

Grobišče na Obrežju: nova odkritja o kulturno-družbenem razvoju v spodnjem Posavju in Hrvaškem Zagorju v bronasti dobi

The Obrežje cemetery: new findings on socio-cultural development in Lower Posavje and the Croatian Zagorje during the Bronze Age

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Izvleček

Veliko število grobov, izkopanih in dokumentiranih z modernimi metodami, izsledki interdisciplinarnih analiz ter odkritje pripadajočih naselbinskih ostalin postavljajo prazgodovinsko Obrežje med pomembnejša najdišča bronaste dobe v Sloveniji. 381 grobov s skupno 1087 najdbami je bilo v tej študiji izhodišče za raziskavo razvoja ritualnega prostora. Na grobišču so bile ugotovljene tri prostorsko ločene skupine grobov, pri čemer je tretja skupina verjetno nastala z združitvijo manjših skupin v poznem žarnogrobiščnem obdobju. Spremembe pri pogrebnem ritualu, kulturnih povezavah in družbenih spremenljivkah se kažejo v različnih časovnih stopnjah, med stopnjo Bd C2/D in Ha B2/3 oz. med 14. in 9. st. pr. n. št. Rezultati so bili interpretirani v kontekstu razvoja v bronasti dobi na širšem območju spodnjega Posavja in Hrvaškega Zagorja ter v nadregionalnem kontekstu srednjeevropske kulture žarnih grobišč.

Ključne besede: jugovzhodna Slovenija; Obrežje; pozna bronasta doba; grobišče; grobni pridatki, kronologija; datiranje ^{14}C po metodi AMS; pogrebni ritual

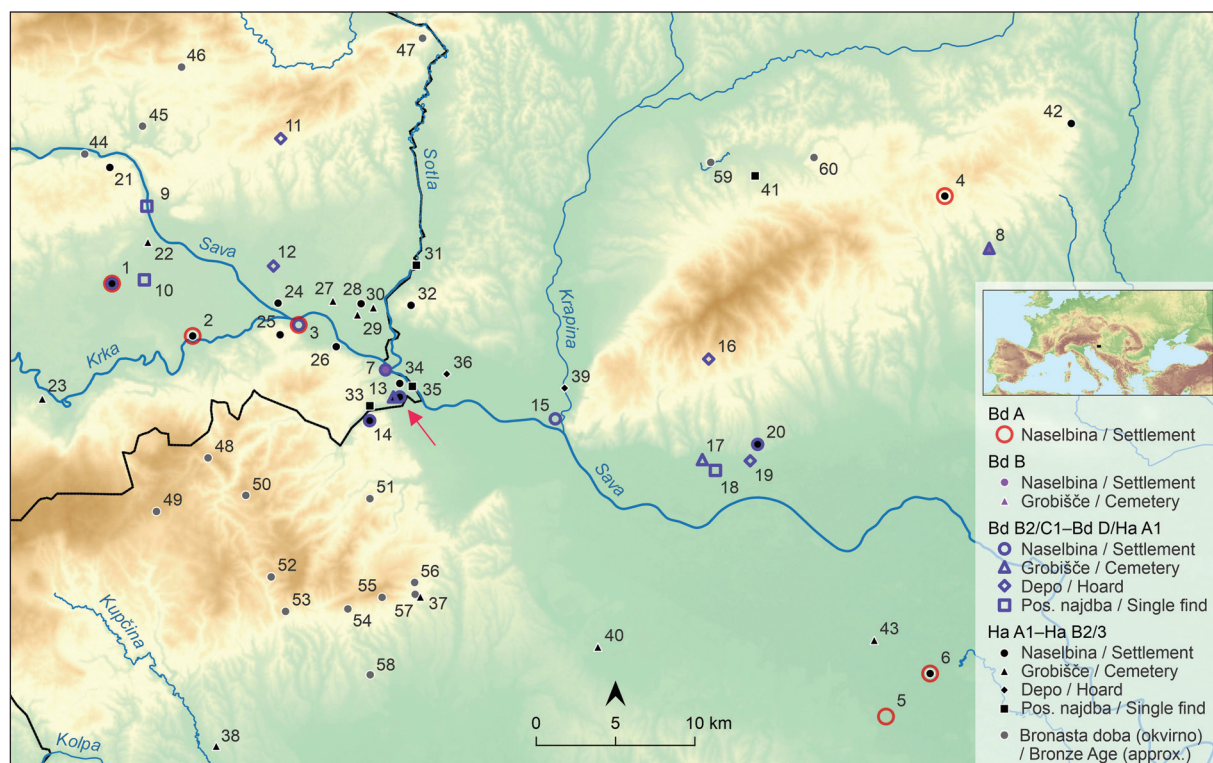
Abstract

A large number of graves, excavated and documented using modern methods, along with the results of interdisciplinary analyses and the discovery of associated settlement remains, place prehistoric Obrežje among the most significant Bronze Age sites in Slovenia. This study, based on 381 graves containing a total of 1,087 finds, explores the development of the ritual space. Three spatially distinct burial groups were identified within the cemetery, with the third group likely formed by the merging of smaller clusters during the late Urnfield period. Changes in funerary rituals, cultural connections, and social variables are observed across different chronological phases, from phase BA C2/D to Ha B2/3, spanning the 14th to the 9th century BCE. The results are interpreted within the broader context of the Bronze Age development in the Lower Posavje and Croatian Zagorje regions, as well as in the supra-regional context of the Central European Urnfield culture.

Key words: southeastern Slovenia; Obrežje; Late Bronze Age; cemetery; grave goods; chronology; AMS ^{14}C dating; funerary ritual

Arheološko najdišče Obrežje v spodnjem Posavju je bilo raziskano med gradnjo avtoceste in mednarodnega mejnega prehoda med letoma 2001 in 2004. Območje je poznano tudi pod imenom

Brežiška vrata, saj se ravnina ob Savi tukaj zoži in reka približa Gorjancem, preden se ponovno razširi proti Zagrebu (*sl.* 1: 13). Ugotovljeno je bilo, da je najstarejša jama iz zgodnje bakrene dobe, po



Sl. 1: Najdišča iz bronaste dobe v spodnjem Posavju in Hrvaškem Zagorju; z rdečo puščico je označeno Obrežje (podlaga: ©EEA EU-DM version 1.1, ©OpenStreetMap contributors, ©GURS Državna meja (2018); viri podatkov: Ovčarić 2020, Špoljar 2019, [z://geohub.gov.si/ghapp/giskd/](https://geohub.gov.si/ghapp/giskd/), <https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12102/ArkasGIS>, GIS podatkovna baza ZVKDS CPA in neobjavljena arheološka poročila).

Fig. 1: Bronze Age sites in the Lower Posavje and Croatian Zagorje regions; the site of Obrežje is marked with a red arrow (basemap: ©EEA EU-DM version 1.1, ©OpenStreetMap contributors, ©GURS Državna meja (2018); data sources: Ovčarić 2020, Špoljar 2019, <https://geohub.gov.si/ghapp/giskd/>, <https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12102/ArkasGIS>, GIS database ZVKDS CPA and unpublished archaeological reports).

1 – Velika vas (Velike njive); 2 – Cerklje ob Krki; 3 – Čatež (Sredno polje); 4 – Zagreb (Kuzelin); 5 – Mraclin (Okuje); 6 – Velika Gorica (Staro Čiče); 7 – Ribnica na Dolenjskem; 8 – Moravče (Rošnica, Draščica); 9 – Krško (Videm); 10 – Drnovo; 11 – Silovec (Ajdoška jama); 12 – Brežice; 13 – Obrežje; 14 – Bregana (Kosovac); 15 – Zaprešić (Pašinec); 16 – Zagreb (Medvedgrad); 17 Zagreb (Vrapče); 18 – Zagreb (Jarun); 19 – Zagreb (Dežmanova ulica); 20 – Zagreb (Gradec); 21 – Dunaj (Gradišče); 22 – Krško (Žadovinec); 23 – Dobe (Gmajna – Beršina); 24 – Brežice (Mestno jedro-Sejmišče); 25 – Velike Malence (Šentviška gora); 26 – Podgračeno (Col 1); 27 – Sela pri Dobovi (Savnikova gramoznica); 28 – Dobova (Osnovna šola); 29 – Dobova (Humek); 30 – Dobova (Gomilice); 31 – Rakovec ob Sotli; 32 – Marija Gorica (Sv. Križ Brdovečki); 33 – Bregansko selo; 34 – Jesenice (Draga-Goričko); 35 – Jesenice (Sava); 36 – Savski Marof (Savski Marof); 37 – Novo Selo Okičko ("Marija"); 38 – Krupače (Ratičak); 39 – Zaprešić (Ivanec Bistranski); 40 – Zagreb (Horvati); 41 – Donja Stubica (Donja Stubica – Stari grad); 42 – Orešje Donje (Pogorišče); 43 – Velika Gorica (Velika Gorica); 44 – Spodnje Pijavško; 45 – Stolovnik (Gorica); 46 – Veliki Kamen (Pekel); 47 – Kunšperk; 48 – Poklek (Kičer); 49 – Budinjak (Židovske Kuće); 50 – Noršić Selo (Gradišče); 51 – Samobor (Gradišče); 52 – Japetić (Grabarak); 53 – Ivančiči (Šumski Dvor); 54 – Prilipje (Gradišče); 55 – Poljanica Okička (Gradec na Plešivici); 56 – Samobor (Gradec pod Okičem); 57 – Novo Selo Okičko (Grič – Sv. Marija pod Okičem); 58 – Pavlovčani Donji (Majdek i Krč); 59 – Stubičke Toplice (Kamenjak); 60 – Gornja Stubica (Kostelj).

daljši prekinitvi je bilo območje znova poseljeno v srednji in pozni bronasti dobi, odkrito je bilo bronastodobno grobišče, pa tudi rimski vojaški tabor, rimski grobovi, rimska cesta in poznosrednjeveško naselje.¹

Prazgodovinski del Obrežja je celovito objavljen.² Osnovno spoznanje je, da je grobišče, ki šteje v raziskanem delu 381 grobov, delno sočasno z odkritimi naselbinskimi jedri. Je mlajše od stopnje Bd B kulture gomil iz srednje bronaste dobe in z izjemo enega samega groba starejše od starejše

¹ Mason 2003; 2005; 2006a; 2009.

² Mason, Kramberger 2022a.

železne dobe.³ Naselbina s konca srednje in iz zgodnje pozne bronaste dobe (Bd C–Bd D) je stala severovzhodno od grobišča, naselbinske ostaline iz stopnje Ha B (deloma morda že Ha A) pa so bile odkrite vzhodno in jugovzhodno od grobišča ter so bile precej poškodovane ob gradnji rimskega vojaškega tabora in srednjeveškega naselja (*sl.* 2).⁴

Na podlagi analize oblik žar in grobnih pridatkov ter rezultatov radiokarbonskega datiranja je bilo prazgodovinske grobove na Obrežju mogoče razdeliti v pet kronoloških faz.⁵ Te so bile v tej študiji osnova za podrobnejšo analizo prostorskega razvoja grobišča ter sprememb v pogrebnem ritualu, kulturnih povezavah in družbenih spremenljivkah v različnih časovnih stopnjah bronaste dobe. Pri raziskavi smo uporabili kartiranje že datiranih grobov ter primerjave kombinacij grobnih pridatkov, oblik pokopa, rezultatov antropoloških analiz in analiz starodavne DNK.⁶

BRONASTA DOBA V SPODNJEM POSAVJU IN HRVAŠKEM ZAGORJU

Najprej se ozrimo na poselitev v bronasti dobi na širšem prostoru obravnave nekropole. Savska dolina je v preteklosti predstavljala osrednjo komunikacijsko smer za izmenjavo dobrin med območjem jugovzhodnih Alp in Balkanom, kar kažejo za mlajša obdobja pisni viri in za starejša naselbine na strateško pomembnih legah ter analize najdb.⁷ V bronasti dobi je bila pomembna dobrina bron, za izdelavo katerega sta bila potrebna kositer in baker. Nahajališč kositra na območju Slovenije ne poznamo, baker pa je pogostejša kovina s številnimi rudišči tudi v jugovzhodnoalpskem prostoru.⁸

Ob reki Savi na območju spodnjega Posavja in Hrvaškega Zagorja je ugotovljenih vsaj 60 najdišč iz bronaste dobe (*sl.* 1: 1–60). Poselitev iz zgodnje bronaste dobe je prepoznana po najdbah kulture Kisapostág iz stopnje Bd A1 in horizonta pramenaste oz. liscenske keramike iz stopnje Bd A2,

morda tudi Bd B1.⁹ V ta čas spada vsaj šest najdišč. Prvo najdišče so Velike njive pri Veliki vasi oz. Drnovem z nekaj 10 keramičnimi odlomki loncev z metličastim okrasom, odkritimi v dveh jamah in plasti, interpretirani kot pokopana tla (*sl.* 1: 1).¹⁰ Na najdišču Cerklje ob Krki, severozahodno od Velikih Malenc, so v jamah in plasteh odkrili prav take lonce, a tudi odlomke pramenaste keramike (*sl.* 1: 2).¹¹ Okvirno v zgodnjo bronasto dobo so bile opredeljene še najdbe iz treh jam na najdišču Čatež – Sredno polje (*sl.* 1: 3), del najdb z gradišča Kuzelin (*sl.* 1: 4) ter najdišč Mraclin – Okuje (*sl.* 1: 5) in Velika Gorica – Staro Čiče (*sl.* 1: 6).¹²

Iz srednje in z začetka pozne bronaste dobe so poznana v spodnjem Posavju in okolici Zagreba raznovrstna najdišča, vendar jih je večina mlajših od stopnje Bd B. Edini najdišči iz stopnje Bd B sta morda kamnita gomila na najdišču Rošnica pri Moravčah s tremi skeletnimi grobovi (*sl.* 1: 8) in verjetno deloma Ribnica na Dolenjskem (*sl.* 1: 7).¹³ V slednji so bile odkrite značilne najdbe stopnje Bd B v vodnjaku (veliki globoki jami), katerega starost je podprta z radiokarbonskima datacijama,¹⁴ medtem ko je bil v gomili v Moravčah – Rošnici najden keramični odlomek z okrasom šrafiranih trikotnikov, kakršni se pojavljajo v kulturi gomil iz srednje bronaste in z začetka pozne bronaste dobe med stopnjama Bd B in Bd D.¹⁵ Gomila je prekrivala tri skeletne grobove, zato domnevajo, da je starejša od kulture Virovitica (Bd C in zgodnji Bd D).

V bližini gomile s skeletnimi grobovi je bilo na lokaciji Moravče – Draščica odkrito manjše žarno grobišče (*sl.* 1: 8).¹⁶ Žare in grobni pridatki pripadajo kulturi Virovitica oz. horizontu I (Bd C in zgodnji Bd D) po K. Vinski-Gasparini.¹⁷ Iz tega časovnega

³ Mason, Kramberger 2022b, *sl.* 27; Kramberger 2022b, 120–121, *sl.* 72.

⁴ Kramberger, Mason 2022a; 2022b.

⁵ Kramberger 2022a; Kramberger 2022b; Kramberger, Mason 2022c, *sl.* 45–46.

⁶ Šlaus et al. 2022; Nicholls 2022; Fischer, Armit 2022.

⁷ Npr. Valvasor 1689, 154; Umek 1986; Hrvatin 1998; Guštin 1976; Dular 2006; Pavlin, Dular 2007.

⁸ Npr. Budkovič 2010.

⁹ Črešnar, Teržan 2014, 674–679; prim. s Karavanić 2007, 39; Ilon 2017, 401–405; Kramberger 2024a, 567–569.

¹⁰ Kramberger 2024b; Mason, Kramberger 2024.

¹¹ Vojaković et al. 2016, 20–26, t. 1: 1–28, 2: 32.

¹² Čatež – Sredno polje (Tomaž 2022, 107–108, najdbe št. 3523, 3525, 3526, 3528, 3529); Kuzelin (Ovčarić 2020, 28–29; Sokol 1992; Obad Šćitaroci et al. 2015, 49); Mraclin – Okuje (Ovčarić 2020, 29; Vujnović, Burmaz 2010); Velika Gorica – Staro Čiče (Ovčarić 2020, 30; Karavanić 2007, 39).

