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**UDK: 904(497.5Zelengrad):528.4**

Izvorni znanstveni članak  
*Original scientific paper*

Primljeno:  
*Received:*

13. svibnja 2015.

## **PRILOG ARHEOLOŠKOJ TOPOGRAFIJI SELA ZELENGRAD U BUKOVICI**

### *A CONTRIBUTION TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL TOPOGRAPHY OF THE VILLAGE OF ZELENGRAD IN BUKOVICA*

#### *Apstrakt*

*U radu su doneseni rezultati nekoliko manjih zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja provedenih na području sela Zelengrad u Bukovici. Istraživanja su i zvršena tijekom 2010. godine u sklopu izgradnje III. dijela plinovodnog sustava Like i Dalmacije. Istražena su dva prapovijesna kamena tumula sa središnjim grobom i višestrukim ukopima, manji segment lokalne ceste iz rimskog razdoblja i nekoliko položaja u središtu sela s nalazima iz više razdoblja. Uz zaštitna istraživanja izvršen je i ekstenzivni pregled arheoloških nalazišta u bližoj okolici. Pronađeni nalazi svjedoče o višekratnoj ljudskoj naseljenosti područja*

#### *Abstract*

*This work presents the results of several small-scale rescue archaeological excavations carried out in the area of the village of Zelengrad in Bukovica. The research was conducted during 2010 within works on the construction of the third part of the gas pipeline system of Lika and Dalmatia. Two prehistoric stone tumuli with central grave and multiple burials were excavated as well as a smaller segment of the local road from the Roman period and several positions in the center of the village with finds from different periods. Extensive field survey of the archaeological sites in near surroundings was carried out alongside rescue excavations.*

*Zelengrada u razdoblju od ranog brončanog doba do kasnog srednjeg vijeka.*

*Ključne riječi: brončano doba, cetinska kultura, kameni tumul, gradinsko naselje, rimska cesta, srednjojektivna utvrda, Zelengradina*

*Collected finds testify to repeated human settling in the region of Zelengrad in the period from the Early Bronze Age to the Late Middle Ages.*

*Keywords: Bronze Age, Cetina culture, stone tumulus, hillfort settlement, Roman road, medieval fort, Zelengradina*

U radu su doneseni rezultati pet manjih zaštitnih arheoloških iskapanja provedenih na području sela Zelengrad u sklopu izgradnje III. dijela plinovodnog sustava Like i Dalmacije.<sup>1</sup> Istražena nalazišta otkrivena su terenskim pregledom plinovodne trase, izvršenom od strane djelatnika Arheološkog muzeja u Zadru tijekom ožujka i travnja 2009. godine.<sup>2</sup> Arheološka iskopavanja proveli su djelatnici tvrtke Geoarheo d.o.o. iz Zagreba u razdoblju od lipnja do kolovoza 2010. godine.<sup>3</sup> U više navrata izvršen je i ekstenzivni pregled arheoloških nalazišta u bližoj okolini, što je zajedno s provedenim iskapanjima, nadopunilo arheološku kartu područja Zelengrada /Sl. 1/.

Provedena su istraživanja značajna jer su uključila prva arheološka iskapanja na području Zelengrada s kojeg su do sada bili poznati samo slučajni nalazi te su unatoč svim ograničenjima vezanim za zaštitna

The work presents the results of five small-scale rescue archaeological excavations carried out in the region of the village of Zelengrad within works on the construction of the third part of the gas pipeline system of Lika and Dalmatia.<sup>1</sup> The excavated sites were discovered in the field survey of the gas pipeline route, undertaken by the staff of the Archaeological Museum in Zadar during March and April of 2009.<sup>2</sup> Archaeological excavations were carried out by the employees of the firm Geoarheo d.o.o. from Zagreb in the period from June to August of 2010.<sup>3</sup> Extensive field survey of archaeological sites in the vicinity was carried out on several occasions which completed archaeological map of Zelengrad alongside conducted research /Fig. 1/.

This research is important because it included the first archaeological excavations in the area of Zelengrad wherefrom only

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<sup>1</sup> Z. WIEWEGH – V. KEZUNOVIĆ, 2009.

<sup>2</sup> J. VUČIĆ, 2009, 522-524.

<sup>3</sup> Voditelji arheoloških istraživanja bili su dipl. arheolozi Domagoj Maurin i Šime Vrkić. U istraživanjima su sudjelovali i dipl. arheolozi Maja Kuzmanović, Kristian Paskojević, Vesna Žarak, Mirjana Bakić-Stojsavljević, Kristina Vodička Miholjek i Siniša Majstorović.

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<sup>1</sup> Z. WIEWEGH – V. KEZUNOVIĆ, 2009.

<sup>2</sup> J. VUČIĆ, 2009, 522-524.

<sup>3</sup> Leaders of the archaeological excavations were archaeologists Domagoj Maurin and Šime Vrkić. Other participants in the excavations were archaeologists Maja Kuzmanović, Kristian Paskojević, Vesna Žarak, Mirjana Bakić-Stojsavljević, Kristina Vodička Miholjek and Siniša Majstorović.



Sl. 1. Zračni snimak središnjeg dijela Zelengrada s označenim položajima poznatih arheoloških nalazišta (označio Š. Vrkić).

Fig. 1. Aerial photo of the central part of Zelengrad with marked positions of the known archaeological sites (marked by Š. Vrkić).

arheološka istraživanja, znatno doprinijela poznavanju slabo istraženog područja Bukovice. Pronađeni arheološki nalazi potječu iz razdoblja od ranog brončanog doba do kasnog srednjeg vijeka. Najznačajniji je nalaz kameni tumul sa središnjim grobom i višestrukim ukopima istražen kod zaselka Tepše. Tumul je na osnovi pronađenih keramičkih nalaza datiran u završnu fazu ranog brončanog doba. Drugi prapovijesni kameni tumul sa središnjim grobom i višestrukim ukopima istražen je na lokalitetu Selina, ali ga zbog malog broja pokretnih nalaza nije bilo moguće preciznije datirati. Sondažno je istraženo nekoliko položaja na području zaselka Čorluk. Pronađeni nalazi dokazuju da je ovaj položaj bio višestruko naseljavan,

chance finds have been known so far and despite all limitations related to the rescue archaeological excavations, they contributed significantly to better understanding of this underexplored region of Bukovica.

Unearthed archaeological finds can be dated to the period from the Early Bronze Age to the Late Middle Ages. The most important find is a stone tumulus with central grave and multiple burials excavated near the Tepše hamlet. The tumulus was dated to the final phase of the Bronze Age on the basis of ceramic finds. The other prehistoric stone tumulus with a central grave and multiple burials was excavated at the site of Selina but it was impossible to determine the dating due to scarce movable finds. Trial trenches

počevši od ranog brončanog doba pa sve do najnovijeg vremena. Na lokalitetu Adam pronađeni su ulomci keramičkih posuda s obilježjima cetinske kulture iz ranog brončanog doba. Rimskom razdoblju pripadaju ostatci lokalne ceste dokumentirane u jugoistočnom podnožju Zelengradine i nekoliko pokretnih nalaza pronađenih u sondama iskopanim kod zaseoka Ćorluk.

Značajnija arheološka nalazišta obuhvaćena terenskim pregledom su brdo Zelengradina s ostacima željeznodobnog gradinskog naselja i srednjovjekovne utvrde, manje rimsko naselje na položaju Brvna, u njegovu podnožju, i obližnje brdo Gradina s ostacima prapovijesnog bedema.

## **POVIJESNO-GEOGRAFSKE KARAKTERISTIKE**

Selo Zelengrad nalazi se na području Bukovice u sjevernoj Dalmaciji. Administrativno pripada općini Obrovac od čijeg je središta udaljeno oko 8 km jugoistočno. Na sjeveru graniči sa selom Bilišanima, na zapadu s Kruševom, na jugu s Gornjim Karinom i na jugoistoku i istoku s Medviđom. Selo se sastoji od brojnih raštrkanih zaselaka, najčešće smještenih u podnožjima brda, uz rubove manjih obradivih površina. Središtem sela smatra se područje oko zaseoka Ćorluk gdje se nalazi pravoslavna crkva Sv. Petra i Pavla i mjesno groblje.<sup>4</sup> Selo se cijelom svojom

were opened at several positions in the area of the Ćorluk hamlet. Recovered finds prove that this position was inhabited repeatedly starting from the Early Bronze Age until the recent period. Pottery sherds with the Cetina culture characteristics from the Early Bronze Age were found at the site of Adam. Roman period is represented by the remains of a local road found in the south-eastern foothills of Zelengradina and by several movable finds from trial trenches opened in the Ćorluk hamlet.

More important archaeological sites encompassed by the field survey are Zelengradina hill with the remains of the Iron Age hillfort settlement and a medieval fort, smaller Roman settlement at the position Brvna, in its foothill and the neighbouring Gradina hill with the remains of a prehistoric wall.

## **HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

The village of Zelengrad is situated in the Bukovica region in northern Dalmatia. In administrative terms it belongs to the Obrovac municipality, and it is located some 8 km to the south-east from its center. Its borders are delineated by the following villages: Bilišane in the north, Kruševo in the west, Gornji Karin in the south and Medviđa in the south-east and east. The village consists of many scattered hamlets, usually situated in the foothills, next to the smaller arable plots. Center of the village is the area around the Ćorluk hamlet where the orthodox church of St. Peter and Paul is located

<sup>4</sup> Stanovništvo katoličke vjeroispovijesti pripada župi Medviđa, a svoje pokojnike pokapa na mjesnom groblju kod crkve sv. Ivana Krstitelja u Medviđi.



Sl. 2. Pogled s jugoistočne strane na brdo Zelengradina (foto: Š. Vrkić, 2010.).

*Fig. 2. View of the Zelengradina hill from south-east (photo by Š. Vrkić, 2010).*

površinom (oko 25 km<sup>2</sup>) prostire na zapadnom dijelu bukovičkog platoa, čija prosječna nadmorska visina prelazi 300 m. Kao i šire okolno područje, karakterizira ga izrazito brdoviti teren, nedostatak većih poljoprivrednih površina i bezvodnost, posebno izražena u ljetnom razdoblju kad presušuje većina izvora. Područje je pogodno za ekstenzivno stočarstvo koje je tijekom prošlosti bila glavna gospodarska grana domicilnog stanovništva.

Središnjim dijelom sela dominira brdo Zelengradina (552 m n.v.), uzdignuto oko stotinu metara iznad okolnog terena. Izduženo brdo proteže se od sjeverozapada prema jugoistoku od kud se postupno uzdiže pristupni

as well as the local cemetery.<sup>4</sup> The village covers an area of about 25 km<sup>2</sup> in the western part of the Bukovica plateau whose average altitude is over 300 m. The village and the surrounding area are characterized by hilly terrain, lack of larger arable plots and lack of water, particularly pronounced in summer when most sources run dry. The area is suitable for extensive farming which used to be main economic branch of the local population in the past.

Zelengradina hill (at 552 masl) dominates the central part of the village, rising about a hundred meters above the surrounding terrain. Elongated hill spreads from the

<sup>4</sup> Catholic population belongs to the Medviđa parish. They use local cemetery near the church of St. John the Baptist in Medviđa.

plato koji omogućava lagani uspon do vrha /Sl. 2/. Na ovome prirodno branjenom položaju nalaze se najznačajniji arheološki ostatci na području Zelengrada, koji potječu iz više povijesnih razdoblja. Na širem središnjem dijelu nalazilo se željeznodobno gradinsko naselje o čemu svjedoče ostatci urušenog bedema na istočnoj strani i površinski nalazi keramike, posebno brojne na nekoliko južnih terasa.<sup>5</sup> Bez provođenja arheoloških iskapanja nije moguće odrediti točno vrijeme nastanka ovog naselja, ali sudeći po slučajnim nalazima novca, ono je zasigurno egzistiralo tijekom 3. i 2. stoljeća pr. Kr.<sup>6</sup> pa sve do dolaska rimske vlasti.

A. Colnago također spominje slučajne nalaze rimskih grobova i novca na obroncima Zelengradine,<sup>7</sup> a zabilježio je i ostatke manjeg rimskog naselja na položaju Brvna u

north-west towards south-east wherefrom access plateau gradually rises enabling easy ascent to the top /Fig. 2/. The most important finds from various historical periods in the Zelengrad region are situated on this naturally fortified position. An Iron Age hillfort settlement was located in the wider central part which is evident from the remains of a collapsed wall on the eastern side and surface pottery finds, particularly abundant on several southern terraces.<sup>5</sup> Without archaeological excavations it is impossible to determine exact time of formation of this settlement, but judging from the chance finds of coins, it was definitely inhabited during the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC<sup>6</sup> until the Roman conquest.

A. Colnago also mentions chance finds of Roman graves and coins on the slopes of Zelengradina,<sup>7</sup> and he recorded the

<sup>5</sup> Druga prapovijesna gradina nalazi se 1 km jugoistočno na brdu Gradina (518,8 m), koje se uzdiže iznad zaselka Čorluk. Sjeverozapadni vrh ovog brda bio je utvrđen manjim suhozidnim bedemom, koji se nalazio samo na najpristupačnijoj (istočnoj) strani. Na ogoljenoj kamenitoj površini nisu vidljivi nikakvi pokretni arheološki nalazi koji bi dokazivali da je na ovom položaju nekada postojalo trajno naselje.

<sup>6</sup> M. ILKIĆ – M. REBIĆ, 2014, 100, 105, kat. br. 10 i 34; M. ILKIĆ et al. 2014, 68, kat. br. 3. I sami smo prilikom nedavnog terenskog obilaska, na sjevernoj padini Zelengradine, pronašli jedan predcarski novac iz Numidije. Novac je kovan u vrijeme prvog numidskog kralja Masinise i njegovih nasljednika (208.-148. pr. Kr. i kasnije). Na prednjoj strani prikazana je glava ovjenčana lovorovim vijencem, a na stražnjoj konj u trku /Sl. 3/. Nalazi ovog novca nisu rijetki na našem području, a jedan sličan primjerak već ranije pronađen je i na ovom lokalitetu.

<sup>7</sup> A. COLNAGO, 1928, 132.

<sup>5</sup> The other prehistoric hillfort is situated 1 km to the south-east on the Gradina hill (518,8 m) which rises above the Čorluk hamlet. North-western top of this hill was fortified with a smaller drystone wall which was built only on the most easily approachable (eastern) side. There are no movable archaeological finds on the bare rocky ground to indicate that a permanent settlement was once located here.

<sup>6</sup> M. ILKIĆ – M. REBIĆ, 2014, 100, 105, cat. no. 10 and 34; M. ILKIĆ et al. 2014, 68, cat. no. 3. We have found a pre-Imperial coin from Numidia on the northern slope of Zelengradina. The coins were struck during the reign of the first Numidian king Masinissa and his heirs. (208-148 BC and later). Head with a laurel wreath was represented on the front side, and running horse on the back side /Fig. 3/. These coins appear frequently at our sites, and a similar example has already been found at this site.

<sup>7</sup> A. COLNAGO, 1928, 132.



Sl. 3. Bakreni numidijski novac iz 3.-2. st. pr. Kr. (foto: Š. Vrkić, 2014.).

