

HALŠTATSKI KNEŽEVSKI GROBOVI IZ KAPTOLA KOD SLAVONSKE POŽEGE

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Požeška kotlina dio je Slavonije i smještena uz sam južni kraj Panonske nizine. Zatvaraju je planine Psunj, Papuk, Krndija i Dilj gora sa svih strana. Ovalnog je oblika i ima prirodni izlaz na jug. Oduvijek je pružala vrlo dobre uvjete za život, koji je u kotlini započeo relativno rano. Podaci o arheološkim nalazima i lokalitetima s tog područja poznati su još počam od god. 1881. na dalje.

Preko svojih povjerenika Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu nekada je primao obavijesti o stanju na terenu, a pojedinci su i poklanjali razne predmete arheološkog obilježja muzeju. Do danas je s tog područja zabilježeno više od osamnaest lokaliteta s materijalom iz raznih doba. Sistematska arheološka iskopavanja vršena su do sada na ranosrednjekovnom groblju u Brodskom Drenovcu god. 1952.-1953.,¹ pod stručnim rukovodstvom Ksenije Vinski, zatim u okolici Pleternice i Gradcu pod rukovodstvom Stojana Dimitrijevića god. 1964., te god. 1972. u selu Tekić pod vodstvom Mirka Bulata.

Prema podacima još iz god. 1881., kao što smo već spomenuli, te prema usmenom upozorenju Anđele Horvat, koju je bio upozorio župnik Mijo Bestić iz Kaptola, stručnjaci iz Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu obišli su njive sjeverno od samoga sela Kaptol, koje leži šesnaest kilometara sjeverno od Slavonske Požege. Tom prigodom ustanovljeno je da se radi o nekropoli grobnih humaka koje narod zove »mogile« ili »humci«.

Sistematska arheološka iskopavanja u selu Kaptol započela su god. 1965. i trajala su do god. 1971. s prekidom god. 1969. Financirao ih je Republički fond za naučni rad SR Hrvatske i Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu u okviru teme »Brončano i željezno doba kontinentalne Hrvatske«.²

¹ K. Vinski-Gasparini, S. Ercegović, Ranosrednjekovno groblje u Brodskom Drenovcu, *Vjesnik Arh. muz.* 3. ser. 1 (1958) 129—161.

² V. Vejvoda, *Arh. pregled* 10 (1968) 34—36. Ista, Istraživanje brončanog i željeznog doba Požeške kotline, *Pregled naučnih radova* 2 (Zagreb 1970) 143. I. Mirnik, Arheološka iskopavanja u selu

Kaptol kod Sl. Požege i izložba »Prethistorijski ratnički grobovi iz Kaptola« u Muzeju Požeške kotline, *Vijesti muz. i konzer. Hrvatske* 20 (1971) br. 6, 14—17. V. Vejvoda, I. Mirnik, Istraživanja prethistorijskih tumula u Kaptolu kraj Slavonske Požege (Prethodni izvještaj), *Vjesnik Arh. muz.* 3. ser. 5 (1971) 181 do 208.

Jedan kilometar od sela Kaptol, na sjever prema Papuku, prostiru se oranice i vinogradi, koje presjeca seoski put. Idući cestom od sela prema Papuku s desne strane leže vinogradi u kojima se nalaze dva tumula. Jedan je pod napuštenim vinogradom, zvan »Glavica«, a drugi je pod mladim vinogradom, vlasništvo kaptolske župe. S lijeve strane seoskog puta idući od sela prema Papuku nalaze se ostali humci na oranicama zvanim »Čemernica«. Redoslijed istraživanja tumula ovisio je o kulturama na oranicama; žito, kukuruz, krumpir ili djetelina, a označavani su rimskim brojevima od I do XIV (skica).

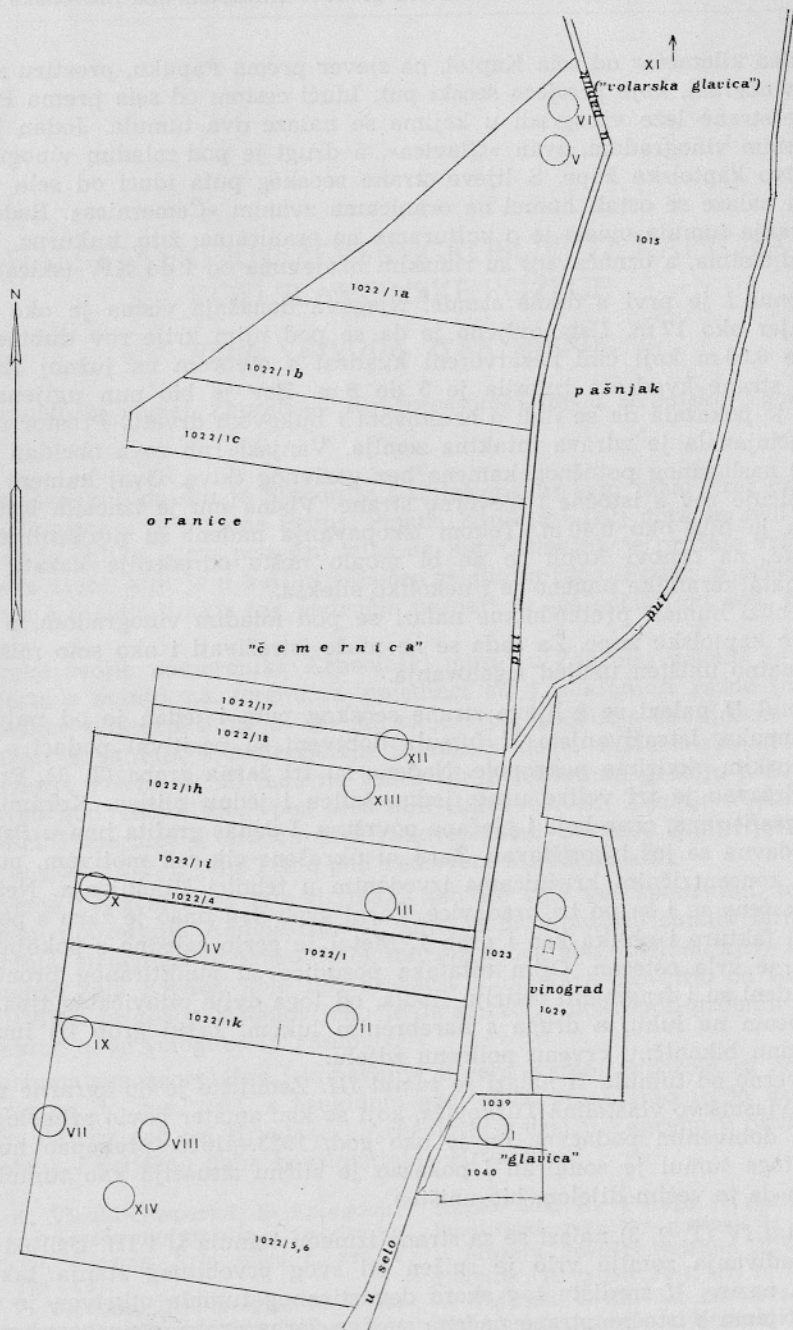
Tumul I je prvi s desne strane. Njegova današnja visina je oko 1,5 m, a promjer oko 17 m. Ustanovljeno je da se pod njim krije rov dubine 0,93, a širine 0,50 m koji čini nezatvoreni kvadrat s otvorom na južnoj stranici. Dužina strane kvadrata iznosila je 5 do 6 m. Rov je bio pun ugljena, čija analiza je pokazala da se radi o hrastovom i bukovom drvetu. Prostor unutar rova sačinjavala je zdrava intaktna zemlja. Vanjski rub rova obzidan je zidom od naslaganog potočnog kamena bez vezivnog tkiva. Ovaj kameni suhozid zaštićuje rov s istočne i sjeverne strane. Visina mu je iznosila 0,50 m, a debljina je bila oko 0,40 m. Tokom iskopavanja nađeni su neznatni ulomci keramike, na osnovi kojih se ne bi moglo nešto određenije kazati. Osim fragmenata keramike nađeno je i nekoliko sileksa.

Najbliži humak prethodnome nalazi se pod mladim vinogradom, a vlasništvo je kaptolske župe. Za sada se ne može istraživati i ako smo mišljenja da je znatno uništen uslijed rigolovanja.

