114, G. 254, 10 - 11, second third of 4th century; **Csákvár**: Sálamon A. - Bárkoczi L. 1971, 40, G. 7, Abb. 6, 29, fourth quarter of 4th - first quarter of 5th century; **Lauriacum**: Kloiber A.E. 1962, 35, G. 16 a, T. XIII, 10 - 11, 4th century; Ruprechtsberger E.M. 1979, 41 - 42, Typ 2/b, Cat. Nr. 352 - 354, second half of 3rd - 4th century; München: Keller E. 1971, 83, Typ 5, T. 26, 1 - 2, second third of 4th century.

⁷⁹ Keller E. 1971, 83, Type 5, second third of the 4th century; Ruprechtsberger E.M. 1979, 41 - 42, Type 2/b, second half of the 3rd - 4th century.

e. Bracelets

There were 21 bracelets, 20 of bronze and only one of bone, found in the Late Roman graves at the 'Slog' necropolis. Although rather numerous this kind of objects is not frequent find in the graves. All bracelets, in any case characteristic find in female graves, originate from 9 graves of which 6 are attributed to phase I (350-380 AD), 3 to phase II (380-410 AD) while they were not found in the graves of phase III.

From five female graves of phase I (G. 3, G. 19, G. 29, G. 40, G. 93) come 15 bronze and 1 bone bracelet. The most numerous (7 specimens) are various variants of open-ended bronze bracelets with ends shaped as stylized snake's protomes (*type VI*). Three of them are variant *VIb* with ends shaped as rectangularly expanded stylized snake's protomes (cat. 12, 13, 14) (Pl. 5, 2), 2 bracelets are of variant *VIc* that have ends shaped as stylized snake's protomes with eyes depicted as 'eyelets' (cat. 16, 17) (Pl. 5, 1) and 2 bracelets are of variant *VId* with ends shaped as molded snake's protomes (Fig. 12c; Fig. 12d) (cat. 19, 20). Four specimens belong to the type of bracelets made of twisted bronze wire with hook-end-eye clasp (*type I*); two of them being made of triple (cat. 1, 2) (Fig. 12i) and two of four-ply wire (cat. 4, 5) (Fig. 12j). All other types are represented by a single specimen each: hollow bronze bracelet with open ends and button-like extension at one end (*type II*, cat. 7) (Fig. 12g), band-like bronze bracelet decorated with 'eyelets' and punctuation (*type III*, cat. 8) (Fig. 12h), cast bronze bracelet with tapering open ends (*type IV*, cat. 9) (Fig. 12a), cast bronze bracelets with open ends expanding into tubes (*type V*, cat. 10) (Fig. 12b) and bracelet of bone platelets decorated with 'eyelets' (*type VII*, cat. 21) (Fig. 12k).

Finds of this kind, in addition to other grave goods helped to determine certain deceased individuals whose osteological remains did not yield reliable data about the gender (G. 19, G. 29, G. 40). The bracelets were an integral part of the costume of female inhabitants of *Timacum Minus* as of small girls (G. 19), girls and young women (G. 29, G. 93) as well as matrons (G. 3). They usually had a number of bracelets; person buried in grave 29 (Pl. V, G. 29, 3-7) had on left upper arm five different bronze bracelets, person from grave 40 (Pl. VI, G. 40, 3-6) had four bronze bracelets, three with ends shaped as stylized snake's protomes and one of twisted wire on the left upper arm; deceased from grave 93 (Pl. X, G. 93, 2-10) had on right upper arm one bronze open-ended bracelet with tube-like extended ends while on the left arm she had two bronze and one bone bracelet with ends shaped as stylized snake's protomes and the person from grave 19 (Pl. III, G. 19, 3) had on the left arm only one bronze bracelet of twisted wire.

Finding positions as well as the size of these bracelets confirm that they had been usually worn on the left upper arm. It concerns, primarily, bronze bracelets of open-end type with ends shaped as stylized snake's protomes (*type VI*) and bracelets of twisted wire (*type I*). Hollow bronze bracelet, which has button-like extension at one end (*type II*), could have had besides ornamental also some other purpose like holding up the sleeve. Bone bracelet (*type VII*) was certainly a decorative part of the costume and considering fragility of material it was made of, it was worn separately from bronze specimens.

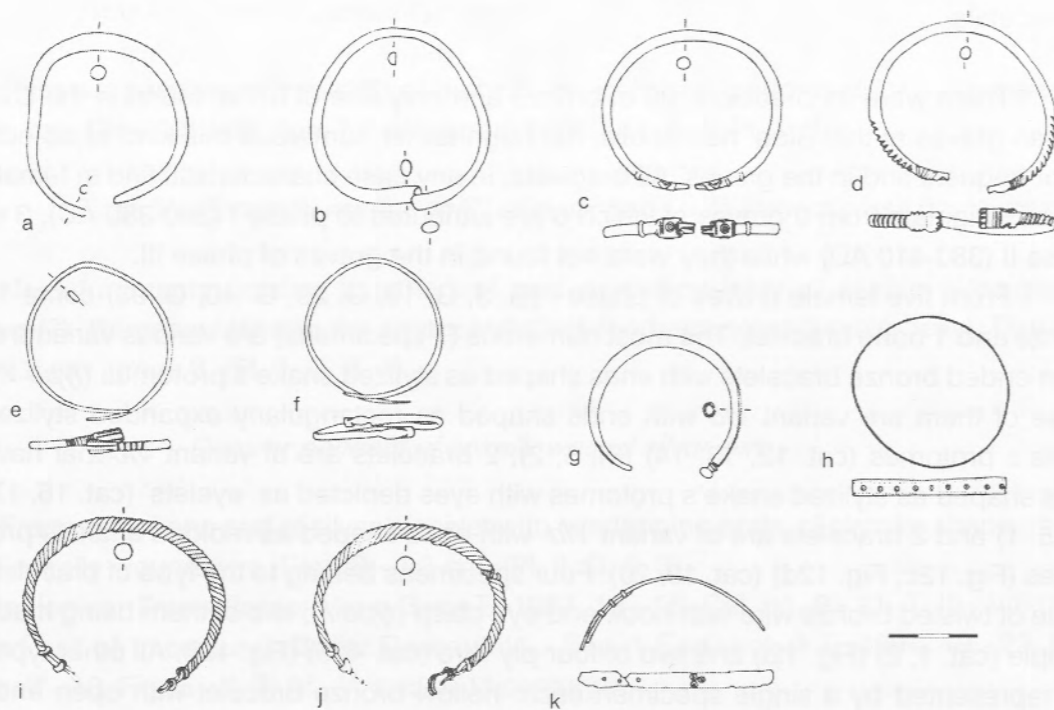


Fig. 12: Bracelets a-k.
Сл. 12: Наруквице а-к.

In the phase II of this necropolis the bracelets were found in four graves (G. 23, G. 57, G. 60, G. 62). Three deceased women had one bracelet each: person buried in grave 57 (Pl. VII, G. 57, 2) had bronze bracelet of twisted wire on the left arm; the deceased in grave 60 had bronze bracelet with open ends shaped as stylized snake's protomes on left upper arm and the deceased buried in grave 62 (Pl. VII, G. 62, 1) had on right upper arm the bracelet of twisted wire. Only person buried in grave 23 (Pl. III, G. 23; 2-3) had on each upper arm one bronze open-ended bracelet with snake's protomes.

Distribution of this kind of finds within phases of Late Roman necropolis 'Slog' illustrates well the path *Timacum Minus* followed from economically stable settlement in the middle of the 4th century where pagan customs had still been observed via impoverished population in the end of 4th and the beginning of 5th century to the trade and mining settlement of the first half of the 5th century the inhabitants of which accepted Christianity.

All our bracelets except the bone one and hollow bronze bracelet with one end expanded in button-like protrusion belong to common Late Roman types that are frequent at the necropolises of that time throughout the Empire.

Bracelets made of three-ply or four-ply twisted bronze wire (*type I*) are dated into the 4th century and that corresponds with chronological determination of the specimens from graves of phase I and II. They represent local products, which some authors relate to Sarmatian population.⁸⁰ Somewhat chronologically limited, in the sec-

⁸⁰ Jovanović A. 1978, 26 - 27.

ond half of the 4th century, are the band-like bracelets decorated with 'eyelets' and by punctuation (*type III*). Cast bracelets with tapering open ends (*type IV*) or ends expanding like tubes (*type V*) are dated in the 4th - first half of the 5th century, that is second half of the 4th - 6th century and represent also local products. Specimens with open ends terminating in the stylized snake's protomes (*type VI* - so called Schlagenkopfarmring) comprise autochthonous and Hellenistic components. They are local product, probably of some workshop in Naissus.⁸¹ Variant with fan-like flaring ends (*V/a*) is dated in the 4th century, variant with protomes of square shape (*V/b*) is dated in the second half of the 4th century while variants with ends shaped as stylized snake's protomes with eyes depicted as 'eyelets' (*V/c*) and molded protomes (*V/d*) occur from the second half of the 4th century to the middle of the 5th century. Bracelets of open type with one end having button-like protrusion (*type II*) are infrequent in Upper Moesia. Their frequent occurrence in Pannonia suggest perhaps the import from that area in the 4th century as is the case with bracelet of bone platelets decorated with 'eyelets' that is dated in the period between the years 330 and 380 AD.⁸²

Type I - Bracelet of twisted wire with hook-and-eye clasp

Variant a - Bracelet of three-ply twisted wire (Fig. 12i)

1 Bronze bracelet of three-ply twisted wire. Hook-and-eye clasp missing. Dim. 5.2 cm; grave 19. (Pl. III, G. 19, 3)

Analogies: **Beška**: Marijanski-Manojlović M. 1987, T. 17, G. 18, 4 - 5, T. 26, G. 35, 5, T. 33, G. 54, 9 - 10, first half of 4th century.

2 Bronze bracelet of three-ply twisted wire with hook-and-eye clasp. Dim. R = 6.8 cm; grave 40 (Pl. VI, G. 40, 6)

Analogies: same as cat. no. 1

Lit. Петровић П. - Јовановић С. 1997, 117, grave 40/4.

3 Bronze bracelet of three-ply twisted wire with hook-and-eye clasp. Dim. R = 6.5 cm; grave 62 (Pl. VII, G. 62, 1)

Analogies: same as cat. no. 1.

Variant b - Bracelets of four-ply twisted wire (Fig. 12j)

4 Bronze bracelet of four-ply twisted wire with hook-and-eye clasp. Dim. R = 7.2 cm; grave 29 (Pl. V, G. 29, 3)

⁸¹ Jovanović A. 1978, 23 - 25.

⁸² Petković S. 1995, 40.

Analogies: **Bavaria**: Keller E. 1971, 98, Typ 2 a, T. 7, 7; T. 8, 10, T. 16, 9 - 10, T. 19, 6, T. 21, 11 - 13, T. 24, 4 - 5, T. 26, 4, T. 40, 1, T. 42, 2, T. 47, 3, T. 50, 10, third quarter of 4th century.

Lit: Петровић П. - Јовановић С. 1997, 116, grave 29/3.

5 Fragment of bronze bracelet of four-ply twisted wire. Dim. R = 7.00 cm; grave 29. (Pl. V, G. 29, 4)

Analogies: same as cat. no. 4.

Lit: Петровић П. - Јовановић С. 1997, 116, grave 29/3.

6 Fragment of bronze bracelet of four-ply twisted wire and hook for fastening at one end. Dim. R = 7 cm; grave 57 (Pl. VII, G. 57, 2)

Analogies: same as cat. no. 4.

Type II - Hollow bracelet of sheet bronze with open ends and button-like protrusion at one end (Fig. 12g)

7 Hollow bracelet with open ends, of sheet bronze, of circular cross-section with button-like protrusion at one end. Dim. R = 5.5 cm; grave 93 (Pl. X, G. 93, 4)

Analogies: **Naissus**: Jovanović A. 1978, 30, cat. no. 32, fig. 44, 4th century; **Callatis**: Preda I. 1980, 51, type e, T. XXII, M. 358, 2, M. 314, M. 17, 2, second half of 4th century; **Ságvár**: Burger A.Sz. 1966, Fig. 107, G. 185, 1 - 2, Fig. 108, G. 191, 2, third quarter of 4th century.

Type III - Band-like bracelet of sheet bronze decorated with 'eyelets' and punctuation (Fig. 12h)

8 Band-like bronze bracelet decorated with 'eyelets' and punctuation along the edges. Dim. R = 5.5 cm; grave 29 (Pl. V, G. 29, 7)

Analogies: **Beška**: Marijanski-Manojlović M. 1987, T. 24, G. 21, 4 - 5; T. 26, G. 35, 6, second half of 4th century; **Callatis**: Preda I. 1980, 52, type f, Pl. XXIV, M. 341, second half of 4th century; **Intercisa**: Alföldi M. 1957, 421, 42, Abb. 91,8, second half of 4th century; Vágó E. - Bóna I. 1976, T. 23, G. 1236, 1, 4, 5 b, second half of 4th century; **Ságvár**: Burger A.Sz. 1966, T. 108, G. 191, 5; T. 109, G. 197, 3, G. 201, 3, third quarter of 4th century; **Lauriacum**: Kloiber A.E. 1962, T. XXIII, G. 62 neu, 1 - 1 a, end of 4th - beginning of 5th century; **Otterfing**: Keller E. 1971, Abb. 30, 3, T. 46, 4, second third of 4th - beginning of 5th century.

Lit: Петровић П. - Јовановић С. 1997, 116, grave 29/3.

Type IV - Cast bronze bracelet with tapering open ends (Fig. 12a)

9 Bronze bracelet with tapering open ends. Dim. R = 6 cm; grave 93 (Pl. X, G. 93, 3)

Analogies: **Naissus**: Jovanović A. 1978, 26, cat. no. 36 - 39, Fig. 46 - 48, 4th century; **Kladovo**: Јанковић Ђ. 1975, 209, cat. no. 22, Fig. 6, 5, final third of 4th - first half of 5th

century; **Callatis**: Preda I. 1980, 51, type e, Pl. XXIII, M. 340, M. 320, M. 355, M. 359, second half of 4th century; **Ságvár**: Burger A.Sz. 1966, Fig. 105, G. 164, 4, with coins 351 - 354 AD; **Keszthely - Dobogo**: Sági K. 1981, Abb. 3, 10, G. 10, 364 - 374AD, Abb. 56, 4, 6 a, G. 110, 320 - 330 AD.

Lit: Петровић П. - Јовановић С. 1997, 81, cat. 5.

Type V - Cast bracelet with open ends expanding into a trumpet shape (Fig. 12b)

10 Bronze bracelet with open trumpet-like ends. Dim. R = 6.5 cm; grave 93. (Pl. X, G. 93, 2)

Analogies: **Naissus**: Jovanović A. 1978, cat. no. 35, Fig. 45, 5th century; **Ulpiana**: Vinski Z. 1968, 106, T. 2, 3, with solidus of Justinian I; **Kladovo**: Јанковић Ђ. 1975, 209, cat. no. 18 - 21, Fig. 6, 1 - 4, final third of 4th - first half of 5th century; **Margum**: Dimitrijević - Kovačević - Vinski 1962, 119, fig. 1, 6th century; **Viminacium**: Зотовић Љ. 1981, T. VII, 5, G. 29, second half of 5th century; **Beška**: Marijanski-Manojlović M. 1987, T. 22, G. 28, 2 - 3, second half of 4th century; **Ságvár**: Burger A.Sz. 1966, Fig. 117, G. 282, 1; Fig. 119, G. 308, 2, second half of 4th century; **Intercisa**: Vágó E. - Bóna I. 1976, T. 22, G. 1185, 7, final quarter of 4th - first quarter of 5th century.

Type VI - Cast bracelets with open ends shaped as stylized animal's protomes

Variant a - Stylized flaring animal protomes (Fig. 12e)

11 Bronze bracelet with open ends decorated with stylized flaring animal protomes. Dim. R = 5.2 cm; grave 23 (Pl. III, G. 23, 3; Pl. 5, 1)

Analogies: **Kialjka**: Станчев Ст. - Чангова ?. - Петков Хр. 1961, 37, obr. 3, 4; **Ságvár**: Burger A.Sz. 1966, Fig. 109, G. 201, 6, third quarter of 4th century; **Lauriacum**: Kloiber A.E. 1962, 45, G. 32 b, T. XVII, 3 - 3a, end of 4th - beginning of 5th century; **Gügingen**: Keller E. 1971, 99, Typ 5, Abb. 29, 2, T. 8, 5, 4th century; **Künzing**: Keller E. 1971, T. 50, 8, 4th century.

Lit: Петровић П. - Јовановић С. 1997, 114, grave 23/2.

Variant b - Stylized rectangularly expanded animal protomes (Fig. 12f)

12 Bronze bracelet with open ends terminating in stylized rectangularly expanded animal protomes. Dim. R = 4.7 cm; grave 40 (Pl. VI, G. 40, 3)

Analogies: **Ságvár**: Burger A.Sz. 1966, Fig. 118, G. 302, 2, mid 4th century; **Callatis**: Preda I. 1980, 51, type e, T. XXII, M. 356, second half of 4th century; **Burgheim**: Keller E. 1971, 102, Typ 6 c, Abb. 29, 6, T. 15, 16, second third of 4th century.

Lit: Петровић П. - Јовановић С. 1997, 117, grave 40/4.

13 Bronze bracelet with open ends terminating in stylized rectangularly expanded animal protomes. Dim. R = 4.9 cm; grave 40 (Pl. VI, G. 40, 4)

Analogies: **Callatis**: Preda I. 1980, 51, type e, T. XXI, M. 340, 1, second half of 4th century; **Grünwald**: Keller E. 1971, 99, Typ 5, Abb. 29, 2, T. 29, 7, 10, 4th century.

Lit: same as cat. no. 12.

14 Bronze bracelet with open ends terminating in stylized rectangularly expanded animal protomes. Dim. R = 4.8 cm; grave 40. (Pl. VI, G. 40, 5)

Analogies: same as cat. no. 12.

Lit: same as cat. no. 12.

Variant c - Snake protomes, eyes depicted by 'eyelets' (Fig. 12c)

15 Bronze bracelet with open ends decorated with snake's protomes. Dim. R = 5.4 cm; grave 23. (Pl. III, G. 23, 2; Pl. 5, 1)

Analogies: **Naissus**: Jovanović A. 1978, 29, cat. no. 12 - 14, Fig. 31 - 32, 4th century; **Kialjka**: Станчев Ст. - Чангова ? - Петков Хр. 1961, 37, obr. 3, 5; **Callatis**: Preda I. 1980, 50, Pl. XX, M. 342, M. 359, second half of 4th century; **Ságvár**: Burger A.Sz. 1966, Fig. 96, G. 27, 2, final third of 4th century; **Intercisa**: Alföldi M. 1957, 418 - 421, Abb. 90, second half of 4th - beginning of 5th century; **Valley**: Keller E. 1971, 101, Typ 6 b, Abb. 29, 5, T. 22, 3, second third of 4th - beginning of 5th century.

16 Bronze bracelet with open ends decorated with snake's protomes. Dim. R = 6.5 cm; grave 29. (Pl. V, G. 29, 5)

Analogies: same as cat. no. 15

Lit: Петровић П. - Јовановић С. 1997, 116, grave 29/3.

17 Bronze bracelet with open ends decorated with snake's protomes. Dim. R = 6.2 cm; grave 29. (Pl. V, G. 29, 6)

Analogies: same as cat. no. 15

Lit: same as cat. no. 15

18 Bronze bracelet with open ends terminating in stylized snake's protomes. Dim. R = 4.7 cm; grave 60. (Pl. VII, G. 60, 2)

Analogies: same as cat. no. 15

Variant d - Stylized animal protomes, modeled (Fig. 12d)

19 Bronze bracelet with open ends modeled as stylized animal protomes. Dim. R = 6.5 cm; grave 3 (Pl. I, G. 3, 4; Pl. 5, 2)

Analogies: **Intercisa**: Vágó E. - Bóna I. 1976, G. 1150, T. 20, 3; G. 1185, T. 22, 8, final quarter of 4th - first half of 5th century; **Redl**: Keller E. 1971, 101, Typ 6a, Abb. 29, 3, T. 20, 4, 10, second half of 4th century.

20 Bronze bracelet with open ends modeled as stylized animal protomes. Dim. R = 6 cm; grave 3. (Pl. I, G. 3, 5)

Analogies: same as cat. no. 19.

Type VII - band-like bracelet of bone platelets, decorated with 'eyelets' (Fig. 12k)

21 Bracelet of bone platelets joined by bronze rivets, decorated with 'eyelets'. Dim. R = 6.5 cm; grave 93 (Pl. X, G. 93, 5)

Analogies: **Diana**: Petković S. 1995, 88, cat. no. 429, T. XXVI, 3 a - b, 4th century; **Intercisa**: Alföldi M. 1957, 484 - 485, T. LXXXIV, 15 - 17, 4th century; **Gorsium**: Bíró M.T. 1987, 53 - 54, Fig. 340 - 402, second third of 4th - final quarter of 4th century, 330 - 378/380 AD; **Ságvár**: Burger A. Sz. 1966, T. 108, G. 191, 3 a - f; T. 109, G. 201, 8, third quarter of 4th century; **Tökod**: Lányi V. 1981 Abb. 4, G. 24; Abb. 7, G. 52; Abb. 10, G. 77; Abb. 13, G. 96; Abb. 14, G. 97, final third of 4th century.

f. Finger rings

Even though one of the most favorite elements of jewelry, finger rings are rather infrequent finds in the Late Roman graves of the 'Slog' necropolis. Four bronze specimens of various types come from two graves of phase I (G. 3, G. 40) and two graves of phase II (G. 12, G. 27).

The simplest is the finger ring - hoop of open type with meeting, tapering ends made of bronze wire of elliptical cross section (*type I*, cat 1) (Fig. 13a). It originates from grave 40 (Pl. VI, G. 40, 7) ascribed to phase I of Late Roman necropolis (350 - 380 AD). The jewelry set from this grave includes also a pair of bronze earrings - hoops with pendants, string of variegated glass beads of various shape, three bronze bracelets with ends shaped as schematized snakes' heads and one bracelet of twisted bronze wire besides the finger ring. Despite the fact that osteological analysis was impossible due to the poor preservation of the skeleton this find confirmed that a woman was buried in grave 40. Finding of the ring on the chest indicates that deceased woman was laid on the back with arms bent at elbows and hands on the chest.

It is interesting that identical shape is encountered in the Late Roman necropolises but used as earrings made of gold, silver⁸³ or bronze wire⁸⁴. These earrings are associated with nomadic tribes, which from the middle of the 4th century spread over the territory of the Empire. Our specimen is identified as finger ring. It is suggested by the presence of a pair of earrings found to the left and right of the skull as well as the position where it was found.

Bronze finger ring - hoop of open-end type with overlapping ends made of bronze wire of circular section (*type II*, cat. 2) (Fig. 13b) belonged to the grown up per-

⁸³ Kovrig I. 1957, 209 - 255.

⁸⁴ Зотовић Љ. 1995, 233 - 234, type I; Terjal J. 1999a, 245.

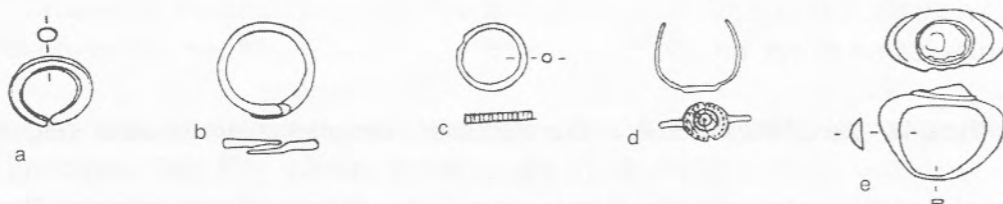


Fig. 13: Finger rings a-e
Сл. 13: Прстење а-е.

son buried in the grave 27 (Pl. IV, G. 27, 2) dating from phase II of Late Roman necropolis (380 - 410 AD). The ring represents very simplified form of a finger ring with ends shaped as schematized snakes' heads. This, basically Hellenistic form is very frequent among the jewelry of Roman period.⁸⁵ Later specimens already reveal elements of form simplification while Late Roman specimens like this one are totally schematized and suggest local production. Buckle coming from the same grave suggests that ring belonged to an adult male even though the osteological analysis was not possible.

Bronze finger ring - hoop of close-end type decorated with vertical incisions (*type III*, cat. 3) (Fig. 13c) was worn by adult woman buried in grave 3 (Pl. I, G. 3, 6) attributed to the phase I of Late Roman necropolis (350 - 380 AD). The deceased woman had a jewelry assemblage, which included also a pair of bronze earrings, two necklaces and two bronze bracelets with ends shaped as schematized snakes' heads besides the ring. Circular finger rings produced by bending of metal wire or band are not chronologically relevant.⁸⁶ Specimens originating from many 4th century necropolises throughout the Empire show that this simple form, especially of bronze, was popular and attainable by large groups of population.

Somewhat more complex is bronze finger ring, which has an extension on the hoop - elliptical head decorated with three concentric circles in the center while the edge of the head is decorated with a series of punched dots (*type IV*, cat. 4) (Fig. 13d). It was found in the grave 12 (Pl. III, G. 12, 3) attributed to phase II of Late Roman necropolis (380 - 410 AD) where an adult woman who also had a string of glass beads was buried. This type represents simplified form of finger rings, which at the junction of hoop and circular or elliptical head had granules and which are related to the north Pontus workshops.⁸⁷ Although products from these workshops are frequent in the eastern Balkan provinces during 4th and 5th century we can assume existence of the local workshops that produced somewhat simplified forms often decorated to personal taste. Decoration of this finger ring is identical with decoration of earrings belonging to the deceased woman buried in grave 3. Concentric circles and 'eyelets' had not been often used for jewelry decoration but are common motives of decoration on various objects for everyday use during the entire Late Roman period.

⁸⁵ Ruseva-Slokoska Lj. 1991, 72, type II.

⁸⁶ Поповић И. 1992, 15, type IX.

⁸⁷ Јовановић А. 1978, 14 - 15.

The exception is the finger ring from grave II from Ropinski potok. Massive silver ring with hoop gradually expanding towards the head has angular shoulders and now damaged inlay of dark blue glass (*type V*, cat. 5) (Fig. 13e; Pl. 3, 4). It belonged to an adult male whose remains were deposited after cremation in the elliptical burial pit. As it is suggested by traces of burning on the ring and the inlay the deceased was cremated with the finger ring while a pottery lamp was placed in the grave later. This type of finger rings was introduced during the 2nd century and was in use during the entire 3rd century.⁸⁸ They have been produced in the western parts of the Empire and imported in our territory.⁸⁹ Our finger ring is dated according to the stratigraphic data and pottery lamp into the second half of the 3rd possibly even the beginning of the 4th century.

Type I - Finger ring - hoop with open, meeting ends (Fig. 13a)

1 Bronze finger ring - hoop with tapering and meeting ends made of the wire of elliptic cross section. Dim. R = 1.9 cm; grave 40

Analogies: **Viminacium**: Зотовић Љ. 1981, Т. XIV, 1, G. 51, as earring, second half of 5th century; **Callatis**: Preda I. 1980, 54, type a, Pl. XXV, M. 345, 4th century.

Lit: Петровић П. - Јовановић С. 1997, 117, grave 40/1.

Type II - Finger ring - hoop with overlapping ends (Fig. 13b)

2 Bronze finger ring - hoop with overlapping ends made of wire of circular cross section. Dim. R = 2.2 cm; grave 27

Analogies: **Aquincum**: Topál J. 1993, 33, G. 68, Pl. 46/7, second third of 3rd century; **Tókod**: Lányi V. 1981, Abb. 14, G. 97, 5th century.

Type III - Finger ring - hoop of closed type (Fig. 13c)

3 Bronze finger ring - hoop made of the wire of circular cross section decorated with vertical incisions. Dim. R = 1.6 cm; grave 3.

Analogies: **Beška**: Marijanski-Manojlović M. 1987, T. 39, G. 68, 2, 4th century; **Intercisa**: Alföldi M. 1957, 413, Ringe Cat. 15, Cat. 61, 4th century; Vágó E. - Bóna I. 1978, T. 4, G. 36, 7 a - c, T. XLI, 8 - 10, with coin of Valens; **Aquincum**: Topál J. 1993, Pl. 68, G. 110, 1, 4th century; **Keszthely - Dobogo**: Sági K. 1981, Abb. 3, 14, G. 10 (364 - 374); **Lauriacum**: Kloiber A.E. 1962, T. XII, G. 16 a, 4 - 4 a, end of 4th -beginning of 5th century; **Valley**: Keller E. 1971, 108, Typ 1, T. 22, 15, T. 23, 11, second third of 4th century; **Wessling**: Keller E. 1971, T. 40, 2, second third of 4th century; **Callatis**: Preda I. 1980, 54, type a, Pl. XXV, M. 358, M. 360, 1, M. 352, 1, M. 334, 1, M. 349, M. 350, 4th century.

⁸⁸ Поповић И. 1992, 10, type II.

⁸⁹ Јовановић А. 1978, 12.

Type IV - Finger ring with flat, elliptic head (Fig. 13d)

4 Bronze finger ring with flat elliptic head decorated with concentric circles with dot in the center and punctation along the edge. Dim. R = 2 cm; grave 12

Analogies: **Callatis**: Preda I. 1980, 54, type b, Pl. XXV, M. 101, M. 360, 2, middle and final third of 4th century.

Type V - Massive finger ring with angular shoulders and elliptical flat setting for an inlay (Fig. 13e)

5 Silver finger ring with massive elliptical hoop of triangular section and elliptical flat head with dark blue inlay. Shoulder is flattened and conspicuous. Finger ring is disfigured due to exposure to high temperature that also partially damaged the glass inlay. Dim. R1 = 30 mm, R2 = 20 mm; grave II, Ropinski potok. (Pl. 3, 4)

Analogies: **Ravna - Campsa**: *Stare kulture u Đerdapu* 1969, 115, T. XLI, 1 - 2, 3rd - 4th century; **Scupi**: Микулчић И. 1975, 98, Т. XI, 70, second half of 2nd -beginning of 3rd century; **Mala Kopašnica, Naissus - Jagodin Mala, Gradišnica**: Jovanović A. 1978, 11 - 12, cat. no. 1, of gold; cat. no. 3, fig. 2, of silver; cat. no. 6, fig. 5, of silver, second half of 2nd - 3rd century; **Ljuljin - Jambol**: Гетов Л. - Попов Ж. 1972, 43 - 44, obr. 5 a, first half of 3rd century; **Ratiaria, Kabila, Apiaria, Madara**: Ruseva-Slokoska Lj. 1991, Cat. no 194 - 195, 199, 237, 2nd - 3rd century; **Durostorum**: Popović I. - Donevski P. 1999, 52 - 53, e) Ss MA Inv. no II 1748, 2nd - mid 3rd century and g) Ss MA Inv. no 1728, second half of 3rd century.

2 COSTUME ELEMENTS

a. Fibulae

Relatively small number of fibulae has been found in the grave associations at the necropoles of *Timacum Minus* fortification. These nine (9) fibulae and fibulae fragments could be classified in five basic types.

The earliest *type I* (Pl. II, G. 8, 2) comprises two fragments of a spring of large bronze fibula of Middle La Tene type found in the grave 8 of the 'Slog' necropolis that date to the earlier inhumation necropolis dated in the end of 1st and the first half of the 2nd century. This burial of an adult woman besides remains of above mentioned fibula discovered near the left clavicle also contained other interesting finds dating from 1st century BC /1st century AD transition. These finds include luxurious string of amber, opal and glass paste beads and pendants, fragment of silver pendant of spirally wound wire and gem of purple glass paste. We think that deceased woman was member of population consisting of autochthonous people and Orientals, who came to *Timacum*

Minus with cohort *I Thracum Syriacae* after establishing of permanent fort in the time of Vespasian.⁹⁰ It is difficult to tell to which fibula type belonged about 9 cm long coil but it was most probably the 'Jarak' type or type of astragaloid Dacian fibula. Both types are typical for the end of the Late Iron Age in our region and are dated in the second half of 1st century BC and first half of the 1st century AD.⁹¹ They developed from Thracian type of shield-like fibulae in the Dacian territory and they had been encountered in the late Dacian hoards but also in oppida so in the recent literature they are treated as the type characteristic of Scordisci.⁹²

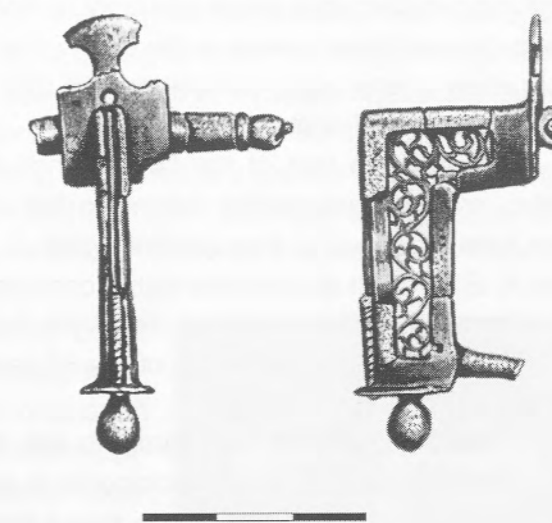


Fig. 14: Fibula - Ropinski potok
Сл. 14: Фибула - Ропински поток.

One luxurious silver hinged fibula made in the *opus interrasile* technique and classified as *type II* has been found in a cremation burial (G. I) in the 'Ropinski potok' necropolis (Fig. 9, Fig. 14, Pl. 3, 5). This technique especially popular in the 3rd century was applied in production of gold hinged fibulae and early cruciform fibulae with ajouré inscription.⁹³ However, jewelry made in the *opus interrasile* technique is exceptionally rare at Roman sites and in museum collections in our country and we do not know about any fibula specimen decorated in such a way.⁹⁴ Still, there are indications that this type of jewelry was also locally produced in the end of 3rd and in the 4th century. It concerns two grave finds of gold finger rings with inscription from *Viminacium* and *Pontes* and clasp of a necklace from *Margum*.⁹⁵ However, *opus interrasile* technique had been rarely used in silver, which on the other hand is because of local tradition most popular material for jewelry production in the Balkan Roman provinces. Interesting for us are finds of necklaces consisting of silver segments decorated with ajouré motives of peltae from Vinik near Niš and from Podujevo.⁹⁶ These necklaces and fibula from the necropolis 'Ropinski potok' possibly indicate the existence of some

⁹⁰ Petrović P. 1995, 32 - 33.

⁹¹ Todorović J. 1972, 62 - 63, T. VI, 5, VII, 3, XV, 6; Јовановић М - Јовановић Б. et al. 1988, 96 - 97; Вукмановић М. - Радојчић Н. 1995, cat. no. 22 - 24; Sladić M. 1997, 60 - 61, Fig. 47.

⁹² Garašanin M. 1957, 9, Fig. 2. - Author quotes find from Jarak in Srem but also from Stol near Niš. Silver fibula from Stol has bow decorated with coral-red enamel, and pin-holder similar to late La Tene 'spoon-like' fibulae - Dr M. Stojić, counselor in Institute of Archaeology in Belgrade, personal communication; Gumă M. - Rustiou A. - Săcărin C. 1999, 67, Fig. 1, 6. - Dacian fortification at the site Divici - Grad has three phases, from the end of 2nd century BC to the 1st century AD, and fibula was found in the earliest horizon.

⁹³ Behrens G. 1950, 10, Cat. 11, 1 - 2; Noll R. 1974, 227 - 228, Anm. 15, Abb. 6 - 7.

⁹⁴ Поповић И. 1996, 57 - 58.

⁹⁵ Jovanović A. 1981, 84, T. I, 2; Поповић И. 2001, 95, cat. no. 12, 24, 62.

⁹⁶ Jovanović A. 1978, 46 - 47, cat. no. 7, Sl. 79, cat. no. 9, Sl. 81.

workshop in Dardania, most probably in *Naissus* that produced silver jewelry in the *opus interrasile* technique. In any case, our fibula is an example of first-class handicraft of local artisans.

More than half of the fibulae finds from *Timacum Minus* necropoles belong to the cruciform type classified in four variants (*type III, variants A, B, C, D*). It is understandable considering that most of investigated graves date from the last third of the 4th to the beginning of the 5th century (phase I and II, 350 - 410 AD).

Two variants of cruciform fibulae have been encountered at 'Slog' necropolis: in grave 44, near the left knee (*sic* /) was found bronze cruciform fibula with short and narrow bow of trapezoid section and long trapezoid catchplate decorated with a pair of 'eyelets' next to the bow and two pairs of 'eyelets' at the opposite end (*type III, var. B*) (Fig. 15), and in the grave 69 A to the left of pelvis (*sic* /) was found massive bronze cruciform fibula with short, wide bow of trapezoid section and long rectangular catchplate decorated with eight pairs of circles with band decorated with oblique incisions between them (*type III, var. C*) (Fig. 16). In the first grave, from which osteological material was so poorly preserved that neither gender nor age of the deceased could have been established, in the same place as fibula were also found fragmented glass bottle, belt buckle and few glass paste beads and near the shinbones buckles and ends from shoe straps. Two bronze coins of emperor Constantius II were found in the grave as well. We think that this was the male grave from phase I of Late Roman necropolis 'Slog' that was damaged by subsequent burials of the graves of phase II (G. 26 and G. 27) so the grave goods and skeleton were dislocated. Also, in the grave 69A was most probably buried an elderly male (*ad. - sen.*) whose skeletal remains decomposed to the great extent except the shinbones and grave goods include conical glass goblet together with cruciform fibula. In the same burial pit on top of this deceased person was buried and adult woman (G.69) without any finds and offerings but it should be taken into consideration that the grave was disturbed by burying of Late Roman grave of phase II and of medieval grave (G. 53 and G. 56). Probably in the course of burying this woman the skeleton and grave goods of previous burial were assembled

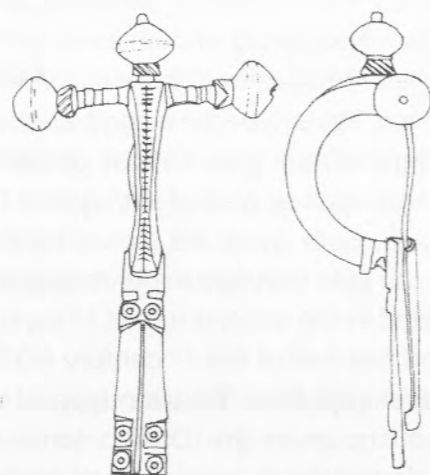


Fig. 15: Cruciform fibula - grave 44
Сл. 15: Крстообразна фибула - гроб 44.

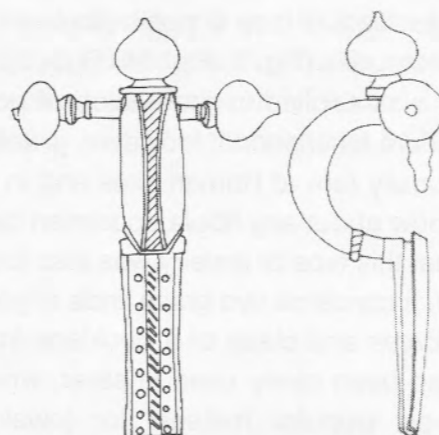


Fig. 16: Cruciform fibula - grave 69A
Сл. 16: Крстообразна фибула - гроб 69A.

in one section of burial pit so that is why fibula and goblet were found near pelvis and legs. According to renowned analogies and the stratigraphy of the 'Slog' necropolis we could conclude that bronze cruciform fibulae of *variant B* produced generally during second third of the 4th century and of *variant C* originating from third quarter of the 4th century, the time of Valentinian, are found in male, military graves of phase I of the necropolis dating from 350 to 380 AD. Fibulae could have belonged to the Roman soldiers, members of cohort *II Aurelia Dardanorum* or the veterans settled in *Timacum Minus*.

From the necropolis 'Ropinski potok' come two cruciform fibulae: bronze fibula catchplate decorated with facets, *type III, variant A*, from cremation burial (G. I; Pl. XIII, 3) where was also found silver hinged fibula decorated in the *opus interrasile* technique and luxurious gold-plated fibula with massive bow and rectangular catchplate decorated with three pairs of peltae, *type III, variant D* (Fig. 16; Pl. 3, 5), found in grave - cist built of tegulae containing cremation or inhumation burial. This second fibula we would study in more detail in the section dealing with finds from cultural layer (see: **C. FINDS FROM CULTURAL LAYER**).



Fig. 17: Gold cruciform fibula
Сл. 17: Златна крстообразна фибула

Catchplate of bronze cruciform fibula found in grave I belongs to an early type with rectangular catchplate shorter than the bow of square or hexagonal section and with channeled or molded bar with variously shaped bulbs: spherical, oval, conical, faceted or cone-shaped. Our *type III A* could according to analogies and finding conditions be dated in the end of 3rd - beginning of 4th century.⁹⁷ Grave I where besides few atypical pottery fragments only luxurious silver hinged fibula was found yielded very sparse carbonized anthropological remains so it was not possible to establish gender and age of cremated individual. According to our opinion a man of considerable rank in Roman army or administration was buried in this grave. In any case, we can conclude according to the finds from grave I that cremation ceremony was practiced at *Timacum Minus* necropoles at the turn of 3rd to 4th century. The cremation ritual is confirmed in the Central Balkans at the turn of the 3rd to 4th century as the graves of Mala Kopašnica - Sase III type.⁹⁸

⁹⁷ Pröttel P.M. 1988, 349 - 353, Abb. 1 - author quotes series of analogies from grave associations dated by coins from second half of the 3rd and first quarter of the 4th century.

⁹⁸ Jovanović A. 1984, 110 - 112, Map 20, graves of Mala Kopašnica - Sase type, 1st - 4th century; Zotović Lj. 1964, 106; Зотовић Љ. 1968, 27 - 28, in cremation burials have been found conical glass goblet, an apple with six Constantinian coins and gilded cruciform fibula, 4th century; Микулчић И. 1974, 128 - 130, graves 15, 126 and 180 a, dated into the end of 3rd - first half of the 4th century; Томовић М. - Јовановић Ђ. 1997, 210 - 211, three cremation burials under barrows, dated in the end of 3rd - beginning of 4th century.

Grave of an adult woman where two large iron arc fibulae were found dates from final phase of interment at Late Roman necropolis 'Slog' (G. 107, phase III). Although fibulae are very corroded and damaged we think they belong to the type of arc fibulae usually made of iron with a spring and large rectangular catchplate having button-like end or coil, type *Viminacium - Novae* (our type IV) (Pl. XII, G. 107, 1-2). This type is characteristic for the limes of Danubian provinces *Moesia I*, *Moesia II* and *Pannonia I* from the middle of the 5th to the beginning of the 6th century. Fibulae had been found in female graves always in a pair and most often near collarbones. They occurred in necropoles associated with different ethnic groups of barbarians - Ostrogoths, Alans, Gepides and outside Danube valley they were encountered in the 5th-6th century associations in the Caucasus.⁹⁹ We think that this type of fibulae developed autonomously in two distant areas, Danube basin and Caucasus at approximately same time but still slightly earlier in the Balkans. It seems that already in the second half of 3rd century in the central Balkan region did occur the type of arc bronze and iron fibulae with rectangular catchplate having coil or button-like extension. It is possible that fibulae of *Viminacium - Novae* type developed according to tradition of Early Iron Age fibulae (Iron Age III after M. Garašanin) of the central Balkans.¹⁰⁰ Our specimens have been found in a grave damaged by medieval burial (G. 106) so upper part of the body is destroyed: thorax is missing and skull is fragmented. Disturbed grave 107 was probably also plundered but it is interesting that fibulae were placed near the feet. Next to the feet were also found four small iron rivets with pyramid head, most probably parts of footwear. According to the stratigraphy of Late Roman necropolis at site 'Slog' iron fibulae from grave 107 could be dated in the first half of the 5th century.

Only two cruciform fibulae (*type III, var. B - C*) have been found in the graves of phase I at Late Roman necropolis 'Slog'. They were discovered in the graves of men, most probably Roman soldiers or veterans (G. 44 and G. 69A). There was also one fragment of cruciform fibula (*type III, var. C*) originating most probably from the grave of same phase but destroyed by medieval burials (G. 70 - 73) (Pl. XV, 3). A pair of iron fibulae (*type IV*) was found in a female burial (G. 107) from phase III of the necropolis. Despite the fact that many graves had been plundered or disturbed by medieval burials it is evident that fibula was not customary element of the costume of population buried in Late Roman necropolis 'Slog'. Also, in the course of investigations of *Timacum Minus* fortification relatively small number of fibulae was encountered in the habitation horizons dating from second half of the 5th and first half of the 5th century.¹⁰¹

⁹⁹ Амброз А.К. 1966, Group 13, 46 - 47, T, 6, 2 - 9 - according to the author the originated in the 4th - 5th century in the Caucasus region and they existed until the 9th century but are particularly characteristic of the 8th - 9th century in the the North Caucasus, in Ossetia; Schulze-Dörrlamm M. 1986, 605 - 608, Abb. 11 - 15 - author is of the opinion that that this fibula type developed in the Danube basin and that Ostrogoths (*sic* !) in the Byzantine army transferred it to the east, to the Caucasus. However, these fibulae are elements of female costume and had not been found in male graves.

¹⁰⁰ Vasić R. 1999, 101 - 102, Armbrustfibel mit Tierkopf am Fussende, second half of the 5th - 4th century BC.

¹⁰¹ Of thirty fibulae found in the course of fortification investigation only eight date from layers and associations of the second half of the 4th and first half of the 5th century, while most of them are dated according to type and finding conditions from the beginning of 2nd to the middle of the 4th century.

In the necropolis 'Ropinski potok' fragments of two fibulae (*type II, type III B*) were found in one of three investigated graves (G.I) and in the course of surveying of the same site in 1977 one luxurious cruciform gilded fibula (*type III D*) had been found in one of the graves unearthed in the bank profile of Ropinski potok. It is evident that in this section of necropolis of *Timacum Minus* fortification the inhumation and cremation rituals were synchronous, the fact confirmed by the grave finds and pottery from the cultural layer dating from the 3rd - first half of the 4th century. When fibulae are concerned, specimens from grave I could be dated in the 3rd / 4th century transition and cruciform gilded fibula with three pairs of peltae on the catchplate had been produced during first third of the 4th century.¹⁰²

Type I - Large Middle La Tene bronze fibula with spring (Pl. II, G. 8, 2)

1 Two fragments of a spring of Middle La Tene bronze fibula. There are 22 coils on the longer fragment and 15 on the shorter one. Dim. d - 5.3 cm, d1 - 3.7 cm; grave 8

Type II - Hinged silver fibula with high pin holder, button-like extension on the catchplate and bow consisting of an L-shaped frame decorated in ajouré technique (Fig. 14)

2 Silver hinged fibula with flat head decorated with pair of peltae, with profiled transversal with arms (left is missing) ended with 'bulbs'. Bow is of L shape, catchplate has button-like extension and pin holder is on a rest of circular section. Bow consists of L-shaped frame inlaid with silver sheet decorated with ajouré vegetable motif. Bow frame, which is partially damaged is decorated with twisted wire on the upper surface. Pin-holder most probably of trough shape is missing. Fragmented pin is made of twisted silver wire. Dim. 49 x 33 mm; Ropinski potok, grave I. (Pl. 3, 5; Pl. XIII, G. 1, 4) Analogies: **Danube basin:** Behrens G. 1950, 10, Cat. 11, 1, Abb. 13, 9, hinged fibula with L - shaped bow and ajouré inscription *utere felix*; **Ostrovany - Osztrópataka:** Behrens G. 1950, 10, Cat. 11, 2, Abb. 13, 10, with inscription *utere felix*, made of gold in *opus interrasile* technique with two 'bulbs' on transversal bar and with semicircular head, 3rd century; Kolník T. 1984, 67, obr. 166, 3rd - 4th century; Pröttel P.M. 1988, 350 - 352, Typ 1, Abb. 1, 11, end of 3rd - beginning of 4th century; **Erickstanbrae - Dumfriesshire:** Noll R. 1974, 227 - 230, A 1, Bild 6, 7, bow of golden cruciform fibula decorated in *opus interrasile* technique with inscription on one side IOVI(o)AVG(usto), on the other VOT(is)XX, made on the occasion of Diocletian's decennalia 303 / 304 AD.

¹⁰² See footnote 133 (C FINDS FROM CULTURAL LAYER).

Type III - Cruciform fibulae

Variant A - Bronze cruciform fibula Keller Type 1 A, B, Pröttel Type 1 A, B (Pl. XIII, G. 13)

3 Rectangular catchplate of bronze cruciform fibula with trough-like pin holder and with fragments of bow of trapezoid section. Catchplate is decorated with facets and two rectangular protrusions with lateral incisions are at both ends. Dim. 2.4 cm; Ropinski potok, Grave I.

Analogies: **Singidunum, Ritopek**: Bojović D. 1983 84, T. XLI, 387, T. XLII, 391, 394, 396 - 397, type 37, var. 1, end of 3rd - beginning of 4th century; **Lauriacum**: Jobst W. 1975, 95 - 96, T. 30, 226 - 227, T. 32, 236 - 237, 239, 3rd/4th century transition; **Kaiser-august**: Riha E. 1979, 172 - 173, T. 51, 1451, Gruppe 6: Typ 6. 5. 1, 4th century; **Carnuntum, Uherské Hradiště**: Peškař I. 1972, 137, T. 47, 3 - 5, second half of 3rd - beginning of 4th century.

Variant B - Bronze cruciform fibula Keller Type 3 B, Pröttel Type 3/4 B (Fig. 15)

4 Bronze cruciform fibula with short bow decorated along the ridge with strip with transversal incisions. Long trapezoid catchplate is decorated with two 'eyelets' next to the bow and two pairs of 'eyelets' at the end. Dim. d - 8.5 cm; grave 44. (Pl 10, 2)

Analogies: **Burgheim**: Keller E. 1971, 37 - 38, Typ 3 B, Abb. 11, 7, T. 16, 1, 340 - 360 AD; **Ušće**: Bojović D. 1983, 85, type 37, var. 5, T. XLVII, 416, third quarter of 4th century; **Naissus**: Jovanović A. 1978, cat. no. 49, fig. 126, first half of 4th century; **Romuliana**: Јанковић Ђ. 1983, 115, cat. no. 82, 380 - 441 AD; **Beška**: Marijanski-Manojlović M. 1987, T. 11, 4, G. 7, with coin of Constantius II; **Siscia**: Koščević R. 1980, 35, T. XXX, 266, 4th century; **Csákvár**: Sálamon A. - Barkóczy L. 1971, 64, Abb. 10, 15, G. 64, final quarter of 4th - first quarter of 5th century; **Kesthely - Dobogó**: Sági K. 1981, Abb. 13, 1, G. 55 (330 - 340 AD), Abb. 81, 6, G. 80, 350 - 360 AD, Abb. 40, 2, G. 96, 320 - 330 AD.; **Augst**: Riha, 1979, 173 - 174, Gruppe 6, Var. 6. 5. 3 B, T. 53, 1456, first third of 4th century; **Callatis**: Preda I. 1980, 35 - 36, Pl. XIV, passim 1, 350 - 380 AD; **Pernik**: Перник I, 1980, 174 - 175, obr. 114, 5, obr. 115, 4, 310 - 360 AD.

Lit: Петровић П. - Јовановић С. 1997, 115, grave 44/1.

Variant C - Bronze cruciform fibula Keller Type 4 A, Pröttel Type 3/4 B (Fig. 16)

5 Bronze cruciform fibula with short wide bow decorated along the ridge with strip with transversal incisions. Long rectangular catchplate is decorated with centrally placed strip with oblique incisions and eight pairs of circlets. Dim. length - 8 cm; grave 69A. (Pl. 10, 2)

Analogies: **Intercisa**: Vágó E. - Bóna I. 1976, T. 12, G. 944, 1, T. 14, G. 1033, T. XXXV, 2, second half of 4th century; **Ságvar**: Burger A.Sz. 1966, Fig. 104, G. 152, 8, Fig. 111, G. 218, 2, second half of 4th century; **Altenstadt**: Keller E. 1971, 38 - 41, Typ 4 A, Abb. 11, 9, T. 35, 2, 350 - 390 AD; **Wessling**: Keller E. 1971, T. 40, 4, T. 41, 8.

Lit: Петровић П. - Јовановић С. 1997, 118, grave 68 a/2.

Type IV - Iron arc fibula of Viminacium - Novae type (Pl. XI, G. 107, 1-2)

6 Iron arc fibula with long catchplate, greatly corroded. Pin missing. Dim. length - 9.5 cm; grave 107.

Analogies: **Viminacium**: Зотовић Љ. 1981, G. 3, T. I, 1, G. 14, T. III, 3 - 4, G. 28, T. VI, 6, G. 34, T. IX, 3, G. 38, T. IX, 6 - 7, second half of 5th century; **Aquis**: Јанковић Ђ. 1980, 168, T. 13, 6, second half of 5th century; **Jakovo**: Dimitrijević D. 1960, T. V, 9 - 15, T. VIII, 7, 5th century; **Pernik**: Перник I, 1980, 168, obr. 108 (3rd - beginning of 4th century); **Čertigrad**: Велков В. - Гочева З. 1971, 60, obr. 13, 4th - 5th century; **Callatis**: Preda I. 1980, 36 - 37, Pl. XIV, M. 98, 301, Pl. XXXIII, 3 (M. 92), end of 3rd - first half of 4th century.

7 Iron arc fibula with long catchplate, greatly corroded. Pin missing. Dim. length - 9.7 cm; grave 107.

Analogies: same as cat. no. 6.

b. Belt buckles

Nine (9) belt buckles and their fragments were found in the investigated section of Late Roman necropolis 'Slog'. Eight of them were found in the graves and one of them could not have been typologically determined. One was found in the layer but most probably originated from destroyed grave (G. 58).

Three main types of belt buckles were encountered at this necropolis and they were classified according to the frame, pin and plating: buckles with oval frame, pin surpassing frame edge and oval plating (*type I*) (Fig. 18a), buckles with B-shaped frame, pin surpassing frame edge and oval plating (*type II*) (Fig. 18b-c) and buckles with circular frame, pin surpassing frame edge and rectangular plating (*type III*) (Fig. 18d-e). Each of these types could have been made either of bronze (*variant A*) or of iron (*variant B*).

Belts with massive buckles, plating and belt - ends made of bronze or iron (*cingulum militiae*) were part of equipment of Roman soldiers. Exceptionally lavishly decorated metal parts of the belts, most probably with designations of certain army units are characteristic of the Late Roman period, from the middle of the 4th to the middle of the 5th century. Likewise, the barbarian chieftains in Roman service used to wear such belts often made of precious metals and lavishly decorated with engraving, ajouré technique, niello and semi-precious stone inlays. This 'barbarian' style prevailed in the period from the 5th to the 7th century and according to the types of belt garnitures and style of decoration it is possible to ascribe certain finds to specific people and tribes - Ostrogoths, Visigoths, Huns, Alans, Gepides, Avars.

It is confirmed also at 'Slog' necropolis that belt garnitures in the second half of the 4th and first half of the 5th century were related to the Roman army and are characteristic find in the graves of soldiers and veterans or members of auxiliary troops.

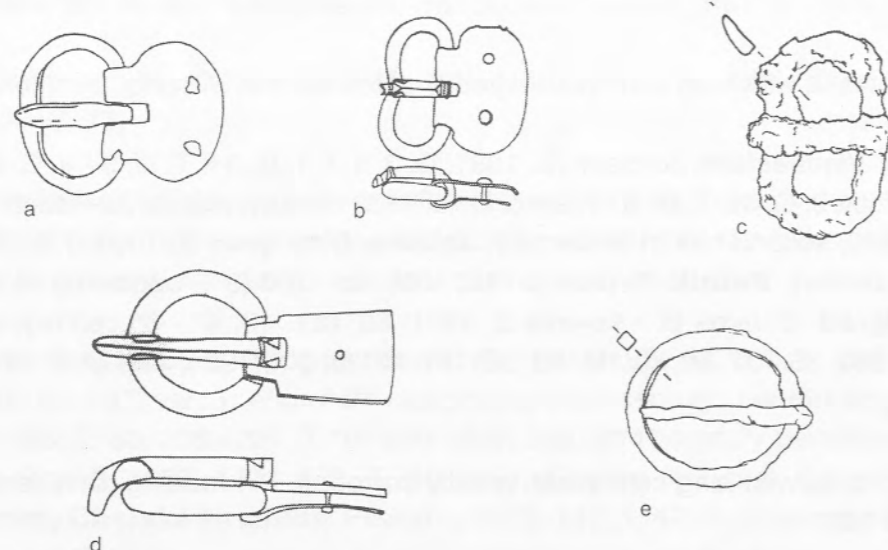


Fig. 18: Buckles a-e
Сл. 18: Појасне копче а-е.

Namely, all buckles were found in the graves of adult males except in two cases when they were found in the graves of children most probably boys of 9-10 and 10-12 years of age (G. 31A and G. 84). It is interesting to mention that graves containing belt buckles date mostly from phase II of the necropolis i.e. from 380 to 410 AD except for one grave from phase I (G. 44) and one from phase III (G. 102). Perhaps it suggests more intensive presence of most probably larger unit of *pseudocomitatenses Timacenses auxilarii* who safeguarded the Timok valley in *Timacum Minus* fortification during this period.¹⁰³ These units included besides local inhabitants also the soldiers recruited among 'barbarian' Goths, Huns and Alans settled in the territory of Empire during final quarter of the 4th century and it is confirmed by buckle types found at 'Slog' necropolis.

Simple bronze buckle with oval frame and plating and with pin surpassing the frame edge (*type I A*) (Fig. 18a, Pl. XI, G. 123, 2) was found near the pelvis in the grave of an elderly man (52 - 61 years of age) of robust physique, of medium high to high category. In addition one three-barbed arrowhead was found between ribs of the right part of the thorax and it was certainly not a grave good. There is a possibility that chest wound inflicted by the arrow the tip of which we found could have been the cause of death of this man. Grave goods suggest that it was the burial of a soldier possibly killed in battle and anthropological features of the deceased indicate that he was member of 'barbaric' population.

¹⁰³ Petrović P. 1995, 34; Петровић П. 1997, 123. Furthermore, recent investigations at Late Roman imperial complex *Felix Romuliana* in the area of public baths and especially in the south tower of west gate, confirmed presence of auxiliary equestrian units of 'barbarian' character in Timok valley during the period from 380 until 408/410 AD.

Most of the buckles are of the type with frame shaped like letter B and pin surpassing its edge (*type II*) made of iron (*variant B*) (Fig. 18c). They have been found in graves of adult men or boys usually as the only find (G. 28, G. 31A, G. 58). The buckle of this type was found in grave 25 (Pl. III, G. 25, 1), near the feet together with 32 small iron rivets with pyramid heads that probably adorned the belt.¹⁰⁴ It seems that belt buckle originating most probably from grave 58 (Pl. XV, 4) (see: **C. FINDS FROM CULTURAL LAYER**) was also placed near the feet. In grave 28 (Pl. IV, G. 28, 1) as well as in grave 84 (Pl. IX, G. 84, 2), burial of a boy of 10 - 12 years of age buckles were found near the pelvis. The latter grave also contained antler comb with two rows of teeth and curved shorter sides that was placed to left of the head. This comb type is dated strictly in the final quarter of the 4th and first half of the 5th century (see: **B. GRAVE GOODS, 1 COMBS**). Grave 31 A where a boy of 9 - 10 years was buried is joint burial with grave 31 containing anthropological remains of adult woman. In this grave disturbed by plundering besides iron buckle found near the hand of an adult woman have also been found remains of iron plating on her chest. We think that this was the grave of mother and child and that belt buckle nevertheless belongs to the child's dress. Considering finding place of iron buckles with frames shaped as letter B we came to the conclusion that belts with buckles of this type were part of the costume of the deceased but also they were grave offerings if found near the feet (G. 25, G. 58). They most probably indicated certain status, i.e. rank or affiliation to some army units and had been inherited by sons as is confirmed by finds in children graves.

The only bronze belt buckle of *type II A* (Fig. 18b; Pl. 10, 3) was found in an interesting grave of most probably male individual. This grave dating from phase I of the necropolis contained besides the mentioned buckle also numerous grave goods near the knees and right shinbone (*sic*). Most interesting of these finds are fibulae dating from the second third of the 4th century (see: 2 COSTUME ELEMENTS, a. Fibulae, *type III B*) and two coins of Constantius II of which second specimen offers the year 341 as *terminus ante quem non* of the burial. This type of buckles is on the basis of known analogies and finding conditions of our specimen dated in the third quarter of the 4th century.¹⁰⁵ Such dating is supported by stylistic traits, which point to the influence of 'barbarian' taste mainly in shaping of the pin like stylized snake. Influence of east German zoomorphic style is conspicuous on this type of Roman military belt buckles and that indicates the presence of this ethnic group in the Roman army already from the middle of the 4th century.

In contrast to the buckles revealing influence of 'barbaric' style there is a bronze belt buckle with circular frame, pin surpassing its edge and rectangular plating (*type III A*) found in a grave from phase II of 'Slog' necropolis (G. 27) (Fig. 18d; Pl. 10, 4). This

¹⁰⁴ See: d. Belt components. In one 4th century tomb from the necropolis of Doclea have been found 42 small iron rivets with pyramidal head besides iron buckle with oval frame, plating and pin surpassing the frame: Cremanović-Kuzmanović A. - Srejić D. - Velimirović-Žižić O. 1975, 130, grave 280, 9.

¹⁰⁵ Keller E. 1971, 59, Type I b, T. 16, 2, 5. On the basis of grave finds author dates this type precisely from 340 to 380 AD.

find is characteristic of Sarmatians and Alans in the second half of the 4th and in the 5th century.¹⁰⁶ In this burial of elderly male (*ad. - mat.*) greatly damaged by plundering there was also found the tip of iron arrowhead and bronze finger ring with overlapping ends. It is not impossible that this burial contained some other weapons that were destroyed due to plundering.

In the grave 102 from phase III of the necropolis 'Slog' also in the burial of an elderly male (59 - 69 years of age) of robust physique and high category as a single find was encountered near the pelvis circular iron buckle frame with pin surpassing the edge (*type III B*) (Fig. 18e). This type of belt buckles is dated from second third to the end of the 4th century but this does not correspond with archaeological context within which it was found (phase III, 410 - 450 AD). However, if we take into account the age of the deceased, this buckle as part of his military belt from the end of 4th century could have been preserved until first half of the 5th century.

We think that both graves with belt buckles of *type III* could be the burials of veterans of auxiliary troops of the Roman army recruited in final decades of the 4th century among Goths, Huns and Alans who after the battle of Adrianople were settled in the territory of the Empire.

Belt buckles of bronze and iron found in the graves of Late Roman necropolis 'Slog' disregarding small number of specimens offer specific picture of military garrison in *Timacum Minus* fortification. More intensive military presence, according to investigated section of the necropolis, could be noticed in the phase II of the necropolis (380 - 410 AD) judging by male graves with elements of military equipment. According to the type of belt buckles it could be concluded that these were auxiliary troops partly recruited among barbarians, Goths, Huns, Alans under Alatheus and Saphrax that came into the Empire territory after the battle of Adrianople. It is suggested in particular by the finds of buckles of *type II* and *type III* in male graves (G. 25, G. 27, G. 28, G. 58, G. 84, G. 102) as well as by graves with fragments of weapons (G. 27, G. 97). It should be added that buried men, according to anthropological analysis belonged to robust, tall type of build which is corresponding to the segment of mentioned barbarian population, to Goths and Alans. In any case, in the auxiliary units of Roman army in the end of 4th - beginning of 5th century besides east Germans also Iranoid populations were recruited.

¹⁰⁶ This type of belt buckles is characteristic find in the necropoles from the last quarter of the 4th - first half of the 5th century in Crimea and in Carpathian basin. In these necropoles were encountered elements of Chernyahov - Sintana de Mures culture but predominates Iranoid component of Sarmatians and Alans confirmed in grave orientation and types of funerary structures (catacombs) and in offerings of weapons in male burials and absence of fibulae in female graves. See in von der Lohe A. 1999, 37 - 38, Istvánovits E. - Kulcsár V. 1999, 69 i dalje, Fig. 8, 1, 2, 4, 4, Fig. 15, 2 - 4.

Type I - buckle with oval frame, oval plating and pin surpassing the frame edge (Fig. 18a)

1 Bronze buckle with oval plate with two rivets, oval frame and pin surpassing the frame edge. Dim. 4.7 x 3.7 cm; grave 123. (Pl. XI, G. 123, 2)

Analogies: **Doclea**: Cermanović-Kuzmanović A. - Srejšević D. - Velimirović- Žižić O. 1975, 232, grave 280, 2, with coin of Constantine I, made of iron; **Beška**: Marijanski-Manojlović M. 1987, T. 25, G. 34, 1, with cruciform fibula Keller 3: 340 - 360 AD; **Ságvar**: Burger A.Sz. 1966, Fig. 112, G. 233, 12, with cruciform fibula Keller 4 C: 350 - 380 AD; **Intercisa**: Alföldi M. 1957, 460 - 463, Abb. 104, 3 - 5, 8, final quarter of 4th century; **Poetovio**: Sagadin M. 1979, 209, T. 7, 16, T. 8, 7, second half of 4th - beginning of 5th century; **München**: Keller E. 1971, Typ 1 b, T. 25, 4; **Altenstadt**: Keller E. 1971, T. 35, 5; **Wessling**: Keller E. 1971, T. 40, 5, 340 - 380 AD; **Kialjka**: Станчев Ст. - Чангова Я. - Петков Хр. 1961, 35, obr. 2, 2, 4th century; **Callatis**: Preda I. 1980, 38 - 39, type 1. b. a., Pl. XV, M. 59, M. 342, M. 352, third quarter of 4th - beginning of 5th century; **Crimea**: Ковалевская В.Б. 1979, 19, type II/ 3, T. III, 10, 3rd - 5th century.

Type II - Buckle with frame shaped as letter B

Variant A - Buckle with frame shaped as letter B, with oval plating and pin surpassing frame edge (Fig. 18b)

2 Bronze belt buckle with oval plating, frame shaped as letter B and pin surpassing the frame edge and modeled as schematized snake's head. Dim. 3.3 cm x 3.3 cm; grave 44. (Pl. 10, 3)

Analogies: **Intercisa**: Alföldi M. 1957, 460, Abb. 101, 5 (4th century); Vágó E. - Bóna I. 1976, T. 5, 2, G. 43, with cruciform fibula Keller 4A: 350 - 380 AD and coin of Valentinian I: second half of 4th century; **Ságvár**: Burger A.Sz. 1966, Fig. 95, G. 20, 1, with cruciform fibula Keller 5: 370 - 400 AD; Fig. 103, G. 143, 4, with coin 361 - 363 AD; Fig. 109, G. 198, 1, with cruciform fibula Keller 3B: 340 - 360 AD; Fig. 114, G. 257, 3, with fibula Keller 5: 370 - 400 AD; **Aquincum**: Topál J. 1993, Pl. 59, G. 88, 4, with cruciform fibula Keller 4C: 350 - 380 AD; **Kialjka**: Станчев Ст. - Чангова Я. - Петков Хр. 1961, 36, obr. 5, 3, 4th century; **Burgheim**: Keller E. 1971, 59, Typ I b, T. 16, 2, 5, 340 - 380 AD. Lit: Петровић П. - Јовановић С. 1997, 115, grave 44/3.

Variant B - Iron buckle frame shaped as letter B with pin surpassing the edge (Fig. 18c)

3 Iron buckle with frame shaped as letter B and pin surpassing the frame edge. Dim. 4.7 x 3.3 cm; grave 25. (Pl. III, G. 25, 1)

Analogies: **Kialjka**: Станчев Ст. - Чангова Я. - Петков Хр. 1961, obr. 5, 9, 4th century; **Csákvar**: Sálamon A. - Barkóczi L. 1971, Abb. 6, 30 - 31, G. 8; Abb. 8, 5, 15 - 16, 19, G. 29, G. 32, G. 34; Abb. 11, 1, G. 66, last quarter of 4th - first quarter of 5th century; **Poetovio**: Sagadin M. 1979, 308 - 309, T. 7, 13, second half of 4th - first half of 5th century; **Lauriacum**: Kloiber A.E. 1957, G. 4/1953, T. XLVIII, 2; G. 17/1953, T. XLVII, 6 a - b,, end of 4th - beginning of 5th century.

4 Iron frame shaped as letter B. Corroded, pin missing. Dim. 2.7 x 1.9 cm; grave 28. (Pl. IV, G. 28, 1)

Analogies: same as cat. no. 3.

5 Iron frame shaped as letter B. Corroded, pin missing. Dim. 4.8 x 2.8 cm; grave 84. (Pl. IX, G. 84, 2)

Analogies: same as cat. no. 3.

Type III - Buckle with circular frame

Variant A - Buckle with circular frame, rectangular plating and pin surpassing frame edge (Fig. 18d)

6 Bronze buckle with rectangular plating, massive circular frame and massive pin surpassing the frame edge and shaped as schematized snake's head (so-called Pontic type). Dim. length - 7 cm; grave 27. (Pl. 10, 4)

Analogies: **Pontes**: Popović V. 1987, 133 - 135, T. 6, 3, end of 4th - beginning of 5th century; **Poetovio**: Sagadin M. 1979, 311, T. 8, 11, second half of 4th - beginning of 5th century; **Csákvár**: Sálamon A. - Barkóczy L. 1971, Abb. 6, 1, G. 1, T. XVII, 3; Abb. 7, 12, G. 55, final quarter of 4th - first quarter of 5th century; **Tirgsor**: Diaconu Gh. 1965, 90 - 91, M. 160, pl. CLXI, 5, 4th century; **Callatis**: Preda I. 1980, 39 - 40, type 1. b. b., Pl. XV, M. 339, M. 230, Pl. LXXVII, M. 230, Pl. LXXXVI, M. 339, 2, with coins of Constantius II and Constans: 346 - 361 AD, second half of 4th century; **Crimea**: Ковалевская В.Б. 1979, 16 - 17, type I / 11, T. II, 5, 9 - 10, T. III, 2, 3rd - 5th century; von der Lohe A. 1999, 37 - 38, Karte 1, Belegungsphase 1, 370/380. - 410/ 420 AD; Aibabin A. - Khairedinova E. 1999, 297, 304 - 305, fig. 5, 3, 8, 9 - 11, 16, fig. 16, 2, 12, 21 - 24, 29, fig. 21, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19 - 21, 24 - 25, end of 4th - first half of 5th century.

Variant B - Iron circular frame with surpassing pin (Fig. 18e)

7 Iron buckle with circular frame. Dim. R - 4 cm; grave 102 (Pl. XI, G. 102, 1)

Analogies: **Beška**: Marijanski-Manojlović M. 1987, T. 12, G. 9, 1, with coin of Constantius II: 330 - 335 AD, T. 29, G. 41, 5, with coin of Licinius, Crispus and Constantine I: 312 - 324 AD, second third of 4th century; **Csákvár**: Sálamon A. - Brkóczy L. 1971, Abb. 10, 16, G. 64, with cruciform fibula Keller 3B: 340 - 360 AD; **Keszthely - Dobogó**: Sági K. 1980, Abb. 22, 2, G. 70, with coin 327 - 361 AD; **Lauriacum**: Kloiber A.E. 1962, T. XIX, 1, G. 61 alt, second half of 4th century; **Wessling**: Keller E. 1971, 74, Abb. 25, 3, T. 38, 17, 310 - 350 AD.

Indeterminate type

8 Fragmented iron buckle frame. Grave 31.¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁷ Buckle frame disintegrated in the process of conservation.

c. Belt - ends

Bronze belt - ends, elements of belt garnitures have been encountered in three graves at Late Roman necropolis 'Slog'. Unfortunately two graves where two specimens were found are almost completely destroyed. The earlier grave from phase I of the necropolis (G. 99) (Pl. XI, G. 99, 1) was disturbed by plundering so the skeleton of an elderly male (*ad.-mat.*) is fragmented and dislocated and the only find was an amphora-like bronze belt - end (*type I*) (Fig. 19a). Grave 128 dating from phase II of the necropolis is disturbed by later burial of grave 108 (phase III) so the postcranial section of the skeleton is destroyed and only fragmented skull of a female (30- 60 years of age) is preserved. String of glass beads and heart-shaped bronze belt - end with bird protomes (*type II*) (Fig. 19b) to the left of the skull (*sic !*) were discovered in this grave (Pl. XIII, G. 128, 1). This find of belt - end is atypical because of the gender of the deceased person and the position within grave so it possibly indicates an earlier (phase I) burial destroyed by interment of grave 128. On the other hand there is greatly damaged specimen of amphora-shaped belt - end with completely destroyed bronze buckle found *in situ* in well preserved grave of an adult male (G. 26) from phase II of the necropolis (Pl. IV, G. 28, 3).

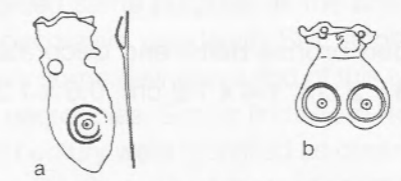


Fig. 19: Belt-Ends a-b
Сл. 19: Језичци а-б.

Amphora-shaped belt - ends had been found usually in grave associations with coins of Valentinian I, Valens and Gratian so they are generally dated in the second third of the 4th century.¹⁰⁸ However, according to renown analogies the dating of this type of belt - ends could extend from the middle of the 4th century to the middle of the 5th century. Our specimens found in the graves of phases I and II of the necropolis (from 350 to 410 AD) fit into chronological frame of this dating. These are the cases of interment of Roman soldiers or veterans buried with military belt of which only bronze belt - end was preserved.

Heart-shaped belt - end with bird protomes could be generally dated according to known analogies in the second half of the 4th century. Our specimen was found in a grave dating from phase II of the necropolis (380 - 408 AD). Nevertheless, as it was found in female grave, next to the head of deceased woman it could have been in secondary use or it could have been intrusion from the layer into which the grave was excavated. It could also have belonged to some earlier grave of phase I of the necrop-

¹⁰⁸ Keller E. 1971, 65, Abb. 23/0, Taf. 17/4

olis that was disturbed by inhumation of grave 128 in the same manner as this one was disturbed by inhumation of grave 108 from the latest phase, phase III of the necropolis. Albeit, stratified inhumation and disturbing of burials of earlier phase by later interments is very frequent at Late Roman necropolis 'Slog'.

Type I - amphora-shaped belt - end decorated with concentric circles (Fig. 19a)

1 Amphora-shaped bronze belt - end decorated with concentric circles with dot in the center. Upper part modeled (horse protomes?) with groove for attaching on the belt strap. Damaged at lower end. Dim. 4 cm; grave 99 (Pl. XI, G. 99, 1)

Analogies: **Viminacium**: Томић М. 1996, 199, cat. no. 7, T. II, 7; **Beška**: Marijanski-Manojlović M. 1987, T. 31, G. 47, 3 (with cruciform fibula Keller 4 B: 350 - 380 AD and coin of Constantius II: 334 - 335 AD - second half of 4th century); **Intercisa**: Alföldi M. 1957, 463, Abb. 103, 1, 16 (4th century); Vágó E. - Bóna I. 1976, T. 9, 3, G. 146 (with coin of Gratian: 367 - 375 AD - final quarter of 4th century); **Sopianae**: Fülepi F. 1977, Pl. 13, 8, G. R/51 - 163; Pl. 29, G. R/207, 5 (second half of 4th century); **Tökod**: Lányi V. 1981, Abb. 15, G. 100 (with cruciform fibula Keller 6: first half of 5th century); **Poetovio**: Sagadin M. 1979, 315, T. 10, 5 (second third of 4th - first half of 5th century); **Kialjka**: Станчев Ст. - Чангова Я. - Петков Хр. 1961, 36, obr. 5, 11 (4th century).

2 Fragments of amphora-shaped bronze belt - end decorated with concentric circles with dot in the center. Dim. 1.8 x 2 cm, 1.4 x 1.2 cm, 0.6 x 1.2 cm; grave 26. (Pl. IV, G. 26, 3)

Analogies: as cat. no. 1

Type II - heart-shaped belt - end with bird protomes decorated with concentric circles (Fig. 19b)

3 Heart-shaped belt - end with bird protomes, decorated with concentric circles with dot in the center. Dim. length - 2.8 cm; grave 128. (Pl. XIII, G. 128, 1)

Analogies: **Intercisa**: Alföldi M. 1957, 463, Abb. 103, 15, 30, 4th century; **Sopianae**: Fülepi F. 1977, Pl. 13, 9, G. R/151 - 163, Pl. 31, G. R/214, 4 (with cruciform fibula Keller 3: 340 - 360 AD and coin of Constantius II - second third of 4th century); **Ságvár**: Burger A.Sz. 1966, Fig. 103, G. 141, 3, Fig. 124, G. 249, 1 (with cruciform fibula Keller 5: 370 - 400 AD); **Szetnendre**: Maróti T. - Topál J. 1980, T. 12, G. 38, 2 (with coins of Iulia Domna, Constantius Gallus, Gaeta, Constantius II and Julian - last third of 4th century); **Burgheim**: Keller E. 1971, 64 - 65, Abb. 23, 7, T. 16, 6 (third quarter of 4th century).

d. Belt components

As components of belts we distinguished finds from graves of Late Roman necropolis 'Slog' that according to our opinion were applied to the leather strap of a belt as decoration or were sawn on the textile.

In grave 25 have been found besides iron belt buckle with frame shaped as letter B with pin surpassing the frame edge (*type II B*) also 32 small iron rivets with pyramid head, near the feet (Pl. III, G. 25, 1). These rivets could have been the fragments of footwear but regarding the size of the buckle and the fact that only one specimen was found we think that these are fragments of the belt placed in the grave next to the feet.¹⁰⁹

Much more interesting is the find in grave 77 consisting of many rectangular platelets of sheet bronze, spherical bronze beads and bronze chains found near the right pelvic bone (Pl. IX, G. 77, 3). It should be mentioned that left side of postcranial skeleton is disturbed most probably by grave plundering so bronze belt appliquéés in that section were also destroyed. The ideal reconstruction of this belt on the basis of the finds is not possible.

Platelets of thin sheet bronze almost of square shape (1.7 x 1.2 cm) were bent at shorter sides in order to be hinged to each other. Some of them have small perforations used for attaching to leather, textile or for chains that possibly joined them together. Chains consisting of small bronze links (largest being 2.5 cm long) could have joined these platelets together or could have been attached to them as pendants. Bronze beads were found in strings so they probably served same purpose as the chains to join parts of belt of sheet bronze or they were just decorative pendants. Still, appearance of this belt will remain unknown unless there occurs some new grave find of this type. We do not know the analogies so far from the Roman necropoles. Similar finds from Roman *Valcum* from the transition layer between the 4th and 5th century were identified as ornaments of a leather bag (*bulga*).¹¹⁰ However, our find from grave 77 although of more modest manufacture consisted of much more elements, platelets, chains and beads and that most probably rules out decoration of leather bag.

In any case we think that belt of this type originated from La Tene traditions of the local population. We know of composite belts consisting of chains, rings, rectangular elements sometimes with pendants and suspending accessories usually discovered in female graves at Celtic necropoles of the 3rd-2nd century BC in the Carpathian basin.¹¹¹ Also our belt could have been a reminiscence of astragal belts, which as element of female costume existed in the central Balkans and southeast Europe from the 5th century BC to the Late La Tene period and beginning of Roman times (1st century BC - 1st century AD).¹¹² The latest finds of astragal belts of 'Belgrade type' originate from the female graves of the Scordisci.¹¹³ It is interesting to mention that grave offering consisting of food and drink placed in a bowl to the left of the head of deceased woman in grave 77 (see: **B. GRAVE GOODS, 5 POTTERY VESSELS AND LAMPS**) also indicates an autochthonous tradition utterly non-typical for phase II of interment at 'Slog' necropolis.

¹⁰⁹ Iron belt buckle of the same type was found near the feet in one of the graves at Ostrogothic necropolis from the second half of the 5th century at the site *Viminacium* - "Burdelj" - Зотовић Љ. 1981, 103, grave 36, T. VIII, 5.

¹¹⁰ Bronze object similar to this one comes from Roman fortification *Valcum* - **Keszthely** - **Fenekpuszta**, and was explained in three different ways: as necklace, belt or decorative plating of leather bag (*bulga*). Author decided for the latest option: Gaspar D. 1979, 71 - 73, T. 33 - 34, T. 35, 3.

¹¹¹ Szabó M. 1998, 59, "ungarischen Typ", Cat. 171 - 177.

¹¹² Jovanović M. 1998, 64 - 69.

¹¹³ Божић Д. 1982, 48 - 49.

1 Thirty two decorative iron belt rivets of rectangular cross section with pyramid head. Dim. 2.2 cm; grave 25 (Pl. III, G. 25, 1)

2 Components of the belt consisting of rectangular platelets of sheet bronze, chains of bronze links and spherical bronze beads. Shorter edges of platelets are bent for easier attaching. Platelets were joined to each other or to the chains by beads. They might have been applied on leather or textile. Some parts of the belt are greatly patinated and damaged and most of the elements totally disintegrated. Dim. of platelets: 1.7 x 1.2 cm; of links: R - 0.4 cm; preserved length of chain - 2.5 cm; beads R - 0.3 cm; grave 77. (Pl. IX, G. 77, 3)

Analogies: unknown.

3 COMPONENTS OF FOOTWEAR

Metal elements of footwear like buckles and strap-ends of sandals and boots or decorative rivets have been found only in three burials at 'Slog' necropolis.

The most interesting find is a pair of bronze buckles with frame shaped as letter B and matching pair of bronze leaf-shaped strap - ends from grave 44 (Pl. VI, G. 44, 5-8, Pl. 5, 3). Even though the skeleton of male individual buried in this grave is completely disintegrated it was concluded on the basis of bone fragments and their traces at the bottom of burial pit that buckles and strap - ends were found near the shinbones. It suggests an assumption that deceased man had high type footwear, military sandals or boots. Finds of cruciform fibula (*type III B*) and bronze buckle of military belt (*type II A*) from the same grave confirm that it was the grave of Roman soldier or veteran (see: a. Fibulae and b. Belt buckles). Hence, we can conclude that buckles and strap - ends for footwear of this type had been part of the equipment of the 4th century Roman soldier (Fig. 52).

Two bronze rivets with flat, circular head decorated with concentric grooves were found near the left ankle of the deceased woman in the grave 93 (Pl. X, G. 93, 7). In this grave had been buried rather young female (23 - 28 years of age) with very luxurious set of jewelry. She had string of glass paste and gold beads around the neck, one bracelet with flaring ends on the right arm and two bronze and one bone bracelet on the left arm (see: 1 JEWELRY, b. Necklaces, d. Bracelets). Her costume was supplemented by sandals or shoes decorated with bronze rivets, which could have also been used as buttons.

We would also like to mention four small iron rivets with pyramid heads found near the feet in grave 107 (Pl. XI, G. 107, 3). However, this grave had been damaged by medieval burial 106 and plundered at the same occasion so the only finds were discovered near the feet: two large iron fibulae (*sic!*) and four small iron rivets. There is no doubt that fibulae were not found *in situ* and likewise the rivets could have belonged to some other piece of garment, e.g. belt or bag.

1 Two bronze shoe buckles with frame of letter D shape, oval plating and pin decorated with three grooves. Dim. 3 x 1.6 cm; grave 44. (Pl. VI, G. 44, 5-6, Pl. 5, 3)

Analogies: **Intercisa**: Alföldi M. 1957, 460, Abb. 100, 5 - 6 (second half of 3rd - beginning of 4th century); **Poetovio**: Sagadin M. 1979, 311, T. 8, 7 - 8 (second half of 4th century); **Kialjka**: Станчев Ст. - Чангова ?. - Петков Хр. 1961, obr. 2, 6 (4th century).

Lit: Петровић П. - Јовановић С. 1997, 115, grave 44/4.

2 Two bronze leaf-shaped strap - ends of footwear. Dim. 1.6 x 1.3 cm; grave 44.

Analogies: **Intercisa**: Alföldi M. 1957, Abb. 103, 2, 4th century. (Pl. VI, G. 44, 7-8, Pl. 5, 3)

Lit: Петровић П. - Јовановић С. 1997, 115, grave 44/5.

3 Two bronze ornamental footwear rivets with flat circular head decorated with concentric grooves. Grave 93.

4 Four iron footwear rivets of square section and with pyramid head. Dim. 1.5 cm; grave 107. (Pl. XI, G. 107, 3)

B. GRAVE OFFERINGS

1 COMBS

The combs of antler have been found in two graves of phase II at Late Roman necropolis 'Slog'. They belong to the type of tripartite combs with two opposite rows of teeth fixed with rectangular plating. It was possible to reconstruct one of them found in the grave of a boy (?) of 10 to 12 years of age (G. 84) and it was classified as type of comb with two rows of teeth and curved shorter sides (Pl. IX G. 84, 1). The other comb found in a grave of adult woman was damaged to such a degree that it was possible only to identify it as type of double-filed comb made of antler (Pl. III, G. 12, 1). There were no other grave offerings in both graves and combs had been placed to the left of head of the deceased. Iron frame of a belt buckle was found near the pelvis in the child's burial and in the female grave was encountered the jewelry of the deceased, string of gold and glass beads around the neck and bronze finger ring where the left hand was supposed to be.

The combs of double-filed type with curved or straight shorter sides occur as offerings in the graves at Roman necropoles of the so-called Csákvar type in the final quarter of the 4th - first half of the 5th century in Pannonia.¹¹⁴ These finds are associated

¹¹⁴ For example, combs with straight shorter sides have been found at necropoles **Intercisa**: Vágó E.B. - Bóna I. 1976, G. 1110, T. 18; **Széntendre**: Mároti T. - Tópal J. 1980, G. 63, T. 19 / 63, 1; **Sopianae**: Fülep F. 1977, Annastr.G. R/261, Pl. 35 / 3, a, b; **Csákvar**: Sálamon A. - Barkóczi L. 1971, G. 21, Abb. 7, 30; and with curved shorter sides at necropoles **Lauriacum**: Kloiber A.E. 1958, G. 19, T. XLIV, 1, G. 62 / 1951, T. XLV, 1; **Intercisa**: Vágó E.B. - Bóna I. 1976, G. 1055, T. 16, 1055; **Csákvar**: Sálamon A. - Barkóczi L. 1971, G. 6, Abb. 6, 19; **Mözs**: Sálamon A. - Léngyel L. 1980, G. 7.

with 'barbarization' of Romanized population in the Pannonia provinces, that is with settling of foederatii, Goths, Huns and Alans in 380 AD. Despite the fact that these are Roman comb types we think that east Germans, first of all Goths influenced intensive production and use of antler-made combs in the territory of the Empire from the middle of the 4th century.

They also introduced their beliefs related to these objects as they were in contact with hair, which among all Indoeuropean people was recognized as place where one's strength and power is dwelling. Hence, ritual placing of combs in the graves of men and women alike as entirely personal object, which was after final combing of the owner buried in the same grave. It is not impossible that there was a superstition that such an object could harm the living as it contained part of the spirit of the dead and thus had not been suitable for use. It is interesting that antler combs never appear as grave offerings at Roman necropoles of the first half of the 4th century.

Considering number of graves from phases II and III dating from final quarter of the 4th - first half of the 5th century (41 graves) investigated at Late Roman necropolis 'Slog' combs are rather infrequent grave offerings. It could mean that they had not been placed in the graves because the deceased had been buried according to the Christian ritual, fact confirmed by generally small number of grave offerings or that they were not preserved as most of the graves were plundered or disturbed by medieval burials. It should be emphasized that anthropological material from these graves is very poorly preserved due to the soil structure and that probably also had an impact on archaeological finds of organic materials.

1 Two fragments of rectangular plating of double-filed tripartite comb of antler attached by iron rivets. Dim. 2.9 x 2.0 cm; grave 12. (Pl. III, G. 12, 1)

Analogies; Petković S. 1995, 21 - 24, cat. no 1 -88 (4th - 6th century).

2 Double-filed tripartite antler comb with curved shorter sides with rectangular plating decorated with engraved concentric circles with dot in the center linked by tangents, damaged. Dim. 12 x 4 cm; grave 84. (Pl. IX, G. 84, 1)

Analogies: **Castrum Novae - Čezava, Diana - Karataš**: Petković S. 1995, 23 - 24, type II, var. 1 b, mot. 5 c, cat. no. 67, T. V, 2 (378 - 441/3 AD), cat. no. 82, T. VI, 1; **Romuliana - Gamzigrad**: Петковић С. 2003, 38, Fig. 7 (first half of 5th century).

2 IRON TOOLS¹¹⁵

An iron tool as grave offering has been found in only one grave (G. 29) (Pl. V, G. 29, 8) within investigated section of Late Roman necropolis 'Slog'. It is very interesting that it is the burial of female individual actually a girl (*iuu.*) buried with lavish jewelry set: earrings, necklace of glass paste and five bronze bracelets on left arm. Glazed small three-handled vessel was placed next to the right foot and bronze coin was found in place of right hand. Iron chisel was found in place of left hand. This suggests that deceased girl was buried with coin in the right hand and chisel in the left what probably has some ritual meaning. It is much less plausible that a girl buried in grave 29 had been practicing some craft and that she was buried with means of her trade. Nevertheless, chisels of this type have been encountered at the Late Roman sites dating from the 4th to the 6th century.

Knife found in a layer of decomposed marl under medieval graves 70 - 73 most probably also belonged to some destroyed grave of phase I of the necropolis as burials in the pits excavated in a virgin rock (marl) are characteristic of the earliest horizon of the Late Roman necropolis (Pl. XV, 6).

So we can conclude that placing of tools in the graves of the Late Roman necropolis 'Slog' was very infrequent incident and that it occurred most probably in the earliest graves.

In the grave 8, which represents the earliest horizon of interment at investigated section of 'Slog' necropolis have been found an iron knife on the chest of deceased woman and rather large iron needle between the lower legs (Pl. II, G. 8, 5-6). This is also the case of ritual placing of iron objects in the grave. As it is the case of knife and needle, objects that woman could have used in everyday activities, cooking food or dress making it is also possible that personal belongings of the deceased were placed in the grave in order to be used in the 'world of the dead'. Unfortunately, iron knife and needle were so corroded that they disintegrated in the process of conservation so we were not able to determine their shape and more precise function.

1 Knife. Grave 8

2 Needle. Grave 8

3 Iron chisel, corroded. Dim. length - 11.7 cm; grave 29. (Pl. V G. 29, 8)

Analogies: **Castrum Novae, Iustiniana Prima**: Поповић И. 1988, 134, type B, var. c, T. XXV, 6 (4th - 6th century).

Lit: Петровић П. - Јовановић С. 1997, 116, grave 29/4.

¹¹⁵ Except iron chisel from grave 29 and iron knife from the layer under medieval graves 70 - 73 all other objects disintegrated in the process of conservation.

3 WEAPONS

Weapons are rare find in Roman graves as in those from earlier times also in those from the Late Roman period. The weapons, including three arrowheads and one spearhead, were found only in three graves of our necropolis (G. 27, 97 and 123).

Socket and body fragment of leaf-shaped iron arrowhead (*type Ia*, cat. 1) come from grave 27 attributed to phase II of our necropolis (380 - 410 AD) (Pl. IV, G. 27, 3). An elderly man buried in this grave had besides the arrowhead also the bronze buckle of Pontic type that helped anthropological identification of the deceased as osteological material was very poorly preserved.

Damaged corroded leaf-shaped iron arrowhead (*type Ia*, cat. 2) (Pl. X, G. 97, 2) was found in the grave 97 dated in the phase II of Late Roman necropolis (380 - 410 AD). The arrowhead was found on the right pelvic bone of the deceased aged between 31 and 40 years who also had a damaged corroded iron socket of a spearhead whose shape was undeterminable (*type Ib*, cat. 4) (Pl. X, G. 97, 1) and which was found to the right of the skull of the deceased.

Corroded iron three-barbed arrowhead (*type Ib*, cat. 3) (Pl. XI, G. 123, 1) was found in grave 123 attributed to phase II of Late Roman necropolis (380 - 410 AD). An elderly man (between 52 and 61 years of age) buried in this grave had also a bronze buckle, besides the arrowhead found between the ribs in the right part of the chest.

According to the finding place of mentioned objects we think that soldiers with their weapons had been buried in graves 27 and 97. Their skeletal remains could not have been anthropologically analyzed so determination was done on the basis of grave goods. As the graves had been plundered it is most probable that these are not only elements of weaponry that were placed in these graves.

It is common opinion that Roman soldiers had not been buried with their weapons. In Hungary and Slovakia, however, there are many examples of burials of 'barbarians' with complete military equipment and that confirms presence of barbarian mercenaries, perhaps Alans in the auxiliary units of the Roman army of this period.¹¹⁶ This is for the time being unique and reliable confirmation of burying of 'barbarian' mercenaries with pieces of weaponry in our territory.¹¹⁷

It seems that in grave 123 was also buried member of auxiliary unit of German origin that was killed in battle. In favor of this speaks the three-barbed arrowhead found in the right side of the chest, between the ribs as well as an anthropological analysis of osteological remains of the dead that provided interesting results.

All the burials that yielded elements of weaponry as grave goods date from phase II of Late Roman necropolis (380 - 410 AD). This fits into and confirms historical data on the policy of Theodosius I (379 - 395) who included German mercenaries in the auxiliary troops especially light cavalry, which as it has already been confirmed at Ravna was guarding the roads.

¹¹⁶ Tejral J. 1999a, 217 - 292.

¹¹⁷ One information about this type of interment is known from Čuprija (*Horreum Margi*): Piletić D. 1969, 27, fig. 28.

