

# ARHEOLOŠKA TOPOGRAFIJA OPĆINE LOVAS U SVJETLU ISTRAŽIVANJA 2011., 2017. I 2018. GODINE

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL TOPOGRAPHY OF THE LOVAS MUNICIPALITY IN THE LIGHT OF RESEARCH CONDUCTED IN 2011, 2017 AND 2018

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*Arheološki lokaliteti na području Općine Lovas već su od ranije poznati široj arheološkoj javnosti, prije svega zbog otkrića ostave zlatnih i brončanih nalaza još sredinom 20. stoljeća. Spomenuta ostava danas se čuva u stalnom postavu Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu. Muzej je u tri navrata, 2011., 2017. i 2018. godine, provodio arheološka istraživanja na području Općine Lovas. Tijekom istraživačkih sezona proveden je sustavni arheološki terenski pregled te su otvorene probne sonde na različitim položajima, s ciljem da se utvrdi stanje očuvanosti zatečenih arheoloških slojeva. U ovom je radu predstavljena trenutna spoznaja o arheološkoj topografiji Općine Lovas koja je znatno unaprijeđena istraživanjima 2011., 2017. i 2018. godine.*

*The archaeological sites in the Lovas municipality have been known to the wider archaeological public for quite some time, especially due to the discovery of a hoard, in the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, that contained gold and bronze finds. Today, the said hoard is a part of the permanent exhibition of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb. On three occasions, in 2011, 2017 and 2018, the Museum conducted archaeological research in the Lovas municipality. During these research seasons, a systematic field survey was conducted, and test trenches were excavated at various positions, with the aim of determining the state of preservation of documented archaeological layers. This paper includes what is known, to this point, about the archaeological topography of the Lovas municipality, and which has been significantly expanded by the research conducted in 2011, 2017 and 2018.*

**Key words:**

sustavni terenski pregled, keramika, neolitik, eneolitik, brončano doba, željezno doba, antika, srednji vijek

**Key words:**

systematic field survey, pottery, Neolithic, Copper Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Antiquity, Middle Ages

## Uvod

Područje oko sela Lovas, kao i istoimena općina, u literaturi se često navodi kao jedan od arheološki bogatijih dijelova zapadnog Srijema. Dio svog ugleda Lovas može zahvaliti iznimno značajnom nalazu ostave zlatnih i brončanih nalaza.<sup>1</sup> Arheološki nalazi iz Lovasa prvi su put postali poznati na prijelazu iz 19. u 20. stoljeće, kada ih je ondašnji župnik poslao današnjem Arheološkom muzeju u Zagrebu. Točnije, u razdoblju između 1895. i 1900. godine poznavanje arheološke građe s područja Lovasa većinom se temeljilo na slučajnim i sporadičnim nalazima koji su potom predani u ruke stručnjaka.<sup>2</sup> Slična situacija nastavila se sve do listopada 1939. godine, kada je slučajno izorana vrijedna ostava brončanih i zlatnih predmeta iz srednjega brončanog doba.<sup>3</sup> Sama ostava u znanstvenoj raspravi nije spomenuta do 1956. godine, a detaljna je objava uslijedila 1958. godine.<sup>4</sup> Nažalost, sustavna istraživanja većeg opsega na području Lovasa do sada su izostala iako, svakako, treba spomenuti terenske preglede provedene 1970. i 1972.,<sup>5</sup> kao i one provedene 2008. godine.<sup>6</sup> Izuzev lokaliteta Kalvarija, Orlinac i Staro Groblje, koji su otprije zaštićeni kao kulturna dobra, u starijoj se literaturi rijetko spominju drugi lokaliteti.<sup>7</sup>

Prvi pokušaj usustavljanja arheoloških istraživanja na području Lovasa dogodio se 2011. godine, kada su djelatnici i suradnici Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu terenskim pregledom na području čitave Općine i probnim sondažnim istraživanjima na području zaštićenoga kulturnog dobra (Kalvarija–Orlinac–Staro Groblje) nastojali proširiti spoznaje o arheološkoj topografiji tog područja. Terenski je pregled u zaštićenoj zoni uključio intenzivno prikupljanje površinskih nalaza po kvadrantima veličine 5 x 5 m (sl. 1), dok je na ostatku površine provodjen ekstenzivno.<sup>8</sup>

Istraživanja su nastavljena 2017. godine.<sup>9</sup> Tom je prilikom proveden sustavni terenski pregled s ciljem kartiranja svih prethodno otkrivenih položaja, ali i novih lokaliteta. Također, provedena su probna sondažna istraživanja na položajima Orlinac i Kovači.<sup>10</sup> Sustavni je terenski pregled manjeg opsega nastavljen i 2018. godine. Fokus je stavljen na zapadni dio k.o. Opatovac, koji se nalazi u sklopu Općine Lovas.<sup>11</sup> Tijekom 2017. i 2018. godine površinski su nalazi prikupljeni u pravilnim traktovima. Traktovi su pregledavani u užim paralelnim linijama koje su dodatno podijeljene na manje segmente kako bi se preciznije prostorno odredio prikupljeni materijal.

## Introduction

The territory around the village of Lovas, as well as the entire municipality, is often listed in publications as one of the archaeologically richest parts of western Sylvania. Lovas can thank the discovery of a hoard with gold and bronze finds for some of its reputation.<sup>1</sup> The archaeological finds from Lovas first became known at the transition from the 19<sup>th</sup> century to the 20<sup>th</sup>, when the then vicar sent them to the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb. More precisely, between the years 1895 and 1900, knowledge of archaeological material from the Lovas area was based mostly on chance and sporadic finds that had been given over to experts.<sup>2</sup> A similar situation continued until October 1939, when the valuable Middle Bronze Age hoard with gold and bronze finds was accidentally ploughed out of the ground.<sup>3</sup> The hoard itself was not discussed in scientific circles until 1956, and it was published in greater detail in 1958.<sup>4</sup> Unfortunately, no large-scale systematic research has been carried out in the Lovas area so far, although it is important to note the systematic field surveys conducted in 1970 and 1972,<sup>5</sup> as well as those made in 2008.<sup>6</sup> Other than the sites of Kalvarija, Orlinac and Staro Groblje, which are registered as cultural goods, older publications rarely refer to other sites.<sup>7</sup>

The first attempt at systematizing archaeological research in the Lovas area was made in 2011, when employees and associates of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb conducted a field survey across the entire area of the municipality, and opened test trenches in the areas that were protected as cultural goods (Kalvarija–Orlinac–Staro Groblje), all with the aim of collecting new information about the archaeological topography of the area. In the protected zone, the field survey included the intensive collecting of surface finds in squares of 5x5 m (Fig. 1), while other areas were covered extensively.<sup>8</sup>

Research continued in 2017,<sup>9</sup> when a systematic field survey was made in order to map all previously-discovered positions, as well as new sites. Additionally, test trenches were made at the Orlinac and Kovači positions.<sup>10</sup> A smaller-scale systematic survey was also made in 2018, when the focus shifted to the western part of the cadastral municipality of Opatovac that is part of the Lovas municipality.<sup>11</sup> In 2017 and 2018, surface finds were collected in regular units that were surveyed in straight lines. These lines were additionally divided into smaller segments in order to make the spatial distribution of the finds more precise.

1 Vinski 1958.

2 Za detaljniji pregled povijesti istraživanja na području Lovasa vidi Bunčić 2007, 46.

3 Vinski 1958, 1–2; Na temelju istraživanja i razgovora s mještanima 2011. i 2019. godine, ustanovljeno je da je ostava najvjerojatnije pronađena na položaju Čajer (Karta 1, br. 5).

4 Vinski 1958, 1.

5 Bunčić 2007, 46.

6 Dizdar, Ložnjak Dizdar 2009.

7 Odnos između spomenuta tri lokaliteta iznimno je složen (vidi Bunčić 2007, 46). Osim tri glavna položaja, od ranije su bili poznati i lokaliteti u Ulicama Vladimira Nazora i Ante Starčevića (vidi Bunčić 2007, 46) te na položajima Kohovo i Kavane (vidi Dizdar, Ložnjak Dizdar 2009, 119–120).

8 Mihelić 2012, 63–64.

1 Vinski 1958.

2 For a detailed overview of the research conducted in the Lovas area, see Bunčić 2007, 46.

3 Vinski 1958, 1–2; based on information provided by the local population in 2011 and 2019, it seems most likely that the hoard was found at the Čajer position (Map 1, no. 5).

4 Vinski 1958, 1.

5 Bunčić 2007, 46.

6 Dizdar, Ložnjak Dizdar 2009.

7 The relations among the three sites mentioned are very complex (see Bunčić 2007, 46). Along with the three main positions, previously-recorded sites include those at Ulica Vladimira Nazora and Ulica Ante Starčevića (see Bunčić 2007, 46), and the Kohovo and Kavane positions (see Dizdar, Ložnjak Dizdar 2009, 119–120).

8 Mihelić 2012, 63–64.



**SLIKA 1.** Prikupljanje površinskih nalaza unutar kvadrata veličine 5 x 5 m (snimio S. Mihelić).

**FIGURE 1.** Collecting surface finds within squares of 5 x 5 m (Photo by S. Mihelić).

Zbog karaktera i količine podataka prikupljenih tijekom sezona 2011., 2017. i 2018. godine, rezultate spomenutih istraživanja nije moguće prikazati u jednom i sveobuhvatnom radu. Stoga, ovaj rad ne predstavlja detaljnu analizu prikupljenih podataka, već referentni rad za daljnje studije i objave. Cilj je ovoga rada predstaviti arheološku topografiju Općine Lovas u svjetlu najnovijih istraživanja i definirati položaje na kojima su otkriveni lokaliteti. Valja naglasiti da brojeve prikupljenih ulomaka keramike donesenih u ovome radu treba uzeti s rezervom. Prikazani brojevi nisu egzaktni ili konačni pa su moguća odstupanja s obzirom na to da su rezultat različitih metodoloških pristupa korištenih tijekom tri sezone istraživanja. Zaključci o veličini i značaju pojedinih lokaliteta (Kovači i Čopinac) izneseni su u slučajevima kada je na većoj površini prikupljeno i do nekoliko stotina ulomaka keramike više nego na ostalim položajima. U slučaju manjih razlika u broju i distribuciji ulomaka keramike, autori se ograđuju od donošenja preciznijih zaključaka sve do detaljnije analize prikupljenih podataka.

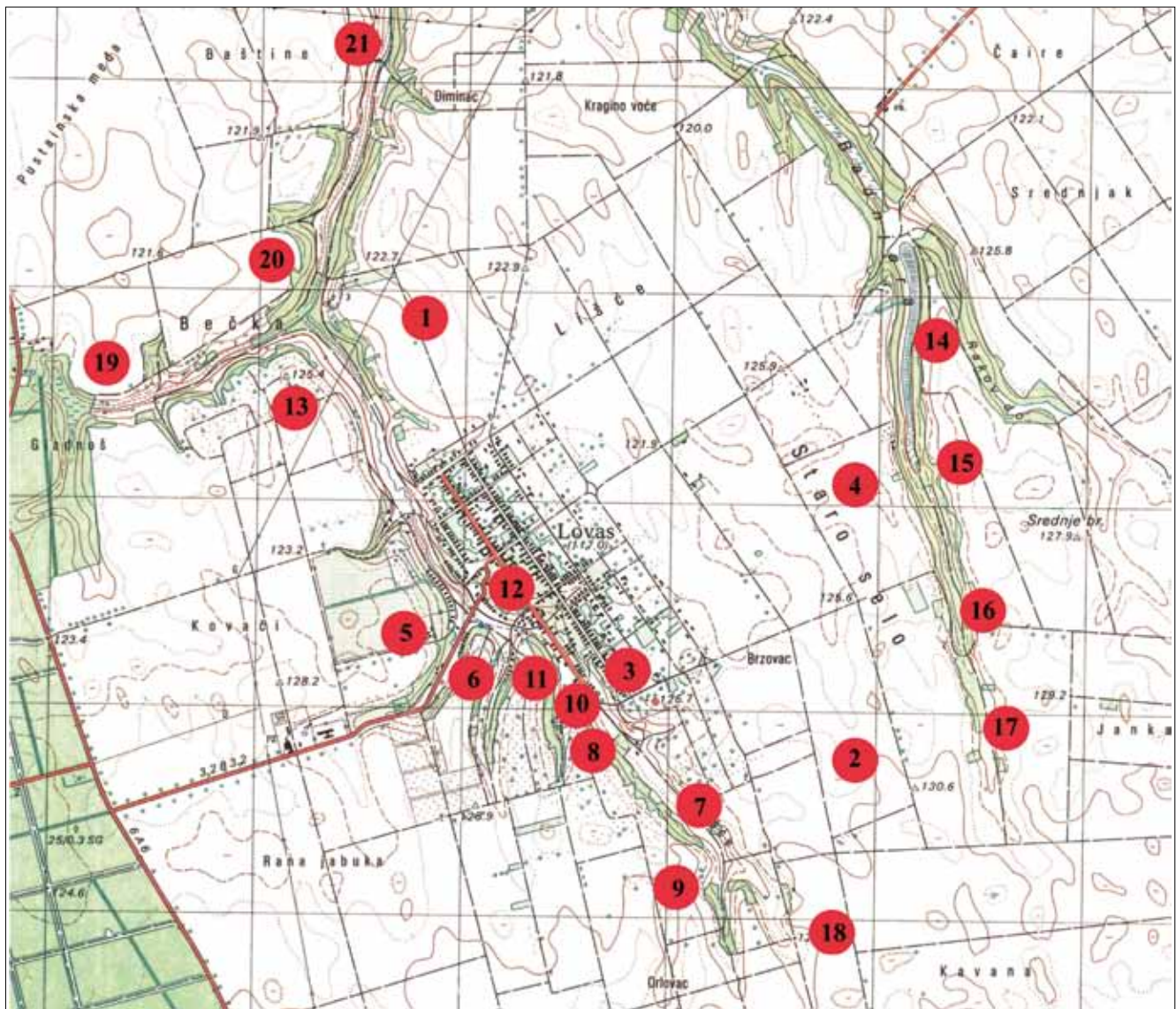
Due to the character and amount of data collected in 2017 and 2018, the results of the research described cannot be presented in a single all-encompassing paper, which is why this paper does not include a detailed analysis of all the data collected, but should be seen as a paper that can be referenced for future studies and publications. The aim of this paper is to present the archaeological topography of the Lovas municipality in the light of the newest research, and to define the positions where sites have been discovered. It should be mentioned that the numbers of pottery sherds presented herein should be considered with caution, because they are neither exact nor final and may vary due to the fact that the finds were collected through different methodological approaches that were applied during the three research seasons. Conclusions about the size and significance of certain sites (Kovači and Čopinac) were made only in cases where a larger area yielded up to several hundred sherds more than at other positions. In cases where the number and distribution of pottery sherds did not display large differences, the authors have refrained from drawing more precise conclusions until a more thorough analysis of the collected data is made.

## Lokaliteti zabilježeni terenskim pregledom

Ulomci keramičkih posuda svakako su najbrojnija kategorija nalaza na svim položajima, izuzev položaja Srednje brdo – sjever, gdje su pronađeni samo jedan ulomak keramike i jedno sječivo od sivog rožnjaka. Keramika je kronološki determinirana na temelju specifičnih oblika (profila) posuda koji su mogli biti definirani na većim i dijagnostičkim ulomcima, kao i prema vrstama ukrašavanja te motivima koji se pojavljuju. U slučaju izostanka dijagnostičkih karakteristika ulomci su datirani na temelju fature. Ulomci, koji pokazuju zajedničke karakteristike više razdoblja (fakturu, način izrade, oblik posuda ili pak ukras), svrstani su u uopćene ili „prijelazne“ kategorije: pretpovijest, neolitik/eneolitik, pretpovijest/antika i antika/ rednji vijek. Kronološko-kulturološka determinacija prikupljene keramike predstavljena je u tablici 1 koja prikazuje broj prikupljenih ulomaka na svakom od 21 lokaliteta obuhvaćenog ovim istraživanjem.

## Sites recorded in the field survey

Pottery sherds are certainly the most numerous group of finds at all these positions, with the exception of Srednje Brdo–sjever, where only one pottery sherd and one blade made of grey flint were found. Pottery was chronologically determined on the basis of specific vessel shapes (profiles) that could be defined on larger and diagnostic sherds, as well as based on decorative techniques and motifs that appear on them. In cases where no diagnostic characteristics were marked, the sherds' dating was based on their fabric. Sherds that display characteristics typical of several periods (fabric, mode of production, vessel shape or decoration) were placed in more general or 'transitional' categories: prehistory, Neolithic/Copper Age, prehistory/Antiquity, and Antiquity/Middle Ages. The chronological and cultural determinations of the sherds collected are presented in Table 1, which contains the number of sherds collected on each of the 21 sites included in this research.



**KARTA 1.** Karta s prikazom prostorne distribucije lokaliteta na području Općine Lovas (k.o. Lovas i k.o. Opatovac). Brojevi na karti odgovaraju brojevima lokaliteta donesenih u tekstu (Franković 2019).

**MAP 1.** Spatial distribution of sites in the Lovas municipality (Lovas and Opatovac cadastral municipalities). The numbers on the map match the numbers of sites as they are listed in the text (Franković 2019).

NEOLITIK/ ENEOLITIK / NEOLITHIC/ COPPER AGE	ENEOLITIK/ COPPER AGE	BRONČANO DOBA / BRONZE AGE	MLAĐE ŽELJEZNO DOBA / LATE IRON AGE	PREPOVIJEST/ ANTIKA / PREHISTORY / ANTIQUITY	ANTIKA / ANTIQUITY	ANTIKA / SREDNJI VIJEK / ANTIQUITY/ MIDDLE AGES	SREDNJI VIJEK / MIDDLE AGES	NOVI VIJEK / MODERN AGE	UKUPAN BR. ULOMAKA / TOTAL NR. OF SHERDS
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
4	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	2	9
5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
13	—	22	—	15	21	16	1	7	99
1	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	—	9
1	—	—	—	—	13	12	—	—	26
15	—	57	16	23	—	—	1	3	115
—	139	133	98	175	45	22	39	3	654
—	—	240	139	16	32	—	107	141	675
—	625	1067	180	72	23	—	19	8	1994
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	3
—	—	1	3	—	4	—	12	5	28
—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	5
1	—	2	—	5	6	—	2	7	23
281	63	174	8	3	57	—	10	3	780
—	2	9	1	1	—	—	2	—	16
225	284	507	102	2	103	38	191	66	2008

**TABLICA 1.** Broj ulomaka i kronološka atribucija materijala s položaja rekognosciranih na području Općine Lovas 2011., 2017. i 2018. godine (\*položaj nije u potpunosti obuhvaćen terenskim pregledom, stoga navedeni podaci pružaju samo djelomičan uvid u situaciju; Đukić, Franković 2019).

**TABLE 1.** The number of fragments and the chronological attribution of material from positions in the Lovas municipality that were surveyed in 2011, 2017 and 2018 (\*The position was not entirely included in the field survey, so the data as listed only provide a partial insight into the situation; Đukić, Franković 2019).



**KARTA 2.** Karta s prikazom prostorne distribucije lokaliteta na području Općine Lovas (k.o. Opatovac). Brojevi na karti odgovaraju brojevima lokaliteta donesenih u tekstu (Franković 2019).

**MAP 2.** Spatial distribution of sites in the Lovas municipality (Opatovac cadastral municipality). The numbers on the map match the numbers of sites as they are listed in the text (Franković 2019).