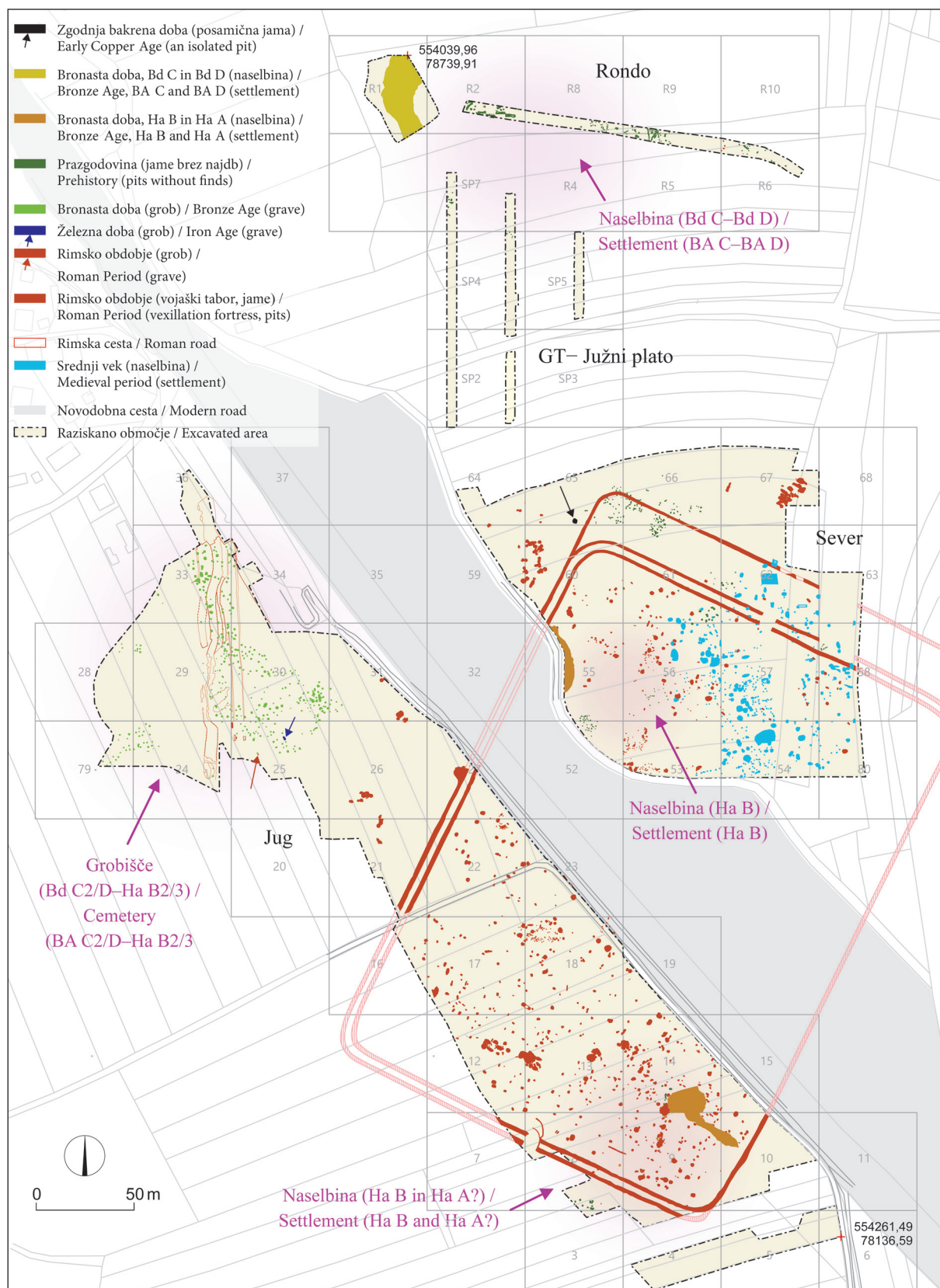
¹³ Rošnica pri Moravčah (Sokol 1996; Karavanić 2007, 42; Obad Šćitaroci et al. 2015, 59); Ribnica na Dolenjskem (Breščak 2003; Tomaž, Zorko 2023).

¹⁴ Tomaž, Zorko 2023, 32–33, *sl.* 10, t. 2–5, še posebej t. 3: 4.

¹⁵ Želja Želle 2020, 5; prim. npr. z Ilon 2019, 260, *sl.* 5: 12, 13, 32, 46.

¹⁶ Sokol 1996; Karavanić 2009, 45–47, *sl.* 33–34; Ovčarić 2020, 50; Želja Želle 2020.

¹⁷ Vinski-Gasparini 1973.



Sl. 2: Obrežje. Tloris najdišča (po Mason, Kramberger 2022a, sl. 15). S prosojno vijoličasto barvo so nakazana grobišče iz bronaste dobe in sočasna naselbinska jedra. (koordinatni sistem D96/TM)

Fig. 2: Obrežje. Site plan (after Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Fig. 15). The Bronze Age cemetery and contemporary settlement cores are indicated in translucent purple. (Coordinate system D96/TM)

horizonta je v spodnjem Posavju poznanih že večje število najdišč in najdb. Ena pomembnejših naselbin je bila raziskana na njivah z ledinskim imenom Velike njive pri Veliki vasi ob gradnji avtoceste (sl. 1: 1).¹⁸ Naselbina se je razprostirala v skupni razdalji 596 m in je ena večjih v jugo-vzhodnoalpskem prostoru. Nedaleč stran je bil v stari rečni strugi Save pri Drnovem v 80. letih 19. stoletja odkrit jezičastoročajni bronasti meč iz stopnje Bd C (sl. 1: 10).¹⁹ Naselbinske najdbe iz srednje bronaste dobe ali njenega prehoda v pozno bronasto dobo pa so bile v spodnjem Posavju odkrite še na najdiščih Čatež – Sredno polje (sl. 1: 3) in Obrežje (sl. 1: 13).²⁰

Raziskave so pokazale, da sodijo tudi najstarejši grobovi na Obrežju v stopnjo Bd C2/D (GR 81, GR 220, GR 271, morda GR 139). Grobovi GR 1, GR 3, GR 25, GR 32, morda tudi GR 23 in GR 235, pa so nekoliko mlajši, verjetno sočasni z grobiščem Zagreb – Vrapče, Bd D/Ha A1 (sl. 1: 17).²¹ Nekatero posodo iz grobov v Vrapčah so tipološko blizu tistim v Virovitici, Sirovi Kataleni in Sedlarici, zato gre po K. Vinski-Gasparini za nadaljnjo razvojno fazo virovitiške skupine, II. stopnjo kulture žarnih grobišč na severnem Hrvaškem.²² Ta kronološki horizont je vzporeden z mlajšim delom horizonta Oloris-Podsmreka, na Hrvaškem ga nekateri imenujejo tudi Virovitica II ali skupina Zagreb.²³ V ta čas sodijo verjetno najstarejše depojske najdbe iz Dežmanove ulice v Zagrebu (sl. 1: 19), gradu Medvedgrad (sl. 1: 16), Ajdovske jame pri Silovcu (sl. 1: 11), Brežic (sl. 1: 12), jezičastoročajna meča tipa Reutlingen ter Stätzling z lokacije Zagreb – Jarun (sl. 1: 18) in jezičastoročajni meč iz Save pri Krškem (sl. 1: 9).²⁴

Naselbine iz srednje bronaste in zgodnje pozne bronaste dobe so v primerjavi z depoji in grobišči v okolici Zagreba slabše poznane. Najdbe nižinskih naselij virovitiške skupine so bile ugotovljene med površinskimi pregledi ob gradnji HE Podsused pri izlivu Krapine na lokaciji Zaprešić – Pašinec (sl. 1: 15), faze/skupine Zagreb (Bd D/Ha A1) na lokacijah Zagreb – Gradec (sl. 1: 20) in morda Bregana – Kosovac, 2,5 km jugozahodno od Obrežja (sl. 1: 14).²⁵

V stopnji Ha A pozne bronaste dobe so se na območju spodnjega Posavja in Hrvaškega Zagorja zgodile spremembe, ki se kažejo v pojavu drugačne materialne kulture.²⁶ Grobišča so razen Obrežja (sl. 1: 13) in Dobove – Gomilic (sl. 1: 30)²⁷ krajšega časovnega razpona. Najstarejše je Zagreb – Horvati, opredeljeno v Ha A2 oz. fazo III kulture žarnih grobišč po K. Vinski-Gasparini (sl. 1: 40).²⁸ Sočasni oz. nekoliko mlajši so bili morda grobovi 7/1908, I/1910, III/1910 in I/1911 iz Velike Gorice (sl. 1: 43).²⁹ Preostali grobovi iz Velike Gorice so še mlajši in sodijo v stopnjo Ha B, prav tako grobišči Krupače (sl. 1: 38) in Žadovinec pri Krškem (sl. 1: 22), datirani v fazo IV oz. Ha B1 in začetek Ha B2.³⁰ Tudi edini bronastodobni grob na grobišču Dobova – Humek so na podlagi primerjalne analize datirali v 10. st. pr. n. št. (sl. 1: 29).³¹ Grobišči Dobe (Gmajna – Beršina) pri Kostanjevici (sl. 1: 23) in Savnikova gramoznica pri Selih pri Dobovi (sl. 1: 27) sta okvirno iz stopnje Ha B, medtem ko so najdbe iz uničenega grobišča (sl. 1: 37) pod višinsko naselbino Grič-Sv. Marija pod Okićem (sl. 1: 57), z lokacije "Marija" (cerkev sv. Marije?), opredeljene v 9. oz. 8. st. pr. n. št., kar bi ustrezalo stopnji Ha B2/3 oz. fazi V po K. Vinski-Gasparini.³²

¹⁸ Mason 2006b; Mason, Kramberger 2024.

¹⁹ Dular 1974, 14; Šinkovec 1995, 104, t. 29: 205.

²⁰ Čatež – Sredno polje (Tomaž 2022, 108–109); Obrežje (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 43–217).

²¹ Mason, Kramberger 2022c; prim. z Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 68–71, t. 23; 24: 1–9. Glej tudi v nadaljevanju.

²² Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 64–131; prim. npr. id., t. 23: 6 z 8: 1; 14: 1; 16: 2; glej tudi Dular, Šavel, Tecco Hvala 2002.

²³ Črešnar, Teržan 2014, 681–689; Mihelić 2011, 127; Karavanić 2007, 44; Ložnjak Dizdar 2005, 26–32.

²⁴ Dežmanova ulica (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, t. 74: A); grad Medvedgrad (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 187, t. 75: A); Silovec (Stare, Škalor 1959b, 321, t. 7; Čerče, Šinkovec 1995, 213–215, t. 125: 1–26; Turk 1996, 108–113; Pavlin, Jašarević 2016, 43); Brežice (Petru 1975b, 249; Čerče, Šinkovec 1995, 134–135, t. 40: 1–4; Pavlin 2023, 113, 363, karta 66); Zagreb – Jarun (Balén-Letunić 1996, 15–16, sl. 9); Sava pri Krškem (Blečić Kavur, Kavur, Starac 2020, 420–421, sl. 5; prim. z Dular 1974, 19; Šinkovec, 1995, 109, t. 31: 215).

²⁵ Zaprešić – Pašinec (Ložnjak Dizdar 2008, 109–112; Ovčarić 2020, 45–46); Zagreb – Gradec (Balén-Letunić 1996, 14, sl. 1–4); Bregana – Kosovac (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 66–67, t. 22: 8–9; Vinski-Gasparini 1981, 114, sl. 2: 3; Balén-Letunić 1996, 15).

²⁶ Npr. Stare 1975; Dular 1978; Teržan 1999; Karavanić 2009.

²⁷ Stare 1975; Dular 1978; Teržan 1999, 113–119, 138; Kunstelj 2018.

²⁸ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 187, t. 93: 1–12.

²⁹ Dular 1978, 39; Karavanić 2009.

³⁰ Mlajši grobovi iz Velike Gorice (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 186, t. 102–106A); Krupače (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 181, t. 100); Žadovinec pri Krškem (Pavlin, Bavec 2017, 90–92).

³¹ Guštin 1982, 190–191; Guštin 1990, 16–19; Grosman 1996, 47–82; Berden, Pavlin 2021, 193, t. 8–9.

³² Gmajna – Beršina (Gabrovec 1954, 147–149); Savnikova gramoznica (Stare 1954a, 123–128; Petru 1975a, 252);

V Ha A2/B1–Ha B sodita morda tudi skodelica iz Rakovca ob Sotli, ki bi lahko bila iz uničenega groba (*sl. 1: 31*), in verjetno depo z lokacije Zaprešić – Ivanec Bistranski (*sl. 1: 39*).³³ Najdbe bronastega srpa iz stopnje Ha B so poznane še z lokacije Donja Stubica – Stari grad (*sl. 1: 41*), tulastih sekir pa iz Savskega Marofa (*sl. 1: 36*), Breganskega sela (*sl. 1: 33*) in struge Save pri Jesenicah (*sl. 1: 35*).³⁴

Raziskave so pokazale, da so bila proti koncu pozne bronaste dobe poseljena tudi nekatera gradišča. Taki sta v spodnjem Posavju Gradišče na Dunaju nad Krškim (*sl. 1: 21*) in na Šentviški gori nad Velikimi Malencami (*sl. 1: 25*).³⁵ Edino znano gradišče na Gorjancih iz pozne bronaste dobe leži v jugozahodnem delu hribovja, medtem ko so po doslej znanih podatkih najstarejša gradišča v osrednjem in vzhodnem delu Gorjancev iz starejše železne dobe.³⁶ Ta naselbinska središča so verjetno nadzorovala povezave prek Gorjancev s hrvaškim delom gorstva (hrv. Žumberačka gora), kjer pa datirajo poselitev na 11 gradiščih še v pozno bronasto dobo (*sl. 1: 48–58*).³⁷ Vendar najdbe niso objavljene. Edini najdišči z objavljenimi najdbami iz pozne bronaste dobe (očitno stopnje Ha B) sta na obrobju Žumberka, naselbina Bregana – Kosovac (*sl. 1: 14*)³⁸ in grobne najdbe z lokacije “Marija” (*sl. 1: 37*) v bližini gradišča pri Novem Selo Okičkem (*sl. 1: 57*).³⁹

Število nižinskih naselbin iz stopenj Ha A in Ha B je precej večje. V dolini Krke je bila nižinska naselbina stopenj Ha A-B odkrita v Cerkljah ob Krki (*sl. 1: 2*), v Dobovi na območju osnovne šole (*sl. 1: 28*), od sotočja Krke in Save pa se proti Obrežju (*sl. 1: 13*) nizajo naselbine na lokacijah Brežice – Mestno jedro-Sejmišče (*sl. 1: 24*), Col

1 pri Podgračenem (*sl. 1: 26*) in morda Jesenice (*sl. 1: 34*).⁴⁰ Izkopavanja ob gradnji avtoceste na Obrežju (*sl. 1: 13*) in na Velikih njivah (*sl. 1: 1*) so pokazala, da se je v stopnji Ha B ali proti koncu stopnje Ha A na raziskanih območjih zgodil premik v poselitvi.⁴¹ Več podatkov imamo na voljo za najdišče Velike njive, kjer je obsežna naselbina iz faze Bd C–D stala ob nekdanji paleostrugi v vzhodnem delu najdišča, ki je v času naselbine služila za deponijo, naselbina stopnje Ha B pa je bila ob drugi paleostrugi (enako usmerjenega potoka) v zahodnem delu najdišča. Tako bi bilo mogoče, da je prišlo do premika poselitve oz. do vnovične poselitve prostora na drugem mestu zaradi premika vodnega vira, ki je predstavljal nedvomno pomembno okoliščino.

Tudi na lokaciji Gradec v Zagrebu je šlo, kot kaže, za večkratno poselitev prostora, najprej v stopnji Bd D/Ha A1 in nato znova v stopnji Ha B1–B2 (*sl. 1: 20*).⁴² Na slabše raziskanem najdišču Velika Gorica – Staro Čiče (*sl. 1: 6*)⁴³ so odkrili keramične najdbe stopnje Ha B pozne bronaste dobe. Sočasni gradišči v občini Zagreb sta Kuzelin (*sl. 1: 4*) in Pogorišče pri Orešju Donjem (*sl. 1: 42*), kot eno pomembnejših gradišč te regije pa se omenja Sv. Križ Brdovečki v občini Marija Gorica, na drugi strani ožine Brežiških vrat (*sl. 1: 32*).⁴⁴ Gre za dominantni hrib, s katerega seže pogled na širok prostor ob rekah Savi, Sotli in Krapini. Sodeč po najdbah s sondiranja, je bilo gradišče intenzivno poseljeno v starejši železni dobi, začetek poselitve je iz stopnje Ha B pozne bronaste dobe, posamične najdbe naj bi nakazovale poselitev že v zgodnjem žarnogrobiščnem obdobju. Na območju Brežiških vrat se tako nakazujeta dva bronastodobna centra: obsežno grobišče na desnem bregu reke Save na Obrežju z delno raziskanimi poselitvenimi jedri (*sl. 1: 13*) in gradišče Marija Gorica – Sv. Križ

Novo Selo Okičko – “Marija” (Vinski-Gasparini 1981, 123, sl. 11: 1–3; Ovčarić 2020, 40).

³³ Rakovec ob Sotli (Stare, Škaler 1959a, 321, t. 6: 5); Zaprešić – Ivanec Bistranski (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 180, t. 113; Glogović 2000, 104; Ovčarić 2020, 61).

³⁴ Donje Stubice (Ovčarić 2020, 37; Špoljar 2019, 203–204); Savski Marof (Špoljar 2019, 314; Ovčarić 2020, 61); Bregansko selo (Šinkovec, 1995, 66, t. 17: 97); Jesenice (Šinkovec 1995, 124, t. 143: 4).

³⁵ Gradišče na Dunaju (Dular, Tecco Hvala 2007, 291, sl. 200; Dular 2021, 391–393); Šentviška gora (Bavec 2001, 61; Dular, Tecco Hvala 2007, 297).

³⁶ Dular 2024.

³⁷ Ovčarić 2020, 35–36, 40, 41, 43, tab. 1.

³⁸ Vrdoljak 1996, t. 1–4. Gre za pozneje pridobljene najdbe od tistih, ki jih objavlja K. Vinski-Gasparini (prim. z Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 66–67, t. 22: 8–9).