*I Arrowheads**Ia Leaf-shaped arrowheads*

1 Corroded conical socket of circular section and fragment of arrowhead. Dim. length - 2.6 cm; grave 27. (Pl. IV, G. 27, 3)

Analogies: **Ritopek**: Vujović M. 1998, 112, T.XXXIV, 2

2 Corroded tip of iron leaf-shaped arrowhead with tang of circular section, damaged. Dim. 5.7 cm; grave 97. (Pl. X, G. 97, 2)

Analogies: **Ritopek, Boljetin**: Vujović M. 1998, 112 - 113, T.XXXIV, 7 - 8 (4th - 5th century)

Ib Three-barbed arrowheads

3 Corroded tip of three-barbed arrowhead with a tang of circular section. Dim. length - 5.22 cm; grave 123. (Pl. XI, G. 123, 1)

Analogies: **Timacum Minus, Boljetin**: Vujović M. 1998, 106 - 107, T.XXXIII, 15 - 17, 21 (3rd - 5th century)

*II Spearheads**Ila Undetermined shape*

4 Iron spearhead socket with 'seam', corroded. Dim. 13 x 2 cm; grave 97. (Pl. X, G. 97, 1)

4 GLASS VESSELS

Glass vessels are frequent offering in the Late Roman graves of 'Slog' necropolis. In total 18 vessels were found in 14 graves. Most of them (13) was possible to classify typologically. For the other we can only establish group of vessels they belong to. All the vessels had been made of thin, only in two instances of thick, light green or colorless translucent glass produced by the blowing with the use of glassblowing tube. Most numerous are the goblets (8) typologically very diversified (conical goblets with differently shaped base and hemispherical goblets). There are also toilet bottles (5 specimens) and balsamaria (4 specimens) among other types. All these shapes belong to common repertoire of Late Roman vessels of the second half of the 4th and first half of the 5th century (Pl. 4, 1).

Deposition of glass vessels as grave offerings was, according to the analysis of material from our necropolis, most frequent during phase I (350 - 380 AD). It is interesting that of totality of 10 graves from this phase seven are female burials. Nine vessels

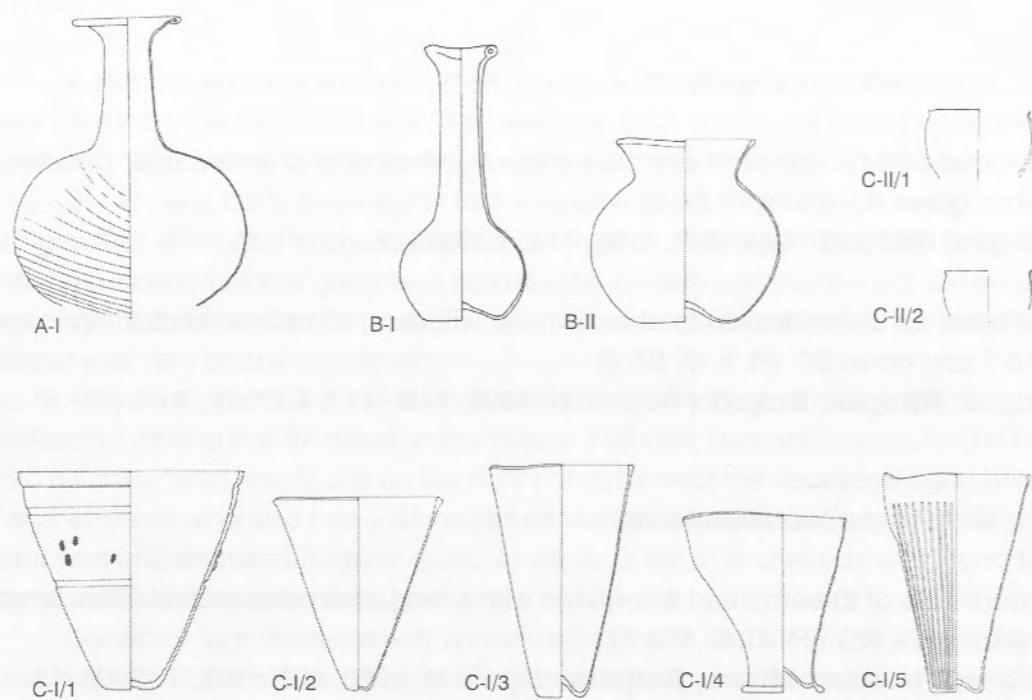


Fig. 20: Glass vessels A-C.
Сл. 20: Стаклене посуде А-С.

or vessel fragments (2 goblets, 3 bottles and 4 balsamaria) were found in these graves. In two of the graves (G. 40 and G. 125) the vessels were in pairs, one toilet bottle and one balsamarium in each grave. Function of these vessels is as it seems quite clear - pieces of toilet set were placed in the grave to be used in the afterworld. The toilet bottles and balsamaria served the same purpose in other graves (G. 64, G. 93 and G. 140) as well. Conical goblet from grave 4 is part of the drinking set consisting also of pottery beaker and pottery flagon. Function of these vessels is also obvious. They accompany the deceased woman as a dining/drinking set used in everyday life.

Only two glass vessels, goblet from grave 69A and toilet bottle from grave 44 come from male burials. Only for grave 45 it was not possible to establish the gender of the deceased neither by anthropological analysis nor according to the grave goods.

The position of this kind of offerings in the grave is customary - near the legs. In most of the graves (G. 40, G. 45, G. 64, G. 93 and G. 134) the vessels were found by the feet, in grave 4 the vessel was placed near right knee, in grave 44 near the shinbones while for two graves it was not possible to determine the exact position of the vessels (G. 125 and G. 140). Finding place of conical goblet (cat. no. 10) from grave 69 A is rather interesting. Although the hand bones are not preserved it seems that deceased was buried with arms bent at elbows and hands placed on the stomach what is suggested by the fact that goblet was found in the stomach area (Pl. VIII, G. 69A, 1).

In the ensuing phase of the necropolis, phase II (380 - 410 AD), only three burials yielded glass vessels as funerary offerings. All are goblets, one from female grave (G. 88), two goblets also from female burial (G. 55) and the fourth specimen was from male grave (G. 76). These offerings were still placed at the same spot in the grave. In grave 76 it was placed by the feet and in grave 88 near the shinbones. Only two goblets from grave 55 were found near the shoulders.

Situation is similar in the phase III of the necropolis (410 - 450 AD). In two graves goblets were found as only funerary offerings (G. 87 and G. 100); one was the grave of a woman (G. 87) and the other grave of a man (G. 100). In grave 87 goblet was placed by the feet while in grave 100 it was not possible to establish the position of the offering.

Typological characteristics of mentioned vessels suggest certain changes in the mode of use of this kind of objects.

Economic circumstances of local population during third quarter of the 4th century (phase I of necropolis) made possible wide use of glass in everyday life. Goblets, toilet bottles and balsamaria were widely distributed repertoire of the Late Roman vessels found throughout the Empire. The strongest influences came from two directions. On one side these are developed Cologne workshops whose products, first of all various spherical toilet bottles (cat. no. 1, 2) and balsamaria are very frequently found in Danubian provinces while conical goblets decorated with grooves and dark blue spherules (cat. no. 10, 11) could be related to the process of expansion of Chernyahov culture, manifestations of which are frequent in our territory. Conical goblet from grave 4 (cat. no. 12) could be attributed to local production. Although all these types of glass vessels are dated in literature somewhat more extensive our chronology based on stratigraphic analyses limits their use just to this very period.

After tumultuous events in the transition period from phase I to phase II (380 - 410 AD) it seems that glass was much lesser in use. Two goblets from our necropolis (cat. no. 13, 14) typologically differ entirely from material of the preceding phase. Quality of manufacture of these vessels is much poorer. These are conical goblets of asymmetrical shapes made of thinner glass of poor quality and they are frequent finds at all sites along the Danube limes that should be attributed to some of local workshops.

During the first half of the 5th century (phase III) glass vessels of local manufacture were still in use. Hemispherical goblets with variously shaped rim (cat. no. 16, 17) were customary house inventory of the period. Conical goblet decorated with horizontal grooves (cat. no. 15) stands out among this material. It could be related to the Black Sea workshops the products of which often reached these areas in the end of 4th and in the first half of the 5th century.

A Toilet Bottles

Type I - Bottles with spherical body (Fig. 20, A-I)

1 Bottle with everted and near the top rounded rim, cylindrical neck, spherical body and concave base made of colorless glass. Body decorated with oblique channels. Dim. R of rim - 6.1 cm, H - 15.4 cm, R of base - 6 cm; grave 125.

Analogies: **Trier**: Goethert-Polaschek K. 1977, 155, Form 98, T. 59, 924 (end of 4th century); **Sirmium, Beška**: Ružić M. 1994, 14 - 15, type I/4 b, cat. 54, 61, T. V/2, 6 (4th - beginning of 5th century); Tejral J. 1997, 325, Abb. 3, 2 (first third of 5th century).

2 Bottle with everted, ring-shaped rim, long cylindrical neck, spherical body and concave damaged base. It is made of colorless glass and decorated with oblique channels on the body. Dim. R of rim - 5.3 cm, H - 15 cm; grave 140. (Pl. XII, G. 140, 1)

Analogies: see cat. no. 1.

Undetermined shape

3 Base of glass bottle made of colorless glass. R - 7.5 cm; grave 40. (Pl. VI, G. 40, 9)

4 Fragmented bottle made of colorless glass; grave 44.¹¹⁸

5 Fragmented bottle made of pale green glass; grave 45.¹¹⁹

B Balsamaria

Type I - Balsamaria with spherical body and long cylindrical neck (Fig. 20, B-I)

6 Balsamarium with slightly everted and near the top rounded rim, cylindrical neck, spherical body and concave base, made of colorless glass. Dim. R of rim - 1.5 cm, H - 8.8 cm, R of base 2.8 cm; grave 125.

Analogies: **Trier**: Goethert-Polaschek K. 1977, 125, Form 79 a, T. 23, 247 d, T. 54, 683, T. 17, 178 c (4th century); **Intercisa, Ságvár, Brigetio**: Barkóczy L. 1988, 119 - 120, Cat. 218, 222 - 223 (second half of 4th - beginning of 5th century).

7 Spherical balsamarium with everted ring-shaped rim, long cylindrical neck and concave base, made of colorless glass. Dim. R of rim - 2.7 cm, H - 10 cm, R of base - 3 cm; grave 64. (Pl. 4, 2)

Analogies: Preda I. 1980, 33, Pl. XIII, M. 317 (final third of 4th century); **Kisárpás**: Barkóczy L. 1988, 119, Cat. 221, T. XVIII, 221 (second half of 4th century); **Sirmium, Egeta, Romuliana, Jagodin Mala**: Ružić M. 1994, 29, tip III/ 7e (3rd - 4th century).

¹¹⁸ Glass bottle was in such bad state of preservation that it was impossible to reconstruct its shape.

¹¹⁹ Glass bottle was in such bad state of preservation that it was impossible to reconstruct its shape.

Type II - Balsamaria with spherical body and short neck (Fig. 20, B-II)

8 Spherical balsamarium with ring-shaped and obliquely everted rim, short neck, concave base, made of light green glass. Dim. R of rim - 6.7 cm, H - 8.8 cm, R of base - 5 cm; grave 93. (Pl. 4, 5)

Analogies: Isings C. 1957, 88 - 89, Form 68 (1st - 4th century); Keller E. 1971, 138, Abb. 38, 11, T. 3, 13, T. 8, 4 (second half of 3rd - 4th century); Preda I. 1980, 34, Pl. XIII, M. 148, Pl. LXVII, M. 148, 1 (with cruciform fibula Keller 5); Barkóczy L. 1988, 206, Cat. 520, T. LX, 520 (4th century).

Undetermined shape

9 Base of glass balsamarium made of colorless glass. R - 4.2 cm; grave 40. (Pl. VI, G. 40, 9)

C Goblets

*Type I - Conical goblets**Variant 1 - Conical goblet with unprofiled rim and slightly concave tapering base (Fig. 20, C-I/1)*

10 Conical goblet with unprofiled, vertical rim and slightly concave tapering base, decorated with horizontal grooves. Made of light green glass. Dim. R of rim - 12 cm, H - 15.5 cm, R of base 3.7 cm; grave 69A. (Pl. 4, 3)

Analogies: Isings C. 1957, 127 - 129, Form 106 b / 2, (final quarter of 4th - first half of 5th century); **Sirmium, Remesiana**: Ružić M. 1994, 51, tip VII/ 12 b, T. XXXVIII, 6 (second half of 4th century); **Ságvár**: Barkóczy L. 1988, 85, Cat. 110, T. X, 110 (end of 4th - first half of 5th century); Tejral J. 1997, 331, T. 2, 19, T. 11, 6, horizon D 1 (380 - 410 AD); **Mărtinești**: Gomolka-Fuchs G. 1999, 135, Abb. 5, 5 (final quarter of 4th century).

Lit: Петровић П. - Јовановић С. 1997, 103, cat. 3, 118, grave 68 a/1

11 Conical goblet with unprofiled rim and tapering concave base decorated with horizontal grooves and blue "bulbs" (individual and in groups of three alternating in horizontal rows). Made of pale green glass. Dim. R of rim - 12.3 cm, H - 18 cm, R of base 3 cm; grave 134. (Pl. XII, G. 134, 2)

Analogies: Isings C. 1957, 130 - 131, Form 106 d (4th - 6th century); Сорокина Н.П. 1971, 92 - 93, type III, ris. 1, 9 (4th - first half of 5th century); Минчев А. 1988, 49, type XXIV, T. VII, 41 (4th - beginning of 5th century); **Timacum Minus**: Ružić M. 1994, 52, type VII/12c, cat. no. 1041 - 1042, T. XXXIX/10 (second half of 4th century).

Lit: Петровић П. - Јовановић С. 1997, 103, cat. 4

Variant 2 - Conical goblet with ring-shaped rim and tapering concave base (Fig. 20, C-1/2)

12 Conical goblet with ring-shaped rim and tapering concave base made of pale green glass. Dim. R of rim - 8.9 cm, H - 10.6 cm, R of base - 1.2 cm; grave 4. (Pl. I, G. 4, 2) Analogies: Isings C. 1957, 131, Form 106 d (second half of 4th - beginning of 5th century).

Variant 3 - Goblet with slightly conical body, ring-shaped rim and tapering concave base (Fig. 20, C-1/3)

13 Conical goblet with ring-shaped rim and tapering concave base made of colorless glass. Dim. R of rim - 8 cm, H - 12.8 cm, R of base - 2.8 cm; grave 76. (Pl. IX, G. 76, 1) Analogies: Isings C. 1957, 127 - 128, Form 106 b / 1 (final quarter of 4th - first half of 5th century); **Sirmium**: Ružić M. 1994, cat. 1012, T. XXXVIII/12, grave 114 (second half of 4th century); **Ságvár, Intercisa, Majs**: Barkóczy L. 1988, 82 - 83, Cat. 101 - 103, T. IX, 101 - 103 (with coin of Constantius II - second half of 4th century).

Variant 4 - Asymmetrical conical goblet with ring-like foot (Fig. 20, C-1/4)

14 Asymmetrical conical goblet with unprofiled rim and ring-like foot made of colorless glass. Dim. R of rim - 6.9 cm, H - 9.8 cm, R of foot - 4.6 cm; grave 88. (Pl. 4, 4) Analogies: Isings C. 1957, 137, Form 109 b (4th century); **Kolovrat**: Ružić M. 1994, 50, type VII/12 a, cat. 966, T. XXXVII/7, grave 271 (second half of 4th - first half of 5th); **Ksárpás**: Barkóczy L. 1988, cat. 96, T. IX/96 (end of 4th - beginning of 5th). Lit: Петровић П. - Јовановић С. 1997, 103, cat. 2.

Variant 5 - Conical goblet with rounded rim and prominent concave base (Fig. 20, C-1/5)

15 Conical goblet with unprofiled rounded rim and prominent concave base made of pale green glass, decorated with vertical channels. Dim. R of rim - 8.1 cm, H - 12 cm, R of base - 3 cm; grave 55. (Pl. VII, G. 55, 1) Analogies: Isings C. 1957, 137, Form 109 b/2 (final quarter of the 4th - first half of the 5th century).

Type II - Hemispherical goblets

Variant 1 - Hemispherical goblet with funnel-shaped unprofiled rim (Fig. 20, C-II/1)

16 Fragmented hemispherical goblet with funnel-shaped unprofiled rim made of light green translucent glass. Dim. R of rim - 10.8 cm; grave 87. Analogies: Isings C. 1957, 113 - 114, Form 96 a (4th - beginning of 5th century); **Trier**: Goethert-Polaschek K. 1977, 50, Cat. 156, T. 38, 156 (4th century); **Sirmium, Saldum**,

Transdierna, Novae, Diana, Pontes, Romuliana, Timacum Minus: Ružić M. 1994, 45 - 49, type VII/ 10 b (second half of 4th - beginning of 5th century); Barkóczy L. 1988, 75 - 76, T. VII, 77 - 79 (end of 4th - beginning of 5th century).

Variant 2 - Hemispherical goblet with ring-like molded rim

17 Fragmented spherical goblet with everted ring-like rim made of pale green translucent glass. Dim. R of rim - 9 cm; grave 55. Analogies: Isings C. 1957, 113 - 114, Form 96 a (4th - beginning of 5th century); Ružić M. 1994, 45, type VII/ 10a, T. XXXII, 8 - 11 (3rd - 4th century).

Undetermined shape

18 Fragmented goblet made of pale green translucent glass. (grave 100).¹²⁰

5 POTTERY VESSELS AND LAMPS

Only seven pottery vessels were encountered as funerary offerings in the graves within investigated area of Late Roman necropolis 'Slog'. Concerning number of investigated graves and chronology of the necropolis this is exceptionally small amount of finds. Types of vessels commonly used as funerary offerings in the second half of the 4th and first half of the 5th century are: hemispherical bowl (G. 77) (Fig. 21, I/1), small pot with spherical body (G. 4) (Fig. 21, II/1), beakers with three handles (G. 26, G. 29) (Fig. 21, III/1, 2) and flagons (G. 3, G. 4, G. 57) (Fig. 21, IV/1-3).

It is interesting to analyze the ratio of graves according to chronological phases and according to pottery offerings. Graves with pottery vessels as offerings make about 8% of all investigated graves from 'Slog' necropolis. Two thirds of these graves date from phase I of the necropolis, period from 350 to 380 AD and one third, i.e. only two graves date from phase II of the necropolis (380 - 410 AD). It could be concluded that all graves with pottery offerings date from second half of the 4th century.

On the other hand graves of phase I (41.43%) and phase II (42.86%) make almost identical percentage of all investigated graves. Pottery offerings, although rare, are more frequent in the graves of phase I of the necropolis, rare in the phase II while in the investigated graves of phase III (17.71%) are entirely missing.

Types of pottery vessels from the graves of phase I of Late Roman necropolis at the site 'Slog' mostly belong to the shapes with elaborate profilation characteristic of Valentinian period. They include one-handled flagons of oval or biconical shape and elaborately profiled upper section of the vessel, rim, neck and shoulder and three-handled beakers of the identical shapes of body and rim. The reddish color of firing is also characteristic: red, orange, reddish-brown as well as the use of olive green glaze.

¹²⁰ Rim of goblet is completely missing.

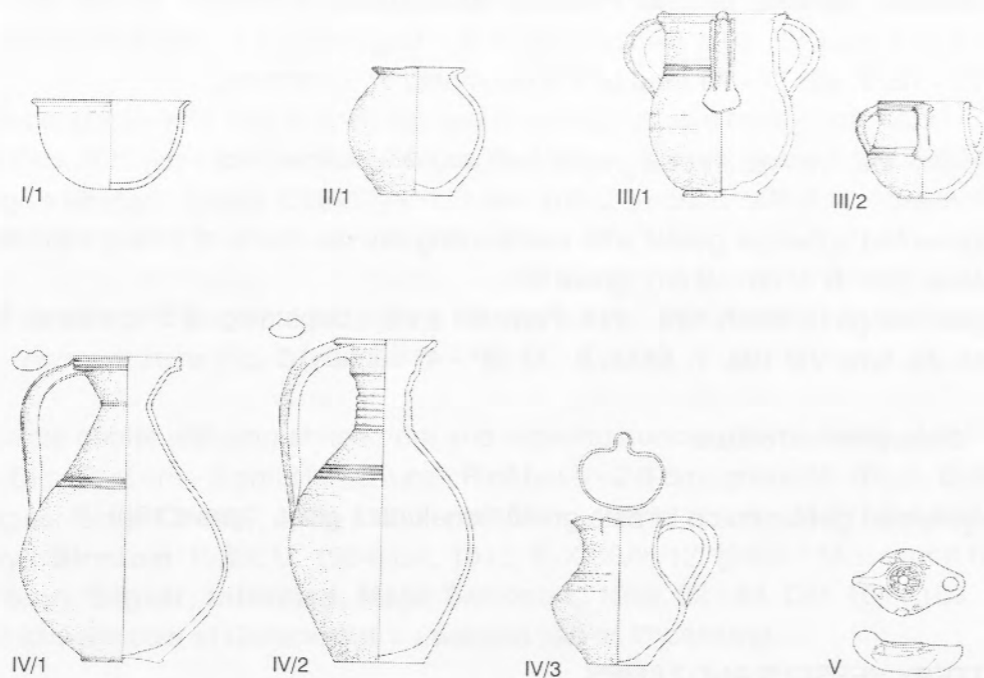


Fig. 21: Pottery vessels and lamps I-V.
Сл. 21: Керамичке посуде I-V.

The flagons in the graves served as containers for libation offered to the deceased and other dead ancestors. At the same time they might have been used for libation over the grave before placing of the dead and then they were buried with the deceased. Belief that deceased are thirsty and that living are obliged to provide them with drink in order not to provoke their anger occurs among Greeks, Romans and other Indoeuropean people. Liquids placed in the grave or poured before or after the funeral as well as in the days determined for honoring of the dead were vine, milk, honey and oil as well as mixture of honey, milk, water and the like.¹²¹ In earlier times the blood of sacrificed animals was used for libation. Of course, we should not forget the water, which is even today considered in the folk tradition as liquid sacrifice for the dead.

Beakers with three handles that basically imitate cantharos shape were in our opinion containers for liquid but could also contained food intended for the deceased. In ancient times as well as today the food for the dead is prepared of cooked cereals and legumes (lentil, horsebean, peas). Small pot of simple spherical shape (cat. no 2) contained, most probably the food placed in the grave. By the feet of the deceased woman were placed in the same grave (G. 4) also pottery flagon (cat. no 6) and conical glass goblet (see: **B GRAVE OFFERINGS**, 4 GLASS VESSELS, cat. no 12). In this grave were undoubtedly placed offerings including food and drink intended for the deceased woman.

¹²¹ Rode E. 1991, 144, 151.

In other graves of this phase one vessel was deposited in each grave below the feet: flagon below the feet to the left (G. 3) and three-handled beaker below the feet to the right (G. 29). There were no other offerings in these graves except pottery vessels, i.e. only pieces of personal jewelry and dress of the deceased were found. We can conclude that pottery vessels as containers for drink and food intended for the dead had been placed below the feet in the graves of adult individuals of both sexes, in the phase I of the necropolis.

In phase II of the necropolis at the site 'Slog' have been found one flagon - oinochoe of the type characteristic of the 4th and first half of the 5th century, three-handled beaker and small hemispherical bowl. The bowl has everted rim and pseudo ring-shaped base with two grooves, smoothed surface and it is actually late provincial reminiscence of the *terra sigillata* bowls of Drag. 37 type. Bowls of this type red or gray fired with polished or olive green glazed surface are not frequent finds in the territories of Roman Balkan provinces but they are rather reliably dated in the end of 4th and the beginning of the 5th century.

Purpose of these vessels was identical to the one mentioned for pottery offerings in the graves of phase I. These vessels, in our opinion containers for liquid sacrifice, were placed in the graves of adult females, where only other finds were pieces of personal jewelry and in the grave of adult male containing pieces of belt garniture and coins.¹²² The flagon was found at the usual place in the grave (G. 57) below the feet to the right, while the bowl was placed next to the head of deceased woman to the left (G. 77). There is an interesting resemblance between this bowl and the type of glass bowls or goblets found in the *Timacum Minus* fortification dated into the second half of the 4th - beginning of the 5th century.¹²³ Shape and size of these pottery and glass vessels possibly indicate that they were used as goblets.

In any case it could be said that small number of pottery vessels found in the phase I and II of the necropolis suggests certain uniformity of the ritual of placing food and drink in the graves. This practice is not so frequent in the section of the *Timacum Minus* necropolis used in the second half of the 4th century so it perhaps indicates intensive Christianization of the population. Lack of pottery offerings in the graves of phase III despite the new 'barbarian' component of population that is conspicuous in other types of archaeological finds in the graves suggests Christianized population that inhabited *Timacum Minus* in the first half of the 5th century.

We think that all the pottery found at the necropolis was produced locally first of all because of standardized fabric of the vessels, clay with smaller or larger grains of quartz sand and also because of local variants of shapes of flagons and three-handled beakers. As *Timacum Minus* was the fortified artisan - metallurgical and commercial center it is probable that potter's trade was practiced in it as well.

The only preserved pottery lamp comes from cremation burial (G. II) (Fig. 21, V) at the necropolis 'Ropinski potok'. It is classified as provincial type of pottery lamps

¹²² It is possible that coin found in grave 26 belongs in fact to the earlier grave 44, which was disturbed.

¹²³ Ružić M. 1994, 39, type IV / 8, cat. no. 576 - 581, T. XXVII, 5 - 6.

characteristic of Pannonia and dated in the 3rd-4th century. Besides carbonized remains of the bones of an elderly individual (*ad. - sen.*) in the grave were also found massive silver finger ring with glass paste inlay (see: **A COSTUME ELEMENTS**, 1 JEWELRY, f. Finger rings, cat. no 5), illegible bronze coin of 3rd century (see: **B GRAVE OFFERINGS**, 6. COINS, cat. no 3), above mentioned pottery lamp (cat. no 8) and few iron nails. Grave is according to the finds and type of burial pit dated into the end of 3rd - beginning of the 4th century.

Absence of lamps in Late Roman graves at 'Slog' necropolis is not quite comprehensible to us as lamp is a frequent offering at Roman necropoles of the second half of the 4th century. In this case Christianization of population could not be the reason for missing from the graves of this kind of objects as lamps have been placed in Christian graves and tombs as symbol of enlightening, immortality and resurrection of the soul.

It is worth mentioning that atypical lamp fragment (cat. no 9) found in destroyed and plundered grave of phase III (G. 100) possibly originates from the layer into which the grave was excavated, that is from some destroyed earlier grave.

Type I - Hemispherical bowl with aslant everted and rounded rim (Fig. 21, I/1)

1 Hemispherical pottery bowl with slanting everted, rounded rim with one external channel, flat base with two concentric grooves. Made of well-refined clay, fired reddish-brown and with smoothed outer surface. Dim. R of rim - 13 cm, H - 6.5 cm, R of base - 4 cm; grave 77. (Pl. 9, 2)

Analogies: **Diana**: Cvjetičanin T. 1997, 119, KA 32, olive green glazed (end of 4th - beginning of 5th century); **Rtkovo**: Gabričević M. 1986, 72, Fig. 9, 2 (third quarter of 4th - first half of 5th century: with coins of Valentinian I, Gratian, Theodosius I, Honorius and Arcadius); **Karanovo, Madara**: Кузманов Г. 1985, 41, type III, T. 24, P 27 - P 29, fired red and gray-black (end of 4th century: with coin of Theodosius I)

Type II - Pot of spherical shape and aslant everted rim (Fig. 21, II/1)

2 Pottery pot of spherical shape with slanting everted rim and flat base with button-like protrusion in the interior. Made of medium refined clay, fired reddish-brown. Rim is disfigured and with traces of burning. Dim. R of rim - 7.5 cm, H - 10.5 cm, R of base - 6 cm; grave 4. (Pl. I, G. 4, 3)

Analogies: Brukner O. 1981, 106, T. 117, 85, pot type 17 (4th century); Cvjetičanin T. 1992, 88 - 89, L 45 (4th - first half of 5th century); Перник I, obr. 32, 2 (4th century); Кузманов Г. 1985, 47, type I, var. 1, T. 28, G 2 (5th - first quarter of 6th century).

Type III - Beakers with three handles

Variant 1 - Beaker of oval shape with three ribbon-like handles (Fig. 21, III/1)

3 Pottery beaker with three ribbon-like handles joining rim and body. It has slightly everted profiled rim, cylindrical neck, oval body and ring-shaped concave base. There are three grooves at the junction of neck and body, two grooves on the handles and spherical applications at the junction of rim and handles. Made of medium refined clay, fired orange and olive green glazed. Dim. R of rim - 10.3 cm, H - 15 cm, R of base - 8.2 cm; grave 26. (Pl. 9, 5)

Analogies: Brukner O. 1981, 101, T. 105, 14, vessel with two or three handles, type 2, brown-red fired with red or brown opaque slip (2nd - first half of 3rd century); Topál J. 1993, 64, Pl. 85, G. 170, 1, fired red with red slip (end of 3rd - beginning of 4th century); Cvjetičanin T. 1997, 164, KA 115 (second half of 4th century).

Variant 2 - Biconical beaker with three ribbon-like profiled handles (Fig. 21, III/2)

4 Biconical beaker with three ribbon-like profiled handles, which join the rim and junction of two cones of the body. It has vertical rim with two external grooves and flat base. There are two grooves at the junction of upper and lower cone. Made of medium refined clay fired light brown and olive green glazed. There are traces of burning. Dim. R of rim - 7.6 cm, H - 8 cm, R of base - 4 cm; grave 29. (Pl. 9, 1)

Analogies: Brukner O. 1981, 101, T. 105, 12, 16, vessels with two or three type 4 handles, fired brown or red-brown with red or brown slip (3rd - 4th century); Лудажич Н. - Поповић С. - Милинковић М. 1986, 90, Т. X, 1, olive green glazed (4th - first half of 5th century); Gabričević M. 1986, 72, Fig. 15, 2 (third quarter of 4th - first half of 5th century); Cvjetičanin T. 1997, 163, KA 114 (4th century); Póczy Sz. 1957, 50, Typ 72a, 72b, T. XVI, 21, T. XXI, 2, gray or red fired, with red slip (3rd - 4th century); Fülep F. 1977, 13, G. R / 18, Pl. 6, 2 - 4, Pl. 7, 1 - 2 (3rd - beginning of 4th century); Kuzmanov G. 1985, 46, type VI, T. 27, Č 16, Č 17 (300 - 378 AD).

Type IV - Flagons

Variant 1 - Flagon of biconical shape with one ribbon-like profiled handle (Fig. 21, IV/1)

5 Pottery flagon with one ribbon-like profiled handle joining rim and body, vertical rim with three external grooves, funnel-shaped neck, biconical body and ring-shaped concave base. There are two molded rings on the neck and three grooves on the shoulder. Made of refined clay with admixture of sand, fired red and olive green glazed. Dim. R of rim - 8.6 cm, H - 25 cm, R of base - 6.6 cm; grave 3. (Pl. 9, 3)

Analogies: Brukner O. 1981, 117, T. 144, 129 - 130 (4th century); Bojović D. 1973, 32, T. XXX, 289 (with cruciform fibula type Keller 4: 350 - 380 AD and coin of Constantius

II: 337 - 361 AD); Cvjetičanin T. 1992, 134 - 135, K 10, (end of 3rd - first half of 5th century); Cvjetičanin T. 1997, 137 - 138, KA 66 (second third of 4th - first half of 5th century); Lányi V. 1981, 176, Typ 4, Abb. 7, G. 48, Abb. 16, G. 18 (first half of 5th century).

Variant 2 - Flagon of oval shape with one ribbon-like profiled handle and flat base (Fig. 21, IV/2)

6 Pottery flagon with one ribbon-like profiled handle joining rim and body, obliquely everted rim, cylindrical neck decorated with horizontal channels, oval body and flat base. Shoulder is decorated with three grooves. Vessel was made of well-refined clay with admixture of sand and large quartz grains, orange fired. Dim. R of rim - 7.9 cm, H - 26.3 cm, R of base - 7.3 cm; grave 4. (Pl. 9, 4)

Analogies: Brukner O. 1981, 117, T. 144, 126 - 128 (4th century); Marijanski - Manojlović M. 1987, 53, T. 34, G. 55, 5 (with coin of Constantius II: 334 - 335 AD); Cvjetičanin T. 1997, 140, KA 68 (second third of 4th century); Sálamon A. - Barkóczy L. 1971, 58, Abb. 12, 7, G. 51 (final quarter of 4th - first quarter of 5th century).

Variant 3 - Flagon - oinochoe (Fig. 21, IV/3)

7 Biconical flagon - oinochoe with one ribbon-like profiled handle and trefoil mouth, cylindrical neck, biconical body and flat base. Decorated on the shoulder with three horizontal channels. Made of medium refined clay with admixture of sand and quartz, fired reddish-brown. Dim. R of rim - 7.7 cm, H - 11.7 cm, R of base - 5.5 cm; grave 57. (Pl. 9, 6)

Analogies: Brukner O. 1981, 118, T. 145, 136, flagon type 46, red fired with opaque orange slip (2nd century); Vágó E. - Bóna I. 1976, T. 28, G. 1331, 9, orange-red fired (with coin from 253 - 269 AD, final third of 3rd - beginning of 4th century); Póczy Sz. 1957, 84, Abb. 44, Typ 89, T. XXI, 3 (4th century); Перник I, 138, obr. 53, 1 - 3, fired to black, gray or red color (4th - 5th century); Kuzmanov G. 1985, 35, type VII, T. 21, K 59, (first half of 5th century).

Type V - Molded lamp with oval container (Ivany Type XI) (Fig. 21, V)

8 Fragmented pottery lamp made in a mold, fired gray-yellow with orange slip. Body is oval, shoulder broad and decorated with molded grapevine motif. Small circular disk is decorated with rosette of seven petals in relief around the opening for filling the oil and separated from the shoulder by two molded rings. Handle is vertical, of circular section and protruding outwards from the body. Base is flat. Dim. R - 5.7 cm, Length - 8.5 cm, H - 3 cm; Ropinski potok, grave II. (Pl. XIII, G. 11, 2)

Analogies: **Aquincum, Intercisa**: Ivanyi D. 1935, 14, T. XXXVII, 10 - 13, T. XXXVIII, 2 - 3, 5, 9; **Sirmium, Mursa**: Vikić-Bilančić B. 1971, 118, Fig.

Undetermined type

9 Fragments of pottery lamp. Grave 100.¹²⁴

6 COINS

Twenty bronze coins in total have been found in the 11 graves at the 'Slog' necropolis. Of that number 18 specimens could have been ascribed according to obverse representations to specific emperors: one to Elagabalus (cat. no 1), one to Alexander Severus (cat. no 2) two to Constantine I (cat. no 5-6), eight to Constantius II (cat. no 7 - 11, 14 - 15, 21) and five to Constans (cat. no 16 - 20). In two instances coins could have been ascribed to someone of Constantine's sons (cat. no 12 - 13) and only one was impossible to identify precisely (cat. no 22).

Reverse representations and legends are preserved on 16 specimens. Five specimens have representations of two Victories with wreath and legend VICTORIAE DDAVGGQNN (cat. no 8 - 10, 16 - 17), four specimens have representation of galley and legend FEL TEMP REPARATIO (cat. no 11, 18 - 20), two specimens have identical obverse legend but with representation of fallen horseman (cat. no 14 - 15), two have legend VOT XX MVLT XXX in the laurel wreath (cat. no 12, 13), two specimens have consecrative dedication VN | MR with representation of the emperor draped in a veil (cat. no 5 - 6) and only one has a legend SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE (cat. no 7). The reverse type could not have been determined for six specimens.

Mint designations are rather poorly preserved. It was possible to read them only on 9 coins. Three pieces had been minted in Thessalonica: two coins with reverse legend FEL TEMP REPARATIO have designation TESΔ (cat. no 11, 18) while coin with reverse legend VICTORIAE DDAVGGQNN has mint designation SMTSA (cat. no 16). From Siscia originate 3 coins: one with reverse legend VICTORIAE DDAVGGQNN has mint designation ?ESIS, and other with same reverse legend has mint designation ?ASIS? (cat. no 10) while the third with reverse legend FEL TEMP REPARATIO has mint designation SISΔ (cat. no 20). Two coins had been minted in Nicaea (cat. no 1, 2) and only one with reverse legend SECVRITAS REI PVBLICE (cat. no 8) had been minted in Rome.

In six graves of phase I of the 'Slog' necropolis (G. 29, 40, 44, 79, 125, 140) have been found 8 coins of which 7 had been minted in the time of Constantius II and Constans and only one (G. 140) was earlier, minted in the time of Alexander Severus (222-235).

Only one coin was found in each of four graves (G. 29, 40, 125, 140) and according to the finding place it seems that the deceased had been holding them in their hands. In the grave 29 coin was found near left hand and in grave 40 on the right

¹²⁴ They were so poorly preserved that it was impossible to determine the lamp shape.

pelvic bone hence we can assume although bones had been dislocated that deceased man (or woman) was buried with arms bent at elbows and hands placed on the stomach. Two coins each were found in graves 44 and 79 and specimens in grave 79 had been placed by the right foot probably they have been subsequently added after placing the dead in the burial pit.

In two instances the coins were found in graves of rather young individuals of undetermined gender and in the male graves while in three cases they were found in female graves. This indicates that coins as offerings had been deposited regardless of gender and age as means of payment for the journey to the afterlife.

Coins had been found in five burials (G. 23, 26, 77, 88, 92) in the graves of phase II (380 - 410). In total 12 specimens had been found and 11 of them had been minted in the time of Constantine's sons and only one (G. 92) in the time of Elagabalus (218 - 222). Three coins were found to the left of the head in grave 26.¹²⁵ In the female burial 77 coin was found on the chest. It is possible that the deceased woman was buried with left arm stretched along the body and the right arm bent at the elbow and hand placed on the chest, practice not uncommon at this necropolis.¹²⁶ Coin from male burial 80 was found near the right elbow while there is no information for the specimen from female burial 92. Interesting is the case of grave 23 where six coins were found on the chest together with apple seeds. Although the skeleton was very poorly preserved (only skull bones and teeth) it is certain that buried individual was a small girl with an apple in her hand.

Phase III (410 - 450) of our necropolis is characterized by the fact that coins had not been deposited as offerings in the graves of this period.

Of the total amount of coins from the graves, 90% (18 pieces) were minted in the time of Constantine's sons. One specimen with image of Constantius II and reverse legend *SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE* was minted between 337 and 341 (cat. no 7) while the specimen with reverse legend *REPARATIO REI PVBLICAE* (cat. no 15) was minted between years 350 and 355. Two consecrative coins of Constantine I (cat. no 5, 6) were minted in the period between 341 and 346 as well as two coins of Constantius II or Constans with reverse legends *VOT XX MVLT XXX* (cat. no 12 -13). Most of the coins (6 pieces) has reverse legend *VICTORIAE DDAVGGQNN* and these are the coins of Constantius II (cat. no 8 - 10, 21) or Constans (cat. no 16, 17) minted in Siscia and Thessalonica in the period between years 341 and 348. Somewhat later are the coins with reverse legend *FEL TEMP REPARATIO* minted in the time of Constantius II (cat. no 11) and Constans (cat. 18 -20) in Siscia and Thessalonica between the years 348 and 350. Only two coins (10%) do not fit into this chronological frame. Coin with the

¹²⁵ Ratio of the coins from graves of phase I and phase II should be corrected to a certain degree in favor of phase I. Grave 26 yielding three specimens (Constans and Constantius II) should probably be ascribed to phase I. The coins were found to the left of the head that is somewhat unusual place. If we take into account the fact that burial of this grave greatly disturbed the grave of earlier phase (grave no. 44) where two coins were found (Constantine and Constantius II) we can assume that three specimens from grave 26 originate from earlier burial.

¹²⁶ The deceased girl from grave 134 was buried in the same way.

image of Elagabalus (cat. no 1) was minted between years 218 and 222 and specimen with the image of Alexander Severus (cat. no 2) was minted between 222 and 235. It is interesting that both these coins originate from the mint in Nicaea.

Only two coins (cat. no 3 - 4) have been found at the necropolis 'Ropinski potok'. Unfortunately neither of them could have been identified.

1. Bronze coin (Elagabalus ?). R = 2 cm; grave 92.

Obv: obverse legend illegible.

Profile of emperor with diadem, facing right.

Rev: reverse representation unclear / N | IK | AI | A.

Mint: Nicaea, 218 - 222 AD (?).

2. Bronze coin (Alexander Severus ?). R = 2 cm; grave 140.

Obv: obverse legend illegible.

Profile of emperor with diadem, facing right.

Rev: reverse legend unclear / N | I [K ...

Mint: Nicaea, 222 - 235 AD (?).

3. Bronze coin, illegible.

Grave II, Ropinski potok.

3rd century.¹²⁷

4. Bronze coin, illegible.

Grave III, Ropinski potok.

3rd century.¹²⁸

5. Bronze coin (Constantine I). R = 1.5 cm; grave 26

Obv: [DVCONSTANTI] NVSPTAVGG

Profile of emperor with diadem, facing right.

Rev: VN / MR, figure of emperor draped/mint signature illegible.

Consecrative coin

341 - 346 AD

6. Bronze coin (Constantine I?). R = 1.3 cm; grave 79. (Pl. 11, 1)

Obv: obverse legend illegible.

Profile of emperor draped, facing right.

Rev: [VN / MR], reverse representation and legend unclear.

341 - 346 AD (?).

Consecrative coin

¹²⁷ Coin completely disintegrated in the process of cremation.

¹²⁸ Coin disintegrated in the process of cremation.

7. Bronze coin (Constantius II). R = 1.8 cm; grave 44.
 Obv: DNFLCONST ANTIVS [...]
 Profile of emperor with diadem, facing right.
 Rev: SEC [VRI TA]SRE [...], reverse representation unclear/mint illegible.
 Mint: Rome, 337 - 341 AD.
 LRBC I, 581 - 586

8. Bronze coin (Constantius II). R = 1.5 cm; grave 23.
 Obv: CONSTANTI VSPFAVG
 Profile of emperor with diadem, facing right.
 Rev: VICTORIAE DD AVGGQNN, two victories with wreaths/[· ?SI] S
 Mint: Siscia, 341 - 348 AD.

9. Bronze coin (Constantius II). R = 1.7 cm; grave 44.
 Obv: CONSTAN [TIVS]PFAVG
 Profile of emperor with diadem, facing right.
 Rev: VICTORIAE DDAVGGQNN, two Victories with palm branch between them, with wreaths/mint signature illegible.
 341 - 348 AD

10. Bronze coin (Constantius II). R = 1.6 cm; grave 79. (Pl. 11, 4)
 Obv: CONSTANTI VSPFAVG
 Profile of emperor with diadem, facing right.
 Rev: VICTORIAE DDAVGGQNN, two Victories with palm branch between them, with wreaths /·ASIS·
 Mint: Siscia, 341 - 348. AD
 LRBC I, 792.

11. Bronze coin (Constantius II). R = 1.7 cm; grave 23. (Pl. 11, 3)
 Obv: DNCONSTAN TIVSPFAVG
 Profile of emperor with diadem, facing right.
 Rev: FEL TEMP REPARATIO, galley/TESΔ
 Mint: Thessalonica, 348 - 350 AD

12. Bronze coin (Constantius II or Constans). R = 1.4 cm; grave 23. (Pl. 11, 4)
 Obv: obverse legend and representation illegible.
 Rev: VOT XX MVLX XXX in laurel wreath/mint signature illegible.
 341 - 346 AD.

13. Bronze coin (Constantius II or Constans). R = 1.7 cm; grave 29.
 Obv: obverse legend and representation illegible.
 Rev: type VOT XX MVLX XXX in laurel wreath.¹²⁹
 341 - 346 AD.

¹²⁹ Reverse representation was visible before conservation.

14. Bronze coin (Constantius II). R = 1.6 cm; grave 125.
 Obv: obverse legend illegible.
 Bust of emperor with diadem, facing right.
 Rev: type FEL TEMP REPARATIO, fallen horseman/mint signature illegible.
 A 3.
 355 - 361 Ad

15. Bronze coin (Constantius II). R = 2 cm; grave 40.
 Obv: obverse legend illegible.
 Bust of emperor with diadem, facing right.
 Rev: type FEL TEMP REPARATIO, fallen horseman/mint signature illegible.
 A 2
 348 - 361 Ad

16. Bronze coin (Constans). R = 1.6 cm; grave 26
 Obv: CONSTANS PFAVG
 Profile of emperor with diadem, facing right.
 Rev: VICTORIAE DDAVGGQNN, two Victories with wreaths /SMTS[A?]
 Mint: Thessalonica, 341 - 348 AD

17. Bronze coin (Constans). R = 1 cm; grave 26.
 Obv: CONSTANS PFAVG
 Profile of emperor with diadem, facing right.
 Rev: VICTORIAE DDAVGGQNN, two Victories with wreaths/mint signature illegible.
 341 - 348 AD

18. Bronze coin (Constans). R = 1.8 cm, grave 23. (Pl. 11, 5)
 Obv: DN CONSTA NSPFAVG
 Profile of emperor with diadem, facing right.
 Rev: FEL TEMP REPARATIO, galley/TESΔ
 Mint: Thessalonica, 348 - 350 AD.

19. Bronze coins (Constans). R = 1.8 cm; grave 23.
 Obv: DNCONSTA NSPFAVG
 Profile of emperor with diadem, facing right.
 Rev: FEL TEMP REPARATIO, galley /mint signature illegible.
 348-350 AD

20. Bronze coin (Constans). R = 1.9 cm; grave 23. (Pl. 11, 6)
 Obv: DNCONSTA NSPFAVG
 Profile of emperor with diadem, facing right.
 Rev: FEL TEMP REPARATIO, galley/SIS[Δ?]
 Mint: Siscia, 348 - 354 AD.

21. Bronze coin (Constantius II). R = 1.9 cm; grave 80.

Obv: legend illegible.

Profile of emperor with diadem, facing right.

Rev: reverse legend and representation illegible/mint signature illegible.

348 - 354 AD

22. Bronze coin, illegible. R = 1.7 cm; grave 77.

4th century.

7 VARIA¹³⁰

We included in this group of grave finds those objects for which we are not certain whether they represent elements of costume, grave offerings or even fragments of wooden coffins the deceased had been buried in.

Small tube of sheet bronze found in child's grave 30 could have been element of jewelry: component of string of glass paste beads, possibly clasp or fragment of bronze decorative pin but also fragment of some other grave good. Likewise, it is uncertain what was the purpose of two fragments of sheet bronze from plundered grave 79 where two bronze coins have also been found. They could have been elements of dress or footwear or plating of a small chest.

Fragments of iron plating from double grave 31 and 31 A that had also been disturbed by plundering could have been elements of belt garniture according to encountered iron buckle but also parts of wooden coffin the traces of which are preserved as residue of charcoal and two iron nails. It is most probable that iron hook from grave 40 otherwise rich in finds belong to the coffin of which traces of charcoal and iron nails were encountered.

We assume that all these objects are probably not fragments of grave offerings but because of their poor state of preservation and uncertain context we do not have reliable confirmation for this notion.

1. Small tube of coiled bronze wire. Dim. length - 1.2 cm; grave 30. (Pl. V, G. 30, 2)

2. Rectangular iron plating. Grave 31.

3. Iron hook. Grave 40.

4. Two fragments of sheet bronze. Grave 79.

¹³⁰ All objects except bronze tube disintegrated in the process of conservation.

C FINDS FROM CULTURAL LAYER

We are going to present within grave inventory a group of finds from cultural layer at necropoles 'Slog' and 'Ropinski potok' that we suppose to be originating from plundered and damaged graves. As we already mentioned large number of graves from Late Roman necropolis 'Slog' was damaged by medieval burials and some by Roman graves dating from later phases. In addition the graves had been plundered in antiquity as well as in medieval period. Similar situation was encountered at the necropolis 'Ropinski potok' where in the course of rescue excavations only three burials, two cremations (G. I and G. II) and one inhumation (G. III) have been investigated suggesting two phases of interment - earlier one (from the end of 3rd - beginning of 4th century) and later (4th century). Medieval burials have not been confirmed at this necropolis.

Large quantity of pottery sherds and fragments of glass vessels have been encountered in the cultural layer of both necropoles. They could have originated from disturbed graves but more probably from vessels used for food and drink at funeral feast and later for taking food to the grave on the occasion of religious observance of the days dedicated to the dead. It is characteristic that fragments of these vessels are very small and hence atypical, indicating ritual breaking of vessels used in the mortuary cult.

It was possible to identify fragments of pottery bowls fired to the gray, red and brown/red color, made of refined clay with grains of quartz sand at the 'Slog' necropolis. They were hemispherical shape with horizontally everted rim with or without grooves. There were also fragments of one biconical bowl of gray color, made of same type of clay with slightly everted rounded rim and decorated with grooves on the upper cone. These types of bowls had been produced from the 4th to the 6th century.

Fragments of amphorae with ribbon-like handles and body decorated with grooves, ribbon-like handles and rims of flagons, cup handles, fragments of grooved beakers made of kaolin clay and small amount of fragments of pots and pythoi (*sic!*) were also encountered. All the pottery was made of clay with admixture of sand and fired to several of colors from orange and red to reddishbrown and brown and from light gray and gray to black color. Generally it is the pottery dating from the 4th and 5th century.

Glass vessels are represented by fragments of hemispherical goblets of light green color.

Among pottery sherds from the necropolis 'Ropinski potok', we were able to identify fragment of aslant everted profiled rim of red fired flagon, fragment of rim and body of rather large gray hemispherical bowl with ring-like rim and fragments of pots with everted or ring-like rim and fragments of vessels with thick walls, mortars or pythoi, of gray or red color made of clay with smaller or larger grains of quartz sand. This pottery material could be dated in the second half of the 3rd - 4th century.

In the cultural layer of the 'Slog' necropolis have been founds objects that could have belonged to some disturbed grave associations.

Bronze needle with rectangular head and eye (cat. no 1) (Pl. XV, 1) possibly originates from the child's burial from the latest phase (G. 33) where only one bronze earring - hoop has been found to the left of the head. Needle was found under this grave, which was most probably plundered as upper right section of the skeleton is dislocated and the pair of discovered earring is also missing from that side. The needle could have been used for fastening of garment or cerements.

Fragment of iron belt buckle with profiled pin surpassing the rim of oval frame (*type II b*) was found near the damaged grave of the latest phase. This grave (G. 91) (Pl. XV, 4) of an elderly man has not been unearthed completely as upper section of the skeleton remained in the north profile of trench F III. However, it is possible that iron buckle i.e. the belt was placed below the feet of the deceased as it was the case in one male burial of the same phase (G. 25).

Fragment of white marble zoomorphic sculpture, foot of some animal (lion?) and bone cosmetic spatula were found in the layer above medieval grave 137 that was excavated into the Late Roman grave 140 (Pl. XV, 7-8). This grave, which belongs to the type of graves with trapezoid burial pit excavated in virgin rock (marl) is dated into the phase I of the necropolis and is damaged by burial of medieval graves 137 and 139. Skeleton of adult female was dislocated possibly indicating plundering and fragmented glass bottle of spherical shape with channeled body and greatly damaged 4th century bronze coin were ascertained as grave goods. As this was a female burial it is possible that bone spatula belonged to the toilet set placed in the grave with the deceased. Also, marble animal foot could have been the fragment of aboveground monument of this or some other destroyed grave.

Fragment of bronze cruciform fibula with bow of trapezoid section decorated with strap with transversal incisions and with long rectangular catchplate decorated with pairs of 'eyelets' that belongs to our *type III, variant B* (Keller Type 4 A, Pröttel Type 3 / 4 B) and is dated in the third quarter of the 4th century was found in the layer of disintegrated marl under medieval graves 70, 71, 72 and 73 (Pl. XV, 3). In this section of 'Slog' necropolis not a single Late Roman grave was encountered indicating that medieval burials had destroyed earlier Roman necropolis. Hence, fragment of cruciform fibula most probably belongs to the grave association of some burial from phase I.¹³¹

An iron knife, which most probably belongs to some destroyed Late Roman grave, was also found in the same layer (Pl. XV, 6).

Fragment of profiled head and shank of decorative bronze pin - stylus was found in excavated soil while exploring trench F I. This find from cultural layer of the necropolis could have also belonged to some Late Roman grave. Such pin could have been used for fastening the garment or cerements of the deceased and it is characteristic find in German graves at Roman necropoles from the end of 4th and first half of the 5th century (Pl. XV, 2).

¹³¹ One fibula of the same type (*type III B*) was found in grave 69 A, which dates from phase I of Late Roman necropolis 'Slog'.

An exceptional find of gold-plated bronze cruciform fibula comes from cultural layer of the necropolis 'Ropinski potok'. Many inhumation burials in the graves of cist type (our *type IV* of funerary structures) were encountered in the profiles of the Ropinski potok bank about 150 meters to the northeast of fortification *Timacum Minus* in the course of investigation of this necropolis in 1977. Among the finds from these damaged graves besides sherds of pottery vessels is included the above mentioned gilded cruciform fibula.¹³² In our opinion fibula could have belonged to the grave assemblage of some of cist graves or some of cremation burials (Pl. 3, 5; Fig. 16).

In any case, this fibula of luxurious manufacture belonged to some prominent officer of the Roman army. Cruciform bronze fibulae with short massive bow and large bulbs on profiled bar and long rectangular catchplate decorated with pairs of volutes (our *type III, variant D*, Keller Type 4 B, Pröttel Type 5) had been produced in the first third of the 4th century.¹³³ Of course, such luxurious specimens had been in use for a long time and had been inherited in the family so they occur as grave finds during the entire 4th century.

For our fibula of interest are finds of fibulae of this type in the cremation burials from Mala Kopašnica and Scupi dated in the middle of the 4th century. As at 'Ropinski potok' necropolis have been encountered also cremation burials it is possible that in the first half of the 4th century biritual practice, cremation and inhumation was observed at this necropolis. This problem will be solved only after future investigations at this site.

Most numerous finds from cultural layer at 'Slog' necropolis are bronze coins (17 specimens). It is interesting that among these finds rather frequent are the coins minted during first half of the 3rd century (six pieces i.e. 35.30%). Most of them were minted in Nicaea: three specimens with image of Alexander Severus (cat. no 11, 12, 13) were minted between 222 and 235. One silver coin with image of mother of emperor Elagabalus (*Julia Soaemias*) with indecisive reverse legend of VENVS CELESTIS type (cat. 10) was minted during the reign of her son (218 - 222) most probably in Rome. The coin of Philip I (cat. no 15) was minted in the Viminacium mint in the period between years 244 and 249.

Most of the coins (11 pieces i.e. 64.70%) date from the 4th century. The latest of them is the coin of Maximin Daia with reverse legend GENIO CAESAERIS (cat. no 16) minted in Nicomedia between years 308 and 313. Somewhat later is the coin of Fausta with representation of a star in the wreath (cat. no 17) minted in Thessalonica between 324 and 330. The most numerous are specimens minted during the reign of Constantine's sons. Coin of Constantine II with reverse legend CLORIA EXERCITVS (cat. no 18) was minted in Nicaea in 334 - 335. Constantius II is represented on an obverse of the coin with reverse legend SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE (cat. no 20) minted between 337 and 341 most probably in Rome. Only one specimen has image of Constans on the obverse and reverse legend GLORIA EXERCITVS (cat. no 21) and was minted between 337 and 341 AD. Somewhat later is the specimen with obverse repre-

¹³² Petrović P. 1995, 42 - 43. Documentation of Institute of Archaeology in Belgrade.

¹³³ Vasić M. R. 2001, 194 - 195.

sensation of Constantius Gallus and reverse legend FEL TEMP REPARATIO minted between 351 and 354 (cat. no 19). Only one specimen has image of Valens on the obverse, reverse legend of SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE type and was minted between 364 and 375 (cat. no 21). Also, only one piece has representation of Gratian on obverse and reverse legend VICTORIA AVGGG (cat. 23) and was minted, as it seems, in Trier between 378 and 383. Three specimens (cat. no 24 - 26) could not have been more precisely identified. However, it is certain according to their size and appearance that they were minted in the 4th century.

Only one bronze coin comes from the cultural layer at 'Ropinski potok'. Considerably worn out coin with image of Caracalla on the obverse and legionary eagle between two standards on reverse (cat. no 9) was minted in Nicaea between 212 and 217.

1. Bronze needle with rectangular head and ellipsoid eye, tip is missing. Dim: 6.2 cm; under Late Roman grave 33. (Pl. XV, 1)

Analogies: **Lauriacum**: Ruprechtsberger E.M. 1979, 48, Typ 7 / b / β, Cat. Nr. 450 - 457 (2nd-4th century).

2. Fragment of ornamental pin - stylus with molded head of rectangular section, bent at right angle. Dim: 5.1cm; trench F I/94, from excavated earth. (Pl. XV, 2)

Analogies: **Intercisa**: Vágó E. - Bóna I. 1976, 94, T. 21, G. 1184, 2, T. XLI, 5 (second half of the 4th - beginning of the 5th century).

3. Fragment of the bow with catchplate of bronze cruciform fibula. The bow is of trapezoid section decorated with strap with transversal incisions and long rectangular catchplate is decorated with two pairs of 'eyelets' near the bow and three pairs of 'eyelets' at the end. Dim: 5.2 cm; under medieval graves 70, 71, 72 and 73, in the layer with decomposed marl. (Pl. XV, 3)

Analogies: **Intercisa**: Vágó E. - Bóna I. 1976, T. 12, G. 944, 1, T. 14, G. 1033, T. XXXV, 2 (second half of the 4th century); **Ságvár**: Burger A.Sz. 1966, Fig. 104, G. 152, 8, Fig. 111, G. 218, 2 (second half of the 4th century); **Altenstadt**: Keller E. 1971, 38 - 41, Typ 4 A, Abb. 11, 9, T. 35, 2 (350 - 390 AD); **Wessling**: Keller E. 1971, T. 40, 4, T. 41, 8.

4. Gold-plated bronze cruciform fibula with short, broad bow of trapezoid section and long rectangular catchplate. Bulbs are large and bar profiled and with two pairs of circular perforations. On the ridge of the bow and along the middle of the catchplate is a strap with incised motive of 'fir tree' and catchplate is decorated with three pairs of volutes. Dim: 8.2 cm; necropolis 'Ropinski potok'. (Pl. 3, 6; Fig. 16)

Analogies: **Naissus, Ulpiana, Mala Kopašnica**: Jovanović A. 1978, 57 - 58, group III, var. 1 - 2, cat. no. 54 - 57, Fig. 129 - 131 (middle and second half of the 4th century); **Donje Butorke**: Јанковић Ђ. 1975, 203, Fig. 2, 1, 2; **Singidunum**: Војовић Д. 1983, 86, type 37, var. 7, T. LI, T. LII, 437, 439, 4th century); **Dobri dol**: Вучковић-Тодоровић Д. 1958, 295 - 296, Fig. 10 (with coin of Constantine I); **Rokomija**: Јосифовска Б.

1960, 199 - 200, Fig. 6 (with coin of Maximianus); **Kamnik**: Димитриоска Г. 1979, 136 - 137, grave 1, T. II, 2 (with coin of Dalmatius); **Scupi**: Микулчић И. 1974, 130, grave 126, Fig. 22 a - c (middle of 4th century).; **Callatis**: Preda I. 1980, 35 - 36, Pl. XIV, M 11, Pl. LII, M. 11, 1 (with coin of Constantius II: 330 - 335 AD); **Ságvár**: Burger A.Sz. 1966, Fig. 95, G. 26, 5 (with coin 364 - 375 AD), Fig. 113, G. 253, 1 (with coin 367 - 375 AD), Fig. 117, G. 288 (second half of 4th century); **Augst**: Riha E. 1979, 176, Gruppe 6, Typ 6. 5. 5, Cat. 1494, T. 56, 1494 (second half of 4th century); **Neviodunum**: Petru S. - Petru P. 1978, T.IV, 24; Pröttel P.M. 1988, 364, 369, Typ 5, Abb. 5, 2 (beginning of 5th century).

Lit: Петровић П. - Јовановић С. 1997, 88, cat. no. 7.

5. Iron buckle frame of oval shape and profiled pin, corroded. Dim: 3.9 x 3 cm; in the vicinity of Late Roman graves 57 and 58. (Pl. XV, 4)

Analogies: **Csákvár**: Sálamon A. - Barkóczy L. 1971, Abb.6, 13, G. 3 (with fibula Keller 4 A : 350 - 380. AD), Abb. 10, 19, G. 65; **Szentendre**: Maróti T. - Topál J. 1980, T. 9, G. 26, 5 (with coin of Maximinus Daia and Faustina, first third of 4th century); **Keszthely - Dobogo**: Sági K. 1981, Abb. 3, 22, G. 12, Abb. 31, 7, G. 80 (350 - 360 AD); **Lauriacum**: Kloiber A.E. 1957, T. XLVII, 6 a - b, T. XLVIII, 1 a - b, G. 17 / 1953 (with coins of Theodosius I, Arcadius and Honorius: end of 4th - beginning of 5th century).

6. Knife of elongated triangular body with rectangular tang, corroded. Dim: 13.1 x 2 cm; under medieval graves 70, 71, 72 and 73, in a layer of earth mixed with decomposed marl. (Pl. XV, 6)

7. Fragment of an animal, leg (?) of white marble. Dim: 8.5 x 3.4 x 3.6 cm; from layer above medieval grave 137, inhumed in the Late Roman grave 140. (Pl. XV, 7)

8. Bone pin with flat circular head - cosmetic spatula, tip of the handle is missing. Dim: 10.4 cm; from the layer above medieval grave 137, inhumed in the Late Roman grave 140. (Pl. XV, 8)

Anal: Petković S. 1995, 36 - 37, cat. no. 367, 371, 373, T. XXI, 1 (1st - 4th century).

9. Bronze coin (Caracalla?). R = 2.4 cm; C - 65/1995, Inv. no 562, above grave 65.

Obv: obverse legend and representation illegible.

Profile of emperor with diadem, facing right..

Rev: NIKA - EO/legionary eagle between two standards.

Mint: Nicaea, 212 - 217 AD (?).

10. Silver coin (Iulia Soaemias). R = 1.8 cm; C - 97/1996, trench F II (IX)/1996. (Pl. 11,7)

Obv: [IVLIA] SOAEMIAS AVG.

Bust of empress, facing right.

Rev: reverse legend of VENVS CELESTIS type, figure of woman, facing right, star in the field to the right.

Denarius.

Mint: Rome, 218 - 222 AD.

RIC IV(2), 241.

11. Bronze coin (Alexander Severus?). R = 2.1 cm; C - 75/1995, trench F I (V)/1995, above grave 85. (Pl. 11, 8)

Obv: obverse legend illegible.

Profile of emperor with radiate crown (?), facing right.

Rev: [N] | IK | AI | E, letters between three insignia

Reverse legend overstruck..

Mint: Nicaea, 222 - 235 AD(?).

12. Bronze coin (Alexander Severus?). R = 1.9 cm; C - 156/1996, trench II (XII)/1996.

Obv: obverse legend illegible.

Profile of emperor with diadem, facing right.

Rev: [N] | IK | AI | E, letters between three insignia/ in exergue ΩN.

Reverse legend overstruck.

Mint: Nicaea, 222 - 235 AD(?).

13. Bronze coin (Alexander Severus?). R = 1.6 cm; C - 153/1996, trench F II (XIII)/1996.

Obv: obverse legend illegible.

Profile of emperor, facing right.

Rev: NI | KA | EI | ΩN/three vexilla.

Perforated near the edge.

Mint: Nicaea, 222 - 235 AD.

14. Bronze coin. R = 2.3 cm; C - 14/1994, Inv. no. 538, Ropinski potok, trench L.

Obv: obverse legend illegible.

Profile of emperor, facing right.

Rev: reverse legend and representation indecisive.

3rd century.

15. Bronze coin (Philip I). R = 2.9 cm; C - 150/1996, trench F II (IX), Inv.no.565.

Obv: obverse legend illegible.

Profile of emperor with diadem, facing right.

Rev: PM SC - OL VIM/AN VIII.

Personification standing, facing left. By right foot bull, by the left lion.

Mint: Viminacium, 244 - 249 AD.

16. Bronze coin (Maximinus Daia). R = 2.7 cm; C - 100/1994, Inv. no. 544. (Pl. 11, 9)

Obv: GAL VAL MAXIMINVS NOB CAES

Profile of emperor with diadem, facing right.

Rev: GENIO CA - ESAR[IS C...], genius with wreath in extended right arm/SMNB.

Bronze follis.

Mint: Nicomedia, 308 - 310 AD.

RIC VI, 55.

17. Bronze coin (Fausta?). R = 1 cm; C - 91/1995, trench F II (IV)/1995.

Obv: obverse legend and representation illegible..

Rev: no reverse legend, star in a wreath/ mint signature indecisive.

Mint: Thessalonica, 324 - 330 AD(?).

LRBC I, 824.

18. Bronze coin (Constantine II). R = 1.7 cm; C - 78/1995, Inv. no. 561, trench F II (VII)/1995.

Obv: CONSTANTINVS [IVN]

Profile of emperor with diadem, facing right.

Rev: GLOR - [IA]EXERC - ITVS, two soldiers between two standards /SMNΓ.

Mint: Nicomedia, 334 - 335 AD.

19. Bronze coin (Constantius Gallus). R = 1.8 cm; C - 85/1995, chance find.

Obv: CONST [ANTIV] S NOB C [...]

Profile of emperor with diadem, facing right.

Rev: reverse legend of FEL TEMP REPARATIO type, fallen horseman/mint signature illegible.

351 - 354 AD.

20. Bronze coin (Constantius II?). R = 1.6 cm; C - 154a/1996.

Obv: obverse legend illegible.

Profile of emperor with diadem, facing right.

Rev: reverse legend of SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE type, representation unclear/mint signature illegible.

Mint: Rome (?), 337 - 341 AD.

21. Bronze coin (Valens). R = 1.7 cm; C - 154b/1996. (Pl. 11, 10)

Obv: obverse legend illegible.

Profile of emperor, facing right.

Rev: GLOR - IA EXER - CITVS, two soldiers and labarum/mint signature illegible.

335 - 341 AD.

22. Bronze coin (Constans). R = 1.7 cm; C - 47/1994, trench F II/1994, to the south of grave 22.

Obv: [CONSTAN] SPF [AVG]

Profile of emperor with diadem, facing right.

Rev: GLOR - IAEXE[RC] - ITVS, two soldiers standing, between them one standard/mint illegible..

335 - 341 AD.

23. Bronze coin (Gratian?). R = 1.7 cm; C - 51/1995, trench F II/1995, near the grave 68.

Obv: [...IANVS ...]

Profile of emperor with diadem, facing right.

Rev: VICTORIA - AVG[GG], Victory standing to the left, holding wreath and palm/mint signature illegible.

Trier?, 378 - 383 AD (?).

LRBC II, 133.

24. Bronze coin, illegible. R = 1.7 cm; C - 88/1995, Inv. no. 560.

4th century.

25. Bronze coin, illegible, damaged. R = 1.4 cm; C - 81/1995, trench F II(VII)/1995.

4th century

26. Bronze coin, illegible. R = 1.2 cm; C - 63/1994, to the south of grave 33.

4th century

TYPE OF INTERMENT

TYPOLOGY OF FUNERARY STRUCTURES

Two types (with variants) of funerary structures were encountered in the necropolis...

Type I - Burial pit is rectangular, with a wooden narrow bed placed in it. The pit is filled with earth as well as from the surrounding area...

Type II - Burial pit is rectangular, with a wooden narrow bed placed in it. The pit is filled with earth as well as from the surrounding area...

The structure type will be further described in the following text...

variant 1 - Burial pit is rectangular, with a wooden narrow bed placed in it...

variant 2 - Burial pit is rectangular, with a wooden narrow bed placed in it...

variant 3 - Burial pit is rectangular, with a wooden narrow bed placed in it...

variant 4 - Burial pit is rectangular, with a wooden narrow bed placed in it...

Fig. 13. Grave 4. CA 25, Inv. no. 1.

Photograph of the grave structure showing the wooden bed and the surrounding earth.

III TYPE OF INTERMENT

1 TYPOLOGY OF FUNERARY STRUCTURES

Six types (with variants) of funerary structures were encountered at Late Roman necropolis at the site 'Slog':

Type I - Burial pit is rectangular or elliptical on plan and the deceased was directly laid in it. This is the simplest and at the same time most frequent type of funerary structure (Fig. 8; Fig. 22; Pl. XIV, G. 55, G. 92). Two deceased persons one on top of the other could have been laid in the grave of this type (type Ia). This type of funerary structures has another two variants:

variant 1 - Burial pit of rectangular or elliptical ground plan into which the deceased was laid in a wooden coffin. This type of interment is confirmed by carbonized remains of the coffin as well as iron nails arranged around the deceased along the sides of burial pit; (Pl. IV, G. 26; Pl. IX, G. 87)

variant 2 - Burial pit of rectangular or trapezoid plan was excavated into the marl, virgin rock and the deceased laid in it. (Pl. XII, G. 125, G. 140)

Type II - Burial pit is rectangular or elliptical on plan with structure of stone rubble or pebbles where the deceased was laid without coffin.

This structure type with dry wall revetments along the sides probably had on the surface some kind of barrow, traces of which including heaps of stone or pebbles above the burial had been encountered on the spot. Unfortunately, upper segments of funerary structures of type II are damaged and could not be precisely reconstructed due to subsiding of the terrain, plundering of graves and later medieval burials.¹³⁴

This type of funerary structures has following variants:

variant 1 - Burial pit is of rectangular or elliptical plan with structure of stone rubble or pebbles and the deceased was laid into it in the wooden coffin. Carbonized remains of the coffin and iron nails arranged around the deceased along the sides of the pit confirm this type of interment; (Pl. XIV, G. 25)

variant 2 - Burial pit is of rectangular or trapezoid plan excavated into the marl, (virgin rock), with structure of stone rubble or pebbles where the deceased was laid without coffin;

variant 3 - Burial pit of rectangular or elliptical plan with structure of stone rubble or pebbles and two burial chambers separated by dry wall partition where the deceased were laid without coffin. (Plan 6, G. 26-27)



Fig. 22: Grave 4
Сл. 22: Гроб 4.

¹³⁴ Majority of Late Roman graves in necropolis 'Slog' was disturbed by plundering in the Late Roman times and possibly in the Middle Ages.

Type III - Burial pit of rectangular or elliptical plan with structure of stone rubble, pebbles and bricks where the deceased was laid without coffin.

This type of funerary structure is similar to type II but as building material were used also bricks or fragments of bricks, tegulae and imbrices in addition to stone rubble and pebbles. Shape of upper segment of the structure could not be precisely established but it could be assumed that cover of the grave consisted of horizontally laid bricks or bricks arranged as ridge-roof.¹³⁵

Type III has two variants:

variant 1 - Burial pit of rectangular or elliptical plan with construction of stone rubble, pebbles and bricks where the deceased was placed in a wooden coffin. Carbonized remains of the coffin and iron nails arranged around the deceased along the sides of the pit confirm this type of interment; (Pl. XIV, G. 91)

variant 2 - Burial pit of rectangular or trapezoid plan excavated into the marl, (virgin rock), with structure of stone rubble, pebbles and bricks and where the deceased was laid without coffin.

Type IV - Burial pit with structure of rectangular plan, the cist of bricks or brick fragments set on edge. Bottom was paved with bricks and upper section of the structure consisted most probably of horizontally laid bricks or bricks arranged as ridge-roof.¹³⁶ (Plan 6, G. 108)

Type V - Burial pit with structure of rectangular plan made of pebbles laid in mortar. Shorter sides are curved, bottom is brick-paved and interior was nicely plastered with lime mortar. Upper segment of the structure is not preserved. The grave could have been covered with bricks laid in mortar, stone slabs or even with masonry brick vault.¹³⁷ (Plan 6, G. 90)

Type VI - The tombs of rectangular ground plan built of stone rubble and bricks laid in mortar in the *opus mixtum* technique. The tomb interior was separated in two burial chambers by partition wall of bricks laid in mortar. Upper segment of the structure is missing but was most probably vaulted.¹³⁸ (Plan 4)

¹³⁵ Graves of this type are damaged by soil subsiding, burials of medieval necropolis and by plundering.

¹³⁶ Upper section of the structure of G. 108, which belongs to this type is damaged by plundering.

¹³⁷ Upper section of the structure of G. 90, which belongs to this type is damaged by plundering and burial of later Roman grave 89. At the grave bottom were found two iron nails, perhaps suggesting burial in the coffin.

¹³⁸ Tomb I and tomb II were damaged by plundering. In tomb I have not been found osteological remains nor other grave goods. In tomb II bones of both individuals were partially preserved as well as one bronze earring and one gold bead. Interior of tomb II was later, in medieval period, partitioned by dry wall running north-south and the deceased was laid in the eastern half (G. 61). Tomb, which we subsequently marked as tomb III includes two masonry graves, G. 66 and G. 67, for which we assume that belonged to type VI of funerary structures and as in case of tomb I the osteological and other finds are missing.

The examined typology of funerary structures from Late Roman necropolis of *Timacum Minus* fortification at the site 'Slog' has the shortage in a fact that upper segments of the structures are damaged or destroyed by plundering of graves or by burials of the medieval necropolis. Thus, most often we have not been able to determine precisely the original appearance of funerary structures. The supposed reconstructions had been done according to the traces of funerary structures in the field and already known analogies.¹³⁹

More than half of registered funerary structures at Late Roman necropolis of *Timacum Minus* fortification at the site 'Slog' are classified as **type I** (57.97%). Next in number is **type II** (28.98%) and then **type III** (8.69%) while other types are represented by one or two graves.

Most popular type of interment in all phases at Late Roman necropolis 'Slog' was burial in plain burial pit of rectangular or elliptical ground plan or in a grave of trapezoid plan carved in a virgin rock where the deceased was laid with or without wooden coffin, **type 1** (phase I - 58.62%, phase II - 53.33%, phase III - 63.64%).

Type II, burial pit of rectangular or elliptical ground plan with structure of stone rubble or pebbles where the deceased was laid with or without wooden coffin makes about one third of all graves in first two phases (phase I - 34.48% and phase II - 33.33%).

In addition to these two most frequent grave types in phase II the **type III**, burial pits of rectangular or elliptical plan with structure of stone rubble, pebbles and bricks where the deceased were laid with or without wooden coffin make 13.33% of all graves.

It should be emphasized that in the final phase of the necropolis besides prevailing type I, **types II - V** are represented with one grave each.

Type VI, masonry tombs from the site 'Slog' (tombs I, II and III) are dated generally in the phase I of the Late Roman necropolis.

Graves from earlier Roman necropoles of 1st -2nd century at the site 'Slog' belong to the **type I**, plain burial pits of rectangular shape where the deceased was laid without (G. 8, G. 9) or in a wooden coffin (G. 42).

Inhumation burial from the site 'Ropinski potok' (G.III) belongs to the **type I/1** what is confirmed by iron nails symmetrically arranged around the skeleton along the walls of rectangular burial pit.

2 POSITION OF DECEASED IN INHUMATION BURIALS

As position of the deceased we understand grave orientation and position of the skeleton within funerary structure.

¹³⁹ Unfortunately, for the mentioned reasons we could not use the typology of M. Vasić based on the shape of upper segments of tombs (Vasić M. 1907, 66 - 98.), nor the typology of funerary structures of inhumation burials in Upper Moesia suggested by A. Jovanović (Jovanović A. 1984, 126 - 127.).

The deceased at Late Roman necropolis of *Timacum Minus* were mainly placed in the graves oriented west - east with northward or southward deviation. Grave orientation oscillated in the phases of Late Roman necropolis in a following way:

Phase I - graves are orientated west - east with deviation of 2° - 32° towards north and 2° - 16° towards south;

Phase II - graves are orientated west - east with deviation of 2° - 32° towards north and 3° - 17° towards south. Somewhat greater deviation of 40° towards south was encountered in graves G. 76 and G. 77 so their orientation is almost southwest - northeast. Also, deviation of 35° towards north is encountered in the grave 89 probably caused by the masonry structure of earlier grave 90 that was underneath.

Phase III - graves are orientated west - east with insignificant deviation of 5° - 8° towards north or south.

Graves of earlier Roman necropoles at the site 'Slog' are orientated as follows: G. 8 and G. 9 from the 1st-2nd century are orientated west - east with deviation of 12° and 36° towards north and G. 42 dated in the 2nd century is orientated north - south.

Inhumation burial in the necropolis at the site 'Ropinski potok', G. III is orientated west - east.

In the inhumation burials at Roman necropoles of *Timacum Minus* fortification at the sites 'Slog' and 'Ropinski potok' six types of skeleton position have been recorded:

Type I - supine position with arms extended along the body; (Pl. IX, G. 76, G. 77)

Type II - supine position with arms bent at elbows and hands placed on the pelvis; (Pl. III, G. 25; Pl. IX, G. 87; Pl. X, G. 93)

Type III - supine position with arms bent at elbows and hands placed on the stomach; (Pl. I, G. 4; Pl. XI, G. 123)

Type IV - supine position with arms bent at elbows and hands placed on the chest; (Pl. I, G. 3; Pl. VII, G. 60)

Type V - supine position with arms bent at elbows and hands placed on the pelvis. Left leg bent at knee and placed over right shin; (Plan 6)

Type VI - supine position with right arm bent at elbow and hand placed on the chest and left arm bent at elbow and placed on the pelvis. Right leg is bent at knee and placed over left shin. (Pl. XII, G. 134)

Unfortunately, position of the inhumed could not have been determined in more than half of burials at Late Roman necropolis 'Slog' because osteological remains were disturbed by plundering of graves, inhumation of later graves, subsiding of terrain or the skeleton was poorly preserved due to the soil structure. Also, children skeletons and skeletons of elderly individuals are very poorly preserved. Hence, position of the inhumed could have been precisely established for 27 skeletons, which makes about 37% of the total of 73 skeletons from 70 Late Roman graves investigated at this necropolis.

The deceased at Late Roman necropolis 'Slog' had been most often laid in the grave in supine position with arms extended along the body (type I, 8 skeletons) or with arms bent at elbows and hands placed on the pelvis (type II, 6 skeletons) or on the stomach (type III, 8 skeletons).

In phase II from which dates most of inhumations there are three examples where the deceased was in supine position with arms bent at elbows and hands placed on the chest (**type IV**).

In the phase I in grave 134 the female juvenile individual (14 - 15 years of age) was in supine position with right arm bent at elbow and hand placed on the chest and left arm bent at elbow and hand placed on the pelvis while right leg bent at knee was placed over left shin (**type VI**). Similar situation with individual in supine position with arms bent at elbows and hands placed on the pelvis and left leg bent at knee placed over right shin (**type V**) was registered in G. 17 dating from phase III where adult female individual (53 - 59 years) was buried.

3 FUNERARY RITUAL

Inhumation of the deceased was exclusive funerary ritual practiced at the investigated segment of the Roman necropolis 'Slog' either in Late Roman phases (phases I, II and III) or in the earlier cemeteries of the 1st - 3rd century (G. 8, 9 and 42). At the necropolis 'Ropinski potok' along with inhumation (G.III) the cremation ritual was also recorded (G. I and II) (Plan 5). Considering the dating of investigated graves according to the grave goods in the 3rd - beginning of the 4th century we assume that this was a biritual necropolis.

We have already discussed funerary structures but the most frequent form of interment was placing of the dead in the burial pit of quadrangular ground plan with or without wooden coffin. Masonry funerary structures as well as aboveground markers are preserved only partially because of plundering and subsequent burials from later Late Roman phases and the Middle Ages.¹⁴⁰

¹⁴⁰ Rode E. 1989, 388 - 389, ref. 107, 108, 109. Plundering of graves and tombs had become frequent especially in the Late Roman times and with introduction of Christianity when groups of robbers, *bustuarii latrones*, systematically plundered graves and tombs. Particularly dangerous for pagan necropoles had been Christians sometimes lead by priests. This is confirmed by inscriptions on funerary monuments, which in addition to warning, sometimes include threats of legal actions and fines and, as last resort, sometimes include most horrible curses. Sometimes burial places and tombs had been resold or used illegally for the interment of unauthorized individuals. We would like to mention that representations of *asciae* on funerary monuments had apotropaic character i.e. they were supposed to protect grave from desecration and plundering and funerary monument from erasing of original inscription and secondary use.

In connection with funerary structures double burials should be mentioned. Such burials of various types and variants occur in seven instances and date from phase I and II of the Late Roman necropolis 'Slog'.

The simplest type of double burials is inhumations of two deceased individuals in the same plain burial pit (type Ia of funerary structures) encountered in four graves (G. 30, G. 31 and 31 A, G. 54, G. 69 and 69 A). Graves 69 and 69 A belonged most probably to the tomb of married couple as there was initially a burial of an elderly man (*ad. - sen.*) and subsequent burial of an adult woman (*ad.*) on top of the first burial. For other double burials of this type it was not possible to establish whether the burials were simultaneous or there was chronological interval between them. In grave 30 two children were buried, small girl (*inf. II*) and newborn infant (*neonatus*, 0.5 - 1 year of age). Grave 31 and 31 A is a burial of most probably the mother (*ad.*) and according to grave goods a boy (*inf. II*, 9 - 10 years). In this case, judging by distribution of grave finds, there was possibly chronological gap between two burials and inhumation of the child was later. Grave 54 according to the size of pit carved in a marl rock (2.10 x 0.70 m) was initially the grave of an adult individual but there were found only dislocated skeletal remains of a child (*inf. II*). Considering the fact that this grave was plundered and disturbed by later Late Roman burial (G. 68) it could be assumed that osteological remains of adult individual were destroyed. We think that this also was the burial of mother and child. Except the grave 31 and 31 A attributed to the phase II all other double burials with interment within single burial pit date from phase I of the necropolis. In such a way had been buried closest relatives: mothers and children, brothers and sisters and married couples.

Three examples of double burials are the graves with rectangular pits and structure of stone rubble or pebbles with partition of the same material dividing grave in two chambers (type II of funerary structures, variant 3). The first case, graves 23 and 32 were interments of two children of the same age. One of them according to the grave finds was a girl (*inf. I*, ± 6 years) and the gender of the other (*inf. I*, 6 - 7 years) is undetermined. Burial pits were separated by the row of stones and one of the graves (G. 32) is damaged by plundering. Other two cases are in our opinion the interments of married couples. In the grave 49 was buried an elderly man (*ad. - mat.*) and in grave 50 an elderly individual of undetermined sex (*ad. - mat.*). Similar is the case with interments in grave 85 - an elderly individual of undetermined sex (*ad. - sen.*) and in grave 86 an elderly woman (*ad. - mat.*). Double burial of children (G. 23 and 32) and one of the tombs of married couple (G. 85 and 86) date from phase II of the necropolis while other interment of married couple dates from phase I. Unfortunately, there were no finds in these graves. Masonry tombs I, II and III (G. 66 and 67), which also date from phase I at Late Roman necropolis 'Slog' had two burial chambers each but due to the absence of anthropological remains we could not say what type of interments they were.

In any case burying of relatives within same burial pit or in the tombs with two burial chambers either of masonry type or strengthened by dry wall structure is typical for phases I and II of the necropolis. Therefore, occurrence of double burials at the investigated section of 'Slog' necropolis could be related to the third quarter, broadly to the second half of the 4th century.

Graves at the necropoles 'Slog' and 'Ropinski potok' were certainly marked, fact confirmed by the find of white marble zoomorphic sculpture (leg of animal, perhaps lion) in the cultural layer above the medieval grave 137, which was excavated into the Late Roman grave 140. This fragment of stone sculpture could have been part of aboveground memorial of grave 140 or some other destroyed grave. Funerary monuments had been dislocated and used as building material already in the antique period.¹⁴¹

As we already said the inhumed individuals at Late Roman necropolis 'Slog' were laid in the grave in supine position with head towards the west and arms and hands in different position but most frequently arms were bent at elbows and hands folded and placed on the chest or stomach. This confirms the Christian ritual of interment particularly conspicuous in the phases II and III of the necropolis (380 - 450 AD).

However, similar form of interment was practiced for the deceased in the graves of phases I and II, which according to grave goods primarily glass and pottery vessels we classified as pagan. It is worth mentioning that cult of god Mithras caused orientation of inhumed towards east in the 3rd and the beginning of the 4th century.¹⁴²

Deviations in orientation could be noticed in graves of the earliest interment horizon at the 'Slog' necropolis (1st-3rd century) in particular in grave 42 orientated north - south that perhaps suggests Sarmatian component.

The smallest deviations in grave orientation were encountered in phase III of the necropolis (5° to 8° towards south or north) that along with other characteristics like absence of grave offerings and scarcity of grave goods suggest complete Christianization of the buried population.

Finds from this necropolis reveal that the deceased were buried in formal dress and women and girls with jewelry. As elements of costume in the male burials have been encountered parts of belt garnitures, buckles and belt - ends and cruciform fibulae that could be ascribed to the military attributes (G. 25 - 28, G. 44, G. 69 A, G. 84, G. 90, G. 102, G. 123). In two male burials, unfortunately disturbed by plundering, we discovered weapons as part of funerary equipment. In the grave 27 along with belt buckle with circular frame and a pin surpassing it and rectangular plating was also found arrowhead socket and in grave 97 fragment of iron spearhead and tip of leaf-shaped arrowhead, suggesting that it was a warrior's grave where the deceased had been buried with complete weaponry. Burying of the dead with military equipment, weapons in particular, is not a Roman tradition and could be more likely related to the 'barbarian' component. Both graves date from phase II of Late Roman necropolis (380

¹⁴¹ Petrović P. 1995, 40 - 43, 121, no. 86. Fortification *Timacum Minus* had been restored in the end of 3rd century in the time of imminent danger most probably after Gothic invasion in 269 thus in the ramparts and towers constructed of sandstone ashlar had also been used spoliae of earlier buildings and many funerary monuments from the 2nd - 3rd century. These monuments had been taken out of rampart walls already from the transition from the 19th into the 20th century and this is confirmed by archaeological investigations of Dr Petar Petrović at west rampart and gate. In addition, Dr Petrović thinks that fragment of funerary monument (no. 86) was found *in situ* and that it belongs to the necropolis 'Ropinski potok' dating from the end of 3rd - beginning of 4th century.

¹⁴² Зотовић Љ. 1970, 23.

- 410 AD) and most probably belong to the Roman soldiers recruited among Goths and Alans who according to the edict of Theodosius I had been settled in the territory of the Empire from 380 to 382.

Once again it should be emphasized that grave goods are lacking almost entirely in the phase III of the necropolis. Circular iron buckle frame was found *in situ* in the male burial 102 and there was a pair of iron fibulae in the feet area in female grave 107. Also worth mentioning are glass spherical goblet in grave 87 and fragments of glass vessel and pottery lamp from grave 100 that most probably originate from the layer into which the grave was buried. Lacking of grave goods and offerings in graves from the first half of the 5th century (phase III, 410 - 450 AD) almost certainly could be explained by Christianization but we should not rule out impoverishment of inhabitants of the ruralized *Timacum Minus*.

Grave offerings bear witness to the cult of dead at Late Roman necropolis 'Slog' and could be classified in two groups: 1. containers for food and drink placed in the graves and 2. objects associated with cult and magic rituals and beliefs.

First group includes vessels of glass and pottery that in our opinion contained sacrificial food and drink for the dead.

Placing of glass vessels in the grave according to the analysis of material from our necropolis was most frequent during phase I (350 - 380 AD) and it is interesting that more than two thirds of graves with this type of offerings were female graves.¹⁴³ In these graves were found 9 vessels or vessel fragments (2 goblets, 3 bottles and 4 balsamaria). In two of the graves (G. 40 and G. 125) vessels were placed in pairs, one toilet bottle and one balsarium respectively. Purpose of these vessels seems to be clear - with the deceased in the grave had been placed parts of toilet set, which they would use in the afterworld. Toilet bottles and balsamaria served the same purpose in other graves (G. 64, G. 93 and G. 140).

Glass vessel had been placed in graves by the legs as it had been accustomed. Vessels have been found by the feet in most of the graves (G. 40, G. 45, G. 64, G. 93 and G. 134), in one grave (G. 4) the vessel was placed near the right knee and in another one (G. 44) near the shins while in two other graves it was not possible to determine precise position of the finds (G. 125 and G. 140).

Conical goblet from grave 69 A, burial of an elderly man (*ad. - sen.*) buried with, cruciform fibula as military insignia had been found in the stomach area. Unfortunately, arm bones are not preserved but it seems that the deceased was buried with arms bent at elbows and holding goblet in the folded hands placed on the stomach. Thus equipped, this old warrior could have joined his dead comrades at the afterworld feast.

Pottery vessels found in the graves of phase I of Late Roman necropolis 'Slog' include one small pot, one-handled flagons and three-handled beakers of red, orange and red-brown color, sometimes glazed with olive green glaze.

¹⁴³ From male graves come only two glass vessels, goblet from grave 69A and toilet bottle from grave 44, while in case of grave 45 it was not possible to determine the gender of the deceased neither after anthropological analysis nor according to grave goods.

Flagons placed in graves near the feet were used as containers for liquid sacrifice for the deceased and other dead ancestors and at the same time for libation over the grave before laying of the deceased in the grave and after that they were buried with the dead. Belief that the deceased are thirsty and that living are obliged to provide them with drink not to provoke their anger is common among ancient Greeks, Romans and other Indoeuropean people. Liquids placed in the grave or poured before or after the funeral as well as on the days venerated as the days of the dead were wine, milk, honey and oil and mixtures of honey, milk, water and the like.¹⁴⁴ In more ancient times the blood of sacrificed animals had been used. Of course, we should not forget the water, which is even today understood as liquid sacrifice for the dead in the folk tradition.

We think that three-handled beakers, which essentially imitate cantharos shape were containers for liquid, some kind of goblets, but they also, as well as small pots, could contain food intended for the dead. Food for the dead in the ancient times as well as today had been prepared of cooked cereals and legumes (lentil, horsebean and peas).

Pot of simple spherical shape (G. 4) contained most probably food placed in the grave. Pottery flagon and conical glass goblet were placed by the feet of the deceased woman in this grave. Offerings of food and drink for the dead had certainly been placed in this grave. It could be said that dining/drinking set consisting of conical glass goblet, pottery flagon and small pot accompanied the deceased woman as objects for everyday use necessary also after death.

One vessel each was placed below the feet of the deceased in other graves of this phase: flagon below the feet to the left (G. 3) and beaker with three-handles below the feet to the right (G. 26 and G. 29).

So, we can conclude that pottery vessels as containers for drink and food intended for the dead had been placed in the phase I of the necropolis in the graves of adult individuals of both sex and always below the feet.

One flagon - oinochoe below the feet of deceased woman (G. 57) and small calotte-shaped bowl with everted rim to the left of the head of the buried woman (G. 77) have been found in the phase II of the 'Slog' necropolis.

Purpose of these vessels is the same as we mentioned for the pottery vessels in the graves of preceding phase. Both vessels, in our opinion, containers for liquid sacrifice were placed in the graves of adult women. Shape of this bowl is similar to the shape of glass bowls found in the fortification *Timacum Minus* and dated in the second half of the 4th - beginning of the 5th century.¹⁴⁵ Shape and size of these pottery and glass vessels indicate perhaps that they had been used as goblets.

Small number of pottery vessels found in graves of phase I and II of the necropolis suggest certain uniformity of the ritual of placing food and drink in the graves. This practice is not so frequent in the section of the *Timacum Minus* necropolis used in the second half of the 4th century, so it perhaps indicates intensive Christianization of the

¹⁴⁴ Rode E. 1991, 144, 151.

¹⁴⁵ Ružić M. 1994, 39, type IV / 8, cat. no. 576 - 581, T. XXVII, 5 - 6.

population. Lack of pottery offerings in the graves of phase III as well as small number of other types of archaeological finds in the graves suggests that population inhabiting *Timacum Minus* in the first half of the 5th century was thoroughly Christianized.

Among the finds from cultural layer at 'Slog' necropolis there was large amount of fragments of pottery and glass vessels, which most probably originate from vessels used for food and drink at funeral feast after the interment and later for bringing food to the grave on the occasion of rituals dedicated to the dead. It is characteristic that fragments of these vessels were very small and hence atypical thus indicating ritual breaking of the vessels used in the mortuary cult.

Absence of lamps in Late Roman graves at 'Slog' necropolis is not quite clear as they are frequent grave goods in the Roman necropoles of the second half of the 4th century. Christianization of population could not be the reason for their missing from the graves as lamps have been placed in Christian graves and tombs as symbols of enlightening, immortality and resurrection of the soul. Likewise, lamps have not been encountered among glass vessels from the graves at this necropolis. For some reason, possibly local-ritual the lamps had not been placed in graves to lighten the deceased their path to the afterworld. It is perhaps interesting to mention that absence of lamps as grave goods has also been noticed in the later phases of Sarmatian necropoles.

Food offerings placed in the grave without container include remains of apple in above mentioned grave 23, which was the double burial with grave 32. Six years old girl with string of glass beads and two bronze bracelets on the upper arms was buried in this grave. Remains of apple (seeds) and six coins of Constantius II and Constans were found in place of right hand of the deceased. Placing of an apple with coins stuck into it in grave has been known in two other cases. One is the cremation burial from the site Mala Kopašnica dated into first half of the 4th century¹⁴⁶ and the other inhumation burial from Late Roman necropolis at Beška.¹⁴⁷ Placing of an apple in the grave symbolizes immortality, eternal youth and restoration of life as it could be related to the golden apples from Garden of the Hesperides.¹⁴⁸

Eggshells were encountered to the left of head in the burial of a child (3 - 4 years of age). Placing of an egg into the grave is not uncommon at Late Roman necropoles and has the similar meaning as placing of the apple because egg symbolizes restoration of life and reincarnation and also occurs as an attribute of Dionysus.¹⁴⁹

In both cases these offerings were placed in child's burial explaining ritual placing of apple and egg as hope for the souls of these prematurely died to reincarnate. Also, this suggests the existence of Dionysian cult among the inhabitants of *Timacum*

¹⁴⁶ Zotović Lj. 1964, 106. Apple with inserted six bronze coins of Constantine I was found in the tomb with cover of bricks shaped as ridge-roof (type II), which damaged earlier tomb of type I.

¹⁴⁷ Marijanski - Manojlović M. 1987, 50, grave 42, T. 29. In the male grave have been found besides pottery vessels below the feet also in place of right hand the traces of apple and bronze coin of Constantius as caesar from 337 AD.

¹⁴⁸ Цермановић-Кузмановић А. - Срејовић Д. 1979, 477 - 478; Chevalier J. - Gheerbrant A. 1983, 211.

¹⁴⁹ Chevalier J. - Gheerbrant A. 1983, 214 - 215.

Minus although it could have been folk tradition that lost any connection with original meaning.

An animal bone (goat or sheep) that undoubtedly was a food offering i.e. sacrifice for the dead was found on the chest of skeleton in the grave of a warrior buried with weapons (G. 97). Different animal bones were often found in the burials as well as above them at Roman necropolis as food sacrifice for the dead or as remains of the funeral feast.¹⁵⁰ Most frequently found are bones of poultry but also of goats and sheep. Considering the grave from our necropolis it was certainly the case of 'barbarian' custom of funeral feast above the grave and placing of some meat from that feast by the deceased.