Zabilježeni lokaliteti (Karte 1 i 2) su:<sup>12</sup>

1. Kragino voće (pretpovijest)
2. Brzovac (srednji vijek)
3. U Mjestu, Ulica Vladimira nazora 77 (neolitik/eneolitik, brončano doba, starije željezno doba (?),<sup>13</sup> srednji vijek)
4. Staro selo (antika, srednji vijek, novi vijek)
5. Čajer (neolitik/eneolitik, brončano doba)
6. Čot – neolitik/eneolitik
7. Šljivici (pretpovijest, neolitik/eneolitik, brončano doba, mlađe željezno doba/antika (T. 7: 7, 8, 10), antika (T. 7: 6), antika/srednji vijek (T. 7: 11–13), srednji vijek, novi vijek),
8. Orlinac (pretpovijest, antika, srednji vijek)
9. Gradac (eneolitik, antika, antika/srednji vijek)
10. Staro groblje (neolitik/eneolitik (T. 4: 9), brončano doba (T. 4: 1, 2, 5, 7, 12–15), mlađe željezno doba (T. 4: 6, 8, 15), mlađe željezno doba/antika (T. 4: 3, 11), antika, srednji vijek (T. 4: 10), novi vijek)
11. Kalvarija (srednji/kasni eneolitik (T. 1: 1, 5; T. 2: 2, 9), brončano doba (T. 1: 4; T. 2: 7, 10–12), mlađe željezno doba (T. 1: 6–10; T. 2: 8, 9), mlađe željezno doba/antika, antika (T. 2: 4, 5), antika/srednji vijek, srednji vijek (T. 1: 3; T. 2: 1), novi vijek)
12. Sv. Mihovil (brončano doba (T. 6: 1, 2, 4, 5), mlađe željezno doba (T. 6: 9, 11–13), mlađe željezno doba/antika (T. 6: 1), antika (T. 6: 6), srednji vijek (T. 6: 8, 9), novi vijek),
13. Kovači<sup>14</sup> (srednji/kasni eneolitik (T. 5: 1, 3–7, 11), brončano doba (T. 5: 2, 13), mlađe željezno doba (T. 5: 9, 10), mlađe željezno doba/antika (T. 5: 8), antika (T. 5: 3), srednji vijek, novi vijek),
14. Srednje brdo–sjever (pretpovijest (sl. 3: 5), neolitik/eneolitik)
15. Srednje brdo–centar (brončano doba, mlađe željezno doba (T. 5: 14), antika/srednji vijek (T. 5: 15, 16),
16. Srednje brdo–jug<sup>15</sup> (pretpovijest, brončano doba, mlađe željezno doba, antika, srednji vijek, novi vijek)

The sites recorded (Maps 1 and 2) are as follows:<sup>12</sup>

1. Kragino Voće (prehistory),
2. Brzovac (Middle Ages),
3. *U mjestu*, Ulica Vladimira nazora 77 (Neolithic/Copper Age, Bronze Age, Early Iron Age (?),<sup>13</sup> Middle Ages),
4. Staro Selo (Antiquity, Middle Ages, Modern Age),
5. Čajer (Neolithic/Copper Age, Bronze Age),
6. Čot (Neolithic/Copper Age),
7. Šljivici (prehistory, Neolithic/Copper Age, Bronze Age, Late Iron Age/Antiquity (Pl. 7: 7, 8, 10), Antiquity (Pl. 7: 6), Antiquity/Middle Ages (Pl. 7: 11–13), Middle Ages, Modern Age),
8. Orlinac (prehistory, Antiquity, Middle Ages),
9. Gradac (Copper Age, Antiquity, Antiquity/Middle Ages),
10. Staro Groblje (Neolithic/Copper Age (Pl. 4: 9), Bronze Age (Pl. 4: 1, 2, 5, 7, 12–15), Late Iron Age (Pl. 4: 6, 8, 15), Late Iron Age/Antiquity (Pl. 4: 3, 11), Antiquity, Middle Ages (Pl. 4: 10), Modern Age),
11. Kalvarija (middle/late Copper Age (Pl. 1: 1, 5; Pl. 2: 2, 9), Bronze Age (Pl. 1: 4; Pl. 2: 7, 10–12), Late Iron Age (Pl. 1: 6–10; Pl. 2: 8, 9), Late Iron Age/Antiquity, Antiquity (Pl. 2: 4, 5), Antiquity/Middle Ages, Middle Ages (Pl. 1: 3; Pl. 2: 1), Modern Age),
12. Sv. Mihovil (Bronze Age (Pl. 6: 1, 2, 4, 5), Late Iron Age (Pl. 6: 9, 11–13), Late Iron Age/Antiquity (Pl. 6: 1), Antiquity (Pl. 6: 6), Middle Ages (Pl. 6: 8, 9), Modern Age),
13. Kovači<sup>14</sup> (middle/late Copper Age (Pl. 5: 1, 3–7, 11), Bronze Age (Pl. 5: 2, 13), Late Iron Age (Pl. 5: 9, 10), Late Iron Age/Antiquity (Pl. 5: 8), Antiquity (Pl. 5: 3), Middle Ages, Modern Age),
14. Srednje Brdo–sjever<sup>15</sup> (prehistory (Fig. 3: 5), Neolithic/Copper Age),
15. Srednje Brdo–centar (Bronze Age, Late Iron Age (Pl. 5: 14), Antiquity/Middle Ages (Pl. 5: 15, 16),

9 Arheološka istraživanja na području Općine Lovas tijekom 2011. i 2017. godine većim su dijelom financirana iz sredstava Ministarstva kulture Republike Hrvatske, a 2018. godine iz vlastitih sredstava Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu.

10 Voditelj istraživanja u 2011. godini bio je Sanjin Mihelić, a kao stručni tim uključeni su diplomirani arheolozi Nera Šegvić, Iva Kostešić, Renata Nizek i Ranko Manojlović i student Filozofskog fakulteta u Zagrebu Filip Franković. U 2017. i 2018. godini, kao stručni voditelj istraživanja, imenovan je Filip Franković, a Sanjin Mihelić djelovao je kao zamjenik voditelja. Tijekom 2017. i 2018. godine na istraživanju su sudjelovali arheolozi Ana Đukić, Andrej Sabljčić i Miloš Roháček, studenti arheologije Filozofskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu Jana Frdelja, Tea Bušac, Stjepan Marinković i Mia Marijan i student Instituta za klasičnu arheologiju Karlovog sveučilišta u Pragu Stanislav Horáček.

11 Iz Konzervatorskog odjela u Vukovaru saznali smo da je istočni dio k.o. Opatovac obuhvaćen terenskim pregledom kolegice Kušić iz Vukovarskog muzeja, a upravo se on, na južnom dijelu, nastavlja izravno na položaj Lišće, gdje pregledom 2011. godine nisu zabilježeni arheološki nalazi iako lokalno stanovništvo spominje slučajni nalaz vrha brončanog koplja.

12 Doneseni brojevi odgovaraju brojevima na slikama 4 i 5.

13 Tragovi naseljavanja iz starijega željeznog doba na ovom položaju nisu direktno potvrđeni istraživanjima 2011. godine, ali na njih upućuju ranija otkrića (vidi Bunčić 2007, 46).

14 Godine 2011. prikupljeno je čak 1959 ulomaka keramike, a 2017. godine njih 35, što je posljedica odluke da se prikupljaju samo dijagnostički ulomci.

15 Katastarske čestice, na kojima je 2011. prikupljen materijal, nalaze se u središnjem dijelu položaja Srednje brdo–jug. Ove su čestice pregledane i 2017. godine (traktovi 85–88, 94–96, 101–103), ali tom prilikom nisu zabilježeni nalazi. Trakt 52, pregledavan 2017. godine, nalazi se uz zapadni rub položaja Srednje brdo te se s istočne strane nastavlja izravno na traktove 100, 101, 102 i 103, na čijem su području pružanja 2011. godine zabilježeni nalazi.

9 The 2011 and 2017 research seasons in the Lovas municipality were funded largely by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Croatia, and the 2018 season was financed by the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb.

10 In 2011, the head of the excavations was Sanjin Mihelić, and the team consisted of archaeologists Nera Šegvić, Iva Kostešić, Renata Nizek and Ranko Manojlović, and Filip Franković, a student at the Faculty of Philosophy and Social Sciences in Zagreb. In 2017 and 2018, Filip Franković became the head of excavations, and Sanjin Mihelić was the vice-head. In 2017 and 2018, the team consisted of archaeologists Ana Đukić, Andrej Sabljčić and Miloš Roháček, as well as students from the Faculty of Philosophy and Social Sciences in Zagreb – Jana Frdelja, Tea Bušac, Stjepan Marinković and Mia Marijan – and Stanislav Horáček, a student from the Charles University in Prague.

11 The Conservation Department in Vukovar informed us that the eastern part of the Opatovac cadastral municipality was surveyed by colleague Kušić from the Museum in Vukovar, and that the southern part of this position is directly connected with the Lišće position, which yielded no finds in 2011, despite the fact that the locals mention a chance find of a bronze spearhead.

12 The numbers as listed match those on Figs 4 and 5.

13 Traces of Early Iron Age settlement at this position were not directly confirmed by the 2011 excavations, but are recorded by previous discoveries (see Bunčić 2007, 46).

14 In 2011, a total of 1959 pottery sherds were collected; an additional 35 were collected in 2017 – a consequence of only collecting diagnostic finds.

15 The Croatian words *sjever*, *istok*, *jug* and *centar*, found in site names in this text, correspond to English *north*, *east*, *south* and *central*, respectively.



**SLIKA 2.** Položaj Čopinac–sjever. Pogled s istoka (snimio F. Franković).

**FIGURE 2.** The Čopinac–sjever position. A view from the east (Photo by F. Franković).

17. Kavane–sjever (brončano doba, srednji vijek)  
 18. Orašje (neolitik/eneolitik, brončano doba, mlađe željezno doba/antika, antika, srednji vijek, novi vijek)  
 19. Bečka–jug (pretpovijest, neolitik, neolitik/eneolitik, eneolitik, brončano doba, mlađe željezno doba, mlađe željezno doba/antika, antika, srednji vijek, novi vijek)  
 20. Bečka–istok (pretpovijest, eneolitik (?), brončano doba, mlađe željezno doba, antika/srednji vijek, srednji vijek)  
 21. Čopinac (pretpovijest, neolitik, neolitik/eneolitik, eneolitik (T. 3: 6), brončano doba (T. 3: 4, 5, 10), mlađe željezno doba (T. 3: 1), mlađe željezno doba/antika, antika, antika/srednji vijek, srednji vijek (T. 3: 2, 7), novi vijek)  
 21a. Čopinac–sjever<sup>16</sup> (pretpovijest, neolitik, neolitik/eneolitik, eneolitik (T. 3: 3, 9), brončano doba (T. 3: 5, 8), mlađe željezno doba, antika, antika/srednji vijek, srednji vijek, novi vijek).

Na širem je području Općine Lovas od ranije<sup>17</sup> poznato još nekoliko lokaliteta:

22. Opatovac, Fruškogorska ulica 6 (naselje i nekropola iz starijega željeznog doba)

16. Srednje Brdo–jug<sup>16</sup> (prehistory, Bronze Age, Late Iron Age, Antiquity, Middle Ages, Modern Age),  
 17. Kavane–sjever (Bronze Age, Middle Ages),  
 18. Orašje (Neolithic/Copper Age, Bronze Age, Late Iron Age/Antiquity, Antiquity, Middle Ages, Modern Age),  
 19. Bečka–jug (prehistory, Neolithic, Neolithic/Copper Age, Copper Age, Bronze Age, Late Iron Age, Late Iron Age/Antiquity, Antiquity, Middle Ages, Modern Age),  
 20. Bečka–istok (prehistory, Copper Age (?), Bronze Age, Late Iron Age, Antiquity/Middle Ages, Middle Ages),  
 21. Čopinac (prehistory, Neolithic, Neolithic/Copper Age, Copper Age (Pl. 3: 6), Bronze Age (Pl. 3: 4, 5, 10), Late Iron Age (Pl. 3: 1), Late Iron Age/Antiquity, Antiquity, Antiquity/Middle Ages, Middle Ages (Pl. 3: 2, 7), Modern Age),  
 21a. Čopinac–sjever<sup>17</sup> (prehistory, Neolithic, Neolithic/Copper Age, Copper Age (Pl. 3: 3, 9), Bronze Age (Pl. 3: 5, 8), Late Iron Age, Antiquity, Antiquity/Middle Ages, Middle Ages, Modern Age).

Several other sites in the wider area of the Lovas municipality are known from previous research.<sup>18</sup>

16 Sjeverni dio položaja Čopinac (sl. 2) izdvojen je od ostatka položaja jer je na njemu zabilježena najveća gustoća površinskih nalaza. Položaj pokriva površinu od nešto manje od 1,40 ha, koja je pregledana u tri trakta.

16 The cadastral parcels that were surveyed in 2011 are in the central part of the Srednje Brdo–jug position. These parcels were surveyed again in 2017 (sections 85–88, 94–96, 101–103), when no finds were discovered. Section 52, surveyed in 2017, is situated at the western end of the Srednje Brdo position and is a direct continuation of sections 100, 101, 102 and 103, which yielded finds in the 2011 survey.

17 The northern part of the Čopinac position (Fig. 2) was isolated from the rest because it yielded the highest density of surface finds. The position spans an area of about 1.40 ha, and was surveyed in three sections.

18 Bunčić 2007, 47.

23. Opatovac, Obala Dunava – položaji Trščanik, Sokolovac, Šanac i Beljinac<sup>18</sup>

24. Vinograd Friedricha Königsdorfera (badenska, hunyadi-vajska i vučedolska kultura)

25. Opatovac, nepoznati položaj (srednje brončano doba). Nalazi s nepoznatog položaja kod Opatovca (25) uključuju amforicu istog tipa, kao one pronađene u ostavama Lovas i Vukovar. S obzirom na to da se radi o cjelovitoj posudi, moguće je da nalaz potječe iz uništenoga groba ili iz još jedne ostave od koje ni jedan drugi predmet nije sačuvan.

## Arheološki nalazi i kulturno-kronološka evaluacija rezultata dobivenih terenskim pregledima

U tri sezone sustavnoga terenskog pregleda područja Općine Lovas, arheološki je materijal pronađen na 21 položaju. Većinom se radi o ulomcima keramičkih posuda koje je moguće datirati u gotovo sva arheološka razdoblja. Osim keramike (tab. 1), pronađeni su i komadi kućnog lijepa, bez i s otiscima pruća, ulomak lomljenog opsidijana, kao i znatan broj lomljenih kamenih alatki, kamenih alatki s abrazivnim svojstvima (kockasti rastirači, ulomci žrvnjeva), glačana bradva manjih dimenzija, glačani kameni udarači različitih oblika, ulomak glačane kamene sjekire ili sjekire-čekića (T. 7: 1), komadi željezne šljake, pet pršljenova (T. 3: 12, 13; T. 7: 2–5), keramička glačalica kojoj nedostaje drška (T. 3: 11), keramička kuglica, ulomak grla staklene boce ili vrča, veprova kljova i dva ulomka keramičkih lula mediteranskog tipa (T. 3: 14, 15). Osim ovih nalaza, pronađen je i manji broj željeznih predmeta nepoznate namjene te nekolicina životinjskih kostiju, a koje se na temelju vidljivih karakteristika ne može smatrati arheološkim nalazima, već ostacima recentnih aktivnosti.

Kao što je vidljivo iz tablice 1, na većini položaja obuhvaćenih sustavnim terenskim pregledom pronađen je razmjerno mali broj ulomaka keramike (tek na šest položaja broj ulomaka prelazi 100). Kumulativno, najveći broj ulomaka (5882) pripisan je pretpovijesnim razdobljima, dok je znatno manji broj ulomaka pripisan razdobljima antike (329) te srednjeg (439) i novog vijeka (252).

Pretpovijesna keramika, koja nije mogla biti preciznije determinirana, pronađena je na šest položaja,<sup>19</sup> a mahom se radi o keramici grube fakture koja je u manjem postotku ukrašena tehnikama korištenim kroz više razdoblja (primjerice, plastične trake s utiskivanjem prsta).

22. Opatovac, Fruškogorska ulica 6 (Early Iron Age settlement and necropolis),

23. Opatovac, Obala Dunava: the Trščanik, Sokolovac, Šanac and Beljinac positions,<sup>19</sup>

24. Vinograd Friedricha Königsdorfera (the Baden, Hunyadi-Vajska and Vučedol cultures),

25. Opatovac, unknown position (middle Bronze Age). Finds from the unknown position near Opatovac (25) include an amphora of the same type as those discovered in the Lovas and Vukovar hoards. Given that the vessel is completely preserved, it is possible that the find was originally part of a grave or another hoard from which no other finds have been preserved.

## Archaeological finds and the cultural and chronological evaluation of results obtained from the field surveys

In the three seasons of systematic field surveys in the Lovas municipality, archaeological material was discovered at 21 positions. It includes mostly pottery sherds that can be dated to almost all archaeological periods. Other than pottery (Table 1), the positions yielded pieces of daub, with and without wattle traces, a fragment of chipped obsidian, as well as a significant quantity of chipped stone tools, stone tools with an abrasive surface (cubic handstones, pieces of grindstone), a small polished stone adze, polished stone hammers of various shapes, a piece of a polished stone axe or axe-hammer (Pl. 7: 1), fragments of iron slag, five spindles (Pl. 3: 12, 13; Pl. 7: 2–5), a ceramic polisher that is missing a handle (Pl. 3: 11), a small ceramic sphere, a fragment of a glass bottle or jug, the tusk of a boar, and two fragments of tobacco pipes of the Mediterranean type (Pl. 3: 14, 15). Other finds include a modest number of iron finds of unknown function and several animal bones that cannot, on the basis of observable characteristics, be seen as archaeological finds, but rather as traces of recent human activity.

As shown in Table 1, most of the positions included in the systematic field survey yielded a relatively small number of pottery sherds. (Only six positions yielded over 100 pieces.) Cumulatively, the largest number of sherds (5882) was ascribed to prehistoric periods, while a significantly lesser number was ascribed to Antiquity (329), the Middle Ages (439) and the Modern Age (252).

Prehistoric pottery that could not be more precisely dated was discovered at six positions,<sup>20</sup> and it includes mostly coarse ware that is, in a small percentage, decorated by techniques used throughout several periods (e.g. plastic ribbons with finger imprints).

17 Bunčić 2007, 47.

18 U ranijoj se literaturi uz obalu Dunava kod Opatovca spominju samo nalazi vučedolske kulture (Bunčić 2007, 47). Rezultati nedavnih terenskih pregleda uz obalu Dunava (Ložnjak Dizdar, Hutinec, Dizdar 2014) potvrdili su pojavu vučedolske kulture na položaju Trščanik–istok. Važno je naglasiti da su ista istraživanja utvrdila naseljavanje uz obalu Dunava kod Opatovca u svim vremenskim razdobljima, i to na 11 izdvojenih položaja (radi se o potpodjelama položaja Trščanik, Sokolovac, Šanac i Beljinac) (vidi Ložnjak Dizdar, Hutinec, Dizdar 2014, 162). Naknadna sondažna istraživanja na položaju Šanac (Ložnjak Dizdar, Dizdar 2015, 12) potvrdila su naseljavanje položaja u razdobljima starčevačke, sopske, badenske i kostolacke kulture.

19 In earlier publications, only finds of the Vučedol culture are mentioned along the Danube shoreline near Opatovac (Bunčić 2007, 47). The results of the recent field surveys conducted along the Danube (Ložnjak Dizdar, Hutinec, Dizdar 2014) confirmed the presence of the Vučedol culture at the Trščanik–istok position. It is important to note that the same surveys confirmed that at least 11 separate positions along the Danube around Opatovac were settled (including smaller sections of the Trščanik, Sokolovac, Šanac and Beljinac positions) (see Ložnjak Dizdar, Hutinec, Dizdar 2014, 162). Subsequent trench excavations carried out at the Šanac position (Ložnjak Dizdar, Dizdar 2015, 12) confirmed that the position was settled by people of the Starčevo, Sopot, Baden and Kostolac cultures.

20 Kragino Voće, Šljivici, Srednje Brdo–jug, Bečka–jug, Bečka–istok and Čopinac.



Keramika, koju se na temelju karakteristika nije moglo preciznije definirati pa je pripisana razdobljima neolitika/eneolitika, definirana je na 11 položaja.<sup>20</sup> Radi se uglavnom o keramici grube fature s različitim primjesama koja je tek u iznimnim slučajevima ukrašena jednostavnim motivima i tehnikama. Osim toga, oblici posuda, koje je bilo moguće odrediti, ne pokazuju tipološke karakteristike koje bi omogućile precizniju kronološku i kulturološku atribuciju nalaza.

Ulomci su neolitičke keramike ustanovljeni na dva položaja,<sup>21</sup> a neki od ulomaka sugeriraju da bi se moglo raditi o sopotskoj kulturi.

Eneolitička je keramika pronađena na pet položaja.<sup>22</sup> Važno je naglasiti da je samo dio eneolitičke keramike mogao biti pripisan pojedinačnim kulturama, dok je većina definirana samo kao eneolitička na temelju fature. Ulomci keramike, koji su pripisani srednjem/kasnom eneolitiku, pronađeni su na položajima Kalvarija, Kovači, Bečka-jug, Bečka-istok, Čopinac (te na sjevernom dijelu položaja Čopinac). Na zaobljenim ulomcima rubova i tijela lonaca te zdjela javljaju se duboko urezani motivi riblje kosti (T. 3: 6, 9), a na oblicima, koji nalikuju na vučedolske terine i zdjele izvučenog ruba, pojavljuju se rovašeni geometrijski motivi u trakama i nizovi uboda koji također tvore geometrijske motive (primjerice, T. 5: 1, 3, 5-7). Osim toga, valja istaknuti nalaz keramičke glačalice (T. 3: 11) iste datacije. Među nalazima pojavljuju se i duboko urezani geometrijski motivi poput paralelnih nakošenih linija (T. 5: 1) te ulomci zdjela uglačane površine koji su dodatno ukrašeni nizovima okruglih uboda i tvore geometrijske motive (T. 5: 5, 7). Među ulomcima keramike s položaja Kalvarija i Kovači posebno se ističe i znatan broj ulomaka zdjela ravnog ruba, grube fature i blago uglačane površine (T. 5: 4). Ulomak prikazan na T. 5: 1 ima ukras istovjetan onome na ulomku badenske kulture s Vučedola,<sup>23</sup> a onaj sa T. 5: 2 ima ukras sličan onome iz Sarvaša.<sup>24</sup> Ulomci sa T. 5: 5, 7 imaju ukras istovjetan onome s ulomaka kostolačke kulture s Vučedola<sup>25</sup> i Sarvaša,<sup>26</sup> dok ulomak s T. 5: 4 ima ukras istovjetan onom vučedolske kulture s Ervenice<sup>27</sup> i Sarvaša.<sup>28</sup>

Svakako, najbrojnija je skupina pretpovijesne keramike pripisana brončanom dobu koje je definirano na čak 14 položaja obuhvaćenih sustavnim terenskim pregledom (tab. 1 i 2).<sup>29</sup> Nažalost, u većini slučajeva izostaju karakteristični ukrasi, a ulomci su toliko fragmentirani da nije moguće odrediti oblike posuda koji bi omogućili kronološku atribuciju nalaza. Pregledom materijala iz Općine Lovas uočeni su ulomci ranobrončanodobne

The pottery that could not be more precisely defined on the basis of its characteristics was ascribed to the Neolithic/Copper Age category. It was recorded at 11 positions.<sup>21</sup> The finds include mostly coarse ware with various inclusions, decorated, in a very small number of cases, with simple motifs and techniques. Additionally, those vessel shapes that could be determined do not have typological characteristics that would allow for a more precise chronological and cultural attribution of the finds.