³⁹ Novo Selo Okičko – “Marija” (Vinski-Gasparini 1981, 123, sl. 11: 1–3; Ovčarić 2020, 40).

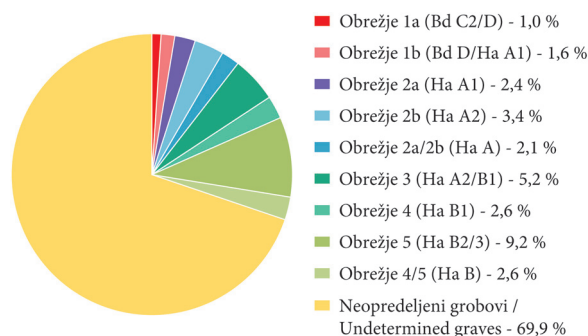
⁴⁰ Cerklje ob Krki (Vojaković et al. 2016, 26–31, t. 2: 34–44; 3–5); Dobova – Osnovna šola (Plestenjak et al. 2014); Brežice – Sejmišče (Olić, Bavec 2008; Bavec 2009); Col 1 pri Podgračenem (Horvat 2020, 44–54); Obrežje (Kramberger, Mason 2022b). V Jesenicah gre za površinske najdbe, za katere se omenja, da so deloma sočasne s tistimi na grobišču iz pozne bronaste dobe na Obrežju (Djurić 2003, 104), ki je bilo takrat datirano v čas med 10. in 8. st. pr. n. št. (Mason 2003).

⁴¹ Mason, Kramberger 2022a; Mason, Kramberger 2024.

⁴² Balen-Letunić 1996, 14, sl. 1–4.

⁴³ Balen-Letunić 1996, 15–16, sl. 6–8; Ovčarić 2020, 47.

⁴⁴ Kuzelin (Balen-Letunić 1996, 15); Pogorišče pri Orešju Donjem (Balen-Letunić 1996, 15, sl. 5); Sv. Križ Brdovečki (Balen-Letunić 1996, 15).



Sl. 3: Obrežje. Odstotkovna zastopanost grobov iz bronaste dobe po časovnih fazah (n = 381).

Fig. 3: Obrežje. Percentage representation of Bronze Age graves by chronological phase (n = 381).

Brdovečki (sl. 1: 32). Slabe 3 km zahodno od tega gradišča ležita poznobronastodobno grobišče Dobova – Gomilice (sl. 1: 30) in nižinsko naselje Dobova – Osnovna šola (sl. 1: 28).

KRONOLOGIJA GROBIŠČA NA OBREŽJU

Na Obrežju je bilo odkritih skupaj 358 žganih prazgodovinskih grobov, 4 skeletni in 19 jam razoranih grobov.⁴⁵ Grobovi so ležali v treh prostorsko ločenih skupinah.⁴⁶ Večja skupina grobov (skupina 3) je bila v vzhodnem delu grobišča, v sektorjih 25, 29–31, 33, 34, štela je 328 žganih grobov in domnevnih žganih grobov ter 4 skeletne. Manjši skupini (skupini 1 in 2) sta ležali na območju sektorjev 28 in 29 (10 žganih grobov) ter sektorjev 79 in 24 (39 žganih grobov; sl. 2) in sta bili od večje skupine ločeni s kotanjo, zapolnjeno s plastjo SE 2952. Gre za koluvialno plast, v kateri je bilo malo najdb, a domnevamo, da je nastala v obdobju pokopavanja na grobišču, saj je mlajša od nekaterih grobov na njegovem vzhodnem delu, drugi grobovi pa so bili vanjo vkopani.⁴⁷ Zanimiva najdba iz te plasti je skodelica, v kateri so bili odkriti koščki sežganih človeških kosti.⁴⁸ Več plasti

s keramičnimi najdbami iz pozne bronaste dobe je bilo odkritih tudi v drugih delih grobišča, v osrednjem delu sektorja 30 pa je bila ugotovljena 4 × 2,6 m velika tlakovana površina iz prodnikov in lomljencev (SE 3055).⁴⁹

V prazgodovinskih grobovih na Obrežju je bilo odkritih 1087 najdb. Na podlagi primerjalne analize in analize kombinacij grobnih pridatkov ter rezultatov radiokarbonskega datiranja je bilo v kronološke stopnje mogoče opredeliti 115 grobov od skupno 381 oz. dobrih 30 % (sl. 3). V nadaljevanju so povzete glavne ugotovitve raziskave, ki so pomembne za razumevanje razvoja ritualnega prostora nekropole.

Obrežje 1a (Bd C2/D)

Najstarejši grobovi so opredeljeni v fazo Obrežje 1a (sl. 3: 1,0 % vseh odkritih grobov; 4: 1–6). Trije so žgani (GR 271, GR 220, GR 139), eden pa skeletni (GR 81). V slednjem sta bila najdena le keramični odlomek in kos bronaste žice (sl. 4: 2,a).⁵⁰ Da je iz stopnje Bd C ali z začetka Bd D, je pokazalo radiokarbonsko datiranje vzorcev kolagena iz kosti lobanje in kosti skeleta.⁵¹ Podobno kot v srednjem Podonavju je bil torej tudi na Obrežju v 14. st. pr. n. št. hkrati z žganim v rabi skeletni pokop.⁵²

Med žganimi grobovi stopnje Bd C2/D sta zastopana dva tipa. Enega od teh predstavlja grob GR 271, v katerem so bile kosti 8–15 let stare osebe nedoločljivega spola in fragmenti bronaste igle z deformirano veliko ploščato glavico, položeni na dno grobne jame brez keramične žare (sl. 4: 1,b). Takšne igle se pojavljajo v številnih različicah. Igla iz groba GR 271 je bila na vratu okrašena z različno usmerjenimi pasovi vrezov v obliki jelkove vejice, pri čemer vrat ni bil preluknjan. Bolj kot z iglo iz Olorisa pri Dolnjem Lakošu, ki ima manjšo glavico in je na vratu okrašena z vzporednimi vrezi, je primerljiva z iglo iz Olorika na Hrvaškem, ki je datirana v fazo Bd C1.⁵³ Primerljiva je tudi

⁴⁵ Mason, Kramberger 2022b.

⁴⁶ Mason, Kramberger 2022b, 59–68, sl. 24–27. Glej tudi v nadaljevanju.

⁴⁷ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 264. Plast SE 2952 je prekrivala grobove GR 113–GR 115, GR 120–GR 123, GR 125 itd. (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 435–436, 438–440), vanjo pa je bil vkopan grob GR 172 (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 461).

⁴⁸ Morda žara iz uničenega groba (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 264, najdba št. 336; Šlavs et al. 2022, 169). Skodelice

so kot žare uporabili v več primerih (npr. Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 384, 1112, 1113).

⁴⁹ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 59, 170, 388, najdbe št. 318–335, 337–350, 352–362.

⁵⁰ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbi št. 567 in 568.

⁵¹ Kramberger 2022b, 117, sl. 53–54.

⁵² Prim. z Gruber 2011; Lochner 2012, 39–40; Jankovits, Vaczi 2014, 183–188, sl. 4.

⁵³ Oloris pri Dolnjem Lakošu (Dular, Šavel, Tecco Hvala 2002, t. 47: 1); Olorik (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 182, t. 6: 14).

1400 1a Bd C2/D	Obrežje 1	Tip pokopa / Burial type
1300 1b Bd D/Ha A1		a b c1 d1
1200 2a Ha A1	Obrežje 2	b c1
1100 2b Ha A2 1050		d1 d2 e

z nekoliko poznejšimi različicami igel s ploščato glavico, npr. z iglo iz depoja horizonta Křenůvky v Štramberku ali iglo iz depoja v Lošticach, horizonta depojev Přestavky.⁵⁴

Grob GR 220 predstavlja pokop v okrogli grobni jami z ožganimi kostmi v žari (*sl. 4: c1*). Kostni pripadajo 20–40 let stari osebi nedoločljivega spola, v žari pa je bil tudi del vratu bronaste igle.⁵⁵ Ključna za datacijo groba je nekoliko višja bikonična žara s cilindričnim vratom, držajem pod največjim obodom in okrasom širokih navpičnih kanelur na ramenu (*sl. 4: 5*), podobna eni od žar z grobišča Surčin v Sremu, iz skupine Belegiš 2.⁵⁶ Radiokarbonska datacija prežgane kosti iz žare potrjuje, da je grob iz stopnje Bd C ali najpozneje z začetka Bd D.⁵⁷ Je približno sočasna s tistima iz skeletnega groba GR 81 na Obrežju in tistimi iz naselbin horizonta Oloris-Podsmreka, na katerih srečamo posode s prav takim okrasom,⁵⁸ npr. iz Sodoleka, Podsmreke pri Višnji Gori, Pinc pri Lendavi, mlajše faze na najdišču Pod Kotom – sever in Nedelice pri Turnišču.⁵⁹ Skladne so tudi datacije z najdišč skupine Gređani v hrvaški Posavini, horizonta Hoerbing-Petzelsdorf na avstrijskem Štajerskem in pozne faze srednjebronastodobne kulture gomil oz. zgodnjega žarnogrobiščnega obdobja na Madžarskem.⁶⁰

Datacija groba GR 139 je manj zanesljiva. V žari z izrazito izvihanim ustjem, okrašeni z razčlenjenim plastičnim rebrom na najširšem obodu in

ročajem na ramenu (*sl. 4: 6*), sta bila poleg kosti najdena skledičast bronast gumb in ulit bronast obroček, na katerega sta pripeti zanki iz bronaste žice in pločevine (*sl. 4: 3,4*). Da je iz faze Bd C2/D, domnevamo na podlagi primerjav za žaro v naselju faze Bd C Balatonmagyaród – Hídvégpuszta na zahodnem Madžarskem in v grobu 12 iz starejše faze grobišča (faze Bd D) na istem najdišču, ki pa je nekoliko višja in z gladkim plastičnim rebrom.⁶¹ Višja je tudi žara iz groba Gr. 186 na grobišču Kainach pri Wildonu, iz katerega je na voljo radiokarbonska datacija, in sicer Bd C2/D.⁶²

Pogled na tloris grobišča nam pokaže, da so najzgodnejši grobovi (Bd C2/D) ležali v tretji skupini grobov, v vzhodnem delu grobišča. Vsi žgani grobovi so bili v južnem delu te skupine (*sl. 5: sek. 29, 30* – GR 220, GR 139, GR 271), le skeletni grob je bil v njenem severnem delu (*sl. 5: sek. 33* – GR 81).

Obrežje 1b (Bd D/Ha A1)

V naslednjo fazo, ki jo postavljamo v stopnjo Bd D/Ha A1, sodi vsaj šest grobov oz. slaba 2 % vseh na grobišču (*sl. 3: Obrežje 1b; 4: 7–21*). Gre izključno za žgane grobove, ti so lahko treh vrst, in sicer brez žare (*sl. 4: b*), z žaro (*sl. 4: c1*) ter taki, pri katerih je bila v žaro položena dodatna posodica (*sl. 4: d1*). Povezave z žarami in grobnimi pridatki se kažejo predvsem na bližnjih hrvaških najdiščih Zagreb – Vrapče, Drljanovac, Slatina, v Prekmurju na grobišču v Goricah pri Turnišču, v zahodni Transdanubiji v grobovih mlajše faze grobišča Balatonmagyaród – Hídvégpuszta,⁶³ severno in vzhodno od Alp pa na grobiščih skupine Baierdorf-Velatice.⁶⁴ Gre torej za poznejši del horizonta Oloris-Podsmreka po M. Črešnarju in

⁵⁴ Štramberk (Říhový 1979, 48, t. 9: 183); Loštice (Říhový 1979, 48, t. 9: 178).

⁵⁵ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbi št. 1033 in 1034.

⁵⁶ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, t. 4: 5 – brez grobne celote.

⁵⁷ Kramberger 2022b, 117, sl. 52.

⁵⁸ Npr. Oloris pri Dolnjem Lakošu (Dular, Šavel, Tecco Hvala 2002, 155, 159, sl. 11: O17), Pod Kotom – sever (Kerman 2011, 44, najdba št. 208), Nedelica pri Turnišču (Šavel, Sanković 2013, 40, najdbe št. 40, 580, 525, 571), Pince pri Lendavi (Kerman 2018, 82, najdbe št. 1407, 1409, 1410), Velike njive pri Veliki vasi (Kramberger 2024b, 88; Mason, Kramberger 2024, najdbi št. 547 in 556).

⁵⁹ Radiokarbonske datacije: Sodolek (Kavur 2012, Kavur 2018, 59–61); Podsmreka pri Višnji Gori (Murgelj 2013, 316–319, sl. 38,42; id. 2022); Pince pri Lendavi (Kerman 2014a, 58–59); Pod Kotom – sever (Kerman 2014b, 176, sl. 7.4.19); Nedelica pri Turnišču (Dreves 2013, 248, sl. 57).

⁶⁰ Črešnar, Teržan 2014, sl. 23; Tiefengraber 2007, 97, sl. 14; Ilon 2015, sl. 47–48.

⁶¹ Horváth 1994, sl. 3: 9; 5: 6; 12: 3.

⁶² Gutjahr, Windholz-Konrad 2024, tab. 1, t. 1: 1.

⁶³ Zagreb – Vrapče (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, t. 23); Drljanovac (Majnarić-Pandžić 1988, t. 1: 4); Slatina (Ložnjak Dizdar 2009; Ložnjak Dizdar 2017); Gorice pri Turnišču (Plestenjak 2010, 39–41, sl. 29–33); Balatonmagyaród – Hídvégpuszta (Horváth 1994, 221, sl. 13–14).

⁶⁴ Lochner 1991; Lochner 2012; Lochner 2013, 13–18; Müller-Karpe 1959, 188–194, sl. 22, 29.

←

Sl. 4: Obrežje. Žare, grobni pridatki in tipi grobov v fazah Obrežje 1a (Bd C2/D), 1b (Bd D/Ha A1), 2a (Ha A1) in 2b (Ha A2). Posode M. = 1:8, druge najdbe M. = 1:5.

Fig. 4: Obrežje. Urns, grave goods, and grave types in phases Obrežje 1a (BA C2/D), 1b (BA D/Ha A1), 2a (Ha A1), and 2b (Ha A2). Scale vessels = 1:8, other finds = 1:5.

B. Teržan oz. II. horizont kulture žarnih grobišč na severnem Hrvaškem po K. Vinski-Gasparini.⁶⁵

Značilna predstavnika faze Obrežje 1b sta žgana grobova z žaro GR 25 in GR 32. V žari groba GR 25 (*sl. 4: 18*) sta bila poleg prežganih kosti bronasta lasna obročka iz prepognjene navite žice s pravim prepletom (*sl. 4: 11–12*) in keramična vijčka (*sl. 4: 20–21*).⁶⁶ V grobu GR 32, ki je po antropološki analizi pripadal 20–40 let staremu moškemu, je bil ob žari fragment debele bronaste žice, verjetno del igle. Za datacijo sta pomembni žari s cilindričnim vratom in izvihanim ustjem, na ramenu okrašeni s širokimi kanelurami. Sta podobni tisti iz groba GR 220, vendar proporcionalno z nekoliko nižjim trupom (prim. *sl. 4: 17–18* in *sl. 4: 5*). Primerljive posode poznamo iz Baierdorfa, iz groba 13 na grobišču Balatonmagyaród – Hídvégspusztá in iz sočasnega groba 6 na grobišču Sárbogárd-Tringer-tanya.⁶⁷ Podobne so bile odkrite tudi na grobišču Horn na Spodnjem Avstrijskem, v grobovih 10, 16, 11 in 21.⁶⁸ Na Hrvaškem jih primerjamo s tistimi iz groba 3 na grobišču Drljanovac, iz groba 27 na grobišču Migalovci, iz groba 2 na grobišču Zagreb – Vrapče in iz groba 13 na grobišču Slatina,⁶⁹ ki so značilni predstavniki II. stopnje kulture žarnih grobišč na severnem Hrvaškem, tj. Bd D/Ha A1.⁷⁰

V fazo Obrežje 1b je opredeljen tudi grob GR 3, v katerem so bile prežgane kosti odkrite v slabše ohranjeni žari (*sl. 4: d1*) skupaj s skodelico (*sl. 4: 19*), fragmentirano tordirano bronasto ovratnico ali morda dvema (*sl. 4: 14*), presegajočim bronsatim trakastim obročkom (*sl. 4: 13*), delom tulca koničastega bronsatega predmeta (*sl. 4: 15–16*), delom bronaste žice in delom bronaste fibule s tordiranim lokom (*sl. 4: 10*).⁷¹ Po vsej verjetnosti gre za fibulo v obliki violinskega loka, ki so bile na Obrežju odkrite le v dveh grobovih. Starejša

je verjetno ta iz groba GR 3. Podobna je fibulam tipa Unter-Radl, različica Podumci s tordiranim lokom, ter nekaterim fibulam v depojskih najdbah iz Pričaca in Brodskega Varoša.⁷² Razširjene so bile v severnem predalpskem prostoru in Karpatski kotlini, pojavljajo pa se tudi v srednji Italiji.⁷³ Sočasnost groba GR 3 z grobom GR 32 in njuno datacijo v 13. st. ali najpozneje na sam začetek 12. st. pr. n. št. podpirata tudi radiokarbonski dataciji.⁷⁴

Predstavniki faze Bd D/Ha A1 je tudi grob GR 1, v katerem je bila zraven prežganih kosti v grobnici jami brez žare bronasta igla z veliko vazasto glavico (*sl. 4: 7,b*). Gre za iglo, ki je v zgornjem delu vratu okrašena s spiralno vrezanim okrasom, v zgornjem delu glavice s poševnimi vrezji, v spodnjem delu glavice z dvema gravurama ter med vrhom in glavico s širokim spiralno graviranim okrasom. Po obliki in okrasu so ji najbližje igle z veliko vazasto glavico iz faze Thapsos-Peschiera (Bd D) ter iz faze Riegsee na Bavarskem (Bd D), manj tiste iz stopnje Ha A2, npr. igla iz groba 17 na grobišču Grünwald pri Münchnu, saj imajo drugačne glavice in okras.⁷⁵

V preostalih grobovih faze Obrežje 1 (GR 235 in GR 23) sta bili ob slabše ohranjenih žarah odkriti na prvi pogled podobni igli.⁷⁶ Obe se na prehodu v glavico stanjšata; igla iz groba GR 235 ima sploščeno bikonično glavico (*sl. 4: 8*), tista iz groba GR 23 pa sploščeno glavico štirikotnega preseka (*sl. 4: 9*). Datacija grobov v stopnjo Bd D/Ha A1 je pogojna, saj je igla s sploščeno bikonično glavico primerljiva z iglo iz Surčina iz faze Bd C2/D ter sorodna iglam iz prehodnega šlezijskega horizonta in horizonta Velatice-Podoli, npr. v Moravski Huzovi in Domamyslicah.⁷⁷ V Italiji so podobne odkrili na najdišču Stazione Ponti o di Cazzago v Lombardiji, kjer jih uvrščajo v stopnjo *Bronzo Recente*, Bd D/Ha A1.⁷⁸

⁶⁵ Črešnar, Teržan 2014; Vinski-Gasparini 1973.