Tumul II nalazi se s lijeve strane seoskog puta i jedan je od najvidljivijih humaka. Istraživanjem II tumula dobiveni su pozitivni podaci o vrsti i vremenskim okvirima nekropole. Nađena su tri žarna groba (T. 1). Prvi od njih sadržavao je tri velike urne, jednu šalicu i jednu pliticu. Keramika je sjajna, grafitirana, crne boje i glačane površine. I danas grafita ima u Papuku, a do nedavna se još iskorištavao. Žare su ukrašene cik-cak motivom, punktiranjem, koncentričnim kružnicama izvedenim u tehnici žlijebljenja. Neke od žara ukrašene su i sa po tri bradavice. Žarni grob dva imao je žaru s poklopcem iste fature i oblika kao i grob 1. Metal je gorio zajedno s pokojnikom, tako da je vrlo oštećen. Osim ostataka posudice od punktiranog brončanog lima, nađeni su i fragmenti četiriju fibula, od toga dvije pijavičatog tipa, jedna s pticom na luku, a druga s narebrenim lukom. Žarni grob tri imao je samo jednu bikoničnu crvenu poliranu zdjelu.

Sjeverno od tumula II nalazi se *tumul III*. Zemljište je do agrarne reforme bilo vlasništvo vlastelina Turkovića, koji se kao amater bavio arheologijom i prema dobivenim podacima on je oko god. 1923.—1925. prekopao humak. Unatoč toga tumul je sondiran i pokazao je sličnu situaciju kao tumul I, s razlikom da je većim dijelom bio uništen.

Tumul IV (T. 2, 3) nalazi se sa strane između tumula II i III. Uslijed stalnog obrađivanja zemlje vrlo je snižen od svog prvobitnog stanja tako da se jedva nazire. U središtu tog skoro devastiranog tumula otkriven je žarni grob 1. Njemu s istočne strane nađena su dva žarna groba, a na gornjem sjevernom dijelu sonde još ostaci dvaju grobova. Tumul je sadržavao i arhitekturu i-ako već oštećenu oranjem. To je suhozid 6,5 m dugačak, 1,2 m širok visine od oko 1 m koji se pružao koso od kraja tumula prema grobu 1.



Situacioni plan grobnih humaka
 Situation of barrows

Grobni prilozi žarnog groba 1. bili su položeni u raku približno kvadratnog tlocrta veličine $1,70 \times 1,60$ m koja je u visini od 5 cm bila ispunjena drvenim ugljenom. U ovom ratničkom grobu otkriven je šljem grčko-ilirskog tipa, koji se mogao u potpunosti rekonstruirati. On spada u stariju varijantu tog tipa kacige, jer su paragnatide vrlo široke i nezgrapne, a zakovice uzduž samog ruba još uvijek vrše svoju funkciju. Moglo se ustanoviti da je šljem bio podstavljen nekom vrstom podstave koja se sastojala od hasure sa slojem kože. Do šljema ležale su knemide vrlo fine izrade s naglašenim anatomskim karakteristikama mišićja i kostiju potkoljenice. Uz rub su imale rupice za prišivanje podstave. U šljemu je ležala ukrašena brončana ploča, po svojoj prilici pričvršćena zakovicama na danas istrunulu podlogu od kože ili sličnog materijala. Veličine su joj $39,0 \times 18,5$ cm. Uz grob nađena je bojna sjekira s brončanim tuljcem s ušicom i željeznim sječivom, te tri vrlo oštećena željezna koplja. Uz ove priloge u grobu se našao brončani pojasni okov, brončane spirale, saltaleoni, te dijelovi konjske opreme — žvale i psalija — te nekoliko prstenova i privjesaka, kao i žara i šalica.

Grob dva sadržavao je jednu žaru ukrašenu spiralama, plastičnim rebrima i životinjskim protomama. Slične dvije žare bile su u trećem grobu.

Tumuli V i VI (T. 4; 5: 1—9) najsjeverniji su na oranicama zvanim »Černica«. Bili su jedan do drugoga u neposrednoj blizini. Prema svim izgledima bili su otvarani i pljačkani još u ono doba i to istovremeno, jer je iste keramike bilo u oba tumula. Od metala nađeno je vrlo malo i to u vrlo lošem stanju, dok se rekonstrukcijom keramike dobilo vrlo značajnih primjeraka posuda. Pod tumulom V ustanovljena je jedna jedina grobna cjelina koja je bila intaktna. Sačinjavali su je slijedeći prilozi: mala žara, pršljenovi, fibula s narebrenim zadebljanim lukom i željezni prsten.

Tumul VI pokazao je arhitekturu u obliku približnog kvadrata s dva groba. U jednom su bile dvije žare s poklopcima, dva lonca kao i niz posuda manjih dimenzija i raznoolikih oblika. Iz iskopa je mala aplika u obliku rozete.

Tumul VII (T. 5: 11—13; 6) također vrlo nizak i neugledan nalazi se zapadno od tumula II. Dao je dva žarna groba, od kojih je jedan ratnički. Uz veliku masivnu neukrašenu žaru s poklopcem, također crno grafitiranu, sadržavao je i nekoliko tipova željeznih sjekira, kopalja, igala i brus. Žarni grob 2 sačinjavale su dvije žare s poklopcima, dvije vrlo fino izrađene i ukrašene šalice s uzdignutim ručkama i jedan savinuti nož.

Za vrijeme dok se radilo na istraživanju tumula VII, seljak je orao njivu s istočne strane spomenutog humka i plug je izbacio mnoštvo ulomaka keramičkih posuda, željeza i brončanog lima. Naknadnim sondiranjem ustanovljeno je da se radi o tumulu koji je potpuno izravnat, a traktor je zahvatio grob koji je ležao nešto više, dok je jedan žarni grob ostao sačuvan na nižem nivou. Sadržavao je dvije žare s poklopcima. Žare su bile ukrašene vertikalnim rebrima i imale su crnu površinu.

Na poljskom putu koji dijeli oranice u smjeru istok-zapad, a koji je okomit na seoski put, na razini oranice istražen je *tumul IX* (T. 7: 1—4). U arhitekturi kvadratnog tlocrta bila su četiri žarna groba. Sjeverni dio arhitekture i dva groba u uglovima uništeni su oranjem, dok je s južne strane sačuvan suhozid i dva žarna groba. Žarni grob 1 imao je žaru s poklopcem koji je dosta oštećen i dva koplja. Žarni grob 2 imao je žaru, jedno koplje, brus s tuljcem

i drškom, dva brončana krstolika razvodnika. Tuljac brusa ukrašen je tehnikom na proboj. Grobovi pod sjevernom stranom humka uništeni su jer su ležali na dubini od svega 0,15 cm.

Sjeverno od tumula IX, neuočljiv, također već zahvaćen plugom, istražen je grob 1 u tumulu X (T. 7: 5—11). Grob su sačinjavale tri žare, zatim šljem korinskog tipa, pet lijevanih brončanih ukrasa konjske opreme, brus s brončanom drškom u obliku dvije stilizirane rogate životinjske glave i glava jedne igle.

Sjeverno od oranica »Čemernica«, na seoskom pašnjaku, a već u obroncima Papuka, humak (XI) zvan »Volarska glavica«, obzirom da nije obrađivan sačuvao je svoju relativnu veličinu. Istraživanja su pokazala da nije imao grobno obilježje, već da je sadržavao samo kamen lomljenjak i ugljen, jer drugih nalaza nije bilo.

Sjeverno od tumula III uočeno je neznatno uzvišenje tla, te je iskopavanjem ustanovljeno da se radi o još jednom tumulu (XII) s intaktnim grobovima, jer su bili prekriveni oblucima koji su tvorili pravougaoni tlocrt. Na tom mjestu plug je bio stalno izbacivan. Kada je kamen dignut otkrivena su dva groba s vrlo mnogo fragmentirane keramike i tri željezna koplja, koje je uzorno konzervirao Božidar Vilhar iz Arheološkog muzeja u Zadru. Keramika se još nalazi na rekonstrukciji u laboratoriju arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu.

Južno od tumula XII, na isto tako neznatnom uzvišenju (XIII) bilo je dosta površinskih nalaza crne grafitirane keramike, međutim sondiranje je pokazalo da su grobovi potpuno uništeni. Ista stvar se ponovila kod tumula, koji smo označili s brojem XIV.