Neolithic pottery was discovered at two positions,<sup>22</sup> and some of the fragments suggest that they could be ascribed to the Sopot culture.

Copper Age pottery was discovered at five positions.<sup>23</sup> It is important to note that only some of the Copper Age pottery could be ascribed to individual cultures, while most was dated to the Copper Age on the exclusive basis of the fabric. Pottery that was ascribed to the middle/late Copper Age was discovered at the Kalvarija, Kovači, Bečka-jug, Bečka-istok and Čopinac positions (and the northern part of Čopinac). Rounded fragments of rims and bodies of pots and bowls are decorated with deeply incised lines that form fishbone motifs (Pl. 3: 6, 9), and forms that resemble Terina-type vessels of the Vučedol culture have gouged geometric motifs grouped in ribbons, as well as with series of stabs that also make geometric motifs (e.g. Pl. 5: 1, 3, 5-7). In addition, a ceramic polisher (Pl. 3: 11), dated to the same period, was also discovered. Finds from this period also include sherds decorated with deeply-incised geometric motifs such as parallel slanting lines (Pl. 5: 1), as well as bowl fragments with a polished surface that are decorated with series of circular stabs that form geometric motifs (Pl. 5: 5, 7). The finds from Kalvarija and Kovači also include a significant number of fragments of coarse bowls with a straight rim and a slightly polished surface (Pl. 5: 4). The fragment shown in Pl. 5: 1 is decorated in the same manner as a fragment of the Baden culture from Vučedol;<sup>24</sup> the fragment shown in Pl. 5: 2 is decorated in a similar way to a sherd from Sarvaš.<sup>25</sup> Fragments shown in Pl. 5: 5, 7 resemble decorated finds of the Kostolac culture from Vučedol<sup>26</sup> and Sarvaš,<sup>27</sup> while the fragment in Pl. 5: 4 resembles fragments ascribed to the Vučedol culture from Ervenica<sup>28</sup> and Sarvaš.<sup>29</sup>

The most numerous ascriptions of prehistoric pottery were to the Bronze Age, and were defined at 14 positions that were included in the systematic field survey (Tables 1 and 2).<sup>30</sup> Unfortunately, characteristic decorations are missing, and the sherds are

19 Kragino voće, Šljivici, Srednje brdo-jug, Bečka-jug, Bečka-istok i Čopinac.

20 U Mjestu, Čajer, Čot, Šljivici, Orlinac, Gradac, Staro groblje, Srednje brdo-sjever, Orašje, Bečka-jug i Čopinac.

21 Bečka-jug i Čopinac.

22 Kalvarija, Kovači, Bečka-jug, Bečka-istok i Čopinac.

23 Gregl 1985, Sl. 3; Sl. 4; Sl. 6: 2.

24 Balen 2005b, Sl. 23, kat. br. 27.

25 Balen 2005a, T. 1: 1, 6; T. 2: 3.

26 Balen 2005b, Sl. 25, kat. br. 39.

27 Miloglav 2007, T. 3: 6.

28 Balen 2005b, T. 26, 1-3.

29 U Mjestu, Čajer, Šljivici, Sv. Mihovil, Staro groblje, Kalvarija, Srednje brdo-centar, Srednje brdo-jug, Kavane-sjever, Orašje, Kovači, Bečka-jug, Bečka-istok i Čopinac.

21 U mjestu, Čajer, Čot, Šljivici, Orlinac, Gradac, Staro Groblje, Srednje Brdo-sjever, Orašje, Bečka-jug and Čopinac.

22 Bečka-jug and Čopinac.

23 Kalvarija, Kovači, Bečka-jug, Bečka-istok and Čopinac.

24 Težak Gregl 1985, Fig. 3; Fig. 4; Fig. 6: 2.

25 Balen 2005b, Fig. 23, cat. no. 27.

26 Balen 2005a, Pl. 1: 1, 6; Pl. 2: 3.

27 Balen 2005b, Fig. 25, cat. no. 39.

28 Miloglav 2007, Pl. 3: 6.

29 Balen 2005b, Pl. 26: 1-3.

30 U mjestu, Čajer, Šljivici, Sv. Mihovil, Staro Groblje, Kalvarija, Srednje Brdo-centar, Srednje Brdo-jug, Kavane-sjever, Orašje, Kovači, Bečka-jug, Bečka-istok and Čopinac.

keramike, primjerice ulomak s položaja Sv. Mihovil (T. 6: 10) koji nalikuje na nalaze s lokaliteta Tržnica u Vinkovcima,<sup>30</sup> iz Sotina, Vučedola i Petrovaca.<sup>31</sup> Nalazi s prijelaza starije u mlađu fazu ranoga brončanog doba nisu zabilježeni niti na jednom od položaja pokrivenih sustavnim terenskim pregledom na prostoru Općine Lovas iako se ni takva mogućnost ne može isključiti zbog učestalosti metličastog ukrasa. Nalazi, koje najvjerojatnije valja pripisati srednjobrončanodobnoj kulturi Belegiš I, prikupljeni su na položajima Čopinac i Kovači, s time da su na položaju Kovači oni potvrđeni probnim sondažnim istraživanjima 2017. godine. S obzirom na količine ulomaka keramike izrazito slične fakture, načina pečenja i ukrašavanja, čini se da su oba položaja intenzivno korištena u razdoblju spomenute kulturne grupe. Nalaze iz starije faze kasnoga brončanog doba s pregledavanog prostora vjerojatno valja pripisati kulturnoj grupi Belegiš II. Radi se o izvjesnom broju ulomaka vratova velikih lonaca koji su ukrašeni vodoravnim širokim plitkim kanelurama (primjerice oni s položaja Kalvarija: T. 2: 10 i Sv. Mihovil: T. 6: 5) kakvi se pojavljuju diljem istočne Slavonije,<sup>32</sup> primjerice na lokalitetima Aljmaš, Batina, Dalj, Erdut, Klisa, Osijek, Privlaka – Gradina, Sarvaš, Sotin, Vinkovci<sup>33</sup> i Vučedol.<sup>34</sup> Zbog fragmentiranosti materijala iz Lovasa, kao i činjenice da se metličasti ukras ponekad pojavljuje na donjem dijelu posuda (primjerice na posudama s položaja Staro groblje, Kalvarija i Kovači), moguće je da dio ovog materijala zapravo predstavlja ostavštinu mlađe bosutske kulturne grupe čije je postojanje zabilježeno u obližnjem Iloku.<sup>35</sup> Neki od ulomaka s položaja Sv. Mihovil i Kalvarija (T. 6: 2, 4) potencijalno predstavljaju nalaze mlađe faze kasnoga brončanog doba. Među najzanimljivijim je nalazima svakako vrh kamene strelice s položaja Čopinac, a koji je moguće vezati uz brončanodobnu produkciju lomljenih kamenih alatki.<sup>36</sup> Slični su primjerci pronađeni u brončanodobnim kontekstima na položajima Jela i Ekonomija 13. maj u Zemunu te na položaju Motel „Slatina“ u Paraćinu.<sup>37</sup>

Starije je željezno doba najslabije zastupljeno od svih vremenskih razdoblja u Općini Lovas. Tijekom sustavnih terenskih pregleda iz 2011., 2017. i 2018. godine na položajima Sv. Mihovil i Kalvarija u k.o. Lovas otkriveno je samo nekoliko ulomaka koje se potencijalno može datirati u vrijeme između mlađe faze kasnoga brončanog i starijega željeznog doba, a to su ujedno i jedini nalazi otkriveni prilikom istraživanja koje se može povezati s ikakvom aktivnošću u razdoblju starijega željeznog doba. Čak i prethodno zabilježeni stariježeljeznodobni nalazi u Ulici Vladimira Nazora u Lovasu, tj. U Mjestu, nisu potvrđeni prilikom terenskog pregleda 2011. godine.

so fragmented that it was impossible to determine vessel forms that would allow a chronological attribution of the finds. The material from the Lovas municipality includes Early Bronze Age pottery, such as that from the Sv. Mihovil position (Pl. 6: 10), which resembles finds from the Tržnica site in Vinkovci,<sup>31</sup> and those from Sotin, Vučedol and Petrovci.<sup>32</sup> Finds from the transition between the early and late phases of the Early Bronze Age were not recorded at any of the positions included in the systematic field survey of the Lovas municipality, although their existence cannot be excluded, due to the large frequency of finds decorated with comb-like motifs. Finds that could most likely be ascribed to the Middle Bronze Age Belegiš I culture were collected at the Čopinac and Kovači positions, and more of them were discovered at Kovači in the 2017 excavations. Considering the amount of pottery of a very similar fabric that was fired and decorated in the same manner, it seems that both positions were intensively used during the said culture. Finds from the early phase of the Late Bronze Age from the area under study should probably be ascribed to the Belegiš II culture. These finds include a certain quantity of fragments of necks of large pots decorated with wide, shallow, horizontal cannelures (e.g. finds from Kalvarija, Pl. 2: 10, and Sv. Mihovil, Pl. 6: 5) that appear across eastern Slavonia,<sup>33</sup> e.g. at Aljmaš, Batina, Dalj, Erdut, Klisa, Osijek, Privlaka–Gradina, Sarvaš, Sotin, Vinkovci<sup>34</sup> and Vučedol.<sup>35</sup> Due to the fragmentation of the material from Lovas, as well as the fact that comb-like decorations sometimes appear on the lower part of the vessel (such as on vessels from Staro Groblje, Kalvarija and Kovači), it is possible that some of this material can actually be ascribed to the later Bosut cultural group that was noted in nearby Ilok.<sup>36</sup> Some of the fragments from the Sv. Mihovil and Kalvarija positions (Pl. 6: 2, 4) can possibly be ascribed to the late phase of the Late Bronze Age. The most interesting finds include a stone arrowhead from Čopinac, which can be connected to the Bronze Age production of chipped stone tools.<sup>37</sup> Similar finds were discovered in Bronze Age contexts at the Jela and *Ekonomija 13. maj* positions in Zemun and at the Motel Slatina position in Paraćin.<sup>38</sup>

The Early Iron Age is the most poorly represented period of all in the Lovas municipality. The 2011, 2017 and 2018 systematic field surveys at the Sv. Mihovil and Kalvarija positions in the Lovas cadastral municipality yielded only several sherds that could potentially be dated to the period between the late phase of the Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age. These are also the only finds discovered in the surveys that could be linked to human activity in the Early Iron Age. Even the previously-recorded Early Iron Age finds from the Ulica Vladimira Nazora position in Lovas, i.e. the *U Mjestu* position, were not confirmed in the 2011 survey.

30 Marković 2010, T. 5: 4.

31 Bunčić 2007, 66.

32 Ložnjak Dizdar, Potrebica 2017, 81, Sl. 36.

33 Forenbaher 1991, 60, Sl. 3: 1, 2, 4; Sl. 7: 1.

34 Forenbaher 1990, T. 1: 1–2, 9; T. 2: 1; T. 3: 2, 11–12; T. 4: 9–12; T. 5: 1; T. 6: 7, 9; T. 7: 1–3; T. 8: 1–2; T. 9: 1.

35 Bunčić 2007, T. 6: 1.

36 Šarić 2005, Pl. 6: 3, 5, 14.

37 Šarić 2005, T. 6: 3, 5, 14.

31 Marković 2010, Pl. 5: 4.

32 Bunčić 2007, 66.

33 Ložnjak Dizdar, Potrebica 2017, 81, Fig. 36.

34 Forenbaher 1991, 60, Fig. 3: 1, 2, 4; Fig. 7: 1.

35 Forenbaher 1990, Pl. 1: 1–2, 9; Pl. 2: 1; Pl. 3: 2, 11–12; Pl. 4: 9–12; Pl. 5: 1; Pl. 6: 7, 9; Pl. 7: 1–3; Pl. 8: 1–2; Pl. 9: 1.

36 Bunčić 2007, Pl. 6: 1.

37 Šarić 2005, Pl. 6: 3, 5, 14.

38 Šarić 2005, T. 6: 3, 5, 14.

Keramika, koju je moguće vezati uz mlađe željezno doba, uglavnom uključuje standardiziranu sivu keramiku fine fature koja je izrađena na lončarskom kolu, a zabilježena je na devet položaja obuhvaćenih terenskim pregledom.<sup>38</sup> Uglavnom, radi se o ulomcima zdjela s izvučenim (T. 1: 10; T. 4: 6, 11; T. 5: 8; T. 7: 8, 10) ili blago uvučenim rubom (T. 6: 12), vrčevima s trakastim (T. 1: 9; T. 6: 14) ili ovalnim ručkama (T. 1: 8) i loncima (T. 1: 2; T. 5: 9, 14), kakvi su pronađeni u latenskim naseljima diljem regije, primjerice na lokalitetima Privlaka i Orolik.<sup>39</sup> Mlađeželjeznodna nalazišta u okolici zabilježena su u Berku, Borovu, Lovasu, Petrovcima, Svinjarevcima, Sotinu i Vukovaru.<sup>40</sup>

Materijal s karakteristikama mlađega željeznog doba, ali i rimskog razdoblja, pronađen je na devet položaja.<sup>41</sup> Problematični oblik, zbog kojeg znatna količina ovih ulomaka nije mogla biti precizno kronološki određena, sive su zdjele S-profilacije (T. 1: 10; T. 4: 15; T. 5: 8; T. 7: 8) od kojih su neke ukrašene vodoravnim linijama izvedenim štapićem ili nekim drugim tankim predmetom. Takve se posude pojavljuju od 3. stoljeće prije Krista, postupno im se mijenjaju oblik i struktura gline te se na raznim lokalitetima pojavljuju sve do druge polovine 4. stoljeća.<sup>42</sup> U latenskim kontekstima, analogni su primjerci pronađeni na Dirovu brijegu, Ervenici i Damića gradini,<sup>43</sup> Gradini kraj Orolika,<sup>44</sup> Gradini u Privlaci,<sup>45</sup> Ivanovcima Gorjanskim–Palanka,<sup>46</sup> Donjem gradu u Osijeku,<sup>47</sup> Vukovaru<sup>48</sup> i Ciglani–zeleno polje u Osijeku.<sup>49</sup> U ranorimsko doba ovaj se tip posude pojavljuje u više inačica, ali i dalje oblikom i izvedbom pokazuju jak lokalni latenski utjecaj,<sup>50</sup> primjerice u Vinkovcima gdje su datirane u 1.–2. stoljeće,<sup>51</sup> Srijemskoj Mitrovici, gdje se pojavljuju u najstarijim rimskim slojevima, ali i u kontekstima datiranim u flavijevsko razdoblje,<sup>52</sup> na Gomolavi u fazi VIc naselja iz 1. stoljeća,<sup>53</sup> na lokalitetu Liskovac, gdje su datirane u drugu polovicu 1. stoljeća,<sup>54</sup> ili pak kod Rume, Šimanovaca i Srijemske Mitrovice u Srijemu, gdje su bile u kontekstu nalaza 1. stoljeća.<sup>55</sup>

Pottery that can be connected with the Late Iron Age includes mostly standardized grey fine ware made on the potter's wheel, and it was recorded at nine positions included in the field surveys.<sup>39</sup> The finds include mostly fragments of bowls with an everted rim (Pl. 1: 10; Pl. 4: 6, 11; Pl. 5: 8; Pl. 7: 8, 10) or a slightly inverted one (Pl. 6: 12), jugs with ribbon-like handles (Pl. 1: 9; Pl. 6: 14) or oval ones (Pl. 1: 8), and pots (Pl. 1: 2; Pl. 5: 9, 14) that have been discovered in La Tène settlements throughout the region, e.g. at the sites of Privlaka and Orolik.<sup>40</sup> Late Iron Age sites in the surrounding area include those at Berok, Borovo, Lovas, Petrovci, Svinjarevci, Sotin and Vukovar.<sup>41</sup>

Material that displays both Late Iron Age and Roman characteristics was discovered at nine positions.<sup>42</sup> The most problematic vessel form that made it difficult to classify this pottery is the S-shaped bowl (Pl. 1: 10; Pl. 4: 15; Pl. 5: 8; Pl. 7: 8), which is sometimes decorated with horizontal lines made by a thin stick or some other thin object. Such vessels were used from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, their shape and fabric changing gradually, and at certain sites they stayed in use until the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>43</sup> In La Tène contexts, analogous examples were discovered at Dirov Brijeg, Ervenica and Damića Gradina,<sup>44</sup> Gradina near Orolik,<sup>45</sup> Gradina in Privlaka,<sup>46</sup> Ivanovci Gorjanski–Palanka,<sup>47</sup> Donji Grad in Osijek,<sup>48</sup> Vukovar<sup>49</sup> and Ciglana–zeleno polje in Osijek.<sup>50</sup> In early Roman times, this type of vessel appeared in several variants, but still displayed strong local La Tène influences that can be seen in the form and mode of production:<sup>51</sup> for example, in Vinkovci, where the type was dated to the 1<sup>st</sup>–2<sup>nd</sup> century,<sup>52</sup> in Srijemska Mitrovica, where it appears in the oldest Roman layer, and also in those dated to the Flavian period,<sup>53</sup> in phase VIc of the settlement at Gomolava that has been dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> century,<sup>54</sup> at Liskovac, where it was dated to the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century,<sup>55</sup> and near Ruma, Šimanovci and Srijemska Mitrovica in Sarmia, where it was discovered in a 1<sup>st</sup>-century context.<sup>56</sup>

38 Staro groblje, Kalvarija, Sv. Mihovil, Kovači, Srednje brdo–centar, Srednje brdo–jug, Bečka–jug, Bečka–istok, Čopinac.

39 Dalić 1998.

40 Bunčić 2007, 67.

41 Šljivici, Staro groblje, Kalvarija, Sv. Mihovil, Kovači, Orašje, Bečka–jug, Bečka–istok, Čopinac.

42 Ožanić Roguljić 2009, 81.

43 Dizdar 2001, 58, 63; T. 8: 7; T. 9: 3; T. 10: 5; T. 13: 4; T. 15: 2; T. 16: 1–2; T. 19: 1; T. 21: 1–3; T. 25: 4; T. 28: 4; T. 34: 2; T. 37: 2.

44 Majnarić-Pandžić 1970, 55–56; T. 53: 3; T. 54: 2; 1996: 260, Sl. 3: 1–2, 4, 7, 9, 12–13, 16–18, 34, 36, 49–50.

45 Majnarić-Pandžić 1984, 25; T. 3: 1.

46 Drnić 2007, 170; T. 4: 1–7.

47 Bulat 1977, 18–19; T. V: 1–3, 7.

48 Majnarić-Pandžić 1970, 52; T. L: 6; T. 51: 3, 4.

49 Drnić, Skelac 2008, T. 2: 1–10.

50 Todorović 1974, 66; Šaranović-Svetek 1981, 24; Brukner 1981, 91, T. 77; Ožanić 2004, 78, 79; Drnić 2007, 171.

51 Šaranović-Svetek 1981, 24.

52 Brukner 1982/1983, 19; T. III: 3; 1987, 31; T. 25: 2–7.

53 Jovanović, Jovanović 1988, prilog 5, 13; Brukner 1992, T. 10.

54 Ožanić Roguljić 2009, 79; T. 8: 19; T. 9: 20; T. 10: 5; T. 16: 6; T. 18: 9; T. 24; T. 26; T. 27.

55 Brukner 1995, 100–103; T. XIX: 192; T. XXII: 224.

39 Staro Groblje, Kalvarija, Sv. Mihovil, Kovači, Srednje Brdo–centar, Srednje Brdo–jug, Bečka–jug, Bečka–istok, Čopinac.

40 Dalić 1998.

41 Bunčić 2007, 67.

42 Šljivici, Staro Groblje, Kalvarija, Sv. Mihovil, Kovači, Orašje, Bečka–jug, Bečka–istok, Čopinac.

43 Ožanić Roguljić 2009, 81.

44 Dizdar 2001, 58, 63; Pl. 8: 7; Pl. 9: 3; Pl. 10: 5; Pl. 13: 4; Pl. 15: 2; Pl. 16: 1–2; Pl. 19: 1; Pl. 21: 1–3; Pl. 25: 4; Pl. 28: 4; Pl. 34: 2; Pl. 37: 2.