⁶⁶ Fragmenta žice, ki sta bila odkrita v zgornjem polnilu žare in ob flotiranju sedimenta iz grobne jame, sta del lasnega obročka brez ohranjene pentlje (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 405, 409, 410).

⁶⁷ Baierdorf (Müller-Karpe 1959, sl. 22: 24); Balatonmagyaród – Hídvégspusztá, grob 13 (Horváth 1994, 221, t. 14: 1); Sárbogárd-Tringer-tanya, grob 6 (Jankovits, Vaczi 2014, 182, sl. 3: 7).

⁶⁸ Lochner 1991, t. 8: 1; 10: 1; 21: 7; 26: 3.

⁶⁹ Drljanovac (Majnarić-Pandžić 1988: t. 1: 4; Dular, Šavel, Tecco Hvala 2002, sl. 37); Migalovci (Ložnjak Dizdar 2017, 91, sl. 2B); Zagreb – Vrapče (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, t. 23: 5); Slatina (Ložnjak Dizdar 2017, 97, sl. 8).

⁷⁰ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 21–23, 64–131.

⁷¹ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 366–377.

⁷² Müller-Karpe 1959, 191, sl. 26: 14–15; Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 113, 219, t. 71: 21; 91: 9,10,14; Pabst 2018, 135–145, 176.

⁷³ Pabst 2018, 176, sl. 2: 2; glej tudi Müller-Karpe 1959, 193, sl. 28: 7; Eles Masi 1986, t. 1: 2,6–12; 2: 24.

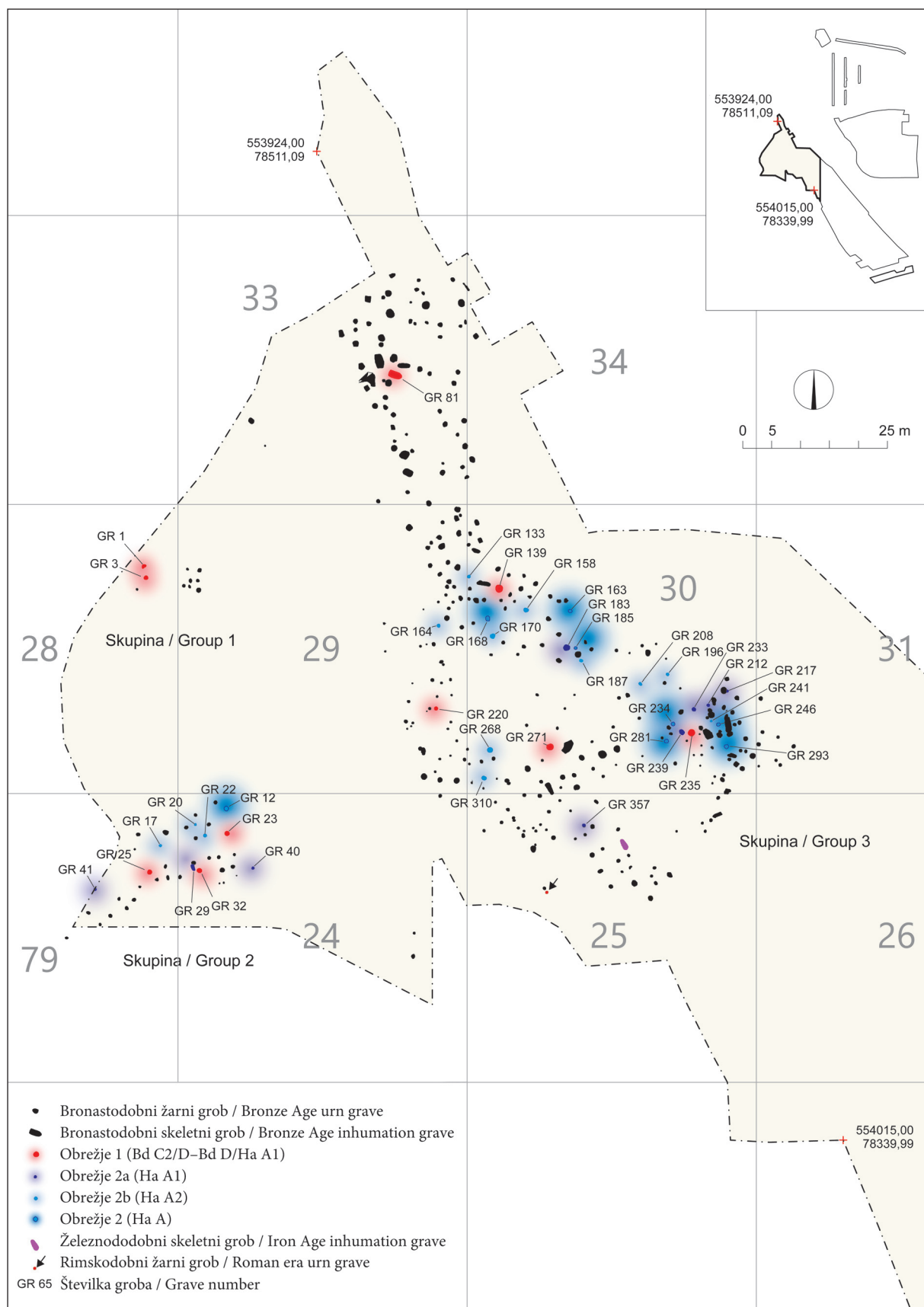
⁷⁴ Kramberger 2022b, 118–119, sl. 55; 68.

⁷⁵ Müller-Karpe 1959, 153–154, 187, 189, 202, sl. 21: 4; 23: 7; t. 104: 26; 184: A2.

⁷⁶ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 403, 404, 1053, 1054.

⁷⁷ Surčin (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, t. 3: 15); Moravská Huzová in Domamyslice (Říhovský 1979, 86, 120–121, t. 9: 643,668).

⁷⁸ Carancini 1975, 221–222, t. 50: 1594.



Sl. 5: Obrežje. Lega grobov v fazah Obrežje 1 (Bd C2/D–Bd D/Ha A1) in 2 (Ha A1–Ha A2).

Fig. 5: Obrežje. Spatial distribution of graves from phases Obrežje 1 (BA C2/D–BA D/Ha A1) and 2 (Ha A1–Ha A2).

Dva grobova faze Obrežje 1b sta ležala v skupini 1 (sl. 5: sek. 28 – GR 1 in GR 3), trije v skupini 2 (sl. 5: sek. 79, 24 – GR 23, GR 25, GR 32), eden pa je pripadal skupini 3 (sl. 5: sek. 30 – GR 235).

Obrežje 2a (Ha A1)

Faza Obrežje 2a je bila opredeljena na podlagi značilnih grobnih pridatkov in žar, ki so bile odkrite v devetih oz. dobrih 2 % grobov na grobišču (sl. 3: Obrežje 2a; 4: 22–37). Grobovi so ležali v drugi skupini in v južnem delu tretje skupine (sl. 5: sek. 79, 24–25 in 30). Bili so žgani, bodisi brez žare (sl. 4: b), z žaro (sl. 4: c1), z žaro in dodatno posodico v njej (sl. 4: d1) ali ob njej (sl. 4: d2). Preostali grobni pridatki so bili v žari ali v grobni jami. Ta horizont lahko vzporejamo z naselbinami horizonta Rogoza-Orehova vas po M. Črešnarju in B. Teržan ter z najstarejšo fazo grobišča v Dobovi.⁷⁹

Eno od izhodišč za označitev faze Obrežje 2a sta nam predstavljala grobova GR 357 in GR 239 v južnem delu tretje skupine grobov (sl. 5). Na tipološki ravni ju povezujeta najdbi predrtih bronastih manšetnih zapestnic, trojno profiliranih in okrašenih s kratkimi vrezi. V grobu GR 357 je bila odkrita skoraj v celoti ohranjena zapestnica (sl. 4: 25a), le majhen del je ležal odlomljen stran od večjega dela v zasutju grobne jame (sl. 4: 25b), v grobu GR 239 pa je bil manjši del enako okrašene in oblikovane zapestnice (sl. 4: 26). Primerljive zapestnice smo doslej poznali iz grobov H in 289 v Dobovi, kjer so neokrašene.⁸⁰ Grobova sta predstavnika prve faze grobišča, po J. Dularju in K. Vinski-Gasparini na podlagi primerjav za ovratnico z obročastimi obeski na grobišču Grünwald na Bavarskem, datirana v stopnjo Ha A1.⁸¹ K. Vinski-Gasparini je kot dodatni argument za datacijo groba 289 v stopnjo Bd D/Ha A1 uporabila odlomek tordiranega loka fibule, za katerega je menila, da predstavlja lok fibule v obliki violinskega loka trikotne sheme.⁸² Številni raziskovalci so pozneje predlagali mlajšo datacijo grobov 289 in H, in sicer v stopnjo Ha A2, Ha A2/B1⁸³ ali celo Ha B1.⁸⁴ Toda nekateri

kovinski pridatki iz groba 289 so gotovo iz stopnje Ha A1 oz. 12. st. pr. n. št. Takšno starost groba pa nakazuje tudi radiokarbonska datacija.⁸⁵

Na Obrežju sta bila oba poskusa datiranja kremiranih kosti iz žare v grobu GR 357 neuspešna: v enem primeru je datacija pokazala na srednjebronastodobno starost, v drugem na konec pozne bronaste dobe.⁸⁶ Prav tako so preostali grobni pridatki za datacijo grobov GR 357 in GR 239 manj pomembni. V grobu GR 357 so bili v poškodovani žari in tik ob njej odkriti dvokrilna bronasta puščična ost (sl. 4: 31), vijček (sl. 4: 32), skledičasta bronasta gumba, dva cela in štirje slabše ohranjeni sklenjeni bronasti obročki rombičnega preseka (sl. 4: 30) ter skodelica z izvihanim robom ustja (sl. 4: 34).⁸⁷ Grob GR 239 je bil brez žare, v njem so bili trije celi in trije fragmentirani bronasti obročki okroglega preseka (sl. 4: 29), skledičast bronast gumb (sl. 4: 28) in deformirana bronasta igla z neodebeljenim tordiranim vratom (sl. 4: 22).⁸⁸ Tovrstna igla z deformirano glavico je bila na Obrežju le še v sosednjem grobu GR 233 (sl. 4: 23), zato domnevamo, da je lahko iz iste stopnje.⁸⁹ Take igle se v različnih oblikovnih različicah pojavljajo od stopnje Ha A1 do Ha B2, vendar so imele mlajše igle odebeljen vrat.⁹⁰ Bolje ohranjeno iz starejšega dela pozne bronaste dobe (Bd D ali Ha A1?) poznamo najbližje iz naselbine Mačkovac – Crišnjevi.⁹¹

V grobovih faze Obrežje 2a so bile v nasprotju z grobovi faze Obrežje 1b za žare pogosto uporabljene amfore. V GR 29, GR 183 in GR 212 je šlo za amfore s cilindričnim vratom in ostrim prehodom v ramena,⁹² v GR 40 in GR 217 pa za amfori, pri katerih je vrat rahlo lijakasto oblikovan in ustje rahlo izvihano (sl. 4: 36).⁹³ Tiste s cilindričnim vratom imajo primerjave predvsem v grobovih in naselbinah stopnje Ha A1,⁹⁴ med-

⁷⁹ Črešnar, Teržan 2014; Stare 1975; Dular 1978.

⁸⁰ Stare 1975, 27, 34, t. 3: 7,8, t. 40: 15–18.

⁸¹ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 117, opomba 892; Dular 1978, 37, 41.

⁸² Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 117, t. 91: 9.

⁸³ Teržan 1999, sl. 10–11; Blečić Kavur 2014, 65, opomba 247.

⁸⁴ Belardelli, Giardino, Malizia 1990, 193–195; Hansen 1994a, 242.

⁸⁵ Kunstelj 2018; Škvor Jernejčič 2021, 136.

⁸⁶ Kramberger 2022b, 118–119, sl. 60, 62.

⁸⁷ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 1393–1405.

⁸⁸ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 1057–1068.

⁸⁹ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbi št. 1047 in 1048.

⁹⁰ Blečić Kavur 2014, 77, sl. 40.

⁹¹ Karavanić 2009, 15, sl. 15: 1.

⁹² Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 932, 1009, 416.

⁹³ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbi št. 433 in 1023.

⁹⁴ Kramberger 2022a, 76–77, sl. 31: A1/1. Grobovi A, E, 296, 387, 249 in 348 v Dobovi (Stare 1975, t. 1: 1; 2: 2; 34: 9; 43: 4; 53: 1; 56: 6), grob 1 v Goricah pri Turnišču (Plestenjak 2010, najdba št. 84), grob na najdišču Dalj Studenac (Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 82, sl. 18: 1), grob 15 v Slatini (Ložnjak Dizdar 2017, 95, sl. 5; Ložnjak Dizdar, Rajić Šikanjić 2016, 144, sl. 1: 5,6,8). Enake so poznane

tem ko se amfore z lijakastim vratom pojavljajo tako v dobovski skupini kot v naselbinah horizonta Rogoza-Orehova vas (Ha A1) ter morda v najzgodnejših grobovih ruške žarnogrobiščne skupine (Ha A2).⁹⁵ Za datacijo amfor z lijakastim vratom so pomembni spremljajoči grobni pridatki v grobu GR 40, v katerem je bila uporabljena kot žara (sl. 4: 36). V njem so bili skodelica (sl. 4: 35), stekleni jagodi (sl. 4: 27) in bronasta fibula v obliki violinskega loka s tordiranim lokom trikotne sheme (sl. 4: 24).⁹⁶ Gre za različico fibule v obliki violinskega loka, ki je podobna fibulam iz Podrute in iz depoja Poljanci II ter tipom fibul iz horizonta Grossmugl v vzhodnoalpskem prostoru po H. Müller-Karpeju.⁹⁷ Na severnem Hrvaškem in vzhodnem predalpskem prostoru so značilne za stopnjo Ha A1, tudi v Italiji jih datirajo v 12. st. pr. n. št.⁹⁸ Od take datacije ne odstopa niti skodelica s koničnim ostenjem. Pojavljajo se tako v grobovih stopnje Ha B kot v naselbinah stopnje Ha A, našli so jih tudi v grobovih skupine Baierdorf-Velatice, npr. Horn, grob 2.⁹⁹

Primerjave v grobovih iz stopnje Ha A1 ima tudi skodela, uporabljena kot žara v grobu GR 41, v katerem je bil edini grobni pridelek keramični vijček (sl. 4: 33,37).¹⁰⁰ Ima stožčast vrat, izvihano ustje, oster prehod v nizko izrazito zaobljeno rame ter ročaj, ki je bil pripet tik pod ustjem. Zelo podobni sta ji tista iz groba 18 v Slatini in ena od skodel skupine grobov faze Ha A1 na grobišču Bala-

tonmagyaród – Hídvégpuszta.¹⁰¹ Precej podobna je tudi ena od posod iz Rogoze, ki se razlikuje po tem, da je imela manjša ročaja.¹⁰² M. Črešnar ugotavlja, da so primerljive skodele z grobišča Horn skupine Baierdorf-Velatice, ki pa se razlikujejo po tem, da so okrašene s poševnimi kanelurami. Uporaba takih posod se v nekoliko drugačnih oblikovnih različicah s tekočimi prehodi v ramena nadaljuje v čas ruške žarnogrobiščne skupine.¹⁰³ Do podobnega spoznanja smo prišli pri obravnavi skodel tipa C4 z Obrežja, med katere uvrščamo skodelo iz groba GR 41.¹⁰⁴

Obrežje 2b (Ha A2)

Pridatki, oblike žar in rezultati radiokarbonskega datiranja so omogočili na Obrežju prepoznati skupino 13 grobov (3,4 %; sl. 3: Obrežje 2b), ki jih lahko časovno uvrstimo v fazo Ha A2 (sl. 4: 38–54). V primerjavi s fazo Obrežje 2a ni opaznih razlik v načinu pokopa. Vsi grobovi so bili žgani: brez žare (sl. 4: b), z žaro (sl. 4: c1), z žaro in dodatno posodico v njej (sl. 4: d1) ali tik ob njej (sl. 4: d2), v enem primeru so bile sežgane kosti položene skupaj s pridatki na keramično oblogo, izdelano iz ostenja razbite posode (sl. 4: e). Podobno kot v stopnjah Obrežje 1a-b in 2a so grobne jame žganih grobov okroglega ali ovalnega tlorisa. Grobovi so ležali v skupini 2 (sl. 5: sek. 79, 24) in v južnem delu tretje skupine grobov na grobišču (sl. 5: sek. 29, 30).