The other group of grave offerings includes tripartite combs of antler, iron tools and coins.

Double-filed combs with straight and curved shorter sides occur as offerings in the graves at Roman necropoles in the Danubian provinces in the final quarter of the 4th and first half of the 5th century. These finds are associated with 'barbarization' of Romanized population that is the colonization of foederatii, Goths, Huns and Alans in Valeria and Moesia Prima in 380 AD. However, employing of 'barbarians' first of all east Germans in the Roman army of these provinces as well as contacts between Romanized population and population on the left Danube bank introduced new technology of making tripartite antler combs in the territory of the Empire already from the middle of the 4th century. Generally, in this period they were Roman types, which by the shape replicated antique double-filed combs but we think that east Germans, first of all Goths influenced intensive production and use of these objects in the Roman border provinces in the 4th century. 'Barbarian' style or fashion could be perceived also in production of other objects for everyday use: jewelry, fibulae, and decoration of glass and pottery vessels. Costume of Romanized population in border provinces had changed under this influence. It seems, among other things, that long hair for man even in the army was not unusual. Along with antler combs east Germans also brought their beliefs related to these objects, which are in contact with hair and hair had been understood among all Indoeuropean people as place where man's strength and power dwells.¹⁵¹ Hence magical deposition of combs in the graves of both men and women as entirely personal object, which after last combing of the owner was buried in the same grave. It should not be excluded that there were superstitions that such an object could harm the living as it contained part of the spirit of the dead so it was not suitable for further use. It is interesting that combs of antler had never been registered as grave offerings at Roman necropoles of the first half of the 4th century.

An iron tool as grave offering was found in only one grave of phase I (G.29) at the Late Roman necropolis 'Slog'. It is interesting that it was the burial of young girl (*juv.*) buried with luxurious jewelry: earrings, necklace of glass beads and five bronze bracelets on the left arm. Glazed three-handled beaker was placed by the right feet in the same grave and in place of right hand bronze coin was found and in place of left

¹⁵⁰ Zotović Љ. 1970, 21 - 22.

¹⁵¹ Chevalier J. - Gheerbrant A. 1983, 283.

hand was an iron chisel. The girl was buried with the coin in her right hand and chisel in the left, ritual that probably has some magical meaning. It is hard to believe that young girl while alive was practicing crafts of carpentry or stonecarving and that she was buried with her tools.

However, knife found in the layer of decomposed marl under medieval graves 70 - 73 most probably belonged to some destroyed burial from phase I of the necropolis as interments in burial pits carved in the virgin rock (marl) are characteristic of the earliest horizon of the Late Roman necropolis.

So, we can conclude that placing of the tools in the graves at Late Roman necropolis 'Slog' was very rare incident and that it happened only in the earliest graves and in relation with pagan folk beliefs and magic.

Iron objects found in the grave from the earliest horizon of interment at 'Slog' necropolis (G.8) should be regarded within same context. In this burial of an adult woman (*ad.*) have been found an iron knife on the chest of the deceased and rather large iron needle between the lower legs. As it concerns knife and needle, objects which woman could have used in everyday activities, preparing food or making clothes it is possible that personal property of the dead had been buried with her to be used in the afterworld. Unfortunately, iron knife and needle have been corroded to such extent that they fall apart in the conservation process so we were not able to determine their shape and precise function. However, symmetrical disposition of these objects placed along imagined axis of the body makes more plausible the magic ritual of apotropaic character. The knife could have been placed on the chest or in the bosom and needle attached to the garment in order to protect the deceased but also the living from possible wandering of the spirit of the buried woman. In the folk tradition, spirit of the dead person is symbolically attached to the buried body by placing of nails or pointed and sharp iron objects in the grave.¹⁵²

Coins as offerings have been placed in the graves of phase I and II of the Late Roman necropolis 'Slog', generally during second half of the 4th century.

Eight coin pieces were found in six graves of phase I. In four graves the deceased were buried with one coin, which they were holding in the hand (G. 29, 40, 125 and 140). In the grave 29 coin was found near the left hand and in grave 40 on the right pelvic bone where the right hand was placed according to the position of arm bones. Although skeletons in graves 125 and 140 were dislocated we could assume that coins for the 'toll' they were supposed to pay for pass in the world of dead had been placed in the hand of the deceased. In grave 44, disturbed by later burial of phase II (G. 26 and 27) two coins were found near the knees together with other dislocated finds. Two coins from grave 79 found by the right foot of the deceased had been placed there after placing of the dead in the grave.

Coins have been found in one case in the grave of a young woman (*juv.*), in two cases in the graves of men while in three cases in the graves of woman. It shows that coins as means of payment to Charon for transportation across the Styx had been placed in graves disregarding gender and age of the deceased.

¹⁵² Marijanski-Manojlović M. 1987, 15.

Twelve coin pieces have been found in five graves (G. 23, 26, 77, 88 and 92) of phase II. Three coins were found in grave 26 at an unusual place to the left of skull but they could not be attributed to this burial with certainty because they might have belonged to the earlier grave 44 (see: **B GRAVE OFFERINGS**, e. Coins).

In the female grave 77 coin was found on the chest. The deceased was buried with left arm extended alongside the body and the right arm bent at elbow and hand with the coin placed on the chest.

The coin from male grave 80 was found near right elbow (*sic !*) while for the specimen from female grave 92 we do not have relevant data.

An interesting find of coin offerings comes from grave 23 where six coins were found on the chest together with apple seeds. In spite of the fact that skeleton was very poorly preserved the position of the girl buried in this grave could be reconstructed according to the position of necklace and bronze bracelets. The child was buried in supine position with arms bent at elbows and hands holding apple and coins placed on the chest. We have already discussed symbolics of apple as grave offering and the coins in this case besides 'toll' could have represented abundance that should have followed little dead girl in the afterworld.

As in the graves of phase I coins had been placed as offering disregarding age and gender of the deceased.

Absence of coins in the graves of phase III of the necropolis also bear witness that completely Christianized population, which rejected pagan customs and beliefs was buried during first half of the 5th century.

We can conclude that at investigated section of Late Roman necropolis 'Slog' occurred the combination of pagan and Christian funerary ritual and other customs related to the mortuary practice. The situation is the same at most of necropoles from the last quarter of the 4th and first half of the 5th century throughout Roman Empire.

IV CONCLUSION

According to our knowledge so far Roman necropoles of the *Timacum Minus* fortification and its civil settlement extend to the north and south of the site 'Kuline' where the fortification was discovered. The area covered by necropoles is confined in the north by Ropinski potok in the west by fortification itself, in the south by civil settlement and Zubanov potok and in the east by top of Slog hill (Plan 2). The section of Late Roman necropolis on rather steep western slope of this hill and at its bottom and dating from second half of the 4th and first half of the 5th century has been investigated during rescue excavations carried out from 1994 to 1996 (Plan 6).

We also encountered sections of earlier Roman necropoles from 1st - 3rd century at this very site, including three inhumation burials (G. 8, 9 and 42) that revealed elements of autochthonous, Late La Tene culture, of Late Hellenism and of Sarmatian culture.

The rescue excavations on the right bank of Ropinski potok included small segment of biritual necropolis from the end of 3rd - beginning of 4th century. Two cremation burials (G. I and II) and one inhumation (G. III) have been investigated. The remains of funerary structures of brick and bones of inhumed individuals as well as damaged pits of cremation burials had been also previously encountered at this site in the profile of the Ropinski potok bank (Plan 5).

The largest section of the Roman necropolis situated between fortification and the site 'Slog' in an area called Širina with fields and gardens of villagers of Ravna village has never been investigated and has not been included in the rescue excavations conducted from 1994 to 1996. We assume that there was located necropolis from 2nd-3rd century with cremation burials and that funerary stelae later used for fortification walls also come from that area. But, there was also located the largest segment of the 4th century necropolis. This refers in particular to the necropolis from the first half of the 4th century that is missing at investigated section of site 'Slog' but is also confirmed at the site 'Ropinski potok'. Therefore, it should be taken into account that graves published in this volume illustrate only partially Roman necropoles of *Timacum Minus* from chronological and spatial point of view. As the rescue excavations at the sites 'Slog' and 'Ropinski potok' have been strictly limited by the works on reconstruction of the road Ravna - Debelica there was no possibility to investigate Late Roman and medieval necropolis completely or at least to establish their perimeters. Therefore, we could not know what percentage of Late Roman necropolis represent the investigated graves and thus all results of statistical analyses of material and anthropological remains could be understood as relative.

We can conclude on the basis of investigated sample of graves at Late Roman necropolis 'Slog' (72 graves with 75 buried individuals) that it was the necropolis from second half of the 4th and the first half of the 5th century, established within three chronologically consecutive phases: phase I (350 - 380 AD), phase II (380 - 410 AD) and phase III (410 - 450 AD). These phases of the necropolis have been distinguished according to stratigraphic data, analysis of grave associations and historical context.

Stratigraphic data acquired in the course of archaeological excavations are based on absolute level altitude and relative depth of burial pits and to the greatest extent on the cases of intersecting and overlapping of earlier and later graves. In many cases absolute altitudes and relative depths have been of no use for stratigraphic analysis of the necropolis as it was organized on the very steep slope of the Slog hill.

In spite the fact that graves of later phases buried into the earlier graves caused the loss of information on type of funerary structures, position of the deceased and anthropological characteristics as well as on distribution of finds within graves they were of great help for stratigraphical and chronological determination of grave associations. This refers in particular to first two phases of the necropolis, which besides being chronologically very close also have identical cultural characteristics of the second half of the 4th century. So, the data we acquired in this way enabled distinguishing of phase I from phase II and recognizing of changes in the way of life and population structure of *Timacum Minus* at the turn of the 4th into 5th century.¹⁵³

Distinguishing of three phases of Late Roman necropolis 'Slog' made possible identification of changes in social and economic status of *Timacum Minus* population during one century, from the middle of the 4th to the middle of the 5th century. Judging by grave finds the population of phase I was better-off than population buried in the phase II graves. This is especially conspicuous in the equipment of the deceased, jewelry and glass vessels placed in the graves as offerings. This is understandable because Gothic invasion and plundering of these regions after the Adrianople battle in 378 had left traces on economy of *Timacum Minus* until that time metallurgical, artisan and commercial center in this part of Dacia Ripensis. This situation has been confirmed also by investigation of fortification, first of all in the sector of the south gate.¹⁵⁴ (Table I)

It is interesting that coins encountered as offerings in the phase I graves are identical to the coins from phase II (coins of Constantine I and his sons). Coins from graves and cultural layer that could have been identified had been minted generally after the year 340. This fact along with chronological determination of other grave goods inspired us to date the beginning of Late Roman necropolis around the middle of the 4th century (350 ± 10 years).

¹⁵³ In the catalogue of graves, in the references, we indicated all cases of overlapping of graves from different phases of the necropolis 'Slog'. Indicative cases of intersection of Late Roman graves are: G. 87 (phase III) above G. 85 (phase II), which disturbed G. 96 (phase I); double burial, G. 23 and G. 32 (phase II) and G. 38 (phase II) above G. 79 (phase I); G. 55 (phase II), which disturbed south wall of tomb I (phase I) (Pl. XIV, G. 55; see also Plan 6); G. 62 (phase II), which disturbed west and G. 57 (phase II) which disturbed north wall of tomb II (phase I).

¹⁵⁴ Petković S. - Jovanović S. 2001, 278.

Differences in ethnic structure of population buried at Late Roman necropolis 'Slog' although hardly discernible could be noticed between phase I and II. They could be detected in the grave goods and anthropological characteristics of the deceased noticeable in the occurrence of tall and robust types of men (G. 76, 123). Also, a series of warriors graves with military equipment and elements of weaponry (G. 25, 26, 27, 28, 97 and 123) occurs in phase II.¹⁵⁵ These individuals most probably had been members of auxiliary units of Roman army, *Timacenses auxilarii* recruited among newly arrived 'barbarians', eastern Germans but also the Alans. We would like to mention that in phase I have been encountered two military graves (G. 44 and 69 A) with one cruciform fibula each and it is most probable that these had been burials of the commanders of regular Roman army.

In addition to the mentioned differences there are also differences in the funerary ritual and beliefs associated to the cult of the dead. Grave offerings are much more scarce in phase II and that possibly suggests beginning of Christianization of interred population. Still, it should be taken into account that monotheistic beliefs related to the cult of Mithras and *Sol Invictus* could have caused changes in ritual reflecting in more modest funerals without grave offerings and orientation of the graves eastwards. On the other hand, 'barbarian' influences on beliefs related to the cult of dead are reflected in placing of tripartite combs of antler by the head of the deceased as it has been encountered in two graves of phase II (G. 12, 84). In addition, placing of piece of meat, part of funeral feast, in the grave as registered in warrior grave of the same phase (G. 97) should be viewed in the same context (Table II).

Much more distinct differences in all mentioned aspects are offered by the data acquired by investigation of graves of phase III of the necropolis, generally dated in the first half of the 5th century. These graves are in general without grave goods. The grave offering, hemispherical glass goblet below the feet of the deceased was encountered in only one grave (G. 87). Pieces of the clothing have been found in two graves: circular iron buckle frame in one male grave (G. 102) and a pair of iron arc fibulae of *Viminacium - Novae* type and iron nails for foot wear or belt in a female grave (G. 107). Orientation of these graves is remarkably regular, west - east with insignificant deviation. All this could indicate radical impoverishment of population of ruralized *Timacum Minus*, the assumption confirmed by archaeological investigations in the sector of east gate of fortification, which lost its original purpose.¹⁵⁶ However, significant role in changing of funerary ritual was played by Christianization in the first half of the 5th century. It should be borne in mind that *Timacum Minus* belonged to the renowned bishopric of *Aquis*. According to the information acquired by investigations of phase III graves we can conclude that buried population was entirely Christianized. From anthropological point of view in this phase has been encountered high ratio of tall and robust types (G. 41, 102, 107 and 108) suggesting mixture of Romanized and 'barbarian' population during first half of the 5th century (Table III).

¹⁵⁵ Unfortunately, anthropological analysis of most of these skeletons was not possible because of poor state of preservation.

¹⁵⁶ Петковић С. - Јовановић С. 2001, 279 - 280.

Beginning of phase I of Late Roman necropolis at site 'Slog' could not be related with certainty to concrete historical events. However, the population increase of *Timacum Minus* that in the third quarter of the 4th century caused expansion of necropolis from the site 'Ropinski potok' towards the hill Slog is apparent. The data obtained from fortification investigation also suggest more intensive activities in this period. Moreover, restoration and reconstruction of the ramparts most probably from the time of Valentinian has been confirmed.

The end of this and beginning of the next, phase II of the necropolis is more possible to relate to concrete historical events. After the battle of Adrianople where Roman army suffered catastrophic defeat and emperor Valens was killed that caused the incursion of 'barbarian' groups into the territory of Dacia Ripensis and Moesia I the situation in this part of the Empire stabilized only after military and diplomatic activities of the new emperor Theodosius I between 380 and 382 AD.

Likewise, the end of phase II and beginning of phase III of the necropolis most probably coincided with military and political turbulence in Illyricum that took place in the beginning of the 5th century. Intrusion of Huns under Uldis in the territory of Dacia Ripensis and destruction of fortification *Castra Martis* undoubtedly endangered fortifications and settlements in the Timok valley. Soon after that military activities of 'barbarian' generals Stilicho and Alaric in the Balkans and finally the death of emperor Arcadius in 408 caused changes in the army, way of life and possibly of population of *Timacum Minus*. Between the years 408 and 410 the auxiliary army units of equestrians *pseudocomitatenses Timacenses auxilarii* that controlled the road along the Timok valley had most probably been discharged and most of fortifications lost their function. Archaeological investigations within fortification *Timacum Minus* revealed the horizon of destruction dating from the beginning of the 5th century as well as ruralization of the settlement in the ensuing years.

The end of phase III of the necropolis that coincided with cessation of life in *Timacum Minus* could be dated in the middle of the 5th century. Hunnish invasion, which destroyed the Danube limes and most of fortifications, towns and settlements in Dacia Ripensis and Dacia Mediterranea in 443 also hit *Timacum Minus*. Nevertheless, we have dated the end of Late Roman necropolis 'Slog' in the middle of the 5th century (450 ± 10 AD) because remaining population could have still buried their dead at this place for some time.

Rescue excavations of Roman necropoles along the line of the road Ravna - Debelica offered information on the phases of interment that correspond with habitation horizons of *Timacum Minus*: graves from 1st - 2nd century at the necropolis 'Slog' (G. 8, 9) correlate with the first phase of the fortification, grave 42 from the same necropolis dates from phase II dated into 2nd-3rd century, graves discovered at the site 'Ropinski potok' correspond to the horizon from the end of 3rd - beginning of 4th century while Late Roman necropolis 'Slog' fits into framework of final habitation phases of the fortification and settlement. Hunnish razing of Dacia Ripensis in 443 marked the end of *Timacum Minus* confirmed by intensive layer of destruction and conflagration at fortification.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Aibabin A. - Khairedinova E. 1999

A. Aibabin - E. Khairedinova, Les ensembles clos de la phase initiale de la nécropole de Loutchistoe en Crimée, in: *L'Occident romain et l'Europe centrale au début de l'époque des Grandes Migrations*, Brno, 275 - 308.

Алексеева Е.М. 1978

Е. М. Алексеева, *Античные Бусы Северного Причерноморья*, Свод археологических источников, выпуск Г 1 - 12, Москва.

Alföldi M. 1957

M. Alföldi, Schmucksachen, in: *Intercisa II. Geschichte der Stadt in der Römerzeit*, *Archeologia Hungarica* 36, Budapest, 399-476.

Амброз А.К. 1966

А.К. Амброз, *Фибулы юга европейской части СССР*, Свод археологических источников, выпуск Д1 - 30, Москва.

Barkóczy L. 1988

L. Barkóczy, *Römische Glassfunde in Ungarn*, Budapest.

Basler Đ. 1969

Đ. Basler, Nekropola na Velim Iedinama u Gostilju (Donja Zeta), *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja* XXIV/1969, Sarajevo, 5 - 107.

Behrens G. 1950

G. Behrens, Römische Fibeln mit Inschriften, in: *Reinecke Festschrift, zum 75. Geburtstag von Paul Reinecke am 25. September 1947*, Mainz, 1-12.

Bíro M.T. 1987

M. T. Bíro, Gorsium Bone Carvings, *Alba Regia* XXIII/1987., Székesfehérvár, 25 - 63.

Битракова - Грозданова В. 1987

В. Битракова - Грозданова, *Споменици ит хеленистичкиот период во С. Р. Македонија*, Скопје.

Bojović D. 1973

D. Bojović, *Rimska keramika Singidunuma*, Beograd.

Bojović D. 1983

D. Bojović, *Rimske fibule Singidunuma*, Beograd.

Божих Д. 1982

Д. Божих, Каснолатенски астрагални појасеви типа Београд, *Старинар* XXXII/1981, Београд, 47 - 56.

Brukner O. 1981

O. Brukner, *Rimska keramika u jugoslovenskom delu provincije Donje Panonije*, Beograd.

Budina D. 1986

D. Budina, Foinike në kërkimet e reja arheologjike, *Iliria* XVI, 1/1986, Tirana, 113-121.

Burger A.Sz. 1966

A.Sz. Burger, The Late Roman Cemetery at Ságvár, *Acta Archaeologica Hungarica* XVIII/1-4, Budapest.

Цермановић-Кузмановић А. 1995

А. Цермановић-Кузмановић, Предмети и накит од сребра из Коловрата, in: *Радиониоце и ковнице сребра (Silver Workshops and Mints)*, Београд, 227 - 230.

Цермановић-Кузмановић А. 1997

А. Цермановић-Кузмановић, Накит од племенитог метала са некропола у Коминима - Municipium S..., in: *Уздарје Драгославу Срејовићу*, Београд, 385 - 392.

Цермановић-Кузмановић А. - Срејовић Д. 1979

А. Цермановић-Кузмановић - Д. Срејовић, *Речник грчке и римске митологије*, Београд.

Cermanović-Kuzmanović A. - Srejić D. - Žižić O. 1975

A. Cermanović-Kuzmanović, D. Srejić, O. Žižić, *Antička Duklja. Nekropole*, Cetinje.

Chevalier J. - Gheerbrant A. 1983

J. Chevalier - A. Gheerbrant, *Rječnik simbola (mitovi, sni, običaji, geste, oblici, likovi, boje, brojevi)*, Zagreb.

Cvjetičanin T. 1992

T. Cvjetičanin, *Keramika jugoslovenskog dela provincije Dakije Ripensis*, M. A. thesis, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Philosophy.

Cvjetičanin T. 1997

T. Cvjetičanin, *Gledosana keramika Mezije, Dakije Ripensis, Dakije Mediteraneje i Dardanije*, Ph. D. dissertation, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Philosophy.

Diaconu Gh. 1965

Gh. Diaconu, *Tirgsor - necropola complexă din secolele III - IV e. n.*, Bucuresti.

Dimitrijević D. 1960

D. Dimitrijević, Gepidska nekropola "Kormadin" kod Jakova, *Rad vojvođanskih muzeja* 9, Novi Sad, 5-50.

Dimitrijević D. - Kovačević J. - Vinski Z. 1962

D. Dimitrijević - J. Kovačević - Z. Vinski, *Seoba naroda. Arheološki nalazi jugoslovenskog Podunavlja*, Zemun.

Димитриоска Г. 1979

Г. Димитроска, Група доцноримски гробови од Камник, *Macedoniae Acta Archaeologica* 5, Скопје, 131-139.

Fülep F. 1977

F. Fülep, *Roman Cemeteries on the Territory of Pécs (Sopianae)*, Budapest.

Gabričević M. 1986

M. Gabričević, Rtkovo - Glamija I, Une forteresse de la basse antiquité, fouilles de 1980-1982, *Бердапске свеске III (Cahiers des Portes de Fer III)*, Београд, 71 - 91.

Garašanin M. 1957

M. Garašanin, Neka hronološka razmatranja oko bubanjsko humske grupe, *Arheološki vestnik* VIII/2, Ljubljana, 109-118.

Gaspar D. 1979

D. Gaspar, Besondere Metallfunde aus Fenekpuszta, *Mitteilungen der Archäologische Instituts der Ungarischen Akademie des Wissenschaften* 8 - 9/1978. - 1979, Budapest, 71 - 73.

Гетов Л. - Попов Ж. 1972

Л. Гетов - Ж. Попов, Гробни находки от Ямболско, *Археология* 3/1972, София, 42 - 52.

Goethert-Polaschek K. 1977

K. Goethert-Polaschek, *Katalog der römischen Gläser des Rheinischen Landesmuseums Trier*, Band IX, Mainz am Rhein.

Gomolka-Fuchs G. 1999

G. Gomolka-Fuchs, Gläser der Sîntana de Mures - Černjahov - Kultur aus Rumänien und der Republik Moldavien, in: *Die Sîntana de Mures - Černjahov - Kultur (Akten des Internationalen Kolloquiums in Caputh vom 20. bis 24. Oktober 1995.)*, Bonn, 129 - 142.

Gumă M. - Rustiou A. - Săcărin C. 1999

M. Gumă, A. Rustiou, C. Săcărin, Les fibules du site fortifié de Liubicova - Stenca et de la citadelle de Divici - Grad, in: *Le Djerdap / Les Portes de Fer à la deuxième moitié av. J. Ch. jusqu'aux guerres daciennes: Kolloquium in Kladovo - Drobeta - Turnu Severin (September - October 1998)*, Beograd, 65 - 70.

Isings C. 1957

C. Isings, *Roman Glass from Dated Finds*, Groningen - Jakarta.

Iványi D. 1935

D. Iványi, *Die pannonischen Lampen*, Dissertationes Pannoniae Ser. II, no. 2., Budapest.

Istvánovits E. - Kulcsár V. 1999

E. Istvánovits - V. Kulcsár, Sarmatian and Germanic People at the Upper Tisza Region and South Alföld at the Beginning of the Migration Period, in: *L'Occident romain et l'Europe centrale au début de l'époque des Grandes Migrations*, Brno, 275 - 308.

Јанковић Ђ. 1975

Ђ. Јанковић, Покретни налази са некрополе и утврђења код Кладова, *Старинар XXIV-XXVI/1973-1974*, Београд, 201-226.

Јанковић Ђ. 1983

Ђ. Јанковић, У сутону антике, in: *Гамзиград. Касноантички царски дворца*, Београд, 98 - 119.

Jobst W. 1975

W. Jobst, *Römischen Fibeln aus Lauriacum, Forschungen in Lauriacum* 10, Linz.

Јосифовска Б. 1960

Б. Јосифовска, Една римска гробница од Рокомија, *Годишен зборник на Филозофскиот факултет* 12, Скопје, 197-212.

Jovanović A. 1978

A. Jovanović, *Nakit u rimskoj Dardaniji*, Beograd.

Јовановић А. 1981

А. Јовановић, Касноантички гроб из Костола (Pontes), *Старинар XXXII/1980*, Београд, 83 - 86.

Јовановић А. 1984

А. Јовановић, *Римске некрополе на територији Југославије*, Београд.

Jovanović B. - Jovanović M. et al. 1988

B. Jovanović - M. Jovanović, K. Borojević, P. Popović, V. Stančić, Zs. Zoffmann, *Gomolava 2. Naselje mlađeg gvozdenog doba*, Novi Sad - Beograd

Jovanović M. 1998

M. Jovanović, Astragalni pojasevi na području centralnog Balkana i jugoistočne Evrope, *Rad vojvođanskih muzeja* 40/1998, Novi Sad, 39-95.

Keller E. 1971

E. Keller, *Die spätrömischen Grabfunde in Südbayern*, München.

Kloiber A.E. 1958

A.E. Kloiber, *Die Graberfeld von Lauriacum - Das Ziegelfeld*, Forschungen in Lauriacum 4/5, Linz.

Kloiber A.E. 1962

A.E. Kloiber, *Die Graberfeld von Lauriacum - Das Espelmayrfeld*, Forschungen in Lauriacum 8, Linz.

Kolnik T. 1984

T. Kolnik, *Rimske a germánske umenie na Slovensku*, Tatra.

Koščević R. 1980

R. Koščević, *Antičke fibule s područja Siska*, Zagreb.

Ковалевская В. Б. 1979.

В. Б. Ковалевская, *Пояснье наборь Евразии IV - IX в.в. Пряжки*, Свод археологических источников, выпуск Е 1 - 2, Москва.

Kovrig I. 1957

I. Kovrig, Nouvelles trouvailles du V siècle découvertes en Hongrie, *Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 10, Budapest 1957, 209 - 227.

Kurti D. 1987

D. Kurti, Tumat IV, V, VI, VII të Burrelit, *Iliria* XVII, 1/1987, Tirana, 85-115.

Кузманов Г. 1985

Г. Кузманов, *Ранновизантийска керамика от Тракия и Дакия (IV - началото на VIII век)*, Разкопки и проучавания XIII, София.

Línyi V. 1981

V. Línyi, Das spätrömische Graberfeld, in: *Die spätrömische Festung und das Graberfeld von Tóko*, Budapest.

von der Lohe A. 1999

A. von der Lohe, Das Gräberfeld von Skalistoje auf der Krim und die Ethnogenese der Krimgoten. Die Frühphase (Ende 4. bis Anfang 6. Jahrhundert), in: *Die Sîntana de Mureş - Černjahov - Kultur (Akten des Internationalen Kolloquiums in Caputh vom 20. bis 24. Oktober 1995)*, Bonn, 33 - 58.

LRBC

R.A.G. Carson - P.V. Hill - J.P.C. Kent, *Late Roman Bronze Coinage*, New York 1978.

Лудажич Н. - Попович С. - Милинковић М. 1986

Н. Лудажич, С. Попович, М. Милинковић, Резултати истраживања вишеслојног налазишта на локалитету Јеринин Град - Горња Црнућа код Горњег Милановца, *Зборник радова Народног музеја XVI/1986*, Чачак, 81 - 93.

Мано-Зиси Ђ. 1957

Ђ. Мано-Зиси, *Налаз из Текије*, Београд.

Marijanski - Manojlović M. 1987

M. Marijanski - Manojlović, *Rimska nekropola kod Beške u Sremu*, Novi Sad.

Maróti T. - Topf J. 1980

T. Maróti - J. Topf, Szentendre római kori temetője, *Studia Comitatus 9/1980*, Szentendre, 95-178.

Marshal F.H. 1911

F.H. Marshall, *Catalogue of the Jewellery, Greek, Etruscan and Roman in the Department of Antiquities, British Museum*, Oxford.

Микулчик И. 1974

И. Микулчик, Доцноримски гробови од Скупи, *Годишен зборник на Филозофскиот факултет* 26, Скопје, 109-143.

Микулчић И. 1975

И. Микулчић, Раноримски скелетни гробови из Скупа, *Старинар XXIV - XXVI/1973 - 1974*, Београд, 89-102.

Минчев А. 1988

А. Минчев, Антично стъкло от западното Черноморие (I - VI в.), II: Чаши, *Известия на Народния музей Варна* 24, Варна, 35-58.

Mitrea B. - Preda V. 1966

B. Mitrea - V. Preda, *Necropole din secolul al IV -lea e. n. în Muntenia*, Bucuresti.

Noll R. 1974

R. Noll, Einige goldene "Kaiserfibel" aus Niedermmel vom Jahre 316, *Bonner Jahrbücher* 174, Bonn, 221 - 244.

Перник I 1981

Перник I, Поселищен живот на хълма Кракра от V хил. пр. н. е. до VI в. на н. е., София.

Peškar I. 1972

I. Peškar, *Fibeln aus der römischen Kaiserzeit in Mähren*, Praha.

Petković S. 1995

S. Petković, *Rimski predmeti od kosti i roga sa teritorije Gornje Mezije*, Beograd.

Петковић С. 2003

С. Петковић, Чешљеви од јелењег рога из јужне куле западне капије млађег утврђења Ромулијане, *Развитак XLVIII*, бр. 211 - 212/2003, Зајечар, 35 - 40.

Петковић С. - Јовановић С. 2001

С. Петковић - С. Јовановић, Археолошка ископавања римског утврђења *Timacum Minus* код села Равна, општина Књажевачког краја, Археологија, Београд, 275 - 280.

Petrović P. 1995

P. Petrović, *Inscriptiones de la Mésie Supérieure*, vol. III - 2, Timacum Minus - Romuliana, Beograd.

Петровић П. 1997

П. Петровић, Римљани на Тимоку, in: *Археологија источне Србије*, Београд, 115 - 131.

Петровић П. - Јовановић С. 1997

П. Петровић - С. Јовановић, *Културно благо књажевачког краја*, Археологија, Београд.

Petru S. - Petru P. 1978

S. Petru - P. Petru, *Neviodunum, Drnovo pri Krškem*, Ljubljana.

Pfommer M. 1990

M. Pfrommer, *Untersuchungen zur Chronologie Früh- und Hochhellenistischen Goldschmucks*, Tübingen.

Piletić D. 1969

D. Piletić, Rimski kastrum Ćuprija - Horreum Margi, *Vesnik Vojnog muzeja* 15, Beograd, 9 - 57.

Póczy Sz. 1957

Sz. Póczy, Keramik, in: *Intercisa II (Dunapetele). Geschichte der Stadt in der Römerzeit*, Archaeologica Hungarica 36, Budapest, 29-139.

Поповић И. 1988

И. Поповић, *Античко оруђе од гвожђа у Србији*, Београд.

Поповић И. 1989

И. Поповић, *Римске камеје у Народном музеју у Београду*, Београд.

Поповић И. 1992

И. Поповић, *Римски накит у Народном музеју у Београду I. Прстење*, Београд.

Поповић И. 1994

И. Поповић, Златно римско прстење из Музеја града Београда, *Годишњак Музеја града Београда XL/XLI/1993-1994*, Београд, 5-12.

Поповић И. 1996

И. Поповић, *Римски накит у Народном музеју у Београду II. Златан накит*, Београд.

Роровић I. 1999

I. Rorović, Roman Jewelry in the Form of Hercules Symbols in the Central Balkans, *Старинар XLIX/1998*, Београд, 77 - 92.

Поповић И. 2001

И. Поповић, *Касноантички и рановизантијски накит од злата у Народном музеју у Београду*, Београд.

Поповић И. - Борић-Брешковић Б. 1994

И. Поповић - Б. Борић-Брешковић, *Остава из Беле Реке*, Београд.

Роровић I. - Donevski P. 1999

I. Rorović - P. Donevski, *Gold and Silver Jewelry from Durostorum Burials*, Svishtov.

Поповић Љ. 1994

Љ. Поповић, *Античка грчка збирка*, Београд

Popović V. 1987

V. Popović, Die Süddanubischen Provinzen in der in der Spätantike vom Ende des 4. bis zur Mitte des 5. Jahrhunderts, in: *Die Völker Südosteuropas im 6. bis 8. Jahrhunderts*, München, 95 - 139.

Preda I. 1980

I. Preda, *Callatis, necropola romano-bizantina*, Bucuresti.

Procop. De aedif.

Procopius VII, Buildings, Translated by H. B. Dewing, The Loeb Classical Library, London - Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1971.

Pröttel P. M. 1988

P. M. Pröttel, Zur Chronologie de Zwibelknopffibeln, *Jahrbuch des Römisch - Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz 35/1988, 1*, Mainz, 347 - 372.

Rendić-Miočević D. 1959

D. Rendić - Miočević, Zlatni nakit iz helenističko - ilirske nekropole u Budvi, *Opuscula archeologica IV*, Zagreb.

Rendić-Miočević D. 1989

D. Rendić - Miočević, Oko datiranja srebrna zoomorfnog nakita iz goričke ostave, in: *Iliri i antički svijet*, Split, 59 - 72.

RIC IV(2)

H. Mattingly, E. A. Sydenham, C. H. V. Sutherland, *Roman Imperial Coinage Vol. IV, 2, Macrinus to Pupienus*, London 1962.

RIC VI

C. H. V. Sutherland, *Roman Imperial Coinage Vol. VI, Diocletian to Maxentius, 294 - 313*, London 1967.

Riha E. 1979

E. Riha, *Die römischen Fibeln aus August und Kaiseraugust, Forschungen in August 3*, August.

Rode E. 1991

E. Rode, *Psyche. Kult duše i vera u besmrtnost kod Grka*, Sremski Karlovci - Novi Sad.

Ruprechtsberger E.M. 1979

E.M. Ruprechtsberger, *Die römischen Bein- und Bronzenadeln aus den Museen Enns und Linz*, Linzer Archäologische Forschungen 9, Linz.

Ruseva-Slokoska Lj. 1991

Lj. Ruseva-Slokoska, *Roman Jewelry, A Collection of the National Archaeological Museum - Sofia*, Sofia.

Ružić M. 1994

M. Ružić, *Rimsko staklo u Srbiji*, Beograd.

Sagadin M. 1979

M. Sagadin, Antične pasne spone in garniture v Sloveniji, *Arheološki vestnik 33*, Ljubljana, 294-338.

Sági K. 1981

K. Sági, *Das römische Gräberfeld von Keszthély - Dobogo*, Budapest.

Sálamon A. - Barkóczy L. 1971

A. Sálamon - L. Barkóczy, Bestattungen von Csákvár, *Alba Regia XI*, Székesfehérvár, 35-80.

Sálamon A. - Léngyel L. 1980

A. Sálamon - L. Léngyel, Kinship Interrelations in a 5th Century "Pannonian" Cemetery, an Archaeological and Paleobiological Sketch of the Population in the Mozs Cemetery, Hungary, *World Archaeology, vol. 12, no. 1, June 1980*, Routledge, 93-104.

Schulze-Dörrlamm M. 1986

M. Schulze-Dörrlamm, Romanisch oder Germanisch ? Untersuchungen zu den Armbrust- und Bügelknopffibeln des 5. und 6. Jahrhunderts n. Chr. aus den Gebieten westlich des Rheins und südlich der Donau, *Jahrbuch des Römisch - Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz 33/1986, 2*, Mainz, 593 - 720.

Sladić M. 1997

M. Sladić, Židovar in the Late Iron Age, in: *Židovar. Bronze Age and Iron Age Settlement*, Belgrade - Vršac, 54 - 67.

Сорокина Н.П. 1971

Н.П. Сорокина, О стеклянных сосудах с каплями синего стекла из Причерноморья, *Советская Археология 4/1971*, Москва, 85-101

Станчев Ст. - Чангова Ђ. - Петков Хр. 1961

Ст. Станчев - Ђ. Чангова - Хр. Петков, Некрополът в местността "Кйалька" при Плевен, *Археология III/1*, София, 32 - 41.

Stare kulture u Đerdapu 1969

Stare kulture u Đerdapu, Beograd.

Szabó M. 1998

M. Szabó, Die Kelten im Karpatbecken (vom 5. Jh. v. Ch. bis zur Christi Geburt), in: *Schätze aus der Keltenzeit in Ungarn. Kunst im Karpatbecken im 1. Jahrtausend vor Christus (Keltenmuseum Hochdorf/Enz, Sonderausstellung November 1998 - Mai 1999)*, Eberdingen, 51 - 70.

Tejral J. 1997

J. Tejral, Neue Aspekte der frühvölkerwanderungszeitlichen Chronologie im Mitteldonaunraum, in: *Neue Beiträge zur Erforschung der Spätantike im mittleren Donaunraum*, Brno, 331-392.

Tejral J. 1999a

J. Tejral, Archäologisch-kulturelle Entwicklung im norddanubischen Raum am Ende der Spätkaiserzeit und am Anfang der Völkerwanderungszeit, in: *L'Occident romain et l'Europe centrale à l'époque des Grandes Migrations*, Brno, 205 - 271.

Tejral J. 1999b

J. Tejral, Die spätantiken militärischen Eliten beiderseits der norisch-pannonischen Grenze aus der Sicht der Grabfunde, *Germanen Beiderseits des spätantiken Limes*, Brno, 217 - 292.

Todorović J. 1972

J. Todorović, *Praistorijska Karaburma I, Nekropola mlađeg gvozdenog doba*, Beograd.

Томић М. 1996

М. Томић, Бронзани појасни језичци у облику стилизованих амфора случајни налази са шире територије Виминацијума, *Гласник Српског археолошког друштва* 12/1996, Београд, 197 - 206.

Томовић М. - Јовановић Ђ. 1997

М. Томовић - Ђ. Јовановић, Врело, Шаркамен, Касноантички царски комплекс, *Старинар* XLVIII/1997, Београд, 208 - 211.

Topál J. 1993

J. Topál, *Roman Cemeteries of Aquincum, Pannonia, The Western Cemetery (Bécsi Road) I*, Budapest.

Váday A.H. 1989

A.H. Váday, Die sarmatischen Denkmäler des komitats Szolnok, *Antaeus* 17-18/1988. - 1989, Budapest.

Vágó E.B. - Bóna I. 1976

E.B. Vágó- I. Bóna, *Die Gräberfelder von Intercisa I. Der spätromische Südostfriedhof*, Budapest.

Васић М. 1907

М. Васић, Неколике гробне конструкције из Виминацијума, *Старинар н. с. //, св. 1*, Београд, 66-98.

Васић М.Р. 2001

М. Р. Васић, Осврт на налаз IV века из Старчева, *Зборник Народног музеја XVIII/1*, Београд, 175 - 201.

Vasić R. 1999

R. Vasić, *Die Fibeln im Zentralbalkan*, Prähistorische Bronzefunde XIV/12, Stuttgart.

Велков В. - Гочева З. 1971

В. Велков - З. Гочева, Тракийската крепост "Чертиград" в Стара планина, *Археология* 4/1971, София, 52-62.

Vikić- Belančić B. 1971

B. Vikić - Belančić, Antičke svjetiljke u Arheološkom muzeju u Zagrebu, *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu* 5, Zagreb, 97-182.

Vinski Z. 1968

Z. Vinski, Kasnoantički starosjedeoci u salonitanskoj regiji prema arheološkoj ostavštini predslavenskog supstrata, *Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku* LXIX/1967, Split, 5-86.

Вучковић-Тодоровић Д. 1958

Д. Вучковић-Тодоровић, Римски двојни гроб из Доброг Дола, *Старинар VIII/VIII/1956-195.*, Београд, 289-298.

Vujović M. 1998

M. Vujović, Naoružanje i oprema rimskog vojnika u Gornjoj Meziji i jugoistočnom delu Panonije, M. A. thesis, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Philosophy.

Вукмановић М. - Радојчић Н. 1995

М. Вукмановић - Н. Радојчић, *Каталог метала //*, Београд.

Zotović Lj. 1964

Lj. Zotović, Mala Kopašnica, Leskovac - rimska nekropola spaljenih pokojnika, *Arheološki pregled* 6/1964, Beograd, 106.

Зотовић Љ. 1968

Љ. Зотовић, Некрополе спаљених покојника на територији Горње Мезије, *Лесковачки зборник VIII*, Лесковац, 19-30.

Зотовић Љ. 1970

Љ. Зотовић, Промене у формама сахрањивања забележене на територији Југославије у време од I до VI века, *Лесковачки зборник X*, Лесковац, 19-24.

Зотовић Љ. 1981

Љ. Зотовић, Некропола из времена сеобе народа са уже градске територије Виминацијума, *Старинар XXXI/1980*, Београд, 95 - 115.

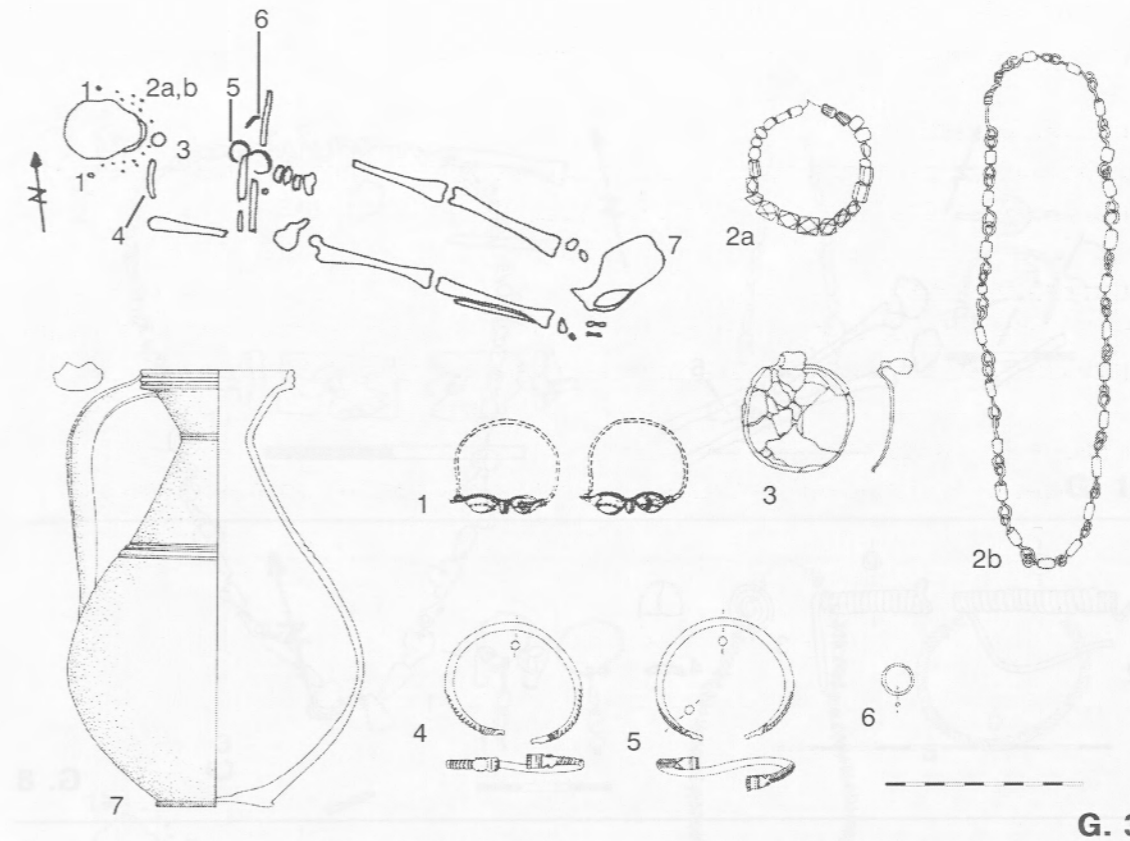
Зотовић Љ. 1995

Љ. Зотовић, Типолошка анализа минђуша од сребра из римских радионица Виминацијума, in: *Радионице и ковнице сребра*, Београд, 233 - 242.

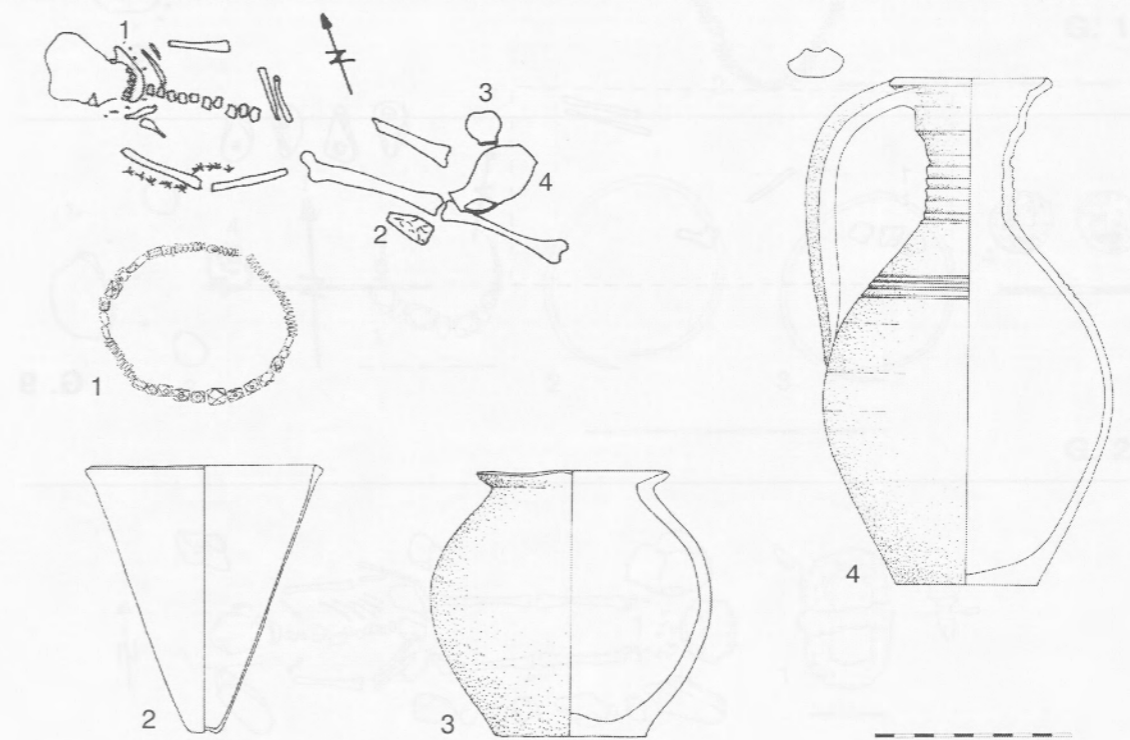
Зотовић Љ. - Јордовић Ч. 1990

Љ. Зотовић - Ч. Јордовић, *Viminacium 1. Некропола "Више Гробаља"*, Београд.

Pl. I

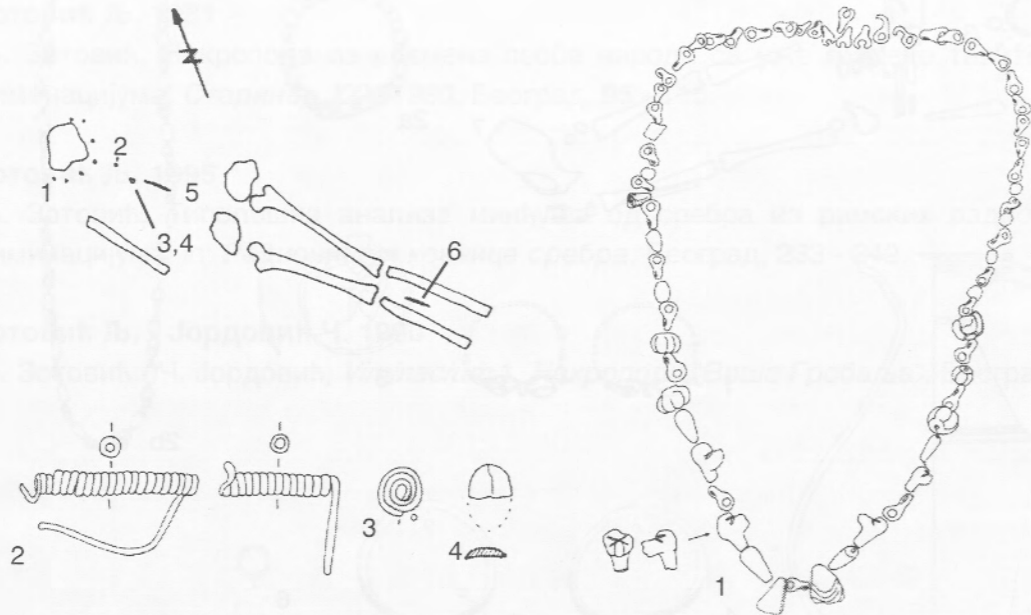


G. 3

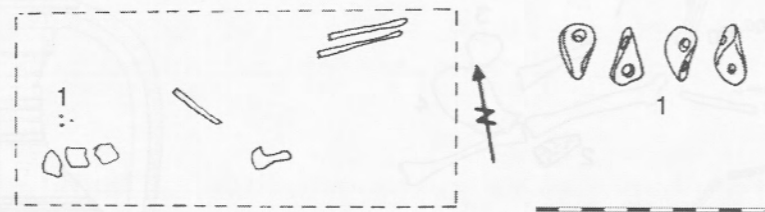


G. 4

Pl. II

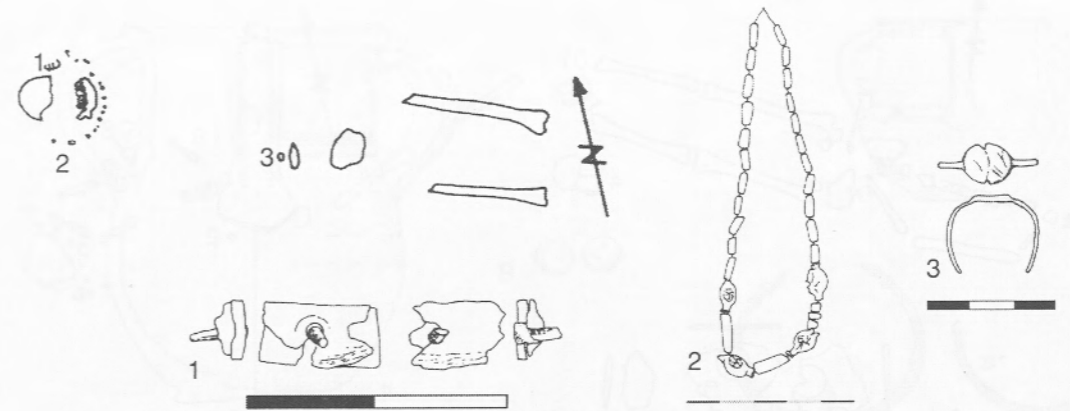


G. 8



G. 9

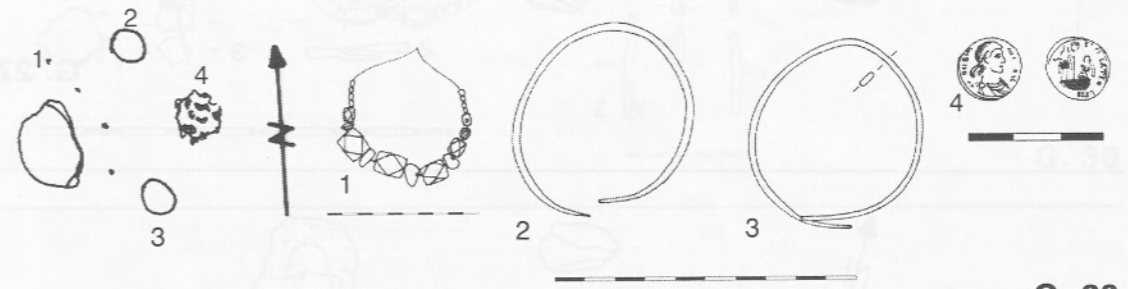
Pl. III



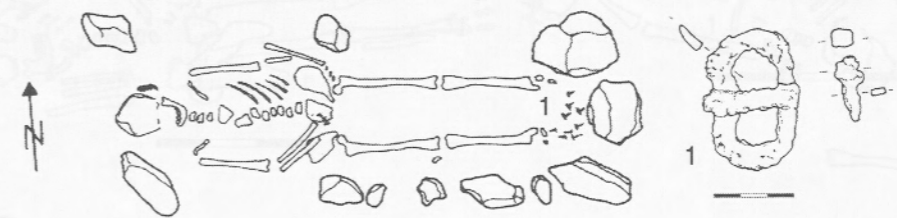
G. 12



G. 19

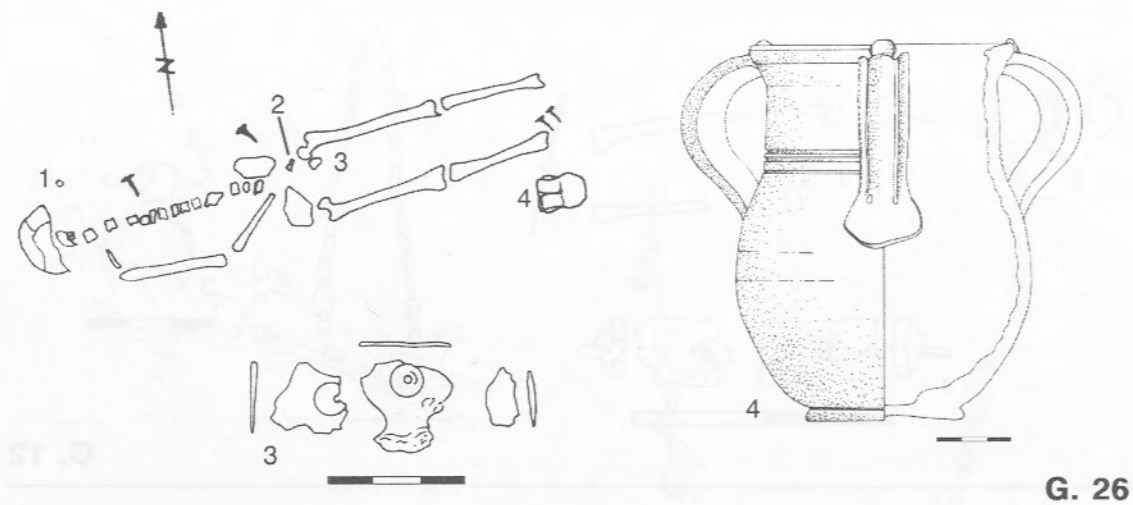


G. 23

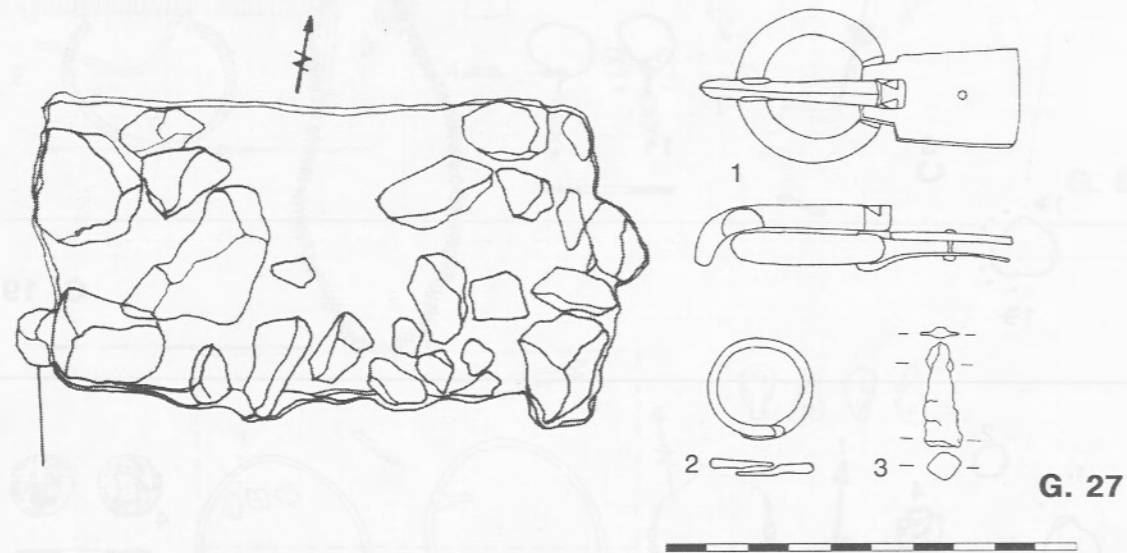


G. 25

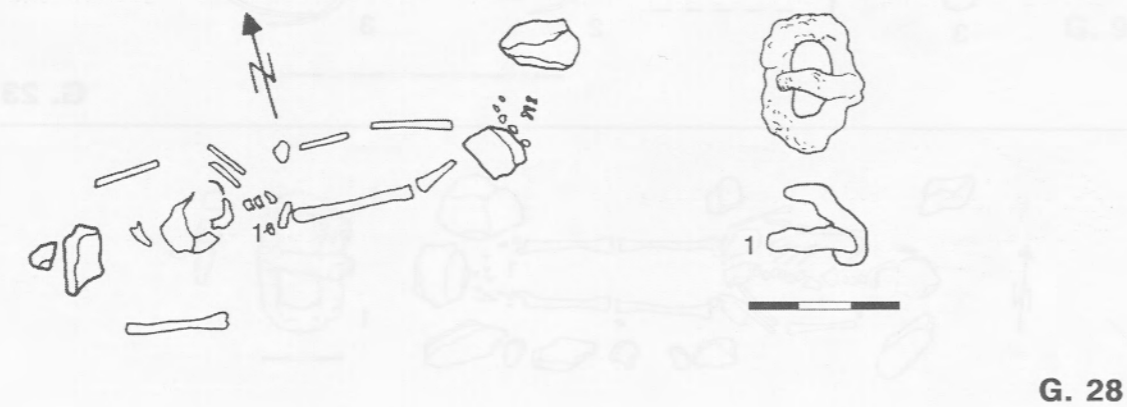
PI. IV



G. 26

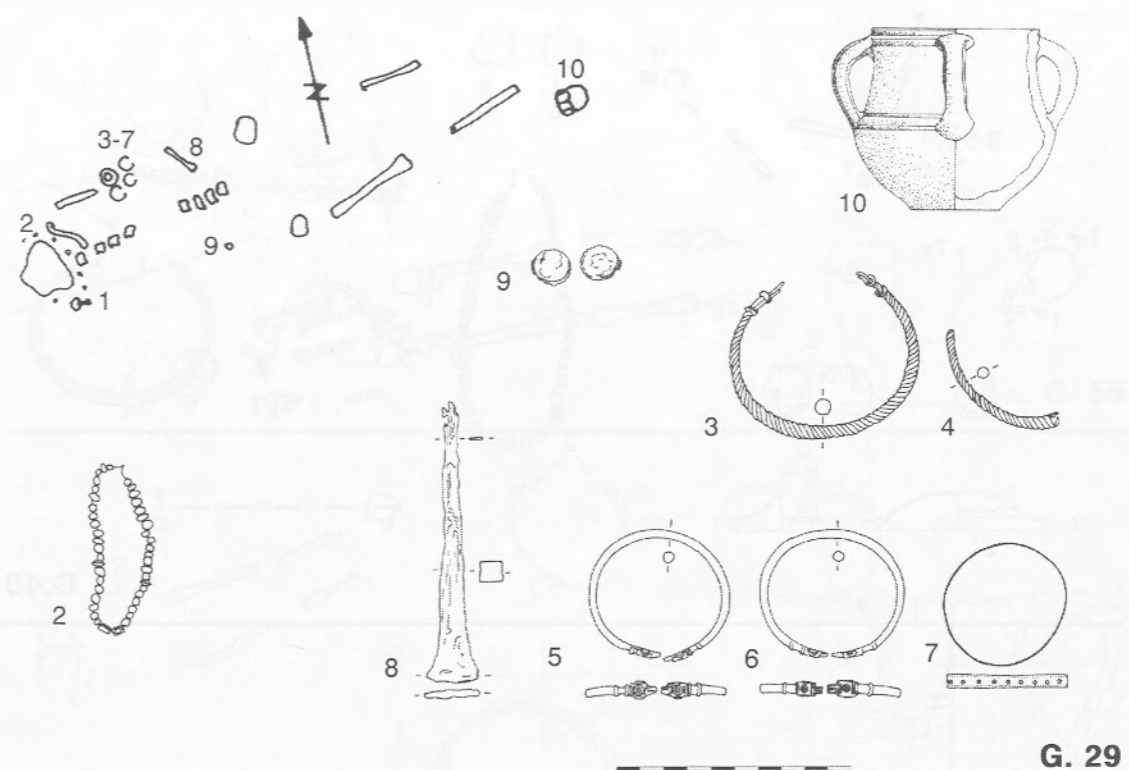


G. 27

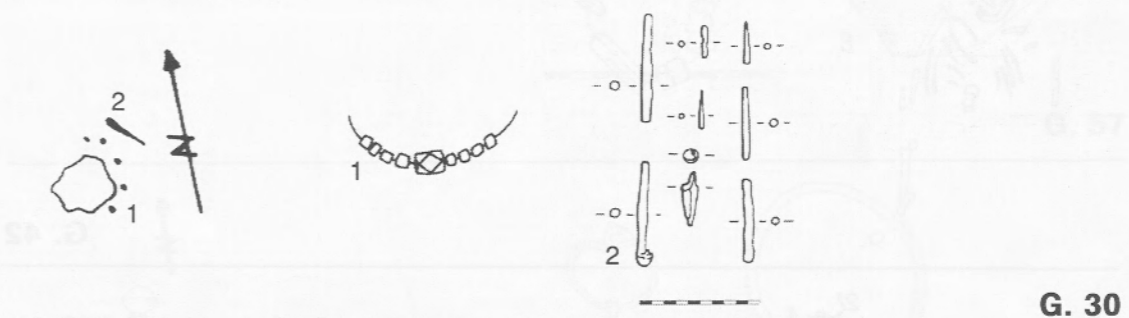


G. 28

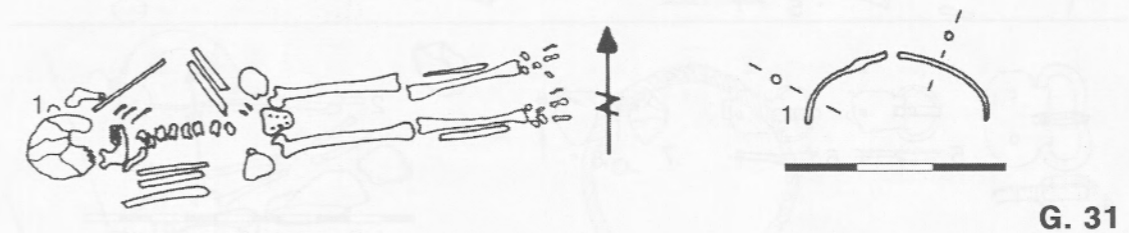
PI. V



G. 29

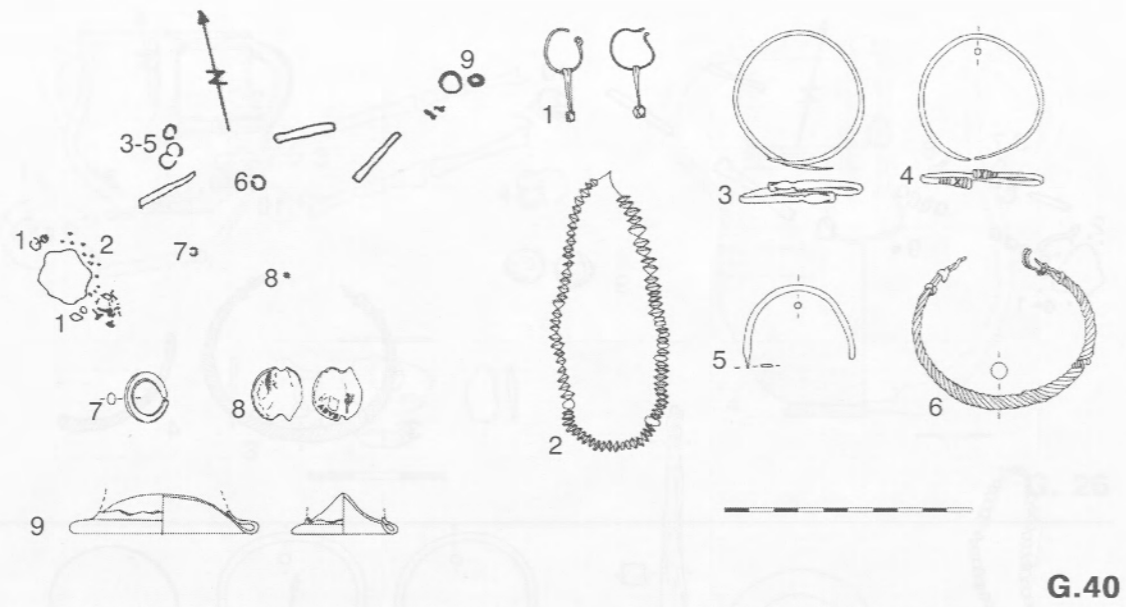


G. 30

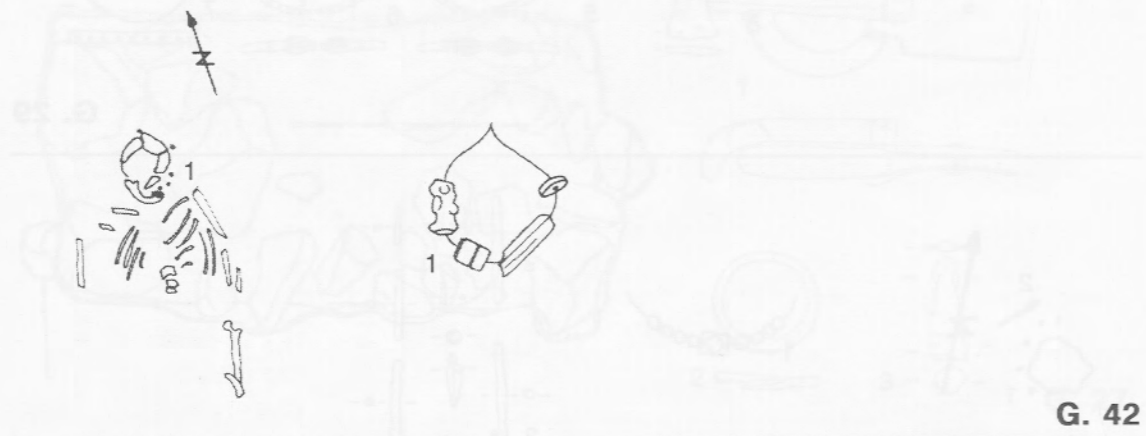


G. 31

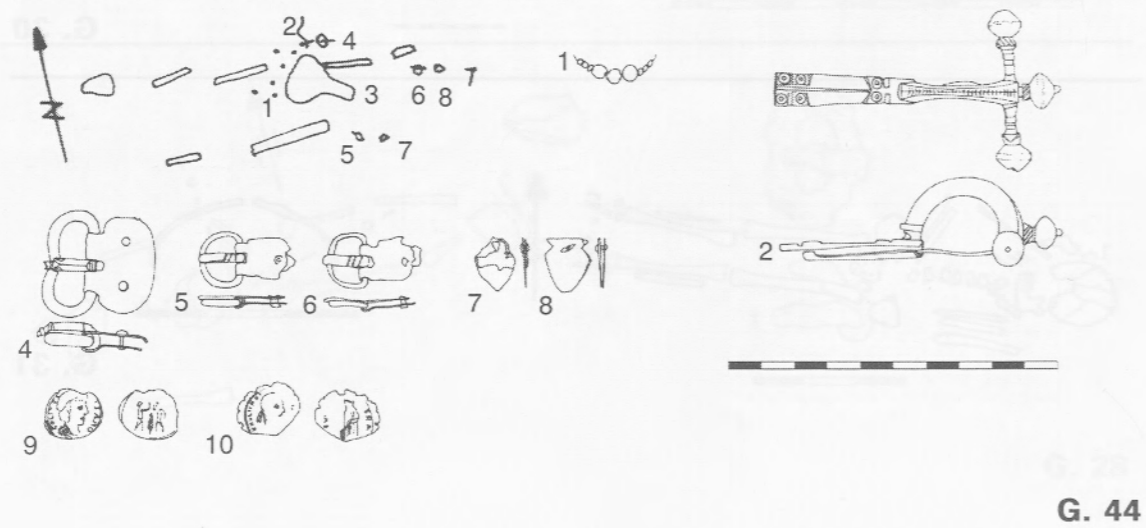
PI. VI



G.40

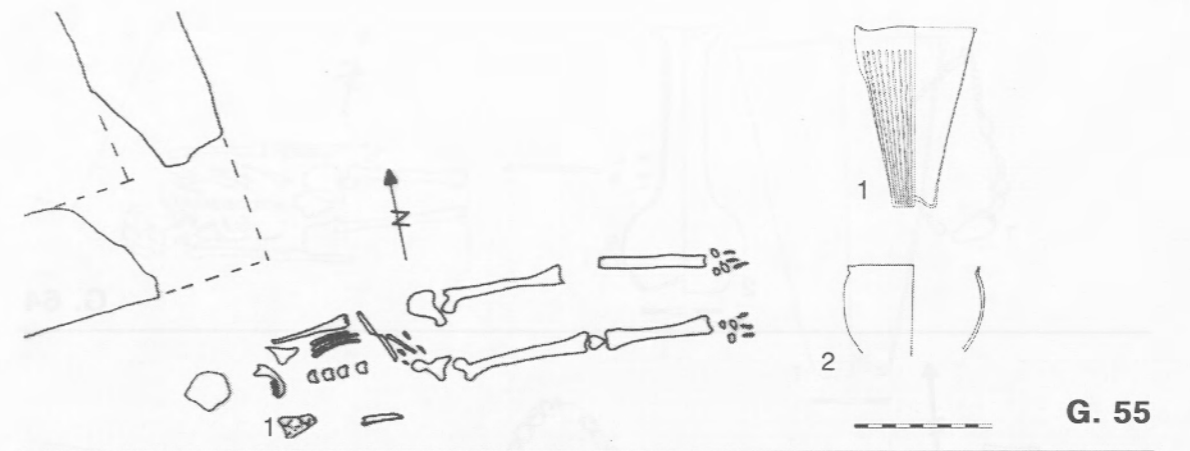


G. 42

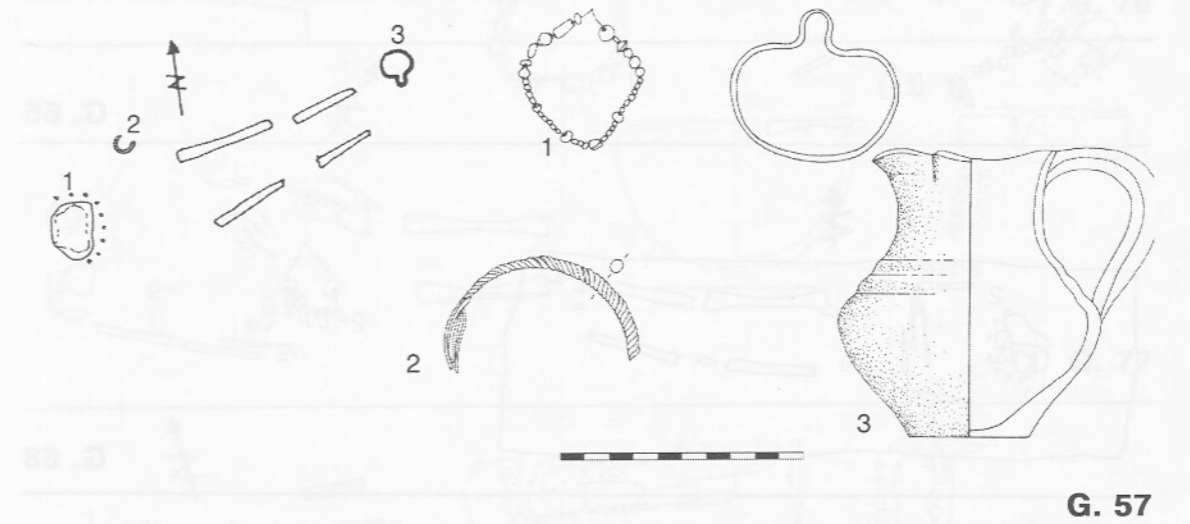


G. 44

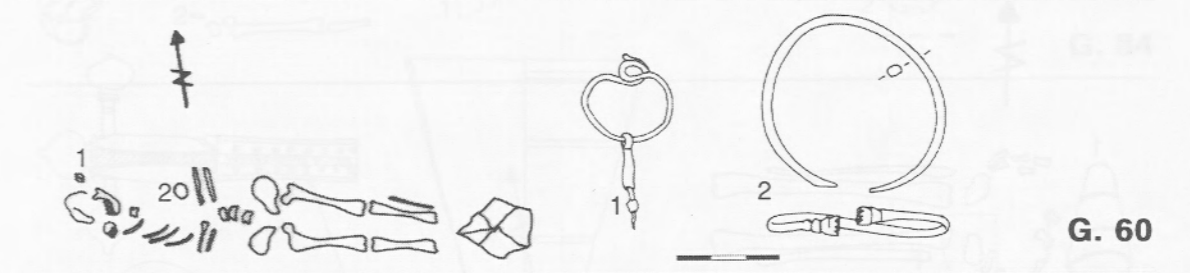
PI. VII



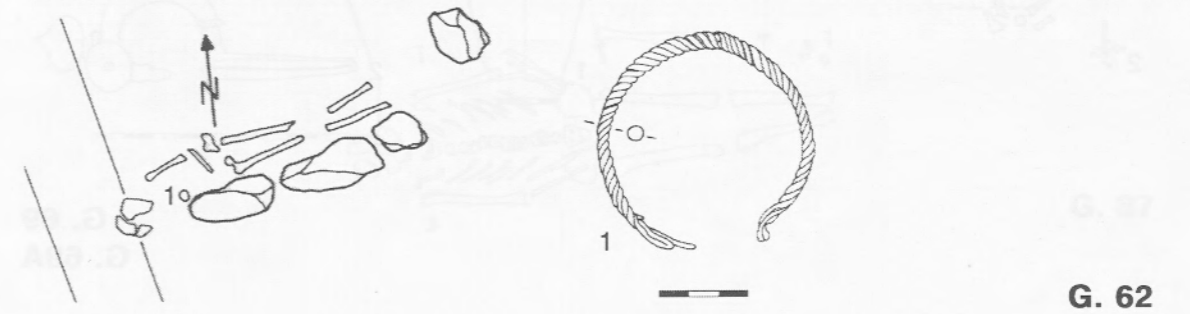
G. 55



G. 57

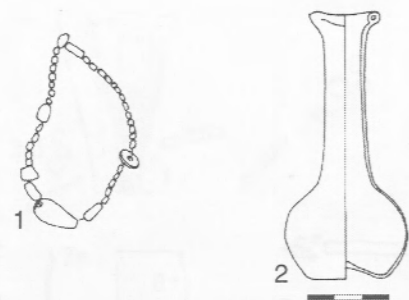


G. 60

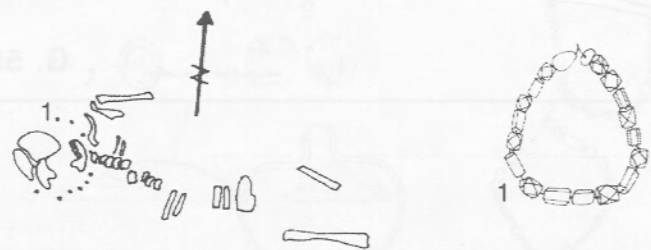


G. 62

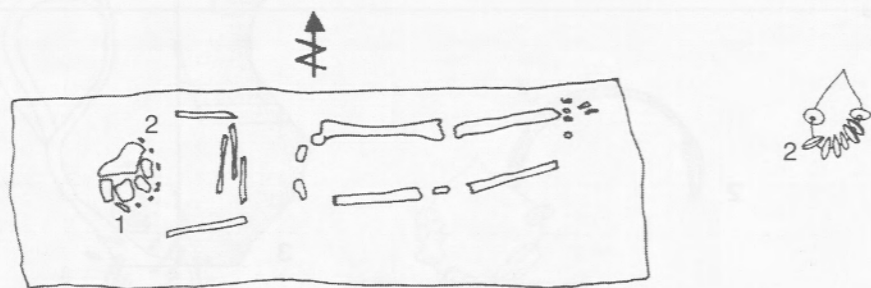
PI. VIII



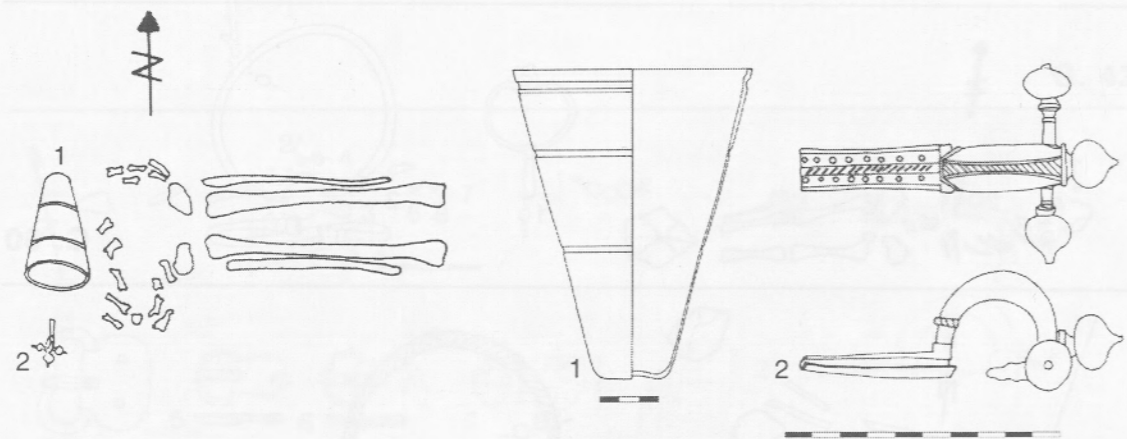
G. 64



G. 65

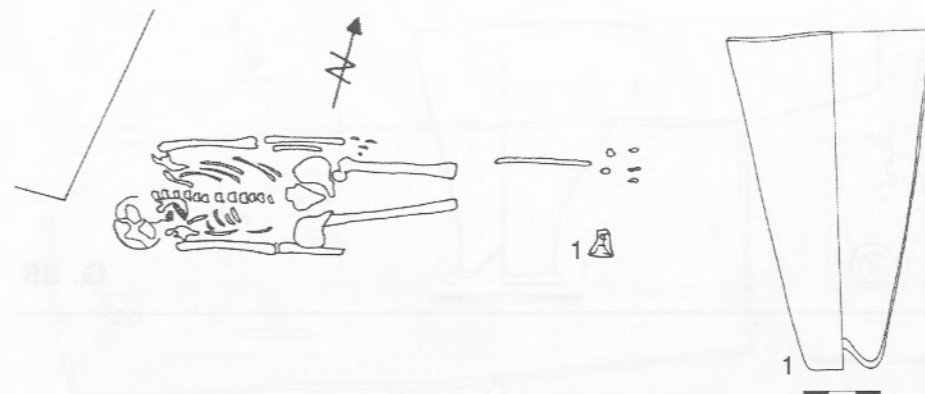


G. 68

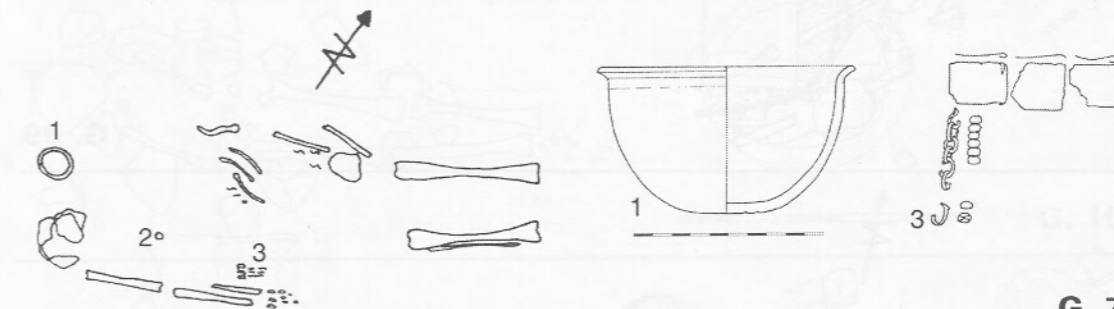


G. 69
G. 69A

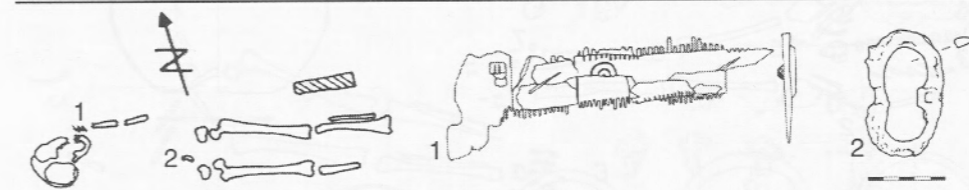
PI. IX



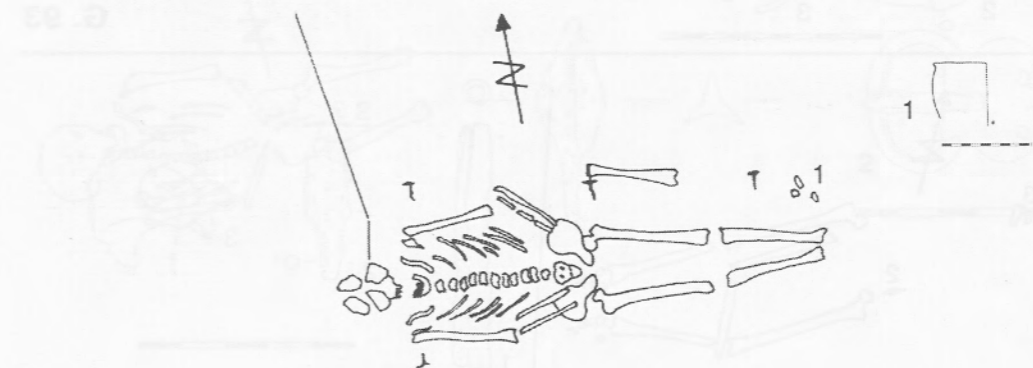
G. 76



G. 77

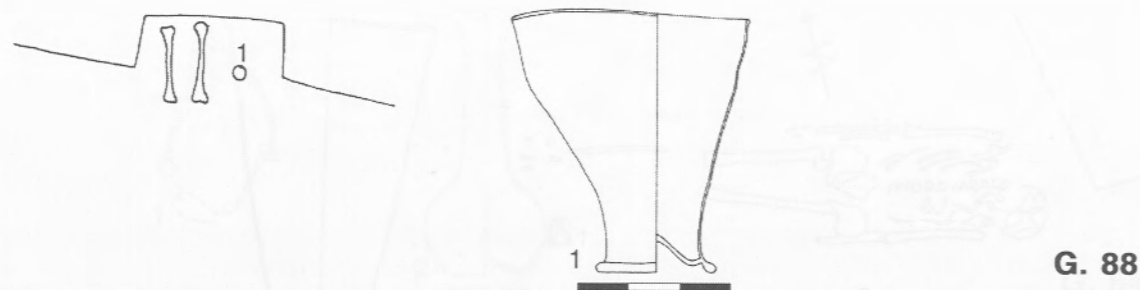


G. 84

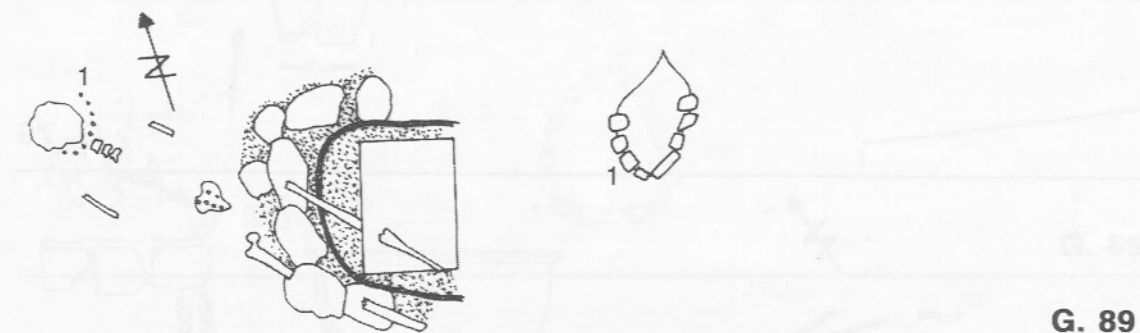


G. 87

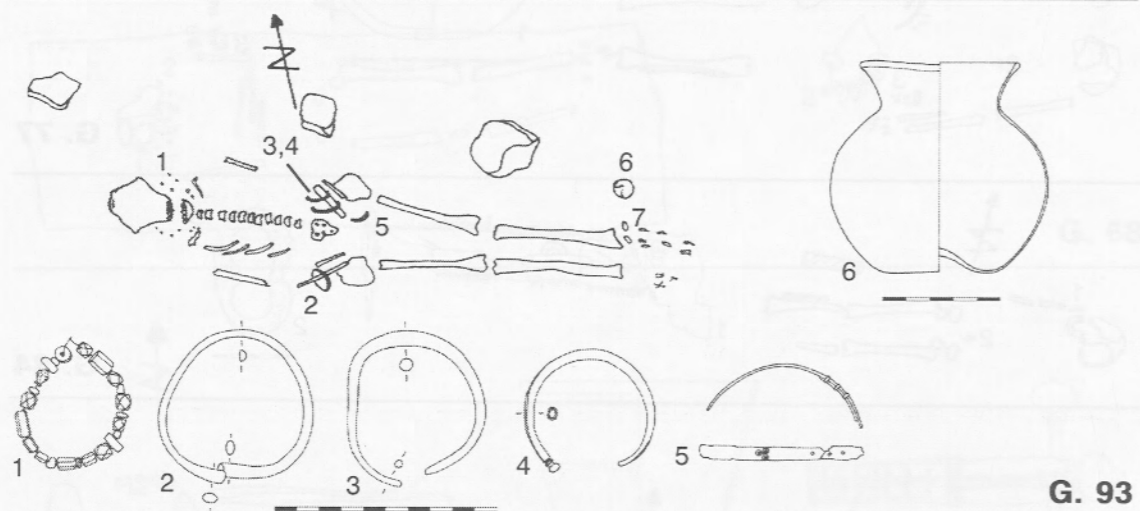
PI. X



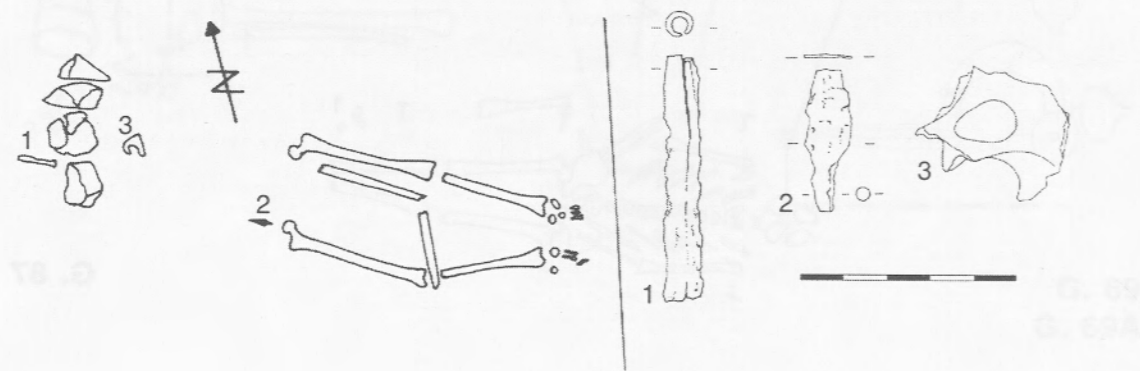
G. 88



G. 89

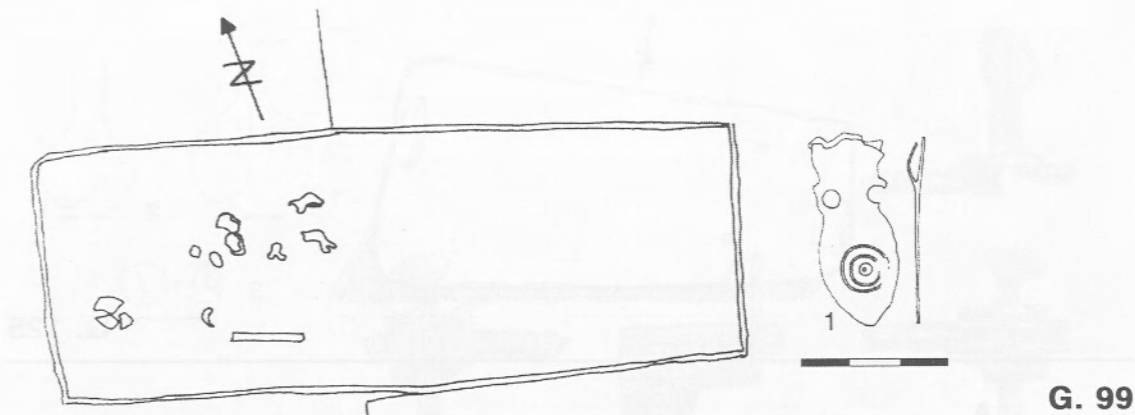


G. 93

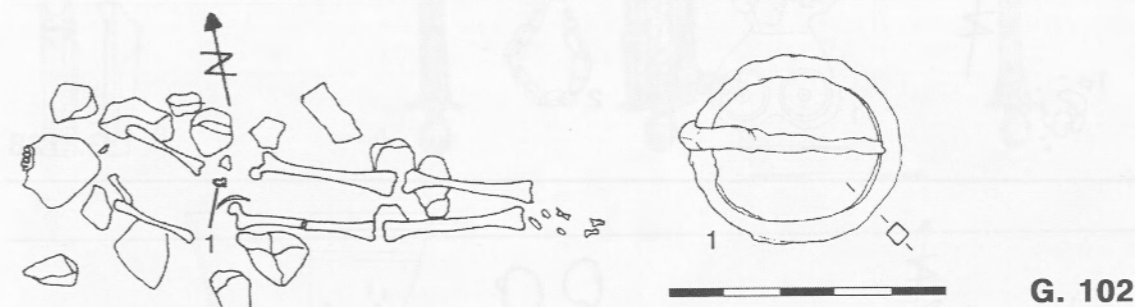


G. 97

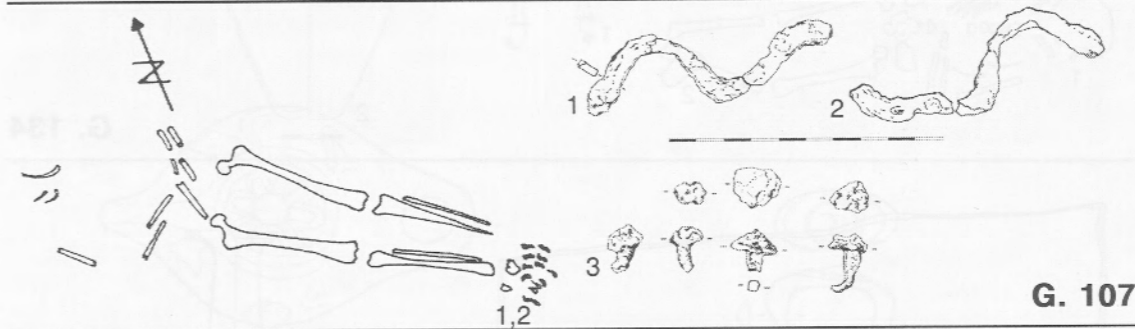
PI. XI



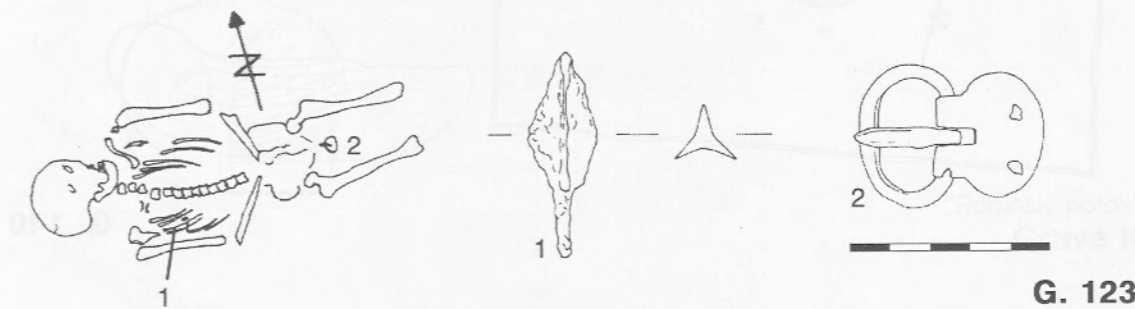
G. 99



G. 102

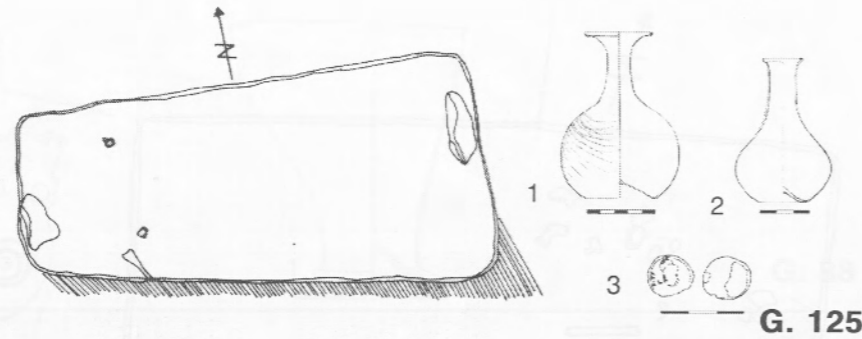


G. 107

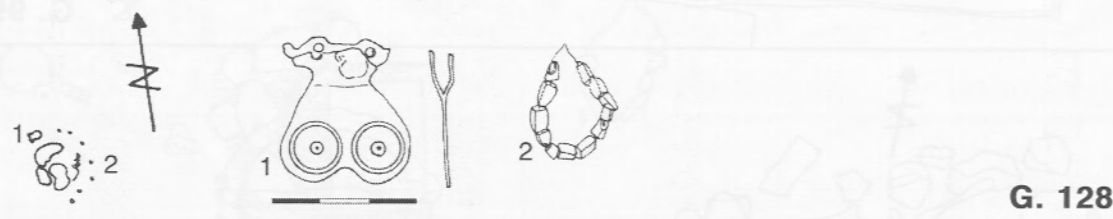


G. 123

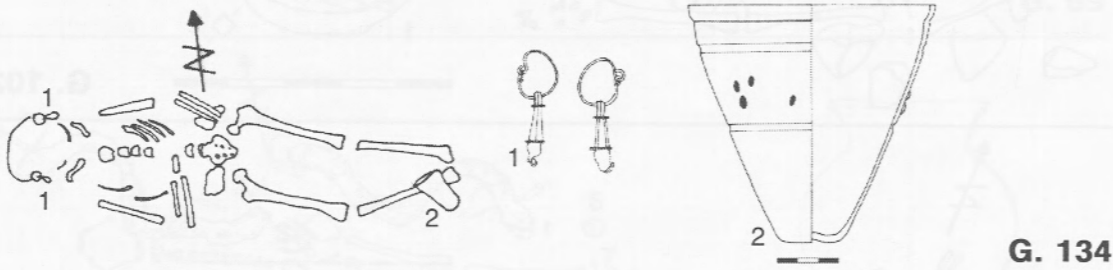
Pl. XII



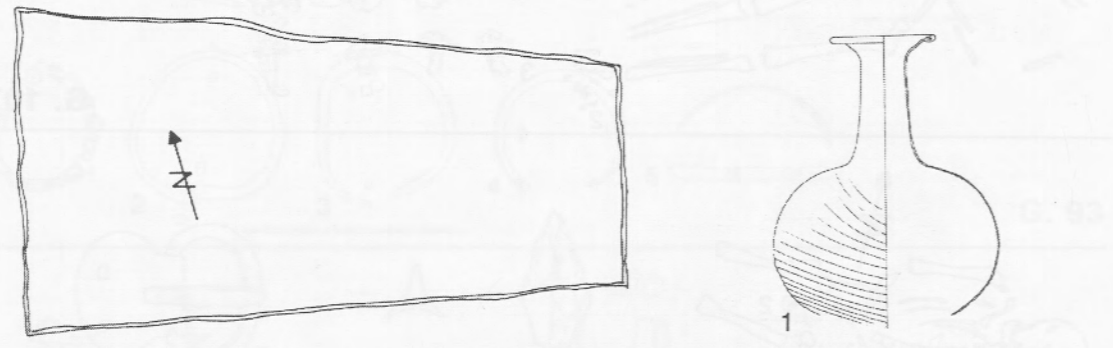
G. 125



G. 128



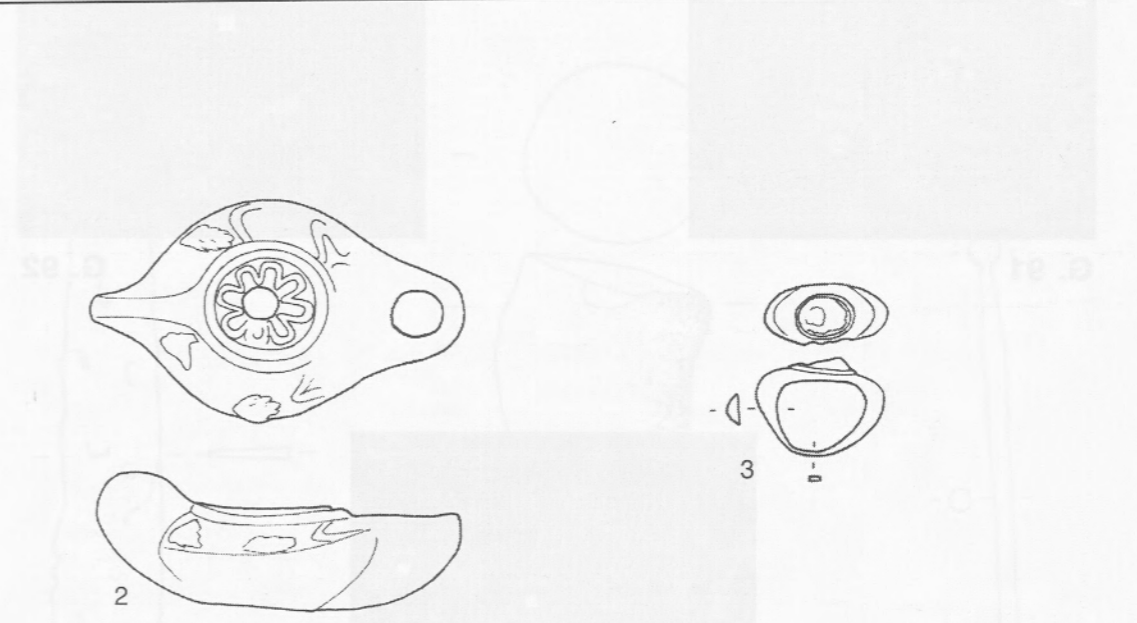
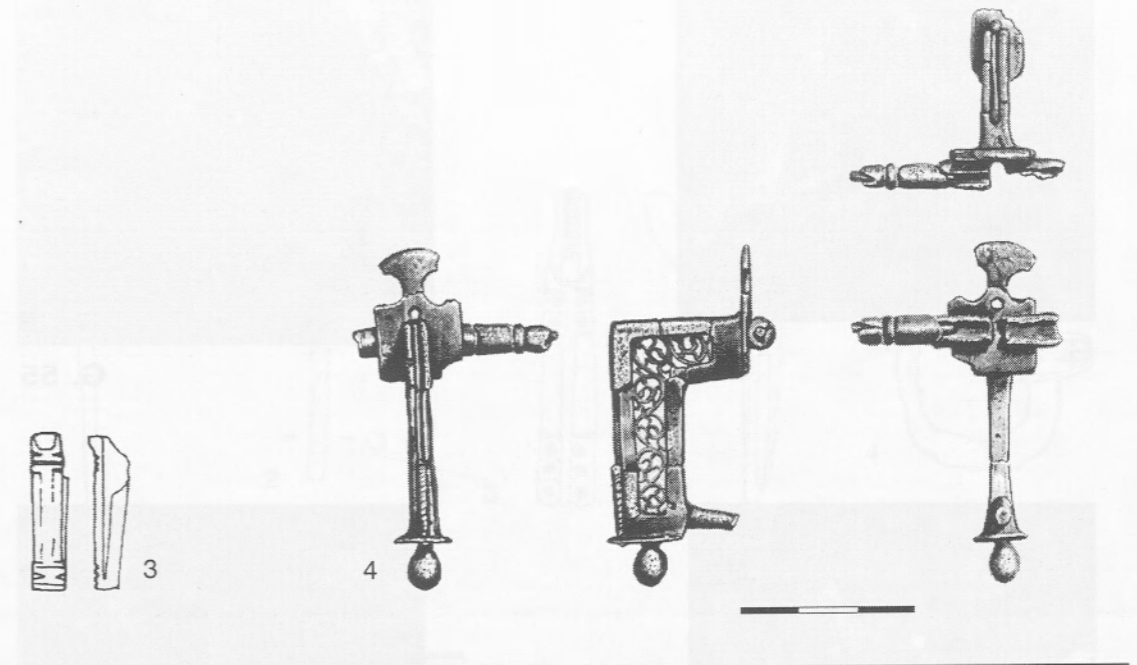
G. 134