*Fig. 3. Copper Numidian coins from the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC (photo by Š. Vrkić, 2014).*

njezinu jugoistočnom podnožju.<sup>8</sup> Terenskim pregledom utvrdili smo položaj navedenog lokaliteta na kojemu se naziru zidovi urušenih građevina i pojedini ulomci krovnih tegula. S ovog lokaliteta potječe jedan nedavno pronađeni novac iz vremena cara Augusta.<sup>9</sup> Za sad možemo samo pretpostaviti da je u ranom rimskom razdoblju naselje s gradine preseljeno na ovaj nizinski položaj ili više njih.<sup>10</sup> Drugi podatci o području Zelengrada u vrijeme rimske vlasti nisu poznati, osim što je izvjesno da je to područje pripadalo liburnskoj teritorijalnoj zajednici Sidrina sa središtem na Gradini u Medviđi.<sup>11</sup>

remains of a smaller Roman settlement at the position Brvna in its south-eastern foothil.<sup>8</sup> In the field survey we determined the position of the mentioned site on which we noticed walls of ruined objects and fragments of tegulae. One coin from the period of the Emperor Augustus was recently found at this site.<sup>9</sup> For now we can only assume that the settlement was relocated from the hillfort to this lowland position or several such positions in the early Roman period.<sup>10</sup> There are no other information about the Zelengrad region in the Roman era, except that this region definitely belonged to the Liburnian territorial community of the Sidrini with center in Gradina in Medviđa.<sup>11</sup>

Zelengrad is mentioned for the first time in 1433 as one of the Croatian-

<sup>8</sup> A. COLNAGO, 1915, 183-184, sl. 94; A. COLNAGO, 1928, 132.

<sup>9</sup> M. ILKIĆ et al. 2014, 74, kat. br. 37. Iako se kao mjesto nalaza navodi samo Zelengrad, usmenim saopćenjem dr. sc. Mate Ilkića, doznali smo da se radi upravo o položaju rimskog naselja ispod Zelengradine.

<sup>10</sup> Čini se da je gradinsko naselje potpuno napušteno, ali to se može utvrditi samo provođenjem arheoloških iskapanja. Isto vrijedi i za groblje, koje spominje A. Colnago, a čije smo ostatke uočili uz pristupni put na jugoistočnoj padini Zelengradine.

<sup>11</sup> O teritoriju Sidrina vidi u: S. ČAČE, 1985, 828; Ž. MILETIĆ, 1993, 127-128.

<sup>8</sup> A. COLNAGO, 1915, 183-184, fig. 94; A. COLNAGO, 1928, 132.

<sup>9</sup> M. ILKIĆ et al. 2014, 74, cat. no. 37. Although Zelengrad is mentioned as the findspot, in personal communication with dr. sc. Mato Ilkić we were told that it was actually the position of the Roman settlement under Zelengradina.

<sup>10</sup> It seems that the hillfort settlement was abandoned completely, but this can be confirmed only in archaeological excavations. The same can be said about the cemetery mentioned by A. Colnago whose remains were noticed next to the approach road on the south-eastern slope of Zelengradina.

<sup>11</sup> About the territory of the Sidrini: S. ČAČE, 1985, 828; Ž. MILETIĆ, 1993, 127-128.



Zelengrad se prvi put spominje 1433. godine kao jedna u nizu hrvatsko-ugarskih pograničnih utvrda prema Mletačkoj Republici.<sup>12</sup> Najvjerojatnije su ju izgradili krbavski knezovi za potrebe kontrole svojih posjeda na području južno od Velebita. Zelengrad se ponovno spominje 1509. godine kao jedna od utvrda u vlasništvu krbavskog kneza i kasnijeg hrvatskog bana Ivana Karlovića. Utvrda je prikazana i na zemljovidu Matea Pagana iz 1520-ih godina /T. I, 1/.<sup>13</sup> U to se vrijeme Zelengrad još uvijek nalazio u posjedu kneza Ivana Karlovića, ali nedugo nakon toga dolazi pod osmanlijsku vlast. Najvjerojatnije se to dogodilo prilikom njihova osvojenja Obrovca 1527. godine.

Ostaci srednjovjekovne utvrde nalaze se na stjenovitom uzvišenju na središnjem dijelu Zelengradine. Do danas su ostali vidljivi jugoistočni kut kule i manji dijelovi bedema na zapadnoj i istočnoj strani /Sl. 4/. Po svedu sudeći, to je bila mala utvrda, koja se sastojala od kule i manjeg prostora okruženog

Hungarian border forts towards the Venetian Republic.<sup>12</sup> Most probably it was built by the dukes of Krbava to control their estates in the area south of Velebit. Zelengrad was mentioned again in 1509 as one of the forts owned by the duke of Krbava and later Croatian ban Ivan Karlović. The fort was represented on the map of Mateo Pagano from the 1520s /T. I, 1/.<sup>13</sup> In this period Zelengrad was still owned by Ivan Karlović, but shortly after it was conquered by the Ottomans. This probably happened when they seized Obrovac in 1527.

Remains of the medieval fort are situated on a rocky elevation in the central part of Zelengradina. South-eastern corner of the tower and small parts of the wall on the western and eastern side are still visible /Fig. 4/. Probably this was a small fort, consisting of the tower and smaller area encircled by a wall which corresponds to depiction on the Pagano's map. A. Colnago recorded that the tower was hexagonal on the outer side and

<sup>12</sup> Koliko je autorima poznato, ovaj je podatak prvi objavio Stjepan Zlatović 1898. godine, a od njega su ga kasnije preuzeli svi ostali autori. Zlatović je tada zapisao, da je: "stari hrvatski grad Zelengrad, spomenut u nagodbi između kralja Sigismunda sa Mletčani god. 1433." (S. ZLATOVIĆ, 1898, 87). Međutim, u pogodbi primirja između Žigmunda i Mletačke Republike iz 1433. godine, koju je Šime Ljubić objavio u Listinama iz 1890. godine (Š. LJUBIĆ, 1890, 57-58), nigdje se poimence ne spominje Zelengrad, zbog čega pitanje prvog spomena Zelengrada treba uzeti s rezervom.

<sup>13</sup> O Paganovu zemljovidu vidi više u: I. PETRICIOLI, 1969, 523-529; D. MAGAŠ, 2003, 13-27 i M. SLUKAN-ALTIĆ, 2007, 52-53.

<sup>12</sup> To the best of authors' knowledge this information was published first by Stjepan Zlatović in 1898, and it was later accepted by all other authors. Zlatović wrote that "old Croatian town of Zelengrad was mentioned in an agreement between the king Sigismund with the Venetians in 1433." (S. ZLATOVIĆ, 1898, 87). However in the treaty of armistice between Sigismund and the Venetian Republic from 1433 which was published by Šime Ljubić in Listine in 1890 (Š. LJUBIĆ, 1890, 57-58) Zelengrad is not mentioned by name which is why the question of the first mention of Zelengrad should be considered with caution..

<sup>13</sup> More on Pagano's map in I. PETRICIOLI, 1969, 523-529; D. MAGAŠ, 2003, 13-27 and M. SLUKAN-ALTIĆ, 2007, 52-53.

bedemom, što odgovara prikazu na Paganovu zemljovidu. A. Colnago je zabilježio da je kula bila šesterokutnog oblika s vanjske i zaobljenog s unutrašnje strane, a između nje i zapadnog bedema dokumentirao je kvadratnu cisternu za sakupljanje kišnice.<sup>14</sup> /T. I, 2/ Na Paganovom zemljovidu kula je prikazana s kamenim ili drvenim proširenjem na vrhu, korištenim za bacanje projektila i pucanje iz vatrenog oružja, po čemu se razlikuje od prikaza svih okolnih kula.<sup>15</sup>

Za vrijeme trajanja osmanlijske vlasti nema zabilježenih podataka o Zelengradu. Ne spominje se ni u opširnom popisu Kliškog sandžakata iz 1550. godine.<sup>16</sup> Međutim, od početka 17. stoljeća često se spominju Krmpočani, vlaško stočarsko stanovništvo (kasnije nazvani Bunjevci), koje je s osmanlijskog teritorija izbjeglo na zadarsko područje otkud se naseljavaju u Gorski kotar i Hrvatsko primorje.<sup>17</sup> Smatra se da se središte velikog sela Krmpote nalazilo na položaju Staro selo u Medviđi, pa je vrlo izvjesno da je obuhvaćalo i dio današnjeg Zelengrada. Za sad još uvijek nije utvrđeno je li riječ o srednjovjekovnom starosjedilačkom stanovništvu ili je ono na ovo područje pridošlo

rounded on the inner side. He documented a square cistern for storing rainwater between the tower and the western wall.<sup>14</sup> /T. I, 2/. On the Pagano's map the tower is depicted with stone or wooden extension at the top, used for throwing projectiles and using firearms which distinguishes it from depictions of all the neighbouring towers.<sup>15</sup>

There are no information about Zelengrad during the Ottoman rule. It is not mentioned in a comprehensive list of the District ("Sandžakat") of Klis from 1550.<sup>16</sup> However since the beginning of the 17th century, there are frequent mentions of Krmpočani, Vlach herders (later called Bunjevci) who escaped from the Ottoman territory to the Zadar region wherefrom they settled in Gorski Kotar and Hrvatsko Primorje.<sup>17</sup> Probably center of the great village of Krmpote was on the position Staro Selo in Medviđa so it is almost certain that it encompassed a part of present-day Zelengrad. For now we still do not know whether this was medieval indigenous population or they came to this region during the Ottoman rule. Abandoned region was resettled only after

<sup>14</sup> A. COLNAGO, 1928, 132.

<sup>15</sup> O Zelengradini je sačuvana i zanimljiva narodna predaja o zakopanom blagu (M. MARINOVIĆ – M. MITROVIĆ, 1998, 73-74.), a zanimljivo da je gotovo istovjetna takva predaja zabilježena i u okolici grada Grmeča u Bosni i Hercegovini – V. PALAVESTRA, 2004, 153-154.

<sup>16</sup> F. DŽ. SPAHO, 2007.

<sup>17</sup> O seobama Krmpočana tijekom 17. stoljeća vidi u: D. PAVLIČEVIĆ, 2004, 237-271.

<sup>14</sup> A. COLNAGO, 1928, 132.

<sup>15</sup> There is an interesting folk tale about buried treasure in Zelengradina (M. MARINOVIĆ – M. MITROVIĆ, 1998, 73-74), and it is interesting that an almost identical tale was recorded in the region of the city of Grmeč in Bosnia and Herzegovina – V. PALAVESTRA, 2004, 153-154.

<sup>16</sup> F. DŽ. SPAHO, 2007.

<sup>17</sup> About the migrations of Krmpočani: D. PAVLIČEVIĆ, 2004, 237-271.



Sl. 4. Ostatci srednjovjekovne utvrde Zelengrad (foto: Š. Vrkić, 2014.).  
*Fig. 4. Remains of the medieval fort Zelengrad (photo by Š. Vrkić, 2014).*

za vrijeme osmanlijske vlasti. Opustošeno područje ponovno je naseljeno nakon oslobođenja od osmanlijske vlasti krajem 17. stoljeća. Selo je ponovno raseljeno za vrijeme Domovinskog rata i danas u njemu živi samo manji dio predratnog stanovništva.

the end of the Ottoman occupation. The village was abandoned again during the Croatian War of Independence and presently only a smaller part of pre-war population live in it.

## SELINA

Lokalitet označen u konzervatorskoj studiji kao AB 14 Selina nalazi se u blizini tromeđe sela Bilišane, Kruševo i Zelengrad.<sup>18</sup> Katastarski pripada području sela Bilišane od čijeg je zaseoka Badže udaljen oko 850 m jugozapadno. Lokalitet je smješten na jugoistočnoj padini manjeg uzvišenja (282 m n. v.), u blizini pješačkog puta koji vodi prema zaseoku Gagići (Jasenovača) u Zelengradu. Na ovom lokalitetu istražen je prapovijesni kameni tumul s ostacima središnjeg groba. Prije početka istraživanja uklonjena je gusta vegetacija (šuma i nisko raslinje) koja ga je pokrivala /Sl. 5/. Tumul je bio nepravilnog kružnog oblika, visok 1,40 m i širok oko 8,5 m. Središnji se dio sastojao od većeg amorfno kamenja, na čijem vrhu se nalazio tanji sloj sitnog kamenja, vjerojatno nabacanog u kasnijim razdobljima. Na pojedinim mjestima između kamenja nataložio se tanji sloj zemlje. /T. II, 2/. Na središnjem dijelu bilo je vidljivo udubljenje, nastalo u neutvrđenom vremenskom razdoblju, najvjerojatnije kao posljedica pljačkanja središnjeg groba.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>18</sup> U konzervatorskoj studiji (Z. WIEWEGH – V. KEZUNOVIĆ, 2009, 11) lokalitet je nazvan Selina, iako je to, sudeći po topografskoj karti, toponim koji se odnosi na područje udaljeno nekoliko stotina metara sjeverno od istraženog lokaliteta.

<sup>19</sup> Na području Bukovice uobičajeno je da su kameni tumuli oštećeni na način da im je raskopano središte, a često su otvarani i svi vidljivi grobovi. Devastacije su najčešće radili mlađi seljani potaknuti pričama o pronalascima zlata, mačeva i sl. Veći kameni tumuli često su devastirani i zbog gradnje manjih pastirskih zaklona koji su ukopavani u plašt tumula.

## SELINA

This site was marked in the conservation study as AB 14 Selina. It is situated in the vicinity of the border between the villages Bilišane, Kruševo and Zelengrad.<sup>18</sup> In cadastral terms it belongs to the area of the Bilišane village. It is situated about 850 m south-west of the Badže hamlet. The site is situated on the south-eastern slope of a smaller hill (282 masl) near pedestrian road leading towards the Gagići hamlet (Jasenovača) in Zelengrad.

A prehistoric stone tumulus with the remains of a central grave was excavated at this site. Dense vegetation (woods and shrubbery) which covered the tumulus were removed before the excavations began /Fig. 5/. The tumulus had irregular round form. It measured 1,40 m in height and 1,85 m in width. Central part consisted of large amorphous rocks covered with a thin layer of small rocks probably deposited in later periods. Thin layer of soil was deposited at certain places between the rocks /T. II, 2/. A depression was visible in the central part formed probably as a consequence of looting the central grave in an unknown period.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>18</sup> In the conservation study (Z. WIEWEGH – V. KEZUNOVIĆ, 2009, 11) the site was called Selina although judging from the topographic map, this toponym relates to the region several hundred meters north of the excavated site.

<sup>19</sup> In the Bukovica region centers of the stone tumuli were usually damaged, and frequently all visible graves were opened. Young men from the village usually devastated the graves hoping to find gold, swords etc. Large stone tumuli were usually devastated as a result of building smaller shepherds' shelters which were dug in the tumulus cover.



Sl. 5. Tumul na lokalitetu Selina nakon uklanjanja vegetacije (foto: D. Maurin, 2010.).

Fig. 5. Tumulus at the site of Selina after vegetation was removed (photo by D. Maurin, 2010).

Ostatci groba pronađeni su pri dnu središnjeg dijela tumula. Grobna škrinja bila je napravljena na ravnom terenu od četiri okomito postavljene kamene ploče od kojih su tri nepotpuno sačuvane /Sl. 6/. Ploče su bile visoke oko 50 cm i debele od 5 do 10 cm. U blizini je pronađena i veća kamena ploča koja je mogla imati funkciju poklopnice. Grob je bio orijentiran u smjeru sjeverozapad-jugoistok. Po njegovoj veličini može se zaključiti da su pokojnici bili pokapani u zgrčenom položaju.