Za moške grobove faze Obrežje 2b so značilne igle s čebuličasto glavico in odebeljenim vratom, okrašenim z vrezi v motivu tepiha (sl. 4: 38), igla z žebličasto glavico (sl. 4: 39) ter igla s spiralno uvihano glavico (sl. 4: 40), medtem ko so za ženske grobove značilni masivni obročasti nakit trikotnega preseka (sl. 4: 42,46), fibula očalarka s svitkasto pentljo posebne različice (sl. 4: 41), skledičasti gumbi (sl. 4: 43), trakasti lasni obročki (sl. 4: 44), saltaleoni (sl. 4: 47–48) in vijčki (sl. 4: 51).

Značilni grob faze Ha A2 je GR 187 z naslednjimi pridatki: žaro (sl. 4: 53), fragmentirano majhno amforo (sl. 4: 49),¹⁰⁵ skledičastim bronastim

tudi iz grobov 16 in 25 z grobišča Horn skupine Baierdorf-Velatice (Lochner 1991, t. 20: 5; 31: 1).

⁹⁵ Kramberger 2022a, 76–78, sl. 32: A2/1. Grobovi 53, 261, 305 in 98 v Dobovi (Stare 1975, t. 12: 5; 17:6; 37: 10; 44: 12), v grobu 305 skupaj s tordirano ovratnico, tordirano zapestnico, skledičastimi gumbi in masivnima trakastima zapestnicama (Stare 1975, t. 44: 2–7). V okviru horizonta Rogoza-Orehova vas jih poznamo tako iz Rogoze kot tudi iz Orehove vasi (Črešnar 2010, sl. 13: b, t. 15: 11; Grahek 2014, 260, sl. 14.1.8: 10; Grahek 2015, najdba št. 295). Na Pobrežju v Mariboru sta bili dve zunaj grobne celote (Pahič 1972, t. 30: 11; 33: 9), tretja pa je iz groba 56 (Pahič 1972, t. 12: 1), v katerem je ležala skupaj z očalarko tipa Maribor po S. Pabst (Pahič 1972, 15, t. 12: 3; Pabst 2012, 113, sl. 12: 6).

⁹⁶ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 429–433.

⁹⁷ Müller-Karpe 1959, 192, sl. 27: 13; Vinski–Gasparini 1973, 217, t. 90: 15; 91: 8; Hansen 1994b, t. 32: 13; Hansen 1994a, sorodne pa so tudi na najdiščih v Italiji (Eles Masi 1986, t. 2: 30–38).

⁹⁸ Müller-Karpe 1959, 192; Eles Masi 1986, 6.

⁹⁹ Kramberger 2022a, 85–86, sl. 36: Sk1, najdba št. 432; Lochner 1991, t. 3: 7.

¹⁰⁰ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbi št. 434 in 435.

¹⁰¹ Slatina (Ložnjak Dizdar 2017, 93, sl. 3); Balatonmagyaród – Hídvégpuszta (Boulud 2002, t. 20: 4; Ložnjak Dizdar 2017, 92).

¹⁰² Črešnar 2022, 79–80, sl. 71.

¹⁰³ Črešnar 2022, 80.

¹⁰⁴ Kramberger 2022a, 84.

¹⁰⁵ Amfora ima ohranjeno rahlo odebelitev na rame-nu, kjer je bil (vsaj en) ročaj, ki pa se ni ohranil. Tako

gumbom s trikotno zanko (*sl.* 4: 43), fragmentom bronaste žice in bronasto očalasto fibulo s svitkasto pentljo (*sl.* 4: 41).¹⁰⁶ Za žaro so uporabili lonec bikonične oblike z nizkim trebuhom, visokim ramenom in kratkim izvihanim vratom. Vsi ožje določljivi grobovi na Obrežju, v katerih se pojavlja žara takega tipa, so verjetno iz stopnje Ha A2. Pri grobu GR 187 je bil lonec okrašen z razčlenjenim plastičnim rebrom tik pod največjim obodom. V taki obliki in s takim okrasom ima primerjavo v grobu 36 na Pobrežju v Mariboru, kjer se pojavlja skupaj z iglo s kijasto glavico.¹⁰⁷ Podobni so bili tudi v grobu 125 na Pobrežju, grobu 4 na starejšem žarnogrobiščnem grobišču v Goricah pri Turnišču ter grobovih 267, 254, 274, 332, 255, 308 in 408 v Dobovi.¹⁰⁸ Gre za značilni tip lončenine iz stopnje Ha A, doslej natančneje datiran v Ha A2 le v grobu 125 na Pobrežju. V isto stopnjo je mogoče datirati tudi grob GR 187 na Obrežju, saj je bila ob loncu fibula očalarka s pentljo iz štirikrat ovite žice. Preostale fibule očalarke s svitkasto pentljo na Obrežju imajo pentljo iz tri- ali dvakrat ovite žice in jih po tipologiji S. Pabst lahko pripišemo tipu Maribor, ki so bile pogoste v najzgodnejšem horizontu ženskih grobov na Pobrežju v Mariboru iz stopnje Ha A2 in/ali Ha A2/B1.¹⁰⁹ Na podlagi oblike žare in fibule grob GR 187 datiramo v stopnjo Ha A2 oz. prvo polovico 11. st. pr. n. št., s čimer se sklada ena od dveh radiokarbonskih datacij prežganih kosti, ki sta bili v žari.¹¹⁰

Naslednji argument za datiranje nizkih loncev bikoničnih oblik s kratkim izvihanim vratom, ki so bili na Obrežju uporabljeni kot žare v grobovih GR 17, GR 22, GR 133, GR 187, GR 196, GR 208 in GR 268, v stopnjo Ha A2 je kombinacija najdb v grobu GR 196.¹¹¹ V tem njem je bila ob podobni žari igla z odebeljenim vratom, okrašenim iz vzporednih črt ter izmenjujočih se pasov poševnih črt nad njim (*sl.* 4: 38), kar srečamo v enaki obliki na iglah s čebuličasto glavico v grobovih 164 in

334a iz stopnje Ha A2 v Dobovi.¹¹² Take igle so bile na Obrežju odkrite skupaj v treh grobovih, štiri pa so brez odebeljenega vratu.¹¹³ Igle s čebuličasto glavico z odebeljenim vratom, okrašenim z vzporednimi vrezi in med njimi s poševnimi vrezi v motivu "tepiha", so poimenovane kot tip Graz.¹¹⁴ Med vodilne tipe Ha A2 jih uvršča K. Vinski-Gasparini, na zahodnem Balkanu pa naj bi se pojavljale že v stopnji Ha A1.¹¹⁵ Več primerkov tako okrašenih in nekoliko drugačnih igel s čebuličasto glavico brez odebeljenega vratu je bilo pred kratkim objavljenih iz bogatega groba 42 na grobišču Kainach pri Wildonu, radiokarbonsko datiranega v stopnjo Ha A2.¹¹⁶

V stopnjo Ha A2 lahko datiramo tudi grobova GR 20 in GR 164, v katerih sta bili drugačni žari (*sl.* 4: 54).¹¹⁷ Gre za posodi kroglaste oblike z luknjo v ostenju, narejeno pred žganjem, kakršno poznamo že iz groba 3 na grobišču Zagreb – Vrapče iz stopnje Bd D/Ha A1, a brez luknje.¹¹⁸ Z luknjami v ostenju imajo najbližje analogije v grobovih 16, 31, 193, 374, 138–139, 232 in 268 v Dobovi ter na grobišču Velika Gorica, ena je bila brez grobne celote, preostale pa so bile v grobu G/1910, 4/1911 in grobu 3/1911.¹¹⁹ Na Obrežju se pojavljajo z luknjo v ostenju vse od stopnje Ha A2 pa do konca stopnje Ha B2/3.¹²⁰ Grobova GR 20 in GR 164 je mogoče datirati v stopnjo Ha A2 na podlagi grobnih pridatkov in rezultata radiokarbonskega datiranja. V grobu GR 164 je bila odkrita igla z žebličasto glavico (*sl.* 4: 39), v GR 20 pa igla z uvito glavico (*sl.* 4: 40). Za datacijo je pomembna prva. Podobne igle z žebličasto glavico so datirane na grobiščih in v depojih na Spodnjem Avstrijskem in Moravskem okvirno v Bd D in Ha A, v okolici Münchna in Hannovra v stopnjo Ha A1, na zahodnem Balkanu in v Kvarnerju pa so bile

oblikovana amfora s cilindričnim vratom je bila le še v grobu GR 241, zato domnevamo, da je tudi ta iz faze Ha A2 (Mason, Kramberger 2022c, *sl.* 45).

¹⁰⁶ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 938–944.

¹⁰⁷ Pahič 1972, t. 8: 17, 18.

¹⁰⁸ Pobrežje (Pahič 1972, t. 24: 10); Gorice pri Turnišču (Plestenjak 2010, najdba št. 112); Dobova (Stare 1975, t. 35: 11; 36: 7; 38: 4; 39: 7; 44: 14; 48: 3; 58: 8).

¹⁰⁹ Pabst 2012, 109–110, *sl.* 12: 1; Pahič 1972, t. 7: 17; 8: 8; 12: 3.

¹¹⁰ Kramberger 2022b, *sl.* 63.

¹¹¹ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbi št. 973 in 974.

¹¹² Stare 1975, 31, t. 23, 6; 48: 12; Dular 1978, 37–38, kombinacijska tabela.

¹¹³ Z odebeljenim vratom (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 867–868, 973, 1199–1200); brez odebeljenega vratu (Kramberger, Mason 2022c, 90; Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 482, 876, 1228, 1447).

¹¹⁴ Říhovský 1979, 90–91, t. 25: 458–462.

¹¹⁵ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 144–145, *sl.* 4: 6; Gavranović 2011, 164, *sl.* 162: 4.

¹¹⁶ Gutjahr, Windholz-Konrad 2024, tab. 1, t. 6: 27–31.

¹¹⁷ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 394–397, 878–879.

¹¹⁸ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, t. 24: 1.

¹¹⁹ Dobova (Stare 1975, t. 8: 5; 10: 1; 22: 5; 27: 6; 32: 5; 38: 8; 51: 11); Velika Gorica (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, t. 106: 2; Karavanić 2009, t. 54: 3; 63: 4; 64: 1).

¹²⁰ Kramberger 2022a, 68–71.

doslej poznane iz stopnje Bd D–Ha A1.¹²¹ Grob GR 20 je – tako domnevamo – nekoliko mlajši, saj žar kroglaste oblike z luknjami v ostenju ne poznamo iz grobov, starejših od faze Ha A2. V Dobovi so za najzgodnejše grobove iz stopnje Ha A1 značilne kroglaste žare z izvihanim ustjem z izlivom, na Obrežju pa v stopnji Ha A1 različne amfore in skodele (sl. 4: 36–37)¹²² ter v stopnji Bd D/Ha A1 posode s cilindričnim vratom, okrašene s širokimi kanelurami na ramenu (sl. 4: 17–18).¹²³ Kroglaste žare z luknjo so torej verjetno mlajše, vendar v kombinaciji z žebličasto glavico lahko grob GR 164 datiramo v časovno stopnjo Ha A2. Drugi grob z enako žaro, GR 164, je ob podpori radiokarbonske datacije mogoče datirati v stopnjo Ha A2.¹²⁴

Naslednja grobova faze Ha A2 sta GR 170 in GR 310. V grobu GR 310 je bila kot žara uporabljena skodela na nizki nogi s polkroglastim trupom in izvihanim ustjem (sl. 4: 52), v njem je bilo tudi večje število fragmentiranih kovinskih pridakov, med katerimi so zlasti pomembni kosi bronastih zapestnic in deloma morda ovratnic (sl. 4: 46) trikotnega preseka.¹²⁵ Takšno skodelo smo najbližje Obrežju doslej poznali na nekropoli v Veliki Gorici, ki jo je K. Vinski-Gasparini uporabila za opredelitev IV. faze kulture žarnih grobišč, tj. Ha B1 in deloma B2,¹²⁶ po J. Dularju pa so najstarejši grobovi že iz stopnje Ha A2.¹²⁷ Iz groba jo poznamo na grobišču skupine Baierdorf-Velatice v Hornu, grob 2, kjer je bila odkrita še ena skodela na nogi istega tipa.¹²⁸ Grobišče Horn je starejše od tistega v Veliki Gorici, je iz stopnje Ha A1 in Bd D/Ha A1.¹²⁹ Podrobnejša datacija groba GR 310 je mogoča na podlagi dvajsetih fragmentov bronastih trakastih zapestnic s trikotnim presekom (med njimi sl. 4: 46), ki so bili odkriti ob številnih bronastih gumbih in saltaleonih (med njimi sl. 4: 47–48), v grobu GR 170 pa je bila podobna, a

širša zapestnica trikotnega preseka (sl. 4: 42) in več drugih kosov, za nekatere fragmente ne moremo zanesljivo določiti, ali gre za zapestnice, ovratnice ali dele igle z uvito glavo. Zapestnice s trikotnim presekom so značilne za III. fazo kulture žarnih grobišč na severnem Hrvaškem,¹³⁰ podobne srečamo tudi ob amfori z lijakastim vratom v grobu 305 v Dobovi, za katere ugotavljamo, da so bile v uporabi v stopnji Ha A (sl. 4: 36).¹³¹

Okvirno v stopnjo Ha A lahko datiramo na podlagi igle s čebuličasto glavico grob GR 293¹³² ter grobove z velikimi kroglastimi žarami z luknjo in izvihanim ustjem, GR 163, GR 168, GR 246, GR 281, GR 185 in GR 234.¹³³ Več takih žar z luknjo je bilo odkritih na bližnjem dobovskem grobišču, v grobovih 9, 37, 38, 116, 119, 165, 184, 357 in 398.¹³⁴ Grob 9 z iglo s čebuličasto glavico in odebeljenim vratom v Dobovi je opredeljen v fazo Dobova 2 oz. stopnjo Ha A2.¹³⁵ Tudi v grobu GR 163 na Obrežju je bila taka žara skupaj z iglo s čebuličasto glavico.¹³⁶ V grobu GR 185 pa je bil skupaj z žaro z luknjo in izvihanim ustjem odkrit trakasti lasni obroček pravokotnega preseka, kakršni se na Obrežju pojavljajo v grobovih med časovnima stopnjama Bd D/Ha A1 in Ha A2/B1.¹³⁷

Obrežje 3 (Ha A2/B1)

Dvajset grobov je bilo mogoče datirati v fazo Obrežje 3 oz. stopnjo Ha A2/Ha B1 (5,2 %; sl. 3: Obrežje 3). Gre za žgane pokope brez žare (sl. 6: b), z žaro (sl. 6: c1), z žaro, ki jo je prekrivala kamnita obloga (sl. 6: c2), ali z dodatno posodico v žari (sl. 6: d1) oz. tik ob njej (sl. 6: d2). Novost je pojav večjih grobnih jam pravokotnega ali ovalnega tlorisa, v katere so položili žganino s sežganimi kostmi in grobnimi pridatki, nad njo pa eno, dve, tri ali več keramičnih posod, med katerimi so tudi žare (sl. 6: f1,f2,f3). Gre za obliko žganega pokopa,

¹²¹ Říhový 1979, 46–48, t. 9: 154–173; Müller-Karpe 1959, 194, 196, sl. 29: 1; 31: 1; Vinski-Gasparini 1973, t. 4: 13–14; Gavranović 2011, 160, sl. 162: 1; Blečić Kavur 2014, 89, sl. 51.

¹²² Dobova (Stare 1975, t. 11: 11; 40: 2; Dular 1978, kombinacijska tabela); Obrežje (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 416, 433, 435, 932, 1009, 1023).

¹²³ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 411, 420.

¹²⁴ Kramberger 2022b, sl. 59.

¹²⁵ Glej tudi Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 1313, 1292–1310.

¹²⁶ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 155–157.

¹²⁷ Dular 1978, 39.

¹²⁸ Lochner 1991, t. 13: 3; 39: 8.

¹²⁹ Lochner 1991, 163–170.

¹³⁰ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 142–149, sl. 4: 9, t. 96: 5–7.

¹³¹ Stare 1975, t. 44: 6–9,12; Kramberger 2022a, 78.

¹³² Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdba št. 1228.