G. 140

"Ropinski potok"
Grave I

Pl. XIII

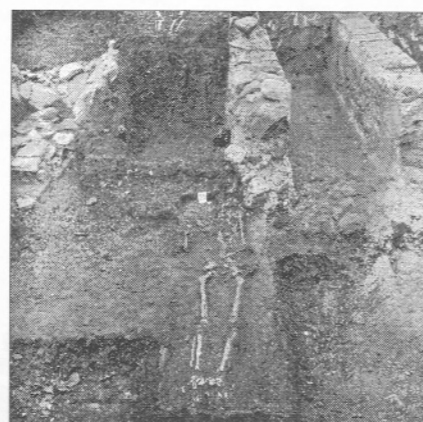


"Ropinski potok"
Grave II

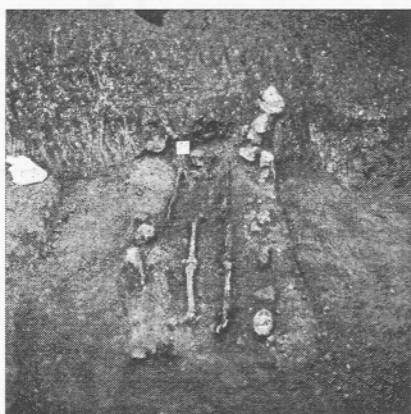
T. XIV



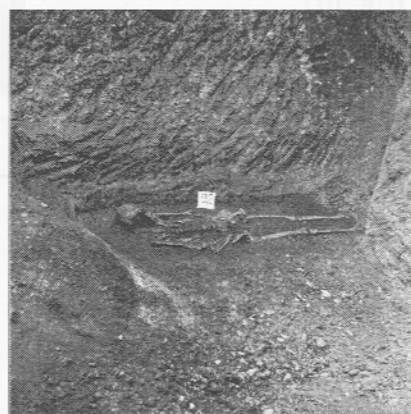
G. 25



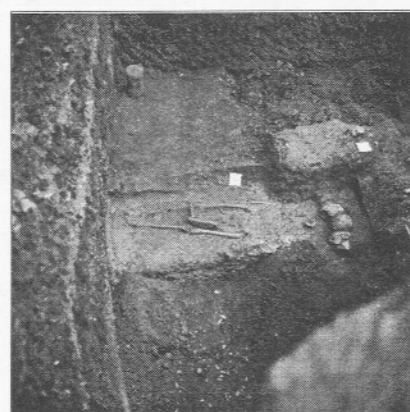
G. 55



G. 91

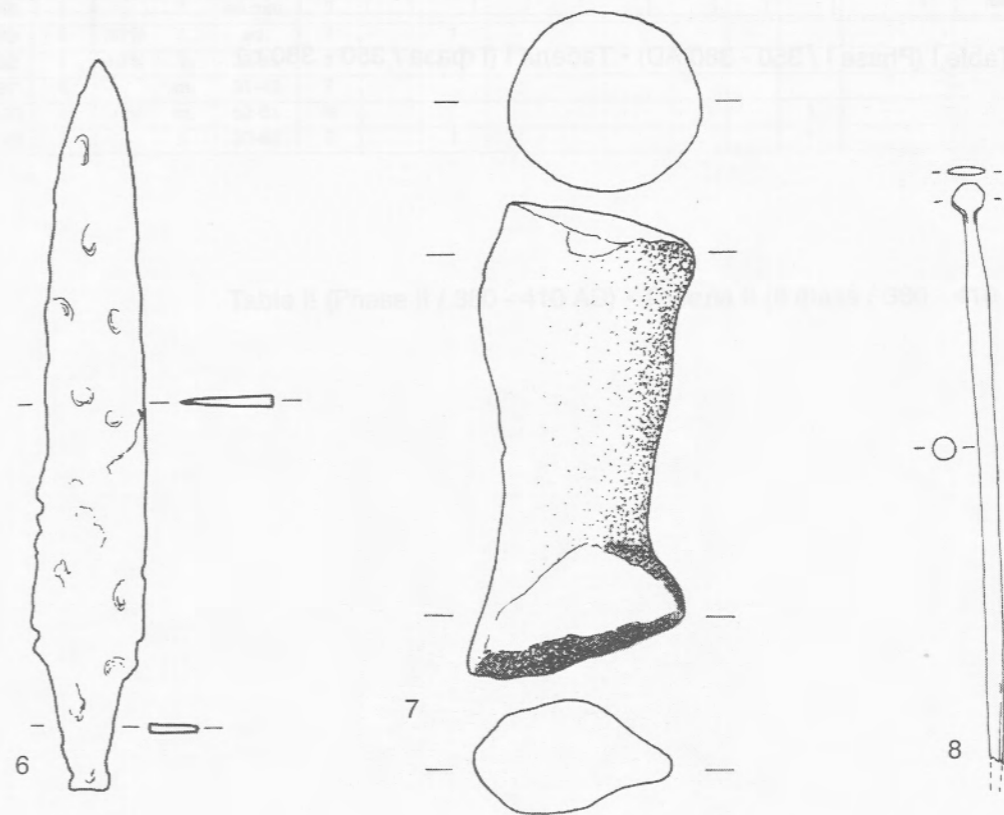
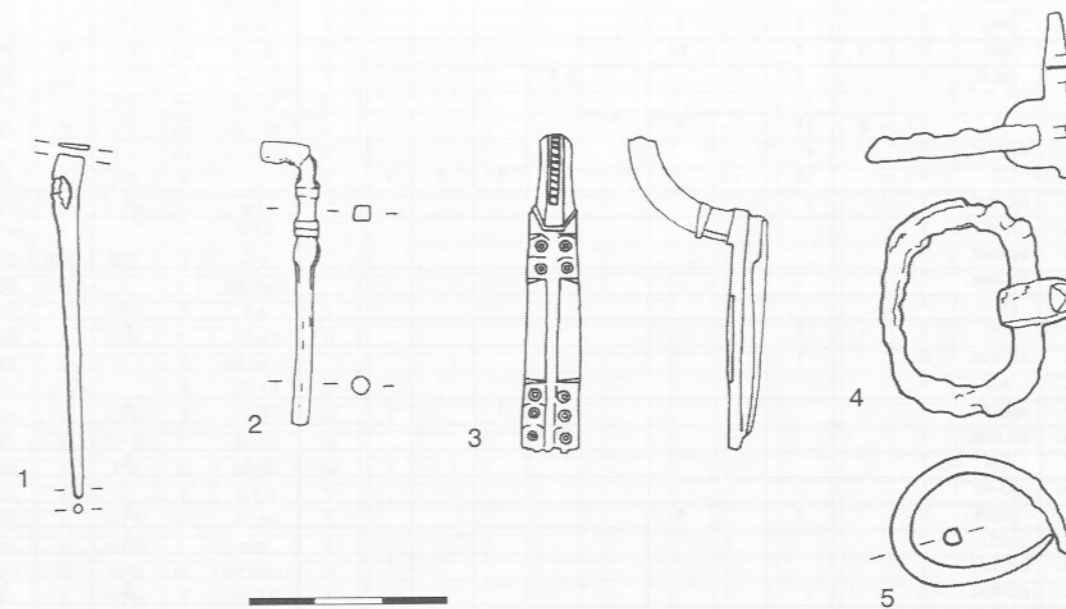


G. 92



G. 97

T. XV



The Finds from the Layer • Налази из слоја

Gr.	Typ.	Or.	Sex	Age	Pos	Earr.	Neck.	Pen	Brac.	Rings	Pins	Fib.	Buck.	B.e.	Comb.	Tool.	Weap.	Glass	Pot.	Coins
3	I/2	24°N	f.	ad.mat.	III	2	2	1	2	1									1	
4	I/2	32°N	f.	46-54	II		1											1	2	
18	I	15°N	?	ad.	?															
19	I	7°N	?	inf.	?		1		1											
29	I	14°S	?	iuv.	III	1	1		5							1			1	1
30	I	2°N	?	inf. II	?		1				1									1
30A																				
40	I	16°S	?	?	?	2	1		4	1								2	1	
43	II/2	17°N	f.	ad.mat.	?															
44	I	10°N	?	?	?		1					1	3	2				1	2	
45	II/2	22°N	?	ad.mat.	I													1		
48	I/2	13°N	f.	36-52	?															
49	II/3	19°N	m.	ad.mat.	?															
50	II/3	19°N	?	ad.mat.	?															
54	II/2	11°N	?	inf. II	?															
64	I		?	inf.	?		1											1		
65	I	5°N	f.	ad.mat.	III		1													
69	I/2		f.	ad.	?															
69A	I/2		?	ad.sen.	?							1						1		
79	I		m.	ad.mat.	?															2
90	V		?	3-4	?													1		
91	III/1	20°N	m.	40-49	I															
93	II	20°N	f.	23-28	II		1		4									1		
96	II		f.	ad.	?													1		
99	I/2		m.	ad.mat.	?								1							
125	II/2		f.	ad.mat.	?													2	1	
131	IV		?	?	?															
134	I	9°N	?	14-15	VI	2												1		
140	I/2		f.	ad.	?													1	1	

Table I (Phase I / 350 - 380 AD) • Табела I (I фаза / 350 - 380 г.)

Gr.	Typ.	Or.	Sex	Age	Pos	Earr.	Neck.	Pen	Brac.	Rings	Pins	Fib.	Buck.	B.e.	Comb.	Tool.	Weap.	Glass	Pot.	Coins
7	III	10°N	f.	40-60	I															
10	I/2	17°N	?	+/-5	?															
12	I	19°N	f.	ad.mat.	?		1			1					1					
13	III	23°N	f.	56-62	?															
15	III/2	13°N	m.	29-45	?															
23	II/3	2°S	?	inf. I	?		1		2											6
25	II/1	3°S	m.	37-46	IV								1							
26	I/1	4°S	m.	ad.mat.	II								1	1					1	3
27	II	7°S	m.	ad.mat.	?					1			1				1			
28	II	2°S	?	?	?								1							
31	IIa	11°N	f.	ad.	?								1							
31A			?	9-10																
32	III/3	5°S	?	3-4	?															
38	II		f.	ad.mat.	?															
53	I	7°N	?	3-4	I														2	
55	I	2°N	f.	40-60	II															1
57	I		?	ad.sen.	?		1		1											
59	III/1		?	43-52	?															
60	I	10°N	?	7-9	III	1			1											
62	II	17°S	f.	48-57	III					1										
68	I	7°S	f.	40-60	IV	1	1													
75	I		?	1-1,5	?															
76	I	40°S	m.	46-50	I														1	
77	I	40°S	f.	ad.	I															1
80	III	16°S	m.	ad.mat.	IV															1
84	I	10°N	?	10-12	?								1		1					
85	II	13°N	?	ad.sen.	III															
86	II		f.	ad.mat.	?															
88	I		f.	ad.mat.	?														1	
89	I	35°N	f.	ad.	?		1													
92	I	10°N	f.	32-36	II															1
97	II		m.	31-40	?														2	
123	I	7°N	m.	52-61	III								1					1		
128	I		f.	30-60	?		1						1							

Table II (Phase II / 380 - 410 AD) • Табела II (II фаза / 380 - 410 г.)

Gr.	Typ.	Or.	Sex	Age	Pos	Earr.	Neck.	Pen	Brac.	Rings	Pins	Fib.	Buck.	B.e.	Comb.	Tool.	Weap.	Glass	Pot.	Coins
17	I	5°N	f.	53-59	V															
33	I	5°S	?	10-12	III	1														
41	II	6°S	m.	25-55	?															
52	I	5°S	?	ad.mat.	?															
58	I		?	ad.sen.	?															
87	I/1	8°N	f.	35-55	II													1		
100	V		m.	36-42	?													1	1	
102	III	5°N	m.	59-69	?							1								
105	I		f.	ad.	?															
107	I	7°N	f.	ad.							2									
108	IV		m.	17-18	?															

Table III (Phase III / 410 - 450 AD) • Табела III (III фаза / 410 - 450 г.)

MEDIEVAL NECROPOLIS

Svetozar Jovanović - Marko Vuksan

MEDIEVAL NECROPOLIS

Grave 1

Inv. No. P/1394

Grave buried in a layer of whitish soil, relative depth 0.60 m. Perimeter of the pit not registered. Orientation: west-east.

Skeleton poorly preserved. Only fragments of skull and bones of the thorax discovered.

Sex: undetermined, age: 1-3 years.

Goods (Pl. II): under head bones a pair of earrings (1, 2). Below the skull many glass beads (3) and two finger rings (4, 5). Iron nails (6) to the right of skull.

1-2, bronze earrings, one complete the other fragmented, with globular tips the pendants suspended on open-ended oval hoop having on lateral sides nodules consisting of two coils of wire. Two circular hoops of wire are suspended from the loop on the lower end of the pendant. Diameter of hoops 1.6-2.3 cm, diameters of pendants 1-1.2 cm.

3, Necklace consisting of cylindrical and berry-shaped beads of glass parts of blue, yellow and white color, 173 beads in total. Diameter of beads 0.3-0.5 cm.

4, Bronze cast finger ring with closed band decorated with double zigzag incisions. Along the edges of bands of 4 incised lines. Diameter 2.1 cm.

5, Bronze cast finger ring with closed band and slightly expanded rectangular head decorated with five engraved dots. On each shoulder of the ring is one eyelet. Diameter 2.1 cm.

6, Fragmented iron nail with blunt and flat hexagonal head. Length 2 cm.

Finds from the filling of the pit (Pl. XV/8): the fragments of one pottery vessel were found in the soil above the skeleton.

Fragmented upper segments (rim, shoulder and body) of the pot made on fast wheel of clay with admixture of the aspartite sand and somewhat coarser quartzite grains. Color of firing in the interior brown, dark gray on the break, the exterior light brown to brown. Rim with rounded lip is everted and pointing downward. The complete preserved height of the body is decorated with densely spaced wavy lines. Diameter of rim 37 cm; preserved height 10 cm.

Grave 2

Inv. No. P/1394

Grave buried in a layer of whitish soil, relative depth 0.80 m. Perimeter of the pit not registered. Orientation: west-east.

Only fragmented skull bones are preserved.

Sex: undetermined, age: 7-8 years.

No grave goods.

Grave 3

Inv. No. P/1394

Grave buried in a layer of whitish soil with finds of Late Roman material, relative depth 0.50 m. Perimeter of the pit not registered.

Orientation: west-east.

Skeleton decomposed to the great extent. Only fragmented skull bones are preserved.

Sex: undetermined, age: 1-1.5 years.

No grave goods.

I

CATALOGUE OF THE GRAVES

Grave 1

Trench F/1994

Grave buried in a layer of whitish soil; relative depth 0.60 m. Perimeter of the pit not registered.

Orientation: west - east

Skeleton poorly preserved. Only fragments of skull and bones of the thorax discovered.

Sex: undetermined; age: 1-1.5 years

Finds (Pl. I): under head bones a pair of earrings (1, 2); below the skull many glass beads (3) and two finger rings (4, 5); iron nails (6) to the right of skull.

1-2. Bronze earrings, one complete the other fragmented, with globular bipartite pendant suspended on open-ended oval hoop having on lateral sides nodules consisting of two coils of wire. Two circular hoops of wire are suspended from the loop on the lower end of the pendant. Diameters of hoops 1.8 - 2.3 cm; diameters of pendants 1 - 1.2 cm.

3. Necklace consisting of cylindrical and berry-shaped beads of glass paste of blue, yellow and white color. 171 beads in total. Diameter of beads 0.3 - 0.5 cm.

4. Bronze cast finger ring with closed band decorated with double zigzag incisions. Along the edges of band one incised line. Diameter 2.1 cm.

5. Bronze cast finger ring with closed band and slightly expanded rectangular head decorated with five engraved dots. On each shoulder of the ring is one 'eyelet'. Diameter 2.1 cm.

6. Fragmented iron nail with bent and flat hammered head. Length 2 cm.

Finds from the filling of the pit (Pl. XV/3): the fragments of one pottery vessels were found in the soil above the skeleton.

Fragmented upper segments (rim, shoulder and body) of the pot made on fast wheel of clay with admixture of fine silicate sand and somewhat coarser quartzite grains. Color of firing: in the interior brown, dark gray on the break, the exterior light brown to brown. Rim with rounded lip is everted and pointing downward. The complete preserved height of the body is decorated with densely incised wavy lines. Diameter of rim 17 cm; preserved height 10 cm.

Grave 2

Trench F/1994

Grave buried in a layer of whitish soil; relative depth 0.60 m. Perimeter of the pit not registered.

Orientation: west - east.

Only fragmented skull bones are preserved.

Sex: undetermined; age: 7 - 8 years.

No grave goods.

Grave 5

Trench F/1994

Grave buried in a layer of whitish soil with finds of Late Roman material, relative depth 0.60.

Perimeter of the pit not registered.

Orientation: west - east.

Skeleton decomposed to the great extent. Only fragmented skull bones are preserved.

Sex: undetermined; age: 1 - 1.5 years.

No grave goods.

Grave 6

Trench F/1994

Rectangular burial pit of 1.7 x 0.6 m in size. Excavated into the virgin soil (greenish-yellow marl); absolute altitude 207.27 m (relative depth 0.70 m)

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 5° towards south.

Skeleton in a supine position with arms bent at elbows and hands crossed on the stomach. Some of the thorax bones are missing. Preserved length of skeleton 1.58 m.

Finds (Pl. I): one pin (1) next to the skull to the left.

Sex: female (?); age: 31-40 years.

1. Iron pin with pointed tip and oval hammered end. Length 5.8 cm.

Grave 11

Trench FI/1994

Burial pit of undetermined size excavated into a layer of brown soil; absolute altitude 207.50 m (relative depth 0.60 m). Immediately above the skeleton along its right side were discovered remains of carbonized wood (plank). In the pelvic area, by left upper arm and to the left of skull the bones of a snake were found.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 17° towards north.

Skeleton (Pl. XVIII) in supine position with skull on the back and inclined to the left. Arms extended alongside the body. Legs slightly bent and knees touching each other. Bones of left forearm are missing. Preserved length of skeleton 1.55 m.

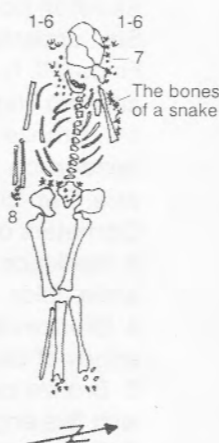
Sex: female (?); age: 16 - 18 years.

Finds (Pl. I): Three earrings (1-6) at each side of the skull, in the neck area great amount of beads (7) and finger ring (8) on right hand.

1-6. Bronze earrings consisting of circular hoop with lower section covered with coils of wire. Thin foil wrapped around the loose ends of wire coils. Diameter of hoop 2.5 cm; height of pendant 1 cm.

7. Necklace consisting of 226 beads of various shape (cylindrical, berry-shaped and segmental) made of glass paste of yellow, white and blue color. Diameter of beads 0.3 - 1 cm.

8. Bronze finger ring with torn band decorated with punched zigzag lines. Diameter 2.3 cm.

Grave 14

Trench FI/1994

Burial pit of undetermined size excavated into a layer with Late Roman material; relative depth 1.20 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 19° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with arms extended alongside the body. Skull crushed. Bones of left half of the thorax and pelvis are missing. Preserved length of skeleton 1.80 m.

Sex: male; age: 37-46 years.

Finds (Pl. II): Near the left side of pelvis were discovered flint, steel and knife. The finds are lost. Fragmented clay pot filled with carbonized wood (1) was discovered between the feet.

1. Fragments of paunchy-shaped pot with everted and slanting rim. Made on fast wheel of the clay with admixture of fine quartz sand and ground calcite. Color of firing: reddish-brown in the interior, brown on the break and red-brown on the surface. Pot was annealed. Pot surface from the neck to under the belly is covered with horizontally incised double wavy lines, which at some spots touch or intersect. Diameter of rim 14 cm; diameter of base 8.5 cm; height 24 cm.

Grave 16

Trench FII/1994

Burial pit with indiscernible perimeter excavated in the layer with Late Roman material; absolute altitude 207.69 m (relative depth 1.55m).

Orientation: west - east.

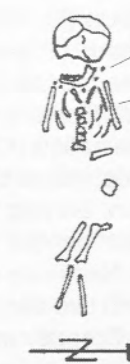
Skeleton in supine position with skull on the back and slightly inclined towards right shoulder. Position of arms uncertain, probably with hands crossed on the stomach. Legs slightly bent at knees towards left. Bones of complete right and fragment of left forearm, left segment of pelvis as well as bones of hands and feet are missing. Preserved length of the skeleton 0.95 m.

Sex: undetermined; age: 5 - 6 years.

Finds (Pl. II): Beads(1) in the neck area, and knife (2) near interior side of left upper arm.

1. Five beads of various shape (cylindrical, button-shaped) made of glass paste of one or many colors. Diameter of beads 0.5 x 0.6 cm.

2. Fragmented iron knife with single cutting edge and tang for mounting of the handle. Length 9.8 cm.

Grave 17

Trench FII/1994

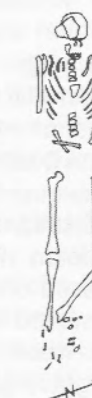
Burial pit of undetermined size excavated in a layer with Late Roman pottery sherds; absolute altitude 208.06 m (relative depth 0.60 m).

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 5° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with head placed on the back and lower jaw turned to the left. Arms slightly bent at elbows and hands placed on pelvis. Left leg bent at knee. Bones of the pelvis are missing. Preserved length 1.75 m.

Sex: female; age: 53-59 years.

No grave goods.

Grave 20

Trench FI/1994

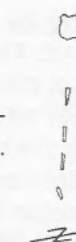
Grave buried in Late Roman horizon; relative depth 0.40 m.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 10° towards north.

Most of the skeleton decomposed. Only fragments of skull and legs partially preserved. Position of larger bones traceable only according to the coloration of the soil. Preserved length of skeleton 0.93 m.

Sex: undetermined; age ca 12 years.

No grave goods.

Grave 21

Trench FII/1994

Burial pit without discernible perimeter excavated into Late Roman horizon; absolute altitude 208.02 m (relative depth 1 m). The west half of the grave overlaps partially with subsequently discovered Late Roman grave 48.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 5° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with right arm bent at elbow and forearm placed on the stomach. Bones of left arm are not preserved as well as the most bones of the thorax and pelvis. Skull placed on its back, partially preserved. Preserved length of skeleton 1.50 m.

Sex: undetermined; age: 14-15 years.



Finds (Pl. II): one earring above the top of the head and one on the left shoulder (1-2); many beads (3) around the neck; finger ring (4) on the right hand; high on the chest one glass (5) and one bronze (6) button.

1-2. Partially preserved silver earrings with four berry-like pendants. Ellipsoid bipartite 'berries' are hollow. Central, upper and lower 'berries' are joined to the hoop via one or two rows of granules. Hoop of the earring is decorated with four thin wires densely serrated to imitate granulation. Earring was fastened by the hook at the end of wire hoop and eye on the top of one of lateral 'berries'. Width 2.8 cm; diameter of 'berry' 0.5 - 0.6 cm.

3. Necklace consisting of 327 beads of various shapes (cylindrical, conical, spherical and one with two segments) made of blue, green and yellow glass paste. Diameter of beads 0.2-0.6 cm.

4. Bronze cast finger ring with circular head decorated with incised pentagram within dotted circular line. Central segment of the star as well as fields between its points filled with incised dots. Shoulders of the ring are decorated with highly stylized floral (?) ornament. Diameter 2.1 cm.

5. Button of spherical shape made of dark green glass paste, with iron wire loop. Height 1.7 cm; diameter 1.2 cm.

6. Solid cast bronze button of biconical shape and flat loop with circular hole. Lower cone is melon-shaped by radially placed incisions. Height 1.2 cm; diameter 1 cm.

Grave 22

Trench FII/1994

Burial pit excavated into Late Roman horizon; absolute altitude 207.89 m (relative depth 0.90 m). Perimeter of the pit is not registered. Grave is partially overlapping subsequently discovered Late Roman graves 42 and 45.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 10° towards north.

Skeleton (Pl. XVIII) in supine position with arms bent at elbows and forearms crossed on the stomach. Skull placed on its back and slightly inclined to the left.

Preserved length of skeleton 1.76 m.

Sex: male; age: 24 - 28 years.

No grave goods



Grave 24

Trench FII/1994

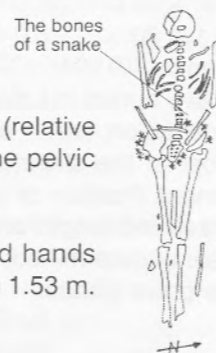
Burial pit excavated into Late Roman horizon; absolute altitude 207.85 m (relative depth 1.15 m). Shape and size of the pit was impossible to establish. In the pelvic area the bones of a snake were found.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 12° towards north.

Skeleton (Pl. XVIII) in supine position with arms slightly bent at elbows and hands placed on pelvis. Skull totally turned to the left. Preserved length of skeleton 1.53 m.

Sex: female(?); age: 16-18 years.

No grave goods.



Grave 34

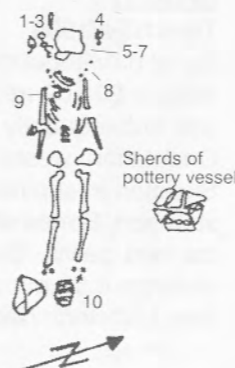
Trench FII/1994

Burial pit excavated into Late Roman horizon; absolute altitude 207.55 m (relative depth 1 m). Perimeter of the pit is not established. Stone placed by the right foot of the skeleton.

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 18° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with arms extended alongside the body. Skull fragmented. Some bones of thorax and pelvis are missing. Preserved length of skeleton 0.83 m.

Sex: undetermined; age 4-5 years.



Finds (Pl. III): to the right of the skull three earrings(1-3) and to the left one earring(4); under the skull three hoops (5-7); many beads (8) around the neck; high on the chest near right clavicle a finger ring (9), between the feet small clay pot (10).

1-3. Bronze earrings, two complete and one fragmented, with circular hoops and hollow bipartite ovoid pendants terminating with one bead of yellowish glass paste. Hoops are at each side decorated with one nodule made of hammered wire. Height of pendants 1.3-1.5 cm; diameter of hoops 1.9-2 cm.

4. Bronze earring consisting of circular hoop with grape-like granular pendant (4 granules). height of pendant 0.7 cm; diameter of hoop 2.4 cm.

5-7. Small hoops of bronze wire of circular and oval cross section. Diameter 0.7-0.9 cm.

8. Necklace consisting of 116 variegated beads of various shapes (button-like, berry-like, cylindrical) made of glass paste. All beads of smaller size that are also the most numerous are made of blue glass paste. Larger beads are mostly of blue and brown color. Of distinguishing beauty are two blue beads with applied yellow, i.e. white thread, one of reddish color with white thread and one tricolored (yellow-green-red) bead. Diameter of beads 0.2-0.8 cm.

9. Bronze finger ring with thin closed ring and rectangular head decorated with five 'eyelets'. On the expanded ring shoulders one 'eyelet' each. Diameter 2.2 cm.

10. Small pot with prominent shoulders and slightly everted and slanting rim, made on fast wheel of the clay with admixture of fine quartz stone. Color of firing: in the interior reddish-brown, at the break brown and on the exterior red-brown. Upper zone of the pot, from neck to the belly is decorated with oblique incisions in horizontal row and underneath are alternating bands of wavy lines incised with trident instrument and groups of three to four horizontal lines. Lower zone of the pot up to 3 cm from the base is decorated with many single incised lines. Height 13.7 cm; diameter of rim 8.3 cm; diameter of base 6 cm.

Finds from grave filling (Pl. XV/4): in the stratum immediately above the skeleton, to the left of the knees were found sherds of pottery vessel.

Partially preserved lower section (body and base) of the pot made on fast wheel of clay with admixture of calcite. In the interior are visible vertical traces of finger trailing. Color of firing: red in the interior, at the break red and on the exterior dark brown and reddish. Fragment decorated with slightly wavy lines irregularly incised with bipointed implement. Diameter of base 10 cm; preserved height 10.5 cm.

Grave 35

Trench FIII/1994

Grave buried into the Late Roman horizon. relative depth 1 m. Perimeter of burial pit was impossible to establish.

Only fragmented parts of skull preserved.

Sex: undetermined; age: 0.5 - 1 year.

Finds (Pl. III): Three small hoops (1-3) and two beads (4) found near the remains of the skull.

1-3. Small oval hoops made of bronze wire of circular cross section. Diameter 1 - 1.4 cm.

4. Two small round beads made of brown and blue glass paste. Shallow linear incisions on the beads are result of iridescence. Diameter 0.6-0.7 cm.

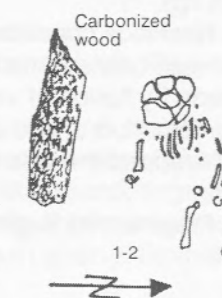
Grave 36

Trench FIII/1994

Burial pit excavated into Late Roman horizon; absolute altitude 207.93 m (relative depth 1.80 m). Perimeter of the pit was not established. To the right of skeleton rather large piece of carbonized wood (plank of 55 x 14 cm) was discovered.

Orientation west-east with deviation of 17° towards south.

Skeleton in supine position with legs bent to the right in relation to the body. Left arm bent at elbow and hand on the pelvis. Bones of right fore-



arm as well as shinbones are missing. Skull placed on its back partially preserved. Preserved length of skeleton 0.65 m.

Sex: undetermined; age: 3-4 years.

Finds (Pl. III): two earrings - hoops (1-2) found by the right upper arm; in the neck area, under the skull and on the chest scattered beads (3); finger ring (4) by the left hand.

1-2. Earrings with rather large open-ended circular hoop of bronze wire. One oval small hoop threaded on each hoop. Diameter of large hoops 2.6 cm; diameter of small hoops 1-1.3 cm.

3 Necklace consisting of 99 complete and 5 fragmented beads of various shape (cylindrical, segmental, biconical, button-like, ovoid) made of glass paste of white, blue and yellow color. Particularly interesting is one ovoid bead made of gilded translucent glass paste. Diameter of beads 0.3-0.8 cm.

4. Rather worn out bronze finger ring with closed band and oval flat head. On each slightly expanded shoulders one hardly visible transversal rib. Diameter 2.1 cm.

Grave 37

Trench FIII/1994

Grave buried in the Late Roman horizon; absolute altitude 208.01 m (relative depth 1.80 m). Piece of wood, 46 x 2 cm in size, preserved by the left side of skeleton

Orientation: west-east.

Skeleton laid on the back in supine(?) position with arms extended along the body.

Skull, partially preserved. Bones of right forearm, pelvis and legs are missing.

Preserved length of skeleton 0.50 m.

Sex: undetermined; age ca 3 years.

No grave goods.



Grave 39

Trench FIII/1994

Grave without clearly discernable pit perimeter; absolute altitude 208.01 m (relative depth 1 m). Rather long pieces of carbonized wood discovered along the middle of skeleton and by its right side.

Orientation: west-east with deviation of 5° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with arms extended along the body. Partially preserved skull placed on its back. Preserved length of skeleton 1.46 m.

Sex: female; age: 30 - 60 years.

Finds (Pl. IV): there were five earrings - above the head to the left and right and under the head (1-5); one earring - hoop (6) also under the head; many beads (7) around the neck; an iron knife (8) by the outer side of left thighbone.

1-5. Bronze earrings with three oval 'berries'. Two hollow berries threaded on thin bronze wire hoop with hook-and-eye fastening device. Segment of hoop between 'berries' filled with coils of wire carrying third, central 'berry' preserved only on two earrings. Diameter 2.6 cm.

6. Earring - hoop of circular shape made of bronze wire with one end bent backwards. Diameter 1.4 cm.

7. Necklace consisting of 86 beads of various shapes (cylindrical, ovoid, berry-like, segmental, tubular, twisted) made of glass paste of yellow, brown, green and blue color. Except one bead made by fusion of variegated glass paste (yellow, green, blue and red) multicoloration, mostly combination of two or three colors is achieved in other beads by applying drops, intersecting or wrapped threads of color different from the color of the beads. Diameter of beads 0.3 x 0.9 cm.

8. Fragmented single-edged blade of iron knife. Length 6.9 cm.



Grave 46

Trench FI/1994

Grave without clearly established pit perimeter, absolute altitude 208.39 m (relative depth 1 m). Square area with a layer of pebbles and few fragments of brick was discovered about 0.5 m above the bottom of burial pit in its eastern section.

Orientation: west-east with deviation of 8° towards south.

Skeleton (Pl. XVIII) in supine position with arms extended along the body and skull turned to the right. Preserved length of skeleton 1.58 m.

Sex: undetermined; age: 13-14 years.

Finds (Pl. IV): to the left of pelvis was found branch of an antler (1); to the right of pelvis a knife (2); by the right knee an axe (3); by the right foot pottery vessel (4).

1. Smoothed animal horn (antler) vertically cut at wider side. Small circular perforations near the each end. Length 10.2 cm.

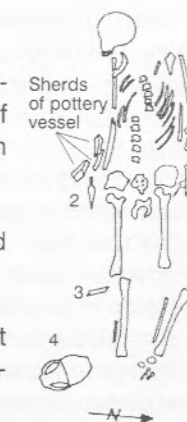
2. Iron knife with rather long single-edge blade with partially preserved tang. Length 15.6 cm.

3. Iron axe with straight elongated cutting edge which expands downwards from the shaft-hole. Circular shaft-hole reinforced on both sides with angular flanges. There is a butt opposite to the cutting edge. Length 12.5 cm.

4. Beaker with two handles of oval section made on tournette of rather refined clay with admixture of fine-ground pottery and calcite. Color of firing is light orange. Rim is of funnel-shape and tapering towards lip. Ovoid body decorated from the base up to the shoulders by horizontally incised lines. Outer surface smoothed. Diameter of rim 7 cm; diameter of base 8 cm; diameter of body 16 cm; height 26.5 cm.

Finds from the grave filling (Pl. XVI/1): few fragments of pottery vessel found near the bottom of burial pit by the right forearm.

Fragments of upper section (rim, neck, shoulder, body) of the pot made on tournette of clay with admixture of ground white stone. Color of firing: red in the interior, at the break and external surface dark brown. Vessel was annealed. Slightly thickened and slanting everted rim. In the rim and neck interior is visible finger trailing. On the neck and body one wavy engraved line. Diameter of rim 18 cm; preserved height 7.7 cm.



Grave 47

Trench FI/1994

Burial pit excavated into Late Roman horizon; absolute altitude 207.59 m (relative depth 1.65 m). Perimeter of the pit not established.

Orientation: west-east.

Skeleton in supine position. Left arm slightly bent at elbow with hand on the pelvis and right forearm on the stomach. Fragmented skull bones, part of spinal column and thorax bones dislocated. Preserved length of skeleton 1.63 m.

Sex: female; age: 17-18 years.

Finds (Pl. V): an earring (1) found under the head; on left and right shoulder one button (2-3); large number of scattered beads (4) with an arrowhead as pendant (5) around the neck and under the head.

1. Silver earring with four biconical 'berries' and hoop decorated with four rows of small granules. Lower, larger central 'berry' attached to the hoop by three rows of granules. Height 5.7 cm; width 2.8 cm.

2-3. Two copper hollow buttons of spherical shape. Buttons have holes on one calotte for pulling through the wire loop, which is partially preserved on one specimen. Diameter 1.5 cm.

4. Necklace consisting of 473 beads of various shapes (cylindrical, berry-like, round, segmental) made of white, yellow, brown, green, light blue and dark blue glass paste. Particularly interesting is one bead consisting of few segments of translucent glass paste with gilding. Diameter of beads 0.2-0.8 cm.



4. Bronze three-barbed arrowhead with hollow conical body and one lateral perforation. Length 2.2 cm; width 1 cm.

Grave 51

Trench FII/1994

Grave without clearly discernible perimeter: absolute altitude 207.39 m (relative depth 1.40 m).

Orientation: west - east with deviation of 4° towards south.

Skeleton in supine position. Skull placed on its back and turned to the right. Position of arms uncertain due to dislocation and poor preservation of bones. Right leg bent at knee and folded over left leg. Preserved length of skeleton 0.85 m.

Sex: undetermined; age 8-9 years.

No grave goods.



Grave 56

Trench FII/1994

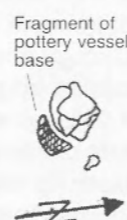
Grave without clearly discernible perimeter: absolute altitude 207.33 m (relative depth 1.50 m). Minimally preserved skeletal remains in this grave have been discovered at approximately same depth as the skeleton in grave 53, which was only 0.40 m away towards north. Grave 53 was according to anthropological analysis determined as Late Roman. However, grave 56 overlaps with subsequently discovered Late Roman grave 69.

Only fragmentary parts of skull have been discovered.

Sex: female; age: *maturus*.

Finds from grave filling (Pl. XVI/2): fragment of pottery vessel base was found by the head bones.

Partially preserved lowermost fragments of the body and base of a pot made on fast wheel of clay with admixture of fine sand. Color of firing: brown in the interior, brown at break and red on the external surface. In the center of slightly concave base is circular mark of the wheel axis. Diameter of base 6 cm; preserved height 3.8 cm.



Grave 61

Trench FIII/1994

Grave buried into the eastern half of Late Roman tomb with two burial chambers (tomb III); relative depth 1 m. Burial of the grave destroyed eastern end of partition wall in the tomb. Along the west side of the pit and transversally to the tomb was discovered a wall built of stone rubble without mortar. Size of the grave is 0.8 x 1.8 m.

Orientation: south-north.

Skeleton (Pl. XVIII) in supine position with left arm bent at elbow and hand on the pelvis while right arm is extended along the body. Skull placed on its back and inclined to the right. Preserved length of skeleton 1.70 m.

Sex: female; age: 50-70 years.

Finds (Pl. V): six earrings (1-6) found to the left and right of the skull; large number of beads (7) around the neck and under the skull; finger ring (8) on the right hand; knife (9) high between the legs.

1-6. Six circular hoops made of silver wire with one end slightly hammered and shaped into a loop. Each hoop had one spherical pendant with tubular opening on top and small soldered hoop and granules on the lower end. Pendants were made of two vertically joined hemispheres of silver foil. On certain pendants there were textile threads around tubular holes by which they were attached to the



hoop. Diameter of hoop 2.7 cm; diameter of pendant 1.3 cm; height of pendant 1.7 cm.

7. Necklace consisting of 263 beads of various shapes (cylindrical, round, berry-like, segmental) and of white, yellowish, turquoise and blue glass paste. Particularly interesting are one dark blue cylindrical bead with criss-cross applied white thread and other bead made by fusing yellow, blue and red glass paste. Diameter of beads 0.2-0.8 cm.

8. Bronze finger ring - with closed narrow and flattened band. Diameter 2.2 cm.

9. Partially preserved knife with single-edge blade and a tang. Length 8 cm.

Grave 63

Trench FII/1994

Burial pit without clearly discernible parameter excavate into Late Roman horizon; absolute altitude 206.96 m (relative depth 1.95 m). West section of the grave overlaps subsequently discovered Late Roman grave 68.

Orientation: west-east with deviation of 11° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with arms extended along the body. Preserved length of skeleton 1.55 m.

Sex: female; age: 61-70 years.

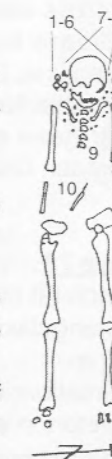
Finds (Pl. VI): three earrings (1-6) to the right and left of the head and also one hoop (7-8) at each side; large number of beads (9) under the skull and on the chest; knife (10) on the stomach.

1-6. Six silver earrings with four ovoid 'berries' each. Lower segment of the hoop of rectangular section is decorated with serrated filigree wire. Height 4.3 cm; width 3.1 cm.

7-8. Two oval hoops of bronze wire. Diameter 1.2-1.4 cm.

9. Necklace consisting of 241 beads of various shapes (cylindrical, spherical, ovoid, segmental, round, cylindrical with rhomboid protrusion) made of whitish, blue, dark green and yellowish glass paste. Particularly interesting are cylindrical dark blue beads with applied threads and drops of yellow color; rather large ovoid dark green or dark brown beads with white-blue 'eyelets'; one whitish/turquoise spherical bead with yellow-red 'eyelets' one cylindrical bead made of blue, red, yellow and white glass paste. Diameter of beads 0.2-0.9 cm.

10. Partially preserved iron knife with single-edge blade and a tang. Length 4 cm.



Grave 70

Trench FII (III)/1995

Burial pit without clearly established perimeter; absolute altitude 207.99 m (relative depth 1.50 m). West section of the grave overlaps grave 71 the bottom of which is about 0.30 m deeper.

Orientation: west-east.

Partially preserved parts of skull and legs. Preserved length of skeleton 0.40 m.

Sex: undetermined; age ca 1 year.

Finds (Pl. VII): one small hoop (1) found under the skull.

1. Small hoop of oval shape made of bronze wire. Diameter 1.2 cm.

Grave 71

Trench FII (III)/1995

Rectangular burial pit 2.00 x 1.20 m; absolute altitude 207.65 m (relative depth 1.80 m).

Orientation: west-east with deviation of 10° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with arms and legs set apart and slightly bent elbows and knees. Skull placed on its back and inclined to the right. Preserved length of skeleton 1.50 m.

Sex: female; age 17-21 years.

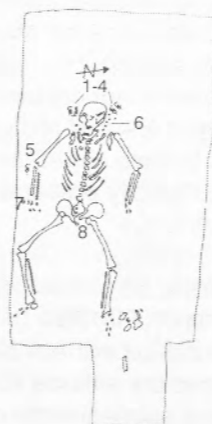
Finds (Pl. VII): pair of earrings to the left and right of the head and one earring by the right elbow (1-5); large number of beads around the neck and under the skull (6); one finger ring on right hand (7) and one on the lower section of pelvis (8).

1-5. Earring of silver-plated bronze with one hollow spherical pendant made of two horizontally joined calottes. Through the holes at calotte apexes was pulled folded two-ply wire so the pendant was fixed between the loop on lower end and loose ends coiled around the hoop. In the middle of the lateral side of hoop, just opposite the loose end bent into a hook was a nodule of one coil of wire. Height 3.5-4.2 cm; width 2 cm; diameter of pendant 1 cm.

6. Necklace consisting of 219 cylindrical beads of blue, yellowish and brown glass paste and one deformed hollow lead(?) bead of hemispherical cross section. Diameter of beads 0.2-0.8 cm.

7. Bronze finger ring with closed band decorated with double punched zigzag line. Diameter 2.3 cm.

8. Bronze finger ring with closed band with slightly expanded flat rectangular head decorated with five 'eyelets'. One 'eyelet' engraved at each shoulder. Diameter 2.2 cm.



Grave 72

Trench FII (III)/1995

Rectangular burial pit 2.00 x 0.70 m; absolute altitude 207.46 m (relative depth 2.00 m).

Orientation: west-east with deviation of 9° towards north.

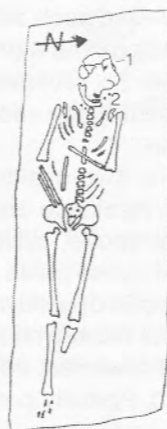
Skeleton in supine position with right arm slightly bent at elbow and hand on the pelvis and left bent at elbow and forearm placed on the chest. Skull placed on its back and inclined to the left. Bones of left foot and lower segment of left shin bone are missing. Preserved length of skeleton 1.87 m.

Sex: male; age: 37-41 years.

Finds (Pl. VII): one earring (1) found on the forehead and small amount of beads (2) under lower jaw.

1. Bronze cast grape-like earring with missing upper section of the hoop. Vertical pendant and thickened ends of arch are decorated with pseudo-granulation. Height 2.6 cm; width 2.2 cm.

2. Eight beads of berry-like and cylindrical shape made of blue glass paste. Diameter of beads 0.3-0.7 cm.



Grave 73

Trench FII (III)/1995

Rectangular burial pit 1.00 x 2.00 meters. Absolute altitude 207.68 m (relative depth 2.00 m). Across the entire bottom of the pit especially to the right of skeleton were found pieces of carbonized wood. By the right upper arm and in the stomach area bones of the snake were found and the eggshells under pottery vessel.

Orientation: west-east with deviation of 10° towards south.

Skeleton in supine position with arms extended along the body. Skull placed on its back and inclined toward left shoulder. Preserved length of skeleton 1.5 m.

Sex: female; age: 42-48 years.

Finds (Pl. VII): three earrings (1-3) under the skull; many beads (4) around the neck; finger ring (5) on the pelvis; pottery vessel (6) below left feet.

1-3. Bronze cast grape-like earrings with pseudo-granulated conical pendant and lower arch thickened at the ends. Height 3.4-3.8 cm; width 2.1 cm.

4. Necklace consisting of 146 beads of various shape (cylindrical, berry-like, segmental) made of white, blue and yellow glass paste. Diameter of beads 0.2-0.7 cm.

5. Bronze finger ring with closed band of semicircular section decorated with dotted lines along the edge and punched zigzag line in between. Diameter 2.4 cm.



6. Small red-fired pot made on tournette of clay with somewhat coarser quartzite grains and fine ground limestone. Underside of the bottom is concave and with protrusion in the center. Decoration: on the neck and shoulder is the band consisting of series of vertical or slightly inclined rows engraved by multi-serrated implement; on the body horizontal wavy line engraved by comb with 4-5 teeth. Height 5.5 cm; diameter of rim 8 cm; diameter of base 5 cm.

Grave 74

Trench FI (IV)/1995

Burial pit without clearly discernible perimeter; absolute altitude 207.13 m (relative depth 1.00 m).

Orientation: west-east with deviation of 7° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with arms extended along the body. Skull placed on its back and inclined to the right. Right leg bones damaged in the course of excavation. Right forearm is missing. Preserved length of skeleton 1.68 m.

Sex: female; age: 48-57 years.

Finds (Pl. VIII): one complete (1) and one fragmented earring (2) under the head to the right; to the left of head one hoop (3); many beads (4) around the neck; pottery vessel (5) below the left foot.

1. One bronze earring with two 'berries'. Two hollow ovoid 'berries' consisting of two calottes are threaded on circular hoop. Diameter 2.8 cm.

2. Fragment of bronze earring. Only half of the lower hoop with two nodules of hammered wire is preserved. Between nodules are alternating coils of hammered wire. Diameter 3 cm.

3. Circular hoop of thick bronze wire with loose ends, one of which is slightly thinned. Diameter 1.8 cm.

4. Necklace consisting of 27 beads of various shape (ovoid, button-like, baton-like consisting of few segments, cylindrical) made of blue, whitish and yellowish glass paste. Particularly interesting is cylindrical bead made by fusing of yellow, green and red glass paste. Diameter of beads 0.3-0.8 cm.

5. Partially preserved pot made on a tournette of clay with admixture of fine ground white stone, coarser quartzite grains and a bit of straw. Color of firing: reddish in the inside, dark gray at break and red on the external surface. The rim is slightly everted and slanting. On the interior and exterior surface there are small irregular holes resulting from burning of limestone and plant fibres. Certain parts of the pot (rim, neck, body) have been additionally smoothed by wet cloth or leather. Upper zone of the pot (shoulders and body) are decorated with three to four irregularly incised wavy lines. Height 8.5 cm; diameter of rim 16 cm; diameter of base 13 cm; diameter of body 18 cm.



Grave 78

Trench F II (IV)/1995

Burial pit without clearly discernible perimeter; absolute altitude 207.50 cm (relative depth 1.75 m). Traces of carbonized wood were discovered to the left of skeleton.

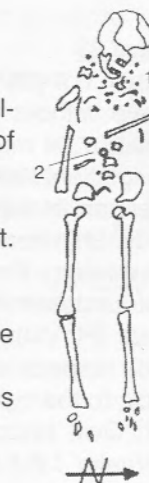
Orientation: west-east with deviation of 6° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position. Skull placed on its back and inclined to the left. Bones of the arms dislocated. Preserved length of skeleton 1.42 m.

Sex: undetermined; age: *adultus-maturus*.

Finds (Pl. VIII): Small number of beads (1) around the neck; finger ring (2) on the stomach.

1. Necklace consisting of 11 baton-like segmental beads of pale yellow glass paste. Diameter of beads 0.4-0.6 cm.



2. Bronze finger ring with closed band and oval expanded flat head with engraved bird with spread wings in the circular line. Body of the bird and circular line is covered by punched dots. Shoulders of the ring are decorated with highly stylized vegetable ornament. Diameter 2 cm.
 Finds from the filling of the grave (Pl. XVI/3): Scattered sherds of pottery vessel were discovered in a layer immediately above the skeleton.

Fragmented pot (reconstructed) made on a slow wheel of clay with admixture of ground calcite. Color of firing: dark gray in the interior, gray/reddish at the break, reddish on the external surface. Pot was poorly fired. In the interior are visible traces of finger trailing. Horizontal rim with rounded lip is everted. Decoration: horizontal row of incisions on the neck; on the shoulder and upper zone of the body bands consisting of series of short segments of wavy lines engraves with a tool having six teeth; lower zone of the body decorated with incised multi-ply horizontal band. In the center of flat base (from the outside) is a circular mark of wheel axis. Diameter of rim 12 cm; diameter of base 9 cm; height 17 cm.

Grave 81

Trench F II (VI)/1995

Rectangular burial pit 1.40 x 0.5 m in size, excavated in the marl virgin soil; absolute altitude 208.08 m (relative depth 1.50 m).

Orientation: west-east with deviation of 5° towards south.

Skeleton in supine position with left arm bent at elbow and forearm placed on the stomach. Partially preserved skull placed on its back. Bones of right arm and right section of the thorax are missing. Preserved length of skeleton 0.88 m.

Sex: undetermined; age: 8-9 years.

No grave goods.



Grave 82

Trench F II (VI)/1995

Rectangular burial pit 2.00 x 0.70 m excavated into the marl virgin soil; absolute altitude 208.09 m (relative depth 1.50 m).

Orientation: west-east.

Skeleton in supine position with arms extended along the body. Skull inclined to the left. Bones of forearms and shins dislocated. Preserved length of skeleton 1.62 m.

Sex: male; age: 25-29 years.

No grave goods.



Grave 83

Trench F II (VI)/1995

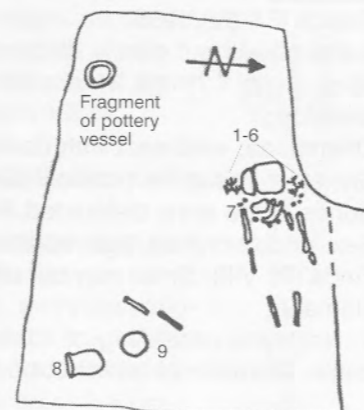
Grave without clearly discernible perimeter; absolute altitude 207.94 m (relative depth 1.80 m).

Orientation: west-east with deviation of 10° towards south

Skeleton in supine position with arms extended along the body. Shin bones dislocated. Bones of the thorax and pelvis are missing. Preserved length of skeleton 0.60 m.

Sex: undetermined; age: 2-3 years.

Finds (Pl. VIII): to the right and left of the head three hoops (1-6) respectively; large number of beads (7) around the neck; to the right below the feet pottery bowl (8) and pot (9). 1-2. Oval hoops of thin bronze wire with one bent end. Diameter 1.6-1.8 cm.



3. Oval hoop of thin bronze wire with one end shaped as loop. Diameter 2cm.

4-5. Simple hoop of thin bronze wire. Diameter 1.2-1.6 cm.

6. Hoop of thicker bronze wire of circular section with tapering ends. Diameter 1.7 cm.

7. Necklace consisting of 311 beads of various shape (cylindrical, button-like, segmental) made of yellow, whitish and blue glass paste. Particularly interesting are three segmental beads of translucent glass paste with gilding. Diameter of beads 0.2-0.7 cm.

8. Bowl made on tournette of clay with ample admixture of ground calcite. Color of firing: reddish-brown in the interior, reddish at break and reddish-brown on outer surface. The vessel was annealed. Rim inverted slightly thinned and horizontally cut, shoulders prominent. Bowl is decorated with incised irregular wavy lines. Height 9.5 cm; diameter of rim 14 cm; diameter of base 11 cm.

9. Pot of ovoid shape. Made on a tournette of clay with admixture of fine-ground calcite. Color of firing: dark brown in the interior, light-brown to brown at break and brown on the external surface. Pot was annealed. On the surface visible holes resulting from burning of limestone. The rim everted pointing upwards with rounded lip. Upper section of the pot decorated with alternating engraved horizontal and wavy lines. Lower zone decorated with only one rather wide wavy line. Height 14.5 cm; diameter of rim 9.5 cm; diameter of base 7 cm.

Finds from filling of the grave (Pl. XVI/4): Fragments of pottery vessel were found in a layer above the skeleton.

Partially preserved lower segments of body and base of the pot made on a fast wheel of clay with ample admixture of finely ground calcite and few larger grains of quartz. Color of firing: red-brown in the interior, gray at break, reddish-brown on the external surface. Decoration consists of horizontal groups of incised lines. Circular impression in the center of the base from the outside. Diameter of base 10 cm; preserved height 7 cm.

Grave 94

Trench F II (VII)/1995

Grave without clearly discernible perimeter; absolute altitude 206.21 m (relative depth 1.20 m).

Orientation: west-east.

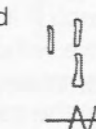
Poorly preserved remains of skeleton in supine position. Bones of arms, pelvis and right shin are missing. Preserved length of skeleton 0.71 m.

Sex: undetermined; age: 1-2 years.

Finds (Pl. IX): two small hoops (1-2) to the right of skull.

1. Complete hoop of oval shape made of bronze wire. Dimensions 1.4x1.9 cm.

2. Fragmented bronze hoop with one nodule of hammered wire. Dimensions 1 x 1.4 cm.



Grave 95

Trench F II (VII)/1995

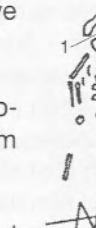
Grave without determined perimeter of the pit; absolute altitude 207.20 m (relative depth 1.20 m).

Orientation: west-east.

Skeleton (Pl. XVIII) in supine position with arms extended along the body (elbows protruding sideways). Partially preserved skull placed on its back. Bones of left forearm and right thigh bone are missing. Preserved length of skeleton 0.52 m.

Sex: undetermined; age:

Finds (Pl. IX): three beads with 2, 3 and 4 berry-like segments made of whitish and purple glass paste. Diameter of beads 0.4-0.6 cm.



Grave 98

Trench F II(VII)/1995

Rectangular burial pit 2.20 x 0.70 m in size; absolute altitude 206.52 m (relative depth 2.50 m). Walls of the pit are scorched and the bottom is covered with layer of gray and reddish ash mixed with lumps of carbonized wood.

Orientation: west-east.

Skeleton in supine position with arms extended along the body. Skull placed on its back and inclined to the right. Preserved length of skeleton 1.82 m.

Sex: female; age: 29-35 years

Finds (Pl. IX): three earrings (1-6) to the left and right of the skull respectively; large number of beads and bronze coin (7) under the skull around the neck; two finger rings (8-9) low on the stomach to the right; knife (10) by internal side of the right pelvic bone.

1-6. Silver-plated bronze earring with four ovoid 'berries'. Lateral 'berries' are threaded onto a hoop and central ones fixed by the wire. Lower section of the hoop covered with dense coils of wire. Height 4.1 cm; width 3 cm.

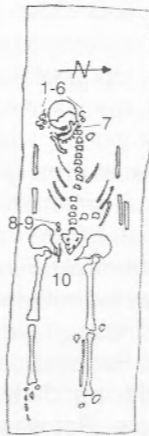
7. Necklace consisting of one worn out and perforated bronze coin and 99 beads of cylindrical, button-like and berry-like shape made of brown, yellowish and blue glass paste. Diameter of coin 1.5 cm; diameter of beads 0.2-0.5 cm.

8-9. Two bronze finger rings with closed band of oval section. Diameter 2.1 and 2.3 cm.

10. Iron knife lost after excavation.

Finds from filling of the grave (Pl. XVI/5): fragments of pottery vessel found in a layer above the skeleton.

Partially preserved lower section of the pot made on fast wheel of clay with slight admixture of tiny quartz grains. Color of firing: in the interior and at break brown, external surface light brown. Near the upper margin of preserved part are noticed 1-2 incised horizontal lines. In the center of slightly concave base (from the outside) is circular mark of wheel axis. Diameter of base 8 cm; preserved height 7.7 cm.

Grave 101

Trench F II (VII)/1996

Grave without clearly discernible perimeter; relative depth 1.50 m.

Orientation: west-east.

Only the traces of poorly preserved skeleton.

Sex: undetermined; age: 0.0 to 0.5 years

No grave goods.

Grave 103

Trench FI (VIII)/1996

Grave without clearly discernible perimeter; absolute altitude 206.90 m (relative depth 1.50m).

Orientation: west-east with deviation of 6° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with arms slightly bent at elbows and hands placed on the pelvis. Skull placed on its back and inclined towards right shoulder. Preserved length of skeleton 1.54 m.

Sex: female (?); age 20-22 years.

No grave goods.

Grave 104

Trench FI (VIII)/1996

Grave without precisely discernible perimeter; absolute altitude 206.88 m (relative depth 1.50 m).

Orientation: west-east with deviation of 6° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with arms slightly bent at elbows and hands placed on pelvis. Preserved length of skeleton 1.60 m.

Sex: female; age: 38-44 years.

No grave goods.

Grave 106

Trench FI (VIII)/1996

Grave without clearly discernible perimeter; absolute altitude 206.65 m (relative depth 1.90 m). Around skeleton, above and to the right of head, by left upper arm, below the feet and by right shin placed one larger stone each.

Orientation: west-east with deviation of 2° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with arms bent at elbows and forearms crossed on the stomach. Skull placed on its back, slightly inclined to the left. Other bones of arms and legs partially damaged. Bones of the thorax and pelvis are missing. Preserved length of skeleton 1.48 m.

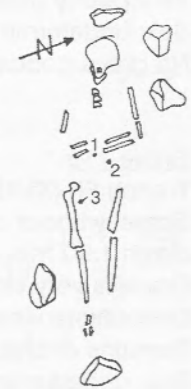
Sex: undetermined; age: juveniles adultus

Finds (Pl. IX): finger ring (1) and fragmented hoop (2) on the stomach; on the right side of pelvis fragment of buckle (3).

1. Bronze finger ring with thin closed band of oval section. Diameter 2.2 cm.

2. Fragment of small bronze hoop of circular section. Diameter 0.6 cm.

3. Fragment of buckle, strap of thin bronze sheet with small circular hole and two semicircular notches at one end and larger rectangular notch at the other. Length 5.5 cm. Width 1.2 cm.

Grave 109

Trench F II (X)/1996

Grave without clearly discernible perimeter; absolute altitude 207.23 m (relative depth 1.90 m). Orientation: west-east.

Skeleton in supine position with left arm bent at elbow and forearm on the stomach and extended right arm with hand on the pelvis. Left upper arm dislocated. Preserved length of skeleton 1.89 m.

Sex: female (?); age 32-38 years.

Finds (Pl. X): One earring (1) to the left of the skull; many beads (2) around the neck; three finger rings (3-5) on left hand.

1. Bronze cast grape-like earring with hoop of silver wire. Vertical pendant and ends of the arch are decorated with pseudo-granulation. Height 3.9 cm; width 2 cm.

2. Necklace consisting of 95 beads of various shape. Most numerous are baton-like beads with few segments made of translucent yellowish and whitish glass paste. There is smaller amount of tiny beads of cylindrical and berry-like shape made of light blue, dark blue, yellow and light green glass paste. Particularly interesting is one light-brown/reddish spherical bead with facets and one bead of undefined shape made of whitish/greenish glass paste with a dot and a tracery of light green lines. Diameter of beads 0.2-1.2 cm.

3. Bronze finger ring with closed band and elliptically extended head with engraved bird with spread wings within circle. Zones near the head of the bird as well as its body are filled with incised dots. Expanded shoulders of the ring are decorated



with highly stylized floral ornament. Diameter 2.3 cm; diameter of head 1.7 cm.

4. Bronze finger ring with closed band and elliptically extended head with engraved bird with spread wings within dotted circle. Upper segments of wings and body of the bird are decorated with incised dots. Two stars depicted by incised intersecting lines are on the expanded shoulders. Diameter 2.2 cm; diameter of head 2.5 cm.

5. Bronze finger ring with closed band and expanded circular head decorated with incised eight-leaf rosette within circle. Zones between leaves are filled with three incised dots. Expanded ring shoulders are decorated with two incised stars depicted by the intersecting lines. Diameter 2.3 cm; diameter of head 1.8 cm.

Grave 109a

Trench FII (X)/1996

Grave without clearly discernible perimeter discovered immediately below the feet of grave 109. Orientation: west-east.

Very poorly preserved child's skeleton

Sex: undetermined; age: undetermined.

No grave goods.

Grave 110

Trench FII (X)/1996

Grave without clearly discernible perimeter; absolute height 207.26 m (relative depth 1.90 m).

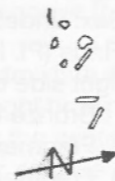
Grave is very close to the grave 115.

Orientation: west-east.

Remains of child's skeleton poorly preserved and dislocated.

Sex: undetermined; age: 0.0-1.0 years.

No grave goods.



Grave 111

Trench FII (X)/1996

Grave without clearly discernible perimeter; relative depth 1.95 m.

Orientation: undetermined

Poorly preserved and dislocated remains of child's skeleton.

Sex: undetermined; age: 0.0-0.5 years.

No grave goods.

Grave 112

Trench FII (X)/1996

Grave without clearly discernible perimeter; relative depth 1.95 m. Small lumps of carbonized wood are found close to the skeletal remains

Orientation: undetermined

Poorly preserved and dislocated remains of child's skeleton.

Sex: undetermined; age: 0.0-0.5 years.

No grave goods.

Grave 113

Trench FII (X)/1996

Grave without clearly discernible perimeter; relative depth 1.95 m.

Orientation: undetermined

Poorly preserved and dislocated remains of skeleton.

Sex: undetermined; age: ca 0.0 years.

No grave goods.

Grave 114

Trench FII (X)/1996

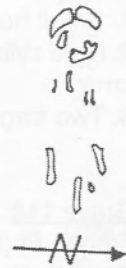
Grave without clearly discernible perimeter; absolute altitude 206.63 m (relative depth 2 m).

Orientation: west-east.

Skeleton in supine position. Some bones of skull, thorax and legs poorly preserved. Preserved length of skeleton 0.71 m.

Sex: undetermined; age: 2-3 years.

No grave goods.



Grave 115

Trench FII (X)/1996

Grave without clearly discernible perimeter; absolute altitude 206.87 m (relative depth 2.10 m). One stone each is placed on the bottom of the grave beyond left shoulder and skull. In the northeastern corner of the grave were discovered poorly preserved and dislocated remains of child's skeleton.

Orientation: west-east with deviation of 9° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with arms bent at elbows and hands on the stomach. Skull placed on its back inclined to the left. Some bones of the thorax and left upper arm are missing. Preserved length of skeleton 1.60 m.

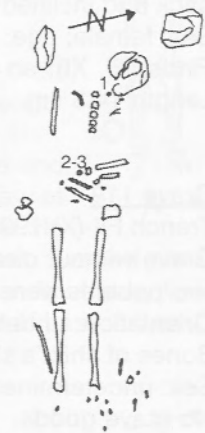
Sex: female; age: *maturus*.

Finds (Pl. X): one button (1) high on the chest; two finger rings (2-3) on the right hand.

1. Round cast bronze button of biconical shape with one faceted half and rhomboid loop for sewing the button on. Height 1.2 cm; width 1.9 cm.

2. Bronze finger ring with closed band and elliptically expanded head decorated with bird with spread wings within dotted circle. Body and upper segments of the wings are also decorated with incised dots. Two incised stars depicted by intersecting lines are on the expanded shoulders. Diameter 2.3 cm; diameter of head 2.4 cm.

3. Bronze finger ring that differs from the previous one only by angular notches between band and head. Diameter 2.2 cm; diameter of head 1.5 cm.



Grave 116

Trench FII (X)/1996

Grave without clearly discernible perimeter; absolute altitude 206.64 m (relative depth 2 m).

Orientation: west-east.

Poorly preserved child's skeleton.

Sex: undetermined; age: 0.0-0.5 years.

No grave goods.



Grave 117

Trench FII (X)/1996

Grave without clearly discernible perimeter; absolute altitude 206.64 m (relative depth 2 m).

Orientation: west-east with deviation of 9° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with arms extended along the body. Skull placed on its back inclined to the right. Preserved length of skeleton 0.80 m.

Sex: undetermined; age ca 3 years.

Finds (Pl. XI): one hoop (1) to the left of skull; small number of beads (2) under the skull; small iron nail(3) near the right shoulder.

1. Small hoop of bronze wire with overlapping ends dimensions 1.3x0.9 cm.

2. Nine cylindrical beads made of dark blue glass paste. Diameter of beads 0.2 x 0.5 cm.

3. Two fragments of very corroded small iron nail; length 1.2 and 1.4 cm.

Grave 118

Trench FI (VIII)/1996

Grave without clearly discernible perimeter; absolute altitude 207.51 m (relative depth 2.10 m).

Orientation: west-east with deviation of 13° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with arms extended along the body. Skull placed on its back and inclined to the left. Preserved length of skeleton 1.94 m.

Sex: female; age: 40-46 years.

Finds (Pl. XI): an iron knife with single-edge blade and a tang by the left hand. Length 14.3 cm.

Grave 119

Trench FII (X)/1996

Grave without clearly discernible perimeter; relative depth 2 m. Skeletal remains covered with two pebbles were discovered very close to the right arm of the skeleton in the grave 115.

Orientation: undetermined.

Bones of child's skeleton poorly preserved and dislocated.

Sex: undetermined; age: 1.5-2 years.

No grave goods.

Grave 120

Trench FII (X)/1996

Grave without clearly discernible perimeter; absolute altitude 206.64 m (relative depth 2 m). Traces of burnt wood registered under the skeleton on the bottom of the pit.

Orientation: west-east.

Skeleton in supine position with arms bent at elbows and hands on the chest. Skull placed on right cheek. Bones of the right arm damaged and dislocated. Preserved length of skeleton 1.52 m.

Sex: female; age: 44-50 years.

Finds (Pl. XI): by the right thigh bone forged iron tool (plough-staff) with slightly curved fan-like body ending into arched cutting edge and shaft-hole shaped as Cyrillic letter P. Length 12 cm; width 5.2 cm.

Grave 121

Trench FII (X)/1996

Grave without clearly discernible perimeter; absolute altitude 206.41 m (relative depth 2.60 m).

Orientation: west-east.

Skeleton in supine position with arms bent at elbows and hands crossed on the pelvis. Preserved length 1.55 m.

Sex: male; age: 26-35 years.

No grave goods.

Grave 122

Trench F II (X)/1996

Grave without clearly discernible perimeter; absolute altitude 206.75 m (relative depth 2.60 m).

Orientation: west-east with deviation of 7° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with arms extended along the body. Preserved length of skeleton 1.74 m.

Sex: male; age: 56-62 years.

Finds (Pl. XII): to the left of waist knife (1), arrowhead (2), steel (3), flint (4) and whetstone (5); pottery vessel (6) by right shin bone.

1. Iron knife with single-edge blade and tang. Length 14.5 cm.

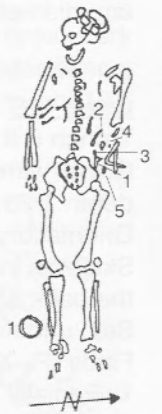
2. Poorly preserved arrowhead with rhomboid body and tang. Length 4.5 cm.

3. Partially preserved iron flint of lyre shape. Length 6 cm; width 2.6 cm.

4. Flint flake. Dimensions 2.5 x 3.3 cm.

5. Whetstone of elongated flat shape with one side worn by extensive use. Length 7.6 cm; width 2.2 cm.

6. Pot made on slow tournette of clay with admixture of ground white stone and small amount of fine sand. Color of firing: on the interior dark brown and gray, at break dark brown and on outer surface brown/reddish. Pot was annealed. In the interior are visible vertical traces of finger trailing and using of an implement. Everted rim is thinned and lip is rounded. Central zone of the pot is decorated with three bands of wavy lines incised by trident instrument. Height 13 cm; diameter of rim 10 cm; diameter of base 7.5 cm.

Grave 124

Trench F II (X)/1996

Grave without clearly discernible perimeter; absolute altitude 207.09 m (relative depth 1.75 m).

Orientation: west-east with deviation of 14° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with arms extended along the body. Skull placed on its back and inclined to the left. Preserved length of skeleton 1.70 m.

Sex: male; age: 32-36 years.

Finds (Pl. XII): knife (1) at the left side of the waist.

1. Fragmented iron knife with single-edge blade and tang. Length 10.5 cm.



Grave 127

Trench F II (X)/1996

Rectangular burial pit 1.85 x 0.55 m; absolute altitude 206.75 m (relative depth 2.5 m). Burnt soil covered with ash and pieces of carbonized wood encountered at the bottom of the pit.

Orientation: west-east with deviation of 8° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with arms bent at elbows and hands on the pelvis. Skull placed on left cheek and inclined towards left shoulder. Preserved length of skeleton 1.70 m.

Sex: female; age: 29-33 years.

Finds (Pl. XII): to the left of knees pottery vessel (1)

1. Pot made on a tournette of clay with admixture of somewhat coarser quartz sand. Color of firing: in the interior dark gray and light brown, at break dark brown and reddish/brown on the external surface. Surface of the pot was additionally polished. Rim everted and thinned with rounded lip. On the outer side of flat base is circular impression - mark of wheel axis. Height 14.5 cm; diameter of rim 12 cm; diameter of base 7.2 cm.

Grave 129

Trench F II (XI)/1996

Grave without clearly discernible perimeter; absolute altitude 207.55 m (relative depth 1.70 m).

Orientation: west-east with deviation of 20° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with forearms crossed on the stomach. Skull placed on the back and inclined to the left. Preserved length of skeleton 1.33 m.

Sex: undetermined; age: 11-12 years.

Finds (Pl. XII): one earring (1) to the left of skull.

1. Partially preserved earring with conical pendant made of one piece of bronze wire. Height 1.6 cm.

Grave 130

Trench F II (XI)/1996

Grave without clearly discernible perimeter; absolute altitude 207.17 m (relative depth 2.10 m).

Orientation: west-east with deviation of 25° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with arms slightly bent at elbows and hands on the stomach. Skull placed on its back and inclined towards left shoulder. Preserved length of skeleton 0.70 m.

Sex: undetermined; age: 1-1.5 years.

No grave goods.

Grave 132

Trench F II (XI)/1996

Grave without clearly discernible perimeter; absolute altitude 206.65 m (relative depth 2.20 m).

Orientation: west-east with deviation of 10° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with arms bent at elbows - left hand on the chest, right forearm on stomach. Preserved length of skeleton 1.70m.

Sex: male; age: 60-70 years.

No grave goods.

Grave 133

Trench F II (XI)/1996

Grave without clearly discernible perimeter of the pit; absolute altitude 206.54m (relative depth 2.30 m).

Orientation: west-east with deviation of 15° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with knees slightly bent and extended sideways. Arms extended along the body. Preserved length of skeleton 1.76 m.

Sex: male; age: 35-59 years.

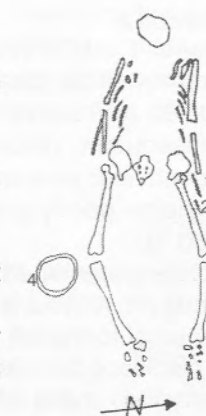
Finds (Pl. XIII): knife (1) and arrowhead (2) on left hip; arrowhead (3) by left knee; pottery vessel (4) by right knee.

1. Iron knife with single-edge blade and partially slanting back and tang for handle mounting. Over most of the knife are visible traces of wood - remains of wooden sheath. Length 17.2 cm.

2. Partially preserved iron arrowhead with deltoid three-barbed body and a socket. Length 9 cm.

3. Partially preserved iron arrowhead with deltoid three-barbed body and tang. Traces of wood on the tang. Length 15.5 cm.

4. Pot made on tournette of better refined clay. Color of firing: in the interior brown, at break dark brown, surface brown/light brown. Rim not preserved. Pot decorated from the shoulder almost to the base with horizontal wavy bands engraved with trident implement. Preserved height 18.6 cm; diameter of base 11 cm.

Grave 135

Trench F II(XII)/1996

Grave without clearly discernible perimeter of the pit; absolute altitude 207.30 m (relative depth 2.10 m).

Orientation: west-east with deviation of 4° towards south.

Skeleton in supine position with semi-flexed legs and knees turned to the left. Bones of upper arm damaged. Bones of both forearms and right shin are missing. Preserved length of skeleton 1 m.

Sex: undetermined; age: 4-5 years.

No grave goods.

Grave 136

Trench F II (XII)/1996

Grave without clearly discernible perimeter of the pit; absolute altitude 206.60 m (relative depth 2.70 m). West section of the grave overlaps northeastern corner of grave 138.

Orientation: west-east.

Skeleton in supine position with arms bent at elbows and hands placed high on the chest. Bones of the shins are missing (as grave is disturbed by other burial).

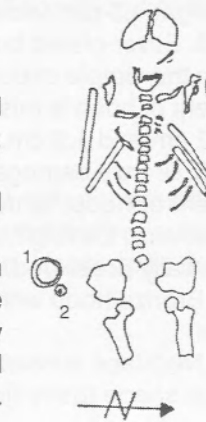
Sex: male; age: 40-44 years.

Finds (Pl. XIV): spindle whorl (1) to the right of pelvis.

1. Biconical spindle whorl made of better refined clay with unsubstantial admixture of finely ground calcite. Color of firing red-orange. Height 2.5 cm; diameter 2.8 cm.

Finds from the filling of the grave (Pl. XVII/1): fragments of pottery vessel were found in the layer above the skeleton.

Fragments of body and base of a pot made on fast tournette of clay with admixture of finely ground calcite. Color of firing: in the interior brown, at the break dark brown and light brown/brown on the outside. Complete body surface up to 6 cm from the base covered with densely incised horizontal lines. In the center of the base underside circular mark of wheel axis. Diameter of base 9 cm; preserved height 15 cm.



Grave 137

Trench F II (XII)/1996

Grave without clearly discernible perimeter of burial pit; absolute altitude 206.80 m (relative depth 2.50 m). Grave overlaps southwestern corner of subsequently discovered large burial pit of Late Roman grave 140.

Orientation: west-east with deviation of 24° towards north.

Skeleton poorly preserved in supine position. Preserved length of skeleton 0.60 m.

Sex: undetermined; age: 1.5-2 years.

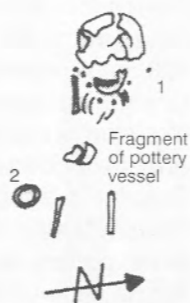
Finds (Pl. XIV): large number of beads (1) around the neck; pot (2) filled with charcoal to the left of feet.

1. Necklace consisting of 60 beads of various shape (cylindrical, button-like, berry-like) made of blue, yellow and dark brown glass paste. Diameter of beads 0.3-0.7 cm.

2. Pot made on fast tournette of clay with admixture of ground calcite. Color of firing: in the interior brown, brown/gray at break and brown/light brown on the outside. Rim slightly everted and thinned with slanting and rounded lip. On the surface of the vessel are visible groups of horizontal and slanting thin lines resulting from polishing with leather. In the center of the base underside is symmetrical circular impression - mark of wheel axis. Height 13.5 cm; diameter of rim 11 cm; diameter of base 7.4 cm.

Finds from the filling of the grave (Pl. XVII/2): in the layer immediately above the skeleton was found a fragment of pottery vessel.

Fragment of the lower zone of body and base of the pot made on fast tournette of clay with admixture of finely ground white stone (calcite). Color of firing: in the interior red/brown, dark brown at break, brown on the outside. Partially preserved ornament consisting of two engraved rather broad horizontal lines. Diameter of base 5 cm; preserved height 6 cm.

Grave 138

Trench F II (XII)/1996

Grave without clearly discernible perimeter of burial pit; absolute altitude 206.51 m (relative depth 2.60 m). One large stone was placed to the left of the body at the bottom of the pit. Eastern end of the grave damaged by the burial of grave 136.

Orientation: west-east with deviation of 11° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position considerably damaged. Some bones of the skull, arms and pelvis dislocated. Preserved length of skeleton 1.38 m.

Sex: female(?); age: 48-57 years.

Finds (Pl. XIV): six earrings (1-6) and one hoop (7) surrounding the skull; large number of beads (8) around the neck.

1. Earring of silver-plated bronze with four hollow 'berries'. Lower segment of the hoop reinforced by dense coils of wire. Upper segment of the hoop is missing. Height 4.3 cm; width 2.7 cm.

2-3. Silver-plated bronze earrings with one spherical hollow 'berry' each. On the simple circular hoop two nodules of two coils of wire. Upper segment of hoop is missing on one earring. Height 3.7 cm and 2.8 cm; width 2.2 cm and 1.9 cm.

4-6. Bronze earrings with one suspended hollow 'berry' each. Lower segment of hoop, to the right and left of the 'berry' is reinforced by coils of thin wire. Earring hoops made of thin wire and with loose ends are only partially preserved. Height 3.7 cm; width 2.6 cm.

7. Bronze hoop with two nodules of two coils of wire. Dimensions 1.3 x 1 cm.

8. Necklace consisting of 138 complete and 8 fragmented beads of various shape (berry-like, button-like and multipartite) made of blue, red and



translucent whitish glass paste. Blue beads are most numerous. Particularly interesting are one light blue bead consisting of two joined discs of different diameter, one berry-like bead made of red glass paste and decorated with white line and one beads with two segments made of translucent colorless glass paste with gilding. Diameter of beads 0.2 to 0.7 cm.

Grave 139

Trench F II (XII)/1996

Grave without clearly defined perimeter of burial pit; absolute altitude 206.60 m (relative depth 2.70 m). North-western corner of the grave overlaps burial pit of Late Roman grave 140.

Orientation: west-east with deviation of 35° towards north.

Skeleton in supine position with skull placed on the back and inclined to the left. Right arm bent at elbow with forearm on the stomach and left arm slightly bent with hand on the pelvis. Preserved length of skeleton 1.66 m.

Sex: male; age: 42-48 years.

Finds from the filling of the grave (Pl. XVII/3-5): fragments of three pottery vessels and scorched animal bones were found in the layer immediately above the skeleton.

1. Fragment of shoulder, body and base of the pot made on fast tournette of clay with admixture of ground limestone. Color of firing: in the interior light brown and reddish, red at the break and red/brown on the outside. The pot was annealed. Decoration, from shoulder almost to the base consists of horizontal and slightly wavy discontinuous incised lines. Diameter of base 7 cm; preserved height 8.8 cm.

2. Partially preserved lower segments of the pot made on fast tournette of clay with slight admixture of quartz sand. Color of firing: inside and at break brown, on the outside reddish (light brown). Decoration consists of engraved double wavy line and 2-3 groups of slanting incisions executed with an implement with seven teeth. In the center of slightly concave base is small circular impression. Diameter of base 8.5 cm; preserved height 8.5 cm.

3. Partially preserved lower segments of body and base of the pot made on a tournette of clay with admixture of quartz sand. Vessel was annealed. Decorated with horizontal asymmetrically incised lines. Diameter of base 15 cm; preserved height 7 cm.

**POTTERY FRAGMENTS DISCOVERED OUTSIDE THE GRAVES**

Trench F II(XI)/1996, relative depth 1.5 m.

Fragmented pieces of the upper sections (rim-shoulder-body) of the pot (Pl. XV/2) made on tournette of clay with admixture of fine sand and calcite grains. Color of firing: in the inside from gray to brown/reddish; brown at the break; gray-brown on the outside. Rim slightly everted, extended and horizontal. Traces of finger trailing noticeable in the interior. Decoration consisting of two wavy bands engraved with an implement with four teeth. Diameter of the rim: 14 cm; preserved height 12.8 cm.

Trench F II(XII)/1996, relative depth 2 m.

Fragmentary preserved biconical bowl (Pl. XV/1) made by kneading of clay with considerable admixture of pulverized white and reddish stone. Color of firing: brick-red in the inside; gray at the break; red and brown on the outside. The rim edge rounded and inverted. Upper cone decorated with criss-crossed two-three asymmetrically incised wavy lines.

Diameter of rim: ca 8 cm; preserved height 5 cm.

II ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL

1 JEWELRY AND DRESS ORNAMENTS

a. Earrings

The most numerous type of jewelry in the Ravna necropolis are earrings with the total of 83 registered specimens. Two of them are chance finds,¹⁵⁷ one comes from cultural layer while the others have been found in 22 graves. Except the grave 72 where a man had been buried all other specimens were found in graves of children (10) and women (11). All earrings have been classified in eight types, some of which have many variants.

Type I - hoops

Twenty three earrings of the simplest shape made exclusively of bronze wire of circular or oval section come from 12 graves where they were found as single specimens, in pairs, in groups of three or six at the most (grave 83). Just in one instance (grave 70) the hoops were the only find in the grave while in all other instances they were found together with other types of jewelry. Most of the earrings have been found close to the skull, to the left or right side or underneath while only in grave 36 a pair of hoops was found near the right upper arm. Finding place i.e. position of hoops in relation to the skull suggest the mode of their use, whether they have been used as earrings - temple-rings attached to the hair, textile band or sewn on the scarf or they had been used as an earlobe decoration. Most of the hoops, 18 in total come from child's graves while the others have been found in four female graves.

Variant A (Fig. 1.1-5)

Simple hoops of oval shape and various diameters, made of rather thin wire with loose ends set apart or overlapping have been found in graves 35, 63, 70, 83, 94, 117. Similar hoops of slightly larger diameter and made of somewhat thicker wire, which was slightly tapering at one or both ends were found in graves 74 and 83.

¹⁵⁷ At the beginning of investigations in 1994 we were given (by Ljubiša Randjelović from Ravna) the earrings found by chance during cultivation of the nowadays abandoned vineyard on the slope above the investigated section of the necropolis.

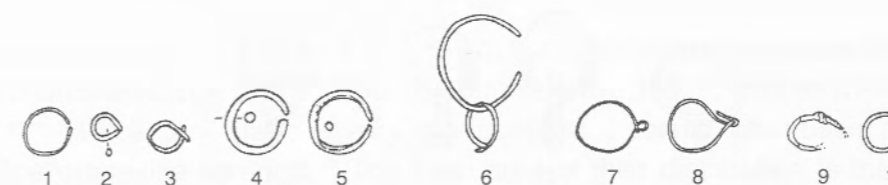


Fig. 1: Earrings type I
Сл. 1: Наушнице, тип I. (R=1:2)

Variant B (Fig. 1.6)

Pair of combined hoops - earrings from grave 36 where smaller hoop was suspended from the larger one are relatively common finds in the rather long period at early medieval sites.

As with previously mentioned variant the hoops of variant B because of wide distribution and very long period of use do not represent by themselves the material suitable for more precise dating.

Variant C (Fig. 1.7-8)

Simple hoops with one loose end bent into a hook or loop were found in graves 39 and 138. Similar hoops have been often found also in Avarian necropoles from the end of 7th to the 9th century. They were also encountered in the necropoles in the lower Danube valley where as in the wider territory of contemporary Bulgaria have been dated into the 8th-9th century.¹⁵⁸ The finds of earrings from necropoles in Petoševci near Laktaši in Bosnia¹⁵⁹ and Lijeva Bara in Vukovar in Croatia¹⁶⁰ dated into 9th-10th and 10th-11th century are close to our finds regarding their shape and technique of manufacture.

Variant D (Fig. 1.9-10)

Simple hoops with one or two symmetrically placed nodules made of one or two coils of rather thin oval wire were found in graves 94 and 138. Thus decorated hoops known already from the Byzantine sites of the 5th-7th century are rather frequent finds at necropoles in Romanian Danube valley¹⁶¹ and in Bulgaria¹⁶² where they have been mostly dated in the 7th - 9th century.

¹⁵⁸ Григоров, 1999, 22, Т.I/IV.

¹⁵⁹ Žeravica, 1986, 168-169.

¹⁶⁰ Demo, 1996, 47.

¹⁶¹ Топору, Stoica, 1972, 168 Fig. 5/12; Mitrea, 1989, 151-152, Abb. 7/25,1; 155, Abb. 12/55; 174-175, Abb. 24/135,1; 181, Abb. 31/175,3; 186, Abb. 32/183,3.

¹⁶² Въжарова, 1976, 59, 204, обр. 34, обр. 1217-8.

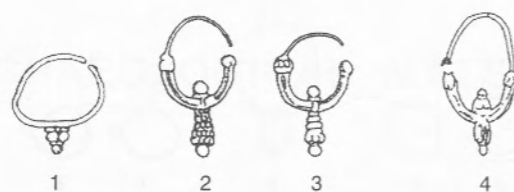


Fig. 2: Earrings type II
Сл. 2: Наушнице, тип II. (R=1:2)

Type II - grape-like earrings

There are five specimens of grape-like earrings found in four graves.

Variant A (Fig. 2.1)

Bronze earring with simple open hoop with grape-like pendant consisting of four granules was found in child's grave 34. This earring is distinct because of small loops soldered between granules. There are numerous parallels from Avaro-Slavic necropolises of the 7th-9th century but not a single one has small loops on granules.

The grape-like earrings otherwise of Byzantine provenance had been produced according to Z. Čilinska already from the 7th century in the local workshops in the wider area of Middle and Lower Danube as well as in the north coastal region of Black Sea.¹⁶³ Similar earrings from the sites in Bulgaria are dated in the second half of the 8th and in the 9th century.¹⁶⁴

Variant B (Fig. 2.2-3)

Four bronze earrings with conically shaped pendant cast in double molds together with suspension hoop were found in graves 72 and 73. Each of them has pendant, hoop and one nodule each on the end of hoop decorated with pseudo-granulation. Except for granules the coils or spirals of wire have been imitated on the pendants. Otherwise all earrings have one larger pseudo-granule on the lower part of a pendant and in the middle of the hoop.

The analogous specimens, often more crudely cast and mostly known from the necropolises of the Bjelo Brdo culture¹⁶⁵ have been produced in the local workshops after the so-called 'Volin' type of earrings. These earrings of luxurious manufacture and with many variants had been one of the most popular kinds of this type of jewelry among the Slavs within very wide area during 10th -12th century.¹⁶⁶

¹⁶³ Čilinska, 1966, 149.

¹⁶⁴ Вџарова, 1976, 356, обр. 215, grave 18, 356.

¹⁶⁵ Vana, 1954, 62-63, T. IV/13; Miletić, 1967, 126, T.XI, grave 30.

¹⁶⁶ Ерцеговић-Павловић, 1968, 84-87; Vinski, 1970, 58-60.

Variant C (Fig. 2.4)

The cast bronze earring with subsequently soldered suspension hoop of silver wire and circular loop at one end found in female grave 109 represents well-known type of the 10th-11th century Slavic jewelry produced, as it seems, after basic prototype of Byzantine grape-like earrings.¹⁶⁷ The main area of their distribution is the Pannonian Danube valley.