Na kraju bismo željeli ukazati na mjesto na kojem su živjeli prehistorijski ljudi u kasnijem starijem željeznom dobu. Naselje se nalazilo na položaju zvanom Gradca, udaljenom oko 800 m od najsjevernijeg tumula.³ Gradca leži na obroncima Papuka, prirodno zaštićena s tri strane, a terasasto se spušta prema zapadu. Na tim terasama uočeni su brojni površinski nalazi keramike. S gradine se pruža pogled na čitavu dolinu, a naročito na nekropolu.

Early Iron Age Warrior Graves from Kaptol near Slavonska Požega

The Požega valley, part of the Slavonian Plan, is situated on the southern end of the huge Pannonian lowlands. The valley itself is enclosed on all sides by mountains — Psunj, Papuk, Krndija, Dilj — and it is oblong in shape. The easiest access to the valley is from the south. The Požega valley has always offered excellent conditions for human habitation and was settled relatively early in history. Various data on sites and archaeological finds from this area have been noted ever since 1881.

Through its commissioners the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb received information about the situation of sites and many individual donors enriched the

³ V. Vejvoda, I. Mirnik, Arheološka dne 1971, *Vijesti muz. i konzer. Hrvatske* rekognosciranja u Požeškoj kotlini go- 21 (1972) br. 2, 20—21.

collections with various objects of archaeological interest. More than eighteen sites have been registered with finds from different periods. In this area systematic archaeological excavations have been undertaken on the early mediaeval cemetery at Brodski Drenovac in 1952 and 1953 (excavated by Ksenija Vinski-Gasparini); in the surroundings of Pleternica and Gradac in 1964 (excavated by Stojan Dimitrijević) and finally near the village of Tekić in 1972 (excavated by Mirko Bulat).

Systematic archaeological excavations at the village of Kaptol, the seat of the mediaeval Chapter of St. Peter's, not far from Slavonska Požega were started in 1965. These excavations were in fact of a protective nature. The mounds explored were situated to the north of the village itself, forming several groups. They were first mentioned in Vjesnik Hrvatskog arheološkog društva III/1881, p. 122, and the first person to pay some attention to them was the land-owner Baron Milan Turković. He explored the biggest mound at the beginning of this century (some data speak of the third decade of this century). Unfortunately we have no information about these excavations.

Early in 1965, Anđela Horvat, a well-known Croatian conservationist and art historian, informed some of the experts from the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb of the existence of grave-mounds at Kaptol. The consequence of this was a revival of scientific interest in them and later in the year a team arrived at Kaptol and began to excavate the most endangered tumuli — their original height had subsequently been changed by natural erosion and intensive agriculture, the earth being spread in such a measure that in recent times many incinerary graves lying higher had gradually been destroyed by ploughs. The use of tractors proved to be even more fatal. These excavations were continued up to 1971 with one interruption in 1969. Fourteen barrows were explored in this period. They were given numbers from I to XIV, their sequence depending on crops that were on the fields at the time.

The results of the excavations will be of great importance for the chronology of the Early Iron Age (the finds range from Ha D 1 to Ha D 2) of the Požega valley and the Slavonian region as a whole. Rich and manifold objects from incinerary graves indicate a relatively long span of life on the slopes of the Papuk mountain. People who lived in these parts must have been in close contact with the Illyrians in the south and through them even with Greece, as some imported toreutic finds (helmets, greaves) prove. A particularly strong influence of the Iron Age cultures of Central Europe can be observed too.

The major part of the excavated mounds were grave-mounds containing from one to five graves with goods. The burial rite was, as already mentioned, incineration of the dead, whose ashes were put into very rich and elaborately formed urns. These urns had a highly polished metal-like surface with a thin layer of graphite. It is interesting that graphite was extracted from the nearby mountain even as recently as a couple of years ago. The variety of pottery shapes and decoration is amazing. Except in five barrows, grave constructions of pebblestone were unearthed, the ground-plans of the constructions widely differing. Some of the graves were plundered in remote times, others damaged or destroyed by ploughs in more recent times.

About one kilometer to the north of the village of Kaptol lie fertile fields and vineyards. There were two barrows on the right side of the road leading towards the Papuk mountain, one called »Glavica« (Tumulus Nr. I) in an abandoned vine-

yard and the other one in the parish priest's vineyard to the north of the first one. The other barrows were situated on the left hand side of the road on ploughed land called »Čemernica« (sketch).

The first barrow (Tumulus I) was cca. 1,50 m high and had a diameter of cca. 17 m. A trench 0,93 m wide and 0,50 m deep was discovered. It formed a square 5,0 × 6,0 m with an opening on the south side. It was full of oak and beech-tree charcoal. The inside of the square was intact soil and the outer rim of the trench was partially lined with pebbles on the north and east side. Only a few very insignificant pottery fragments and flint chippings were found which could give no specific data about the age of the barrow.

The next one to be excavated was Tumulus II (plate 1) which was situated on the left hand side of the road. Its height was still considerable. The finds from this mound were able to give the first positive data about the type and time of the necropolis. Three incinerary graves were dug out — the first one contained three urns, one small cup and one small bowl. The pottery was shining black and the decoration consisted of zig-zag patterns, dots, concentric circles, all executed by tallying. Some of the urns had three Warts. The second grave had only one urn with a lid, which contained burnt bone-fragments and ashes of the dead and numerous badly burned and damaged bronze fragments. Besides the remains of a bronze vessel, fragments of four fibulae were identified — two of them were of the sanguisuga type, one had a tiny bird on top of the bow and the fourth had a flat bow. The third grave, possibly plundered and destroyed a long time ago, contained only a red biconical bowl.

Tumulus III was the biggest one of all, which in fact attracted the attention of the land-owner Milan Turkovič, as previously mentioned. Knowing that it had already opened, we dug only a trench in order to check the situation, which was found to be very similar to that in the first Tumulus.

Among the most important finds from the Kaptol barrows were the ones coming from the rich warrior graves. Thus grave no. 1 in Tumulus IV contained the following grave-goods: one big, simply decorated black urn; an elaborate small cup with the handle protruding above the rim; one helmet of the so-called Graeco-Illyrian type; a pair of greaves (knemides); a rectangular decorated breastplate with rivets along the rim; a very unusual bronze battleaxe with an iron blade; two iron spear-heads and the remains of a third one; parts of horse-bits and several ornaments of bronze. The helmet itself belongs to the earlier variant of the type, as the paragnatides are still very broad and the rivets along the rim still performed their function. Traces of the helmet's lining were found as well. The grave goods were laid into a square pit (dimensions 1,70 × 1,60 m) whose bottom was covered by a 5 cm deep charcoal layer. Of the other four incinerary graves two were completely destroyed and two others had shining black urns with bull-heads and a spiraloid pattern. Grave 2 also yielded a small, exquisite cup.

Two tumuli, which were situated in the last field to the north, were given numbers V and VI. They both lay very close to one another and must have been opened and plundered already during the Early Iron Age, both at the same time, which fact can be proved by fragments of the same vessels found below both of them. The pottery was of course scattered among the earth. All the metal grave goods were missing except for a few fragments, all in bad condition, whereas the reconstruction of the pottery revealed a very rich repertory of shapes and decoration.

One intact grave was found in Tumulus V and Tumulus VI produced architecture as well. It formed a rectangle and was constructed of pebbles.

Another very important grave was found under Tumulus VII which was situated to the west of Tumulus II. It was a warrior grave (grave no. 1) whose inventory included a big and massive urn with a similar lid, with no decoration, several types of battleaxes, all of iron, fragments of several iron spear-heads, two bronze needleheads and a whetstone. Many rust fragments showed traces of textile. Grave no. 2 was a female burial with two smaller urns both with lids and two elaborate, almost perfect cups with very thin walls, and a small iron knife-blade.

While Tumulus VII was being excavated, the owner of the field partly destroyed the graves of a completely invisible and levelled mound which lay between Tumulus II and Tumulus VII. The plough threw out many pottery bronze and iron fragments. All the fragments seemed to come from a warrior grave, while a second grave was found intact owing to the fact that it was lying deeper. The second grave contained two urns adorned with vertical ribs and spiraloid ornament, both with lids.

A very low mound situated partly under a path running east - west between the fields was excavated and was given the number IX. A square pebblestone construction was found under a very thin layer of earth, with a grave in each of the corners. Grave no. 1 had an urn with a lid and two iron spear-heads, grave no. 2 an identical urn, one iron spear-head, a whetstone with a bronze handle and sheath, two objects belonging to a horse-harness and several bronze ornaments. The two graves lying in the northern half of the construction had been destroyed by ploughing. That the two lower ones were almost intact is due to the fact that the soil beneath the path had not been worked for a long period.