45 Majnarić-Pandžić 1970, 55–56; Pl. 53: 3; Pl. 54: 2; 1996, 260, Fig. 3: 1–2, 4, 7, 9, 12–13, 16–18, 34, 36, 49–50.

46 Majnarić-Pandžić 1984, 25; Pl. 3: 1.

47 Drnić 2007, 170, Pl. 4: 1–7.

48 Bulat 1977, 18–19, Pl. V: 1–3, 7.

49 Majnarić-Pandžić 1970, 52, Pl. 50: 6; Pl. 51: 3, 4.

50 Drnić, Skelac 2008, Pl. 2: 1–10.

51 Todorović 1974, 66; Šaranović-Svetek 1981, 24; Brukner 1981, 91, Pl. 77; Ožanić 2004, 78, 79; Drnić 2007, 171.

52 Šaranović-Svetek 1981, 24.

53 Brukner 1982/1983, 19, Pl. III: 3; 1987, 31, Pl. 25: 2–7.

54 Jovanović, Jovanović 1988, appendix 5, 13; Brukner 1992, Pl. 10.

55 Ožanić Roguljić 2009, 79, Pl. 8: 19; Pl. 9: 20; Pl. 10: 5; Pl. 16: 6; Pl. 18: 9; Pl. 24; Pl. 26; Pl. 27.

56 Brukner 1995, 100–103, Pl. XIX: 192; Pl. XXII: 224.

BR. / NO.	POLOŽAJ / POSITION	KATASTARSKA OPĆINA / CADASTRAL MUNICIPALITY	KATASTARSKA ČESTICA / CADASTRAL PARCEL	PRETPOVIJEST / PREHISTORY	ANTIKA / ANTIQUITY	SREDNJI VIJEK / MIDDLE AGES	NOVI VIJEK / MODERN AGE
1	Kragino voće	Lovas	–	neodredivo / undeterminable	–	–	–
2	Brzovac	Lovas	2427-2429, 2443-2444	–	–	kasni srednji vijek / Late Middle Ages	–
3	U mjestu	Lovas	1116	neolitik/eneolitik, brončano doba, starije željezno doba (?) / Neolithic/Copper Age, Bronze Age, Early Iron Age (?)	–	–	–
4	Staro selo	Lovas	706-710, 732	–	–	kasni srednji vijek / Late Middle Ages	–
5	Čajer	Lovas	1721, 1745	neolitik/eneolitik, brončano doba / Neolithic/Copper Age, Bronze Age	–	–	–
6	Čot	Lovas	1549	neolitik/eneolitik / Neolithic/Copper Age	–	–	–
7	Šljivici	Lovas	2243-2244, 2247-2250, 2258-2262, 2286-2288, 2304-2307, 2343	neodredivo, neolitik/eneolitik, brončano doba / undeterminable, Neolithic/Copper Age, Bronze Age	mlade željezno doba/antika, antika, 1.-2. st. / Late Iron Age/Antiquity, Antiquity, 1st-2nd cent.	antika/srednji vijek, rani srednji vijek, kasni srednji vijek / Antiquity/Middle Ages, Early Middle Ages, Late Middle Ages	–
8	Orlinac	Lovas	1971-1972, 2084, 2087-2088, 2136	neolitik/eneolitik / Neolithic/Copper Age	–	kasni srednji vijek / Late Middle Ages	–
9	Gradac	Lovas	2222-2223, 2236-2237	neolitik/eneolitik / Neolithic/Copper Age	–	antika/srednji vijek / Antiquity/Middle Ages	–
10	Staro groblje	Lovas	2160/1	neolitik/eneolitik, starija faza kasnog brončanog doba, mlada faza kasnog brončanog doba, mlade željezno doba / Neolithic/Copper Age, late phase of the Late Bronze Age/early phase of the Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age	mlade željezno doba/antika / Late Iron Age/Antiquity	rani srednji vijek / Early Middle Ages	–
11	Kalvarija	Lovas	–	srednji/kasni eneolitik (baden, kostolac, Vučedol?), starija faza kasnog brončanog doba, mlada faza kasnog brončanog doba/starija faza ranog željeznog doba, mlade željezno doba / middle/late Copper Age (Baden, Kostolac, Vučedol?), late phase of the Late Bronze Age/early phase of the Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age	mlade željezno doba/antika, 1.-2. st. / Late Iron Age/Antiquity, 1st-2nd cent.	antika/srednji vijek, rani srednji vijek, kasni srednji vijek / Antiquity/Middle Ages, Early Middle Ages, Late Middle Ages	–
12	Sv. Mihovil	Lovas	1579, 1582	rano brončano doba, starija faza kasnog brončanog doba, mlada faza kasnog brončanog doba/starija faza ranog željeznog doba, mlade željezno doba / Early Bronze Age, early phase of the Late Bronze Age, early phase of the Late Bronze Age, early phase of the Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age	mlade željezno doba/antika, 1.-2. st. / Late Iron Age/Antiquity, 1st-2nd cent.	kasni srednji vijek / Late Middle Ages	turskodobno? / Turkish period?

BR. / NO.	POLOŽAJ / POSITION	KATASTARSKA OPĆINA / CADASTRAL MUNICIPALITY	KATASTARSKA ČESTICA / CADASTRAL PARCEL	PRETPOVIJEST / PREHISTORY	ANTIKA / ANTIQUITY	SREDNJI VIJEK / MIDDLE AGES	NOVI VIJEK / MODERN AGE
13	Kovači	Lovas	57, 59, 63/2, 68, 75, 81, 83 88, 171, 173/1	srednji/kasni eneolitik (baden, kostolac, vučedol?), srednje brončano doba, mlada faza kasnog brončanog doba, mlade željezno doba / middle/late Copper Age (Baden, Kostolac, Vučedol?), Middle Bronze Age, late phase of the Late Bronze Age, Late Iron Age	mlade željezno doba/antika, antika / Late Iron Age/Antiquity, Antiquity	kasni srednji vijek / Late Middle Ages	–
14	Srednje brdo-sjever	Lovas	554, 565	neolitik/eneolitik / Neolithic/Copper Age	–	–	–
15	Srednje brdo-centar	Lovas	595	brončano doba, mlade željezno doba / Bronze Age, Late Iron Age	–	antika/srednji vijek / Antiquity/Middle Ages	–
16	Srednje brdo-jug	Lovas	528-533/2, 605/2-607/2	neodredivo, brončano doba, mlade željezno doba / undeterminable, Bronze Age, Late Iron Age	–	–	–
17	Kavane-sjever	Lovas	2476-2480	brončano doba / Bronze Age	–	kasni srednji vijek / Late Middle Ages	–
18	Orašje	Lovas	2566-2579	neolitik/eneolitik, brončano doba / Neolithic/Copper Age, Bronze Age	mlade željezno doba/antika, antika / Late Iron Age/Antiquity, Antiquity	kasni srednji vijek / Late Middle Ages	–
19	Bečka-jug	Opatovac	1121	neodredivo, neolitik, neolitik/eneolitik, srednji/kasni eneolitik (baden, kostolac, vučedol?), brončano doba, mlade željezno doba / undeterminable, Neolithic, Neolithic/Copper Age, middle/late Copper Age (Baden, Kostolac, VUčedol?), Bronze Age, Late Iron Age	mlade željezno doba/antika, antika / Late Iron Age/Antiquity, Antiquity	–	–
20	Bečka-istok	Opatovac	1121	neodredivo, srednji/kasni eneolitik (baden, kostolac, vučedol?), brončano doba, mlade željezno doba / undeterminable middle/late Copper Age (Baden, Kostolac, VUčedol?), middle Bronze Age, Late Iron Age	mlade željezno doba/antika / Late Iron Age/Antiquity	–	–
21	Čopinac	Opatovac	1060-1070	neodredivo, neolitik (sopotska kultura), neolitik/eneolitik, srednji/kasni eneolitik (baden, kostolac, vučedol?), srednje brončano doba, mlade željezno doba / undereminable, Neolithic (Sopot culture), Neolithic/Copper Age, middle/late Copper Age (Baden, Kostolac, Vučedol?), middle Bronze Age, Late Iron Age	mlade željezno doba/antika, antika / Late Iron Age/Antiquity, Antiquity	antika/srednji vijek, kasni srednji vijek / Antiquity/Middle Ages, Late Middle Ages	–, 19. st.?
23	Opatovac, Fruškogorska ulica 6	Opatovac	–	starije željezno doba / Early Iron Age	–	–	–
24	Opatovac, obala Dunava	Opatovac	–	kasni eneolitik (vučedolska kultura) / late Copper Age (Vučedol culture)	–	–	–

BR. / NO.	POLOŽAJ / POSITION	KATASTARSKA OPĆINA / CADASTRAL MUNICIPALITY	KATASTARSKA ČESTICA / CADASTRAL PARCEL	PRETPOVIJEST / PREHISTORY	ANTIKA / ANTIQUITY	SREDNJI VIJEK / MIDDLE AGES	NOVI VIJEK / MODERN AGE
25	Vinograd Friedricha Königsdorfera	Opatovac	–	srednji/kasni eneolitik (badenska, hunyadvajska i vučedolska kultura) / middle/late Copper Age (Baden, Hunyadvajska and Vučedol cultures)	–	–	–
26	Opatovac, nepoznati položaj	Opatovac	–	srednje brončano doba / middle Bronze Age	–	–	–
/	Bijela lenija	Lovas	–	–	–	–	–
/	Bijeli dol	Lovas	–	–	–	–	–
/	Janka pusta	Lovas	–	–	–	–	–
/	Lišće	Lovas	–	–	–	–	–
/	Rakov do	Lovas	–	–	–	–	–
/	Rana jabuka	Lovas	–	–	–	–	–

**TABLICA 2.** Popis i kronološka atribucija nalaza s istraženih položaja na području Općine Lovas (Đukić, Franković 2019).

**TABLE 2.** A list and chronological attribution of finds from the researched and previously-noted positions in the Lovas municipality (Đukić, Franković 2019).

Antička keramika pronađena je na 11 položaja.<sup>56</sup> Uglavnom, radi se o keramici rađenoj rukom, koja je prilično loše pečena zbog čega ima izrazito trusnu i mekanu površinu, te o keramici finije fature, koja je izrađena na lončarskom kolu. Ulomci su uglavnom izvana narančaste, a u presjeku tamnije sive boje. Od tipova posuda definirani su doliji, odnosno posude za čuvanje/skladištenje krutih i tekućih namirnica, primjerice na položaju Šljivici (T. 7: 6). Ukrašen u vidu valovnice i vodoravnih linija, koji je izveden tankim štapićem ili nekim drugim oštrim alatom, zabilježen je na primjerima s položaja Šljivici (T. 7: 11–13), Kalvarija (T. 2: 5, 6). Osim dolija, definirani su i lonci (T. 7: 11) koji oblicima podsjećaju na pretpovijesnu produkciju pa ih je moguće datirati od sredine 1. do sredine 2. stoljeća.<sup>57</sup>

Srednjovjekovni materijal pronađen je na čak 15 položaja.<sup>58</sup> Uglavnom, radi se o keramici grube fature s dosta primjesa kvarcita u sastavu, a koja je ukrašena nizovima vodoravnih linija izrađenih kotačićem, ili pak nizovima manje-više vodoravnih linija (T. 2: 6; T. 6: 8; T. 7: 13); i/ili valovnica. Najčešći oblik na položajima Brzovac, Staro Selo, Šljivici, Sv. Mihovil, Orlinac, Kalvarija, Kavane–sjever, Orašje i Kovači kasnosrednjovjekovni su trbušasti kuhinjski lonci izvučenoga profiliranog ruba (T. 1: 3; T. 2: 1, 3; T. 7: 9, 14). Osim oblika, i većina ukrasa na keramici upućuje na kasni srednji vijek (T. 2: 4–6; T. 4: 4; T. 6: 7–9; T. 7: 11–13). Ipak, motivi poput snopova ravnih vodoravnih linija i češljastih valovnica pojavljuju se već od 8. stoljeća pa je nalaze s lokaliteta Šljivici (T. 7: 12), Staro groblje (T. 4: 7) i Kalvarija (T. 2: 5) moguće datirati i u ranije faze srednjeg vijeka.<sup>59</sup>

Roman pottery was recorded at 11 positions,<sup>57</sup> and includes mostly pottery that was produced by hand and was poorly fired, which made its surface flaky and soft, as well as fine ware that was produced on the potter's wheel. Most of the fragments are orange in colour on the outside and dark grey in cross-section. Vessel types include dolia, i.e. vessels used to preserve/store firm and liquid food, such as the find from the Šljivici position (Pl. 7: 6). Decorations, in the form of wavy and straight lines made by a thin stick or some other sharp tool, were recorded on finds from Šljivici (Pl. 7: 11–13) and Kalvarija (Pl. 2: 5, 6). Other than dolia, the finds include fragments of pots (Pl. 7: 11) whose shape resembles prehistoric production and that can, therefore, be dated to the period between the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century and the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.<sup>58</sup>

Medieval material was discovered at 15 positions.<sup>59</sup> This includes mostly coarse ware with a lot of quartzite inclusions, decorated with series of horizontal lines made by a wheel, or series of more or less wavy lines (Pl. 2: 6; Pl. 6: 8; Pl. 7: 13) and/or wavy lines. The most common form at the positions of Brzovac, Staro Selo, Šljivici, Sv. Mihovil, Orlinac, Kalvarija, Kavane–sjever, Orašje and Kovači is the late-medieval kitchen pot with rounded body and everted profiled rim (Pl. 1: 3; Pl. 2: 1, 3; Pl. 7: 9, 14). In addition to vessel form, most decorations also suggest that the pottery should be dated to the Late Middle Ages (Pl. 2: 4–6; Pl. 4: 4; Pl. 6: 7–9; Pl. 7: 11–13). However, motifs such as bundles of straight horizontal lines and comb-like wavy lines appear from the 8<sup>th</sup> century, so the finds from Šljivici (Pl. 7: 12), Staro Groblje (Pl. 4: 7) and Kalvarija (Pl. 2: 5) could also be dated to the earlier phases of the Middle Ages.<sup>60</sup>

56 Staro selo, Šljivici, Orlinac, Gradac, Kalvarija, Sv. Mihovil, Kovači, Srednje brdo–jug, Orašje, Bečka–jug, Čopinac.

57 Jelinčić 2015, 132–133.

58 Brzovac, U Mjestu, Staro Selo, Šljivici, Staro groblje, Kalvarija, Sv. Mihovil, Kovači, Srednje brdo–jug, Kavane–sjever, Orašje, Bečka–jug, Bečka–istok, Čopinac.

59 Tkalčec 2016, 55, Sl. 11.

57 Staro Selo, Šljivici, Orlinac, Gradac, Kalvarija, Sv. Mihovil, Kovači, Srednje Brdo–jug, Orašje, Bečka–jug, Čopinac.

58 Jelinčić 2015, 132–133.

59 Brzovac, U mjestu, Staro Selo, Šljivici, Staro Groblje, Kalvarija, Sv. Mihovil, Kovači, Srednje Brdo–jug, Kavane–sjever, Orašje, Bečka–jug, Bečka–istok, Čopinac.

60 Tkalčec 2016, 55, Fig. 11.

Osim nalaza keramičkih posuda, na položaju je Kalvarija pronađeno i dno pećnjaka (T. 2: 1). Radi se o zdjelastom pećnjaku četvrtastog otvora, a kakvi su se upotrebljavali u razdoblju od 14. pa sve do 20. stoljeća.<sup>60</sup>

Novovjekovni je materijal pronađen na 10 položaja,<sup>61</sup> a svakako najzanimljiviju kategoriju novovjekovnih nalaza predstavljaju keramičke lule pronađene na položaju Čopinac (T. 3: 14, 15) koje pripadaju istočnom, odnosno mediteranskom tipu s većom čašicom i manjim tuljcem, kakve je moguće datirati u 19. stoljeće.<sup>62</sup>

### Problemi arheološke topografije Općine Lovas u svjetlu provedenih terenskih pregleda

Unatoč iznimno važnom nalazu brončanodobne ostave, do istraživanja Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu cijelo područje Općine Lovas bilo je relativno slabo istraženo. Osim nedostatka podataka, poseban problem predstavlja i korištenje više naziva za isti položaj, ili pak nejasno definiranje granica između različitih položaja koji se nadovezuju jedni na druge, zbog čega je stvaranje potpunije slike o arheološkoj topografiji Općine i bio jedan od glavnih zadataka ovdje predstavljenih istraživanja.

U topografskom smislu najproblematičniji su položaji Kalvarija, Orlinac, Staro groblje i Gradac koji su različito definirani na različitim mjestima. Ovi položaji nalaze se južno od sela Lovas, na uzvišenom lesnom platou. Čitavo zemljište lokalno stanovništvo naziva Gradcem i / ili Kalvarijom kao jedinstvenim mjestom, ali navode da se na taj položaj na istoku nadovezuju položaji Orlinac i zatim Staro groblje. U dokumentaciji Gradskog muzeja Vukovar, Gradac i Kalvarija označavaju isto nalazište, dok se Orlinac navodi kao zasebno nalazište koje se nadovezuje na Gradac, što odgovara tvrdnjama lokalnog stanovništva. Položaj Staro groblje spominje se kao zasebno nalazište jer je dolom Šoričak fizički odvojeno od položaja Gradac. U Popisu evidentiranih, preventivno zaštićenih i registriranih kulturnih dobara Ministarstva kulture, Kalvarija, Orlinac i Staro groblje registrirani su kao jedinstveno nalazište, a toponim Gradac nije označen.<sup>63</sup>

Problematiku dodatno produbljuje odnos položaja Gradac i Kohovo, na što su ukazali i terenski pregledi provedeni 2008. godine. Naime, tada su na položaju Kohovo prikupljeni ulomci keramike iz mlađega željeznog doba i antike.<sup>64</sup> S obzirom na to da se sjeverni dio položaja Kohovo preklapa s južnim dijelom položaja Gradac<sup>65</sup> te da su na oba položaja zabilježeni ulomci antičke keramike, moguće je zaključiti da se vjerojatno radi o jednom loka-

In addition to ceramic vessels, the Kalvarija position also yielded the bottom of a stove tile (Pl. 2: 1). It is a bowl-like item with a square opening that can be dated to the period between the 14<sup>th</sup> and the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.<sup>61</sup>

Modern Age material was discovered at 10 positions.<sup>62</sup> Certainly the most interesting category of Modern Age finds includes the ceramic pipes discovered at the Čopinac position (Pl. 3: 14, 15). The pipes can be ascribed to the eastern, i.e. Mediterranean, type, with a larger bowl and a smaller shank, which can be dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>63</sup>

### Problems with the archaeological topography of the Lovas Municipality in light of the field surveys conducted

Despite the exceptionally important discovery of a Bronze Age hoard, the entire territory of the Lovas municipality was relatively poorly studied until the research conducted by the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb. In addition to the lack of data, a special problem is posed by the use of several names to denote the same position, as well as the unclearly-defined boundaries between different positions that are close to each other, which is why one of the main aims of the research presented herein was to create a more complete image of the archaeological topography of the municipality.

With regard to topography, the most problematic positions include Kalvarija, Orlinac, Staro Groblje and Gradac, which have been differently defined in different places. These positions are situated south of the village of Lovas, on an elevated loess plateau. The local population refers to the entire area as Gradac and/or Kalvarija as a single place, but also mentions that Orlinac and Staro Groblje are directly linked to it in the east. The documentation of the Vukovar City Museum records Gradac and Kalvarija as the same site, while Orlinac is listed as a separate site that is connected to Gradac, which matches the claims of the locals. The Staro Groblje position is mentioned as a separate site, because the Šoričak valley physically separates it from the Gradac position. On the list of recorded and registered cultural goods that were put under preventative protection by the Ministry of Culture, Kalvarija, Orlinac and Staro Groblje are registered as a single site, and the Gradac toponym is not mentioned.<sup>64</sup>

The problem is made worse by the relation between the Gradac and Kohovo positions, as additionally confirmed by the 2008 field survey. At the time, the Kohovo position yielded pottery dated to the Late Iron Age and the Roman period.<sup>65</sup> Given that the north-

60 Tkalčec 2010, 331.

61 Staro selo, Šljivici, Staro groblje, Kalvarija, Sv. Mihovil, Kovači, Srednje brdo-jug, Orašje, Bečka-jug, Čopinac (i Čopinac-sjever).

62 Đukić 2017, 324–326.

63 Bunčić 2007, 46.

64 Dizdar, Ložnjak Dizdar 2009; Autori se na ustupljenim detaljnim podacima zahvaljuju Marku Mikolaševiću, konzervatoru Konzervatorskog ureda u Vukovaru te Marku Dizdaru, ravnatelju Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu.

65 k.č. 2222.

61 Tkalčec 2010, 331.

62 Staro Selo, Šljivici, Staro Groblje, Kalvarija, Sv. Mihovil, Kovači, Srednje Brdo-jug, Orašje, Bečka-jug, Čopinac (and Čopinac-sjever).

63 Đukić 2017, 324–326.