Similar finds with loop at one end, considered as more infrequent characteristic for the specimens of this type¹⁶⁸ have been discovered in the Ključ region. There they remained in use according to the opinion of M. Janković as late as the beginning of the 12th century.¹⁶⁹

Type III - earrings with cone

Two fragmented bronze specimens, which at the same time represent two variants of this type, have been found. Earring with conical end extending downward (Fig. 3.1) was the only find in the child's grave 129 while other one with cylindrically shaped twisted end (Fig. 3.2) was discovered in the cultural layer between graves. Otherwise frequent at Belo Brdo culture necropolises¹⁷⁰ earrings with cone occur in a much wider territory along the Danube¹⁷¹ and hence they are included in the so-called Danubian jewelry of local manufacture.¹⁷²

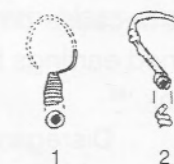


Fig. 3: Earrings type III
Сл. 3: Наушнице, тип III.
(R=1:2)

Finds from the sites in the Ključ region in Serbia¹⁷³ in the area of north-western Bulgaria¹⁷⁴ could be most frequently dated into the 9th and first half of the 10th century¹⁷⁵ while specimens from the sites of Komani culture and the sites in Macedonia are dated into the 8th and the first half of the 9th century.¹⁷⁶

Type IV - earrings with entwined wire and variously shaped pendants

There are seven specimens of bronze earrings of simple manufacture with variously shaped pendant attached to the loose ends of hammered wire, which was wound around lower section of the hoop. Three pairs come from grave 11 where quite young female was buried while remaining specimen is a chance find.¹⁷⁷

¹⁶⁷ Vinski, 1970, 56-58, T. IV/11-13.

¹⁶⁸ Miletić, 1967, 125, T. XXIX/19.

¹⁶⁹ Јанковић, 1983 (a), 103.

¹⁷⁰ Минић, 1970, 169.

¹⁷¹ Јанковић, 1983 (a), 100-101, with quoted literature.

¹⁷² Dostál, 1966, 32.

¹⁷³ Минић, 1970, 240-242, Fig. 7; Marjanović-Vujović, 1986, 192, fig. 43; Јанковић, 1983 (a), 99-100, T. III/1.

¹⁷⁴ Вџарова, 1976, 361

¹⁷⁵ Јанковић, 1983 (a), 101.

¹⁷⁶ Манева, 1992, 45-46.

¹⁷⁷ Compare note no. 1.

Variant A (Fig. 4.1)

The earrings with tubular sheet pendant from grave 11 are analogous with specimen from site Blato near village Mihajlovac by the Danube.¹⁷⁸ This earring was found in one of the graves of partially investigated Slavic necropolis dated in the early 10th century.¹⁷⁹ The earrings discovered in the course of investigation of Slavic settlement at the confluence of Slatinska reka and the Danube have been dated in the 9th and first half of the 10th century.¹⁸⁰

The earrings with similarly shaped pendant found at sites in Moravia have also been dated in the 9th-10th century.¹⁸¹

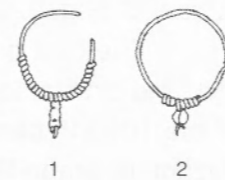


Fig. 4: Earrings type IV
Сл. 4: Наушнице,
тип IV.
(R=1:2)

Variant B (Fig. 4.2)

The earring with cast biconical pendant differs from specimens of former variant because one end of the hoop is shaped as a hook. The hoops of already mentioned earrings from the site at confluence of Slatinska reka also terminates in eye and hook.¹⁸²

Disregarding the recognized differences these are probably contemporaneous specimens modeled after the Avarian earrings.¹⁸³

Type V - earrings with one spherical or ovoid berry-like pendant

This type including 21 specimen in total is in the second place according to the distribution within the necropolis, immediately after the simple hoops. In just five graves have been found at least two and at most six specimens.

Variant A (Fig. 5.1-2)

Two pairs of earrings found in graves 1 and 138 have nodules consisting of two small wire loops at the sides of hoop. The earrings from child's grave 1 differ only because two rather large rings are suspended from the loop at the lower part of spherical berry-like pendant.

Variant B (Fig. 5.3)

Five earrings discovered in grave 71 have in contrast to the previous specimens lower section of the hoop bent into a hook and on the opposite side is just one nodule consisting of wire ringlets. The berry-like pendants of these earrings were made of silver-plated sheet bronze.

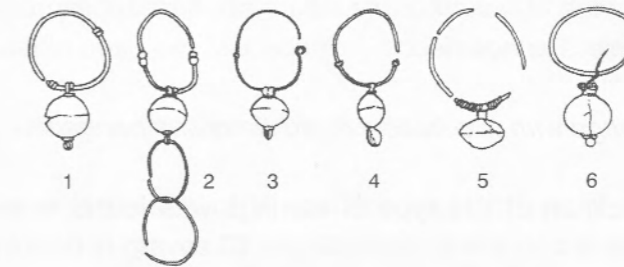


Fig. 5: Earrings type V
Сл. 5: Наушнице, тип V. (R=1:2)

Variant C (Fig. 5.4)

Three earrings from child's grave 34 have at each side of the hoop one nodule of thin metal strap and elongated ovoid hollow berry-like pendant with glass paste bead attached to its base.

Variant D (Fig. 5.5)

Three earrings from female grave 138 have coils of thin wire on the lower half of the hoop and hollow berry-like pendant consisting of horizontally joined shallow calottes.

Variant E (Fig. 5.6)

Six earrings from female grave 61 could be classified regarding the material and technique of manufacture as higher quality jewelry from the Ravna necropolis. They distinguish by specific shape of pendant. The hollow spherical 'berries' with tubular extension on the upper segment were made by vertical joining of hemispheres struck of silver foil in a matrix. Additional characteristic is that 'berries' were attached to wire hoops with one loop-shaped end by thinly spun linen thread. The traces of these textile threads are preserved in the coils on the upper tubular segments of most 'berries'.

Generally, earrings of this type resemble greatly certain specimens from Avarian necropoles.¹⁸⁴ We can distinguish as closer analogies the finds from Great Moravia sites that could be of very luxurious manufacture and have been dated in the 9th and first half of the 10th century.¹⁸⁵ The gold specimen from Mogorjelo in Herzegovina has also been dated into the 9th-10th century.¹⁸⁶

Also very similar according to the shape as well as the simplicity of manufacture are the specimens from the necropoles in Romania dated into the second half of the 8th and into the 9th century.¹⁸⁷

¹⁷⁸ Prodanović, Zotović, 1964, 56; Tomović, 1986, 404.

¹⁷⁹ Јанковић, 1990, 101, cat. 75/2.

¹⁸⁰ Ibid., 101-113, cat. 101/74.

¹⁸¹ Dostál, 1966, 33, obr. 7/19.

¹⁸² Јанковић, 1990, 113.

¹⁸³ Garam, 1995, 274, 276, Abb. 148/27-33, Abb. 149/15.

¹⁸⁴ Garam, 1995, 263, 274, 276.

¹⁸⁵ Dostál, 1966, 33, obr. 7/21-23.

¹⁸⁶ Jovanović, 1986, 81.

¹⁸⁷ Григоров, 1999, 27.

For silver earrings of variant E we could not find appropriate analogies when method of manufacture is concerned.

Type VI - earrings with two hollow ovoid berry-like pendants

The only specimen of this type of earrings was found in female grave 74 (Fig. 6).

Similar earrings also with hoop of rather thick wire but of square section and with serrated edges have been found in the necropolis near the village Batin in Bulgaria and dated from the end of 9th to the middle of the 10th century.¹⁸⁸

Similar earrings with one, two or three hollow 'berries' have been classified as type 8 according to typology of Ž. Važarova. Considering the fact that they have been found only in Christian necropoles in the territory of contemporary Bulgaria they were generally dated in the 9th-11th century.¹⁸⁹ The earrings with two 'berries' in contrast to those with one or three 'berries' present in much lesser number have been dated at the sites in Dalmatia and Istra in the 9th-10th century.¹⁹⁰ Same type of earrings has been encountered in necropoles in the territory of medieval Great Moravia during the 10th century.¹⁹¹

Type VII - earrings with three berry-like pendants

Variant A (Fig. 7.1)

The only earring with three cast ovoid 'berries' arranged on the lower segment of the wire hoop is a chance grave find.¹⁹² The analogous specimens from the sites in Macedonia generally dated in the 9th -10th century¹⁹³ are considered as earlier specimens of this type of earrings, which were especially popular among Slavs in much wider area and in a rather long time period.¹⁹⁴

Variant B (Fig. 7.2)

Five earrings from grave 39 have three hollow 'berries' each made by squeezing of small shallow struck calottes of sheet bronze. While lateral 'berries' were threaded on a hoop the central one was attached as pendant for earring hoop reinforced by coils of wire. Looking for similar specimens we found most parallels at the sites in Bohemia dated generally in the 9th-10th century.¹⁹⁵ Typologically affiliated specimens



Fig. 6: Earrings type VI
Сл. 6: Наушнице, тип VI. (R=1:2)

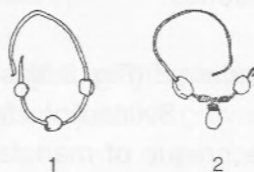


Fig. 7: Earrings type VII
Сл. 7: Наушнице, тип VII. (R=1:2)

¹⁸⁸ Станчев, 1985, 50, 53, Т. IV/8.

¹⁸⁹ Вџарова, 1976, 361, 366, обр. 188/6-7; обр. 219.

¹⁹⁰ Jelovina, 1976, 99.

¹⁹¹ Dostál, 1966, 33, obr. 7/24.

¹⁹² See reference 157

¹⁹³ Ћоровић-Љубинковић, 1986, 136, fig. 1; Маленко, 1985, 292, Т. XIX/1-2.

¹⁹⁴ Ljubinković, 1971, 459; Манева, 1992, 46.

¹⁹⁵ Dostál, 1966, 33, obr. 7/30.

from the sites in Romania have been dated in the 9th and first half of the 10th century.¹⁹⁶ The analogous specimens from Macedonia¹⁹⁷ and Bulgaria¹⁹⁸ are of similar date.

Type VIII - earrings with four berry-like pendants

We encountered the total of 16 specimens of this type of earrings in five graves. Three pairs were found in graves 63 and 98 respectively and in other cases one or two earrings. They were made of silver or silver-plated bronze. The hollow ovoid 'berries' consisted of two horizontally joined shallow or deep sheet calottes. For all specimens is characteristic that 'berries' are attached to the hoop by the soldered ringlets and lower central 'berries' of all variants are of larger size than others.

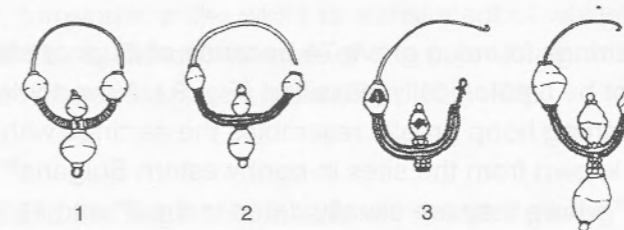


Fig. 8: Earrings type VIII
Сл. 8: Наушнице, тип VIII. (R=1:2)

Variant A (Fig. 8.1)

For the earrings found in graves 98 and 138 it is characteristic that hoop is covered with dense coils of wire and that central, top and bottom 'berries' have been attached to the hoop by double, vertically threaded wire finishing in a loop at both ends.

The analogous specimens from necropoles in Moravia are generally dated in the 9th-10th century.¹⁹⁹ Partially preserved cast specimen from necropolis in Donji grad of Belgrade fortress is of similar date i.e. second half of 9th and the 10th century.²⁰⁰ From the territory of Serbia there are very similar earrings found at Vinča²⁰¹ that differ only by conical additions above lower central 'berry'.

Variant B (Fig. 8.2)

Silver earrings from grave 63 have wire hoop of square section. Along the hoop sides are soldered densely serrated filigree wires. One granule each is soldered on free tops of central berries.

¹⁹⁶ Григоров, 1999, 27, Т. 4/IVV-2,3.

¹⁹⁷ Маленко, 1985, Т. VIII/4.

¹⁹⁸ Вџарова, 1976, 236, обр. 146/2.

¹⁹⁹ Roulik, 1948, 48, tab. XL/2-6; Dostál, 1966, 33, obr. 7/29.

²⁰⁰ Марјановић-Вујовић, 1990, 22-23, fig. 9a; cf. Јанковић, 1990, cat. 10/12.

²⁰¹ Ковачевић, 1949, 115, Т. I/5-9.

As close analogies could be mentioned luxurious specimens, probably of Byzantine provenance, from the necropoles in Dalmatia²⁰² and especially in Moravia where they are dated from the second half of the 9th century to the 10th century.²⁰³

Variant C (Fig. 8.3-4)

Silver earrings from graves 21 and 47 mostly differ from previous specimens because they have a ring consisting of two or three rows of granules inserted between lower central 'berry' and the hoop. The fastening system consisting of a hook at loose end of hoop and eye on top of one of side 'berries' is also specific.

There are many parallels for the earrings of this variant among the finds from the necropoles in Serbia²⁰⁴, Macedonia²⁰⁵ and Bulgaria²⁰⁶ where they are mostly dated in the 10th and 11th century.

One of two earrings found in grave 74 because of its poor state of preservation could not be typologically classified (Fig. 9.). Nevertheless, it is conspicuous that earring hoop greatly resembles the earrings with separately cast pendant known from the sites in northwestern Bulgaria²⁰⁷ and northeastern Serbia²⁰⁸ where they are usually dated in the 9th and 11th century.



Fig. 9: Earing
Сл. 9:
Наушница
(R=1:2)

b. Necklaces

Necklaces according to their number are in the second place just after the earrings. Necklaces consisting of large number of beads, from five (grave 16) to 473 (grave 47) specimens have been usually found together with other kind of jewelry. The exceptions are grave 16 and 137 where necklaces had been the only jewelry piece. Besides many variously shaped beads of glass paste there is also one metal bead and two bronze objects used as pendants.

Beads of glass paste

There have been discovered 3148 beads of glass paste in 23 graves. They have been usually found as strings of beads. Just in three instances, in child's burials 35, 95 and 117 it could be assumed that the beads had been the element of head ornament combined with bronze ringlets or independently sewn on scarf or textile ribbons.

²⁰² Jelovina, 1976, 102-103, T,XI/10-11.

²⁰³ Dostál, 1966, 37, obr. 9/11.

²⁰⁴ Гарашанин, Васић, Марјановић-Вујовић, 1984, 46, fig. 33/2,5,6; Jovanović, Vuksanović, 1981, Y 243-fig. 1, Y 248(2)1-fig.1; Јанковић, 1983 (a), 103, T. II/4.

²⁰⁵ Манева, 1992, 50, T. 16-16/1a-b, 67/4, 77/2a-b.

²⁰⁶ Маšov, 1979, 39, Fig. 8/1; Станчев, 1985, 50, T.IV/9.

²⁰⁷ Маšov, 1979, 37, Fig. 4/9; Миланова, 1993, 129-1930, T.VI/10-12.

²⁰⁸ Јанковић, 1983 (a), 104-105, T. III/6-7.

The beads are classified in the eight groups, which have been established regarding the shape, technique of manufacture and system of decoration.

Group I

Single-colored beads of circular section (diameter 0.2-1.1 cm) and of various shape (cylindrical, barrel-shaped, round, berry-like) made by cutting off segments of tubes of light and dark blue, yellow, many shades of green, brown and white color (Figs. 10.1-2, 4, 8-14).

This is the largest group including more than 90% of the total number of beads.

Group II

Two types of beads consisting of few segments: a) specimens made of glass of dark blue, yellow, turquoise, milky white or translucent of whitish and greenish color (Figs. 10.18-20, 23-28); b) beads with core of one color (blue, milky white) and overlay of translucent most often pale green glass (Figs. 10.21-22).

Group III

One ovoid and five segmental beads with inlaid gilding (Figs. 10.33-37).

Group IV

Seven ovoid beads of the blown semi translucent glass, with thin walls and of brown or whitish color (Figs. 10.29-31).

Group V

Fifty-five beads (1.7%) of barrel and cylindrical shape with relief decoration consisting of lines and dots created by yellow or white paste on the background of dark green, turquoise, blue or reddish color (Figs. 10.41-46, 51).

Group VI

Eight, mostly large spherical beads of blue, dark green, yellow and purple glass with yellow-red, white-blue, blue-red or blue-white-blue 'eyelets' (Figs. 10.47-50).

Group VII

Six specimens of variegated so-called mosaic beads (Figs. 10.53-56).

Group VIII

We classified in this group the beads of various shape and system of decoration represented with only one or two specimens: small bead of the 'eight-shape' made of light blue glass (Fig. 10.3); biconical bead of dark blue glass (Fig. 10.6); dark blue bead made of coil of glass thread with overlapping ends (Fig. 10.7); bead of hexagonal section made of turquoise glass (Fig. 10.15); barrel-shaped bead with longitudinal grooves of the reddish glass (Fig. 10.16); dark blue bead with two segments and lon-

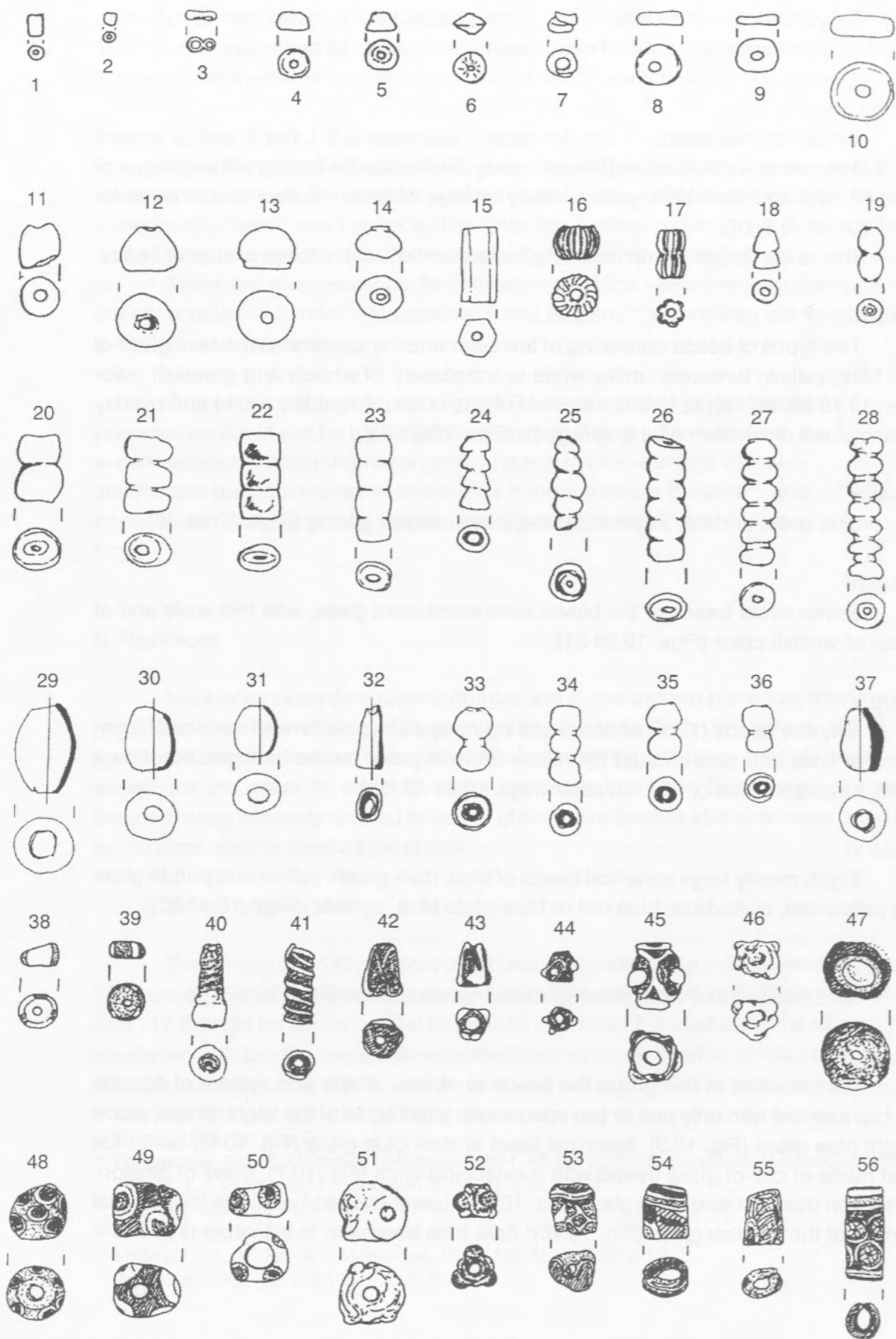


Fig. 10: Beads of glass paste
Сл. 10: Перле од стаклене пасте. (R=1:1)

gitudinal grooves (Fig. 10.17); two beads of reddish background, one with blue and other with white painted longitudinal stripes (Figs. 10.38-39); twisted cylindrical bead of dark green background color with yellow paste-like overlay at one end (Fig. 10.40); dark green bead with three berry-like protrusions encircled with thread of yellow paste (Fig. 10.52).

The specimens rather closely analogous to our finds and found in the territory of Serbia are in the first place those from the necropolis Pozajmište-Grabovica²⁰⁹ and then those from Velika Gradac²¹⁰ and Matičani²¹¹. There is specific similarity with many finds from the necropoles in Bulgaria²¹², Macedonia²¹³ and Albania²¹⁴. There is considerable resemblance with material from the Great Moravia necropoles²¹⁵ as well as from the necropoles in Romania²¹⁶ and Russia²¹⁷.

Finds of the beads, that is necklaces, from all mentioned areas are generally dated in the 8th-10th century. It is considered that at that time the leading position in production of beads and glass ornaments based on the antique tradition had been held by the centers in the east Mediterranean. This is also the time (9th-10th century) when in some regions (Bulgaria, North Europe)²¹⁸ had also emerged local workshops where had been cherished under the southern influence Late Roman i.e. Byzantine methods of bead production.

Metal bead

The only find of oval, hollow-cast bead made of poor silver (Fig. 11) comes from the necklace found in grave 71. In spite of the fact that it is rather deformed this bead has certain resemblance with some finds of silver and bronze beads of circular section at the 9th-11th necropoles in Serbia²¹⁹ and Bulgaria²²⁰.



Fig. 11: Metal bead
Сл. 11: Метална перла (R=1:2)

²⁰⁹ Ercegović-Pavlović, Minić, 1986 (a), 352, fig.4/1, fig. 5/3,5-6, fig. 6/ 4,5,6.
²¹⁰ Минић, 1970, 246, fig. 17, 26.
²¹¹ Jovanović, Vuksanović, 1981, Y 239, 240/1, 241, 243, 244, 245/2, 248/2.
²¹² Вържарова, 1976, 366-369, обр. 220-221.
²¹³ Mikulčić, Keramitčiev, 1972, 164-165; Маленко, 1985, Т. X/3-4, Т. XIX/12.
²¹⁴ Spahiu, 1971, 255-256, Т. IX; Spahiu, 1980, 38-40, Т. V/19-22; Anamali, Spahiu, 1980, 76-77, fig. 5-6.
²¹⁵ Dostál, 1966, 45-53, Т. LXXXV-LXXXVI; Poulík, 1948, 56-65, Т. XXXVII-XXXIX.
²¹⁶ Mitrea, 1988, Pl.11; Mitrea, 1989, Abb. 53; Toropu, Stoica, 1972, 166, fig. 6.
²¹⁷ Деопик, 1961, 215-232; Щапова, 1962, 81-94; Валиулина, 1996, 134-142.
²¹⁸ Вържарова, 1975, 115-120; Валиулина, 1996, 142-143, with literature.
²¹⁹ Jovanović, Vuksanović, 1981, Y 248,2/4.
²²⁰ Вържарова, 1976, 371, with literature.

c. Pendants

Two objects of entirely different character - three-barbed arrowhead and bronze coin had been used (secondary) as necklace pendants.

Bronze three-barbed arrowhead with one lateral aperture on 'concealed' socket (Fig. 12.1) was found on the necklace from the female grave 47 and belongs to the Scythian type of arrowheads. Similar finds of arrowheads in the territory of Serbia have been dated from the end of 7th to the beginning of the 5th century BC.²²¹

The perforated Late Roman bronze coin (Fig. 12.2) found as necklace pendant in female grave 98 is illegible due to its very poor state of preservation.

The coins and various other metal objects used as pendants-amulets are relatively frequent finds at the early medieval necropoles.²²²

d. Finger rings

The finger rings are according to the total number of specimens only in third place after earrings and necklaces. Twelve graves yielded total amount of 18 finger rings. They have been found as single finds or in pairs (graves 1, 71, 98 and 115) and only in grave 103 three specimens have been discovered.

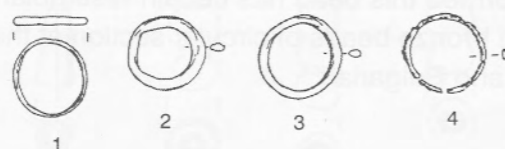


Fig. 13: Finger rings, type I
Сл. 13: Прстење, тип I. (R=1:2)

Type I - finger ring - hoop (Fig. 13.1-4)

Four bronze finger rings cast in a mold, with closed smooth hoop of oval or circular section have been found in graves 61, 98 and 106. This type of finger rings is very frequent find in the graves of Slavic necropoles of the 10th-11th century within very wide territory.²²³



Fig. 12: Metal pendants:
arrowhead (1) and coin (2)
Сл. 12: Метални
привесци:
стрелица (1) и
новчић (2)
(R=1:2)

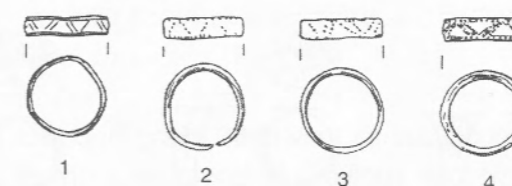


Fig. 14: Finger rings, type II
Сл. 14: Прстење, тип II. (R=1:2)

Type II - finger rings with closed strap-like hoop with incised or punctated zigzag line (Fig. 14.1-4)

One bronze specimen of this type was found in graves 1, 11, 71 and 73 respectively. Similar finger rings from sites in Macedonia²²⁴ and Bulgaria²²⁵ dated mostly in the 9th-10th century also have engraved 'eyelets' besides incised zigzag lines. Two analogous specimens discovered in Gamzigrad are dated into the 11th century.²²⁶

Type III - finger rings with narrow rectangular head and expanded shoulders decorated with engraved 'eyelets' (Fig. 15.1-2)

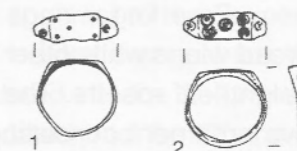


Fig. 15: Finger rings, type III
Сл. 15: Прстење,
тип III.
(R=1:2)

One finger ring of this type was discovered in each of the graves 1, 34 and 71. Finger rings of the same shape but decorated with variously arranged, depending on number, engraved 'eyelets' were encountered but not very often at the 9th-10th century necropoles in Macedonia²²⁷, Bulgaria²²⁸ and Serbia²²⁹. The specimens from necropoles Ablanica 2 in Bulgaria²³⁰ and Bresto-Burlatica near Viničane in Macedonia²³¹ should be mentioned as direct analogies.

Type IV - finger rings with circular or oval head, decorated with various engraved representations (Fig. 16.1-5)

The finger rings of this type including seven specimens found in four graves are the most numerous. According to the casting technique and shape of the hoop (side view) they resemble specimens of the previous type but they differ from them by wider hoop, look of the head and system of decoration. One of the rings from grave 115 that

²²¹ Stojić, 1998, 9-10.

²²² Вџарова, 1976, 371; Demo, 1996, 51; Miletić, 1980, 156.

²²³ Вџарова, 1976, 377-378; Марјановић-Вујовић, 1990, 24, fig. 11, T. I /13; Jelovina, 1976, 107-108; Dostál, 1966, 56, Obr. 12/1; Vána, 1954, 66.

²²⁴ Манева, 1992, 225, 233, cat. 93/14-15, cat. 8/19.

²²⁵ Вџарова, 1976, 376; Станчев, 1985, 50-51, T. V/b.

²²⁶ Јанковић, 1983, 154, 156, cat. 271-272.

²²⁷ Манева, 1992, 88, cat. 93/8,17.

²²⁸ Вџарова, 1976, 376-377.

²²⁹ Марјановић-Вујовић, 1990, 30-31, fig. 1.

²³⁰ Вџарова, 1976, Обр. 184/8a-v.

²³¹ Ђоровић-Љубинковић, 1986, 133, fig. 1.

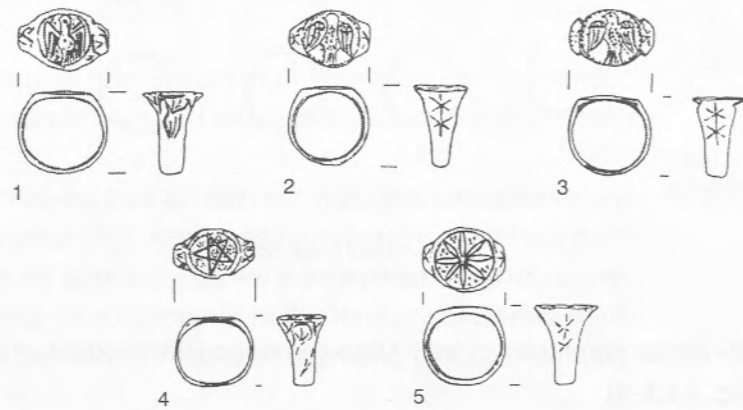


Fig. 16: Finger rings, type IV
Сл. 16: Прстење, тип IV. (R=1:2)

has angular incisions on the edges marking the transition of the hoop into the head (Fig. 16.3) could be eventually distinguished as distinct variant of this type.

Four finger rings have on the head engraved representation of the bird with spread wings while other two are decorated with geometrical motives - pentagram, that is eight-leaf rosette. The ring shoulders are decorated in two ways. Four specimens have ornament consisting of two X signs connected by rather long vertical line while other three specimens have simple foliate ornament

The analogies are numerous and come in the first place from the sites in Serbia²³² and Bulgaria²³³ but also from many sites in Macedonia²³⁴, Albania²³⁵, Romania²³⁶ as well as from the area of distribution of Bjelo Brdo culture.²³⁷ These finger rings have been distributed within very large area and was also in use for a long time even until the 12th-13th century. However, in the territory of Bulgaria it is most often dated in the end of 9th and in the 10th-11th century.²³⁸

²³² Марјановић-Вујовић, 1989, 24, fig. 12; Минић, 1970, 244, fig. 28; Јанковић, 1983, 154, 159, cat.276; Миленковић, 1996, 128-129, 145, Т. II/9-13; Ерсеговић-Павловић, 1980, 49, 69, Т. XXIV/4, Т. XXVI/24; Idem, 1977, 91, Т.X/9; Јовановић, 2000, 117-119, Т. VI/1, fig. 3; Манојловић-Николић, 1996, 166, fig. 1/3; Ерсеговић-Павловић, Минић, 1986 (a), 348, fig. 3.10.

²³³ Вџарова, 1976, 377, Обр. 193/1-8; Милчев, 1963, 32, Обр. 10-11; Маšov, 1979, 40-41, fig. 9/2-8; Станчев, 1985, 50-51, Т.VI/ Обр. b-v; Дончева-Петкова, 1986, 166-167, Обр. 3.

²³⁴ Манева, 1992, 138, 234, cat. 25/1, cat. 93/19, Т. 86.

²³⁵ Anamali, 1971, 222, Т. XI/1-3.

²³⁶ Barnea, 1967, 284, fig. 170/10-11; Diaconu, 1972, 140, 147, Fig.56/3.

²³⁷ Vána, 1954, 66, Т. III/41-43,46.

²³⁸ Вџарова, 1976, 420; Маšov, 1979, 47; Дончева-Петкова, 1986, 166.

Type V - finger ring with flat oval head and two shallow grooves on slightly expanded shoulders (Fig. 17)



This finger ring found in grave 36 is very similar according to the side view of the hoop to the specimens of previous two types. For the head of the ring now worn out and polished could be supposed to have originally been decorated. Very similar ring originates from the necropolis Bresto-Burlatica near Viničane in Macedonia.²³⁹

Fig. 17: Finger ring, type V
Сл. 17: Прстен, тип V.
(R=1:1)

e. Buttons

Buttons are relatively frequent find at the medieval necropoles. Besides its practical use on the dress they were rather frequently used as pendants on the necklaces. There are five specimens discovered in three graves of the Ravna necropolis.

Two hollow, spherical two-piece buttons made of silver-plated cooper sheet with small wire loops for fastening were found in female grave 47. Their position on the left and right shoulder suggests that they were most probably attached to the garment. The analogous button also found with an earring with four berries comes from the necropolis at the site Trajan's bridge (Pontes) and has been dated into the 9th-10th century.²⁴⁰ Similar buttons from the necropoles in Romania are dated into the 7th and 9th centuries.²⁴¹



Fig. 18: Buttons
Сл. 18: Дугмад. (R=1:2)

One solid-cast bronze button each was found in the child's grave 21 and female grave 115. They are of biconical shape with one side decorated with radiating incisions. Their identical position in both graves, high on the chest as well as the fact that grave 115 did not included the necklace suggest that they had been most probably used for buttoning of the dress. Similar buttons mostly dated in the 10th and the beginning of 11th century come from many necropoles in Serbia.²⁴² Although this type of buttons is considered as typical find on the necropoles of the Bjelo Brdo cultural circle²⁴³ they are often distributed within considerably larger area.²⁴⁴

²³⁹ Ћоровић-Љубинковић, 1986, 133, fig. 1.

²⁴⁰ Гарашанин, Васић, Марјановић-Вујовић, 1984, 46, fig. 33/3.

²⁴¹ Mitrea, 1989, 148, Abb. 5/17,3; Mitrea, 1988, 119, Pl.15/ 124,131-4.; Toropu, Stoica, 1972, 168, Fig. 5/33.

²⁴² Марјановић-Вујовић, 1989, 32, fig. 48; Ерсеговић-Павловић, 1980, 69, Pl. XXXVI/6,7,25,26.

²⁴³ Vána, 1954, 70, Т. V/59-61, Т. VI/1.

²⁴⁴ Маšov, 1979, 45, Fig. 15/3; Ерцеговић-Павловић, 1977, 90, Т.VI/4; Јовановић, Vuksanović, 1981, Y243-4, Y248/2/23.

One button-pendant with spherical body made of dark green paste and loop of iron wire was also found together with bronze cast buttons in grave 21. The analogous buttons are rather frequent in the 9th and 10th centuries in Bulgaria²⁴⁵, Bohemia and Slovakia.²⁴⁶ From the territory of Serbia except the rare finds of button-like pendants made completely of glass paste²⁴⁷ the only specimen with metal loop originates from the necropolis at Doničko brdo near Kragujevac.²⁴⁸

f. Sheet bronze plating of a buckle

The strap of thin sheet bronze (Fig. 19) was found at the right section of the pelvis of skeleton in grave 106. It is most probably a plating used for attaching belt buckle to the leather belt.



Fig. 19: Belt buckle
Сл. 19: Оков преџице.
(R=1:2)

g. Antler

The only bone find at the Ravna necropolis is roughly polished antler branch (Fig. 20) found in grave 46 to the right side of the waist of very young individual whose gender was impossible to determine. There are similarly worked out antlers found in the pagan necropoles of the 8th and 9th century in northeast Bulgaria. Ž. Važarova associates these pieces with many specimens usually nicely decorated with engraved zoomorphic representations, various symbols and geometric patterns from the territory of distribution of Saltovo culture or from Avarian necropoles in Bohemia and Slovakia suggesting their belonging to the nomadic population, i.e. their pre-Bulgarian provenance.²⁴⁹ The specimens decorated in the analogous way from Stirmen were found in the structures dating from the second phase (9th/10th-10th/11th century) of the early medieval settlement.²⁵⁰ The antler finds from Pernik considered to be some kind of amulet worn at the waist and thus being part of male costume are similarly dated.²⁵¹

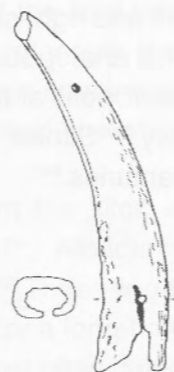


Fig. 20: Antler branch - amulet
Сл. 20: Коштана алатка - амулет.
(R=1:2)

²⁴⁵ Вџарова, 1979, 377.

²⁴⁶ Dostál, 1966, 64-65.

²⁴⁷ Jovanović, 1997, 504-505, T.I, fig. 4; Jovanović, 2000, 112; Гарашанин, Васић, Марјановић-Вујовић, 1984, 46, fig. 33/4.

²⁴⁸ Петровић, 1965, 288, fig. 38/3.

²⁴⁹ Вџарова, 1976, 429, обр. 51/5, обр. 59/4, обр. 69/3, обр. 72/3.

²⁵⁰ Kurnatowska, 1980, 154, 190, 235, 237, T.XI/172,173, T. LVI/1317, T.LVIII/1307.

²⁵¹ Чангова, 1992, 147-149, obr.133.

2 WEAPONS

a. Knife

The knife with preserved traces of wooden sheath (Fig. 21) found in male grave 133 according to the shape of blade and partially slanting back and of rather large size (preserved length 17.2 cm) could be classified as battle knife. The specimen worth mentioning among the analogous finds is the one also with traces of wooden sheath from inhumation burial 66 from biritual necropolis in Kjulevča in Bulgaria from the end of 8th and the beginning of the 9th century.²⁵² The knives with similarly shaped blades have been found in the Slavic necropoles in the territory of Dalmatia.²⁵³

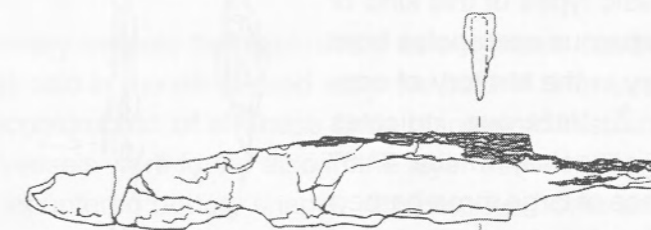


Fig. 21: Knife
Сл. 21: Нож. (R=1:2)

b. Axe

The single find of the axe (Fig. 22) comes from grave 46. This shape of axe has its prototype in the Roman material and including many variants it lasted for rather long time during the Middle Ages. Typologically related specimens occur at Avaro-Slavic necropoles of the 7th-8th century²⁵⁴ as well as at Slavic necropoles in Moravia where they are dated in the 9th and the beginning of the 10th century.²⁵⁵

As is the case with some other types this axe shape could have been used as weapon as well as tool. We assume that the Ravna axe is a weapon because of the context of other grave finds but also because of possible parallel with an axe of similar size found in the warrior's grave in Zemun Polje dated in the 8th/9th century.²⁵⁶ Also as typologically close analogy should be mentioned the find from a house of later stage of phase II (10th-10th/11th c.) of early medieval settlement in Stirmen.²⁵⁷

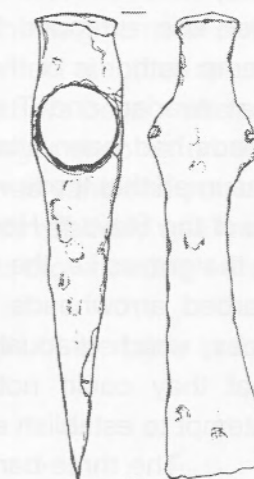


Fig. 22: Axe
Сл. 22: Секира.
(R=1:2)

²⁵² Вџарова, 1976, 122, обр. 73/3 (grave 66).

²⁵³ Belošević, 1980, 117-118, T. XLI/22,32.

²⁵⁴ Čilinska, 1973, T.CXXV, 787/22, T.CXXVIII, 83/7.

²⁵⁵ Dostál, 1966, 71, obr.15/9(II).

²⁵⁶ Dimitrijević, 1966, 55, T.VI/1-1a, Јанковић, 1990, 92-93, cat. 52/14.

²⁵⁷ Kurnatowska, 1980, 240, T. LXI/1066.

c. Arrowheads

Only three arrowheads were found in just two graves. The arrowhead with flat rhomboid body and broken off tang for mounting (Fig. 23.1) has been found together with knife, flint and steel to the left of body of the deceased in grave 122. This position suggests that arrowhead could have been kept together with mentioned objects in leather or textile bag attached to the belt and used as scraper, blade or the like. Other two arrowhead (Fig. 23.2-3), both of three-barbed type, one with a tang and other with a socket come from grave 133. Arrowhead with a socket was found together with a knife next to the left hip of the deceased while arrowhead with a tang with traces of wood was found next to the left knee of the deceased.

The all three arrowheads from the Ravna necropolis represent basic types of this kind of material collected at numerous necropoles from the 6th to the 11th century in the territory of contemporary Bulgaria.²⁵⁸ Ž. Važarova indicates their wide distribution especially in the 7th-8th century.²⁵⁹ The emergence of large three-barbed arrowheads in Europe is related to the arrival of the Avars. According to P. Juhas the use of these arrowheads diminished in the steppe region during the 6th-7th century while in the territory of contemporary Bulgaria and Hungary their use extended for two more centuries.²⁶⁰ Same author is of the opinion that considering that Avarian and Turkish three-barbed arrowheads had been attached by tang it could be assumed that those with socket are characteristic of the Slavs.²⁶¹ However, parallel occurrence in the graves i.e. the use of both types of three-barbed arrowheads as well as flat rhomboid ones, which gradually replaced them indicate that they could not be reliable base in an attempt to establish ethnic origin of their owners.

The three-barbed arrowheads with a tang come in the northeast Serbia and Vojvodina from the sites of the 9th-10th century.²⁶² The flat rhomboid and deltoid arrow-

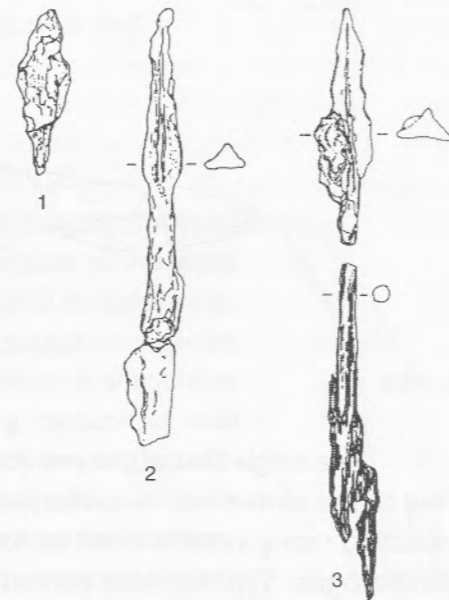


Fig. 23: Arrowheads
Сл. 23: Врхови стрела.
(R=1:2)

²⁵⁸ Вџарова, 1976, 355, обр. 81/6, 92/2-3, 109/3, 110/2, 112/3, 113/2, 117/3; Kurnatowska, 1980, 139, 165, 169, 174, Т. XI/174, Т. XXV/847, Т. XLIX/893.

²⁵⁹ Вџарова, 419.

²⁶⁰ Юхас, 1985, 192-193, 11-12.

²⁶¹ Ibid, 192-193.

²⁶² Марјановић-Вујовић, 1987, 118, Т. I/5; Јанковић, 1981, 62, fig. 27-28; Станојевић, 1989, 32, 34, cat. 168-169, 63, 65, kat. 335.

heads with a tang particularly typical for the Hungarians have been in use in Serbia but also within much larger area of Europe for very long time in the Middle Ages.²⁶³

In addition to the above mentioned analogies there is another possibility particularly when specimens with tang are concerned. Considering their preserved length of 15.5 cm and position in the grave there is a possibility that they were used as tips for javelin - weapon used by Slavic warriors according the written sources.²⁶⁴

3 POTTERY

The pottery vessels as grave offerings have been found in ten graves. Except the grave 83 where pot and bowl were encountered in all other graves just one vessel was found.

The pottery vessels but exclusively as fragments have been found except as grave offerings also in the earth used as grave backfill. However, only one vessel was completely reconstructed of all these finds discovered also in ten graves. The fragments of two vessels were found also in the layer between the graves.²⁶⁵

The encountered pottery shapes include pots, bowls and one flagon.

a. Pots

The pots are most numerous pottery types represented with 21 specimens of which nine were completely preserved or reconstructed. Except the fragments of pots from the backfill of graves 1 and 136 made on more elaborate wheel all other specimens are very similar in quality and method of manufacture. They have been made on simple tournette that is discernible according to the traces of finger shaping on the internal surfaces of the walls. The clay with admixture of fine-grained sand and pulverized limestone was used for their manufacture. The specimens were relatively well fired except the pot from grave 78 and in nuances from gray-brown to brown-reddish and red color.

The pots are classified in few types according to the shape of the body in the first place but also according to some other characteristics.

Type I

Rather small pots, 13-14.5 cm high, with largest width at the half-height of the body and slightly everted, thinned and rounded rim.

Three such pots (Fig. 24.1-3) completely preserved were found as offerings in graves 122, 127 and 137 while the fourth (Fig. 24.4) one preserved only in fragments comes from the backfill of grave 139. The specimens from grave 127 and 137 are not

²⁶³ Popović, 1999, 256, fig. 215.

²⁶⁴ Pribaković, 1966, 42-45.

²⁶⁵ Description of these pottery fragments is at the end of the catalogue of graves.

decorated and on bottom side of flat bases they have circular imprints of the wheel's axis. Two other two pots are decorated with sheaves of wavy incised lines covering the surface from the shoulder to the lower segment of the body.

Similar pots registered at many sites in Bulgaria,²⁶⁶ Macedonia,²⁶⁷ Croatia,²⁶⁸ Bohemia and Slovakia²⁶⁹ are usually dated from the 8th/9th century to the middle of the 10th century. The analogous find of the pot from Makrešane was attributed to the 9th-10th century.²⁷⁰

Type II

This type includes the pots, the body of which is widest in the zone above mid-height of the body i.e. they have more or less prominent shoulders.

Variant A - rather small pots 13.5 - 17 cm high, with acute transition from shoulders into everted rim. The edge of the rim could be rounded, horizontal or slanting. The decoration consists of incised inclined lines or impressed dimples immediately under the rim and alternating single or in sheaves incised wavy and horizontal lines arranged from the shoulder to the lower section of the body. There is also an ornament consisting of rows of slanting indentations executed by serrated tool. Bottom surface of the base is slightly concave and in two cases are discernible imprints of the wheel axis as protruding circular lines.

Two complete pots (Fig. 24.5-6) from the graves 34 and 83 as well as three fragmented pots (Fig. 24.7-9) found in the backfill of graves 78, 98 and 139 have been distinguished as this variant. Similar pots from the necropoles in Bulgaria are classified in group I-B according to typology of Ž. Važarova and dated from the 8th to the middle of the 10th century.²⁷¹ There are especially numerous parallels with finds from Bohemia and Slovakia mainly dated into the 9th and the beginning of the 10th century.²⁷²

Variant B - rather small pot (Fig. 24.10), about 17 cm high with curved transition from shoulder into slightly everted and slanting rim. The decoration consisting of single incised wavy lines covered neck, shoulder and body of the vessel.

This pot found as offering in the grave 74 has numerous analogies from the sites in Bulgaria²⁷³, Romania²⁷⁴, Croatia²⁷⁵ and Bosnia and Herzegovina²⁷⁶ mostly dated into the 8th-9th century.

²⁶⁶ Данчева-Петкова, 1977, 48.

²⁶⁷ Маленко, 1985, Т. XIII/3.

²⁶⁸ Belošević, 1962, Т. II/1,3, Т. III/1.

²⁶⁹ Dostál, 1966, 81, Т. V/9, Т. XVII/3.

²⁷⁰ Милић, 1978, 88, Т. I/1.

²⁷¹ Ваžарова, 1976, 382, 396, Обр. 74/6, 117/2, 24/1, 34/3.

²⁷² Dostál, 1966, 81, Т. XVI/3, Т. LVI/1, Т. LXVIII/23.

²⁷³ Ваžарова, 1977, Обр. 124/8, 135/7, 183/2.

²⁷⁴ Mitrea, 1989, Abb. 23/131-1; Ibid., 1988, PL. 1/T5-2.

²⁷⁵ Belošević, 1980, Т. LXI/7.

²⁷⁶ Fekeža, 1989, fig. 6, 12.

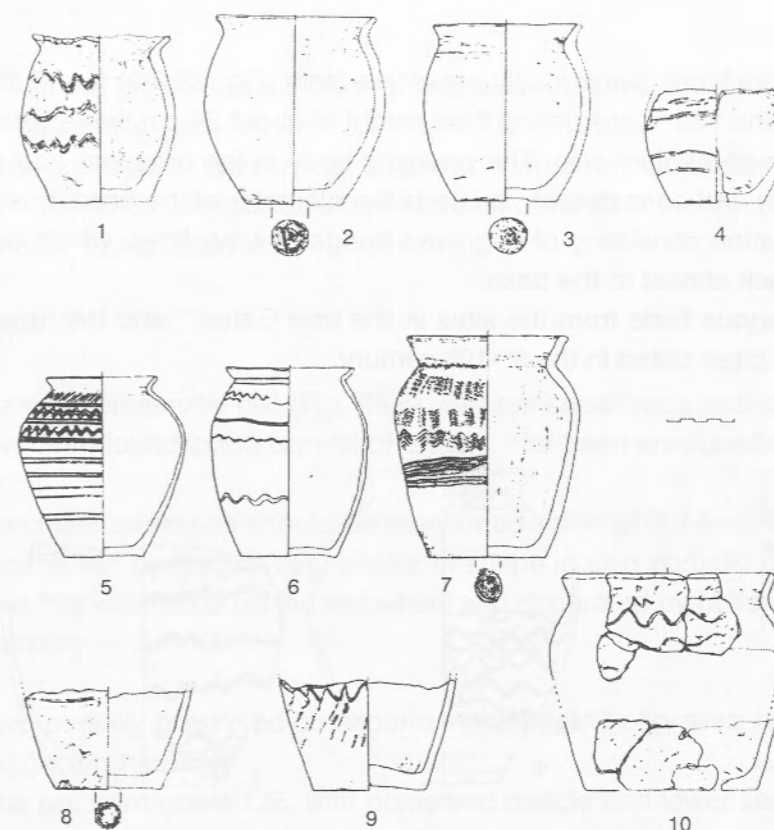


Fig. 24: Pots: type I (1-4), type II (5-10)
Сл. 24: Лонци: тип I (1-4), тип II (5-10).
(R=1:4)

Type III

The pottery sherd (Fig. 25.1) consisting of upper two thirds of a vessel found in a layer next to burial pits belonged to the pot of barrel shape with prominent neck and everted near the edge thickened and horizontal rim. The segment of the neck and shoulder was decorated with two bands of engraved wavy lines.

The pots of similar shape with and without engraved decoration are known from necropoles in Bosnia and Herzegovina²⁷⁷, Dalmatia²⁷⁸ and Moravia²⁷⁹ and could be most probably generally dated in the 8th-9th century. The fragments of the pots from an earlier horizon (7th-8th century) of the early Slavic settlement at multilayered site Ljubičevac-Obala confirm that it was the shape with long tradition within very large area.²⁸⁰

²⁷⁷ Žeravica, 1986, 155, fig. 8.

²⁷⁸ Belošević, 1980, LV/7.

²⁷⁹ Dostál, 1966, Т. XLIV/11, XLV/10.

²⁸⁰ Popović, Mrkobrad, 1986, 311, Fig. 12, 1-2.

Type IV

This type includes two partially preserved pots (Fig. 25.2-3) found as offerings in the graves 14 and 133. Considering their height of about 24 cm they could be determined as vessels of medium size. The paunchy body is the broadest above the half-height of the body and considerably exceeds the diameter of the base. It is characteristic for its decoration consisting of engraved bands of wavy lines, which covered the body from the neck almost to the base.

The analogous finds from the sites in the Iron Gates²⁸¹ and the lower Danube basin²⁸² are most often dated in the 9th-10th century.

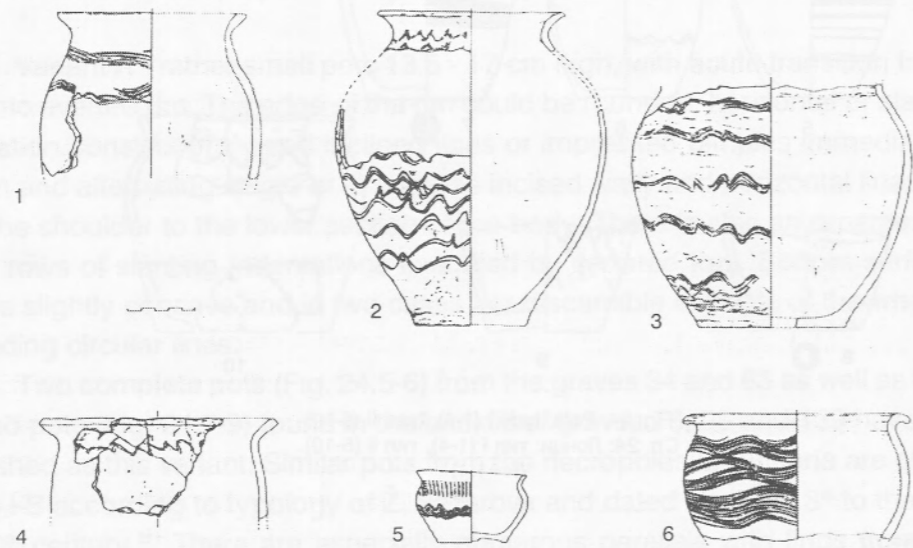


Fig. 25: Pots: type III (1), type IV (2-3), type V (4), type VI (5), type VII (6)
Сл. 25: Лонци: тип III (1), тип IV (2-3), тип V (4), тип VI (5), тип VII (6).
(R=1:4)

Type V

Few fragments of the neck and upper half of the pot (Fig. 25.4) with rim diameter being the greatest width of the vessel originate from the backfill of the grave 46.

Similar pots are relatively frequent at the necropoles of Middle Slavonic period in Moravia.²⁸³

²⁸¹ Janković, 1974 (a), 81, T. II-fig. 5, T. III-fig. 9; Idem, 1981, 48, 51, T/47, T. IX/12.

²⁸² Fiedler, 1992, 135-136, BVII/10, BVII/5.

²⁸³ Dostál, 1966, T.XVIII/ 11, T. XIX/25, TXXVII/1, T. XXXIII/5, T, LVI/7.

Type VI

Small pot (Fig. 25.5) 5.5 cm high with asymmetrical stocky body was found as offering in the grave 73.

The analogous specimens originate from the necropoles in Bohemia and Slovakia.²⁸⁴ Similar small pots have been also discovered at few necropoles in the lower Danube basin²⁸⁵ and dated in the 9th century.

Type VII

Partially preserved pot (Fig. 25.6) with spherical body and everted and downward curved rim found in the backfill of grave 1 had been produced on more elaborate tournette.

As closer analogies should be mentioned some of the finds from Veliki Gradac dated into the 10th century.²⁸⁶ Very similar in shape is also partially preserved pot from Gamzigrad.²⁸⁷ It was made on the fast wheel and decorated by polishing and dated into the 11th century.

Two partially preserved pots found in the backfill of graves 136 and 139 did not fit into suggested typology.

The pot from grave 136, with preserved middle and lower sections of the ovoid body was made on elaborate tournette. The upper zone of the preserved part is covered with densely incised horizontal lines. This kind of combed decoration, alone or in combination with some other incised or stamped ornament in the upper segment is very frequent on the 9th-10th century pots from many sites in Romania and Bulgaria.²⁸⁸ Similarly decorated pots have been encountered along the Danube in the northeast Serbia²⁸⁹ where they are most often dated in the 9th-11th century.

The fragment of the base about 15 cm in diameter indicates that besides beakers and small and medium pots also certain specimens of larger size had been used.

²⁸⁴ Isto, T. IX/14, T. LXII/8.

²⁸⁵ Fiedler, 1992, 127, A I.

²⁸⁶ Јанковић, 1981, T. XIV/23, T. III/19.

²⁸⁷ Јанковић, 1983, 150, сл. 123-3, cat. 256.

²⁸⁸ Дончева-Петкова, 1977, 111-120.

²⁸⁹ Јанковић, 1981, 51.

b. Bowls

This type of pottery vessels is represented by only two specimens. One completely preserved comes from grave 83 and other only partially preserved originates from the layer between the graves.

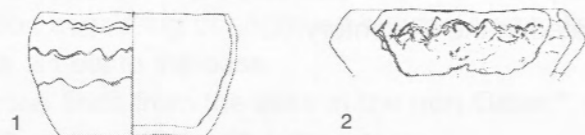


Fig. 26: Bowls
Сл. 26: Зделе.
(R=1:4)

The bowl (Fig. 26.1) from grave 83, handmade but finished off on the wheel is the broadest immediately under the rim, which is slightly thinned and inverted. As closer parallels should be mentioned specimens from the sites along the Danube in north-east Serbia²⁹⁰ dated in the 9th-10th century. Similarly shaped vessels originating from the wider territory of the western Slavs are of the same date.²⁹¹

Second bowl (Fig. 26.2) also handmade distinguishes by its prominent biconical shape with the cone junction closer to the rim. The bowls of less prominent biconical shape made on a wheel and originating from the sites in contemporary Bulgaria are dated in the 9th-10th century.²⁹²

c. Amphoroid flagon

The only one completely preserved amphoroid flagon (Fig. 27) was found as offering in the grave 46. According to the shape but also the other traits it could be attributed to the type II-A of L. Dončeva-Petkova typology.²⁹³ Numerous finds of flagons of this type, primarily from the territory of north Bulgaria are dated in the second half, that is, final three decades of the 9th and first half of the 10th century while some variants could have existed longer in the 10th century.²⁹⁴ Similar specimens from the sites in Romania are dated in the period from the second half of the 9th to the middle of the 10th century.²⁹⁵

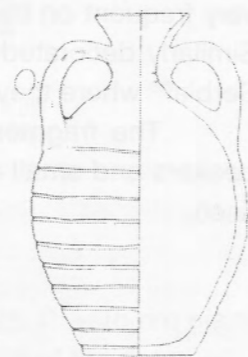


Fig. 27: Amphoroid flagon
Сл. 27: Амфороидни
крчаг.
(R=1:4)

²⁹⁰ Јанковић, 1981, 48, fig. 21; Idem, 1974 (a), 78, T. I/6; Ercegović-Pavlović, Minić, 1986 (a), 348, fig. 1.5; Јовановић, Кораћ, Јанковић, 1986, 386, fig. 19.8.

²⁹¹ Корошес, 1974, 15, T. I/1, with quoted literature.

²⁹² Јанковић, 1974, 100, fig. 6/6.

²⁹³ Дончева-Петкова, 1977, 79-80; cf. Fiedler, 1992, 146, Type. G VII/1-2.

²⁹⁴ Дончева-Петкова, 1977, 80.

²⁹⁵ Isto, 80; Fiedler, 1992, 267-268; Mitrea, 1988, 99.

In addition to chronologically corresponding grave find of amphoroid flagon from Varvarin,²⁹⁶ dated into the 9th-10th century as typological parallels could also be distinguished the specimens found at Ušće Slatinske reke²⁹⁷ and Gamzigrad.²⁹⁸ The other pieces of this kind of tableware from various sites in Serbia are mostly dated in the 11th-12th century.²⁹⁹

4 TOOLS AND ACCOUTERMENT

a. Plough-staff

The plough-staff - small iron tool (Fig. 28) with flaring blade and open vertical shaft used for cleaning of plowshare was encountered as the only find in the female grave 120. The earliest known specimens of this tool originate from the Roman times.³⁰⁰ It has been used in almost unchanged shape during the entire medieval period³⁰¹ and remained in use until the most recent times.³⁰² The plough-staff as many other implements had probably some other functions as well.

The analogous specimen of this tool comes from the hoard of metal objects discovered in the early medieval horizon at the site Pontes-Trajan's bridge.³⁰³ In contrast to the individual dating of the objects from the hoard (generally from the end of 8th to the end of 9th and the beginning of 10th century), G. Marjanović-Vujović according to the results of stratigraphic analysis in correlation with certain historical events suggests for the time of their deposition the end i.e. last three decades of the 10th century.³⁰⁴ The finds of similar tools with vertical shaft-hole come from many sites in Bulgaria³⁰⁵ including the specimen from Čelopeč almost of the

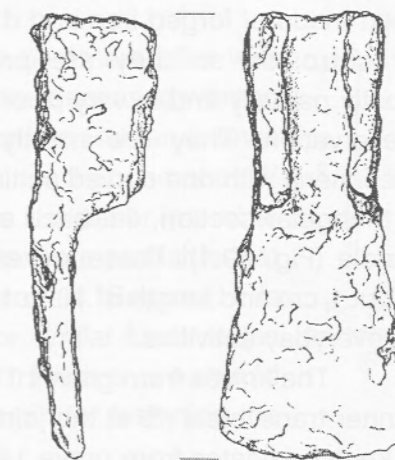


Fig. 28: Plough-staff
Сл. 28: Отик.
(R=1:2)

²⁹⁶ Минић, 1978, 88, T. I-fig.2.

²⁹⁷ Јовановић, Кораћ, Јанковић, 1986, 386, fig. 19.8.

²⁹⁸ Јанковић, 1983, 149, cat. 249; Бикић, 1997, 320-322.

²⁹⁹ Бајаловић-Хаџи-Пешић, 1997, 143, 145.

³⁰⁰ Поповић, 1988, 107-108.

³⁰¹ Kuratowska, 1980, 147-148.

³⁰² Јанковић, 1984, 153.

³⁰³ Марјановић-Вујовић, 1987 (a), 135-142, fig. 3.4. Author thinks for the mentioned object, according to classification of J. Čangova (see note 306), that it is an adze - tool for working wood or used as hoe.

³⁰⁴ Ibid., 136.

³⁰⁵ Чангова, 1962, 25-26, 40. Author makes the difference between the small adze with vertical shaft-hole and the tip of plough-staff.

same size as the Ravna find and dated in the second half of the 10th century.³⁰⁶ The specimens of this type discovered in the habitation structure in Strimen are dated in the 10th century and the transition from 10th into 11th century.³⁰⁷

b. Knives

Eight knives were found in total; two in male graves (122, 124)³⁰⁸ four in female graves (39, 61, 63, 118) and two in child's burial (grave 46). In two instances they were the only finds in the graves (118 and 124). They have all been made of forged iron and damaged by corrosion so they are preserved mostly partially and in very poor state of preservation. They are mostly similar specimens with one curved cutting edge

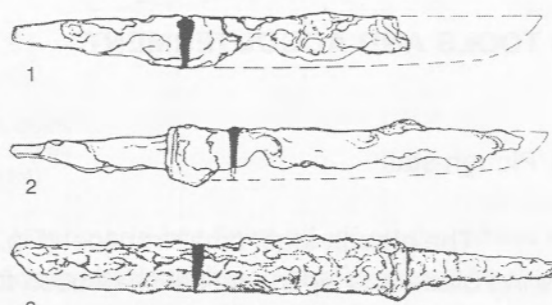


Fig. 29: Knives
Сл. 29: Ножеви.
(R=1:2)

of triangular section, flat back and elongated tang for mounting of bone or wooden handle (Fig. 29.1). These knives according to the look and size of the blade (width about 1 cm and length of 10 to 12 cm for the preserved pieces) could have been used for everyday activities.

The knives from graves 118 and 122 differ from the others only according to the thinner transversal rib at the joint of blade and handle (Fig. 29.2-3). Similar specimen of knife originates from grave 14 at the necropolis at the site Pozajmište in Grabovica near Brza Palanka³⁰⁹ dated in the 9th and first half of the 10th century.

c. Steels

The steels were found in two graves but only the one from grave 122 with triangular extension of the striking part and damaged ends is preserved (Fig. 30). Disregarding impossibility to reconstruct precisely the position of the steel ends and thus to classify it with certainty as the 'lyre' type or as some transitional variant towards the Greek letter B as very similar should be identified the finds from the earliest horizon (8th-10th century) of the necropolis in Vinča,³¹⁰ from earlier stratum (9th-10th century) of the settlement at Veliki Gradac³¹¹ and especially from the necropolis Donji Lukovit 1 (9th-10th

century) in Bulgaria.³¹² Certain parallels could be drawn also with variants of 'lyre' type from Pernik³¹³ as well as with certain specimens from Macedonia³¹⁴ and Albania.³¹⁵

Possible association of the occurrence of steels in the graves with 'magic meaning of fire' in the mortuary cult³¹⁶ is not acceptable in case of the Ravna necropolis. The steels together with flint were found in both graves to the left of skeletons indicating that they belonged to the personal accoutrement of the dead that he was wearing attached to the belt. Such position of steels in male burials is customary and registered at many 6th-9th century necropolises in the Southeast Europe.



Fig. 30: Steel
Сл. 30: Кресиво.
(R=1:2)

d. Pin

Rather small iron pin (Fig. 31) with one end hammered flat was found as single offering by the left side of the skull of the deceased woman in grave 6. Its shape and size considerably resembles the Roman bronze instruments (auriscalpium) used in pharmacy and cosmetics.³¹⁷ Considering material of which the pin had been made it is rather improbable that it was the reused Roman original but it seems more probable that it was medieval specimen made after the Roman models. Besides, it is unclear whether this object was used in its primary or similar function (as e.g. ear stick)³¹⁸ or it was used for some other purpose. However, we should take in consideration that it was possibly a hairpin or pin for fastening the scarf.

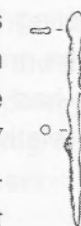


Fig. 31: Pin
Сл. 31: Игла.
(R=1:2)

e. Nails

The occurrence of single metal nails in pagan but also in Christian graves is related with their magical meaning, that is their protective power attributed also to some other objects with blade or point.³¹⁹ This could also be the explanation for the find of partially preserved iron nail (Fig. 32) in child's grave 1. The iron fragments from child's grave 117 (P. XI) could not be identified with certainty as nail or some other object (buckle pin?).



Fig. 32: Nail
Сл. 32: Клин.
(R=1:2)

³⁰⁶ Ibid, 20, 40, obr.20, T.III/3.

³⁰⁷ Kurnatowska, 1980, 146, 197, 208, 241, T. XVIII/831, T. XXIX/868, T. LXII/1149.

³⁰⁸ Gender of the deceased individual aged 13-14 years from grave 46 has not been established by anthropological analysis but according to the finds it had most probably been a male i.e. boy.

³⁰⁹ Ercegović-Pavlović, Minić, 1986 (a), 352, Fig. 4-11 (grave 14).

³¹⁰ Марјановић-Вујовић, 1984, 92, cat. 325.

³¹¹ Јанковић, 1981, 61, fig. 28.

³¹² Вџарова, 1976, 180, обр. 28.

³¹³ Чангова, 1992, 160, обр. 142, with quoted literature.

³¹⁴ Манева, 1988, 47-48, fig. 48.

³¹⁵ Prendi, 1980, 131, Tab. VII, Tab. VIII, Tab. X/v.25, Tab. XII, Tab.XIII, Tab.XV.

³¹⁶ Демо, 1996, 42.

³¹⁷ Крунић, 1997, 235, cat. 411, 412.

³¹⁸ Нидерле, 1954, 237, fig. 112/4-7.

³¹⁹ Ђоровић-Љубинковић, 1958, 153-154.

f. Whetstone

The only find of the whetstone (Fig. 33) comes from male grave 12 where it was placed together with other personal property (steel, flint, arrowheads and knife) at the left side of the waist. Nevertheless, generally speaking whetstones are considered as rather rare finds in the graves of early medieval Slavic necropolises.³²⁰

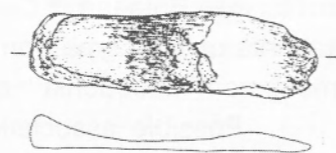


Fig. 33: Whetstone
Сл. 33: Брус.
(R=1:2)

g. Spindle whorl

Biconical ceramic spindle whorls (Fig. 34) for spinning wool or vegetal fibers are relatively frequent finds at early medieval necropolises. It is interesting that only specimen discovered at the Ravna necropolis comes from the grave of an adult male individual (grave 136). It could be assumed that it had been an offering deposited by the widow herself or by other close relative.



Fig. 34:
Spindle whorl
Сл. 34:
Пршљенак.
(R=1:2)

³²⁰ Belošević, 1980, 119, with quoted literature.

III POSITION OF NECROPOLIS, MANNER OF INTERMENT AND MORTUARY RITUALS

The segment of rather large two-layered Late Roman and early medieval necropolis was investigated in the course of archaeological excavations encompassing rather small area (60 m long and 8 m of average width) at the beginning of the road Ravna - Debelica. Both necropolises were located in the southeast and east section of the Slog plateau foothill i.e. elevated part at the western edge of the Timok valley - hilly areas of the best fertile soil sloping gently towards 600 meters far left bank of the Beli Timok river. This position of the place, which inhabitants of early medieval Ravna had chosen for burying their dead in spite the fact that during many centuries must have been some changes of the terrain configuration could according to contemporary look of the location be said that it was typical for the necropolises of that time. Using of earlier cultural areas, usually from the Roman times is also the frequent phenomenon when early medieval necropolises are concerned.

The Ravna cemetery is common single-layered early medieval necropolis with inhumation burials in parallel rows. According to the situation encountered in the investigated section it could be concluded that graves in the southernmost section were organized in rows running approximately in the southeast-northwest direction and that rows in the remaining area were arranged at smaller angle to the north-south axis. Different positions of the rows suggest different slopes of the ground where the graves had been excavated. Greater slope, steepness of the original terrain at the south side of the investigated area is confirmed by greater depth of burial pits and this is the consequence of long-lasting process of deposition of washed away material but also the result of various earthen works and leveling of the road in the recent times.

Except in the north half of the investigated area where all the graves were discovered next to or near the west profile of the trenches while they were not encountered in the east section, other boundaries of the necropolis have not been established. According to the plan with mapped position of the graves (Plan 7) it is conspicuous that necropolis extends in two directions (westward and southeastward) from the investigated area.

The graves probably had been marked above ground. This is suggested by the fact that except the grave 138, which was in the lower zone intersected by the burial pit of grave 136 there was no overlapping of other investigated graves. Partial overlapping are also very rare in the case of early medieval and generally more deeply excavated Late Roman graves.

In the most instances the deceased had been buried in the simple pits without traces of any funerary structure. The only exception is grave 61 where east section of Late Roman two-chamber tomb was used and other longitudinal side was constructed in dry masonry.

In the grave 46 situated next to east wall of Late Roman masonry tomb I above the upper section of the skeleton was discovered rather small square area paved with large river pebbles. In spite of small altitude of about 0.5 m from the grave bottom this stone structure could have been the grave mark.³²¹ However, it is possible that this paved area was within the backfill of the grave, as such examples are known from the necropolises in Bulgaria.³²² The horizontal stone 'partitions', which usually covered the entire burial surface according to the primitive belief prevented the dead to leave the grave.

One stone each was found below the right foot of the skeleton at the bottom of graves 17 and 24. Two stones, one beyond the skull and the other beyond the left shoulder of the skeleton were discovered in grave 115. Five stones were found around the skeleton in grave 106 - three of them were arranged beyond the head, beyond the shoulder and next to the left upper arm and other two were below the feet and by left shinbone. The custom of partial encircling of the skeleton with stones resulting from superstitious intention to protect the deceased is common phenomenon of long duration at the Slavic necropolises.³²³

The rectangular shape and size of the burial pit was possible to identify only for the graves 6, 71, 72, 73, 81, 82, 98 and 127 as their bottoms have been excavated in the virgin layer of whitish-greenish marl. The width of the pit was uniform, from 0.55 to 0.70 m while the lengths, corresponding to the height of the dead were from 1.4 to 2.2 m. The depths of burial pits ranging from 0.60 m to 2.70 m considering artificially changed terrain configuration could not be accepted as the relevant data.

The individual interment had been practiced at the investigated section of the Ravna necropolis. The graves 70-71 and 109-109A could be eventually distinguished as double burials. Both graves are most probably the burials of mother and child. The children were buried to the left of their mothers' feet. For the graves 70 and 71 we can assume with considerable certainty that these were two separate burials carried within short time interval.

Of the total of 65 discovered and investigated graves 12 were of male individuals, 20 of female and of 33 cases when gender was undeterminable 29 were children's burials³²⁴. Most of the buried children were of the age *infans* and *infans I*. Poor preservation of the skeletal remains, which when children's burials are concerned were reduced to just few fragments of larger bones and skull were certainly caused by physical and chemical characteristics of the soil.

³²¹ Минић, 1970, 235,238.

³²² Димитров, 1974, 68-69.

³²³ Вџарова, 413; Димитров, 1974, 73; Минић, 1970, 235-236; Марјановић-Вујовић, 1990, 19-20.

³²⁴ Osteological material from the complete necropolis was analysed by Suzana K Cofman and published in this volume.

The deceased have been laid in the burial pits in the supine position and with arms in different position. The arms were extended along the body in the most cases (15). Eight skeletons had arms slightly bent at elbows and hands placed on the stomach. Also many skeletons had forearms crossed at the stomach (5) or one forearm was placed at the stomach and hand of other arm on the pelvis (3). In one instance the arms were bent at elbows and hands crossed high on the chest. In the other one arm was extended along the body and other hand was on the pelvis. And in one instance also one hand was on the pelvis and the other on the chest. It was not possible to establish the position of arms for 29 skeletons either because of poor preservation or dislocation of the bones. Different position of arms is rather frequent phenomenon registered also at later medieval necropolises.³²⁵

Two skeletons distinguish according to extraordinary position of arms and legs. The arms and legs of the skeleton of rather young female from grave 71 are bent at elbows and knees and outstretched. This was the skeleton of a woman who died at childbirth as is confirmed by skeletal remains of the newborn baby (grave 70) buried by her feet. The skeleton of a child from grave 135 had half-crouched legs with knees turned to the left and arms extremely bent at elbows and hands placed under the shoulders. The reason for such position of the body of the deceased should be probably looked for in the illness, which caused the death.³²⁶ The exception of the usual extended position of legs is recorded in the grave 117 where the left leg of the skeleton was bent at knee and foot was touching other ankle. The skeletons in graves 11 and 133 had rickety deformations of the legs.

The graves were oriented east - west and the deceased were buried with head in the west. The precise orientation of skeletons depending on the state of preservation was possible to establish in 49 cases. Only 10 skeletons had regular orientation, eight skeletons had deviation of 4° - 17° towards the south and even in 30 cases deviation was 2°-35° towards north but most of the graves had deviation between 5° and 20°. The greater or smaller deviation of longitudinal axis of the grave, i.e. skeleton from main orientation direction is considered as expected and is usually explained as the result of different position of the sun that is the period of the year when the deceased was buried. The only exception is grave 61, which was transversally buried in the Late Roman masonry tomb and hence oriented north - south with head of the deceased in the south.

The only find of animal bones comes from grave 133. Small fragmented pieces of the bones of pig and poultry were discovered in the thin layer of charcoal and ash about ten centimeters above the skeleton. At approximately same depth have been encountered scattered small fragments of human skull that most probably got there from the excavated earth in the process of filling in the grave. In contrast to the custom of placing pieces or complete animals intended for the dead on his trip to the other world these were most probably the remains of the ritual funeral feast.³²⁷

³²⁵ Минић, 1970, 239.

³²⁶ Марјановић-Вујовић, 1984, 63.

³²⁷ Вџарова, 1976, 412, 414; Минић, 1970, 239.

Another custom related to the funeral feast was ritual breaking of pottery vessels and their throwing in the burial pit before or during its filling in. This phenomenon was recorded in the graves 1, 34, 46, 78, 83, 98, 136 and 137. Similar examples are known from many necropolises during rather long time period in the Middle Ages.³²⁸

The ash and traces of carbonized wood have been registered in few more graves besides the grave 133. The scattered pieces of carbonized wood were found in graves 73, 104 and 112. The pottery vessels used as offerings and filled with charcoal were found in graves 14, 98 and 137. The smaller or larger pieces of carbonized wood have been found next to or above or under the skeletons in graves 11, 36, 37, 78, 98, 120 and 127. In the graves 98 and 127 the deceased were laid in the pits with scorched walls and with rather large layer of ash and carbonized wood at the bottom. The occurrence of carbonized wood that is the custom of fumigating and ritual cleaning of the burial pit by fire is known from many medieval necropolises throughout the Slavic territory.³²⁹ The ritual fires had been lit usually in the open hearths in the immediate vicinity of the grave and then only partially transferred in the grave. The area with ash and charcoal encountered in the southeast corner of trench F II (X) where one fragmented earring with a cone was found was probably the location of one such hearth. Similar hearths also with finds of various archaeological material are known from the necropolises in Bulgaria.³³⁰

The custom of placing eggs in the grave is rather frequent phenomenon at early Slavic and Avarian necropolises.³³¹ The broken eggshell was found in grave 73 next to the ceramic pot placed below the left foot of the skeleton.

The pottery vessels as grave offerings were discovered in ten graves. The vessels had been placed near the legs of the deceased - between the feet (grave 14), below left foot (graves 73 and 74), below the feet to the right (grave 83) to the left near the knees (graves 34 and 127), next to the right knee (grave 133), next to the right foot (grave 46) next to the right shinbone (graves 122 and 137). This pagan ritual of placing in the grave the vessels with food and drink intended for the deceased on his journey to the afterworld and practiced also by the Slavs remained as ritual for rather long time even after Christianization.³³² In contrast to the neighboring regions the finds of vessels as ritual offerings are rather rare at so far investigated medieval necropolises in Serbia with exception of the Vojvodina region.

The finds of snakes' skeletons found in graves 11, 24, 37, 73 and 120 as well as in a few Late Roman graves are not the trace of some special ritual but indicate that burial pits filled with loose soil were convenient habitation for this type of lizards.

The missing or dislocation of skeletal parts in some graves (1, 36, 47, 82, 115, 135) taking into account generally poor preservation of the osteological material could not be explained with certainty as the result of customary mutilation or of subsequent disturbance of the skeletons rather frequently recorded at some Slavic necropolises.³³³

³²⁸ Вържарова, 1976, 414; Belošević, 1980, 78-79; Манева, 2000, 29.

³²⁹ Dostal, 1966, 29; Belošević, 1980, 79; Вържарова, 1976, 412; Марјановић-Вујовић, 1984, 45.

³³⁰ Вържарова, 1976, 414.

³³¹ Vinski-Gasparini, Ercegović, 1958, 135-136; Jelovina, 1976, 75.

³³² Минић, 1978, 87-94, with literature.

³³³ Vinski-Gasparini, Ercegović, 1958, 133; Димитров, 1974, 72; Марјановић-Вујовић, 1984, 68-69.

The various finds were encountered in 38 out of 65 discovered and investigated graves (Plan 8, Table 1). The jewelry as most frequent kind of finds was discovered in 28 graves. Besides body ornaments the other types of finds - dress ornaments (buttons, buckle plating) weapons (knife, axe, arrowheads) tools and other objects for everyday use (plough-staff, knives, whetstone, steels, spindle whorls) have been encountered but in much smaller number. This suggests that there was a custom to bury the deceased with objects, which he used in his life and which had been his personal property.

Some jewelry pieces from certain graves could have also some additional meaning. Thus jewelry pieces - small number of glass beads and one bronze cast earring were also discovered on the skeleton of a man in grave 72. In contrast to the beads, which were found in the usual position - under the jawbone, the earring was discovered on the forehead. This position of the earring could be an additional confirmation of the opinion that similar individual finds of this type of jewelry in the male graves represent in the first place an amulet - object with specific protective power.³³⁴ Nevertheless it could be assumed that it was an offering deposited by some person closely related to the deceased.

Finger rings, which according to the hoop size could have been worn by an adult individual, were found in three child's graves. In the child's grave 36 the finger ring was on the left hand while finger rings in graves 1 and 34 were found high on the chest so it could be assumed that they had been suspended on the strings of glass beads. Two or more earrings were found besides finger rings and necklaces in all three graves. The lacing of finger rings for adults in child's graves although particularly conspicuous³³⁵ is in essence only the custom related also to all other types of jewelry, which mother or some close relative placed in child's graves.³³⁶

The orientation of burials in the east-west direction with usual small deviations and placing of the dead in the grave with head in the west (if we disregard position of skeleton in grave 61 oriented north-south) is the only consistently observed rule related to the Christian way of interment. All the other above mentioned observations about mode of interment and customs that reflect earlier pre-Christian concepts of the mortuary cult are the phenomena maintained for very long time, during the entire medieval period and according to the data from ethnographic material even until most recent times.

³³⁴ Марјановић-Вујовић, 1984, 69.

³³⁵ Манева, 2000, 33.

³³⁶ Вържарова, 1976, 414.

IV DATING AND ETHNIC PROVENANCE

The partial investigation and existing of only horizontal stratigraphy are two main limiting reasons, which along with absence of coins or any other chronologically distinctive material make in many ways the dating of the necropolis rather difficult. Nevertheless, abundance and diversity of grave goods, mode of interment and mortuary rituals offer rather solid base for establishing of its chronological framework.

For the problem of dating it is certainly important that at the Ravna necropolis had been buried Christian population but with strong pagan tradition conspicuous in the mortuary practice. This indicates that lower date limit of the necropolis should be established closer to the beginning of the process of Christianization. Taking into account that Bulgaria that controlled the area of eastern Serbia from the beginning of the 9th century officially accepted Christianity in 864 this date limit should be approximately established in the very end of the 9th century, i.e. in its last quarter.

The pottery specimens represent particularly significant kind of finds at the necropolis. The very fact that pottery vessels as ritual offerings or as traces of the funeral feast occur in about 22% of investigated graves is the proof for existence of strong pagan elements in the mortuary rituals. The assumption that just these graves could be earlier than others proved to be greatly justified. By distinguishing of the certain types of pottery vessels some other finds have been classified at the same time.

The pots of type I were discovered as offerings in three graves. 127 Such pot was an only find in the female grave. The child's grave 137 contained in addition to the pot only the string of glass beads. It should be mentioned that occurrence of similar necklaces in about twenty other instances was always accompanied with yet another type of jewelry. The personal accouterment (knife, steel, flint, whetstone and arrowhead) of the deceased was found in grave 122. Similar equipment but without whetstone and arrowhead was discovered in male grave 14 together with type IV pot. The pot of the same type comes also from grave 133 where a knife and two rather large three-barbed arrowheads were also found.

The grave 46 with offering of amphoroid flagon should be also added to these graves. From this grave with skeleton remains of a child originate also the finds considered usual for the warriors' graves (knife, axe and tool-amulet made of antler).

The pots of IIA type were offerings in children's graves 34 and 83 and pot of IIB type in a female grave 74. In grave 83 besides the pot there was also one bowl as offering. Many pieces of jewelry were found in each of these three graves. Partially preserved pots of type II come from the backfill of graves 78, 98 and 139 and the fragmented pot of type I was also found and in the last one. Except the grave 139 where pottery sherd was the only find other two graves contained the jewelry as well.

Six graves with the offerings consisting of pots of type I and IV, amphoroid flagon and other finds including weapons and personal accouterment of man (with only exception of one string of glass beads) most probably indicate prolonged existence of ancient non-Christian customs especially when burying of men is concerned. We must also underline their striking resemblance with grave associations from the bir-ritual necropolises in northwestern Bulgaria.³³⁷ These finds could generally be dated into the end of 9th i.e. transition from the 9th into the 10th century. It should also be emphasized that mentioned graves had not been particularly clustered but they occur within the entire investigated area of the necropolis.

Finds of complete or partially preserved type II pots in the graves of children and women in contrast to those with pottery of type I and IV are accompanied with relatively numerous finds of jewelry. It is obvious that pottery material as product of local workshops does not follow the frequency of changes and appearance of the jewelry, which is assumed to have been obtained as import.

The most of jewelry except few jewelry pieces like for instance the earring with two 'berries' (type VI) and separately cast pendant (type IX) from grave 74 or earring with cone from grave 129 (type III) that could be considered as isolated finds occur in its original form or as variants of basic type in many graves. It is conspicuous that types i.e. variants of one jewelry type occur in combination with certain types of other jewelry kind. Recurrence of some types of jewelry suggests that they were popular in the certain time intervals.

The finds of finger rings with engraved 'eyelets' on the rectangular head arranged as St. Andrew cross (type III) by the shape of a hoop and method of manufacture are very close to the finger rings of type IV with incised representations of also Christians symbols including rosette, pentagram and birds. Even though occurrence of these two types of finger rings is often considered contemporaneous when necropolis in Ravna is concerned there is certain chronological difference, that is type III finger rings could be considered slightly earlier.

It is interesting that in all three graves (1, 34, 71) finger rings with 'eyelets' are accompanied with earrings with one hanging 'berry' (type V/A, B, C) which according to the quoted analogies could be dated in the 9th and the first half of the 10th century. Of the same date is also one grape-like earring with pendant of four soldered granules (type II/A) also from grave 34 that is usually dated to somewhat earlier period (8th-9th century).

The earrings with four berries with hoop decorated with dense coils of wire (type VIII/A) were also found in the grave 138 along with earrings with one berry. They were also found in grave 98 but in combination with a necklace of glass beads and two finger rings-hoops (type I). Silver earrings with four berries from grave 63 are of the same date as the previous ones that is from the end of 9th and the first half of the 10th century.

³³⁷ Въжарова, 1976, 173-174.

Type IV/A-B earrings of the same date from grave 11 occur with band-like finger rings decorated with punctated zigzag line (type II), which occur in graves 1 and 71 together with earrings with one hanging berry (type V) and finger ring with engraved 'eyelets' (type III).

Finds from grave 73 including three grape-like bronze earrings (type II/B), band-like finger ring (type II) and ceramic beaker (type VIII) according to the discussed analogies and overlapping of individual dates within wide span from the 9th to the 12th century could be still dated in the middle and second half of the 10th century. The earring of type II/B was also found in the male grave 72.

Six graves (21, 47, 78, 109, 109A and 115) in the south section of the investigated segment of the necropolis according to the discovered finds represent the latest phase of interment with exception of grave 109A, which had no grave goods. These graves are characterized by uniform grave inventory exclusively of jewelry and dress ornaments: finger rings (type II), earrings (type II/C and VIII/C) and variously shaped buttons. All these finds could be individually dated within large time span from the end of 9th to the 10th-11th century.

The buttons, two of sheet bronze and one of glass with loop of iron wire are usually dated in the 9th-10th century. The earrings of type VIII/C and earrings of type II/C and cast buttons are according to the mentioned analogies most often dated in the 10th-11th century.

Finger rings of type IV are kind of jewelry with broadest chronological framework but in our case it should be most probably dated in the 10th century. The great resemblance with specimens from numerous sites in Bulgaria especially those dated by the coins from the end of 9th to the beginning of the 11th century³³⁸ suggests that they could have been produced in the same workshop centers.

On the basis of all stated facts these graves should be attributed to the second half of the 10th century but there is a possibility that some of them could have been buried at the very beginning of the 11th century.

Just when upper chronological limit of the necropolis is concerned we should pay attention to the finds of strings of glass beads. Their, it could be said, generally accepted dating in the 8th-10th century additionally indicates that it is justified to date the termination of the necropolis in the second half of the 10th and eventually the beginning of the 11th century. The strings consisting of beads similar in type and method of manufacture in spite the fact that they could be relatively frequent find at the 11th-12th century necropoles³³⁹ do not represent common denominator for almost all grave finds of jewelry as is the case at the Ravna necropolis.

The absence of finds of glass paste bracelets and bracelets of twisted bronze wire that are numerous finds at the 11th century sites in eastern Serbia and also in the Knjaževac region³⁴⁰ also supports the suggested dating of the necropolis. The bracelets have neither been encountered at other Slavic necropoles from the territory of Serbia dated into the 9th-10th century.³⁴¹

³³⁸ Дончева-Петкова, 1986, 166-167.

³³⁹ Марјановић-Вујовић, 1984, 74-77, with literature.

³⁴⁰ Јовановић, 1990, 198, 202-203.

³⁴¹ Ерсеговић-Павловић, Минић, 1986 (a), 352-353; cf. Ljubinković, 1980, 91.

The finger rings with expanded shoulders and conical or pyramidal head known from the sites in Macedonia and Serbia and dated in the final decades of the 10th and the beginning of the 12th century³⁴² are also missing from the Ravna necropolis.

Among parallels conspicuous for different types of grave finds besides those from geographically closer regions (Bulgaria, Macedonia) rather frequent are also those from somewhat more distant western parts of the Balkan peninsula but also from the territory of Moravia and the Middle Danube basin.

This phenomenon of maintaining of collective earlier tradition especially in the material culture although for relatively short period after the conquest of new areas must have been supported by newly established mutual contacts and influences greatly supported by trade.³⁴³ The importance of not only political but also economic contacts that Bulgaria established in the middle of the 9th century with at that time neighboring Great Moravia is rightfully emphasized. The role of intermediary between Byzantium and Great Moravia must have had strong impact on the intensity of trade, which was except by the Danube also running along 'Moravian route' that is the line of old Roman road: Vienna-Belgrade-Niš-Sofia-Plovdiv-Constantinople.³⁴⁴

In addition, more intensive manifestations of certain influences have often been the results of concrete historical events and resulting consequences. Thus, for instance, the emergence of some typical Moravian finds in the Serbian Danube valley is explained as a result of arrival of refugees from Great Moravia during and after the Hungarian conquest in the beginning of the 10th century.³⁴⁵

The presence of certain earring types at the Ravna necropolis could be related to the influences coming from the middle Danube basin. Among these types it is possible to distinguish those with discernible echo of the Avaro-Slavic symbiosis (type II/A, type III, type IV/A, B, type V/A, B, C, D) and others (type VIII/A) which associate to the contemporary jewelry production in Great Moravia or the earrings characteristic of Bjelo Brdo cultural circle (type II/B, C). In all three instances although more obvious in the latter two the influence of the Byzantine goldsmithery is evident. Same tradition but in the more direct way is conspicuous in the occurrence of finger rings with engraved 'eyelets' (type III) and variously incised representations (type IV) as well as in emergence of earrings with four hollow 'berries' but of more luxurious manufacture (type VIII/B, C).

The complete archaeological material clearly indicates the Slavic character of the population buried at the Ravna necropolis. The results of anthropological investigation of osteological material also confirm that it was in a certain way the Slavic population. However, the deficiency of these results is a consequence of the fact that necropolis was partially investigated and of poor preservation of discovered skeletons.

Comparison of the Ravna skeleton series with numerous other almost contemporaneous skeleton series from a wider area by using the biostatistic method resulted

³⁴² Јовановић, 1978, 81-82.

³⁴³ Јанковић, 1990, 49.

³⁴⁴ Ангелов, 1981, 348-349.

³⁴⁵ Јанковић, 1990, 36.

in occurrence of so-called significant value, coincidence, only in the case of two necropoles from Macedonia - Saint Erasmus near Ohrid and Radolište near Struga.

Despite the fact that material from these necropoles was unsystematically and insufficiently published and without absolutely clear stratigraphic and chronological differentiation of the interment horizons the resemblance to the material from Ravna is still conspicuous. This accordance of the finds is particularly discernible in the case of St. Erasmus necropolis near Ohrid (offerings of ceramic pots and amphoroid flagons, knives, steels, bone tool-amulet, jewelry).

From the territory of Macedonia are also relevant according to already quoted analogies for certain types of jewelry the partially investigated necropoles Bresto-Burlatica near Viničane (Veles)³⁴⁶ and Begov dab near Dulica (Kočane)³⁴⁷ where anthropological investigations have not been conducted.

The noticed similarities speaks to the certain degree in favor of an assumption that there was separate culture³⁴⁸ or at least certain higher degree of cultural unity in the area of present day central, east and south Serbia, west Bulgaria and larger part of Macedonia.

This interrelation of mentioned geographic area when material culture is concerned would be even more prominent after the establishing of Byzantine dominance in the beginning of the 11th century.

On the basis of anthropological analysis of osteological material of the later phase (9th-10th c.) of the necropolis St. Erasmus near Ohrid M. Stefančić came to the conclusion that it has most probably been the population originating from mixing of the Slavs with the native population.³⁴⁹ From the earlier interment horizon at this necropolis (7th-8th century) with population, which according to anthropological investigations did not reveal Old Slavic elements³⁵⁰ come numerous grave finds with characteristics of Komani culture, which included also the Slavic influences.³⁵¹

The insufficiently and also incompletely investigated necropoles of this period in Serbia as well as shortage of anthropological analysis of relatively numerous investigated necropoles in northwest Bulgaria do not offer the possibility for more comprehensive comparison and interrelation and hence for the time being the possibility for more reliable observing of the courses and duration of the process of Slavization in the studied area.

³⁴⁶ Ђоровић-Љубинковић, 1986, 133-136.

³⁴⁷ Mikulčić, Keramičiev, 1970, 161-165.

³⁴⁸ Јовановић, 1974, 533.

³⁴⁹ Štefančić, 1988, 75.

³⁵⁰ Ibid, 75.

³⁵¹ Маленко, 1985, 311.

V CONCLUSION

The importance of the discovery of medieval necropolis at site 'Slog' in Ravna near Knjaževac seems obvious even more so if we take into account that our knowledge about the material culture of the Slavs in the area of the eastern Serbia from their settling until the 9th-10th century was based so far mainly on single chance finds and on material from the few better investigated sites in the Iron Gates. Grave finds from this necropolis where the jewelry is predominant justify already noticed 'unity' of the material culture within very large Slavic territory but also certain specifics of the more limited cultural and geographic area. In spite the fact that the site was partially investigated and hence incompleteness of the collected data along with other inconveniences of more general character do not offer the possibility for more reliable and far-reaching conclusions, the very discovery of the Ravna necropolis confirms clearly enough already stated need and importance for investigating the Slavic settling in the eastern Serbia.³⁵² It is also indicated by more recent explanations of the process of Slavization of the areas to the south of the Danube. These explanations, however, event though considering the archaeological and anthropological material still remain without adequate archaeological arguments.³⁵³

Finally, expressing the doubt in the recent possibility for investigation of the remaining segment of the Ravna necropolis and also having in mind the situation at the site suspecting the appropriateness of the eventual investigations we think it to be more justified to direct our attention and investigations to discovering of contemporaneous medieval settlement. The systematic investigations undertaken so far within the walls of Roman fortification Timacum Minus as well as test trenching in the vicinity did not result in the discovery of the settlement contemporary with the necropolis. However, considering the small scope of the mentioned archaeological excavations the area of the fortification still seems as most promising site for locating of the settlement.