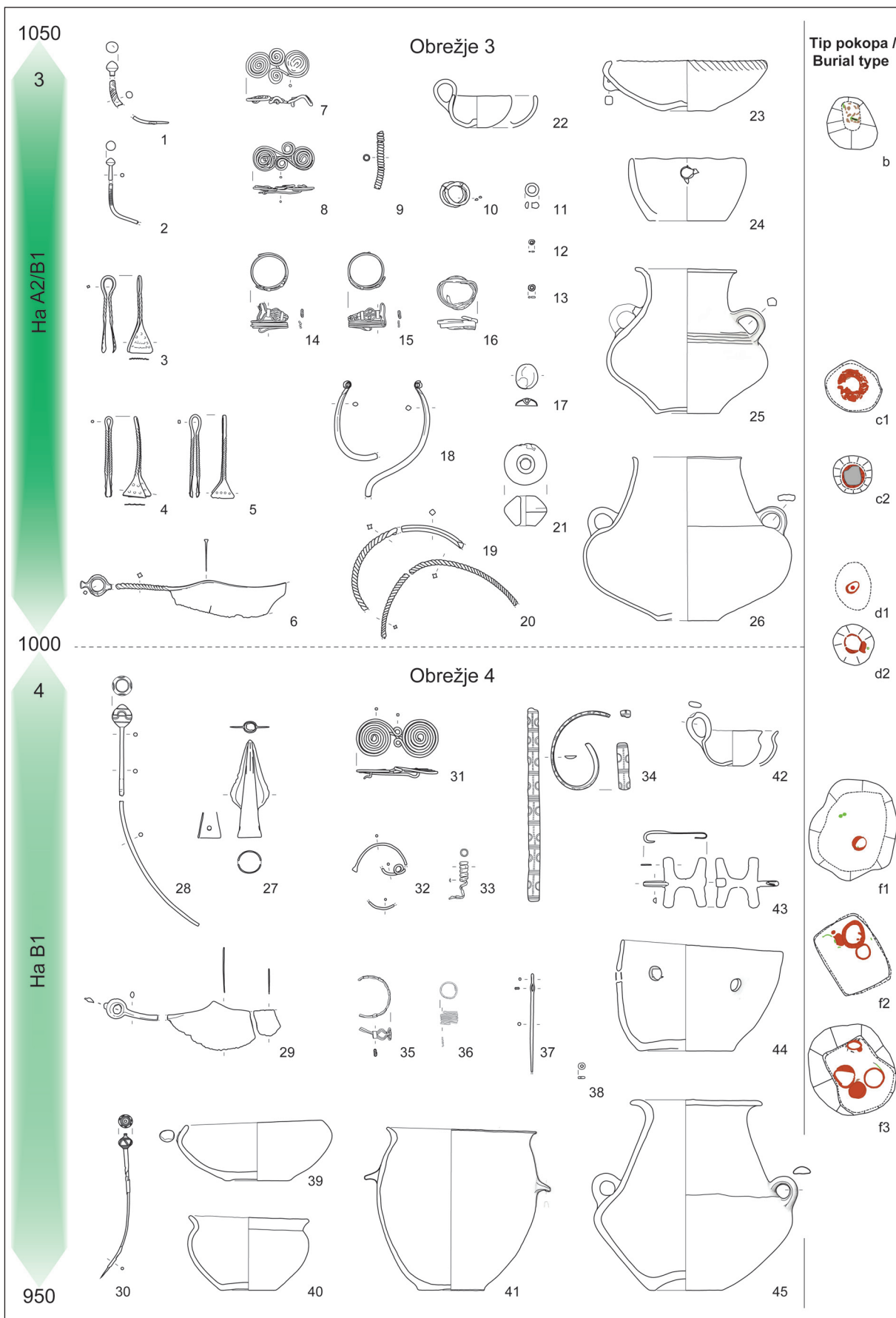
¹³³ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 890, 935, 1052, 1105, 1204.

¹³⁴ Stare 1975, t. 6: 3; 10: 14,17; 19: 20; 20: 5; 24: 4; 26: 4; 52: 9; 57: 1.

¹³⁵ Dular 1978, 46.

¹³⁶ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbi št. 876 in 877.

¹³⁷ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdba št. 934; Mason, Kramberger 2022c, sl. 45. Gre torej za tipološko starejši tip lasnih obročkov. Poznan je tudi iz nasebine Oloris pri Dolnjem Lakošu (Dular, Šavel, Tecco Hvala 2002, t. 8: 18).



ki se prvič pojavi v stopnji Ha A2/B1, nato pa ostane v uporabi do stopnje Ha B2/3.

Grobovi stopnje Ha A2/B1 so ležali v južnem delu tretje skupine grobov na grobišču (sl. 7: sek. 25, 29–30), eden je bil v skrajnem severnem delu tretje skupine (sl. 7: sek. 33), dva pa v skrajnem južnem delu druge skupine (sl. 7: sek. 79). Značilni grobni pridatek so očalaste fibule tipa Maribor s svitkasto pentljo iz tri- ali dvakrat navite žice (sl. 6: 7–8).¹³⁸ S svitkasto pentljo iz dveh vzporednih žic so bile odkrite v grobovih GR 284 in GR 144, iz treh žic pa v grobovih GR 150, GR 266 in GR 215.¹³⁹ V grobu GR 150 je očalasta fibula tipa Maribor ležala ob kroglasti žari z luknjo, v grobu GR 266 ob amfori našega tipa A2/2 in trakastem lasnem obročku, v grobu GR 144 pa ob lasnih obročkih iz dvojne spiralno zavite bronaste žice z razširjenim pleteninastim zaključkom.¹⁴⁰

Žare v grobovih z očalastimi fibulami tipa Maribor so različnih tipov. Eden od teh je žara kroglaste oblike z luknjo (grob GR 150), kakršni sta bili že v grobovih GR 164 in GR 20 iz faze Ha A2 (sl. 4: 54). Drugi tip žare je amfora s stožčastim vratom in pokončnim ali rahlo izvihanim ustjem, tip A2/2 (sl. 6: 26).¹⁴¹ Take amfore so bile na Obrežju odkrite v grobovih GR 149, GR 157, GR 266 in GR 306, v Dobovi pa v grobovih 7, 4, 15, 119, 235, 330 in 400.¹⁴² Grob GR 400 je J. Dular opredelil v fazo Dobova IV oz. Ha B2, vendar je edina spremljajoča najdba v grobu skleda z uvihanim robom ustja, okrašenim z vodoravnima kanelurama, za katere je

v poznejši študiji ugotovil, da so širšega trajanja, najstarejše se pojavljajo že v stopnji Ha A1.¹⁴³ Na Obrežju je najstarejši kontekst s skledo z uvihanim robom ustja z vodoravnima kanelurama grob GR 210, v katerem so bili še amfora tipa A2/4 (žara), miniatura amfora, fragment bronaste žice in fragmentiran bronast lasni obroček iz spiralno zavite žice s pentljastim zaključkom.¹⁴⁴ Za datacijo groba sta pomembni amfori. Miniatura je podobno okrašena in oblikovana kot tiste iz grobov 56, 237 in 386 v Dobovi, z grobišča na Pobrežju (zunaj grobne celote), iz Orehove vasi (SE 158A), Rogoze in z Gračiča pod Brinjevo goro.¹⁴⁵ Na podlagi fibule očalarke s priveski je bil grob 35 z Gračiča datiran v stopnjo Ha B1, sodeč po rezultatu radiokarbonskega datiranja in aktualni analizi grobnih pridatkov, pa so lahko take fibule (tip Wels po S. Pabst) iz stopnje Ha B1 in Ha A2/B1.¹⁴⁶

Druga amfora iz groba GR 210 je na Obrežju pogost tip žare v stopnji Ha A2/B1. Zanj so značilni stožčast vrat, izrazito izvihamo in na notranji strani praviloma fasetirano ustje ter vodoravni žlebovi v zgornjem delu ramena.¹⁴⁷ V celoti ohranjene so bile na Obrežju v grobovih GR 210, GR 219 in GR 278, delno ohranjeni pa v grobovih GR 47 in GR 267.¹⁴⁸ Najbližje primerjave imajo v dobovskih grobovih 237 in 245, v grobu 73 na Gračiču pod Brinjevo goro in v grobu 1952/2 na drugem žarnem grobišču v Rušah, iz katerega je bil radiokarbonsko datiran vzorce prežgane kosti, ki bi lahko ustrezal stopnji Ha A2/B1.¹⁴⁹ Morda gre za obliko amfore,

¹³⁸ Pabst 2012, 109–110, sl. 12: 1. Značilne so predvsem za najzgodnejše ženske grobove na velikih žarnih grobiščih iz pozne bronaste dobe v Podravju v severovzhodni Sloveniji, a je njihova distribucija širša, poznamo jo tudi iz groba 2/1914 na grobišču Velika Gorica (Karavanić 2009, t. 50: 10).

¹³⁹ GR 284 in GR 144 (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbi št. 825 in 1217); GR 150, GR 266 in GR 215 (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 842, 1014, 1143–1144).

¹⁴⁰ GR 150 (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdba št. 851); GR 266 (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbi št. 1146 in 1166); GR 144 (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 820, 821, 825).

¹⁴¹ Glej Mason, Kramberger 2022c, sl. 45.

¹⁴² Obrežje (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 841, 866, 1166, 1257); Dobova (Stare 1975, t. 4: 2,8; 5: 13; 8: 1; 20: 4; 32: 3; 45: 11; 57: 7).

¹⁴³ Stare 1975, t. 57: 6,7; Dular 1978, kombinacijska tabela; prim. z Dular 2013, 44–45, sl. 13: La 5; Oman 1981, t. 16: 3; Ilon 2024, sl. 5.2.2.21: C5,C6.

¹⁴⁴ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 996–1000.

¹⁴⁵ Dobova (Stare 1975, t. 12: 11; 32: 2; 55: 12); Pobrežje (Pahič 1972, t. 32: 7); Orehova vas (Grahek 2014, 264, sl. 14.1.10: 3; Grahek 2015, najdba št. 238); Rogoza (Črešnar 2010, t. 17: 2); Gračič pod Brinjevo goro (Pahič 1972, t. 1: 10).

¹⁴⁶ Pahič 1972, 186; prim. s Črešnar et al. 2014, 307–308, sl. 16.2: 6–7; Teržan 2021, 308; Pabst 2012, 28–29.

¹⁴⁷ Tip A2/4 (Kramberger 2022a, 79).

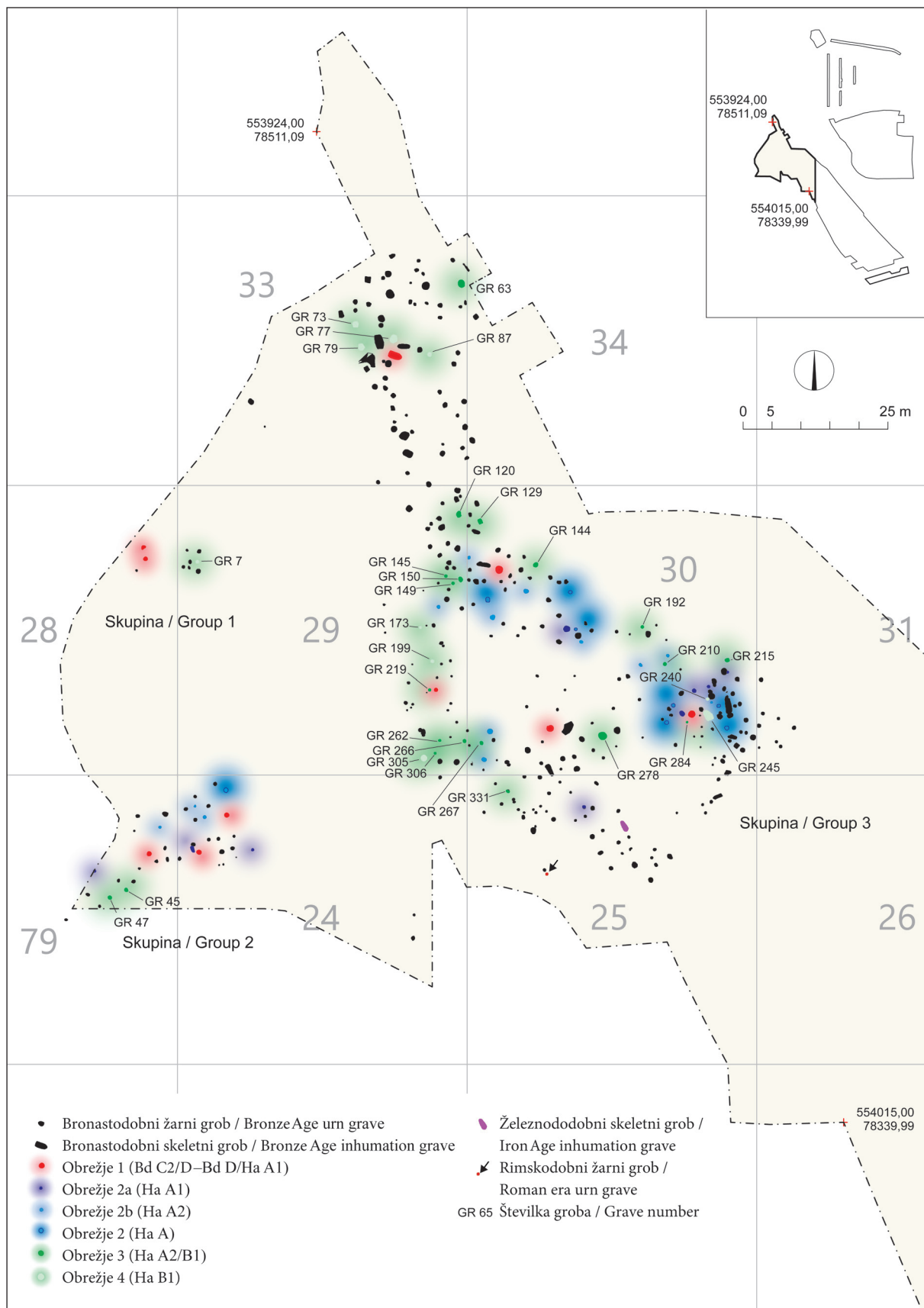
¹⁴⁸ V celoti ohranjene (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 997, 1032, 1198); delno ohranjeni (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbi št. 448 in 1167).

¹⁴⁹ Dobova (Stare 1975, t. 32: 1; 34: 3); Gračič pod Brinjevo goro (Koprivnik, Teržan 2021, 277, t. 22: 11); Ruše



Sl. 6: Obrežje. Žare, grobni pridatki in tipi grobov v fazah Obrežje 3 (Ha A2/B1) in 4 (Ha B1). Posode M. = 1:8, druge najdbe M. = 1:5.

Fig. 6: Obrežje. Urns, grave goods, and grave types from phases Obrežje 3 (Ha A2/B1) and 4 (Ha B1). Scale vessels = 1:8, other finds = 1:5.



Sl. 7: Obrežje. Lega grobov v fazah Obrežje 3 (Ha A2/B1) in 4 (Ha B1).

Fig. 7: Obrežje. Spatial distribution of graves from phases Obrežje 3 (Ha A2/B1) and 4 (Ha B1).

ki se prvič pojavi že v stopnji Ha A, kar bi lahko nakazovala med drugim tista iz naselja v Rogozi, na žarnem grobišču Budapest – Békásmegyer pa je bilo ugotovljeno, da se pojavljajo v grobovih med stopnjama Ha A2 in B2/3.¹⁵⁰

Od amfor tipa A2/4 z Obrežja lahko natančneje datiramo tisti iz grobov GR 219 in GR 278.¹⁵¹ Britev iz GR 278 z grbo in tordiranim držajem (sl. 6: 6) je podobna tisti iz groba I/1911 v Veliki Gorici iz Ha A2/B1,¹⁵² vendar ima obreška britev trapezast zaključek zanke tordiranega držaja. Pomembna za datacijo groba GR 219 je pinceta s spiralno zavritima držajema in trikotno razširjenima zaključkoma iz tanke pločevine z navznoter zavihanimi robovi. V splošnem se sorodno oblikovane pincete pojavljajo na Poljskem že v depojskih najdbah stopnje Bd D/Ha A1 in v Fontanelli v Italiji v času protovillanovske kulture,¹⁵³ vendar se slednje od teh z Obrežja razlikujejo, saj so na prehodu iz ploščatega dela v žico razširjene. Nedaleč stran je bila na grobišču Zagreb – Vrapče v grobu 1 iz stopnje Bd D/Ha A1 odkrita prav taka pinceta.¹⁵⁴ Pincete iz groba GR 219 ter grobov GR 45, GR 192 in GR 331 na Obrežju imajo tordiran držaj brez odebelitve na prehodu v trikotno razširjeni zaključek (sl. 6: 3–5).¹⁵⁵ Podobna pinceta je z otoka Krka, zanjo M. Blečić Kavur ugotavlja, da so sorodne na najdišču v severni Italiji iz 10. st. pr. n. št. ali nekoliko zgodnejše, iz faze Ha A2/B1.¹⁵⁶ Tako datacijo je mogoče predlagati tudi za pincete z Obrežja. Poleg groba GR 219, v katerem je bila pinceta skupaj z amforo tipa A2/4 (sl. 6: 5,25),¹⁵⁷

je pomemben zlasti grob GR 192, v katerem je bila enaka pinceta skupaj z iglo s čebuličasto glavico tipa I4/2, kakršne so značilne že za stopnjo Ha A1 in Ha A2 (sl. 6: 1,4).¹⁵⁸

Primerljiva igla s čebuličasto glavico je bila odkrita tudi v grobu GR 63 na Obrežju (sl. 6: 2), in sicer skupaj z votlim koščenim predmetom, okrašenim z vrezi, dvema skledama z uvihanim robom ustja s spolirano površino, na robu ustja okrašenima s kratkimi poševnimi kanelurami (med njima sl. 6: 23), skodelico polkroglaste oblike in žaro z luknjo skledaste oblike, tip U2/1 (sl. 6: 24).¹⁵⁹ Gre za kombinacijo najdb, kakršne so po eni strani značilne za starejše faze grobišča in jih v mlajših ne srečamo – ter obrnjeno, nekatere so pogoste v mlajših fazah grobišča in jih v starejših ne odkrijemo. K slednjim je poleg pridatkov treba dodati tudi način pokopa v pravokotni grobni jami z žganino in posodami na njej (sl. 6: f3). Ta grob je po skeletnem grobu GR 81 najstarejši v severnem delu tretje skupine na grobišču (sl. 7: GR 63) in je znanilec novega obdobja, stopnje Ha B, vendar edini z iglo s čebuličasto glavico (sl. 6: 2), kar omogoča ob kombinaciji z mlajšim tipom žare z luknjo (sl. 6: 24) njegovo datacijo v stopnjo Ha A2/B1.