Another very important warrior grave was saved just in time, because its top had already been caught by the plough. It was the single grave in Tumulus X. The grave contained three black urns of minor dimensions, one Corinthian helmet, five cast-bronze ornaments from a horse harness, a whetstone with a bronze handle ending in a double animal head with horns, and one simple bronze needle-head. The Helmet boasts very good workmanship and could be completely reconstructed.

A big barrow that does not belong to the group described above was situated on the village pastures not far from the slopes of Papuk. It was called »Volarska glavica« (Ox's Head) and was excavated under the number XI. The barrow had retained its height because it had never been used as arable land. The excavations proved that it did not have a funerary character — a very irregular architectural construction of stones from a quarry was found deep under the tumulus, mixed with ashes and charcoal. There were no other finds.

A slight rising of the soil was observed to the north of Tumulus III and the excavations uncovered one more mound with intact graves (Tumulus XII). The complete rectangular surface was plastered with pebbles. When they were taken out, two graves were found, containing many different vessels, which were smashed into tiny fragments, and several iron spear-heads.

Two more barrows were traced and excavated, but the team had arrived too late. Only numerous tiny pottery fragments were found on the surface of the earth mixed with pieces of charcoal.

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4. Željezne karike (AMZ, inv. br. 11358)
5. Brončane žvale i dio jedne psaliže (AMZ, inv. br. 11357)
6. Tri željezna vrška kopalja, dužina 42 i 33 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11373, 11374, 11375)
7. Bojna sjekira s brončanim tuljcem i željeznim sječivom, dužina 19 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11372)
8. Tri brončana razvodnika (AMZ, inv. br. 11366)
9. Par brončanih dugmadi-zakovica (AMZ, inv. br. 11364)
10. Tri brončana prstena, promjeri 3,1 i 4,3 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11362, 11363)

T. 3. Tumul IV, žarni grob 1:

1. Igla s više glavica, dužina 19,5 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11370)

T. 1. Tumulus II, incinerary grave no. 1:

1. Flat bronze ring.
2. Fragment of a lid
3. Small bowl, diameter 13,5 cm
4. Small cup with uplifted handle, height 6,5 cm
5. Black urn, height 26 cm
6. Black urn, height 33 cm
7. Black urn, height 32 cm

Tumulus II, incinerary grave no. 2:

8. Black cinerary urn with lid. Height of urn 34 cm, height of lid 4,5 cm

Tumulus II, incinerary grave no. 3:

9. Red biconical bowl, height 13 cm

T. 2. Tumulus IV, incinerary grave no. 1:

1. Graeco-Illyrian helmet, bronze, height 25 cm
2. Pair of knemides (greaves), bronze, height 45 cm
3. Decorated bronze platte with rivets, dimensions 39 × 18,5 cm
4. Iron rings
5. Parts of horse-bit, bronze
6. Three iron spear-heads, height 42 and 33 cm.
7. Battle-axe with bronze shaft and iron blade, length 19 cm
8. Parts of horse harness, bronze
9. Pair of bronze buttons with rivets
10. Three bronze rings, diameters 3,1 and 4,3 cm

T. 3. Tumulus IV, incinerary grave no. 1:

1. Bronze needle with several heads, length 19,5 cm

2. Iгла s više glavica, dužina 10,5 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11369)
3. Ulomci spirale od tankog perforiranog brončanog lima (AMZ, inv. br. 11361)
4. Brončani okov pojasa ukrašen iskucavanjem, veličina $5,5 \times 4,3$ cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11356)
5. Dva saltaleona (AMZ, inv. br. 11359, 11360)
6. 21 cijeli i 20 ulomaka brončanih košarastih privjesaka ili okova (AMZ, inv. br. 11365)
7. Mala šalica s uzdignutom ručkom, visina 6,5 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11376)
8. Velika crna grafitirana žara, visina 36,5 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11377)

Tumul IV, žarni grob 2:

9. 12 komada košarastih privjesaka ili okova (AMZ, inv. br. 11380)
10. Šalica s uzdignutom ručkom, visina 8 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11378)
11. Žara sa spiralnim ukrasom i plastičnim protomama bika te vertikalnim rebrima, visina 47 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11379)

Tumul IV, žarni grob 3:

12. Žara sa spiralnim ukrasom i plastičnim protomama bika, te vertikalnim rebrima, visina 34 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11381)
13. Žara sa spiralnim ukrasom i plastičnim protomama bika te vertikalnim rebrima, visina 26 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11382)

T. 4. Tumul V, žarni grob 1:

1. Brončana jednopetljasta fibula s narebrenim lukom i dugom trokutastom nožicom, dužina 5,5 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11394)
2. Željezni prsten, promjer 3,5 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11395)
3. Tanka brončana igla, dužina 4,6 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11396)
4. 10 komada keramičkih pršljenova, neki ukrašeni (AMZ, inv. br. 11399)
5. Manja žara bez ukrasa, visina 23 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11402)

Tumul V, žarni grob 1 (dislocirano):

6. Dva oštećena luka malih fibula à tre bottoni (AMZ, inv. br. 11397)
7. Savinuti željezni nožić, dužina 17,3 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11418)
8. Ulomak željeznog nožića s ostacima brončane drške, dužina 4 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11420)

2. Bronze needle with several heads, length 10,5 cm
3. Spiral of thin bronze plate, perforated
4. Bronze belt decoration, dimensions $5,5 \times 4,3$ cm
5. Two saltaleoni
6. Bronze basket-like pendants
7. Small cup with uplifted handle, height 6,5 cm
8. Black cinerary urn, height 36,5 cm

Tumul IV, incinerary grave no. 2:

9. Bronze basket-like pendants
10. Small black cup with uplifted handle, height 6,5 cm
11. Black cinerary urn with spiraloid decoration and moulded horned heads, height 36,5 cm

Tumul IV, incinerary grave no. 3:

12. Black cinerary urn spiraloid decoration and moulded horned heads, height 34 cm
13. Black cinerary urn with spiraloid decoration and moulded horned heads, height 26 cm

T. 4. Tumul V, incinerary grave no 1:

1. Bronze fibula with grooved arch and long triangular foot, length 5,5 cm
2. Iron ring, diameter 3,5 cm
3. Thin bronze needle, length 4,6 cm
4. 10 spindle whorls, some decorated
5. Small cinerary urn, height 23 cm

Tumul V, incinerary grave no. 1 (disturbed):

6. Two fragments of arcs of fibulae à tre bottoni
7. Bent iron knife-blade, length 17,3 cm
8. Fragment of a iron knife with remains of bronze handle

9. Dvije željezne falere s rupom, promjer 4,3 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11419)
10. Tri željezna prstena s lancetastim privjescima (AMZ, inv. br. 11421)
11. Sedam komada kremenih strugača (AMZ, inv. br. 11400)
12. Kuglasta posudica, visoka 6 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11407)
13. Ulomak crne grafitirane posude, ukrašene izvana i iznutra, možda kupe na nozi (AMZ, inv. br. 11414)
14. Kuglasta posudica, ukrašena vertikalnim kanelurama, visina 5,5 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11406)
15. Crna grafitirana plitica s facetiranom stijenkom i bradavicama s donje strane, promjer 22,5 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11409)
9. Two iron discs with holes, diameter 4,3 cm
10. Three iron rings with lance-like pendants
11. Seven flint knives
12. Globular bowl, height 6 cm
13. Fragment of a black vessel, adorned on both sides
14. Small globular bowl with vertical grooves, height 5,5 cm
15. Black, graphite coated bowl, diameter 22,5 cm

Tumulus V, from upper strata:

16. Whetstone, length 7,4 cm
17. Silex, 3,7 cm

Tumul V, van groba:

16. Kameni brus, dužina 7,4 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11398)
17. Sileks, dužina 3,7 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11423)

T. 5. Tumul VI, iz iskopa:

1. Brončana rozeta na željeznoj podlozi, promjer 4,8 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11436)

Tumul VI, žarni grob 1 i materijal zajednički tumulu V:

2. Zdjela s koso facetiranim rubom i bradavicama s donje strane trbuha i poklopcem ukrašenim meandrom; visina zdjele 13,5 cm, visina poklopca 11,5 (AMZ, inv. br. 11411, 11429)
4. Zdjela s koso facetiranim rubom i bradavicama s donje strane trbuha i poklopcem ukrašenim meandrom; visina zdjele 13 cm, visina poklopca 16,5 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11410, 11412)
4. Lončić sa četiri drške na truhu, visina 13 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11405)
5. Horizontalno kaneliran lonac, visina 14,5 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11403)
6. Zvezdolik posuda, crna i grafitirana, visina 6 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11404)
7. Mala plitica ukrašena točkanjem, visina 3 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11408)
8. Donji dio većeg lonca (AMZ, inv. br. 11431)
9. Oveći lonac, visina 34 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11430)

Tumul VII, žarni grob 2:

10. Željezni savinuti nožić
11. Par vrlo fino izrađenih šalica s uzdignutim ručkama i koso kaneliranim truhom, grafitirane, visina 7,5 cm

T. 5. Tumulus VI, from upper strata:

1. Bronze disc on iron base, diameter 4,8 cm

Tumulus VI, incinerary grave no. 1 and Tumulus V:

2. Bowl with lid, height of bowl 13,5 cm, height of lid 11,5 cm
3. Bowl with lid, height of bowl 13 cm, height of lid 16,5 cm
4. Small pot with four handles, height 13 cm
5. Pot with horizontal cannelures, height 14,5 cm
6. Star-like bowl, height 6 cm
7. Small bowl, decorated, height 3 cm
8. Lower part of a pot
9. Pot, height 34 cm

Tumulus VII, incinerary grave no. 2:

10. Bent iron knife-blade
11. Pair of elaborately executed cups with uplifted handles, height 7,5 cm

12. Mala žara s vertikalno narebrenim trbuhom i tri šiljate bradavice i poklopcem, visina 23 cm.
13. Crna grafitirana žara ukrašena žljebljenjem s poklopcem, visina 30,5 cm

T. 6. Tumul VII, žarni grob 1:

1. Par brončanih glava igala s više cilindričnih glavica, dužina 8,2 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11456)
2. Kameni brus, dužina 7,5 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11463)
3. Ulomci željeznih vršaka kopalja (AMZ, inv. br. 11460)
4. Željezna plosnata sjekira s ručicama, dužina 21 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11459)
5. Željezna sjekira s tuljcem za nasad, dužina 27 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11458)
6. Željezna sjekira s tuljcem za nasad, dužina 18,5 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11457)
7. Ulomci bronce (AMZ, inv. br. 11462)
8. Komad šljake s tragovima tkanine (AMZ, inv. br. 11461)
9. Velika crna grafitirana žara bez ukrasa s poklopcem; visina žare 31 cm, visina poklopca 10,5 cm (AMZ, inv. br. 11465, 11464)

T. 7. Tumul IX, žarni grob 2:

1. Brus u koricama ukrašenim na proboj i drškom, dužina 21,5 cm
2. Par brončanih križnih razvodnika, veličina $3,6 \times 3,6$ cm
3. Brončani ukrašeni okov pojasa
4. Crna grafitirana žara ukrašena žljebljenjem i tri okomita plastična rebra, visina 26 cm

Tumul X, žarni grob 1:

5. Brončani korintski šljem, visina 25 centimetara
6. Četiri lijevane rozete-razvodnika, promjer 6—7 cm
7. Lijevani brončani privjesak, visina 6 cm
8. Oštećeni kameni brus s brončanom drškom u obliku dvostruke životinjske glave s rogovima, dužina 18,5 cm
9. Brončana glava igle, dužina 6 cm
10. Crna grafitirana žara ukrašena žljebljenjem
11. Dvije male žare ukrašene vertikalnim rebrima, žljebljenjem i točkajanjem (skica)

12. Small urn with vertical grooves and lid, height 23 cm
13. Black cinerary urn with lid, height 30,5 cm

T. 6. Tumulus VII, incinerary grave no. 1:

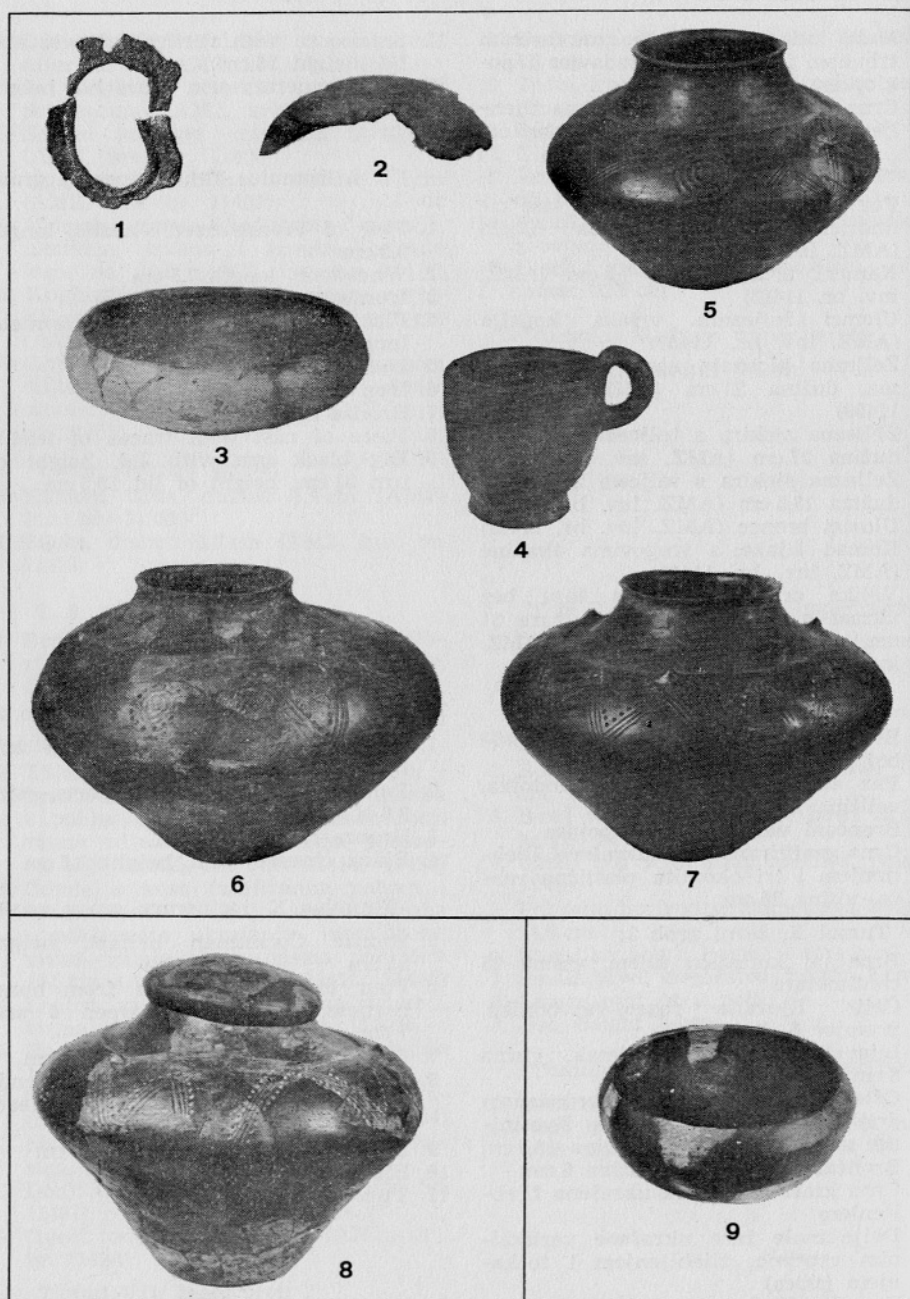
1. Pair of bronze needle-heads, length 8,2 cm
2. Whetstone, length 7,5 cm
3. Iron spear-heads
4. Flat iron battle-axe with armlets, length 21 cm
5. Iron axe, length 27 cm
6. Iron axe, length 18,5 cm
7. Bronze fragments
8. Piece of rust with traces of textile
9. Big black urn with lid, height of urn 31 cm, height of lid 10,5 cm

T. 7. Tumulus IX, incinerary grave no. 2:

1. Whetstone with bronze sheath and handle, length 21,5 cm
2. Pair of horse-harness parts, size $3,6 \times 3,6$ cm
3. Bronze belt decoration
4. Black cinerary urn, height 3,6 cm