Tijekom istraživanja pronađeno je osam ulomaka keramičkih posuda i jedan željezni čavao četvrtastog presjeka /T. III, 4/. Svi nalazi pronađeni su pri vrhu plašta tumula. Pet keramičkih ulomaka potječe iz prapovijesnog razdoblja i pripada

Remains of a grave were found near the bottom of the central part of the tumulus. The burial cist was made on a flat terrain using four vertically placed stone slabs three of which were preserved partially /Fig. 6/. The slabs were about 50 cm high and from 5 to 10 cm thick. Large stone slab was found in the vicinity which may have functioned as a cover. The grave had NW-SE orientation. Their size indicates that the deceased were buried in contracted position.

Eight fragments of ceramic vessels and an iron nail were found during the excavations /T. III, 4/. All finds were uncovered at the top of the tumulus' surface layer. Five pottery sherds were prehistoric and they belonged to walls of various vessels whose



Sl. 6. Ostaci grobne konstrukcije u tumulu na lokalitetu Selina (foto: D. Maurin, 2010.).

*Fig. 6. Remains of a burial construction in the tumulus at the site of Selina (photo by D. Maurin, 2010).*

stjenkama različitih posuda, čija boja varira od crveno-smeđe do tamnosive. Debljina stijenki iznosi od 0,7 do 0,9 cm, a veličine od 4 do 12 cm<sup>2</sup>. Radi se o gruboj prapovijesnoj keramici koju nije moguće preciznije datirati.

Iz mlađeg razdoblja potječu tri ulomka keramičke posude narančaste boje s dosta primjesa usitnjenog kalcita i jedan željezni čavao. Riječ je o ravnom obodu zaobljene usne i dvama spojenim ulomcima ukrašenim plastičnim rebrom i urezanom jednostrukom valovnicom. /T. III, 3/ Ove nalaze nije moguće preciznije datirati jer se javljaju u širem vremenskom razdoblju srednjeg i novog vijeka. Istraživanjem nije utvrđeno jesu li ovi nalazi povezani s devastacijom tumula.

U zapuni grobne škrinje pronađena je manja količina izrazito fragmentiranih ljudskih kostiju. Antropološka analiza osteološkog materijala utvrdila je da kosti pronađene

colour varies from brown-red to dark grey. Thickness of the walls measures from 0,7 to 0,9 cm and sizes vary from 4 to 12 cm<sup>2</sup>. This is coarse prehistoric pottery which cannot be dated more precisely.

Three fragments of an orange ceramic vessel with plenty of crushed calcite inclusions and an iron nail originate from later period. Pottery fragments include a flat rim with rounded lip and two connected fragments decorated with an embossed rib and incised single wavy line /T. III, 3/. These finds cannot be dated more precisely since they appear in a broad chronological span of the Middle Ages and Modern Era. The research has not revealed if these finds were related to the devastation of the tumulus.

Small amount of very fragmented human bones was found in the fill of the cist. Anthropological analysis of osteological material has shown that the bones from the grave belonged to several individuals.<sup>20</sup> In the upper part of the grave fill there was somewhat more abundant amount of bones which belonged to a person about 30-40

<sup>20</sup> The analysis was conducted in the laboratory of the Department of Archaeology of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts by prof. dr. sc. Mario Šlaus, and professional report is kept in the firm Geoarheo d.o.o. from Zagreb (M. ŠLAUS et al. 2010, 39).

u grobu potječu od više pokojnika.<sup>20</sup> U gornjem dijelu zapune groba nalazila se nešto veća količina kostiju za koje je utvrđeno da pripadaju odrasloj osobi staroj oko 30-40 godina. Iako su kosti bile dislocirane, možemo pretpostaviti da je riječ o kostima pokojnika koji je posljednji ukopan u grob. U donjem dijelu zapune groba nalazila se manja količina ljudskih kostiju za koje je utvrđeno da potječu od pet osoba, odnosno troje odraslih ljudi i dvoje djece. S obzirom da dvije izdvojene zapune nisu bile jasno odijeljene, veća je vjerojatnost da je u grobu ukupno bilo pokopano pet, a ne šest osoba.

Istraženi tumul pripada skupini manjih kamenih tumula s jednim središnjim grobom u koji su vršena sukcesivna pokopanja tijekom neutvrđenog vremenskog perioda, što je uobičajen način sahranjivanja na liburnskom području tijekom brončanog i željeznog doba. Najvjerojatnije je riječ o obiteljskom grobnom mjestu, ali za to nemamo sigurnih potvrda.<sup>21</sup>

## KAMENICE

Lokalitet Kamenice nalazi se u središnjem dijelu Zelengrada, na području između

years old. Although the bones were dislocated, we can assume that these were the bones of a deceased person who was last buried in the grave. In the lower part of the grave fill was a smaller amount of human bones. The analysis showed that they belonged to five persons, three adults and two children. Since these two fills were not clearly separated it is more likely that total of five, not six persons was buried in the grave.

Excavated tumulus belongs to a group of smaller stone tumuli with a central grave which was used for successive burials during an undetermined period. This was a common manner of burials in the Liburnian region during the Bronze and Iron Ages. Most likely this was a family burial place but there are no definite confirmations therein.<sup>21</sup>

## KAMENICE

The site of Kamenice is situated in the central part of Zelengrad, in the area between the Zelengradina and Gradina hills.<sup>22</sup> These were the remains of the Roman road which was recorded by A. Colnago at the beginning of the 20th century<sup>23</sup> /T. I, 3/. The road can be followed in length of about 250 m. It begins near the remains of a smaller

<sup>20</sup> Analiza je provedena u laboratoriju Odsjeka za arheologiju Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti pod vodstvom prof. dr. sc. Maria Šlause, a stručno se izvješće čuva u tvrtci Geoarheo d.o.o. iz Zagreba (M. ŠLAUS et al. 2010, 39).

<sup>21</sup> Šime Batović smatra da je kod Liburna bilo uobičajeno zajedničko sahranjivanje uže rodbine, a potvrda za to su liburnski nadgrobni natpisi iz rimskog vremena – Š. BATOVIĆ, 2005, 56.

<sup>21</sup> Šime Batović claims that the Liburnians practiced common burials of close relatives which is confirmed by the Liburnian funerary inscriptions from the Roman period – Š. BATOVIĆ, 2005, 56.

<sup>22</sup> The site was marked AB 17 in the conservation study between Kamenice and Gradina hill (Ćorluk) – Z. WIEWEGH – V. KEZUNOVIĆ, 2009, 12.

<sup>23</sup> A. COLNAGO, 1915, 183-4, fig. 94.



Sl. 7. Dio trase rimske ceste u jugoistočnom podnožju Zelengradine (foto: Š. Vrkić, 2010.).

*Fig. 7. Segment of the Roman trackway in the south-eastern foothill of Zelengradina (photo by Š. Vrkić, 2010).*

brda Zelengradina i Gradina.<sup>22</sup> Riječ je o ostacima rimske ceste koju je A. Colnago zabilježio početkom 20. stoljeća.<sup>23</sup> /T. I, 3/ Cesta se može pratiti u dužini od oko 250 m. Započinje nedaleko od ostataka manjeg rimskog naselja na položaju Brvna u jugoistočnom podnožju Zelengradine i vodi u smjeru zaselka Čorluk. Trasa ceste je krivudava jer je prilagođena krškom terenu na kojemu se uočava po ostacima plitkih kolotragova i sniženjima u odnosu na okolni teren /Sl. 7/.

Roman settlement at the position Brvna in south-eastern foothills of Zelengradina and leads towards the Čorluk hamlet. The trackway is irregular since it was adjusted to the karst terrain in which it can be noticed due to remains of shallow wheel traces and depressions recognizable if compared with the surrounding terrain. /Fig. 7/. The biggest width of the road is 1,6 m, while width between the wheel traces is about 1 m.<sup>24</sup> Most likely this was a local road which

<sup>22</sup> Lokalitet je u konzervatorskoj studiji označen kao AB 17 Između Kamenica i brda Gradina (Čorluk) – Z. WIEWEGH – V. KEZUNOVIĆ, 2009, 12.

<sup>23</sup> A. COLNAGO, 1915, 183-4, sl. 94.

<sup>24</sup> Remains of a similar road are situated in the south-eastern foothill of Zelengradina wherefrom they can be followed all the way to the top. The road passes next to the large stone tumulus in the foothills, then



Najveća širina ceste iznosi 1,6 m, dok je širina između kolotragova oko 1 m.<sup>24</sup> Najvjerojatnije je riječ o lokalnoj prometnici koja se oko 1 km istočno spajala sa značajnijom prometnicom koja je povezivala Cvijinu gradinu u Kruševu (*Ansium*) s Gradinom u Medviđi (*Sidrona*).<sup>25</sup>

### ĆORLUK

Lokalitet označen u konzervatorskoj studiji kao AB/EB 2 Ćorluk/Podvornica nalazi se u zaseoku Ćorluk u središtu Zelengrada i proteže se na dva manja polja i terasi.<sup>26</sup> Na trasi dugoj oko 300 m je iskopano 17 probnih sondi veličine 3x2 m. Arheološki su nalazi pronađeni u 11 sondi. Uglavnom riječ je o ulomcima keramičkih posuda koje potječu iz razdoblja od ranog brončanog doba do kasnog srednjeg vijeka. Nalazi su bili koncentrirani na trima položajima: na donjem polju uz sam jugozapadni rub zaselka, na terasi između dvaju polja i na središtu gornjega polja južno od zaselka /Sl. 8/.

<sup>24</sup> Ostatci sličnog puta nalaze se na jugoistočnom podnožju Zelengradine od kud se mogu pratiti sve do vrha. Put prolazi pored velikog kamenog tumula u podnožju, zatim pored groblja na sredini padine i završava na široj južnoj terasi gdje se nalazio ulaz u gradinsko naselje. Isti se put vjerojatno koristio kroz sva povijesna razdoblja.

<sup>25</sup> A. COLNAGO, 1915, 183-184, sl. 94.

<sup>26</sup> Kao naziv lokaliteta rabimo toponim Ćorluk, što je ime zaseoka, dok je Podvornica samo jedan od nekoliko istraženih položaja. Na lokalitetu je prilikom istraživanja očišćeno i dokumentirano kameno gumno, koje je prije istraživanja određeno kao spomenik etnološke baštine – Z. WIEWEGH – V. KEZUNOVIĆ, 2009, 12.

joined with more important road connecting Cvijina Gradina in Kruševu (*Ansium*) with Gradina in Medviđa (*Sidrona*).<sup>25</sup>

### ĆORLUK

The site marked in the conservation study as AB/EB 2 Ćorluk/Podvornica is situated in the Ćorluk hamlet in the center of Zelengrad and it spreads on two smaller fields and a terrace.<sup>26</sup> Seventeen trial trenches with dimensions 3 x 2 m were opened on a route which is 300 m long. Archaeological finds were unearthed in 11 trial trenches. Mostly these were fragments of ceramic vessels dating from the period from the Early Bronze Age to the Late Middle Ages. The finds were concentrated on three positions: in the lower field next to south-western periphery of the hamlet, on a terrace between the two fields and in the center of the upper field south of the hamlet /Fig. 8/.

On the lower field ten trial trenches were excavated. Archaeological finds were unearthed in 7 trenches next to the south-western edge of the hamlet. In most trenches similar stratigraphic situation with three

next to the cemetery in the center of the slope and ends on the wide southern terrace where the entrance to the hillfort settlement was situated. The same road was probably used throughout all historical periods.

<sup>25</sup> A. COLNAGO, 1915, 183-184, fig. 94.

<sup>26</sup> We use toponym Ćorluk as the name of the hamlet while Podvornica is just one of surveyed positions. A stone threshing floor was cleaned and documented at the site during the excavations which was determined as a monument of ethnological heritage – Z. WIEWEGH – V. KEZUNOVIĆ, 2009, 12.



Sl. 8. Iskapanje probnih sondi na plinovodnoj trasi kod zaselka Čorluk (foto: Š. Vrkić, 2010.).

*Fig. 8. Excavations of trial trenches on a gas pipeline route near the Čorluk hamlet (photo by Š. Vrkić, 2010).*

Na donjem polju iskopano je 10 probnih sondi. Arheološki su nalazi pronađeni u 7 sondi iskopanih uz jugozapadni rub zaselka. U većini sondi zabilježena je slična stratigrafska situacija s trima slojevima. Na vrhu se nalazio tanji sloj humusa (oranica), ispod je bio deblji sloj smeđe zemlja izmiješana sa sitnim kamenjem i šljunkom i na dnu žuti glinasti sloj, tzv. zdravica /Sl. 9/. Svi arheološki nalazi pronađeni su u dvama gornjim slojevima.

Na ovom položaju pronađeno je 646 ulomaka keramičkih posuda težine 5,63 kg. Od toga je 20 oboda, 6 ručki, 4 drške i 4 dna. Ulomci su veličine od 2 do 10 cm<sup>2</sup> i prosječne debljine oko 1 cm. Boja je različita

layers was recorded. A thin layer of humus (plowfield) was at the top, underneath was a thicker layer of brown soil mixed with small stones and pebbels, and at the bottom was a yellow clayey layer, “bedrock“ /Fig. 9/. All archaeological finds were uncovered in two upper layers.

On this position 646 pottery sherds were found weighing 5,63 kg. These finds contain 20 rims, 6 handles, 4 lugs and 4 bases. Fragments vary from 2 to 10 cm<sup>2</sup> and have average thickness of 1 cm. Colors vary from red to dark brown with dominant brown nuances. This is prehistoric pottery which has a coarse fabric and a lot of calcite inclusions. Smaller part of the assemblage has holes resulting from organic residue decay. Fragments belonged to a large number of vessels with various forms and dimensions. They cannot be conjoined and often have rounded edges resulting from lengthy soil tillage. Only few sherds are decorated with raised bosses /T. V, 9/, incisions on rim /T. V, 2/, embossed strip with round finger impressions /T. V, 6/, incised lines and wide shallow incisions. Rims are usually flat or slightly everted with a gently rounded lip. One fragment belonged to a vessel with wide flattened rim /T. V, 3/. Handles are strip-shaped and horizontal with a round cross-section, and lugs are tongue-shaped. All bases are flat with gentle transition to the body of the vessel. One fragment was reshaped into a small round lid /T. V, 7/.

Diversity of ceramic production points to conclusion that the finds can be dated to a wider chronological span, and judging from

i kreće se od crvene do tamnosmeđe, a prevladavaju razne nijanse smeđe boje. Riječ je o prapovijesnoj keramici grube fature s dosta primjesa kalcita. Manji dio ima rupice nastale propadanjem organskih primjesa. Ulomci potječu od velikoga broja posuda različitih oblika i dimenzija, ne spajaju se i često imaju zaobljene rubove što je posljedica dugotrajne obrade zemlje. Svega je nekoliko ulomaka ukrašeno s bradavičastim ispupčenjem /T. V, 9/, urezima na obodu /T. V, 2/, plastičnom trakom s kružnim otiscima prsta /T. V, 6/, urezanim crtama i širokim plitkim urezima. Obodi su uglavnom ravni ili lagano izvijeni prema vani s blago zaobljenom usnom. Jedan ulomak potječe od posude šireg zaravnjenog oboda /T. V, 3/. Ručke su trakaste i horizontalne s kružnim presjekom, a drške jezičaste. Sva su dna ravna s blagim prijelazom prema tijelu posude. Jedan ulomak keramike naknadno je oblikovan u mali kružni poklopac /T. V, 7/.