³⁵² Јанковић, 1997, 139.

³⁵³ Живковић, 2000, 136-143, 173-177.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Анамали 1971

Anamali S. Një varrezë e mesjetës së hershmenë Bukël të Miriditës, *Iliria I*, Tirane, 1971, 209-225.

Анамали, Spahiu 1980

S. Anamali, H. Spahiu, Varreza arbërore e Krujës, *Iliria 9-10*, Tirane, 1980, 47-103.

Ангелов 1981

Д. Ангелов, Обществено-икономическо развитие на българската държава, *История на България*, том 2 /ред. Д. Ангелов/ София, 1981, 339-352.

Бајаловић-Хаџи-Пешић 1984

М. Бајаловић-Хаџи-Пешић, Накит VIII-XVIII века у Музеју града Београда, Београд, 1984.

Бајаловић-Хаџи-Пешић 1997

М. Бајаловић -Хаџи-Пешић, Налази византијске керамике XI-XIII века на подручју Србије, *Зборник радова Византолошког института XXXVI*, Београд, 1997, 139-154.

Bàlint 1991

Csanàd Bàlint, *Südungarn im 10. Jarundert*, Budapest, 1991.

Barnea 1967

I. Barnea, Podoabe de metal, in: *Dinogecia I*, Bucuresti, 1967, 277-302.

Belošević 1962

J. Belošević, Slovenska keramika iz ranosrednjovekovne nekropole "Materiza" kraj Nina, *Diadora*, sv. 2, 1960-1961, Zadar 1962, 237-249.

Belošević 1980

J. Belošević, *Materijalna kultura Hrvata od VII do IX stoljeća*, Zagreb, 1980.

Безбородов 1959

М.А. Безбородов, Технология производства стеклянных бус в древности, *Очерки по истории русской деревни X-XIII в.в.*, (ред. Б.А. Рibaков), Москва, 1959, 225-232.

Бикић 1997

В. Бикић, Средњовековна трпезна керамика из Гамзиграда: порекло и радионице, у: *Археологија источне Србије* (уред. М. Лазић), Београд, 1997, 319-328.

Битракова Грозданова 1989

В. Битракова Грозданова, Ископувањата на Голем град од 1981-1986 година, *Macedonia acta archaeologica*, 10/1985-1986, Скопје, 1989, 101-133.

Ђирковић 1981

С. Ђирковић, Образовање српске државе у: *Историја српског народа*, књ. I, Београд, 1981, 141-155.

Ђирковић 1981

С. Ђирковић, Србија између Византијског царства и Бугарске у: *Историја српског народа*, књ. I, Београд, 1981, 156-169.

Ђоровић-Љубинковић 1951

М. Ђоровић-Љубинковић, Метални накит белобрдског типа, *Старинар*, н.с. //, Београд, 1951, 21-55.

Ђоровић-Љубинковић 1958

М. Ђоровић-Љубинковић, Прокупачки налаз српског средњовековног накита, *Зборник радова Народног музеја I*, Београд, 1958, 145-160.

Ђоровић-Љубинковић 1986

М. Ђоровић-Љубинковић, Виничани, in: *Зборник посветен на Бошко Бабић*, Прилеп, 1986, 133-137.

Чангова 1962

Ї. Чангова, Средновековни орђија на труда в България, *Известия на Археологическия институт XXV*, София, 1962, 19-55.

Чангова 1992

Ї. Чангова, Крепостта Перник VIII-XIV в, Перник, том III, Софија, 1992.

Čilinská 1966

Z. Čilinská, *Slawisches Gräberfeld in Nové Zámky*, Bratislava, 1966.

Čilinská 1973

Z. Čilinská, *Frühmittelalterliches Gräberfeld in Želovce*, Bratislava, 1973.

Demo 1996

Ž. Demo, *Vukovar-Lijeva bara*, katalog izložbe, Zagreb, 1996.

Деопик 1961

В.Б. Деопик, Классификация бус Юго-восточной Европы VI-IX в. в., *Советская археология 3*, Москва, 1961, 202-232.

Diaconu 1972

P. Diaconu, Obiect de podoabă, in: *Păcuiul lui Soare I*, Bucuresti 1972, 137-162.

Diaconu 1972 (a)

P. Diaconu, Quelques considérations sur les briquets de Pacuiul lui Soare, *Dacia*, n.s. tome XVI, Bucuresti 1972, pp 317-323.

Dimitrijević 1966

D. Dimitrijević, Der Fund von Zemun Polje im lichte der spätaawarenzeitlichen Problematik, *Archaeologia Jugoslavica VII*, Beograd, 1966, 53-76.

Димитров 1974

Д. И. Димитров, Погребалният обред при раннобългарските некрополи във Варненско (VIII-X в.), *Известия на археологическия институт XXXIV*, София, 1974, 51-94.

Дончева-Петкова 1977

Л. Дончева-Петкова, Българска Битова керамика през ранното средновековие (втората половина на VI - края на X в.), София, 1977.

Дончева-Петкова 1986

Л. Дончева-Петкова, Селище от времето на Първото българско царство при с. Одърци, толбухински окръг, у: *Зборник посветен на Бошко Бабиќ*, Прилеп, 1986, 165-168.

Dostál 1966

V. Dostál, *Slovanská pohřebiště ze střední doby hradištní na Morave*, Praha, 1966.

Eisner 1952

J. Eisner, *Devínska Nová Ves. Slovanské pohřebiště*, Bratislava, 1952.

Ercegović 1958

S. Ercegović, Neobjavljeni grobni nalazi iz Bjelog Brda, *Starohrvatska prosvjeta* 6, Zagreb, 1958, 165-187.

Ерцеговић-Павловић 1968

С. Ерцеговић-Павловић, Гроздолике византијске наушнице у Србији, *Старинар*, н.с. XVIII/1967, Београд, 1968, 83-90.

Ерцеговић-Павловић 1977

С. Ерцеговић-Павловић, Средњовековна некропола у Нишу, *Старинар*, н.с. XXVIII/1976, Београд, 1977. 83-100.

Ercegović-Pavlović 1980

S. Ercegović-Pavlović, Les nécropoles romaines et médiévales de Mačvanska Mitrovica, *Sirmium XII*, Beograd, 1980, 1-75.

Ercegović-Pavlović, Minić 1986

S. Ercegović-Pavlović, D. Minić, Site d'habitation médiéval à Velesnica - fouilles de 1981, *Ђердапске свеске III*, Београд, 1986, 289-301.

Ercegović-Pavlović, Minić 1986 (a)

Ercegović-Pavlović S. D. Minić, Le site d'habitation et la nécropole de Pozajmište, *Ђердапске свеске III*, Београд, 1986, 346-361.

Евтимова 1992

Е. Евтимова, Средновековни пръстени от Мишевско, Кърджалииско, *Годишник на националния археологически музеи VIII*, София, 1992, 299-307.

Фехнер 1959

М.В. Фехнер, К вопросу об экономических связях древнерусской деревни, in: *Очерки по истории русской деревни X-XIII в.в.* (ред. Б.А. Рибакон), Москва, 1959, 149-224.

Fekeža 1989

L. Fekeža, Keramičke posude u grobovima ranoslovenskog perioda ranog srednjeg veka na teritoriji Bosne i Hercegovine, *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja*, N.S, sv. 44, arheologija, Sarajevo, 1989, 209-231.

Fiedler 1992

Uwe Fiedler, Studien zu Gräberfeldern des 6. bis 9. Jahrhunderts an der unteren Donau, 1-2, Bonn, 1992.

Флерова 1996

В. Е. Флерова, Домашние промыслы в Саркеле -Белой Веже, у: *Культур Евразийских степей второй половины I тысячелетия н. з.* (ред. Д. А. Сташенков), Самара, 1996, 277-332.

Garam 1995

Eva Garam, *Das awarenzeitliche Gräberfeld von Tiszafüred*, Budapest, 1995.

Гарашанин, Васић, Марјановић-Вујовић 1984

М. Гарашанин, М.Р. Васић, Г. Марјановић-Вујовић, Трајанов мост - Castrum Pontes, *Ђердапске свеске II*, Београд, 1984, 25-84.

Григоров 1999

В. Григоров, Обеците в старобългарската култура на север от Дунав, *Археология*, кн. 3-4, София, 1999, 21-42.

Јанковић 1974

Ђ. Јанковић, Srednjovekovna грнчарија donjeg srpskog Podunavlja, *Balkanoslavica 3*, Београд 1974, 89-119.

Јанковић 1983

Ђ. Јанковић, Словенски град, у: *Гамзиград - касноантички царски дворца*, каталог галерије САНУ 45, Београд, 1983, 142-160.

Јанковић 1986

Ђ. Јанковић, Le site d'habitation médiéval Kula près du village Mihajlovac, *Ђердапске свеске III*, Београд, 1986, 443-446.

Јанковић 1997

Ђ. Јанковић, Словени у источној Србији у VI и VII столећу, у: *Археологија источне Србије* (уред. М. Лазић), Београд, 1997, 133-149.

Јанковић 1974 (а)

М. Јанковић, The ceramic ware of the Lower-Danube Basin culture in 9th-11th century in the territory of Тимошка Крајина, *Balkanoslavica 3*, Београд, 1974, 75-87.

Јанковић 1981

М. Јанковић, Средњовековно насеље на Великом Градцу у X-XI веку, Београд, 1981.

Јанковић 1983 (а)

М. Јанковић, Неки подаци о изради предмета од обојених метала на Кључу Дунава у IX-XI веку, *Зборник Народног музеја XI, археологија*, Београд, 1983, 99-118.

Јанковић 1984

М. Јанковић, Археолошка истраживања у манастиру Трноши, *Саопштења XVI*, Београд, 1984, 141-170.

Јанковић 1990

М. и Ђ. Јанковић, Словени у југословенском Подунављу, Београд, 1990.

Јеловина 1976

Д. Јеловина, *Starohrvatske nekropole*, Split, 1976.

Јовановић, Кораћ, Јанковић 1986

А. Јовановић, М. Кораћ, Ђ. Јанковић, L'embouchure de la vivière Slatinska reka, *Ђердапске свеске III*, Београд, 1986, 378-400.

Јовановић 1990

С. Јовановић, Средњовековна насеља и некрополе од IX до XIII века у књажевачком крају, *Гласник Српског археолошког друштва 6*, Београд, 1990, 196-207.

Јовановић 1997

С. Јовановић, Средњовековна некропола на Гамзиграду, у: *Уздарје Драгославу Срејовићу*, Београд, 1997, 503-509.

Јовановић 1997 (а)

С. Јовановић, Средњовековне некрополе од IX до XV века на територији Горњег Тимока, у: *Археологија источне Србије* (уред. М. Лазић), Београд, 1997, 303-311.

Јовановић 2000

С. Јовановић, Ромулијана - срењовековна некропола испред источне капије, *Развитак*, 203-204, Зајечар, 2000, 105-124.

Јовановић 1974

В. С. Јовановић, *Словенске некрополе у Србији, Македонији и Бугарској*, Рукопис докторске дисертације, Београд, 1974.

Јовановић 1978

В. С. Јовановић, Прилог проучавању средњовековног прстења у СР Србији и СР Македонији, *Годишњак града Београда XVI*, Београд, 1978, 67-85.

Јовановић 1986

В. Јовановић, Umetnost ranog srednjeg veka u Bosni i Hercegovini, in: *Rani srednji vek, Umetnost na tlu Jugoslavije*, 1986, 74-82.

Јовановић, Vuksanović 1981

В. Јовановић, Лј. Vuksanović, Maticane - nécropole sud-slave de X^e et XI^e siècle, *Inventaria archaeologica*, fasc. 25, Београд, 1981.

Јухас 1985

П. Јухас, *Турко -българи и Маджари*, София, 1985.

Корошес 1974

Р. Корошес, Prilog o nekim oblicima ranosrednjovekovne slavenske keramike sa slovenačkih nalazišta, *Balkanoslavica 3*, Београд, 1974, 13-25.

Ковачевић 1949

J. Ковачевић, Словенске и српске старине у Винчи крај Београда и манастир Винча, *Музеји 3-4*, Београд, 1949, 114-128.

Крунић 1997

С. Крунић, Мерни, медицински, козметички и други инструменти, у: *Античка бронза Сингидунума*, Београд, 1997, 233-260.

Kurnatowska 1980

Z. Kurnatowska, Osadnictwo wczesnosredniowieczne, in: *Styrmien nad Jantra (Bulgaria) badania archeologiczne w latach 1961-1964, 1967-1968*, (red. Witold Hensel), Wrocław, 1980.

Љубинковић 1971

M. Љубинковић, Nalazi u Korintu i slovenska arheologija X-XII veka, *I Medzynarodnowy Kongres Arheologii Slowianskiej*, Bratislava, 1971, 454-467.

Љубинковић 1980

M. Љубинковић, Ka precizniem datiranju starijeg nakita na Balkanu, *Gunjačin zbornik*, Zagreb 1980, 87-96.

Манева 1988

Е. Манева, Средновековно огнило - секало од Хераклеја, *Зборник на трудови 9*, Битола, 1988, 47-50.

Манева 1992

Е. Манева, *Средновековен накит од Македонија*, Скопје, 1992.

Манева 2000

Е. Манева, *Средновековна некропола Пепелиште*, Скопје, 2000.

Маленко 1985

В. Маленко, Раносредновековна материјална култура во Охрид и Охридско, у: *Охрид и Охридско низ историјата*, кн. I, Скопје, 1985, 269-339.

Манојловић-Николић 1996

В. Манојловић-Николић, Средновековни гроб из Ћуприје, *Гласник Српског археолошког друштва 11*, Београд 1996, 165-168.

Манова 1969

Е. Манева, Средновековен некропол крај Златоград, *Родопски зборник 2*, 1969.

Марјановић-Вујовић 1982

Г. Марјановић-Вујовић, Накит средњовековних некропола у Србији од IX до краја XII века, у: *Накит на тлу Србије из средњовековних некропола од IX-XV века*, каталог изложбе, Београд, 1982, 7-13.

Марјановић-Вујовић 1984

Г. Марјановић-Вујовић, *Трњане - српска некропола (крај XI - почетак XIII века)*, Београд, 1984.

Марјановић-Вујовић 1986

Г. Марјановић-Вујовић, *Вајуга - Pesak, Ђердапске свеске III*, Београд 1986, 184-222.

Марјановић-Вујовић 1987

Г. Марјановић-Вујовић, Прилог проучавању стратиграфије раносредњовековних слојева унутар античког Pontesa, *Ђердапске свеске IV*, Београд 1987, 117-126.

Марјановић-Вујовић 1987(а)

Г. Марјановић-Вујовић, Pontes - Трајанов мост, средњовековна остава В, *Ђердапске свеске IV*, Београд 1987, 135-142.

Марјановић-Вујовић 1990

Г. Марјановић-Вујовић, Раносредњовековна некропола на Доњем граду београдске тврђаве, *Годишњак града Београда*, кн. XXXVI - 1989, Београд, 1990, 17-46.

Маšov 1979

S. Mašov, La nécropole médiévale près du village Gradešnica, dep. de Vraca, *Известия на Археологическия институт*, XXXV, Софиа, 1979, 31-47.

Микулчић, Керамитчиев 1972

I. Mikulčić, A. Keramitčiev, Neki novi oblici ranog slovenskog nakita u Makedoniji, *Materijali IX*, Beograd 1972, 161-171.

Миланова 1993

Оља Миланова, Гвоздовидните обици и технијат ареал на разпространение в Бялгарските земи през IX-XI в., *Годишник на Националниј археологически музеи*, IX, Софиа, 1993, 125-134.

Милчев 1963

А. Милчев, Раносредновековни българи накити и крџстове енколпиони от Северозападна България, *Археологиџ*, год. V, кн. 3, Софиа 1963, 22-37.

Миленковић 1996

М. Миленковић, Прстење Браничевске области из Народног музеја у Пожаревцу, *Viminacium 10*, Пожаревац, 1996, 125-150.

Miletić 1967

N. Miletić, Slovenska nekropola u Gomjenici kod Prijedora, *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja*, n.s., sv. XXI-XXII/1966-1967, arheologija, Sarajevo, 1967, 81-153.

Miletić 1980

N. Miletić, Slovenska nekropola u Mahovljanima kod Banjaluke, *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja*, n.s., sv. XXXIV/1979, arheologija, Sarajevo 1980, 137-182.

Miletić 1989

N. Miletić, Ranoslovenske nekropole Bosni i Hercegovini - komparativna razmatranja, *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja*, n.s., sv. 44, arheologija, Sarajevo 1989, 175-200.

Минић 1969

Д. Минић, Најновија проучавања етничке припадности носилаца белобрдске културе, *Старинар*, н. с., XIX/1968, Београд, 1969, 165-174

Минић 1970

Д. Минић, Средњовековна некропола на Великом Градцу код Доњег Милановца, *Старинар*, н. с. XX/1969, Београд, 1970, 233-247

Минић 1978

Д. Минић, Керамичке посуде као гробни прилози на средњовековним некрополама у Србији, *Годишњак града Београда*, књ. XXV, Београд, 1978, 87-94.

Mitrea 1988

B. Mitrea, La nécropole birituelle de Sultana - résultats et problèmes, *Dacia*, n.s. XXXII, Bucarest, 1988, p. 91-139.

Mitrea 1989

B. Mitrea, Das Gräberfeld aus dem VIII Jahrhundert von Izvoru, Jud. Giurgiu, *Dacia*, n.s., XXXIII, 1-2, Bucarest, 1989, p. 145-219.

Нидерле 1954

Л. Нидерле, *Словенске старине*, Нови Сад, 1954.

Петровић 1965

Д. Петровић, Средњовековна некропола на Донићком брду (Градац код Крагујевца), *Старинар*, н.с. XIII-XIV/1962-1963, Београд, 1965, 275-292.

Петровић, Јовановић 1997

П. Петровић, С. Јовановић, *Културно благо књажевачког краја*, археологија, Београд, 1997.

Поповић 1988

И. Поповић, *Античко оруђе од гвожђа*, Београд, 1988.

Поповић 1999

М. Поповић, *Тврђава Рас*, Београд, 1999.

Поповић, Мркобрад 1986

М. Поповић, D. Mrkobrad, Prospection par sondage de la localité Ljubićevec - Obala, *Ђердапске свеске III*, Београд, 1986, 308-328.

Poulik 1948

J. Poulik, *Staroslovanská Morava*, Praha, 1948.

Pribaković 1966

D. Pribaković, Prilog hronologiji naoružanja Slovena u VI i VII veku, *Vesnik Vojnog muzeja 11-12*, Beograd, 1966, 24-57.

Prendi 1980

F. Prendi, Një varrezë kulturës arbërore në Lezhë, *Iliria 9-10*, Tiranë, 1980, 123-170.

Prodanović, Zotović 1964

Lj. Prodanović, Lj. Zotović, Mihajlovac - antičko utvrđenje, *Arheološki pregled 6*, Beograd, 1964, 55-57.

Spahiu 1971

H. Spahiu, Gjetje të vjetra nga varreza mesjetare e Kalasë së Dalmaces, *Iliria 1*, Tiranë, 1971, 227-262.

Spahiu 1980

H. Spahiu, Varreza arbërore e Kalasë së Dalmaces, *Iliria 9-10*, Tiranë, 1980, 23-46.

Станчев 1985

Д. Станчев, Ранносредновековен некропол до с. Батин, Русенски окръг, *Годишник на музеите от Северна България XI*, София, 1985, 45-53.

Станојев 1989

Н. Станојев, *Некрополе X-XV века у Војводини*, Нови Сад, 1989.

Стојић 1998

М. Стојић, Нови налази врхова бронзаних стрелица скитског типа у Србији јужно од Саве и Дунава, *Зборник радова Народног музеја*, XXVIII, Чачак, 1998, 5-10.

Štefančić 1988

М. Štefančić, Ranosrednjovekovni skeleti nekropole Sv. Erazmo kod Ohrida, *Etnoantropološki problemi*, knj. 5, Beograd, 1988.

Щапова 1962

Ю. Л. Щапова, О происхождении неко торых типов древнерусских бус, *Совјетская археология*, Москва, 1962, 81-96.

Томовић 1986

М. Томовић, Mihajlovac - "Blato", Une forteresse de la basse antiquité, *Бердапске свеске III*, Београд, 1986. 404-431.

Торору, Stoica 1972

О. Tororu, O. Stoica, La nécropole préféodale d'Obrîsia-Oli (Note préliminaire), *Dacia*, n.s., tome XVI, Bucarest, 1972, pp. 163-188.

Валиулина 1996

С. И. Валиулина. Химико-технологическая характеристика стеклянных бус Больше-Тарханского и Больше-Тиганского могильников, у: *Культуры Евразийских степей второй половины I тысячелетия н.э.*, Самара, 1996. 134-147.

Vána 1954

Z. Vána, Mad'ari a Slovan ve svetle archeologických nálezu X-XII století, *Slovenská archeologia*, II, Bratislava, 1954, 51-97.

Vinski-Gasparini, Ercegović 1958

К. Vinski-Gasparini, S. Ercegović, Ranosrednjovekovno groblje u Brodskom Drenovcu, *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu*, treće serije I, Zagreb, 1958, 129-161.

Vinski 1970

Z. Vinski, O postojanju radionica nakita starohrvatskog doba u Sisku, *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu*, ser. III, sv. IV, Zagreb 1970, 45-92.

Въжарова 1965

Ж. Н. Въжарова, *Славянски и славянобългарски селища в българске земи от края на VI-IX век*, София, 1965.

Važarova 1975

Ž. Važarova, Zum problem der Glasproduktion im mittelalterlichen Bulgarien (8-10 Jh), u: *Средњовековно стакло на Балкану (V-XV век)*, Београд, 1975, 115-121.

Въжарова 1976

Ж.Н. Въжарова, *Славяни и Прабългари* (по данни на некрополите от VI - XI века на територията на България), София 1976.

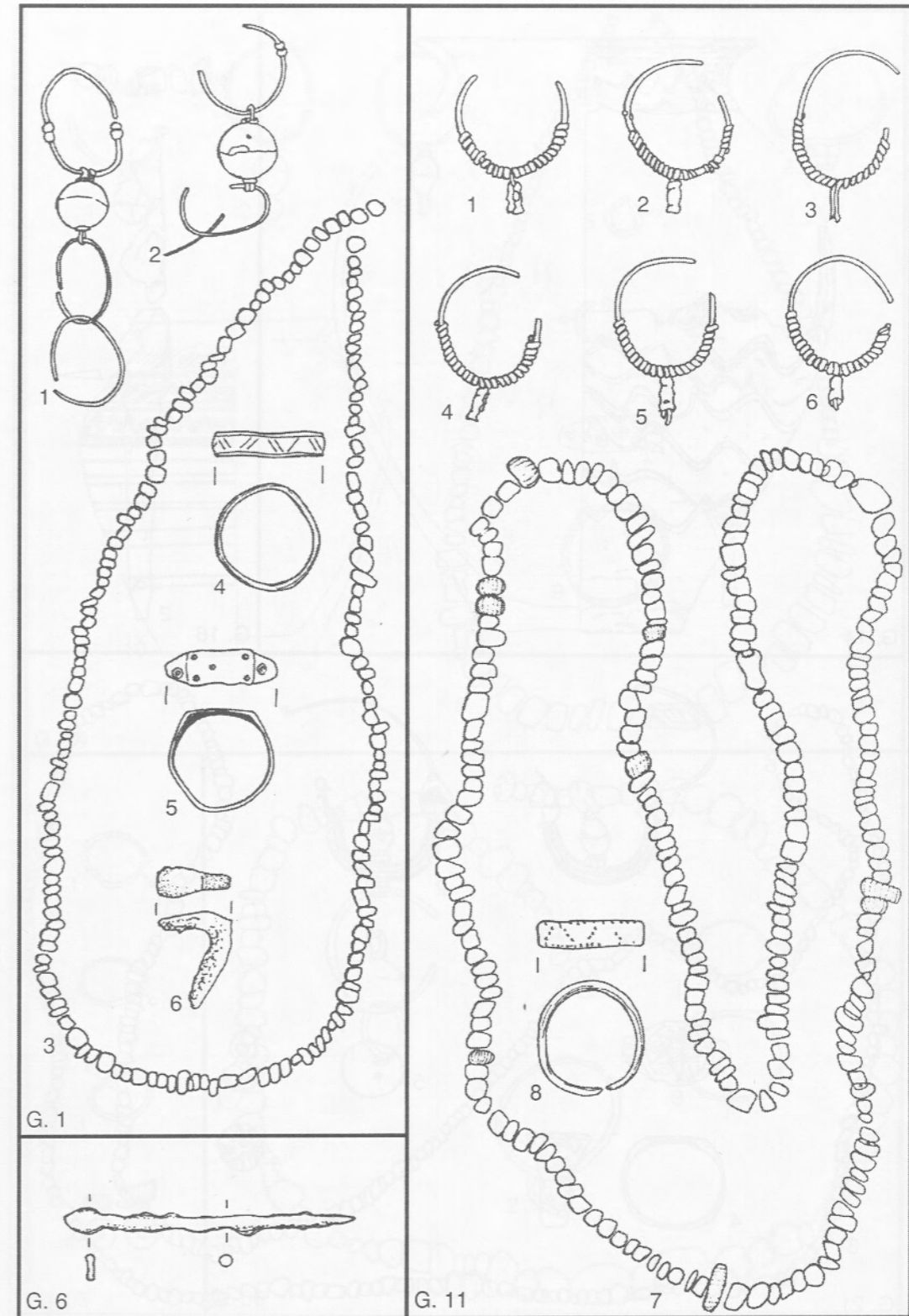
Žeravica 1986

Z. Žeravica, Ranoslovenska nekropola Bagruša u Petoševcima kod Laktaša, *Glasnik Zemaljakog muzeja* (arheologija), n.s., sv. 40/41, 1985/1986, Sarajevo, 1986, 129-209.

Živković 2000

T. Živković, *Sloveni i Romeji*, Beograd, 2000.

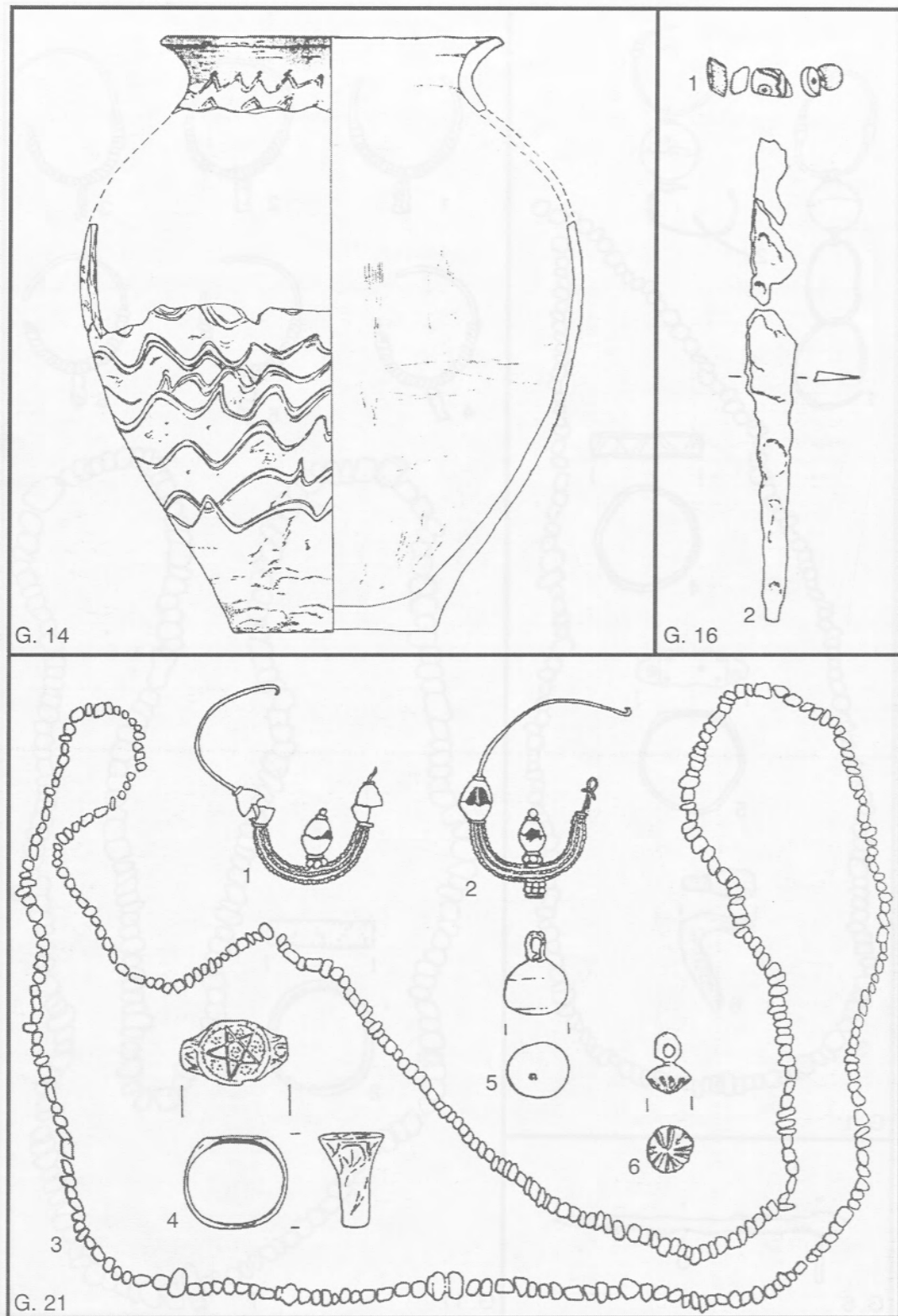




Findings from burials Nos 1, 6 and 11
 Находи из гробова 1, 6 и 11.

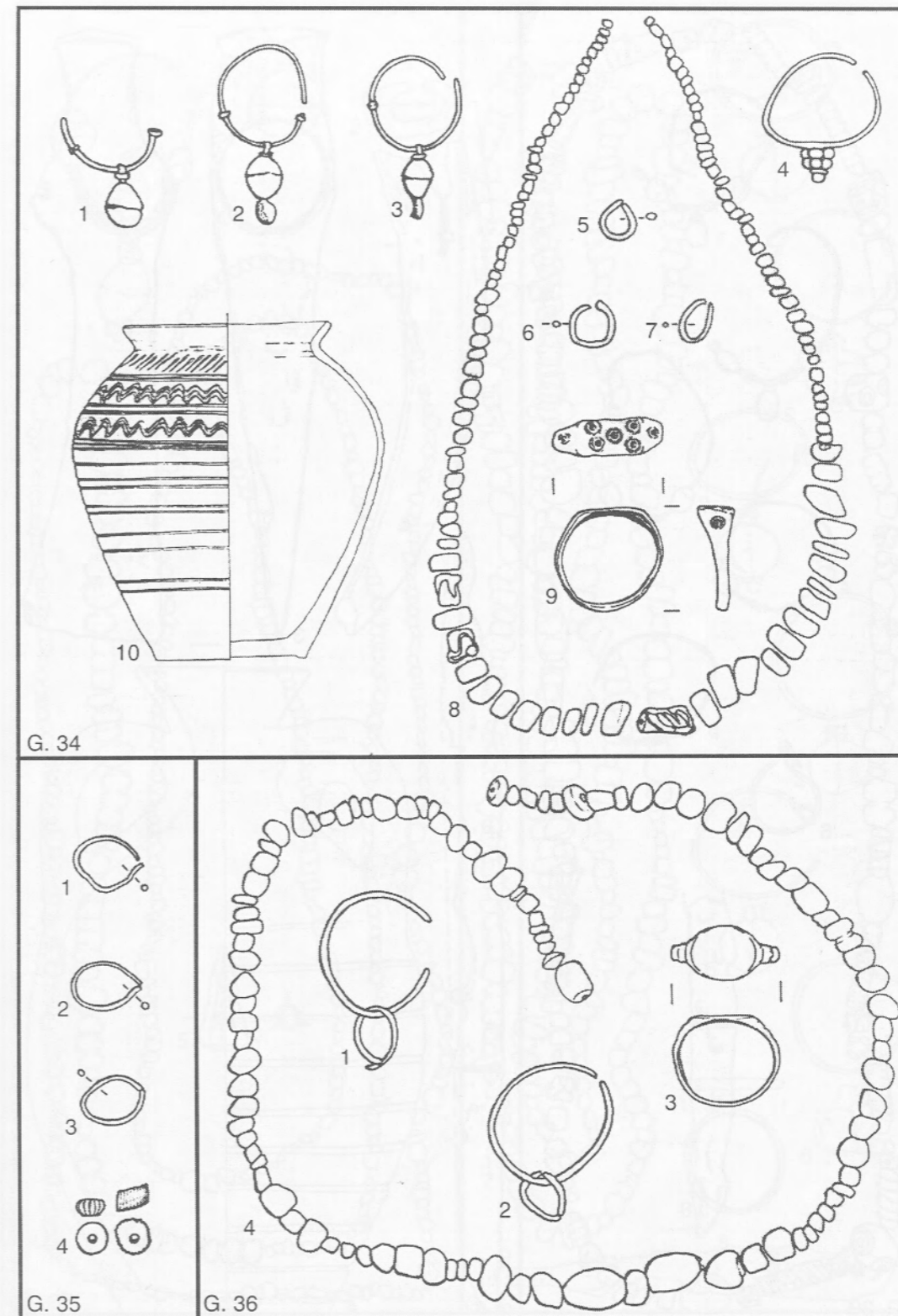
1972
 1975
 1976
 1977
 1978
 1979
 1980
 1981
 1982
 1983
 1984
 1985
 1986
 1987
 1988
 1989
 1990
 1991
 1992
 1993
 1994
 1995
 1996
 1997
 1998
 1999
 2000
 2001
 2002
 2003
 2004
 2005
 2006
 2007
 2008
 2009
 2010
 2011
 2012
 2013
 2014
 2015
 2016
 2017
 2018
 2019
 2020
 2021
 2022
 2023
 2024
 2025

Pl. II



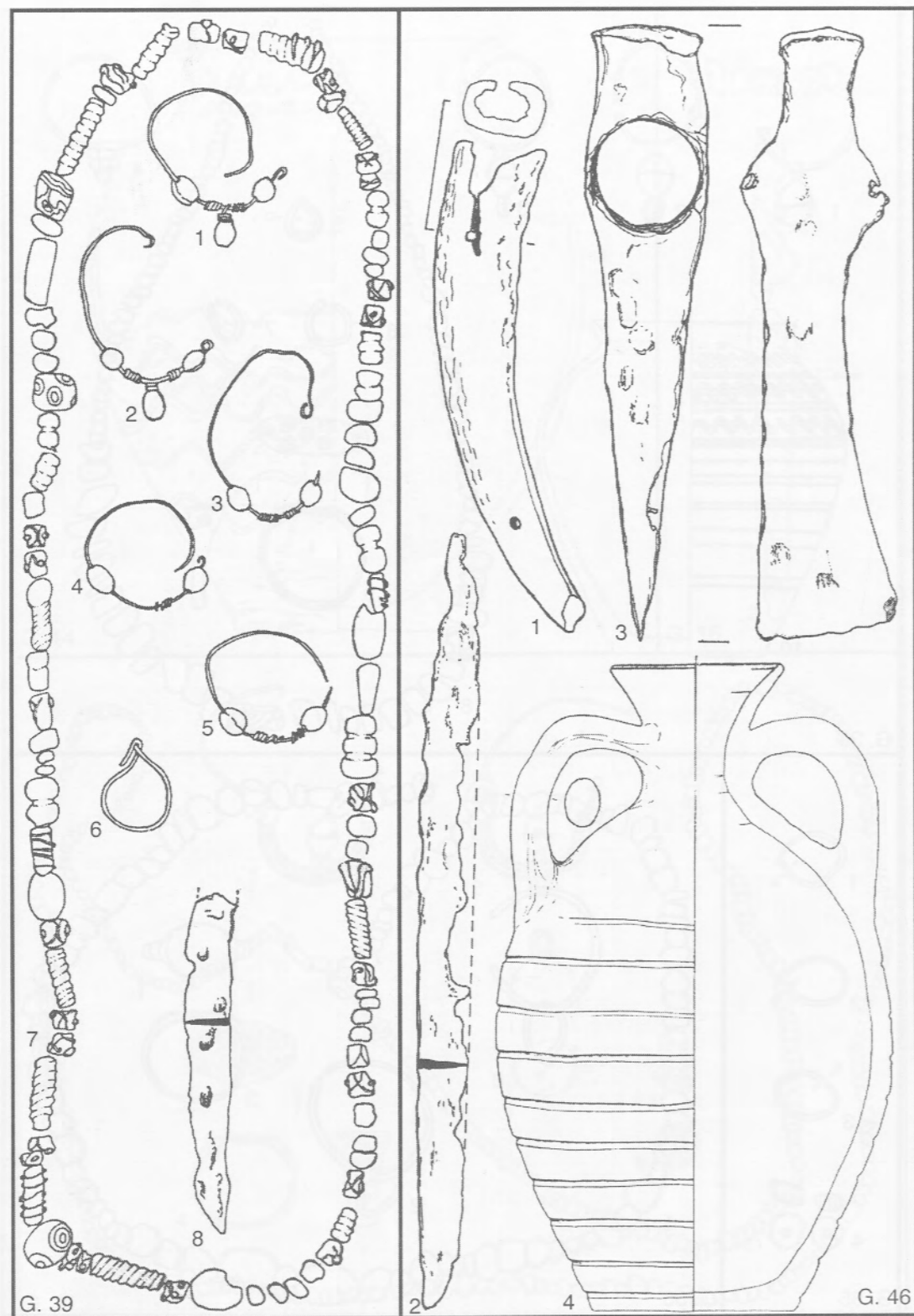
Findings from burials Nos 14, 16 and 21
Налази из гробова 14, 16 и 21.

Pl. III



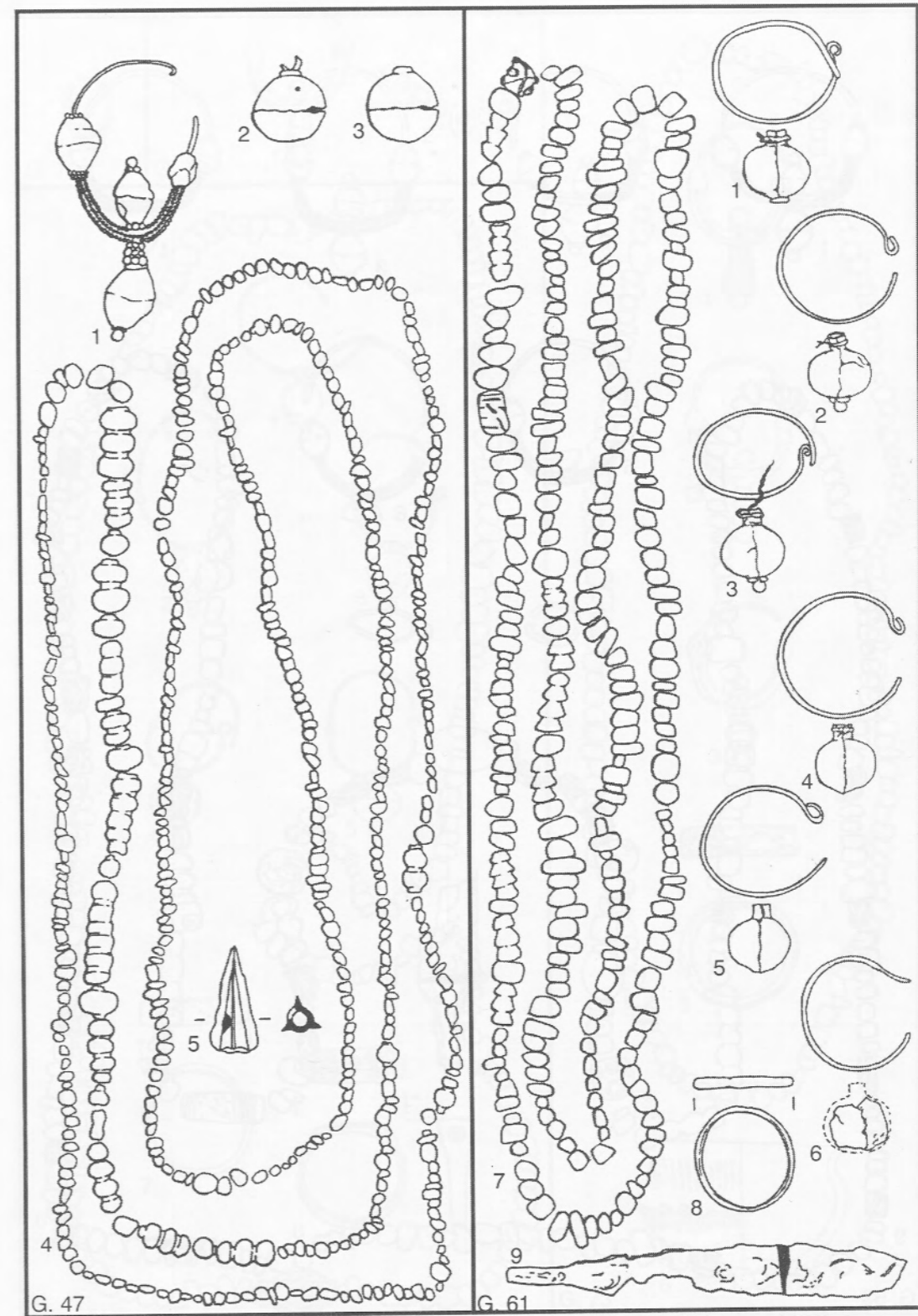
Findings from burials Nos 34, 35 and 36
Налази из гробова 34, 35 и 36.

PI. IV



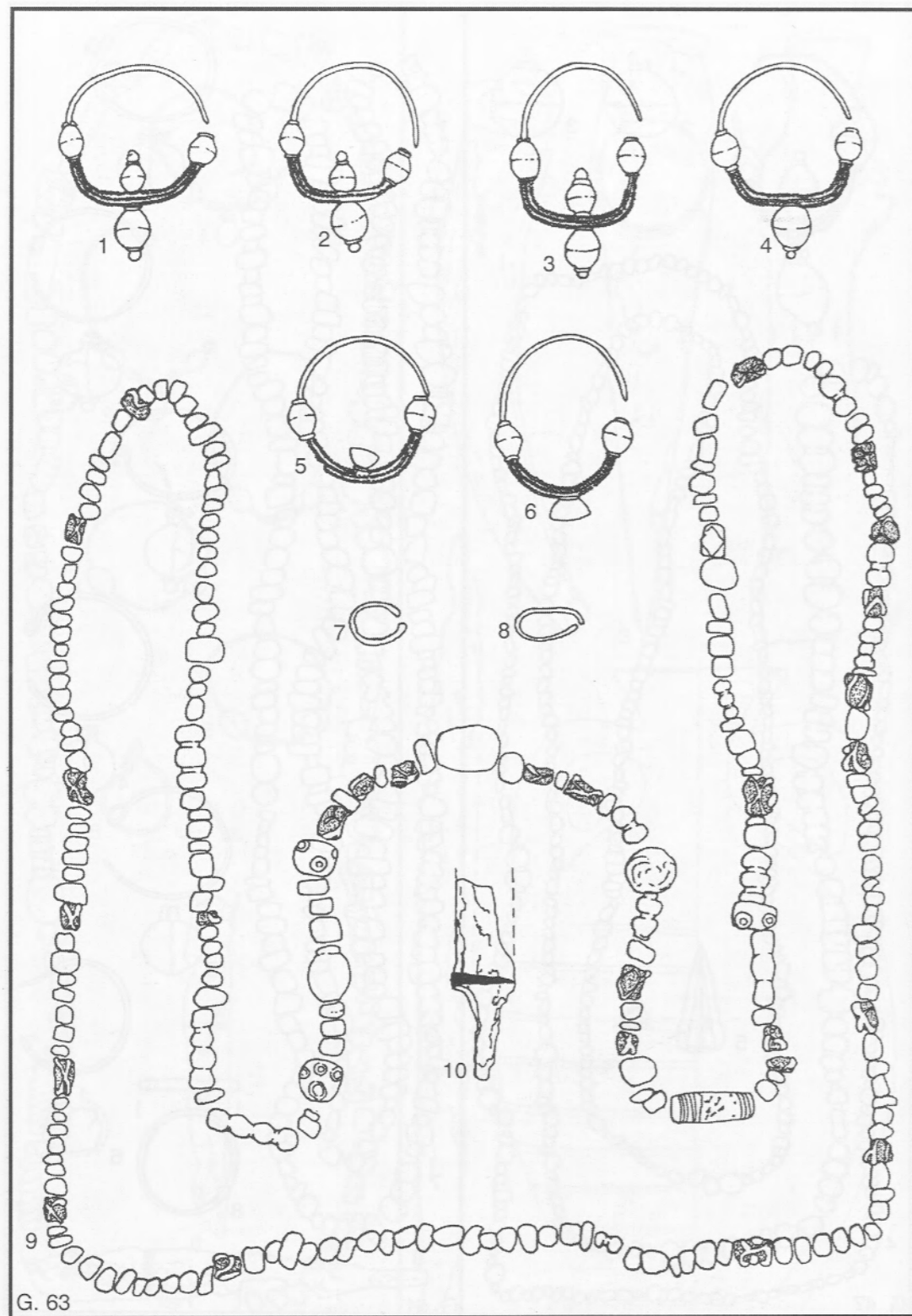
Findings from burials Nos 39 and 46
Налази из гробова 39 и 46.

PI. V



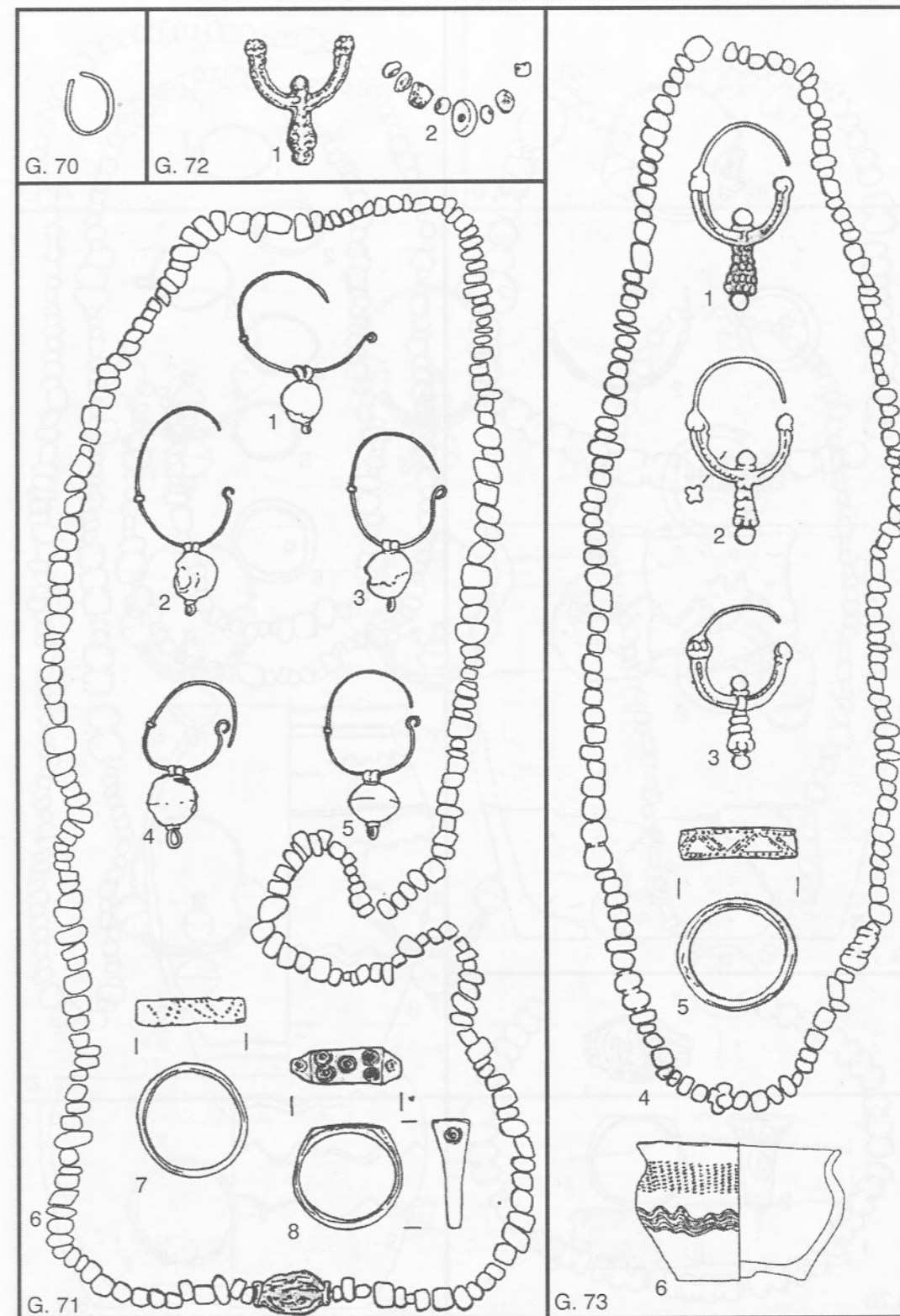
Findings from burials Nos 47 and 61
Налази из гробова 47 и 61.

PI. VI



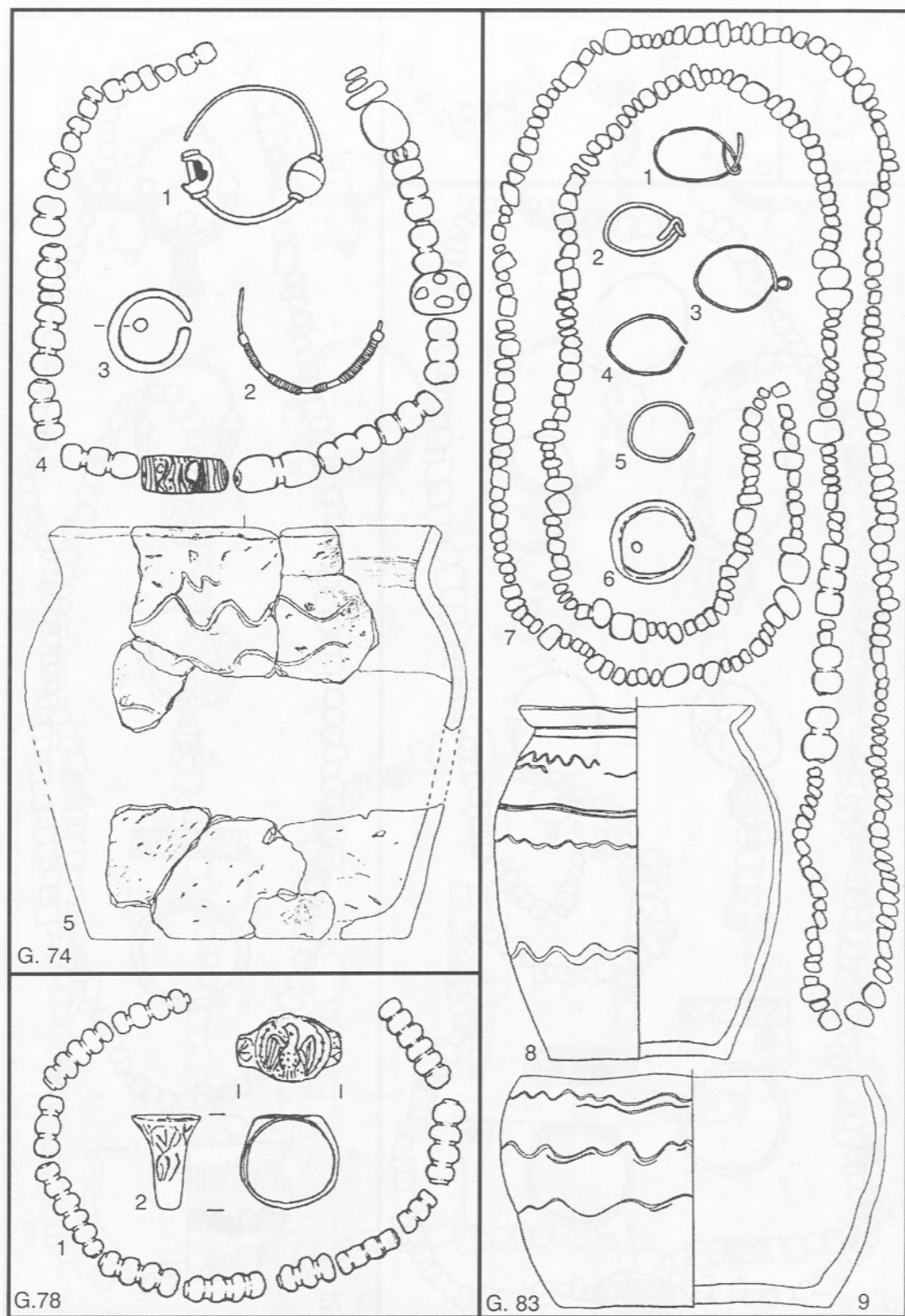
Findings from burial No 63
Налази из гроба 63.

PI. VII



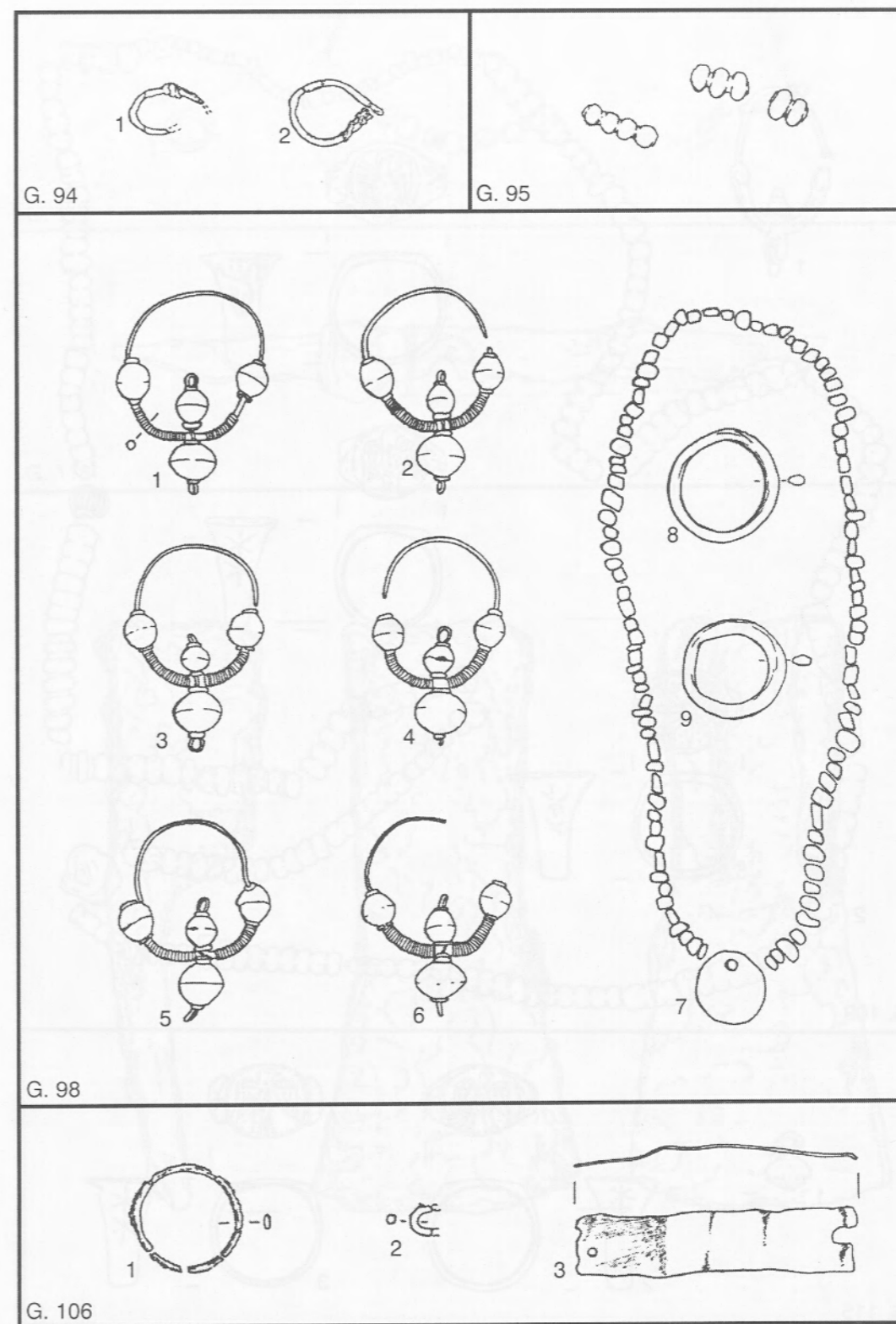
Findings from burials Nos 70, 71, 72 and 73
Налази из гробова 70, 71, 72 и 73.

Pl. VIII



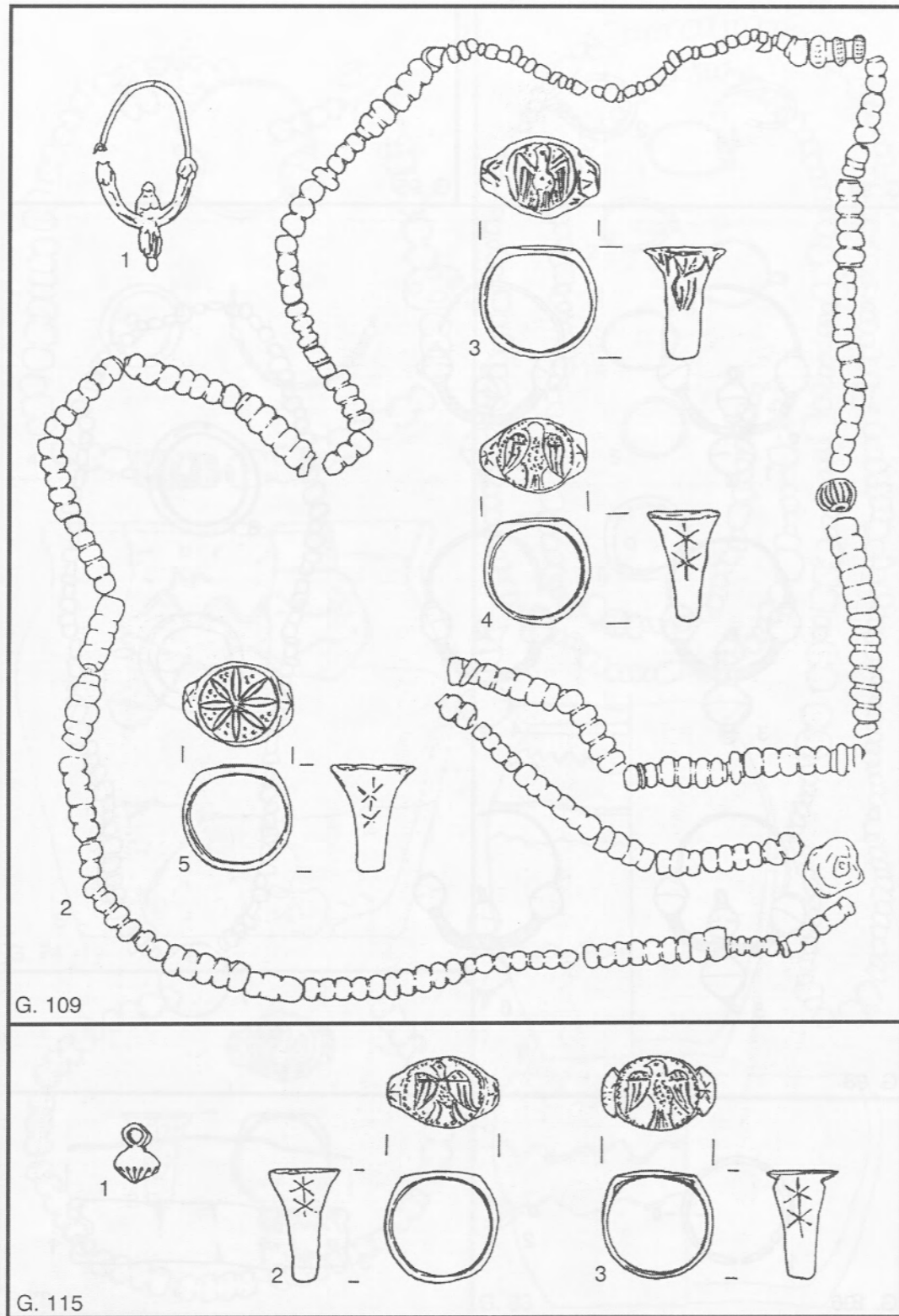
Findings from burials Nos 74, 78 and 83
Налази из гробова 74, 78 и 83.

Pl. IX



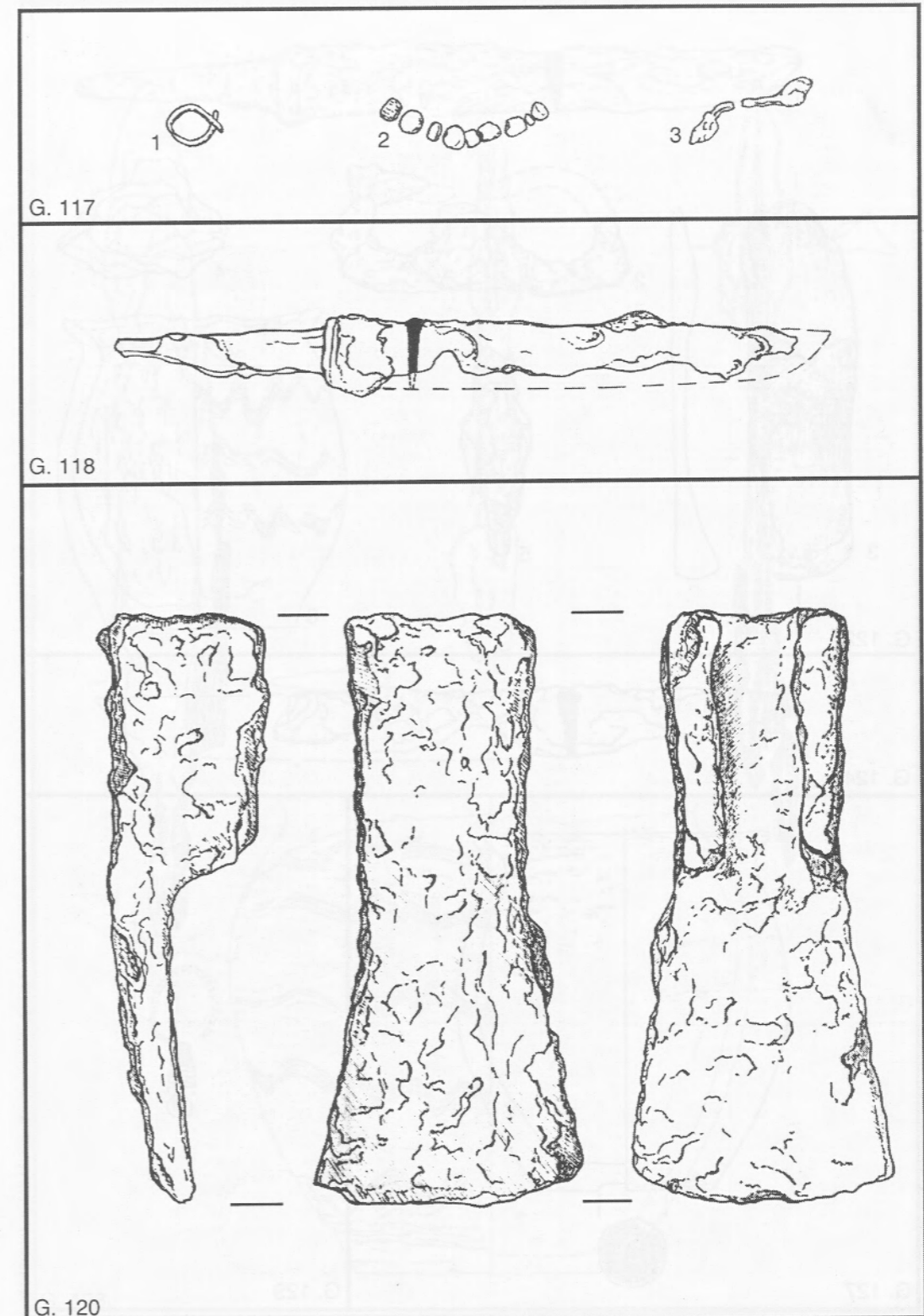
Findings from burials Nos 94, 95, 98 and 106
Налази из гробова 94, 95, 98 и 106.

Pl. X



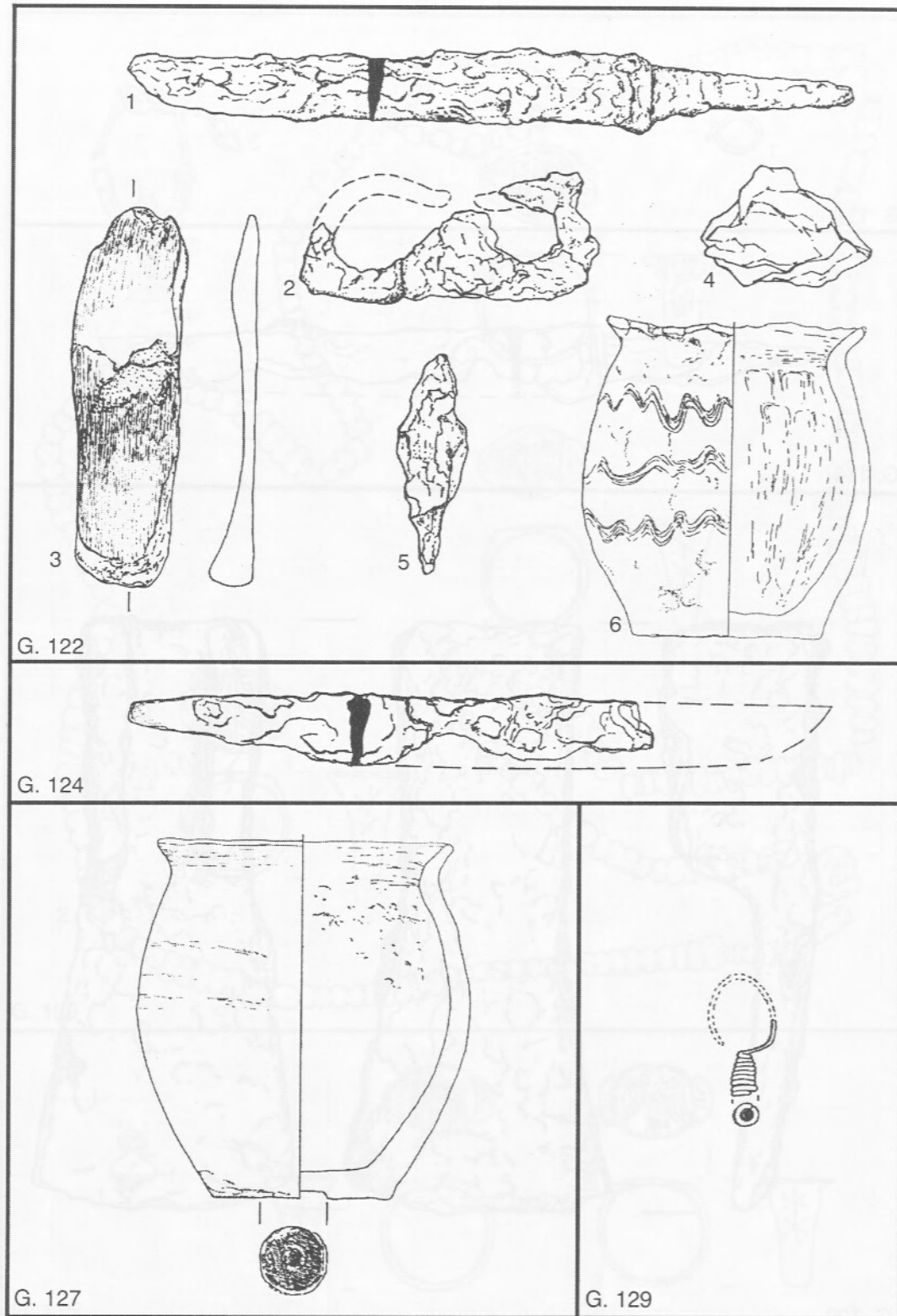
Findings from burials Nos 109 and 115
Налази из гробова 109 и 115.

Pl. XI



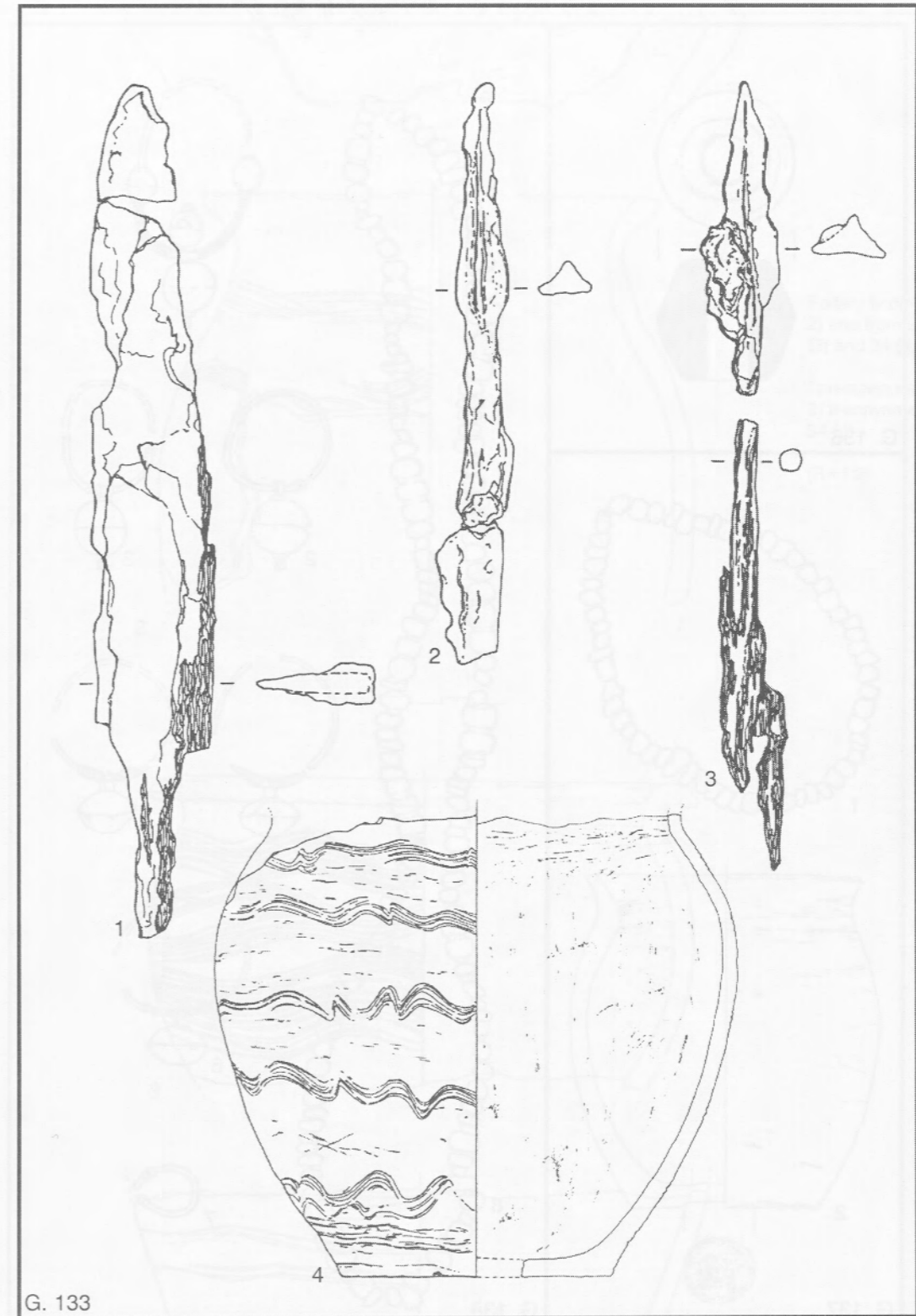
Findings from burials Nos 117, 118 and 120
Налази из гробова 1117, 118 и 120.

Pl. XII



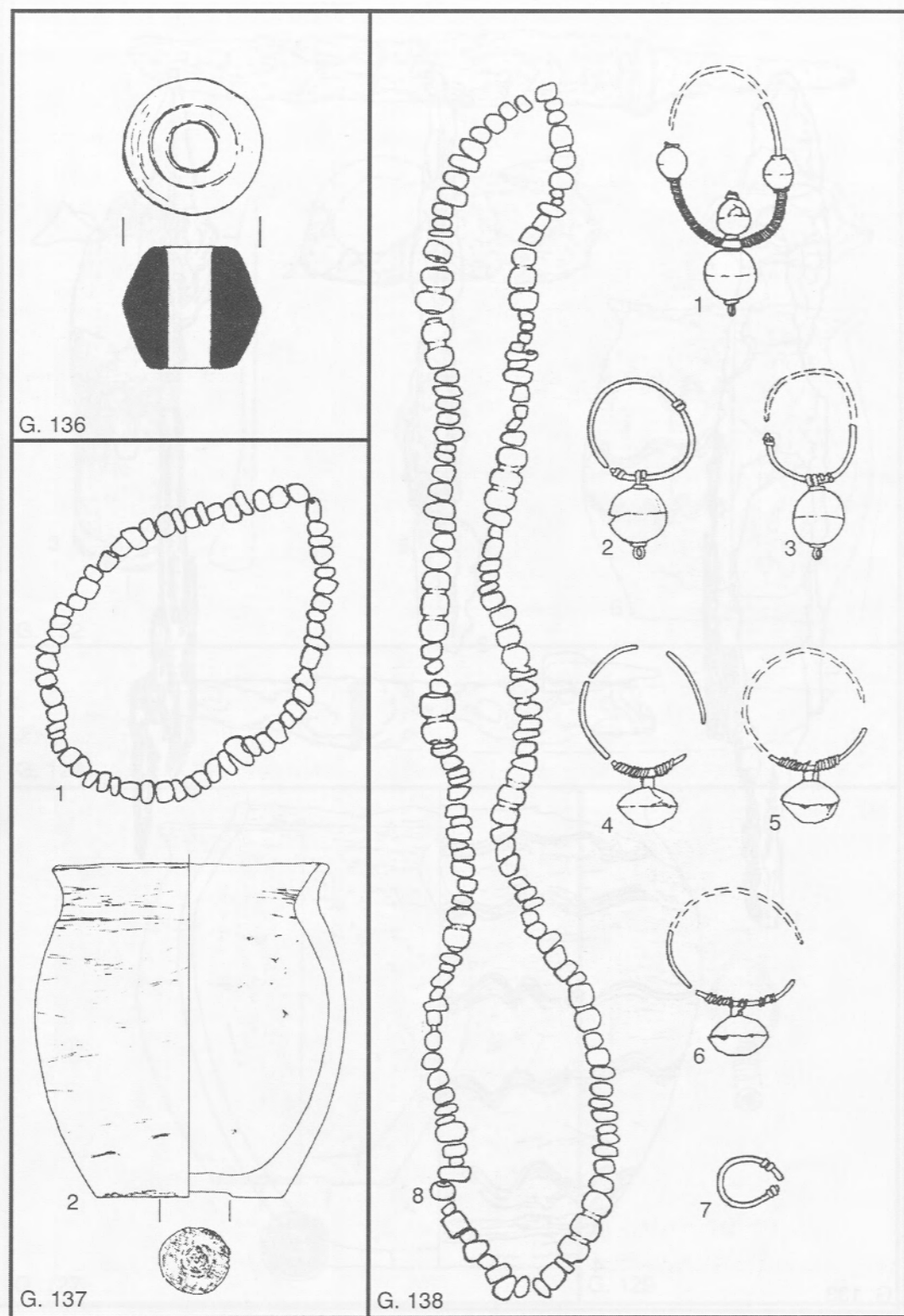
Findings from burials Nos 122, 124, 127 and 129
Налази из гробова 122, 124, 127 и 129.

Pl. XIII



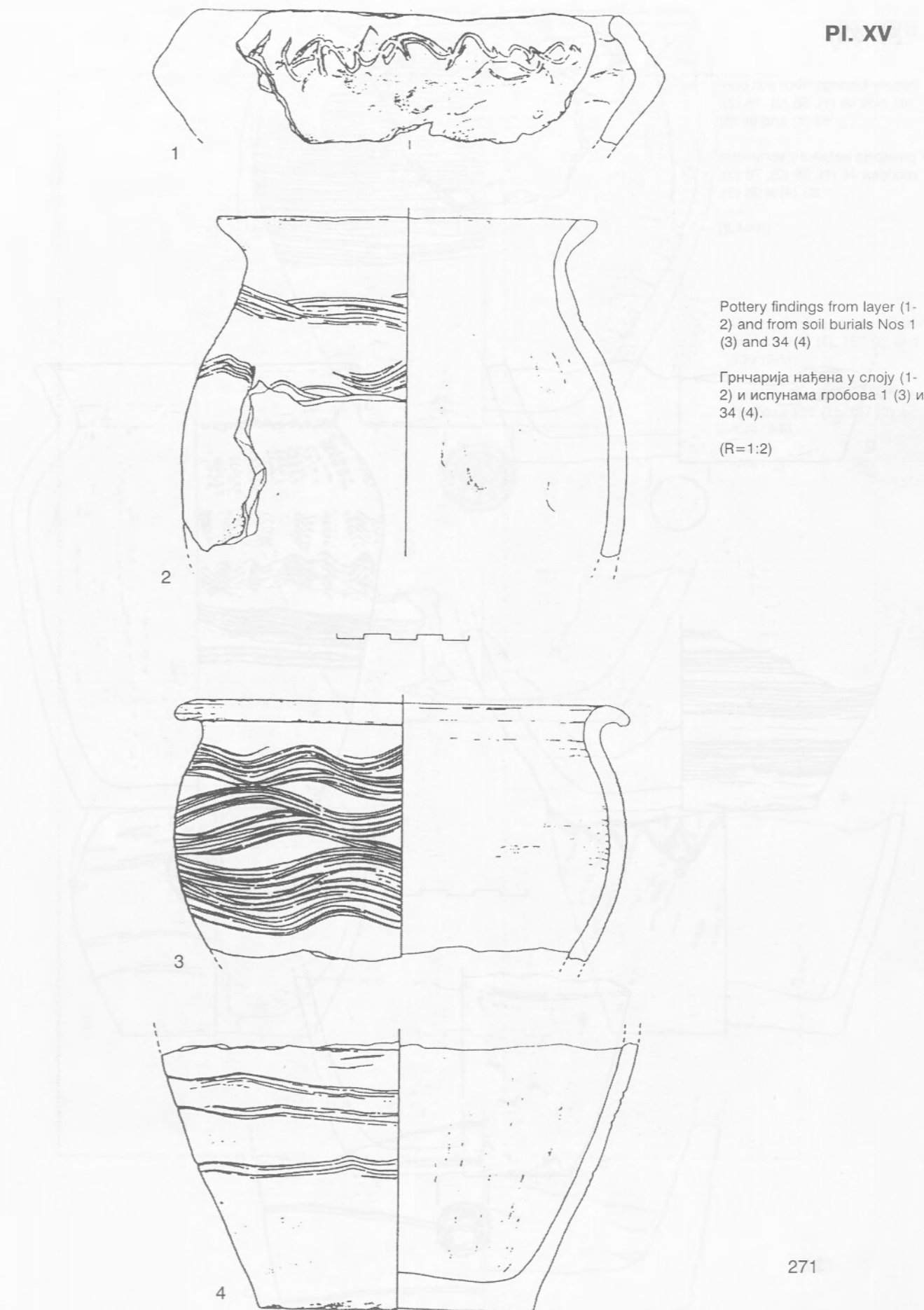
Findings from burial No 133
Налази из гроба 133.

Pl. XIV



Findings from burials Nos 136, 137 and 138
 Находи из гробова 136, 137 и 138.

Pl. XV



Pottery findings from layer (1-2) and from soil burials Nos 1 (3) and 34 (4)

Грнчарија нађена у слоју (1-2) и испунама гробова 1 (3) и 34 (4).

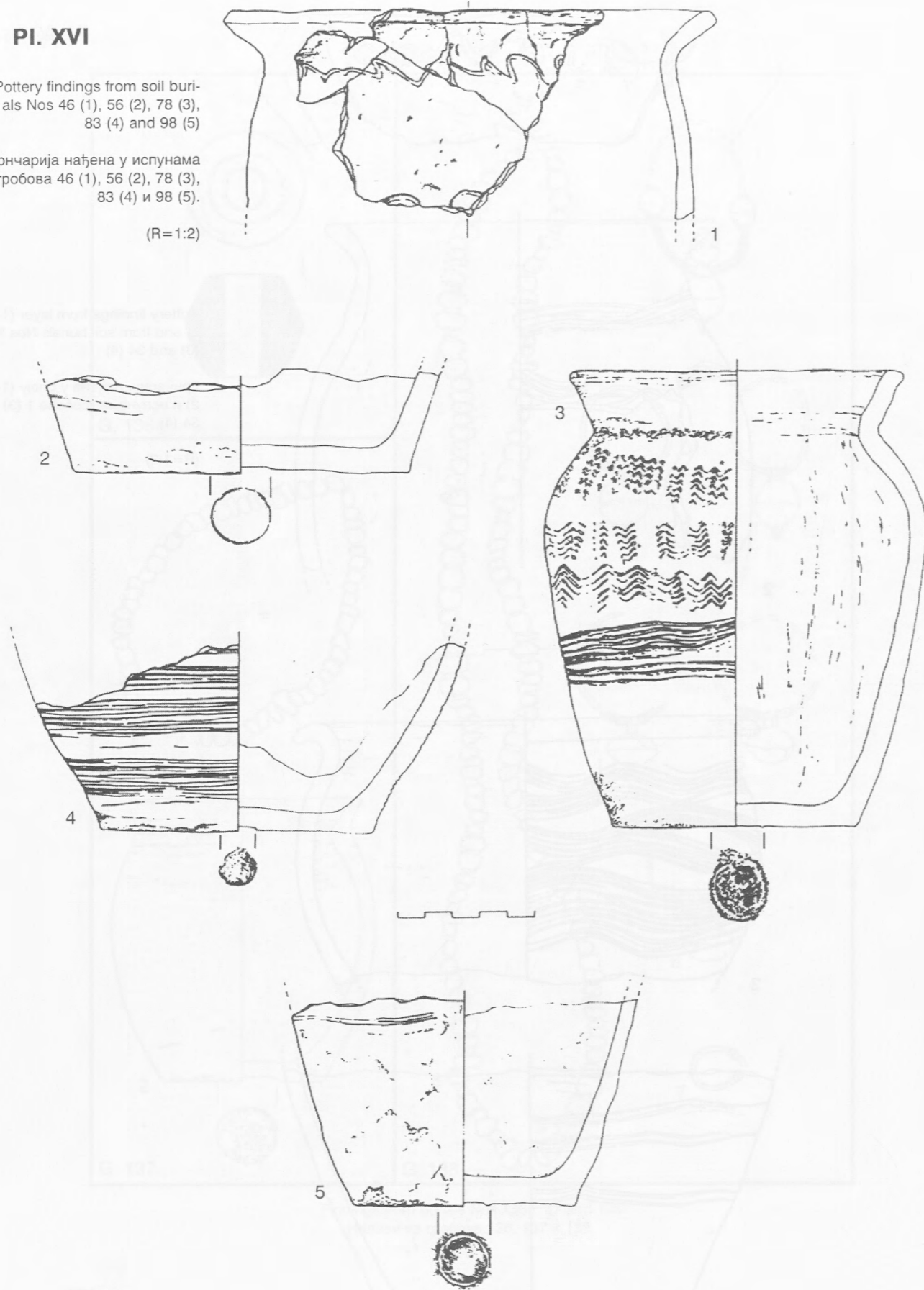
(R=1:2)

Pl. XVI

Pottery findings from soil burials Nos 46 (1), 56 (2), 78 (3), 83 (4) and 98 (5)

Грнчарија нађена у испунама гробова 46 (1), 56 (2), 78 (3), 83 (4) и 98 (5).

(R=1:2)

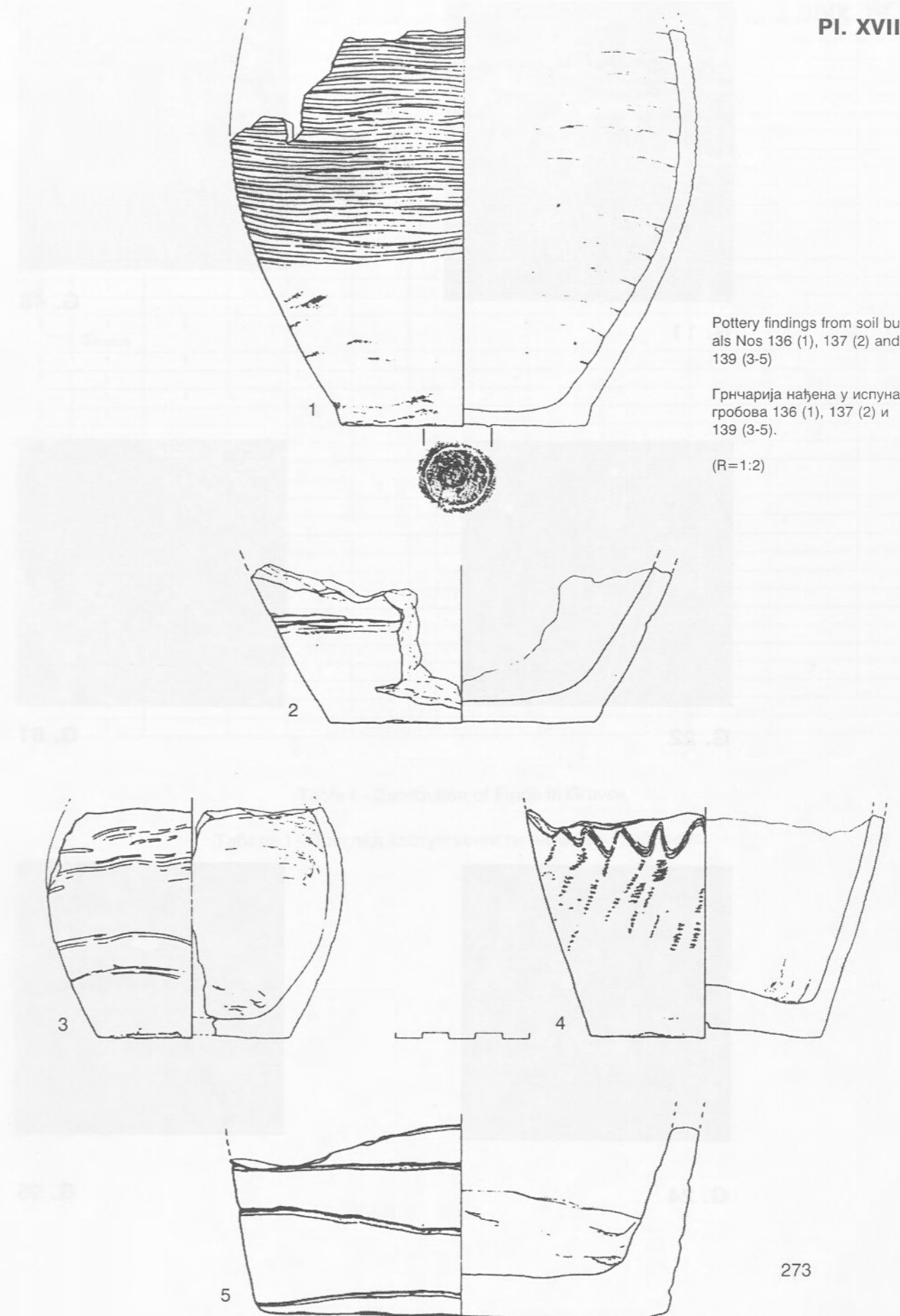


Pl. XVII

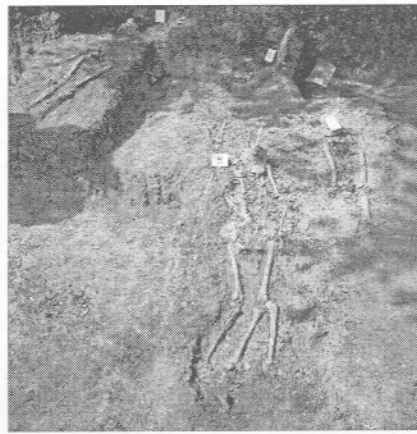
Pottery findings from soil burials Nos 136 (1), 137 (2) and 139 (3-5)

Грнчарија нађена у испунама гробова 136 (1), 137 (2) и 139 (3-5).

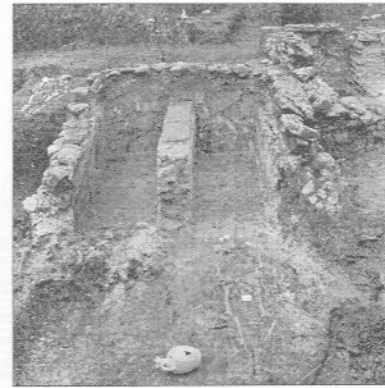
(R=1:2)



Pl. XVIII



G. 11



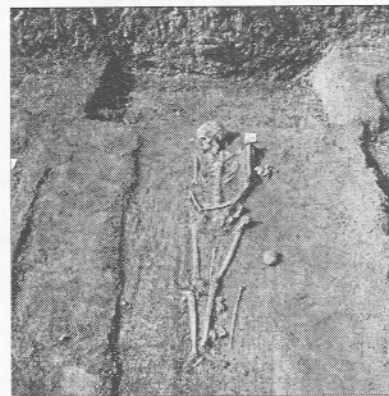
G. 46



G. 22



G. 61



G. 24



G. 95

grave no.	earrings	necklaces beads	fingerrings	buttons	pottery vessels	buckles	pin	steel	flint	whetstone	whorl	antler	knives	axe	arrowheads	plough -staff	nail
1	2	1	2														1
6							1										
11	6	1	1														
14					1			1	1								
16		5 beads															
21	2	1	1	2													
34	7	1	1		1												
35	3	2 beads															
36	2	1	1														
39	6	1															
46					1							1	1	1			
47	1	1		2													1
61	6	1	1														
63	8	1															
70	1																
71	5	1	2														
72	1	8 beads															
73	3	1	1		1												
74	3	1			1												
78		1	1														
83	6	1			2												
94	2																
95		3 beads															
98	6	1	2														
106	1		1				1										
109	1	1	3														
115			2	1													
117	1	9 beads															1
118																	
120																	1
122					1			1	1	1							
124																	
127					1												
129	1																
133					1												
136											1						
137		1			1												
138	7	1															

Table I - Distribution of Finds in Graves

Табела I - Преглед заступљености налаза у гробовима.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ROMAN BURIALS OF RAVNA (TIMACUM MINUS)

INTRODUCTION

A Roman cemetery from the 4th century was unearthed together with a few early Roman graves under medieval burials next to the Roman fort of Timacum Minus at the **Ravna-Slog** site in the valley of the Timok river (JOVANOVIĆ 1997). Only a part of the cemetery has been unearthed, so the graves represent only a fragment of the one-time entire cemetery, the original size of which cannot be estimated.

The anthropological analysis included further three burial unearthed at the nearby site of **Ravna-Ropinski potok** also dated from the Roman period. One of them was an inhumation burial, while the other two were cremation burials. The biritual cemetery from which they came is archaeologically dated from the turn of the 3rd and the 4th centuries. - One of the cremation burials did not contain anthropological finds, while the data of the other two graves were not used at the summary of the demographic and dental data (tables 1, 2 and 8).

S. Petković, M. Ružić and the late S. Jovanović directed the excavation to whom I am grateful for allowing me to elaborate the anthropological material and for the help they offered me during my work at the archaeological base in Ravna. I am especially grateful to S. Milenković photographer for the high quality photos.

The Roman and the medieval cemeteries were unearthed in parallel and the graves were continuously numbered. The anthropological description uses these ordinal numbers. The osteologic material is preserved in the museum of Knjaževac. - The present paper was closed in 2000.

THE MATERIAL AND THE METHODS OF THE ANALYSIS

The anthropological finds are very poorly preserved, the skulls are usually fragmented and deformed and the postcranial skeletons were only partially preserved. In consequence, the value of the quantitative and qualitative representation is very low, and due to this, there were only a few analytical results. The anthropological analysis followed the following methods:

Sex determination: ÉRY-KRALOVÁNSZKY-NEMESKÉRI (1963);

Age determination: JOHNSTON (1961), NEMESKÉRI-HARSÁNYI-ACSÁDI (1960), SCHOUR-MASSLER (1941).

Demographic analysis: ACSÁDI-NEMESKÉRI (1970);

Morphological and metric analysis: MARTIN (1924);

Categorisation of the measurements and the indices of the skull: ALEKSEJEV-DEBEC (1964);

Calculation of the body height: BACH (1966), BREITINGER (1938), MANOUVRIER (1893), PEARSON (1899);

Pathologic analyses: MANCHESTER (1983), HOŠOVSKI-MIKIĆ (1995);

Typological analysis: LIPTÁK (1962).

DESCRIPTION OF THE FINDS

IIIa Ravna-Slog*Grave no. 3 - adult-mature female*

The few preserved fragments of the skull and the skeletal bones are not sufficient for a detailed analysis.

There are no caries in the 8 preserved teeth.

Grave no. 4 - a 46-54 year old female

The preserved fragments of the skull and the skeletal bones were not suitable for any kind of analysis.

Only one of the 23 rescued teeth showed a large caries. In one case a cyst extending to two roots was observed, while the alveoli of six teeth were already absorbed. All the teeth were molars and premolars.

Grave no. 7 - 40-60 year old female

The skull fragments are not suitable for analysis and the postcranial skeleton is also very fragmented.

A cavity could be observed on a single tooth, while the alveoli of the right lower molars are already atrophied. - Osteophytic outgrowths can be seen on the vertebrae.

Grave no. 8 - An adult female

The fragments of the skull and the skeletal bones are not suitable for analysis.

There are no caries in the preserved 23 teeth.

Grave no. 9 - An adult-mature female

The find consists of a single skull fragment and a minimal number of skeletal bone fragments, which are not suitable for analysis.

*Grave no. 10 - a +5 year old child**Grave no. 12 - an adult-mature female*

The find consists of the fragment of the mandible and of a few long bones, which are not sufficient for analysis.