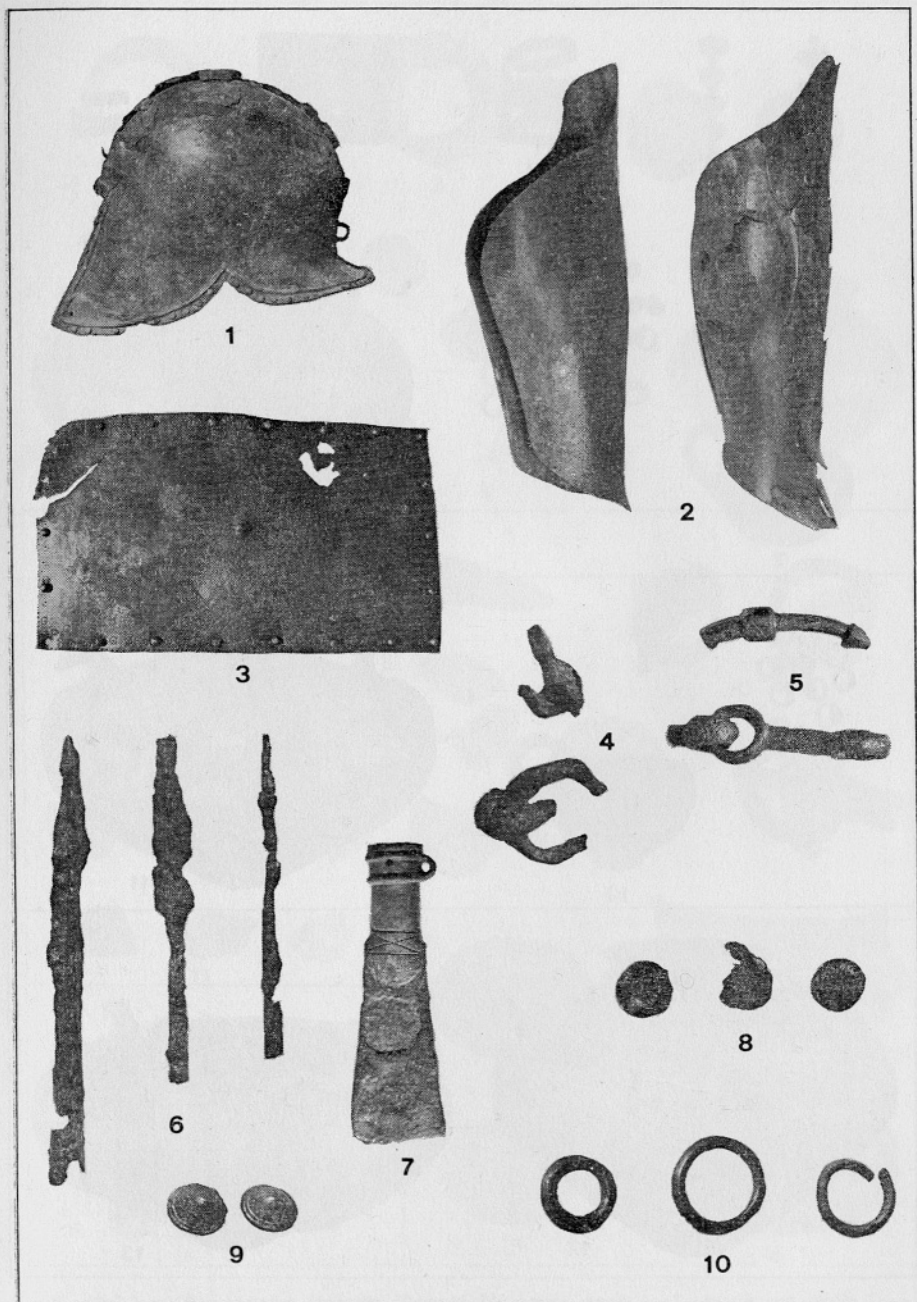
Tumulus X, incinerary grave no. 1:

5. Bronze Corinthian helmet, height 25 cm
6. Four cast bronze discs from horse harness, diameters between 6 and 7 cm
7. Cast bronze pendant, height 6 cm
8. Whetstone with bronze handle ending in double horned animal head, length 18,5 cm
9. Bronze needle-head, length 6 cm
10. Black cinerary urn
11. Two small urns (sketch)

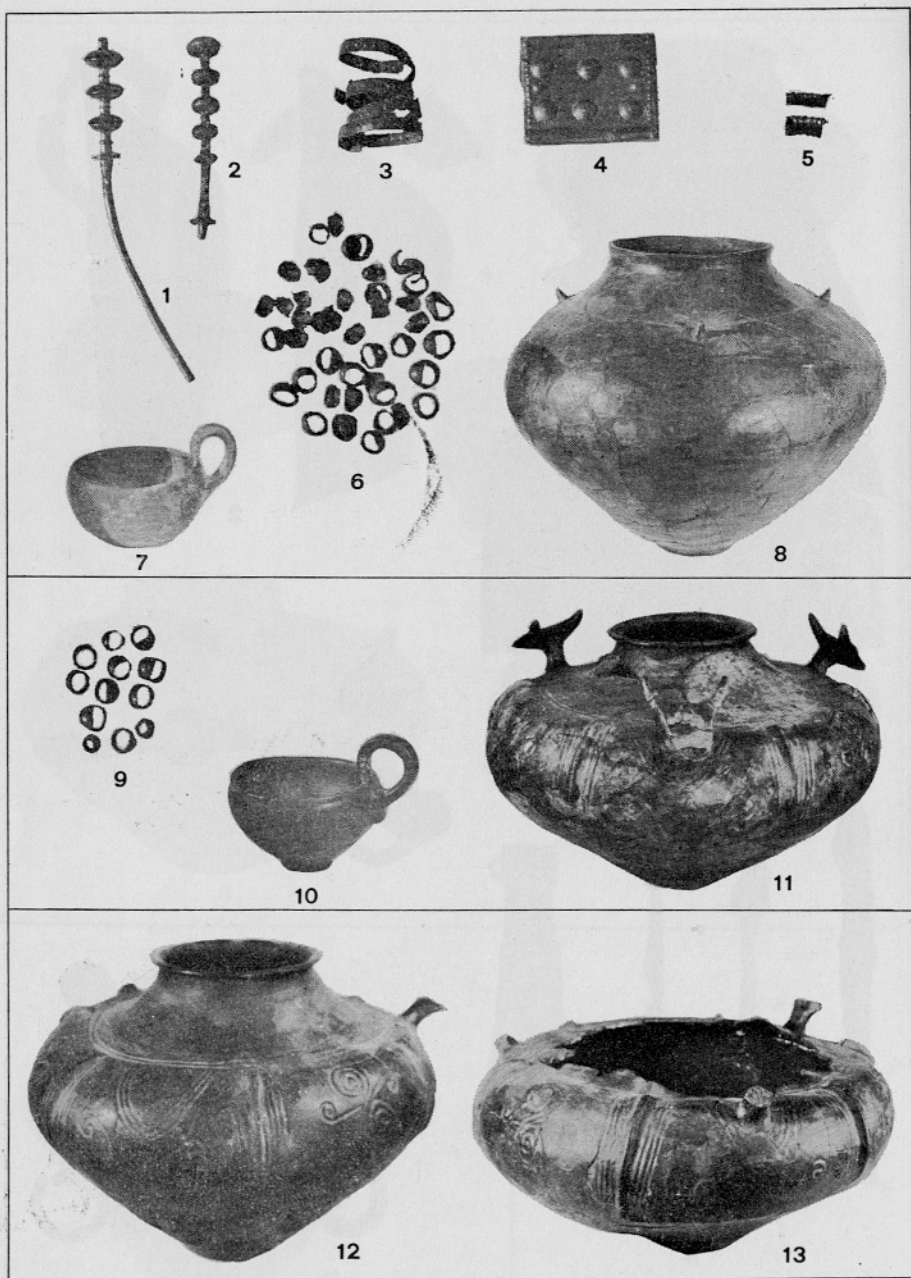


Kaptol kod Slavonske Požege. Tumul II: žarni grob 1 (1—7), žarni grob 2 (8), žarni grob 3 (9)

Kaptol near Slavonska Požega. Tumulus II: incinerary grave no. 1 (1—7), incinerary grave no. 2 (8), incinerary grave no. 3 (9)