64 Bunčić 2007, 46.

litetu. Istočni dio položaja Gradac, koji je obuhvaćen terenskim pregledom 2011. godine<sup>66</sup>, treba povezati s položajem Orašje, koji je ponovno pokriven terenskim pregledom 2017. godine, te pokazuje povezanost s položajem Gradac u prostornom, ali i u kulturno-kronološkom smislu. Pri razmatranju položaja Gradac i Orašje valja u obzir uzeti i položaj Kavane–jug<sup>67</sup> koji se nalazi istočno od položaja Orašje. Položaj je obuhvaćen terenskim pregledom 2008. godine te je zabilježena pretpovijesna (neolitik/eneolitik, brončano doba/željezno doba) te srednjovjekovna keramika.<sup>68</sup> Keramika prikupljena u istraživanjima iz 2008. godine uklapa se u sliku dobivenu sustavnim terenskim pregledom položaja Orašje 2011., ali i Kavane–sjever 2017. godine.<sup>69</sup>

Kako bi se razriješilo pitanje razgraničenja između ovih položaja, korišteni su podaci Državne geodetske uprave koji pokazuju da se položaj Gradac nalazi južno od položaja Orlinac i da na jugu graniči s položajem Kohovo, a na istoku s položajem Orašje. Iz iznesene je rasprave moguće zaključiti da je iznimno teško odrediti jasne granice među lokalitetima. Točnije rečeno, vjerojatno se ne radi o izoliranim lokalitetima, već o širokoj rasprostranjenosti materijala iz različitih vremenskih razdoblja. S obzirom na spomenutu problematiku topografske prirode, prilikom sustavnoga terenskog pregleda položaji Gradac, Kalvarija, Orlinac i Staro groblje odvojeni su na temelju podataka Državne geodetske uprave.

U prvim terenskim pregledima, provedenim 1970. i 1972. godine na položajima Kalvarija, Orlinac, Staro groblje i Gradac, prikupljen je neolitički (sopotska kultura), eneolitički (badenska, kostolačka, vučedolska kultura), brončanodobni te starije i mlađeželjeznodobni materijal, kao i nalazi srednjovjekovne keramike na položaju Staro groblje.<sup>70</sup> Analiza materijala, prikupljenog na ova četiri položaja tijekom 2011. i 2017. godine, pokazuje da su na položajima Orlinac i Gradac prisutni nalazi iz razdoblja neolitika / eneolitika, antike i srednjeg vijeka, na položaju Kalvarija oni eneolitički (badenska, kostolačka i vučedolska kultura?), mlađeželjeznodobni, antički, srednjovjekovni i novovjekovni, a na položaju Staro groblje neolitički / eneolitički, brončanodobni, mlađeželjeznodobni, srednjovjekovni i novovjekovni. Nažalost, s obzirom na veliku fragmentiranost nalaza prikupljenih istraživanjima 2011. i 2017. godine, nije bilo moguće definirati neolitičku sopotsku kulturu, ali su na položajima Orlinac, Gradac i Kalvarija prvi put definirani nalazi iz razdoblja antike.

ern part of the Kohovo position overlaps with the southern part of the Gradac position,<sup>66</sup> and that both positions yielded Roman pottery, it is possible to conclude that this is probably a single site. The eastern part of the Gradac position, included in the 2011 survey,<sup>67</sup> should be connected to the Orašje position that was surveyed in 2017, when it was established that it displays similarities to the Gradac position in respect of their layouts, as well as cultural and chronological attributions. When discussing the Gradac and Orašje positions, the Kavane–jug position, situated east of Orašje, should also be considered.<sup>68</sup> The position was surveyed in 2008, when prehistoric (Neolithic/Copper Age, Bronze Age/ Iron Age) and medieval pottery was discovered.<sup>69</sup> The pottery collected in 2008 matches the results of the 2011 survey of Orašje and the 2017 survey of Kavane–sjever.<sup>70</sup>

In order to resolve the issue of the boundaries between these positions, data from the State Geodetic Administration was used, and it showed that the Gradac position is situated to the south of Orlinac, and that it borders Kohovo to the south and Orašje to the east. The discussion here presented shows that it is exceptionally difficult to establish the boundaries between sites. Probably, in fact, these are not isolated sites: rather, material from different periods has been widely distributed. Considering the problems presented, the Gradac, Kalvarija, Orlinac and Staro Groblje positions were separated on the basis of data from the State Geodetic Administration for the purposes of the field surveys.

The first field surveys, conducted in 1970 and 1972 at Kalvarija, Orlinac, Staro Groblje and Gradac, yielded Neolithic (Sopot culture), Copper Age (Baden, Kostolac and Vučedol cultures), Bronze Age, Early Iron Age and Late Iron Age material, and medieval pottery at Staro Groblje.<sup>71</sup> The analysis of the material collected at these four sites in 2011 and 2017 revealed that Orlinac and Gradac yielded Neolithic/Copper Age, Roman and medieval material, Kalvarija yielded Copper Age (Baden, Kostolac and Vučedol cultures?), Late Iron Age, Roman, medieval and modern-day material, and Staro Groblje yielded Neolithic/Copper Age, Bronze Age, Late Iron Age, medieval and modern-day material. Unfortunately, due to the fragmentation of the material collected in 2011 and 2017, it was impossible to define the Neolithic Sopot culture, but Roman finds were recorded for the first time at Orlinac, Gradac and Kalvarija.

66 k.č. 2236 i 2237.

67 Ovaj položaj mogao bi se izjednačiti i s položajem Livade. Položaj nije bilo moguće pregledati 2011., 2017. i 2018. godine zbog guste vegetacije.

68 Dizdar, Ložnjak Dizdar 2009, 119–120.

69 Ponovnom evaluacijom rezultata istraživanja, provedenih 2011. godine, ustanovljeno je i da se dio materijala s položaja Šljivici može povezati s položajem Orašje. Ova dva položaja nalaze se u neposrednoj blizini pa je na njima pronađen materijal iz istih razdoblja.

70 Bunčić 2007, 46.

65 Dizdar, Ložnjak Dizdar 2009. The authors would like to thank Marko Mikolašević, a conservator from the Conservation Department in Vukovar, as well as Marko Dizdar, the director of the Institute of Archaeology in Zagreb, for all the information they have provided.

66 Cadastral parcel 2222.

67 Cadastral parcel 2236 and 2237.

68 This position could also be merged with the Livade position. In 2011, 2017 and 2018, it was impossible to survey the position, due to thick vegetation.

69 Dizdar, Ložnjak Dizdar 2009, 119–120.

70 The re-evaluation of the results from the 2011 research revealed that some of the material from the Šljivici position could also be connected with the Orašje position. These two positions are very close to each other, and they also yielded material from the same periods.

71 Bunčić 2007, 46.



## Zaključak

Istraživanjima, koja je Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu provodio na prostoru Općine Lovas tijekom 2011., 2017. i 2018. godine, definiran je 21 položaj s tragovima ljudskog djelovanja iz različitih arheoloških razdoblja (tab. 2), od čega su najbrojniji oni s pretpovijesnim materijalom, posebice onim iz brončanog doba. Analizom kompletnog materijala, prikupljenog sustavnim terenskim pregledom (tab. 1), utvrđeno je da je najviše ulomaka prikupljeno na položajima Kovači i Čopinac, dok su se položaji Kalvarija, Čopinac i Bečka–jug pokazali kao oni s materijalom iz najviše razdoblja. Prema distribuciji nalaza, može se zaključiti da se na samo tri položaja potencijalno radi o nalazištima sa samo jednim zastupljenim kronološkim razdobljem: Kragino voće (pretpovijest), Brzovac (srednji vijek) i Srednje brdo–sjever (neolitik/eneolitik). Na svim ostalim položajima pronađen je materijal iz više arheoloških razdoblja. Problem predstavlja činjenica da se na površini pojavljuje materijal iz rane pretpovijesti u kombinaciji s novovjekovnim, vjerojatno kao posljedica intenzivne zemljoradnje kojom je zahvaćeno čitavo područje Općine Lovas. Može se zaključiti da se radilo o pozicijama koje su iznova korištene zbog povoljnog položaja. Naime, prostor Općine i okolnih krajeva nalazi se na iznimno važnom komunikacijskom putu – rijeci Dunav, i to na povišenoj desnoj obali koja je omogućavala bolji nadzor i lakšu kontrolu nad prostorom, što je zasigurno bilo privlačno populacijama iz svih arheoloških, ali i kasnijih razdoblja.

Jugoistočno od Lovasa nalazi se izvor nekoliko kilometara dugog vodenog toka Čopinac, koji se u Dunav ulijeva u blizini Opatovca. Na polovici dužine vodenog toka Čopinac u njega se ulijeva vodeni tok Bečka. Već nakon terenskih pregleda provedenih 2011. godine, ustanovljene su određene pravilnosti u odabiru položaja koji ukazuju na tragove ljudske djelatnosti tijekom različitih razdoblja. Od ranije poznati lokaliteti Kalvarija, Orlinac i Staro groblje smješteni su na povišenim platoima sa zapadne strane toka Čopinac, a ovim položajima valja pridodati i položaj Gradac, koji se također nalazi sa zapadne strane spomenutog toka. Zapadna strana vodenog toka Čopinac pokazuje gustu rasprostranjenost lokaliteta sve do ušća u Dunav pa su uz nju zabilježeni i lokaliteti Čot, Čajer, Kovači, Bečka–istok te Čopinac. Otkrićem položaja Kragino voće, Sv. Mihovil, Šljivici i Orašje 2011. godine, utvrđen je sličan obrazac i s istočne strane samog toka. Položaj U Mjestu nalazi se na nešto višoj poziciji, ali i on odgovara generalnom obrascu te je smješten s istočne strane toka Čopinac.

Isti je obrazac utvrđen i u slučaju vodenog toka Bečka, koji je znatno kraći od toka Čopinac. Primjerice, položaj Bečka–jug nalazi se sjeverno od istoimenog vodenog toka, a smješten je na platou koji se na južnoj strani spušta prema toku. Nasuprot ovog položaja, s južne strane vodenog toka Bečka, također na povišenom položaju, nalaze se Kovači. Kao što je spomenuto, položaj Kovači nalazi se sa zapadne strane vodenog toka Čopinac, a istovremeno je omeđen s oba toka. Položaj Bečka–istok smješten je na istočnom dijelu uzvišenja, koje se nalazi sjeverno od vodenog toka Bečka, a s istočne je strane omeđen vodenim tokom Čopinac. Osim uz spomenute vodene tokove, neki se od položaja (Srednje brdo–sjever, Srednje brdo–centar, Srednje brdo–jug, Kavane–sjever, Staro selo) nalaze uz vodeni tok Badnjara na istočnom kraju Općine Lovas.

## Conclusion

The research conducted by the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb across the Lovas municipality in 2011, 2017 and 2018 helped define 21 positions with traces of human activity dated to various archaeological periods (Table 2). Most positions yielded prehistoric material, especially from the Bronze Age. The analysis of all of the material collected in the systematic field survey (Table 1) shows that the positions of Kovači and Čopinac yielded the most material, while Kalvarija, Čopinac and Bečka–jug yielded material from the most periods. The distribution of finds leads to the conclusion that only three positions could potentially be sites with traces dated to a single chronological period: Kragino Voće (prehistory), Brzovac (the Middle Ages) and Srednje Brdo–sjever (Neolithic/Copper Age). All other positions yielded material from several archaeological periods. A problem is posed by the fact that material from early prehistory appears alongside modern-day finds, which is probably the result of the intensive agricultural activities that take place across the entire Lovas municipality. It can be said that these positions were reused due to their favourable characteristics. The municipality and the surrounding area is situated on an exceptionally important communication route – the River Danube: that is, the elevated right bank, which allowed for better control over the area – something that must have been interesting to populations from all archaeological periods, as well as later ones.

The stream of Čopinac, several kilometres long, is situated south-east of Lovas, and it flows into the Danube near Opatovac. The Bečka stream flows into the Čopinac at about the middle of its span. Already after the 2011 survey, certain regularities were noted in the selection of the positions that revealed traces of human activity from different periods. The previously-known positions of Kalvarija, Orlinac and Staro Groblje are situated on elevated plateaus on the western bank of the Čopinac stream. The Gradac position should be added to these, given that it is also on the western bank of the Čopinac stream. The western bank of the Čopinac stream revealed a high density of sites all the way up to where it flows into the Danube: Čot, Čajer, Kovači, Bečka–istok and Čopinac. A similar pattern was noted on the eastern bank of the stream when the Kragino Voće, Sv. Mihovil, Šljivici and Orašje positions were discovered in 2011. The *U mjestu* position is somewhat more elevated, but it also fits into the general pattern and is on the eastern side of the Čopinac stream.

The same pattern was recorded alongside the Bečka stream, which is significantly shorter than the Čopinac. For example, Bečka–jug is situated north of the said stream, on a plateau that descends towards the stream to its south. Kovači is opposite this position, on the southern bank of the Bečka stream. As mentioned before, the Kovači site is situated west of the Čopinac stream, and is bordered by both watercourses. The Bečka–istok position is situated on the eastern part of an elevation north of the Bečka stream, and the Čopinac flows alongside its eastern boundary. Other than along the streams listed, some of the positions (Srednje Brdo–sjever, Srednje Brdo–centar, Srednje Brdo–jug, Kavane–sjever, Staro Selo) are situated alongside the Badnjara stream in the eastern part of the Lovas municipality.

Važno je napomenuti da prostorna distribucija keramičkog materijala značajno opada s udaljenošću od vodenih tokova. Najveća je gustoća nalaza utvrđena neposredno uz vodene tokove. Ovo ukazuje da ne treba računati sa značajnijim širenjem lokaliteta prema sredinama lesnih platoa. Čini se izglednijim da su aktivnosti bile fokusirane na relativno uskom, ali izduženom prostoru, prateći vodene tokove. Jedina dva položaja, koja nisu smještena direktno uz vodeni tok, već na centralnom dijelu platoa, položaj su Brzovac i Kavane–jug.

U istraživanjima provedenim 2017. godine na zapadnom rubu k.o. Lovas, odnosno na položajima Bijela Lenija,<sup>71</sup> Rana Jabuka i Bijeli dol, nije pronađen arheološki materijal. U usporedbi s visokom gustoćom površinskih nalaza u drugim dijelovima Općine (tab. 1, primjerice Kovači, Kalvarija, Orlinac i Staro groblje), moguće je zaključiti da na zapadnom rubu k.o. Lovas ne postoje arheološki lokaliteti. Na položajima Rakov do i Janka pusta, na istočnom dijelu k.o. Lovas, također nisu pronađeni nalazi.

Među istraživanim položajima posebno treba istaknuti Kovače i Čopinac. Sjeverni je dio položaja Čopinac (položaj 21a, Sl. 2, tab. 2) izdvojen od ostatka položaja jer je na njemu zabilježena najveća gustoća površinskih nalaza. Također, radi se o najvišoj točki položaja Čopinac koja gleda izravno u smjeru Opatovca i Dunava prema sjeveroistoku. Položaj Čopinac–sjever iznimno je zanimljiv u kontekstu brončanog doba. Na ovom dijelu položaja Čopinac brončano je doba zastupljeno najvećim brojem ulomaka (44%), što nije zabilježeno na drugim dijelovima položaja. Prema kulturno-kronološkoj analizi materijala prikupljenog prilikom sustavnog terenskog pregleda, iskopavanja na položaju Kovači u 2017. godini i ranijih slučajnih nalaza,<sup>72</sup> čini se da na području Općine Lovas u razdoblju srednjega brončanog doba (Belegiš I) vjerojatno postoje dva veća naselja, jedno smješteno na položaju Kovači i, potencijalno drugo, na položaju Čopinac.

Važan problem vezan uz naseljavanje na području Lovasa u pret-povijesti svakako predstavljaju i lokaliteti iz starijega željeznog doba. Prethodno poznata nalazišta, naselja i nekropole smještene su na poziciji današnjih sela Lovas i Opatovac.<sup>73</sup> S obzirom na to da arheološki ostaci iz tog razdoblja nisu zabilježeni na drugim pozicijama, vjerojatno se na prijelazu iz kasnoga brončanog u starije željezno doba dogodila svojevrsna promjena u obrascima naseljavanja i drugih aktivnosti u krajoliku.<sup>74</sup> U ranijim i kasnijim razdobljima korišteno je šire područje, dok u starijem željeznom dobu vjerojatno dolazi, ili do depopulacije, ili do stvaranja (jednog?) centralnog naselja.

It is important to note that the spatial distribution of pottery significantly decreases as one moves away from the streams, which indicates that the sites probably did not significantly expand towards the centre of the loess plateaus. It seems more likely that the activities were focused on a relatively narrow, elongated area following the streams. The only two positions that are not situated right alongside a stream, but are in the centre of the plateau, are Brzovac and Kavane–jug.

The research conducted in the western part of the Lovas cadastral municipality in 2017, i.e. the Bijela Lenija,<sup>72</sup> Rana Jabuka and Bijeli Dol positions, did not yield any archaeological material. In comparison to the high frequency of surface finds in other parts of the municipality (Table 1, e.g. Kovači, Kalvarija, Orlinac and Staro Groblje), it is possible to conclude that there are no archaeological sites in the western part of the Lovas cadastral municipality. The Rakov Do and Janka positions in the eastern part of the Lovas cadastral municipality also did not yield any finds.

The Kovači and Čopinac positions should be given special attention. The northern part of the Čopinac position (position 21a, Fig. 2, Table 2) was separated from the rest of the position because it yielded the most surface finds. Also, it is the most elevated point of the Čopinac position, directly facing Opatovac and the Danube towards the northeast. The Čopinac–sjever position is especially interesting in the context of the Bronze Age. In this part of the Čopinac position, the Bronze Age is represented by the most finds (44%) – a situation that was not recorded at other parts of the position. According to the cultural and chronological analysis of the material collected in the systematic field surveys, the 2017 excavations conducted at Kovači, and earlier chance finds,<sup>73</sup> it seems that there were probably two larger Middle Bronze Age settlements (Belegiš I) in the area of the Lovas municipality: one at Kovači, and the other, most likely, at Čopinac.

An important problem regarding the settlement of the Lovas area in prehistory is certainly posed by Early Iron Age sites. Previously-recorded sites, settlements and necropolises are situated in today's villages of Lovas and Opatovac.<sup>74</sup> Considering the fact that archaeological remains ascribed to that period were not recorded at other sites, it seems likely that there was a certain shift in settlement patterns and other activities in the landscape at the transition from the Late Bronze into the Early Iron Age.<sup>75</sup> In preceding and following periods, a wider area was used, and there was probably a decrease in population size, or the creation of a (single?) central settlement in the Early Iron Age.

71 Ovaj se položaj sporadično povezuje s nalazima datiranim u brončano doba (vidi Dizdar, Ložnjak Dizdar 2009, 119).

72 Nalaz keramičke amforice (Vinski 1958, T. IX: 6).

73 Položaj Lovas, Ulica Vladimira Nazora 77, poznat je od 1975. godine, kada su zabilježeni neolitički, eneolitički i stariježeljeznodobni nalazi (Bunčić 2007, 46). Prilikom istih radova u Ulici Ante Starčevića 14–18 navodno je otkrivena stariježeljeznodobna nekropola. Sustavnim terenskim pregledom 2011. godine nije utvrđena željeznodobna keramika.

74 Područje je istraživao Marko Dizdar iz Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu tijekom 2018. godine te će rezultati vjerojatno ponuditi bolje razumijevanje slike ovog razdoblja na području Lovasa.

72 This position is sporadically associated with Bronze Age finds (see Dizdar, Ložnjak Dizdar 2009, 119).

73 A small ceramic amphora (Vinski 1958, Pl. IX: 6).

74 The Ulica Vladimira Nazora 77 position in Lovas has been known since 1975, when Neolithic, Copper Age and Early Iron Age finds were discovered (Bunčić 2007, 46). The same construction works supposedly yielded an Early Iron Age necropolis at the Ulica Ante Starčevića 14–18 position. No Iron Age pottery was recorded in the 2011 field survey.

75 The area was researched by Marko Dizdar of the Institute of Archaeology in Zagreb during 2018, and the results will probably allow for a better understanding of this period in the Lovas area.

Široka prostorna distribucija nalaza iz istih vremenskih razdoblja otvara pitanje o korištenju krajolika na širem području Općine Lovas kroz povijest. Iz arheološke topografije Općine Lovas moguće je pretpostaviti nekoliko različitih interpretacija. Jedna je mogućnost da se pozicija naselja unutar istog razdoblja (primjerice brončanog doba ili mlađega željeznog doba) nekoliko puta mijenjala i da je zbog toga materijal iz istog razdoblja toliko široko rasprostranjen. Druga je mogućnost da ne treba očekivati centralno naselje s visokom gustoćom objekata, već da su potencijalne strukture bile široko rasprostranjene po krajoliku u manjim ili većim grupacijama. Treća je mogućnost da pojedini površinski nalazi upućuju na tragove sezonskih ili sporadičnih aktivnosti, a ne trajnijeg naseljavanja. Buduća istraživanja na području Općine Lovas zasigurno će proširiti naše spoznaje o obrascima naseljavanja i drugih aktivnosti u različitim razdobljima ljudske prošlosti na tom području.