Raznolikost keramičke produkcije upućuje na zaključak da nalazi potječu iz šireg vremenskog razdoblja, a sudeći po rijetkim databilnim elementima radi se o brončanom i željeznom dobu. Za rano brončano doba karakterističan je ukras tankog horizontalnog plastičnog rebra s kružnim otiscima prsta,<sup>27</sup> bradavičasta ispupčenja vezana su za šire vremensko razdoblje brončanog i željeznog doba, dok je obod ukrašen nizom zareza češće vezan za razdoblje željeznog doba.



Sl. 9. Stratigrafska situacija u sondi 3 na lokalitetu Čorluk (foto: Š. Vrkić, 2010.).

*Fig. 9. Stratigraphic situation in the trial trench 3 at the Čorluk site (photo by Š. Vrkić, 2010).*

rare datable elements they might be dated to the Bronze and Iron Ages. Early Bronze Age is characterized with an ornament of thin horizontal embossed rib with round finger impressions,<sup>27</sup> raised bosses are related to wide chronological period of the Bronze and Iron Ages while the rim decorated with a series of notches is usually associated with the Iron Age.

Three trial trenches were opened on a terrace between two fields. Later they

<sup>27</sup> S. FORENBACHER, 1985, T. 6/ 6; Š. BATOVIĆ – S. KUKOČ, 1988, T. XL, 6, B. MARIJAN, 1995, T. 4/ 6; A. KUDELIĆ, 2009, 103, T. 4/ 3, 5.

<sup>27</sup> S. FORENBACHER, 1985, T. 6/ 6; Š. BATOVIĆ – S. KUKOČ, 1988, T. XL, 6, B. MARIJAN, 1995, T. 4/ 6; A. KUDELIĆ, 2009, 103, T. 4/ 3, 5.

Na terasi između dvaju polja iskopane su 3 probne sonde, kasnije proširene u šire iskope ukupne površine oko 175 m<sup>2</sup>. Sonde su proširene zbog pronalaska suhozidnih urušenja. Stratigrafska situacija bila je slična u svim trima sondama: ispod debljeg sloja tamnosmeđe zemlje nalazili su se ostatci suhozidnih urušenja /T. IV/. Zbog ograničenog iskopa i loše očuvanosti nije bilo moguće definirati pojedine objekte.

Ukupno su pronađena 284 ulomka keramičkih posuda težine 2,87 kg. Keramika pripada prapovijesnom, rimskom i srednjovjekovnom razdoblju. Prapovijesna keramika dosta je usitnjena, ima zaobljene rubove i sadrži malo različitih primjesa. Debljina stijenki iznosi od 0,5 do 1 cm. Boja je različitih nijansi od crveno-smeđe do tamnosive. Izdvajaju se dvije horizontalne ručke kružnog presjeka i tri jezičaste drške. Samo je jedan ulomak keramike ukrašen dvostrukim nizom nasuprotno postavljenih trokutastih uboda. /T. V, 4/ Ovaj način ukrašavanja karakterističan je za cetinsku kulturu iz ranog brončanog doba, a najbliže analogije nalazimo na lokalitetima Pod kod Bruške<sup>28</sup> i Mala glavica u Podvršju.<sup>29</sup>

Većina keramike iz mlađih razdoblja spada u kategoriju grube kuhinjske keramike, rađene na lončarskom kolu s dosta primjesa tučenog i mljevenog kalcita. Potječe iz šireg vremenskog razdoblja od kasne

were expanded reaching total of 175 m<sup>2</sup>. Trenches were expanded because drystone wall collapsed features were found. Stratigraphic situation was similar in all three trenches: under the thick layer of dark brown soil were the remains of the drystone wall collapsed features /T. IV/. It was not possible to define individual objects because of limited scope of excavations and poor state of preservation.

Total of 284 pottery sherds were found weighing 2,87 kg. Pottery belongs to the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods. Prehistoric pottery is quite fragmented, it has rounded edges and contains small amount of various inclusions. Wall thickness varies from 0,5 to 1 cm. Colors vary from brown-red to dark grey. Two horizontal handles with round cross-section and three tongue-shaped lugs are particularly interesting. Only one pottery sherd is decorated with a double row of alternating opposite triangular stamps / T. V, 4/. This manner of decoration is characteristic of the Cetina culture from the Early Bronze Age and the closest analogies can be found at the sites of Pod near Bruška<sup>28</sup> and Mala Glavica in Podvršje.<sup>29</sup>

Most pottery sherds from the later periods belong to the category of coarse kitchen ware, made on a potter's wheel with a lot of inclusions of crushed and ground calcite. They can be dated to wide

<sup>28</sup> F. SIROVICA, 2015.

<sup>29</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – S. KUKOČ, 1988, T. XXIX, 8; XXXIV, 11; XXXVII, 3.

<sup>28</sup> F. SIROVICA, 2015.

<sup>29</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – S. KUKOČ, 1988, T. XXIX, 8; XXXIV, 11; XXXVII, 3.

antike do kraja srednjeg vijeka.<sup>30</sup> Debljina stijenki iznosi od 0,50 do 1,88 cm, a veličina ulomaka od nekoliko do 35 cm<sup>2</sup>. Boja je različitih nijansi od crvene do tamnosive. Od dvadesetak izdvojenih oboda većina pripada razdoblju kasne antike /T. VI, 1-3/, a manji broj srednjem vijeku. /T. VI, 4/ Izdvojeno je dvadesetak ukrašenih ulomaka od kojih su najzastupljeniji ukrasi višestruke valovnice iz kasne antike /T. VI, 8-9/, jednostruke valovnice iz srednjeg vijeka /T. VI, 4/ i jedan ulomak s tankim plastičnim rebrom i kružnim otiscima, vjerojatno iz kasnog srednjeg vijeka /T. VI, 5/. Izdvojeno je desetak dijelova dna posuda koja su sva ravna bez naglašenog prijelaza prema tijelu.

Rimskom razdoblju pripada kamen s profilacijom pronađen u obližnjem suhozidu i ulomak narukvice „D“ presjeka, izrađene od dvobojnog stakla, odnosno tamnozele- ne, neprozirne baze i tankog bijelog ukrasa na vanjskom dijelu.<sup>31</sup> /T. VI, 10/ Prilikom iskapanja pronađeni su i različiti željezni predmeti za koje smo utvrdili da većinom

chronological period from Late Antiquity to the end of the Middle Ages.<sup>30</sup> Thickness of the walls is from 0,50 to 1,88 cm and size of the sherds from few to 35 cm<sup>2</sup>. The colour varies from red to dark grey. Most of twenty rims belong to Late Antiquity /T. VI, 1-3/ and only a smaller portion belongs to the Middle Ages /T. VI, 4/. There were about twenty decorated fragments. The most frequent ornaments were multiple wavy lines from Late Antiquity /T. VI, 8-9/, single wavy lines from the Middle Ages /T. VI, 4/ and a fragment with thin embossed rib and round impressions, probably from the Late Middle Ages /T. VI, 5/. There are also about ten fragments of vessel bases which are regularly flat without pronounced transition to the body.

Roman period is represented with a stone with moulding found in the nearby drystone wall and a fragment of a bracelet with „D“ cross-section, made of bichrome glass, i.e. dark green, opaque basis and thin white ornament on the outer part.<sup>31</sup> /T. VI, 10/

<sup>30</sup> Na ovom se mjestu srdačno zahvaljujemo kolegi dr. sc. Luki Bekiću, koji nas je upozorio na raznolikost keramičke produkcije i dao nam korisne savjete pri njihovu vremenskom određenju.

<sup>31</sup> U skromnoj literaturi koja se bavi antičkim staklenim narukvicama na području Hrvatske, nismo pronašli isto ili slično ukrašeni primjerak. Neukrašene narukvice slične veličine i polukružnog ili „D“ presjeka, općenito se datiraju u kasnu antiku (Z. BULJEVIĆ, 1999, 200, kat. 21), u razdoblje od 3. do početka 7. stoljeća (K. JELINČIĆ, 2007, 218, kat. 1, 7) ili u razdoblje od 3. do sredine 5. stoljeća (K. JELINČIĆ, 2009 [2010], 118, kat. 25-26 i dr.).

<sup>30</sup> We would like to thank our colleague dr. sc. Luka Bekić who brought our attention to diversity of the ceramic production and gave us useful advice in their chronological determination.

<sup>31</sup> In few works dealing with ancient glass bracelets on the territory of Croatia we could not find identical or similarly decorated example. Undecorated bracelets of similar size and semicircular or “D” cross-section are generally dated to Late Antiquity (Z. BULJEVIĆ, 1999, 200, cat. 21), to the period from the 3rd to the beginning of the 7th century (K. JELINČIĆ, 2007, 218, kat. 1, 7) or to the period from the 3rd to the mid-fifth century (K. JELINČIĆ, 2009 [2010], 118, cat. 25-26 ff.).

potječu iz recentne kovačnice. Samo bi poneki od tih predmeta mogli potjecati iz starijeg razdoblja, primjerice kovani željezni čavao četvrtastog presjeka /T. VI, 7/.

Na polju južno od zaseoka iskopane su 4 probne sonde. Arheološki nalazi pronađeni su u 2 sonde na središnjem dijelu polja. Ukupno je pronađeno 180 ulomaka keramičkih posuda težine 1,63 kg, među kojom je izdvojeno 8 oboda, jedno dno, ručka i drška. Keramički ulomci dosta su usitnjeni i potječu od velikog broja posuda. Debljina stijenki iznosi od 0,4 do 1,5 cm, a veličina ulomaka od 5 do 9 cm<sup>2</sup>. Boja je uglavnom crvenkasta ili svijetlosmeđa, a samo rijetko tamnosiva. Veći dio keramike sadrži primjese organskog materijala, a ponekad i veće kamenčiće. Organski materijal izgorio je tijekom pečenja pa je keramika ostala porozna. Obodi su većinom sa zaobljenom usnom, jedan ima zadebljano rebro na vratu, a drugi otisak prsta na vrhu /T. V, 1/. Ručka je kružnog presjeka, a drška je jezičasta /T. V, 8/. Svega nekoliko ulomaka ukrašeno je udubljenim cik-cak motivom /T. V, 5/. Najveći dio nalaza pripada prapovijesnom razdoblju, najvjerojatnije ranom brončanom dobu, jer od bližih lokaliteta, najbolje analogije nalazimo na tumulu cetinske kulture u Podvršju.<sup>32</sup> Istom bi razdoblju mogao pripadati kameni predmet sa

During the excavations various iron items were found. We have determined that most of them can be related to the recent forge. Only some of these objects may be older, for instance a wrought iron nail with rectangular cross-section /T. VI, 7/.

Four trial trenches were opened in the field south of the hamlet. Archaeological artifacts were found in two trenches in the central part of the field. Total of 180 pottery sherds was found weighing 1,63 kg, including 8 rims, a base, a handle and a lug. Pottery sherds are quite fragmented and they can be related to a great number of vessels. Thickness of the walls is from 0,4 to 1,5 cm and size of the sherds from 5 to 9 cm<sup>2</sup>. The color is usually reddish or light brown and only exceptionally dark grey. Most pottery has organic inclusions, and sometimes also larger stones. Organic material was burned during firing leaving pottery porous. Rims mostly have rounded lip, one has thickened rib on the neck and another a finger impression at the top /T. V, 1/. The handle has round cross-section, and the lug is tongue-shaped /T. V, 8/. Only several fragments were decorated with a recessed zig-zag motif /T. V, 5/. Most finds belong to prehistory, most probably Early Bronze Age, as we can find best analogies in the tumulus of the Cetina culture in Podvršje out of all nearby sites.<sup>32</sup> A stone artifact with a blade on

<sup>32</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – S. KUKOČ, 1988, 5-64; Keramika pronađena na ovom lokalitetu ima sličnu fakturu kao i ona u Zelengradu, a uz to su zastupljene i jezičaste drške /T. XXXIX, 5-6, 8-9/, urezani cik-cak motivi /T. XLIX, 3, 6, 12 i 17/ i ukras otisaka prsta na obodu /T. XXXIII, 8, 10; T. XXXIV, 1-3, 6/.

<sup>32</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – S. KUKOČ, 1988, 5-64/: The pottery found at this site has similar fabric as the one from Zelengrad, and there are also tongue-shaped lugs /T. XXXIX, 5-6, 8-9/, incised zig-zag motifs /T. XLIX, 3, 6, 12 i 17/ and ornament of finger impressions on the rim /T. XXXIII, 8, 10; T. XXXIV, 1-3, 6/.

sječivom na donjoj strani /T. V, 10/ i odbojak od smeđeg rožnjaka /T. V, 11. Nekoliko ulomaka keramike potječe iz rimskog razdoblja /T. VI, 11/ i kasnog srednjeg vijeka.

Terenskim obilaskom zabilježili smo površinske nalaze prapovijesne keramike i na položaju oko 100 metara sjeveroistočno od plinovodne trase. Ovi nalazi, zajedno s onima pronađenim prilikom sondiranja, govore u prilog da je u jugoistočnom podnožju brda Gradina,<sup>33</sup> odnosno na području današnjeg zaselka Ćorluk, postojalo naselje formirano u rano brončano doba, a zbog niza pogodnosti ovaj položaj je bio naseljavan i tijekom više kasnijih razdoblja.

#### ADAM

Lokalitet označen u konzervatorskoj studiji kao AB 18 Adam nalazi se kod istoimenog zaseoka smještenog jugoistočno od središta Zelengrada.<sup>34</sup> Riječ je o manjoj oranici koja se proteže uz zapadnu stranu napuštenog zaseoka. Na ovom su lokalitetu iskopane 3 probne sonde. Značajniji su nalazi pronađeni u sondi iskopanoj na središnjem dijelu njive. Ukupno je pronađeno 156 ulomaka keramičkih posuda težine 0,85 kg. Od toga je broja izdvojeno šest oboda i nekoliko ukrašenih ulomaka. Keramika je dosta usitnjena, tako da veličina ulomaka iznosi od 3 do 5 cm<sup>2</sup> uz iznimku nekoliko većih komada. Debljina stijenki iznosi od 0,64 do 0,8 cm. Boja keramike je različitih nijansi od crveno-smeđe do tamnosive ili

lower side might belong to the same period /T. V, 10/ as well as a flake made of brown chert /T. V, 11/. Several fragments of pottery can be dated to the Roman period /T. VI, 11/ and Late Middle Ages.

In a field survey we have recorded surface finds of prehistoric pottery at the position 100 m north-east of the gas pipeline route. These finds, alongside those found during the trial trenching indicate that in the south-eastern foothill of Gradina hill<sup>33</sup> i.e. in the area of the present-day hamlet Ćorluk was a settlement formed in the Early Bronze Age. Due to many advantages this position was occupied repeatedly in later periods.

#### ADAM

The site was marked as AB 18 Adam in the conservation study. It is situated near the hamlet Adam south-east of the center of Zelengrad.<sup>34</sup> This is a small plowfield on the western side of the deserted hamlet. Three trial trenches were opened at this site. More important finds were unearthed in a trench in the central part of the field. Total of 156 pottery sherds was found weighing 0,85 kg including six rims and several decorated fragments. Pottery is very fragmented so that size of the fragments varies from 3 to 5 cm<sup>2</sup> with the exception of several larger pieces. Wall thickness is from 0,64 to 0,8 cm. Colors of the pottery include various nuances of red-brown, or dark grey and black, and there is also bichrome pottery with light

<sup>33</sup> Vidi bilješku 5.