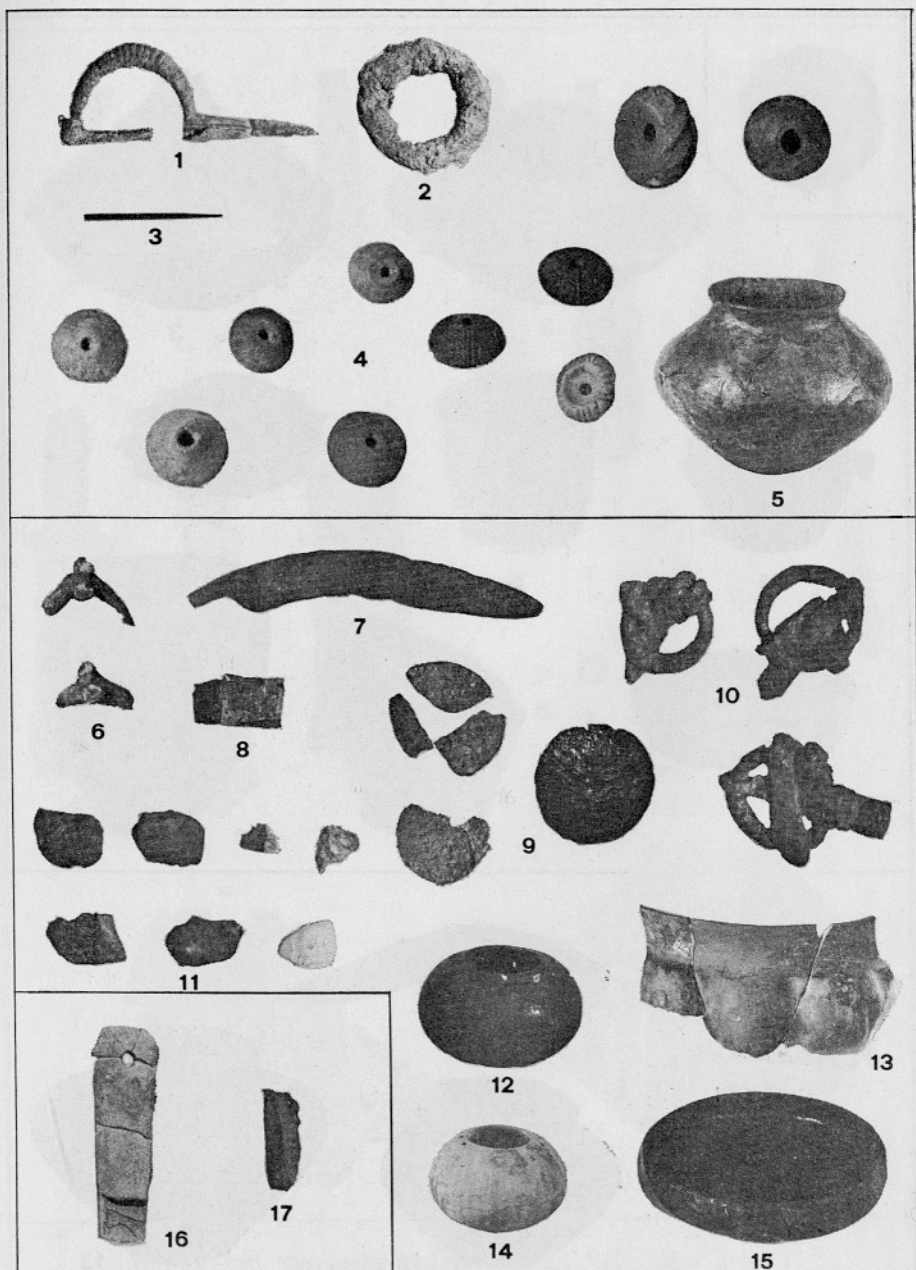


Kaptol kod Slavonske Požege. Tumul IV: žarni grob 1
 Kaptol near Slavonska Požega. Tumulus IV: incinerary grave no. 1



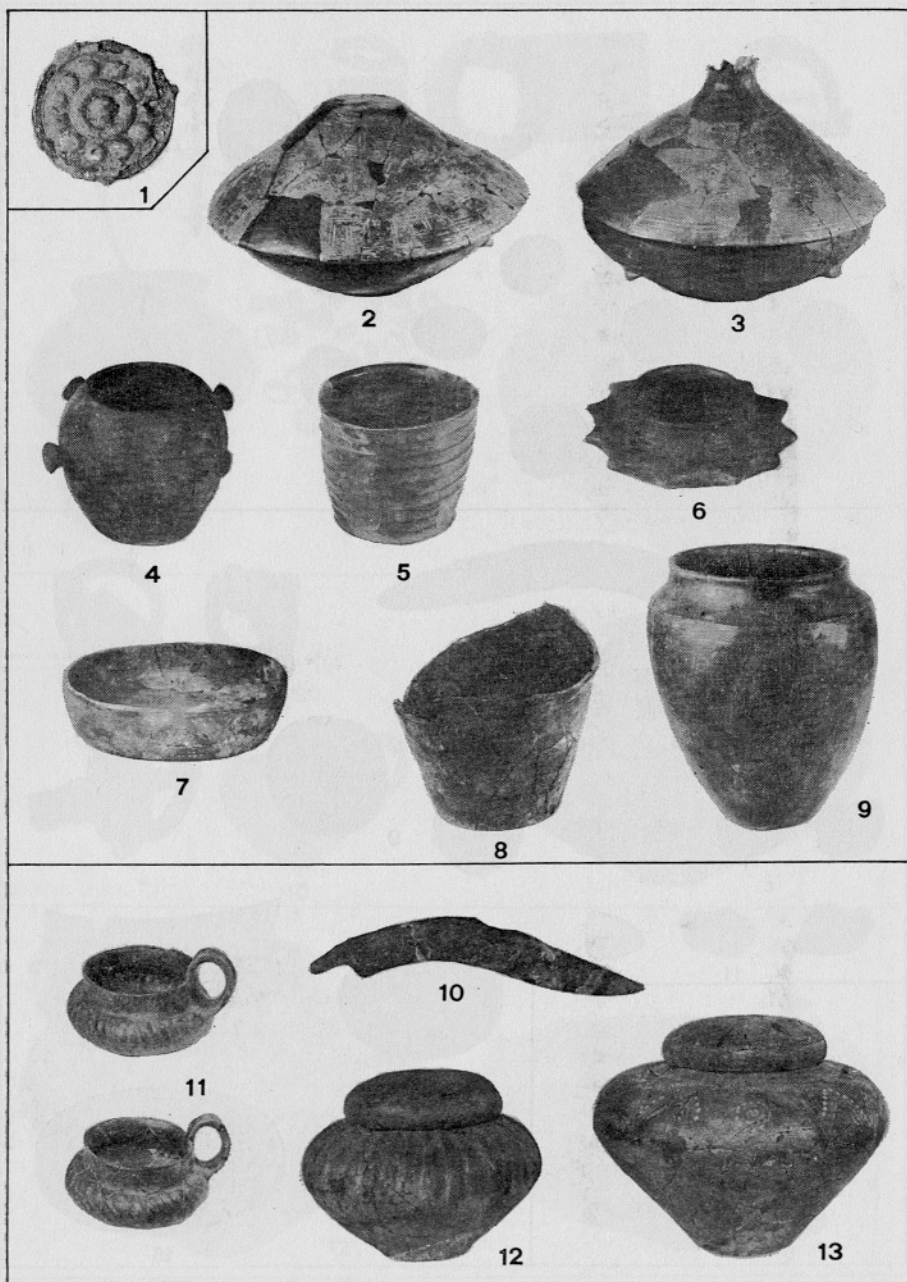
Kaptol kod Slavonske Požege. Tumul IV: žarni grob 1 (1—8), žarni grob 2 (9—11), žarni grob 3 (12, 13)

Kaptol near Slavonska Požega. Tumulus IV: incinerary grave no. 1 (1—8), incinerary grave no. 2 (9—11), incinerary grave no. 3 (12, 13)