## Popis tabli

**TABLA 1:**

Izbor materijala prikupljenog na položaju Kalvarija 2011. godine

1. Ulomak blago uvučenog ruba keramičke posude; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: tamnosmeđa; visina: 4,5 cm; širina: 4,8 cm; debljina: 0,9 cm.
2. Ulomak ravnoga zadebljanog ruba keramičke posude, ukrašen širokom vodoravnom kanelurom i češljastim ukrasom; ulomak ima dvije perforacije koje su ispunjene korodiranim željezom; sadrži grafit; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: siva; visina: 5 cm; širina: 7,6 cm; debljina: 0,7 cm.
3. Ulomak izvučenog ruba keramičke posude, ukrašen vodoravnom linijom; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: siva; visina: 3,5 cm; promjer: 4,5 cm; debljina: 0,7 cm.
4. Ulomak izvučenog ruba keramičke posude, ukrašen utiskivanjem prsta; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: oker; visina: 1,9 cm; promjer: 2,9 cm; debljina: 0,6 cm.
5. Ulomak izvučenog ruba keramičke posude, ukrašen utiskivanjem prsta; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: narančasto-smeđa; visina: 2,7 cm; promjer: 5,8 cm; debljina: 0,5 cm.
6. Ulomak prstenastog dna keramičke posude; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: oker; visina: 3 cm; širina: 10,5 cm; debljina: 0,5 cm.
7. Ulomak uvučenog ruba keramičke posude; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: siva; visina: 4,7 cm; širina: 4,3 cm; debljina: 0,5 cm.
8. Ulomak ručke keramičke posude; ovalnog presjeka; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: siva; visina: 7,3 cm; širina: 3 cm; debljina: 2 cm.
9. Ulomak ručke keramičke posude; trakastog presjeka; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: siva; visina: 6,8 cm; širina: 4,1 cm; debljina: 1 cm.
10. Ulomak izvučenog ruba keramičke posude; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: siva; visina: 5,9 cm; širina: 10,9 cm; debljina: 0,6 cm.

**TABLA 2:**

Izbor materijala prikupljenog na položaju Kalvarija 2011. godine

1. Ulomak keramičke čaše ili pećnjaka; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: oker-narančasta; visina: 4,7 cm; promjer: 7,4 cm; debljina: 0,6 cm.
2. Ulomak uvučenog ruba keramičke posude; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: tamnosiva; visina: 3,3 cm; širina: 8,5 cm; debljina: 0,5 cm.
3. Ulomak izvučenog ruba keramičke posude; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: siva; visina: 2,8 cm; širina: 3,10 cm; debljina: 0,6 cm.
4. Ulomak keramičke posude, ukrašen paralelnim linijama; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: siva; visina: 3,2 cm; širina: 3,9 cm; debljina: 0,3 cm.
5. Ulomak keramičke posude, ukrašen paralelnim linijama i valovnicama; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: sivo-narančasta; visina: 5,4 cm; širina: 6,5 cm; debljina: 0,7 cm.
6. Ulomak izvučenog ruba keramičke posude, ukrašen utiskivanjem prsta; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: izvana siva, iznutra oker; visina: 6,7 cm; širina: 8,6 cm; debljina: 0,9 cm.

The wide spatial distribution of finds from the same periods poses questions on how the landscape was used in the wider area of the Lovas municipality throughout history. The archaeological topography of the Lovas Municipality suggests several interpretations. One possibility is that the position of settlements from the same period (e.g. the Bronze or Early Iron Age) changes several times, thereby causing such a wide distribution of finds. Another option is that there was no central settlement with a high frequency of structures, but rather that potential structures were widely distributed across the landscape in smaller or larger groups. A third option is that certain surface finds reflect traces of seasonal or sporadic activities, and not more permanent settlement. Future research in the Lovas municipality will certainly broaden our knowledge of settlement patterns throughout different periods of the human past in the area.

## List of plates

**PLATE 1:**

A selection of material collected at the Kalvarija position in 2011

1. Fragment of a slightly inverted rim; fabric: coarse; mode of production: by hand; colour: dark brown; height: 4.5 cm; width: 4.8 cm; thickness: 0.9 cm.
2. Fragment of a thickened straight rim decorated with a wide horizontal canelure and comb-like motifs; the fragment has two perforations filled with corroded iron; contains graphite; fabric: coarse; mode of production: by hand; colour: grey; height: 5 cm; width: 7.6 cm; thickness: 0.7 cm.
3. Fragment of an everted rim decorated with a horizontal line; fabric: coarse; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: grey; height: 3.5 cm; diameter: 4.5 cm; thickness: 0.7 cm.
4. Fragment of an everted rim decorated with finger imprints; fabric: coarse; mode of production: by hand; colour: ochre; height: 1.9 cm; diameter: 2.9 cm; thickness: 0.6 cm.
5. Fragment of an everted rim decorated with finger imprints; fabric: fine; mode of production: by hand; colour: orange-brown; height: 2.7 cm; diameter: 5.8 cm; thickness: 0.5 cm.
6. Fragment of the ring-like base of a vessel; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: ochre; height: 3 cm; width: 10.5 cm; thickness: 0.5 cm.
7. Fragment of an inverted rim; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: grey; height: 4.7 cm; width: 4.3 cm; thickness: 0.5 cm.
8. Fragment of a vessel with an oval handle; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: grey; height: 7.3 cm; width: 3 cm; thickness: 2 cm.
9. Fragment of a vessel with a ribbon-like handle; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: grey; height: 6.8 cm; width: 4.1 cm; thickness: 1 cm.
10. Fragment of an everted rim; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: grey; height: 5.9 cm; width: 10.9 cm; thickness: 0.6 cm.

**PLATE 2:**

A selection of material collected at the Kalvarija position in 2011

1. Fragment of a ceramic glass or stove tile; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: ochre-orange; height: 4.7 cm; diameter: 7.4 cm; thickness: 0.6 cm.
2. Fragment of an inverted rim; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: dark grey; height: 3.3 cm; width: 8.5 cm; thickness: 0.5 cm.
3. Fragment of an everted rim; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: grey; height: 2.8 cm; width: 3.1 cm; thickness: 0.6 cm.
4. Pottery sherd decorated with parallel lines; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: grey; height: 3.2 cm; width: 3.9 cm; thickness: 0.3 cm.
5. Pottery sherd decorated with parallel straight and wavy lines; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: grey-orange; height: 5.4 cm; width: 6.5 cm; thickness: 0.7 cm.
6. Fragment of an everted rim decorated with finger imprints; fabric: coarse; mode of production: by hand; colour: grey outside, ochre inside; height: 6.7 cm;

7. Ulomak keramičke posude, ukrašen paralelnim linijama; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: narančasta; visina: 2,6 cm; promjer: 8 cm; debljina: 0,3 cm.
8. Ulomak omfalos dna keramičke posude; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: oker; visina: 5,4 cm; širina: 6,5 cm; debljina: 0,7 cm.
9. Ulomak keramičke posude, ukrašen češljastim ukrasom; sadrži grafit; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: siva; visina: 4,9 cm; širina: 6,2 cm; debljina: 0,8 cm.
10. Ulomak vrata keramičke posude, ukrašen paralelnim vodoravnim kanelurama; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: tamnosiva; visina: 7,6 cm; širina: 7,4 cm; debljina: 1,8 cm.
11. Ulomak keramičke posude, ukrašen ubadanjem; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: oker-siva; visina: 2,8 cm; širina: 4,3 cm; debljina: 0,6 cm.
12. Ulomak keramičke posude s drškom; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: oker; visina: 3,7 cm; širina: 4,3 cm; debljina: 0,5 cm.

TABLA 3:

Izbor nalaza prikupljenih na prostoru Općine Lovas 2018. godine (Čopinac: 1-4, 7, 8, 10-12, 14, 15; Čopinac – sjever: 5, 6, 8, 9; Bečka – jug: 13)

1. Ulomak keramičke posude, ukrašen lončarsko kolo; boja: oker-siva; visina: 3,5 cm; širina: 6,9 cm; debljina: 0,6 cm.
2. Ulomak keramičke posude, ukrašen dvama paralelnim urezanim linijama; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: tamnosivo-smeđa; visina: 3,5 cm; širina: 3,9 cm; debljina: 0,5 cm.
3. Ulomak keramičke posude, ukrašen urezanim linijama ispunjenima bijelom inkrustacijom koje tvore motiv mreže; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: tamnosiva; visina: 3,7 cm; širina: 6,3 cm; debljina: 0,7 cm.
4. Ulomak izvučenoga zaravnjenog ruba keramičke posude, ukrašen urezanim linijama koje tvore geometrijske motive na vanjskoj strani te utisnutim kružnicama na zaravnjenoj strani; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: tamnosiva; visina: 2,5 cm; širina: 4 cm; debljina: 0,7 cm.
5. Ulomak keramičke posude, ukrašen dvama nizovima paralelnih, okomito urezanih linija i s bradavičastom aplikacijom koja nedostaje; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: tamnosiva; visina: 3,1 cm; širina: 4,1 cm; debljina: 0,3 cm.
6. Ulomak keramičke posude, ukrašen urezanim linijama koje tvore motiv riblje kosti; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: oker izvana, tamnosmeđa iznutra; visina: 3,2 cm; širina: 5,8 cm; debljina: 0,7 cm.
7. Ulomak keramičke posude, ukrašen dvjema urezanim paralelnim linijama i snopom od tri paralelne urezane linije koje tvore valovnicu; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: tamnosiva; visina: 3,2 cm; širina: 2,7 cm; debljina: 0,6 cm.
8. Ulomak izvučenog ruba keramičke posude; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: oker izvana, u presjeku tamnosiva; visina: 6,9 cm; širina: 6,1 cm; debljina: 1,2 cm.
9. Ulomak keramičke posude, ukrašen urezanim linijama koje tvore motiv riblje kosti; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: oker-smeđa; visina: 2,5 cm; širina: 3,9 cm; debljina: 0,8 cm.
10. Ulomak keramičke posude, ukrašen bradavičastom aplikacijom i trima snopovima paralelno urezanih linija; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: izvana tamnosiva, u presjeku oker; visina: 3,4 cm; širina: 4,2 cm; debljina: 0,8 cm.
11. Keramička glačalica pravokutnog oblika, kojoj je donji kraj blago zaobljen; nedostaje držak; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: narančasto-smeđa; visina: 3,1 cm; širina: 5,2 cm; dužina: 9,2 cm.
12. Bikonični keramički pršljen; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: izvana oker, u presjeku tamnosiva; visina: 3 cm; promjer: 3,7 cm.
13. Ulomak keramičkog pršljena zaobljenog oblika s jednom zaravnjenom stranom; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: oker-smeđa; visina: 3,4 cm; širina: 3,6 cm; debljina: 1,2 cm.
14. Ulomak keramičke lule mediteranskog tipa, ukrašen vegetabilnim motivom; faktura: fina; boja: narančasta; visina: 2,1 cm; širina: 1,7 cm; debljina: 0,5 cm.
15. Ulomak keramičke lule mediteranskog tipa, ukrašen geometrijskim motivima; faktura: fina; boja: narančasta; visina: 1,5 cm; širina: 3,3 cm; debljina: 0,3 cm.

TABLA 4:

Izbor materijala prikupljenog na položaju Staro groblje 2011. godine

1. Ulomak keramičke posude, ukrašen plastičnom trakom; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: izvana narančasta, iznutra svjetlosiva; visina: 5,4 cm; širina: 3,8 cm; debljina: 0,7 cm.

width: 8.6 cm; thickness: 0.9 cm.

7. Pottery sherd decorated with parallel lines; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: orange; height: 2.6 cm; diameter: 8 cm; thickness: 0.3 cm.
8. Fragment of an omphalos base; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: ochre; height: 5.4 cm; width: 6.5 cm; thickness: 0.7 cm.
9. Pottery sherd decorated with a comb-like pattern; contains graphite; fabric: coarse; mode of production: by hand; colour: grey; height: 4.9 cm; width: 6.2 cm; thickness: 0.8 cm.
10. Fragment of a vessel neck decorated with parallel horizontal grooves; fabric: coarse; mode of production: by hand; colour: dark grey; height: 7.6 cm; width: 7.4 cm; thickness: 1.8 cm.
11. Pottery sherd decorated with stabbing; fabric: coarse; mode of production: by hand; colour: ochre-grey; height: 2.8 cm; width: 4.3 cm; thickness: 0.6 cm.
12. Fragment of a vessel with a handle; fabric: coarse; mode of production: by hand; colour: ochre; height: 3.7 cm; width: 4.3 cm; thickness: 0.5 cm.

PLATE 3:

A selection of finds collected in the Lovas municipality in 2018 (Čopinac: 1-4, 7, 8, 10-12, 14, 15; Čopinac – sjever: 5, 6, 8, 9; Bečka – jug: 13)

1. Fragment of an everted rim; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: ochre-grey; height: 3.5 cm; width: 6.9 cm; thickness: 0.6 cm.
2. Pottery sherd decorated with two parallel incised lines; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: dark grey-brown; height: 3.5 cm; width: 3.9 cm; thickness: 0.5 cm.
3. Pottery sherd decorated with incised lines, filled with white incrustation, that form a net-like pattern; fabric: coarse; mode of production: by hand; colour: dark grey; height: 3.7 cm; width: 6.3 cm; thickness: 0.7 cm.
4. Fragment of an everted straightened rim decorated with incised lines that form geometric motifs on the outside, and impressed circles on the straightened side of the rim; fabric: fine; mode of production: by hand; colour: dark grey; height: 2.5 cm; width: 4 cm; thickness: 0.7 cm.
5. Pottery sherd decorated with two sets of vertical incised lines and a knob that is missing; fabric: fine; mode of production: by hand; colour: dark grey; height: 3.1 cm; width: 4.1 cm; thickness: 0.3 cm.
6. Pottery sherd decorated with incised lines that form a fishbone; fabric: coarse; mode of production: by hand; colour: ochre outside, dark brown inside; height: 3.2 cm; width: 5.8 cm; thickness: 0.7 cm.
7. Pottery sherd decorated with two parallel incised lines and a bundle of three parallel incised wavy lines; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: dark grey; height: 3.2 cm; width: 2.7 cm; thickness: 0.6 cm.
8. Fragment of an everted rim; fabric: coarse; mode of production: by hand; colour: ochre outside, dark grey in cross-section; height: 6.9 cm; width: 6.1 cm; thickness: 1.2 cm.
9. Pottery sherd decorated with incised lines that form a fishbone; fabric: coarse; mode of production: by hand; colour: ochre-brown; height: 2.5 cm; width: 3.9 cm; thickness: 0.8 cm.
10. Pottery sherd decorated with a knob and three bundles of parallel incised lines; fabric: fine; mode of production: by hand; colour: dark grey outside, ochre in cross-section; height: 3.4 cm; width: 4.2 cm; thickness: 0.8 cm.
11. Rectangular ceramic polisher with lightly curved lower part; the handle is missing; fabric: coarse; mode of production: by hand; colour: orange-brown; height: 3.1 cm; width: 5.2 cm; length: 9.2 cm.
12. Biconical ceramic spindle; fabric: fine; mode of production: by hand; colour: ochre outside, dark grey in cross-section; height: 3 cm; diameter: 3.7 cm.
13. Fragment of a ceramic spindle with one flattened side; fabric: coarse; mode of production: by hand; colour: ochre-brown; height: 3.4 cm; width: 3.6 cm; thickness: 1.2 cm.
14. Fragment of a ceramic pipe of the Mediterranean type, decorated with vegetative motifs; fabric: fine; colour: orange; height: 2.1 cm; width: 1.7 cm; thickness: 0.5 cm.
15. Fragment of a ceramic pipe of the Mediterranean type, decorated with geometric motifs; fabric: fine; colour: orange; height: 1.5 cm; width: 3.3 cm; thickness: 0.3 cm.

PLATE 4:

A selection of material collected at the Staro Groblje position in 2011

1. Pottery sherd decorated with a plastic ribbon; fabric: coarse; mode of production: by hand; colour: orange outside, light grey inside; height: 5.4 cm; width: 3.8 cm; thickness: 0.7 cm.

2. Ulomak uvučenog ruba keramičke posude, ukrašen urezivanjem; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: tamnosiva; visina: 2,9 cm; širina: 3,4 cm; debljina: 0,7 cm.
3. Ulomak prstenastog dna keramičke posude; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: oker; visina: 1,5 cm; širina: 3,3 cm; debljina: 0,4 cm.
4. Ulomak keramičke posude, ukrašen paralelnim linijama; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: tamnosivo-smeđa; visina: 2,3 cm; širina: 3,1 cm; debljina: 0,5 cm.
5. Ulomak keramičke posude, ukrašen bradavičastom aplikacijom i urezanom linijom; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: tamnosiva; visina: 2,3 cm; širina: 3,6 cm; debljina: 0,4 cm.
6. Ulomak uvučenog ruba keramičke posude; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: siva; visina: 2,6 cm; širina: 2,6 cm; debljina: 0,4 cm.
7. Ulomak keramičke posude, ukrašen paralelnim linijama; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: tamnonarančasto-okker; visina: 4,3 cm; širina: 3,5 cm; debljina: 0,5 cm.
8. Ulomak prstenastog dna keramičke posude; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: siva; visina: 4,4 cm; širina: 6,6 cm; debljina: 0,7 cm.
9. Ulomak izvučenog ruba keramičke posude s drškom; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: tamnosmeđa; visina: 8,1 cm; širina: 5,2 cm; debljina: 0,8 cm.
10. Ulomak keramičke posude, ukrašen snopom paralelnih urezanih linija; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: tamnosmeđa; visina: 3,3 cm; širina: 3,1 cm; debljina: 0,7 cm.
11. Ulomak prstenastog dna keramičke posude; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: izvana tamnosmeđa, u presjeku narančasta; visina: 1,8 cm; širina: 5,5 cm; debljina: 0,6 cm.
12. Ulomak uvučenog ruba keramičke posude, ukrašen urezivanjem; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: tamnosmeđa; visina: 4,1 cm; širina: 3,4 cm; debljina: 0,5 cm.
13. Ulomak ravnog ruba keramičke posude; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: tamnosiva; visina: 2,5 cm; širina: 4,8 cm; debljina: 0,7 cm.
14. Ulomak keramičkog predmeta s očuvanim jednim uglom; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: oker-narančasta; visina: 8,1 cm; širina: 3,6 cm; debljina: 1 cm.
15. Ulomak izvučenog ruba keramičke posude; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: siva; visina: 1,5 cm; širina: 4,3 cm; debljina: 0,6 cm.

**TABLA 5:**

Izbor materijala prikupljenog na području Općine Lovas 2017. i 2018. godine (Kovači: 1–13; Srednje brdo-centar: 14–16)

1. Ulomak keramičke posude, ukrašen urezanim linijama koje tvore motiv riblje kosti; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: izvana oker, u presjeku siva; visina: 6,2 cm; širina: 6,4 cm; debljina: 0,7 cm.
2. Ulomak keramičke posude, ukrašen vertikalnim plastičnim rebrom; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: tamnosiva; visina: 3,4 cm; širina: 4,3 cm; debljina: 0,5 cm.
3. Ulomak izvučenog ruba keramičke posude, ukrašen linijom polukružnih uboda; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: izvana oker, iznutra siva; visina: 2,1 cm; širina: 3,5 cm; debljina: 0,8 cm.
4. Ulomak uvučenog ruba keramičke posude; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: tamnosivo-smeđa; visina: 3,8 cm; širina: 3,5 cm; debljina: 0,6 cm.
5. Ulomak izvučenog ruba keramičke posude, ukrašen kružnim ubodima koji tvore pravi kut; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: tamnosmeđa; visina: 4,8 cm; širina: 3,4 cm; debljina: 0,6 cm.
6. Ulomak izvučenog ruba keramičke posude, ukrašen urezanom linijom ispunjenom bijelom inkrustacijom; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: tamnosiva; visina: 3,2 cm; širina: 3,7 cm; debljina: 0,4 cm.
7. Ulomak keramičke posude, ukrašen linijom sastavljenom od dva niza ovalnih uboda; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: tamnonarančasto-okker; visina: 4 cm; širina: 3,7 cm; debljina: 0,6 cm.
8. Ulomak izvučenog ruba keramičke posude; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: oker; visina: 3,1 cm; širina: 7,5 cm; debljina: 0,5 cm.
9. Ulomak ravnog ruba keramičke posude; sadrži grafit; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: oker; visina: 2,6 cm; širina: 3,7 cm; debljina: 0,4 cm.
10. Ulomak izvučenog ruba keramičke posude; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: siva; visina: 2 cm; širina: 3,3 cm; debljina: 0,4 cm.
11. Ulomak prstenastog dna keramičke posude; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: tamnosiva; visina: 1,2 cm; širina: 3,9 cm; debljina: 0,4 cm.