<sup>34</sup> Z. WIEWEGH – V. KEZUNOVIĆ, 2009, 12.

<sup>33</sup> See note 5.

<sup>34</sup> Z. WIEWEGH – V. KEZUNOVIĆ, 2009, 12.

crne, a zastupljena je i dvobojna keramika s vanjskom svjetlom i unutarnjom tamnom stranom. Keramika sadrži malo primjesa pijeska i organskog materijala. Ulomci potječu od velikog broja posuda, što najbolje potvrđuje činjenica da svih šest ulomaka oboda potječe od različitih posuda. Oštećenje i usitnjenost posljedica je dugotrajne obrade zemlje u kojoj je pronađena keramika.

Dva su oboda jednostavna s ravnom usnom /T. VII, 1-2/, dva su široka ravna sa zadebljanjem prema vanjskoj strani /T. VII, 3-4/ i jedan s trokutastim izbočenjem na vanjskoj strani /T. VII, 5/. Od ukrasa se još javlja žlijebljenje okomitih linija na ravnom zadebljanom obodu /T. VII, 3/ i dugmasto ispupčenje s kružnim udubljenjem /T. VII, 6/. Široki ravni obodi sa zadebljanjem prema vanjskoj strani karakteristični su za keramičke posude 2. faze cetinske kulture.<sup>35</sup> Za isto bi razdoblje mogao biti vezan i ukras dugmastog ispupčenja s kružnim udubljenjem.<sup>36</sup> Od nekoliko pronađenih kamenih predmeta izdvojili smo manju alatku od bijelog rožnjaka /T. VII, 7/. U sondi je pronađeno i nekoliko keramičkih ulomaka koji potječe iz mlađih razdoblja.

Pronađeni nalazi su dokaz ljudske prisutnosti na ovom lokalitetu tijekom ranog brončanog doba. Više podataka se može

outer side and dark inner side. Pottery contains some inclusions of sand and organic material. Fragments belonged to many different vessels which is best illustrated by the fact that all six fragments belonged to different vessels. Damage and fragmentation are consequences of long-term tillage of soil in which the pottery was found.

Two rims are simple with a flat lip /T. VII, 1-2/, two rims are wide and flat with a thickening on the outer side /T. VII, 3-4/ and one rim has triangular protrusion on the outer side /T. VII, 5/. Ornaments include grooving vertical lines on a flat thickened rim /T. VII, 3/ and knob-like boss with a round recess /T. VII, 6/. Wide flat rims with thickening on the outer side are characteristic of the ceramic vessels of the 2nd phase of the Cetina culture.<sup>35</sup> Knob-like boss with a round recess might also be related to the same period.<sup>36</sup> Out of several found stone objects we have singled out small tool made of white chert /T. VII, 7/. Several pottery sherds from later periods were also found in the trench.

Unearthed finds testify to human presence at this site during the Early Bronze Age. More information can be obtained in more comprehensive archaeological excavations.

<sup>35</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – S. KUKOČ, 1988, T. XXIX, 5-13; I. MAROVIĆ, 1991, 21, sl. 2/ 1, 9, 11; 58, sl. 22/ 2-3, 92, sl. 38/10-11, 101, sl. 42/ 8-11.

<sup>36</sup> B. ČOVIĆ, 1983, T. XIII, 7; I. MAROVIĆ, 1991, 55, SL. 20/4; B. MARIJAN, 1995, 47, T. 4/7.

<sup>35</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – S. KUKOČ, 1988, T. XXIX, 5-13; I. MAROVIĆ, 1991, 21, fig. 2/ 1, 9, 11; 58, fig. 22/ 2-3, 92, fig. 38/10-11, 101, fig. 42/ 8-11.

<sup>36</sup> B. ČOVIĆ, 1983, T. XIII, 7; I. MAROVIĆ, 1991, 55, SL. 20/4; B. MARIJAN, 1995, 47, T. 4/7.



dobiti provođenjem opsežnijih arheoloških iskapanja.

## TEPŠE

Lokalitet označen u konzervatorskoj studiji kao AB 19 Tepše nalazi se u istoime-  
nom zaseoku, smještenom u južnom dijelu  
Zelengrada. Riječ je o kamenom tumulu  
smještenom nekoliko desetaka metara južno  
od napuštenih kuća.<sup>37</sup> Tumul je bio kružnog  
oblika, promjera oko 10,5 m i visine oko 1  
m. Na središnjem dijelu bio je vidljiv otvo-  
reni grob i razbacano kamenje, a ostatak je  
bio prekriven tanjim slojem trave i humusa  
/Sl. 10/.

Iskapanjem plašta tumula definiran  
je središnji grob, manji ukop uz jugoistoč-  
nu stranu groba i ostatci kružnog obzida na  
rubu tumula /Sl. 11, T. VIII, 1a, 1b/. Grobna  
škrinja izgrađena je na ravnome, od četiri  
kamene ploče okomito zabodene u zemlju /  
Sl. 12/. Dvije masivne ploče, široke oko 2,10  
m, visoke 1 m i prosječne debljine oko 0,1  
m, položene su u dužinu u smjeru sjevero-  
zapad-jugoistok. Između njih uglavljene su  
dvije manje, djelomično obrađene ploče, ši-  
roke 0,7 m, visoke do 0,8 m i debele 0,06 do  
0,08 m. Na taj način dobivena je grobna škrin-  
ja, duga 1,4 m, široka 0,5-0,7 m i duboka  
oko 0,7 m. Ploče, odnosno obložnice groba,  
kasnije su dodatno učvršćene postavljanjem



Sl. 10. Grob na tumulu u Tepšama prije istraživanja (foto: D. Maurin, 2010.).

*Fig. 10. Grave on the tumulus in Tepše before the excavations (photo by D. Maurin, 2010).*

## TEPŠE

Site marked as AB 19 Tepše in the  
conservation study is situated in the hamlet  
with the same name in the southern part of  
Zelengrad. This is a stone tumulus located  
several tens of meters south of the deserted  
houses.<sup>37</sup> The tumulus was round in shape,  
with diameter of about 10,5 m and height of  
about 1 m. An open grave was visible in the  
central part as well as some scattered stones,  
and the remaining part was covered with a  
thin layer of grass and humus /Fig. 10/.

Central grave was defined in the ex-  
cavations of the tumulus cover as well as a

<sup>37</sup> U konzervatorskoj se studiji (Z. WIEWEGH – V. KEZUNOVIĆ, 2009, 13.) navodi da se u blizini plinovodne trase nalaze još dva manja tumula, ali prilikom provođenja istraživanja nismo utvrdili njihove položaje.

<sup>37</sup> It is stated in the conservation study (Z. WIEWEGH – V. KEZUNOVIĆ, 2009, 13) that two smaller tumuli are situated close to gas pipeline route, but their positions were not determined during the survey.



Sl. 11. Tumul na lokalitetu Tepše nakon čišćenja trave i humusa (foto: D. Maurin, 2010.).

*Fig. 11. Tumulus at the site of Tepše after clearing grass and humus (photo by D. Maurin, 2010).*

kamenja s vanjske strane, odnosno gradnjom plašta tumula. U blizini groba pronađeni su i ulomci jedne veće ploče, najvjerojatnije poklopnice groba.

Gornji dio unutrašnjosti groba bio je ispunjen izlomljenim kamenjem među kojim su pronađeni neki recentni nalazi koji dokazuju da je grob bio devastiran u više navrata. U donjem dijelu prevladavala je smeđa zemlja izmiješana sa sitnim kamenjem, ulomcima keramičkih posuda i izlomljenim ljudskim kostima. Dno groba nije bilo posebno uređeno i sastojalo se od crvenice i kamena živca.

Po rubu tumula definirani su ostatci kružnog obzida izgrađenog od amorfno

smaller burial next to the south-eastern side of the grave and the remains of a round enclosure wall at the edge of the tumulus /Fig. 11, T. VIII, 1a, 1b/. Burial cist was made on flat surface of four stone slabs driven vertically into the soil /Fig. 12/. Two massive slabs, measuring about 2,10 in width, 1 m in height and with average thickness of about 0,1 m were laid lengthwise in the direction NW-SE. Between them are two smaller, partially dressed slabs measuring about 0,7 m in width, up to 0,8 m in height and from 0,06 to 0,08 m thick. In that way a burial cist was formed, with length of 1,4 m, width from 0,5 to 0,7 m and depth of about 0,7 m. Slabs serving as grave lining were reinforced by stones on the outer side i.e. with building of the tumulus cover. Fragments of a larger slab, probably grave cover were found in the vicinity of the grave.

kamenja srednje veličine /Sl. 14/. Djelomično je sačuvan samo jedan red kamenja, na osnovi čijeg se oblika i načina gradnje ne može zaključiti da li je obzid izvorno bio sagrađen u više redova.

Istraživanjem tumula prikupljeno je 250 ulomaka keramičkih posuda težine oko 3,9 kg. Od toga broja izdvojeno je 15 oboda, 8 dna i 7 ručki. Manji je dio ulomaka spojen, a jedna je posuda nepotpuno rekonstruirana. Pronađeni ulomci potječu od najmanje osam različitih posuda. Najviše keramičkih ulomaka pronađeno je u grobu i ukopu pored groba, a samo manji broj na plaštu tumula. Sva je keramika različitih nijansi smeđe boje i sadrži primjese pijeska i organskog materijala. Kvaliteta posuda različita je i varira od grubih do finih glačanih posuda. Nijedan keramički ulomak ne sadrži ukrase.

U grobu su pronađeni ulomci dviju posuda od kojih je jedna u potpunosti rekonstruirana.<sup>38</sup> Veća je posuda zdjela blago bikoničnog tijela, ravnog dna i koso izvišenog oboda. Četiri simetrično postavljene trakaste "X" – ručke spajaju obod s ramenom posude /T. X, 1a-b/. Keramika je smeđe boje, arhaične fature s dosta primjesa pijeska. Manja je posuda čvrste fature s malo primjesa pijeska i tamnosmeđe boje uglačane do sjaja /T. XI, 1b/. Na središnjem dijelu imala je dvije okomito postavljene "X" – ručke. Obod i dno posude nisu sačuvani /T. XI, 1a/.

<sup>38</sup> Na ovom se mjestu srdačno zahvaljujemo kolegi Nevenu Leti iz tvrtke Geoarheo d. o. o., koji je uspješno rekonstruirao navedenu keramičku posudu.



Sl. 12. Grobna škrinja na tumulu u Tepšama (foto: D. Maurin, 2010.).

Fig. 12. Burial cist in the tumulus in Tepše (photo by D. Maurin, 2010).

Upper part of the grave interior was filled with broken stones where some recent artifacts were found testifying to the fact that the grave was devastated more than once. In the lower part there was brown soil mixed with small rocks, pottery sherds and broken human bones. Bottom of the grave was plain consisting of red soil and bedrock.

Remains of a round enclosure wall made of amorphous medium-sized rocks were defined on the edge of the tumulus / Fig. 14/. Only one row of rocks was preserved whose form and construction manner do not offer sufficient information to



Sl. 13. Ostatci ukopa uz grob na tumulu u Tepšama (foto: D. Maurin, 2010.).

*Fig. 13. Remains of a burial next to the grave on the tumulus in Tepše (photo by D. Maurin, 2010).*

U ukopu pored groba pronađeni su brojni ulomci koji potječu od najmanje dvije keramičke posude. Većina ulomaka pripada velikoj posudi smeđe boje, grube fature s dosta primjesa pijeska i organskog materijala. Posuda je na središnjem dijelu tijela imala dvije velike, nesimetrične trake "X" – ručke /T. XI, 2/. Manji broj ulomaka pripada manjoj posudi koničnog tijela i širokog oboda. Keramika je tamno-smeđe boje i čvrste fature s malo primjesa pijeska /T. XI, 5/.

Na plaštu tumula pronađen je manji broj keramičkih ulomaka koji potječu od

conclude whether the enclosure wall was originally built in several rows.

Excavations of the tumulus resulted in discovery of 250 pottery sherds weighing about 3,9 kg. Out of this number there were 15 rims, 8 bases and 7 handles. Some fragments were joined and one vessel was partially reconstructed. These fragments belonged to at least 8 different vessels. Most pottery sherds were found in the grave and in the burial next to the grave, and only small number in the tumulus cover. All sherds are in various nuances of brown containing inclusions of sand and organic material. Quality of vessels varies from coarse to fine polished vessels. None of the pottery sherds was decorated.

Fragments of two vessels which were partially reconstructed were also found in the grave.<sup>38</sup> Larger vessel has slightly biconical body, flat base and obliquely everted rim. Four symmetrically placed strap "X" handles connect the rim with the shoulder of the vessel /T. X, 1a-b/. Pottery is brown, with archaic fabric and a lot of sand inclusions. Smaller vessel has hard fabric with little sand inclusions. It is dark brown, well polished /T. XI, 1b/. In the central part it had two vertically placed "X" handles. Rim and base of the vessel were not preserved /T. XI, 1a/.

Numerous fragments belonging to at least two ceramic vessels were found in the burial next to the grave. Most fragments

<sup>38</sup> We are very grateful to our colleague Neven Lete from Geoarheo d.o.o. on reconstruction of the ceramic vessel.



Sl. 14. Grob i ostatci kružnog obzida na tumulu u Tepšama (foto: D. Maurin, 2010.).

*Fig. 14. Grave and remains of round enclosure wall on the tumulus in Tepše (photo by D. Maurin, 2010).*

najmanje četiri različite posude. To je manja posuda tankih stijenki sa širokim, koso izvijenim obodom /T. XI, 3/, posuda svijetlosmeđe boje s manjom trakastom ručkom koja spaja obod i rame posude /T. XI, 4/, ulomak posude svijetlosmeđe boje, ravnog dna i grube fature s primjesama pijeska i organskog materijala /T. XI, 6/ i posudica manjih dimenzija, okomito postavljenog oboda s blago zaobljenom usnom.

Na osnovi više zajedničkih karakteristika možemo zaključiti da svi keramički nalazi potječu iz istog vremenskog razdoblja. Polovici posuda zajedničke su karakteristike "X" – ručke koje se najčešće vezuju za rano i srednje brončano doba. Za dataciju je najznačajnija zdjela iz groba,

belong to a large brown vessel, with coarse fabric and a lot of inclusions of sand and organic material. The vessel had two large, nonsymmetrical strap "X" handles /T. XI, 2/. Small number of fragments belongs to a smaller vessel with conical body and wide rim. Pottery is dark brown, with hard fabric with few sand inclusions /T. XI, 5/.

Smaller amount of pottery sherds belonging to at least four different vessels was found on the tumulus cover. Those are: a small vessel with thin walls and wide, obliquely everted rim /T. XI, 3/, light brown vessel with a small strap handle connecting the rim and the shoulder of the vessel /T. XI, 4/, fragment of a light brown vessel with flat base and coarse fabric with inclusions of sand and organic material /T. XI, 6/ and small vessel with vertical rim and slightly rounded lip.