Žare v obliki polkroglaste posode z rahlo uvihanim ustjem (sl. 6: 24) se pojavljajo na Obrežju od stopnje Ha A2/B1 naprej.¹⁶⁰ Imele so po eno luknjo, le v enem primeru je bilo lukenj več, najmanj štiri – morda šest (sl. 6: 44).¹⁶¹ Grob GR 63 je verjetno najstarejši s takimi žarami, pogoste pa so v grobovih stopenj Ha B1 in Ha B2/3. Enake žare so znane z grobišča Velika Gorica, ena je brez grobne celote in druga iz groba 7/1911, ter z dobovskega grobišča, npr. iz grobov 13, 14, 29, 43, 60, 77, 79, 90, 95, 130, 166, 170, 171, 187, 188, 189, 192, 207, 244 in 346,¹⁶² kjer so, kot kaže, enakega časovnega razpona kot na Obrežju. V grobu 90 v Dobovi je bila namreč žara skupaj z značilno iglo z vazasto glavico in vratom, okrašenim z vrezi, zato je bil datiran v fazo Dobova 3 oz. Ha B1; grobovi 96, 110, 170, 171 in 199 pa so bili na podlagi grobnih

(Pahič 1957, t. 1: 3). Radiokarbonska datacija: OxA-21283, 2846 ± 27 BP, 1047–942 cal BC (68,2 %) oz. 1108–924 cal BC (95,4 %) (Črešnar et al. 2014, 223, sl. 12.4).

¹⁵⁰ Rogoza (Črešnar 2010, t. 12: 1); Budapest – Békásmegyer (Kalicz-Schreiber 2010, 296–298, 336–337, t. 2: 2–3; 3: 2, 9).

¹⁵¹ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 1031, 1032, 1193–1194.

¹⁵² Prim. Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbi št. 1193 in 1194, z Vinski-Gasparini 1973, t. 103: 9; Karavanić 2009, 213; V. Pahič 1989, 187. Podrobnejša analiza: Blečić Kavur 2014, 135–138. Omeniti je treba tudi podobni britvi z enakim zaključkom, a brez tordiranega držaja, iz zasebne zbirke z lokacije Velem-Szent Vid na zahodu Madžarske, kjer sta opredeljena kot noža (Ilon 2024, sl. 5.2.3.5: 6,7).

¹⁵³ Gedl 1988, 34; Müller-Karpe 1959, sl. 34: 8.

¹⁵⁴ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, t. 23: 3.

¹⁵⁵ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 963–965, 1029–1030, najdbe št. 442, 966, 1031, 1330.

¹⁵⁶ Blečić Kavur 2014, 138, sl. 21: 19; zgodnejša opredelitev: Pare 1998, 313–314.

¹⁵⁷ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdba št. 1032.

¹⁵⁸ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 90, najdbe št. 963–965, 966.

¹⁵⁹ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 481–486.

¹⁶⁰ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 486, 511, 524, 552, 569, 639, 671.

¹⁶¹ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdba št. 546; Kramberger 2022a, 69–70.

¹⁶² Velika Gorica (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, t. 105: 10; Karavanić 2009, t. 64: 3; 80: 3), Dobova (Stare 1975, t. 7: 2,6; 9: 18; 11: 7; 13: 12; 15: 8,12; 16: 12,14; 17: 5; 21: 17; 24: 7,15; 25: 4; 26: 14–16; 27: 12,16; 29: 8; 34: 2; 50: 5).

pridatkov in kombinacije najdb opredeljeni v fazo Dobova 4 oz. stopnjo Ha B2/3.¹⁶³

Dodatni argument za datacijo groba GR 63 s polkroglasto žaro z luknjo (sl. 6: 24) v stopnjo Ha A2/B1 sta skledi s poševno nažlebljenim uvihanim ustjem, spolirano površino, perforiranim držajem in dnem, na notranji strani dna pa z vtisnjeno okroglo jamico (sl. 6: 23). Tako oblikovana skleda je bila na Obrežju odkrita le še v grobu GR 129.¹⁶⁴ Tudi ta grob ima pravokotno grobno jamo. V njem so bile zraven enake sklede in podobne žare polkroglasta skodelica (sl. 6: 22), skodela s stožčastim vratom in izvihanim ustjem, vijček (sl. 6: 21), masivna ovratnica okroglega preseka (sl. 6: 18) in lasni obroček s psevdoprepletom.¹⁶⁵ Takšni lasni obročki s psevdoprepletom v grobovih faze Bd D in Ha A na Obrežju niso bili odkriti, pogosti so v grobovih stopenj Ha B1 in Ha B2/3.¹⁶⁶ Po drugi strani pa lahko ugotovimo, da je skodela s stožčastim vratom, izvihanim ustjem in ostrim prehodom v nizko nažlebljeno rame stara oblika.¹⁶⁷ Podobno oblikovane in okrašene se pojavljajo že v skupini Baierdorf-Velatice, npr. Horn, groba 11 in 13 ter zunaj grobne celote, in na žarnem grobišču Nagykanizsa – Palin (Szocialis Otthon), Bd D/Ha A1; medtem ko je bila manjša posoda z enim ročajem odkrita v grobu 26/36 na grobišču Szombathely-Zanat, ki je pretežno iz stopnje Ha B.¹⁶⁸ Kombinacija najdb in oblika grobnih jam nam torej nakazuje datacijo grobov GR 63 in GR 129 v Ha A2/B1. Preostale grobove lahko datiramo v stopnjo Ha A2/B1 na podlagi povezave s prej omenjenimi grobovi.¹⁶⁹

Obrežje 4 (Ha B1)

V šestih žganih grobovih so bili grobni pridatki značilni za stopnjo Ha B1; dva sta bila datirana v to stopnjo ob podpori rezultatov radiokarbonskega datiranja, eden na podlagi oblike žare. Ti grobovi so značilni predstavniki faze Obrežje 4 (2,6 %; sl. 3: Obrežje 4; 6: 27–45; Mason, Kramberger 2022b, sl. 46). Pri načinu pokopa ni opaziti razlik v pri-

merjavi s stopnjo Ha A2/B1. Ugotovljeni so bili žgani grob brez žare (sl. 6: b), žgani grob v manjši grobni jami z žaro (sl. 6: c1,c2,d1,d2) in žgani grob v večji grobni jami pravokotnega ali ovalnega tlorisa z eno ali več posodami, položenimi na žganino s sežganimi kostmi (sl. 6: f1,f2,f3). Ti grobovi so ležali v južnem in severnem delu tretje skupine grobov na grobišču (sl. 7: sek. 33, 29–30), eden (sl. 7: sek. 29 – GR 7) pa je bil v vzhodnem delu prve skupine in je najmlajši grob v njej.

V grobu GR 73 so bile bronasta sulična ost (sl. 6: 27), skleda z uvihanim robom ustja (sl. 6: 39) in žara polkroglaste oblike, ki je imela v nasprotju s preostalimi tovrstnimi žarami najmanj štiri luknje (sl. 6: 44).¹⁷⁰ Sulično ost lahko primerjamo z nekaterimi suličnimi ostmi plamenaste oblike iz Mušje jame, ki pa so večje, saj merijo od 12,5 do 22 cm.¹⁷¹ Analiza je pokazala, da se takšne sulične osti pojavljajo v starejšem žarnogrobiščnem obdobju in v začetni stopnji mlajšega žarnogrobiščnega obdobja v Karpatski kotlini in na Apeninskem polotoku, v mlajšem žarnogrobiščnem obdobju pa nastopajo na Apeninskem polotoku in izjemoma tudi v dobovski skupini kot grobni pridatki.¹⁷² Podrobnejša datacija groba GR 73 je mogoča na podlagi radiokarbonske datacije sežgane kosti, odkrite v žari: LTL19669A, 2815 ± 45 BP, kar pomeni razpon med 1042 in 906 cal BC (68,3-odstotna verjetnost) oz. med 1112 in 837 cal BC (95,4-odstotna verjetnost).¹⁷³

Za moške grobove stopnje Ha B1 so značilne bronaste igle in britve. V grobu GR 79 je bila igla z jajčasto glavico, okrašeno z valovnico (sl. 6: 28). Gre za enega pomembnejših tipov igel stopnje Ha B1 v jugovzhodnem predalpskem prostoru, z najbližjima analogijama v grobu 77 v Dobovi in grobu 1/1910 v Veliki Gorici.¹⁷⁴ Drugačna igla je bila v žari (amfori s stožčastim vratom) v grobu GR 7 skupaj s fragmentiranim nožem (sl. 6: 45).¹⁷⁵ Gre za tip igle z vazasto glavico z majhnim čepkom

¹⁶³ Stare 1975, t. 16: 11; Dular 1978, kombinacijska tabela.

¹⁶⁴ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdba št. 784.

¹⁶⁵ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 776–790.

¹⁶⁶ Mason, Kramberger 2022c, sl. 45–46.

¹⁶⁷ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdba št. 788.

¹⁶⁸ Horn (Lochner 1991, t. 10: 1; 14: 2; 38: 6); Nagykanizsa – Palin-Szocialis Otthon (Száz 2017, 59–60, sl. 10: 2); Szombathely-Zanat (Ilon 2011, 146–147, sl. 54: 4–5; 80: 4).

¹⁶⁹ Kramberger, Mason 2022c, sl. 45.

¹⁷⁰ Skupno je bilo lukenj morda šest. Dve luknji domnevamo v neohranjenem delu posode, saj si v ohranjenem delu štiri sledijo v enakih razdaljah.

¹⁷¹ Teržan, Borgna, Turk 2016, t. 37: 1; 39: 5; 40: 5; 41: 6–9; 76: 8; 78: 1,11.

¹⁷² Turk 2016, 76–81; grob 1/1910 v Veliki Gorici (Karavanić 2009, t. 52: 1) in grob 69 v Dobovi (Stare 1975, t. 14: 11).

¹⁷³ Kramberger 2022b, 120, sl. 64.

¹⁷⁴ Říhový 1979, 185, t. 56: 1468; Pahič 1972, t. 1: 14; 14: 8; 15: 10; Müller-Karpe 1959, 205, sl. 40: 12; Stare 1975, t. 15: 10; Karavanić 2009, t. 52: 4; Dular 1978, 38, kombinacijska tabela.

¹⁷⁵ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 380–383.

na vrhu in stopničastim prehodom iz glave v iglo, okrašene s pasovima koncentričnih vrezov, med njima pa so snopi poševnih vrezov v cikcaku (sl. 6: 30). Enaka je znana z lokacije Orth an der Donau na Spodnjem Avstrijskem, kjer je bila uvrščena v skupino igel z veliko vazasto glavico, značilno za stopnjo Ha B,¹⁷⁶ precej podobna pa tudi iz groba 1/1911 v Veliki Gorici, v katerem je bila skupaj z nožem s polnim držajem, okrašenim s cikcakom. Po K. Vinski-Gasparini gre za značilno grobno celoto IV. faze kulture žarnih grobišč, kar ustreza stopnji Ha B1 in deloma Ha B2.¹⁷⁷

Bronasta britev (sl. 6: 29) je bila v grobu GR 245 skupaj s fragmentirano žaro, polkroglasto skledo in delom bronaste igle.¹⁷⁸ Gre za tip britve Oblekovice, ki jih H. Müller-Karpe uvršča med vodilne tipe stopnje Ha B1, S. Gabrovec pa jih je opredelil v fazo Ljubljana I.¹⁷⁹ Pojavljajo se tudi na grobiščih ruške skupine v Podravju, na območju jugozahodne Panonije, osrednjega Podonavja in Italije.¹⁸⁰

Značilni grob stopnje Ha B1 je tudi GR 77. V njem so bili polkroglasta žara z luknjo, fragmentirana spiralno uvita bronasta lasna obročka s pleteninastim zaključkom (sl. 6: 35), dvojnokrižna bronasta pasna spona (sl. 6: 43) in bronasta fibula očalarka z osmico pravokotnega preseka (npr. sl. 6: 31).¹⁸¹ Slednjo smo opredelili kot tip Matijeveći po S. Pabst, za katere ugotavlja, da so pogoste zlasti v depojih na severozahodnem Hrvaškem, Madžarskem in v južni Dalmaciji, npr. v Trilju, datirane so od stopnje Ha B1 pa vse do konca pozne bronaste dobe.¹⁸² Za datacijo groba je odločilna dvojnokrižna pasna spona, kakršna je znana tudi iz groba 108 v Dobovi¹⁸³ in z žarnega grobišča na dvorišču SAZU v štirih primerih. S. Gabrovec jih je večinoma opredelil v fazo Ljubljana Ib in IIa.¹⁸⁴ V stopnjo Ha B1 je bila opredeljena tudi dvojnokrižna pasna spona iz groba 4 iz Bršljina v Novem mestu.¹⁸⁵

¹⁷⁶ Řihovský 1979, 192–207, t. 59: 1608.

¹⁷⁷ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 161, sl. 5: 10, t. 103: 6,11; Karavanić 2009, t. 61: 5.

¹⁷⁸ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 1100–1104.

¹⁷⁹ Müller-Karpe 1959, 205, sl. 40: 14; Gabrovec 1973, 342–343.

¹⁸⁰ Karavanić 2009, 67.

¹⁸¹ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 547–552.

¹⁸² Pabst 2012, 32–37, 127, sl. 2: 2–3; 13c.

¹⁸³ Stare 1975, 30, t. 18: 4.

¹⁸⁴ Gabrovec 1973, 342–343, kombinacijska tabela; Gabrovec 1983, sl. 7; 8.

¹⁸⁵ Knez 1967, 155–161.

Drugačen tip fibule je bil odkrit v grobu GR 305 ob žari vedraste oblike (sl. 6: 41) in šivanki (sl. 6: 37). Gre za enozankasto ločno fibulo, datirano večinoma od Ha A2 do Ha B1 (sl. 6: 32).¹⁸⁶ Podobna je tisti iz groba 34 v Dobovi in primerku z lokacije Dabovi stani v Novalji na Pagu.¹⁸⁷ Kot kaže, se žare vedraste tipa, kakršna je bila na Obrežju še v grobu GR 205, a z luknjo,¹⁸⁸ pojavljajo na Dolenjskem v grobovih stopnje Ha B1, medtem ko je bila nekoliko nižja žara vedraste oblike na grobišču Velika Gorica odkrita v grobu 2/1910, ki je vseboval pridanke, značilne tako za stopnjo Ha B1 kot tudi stopnjo Ha B2/3.¹⁸⁹ Bolje primerljive so tiste na dobovskem grobišču, ki so bile odkrite v grobovih F in 320, primerka z luknjami v zgornjem delu v grobu 413 in ena brez ohranjene grobne celote, tisti z držaji pa v grobovih 6 in 68.¹⁹⁰ V grobu 6 je bila vedrasta žara skupaj z iglo z odebeljenim tordiranim vratom iz stopnje Ha B1.¹⁹¹ Primerljiva žara je bila tudi v grobu 3 v Bršljinu v Novem mestu. Ti grobovi iz Bršljina T. Knezu predstavljajo vez med depojskimi najdbami iz starejšega žarnogrobišnega obdobja v Črmošnjicah in Jurki vasi ter žarnim grobiščem na Mestnih njivah v Novem mestu.¹⁹² Podobni z držaji sta znani tudi z grobišča na Pobrežju v Mariboru, in sicer groba 84, ter iz Ruš.¹⁹³

Omenimo naj tudi grobova GR 240, v katerem je bil edini predmet na grobišču iz zlata – lasni obroček iz spiralno zavite žice in pentljo na obeh koncih (sl. 6: 36), ter GR 87 s številnimi kosi obročastega bronastega nakita (npr. sl. 6: 34). Grob GR 240 je ob upoštevanju radiokarbonske datacije verjetno iz stopnje Ha B1, grob GR 87 pa je mogoče časovno opredeliti na podlagi bogato okrašenih zapestnic sploščenega D-preseka.¹⁹⁴

¹⁸⁶ Müller-Karpe 1959, 200, 208, 213, 222, sl. 34: 3–6; 43: 4,6; 48: 1–2; 59: 5; Lo Schiavo 2010c, t. 17: 135; 23: 191,192; 24–26; Lo Schiavo 2010a, 40, 115.