2. Fragment of an inverted rim decorated with incising; fabric: coarse; mode of production: by hand; colour: dark grey; height: 2.9 cm; width: 3.4 cm; thickness: 0.7 cm.
3. Fragment of the ring-like base of a vessel; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: ochre; height: 1.5 cm; width: 3.3 cm; thickness: 0.4 cm.
4. Pottery sherd decorated with parallel lines; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: dark grey-brown; height: 2.3 cm; width: 3.1 cm; thickness: 0.5 cm.
5. Pottery sherd decorated with a knob and an incised line; fabric: coarse; mode of production: by hand; colour: dark grey; height: 2.3 cm; width: 3.6 cm; thickness: 0.4 cm.
6. Fragment of an inverted rim; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: grey; height: 2.6 cm; width: 2.6 cm; thickness: 0.4 cm.
7. Pottery sherd decorated with parallel lines; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: dark orange-ochre; height: 4.3 cm; width: 3.5 cm; thickness: 0.5 cm.
8. Fragment of the ring-like base of a vessel; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: grey; height: 4.4 cm; width: 6.6 cm; thickness: 0.7 cm.
9. Fragment of an everted rim with a handle; fabric: coarse; mode of production: by hand; colour: dark brown; height: 8.1 cm; width: 5.2 cm; thickness: 0.8 cm.
10. Pottery sherd decorated with a bundle of incised parallel lines; fabric: coarse; mode of production: by hand; colour: dark brown; height: 3.3 cm; width: 3.1 cm; thickness: 0.7 cm.
11. Fragment of the ring-like base of a vessel; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: dark brown outside, orange in cross-section; height: 1.8 cm; width: 5.5 cm; thickness: 0.6 cm.
12. Fragment of an inverted rim decorated with incising; fabric: coarse; mode of production: by hand; colour: dark brown; height: 4.1 cm; width: 3.4 cm; thickness: 0.5 cm.
13. Fragment of a straight rim; fabric: coarse; mode of production: by hand; colour: dark grey; height: 2.5 cm; width: 4.8 cm; thickness: 0.7 cm.
14. Fragment of a ceramic object with one preserved edge/angle; fabric: coarse; mode of production: by hand; colour: ochre-orange; height: 8.1 cm; width: 3.6 cm; thickness: 1 cm.
15. Fragment of an everted rim; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: grey; height: 1.5 cm; width: 4.3 cm; thickness: 0.6 cm.

**PLATE 5:**

A selection of material collected in the Lovas municipality in 2017 and 2018 (Kovači: 1–13; Srednje Brdo-centar: 14–16)

1. Pottery sherd decorated with incised lines that form a fishbone; fabric: coarse; mode of production: by hand; colour: ochre outside, grey in cross-section; height: 6.2 cm; width: 6.4 cm; thickness: 0.7 cm.
2. Pottery sherd decorated with a vertical plastic rib; fabric: fine; mode of production: by hand; colour: dark grey; height: 3.4 cm; width: 4.3 cm; thickness: 0.5 cm.
3. Fragment of an everted rim decorated with a line of semicircular stabs; fabric: coarse; mode of production: by hand; colour: ochre outside, grey inside; height: 2.1 cm; width: 3.5 cm; thickness: 0.8 cm.
4. Fragment of an inverted rim; fabric: coarse; mode of production: by hand; colour: dark grey-brown; height: 3.8 cm; width: 3.5 cm; thickness: 0.6 cm.
5. Fragment of an everted rim decorated with circular stabs that form a right angle; fabric: fine; mode of production: by hand; colour: dark brown; height: 4.8 cm; width: 3.4 cm; thickness: 0.6 cm.
6. Fragment of an everted rim decorated with an incised line filled with white incrustation; fabric: fine; mode of production: by hand; colour: dark grey; height: 3.2 cm; width: 3.7 cm; thickness: 0.4 cm.
7. Pottery sherd decorated with a line composed of two series of oval stabs; fabric: fine; mode of production: by hand; colour: dark orange-ochre; height: 4 cm; width: 3.7 cm; thickness: 0.6 cm.
8. Fragment of an everted rim; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: ochre; height: 3.1 cm; width: 7.5 cm; thickness: 0.5 cm.
9. Fragment of a straight rim; contains graphite; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: ochre; height: 2.6 cm; width: 3.7 cm; thickness: 0.4 cm.
10. Fragment of an everted rim; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: grey; height: 2 cm; width: 3.3 cm; thickness: 0.4 cm.
11. Fragment of the ring-like base of a vessel; fabric: fine; mode of production: by hand; colour: dark grey; height: 1.2 cm; width: 3.9 cm; thickness: 0.4 cm.

12. Ulomak prstenastog dna keramičke posude; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: narančasto-oker; visina: 3,2 cm; širina: 6,6 cm; debljina: 0,8 cm.
13. Ulomak blago izvučenog ruba keramičke posude, ukrašen paralelnim plastičnim rebri; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: narančasto-smeđa; visina: 4,9 cm; širina: 5,1 cm; debljina: 1,1 cm.
14. Ulomak keramičke posude, ukrašen plastičnim rebrom; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: sivo; visina: 6,2 cm; širina: 5 cm; debljina: 0,9 cm.
15. Ulomak izvučenog ruba keramičke posude; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: tamnosmeđa; visina: 2,4 cm; širina: 3,2 cm; debljina: 0,7 cm.
16. Ulomak izvučenog ruba keramičke posude; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: crvenkasto-siva; visina: 2,4 cm; širina: 4,6 cm; debljina: 0,5 cm.

**TABLA 6:**

Izbor materijala prikupljenog na položaju Sv. Mihovil 2011. godine

- Ulomak keramičke posude, ukrašen plastičnom trakom utiskivanjem prsta; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: oker; visina: 5,1 cm; širina: 4,6 cm; debljina: 0,9 cm.
- Ulomak keramičke posude s ovalnom drškom; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: narančasta; visina: 4 cm; širina: 4,4 cm; debljina: 3,5 cm.
- Ulomak blago uvučenog ruba keramičke posude; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: siva; visina: 2,4 cm; širina: 2,8 cm; debljina: 1,2 cm.
- Ulomak blago izvučenog ruba keramičke posude, ukrašen kosim utisnutim linijama; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: oker; visina: 3,5 cm; širina: 4 cm; debljina: 0,8 cm.
- Ulomak keramičke posude, ukrašen paralelnim vodoravnim kanelurama; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: oker; visina: 3 cm; širina: 4,1 cm; debljina: 0,7 cm.
- Ulomak izvučenog ruba keramičke posude; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: crvenkasto-oker; visina: 2,2 cm; širina: 2,7 cm; debljina: 0,6 cm.
- Ulomak keramičke posude, ukrašen vodoravnim linijama: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: tamnosiva; visina: 4,6 cm; širina: 4,1 cm; debljina: 0,6 cm.
- Ulomak keramičke posude, ukrašen tankim, urezanim vodoravnim linijama: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: crvenkasto-smeđa; visina: 6,5 cm; širina: 6 cm; debljina: 0,8 cm.
- Ulomak keramičke posude, ukrašen paralelnim linijama i valovnicom; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: smeđa; visina: 5,2 cm; širina: 3,1 cm; debljina: 0,6 cm.
- Ulomak keramičke posude, ukrašen paralelnim vodoravnim kanelurama; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: izvana tamnosiva, iznutra narančasta; visina: 5,7 cm; širina: 3,9 cm; debljina: 0,6 cm.
- Ulomak omfalos dna keramičke posude; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: siva; visina: 3,4 cm; širina: 7,1 cm; debljina: 0,5 cm.
- Ulomak uvučenog ruba keramičke posude; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: siva; visina: 1,9 cm; širina: 4,1 cm; debljina: 0,7 cm.
- Ulomak omfalos dna keramičke posude; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: siva; visina: 0,7 cm; širina: 4,2 cm; debljina: 0,3 cm.
- Ulomak keramičke posude s ručkom trakastog presjeka; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: siva; visina: 3,8 cm; širina: 3,6 cm; debljina: 0,4 cm.

**TABLA 7:**

Izbor nalaza prikupljenih na prostoru Općine Lovas 2018. godine (Sv. Mihovil: 1, 6–14; Kovači: 2–5)

- Stražnji ulomak glačane kamene sjekire ili sjekire-čekića; visina: 4 cm; širina: 3,8 cm; debljina: 4,7 cm.
- Ulomak bikoničnoga keramičkog pršljena; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: tamnosmeđa; visina: 4 cm; promjer: 3,5 cm.
- Bikonični keramički pršljen; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: oker; visina: 3,8 cm; promjer: 3,4 cm.
- Ulomak bikoničnoga keramičkog pršljena; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: tamnosmeđa; visina: 2,1 cm; širina: 3,1 cm.
- Ulomak bikoničnoga keramičkog pršljena; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: rukom; boja: sivo-smeđa; visina: 2,3 cm; širina: 2,4 cm.
- Ulomak izvučenoga zaravnjenog ruba keramičke posude; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: narančasto-oker; visina: 2,3 cm; širina: 13,3 cm; debljina: 1,5 cm.

- Fragment of the ring-like base of a vessel; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: orange-ochre; height: 3.2 cm; width: 6.6 cm; thickness: 0.8 cm.
- Fragment of a slightly everted rim decorated with parallel plastic ribs; fabric: coarse; mode of production: by hand; colour: orange-brown; height: 4.9 cm; width: 5.1 cm; thickness: 1.1 cm.
- Pottery sherd decorated with a plastic rib; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: grey; height: 6.2 cm; width: 5 cm; thickness: 0.9 cm.
- Fragment of an everted rim; fabric: coarse; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: dark brown; height: 2.4 cm; width: 3.2 cm; thickness: 0.7 cm.
- Fragment of an everted rim; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: reddish-grey; height: 2.4 cm; width: 4.6 cm; thickness: 0.5 cm.

**PLATE 6:**

A selection of material collected at the Sv. Mihovil position in 2011

- Pottery sherd decorated with plastic ribbon with finger imprints; fabric: coarse; mode of production: by hand; colour: ochre; height: 5.1 cm; width: 4.6 cm; thickness: 0.9 cm.
- Fragment of a ceramic vessel with an oval handle; fabric: coarse; mode of production: by hand; colour: orange; height: 4 cm; width: 4.4 cm; thickness: 3.5 cm.
- Fragment of a slightly inverted rim; fabric: coarse; mode of production: by hand; colour: grey; height: 2.4 cm; width: 2.8 cm; thickness: 1.2 cm.
- Fragment of a slightly everted rim decorated with slanting impressed lines; fabric: coarse; mode of production: by hand; colour: ochre; height: 3.5 cm; width: 4 cm; thickness: 0.8 cm.
- Pottery sherd decorated with parallel horizontal grooves; fabric: fine; mode of production: by hand; colour: ochre; height: 3 cm; width: 4.1 cm; thickness: 0.7 cm.
- Fragment of an everted rim; fabric: coarse; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: reddish-ochre; height: 2.2 cm; width: 2.7 cm; thickness: 0.6 cm.
- Pottery sherd decorated with horizontal lines; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: dark grey; height: 4.6 cm; width: 4.1 cm; thickness: 0.6 cm.
- Pottery sherd decorated with thin incised horizontal lines; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: reddish-brown; height: 6.5 cm; width: 6 cm; thickness: 0.8 cm.
- Pottery sherd decorated with parallel straight and wavy lines; fabric: coarse; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: brown; height: 5.2 cm; width: 3.1 cm; thickness: 0.6 cm.
- Pottery sherd decorated with parallel horizontal grooves; fabric: fine; mode of production: by hand; colour: dark grey outside, orange inside; height: 5.7 cm; width: 3.9 cm; thickness: 0.6 cm.
- Fragment of an omphalos base; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: grey; height: 3.4 cm; width: 7.1 cm; thickness: 0.5 cm.
- Fragment of an inverted rim; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: grey; height: 1.9 cm; width: 4.1 cm; thickness: 0.7 cm.
- Fragment of an omphalos base; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: grey; height: 0.7 cm; width: 4.2 cm; thickness: 0.3 cm.
- Fragment of a pottery vessel with a ribbon-like handle; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: grey; height: 3.8 cm; width: 3.6 cm; thickness: 0.4 cm.

**PLATE 7:**

A selection of finds collected in the Lovas municipality in 2018 (Sv. Mihovil: 1, 6–14; Kovači: 2–5)

- The back end of a polished stone axe or axe-hammer; height: 4 cm; width: 3.8 cm; thickness: 4.7 cm.
- Fragment of a biconical spindle; fabric: coarse; mode of production: by hand; colour: dark brown; height: 4 cm; diameter: 3.5 cm.
- A biconical spindle; fabric: coarse; mode of production: by hand; colour: ochre; height: 3.8 cm; diameter: 3.4 cm.
- Fragment of a biconical spindle; fabric: coarse; mode of production: by hand; colour: dark brown; height: 2.1 cm; width: 3.1 cm.
- Fragment of a biconical spindle; fabric: coarse; mode of production: by hand; colour: grey-brown; height: 2.3 cm; width: 2.4 cm.
- Fragment of an everted straightened rim; fabric: coarse; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: orange-ochre; height: 2.3 cm; width: 13.3 cm; thickness: 1.5 cm.

7. Ulomak izvučenog dna keramičke posude; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: siva; visina: 3,2 cm; širina: 3,6 cm; debljina: 0,6 cm.
8. Ulomak izvučenog ruba keramičke posude; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: siva; visina: 2,9 cm; širina: 5,6 cm; debljina: 0,5 cm.
9. Ulomak izvučenog ruba keramičke posude; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: narančasto-okker; visina: 2,6 cm; širina: 2 cm; debljina: 0,5 cm.
10. Ulomak uvučenog ruba keramičke posude; faktura: fina; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: siva; visina: 1,2 cm; širina: 3 cm; debljina: 0,4 cm.
11. Ulomak keramičke posude, ukrašen paralelnim linijama i valovnicom; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: narančasta; visina: 3,1 cm; širina: 2,2 cm; debljina: 0,5 cm.
12. Ulomak keramičke posude, ukrašen paralelnim linijama i valovnicom; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: sivo-smeđa; visina: 4,2 cm; širina: 3,8 cm; debljina: 0,4 cm.
13. Ulomak keramičke posude ukrašen paralelnim linijama; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: sivo-smeđa; visina: 3,9 cm; širina: 3 cm; debljina: 0,6 cm.
14. Ulomak izvučenog ruba keramičke posude; faktura: gruba; tehnika izrade: lončarsko kolo; boja: siva; visina: 2,2 cm; širina: 4,1 cm; debljina: 0,5 cm.
7. Fragment of the everted base of a vessel; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: grey; height: 3.2 cm; width: 3.6 cm; thickness: 0.6 cm.
8. Fragment of an everted rim; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: grey; height: 2.9 cm; width: 5.6 cm; thickness: 0.5 cm.
9. Fragment of an everted rim; fabric: coarse; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: orange-ochre; height: 2.6 cm; width: 2 cm; thickness: 0.5 cm.
10. Fragment of an inverted rim; fabric: fine; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: grey; height: 1.2 cm; width: 3 cm; thickness: 0.4 cm.
11. Pottery sherd decorated with parallel straight and wavy lines; fabric: coarse; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: orange; height: 3.1 cm; width: 2.2 cm; thickness: 0.5 cm.
12. Pottery sherd decorated with parallel straight and wavy lines; fabric: coarse; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: grey-brown; height: 4.2 cm; width: 3.8 cm; thickness: 0.4 cm.
13. Pottery sherd decorated with parallel lines; fabric: coarse; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: grey-brown; height: 3.9 cm; width: 3 cm; thickness: 0.6 cm.
14. Fragment of an everted rim; fabric: coarse; mode of production: potter's wheel; colour: grey; height: 2.2 cm; width: 4.1 cm; thickness: 0.5 cm.

Table nacrtala: Miljenka Galić

Plates drawn by Miljenka Galić

Translated by Ana Đukić

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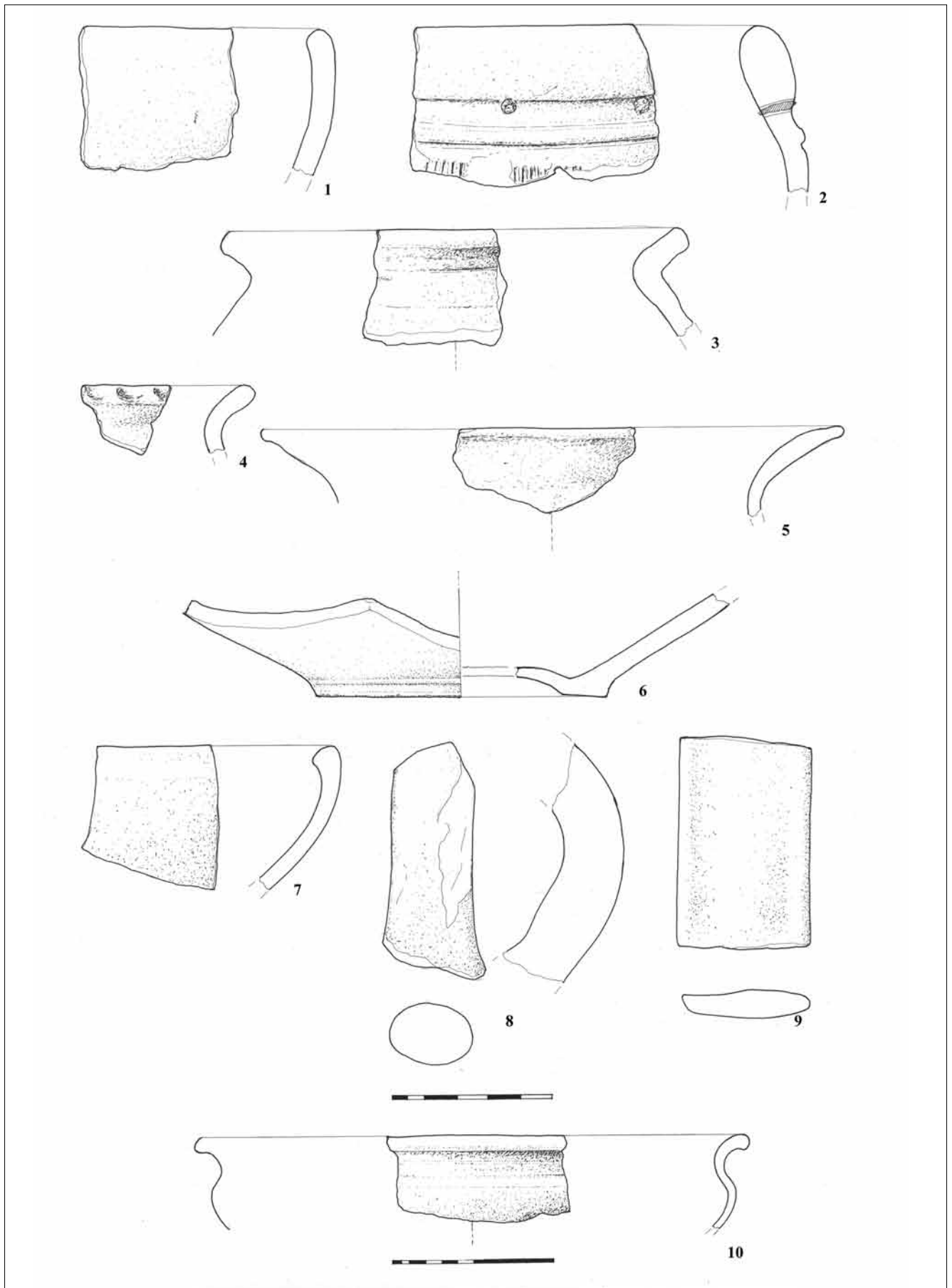


TABLA 1.

PLATE 1.