On the basis of several common characteristics we can conclude that all pottery

kojoj je jedinoj u potpunosti poznat izgled /T. X, 1b/. B. Čović je ovaj tip posude datirao u II. fazu ranog brončanog doba Istre, istaknuvši da su vezane isključivo uz pogrebne rituale.<sup>39</sup> B. Govedarica podrijetlo ovog tipa nalazi na panonskom području, a slične nalaze s dalmatinskog područja vezuje uz dinarsku kulturu iz ranog brončanog doba.<sup>40</sup> Najbližu analogiju nalazimo na tumulu Duševića glavica u Krnezi, gdje su pronađeni ulomci slične posude, koju istraživači vezuju uz ostatke paljevinskih grobova za koje smatraju da bi mogli potjecati iz ranog brončanog doba.<sup>41</sup>

Od pogrebnih se rituala mogu prepoznati polaganje cjelovitih posuda u grob i polaganje posuda izvan groba, što nije česta pojava kod tumula ranog i srednjeg brončanog doba. Manji broj ulomaka pronađenih na plaštu tumula upućuje na ritual razbijanja posuda, a to je uobičajena pojava u ranom-brončanom dobu, ali i tijekom kasnijih razdoblja. U zapuni grobne škrinje pronađen je veliki broj izrazito fragmentiranih ljudskih kostiju. Antropološka analiza osteološkog materijala utvrdila je da kosti pripadaju minimalno trima osobama.<sup>42</sup> Sve tri osobe pokopane u grobu odrasli su muškarci. Najstariji pokojnik u trenutku smrti imao je preko

finds can be dated to the same period. Half of the vessels share common characteristic – “X” handles which are usually related to the Early and Middle Bronze Ages. Vessel from the grave is most important regarding dating which is also the only vessel whose form is reconstructed with certainty /T. X, 1b/. Čović dated this type of the vessel to the 2nd phase of the Early Bronze Age of Istria emphasizing that they were related exclusively to the funerary rituals.<sup>39</sup> B. Govedarica looks for origin of this type in the Pannonian area, and similar finds from the Dalmatian region are related to the Dinara culture from the Early Bronze Age.<sup>40</sup> The closest analogy can be found in the tumulus Duševića Glavica in Krneza where fragments of a similar vessel were found. The researchers connected this vessel with the remains of cremation graves which might be dated to the Early Bronze Age.<sup>41</sup>

Out of funerary rituals we can recognize putting complete vessels in the grave and putting vessels out of the grave which is not frequent phenomenon in the tumuli of the Early and Middle Bronze Age. Small number of fragments found on the tumulus cover indicates to possible ritual of vessel breaking which was common in the Early Bronze Age, but also during the later periods.

In the fill of the burial cist a large number of very fragmented human bones

<sup>39</sup> B. ČOVIĆ, 1983, 126.

<sup>40</sup> B. GOVEDARICA, 1989, 76-77, 166, 194.

<sup>41</sup> K. GUSAR – D. VUJEVIĆ, 2012, 110, sl. 6.

<sup>42</sup> Antropološku analizu osteološkog materijala izvršili su dr. sc. Ivana Anterić, dr. sc. Željana Bašić i prof. Šimun Anđelinović s Odjela za forenzične znanosti Sveučilišta u Splitu.

<sup>39</sup> B. ČOVIĆ, 1983, 126.

<sup>40</sup> B. GOVEDARICA, 1989, 76-77, 166, 194.

<sup>41</sup> K. GUSAR – D. VUJEVIĆ, 2012, 110, sl. 6.

50 godina, dok su ostala dva bili mlađe odrasle osobe stare između 20 i 35 godina.

Istraženi tumul pripada skupini manjih kamenih tumula s jednim središnjim grobom. Možemo pretpostaviti da pokojnici u grob nisu pokapani istovremeno, već da su pokopi vršeni sukcesivno tijekom neutvrđenog vremenskog perioda, što je uobičajen način sahranjivanja na liburnskom području tijekom brončanog i željeznog doba. Najvjerojatnije je riječ o obiteljskom grobnom mjestu, ali za to nema sigurnih dokaza. Uzmu li se u obzir svi poznati podatci, prije svega relativno kronološka analiza keramičkih nalaza, način sahrane i pogrebni rituali, tumul u Tepšama možemo datirati u završnu fazu ranog brončanog doba, odnosno početak 2. tisućljeća prije Krista.

## ZAKLJUČAK

Provedenim istraživanjima otkriveni su arheološki nalazi iz razdoblja od ranog brončanog doba do kasnog srednjeg vijeka, čime je znatno obogaćena arheološka karta područja Zelengrada, s kojega su do sada bili poznati samo slučajni arheološki nalazi. Gotovo svi istraženi lokaliteti nalaze se u neposrednoj blizini današnjih naselja (zaseoka), najčešće smještenih u podnožjima brda, uz manje poljoprivredne površine. Čini se da su geografske karakteristike terena, osim na način privređivanja, imale presudan utjecaj i na odabir naseljavanih položaj. Ekstenzivno stočarstvo bila je glavna privredna grana tijekom prošlosti, što se moralo odraziti u specifičnom tipu naseljenosti s više manjih, međusobno udaljenih naseobinskih jedinica,

was found. Anthropological analysis of osteological material revealed that the bones belong to at least three persons.<sup>42</sup> All three persons buried in the grave were adult men. The oldest deceased person was over 50 at the time of death while the remaining two were young adults from 20 to 35 years old.

Excavated tumulus belongs to a group of smaller stone tumuli with a central grave. We can assume that the deceased persons were not buried in the grave simultaneously but successively during an undetermined chronological period which was a usual way of burials in the Liburnian region during the Bronze and Iron Ages. Most likely this was a family burial place, but there are no definite confirmations therein.

If we consider all the known information, primarily relative chronological analysis of the pottery finds, burial rite and burial rituals, the tumuli in Tepše can be dated to the final phase of the Bronze Age i.e. beginning of the 2nd millennium BC.

## CONCLUSION

Archaeological finds from the period from the Early Bronze Age to the Late Middle Ages were unearthed in the excavations completing in that way the archaeological map of the Zelengrad region which was previously

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<sup>42</sup> Anthropological analysis of osteological material was performed by dr. sc. Ivana Anterić, dr. sc. Željana Bašić and prof. Šimun Andelinović from the Department of Forensic Sciences of the University of Split..

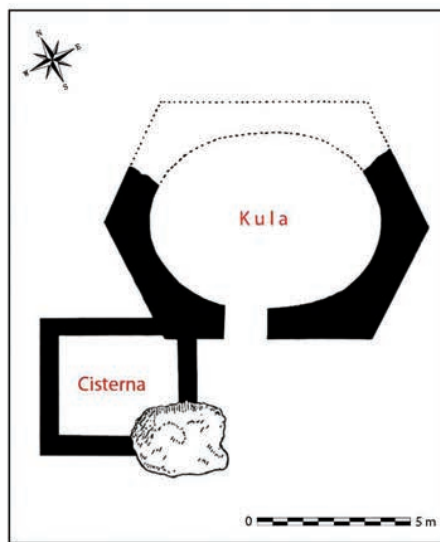
sličnih obiteljskim gospodarstvima ili manjim zaseocima. Materijalni dokazi postojanja takvih naselja u prapovijesti nalazi su keramike u blizini današnjih zaseoka i pojedinačni kameni tumuli, koji se nalaze na više međusobno udaljenih položaja. Na osnovi sadašnjeg stanja istraženosti, možemo samo pretpostaviti da je sličan tip naseljenosti prevladavao i u kasnijim razdobljima. Jedino značajnije naselje moglo bi biti željeznodobno gradinsko naselje na Zelengradini, čiju točnu veličinu i značaj nije moguće utvrditi bez provođenja opsežnijih arheoloških istraživanja.

known only after chance finds. Almost all excavated sites are situated in the immediate vicinity of present-day settlements (hamlets), usually situated in the foothills, near smaller arable plots. It seems that geographic characteristics of the area affected decisively not only manner of livelihood but also selection of positions for settling. Extensive farming was main branch of economy in the past which had to be reflected in a specific type of settling with several smaller settlement units at a distance from one another, similar to family estates or smaller hamlets. Material evidence of existence of such settlements in prehistory are pottery finds in the vicinity of present-day hamlets and individual stone tumuli situated at the positions distant from one another. On the basis of present state of exploration we can only assume that similar type of settling was dominant in later periods. The only more important settlement may have been the Iron Age hillfort settlement on Zelengradina whose exact size and importance cannot be determined without conducting comprehensive archaeological research.

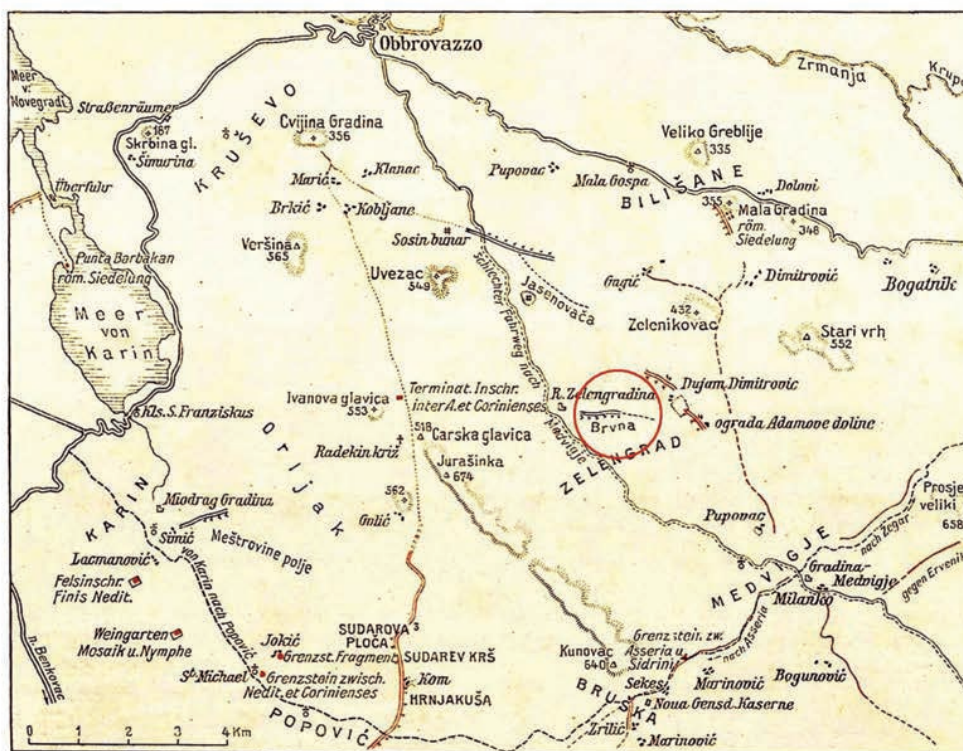




1



2



3

Tabla I. Isječak Paganove karte (1); tlocrt kule na Zelengradini (prema A. Colnago, 1928, 132, sl. 15) (2); karta rimskih nalazišta u okolici (A. Colnago, 1915, 183-4, sl. 94) (3).

Table I. Segment of the Pagano's map (1); layout of the tower on Zelengradina (after A. Colnago, 1928, 132, fig. 15) (2); map of the Roman sites in the surroundings (A. Colnago, 1915, 183-4, fig. 94) (3).

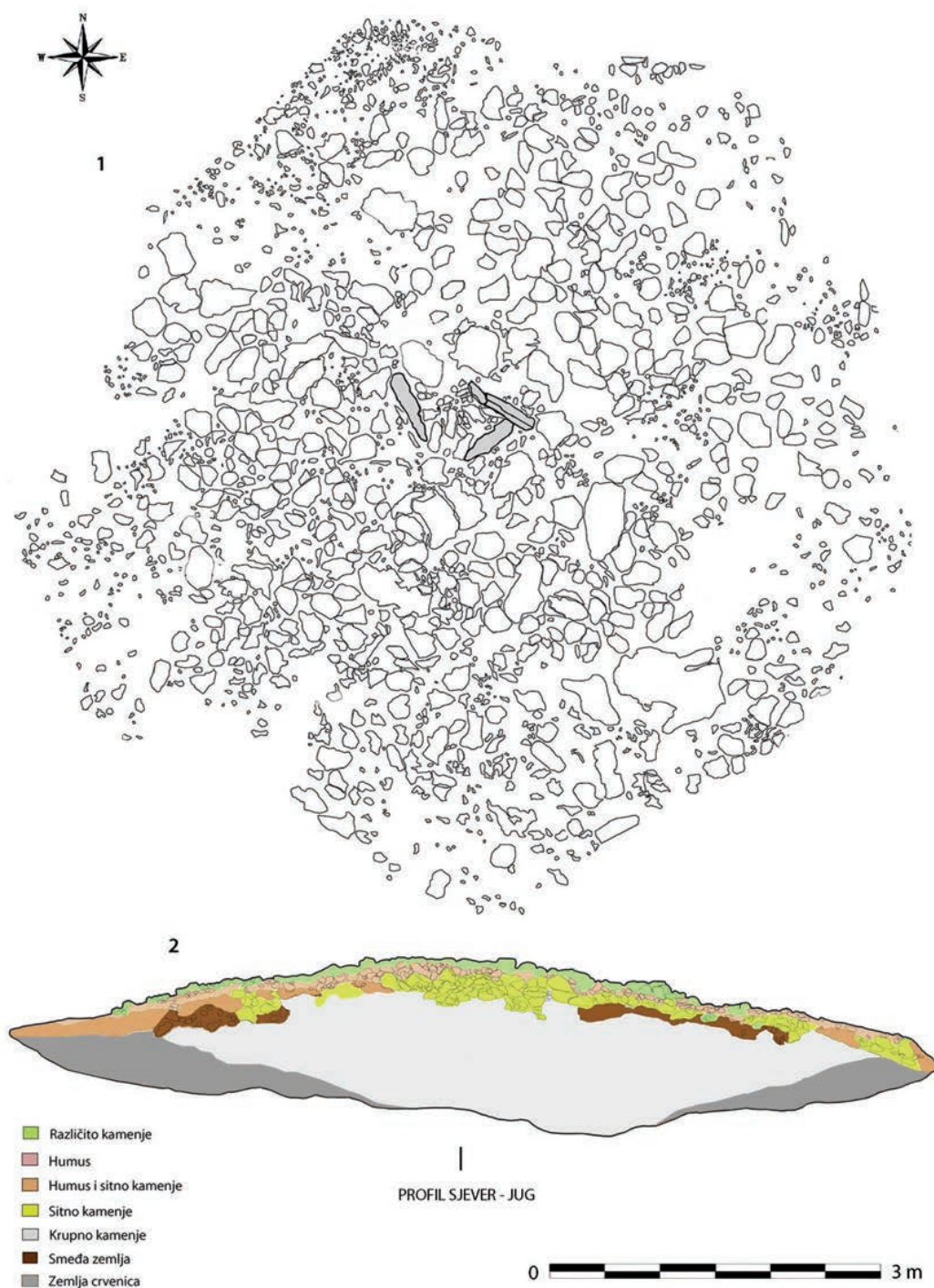


Tabla II. Tlocrt i presjek tumulana lokalitetu Selina (Gearheo d. o. o.).  
Table II. Layout and cross-section of the tumulus at the site of Selina (Gearheo d. o. o.).