Caries could be observed in two of the preserved 10 teeth. The alveoli of the right lower molars are already absorbed.

Grave no. 13 - 56-62 year old female

Beside a few skull fragments, only the lumbar vertebrae and the fragments of the bones of the lower limbs have been preserved.

There are no caries in the preserved 3 teeth.

Grave no. 15 - 39-45 year old male

A strong robustness is characteristic of the preserved skull fragments and the postcranial skeleton. - The cranium (Plate I) is medium long, medium wide, nearly brachycranial, high, hypsicranic, the nape is of a curvoccipital profile, while the medium wide forehead is metriometopic. The fragmentary face is wide, low, euryprosopic, euryene, rectangular in consequence of the large bigonial width. The root of the nose is wide, the orbital index must have been chamaeconchic. - The man buried in the grave was of medium high stature.

There are no caries in the preserved 22 teeth. - Osteophytic brims can be seen on the cervical vertebrae (from the atlas), while spondylosis deformans can be observed between the 3rd and 4th lumbar vertebrae.

Grave no. 17 - 53-59 year old female

The fragmented skull is gracile, medium long and medium wide, nearly brachycranial, medium high, tapeino-metricranic. The nape is curvoccipital, the medium wide forehead is metriometopic. The face cannot be reconstructed. - The body height estimated from a single measurement barely passes over the limit of the medium high category.

Three of the 10 teeth have large caries, while 11 alveoli in the jaw are atrophied. - No pathologic deformity could be observed on the bones.

Grave no. 18 - adult individual of undetermined sex

Only the teeth and fragments of the lower limbs have been preserved from the grave.

No caries could be observed on the 11 teeth.

Grave no. 19

The anthropological find has not been preserved.

*Grave no. 23 - fl 6 year old child**Grave no. 25 - 37-46 year old male*

The bone remains of the gracile man buried in the grave were not sufficient for a detailed analysis.

There are no caries in the 20 preserved teeth.

Grave no. 26 - adult-mature male

The preserved fragments are not suitable for a detailed analysis.

Five caries could be observed in the 19 preserved teeth. - The healed trace of a sharp cut caused by a knife or a sword (?) can be seen on the lower rim of the left orbit. Obviously, the oblique injury healed without inflammation, it cannot be determined, however, if the blow injured the eye of the man. (Plate II)

Grave no. 27 - adult individual of undetermined sex

Only teeth and long bone fragments have been preserved from the grave, which are not suitable for analysis.

There are no caries in the 27 teeth.

Grave no. 28 - mature male

The minimal find material is not suitable for an osteologic analysis.

There are no caries in the 7 preserved teeth.

Grave no. 29 - juvenile individual

Only the fragments of the long bones have been preserved, so the age was determined from the general features and the measurements.

Grave no. 30 - 0.5-1.0 year old child

Only the teeth have been preserved from the grave. Among the teeth of the baby, the incisor of a child of inf. II age has been found.

Grave no. 31 - adult female

The find material contained the fragments of the skull, the pelvis and the long bones, which are not suitable for analysis.

There are no caries in the 7 preserved teeth.

Grave no. 31A - 9-10 year old child

The teeth of a child were preserved together with the bone remains of the above female, which certainly imply a double burial.

*Grave no. 32 - 6-7 year old child**Grave no. 33 - 10-12 year old child**Grave no. 38 - adult-mature female*

The only thing we can establish from the minimal number of the preserved bones is that the buried individual had a gracile build.

Grave no. 40

No anthropological find was recovered from the grave.

Grave no. 41 - 35-55 year old male

Judged from the preserved pelvis fragments, the fragments of a few lumbar vertebrae and the fragments of the lower limbs, the man was robust.

Grave no. 42 - adult-mature female

The bone remains of the very-very gracile female were so fragmentary that they could not be analysed.

There are no caries in the preserved 17 teeth.

Grave no. 43 - adult-mature female

The grave contained only a few skull fragments and fragments of the postcranial skeleton, which are not suitable for a detailed analysis.

The preserved 5 teeth had no caries.

Grave no. 44

The bone remains of the individual, who was an adult according to the archaeological data, have not been preserved.

Grave no. 45 - adult-mature individual of undetermined sex.

The preserved bone fragments are not suitable for analysis.

Two of the 25 preserved teeth have caries, while the alveoli of two of the left lower molars are absorbed.

Grave no. 48 - 36-52 year old female

The preserved fragments of the skull and the postcranial bones reveal that the buried female was definitely robust.

The teeth have not been preserved. In the preserved left side of the mandible, the alveoli of the PM2, the M1, the M2 and the M3 are absorbed.

Grave no. 49 - adult-mature male

The preserved sacral bone and the fragments of the bones of the lower limbs are not suitable for a detailed analysis.

Grave no. 50 - adult-mature individual of undetermined sex

The preserved bone fragments do not impart any further information.

*Grave no. 53 - 3-4 year old child**Grave no. 54 - child of infans II age**Grave no. 55 - 40-60 year old female*

The preserved bone fragments only reveal that the female was gracile.

There are no caries in the preserved 11 teeth, the alveoli of the mandible are already absorbed.

Grave no. 57 - adult-senile individual of undetermined sex

The preserved material consisted of fragments that were not suitable for analysis.

Grave no. 59 - 43-52 year old individual of undetermined sex

The preserved fragments of the skull and the skeletal bones are not suitable for analysis.

Two of the 9 preserved teeth had caries.

*Grave no. 60 - 7-9 year old child**Grave no. 62 - 48-57 year old female*

Only a few skull fragments and the fragments of the skeletal bones have been preserved from the grave, which are not suitable for evaluation.

The teeth have not been preserved.

Grave no. 64

There were no osteologic finds in the grave.

Grave no. 65 - adult-mature female

The preserved fragments are not sufficient for an analysis.

Three molars from the preserved 12 teeth had caries.

Grave no. 66

There were no osteologic finds in the grave.

Grave no. 67

There were no osteologic finds in the grave.

Grave no. 68 - 40-60 year old female

The preserved bone fragments are not suitable for a detailed analysis. Only one of the observed 15 teeth had caries.

Grave no. 69 - adult female

The minimal number of the bone fragments was not suitable for analysis. There are no caries in the preserved 3 teeth.

Grave no. 69A - adult-senile individual of undetermined sex

The preserved fragments of a few lumbar vertebrae, the pelvis and the lower limbs are not suitable for analysis.

*Grave no. 75 - 1.0-1.5 year old child**Grave no. 76 - 46-50 year old male*

The fragmented skull is not suitable for analysis and the skeletal bones are also poorly preserved. - The body height calculated from the humerus and the ulna imply a high stature.

Only the left upper M1 shows deterioration from the preserved 24 teeth - only the butt of the root has been preserved. The lack of space around the left lower I2 caused dental crowding. - No pathologic deformity can be observed on the bones.

Grave no. 77 - adult female

The fragmented skull and the incomplete fragments of the skeletal bones are not suitable for analysis.

The mandible is missing. The remaining 6 upper teeth do not have caries. The upper right molars and the left incisors were lost in life and the alveoli are already absorbed.

Grave no. 79 - adult-mature male

Only fragments of the lower limbs have been preserved from the anthropological material. They suggest that the buried man was definitely robust.

Grave no. 80 - adult-mature male

In the case of the minimal number of finds preserved in the grave, the sex and the age of the individual was determined from the robustness and the general features.

*Grave no. 84 - 10-12 year old child**Grave no. 85 - adult-senile individual of undetermined sex*

Only 12 teeth were recovered from the grave, which do not have caries.

Grave no. 86 - mature female

The find contains only a fragment of the mandible and fragments of the skeletal bones, which are not suitable for a detailed analysis.

The preserved 8 teeth do not have caries.

Grave no. 87 - 35-55 year old female

Only the fragments of the skull and the skeletal bones have been preserved from the osteologic material. The skull cannot be analysed. The body height calculated from the only intact long bone, the femur, varies according to the various methods, nevertheless, the buried female was probably medium high.

There are no caries in the preserved 26 teeth.

Grave no. 88 - adult-mature female

Only the fragments of the long bones have been preserved from the bone material, which are not suitable for a detailed analysis.

Grave no. 89 - adult female

Only the left tibia and 5 teeth have been preserved from the grave. There are no caries in the latter ones.

*Grave no. 90 - 3-4 year old child**Grave no. 91 - 40-49 year old male*

The fragmented skull and the fragments of the skeletal bones are not suitable for analysis. The bone fragments indicate a definite masculinity.

From the preserved 24 teeth, 5 have caries, while the alveoli of the right lower M2 and M3 are already absorbed.

Grave no. 92 - 32-36 year old female

The exceptionally well preserved skull and skeletal bones show definite robustness. - The robust cranium (Plate I) is long, medium wide, high, meso-(nearly dolicho-)cranial, hypsycranic, the nape is curvoccipital in profile. The forehead is very wide, its index is eurymetopic. The oval face is wide, high, mesoprosopic, euryene, the nasal index is leptorrhine, while the orbits are chamaeconchic. - Although the calculated body height varies according to the various methods, the woman lying in the grave could be medium high.

The medium large ossa wormiana can be mentioned as an anatomical variation, which appears on both sides of the lambda suture.

A smaller exostosis can be observed on the left side of the frontal bone, somewhat above the metopion point. - Smaller osteophytic growths can be observed in the thoracic and lumbar regions of the vertebral column.

From the 20 preserved teeth, only the butt of the root has been left from the right upper PM2, while all the upper and the lower left incisors, the lower right M1 and M2 and the left M1 and M3 were lost in life, the alveoli are absorbed.

Grave no. 93 - 23-28 year old female

The preserved fragments of the skull and the skeletal bones imply that the woman who lay in this grave was the most gracile individual in the series. The detailed analysis of the bone material was not possible.

The preserved 22 teeth did not have caries.

Grave no. 96 - adult female

The minimal number of fragments are not sufficient for an analysis.

The 5 preserved teeth do not have caries.

Grave no. 97 - 31-40 year old male

The preserved bone fragments are not suitable for analysis.

There are no caries in the preserved 6 teeth.

Grave no. 99 - adult-mature male

The fragments of the skull and the long bones are not suitable for analysis.

There are no caries in the preserved 13 teeth.

Grave no. 100 - 36-42 year old male

The preserved bone fragments are not suitable for analysis. - The body height calculated from the tibia falls in the medium high category.

There are no caries in the preserved 15 teeth.

Grave no. 102 - 56-68 year old male

The definitely robust skull and skeletal bones are very fragmented. - The long cranium was probably dolicho-hyperdolichocranial and chamaecranic because of the medium height. The nape is curvoccipital, the forehead is wide, and originally it must have been eurymetopic. The outlines of the face cannot be reconstructed, the nasal index must have been mesorrhine. - The calculated body height implies that the very robust man was very high.

Only 9 teeth have been preserved, and only the butt of the root of the left upper M2 survived with a cyst at its end. Both the upper and the lower molars fell out on the right side still in life, and the alveoli are more-or-less absorbed. - Traces of arthrosis deformans can be observed on the left and even more on the right caput femoris, while osteophytic growths can be detected on the vertebrae, especially in the lumbar region. The bone growth was beak-shaped on the left side of the lower edge of the 5th lumbar vertebra.

Grave no. 105 - adult female

Only minimal fragments of the skeletal bones have been preserved beside the skull fragments.

On the mandible fragment, where observations can be made, the alveolus of the left M1 is absorbed. The only surviving tooth does not have caries.

Grave no. 107 - adult female

Only the fragmentary bones of the lower limbs have been preserved from the grave. According to the body height calculated from the tibia, the woman was high.

Grave no. 108 - 17-18 year old male

The well-preserved skull and skeletal bones reveal that the young man was definitely robust. - The cranium (Plate II) is very short, narrow and low. According to the indices it is brachycranial and orthocranic, so it is important to establish that the profile of the nape is curvoccipital. The medium wide forehead is metriometopic, nearly stenometopic. The face is very narrow but low, and so the indices fall within the range of euryprosopic and euryene. The rectangular orbits are hypsiconchic and the nasal index is chamaerrhine. - The ossification of the epiphyses of the long bones is in an initial stage, so the body height cannot be calculated.

There are no caries in the preserved 22 teeth. - No pathologic deformity could be observed on the bones, only an injury caused by an undetermined weapon can be seen on the skull. A wound caused by of a stab can be observed in the interior of the right orbit (facies orbitalis alae majoris), which healed without any trace of inflammation but it certainly blinded the young man as it pierced the eyeball. A fissure runs from the stab wound to the surface of the right os zygomaticum. On the processus frontalis of this bone, the bone surface became uneven and hollowed and the sutura frontozygomatica has ossified. This part of the injury also healed without inflammation. The fact that the injury caused by a forceful stab/blow healed without inflammation suggests that the wound was appropriately treated. The perfect healing implies that the young man was wounded a long time before his death.

Grave no. 123 - 52-61 year old male

The osteologic material is so defective that the skull cannot be analysed and the skeletal bones afford only minimal observations. - According to the body height calculated from the femur, the robust man was high-medium high.

From the preserved 22 teeth, two molars show large caries, and the alveoli of three teeth, which were lost in life, are absorbed. - Osteophytic growths can be observed on the lumbar and less expressly on the thoracic vertebrae. The cervical vertebrae have not been preserved.

Grave no. 125 - adult-mature female

Beside a single skull fragment and a cervical vertebra, only the fragments of the pelvis and the lower limbs have been preserved from the grave. The material is not suitable for analysis.

Grave no. 128 - 30-60 year old female

The find contains only the fragments of the skull.

Five of the preserved 9 teeth had caries, and four cysts could be detected on the maxillary bone.

Grave no. 131

No anthropological find has been preserved from the grave.

*Grave no. 134 - 14-15 year old child**Grave no. 140 - adult female*

The rescued skull fragments and the fragments of the postcranial skeleton are not suitable for a detailed analysis.

There are no caries in the preserved 26 teeth. All the M3 teeth are impacted.

Burial chamber II, grave no. 1 - 14-18 year old child

The find consists of the fragments of the long bones. The age was determined from the absolute measurements.

Burial chamber II, grave no. 2 - adult male

The preserved skull and skeletal fragments are not suitable for analysis.

There are no caries in the preserved 16 teeth.

IIIb - Ravna - Ropinski potok*Grave II - adult-senile individual of undetermined sex*

None of the fl100 bluish white or black-burnt medium fragmented bone items recovered from the cremation burial were suitable for the sex and age determination. Only 2-3 tooth fragments afforded us to establish that the cremated person was an adult. The gracility of the bones implies that the individual was a woman, which, however, contradicts the archaeological finds, so in lack of a comparative osteologic material, the determination of the sex remains ambiguous. - The discolouration of the bone fragments suggests that the pyre burnt at a low temperature.

Grave no. III - 36-45 year old male

The inhumation burial contained the fragments of the skull and the skeletal bones, which are not suitable for a detailed analysis.

The skull fragments, among them a fragment of the occipital bone with a crest-shaped processus occipitalis externa, show an expressed robustness. - The only caries we found in the preserved 19 teeth was in the left lower M1. The other two molars beside it and the right upper M2 and M3 molars were lost in life, the alveoli are absorbed.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

The anthropological series of the Ravna-Slog site from the Roman period is composed of the osteologic remains of 71 individuals. The unreal distribution of the buried persons by sex and age (tables 1 and 2) indicates in itself the fragmented character of the series, the incompleteness of the archaeological excavation.

The proportion of small infants is so low in the series that it is enough in itself to hinder a demographic analysis. The proportion of the individuals of inf. 1 age is also

low, and the ratio of men to women is also unrealistic. The significant lack of men in the excavated part of the cemetery is due, most probably, to the fragmented character of the series and not to military reasons.

The distribution of the adults by age seems to be closer to the expected values. Most of the males died at a mature age, while the majority of the women came from the adult age group.

TYPOLOGICAL DATA

Owing to the often-mentioned fragmentary character of the examined material, there is no opportunity to group the individuals buried in the Roman cemetery of Ravna into taxonomical units. The preserved osteologic material is only enough to determine that the ethnic group was taxonomically heterogeneous, which is generally true in every historical period from the Neolithic.

A few better preserved finds indicate the existence of a dolichomorphic and a **leptobrachymorphic** component, although the contradictions manifested in the body height and the robustness imply that both **gracile dolichomorphic individuals of a low stature** and **robust dolichomorphic individuals of a high stature** were represented in the former group.

The taxonomical heterogeneity is not a unique phenomenon since it is the diverse proportions of the listed variants, that is the ratio of mixing, that usually cause the typological differences between the various ethnic groups in our region. The Roman series of Ravna, however, is too fragmented to afford the determination of such a mixing ratio.

The only skeletal find from the Ravna-Ropinski potok site is so fragmented that only the robustness of the buried man can be established, it is not suitable for a typological analysis.

PATHOLOGIC OBSERVATIONS

Spondylosis, which was the most frequent disease among the populations of historical periods, is relatively rare in the Ravna series. It could be observed only at three men and two women. This ratio is probably not realistic. The strong fragmentation of the analysed material suggests that the vertebrae, which are the most exposed to damage especially when they are weakened by disease, were the most effected by the decomposing forces in the earth, and the weakened bones are the less likely to be preserved. Nevertheless, the sporadic occurrence of the disease does not allow us to draw any consequences concerning the state of health of the population.

The fact that not a single find indicated the presence of cribria orbitalia in the series is much more interesting. This disease implies anaemia linked with iron deficiency, and its lack bears information on the living conditions and the nourishment habits of the Roman population of Ravna.

We could not observe broken bones, but in two cases we could find the marks left by **thrust or blow/cut** made with a sword/knife on the skull (individuals buried in graves nos. 26 and 108). Both men suffered the injury near the orbits, and the wounds healed without inflammation, neither injury caused death.

We have to speak separately about the occurrence of **dental caries** in the series. The data listed in table 5 reveal that caries developed at the two sexes in nearly identical proportions, naturally less frequently at the adults and more often at the older people. Regarding the place of their occurrence we could establish that they developed nearly always at the neck of the teeth, with the same frequency on the two sides. The proportion of the **cysts**, which could be observed at the ends of the roots, and the **absorbed alveoli** cannot be determined because of the strong fragmentation and the poor preservation of the facial skulls.

No pathologic deformities could be observed on the bones of the male found at the Ravna-Ropinski potok site.

THE RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS

In the final chapter of anthropological analyses, the author usually tries to solve the problem of the origin and the ethnic composition of the analysed ethnic group from the results of the analyses. The anthropological analysis would be perfect if the place of the analysed ethnic group could be determined in the given period and region, which is not possible in the case of the Ravna series because of the following reasons:

Owing to the low item number and especially the poor qualitative representation of the series, there is no possibility in the case of the taxonomically certainly heterogeneous ethnic group to estimate, even in broad outlines, the proportion of the participation/mixing of the individual anthropological types.

The taxonomic picture of the autochthonous population is absolutely unknown from an anthropological aspect and the historical data are not uniform concerning the ethnic affiliation of the local tribes (PETROVIĆ 1997). The local people, who got mixed with the arriving conquerors to a smaller or a larger degree could belong to the Thracian, the Celtic or the Illyrian population (Dardans, Tribali, Scordisci - PETROVIĆ 1997), and the anthropological investigations should be extended into these three directions. But there are not sufficient osteologic materials from either of the above ethnic groups.

The anthropological picture of the region certainly changed with the appearance of the Romans but the anthropological features of the conquerors are also unknown. Historical data mention that a part of the Roman troops originated from the east, but troops from other parts of the Roman Empire cannot be excluded either (PETROVIĆ 1997), who are also unknown from a taxonomical aspect. Another circumstance that makes the anthropological approach difficult is that the Romans initially cremated the dead bodies.

All that we can establish after the above described arguments is that the analysis of the osteologic finds of the Roman cemetery of Ravna is just the start of a study that intends to determine the anthropological composition of the population of the region in this period. Although the results of the present study are modest, similar analyses of the chronologically earlier autochthonous and later Roman cemeteries will lead to a better knowledge of the biological-anthropological picture of the population of the Timok valley in the classical period.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ACSÁDI-NEMESKÉRI 1970

Acsádi, Gy.-Nemeskéri, J., *History of human life span and mortality*. Budapest, 1970.

ALEKSEJEV-DEBEC 1964

Aleksejev, V.P.öDebec, G.F., *Kraniometrija*. Moskva, 1964.

BACH 1966

Bach, H., Zur Berechnung der Körperhöhe aus den langen Gliedmassenknochen weiblicher Skelette. *Anthrop.Anz.* 29 (1966) 12-21.

BREITINGER 1938

Breitinger, E., Zur Berechnung der Körperhöhe aus den langen Gliedmassenknochen. *Anthrop.Anz.* 14 (1938) 249-274.

ÉRY-KRALOVÁNSZKY-NEMESKÉRI 1963

Éry, K.K.-Kralovánszky, A.-Nemeskéri, J., Történeti népességek rekonstrukciójának reprezentációja. - A representative reconstruction of historic populations. *Anthrop.Közl.* 7 (1963) 41-90.

HOŠOVSKI-MIKIĆ 1995

Hošovski, E.-Mikić, Ž., *Paleopatologija čoveka*. Užice, 1995.

JOHNSTON 1961

Johnston, F.E., Sequence of epiphyseal union in a Prehistoric Kentucky population from Indian Knoll. *Human Biol.* 33(1961) 66-81.

JOVANOVIĆ 1997

Jovanović, S., Srednjevekovne nekropole od IX do XV veka na teritoriji Gornjeg Timoka. - Medieval cemeteries from IX-XV century in the territory of Upper Timok. In: LAZIĆ, M. (ed.), *Arheologija Istočne Srbije. - Archaeology of Eastern Serbia*. Beograd, 1997, 303-311.

LIPTÁK 1962

Lipták, P., Homo sapiens - species collectiva. *Anthrop.Közl.* 6(1962) 17-27.

MANCHESTER 1983

Manchester, K., *The archaeology of disease*. Bredford, 1983.

MANOUVRIER 1893

Manouvrier, L., La détermination de la taille d'après les grandes os des membres. *Mém. de la Soc. d'Anthrop. de Paris* 4(1893) 347-402.

MARTIN 1924

Martin, R., *Lehrbuch der Anthropologie*. Jena (2.ed.), 1924.

NEMESKÉRI-HARSÁNYI-ACSÁDI 1960

Nemeskéri, J.-Harsányi, L.-Acsádi, Gy., Methoden zur Diagnose des Lebensalters von Skelettfunden. *Anthrop. Anz.* 24(1960) 70-95.

PEARSON 1899

Pearson, K., On the reconstruction of the stature of Prehistoric races. *Mathem Contrib. to the Theory of Evolution V. Philosoph. Transact. of the Royal Soc., Ser.A-192(1899)* 169-244.

PETROVIĆ 1997

Petrović, P., Rimljani na Timoku. - Romans in the Timok valley. in: LAZIĆ, M.(ed.), *Arheologija Istočne Srbije. - Archaeology of Eastern Serbia*. Beograd, 1997, 115-131.

SCHOUR-MASSLER 1941

Schour, I.-Massler, M., The development of the human dentition. *J.Am.Dent.Assoc.* 28(1941) 1153-1160.

Age groups	?	m.	f.	Sum
Inf I	5	0	0	5
Inf I-II	1	0	0	1
Inf II	6	0	0	6
Inf II - Juv	0	0	0	0
Juv	3	1	0	4
Juv - Ad	0	0	0	0
Ad	2	2	11	15
Ad - Mat	2	9	12	23
Mat	1	3	7	11
Mat - Sen	0	2	1	3
Sen	0	0	0	0
Ad - Sen	3	0	0	3
Sum.	23	17	31	71

Table 1 - Ravna-Slog, cemetery from the Roman period: distribution by sex and age

Age groups	?	m.	f.	Total
Inf I (0-6)	7,74%	/	/	7,74%
Inf II (7-14)	9,16%	/	/	9,16%
Juv (15-22)	4,23%	1,41%	/	5,64%
Ad (23-39)	5,63%	9,16%	23,95%	38,74%
Mat (40-59)	4,23%	11,97%	19,00%	35,20%
Sen (60 x)	1,41%	1,41%	0,70%	3,52%
Sum.	32,40%	23,95%	43,65%	100,00%

Table 2 - Ravna-Slog, cemetery from the Roman period: percentage distribution by sex and age

MARTIN (1924)	Males		Females	
	15	102	108	17
1	/	187?	170	173
5	/	/	91	95
7	38	/	33	/
8	143?	/	137	139
9	97	99	95	97
10	/	124	114	121
11	131?	117?	116	115
12	/	106?	104	106
13	/	/	97	/
16	30	/	28	/
17	138?	/	125	127
20	114?	114?	110	110
23	524?	/	496	509
24	312	/	302	307
25	364?	383	349	/
26	120	134	119	128
27	126?	132	121	128
28	118	117	109	/
29	106	115	106	113
30	106?	118	110	109
31	95	100	89	/
40	/	/	86	/
42	/	/	100	/
43	109	112	101	102
44	/	/	90	/
45	138?	/	125?	/
46	/	/	/	/
47	115?	/	120	/
48	66?	67	69	/
50	/	/	20	24?
51 d	/	/	38	/
51 s	/	/	39	/
52 d	/	/	32	/
52 s	/	/	33	/
54	/	24?	22	/
55	52,5?	48	51	/
57	/	8	9	/
60	/	/	51?	/
61	/	/	59	/
62	/	/	40?	/
63	/	/	32	/

Table 3 - Ravna-Slog, cemetery from the Roman period: cranial measurements

MARTIN (1924)	Males					Female
	12	25	76	91	102	108
65	127?	118?	122	127	/	/
66	117	103?	/	106?	/	99
69	32	29	32	32	31	31
70	35	d.28	31	30	/	27
71a	59	d.64?	63	65	/	60

Table 4 - Ravna-Slog, cemetery from the Roman period: mandible measurements

MARTIN (1924)	Males		Females	
	15	102	108	17
8/1	/	/	80,6	80,4
17/1	/	/	73,5	73,4
17/8	96,5?	/	91,2	91,4
20/1	/	61,0?	64,7	63,6
20/8	79,7?	/	80,3	79,1
9/8	67,8?	/	69,3	69,8
47/45	83,3?	/	96,0?	/
48/45	47,8?	/	55,2?	/
52/51	/	/	84,6	/
54/55	/	/	43,1	/

Table 5 - Ravna-Slog, cemetery from the Roman period: cranial indices

	15.	25.	41.	76.	79.	80.	91.	97.	99.	100.	102.	123.
	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d.	d. s.	s.	d.	d. s.	d.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.
CLAVICULA												
1	/ /	/ /	/ /	/	/ /	/	/ /	/ /	/	/ /	/ /	/ /
6	40 39	/ /	/ /	38	/ /	/	/ /	/ /	38	/ /	/ /	/ /
HUMERUS												
1	/ /	/ /	/ /	359	/ /	/	/ /	/ /	/	/ /	/ /	/ /
2	/ /	/ /	/ /	352	/ /	/	/ /	/ /	/	/ /	/ /	/ /
4	/ /	/ /	/ /	65	/ /	/	/ /	/ /	/	/ /	75	/ /
5	/ 22	21 21	/ /	23	/ /	21	23 20	/ /	21	21 /	26	24 23
6	/ 17	17 16	/ /	17	/ /	19	18 18	/ /	17	21 /	21	20 19
7a	/ 72	62 61	/ /	66	/ /	67	69 61	/ /	60	69 /	77	68 69
10	/ /	/ /	/ /	48	/ /	/	/ /	/ /	47	50 49	/ /	/ /
RADIUS												
1	/ /	/ /	/ /	266	/ /	/	/ /	/ /	/	/ /	/ /	/ /
4	17 /	15 14	/ /	15	/ /	/	/ 15	/ /	/	/ /	19 18	17 17
5	13 /	12 12	/ /	11	/ /	/	/ 12	/ /	/	/ /	14 15	13 13
ULNA												
1	/ /	/ /	/ /	285	/ /	/	/ /	/ /	/	/ /	292 /	/ /
11	16 18	17 /	/ /	16	/ /	/	/ /	/ /	/	19	19 21	17 19
12	14 16	14 /	/ /	15	/ /	/	/ /	/ /	/	15	15 15	15 14
FEMUR												
1	441 442	/ /	/ /	/	/ /	/	/ /	/ /	/	/ /	468 466	461 459
2	434 439	/ /	/ /	/	/ /	/	/ /	/ /	/	/ /	465 465	460 458
6	32 33	/ /	29 29	29	31 31	/	30 32 31	/ /	/	/ /	38 37	31 30
7	27 27	/ /	28 28	31	30 29	/	29 29 27	/ /	/	/ /	29 31	30 30
9	31 32	/ /	33 /	37	/ /	/	34 33	/ /	/	/ /	40 38	33 35
10	28 32	/ /	25 /	26	/ /	/	30 27	/ /	/	/ /	27 26	27 27
19	47 49	/ /	52 51?	/	49 /	/	51? 53	/ /	52 /	55 /	47 46	
TIBIA												
1	348 /	/ /	/ /	/	/ /	/	/ /	/ /	/	367 /	/ /	/ /
1b	341 /	/ /	/ /	/	/ /	/	/ /	/ /	/	364 /	/ /	/ /
8a	34 35	32 /	40 37	/	/ 37	/	38 / 35	/ /	34 /	/ 39	/ /	/ /
9a	27 26	22 /	28 28	/	/ 33	/	25 / 25	/ /	25 /	/ 26	/ /	/ /
FIBULA												
1	/ /	/ /	/ /	/	/ /	/	/ /	/ /	/	/ /	/ /	/ /
STATURE												
MANOUVRIER	1642	/	/	1779	/	/	/	/	/	1664?	1737	1685
PEARSON	1633	/	/	1745?	/	/	/	/	/	1659?	1691	1678
BREITINGER	1657	/	/	1787	/	/	/	/	/	1680?	1712	1700

Table 6 - Ravna-Slog, cemetery from the Roman period: postcranial measurements (males)

	7	13	17	38	43	48	55	62	68A	77	86	87	92	93	107	140
	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.
CLAVICULA																
1	/ /	/ /	/ /	/	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	125 /	/ /	/ /	/ /
6	35 33	/ /	29 30	/	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	33 /	/ /	33 32	34 33	30 /	/ /	36 /
HUMERUS																
1	/ /	/ /	/ /	/	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	295 292	/ /	/ /	/ /
2	/ /	/ /	/ /	/	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
4	/ /	/ /	/ /	/	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	20 /	/ /	49 /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
5	/ /	/ /	20 20	/	/ /	/ /	18 /	/ /	21 16 /	/ /	20 19	20 19 /	19 /	/ /	19 /	/ /
6	/ /	/ /	14 14	/	/ /	/ /	15 /	/ /	17 62 /	/ /	13 14	18 18 /	14 /	/ /	15 /	/ /
7a	/ /	/ /	60 58	/	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	63 /	/ /	54 55	61 61 /	56 /	/ /	57 52?	/ /
10	/ /	/ /	/ /	/	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	45 46 /	/ /	/ /	/ /
RADIUS																
1	/ /	/ /	/ /	/	/ 212?	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	423 /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
4	/ /	/ /	15 /	/	13 /	/ /	/ /	/ /	15 /	15 15	/ /	14 /	16 /	11 /	/ /	/ /
5	/ /	/ /	11 /	/	11 /	/ /	/ /	/ /	12 /	11 11	/ /	10 /	11 /	9 /	/ /	/ /
ULNA																
1	/ /	/ /	/ /	/	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	14 14	/ /	/ /	232 /	/ /	/ /	/ /
11	/ /	/ /	17 /	/	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	16 /	13 13	/ /	15 /	17 17	/ /	/ /	/ /
12	/ /	/ /	13 /	/	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	13 /	/ /	/ /	12 /	12 12	/ /	/ /	/ /
FEMUR																
1	/ /	/ /	/ /	/	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	413 409 407	/ /	/ /	/ /
2	/ /	/ /	/ /	/	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	413 401 401	/ /	/ /	/ /
6	26 26	30 29 28 25 28	/ /	29 28 23 23 27 27	26 25 / /	25 /	24 25 26 25 26 25 26 24 24									
7	26 24	26 26 28 28 25	/ /	27 25 27 26 24 25	24 25 / /	26 26	23 25 31 30 24 23 24 25 23 23									
9	30 /	/ /	35 34 28	/ /	30 31 29	/ /	/ /	29 31 31 31 34 34 31 /	29 28 27 25							
10	23 /	/ /	22 21 24	/ /	26 22 22	/ /	/ /	21 22 22 20 26 25 22 /	22 22 23 24							
19	39 39	42 /	44? 40?	/ /	42 42 41? /	43 42	41 /	/ /	/ /	41 41	45 44	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
TIBIA																
1	/ /	/ /	/ /	/	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	341? /	/ /
1b	323 324	/ /	342 /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	325 328	/ /	338? /	/ /
8a	33 34	/ /	31 31	/ /	34 /	30 28	/ /	/ /	32 /	/ /	30 29	28 /	29 30	/ /	/ /	/ /
9a	21 21	/ /	21 20	/ /	22 /	21 21	/ /	/ /	24 /	/ /	25 23	22 /	20 20	/ /	/ /	/ /
FIBULA																
1	/ /	/ /	/ /	/	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
STATURE																
MANOUVRIER	1539?	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	1552?	1535	/	1608? /
BACH	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	1532?	1523	/	1597? /
PEARSON	/	/	1556?	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	1609?	1585	/	1628? /

Table 7 - Ravna-Slog, cemetery from the Roman period: postcranial measurements (females)

Age groups	?	Males	Females	Total
	(N = 3)	(N = 12)	(N = 23)	(N = 38)
Juv.	/	22:0 0,00%	/	22:0 0,00%
Ad.	11:0 0,00%	6:0 0,00%	117:1 0,85%	134:1 0,75%
Ad.-Mat.	25:2 8,00%	88:5 5,68%	97:10 10,31%	210:17 8,10%
Mat.	9:2 22,22%	55:6 10,91%	73:6 8,21%	137:14 10,22%
Mat.-sen.	/	31:3 9,68%	/	31:3 9,68%
Sen.	/	/	/	/
Total	45:4 8,89%	202:14 6,93%	287:17 5,92%	534:35 6,55%

Table 8 - Ravna-Slog, cemetery from the Roman period: caries frequency by sex and age

ANTHROPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE MEDIEVAL CEMETERY UNearthED AT THE RAVNA-SLOG SITE

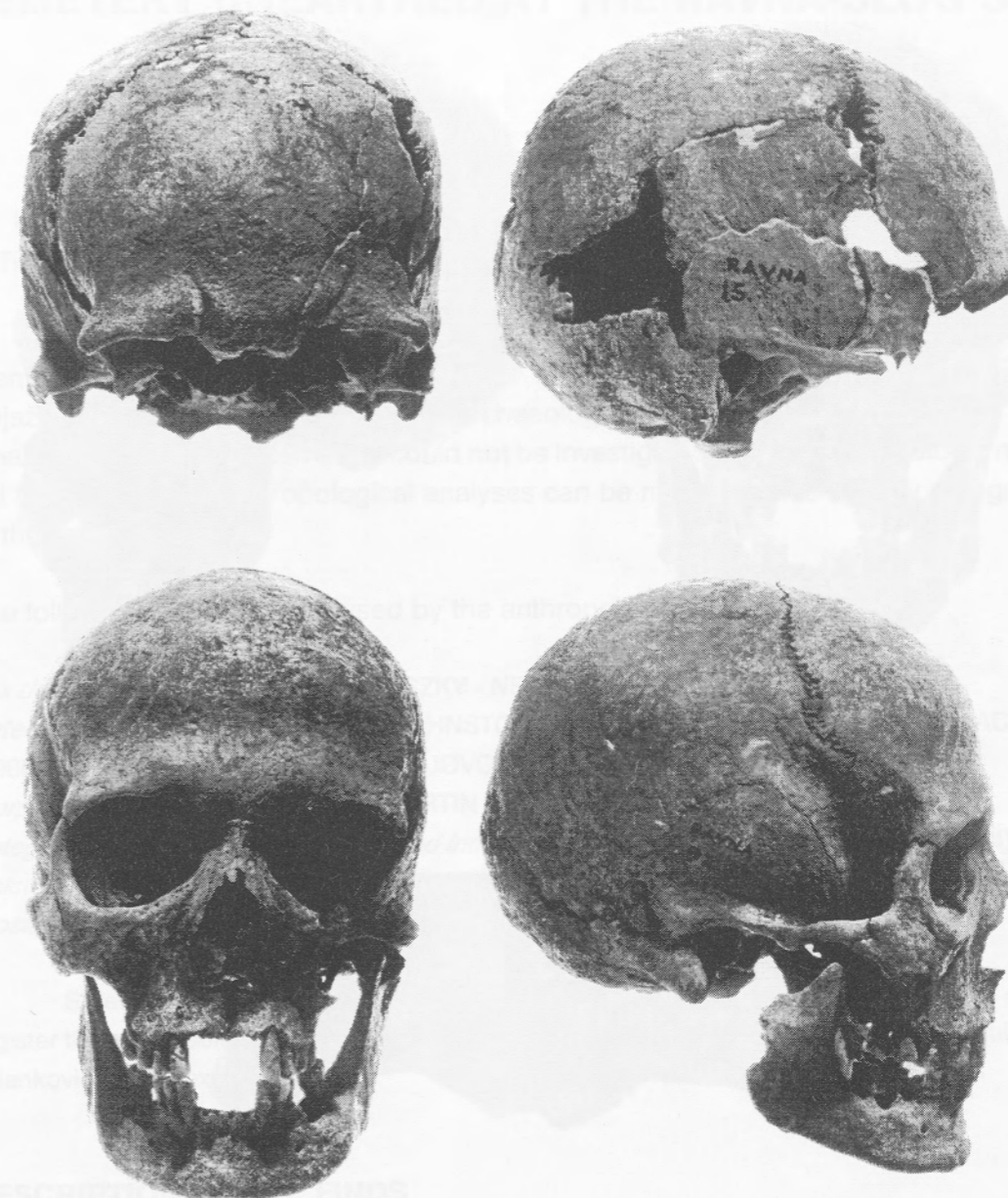


Plate I - Ravna-Slog, cemetery from the Roman period: skulls from graves nos. 15 and 92

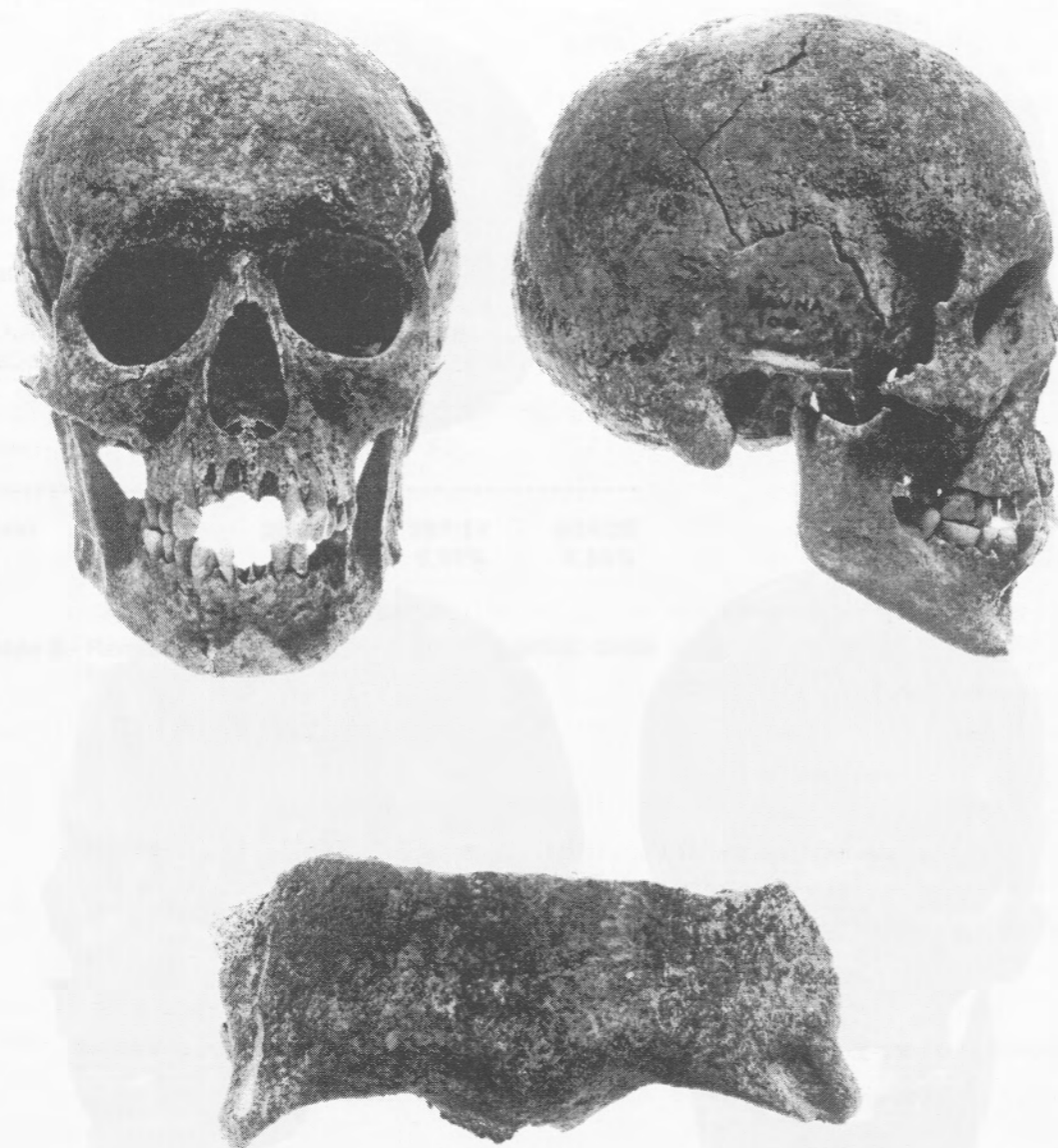


Plate II - Ravna-Slog, cemetery from the Roman period: skull from grave no. 108; detail of the frontal bone of the skull from grave no. 26

ANTHROPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE MEDIEVAL CEMETERY UNEARTHED AT THE RAVNA-SLOG SITE

INTRODUCTION

S. Jovanović archaeologist unearthed together with Roman burials the fragment of a mediaeval cemetery from the 9th-10th centuries at the Ravna-Slog site near Knjaževac in Eastern Serbia. As the archaeological excavations were confined to a smaller area, the entire cemetery could not be investigated and so the osteologic material from which the anthropological analyses can be made represents only a fragment of the series.

The following methods were used by the anthropological analysis:

Sex determination: ÉRY - KRALOVÁNSZKY - NEMESKÉRI (1963);

Determination of the age at death: JOHNSTON (1961), NEMESKÉRI - HARSÁNYI - ACSÁDI (1960), SCHOUR - MASSLER (1941), SJØVOLD (1975);

Morphological and metric analysis: MARTIN (1924);

Categorisation of the measurements and indices of the skull: ALEKSEJEV - DEBEC (1964);

Calculation of the body height: BACH (1966), BREITINGER (1938),

Biostatistic analysis: PENROSE (1954).

S. Petković-s, M. Ružić-s and the late S. Jovanović-s generous help enabled that I could register the anthropological data at the site, for which I am very grateful. I am also thankful to S. Milenković for the excellent photos.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FINDS

Grave 1 - 1.0 - 1.5 year old child

Grave 2 - 7-8 year old child

Grave no. 5 - 1.0 - 1.5 year old child

Grave no. 6 - 30-40 year old female - The preserved skull fragments are not sufficient for analysis.

Grave no. 11 - 16-18 year old female (?) - The skull of the young woman was so strongly warped that neither a morphological nor a metric analysis could be made.

Grave no. 14 - 37-46 year old male - The find was too fragmented to be analysed.

Grave no. 16 - 5-6 year old child

Grave no. 20 - fl 12 year old child

Grave no. 21 - 14-15 year old child

Grave no. 22 - 24-28 year old male - The cranium is medium long, medium wide, medium high, brachycranial, hypsicranic, the profile of the nape is curvoccipital. The wide forehead is metriometopic, the bigonial width is large. The face is medium high. The upper face is low, the orbital index is mesoconchic, the nasal index is chamaerrhine.

Grave no. 24 - 16-18 year old female - The strongly deformed skull was not suitable for analysis.

Grave no. 34 - 4-5 year old child

Grave no. 35 - 0.5-1.0 year old child

Grave no. 36 - 3-4 year old child

Grave no. 37 - fl 3 year old child

Grave no. 39 - 30-60 year old female - The preserved fragments were not suitable for analysis.

Grave no. 46 - 13-14 year old child

Grave no. 47 - 17-18 year old female - The well preserved skull is very long, narrow, high, hyperdolichocranial, chamaecranic. The forehead is medium wide, metriometopic, the bigonial width is medium. The face is medium wide, medium high, meso- nearly leptoprosopic, mesene, the orbits are hyperhypsicconchic, the nasal index is hyperleptorrhine.

The arrowhead found in the grave under the skull did not leave any visible injury on the bones.

Grave no. 51 - 8-9 year old child

Grave no. 56 - 40-59 year old female - Only a minimal number of fragments have been preserved from the skull and only a few vertebra fragments from the skeletal bones.

Grave no. 61 - 50-70 year old female - Only the fragmented mandible has been preserved from the skull.

Grave no. 63 - 61-70 year old female - The very long, wide, medium high cranium is dolichocranial and chamaechranic, the forehead is wide, metriometopic, the bigonial width is large. The face could not be reconstructed, only the hyperchamaeconchic category of the orbits could be established.

Grave no. 70 - fl 1.0 year old child.

Grave no. 71 - 17-21 year old female. - The cranium of the juvenile woman is medium long, very wide, medium high, hyperbrachycranial and orthocranic, it is curvo-occipital in profile. The medium wide forehead is stenometopic. The oval face is medium wide, medium high,

mesoprosopic, while the low upper face is hypereuryene. The orbits are chamaeconchic, the nose is chamaerrhine.

Grave no. 72 - 37-41 year old male - The cranium of the robust man is long, narrow, medium high, hyperdolichocranial, hypsicranic, the wide forehead is metriometopic. The face is wide, high, mesoprosopic, the high upper face is mesene, the bigonial width is large. The orbital part of the face is fragmented, the nasal index is leptorrhine.

Grave no. 73 - 42-48 year old female - The long, wide, very high cranium is mesocranial and hypsicranic, the wide forehead is metriometopic, the bigonial width is very large. The face is very wide, mesoprosopic, the high upper face is mesene. The orbits are hypsicconchic, the nasal index is mesorrhine.

Grave no. 74 - 48-57 year old female - The osteologic find recovered from the grave is too fragmented to afford an analysis.

Grave no. 78 - 23-59 year old individual of undetermined sex - Only the teeth of the adult individual have been preserved from the grave.

Grave no. 81 - 8-9 year old child

Grave no. 82 - 25-29 year old male - The cranium of the robust man is very long, medium wide, very high, dolichocranial and hypsicranic. The medium wide forehead is stenometopic, the bigonial width is very large. The wide face is medium high, mesoprosopic, the low upper face is euryene. The orbits are chamaeconchic, the nose is hyperchamaerrhine.

Grave no. 83 - 2-3 year old child

Grave no. 94 - 1.5-2.0 year old child

Grave no. 95 - fl 0,00 year old newborn

Grave no. 98 - 29-35 year old female (?) - The bones were too fragmented for a detailed analysis.

Grave no. 101 - 0.0 - 0.5 year old child

Grave no. 103 - 20-22 year old female (?) - The fragmented find was not suitable for analysis.

Grave no. 104 - 38-44 year old female - The skull is so warped that neither its reconstruction nor its detailed analysis was possible.

Grave no. 106 - individual of undetermined sex on the boundary of the juvenile and adult age groups - Only a minimal number of bone fragments have been preserved from the grave.

Grave no. 109 - 32-38 year old female (?) - Only very few skull fragments have been preserved beside the parts of the postcranial skeleton, so the find is not suitable for analysis.

Grave no. 109A - individual of undetermined age and sex - Only a minimal number of bone fragments have been preserved from the grave.

Grave no. 111 - 0.0-0,5 year old new-born baby

Grave no. 112 - 0.0-0,5 year old new-born baby

Grave no. 113 - fl0.0 year old newborn

Grave no. 114 - 2-3 year old child

Grave no. 115 - 40-59 year old female - The fragmented cranium is very long, very high, originally it must have been medium wide, and accordingly it is dolichocranial and hypsicranic with a wide forehead. The find is so poorly preserved that the face cannot be reconstructed.

Grave no. 116 - 0.0 - 0.5 year old newborn

Grave no. 117 - fl3 year old child

Grave no. 118 - 40-46 year old male - The cranium is very long, medium wide, medium high, hyperdolichocranial, chamaecranic, the forehead is wide, eurymetopic. Due to the fragmented character of the find the face cannot be reconstructed. We can only establish that it must have been wide and rectangular.

Grave no. 119 - 1.5 -2.0 year old child

Grave no. 120 - 44-50 year old female - The find was too fragmented to be analysed.

Grave no. 121 - 26-35 year old male - Only fragments have been preserved from the find, which are not suitable for analysis.

Grave no. 122 - 56-62 year old male - We can only establish from the preserved fragments that the face is high, the orbital index is mesoconchic, the nasal index is leptorrhine.

Grave no. 124 - 32-36 year old male - The cranium is long, narrow, high hyperdolichocranial, orthocranic, the forehead is medium wide, eurymetopic. The face is narrow, medium high, leptoprosopic, the upper face is low, mesene. The orbits are hypsiconchic, the nose is chamaerrhine.

Grave no. 126 - individual of undetermined age and sex - The preserved fragments are not suitable for analysis.

Grave no. 127 - 29-33 year old female - The cranium of the gracile woman is very long, wide, high, dolichocranial, orthocranic. The forehead is wide, metriometopic. The medium wide and medium high face is mesoprosopic, the upper face mesene, the bigonial width is medium. The orbits are hypsiconchic, the nose is hyperchamaerrhine.

Grave no. 129 - 11-12 year old child

Grave no. 130 - 0.5 - 1.0 year old child

Grave no. 132 - 60-70 year old male - We can only tell from the preserved bone fragments that the cranium could be medium wide and medium high, with a medium wide, metriometopic forehead. The bigonial width is small.

Grave no. 133 - 35-59 year old male - The osteologic find is so fragmented that it is not suitable either for a morphological or a metric analysis.

Grave no. 135 - 4-5 year old child

Grave no. 136 - 40-44 year old male - The poorly preserved, very fragmented cranium must have been wide and high, the medium wide forehead is stenometopic. About the face we can establish that both the face and the bigonial width were in the medium category.

Grave no. 137 - 1.5 - 2.0 year old child

Grave no. 138 - 49-57 year old female (?) - The skull could not be reconstructed from the preserved fragments.

Grave no. 139 - 42-48 year old male - The originally long and low cranium could not be reconstructed. The forehead is narrow, the medium wide and very low face and upper face are hypereuryprosopic and hypereurene. The orbital index is mesoconchic, the nasal index belongs to the chamaerrhine category.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA AND EPIGENETIC FEATURES

According to the above description, the fragmented series from the medieval cemetery unearthed at the Ravna-Slog site consists of the osteologic remains of altogether 65 individuals (table 1). Their distribution by age and sex can be read from table 2.

The most obvious phenomenon is the high proportion of the infants and infants I age groups (tables 2 and 3). The two groups together make nearly the half of the entire series - 44.62%.

The unreal proportion of males and females as it appears in the tables also indicates that the series represents only a fragment of the one-time cemetery. The higher proportion of females does not probably reflect the situation in the community, it is most certainly due to the incomplete excavation of the cemetery.

Regarding the adults, most of the dead died at a mature age (20.0 %), which is a common phenomenon at males, but not at women, who usually died at an adult age, that is between 23 and 39 years. This divergence, however, disappears when we take into consideration the relatively large number of women who died at a juvenile age. The high mortality rate of juvenile women in historical periods is evidently linked with pregnancy and child bearing.

Although the series is not suitable for a demographic analysis because of the low item number and its fragmentary character, the above data offer a general picture of the demographic conditions of the given community, especially in the case of the high mortality rate of small infants and children and young women.

We have to mention the sexual dimorphism we have observed in the series even though it does not belong to the demographic basic data. It is the most evidently manifested in the postcranial skeletons. At the same time, a certain tendency to robustness, masculinity can be observed on the skulls of women. The glabella region, the arcus superciliaris and the protuberancia occipitalis externa are definitely masculine at both sexes. The most masculine features appear, however, on the mentum

mandibulae (e.g. at skeletons from graves nos. 71, 136, etc.), the strong bilateral character of which can be observed not only at men but also at women, which is most certainly a unique local trait of this medieval ethnic group.

In a number of cases we could observe hereditary traits, which help the determination of blood relationships within the community (FINNEGAN-MARCSIK 1979) (facial asymmetry: e.g. graves nos. 71 and 82; os suturae: e.g. graves nos. 82, 103 and 122; dental rotation: e.g. graves nos. 11 and 72). Owing to the strong fragmentation of the examined material, we could not systematically follow these traits on all the finds. Because of this latter reason and the fact that the analysed series came from a not entirely unearthed cemetery, not even the basic conditions that are necessary for the analysis of the epigenetic traits were present, and so we had to renounce of the results that could be gained from such an analysis.

ODONTOLOGIC DATA

The fragmented character of the find material made the odontologic analyses also difficult since the facial area of the skulls, more exactly the jaws and the maxillas were usually only partly preserved.

Altogether 475 teeth have been preserved from 28 adult individuals (table 4). In these teeth we could observe 42 caries (8.8 %) and there were 14 cases when the infection spread over the bone causing a cyst or an abscess (3.0 %). These pathologic deformities occur much more rarely at women. The situation is the reverse in the case of teeth lost ante mortem (49 cases at males and 93 at women) when the alveoli are already atrophied, that is they are absorbed. At a few individuals, an inflammation followed the process, although it often did not leave any trace, so we suppose that the teeth were artificially removed.

The above data, including the percentage values, indicate the frequency of dental diseases in the medieval population of Ravna, which is underlined by the fact that there were only a male (grave no. 82) and two women (graves nos. 103 and 104) among the adults who did not have such a pathologic deformity.

PATHOLOGIC OBSERVATIONS

There were only a few bones showing the traces of diseases in the analysed series (table 5), which is partly due to the fragmented character of the finds.

This fragmented character can explain that cribria orbitalia, indicating anaemia, could be observed only at a few individuals, although this was one of the most frequent diseases of historical populations.

Spondylosis and spondylarthrosis, which were also frequent in historical periods, appeared in the series only at two males (graves nos. 72 and 118) and three women (graves nos. 6, 73 and 120). The disease was only in the initial stage at the

moment of the death except for the mature woman buried in grave no. 120, where each two vertebrae got fused in the cervical and thoracic regions of the vertebral column. It is probable that the middle-aged woman was to a certain degree limited in motion.

Arthrosis deformans was also relatively frequent in historical periods. Here it appeared only at a few males, while it could not be observed at women. Due to the fragmented character of the bone finds, we cannot draw far-fetching consequences from these data.

The 13-14 year old child buried in grave no. 46 exhibits a unique pathologic deformity: the right humerus is much shorter than the left one. No other pathologic deformity could macroscopically be observed on any other bone of the same individual (radius, ulna).

Although injuries do not belong among diseases, the grave consequences of infections and inflammations linked with them can cause death. In the Ravna series, unlike in other historical series, we could not find any trace of a wound caused by a blow or a cut, which could have indicated war events. The only injury that occurs in the series is bone fracture, which was observed at three individuals. Two were young males (graves nos. 14 and 22), and one was a young woman (grave no. 6) who broke their clavicle and ulna, probably due to a fall. None got inflamed so they were maybe not open fractures. All the bones got shorter as they healed. Callus development was significant at the individual buried in grave no. 22, and the axial distortion of the bones indicates that the bone was not appropriately fixed even in the case of the ulna.

TYPOLOGICAL AND BIOSTATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Although the examined material is very fragmented, the remains of eight males and six women are more-or-less suitable for a typological analysis (tables 6-13). Accordingly, the long-very long, wide-medium wide, high, dolicho-hyperdolichocranium dominates with a medium wide-wide, low-medium high face, which is meso-euryprosopic, and mesene-euryene. Sometimes high, leptomorphic faces also appear. The orbital index ranges until the hyperchamaeconchic category, while the nasal index is usually chamaerrhine-hyperchamaerrhine (the categories follow the ALEKSEJEV-DEBEC 1964 system). These individuals were nearly all robust and their body height falls within the high category according to MARTIN-s (1924) system. The above features match the atlantomediterranean type containing certain Cro-Magnonid components.

Other variants also occur in the seemingly homogeneous series as the representatives of the gracile alpine and the gracile mediterranean types. It is important to add that neither the plano-occipital dinarid/taurid type nor mongoloid components can be demonstrated in the series.

The demonstrated typological variants occur both in the male and the female population and a general mixture of the variants can also be observed in the series. Such a mixture is characteristic of all the ethnic groups and the percentage ratio of the

mixture of these variants formulates the characteristics of the given ethnic group from the earliest times, actually from the Mesolithic period. The comparison of the series representing the various ethnic groups can reveal the diverse or identical features of their taxonomical heterogeneity, which can indicate the biological distance or the biological proximity of the given populations from each other, and it can imply kinship ties or even a common origin.

Various biostatistical methods can be used for such a comparison. One of them is the Penrose analysis (PENROSE 1954), which is often used in historical anthropological studies. The analysis is based on the average values of the main measurements of the skull (measurements 1, 8, 9, 17, 45, 48, 51, 52, 54 and 55 according to MARTIN 1924). Their comparison expressed with only one number can determine the biometric distance of the series from each other. The significance of the results, that is the generalised distance of size and shape (C_R^2 -values), indicate how close are the population groups they represent to each other from a biological aspect, or if they have the same genetic roots. To make the results as general as possible, the Penrose analysis was made on the pooled female and male series of the medieval population of Ravna following the standardisation of the female series with the ALEKSEJEV-DEBEC (1964) method. The significance limit was drawn at a $C_R^2 \leq 0,166$ value, where $P > 99,5\%$.

The analysis included medieval series first of all from the closest vicinity of the Ravna-Slog site, but because of the small number of the series the circle was geographically enlarged from Moravia to Macedonia, and from Croatia to the Ukraine (table 14). In the case of the medieval series of Ravna, a significant similarity, that is identity, appeared only with two Macedonian series (Sveti Erazmo by Ohrid and Radolište), which chronologically match the series of the ethnic group that buried at Ravna-Slog. Further consequences suggested by the C_R^2 -values of table 14 already belong to the field of archaeological studies.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ALEKSEJEV, V.P.-DEBEC, G.F.(1964): *Kraniometrija*. Moskva.
- BACH, H.(1966): Zur Berechnung der Körperhöhe aus den langen Gliedmassenknochen weiblicher Skelette. *Anthrop.Anz.* 29, 12-21.
- BARTUCZ, L.(1960): Die anthropologischen Merkmale der Bevölkerung aus der Umgebung von Zombor (Sombor) im XV-XVII. Jahrhundert. *Acta Univ. Sci. Budapestiensis de Rolando Eötvös nom., Sec. Biol.* 3, 23-48.
- BOEV, P.(1972): Die Rassentypen der Balkanhalbinsel und der Ostägäischen Inselwelt und deren Bedeutung für die Herkunft ihrer Bevölkerung. Sofia.
- BREITINGER, E.(1938): Zur Berechnung der Körperhöhe aus den langen Gliedmassenknochen. *Anthrop. Anz.* 14, 249-274.
- ÉRY, K.(1979-80): Balkáni eredet?, tírők kori népesség csontmaradványai Dombóvár határából. - The osteological remains of a Turkish Period Balkan population in the vicinity of Dombóvár. *A Szekszárdi Béni Balogh Ádám Múzeum Évkönyve* 10-11, 225-298.
- ÉRY, K.K.-KRALOVÁNSZKY, A.-NEMESKÉRI, J.(1963): Történeti népességek rekonstrukciójának reprezentációja. - A representative reconstruction of historic populations. *Anthrop. Közl.* 7, 41-90.
- FINNEGAN, M.-MARCSIK, A.(1979): A non-metric examination of the relationships between osteological remains from Hungary representing populations of Avar Period. *Acta Biol. Szeged* 25, 97-118.
- GAVRILOVIĆ, Ž.(1962-63): Proučavanje lobanja srednjovekovnog čoveka iz Brestovika. *Starinar* 14, 243-249.
- HANÁKOVÁ, H.-SEKAČOVÁ, A.-STLOUKAL, M.(1984): Pohřebište v Ducovém. Prag.
- JOHNSTON, F.E.(1961): Sequence of epiphyseal union in a Prehistoric Kentucky population from Indian Knoll. *Human. Biol.* 33, 66-81.
- MANOUVRIER, L.(1893): La détermination de la taille d'après les grandes os des membres. *Mém. de la Soc. d'Anthrop. de Paris* 4, 347-402.
- MARTIN, R.(1924): *Lehrbuch der Anthropologie*. Jena, 2.ed.

MAXIMILIAN, C.(1959a): Consideratii antropologice asupra populatiei prefeudale de la Dinogetia (Secolele X-XII). Probleme de Antropologie 4, 105-127.

MAXIMILIAN, C.(1959b): Studiul antropologic al populatiei de la Verbicioara (Secolele XIII-XIV). Probleme de Antropologie 4, 79-104.

MIKIĆ, Ž.(1984): Beitrag zur Anthropologie spätrömischer bis zum spätmittelalterlicher Bevölkerungen Jugoslawiens. Godišnjak Centra za Balkanološka ispitivanja XXII/20, 5-109.

MIKIĆ, Ž.(1985): Prvi rezultati antropološke multivarijabilne statističke obrade srednjekovne nekropole u Vinči (Beli Breg). - First results of anthropological multivariable evaluation of Middle Ages necropolis in Vinča near Belgrade. Godišnjak grada Beograda 32, 79-83.

MIKIĆ, Ž.(1990): Antropološki profil srednjekovne nekropole u Mravincima kod Splita. VAHD 83, 225-232.

NEMESKÉRI, J.-HARSÁNYI, L.-ACSÁDI, GY.(1960): Methoden zur Diagnose des Lebensalters von Skelettfunden. Anthropol.Anz.

No.	Grave No.	Sex	Age
1.	1.	?	1,0-1,5
2.	2.	?	7-8
3.	5.	?	1,0-1,5
4.	6.	f.	31-40
5.	11.	f.?	16-18
6.	14.	m.	37-46
7.	16.	?	5-6
8.	20.	?	+/-2
9.	21.	?	14-15
10.	22.	m.	24-28
11.	24.	f.?	16-18
12.	34.	?	4-5
13.	35.	?	0,5-1,0
14.	36.	?	3-4
15.	37.	?	+/-3
16.	39.	f.	30-60
17.	46.	?	13-14
18.	47.	f.	17-18
19.	51.	?	8-9
20.	56.	f.	40-59
21.	61.	f.	50-70
22.	63.	f.	61-70
23.	70.	?	+/-
24.	71.	f.	17-21
25.	72.	m.	37-41
26.	73.	f.	42-48
27.	74.	f.	48-57
28.	78.	?	23-59
29.	81.	?	8-9
30.	82.	m.	25-29
31.	83.	?	2-3
32.	94.	?	1,5-2,0
33.	95.	?	+/-0,0
34.	98.	f.?	29-35
35.	101.	?	0,0-0,5
36.	103.	f.?	20-22
37.	104.	f.	38-44
38.	106.	?	juv.-ad.
39.	109.	f.?	32-38
40.	109A	?	?
41.	110.	?	0,0-1,0
42.	111.	?	0,0-0,5
43.	112.	?	0,0-0,5
44.	113.	?	+/-0,0
45.	114.	?	2-3
46.	115.	f.	40-59
47.	116.	?	0,0-0,5
48.	117.	?	+/-3
49.	118.	m.	40-46
50.	119.	?	1,5-2,0
51.	120.	f.	44-50
52.	121.	m.	26-35
53.	122.	m.	56-62
54.	124.	m.	32-36
55.	126.	?	?
56.	127.	f.	29-33
57.	129.	?	11-12
58.	130.	?	1,0-1,5
59.	132.	m.	60-70
60.	133.	m.	35-59
61.	135.	?	4-5
62.	136.	m.	40-44
63.	137.	?	1,5-2,0
64.	138.	f.?	49-57
65.	139.	m.	42-48

Table 1 - Individual data

Age groups	?	m.	f.	Sum.
Inf.(0,00-1,0)	9	0	0	9
Inf.I.(1,0-6)	14	0	0	14
Inf.II.(7-14)	6	0	0	6
Juv.(15-22)	1	0	5	6
Juv.-Ad. 1	0	0	1	
Ad.(23-39)	0	4	4	8
Ad.-Mat. 0	3	3	6	
Mat.(40-59)	0	3	6	9
Mat.-Sen.	0	1	1	2
Sen.(60-x)	0	1	1	2
?	2	0	0	2
Sum.	33	12	20	65

Table 2 - Distribution by sex and age

Age groups	?	m.	f.	Sum.
Inf.	13,85%	0,00%	0,00%	13,85%
Inf.I.	21,54%	0,00%	0,00%	21,54%
Inf.II.	9,23%	0,00%	0,00%	9,23%
Juv.	2,31%	0,00%	7,69%	10,00%
Ad.	0,77%	8,46%	8,46%	17,69%
Mat.	0,00%	7,69%	12,31%	20,00%
Sen.	0,00%	2,31%	2,31%	4,62%
?	3,07%	0,00%	0,00%	3,07%
Sum.	50,77%	18,46%	30,77%	100,00%

Table 3 - Percentage distribution by sex and age

Grave Number	Sex	Age	Number of teeth	Caries	Cyst	A.m.	Notes
14.	m.	ad.-mat.	23	10	2	0	/
22.	m.	ad.	30	1	0	0	/
72.	m.	ad.-mat.	25	2	0	0	43: torsio
82.	m.	ad.	31	0	0	0	/
118.	m.	mat.	14	2	1	16	/
121.	m.	ad.	23	5	5	0	/
122.	m.	mat.-sen.	7	2	2	8	/
124.	m.	ad.	16	2	0	3	13, 23: microdontia
132.	m.	sen.	2	1	0	27	/
133.	m.	ad.-mat.	2	0	0	0	/
136.	m.	mat.	24	4	1	0	/
139.	m.	mat.	20	0	0	3	Mandibular trema
Sum.			217	29	11	49	
			100,0%	13,4%	5,1%		

6.	f.	ad.	4	0	0	13	d.s.maxilla missing
39.	f.	ad.-mat.	5	0	0	11	d.s.maxilla missing
47.	f.	juv.	29	2	?	0	/
61.	f.	mat.-sen.	1	0	0	16	d.s.maxilla missing
63.	f.	sen.	2	0	1	23	/
71.	f.	juv.	29	2	1	1	/
73.	f.	mat.	32	1	0	0	/
74.	f.	mat.	4	0	0	8	/
98.	f.	ad.	25	3	0	0	/
103.	f.	juv.	27	0	0	0	/
104.	f.	ad.-mat.	31	0	?	0	/
109.	f.	ad.	10	0	0	0	/
115.	f.	mat.	17	0	0	0	/
120.	f.	mat.	2	1	0	11	/
127.	f.	ad.	31	4	1	0	/
138.	f.	mat.	9	0	0	10	/
Sum.			258	13	3	93	
			100,0%	5,0%	1,2%		

Table 4 - Odontologic data (Am = ante mortem lost teeth)

Grave No.	Sex, age	Cribra orb.	Fractura	Spondylosis	Spond. arthr.	Arthr. def.	Notes
6.	f. ad.	??	s.ulna	+	/	/	/
14.	m. ad.-mat.	??	d.clavicula	/	/	/	/
22.	m. ad.	??	s.clavicula	/	/	/	/
72.	m. ad.-mat.	??	/	+	/	/	Bent d.tibia, fib
73.	f. mat.	??	/	+	/	/	/
118.	m. mat.	??	/	/	+	s.clavic.+costa,s.radius	Exostosis
120.	f. mat.	??	/	+	/	/	d.femur: tumor(?)
121.	m. ad.	??+	/	/	/	vertebra, costa	/
122.	m. mat-sen.	0/0	/	/	/	/	/
124.	m. ad.	0/0	/	/	/	/	/
127.	f. ad.	0/0	/	/	/	/	/
132.	m. sen.	0/?	/	/	/	d.s.capit.mandibulae	/
133.	m. ad.-mat.	0/?	/	/	/	/	/
136.	m. mat.	0/0	/	/	/	/	/
139.	m. mat.	0/0	/	/	/	/	/

Table 5 - Pathologic deformities

MARTIN	22.	72.	82.	118.	121.	122.	124.	132.	136.	139.
1.	178	190	195	192	/	/	186	/	/	186?
5.	105	117	109?	101	/	/	106	/	/	/
7.	41	/	/	39	/	/	/	36	45	/
8.	144	135	144	140	/	/	136?	143	148	/
9.	99	95	94	100	/	/	97	98	95	93
10.	122	114	113	117	/	/	/	121	120	108
11.	125	129	127	130	/	/	/	125	125	125
12.	107	115	111	109	/	112?	108?	110	115	105
13.	102	109	104	108	/	/	/	/	/	100
16.	32	/	/	/	/	/	34	32,5	32	/
17.	136	136	152	136	/	/	140	136	139	/
20.	114	114	126	116	/	/	114?	/	119	112?
23.	525	530	547	541	/	/	/	/	/	/
24.	319	307	426	314	/	/	/	308	334	/
25.	365	375	411	393	/	/	/	/	/	359
26.	126	123	134	130	/	131	121	/	/	125
27.	131	134	157	138	/	/	137	132	131	125?
28.	108	118	120	125	/	122	/	104	113	109
29.	108	110	117	113	/	113	107	/	/	111
30.	115	119	135	123	/	/	119	116	114	112?
31.	93	101	97	100	/	96	/	87	97	93
40.	105	/	102	/	/	/	92	/	/	/
42.	125	130	114	/	/	/	102	/	/	/
43.	107	108	102?	107	/	/	107	/	102	105
44.	100	102	97	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
45.	/	140?	137	138	/	/	126?	/	131?	136
46.	98	101	100	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
47.	116	123	121	/	/	/	117	/	/	105?
48.	68	/	68	/	/	74	68	/	/	59?
50.	/	/	/	/	/	23	24,5	/	/	/
51.d.	41	/	40	/	/	/	41	/	/	/
51.s.	/	43?	/	/	/	41	/	/	/	42
52.d.	33	32	31	/	/	/	35	/	/	/
52.s.	35	/	32	35	/	34	33	/	/	34
54.	28	24	28	/	/	26	25	/	/	24
55.	51	54	49	/	/	56	47	/	/	44?
57.	/	/	/	9	/	/	13	/	/	/
60.	51	/	57	/	/	57	55	/	/	/
61.	66	64	64	/	/	66?	60	/	/	/
62.	/	/	50	/	/	/	47	/	/	/
63.	40	/	39	/	/	38	32,5	/	/	/
65.	/	122	128	/	/	/	/	121?	/	/
66.	110	104	13?	17	99	/	/	93	101?	/
69.	31	35	33	30	29	29	35	33	39	28
70.	31	35	33	29	32	/	d.29	30	32	29
71a	64	76	66	59	66	/	d.56	54	60	65

Table 6 - Main cranial measurements (males)

MARTIN	47.	63.	71.	73.	98.	104.	115.	127.
1.	184	185	171	181	/	/	182	184
5.	99	98	/	102	/	/	110	97
7.	38	39	/	36	/	/	36	37
8.	133	143	145	141	/	/	135?	142
9.	92	96	93	97	90	94	103	96
10.	105	/	108	124	/	/	116?	114
11.	118	127	124	125	/	/	120	120
12.	104	114	115	112	/	/	104?	112
13.	99	101	106	/	/	/	/	100
16.	31	32	/	30	/	/	33	29
17.	132	129	/	141	/	/	143	134
20.	110	109	109	124	/	/	121?	119
23.	508	524	505	521	/	/	520?	528
24.	290	398	296	320	/	/	/	310
25.	367	363	353	373	/	/	380	395
26.	119	122	120	128	115	/	136	136
27.	129	137	118	122	/	/	131	142
28.	119	104	115	123	/	/	113	117
29.	104	110	105	113	104	/	117	117
30.	116	122	105	111	/	/	120	125
31.	97	89	96	101	/	/	93	97
40.	91	/	/	103	/	/	/	82?
42.	102	/	/	120	/	/	/	101?
43.	95	106	101	108	97	103	106	101
44.	87	/	93	98	/	/	/	/
45.	123	/	127	134?	/	/	/	122?
46.	93	/	92	96	/	/	/	87
47.	112	/	112	121	/	/	/	113
48.	65	/	61	71	/	/	/	64?
50.	20	23	22	25	/	/	/	23
51.d.	38	/	39	39	37?	/	/	39?
51.s.	36,5	40,5	39	38	/	/	/	37,5
52.d.	35	/	33	34	31?	/	/	32,5?
52.s.	34	30	31	33,5	/	/	/	33?
54.	20	/	23	26	/	/	/	28,5
55.	49	/	41,5	53	/	/	/	46
57.	9	10	9,5?	9	/	/	11,5	/
60.	50?	/	/	56	/	/	/	/
61.	59	/	57	59	/	/	/	/
62.	45	/	38	49	/	/	/	/
63.	33?	/	37	32	/	/	/	/
65.	117	112	112	/	/	/	/	115?
66.	96	102	/	109?	/	/	/	92
69.	28	29	28	30	26	30	/	30
70.	28	28	29	34	/	31	31	25
71a	57	63?	50	62	/	62	/	60

Table 7 - Main cranial measurements (females)

MARTIN	22.	72.	82.	118.	121.	122.	124.	132.	136.	139.
8/1	80,9	71,1	73,9	72,9	/	/	73,1?	/	/	/
17/1	76,4	71,6	78,0	70,8	/	/	75,3	/	/	/
17/8	94,4	100,7	105,6	97,1	/	/	102,9?	95,1	93,9	/
20/1	64,1	60,0	64,6	60,4	/	/	61,3?	/	/	60,2?
20/8	79,2	84,4	87,5	82,9	/	/	83,8?	/	80,4	/
9/8	68,8	70,4	65,3	71,4	/	/	71,3?	68,5	64,2	/
47/45	/	87,9?	88,3	/	/	/	92,9?	/	/	77,2?
48/45	/	/	49,6	/	/	/	54,0?	/	/	56,2?
52/51	d.80,5	/	d.77,5	/	/	82,9	d.85,4	/	/	81,0
54/55	54,9	44,4	57,1	/	/	46,3	53,2	/	/	54,6?

Table 8 - Main cranial indices (males)

MARTIN	47.	63.	71.	73.	98.	104.	115.	127.
8/1	72,3	77,3	84,8	77,9	/	/	/	77,2
17/1	71,7	69,7	/	77,9	/	/	78,6	72,8
17/8	99,3	90,2	/	100,0	/	/	/	94,4
20/1	59,8	58,9	63,7	68,5	/	/	66,5?	64,7
20/8	82,7	76,2	75,2	87,9	/	/	/	83,8
9/8	69,2	67,1	64,1	68,8	/	/	/	67,6
47/45	91,1	/	88,2	90,3?	/	/	/	92,6?
48/45	52,9	/	48,0	53,0?	/	/	/	52,5?
52/51	93,2	74,1	79,5	88,2	d.83,8?	/	/	88,0
54/55	40,8	/	55,4	49,1	/	/	/	62,0

Table 9 - Main cranial indices (females)

MARTIN	Male N \bar{x}	Female N \bar{x}
1.	6 187,8	7 180,0
8.	7 141,4	7 139,7
9.	8 96,4	9 95,3
17.	7 139,3	6 134,3
20.	7 116,4	7 114,6
45.	6 134,7	4 126,5
47.	5 116,4	4 114,5
48.	5 67,4	4 65,3
51.	6 41,3	6 38,1
52.	7 33,6	6 32,1
54.	6 25,8	4 24,4
55.	6 50,2	4 47,4
66.	7 105,3	4 99,8

Table 10 - Parameters of the male and female cranial series

	14.	22.	72.	82.	118.	121.	122.	124.	133.	136.	139.
	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.
CLAVICULA											
1.	/ /	/ /	156 /	161 /	162 /	137 138 / /	/ /	154? / /	/ /	/ /	/ /
6.	/ /	40 /	41 41	45 42	38 /	37 36 / /	/ /	43 39 / 39	/ /	/ /	42 44
HUMERUS											
1.	/ /	352 349	349 336	307 312 / /	/ /	305 304	324 320 / 322	/ /	/ /	/ /	356 354
2.	/ /	348 345	344 332 /	311 / /	/ /	299 /	322 318 / 319	/ /	/ /	/ /	352 348
4.	/ /	65 66	62 64	64? 63?	66 67	60 59	66 65 / /	/ /	/ /	47 /	/ 68
5.	23 21	24 23	23 23	24 21	23 23	22 21	24 24	25 25	23 24	21 22?	24 24
6.	18 18	19 18	20 20	21 19	19 18	18 18	19 17	18 17	19 19	18 17?	20 20
7a	69 68	74 71	73 71	73 69	66 66	66 66	71 70	74 71	71 69	63 62	74 71
10.	/ 48	48 48	48? 46	50 50	49 49	44 44	51 51 / 46	/ /	/ /	/ 44	53 53
RADIUS											
1.	/ /	266 262	258 257 /	252	255 252	234 /	254 251 / /	/ /	/ /	/ /	272 268
4.	16 /	17 17	18 16	19 18	18 17	17 /	17 15	17 16	15 16?	/ 14	20 20
5.	12 /	13 13	13 13	13 13	12 12	12 /	12 12	13 13	12 11?	/ 12	13 13
ULNA											
1.	/ /	287 /	285 285	273 276	278 /	/ /	272 271 / /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
11.	17 /	19 18	17 16	19 18	20 21	18 /	18 18 / 20	/ /	/ /	17 18	17 19
12.	14 /	16 15	16 15	15 14	15 15	13 /	15 13 / 13	/ /	/ /	15 16	17 16
FEMUR											
1.	500 502	485 489	472 /	446 441 / /	/ /	/ /	462 467	452 451 / /	/ /	458 464! / 490	
2.	496 492	481 486	472 /	442 443 / /	/ /	/ /	459 466	444 447 / /	/ /	452 458 / 485	
6.	33 33	34 33	32 31	32 30	29 28	/ /	32 33	28 30	32 30	27 28	29 29
7.	29 29	29 29	32 30	29 29	29 29	/ /	31 31	26 27	28 30	30 31	31 32
9.	35 34	34 34	37 36	33 35	34 35	/ /	40 39	30 30	34 34	36 36	35 38
10.	28 30	29 29	29 28	29 26	28 27	/ /	30 31	26 28	28 26	27 28	30 29
19.	50 49?	49 48	48 48	50 49	54? 54	48 48	51 52	47 48	50 47?	51 52	53 53
TIBIA											
1.	/ /	401 402	391 /	/ /	/ /	/ /	376 378 / /	/ 384?	/ /	/ /	/ /
1b	/ 418	398 399	390 /	362 367 / /	/ /	/ /	374 372	369 367 / 384	/ /	/ /	/ /
8a	36 37	38 36	35 /	39 36	36 /	/ 32	35 35	33 35	42 38	36 35	/ /
9a	27 27	28 27	25 /	27 26	27 /	/ /	25 26	25 25	27 24	24 25	/ /
FIBULA											
1.	/ /	394 /	/ /	361 362 / /	/ /	/ /	/ 367	363 /	/ /	/ /	/ /

Table 11 - Main postcranial measurements (males)

	47.	63.	71.	73.	98.	103.	104.	115.	120.	127.
	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.
CLAVICULA										
1.	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ 128	125 127
6.	34 34	31 30	32 30	41 38	/ /	34 34	38 35	/ /	/ 34	28 30
HUMERUS										
1.	308 301 / 294		290 284 309 305 / /	/ /	/ /	/ /	295 298 / /	/ /	/ /	/ 291
2.	303 294 / /		287 280 304 304 / /	/ /	/ /	/ /	293 292 / /	/ /	/ /	/ 287
4.	59 59 / /		/ /	55 55 / /	/ /	/ /	55 55 / /	/ /	/ /	/ 55
5.	20 21 20 20		21 20 24 24 / /	17 /	22 21 20 21	21 21	18 18			
6.	18 18 17 16		16 15 18 18 / /	14 /	17 18 18 17	17 18	14 14			
7a	62 62 62 62		58 59 70 69 / /	51 /	68 64 66 65	62 65	56 54			
10.	44 43 39 40		40 39 43 41 / /	/ /	42 42 / /	/ 38	/ 42			
RADIUS										
1.	234 231? / 228?		211 / / / /	/ /	/ /	225 223 / /	/ 203	216? 214		
4.	15 14 / 14		14 13 17 16 / /	/ /	/ /	16 15 15 13 / 15	14 14			
5.	12 11 / 10		10 9 12 11 / /	/ /	/ /	11 11 11 11 / 11	10 11			
ULNA										
1.	251 245 / /		228 / 248 / / /	/ /	/ /	246 / / /	/ /	230 230		
11.	16 16 15 15		14 14 17 15 / /	/ /	/ /	17 17 18 14 / 16	13 13			
12.	12 11 14 13		11 10 12 12 / /	/ /	/ /	13 13 12 10 / 11	12 11			
FEMUR										
1.	420 424 / 419?		403 400 427 427 401 403	424 424 413 413 433 / / /	/ /	390 393				
2.	418 420 / 415		400 396 423 426 394 /	421 421 412 411 428 / / /	/ /	390 392				
6.	25 26 26 26		22 22 26 27 27 27	24 23 29 29 24 26	26 25	22 22				
7.	24 25 27 27		26 24 26 28 27 27	24 23 25 25 23 24	27 29	26 25				
9.	31 31 33 32		33 32 32 31 33 33	28 / 30 29 31 32 / 34	30 30					
10.	25 25 23 24		23 24 26 26 23 24	21 / 25 26 23 25 / 24	22 23					
19.	45 44 43 43		42 42 44 43 44 44	40 39 44 43 / 42 / 42	42 41					
TIBIA										
1.	334 / 345 / / /		342 343 327 / / /	/ 333 / / /	329 322					
1b	330 / 343 /		316 312 342 343 328 328	319 319 329 331 / 352 / /	320 320?					
8a	32 / 30 30		29 28 31 30 31 30	28 27 33 33 31 32 33 33	28 27					
9a	24 / 21 20		20 19 26 26 25 23	22 22 24 23 23 23	20 20	20 20				
FIBULA										
1.	/ / / / / /		333 / / / / / /	/ / / / / /	/ / / / / /					

Table 12 - Main postcranial measurements (females)

Measurement	Male	Female
	n	n
1.	5 167.5	7 160.0
2.	7 141.4	7 133.7
3.	5 26.4	8 25.3
11.	7 132.3	5 134.8
20.	7 116.4	7 114.5
45.	5 124.7	4 123.8
47.	5 118.4	4 114.3
48.	5 27.4	4 25.3
51.	5 41.3	5 39.1
52.	7 33.8	5 32.1
54.	5 32.5	4 24.4
55.	4 32.2	4 27.4
58.	7 105.3	4 93.8

Table 10 - Comparison of the male and female cranial traits

	MANOUVRIER 1893	PEARSON 1899	BREITINGER BACH 1938 1966	SJ VOLD 1990
Males:				
14.	1762	1755	1773	1817
22.	1755	1786	1758	1779
72.	1733	1702	1739	1752
82.	1667	1636	1670	1664
118.	1718	1689	/	1720
121.	1602	1600	1639	1609
122.	1686	1673	1698	1700
124.	1661	1654	1689	1667
133.	1700?	1699?	1720?	1721
136.	1680	1679	1702	1702
139.	1777	1737	1773	1795
Females:				
47.	1590	1560	1614	1594
63.	1572	1550	1594	1581
71.	1526	1509	1573	1513
73.	1579	1558	1615	1594
98.	1519	1512	1564	1526
103.	1566	1553	1570	1555
104.	1566	1537	1593	1565
115.	1580?	1571?	1605	1611
120.	1488?	1491?	/	1514?
127.	1535	1512	1567	1522

Table 13 - Stature

Series	Chronology	CR2	References
Sveti Erazmo, Makedonija	9 th -11 th centuries	0,136	ŠTEFANČIĆ 1988
Radolište, Makedonija	9 th -11 th centuries	0,158	MIKIĆ 1984
Dinogetia, Romania	10 th -12 th centuries	0,177	MAXIMILIAN 1959a
Ducové-"Kostolec"-A, Slovakia	10 th -15 th centuries	0,179	HANÁKOVÁ et al. 1984
Nikolajevka, Ukraina	11 th -12 th centuries	0,204	ZINEVIĆ 1967
Mikulčice 4., Moravia	9 th century	0,213	STLOUKAL 1969
Mikulčice 3., Moravia	9 th century	0,277	STLOUKAL 1969
Mikulčice 2., Moravia	9 th century	0,301	STLOUKAL 1967
Salona, Croatia	10 th century	0,318	VELJANOVSKA 1990
Mikulčice 1., Moravia	9 th century	0,331	STLOUKAL 1962
Baltine bare, Bosnia	10 th -11 th centuries	0,356	PILARIĆ 1969
Viminacium nad Lugom, Serbia	15 th -16 th centuries	0,371	MIKIĆ 1984
Madara, Bulgaria	13 th -15 th centuries	0,387	BOEV 1972
Popina, Bulgaria	8 th -12 th centuries	0,405	BOEV 1972
Mravince, Croatia	9 th -10 th centuries	0,420	MIKIĆ 1990
Pliska, Bulgaria	9 th -10 th centuries	0,424	BOEV 1972
Vinča-Beli breg, Serbia	12-14 th centuries	0,430	MIKIĆ 1985
Hutor Polovec, Ukraine	9 th -12 th centuries	0,471	ZINEVIĆ 1967
Zalavár-Kápolna, Hungary	11 th -12 th centuries	0,494	WENGER 1970
Preslav, Bulgaria	9 th -13 th centuries	0,497	BOEV 1972
Sombor-"Repülötér", Voivodina	15 th -17 th centuries	0,507	BARTUCZ 1960
Raška Gora, Bosnia	13 th -14 th centuries	0,540	MIKIĆ 1984
Kairji, Ukraine	11 th -13 th centuries	0,557	ZINEVIĆ 1967
Pleven, Bulgaria	8 th -12 th centuries	0,587	BOEV 1972
Dombóvár-Békatópuszta, Hu.	16 th -17 th centuries	0,750	ÉRY 1979-1980
Fonyód, Hungary	13 th -16 th centuries	0,766	NEMESKÉRI et al. 1963
Verbicioara, Romania	13 th -14 th centuries	0,772	MAXIMILIAN 1959b
Kamenka, Ukraine	10 th -12 th centuries	0,776	ZINEVIĆ 1967
Verhnij Saltovo, Ukraine	8 th -9 th centuries	0,959	ZINEVIĆ 1967
Brestovik, Serbia	13 th -14 th centuries	1,154	GAVRILOVIĆ 1962-1963

Table 14 - Penrose-distances between the series of Ravna-Slog (9th-10th centuries) and other medieval series ($C_R^2 = 0,166$, $P > 99,5\%$)



Plate I - Ravna-Slog, medieval cemetery: Skulls from graves nos. 22 and 47



Plate II - Ravna-Slog, medieval cemetery: Skulls from graves nos. 71 and 72

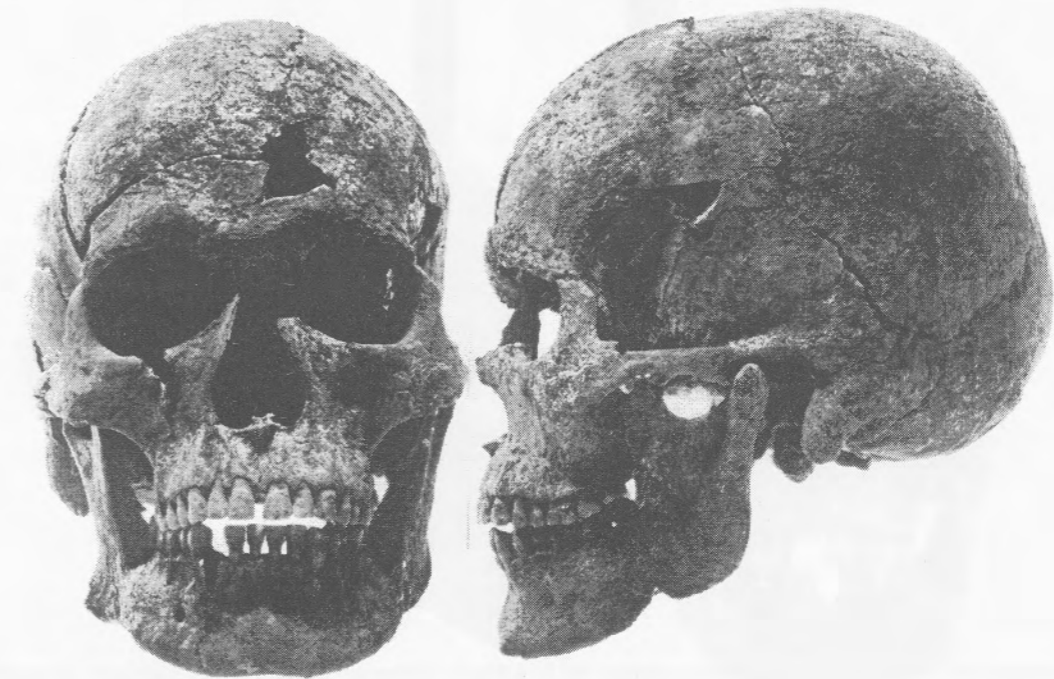


Plate III - Ravna-Slog, medieval cemetery: Skulls from graves nos. 73 and 82

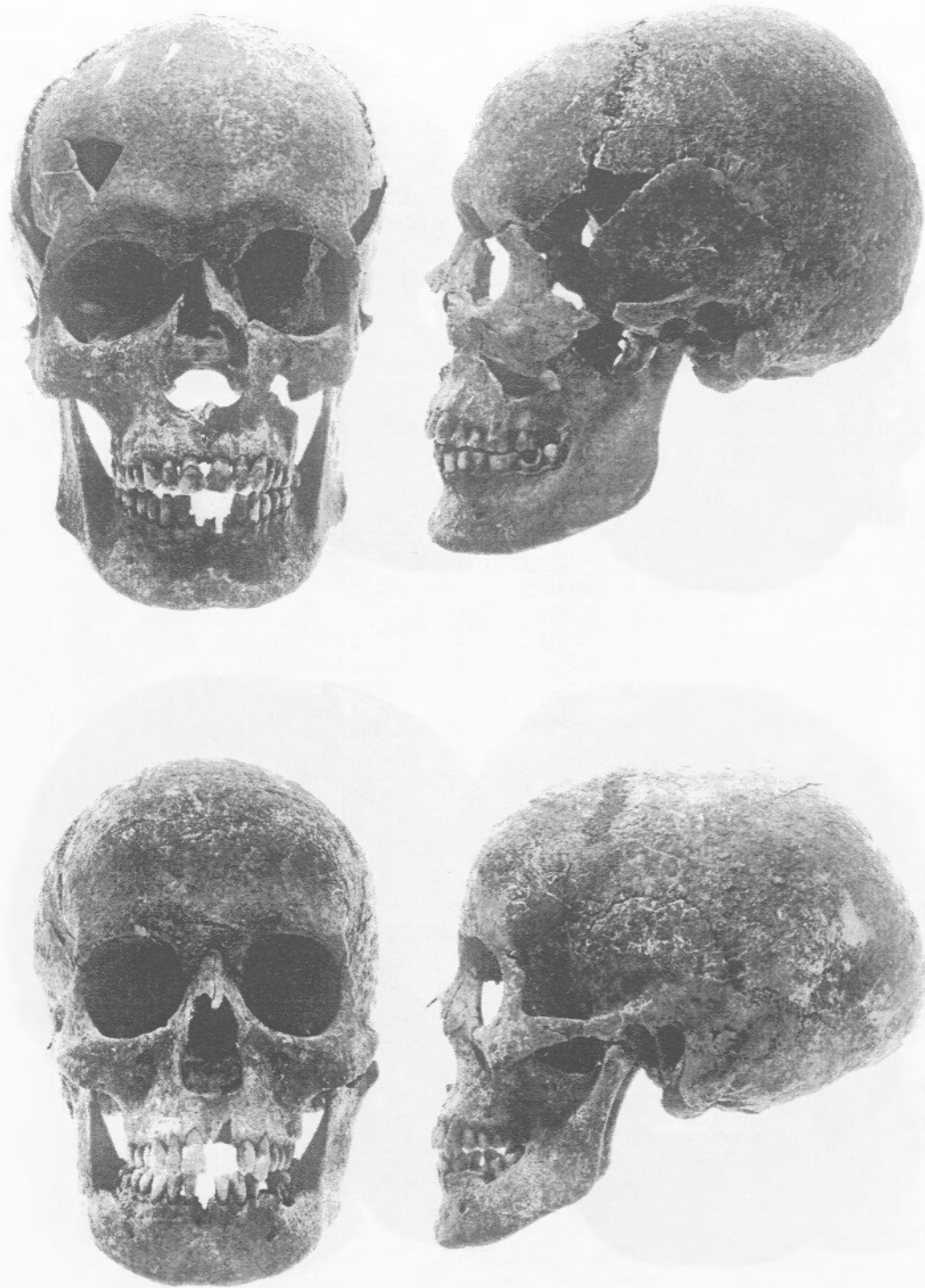


Plate IV - Ravna-Slog, medieval cemetery: Skulls from graves nos. 73 and 82



Plate V - Ravna-Slog, medieval cemetery: Right and left humerus from grave no. 46 and left clavicle from grave no. 22



Plate V - Ravna-Slog, medieval cemetery. Right and left columns from grave no. 22

Plate IV - Ravna-Slog, medieval cemetery. Skull from grave no. 22

РЕЗИМЕ

Prema dosadašnjim saznanjima, rimsko nekropolo uterleđa, lokaliteti *Đurđ* i *Netrež* i rimskog naselja prostiru se severno i zapadno od lokaliteta "Kulina" na kome se nalazi fronsfrakcija. Prostor koji zauzima ograničen je na severu Rolinskom potokom, na zapadu samim uterleđem, na jugu civilnim naseljem i Zubankom potokom, a na istoku najverovatnije arhom *Slug* (Plan 2). Na približno istočnoj zapadnoj padini ovog brda i u njegovom podnožju, tokom zaštitnih iskopavanja od 1994. do 1996. godine, istražen je deo kasnoantičke nekropole iz druge polovine IV i prve polovine V veka (Plan 3).