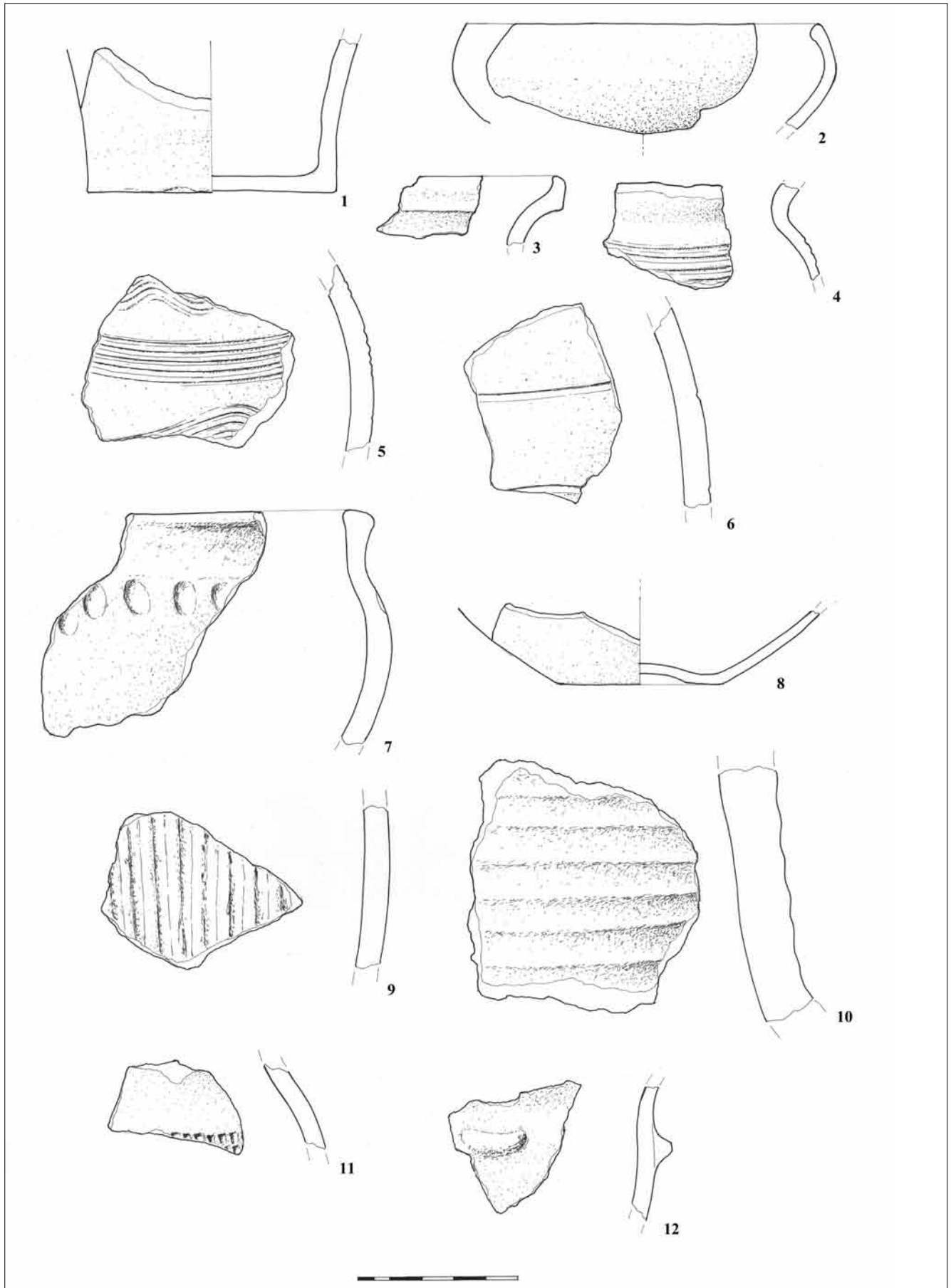


TABLA 2.

PLATE 2.

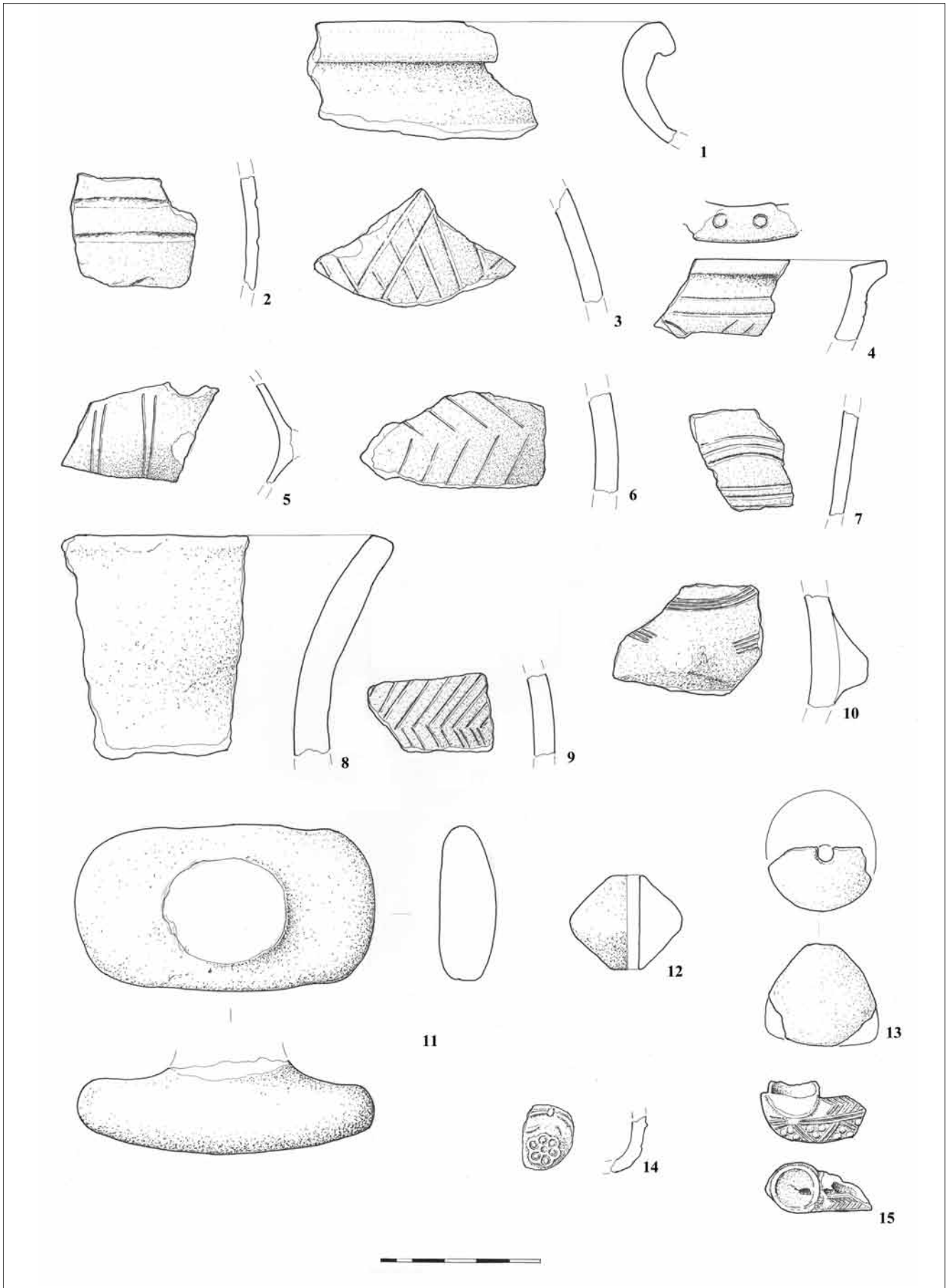


TABLA 3.

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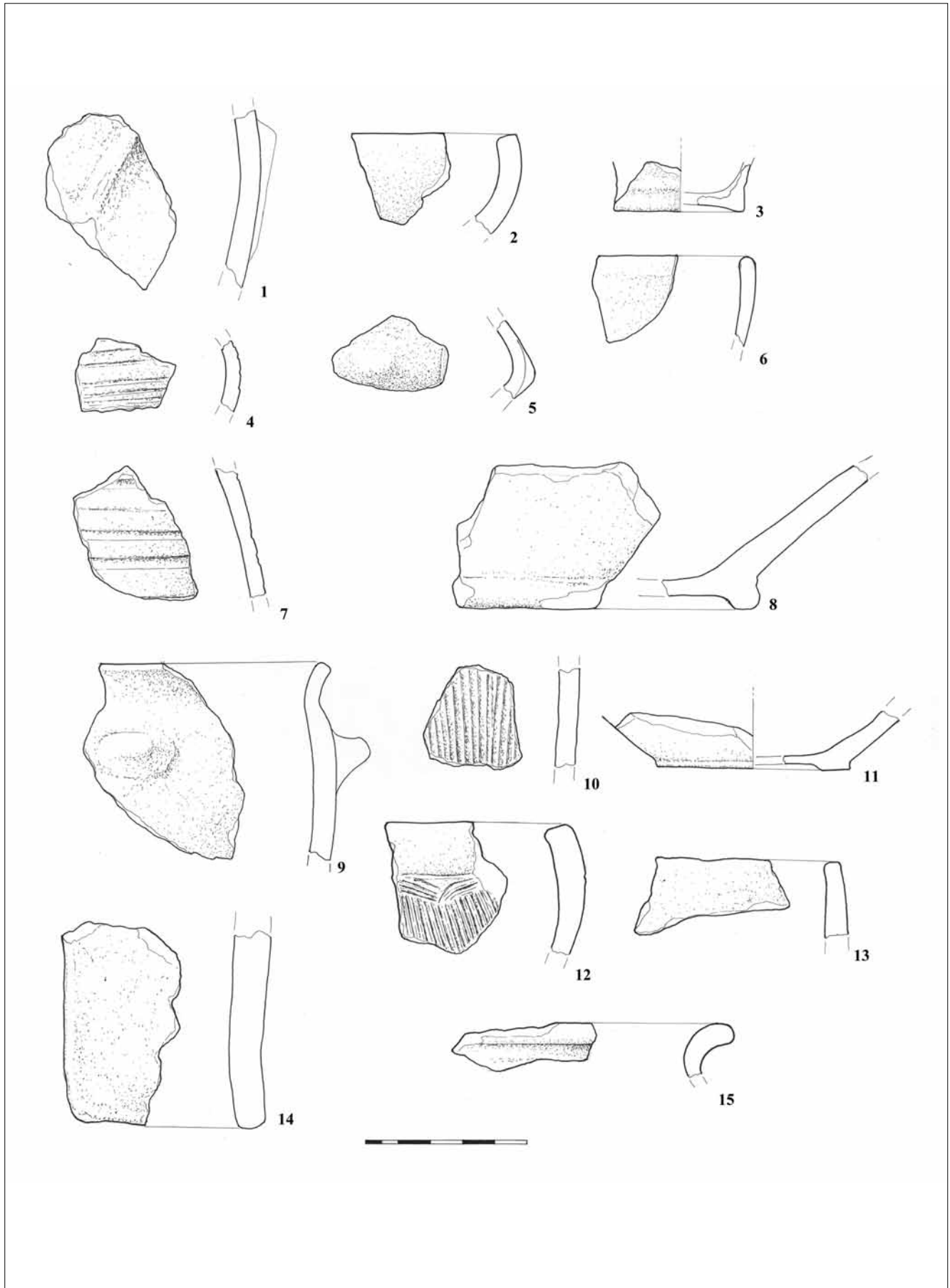


TABLA 4.

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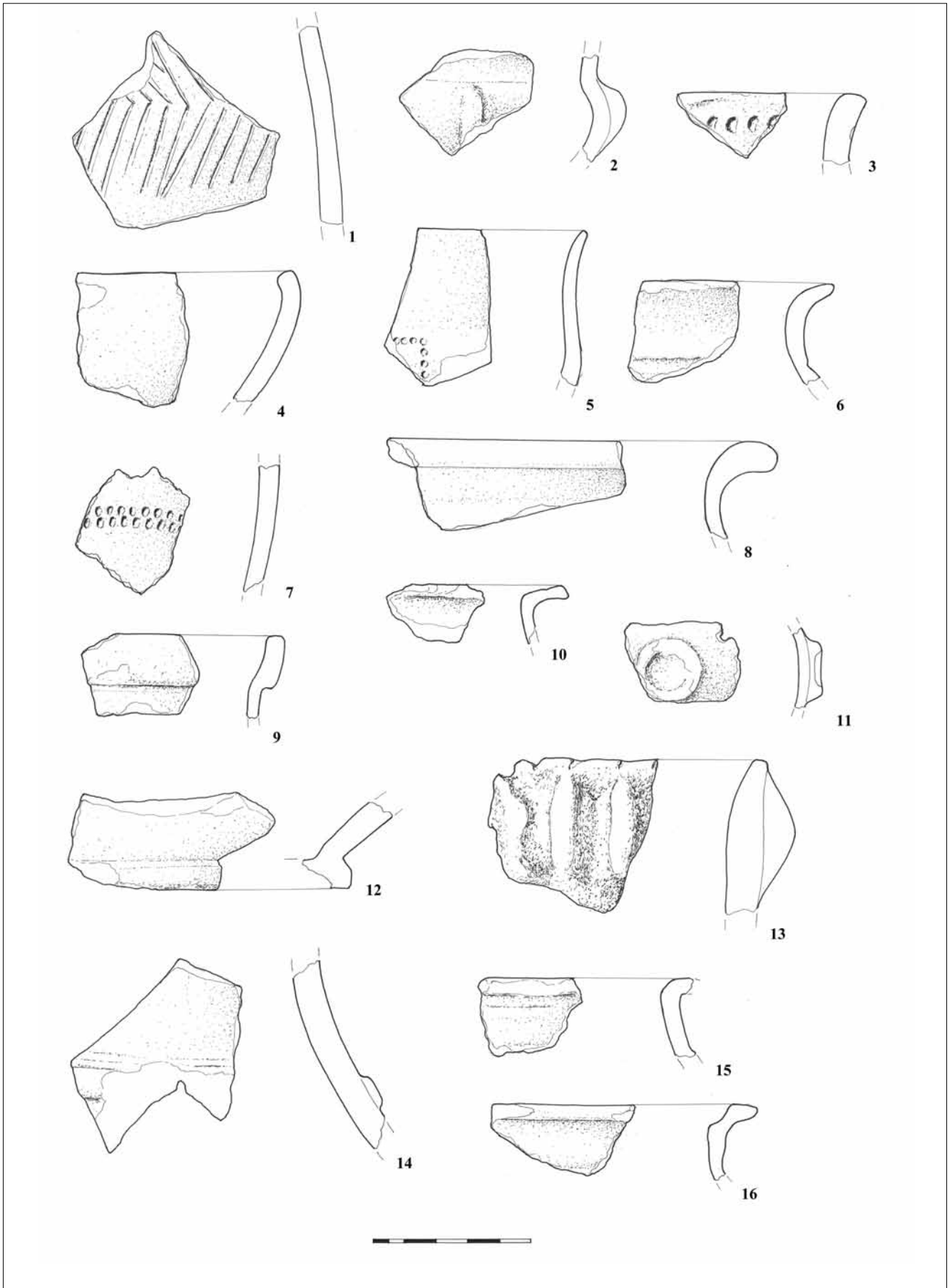


TABLA 5.

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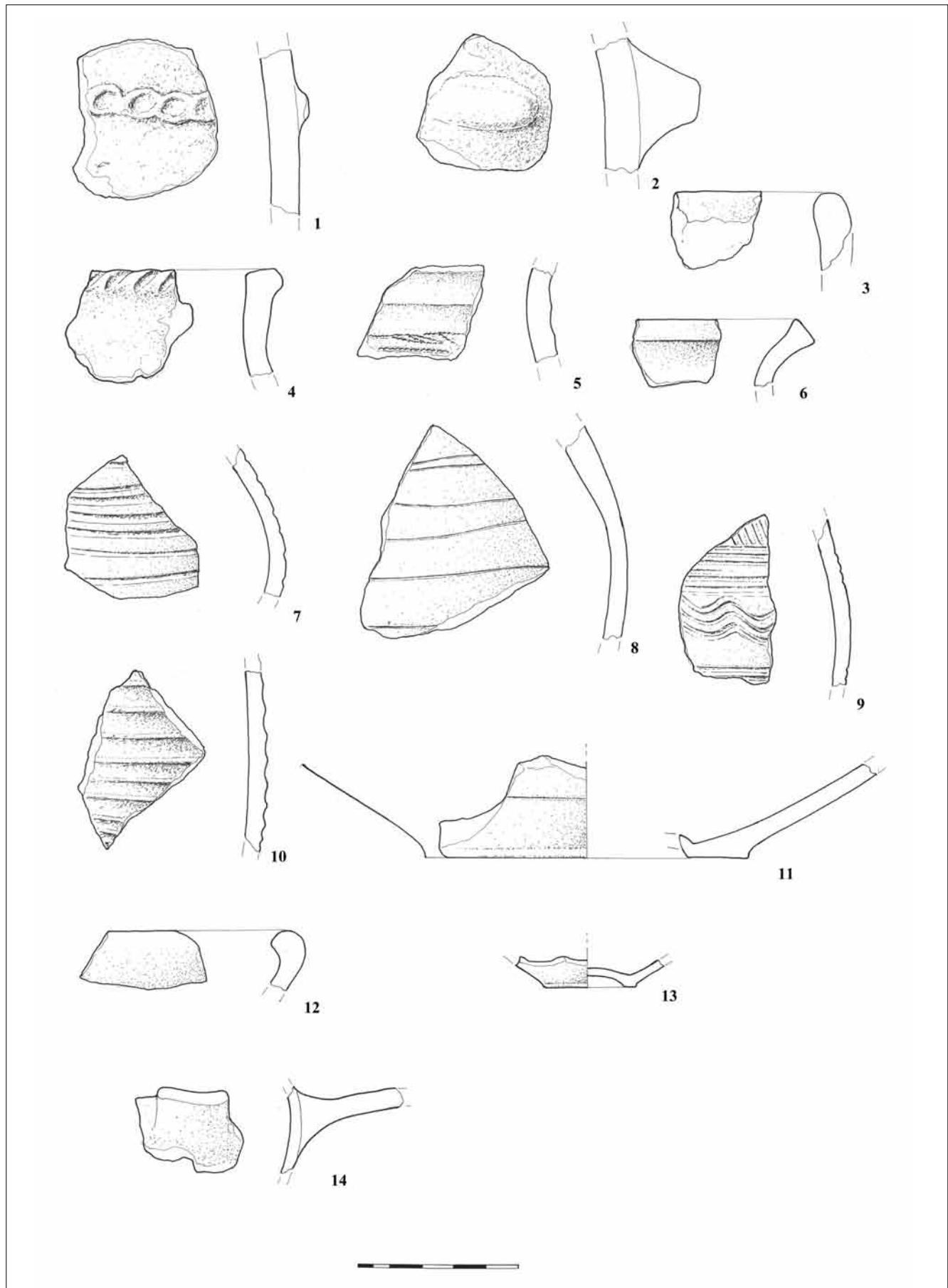


TABLA 6.

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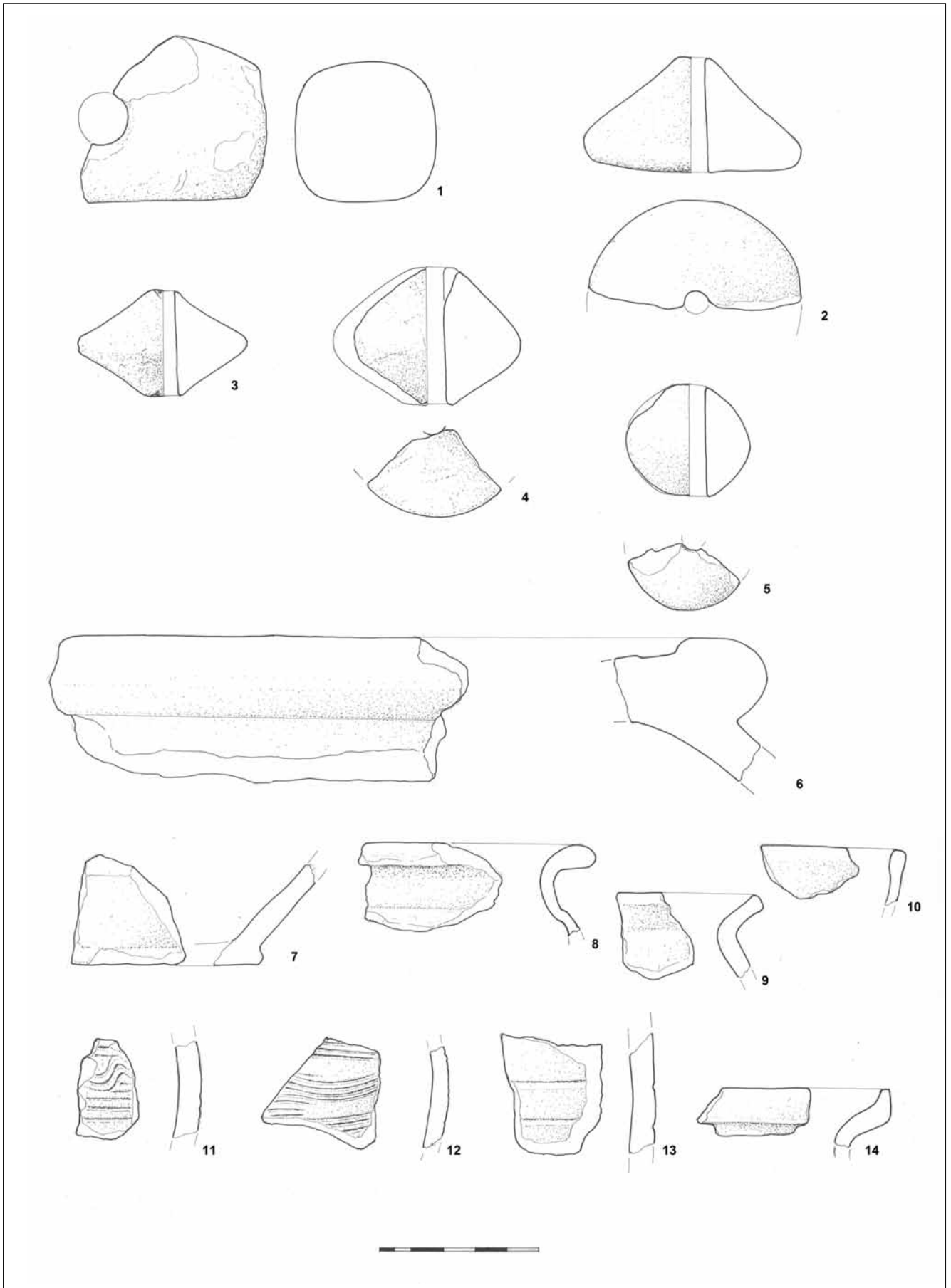


TABLA 7.

PLATE 7.