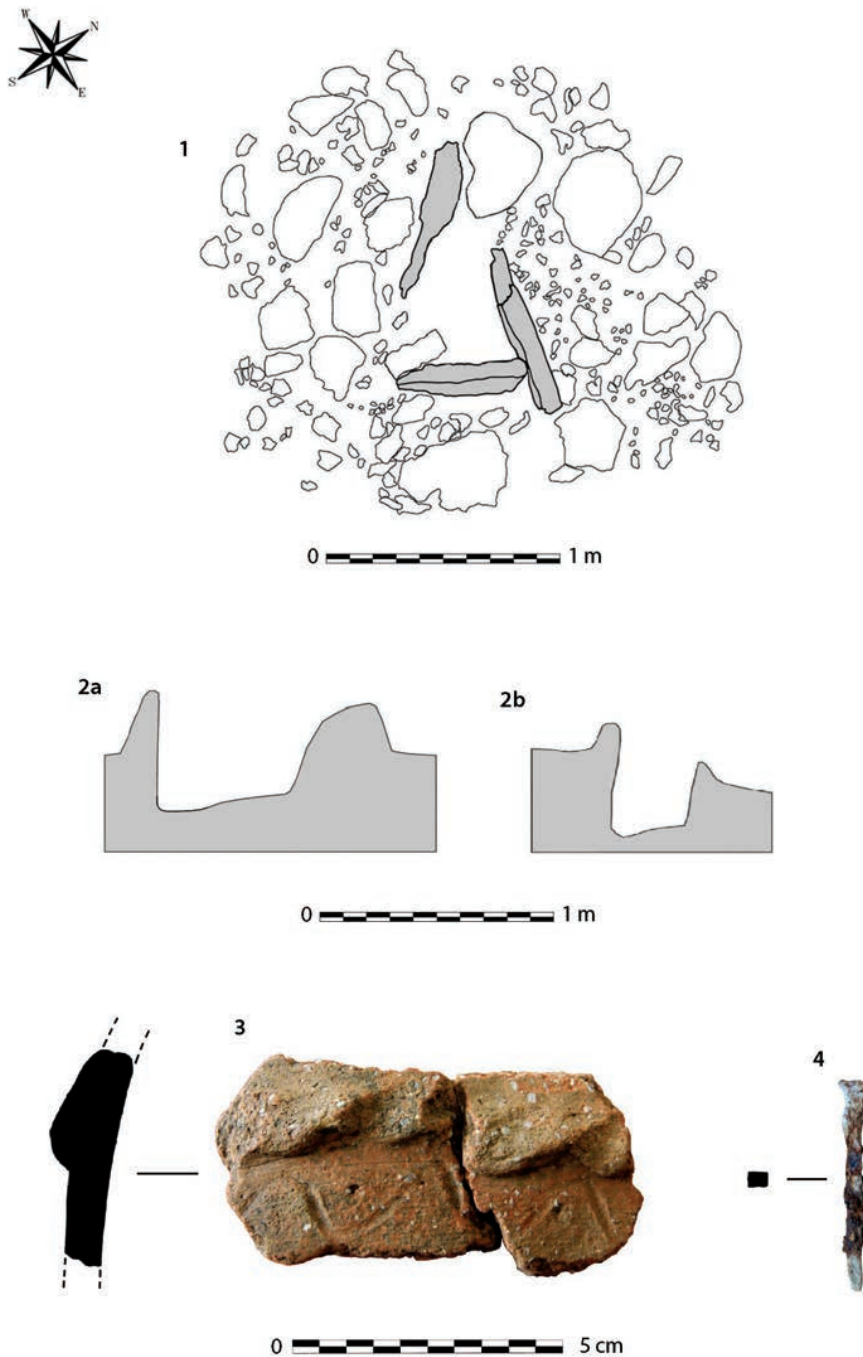


Tabla III. Crtež groba i nalazi s lokaliteta Selina (Georheo d. o. o).  
Table III. Drawing of the grave and finds from the site of Selina (Georheo d. o. o).



Tabla IV. Ostaci suhozidnih urušenja na lokalitetu Čorluk (Georheo d. o. o).  
*Table IV. Remains of the drystone walls collapse at the site of Čorluk (Georheo d.o.o.).*

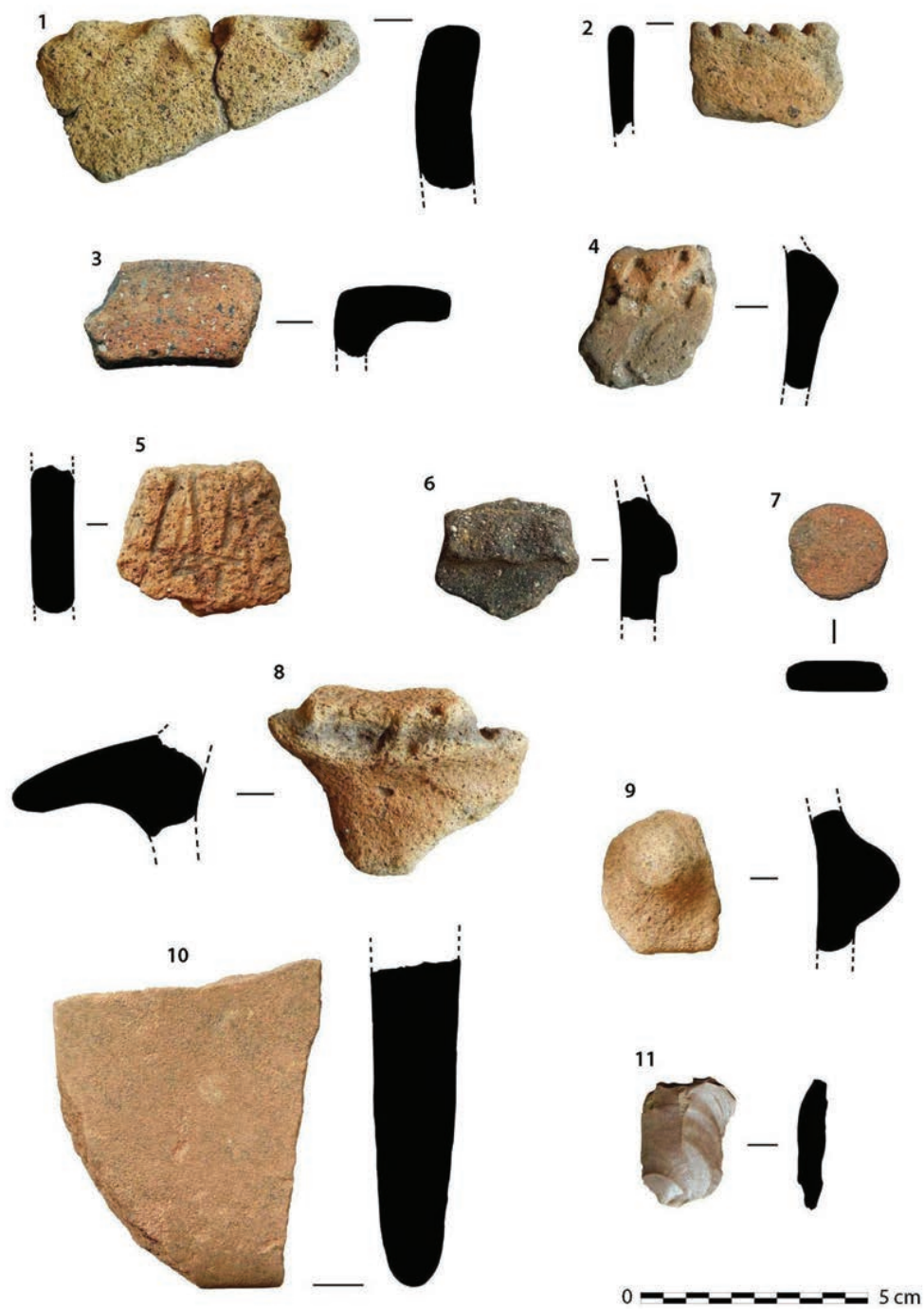


Tabla V. Izdvojeni prapovijesni nalazi s lokaliteta Čorluk (izradio: Š. Vrkić).  
Table V. Selection of prehistoric finds from the site of Čorluk (made by Š. Vrkić).



Tabla VI. Izdvojeni antički i srednjovjekovni nalazi s lokaliteta Čorluk (izradio Š. Vrkić).  
*Table VI. Selection of Roman-era and medieval finds from the site of Čorluk (made by Š. Vrkić).*

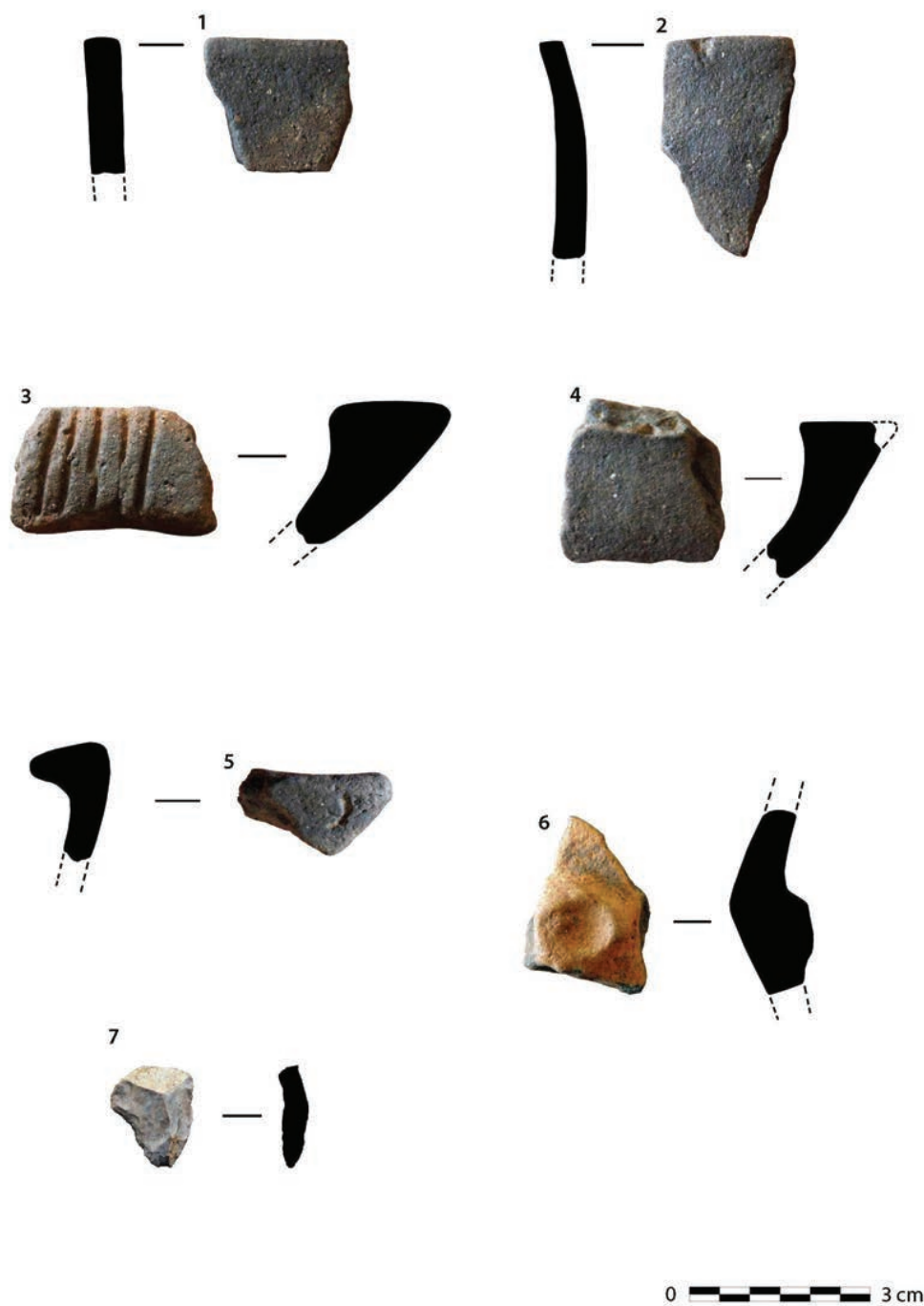


Tabla VII. Izdvojeni prapovijesni nalazi s lokaliteta Adam (izradio: Š. Vrkić).  
Table VII. Selection of prehistoric finds from the site of Adam (made by Š. Vrkić).

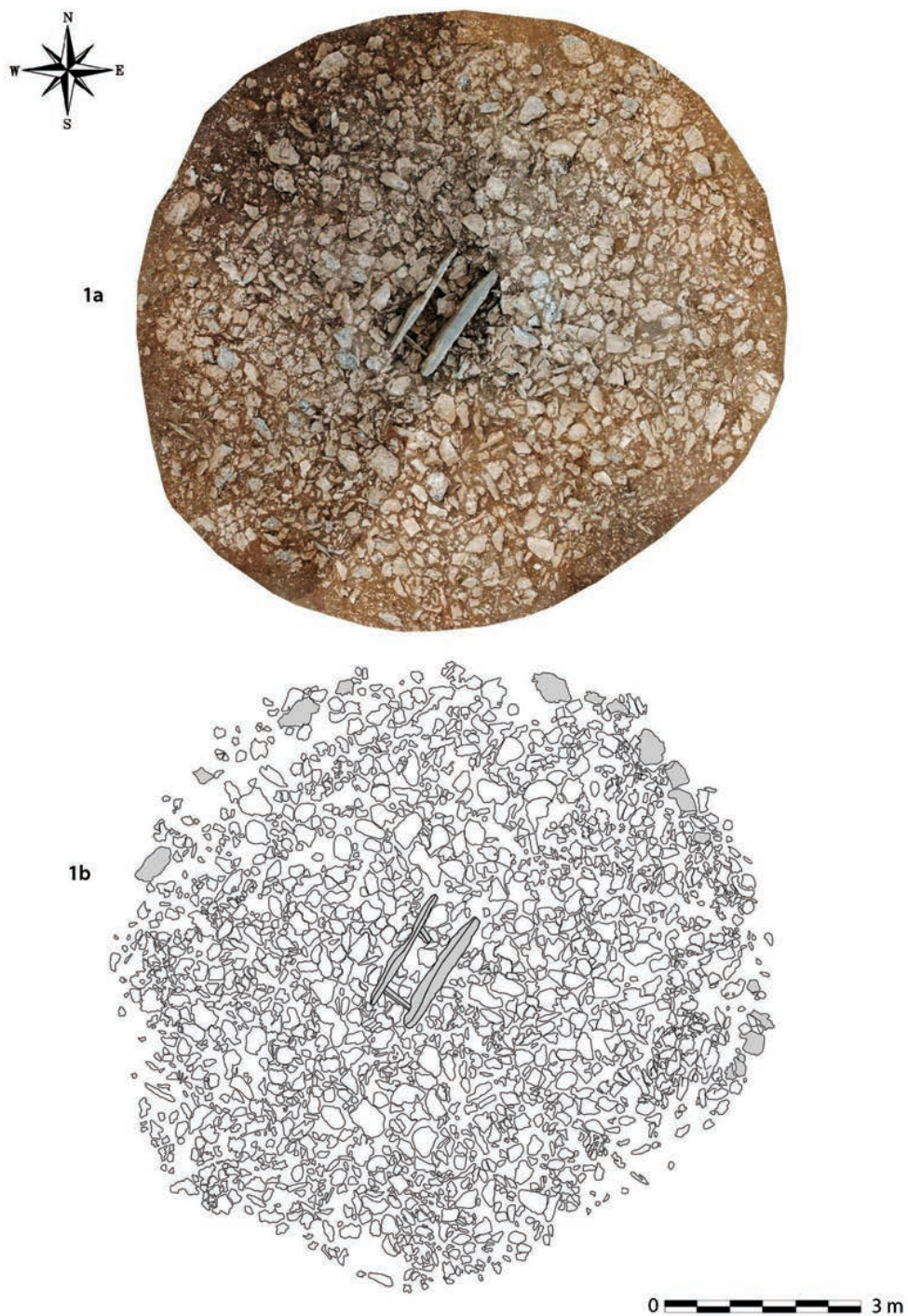


Tabla VIII. Tlocrt tumula na lokalitetu Tepše (Gearheo d. o. o).  
*Table VIII. Layout of the tumulus at the site of Tepše (Gearheo d. o. o).*