Na ovom lokalitetu konstatovani su i delovi starijih rimskih nekropola: III-III veka, tri skeletna groba (Г. 5, 9 i 42) u kojima su uočeni elementi kultorne raznolikosti: poznog kelanizma i sarmatske kulture.

Na desnoj obali Rolinskog potoka, zaštitnim radovima otkriven je obuhvaćen manji segment virtualne nekropole s kraja III – početka IV veka. Istrazena su dva groba spaljenih pokojnika (Г. 1 i 11) i jedan skeletni grob (Г. 10) (Plan 5). Na ovom lokalitetu je ranije, u profilu obale Rolinskog potoka, konstatovana ostala grobnica konstruisana od opeka i kosti nekrolonih pokojnika, kao i oštećena grobna jama spaljenika.

Našela dva rimsko nekropole, koji se nalazi između uterleđa i lokaliteta "Slug", na potesu koji se zove *Širina*, na kome su i danas stanovnici sela *Ravna*, nikada nije istraživana i nije bio obuhvaćen zaštitnim radovima 1994-1996. Pretpostavljamo, da se tada nalazila nekropola spaljenih pokojnika I – III veka, sa koje potpuno nadrobno stigle kasnije uzidane u budemo uterleđa, ali i veći deo nekropole IV veka. To se naročito odnosi na nekropolu iz prve polovine IV veka, koja nedostaje na istraženom delu lokaliteta "Slug", a datirana je i na lokalitetu "Rolinski potok". Prema tome, treba imati u vidu, da grobovi otkriveni u ovoj kamni samo delimično ilustruju rimsko nekropole. *Tipološki* *Milica* u hronološkom i prostornom smislu. S obzirom da su zaštitna iskopavanja na lokalitetima "Slug" i "Rolinski potok" bila strogo ograničena zemljanim radovima na rekonstrukciji puta *Ravna - Debelica*, najverovatnije je da se kasnoantička i srednjovekovna nekropola istraže u potpunosti, kao da se bar uterleđa i otkrivena grobnica. Zbog toga, ne možemo znati koji procenat kasnoantičke nekropole čine istražen grobovi, te su rezultati statističkih i drugih materijala i antropoloških ostataka relativni.

Na osnovu istraženog uzorka grobova na kasnoantičkoj nekropoli "Slug" (12 groba sa 75 spaljenih individuala) možemo zaključiti da se radi o nekropoli iz druge polovine IV i prve polovine V veka, formiranoj u tri hronološke sukcesivne faze: faza I (350 - 380 god.), faza II (380 - 410 god.) i

РЕЗИМЕ

Према досадашњим сазнањима, римске некрополе утврђења *Timacum Minus* и његовог цивилног насеља простиру се северно и западно од локалитета “Кулине” на коме се налази фортификација. Простор који заузимају ограничен је на северу Ропинским потоком, на западу самим утврђењем, на југу цивилним насељем и Зубановим потоком, а на истоку, највероватније врхом брда Слог (План 2). На прилично стрмој западној падини овог брда и у његовом подножју, током заштитних ископавања од 1994. до 1996. године, истражен је део касноантичке некрополе из друге половине IV и прве половине V века (План 6).

На овом локалитету констатовани су и делови старијих римских некропола I – III века, три скелетна гроба (Г. 8, 9 и 42) у којима су уочени елементи аутохтоне, познолатенске културе, позног хеленизма и сарматске културе.

На десној обали Ропинског потока, заштитним радовима био је обухваћен мањи сегмент биритуалне некрополе с краја III – почетка IV века. Истражена су два гроба спаљених покојника (Г. I и II) и један скелетни гроб (Г. III) (План 5). На овом локалитету и раније су, у профилу обале Ропинског потока, констатовани остаци гробних конструкција од опека и кости инхумираних покојника, као и оштећене гробне јаме спаљеника.

Највећи део римске некрополе, који се налази између утврђења и локалитета вСлогг, на потесу који се зове Ширина, на коме су њиве и баште становника села Равна, никада није истраживан и није био обухваћен заштитним радовима 1994 Ђ 1996. Претпостављамо, да се овде налазила некропола спаљених покојника II – III века, са које потичу надгробне стеле, касније узидане у бедеме утврђења, али и већи део некрополе IV века. То се нарочито односи на некрополу из прве половине IV века, која недостаје на истраженом делу локалитета “Слог”, а потврђена је и на локалитету “Ропински поток”. Према томе, треба имати у виду, да гробови објављени у овој књизи само делимично илуструју римске некрополе *Timacum Minus* у хронолошком и просторном смислу. С обзиром да су заштитна ископавања на локалитетима “Слог” и “Ропински поток” била строго ограничена земљаним радовима на реконструкцији пута Равна - Дебелица, није било могућности да се касноантичка и средњевековна некропола истраже у потпуности, или да се бар утврде њихове границе. Због тога, не можемо знати који проценат касноантичке некрополе чине истражени гробови, те су сви резултати статистичких анализа материјала и антрополошких остатака релативни.

На основу истраженог узорка гробова на касноантичкој некрополи “Слог” (72 гроба са 75 сахрањених индивидуа) можемо закључити да се ради о некрополи из друге половине IV и прве половине V века, формираној у три хронолошки сукцесивне фазе: фаза I (350 - 380. год.), фаза II (380 - 410. год.) и

фаза III (410 - 450. год.). Ове фазе некрополе издвојене су на основу стратиграфских података, анализе гробних налаза и историјског контекста.

Стратиграфски подаци добијени при археолошким ископавањима заснивају се на апсолутним висинским котама и релативним дубинама гробних укопа, а у највећој мери на случајевима пресецања и преклапања старијих и млађих гробова. У многим случајевима, апсолутне коте и релативне дубине гробних јама нису биле од користи за стратиграфску анализу некрополе, с обзиром да се ова формирала на веома стрмој падини брда Слог.

Иако су случајеви уповавања гробова млађих фаза у старије гробове условили губитак података о врсти гробних конструкција, о положају покојника и антрополошким карактеристикама, као и о дистрибуцији налаза у гробу, били су од велике помоћи за стратиграфско и хронолошко опредељење гробних целина. Ово се нарочито односи на прве две фазе некрополе, које, осим што су веома хронолошки блиске, имају исте културолошке одлике времена друге половине IV века. Стога су нам подаци добијени на овај начин омогућили да извршимо разграничење фазе I и фазе II и да уочимо промене у начину живота и саставу становништва *Timacum Minus* – а на прелазу IV у V век.¹

Издавање три фазе касноантичке некрополе “Слог” омогућило је уочавање промена у социјално - економском статусу становништва *Timacum Minus*-а током једног столећа, од средине IV до средине V века. Популација I фазе је, судећи по гробним налазима, била бољег имовинског стања од оне сахрањиване у гробовима II фазе. То је нарочито уочљиво у опреми покојника, накиту и стакленим посудама полагањем као прилог у гробове. Ово је разумљиво, с обзиром да је готска инвазија и пљачкање ових крајева, настало после Хадријанопољске битке 378. год, оставило трага на економији *Timacum Minus* - а, до тада металуршког, занатског и трговинског центра у овом делу Дакије Рипензис. Ово је констатовано и истраживањима утврђења, пре свега на сектору јужне капије (Табела I).²

Интересантно је да је новац, који се јавља као прилог у гробовима I фазе истоветан ономе, који је стављан у гробове II фазе (новац Константина I и његових синова). Новац из гробова и слоја са локалитета “Слог”, који је могао бити опредељен, кован је, углавном, после 340. године. Ова чињеница, уз хронолошко опредељење других гробних налаза, навела нас је да почетак касноантичке некрополе датujemo око средине IV века (350. +/- 10 година).

Између I и II фазе касноантичке некрополе уочавају се, иако слабо изражене, разлике у етничком саставу популације сахрањене на касноантичкој некрополи “Слог”. Оне се могу пратити кроз гробне налазе и антрополошке карактеристике покојника, које се огледају у појави високих - робусних типова мушкараца (Г. 76, 123). Такође, у фази II јавља се низ ратничких гробова са војном опремом и деловима наоружања (Г. 25, 26, 27, 28, 97 и 123).³ Ови покојници су највероватније припадници помоћних јединица римске војске, *Timacenses*

¹ У каталогу гробова у напоменама дати су сви случајеви преклапања гробова различитих фаза некрополе “Слог”. Индикативни случајеви пресецања касноантичких гробова су: Г. 87 (III фаза) изнад Г. 85 (II фаза), који је оштетио Г. 96 (I фаза); двојни гроб, Г. 23 и Г. 32 (II фаза) и Г. 38 (II фаза) изнад Г. 79 (I фаза); Г. 55 (II фаза), који је оштетио јужни зид гробнице I (I фаза) (Т. XIV, Г. 55; видети такође План 6); Г. 62 (II фаза), који је оштетио западни и Г. 57 (II фаза) који је оштетио северни зид гробнице II (I фаза).

² Петковић, С. Ђ Јовановић, С. 2001, 278.

³ Нажалост, антрополошка анализа већине ових скелета није била могућа због лоше очуваности.

auxilarii, регрутовани међу новопридошлим “варварима”, Источним Германима, али и Аланима. Напомињемо, да су у фази I констатована два војничка гроба (Г. 44 и 69 А) са по једном крстастом фибулом, у којима су вероватно сахрањени заповедници регуларне римске војске.

Осим наведених, констатоване су и разлике у ритуалу сахране и веровањима везаним за култ мртвих. Гробни прилози су много ређи у II фази, што можда указује на почетак христијанизације сахрањене популације. Ипак, треба узети у обзир да су монотеистичка веровања повезана са култом Митре и *Sol Invictus*-а могла условити промене у ритуалу, које се огледају у скромним сахранама без гробних прилога и оријентацији гробова према истоку. С друге стране “варварски” утицаји на веровања повезана са култом мртвих огледају се у полагању трослојних чешљева од јелењег рога поред главе покојника, што је констатовано у два гроба II фазе (Г. 12, 84). Осим тога, у истом контексту треба посматрати полагање комада меса, дела посмртне гозбе, у гроб, констатовано у ратничком гробу исте фазе (Г. 97) (Табела II).

Много израженије разлике у свим поменутих аспектима пружају нам подаци добијени истраживањем гробова III фазе некрополе, генерално датоване у прву половину V века. Ови гробови су по правилу без налаза. Само у једном гробу (Г. 87) констатован је прилог, хемисферични стаклени пехар ниже ногу покојника. Делови одеће нађени су у два гроба: у једном мушком гробу (Г. 102) кружна гвоздена пређица, а у једном женском гробу (Г. 107) пар гвоздених лучних фибула типа *Vimimacium - Novae* и гвоздени закивци за обућу или појас. Оријентација гробова ове фазе је изузетно правилна, запад - исток, са незнатним одступањима. Све ово може да указује на драстично осироимашење становника рурализованог *Timacum Minus*-а, што потврђују археолошка истраживања на сектору јужне капије утврђења, које је изгубило првобитну намену.⁴ Међутим, значајнију улогу у променама погребног ритуала одиграла је христијанизација у првој половини V века. Треба имати у виду да је *Timacum Minus* припадао истакнутој епископији града *Aquis*. Према подацима добијеним на основу истраживања гробова III фазе, можемо закључити да је сахрањена популација била потпуно христијанизована. У овој фази сразмерно су заступљенији високи - робусни антрополошки типови (Г. 41, 102, 107 и 108), што указује на мешање романизоване и “варварске” популације током прве половине V века (Табела III).

Почетак I фазе касноантичке некрополе на локалитету “Слог” не може, са сигурношћу, повезати са одређеним историјским догађајима. Ипак, евидентан је пораст популације *Timacum Minus*-а, који је током треће четвртине IV века условио ширење некрополе од локалитета “Ропински поток” ка брду Слог. Подаци добијени истраживањем утврђења, такође, говоре о интензивнијем животу у овом периоду. И на самим бедемима констатована је, највероватније валентинијанска, обнова и реконструкција.

Крај ове и почетак следеће, II фазе некрополе, већ је могуће везати за конкретне историјске догађаје. После битке код Хадријанопоља, у којој је римска војска катастрофално поражена, а цар Валенс изгубио живот, што је условило инвазију група вварвараг на територију Дакије Рипензис и Мезије Приме, прилике су се у овом делу Царства нормализовале тек после војних и дипломатских активности новог императора Теодосија I између 380. и 382. године.

⁴ Петковић, С. Ђ Јовановић, С. 2001, 279 - 280.

Такође, крај II и почетак III фазе некрополе, највероватније, коинцидира са војно - политичким превирањима у Илирику, која су се одиграла почетком V века. Упад Улдисових Хуна на територију Дакије Рипензис, и разарање утврђења *Castra Martis*, без сумње су угрозили утврђења и насеља у долини Тимока. Затим, војне активности "варварских" генерала Стилихона и Алариха на Балкану и коначно смрт цара Аркадија 408. године, условиле су промене у војсци, начину живота, а можда и становништву *Timacum Minus*-а. Између 408. и 410. године, највероватније су расформиране помоћне војне јединице коњаника, *pseudocomitatenses Timacensis auxiliarii*, које су контролисале пут долином Тимока, а већина утврђења је изгубила своју функцију. Археолошким ископавањима у утврђењу *Timacum Minus*, констатован је хоризонт деструкције, настао почетком V века, као и рурализација насеља у годинама које су следиле.

Крај III фазе некрополе, који коинцидира са престанком живота у *Timacum Minus*-у, може се датовати у средину V века. Хунска инвазија, која је уништила дунавски лимес, и већину утврђења, градова и насеља Дакије Рипензис и Дакије Медитеране 443. године, погодила је и *Timacum Minus*. Ипак, крај касноантичке некрополе "Слог" определили смо у средину V века (450. година +/- 10 година), с обзиром да је преживело становништво још неко време своје мртве могло сахрањивати на овом месту.

Заштитна ископавања римских некропола на траси пута Равна -Дебелица пружила су податке о фазама сахрањивања које одговарају хоризонтима живота *Timacum Minus*-а: гробови I - II века на некрополи "Слог" (Г. 8, 9) повезани су са првом фазом утврђења, гроб 42 са исте некрополе припада другој фази, датованој у II - III век, гробови откривени на локалитету "Ропински поток" одговарају хоризонту с краја III - почетка IV века, док се касноантичка некропола на локалитету "Слог" уклапа у оквире финалних фаза живота утврђења и насеља. Хунска пустошења Дакије Рипензис 443. године означавају крај *Timacum Minus*-а, што је на утврђењу потврђено интензивним слојем деструкције и паљевине.

*

Археолошким сондажним ископавањима вршеним од 1994. до 1996. године, на мањем простору (дужине 60 m и просечне ширине око 8 m) почетног дела трасе пута Равна -Дебелица, истражен је део веће двослојне, позноримске и средњовековне, некрополе. Гробље је заузимало југоисточни и источни део подножја висоравни Слог, односно, издигнути део на западној ивици тимочке долине - заталасане површине данас најбоље зиратне земље, која се благо спушта ка, око 600 m удаљеној, левој обали Белог Тимока. За овакав положај места које су становници средњовековне Равне изабрали за сахрањивање својих умрлих, и поред чињенице да је током хиљадугодишњег периода морало доћи до неких промена у конфигурацији терена, може се и на основу садашњег изгледа рећи да је типично за гробља тога времена. Коришћење старијих културних простора, обично из римског периода, такође је честа појава код раносредњовековних некропола.

Равнанско средњовековно гробље представља уобичајену некрополу са једним нивоом скелетног сахрањивања на редове. На основу ситуације у истраженом делу може се констатовати да су гробови на његовом јужном крају постављени у редове који се пружају приближно по правцу југоисток-северозапад, а да редови на остлом простору заузимају мањи угао ближи оси север-југ.

Неуједначен положај редова указују и на различите нагибе тла. Већа стрмост првобитног терена на јужној страни истраженог простора потврђена је и већом дужином ископа, што је опет последица временски веома дугог процеса таложења спраног материјала али различитих земљаних радова и посебно просецања и насипања трасе пута у новије време.

Осим у северној половини истраженог простора где су сви гробови откривени уз или ближе западном профилу постављених сонди док их на источној страни нема, остале границе некрополе нису одређене. На плану са картираним положајем гробова (План 7) јасно се види да се некропола у односу на истражени простор шири у два правца - ка западу и ка југоистоку.

Гробови су на површини вероватно имали неке белеге. На то упућује чињеница да, изузев случаја гроба 138 који је у доњем делу пресечен укопом гроба 136, између осталих истражених гробова није било преклапања. Делимична преклапања су врло ретка и између средњовековних и, углавном дубље укопаних, позно римских гробова.

У највећем броју случајева сахрањивање је вршено у слободно укопаним ракама без трагова било какве гробне конструкције. Једини изузетак представља гроб 61 код кога је секундарно искоришћен источни део двокоморне касноримске зидане гробнице, уз додатно подизање једне подужне странице у сухозиду.

У гробу 46, лоцираном непосредно уз источну сртану поменуте касно римске зидане гробнице, изнад горњег дела скелета откривена је мања квадратна површина поплочана крупнијим речним облацима. И поред мале висинске разлике од око 0,5 m у односу на дно гроба, ова камена конструкција је могла представљати гробни белег. Ипак, не треба искључити ни могућност да је она могла бити и унутар земљане испуне гроба, с обзиром да су такви примери познати са некропола у Бугарској.

На дну гробова 17 и 24 нађен је по један камен постављен ниже стопала десне ноге скелета. Два камена, један изнад лобање а други изнад левог рамена скелета, откривени су у гробу 115. Уз скелет у гробу 106 нађено је пет каменова од којих су три била распоређена изнад главе, изнад рамена и са стране надлактице леве руке, а остала два испод стопала и са стране подколенице десне ноге. Обичај делимичног ограђивања скелета камењем, проистекао из сујеверних схватања заштите покојника, је уобичајена појава врло дугог трајања на словенским некрополама.

Правоугаони облик раке било је могуће евидентирати само код гробова 6, 71, 72, 73, 81, 82, 98 и 127, чија су дна била укопана у здравицу од беличасто зеленкастог лапорца. Ширина укопа била је уједначена и кретала се од 0,55 до 0,70 m, док су дужине, у зависности од висине покојника, износиле од 1,4 до 2,2 m. Дубине гробних укопа, регистроване у распону од 0,60 до 2,70 m, с обзиром на вештачки измењену конфигурацију терена и без могућности поуздане реконструкције висина тла са којих је вршено укопавање, не могу се прихватити као релевантни подаци.

На истраженом делу равнанске некрополе практиковано је појединачно сахрањивање. Као примери двојног сахрањивања, евентуално би се могли издвојити гробови 70-71 и 109-109А. У оба случаја највероватније се ради о сахрани мајке и детета. Деца су сахрањена са леве стране уз ноге мајки. За гробове 70 и 71 се са приличном сигурношћу може рећи да су у питању две засебне сахране које су се одиграле у неком кратком временском интервалу.

Од укупно 65 откривених и истражених гробова 12 је припадао мушким индивидуама, 20 женским, а од 33 случаја када се пол није могао одредити, 29 су била деца. Највећи број сахрањене деце припадао је старосним групама инфанс и инфанс II. Слаба очуваност скелетних остатака који су код дечијих гробова обично били сведени само на неколико фрагмената крупнијих кости екстремитета или лобање, свакако је проузрокована физикохемијским карактеристикама самог тла.

Покојници су полагани у гробне раке на леђа, у опруженом положају са различито постављеним рукама. У највише случајева (15) руке су биле пружене поред тела. Код осам скелета руке су биле благо повијене у лактовима и са шакама на стомаку. Такође, код више скелета подлактице су биле преклопљене на стомаку (5) или је подлактица једне руке била положена на стомак а шака друге руке на карлицу (3). Примери где су руке савијене у лактовима а шаке прекрштене високо на грудима, затим, једна рука пружена уз тело а шака друге руке на карлици, као и шака једне руке на карлици а шака друге на грудима, регистровани су само у по једном случају. Положај руку није било могуће одредити код 29 скелета због слабе очуваности или дислоцираности кости. Различити положаји руку скелета је доста честа појава забележена и на млађим средњовековним некрополама.

Необичним положајем екстремитета издвајају се два скелета. Руке и ноге скелета млађе женске особе из гроба 71 су повијене у лактовима и коленима, раширене у страну. Да се ради о жени која је умрла приликом порођаја, потврђују и скелетни остаци новорођенчета (гроб 70) сахрањеног поред њених ногу. Скелет детета из гроба 135 имао је полузгрчене ноге са коленима окренутим у леву страну, а руке потпуно савијене у лактовима и шаке постављене испод рамена. Узрок овакавом положају тела покојника вероватно треба тражити у болести од које је умро. Одступање од уобичајеног испруженог положаја ногу забележено је на скелету из гроба 117, код кога је лева нога била савијена у колену и стопалом дотицала чланак друге ноге. Издвајају се и појаве кривих ногу на скелетима из гробова 11 и 133.

Грбови су били оријентисани по правцу исток - запад а покојници у њих полагани са главом на западној страни. Тачну оријентацију скелета, у зависности од степена њихове очуваности, било је могуће одредити у 49 случајева. Правилну оријентацију имало је свега 10 скелета, код осам је измерено одступање од 4°-17° ка југу, а чак у 30 случајева оно је било 2°-35° ка северу, с тим да је највише гробова било са девијацијом између 5° и 20°. Веће или мање одступање подужне осе гроба, односно, скелета од основног правца оријентације сматра се уобичајеном појавом која се најчешће објашњава различитим положајем сунца, то јест периодом године када је покојник сахрањен. Једини изузетак представља гроб 61 који је био попречно укопан у касно римску зидану гробницу и тиме оријентисан север - југ, са главом покојника на јужној страни.

Једини налаз животињских кости потиче из гроба 133. Мањи фрагментовани комади кости свиње и кокоши откривене су у танком слоју гаражи и пепела, десетак сантиметара изнад скелета. За разлику од обичаја прилагања делова или целих животиња намењених искључиво покојнику за његов пут у други свет, овде се пре ради о траговима погребне гозбе - даће.

Други обичај који се повезује са постојањем погребне гозбе је ритуално ломљење и бацање керамичких посуда у гробну раку пре или у току њеног затрпавања. Ова појава забележна је у гробовима 1, 34, 46, 78, 83, 98, 136 и 137.

Слични примери познати су са бројних некропола у дужем временском трајању током средњег века. Осим у гробу 133, пепео и остаци угљенисаног дрвета забележени су у још неколико гробова. Расути груменчићи изгорелог дрвета нађени су у гробовима 73, 104 и 112. У гробовима 14, 98 и 137 угљевљем су били испуњени приложени глинени лонци. Мањи и већи комади угљенисаног дрвета налажени су непосредно са стране, изнад или испод скелета у гробовима 11, 36, 37, 78, 98, 120 и 127. У гробовима 98 и 127 покојници су били положени у раке са опаленим страницама и дебљим слојем пепела и угљенисаног дрвета на дну. Појава угљенисаног дрвета, односно, обичај кађења и ритуалног чишћења гробне раке ватром познат је са бројних средњовековних некропола на широком словенском простору. Обредне ватре су паљене махом на отвореним огњиштима у непосредној близини гроба у који су потом само делимично преношене. Остатке једног таквог отвореног огњишта вероватно представља и површина са пепелом и угљевљем констатована у југоисточном углу сонде Ф II(X) где је нађен? фрагментарно очувана наушница са стожцем. Слична огњишта, такође са налазима различитог археолошког материјала, позната су са некропола у Бугарској. Обичај прилагања кокошијих јаја у гроб је доста честа појава на ранословенским и аварским некрополама. Сломљена љуска јајета нађена је у гробу 73 поред глиненог лонца постављеног подно стопала леве ноге скелета.

Керамичке посуде као прилози откривене су у десет гробова. Посуде су полагане у близини ногу покојника - између стопала (гроб 14), подно левог стопала (гробови 73 и 74), подно ногу са десне стране (гроб 83), са леве стране у висини колена (гробови 34 и 127), уз колена десне ноге (гроб 133), поред десног стопала (гроб 46), уз подколеницу десне ноге (гробови 122 и 137). Упражњаван и код Словена, овај пагански обичај полагања у гроб посуда са храном и пићем намењених покојнику за пут на други свет, одржао се доста дуго и након примања хришћанства. За разлику од суседних области, на досад истраживаним средњовековним некрополама у Србији, са изузетком подручја Војводине, налази култно приложених керамичких посуда представљају доста ретку појаву.

Налази скелета змија откривени у гробовима 11, 24, 37, 73 и 120, као и у неколико касноримских гробова, нису траг неког погребног ритуала, већ само указују да су гробни укопи испуњени прекопаном растреситом земљом били погодни станиште за ову врсту гмизаваца.

Недостатак или дислоцираност делова скелета у појединим гробовима (11, 36, 47, 82, 115 и 135), с обзиром на, генерално узевши, слабу очуваност остеоолошког материјала, не може се поуздано тумачити постојањем обичаја сакаћења или накнадног ремећења скелета, какви су иначе забележени на неким словенским некрополама.

Од 65 откривених и истражених гробова њих 38 је садржавало различите налазе (План 8 и Табела 1). Накит као најчешћа врста налаза откривен је у 28 гробова. Поред украса за тело али у много мањем броју биле су заступљене и друге врсте налаза - украси за одећу (дугмад, оков пређице), оружје (нож, секира, стрелице), алатке и други предмети за свакодневну употребу (отик, ножеви, брус, кресива, пршљенак). То указују да је постојао обичај схрањивања покојника са предметима којима се он служио за живота и који су били његова лична својина.

Примерци накита из појединих гробова могли су имати и нека додатна значења.

У гробу 72 на скелету одрасле мушке особе откривен је и накит - мањи број стаклених перли и једна ливена бронзана наушница. За разлику од перли које су нађене на уобичајеном делу скелета - испод доње вилице, наушница је откривена на чеоном делу лобање. Овакав положај наушнице могао би бити додатана потврда мишљењу да слични појединачни налази ове врсте накита у мушким гробовима представљају пре свега амајлију - предмет коме се приписује одређена заштитна моћ. Исто тако, могуће је предпоставити и да се ради само о прилогу неке за живота покојнику блиске особе.

Прстенови који су према величини карике могли да буду ношени само на руци одрасле особе, нађени су у три дечија гроба. На скелету детета из гроба 36 прстен се налазио на левој руци, док су прстенови у гробовима 1 и 34 нађени високо на грудима па се може предпоставити да су били окачени о ниске од стаклених перли. У сва три гроба, поред прстења и огрлица, нађено је по две и више наушница. Стављање прстења за одрасле у дечије гробове, иако се посебно уочава, у суштини је само део обичаја који се односи и на све друге врсте накита које су мајке или неко од блиске родбине полагали у гробове деце.

Оријентација гробних укопа по правцу исток-запад са уобичајеним мањим одступањима и полагање покојника у гроб са главом на западној страни је једино, ако занемаримо положај скелета из гроба 61 положеног по оси север-југ, доследно поштовано правило везано за хришћански начин покопавања покојника. Сва остала напред издвојена запажања о начину сахрањивања и обичајима, у којима се рефлектују старија, прехришћанска схватања из култа мртвих, су појаве које су се одржале јако дуго, кроз читав средњи век, а према подацима из етнографске грађе и до најскоријег времена.

*

Делимична истраженост и постојање само хоризонталне стратиграфије су два главна, међусобно ограничавајућа разлога која уз одсуство налаза новца или неког другог хронолошки посебно осетљивог материјала, у много чему отежавају датовање некрополе. Ипак, бројност и различитост гробних налаза, начин сахрањивања и погребни обичаји, пружају сасвим солидну основу за постављање њеног временског оквира.

За проблем датовања свакако је важна чињеница да се на равнанској некрополи сахрањивало хришћанско становништво у чијим се пограбним обичајима осећала јака паганска традиција. То би упућивало да се доња временска граница некрополе треба одредити ближе почетку процеса хришћанизације. С обзиром да је Бугарска, под којом се од почетка IX века налазило и подручје данашње источне Србије, званично прихватила хришћанство 864. године, та граница би се приближно могла одредити у сам крај IX века, односно у његову последњу четвртину.

Примерци грнчарије представљају посебно значајну врсту налаза на некрополи. Сама чињеница да се керамичке посуде као култни прилози или као трагови погребне гозбе појављују у око 22% истражених гробова су доказ постојања јаких паганских елемената у посмртним обредима. Претпоставка да би управо ти гробови могли да буду старији од осталих на некрополи, показала се у доброј мери оправданом. Издвајањем појединих типова керамичких лонаца уједно је извршено и груписање неких других врста налаза.

Лонци типа I као прилози откривени су у три гроба. У женском гробу 127 лонац је чинио једини налаз. Дечији гроб 137 је поред лонца садржавао још само ниску од стаклених перли. Треба напоменути да је појава сличних огрлица у двадесетак других случајева била увек праћена са још неком врстом накита. У гробу 122 нађен је и лични прибор покојника (нож, кресиво, кремен, брус и стрелица). Прибор сличног састава, без бруса и стрелице, откривен је у мушком гробу 14, заједно са прилогом лонца типа IV. Лонац истог типа потиче и из гроба 133, у коме су још нађени нож и две веће тробриде стрелице.

Наведеним гробовима се може прикључити и гроб 46, са прилогом амфороидног крчага. Из овог гроба, са скелетним остацима детета, потичу и налази који се сматрају уобичајеним за гробове ратника (нож, секира и алатка - амулет од парошка јелењег рога).

Лонци типа II/A били су приложени у дечијим гробовима 34 и 83, а лонац типа II/B у женском гробу 74. У гробу 83 осим лонца била је приложена и једна здела. Више примерака накита нађено је у сваком од ова три гроба. Делимично очувани лонци типа II потичу из испуна гробова 78, 98 и 139, с тим што је у овом последњем нађен и фрагментовано сачуван лонац одређен у тип I. Осим гроба 139 у коме уломак грнчарије чини једини налаз, у друга два нађен је накит.

Шест гробова са прилозима лонаца типа I и IV, амфороидним крчагом и осталим налазима који се, са изузетком само једне ниске од стаклених перли, свде на примерке оружја и личног прибора мушкараца, највероватније би указивало на продужено трајање старих нехришћанских обичаја, посебно код сахрањивања покојника мушког пола. Мора се подвући и њихова упадљива подударност са инвентаром двообредних некропола у северозападној Бугарској. Дати налази би се оквирно могли одредити у крај IX, односно на прелазу IX у X век. Такође, треба нагласити да поменути гробови нису посебно груписани, већ се појављују на читавом простору истраженог дела некрополе.

Прилози целих или делимично очуваних лонаца типа II у гробовима деце и жена, за разлику од оних са керамиком типа I и IV, праћени су релативно бројним налазима накита. Очигледно да керамички материјал као производ локалних радионица не прати учесталост промена и појављивања накита за који се може предпоставити да је углавном добављан са стране.

Поред неких налаза накита какви су нпр. наушнице са две јагоде (тип VI) и посебно ливеним привеском (?) из гроба 74 или наушница са стојцем из гроба 129 (тип III), који се могу сматрати усамљеним појавама, већина осталог накита се у неизмењеном облику или као варијанте основног типа појављује у више гробова. Примећује се појава је да се типови, односно варијанте једне врсте накита јављују у комбинацији са одређеним типовима друге врсте накита. Понављање неких типова накита указивало би на њихову омиљеност у одређеном временском интервалу.

Налази прстенова са утиснутим окцима распоређеним на правоугаоној глави у виду крста св. Андрије (тип III), обликом карике и начином израде савим су блиски прстењу типа IV, са урезаним представама, такође хришћанске симболике, розете, пентаграма и птица. Иако се појава ова два типа прстена често и временски изједначава у случају равнанске некрополе она је ипак хронолошки изнијансирана, то јест, прстенови типа III се могу сматрати нешто старијим.

Интересантно је да у сва три гроба (1, 34, 71), појаву прстења са окцима, прате и налази наушница са једном viseћом јагодом (тип V/A,B,C), које се на основу датих аналогија, могу одредити у IX и прву половину X века.

Истог датовања би била у овом случају и једна гроздолика наушница са привеском од налемљене четири грануле (тип II/A), такође из гроба 34, која се иначе ставља у нешто старији период (VIII-IX век).

Поред наушница са једном јагодом, у гробу 138, јављају се и наушнице са четири јагоде, код којих је лук украшен густим намотајима жице (тип VIII/A). Њих има и у гробу 98, али овде у комбинацији са огрлицом од стаклених перли и два прстена - бурми (тип I). Сребрне наушнице са четири јагоде, из гроба 63, истог су датовања као и предходне, односно са краја IX и прве половине X века.

Хронолошки исто опредељене наушнице типа IV/A-B из гроба 11 појављују се са тракастим прстењем украшеним пунктираном цик-цак линијом (тип II), које се у гробовима 1 и 71 јавља заједно са наушницама са једном висећом јагодом (тип V) и прстеном са утиснутим окцима (тип III).

Налази из гроба 73, три гроздолике бронзане наушнице (тип II/B), тракастог прстена (тип II) и керамичког лончића (тип VII), на основу изнетих аналогја и преклапања појединачних датовања унутар широког распона од IX до XII, могао би се ипак одредити у средину и другу половину X века. Наушница типа II/B нађена је и у мушком гробу 72.

Шест гробова (21, 47, 78, 109, 109A и 115) у јужном делу истраженог простора некрополе, према откривеним налазима представљају најмлађу етапу сахрањивања, са изузетком гроба 109A у коме није било налаза. Ове гробове, карактерише уједначен гробни инвентар, искључиво накит и украс за одело: прстење (тип II), наушнице (тип II/C и VIII/C), и различито израђена дугмад.

Сви налази се појединачно могу широко датовати у распону од краја IX до X-XI века.

Дугмад, два од бронзаног лима и једно стаклено са петљом од гвоздене жице, обично су датована у IX-X век. Наушнице типа VIII/C, наушнице типа II/C и ливена дугмад, према поменутиим аналогјама најчешће се датују у X-XI век.

Прстење типа IV је врста накита са најширим датовањем, али оно се у нашем случају најпре може одредити у X век. Велика подударност са примерцима са бројних налазишта у Бугарској, посебно оних датованих новцем од краја IX до почетка XI века, указивала би и на могућност израде у истим радионичким центрима.

На основу свега изнетог ови гробови би се требали одредити у другу половину X века, са могућношћу да су неки од њих могли бити укопани и на самом почетку XI века.

Управо код одређивања горње временске границе некрополе треба скренути пажњу на налазе ниски од стаклених перли. Њихово, могло би се рећи, опште прихваћено датовање у VIII-X век, додатно би указивало на оправданост опредељења краја трајања некрополе у другу половину X и евентуално почетак XI века. Ниске састављене од, по типу и начину израде, сличних перли, и поред тога што могу бити и релативно чест налаз на некрополама XI-XII века, не представљају заједнички именитељ за готово све гробне налазе накита као што је то случај на равнанској некрополи.

Одсуство налаза наруквица од стаклене пасте или упредене бронзане жице које су бројно заступљене на налазиштима XI века у источној Србији, па тако и књажевачком крају, такође иде у прилог понуђеном датовању некрополе. Наруквице нису откривене и на другим словенским некрополама са подручја Србије опредељеним у IX-X век.

На равнанској некрополи није нађено ни прстење са проширеним раменима и купастом или пирамидалном главом, познато са налазишта у Македонији и Србији и датовано од задњих деценија X до почетка XII века.

Међу издвојеним паралелама за различите врсте гробних налаза, поред оних са географски ближних подручја (Бугарска, Македонија), врло су честе и оне из нешто удаљенијих западних делова Балканског полуострва, али исто тако и простора Моравске и средњег Подунавља.

Ова појава очуваности старије заједничке традиције, посебно у сегменту материјалне културе, и ако у релативно кратком временском интервалу након запоседања нових подручја, морала је бити подржана новоуспостављеним међусобним контактима и прожимањима, у чему је трговина свакако имала значајну улогу. С правом се истиче важност, не само политичких већ посебно привредних односа, које је Бугарска средином IX века успоставила са тада суседном Великом Моравом. Улога посредника у везама између Византије и Велике Мораве свакако се морала значајно одразити и на интезитет трговине која се осим Дунавом одвијала и "моравским путем", односно трасом старог римског пута: Беч-Београд-Ниш-Софија-Пловдив-Цариград.

Поред тога, интезивније манифестације одређених утицаја често су биле последица конкретних историјских догађаја и њима изазваних дешавања. Тако се на пример појава неких типичних моравских налаза у српском Подунављу објашњава доласком избеглица из Велике Мораве, у току и након њеног освајања од стране Мађара, почетком X века.

Присуство појединих типова наушница на равнанској некрополи може се повезати са утицајима потеклим из области средњег Подунавља. Међу тим типовима могуће је разликовати оне у којима је препознатљив ехо времена аваро-словенске симбиозе (тип II/A, тип III, тип IV/A,B, тип V/A,B,C,D), оне друге (тип VIII/A) који се пре ослањају на савремену великоморавску продукцију накита или пак наушница карактеристичних за бјелобрдски културни круг (тип II/B,C). У сва три случаја, иако у задња два очигледније, евидентан је утицај византијског златарства. Иста традиција, али у непосреднијем виду огледа се и кроз појаву прстења са утиснутим окцима (тип III), односно различито урезаним представама (тип IV), као и поново наушница са четири шупље јагоде, али сада луксузније израде (тип VIII/B,C).

Целокупан археолошки материјал јасно указује на словенско обележје становништва које је сахрањено на равнанској некрополи. Да је у питању словенски живаљ на изванстан начин потврђују и резултати антрополошких испитивања остеолошког материјала. На недореченост тих резултата утицала је делимична истраженост некрополе и слаба очуваност откривених скелета.

Упоређивање равнанске скелетне серије на основу показатеља добијених применом биостатистичке методе, са бројним другим приближно истовременим скелетним серијама једног ширег простора, резултирало је појавом тзв. сигнификантне вредности само у случају две некрополе са подручја Македоније - Свети Еразмо код Охрида и Радолиште код Струге.

Осим антрополошке подударности овде треба истаћи и сличност археолошког материјала (прилози керамичких лонаца и амфороидних крчага, ножеви, кресива, коштана алатка-амулет, накит), што је посебно изражено у случају некрополе Свети Еразмо. Иначе, са подручја Македоније, према већ наведеним

аналогијама за поједине врсте накита, издвајају се и делимично истражене некрополе Бресто-Бурлатица код Виничана (Велес) и Бегов даб код Дулице (Кочане) на којима нису вршена антрополошка испитивања.

Уочене сличности донекле иду у прилог претпоставци о постојању засебне културе или бар вишег степена културног заједништва на подручју данашње централне, источне и јужне Србије, западне Бугарске и већег дела Македоније. Та повезаност назначеног географског простора у погледу материјалне културе биће још израженија након поновног успостављања византијске власти почетком XI века.

На основу антрополошке анализе остеолошког материјала млађе фазе (IX-X век) некрополе Св. Еразмо код Охрида, М. Штефанчић закључује да се највероватније ради о популацији насталој мешањем Словена са затеченим домаћим становништвом. Из старијег хоризонта сахрањивања на овој некрополи (VII-VIII век), са популацијом код које према антрополошким испитивањима нису уочени старословенски елементи, потичу и бројни гробни налази са одликама Комани културе у којој су садржани и словенски утицаји.

Недовољна, а притом још и непотпуна истраженост некрополе овог периода у Србији, као и недостатак антрополошке анализе релативно бројних испитаних некрополе у северозападној Бугарској, не пружају могућност потпунијег упоређивања и међусобног повезивања, па тиме за сада ни поузданог праћења токова и трајања процеса славизације на датом простору.

Значај открића средњовековне некрополе на локалитету "Слог" у Равни код Књажевца чини се очигледним, тим пре, када се има у виду да су досадашња сазнаја о материјалној култури Словена на подручју источне Србије у периоду од почетка њиховог досељавања до IX-X века била базирана на познавању махом појединачних случајних налаза и материјала са неколицине потпуније истражених налазишта у Ђредапу. Гробни налази са ове некрополе, међу којима преовлађује накит, потврђује већ раније уочено "заједништво" материјалне културе на врло широком словенском простору али исто тако и одређене особености овде издвојеног ужег културно-географског подручја. Иако делимична истраженост налазишта и тиме условљена непотпуност прикупљених података уз друге неповољности општијег карактера, не пружа могућност поузданијег и далекосежнијег закључивања, само откриће равнанске некрополе довољно јасно потврђује већ исказану потребу и значај истраживања словенског насељавања источне Србије. На то указују и новија тумачења токова пословењавања области јужно од Дунава која иако, између осталог, посежу за археолошким и антрополошким материјалом, ипак остају без адекватне археолошке аргументације.

На крају, изражавајући сумњу у скорију могућност, а имајући у виду ситуацију на терену, и у потпуну оправданост евентуалних истраживања преосталог дела равнанске некрополе, чини се сврсисходнијим пажњу и истраживачке напоре усмерити ка откривању одговарајућег средњовековног насеља. Досадашња систематска истраживања предузета унутар бедема римског утврђења *Timacum Minus*, као и мања сондажна испитивања у његовој близини, нису резултирала открићем насеља које би било једновремено са некрополом. Ипак, с обзиром на мали обим поменутих археолошких ископавања, простор утврђења и даље остаје најизгледнија локација за убицавање насеља.

Римска серија са некрополе "Слог" у Равни код Књажевца састоји се од антрополошких остатака 71 индивидуа, чији је остеолошки материјал фрагментаран и веома лоше очуван. Њихова расподела према полу и посмртној старости инерентним односима сведочи о фрагментарности серије (Табела 1 и 2).⁵ То се огледа кроз низак проценат одојчади и Inf. I старосне групе, као и упола мањи број мушких индивидуа у односу на жене. Посмртна старост одраслих индивидуа је нешто реалнија, мушкарци најчешће припадају матурној, а жене адултној групи.

На некрополи "Ропински поток" само један од два гроба спаљеника (Г. II) садржао је потребан материјал за анализу, док је скелет инхумираног покојника веома оштећен (Г. III), те је могао бити утврђен само робусцитет.

Типолошки серија је хетерогеног таксонског састава. Релативно боље очуване лобање сведоче о присуству долихоморфне и лептобрахиморфне компоненте, али се да наслутити да се ради о више таксона (нпр. заступљена је грацилна, долихоморфна ниског и робусна, долихоморфна варијанта високог раста). Изразито робусној варијанти припадали су мушкарци из гробова 15, 41, 79, 102, 109 и 123, као и жене из гробова 92 и 96.

Од патолошких налаза спондилоза је констатована код три ушкарца и две жене који су припадали ad, ad - mat, mat. I и mat - sen. старосним групама. Часта је појава каријеса код одраслих индивидуа (Табела 9). Занимљиво је отсуство знакова анемије (*cribra orbitalia*), што можда говори о исхрани римског становништва у долини Тимока.

Трауматска оштећења видљива су на две мушке лобање у пределу орбите (гробови 26 и 108), а односе се на убод, односно ударац бодежом или мачем. Повреде су у оба случаја зацелиле без инфекција и нису биле узрок смрти.

Антрополошка анализа би била заокружена подацима о пореклу, етничком саставу популационе групе, која је основала и користила античку некрополу из IV века на локалитету "Слог" у Равни код Књажевца. Међутим, ове податке за сада антрополошки материјал, који стоји на располагању, не може да пружи. Разлози за то су следећи:

1. Испитани остеолошки материјал са ове некрополе је толико оскудан и у лошем стању, да је немогуће типолошки одредити од колико таксономских компонента се састоји испитани део антрополошке серије. Процент присуства, односно однос мешања разних, за сада само наслућених, типолошких компонента ни приближно се не може проценити.

2. Аутохтоно предримско становништво овог краја је антрополошки потпуно непознато, а ни историјски подаци нису јединствени у погледу етничке припадности овдашњих племена. Према овим подацима домородачко становништво, које се у већој или мањој мери мешало са римским освајачима, могло је припадати трачкој, келтској или илирској популацији (Трибали, Дарданци, Скордисци), тако да би антрополошка анализа требала да се шири у свим тим правцима. Међутим, на постоји остеолошки материјал који би се везао за неку од ових популационих група.

3. Доласком Римљана у долину Тимока, антрополошка слика се свакако променила, али ни антрополошке одлике новодошле популације нам нису поз-

⁵ Бројеви се односе на табеле у поглављу Anthropological Analysis of Roman Burials of Ravna (*Timacum Minus*).

нате. Историјски подаци делом сведоче о оријенталном пореклу римских трупа, али не могу се искључити ни римски војници из других делова Царства, који су опет антрополошки непознати. Антрополошко разјашњење овог проблема отежано је чињеницом да су Римљани у периоду I - III века спаљивали своје покојнике.

Имајући у виду горе изнете чињенице, засада можемо закључити да анализа остеолошког материјала са некрополе "Слог" у Равни (*Timacum Minus*), представља тек почетак решавања сложене проблематике антрополошког састава долине Тимока у римском периоду.

Мада су резултати досадашњих антрополошких испитивања више него скромни, даљим откривањем домородачких, пердимских и каснијих, римских некропола, биће све јаснија биолошко - антрополошка слика античког становништва овог дела данашње источне Србије.

Средњовековна антрополошка серија са локалитета "Слог" у селу Равна састоји од остеолошког налаза укупно 65 индивидуа (Табела 1).⁶ Расподела према полу и посмртној старости указује пре свега на непотпуност серије, што се најбоље види у разлици заступљености одраслих мушкараца и жена. (Табеле 2 и 3). Већи број жена у серији у сваком случају највероватније не одражава некадашње стање дотичне популационе групе, него је последица делимичне испитаности некрополе.

Међу одраслим особама највише њих је умрло за време *maturus* старосне групе. У равнанској серији међутим код мушкараца највише мртвих има у *adultus*, а код жена у *maturus* старосној групи. Ова противуречност нестаје ако укључимо релативно велики проценат жена умрлих у јувенилном добу, када је у свакој историјској популацији морталитет жена везан за трудноћу и рађање био изузетно велики. Треба нагласити и велику процентуалну заступљеност деце *infans* и *infans I* старосне групе, који заједно чине скоро половину целе серије (44,62%).

Иако је серија мала и фрагментована, и зато непогодна за свеобухватну демографску анализу, горе изнети подаци, приказани у табелама 2 и 3, у најопштијим цртама ипак нам пружају неку слику о најважнијим демографским карактеристикама средњовековних популационих група овог подручја.

Мада не спада стриктно у основну демографску проблематику, на овом месту треба нагласити сексуални диморфизам испитиване серије, који се уочава код посткранијалних скелета. Код женских лобања се пак јавља извесна тенденција ка робустицитету односно маскулинитету.

Неке епигенетске карактеристике, које су због наследне природе погодне за откривање крвног сродства у оквиру дате популационе групе било је могуће констатовати и у равнанској средњовековној серији. То су асиметричност лица (напр. код особа из гробова 71, 82), *os suturae* (напр. код особа из гробова 82, 103 и 122), ротација зуби (напр. код скелета из гробова 11 и 72), али јака фрагментованост и лобања и посткранијалних делова скелета, нису допустили доследно праћење тих одлика кроз целу серију.

Слаба очуваност остеолошког материјала, али пре свега чињеница да је ова средњовековна некропола археолошки само делимично откривена, онемогућила је детаљну демографску анализу, а уједно и анализу епигенетских карактеристика.

⁶ Бројеви се односе на табеле у поглављу *Anthropological Analysis of the Medieval Cemetery unearthed at the Ravna - Slog site*.

Од патолошких појава било могуће констатовати 42 случајева *caries*, односно 14 случајева када је зараза већ прешла на саму вилицу, и тамо проузроковала цисту или *abscessus*. И прво и друго обољење се јавља много ређе код жена, али је у погледу броја *ante mortem* изгубљених зуба обрнута ситуација (49 случајева код мушкараца насупрот 93 случајева код жена). Код неких индивидуа је овај процес праћен инфекцијом, али је доста честа појава, да нема никаквих видљивих трагова заразе, те је могуће претпостављати, да је до губљења зуба дошло вештачким путем. Учесталост зубних обољења популације илуструје податак, да само код једног мушкараца (из гроба 82) и две жене (из гробова 103 и 104) није констатовано никакво обољење зуба или вилица.

На костима равнанске средњовековне серије у врло малом броју су се могле констатовати трагови обољења, што је вероватно проузроковала и фрагментованост испитаног остеолошког материјала.

Мали број индивидуа има трагове остеопорозе на унутрашњем орбиталном своду (*cribra orbitalia*), која је знак анемије.

Спондилоза и спондилоартроза, као болест која је у историјским серијама увек најочљивија и најчешћа, овде се јавља само у случају два мушкараца (скелети из гробова 72 и 118) и три жене (скелети из гробова 6, 73 и 120). Жена *maturus* старосне групе из гроба број 120, чији су се пршљенови на два места, у вратном и леђном сегменту, срасла у тзв. вертебрални блок била је до извесних граница ограничена у кретању.

Arthrosis deformans, у овој популацији је присутна само код неколико мушкараца.

Јединствена патолошка деформација се могла установити код дечјег скелета (13-14 год. старости) из гроба број 46, где је десни хумерус много краћи од левог.

Као трауматолошке повреде у испитаној серији јављају се само преломи костију, и то код три индивидуе. Прелом *clavicule* и *ulne* код младих мушкараца (скелети из гробова 14 и 22) односно младе жене (из гроба 6) највероватније су настале приликом пада, а заједничка им је карактеристика, да су сломљене кости срасле без озбиљније инфекције.

Мада је средњовековна серија доста фрагментована, осам мушких и шест женских лобања су у ограниченој мери погодне за типолошку анализу (Табеле 6 - 13). Доминира дугачка-јако дугачка, широка-средње широка, висока, долихохипердолихокрана лобања са средње широким-широким, ниским-средње ниским лицем, које спада у *mezo-eurigrisor*, односно *mezen-eurien* категорије, али понекад се јављају и висока, чак лептоморфна лица. Орбитални индекс варира до *hyperhamaeochne* категорије, док је назални индекс у већини случаја *chamaerrhin-hyperchamaerrhin*. Ове индивидуе су скоро увек робустне грађе, високе категорије.

Горе наведене таксономске црте одговарају основним цртама атлантомедитеранске варијанте са одређеним кромањонским примесима. Међутим, у серији, која типолошки на први поглед изгледа као хомогена, могу се наћи и претставници других типолошких варијаната, те тако сусрећемо и претставнике грацилних алпских као и грациломедитеранских типова. Треба нагласити да у анализираној серији нису заступљене индивидуе динароидне/тауридне варијанте, а исто тако нема ни трагова монголоидних компонената. Присутне варијанте се јављају и код мушких и код женских индивидуа, и у серији је видљиво и мешање претставника свих поменутих типолошких група.

Упоредном анализом раванске серије обухваћене су првенствено раносредњовековне серије из најближег окружења локалитета "Слог" у Равни код Књажевца, али је због малог броја таквих узорака овај круг проширен у свим географским правцима од данашње Моравске до Македоније, односно од Хрватске до Украјине (Табела 14). У погледу раванске серије сигнификантна вредност, односно истоветност се јављала само у случају две серије са територије Македоније (Свети Еразмо код Охрида и Радолиште), које су и хронолошки истоветне са истом.

PLATES



1



2



3



4



5



6

Pl. 2



1



2



3



4

Pl. 3



1



2



3



4



5



6

PI. 4



1



2



3



4



5

PI. 5



1



2



3

Pl. 6



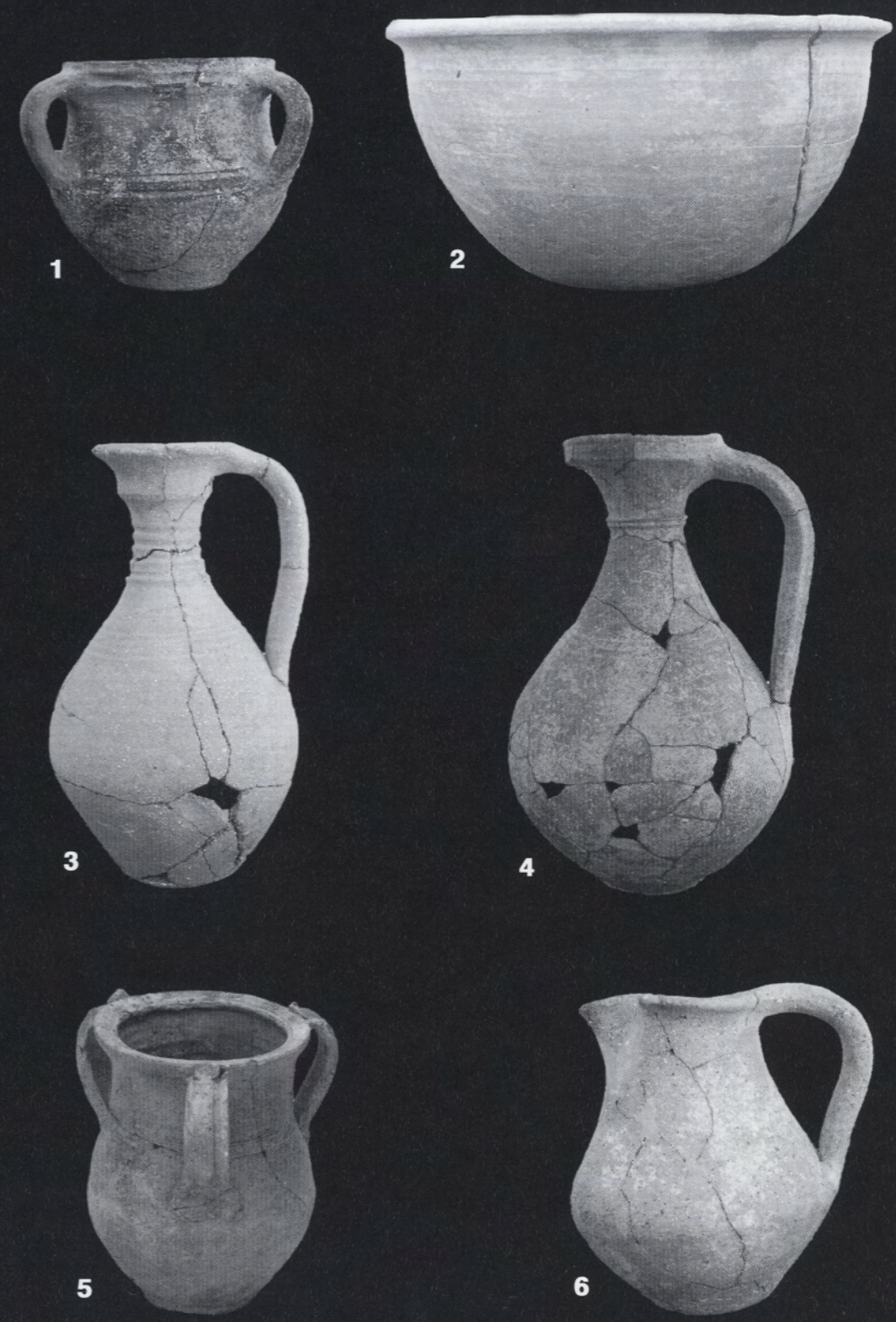
Pl. 7



PI. 8



PI. 9



Pl. 10



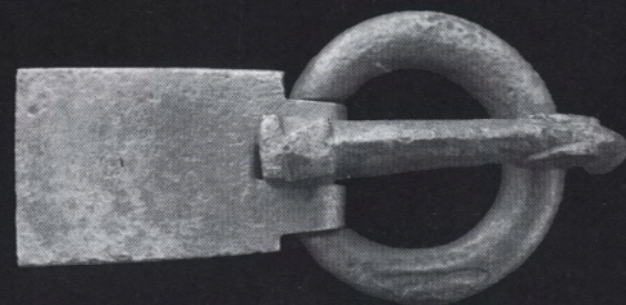
1



2



3



4

Pl. 11



1



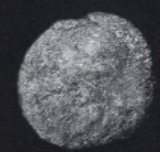
2



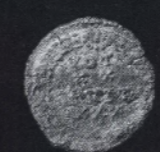
5



7



9



11



13



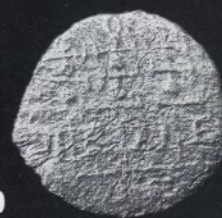
15



17



19



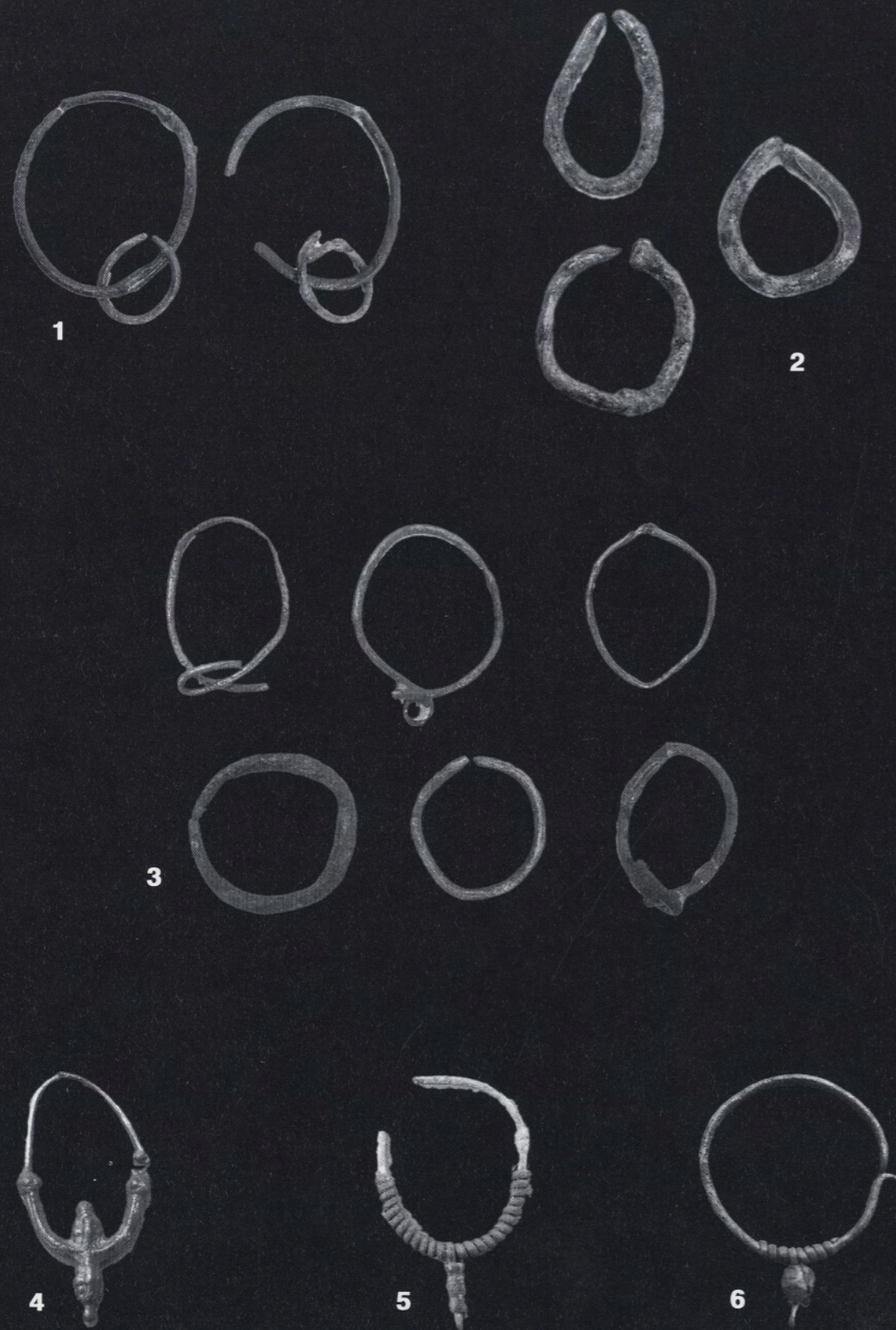
21



23



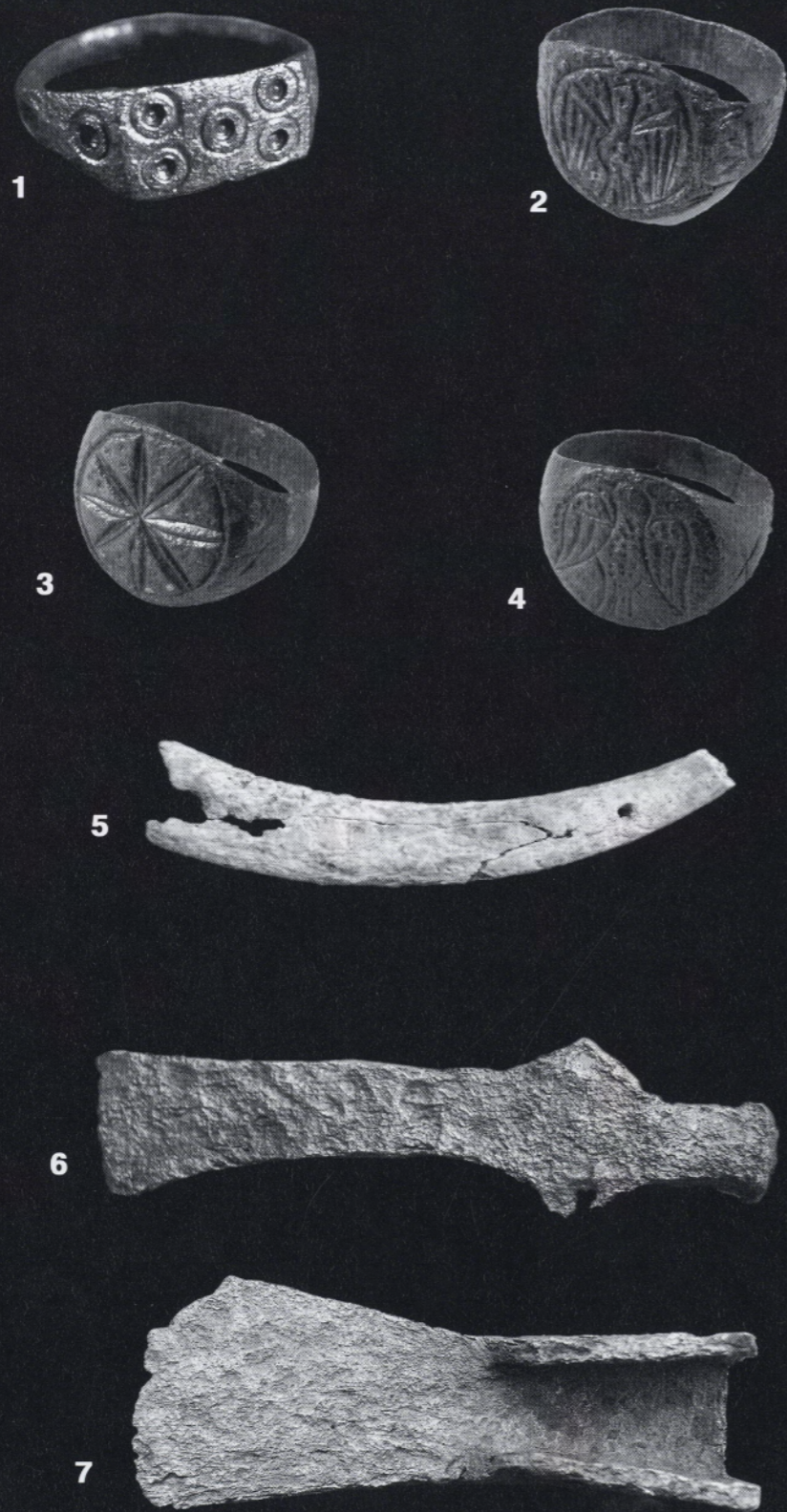
Pl. 12



Pl. 13



Pl. 14



Pl. 1

- 1 Necklace (grave 93)
- 2 Necklace (grave 64)
- 3 Necklace (grave 42)
- 4 Necklace (grave 23)
- 5 Necklace (grave 40)
- 6 Necklace (grave 3)

Pl. 2

- 1 Necklace (grave 4)
- 2 Necklace (grave 12)
- 3 Necklace (grave 8)
- 4 Necklace (grave 19)

Pl. 3

- 1 Earrings (grave 19)
- 2 Earrings (grave 40)
- 3 Earrings (grave 134)
- 4 Silver ring (grave II, Ropinski potok)
- 5 Silver fibula (grave I, Ropinski potok)
- 6 Golden fibula (Ropinski potok)

Pl. 4

- 1 Glass vessels
- 2 Glass balsamaria (grave 64)
- 3 Glass goblet (grave 69A)
- 4 Glass goblet (grave 88)
- 5 Glass balsamaria (grave 93)

Pl. 5

- 1 Grave 23
- 2 Grave 3
- 3 Grave 44

Pl. 6

- 1 Necklace (grave 39)
- 2 Necklace (grave 109)
- 3 Necklace (grave 47)
- 4 Necklace (grave 98)

Pl. 7

- 1 Grave 34
- 2 Grave 1
- 3 Grave 63

Pl. 8

- 1 Pot (grave 34)
- 2 Pot (grave 127)
- 3 Pot (grave 137)
- 4 Pot (grave 122)
- 5 Flagon (grave 46)
- 6 Bowl (grave 83)
- 7 Pot (grave 73)
- 8 Fragmented bowl from layer

Pl. 9

- 1 Beaker (grave 29)
- 2 Bowl (grave 77)
- 3 Flagon (grave 3)
- 4 Flagon (grave 4)
- 5 Beaker (grave 26)
- 6 Flagon (grave 57)

Pl. 10

- 1 Bronze fibula (grave 69A)
- 2 Bronze fibula (grave 44)
- 3 Bronze buckle (grave 44)
- 4 Bronze buckle (grave 27)

Pl. 11

- 1 Bronze coin (grave 79, cat. 6)
- 2 Bronze coin (grave 23, cat. 8)
- 3 Bronze coin (grave 44, cat. 9)
- 4 Bronze coin (grave 23, cat. 11)
- 5 Bronze coin (grave 23, cat. 12)
- 6 Bronze coin (grave 26, cat. 17)
- 7 Bronze coin (grave 23, cat. 18)
- 8 Bronze coin (grave 23, cat. 20)
- 9 Silver coin (layer, cat. 10)
- 10 Bronze coin (layer above grave 65, cat. 12)
- 11 Bronze coin (layer, cat. 16)
- 12 Bronze coin (layer, cat. 21)

Pl. 12

- 1 Earrings (grave 36)
- 2 Earrings (grave 34)
- 3 Earrings (grave 63)
- 4 Earring (grave 109)
- 5 Earring (grave 11)
- 6 Earring (layer, vineyard of Mo^oa)

Pl. 13

- 1 Earring (grave 34)
- 2 Earring (grave 61)
- 3 Earring (layer, vineyard of Mo^oa)
- 4 Earring (grave 138)
- 5 Earring (grave 138)
- 6 Earring (grave 71)
- 7 Earring (grave 39)
- 8 Earring (grave 98)
- 9 Earring (grave 63)
- 10 Earring (grave 1)
- 11 Earring (grave 47)

Pl. 14

- 1 Ring (grave 71)
- 2 Ring (grave 109)
- 3 Ring (grave 109)
- 4 Ring (grave 109)
- 5 Antler (grave 46)
- 6 Axe (grave 46)
- 7 Plough-staff (grave 120)

CIP - Каталогизација у публикацији
Народна библиотека Србије, Београд

904 : 726 . 8 (497 . 11)
572 . 9 : 904 (497 . 11)

ROMAN and Medieval Necropolis in Ravna
near Knjaževac / S. [Sofija] Petković ... [et
al .] ; [translated by Mirjana Vukmanović,
Katalin Simán ; drawings and photographs
Aleksandar Kapuran ... et al .] . - Belgrade
: Archaeological Institute , 2004 [i. e.
2005] (Belgrade : Alta Nova) . - 356 str.
: ilustr . ; 28 cm . - (Monographs /
Archaeological Institute , Belgrade =
Посебна издања / Археолошки институт ,
Београд ; vol . 42)

Na spor . nasl . str . : Римска и
средњовековна некропола у Равни код
Књажевца . - Тираж 1 . 000 . - Наромене i
bibliografske reference uz tekst . -
Bibliografija uz svaki odeljak . - Резиме

ISBN 86-80093-40-8

1 . Petković , Sofija

a) Грбови и гробља , римска - Равна

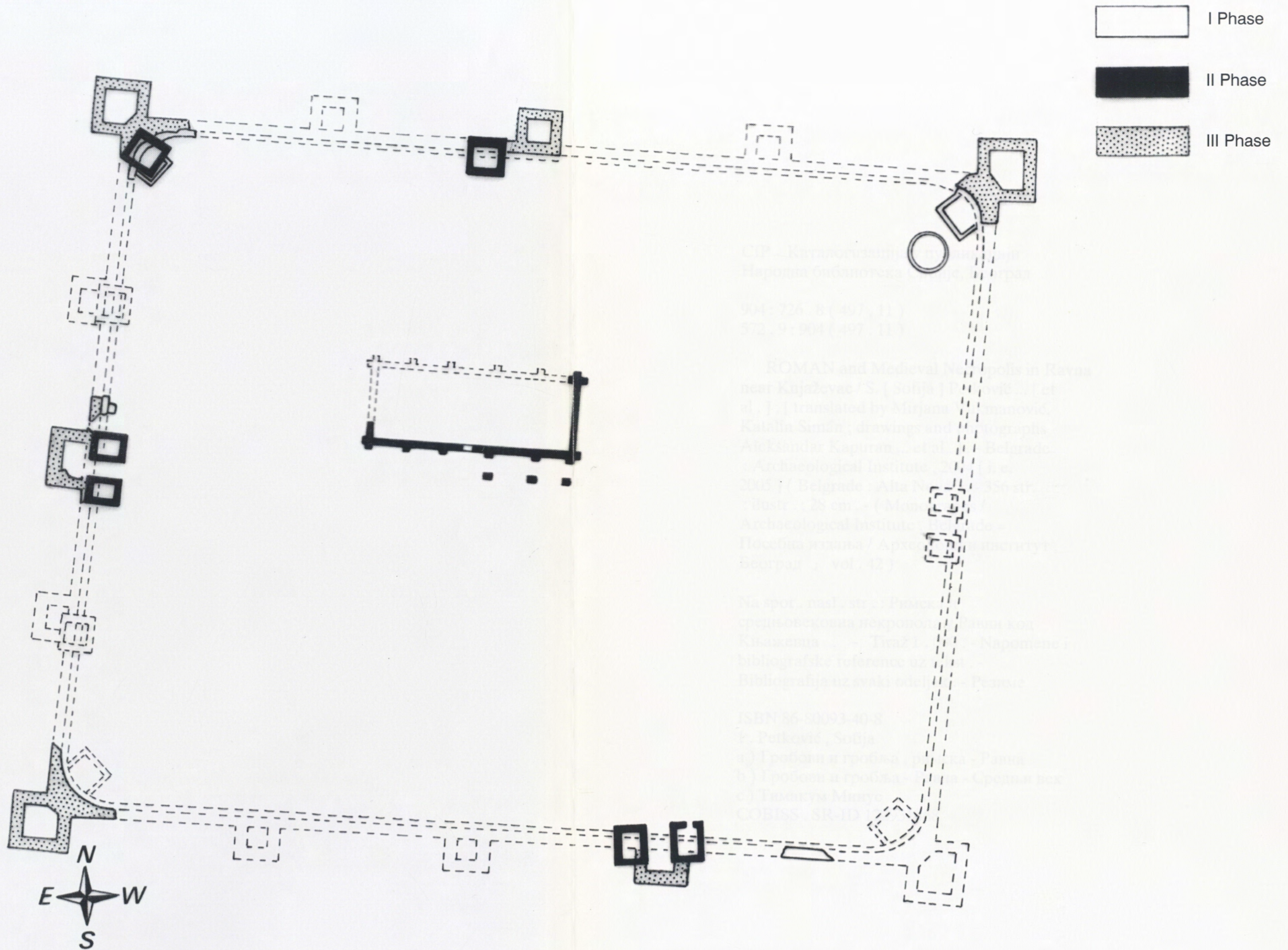
b) Грбови и гробља - Равна - Средњи век

c) Тимакум Минус

COBISS . SR-ID 122931468




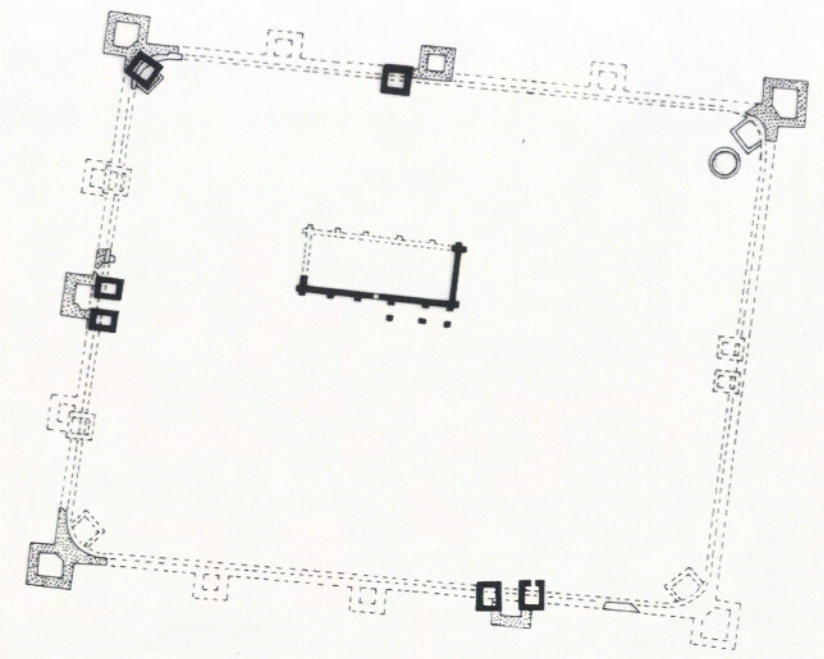
Plan 1: The Fortification of *Timacum Minus*
План 1: Утврђење *Timacum Minus*.





CP - Karanovci
 Napomena
 904-726
 572,9-904/497,11
 ROMAN and Medieval
 near Knjaževac
 et al.
 Katalin Samir
 Aleksandar Kapuran
 Arheološki Institut
 2005 / Belgrade
 28 cm
 Arheološki Institut
 Polovina
 Beograd
 Na spori
 spomenik
 Knjaževac
 bibliografske
 Bibliografija
 ISBN 96-3093-40-8
 P. Petković, Sofija
 a) I polovina
 b) I polovina
 c) I polovina
 COBISS-SR-ID

Plan 2: Fortification of *Timacum Minus* and Necropolis "Slog" and "Ropinski potok"
План 2: Утврђење *Timacum Minus* и некрополе "Слог" и "Ропински поток".

Baths I 



 Baths II

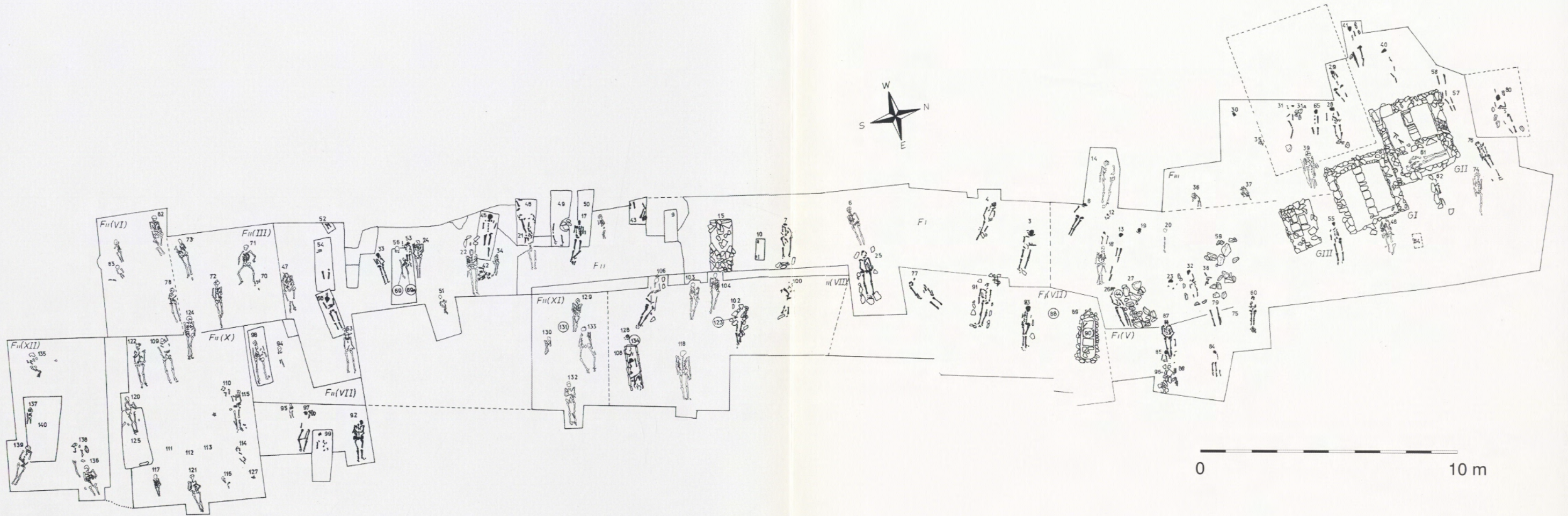
 Ropinski potok



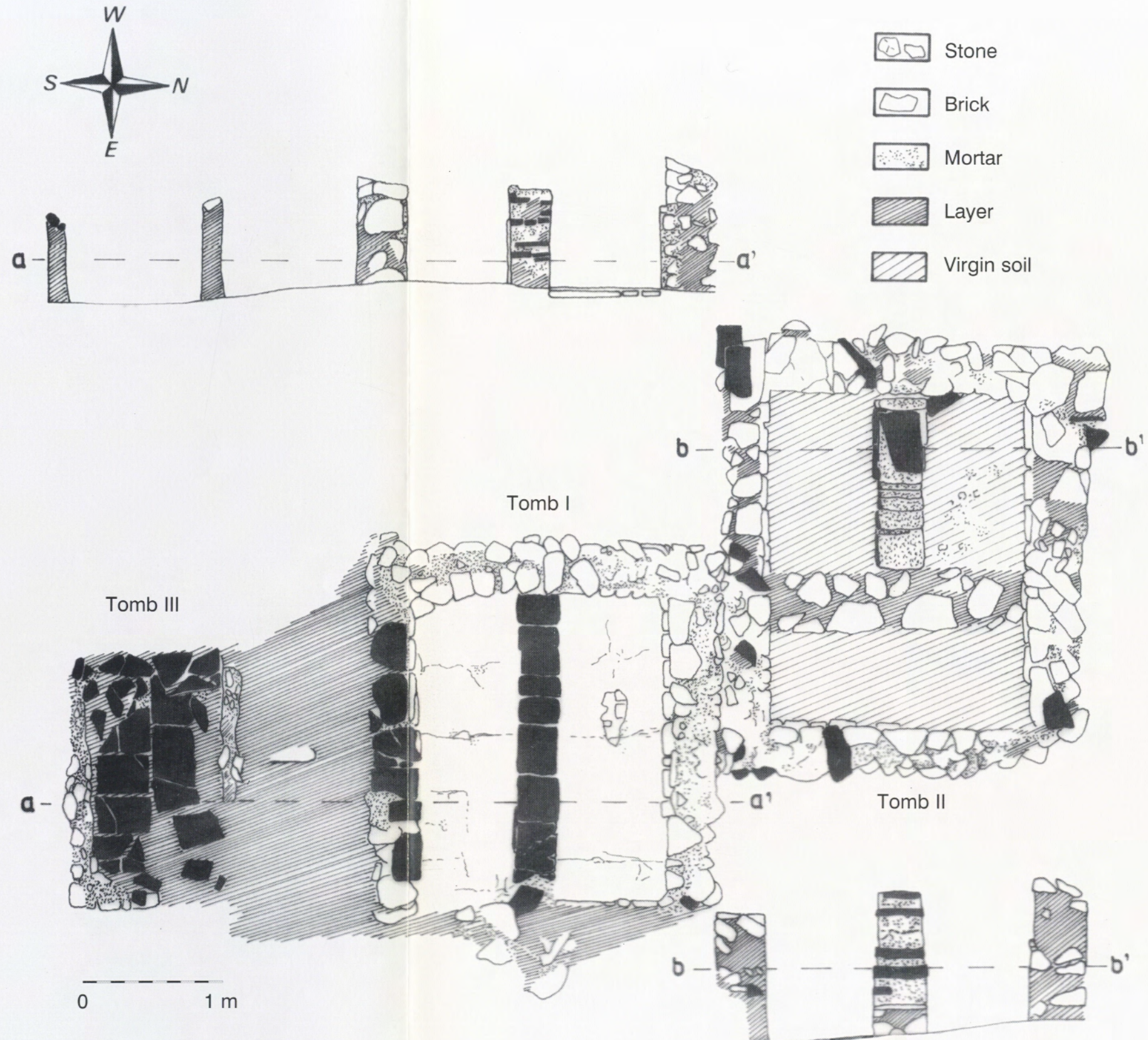
 Slog

0 100 m

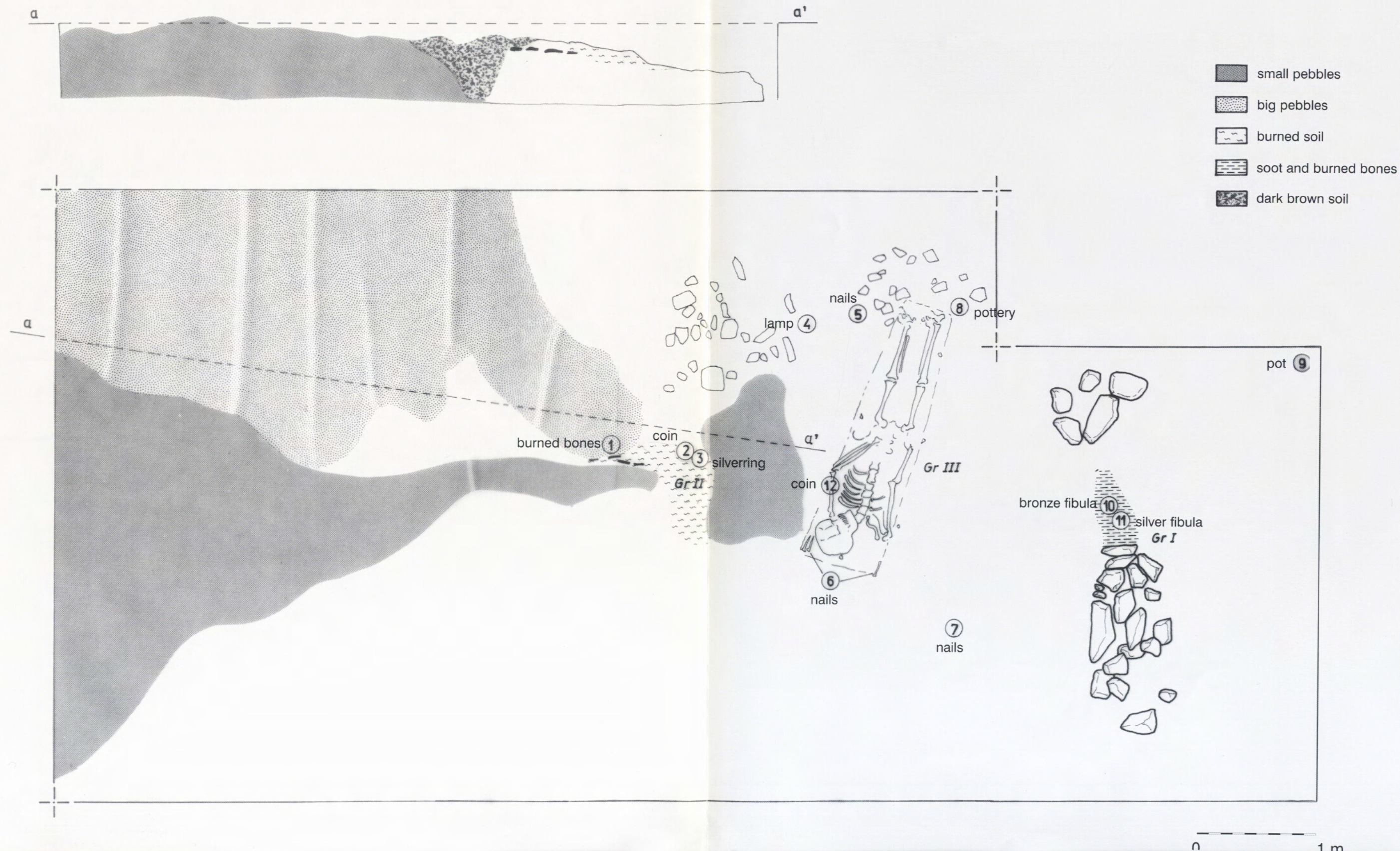
Plan 3: Roman and Medieval Necropolis "Slog"
План 3: Римска и средњовековна некропола "Слог".



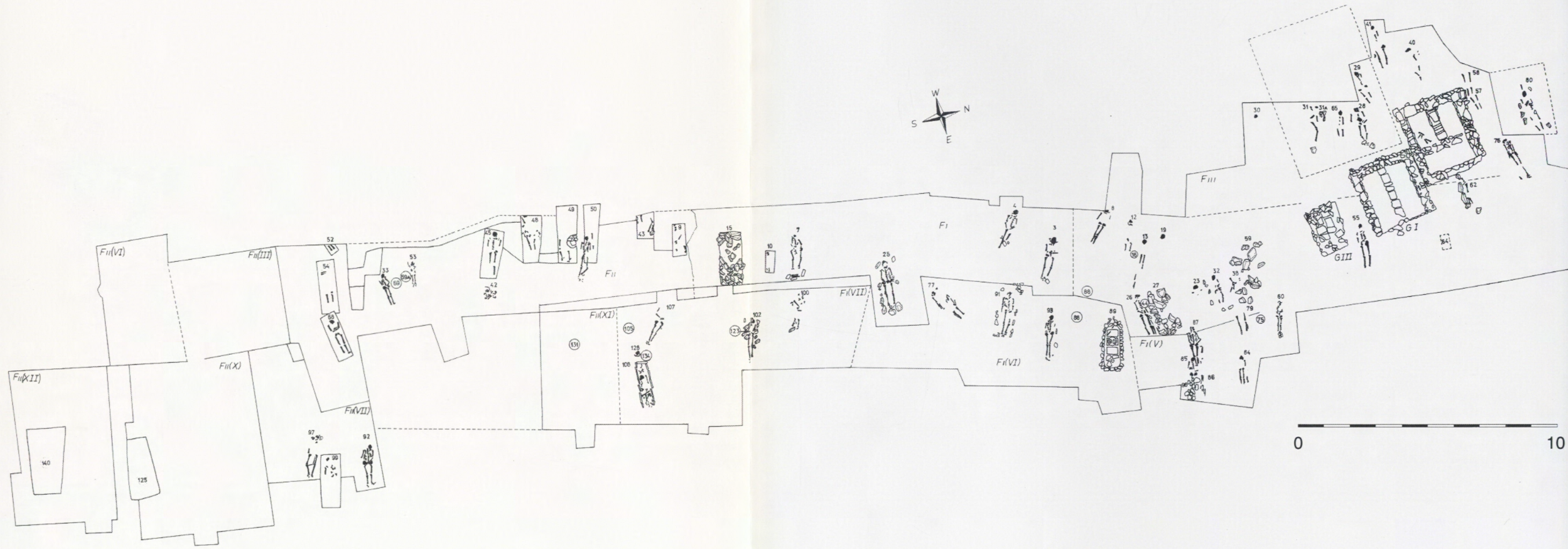
Plan 4: Tombs I, II and III on Necropolis "Slog"
План 4: Гробнице I, II и III на некрополи "Слог".



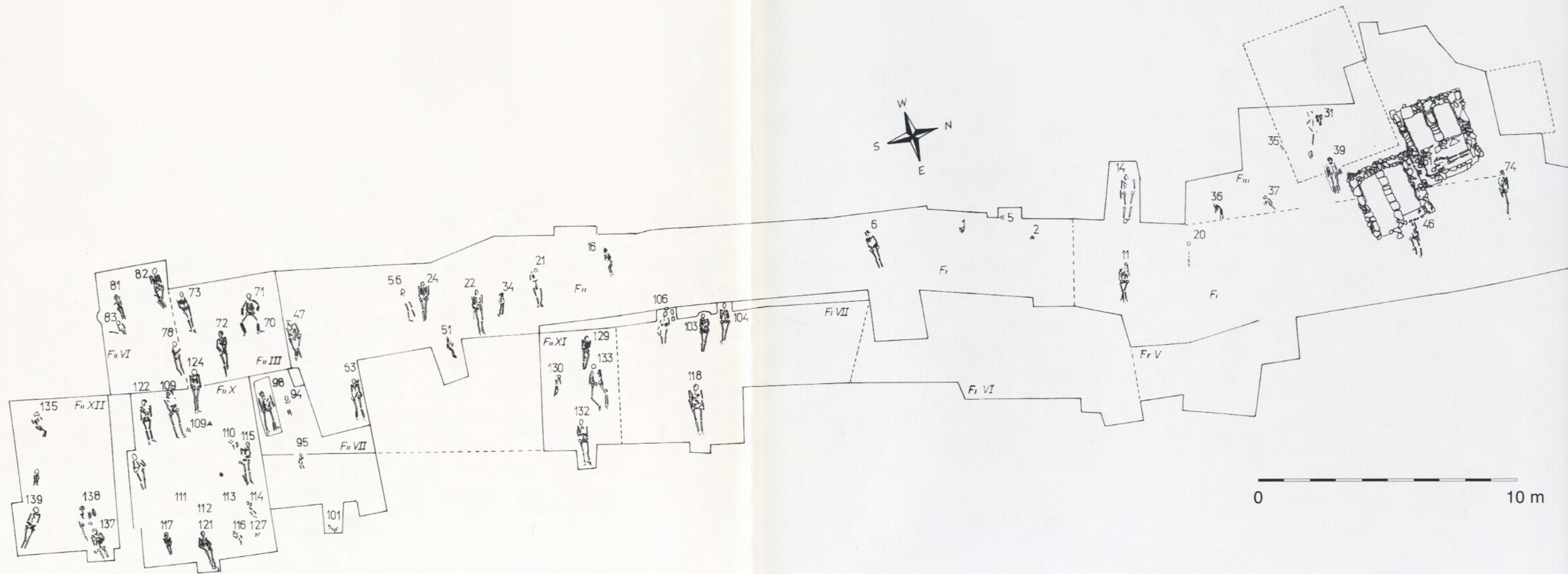
Plan 5: Roman Necropolis "Ropinski potok"
План 5: Римска некропола "Ропински поток".



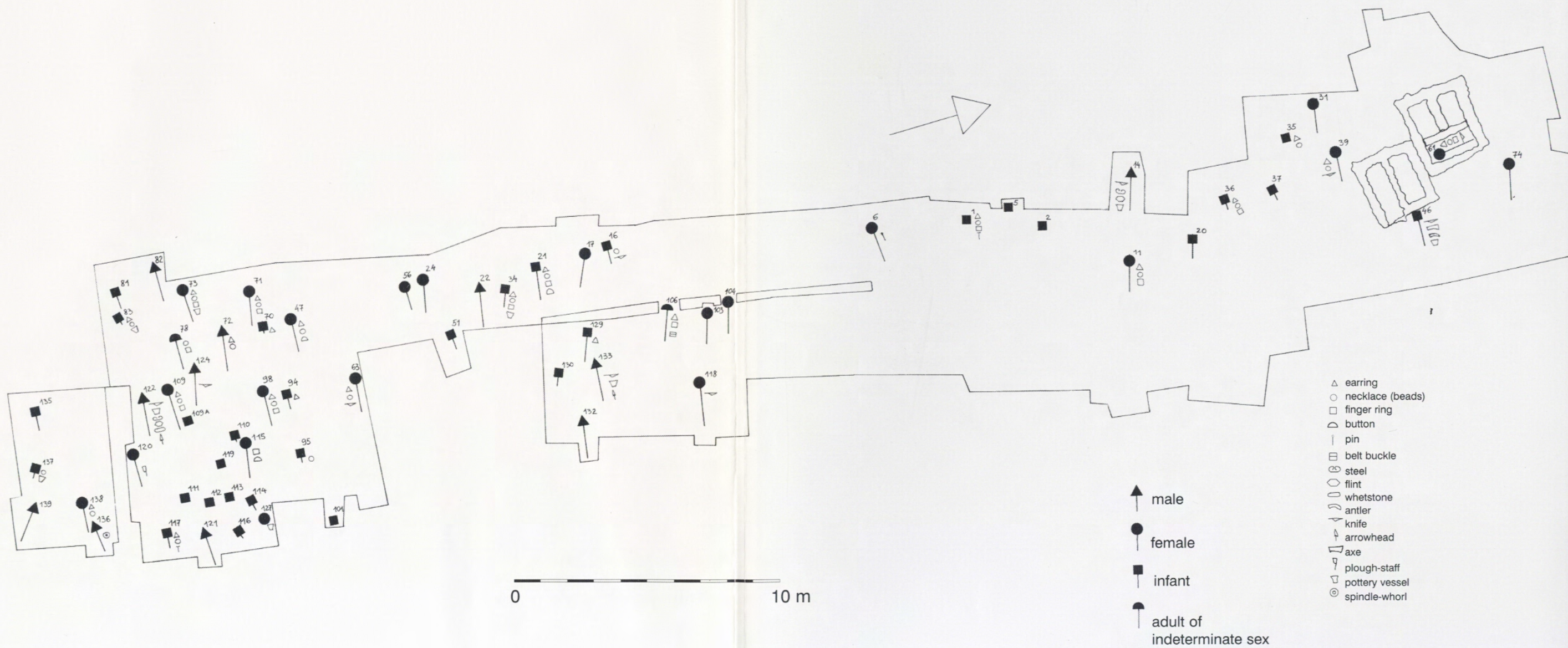
Plan 6: Roman Necropolis "Slog"
План 6: Римска некропола "Слог".



Plan 7: Medieval Necropolis "Slog"
План 7: Средњовековна некропола "Слог".



Plan 8: The Distribution of the Grave - Finds on Medieval Necropolis "Slog"
План 8: Дистрибуција гробних налаза на средњовековној некрополи "Слог".





BELGRADE 2005