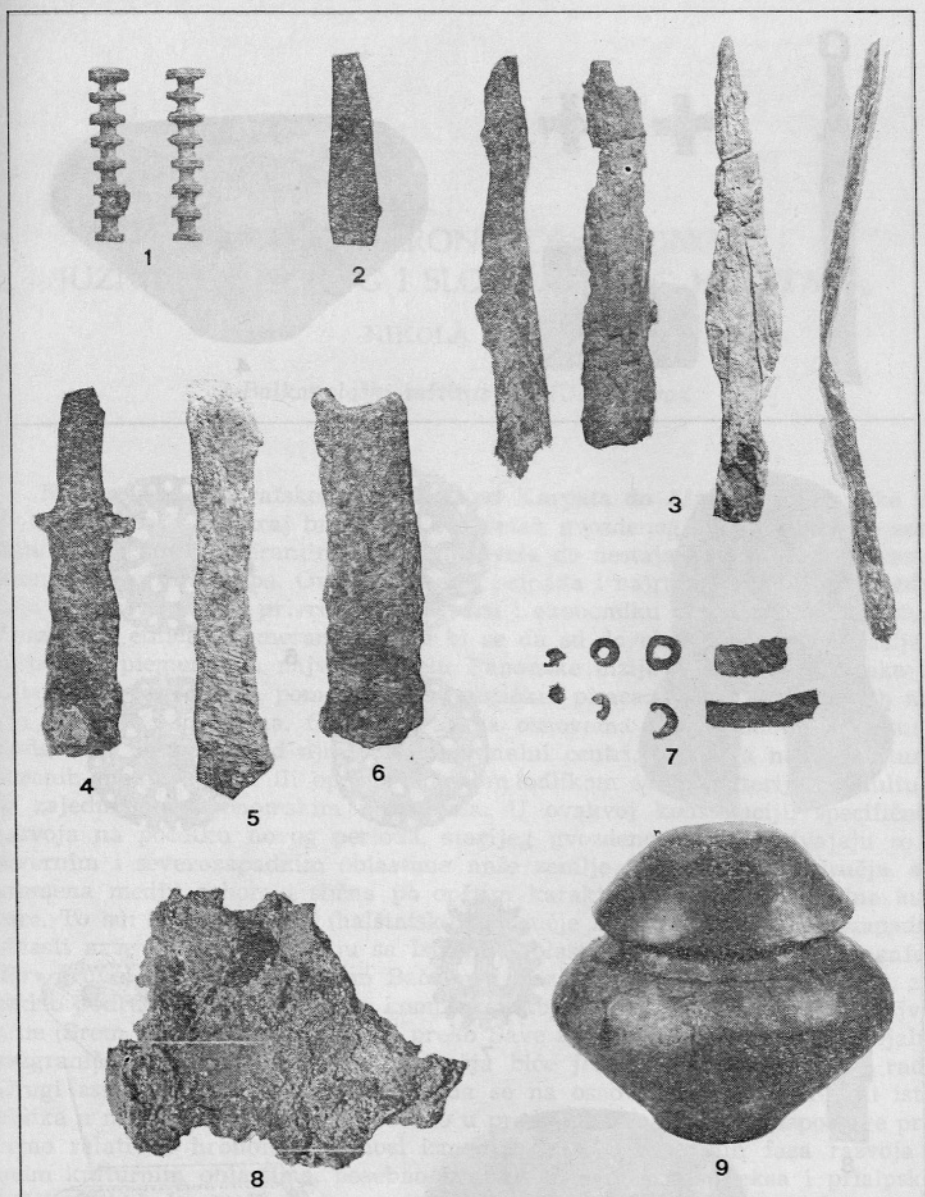
Kaptol kod Slavonske Požege. Tumul V: žarni grob 1 (1—5), žarni grob 1 — dislocirano (6—15), van groba (16, 17)

Kaptol near Slavonska Požega. Tumulus V: incinerary grave no. 1 (1—5), incinerary grave no. 1 — disturbed (6—15), from upper strata (16, 17)

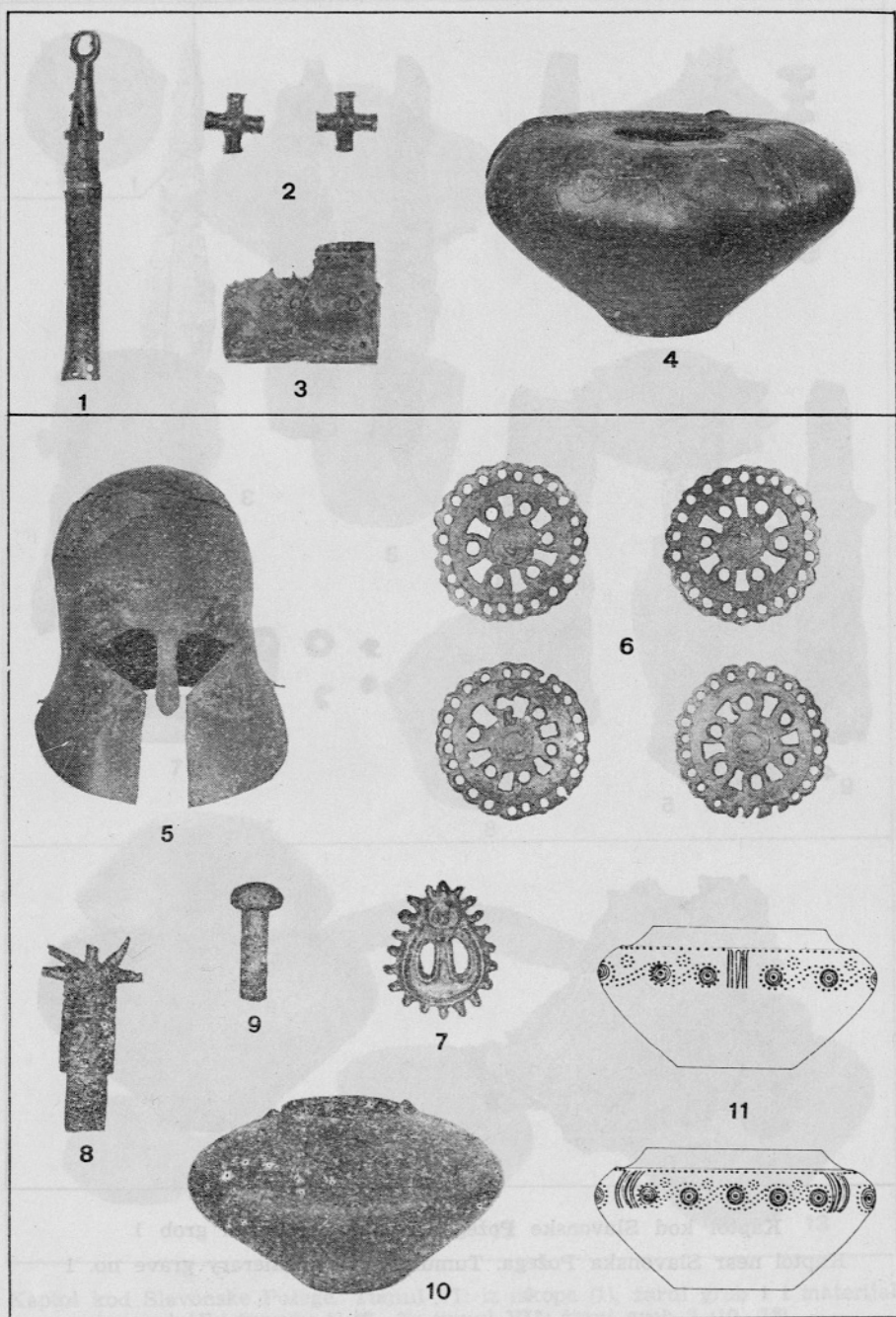


Kaptol kod Slavonske Požege. Tumul VI: iz iskopa (1), žarni grob 1 i materijal zajednički tumulu V (2—9); tumul VII: žarni grob 2 (10—13)

Kaptol near Slavonska Požega. Tumulus VI: from upper strata (1), incinerary no. 1 and Tumulus V (2—9); Tumulus VII: incinerary grave no. 2 (10—13)



Kaptol kod Slavonske Požege. Tumul VII: žarni grob 1
 Kaptol near Slavonska Požega. Tumulus VII: incinerary grave no. 1



Kaptol kod Slavonske Požege. Tumul IX: žarni grob 2 (1—4);
 tumul X, žarni grob 1 (5—11)
 Kaptol near Slavonka Požege. Tumulus IX: incinerary grave no. 2 (1—4);
 Tumulus X, incinerary grave no. 1 (5—11)