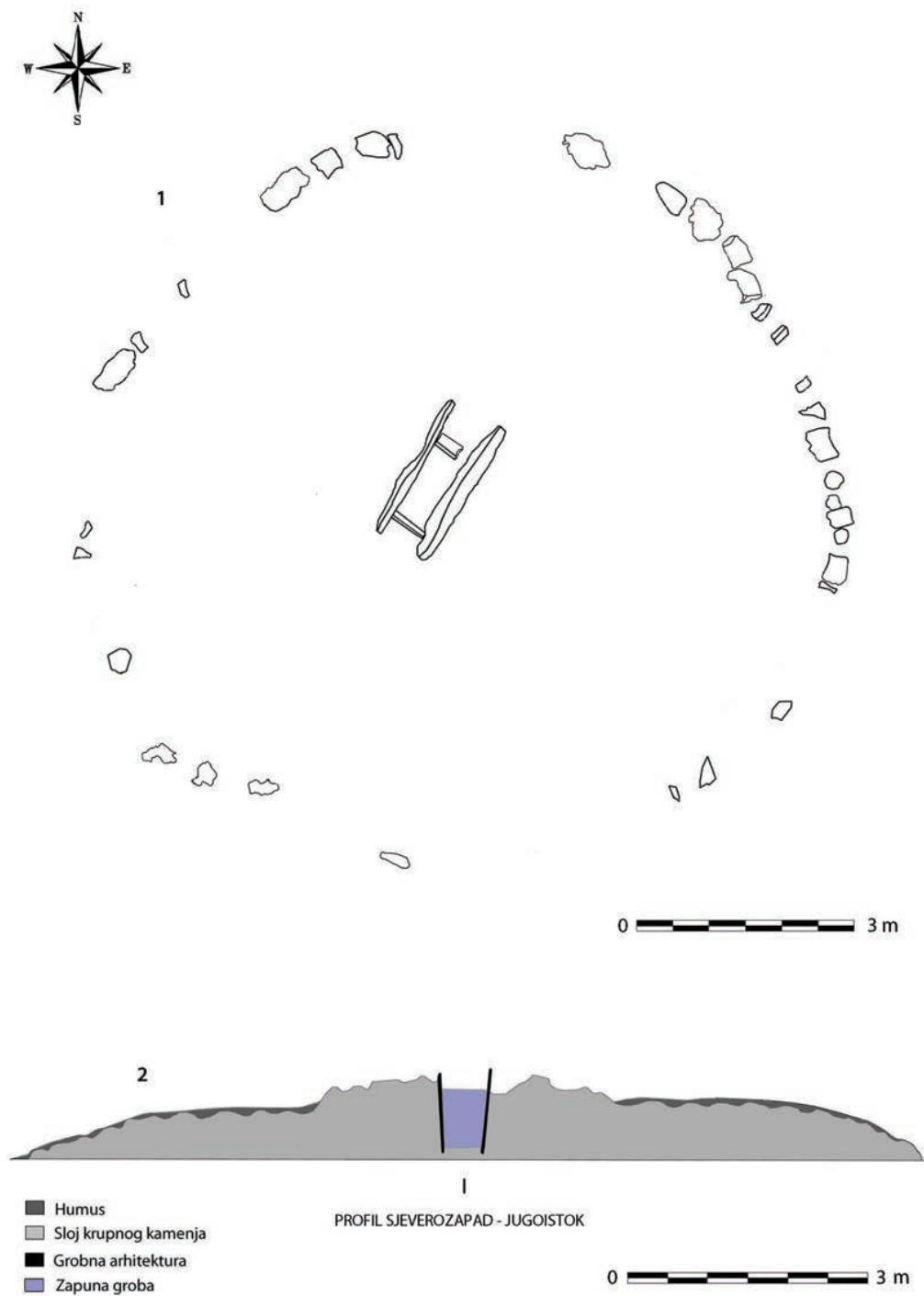


Tabla IX. Crtež kružnog obzida i presjeka tumula na lokalitetu Tepše (Georheo d. o. o.).  
Table IX. Drawing of the round enclosure wall and cross-section of the tumulus at the site of Tepše (Georheo d. o. o.).

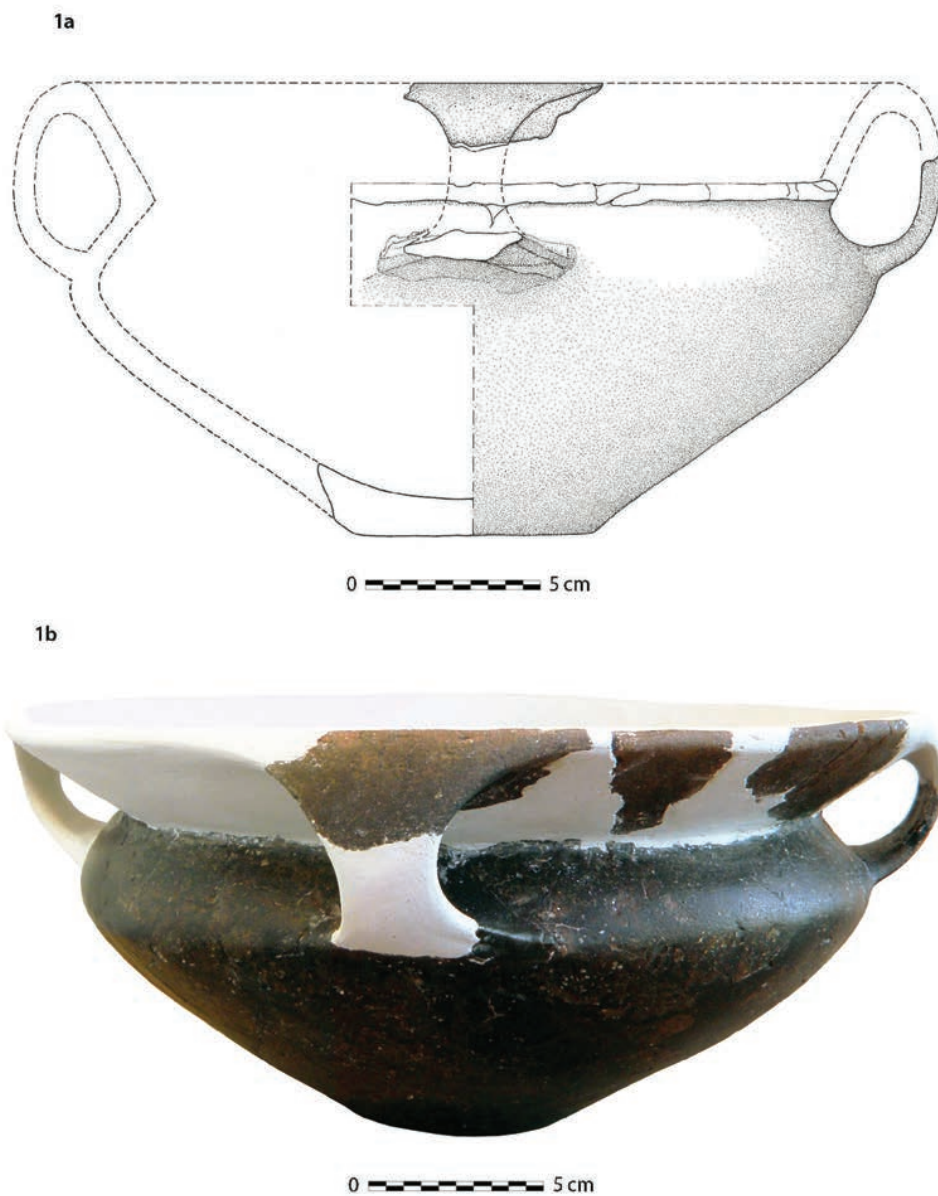


Tabla X. Rekonstruirana keramička posuda s lokaliteta Tepše (izradili: A. Ivanković, Š. Vrkić).  
*Table X. Reconstructed ceramic vessel from the site of Tepše (made by A. Ivanković, Š. Vrkić).*



Tabla XI. Izdvojeni keramički nalazi s lokaliteta Tepše (izradili: A. Ivanković, Š. Vrkić).  
Table XI. Selection of pottery finds from the site of Tepše (made by A. Ivanković, Š. Vrkić).

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PRILOG:

**ANTROPOLOŠKA ANALIZA**  
AB 19 TEPŠE ZELENGRAD  
KV: I-IV SJ 7 (10)

**NALAZ I MIŠLJENJE**

Prisutni su koštani ostatci tamno-smeđe boje, jako fragmentirani i s velikim oštećenjem korteksa kosti. Prema pregledu fragmenata donje vilice, nadlaktičnih i bedrenih kostiju antropološkom analizom utvrđeno je kako je minimalni broj osoba u grobu tri (MBO=3).

**Osoba 1:**

Prisutno je pet fragmenata lijeve i desne bedrene kost, koji se mogu rekonstruirati. Svi fragmenti su iznimno robusni, snažno izraženih mišićnih hvatišta i većih dimenzija. Prisutna su i četiri fragmenta nadlaktične kosti, i to lijevi i desni distalni dio kosti, no zglobne plohe su jako oštećene ili pak u potpunosti nedostaju. Kao i fragmenti bedrenih kostiju, fragmenti nadlaktičnih kostiju su jako robusni i sa snažno naglašenim mišićnim hvatištima. Zbog velike destrukcije korteksa kosti ne mogu se vidjeti znakovi patoloških promjena. Na temelju morfoloških karakteristika može se zaključiti kako kosti pripadaju odrasloj muškoj osobi. Ni jedna zglobna ploha nije očuvana.

**Osoba 2:**

Prisutna su tri fragmenta lijeve i desne bedrene kosti koji se mogu rekonstruirati. Svi sufragmenti robusne građe, izraženih mišićnih hvatišta i većih dimenzija. Prisutna su i

APPENDIX:

**ANTHROPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS**  
AB 19 TEPŠE ZELENGRAD  
KV:I-IV SJ 7 (10)

**REPORT AND OPINION**

Dark brown bone remains are very fragmented and heavily damaged on the bone cortex. After survey of fragments of the lower jaw, upper arm bones and femur, anthropological analysis indicated that minimal number of persons in the grave was three (MBO=3).

**Person 1:**

There are five fragments of left and right femur which can be reconstructed. All fragments are exceptionally large, robust, with strongly pronounced muscle insertions. There are also four fragments of the humerus, i.e. left and right distal segment of the bone but ankle surfaces are heavily damaged or completely lacking. As was the case with femurs, fragments of humeri are very robust and have pronounced muscle insertions. Due to great destruction of the bone cortex signs of pathological changes could not be recognized. On the basis of morphological characteristics we can conclude that the bones belong to an adult male. No ankle surfaces were preserved.

**Person 2:**

There are three fragments of left and right femur which can be reconstructed. All fragments are large, robust, with pronounced muscle insertions. There are also two fragments of the distal part of the right humerus

dva fragmenta desne nadlaktične kosti, i to distalni dio kosti, no zglobne plohe nisu očuvane. Kao i fragmenti bedrenih kostiju, fragmenti nadlaktičnih kostiju robusni su i snagašenim mišićnim hvatištima. Zbog velike destrukcije korteksa kosti ne mogu se vidjeti znakovi patoloških promjena. Na temelju morfoloških karakteristika može se zaključiti kako kosti pripadaju odrasloj muškoj osobi. Ni jedna zglobna ploha nije očuvana.

### **Osoba 3:**

Prisutan je jedan fragment lijeve bedrene kost. Fragment je robusne građe, izraženih mišićnih hvatišta i većih dimenzija. Vidljivi su znakovi periostitisa (upala periosta) u fazi sanacije. Prisutna su i tri fragmenta desne i lijeve nadlaktične kosti, i to distalni dio kosti, no zglobne plohe nisu očuvane. Kao i fragment bedrene kosti, fragmenti nadlaktičnih kostiju su robusni i snagašenim mišićnim hvatištima. Na temelju morfoloških karakteristika može se zaključiti kako kosti pripadaju odrasloj muškoj osobi. Ni jedna zglobna ploha nije očuvana.

## **ZAJEDNIČKI NALAZ**

Prisutna su i tri fragmenta središnjeg dijela donje čeljusti, no pojedini fragmenti se ne mogu pridijeliti odvojenim osobama. Svi fragmenti donje čeljusti robusne su građe i nemaju ni jedan *in situ* zub. Svi pripadaju odraslim muškarcima.

Također je prisutan i 21 zub, koji minimalno pripadaju dvama različitim osobama i to tri zuba (molar) koji pripadaju osobi starijoj od 50 godina. Naime riječ je o molarima čije su zglobne plohe iznimno istrošene, no

but ankle surfaces were not preserved. As was the case with femurs, fragments of humeri are very robust and have pronounced muscle insertions. Due to great destruction of the bone cortex signs of pathological changes could not be recognized. On the basis of morphological characteristics we can conclude that the bones belong to an adult male. No ankle surfaces were preserved.

### **Person 3:**

A fragment of left femur was found. It is robust, large, with pronounced muscle insertions. Signs of periostitis (inflammation of periosteum) in the recovery phase are evident. There are also three fragments of right and left humerus, distal part of the bone, but ankle surfaces were not preserved. As was the case with femur fragments, fragments of humeri are very robust and have pronounced muscle insertions. Due to great destruction of the bone cortex signs of pathological changes could not be recognized. On the basis of morphological characteristics we can conclude that the bones belong to an adult male. No ankle surfaces were preserved.

## **JOINT REPORT**

There are also three fragments of the central part of the lower jaw but individual fragments cannot be associated with individual persons. All fragments of the lower jaw are robust and have no *in situ* teeth. They all belong to adult men.

There are also 21 teeth which belong to at least two different persons. Three teeth (molars) belong to individuals over 50 as the teeth have exceptionally worn out surfaces

bez znakova patoloških promjena. Svi ostali zubi pripadaju mlađoj odrasloj osobi i na njima nisu zabilježene patološke promjene.

Uz navedene fragmente prisutno je i više fragmenata lakatne i palčane kosti, go-ljениčne i lisne kosti, falangi, rebara te dvaju manjih fragmenata lubanje. Navedeni fragmenti manjih su dimenzija (nekoliko centimetara) s velikim oštećenjem korteksa.

#### Životinjske kosti

Prisutna su dva zuba koja pripadaju ovci/kozi.

#### ZAKLJUČNO

U grobu se nalazi minimalno tri muškarca, od kojih je jedan stariji od 50 godina, a ostala dva mlađe su odrasle osobe (20 do 35 godina).

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but without signs of pathological changes. The remaining teeth belong to a younger adult and no pathological changes were found on them.

Alongside mentioned fragments there are also several fragments of ulna and radius, tibia nad fibula, phalanges, ribs and two smaller fragments of the skull. Mentioned fragments are rather small (few centimeters) with heavy damage on the cortex.

#### Animal bones

Two teeth belong to sheep/goat.

#### CONCLUSION

At least three male persons were buried in the grave, one of them was over 50, and the remaining two are younger adults (20 to 35 years).

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