¹⁸⁷ Dobova (Stare 1975, t. 10: 6); Novalja (Blečić Kavur 2014, sl. 70: 42).

¹⁸⁸ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdba št. 988.

¹⁸⁹ Žara vedraste oblike z luknjo (Karavanić 2009, t. 53: 10); britev tipa Oblekovice (id., t. 53: 4); harfasta fibula (id., t. 53: 9); nož tipa Wien-Leopoldsberg (id., t. 53: 2).

¹⁹⁰ Brez luknje in držajev (Stare 1975, t. 2: 3; 45: 1), z luknjami v zgornjem delu (Stare 1975, t. 58: 6; 61: 3), z držaji (Stare 1975, t. 5: 1; 14: 10).

¹⁹¹ Stare 1975, t. 5: 2,3; Dular 1978, kombinacijska tabela.

¹⁹² Knez 1967, 159–160.

¹⁹³ Pobrežje (Pahič 1972, t. 17: 10); Ruše (Črešnar 2010, 122, lonci L10).

¹⁹⁴ Kramberger 2022b, sl. 65; Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 611–628, 1069.

Podobno okrašen je obročasti nakit iz Kapelne v Slavoniji, kjer je datiran v IV. stopnjo po K. Vinski-Gasparini.¹⁹⁵

Obrežje 5 (Ha B2/3)

Deset grobov na Obrežju je bilo mogoče časovno opredeliti okvirno v stopnjo Ha B (2,6 %), 35 (9,2 %) natančneje v stopnjo Ha B2/3 (*sl.* 3: Obrežje 4/5, Obrežje 5). Ti grobovi – večinoma so žgani (*sl.* 8: b,c1–c2,d1–d2 in f1–f3), dva pa sta skeletna (*sl.* 8: a)¹⁹⁶ – nam predstavljajo fazo Obrežje 5. Ležali so po celotnem območju tretje skupine grobov v vzhodnem delu grobišča (*sl.* 9).

Značilne so igle z vazasto glavico (*sl.* 8: 1¹⁹⁷, 4,7), igle z jajčasto glavico brez okrasa (*sl.* 8: 2), igle s spiralno uvito glavico (*sl.* 8: 3) in igli s profiliranimi glavicama (*sl.* 8: 5–6). Posebna je igla z vazasto glavico z odlomljenim trnom iz groba GR 307, saj ima glavico okrašeno s pasom vrezanih linij, med katerima je niz drobnih pik, na spodnjem robu pasu pa niz visečih polkrožnih vrezov oz. girland (*sl.* 8: 1). Povsem enako okrašenih ne poznamo, nedvomno pa je oblikovno podobna nekaterim iglam na Moravskem in predvsem igli iz groba 7/1908 v Veliki Gorici.¹⁹⁸ Igla je bila v grobu GR 307 na Obrežju ob skodelici našega tipa Sk 4/3 (*sl.* 8: 34) in skodeli tipa C2/3 ter je, sodeč po radiokarbonski dataciji, iz stopnje Ha B2/3: LTL19361A, 2700 ± 45 BP, kar pomeni med 898 in 809 cal BC (68,3-odstotna verjetnost) oz. med 967 in 794 cal BC (95,4-odstotna verjetnost).¹⁹⁹

Naslednje so igle z vazasto glavico, ki imajo vrhno ploskev ožjo od glavice. Na Obrežju je zastopana v grobovih GR 132 in GR 309 (*sl.* 8: 4).²⁰⁰ Enake se pojavljajo na Moravskem, na severnem delu južnega predalpskega prostora in v ruški žarnogrobišni skupini na grobiščih Hajdina in Maribor.²⁰¹ V grobu GR 309 na Obrežju je bila igla skupaj z britvijo z nazaj pomaknjeno

grbo (*sl.* 8: 9) in nožem s trnastim držajem (*sl.* 8: 11), zato je morda iz zgodnejšega dela stopnje Ha B2/3. Tovrstne britve so namreč na severnem in na jugovzhodnem predalpskem prostoru po M. Müller-Karpeju 1959 datirane v stopnjo Ha B2 in Ha B3, medtem ko so noži tipa Wien-Leopoldsberg datirani v stopnjo Ha B1/B2.²⁰²

Nekoliko mlajše bi lahko bile igle z majhno vazasto glavico, pri kateri je ploskev na vrhu enako široka kot kroglasti del glavice (*sl.* 8: 7). Takšna igla je bila na Obrežju v grobu GR 377 ob skodelici konične oblike in kroglasti žari z luknjo (*sl.* 8: 33).²⁰³ Gre za enega pomembnejših tipov stopnje Ha B3 v jugovzhodnem predalpskem prostoru ter na sočasnih grobiščih na Moravskem in Spodnjem Avstrijskem.²⁰⁴ Najbližje jih poznamo iz groba 31 na Kapiteljski njivi v Novem mestu, groba 43 na Pobrežju, groba 155 na prvem žarnem grobišču v Rušah in z grobišča na Mladinski ulici v Mariboru.²⁰⁵

V grobovih stopnje Ha B2/3 na Obrežju so bile tudi igla z jajčasto glavico brez okrasa (*sl.* 8: 2), igla s spiralno uvito glavico (*sl.* 8: 3) in igli s profilirano glavico (*sl.* 8: 5–6). Neokrašena igla z jajčasto glavico je bila v grobu GR 361 s fragmentirano keramično posodo, zaključkom bronaste britve in fragmentom bronastega predmeta iz žice.²⁰⁶ Primerjamo jo lahko s tistimi iz groba 117 na Pobrežju iz stopnje Ha B2 ter nekaterimi z najdišč na Moravskem in Spodnjem Avstrijskem.²⁰⁷

Igle s spiralno uvito glavico so bile v uporabi dlje časa, od zgodnje bronaste dobe do halštatskega obdobja.²⁰⁸ Na Obrežju so bile pogoste, kar dokazujejo najdbe v grobovih GR 20, GR 137, GR 292, GR 317 in GR 337.²⁰⁹ Najstarejši grobovi so iz stopnje Ha A2 (*sl.* 4: 40), najmlajši verjetno iz Ha B2/3. Tako lahko namreč datiramo grobova

¹⁹⁵ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 167–168, t. 111: 5–14.

¹⁹⁶ Pri grobu GR 317 starost nakazujejo analize grobnih pridatkov, pri grobu GR 253/2 pa radiokarbonska datacija (Kramberger 2022b, 121, *sl.* 69).

¹⁹⁷ Pri slednji je odlomljen trn na vrhu glavice.

¹⁹⁸ Říhovský 1979, 192–207, t. 57: 1498, 1504, 1520; Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 161, *sl.* 5: 6, t. 102: 8.

¹⁹⁹ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 1258–1261; Kramberger 2022b, *sl.* 68.

²⁰⁰ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 791, 1266–1268.

²⁰¹ Říhovský 1979, 196–197, t. 58: 1570, 1577, 1588; Müller-Karpe 1959, 214, *sl.* 50: 2, t. 116: 6; 118: 4.

²⁰² Müller-Karpe 1959, 214, 222, 224, *sl.* 50: 4; 59: 23; 61: 3; t. 118: 30; 140: C3; Říhovský 1972, 64–71, t. 24: 254, 260; 27: 280.

²⁰³ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 1440–1442.

²⁰⁴ Müller-Karpe 1959, 222, *sl.* 59: 1; Říhovský 1979, 198–207, t. 59: 1620; 60–61.

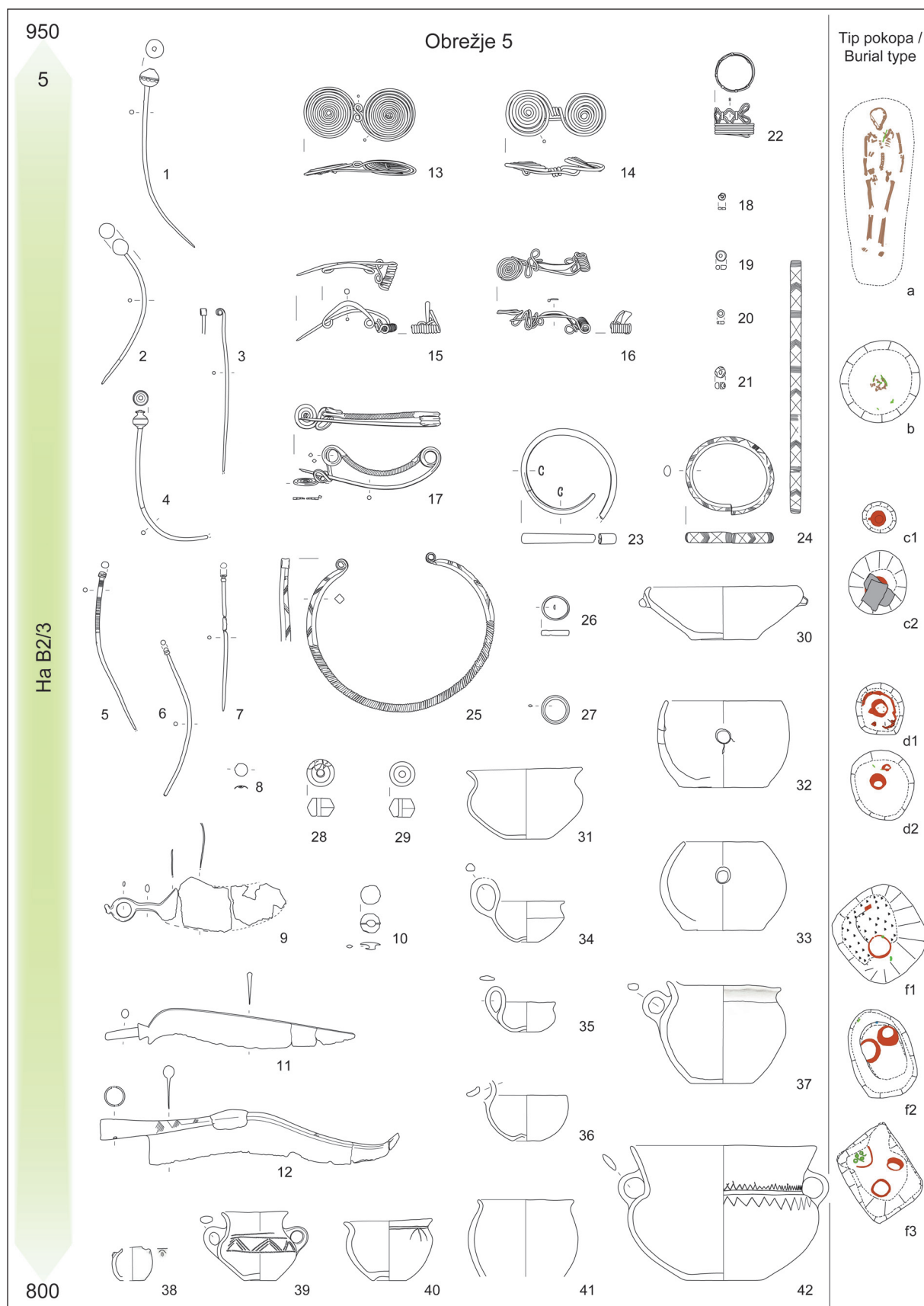
²⁰⁵ Kapiteljska njiva (Knez 1966, t. 13: 3); Pobrežje (Pahič 1972, 15–16, 75, t. 10: 9); Ruše (Müller-Karpe 1959, t. 114A: 2); Mladinska ulica v Mariboru (Müller-Karpe 1959, t. 118: 5).

²⁰⁶ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 1410–1416.

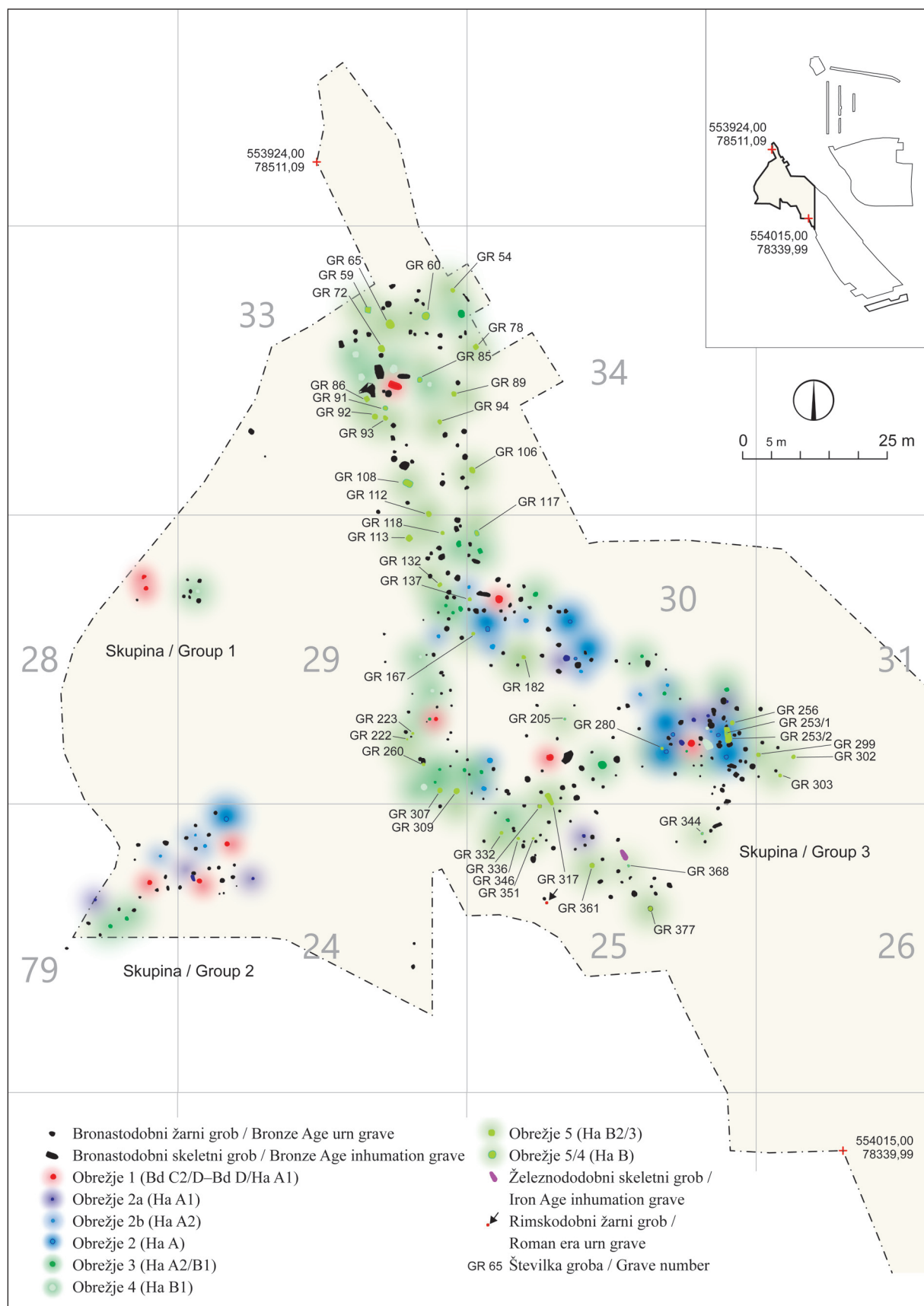
²⁰⁷ Pahič 1972, 15–16, 75, t. 23: 9; Říhovský 1979, 126–139, t. 37: 793, 785; 38: 814, 833, 839, 841.

²⁰⁸ Říhovský 1979, 136–145, t. 41–45; Carancini 1975, t. 6–10; 12: 340–366.

²⁰⁹ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 394, 800–801, 1222, 1318, 1364.



Sl. 8: Obrežje. Žare, grobni pridatki in tipi grobov v fazi Obrežje 5 (Ha B2/3). Posode M. = 1:8, druge najdbe M. = 1:5.
Fig. 8: Obrežje. Urns, grave goods, and grave types from phase Obrežje 5 (Ha B2/3). Scale vessels = 1:8, other finds = 1:5.



Sl. 9: Obrežje. Lega grobov v fazi Obrežje 5 (Ha B2/3).

Fig. 9: Obrežje. Spatial distribution of graves from phase Obrežje 5 (Ha B2/3).

GR 127 in GR 317.²¹⁰ Grob GR 317 je skeletni in ga datiramo v stopnjo Ha B2/3 na podlagi polkrožnega gumba s T-nastavkom za pritrditev (*sl.* 8: 10). Takšni gumbi so bili v štirih grobovih, GR 332, 317, 260 in 211.²¹¹ Da sodijo v stopnjo Ha B2/3, kažejo spremljajoči pridatki v grobovih GR 260 in GR 332, med drugim miniaturna žara s perforiranimi držajema (*sl.* 8: 38) ter jagoda iz temno modrega stekla z očesci iz treh belih krogov in temno modrimi krogi na sredini (*sl.* 8: 21). Miniaturna posodica kroglaste oblike ima analogije v grobovih E, 16 in 256 v Dobovi, v Ormožu (Skolibrova ulica, sektor 4, jama 16A) in v jami A 30 na Grajskem griču na Ptuj, v kateri je bila skupaj z loncem, okrašenim v kalenderberškem stilu, Ha B2/3 in Ha C0.²¹² Enako oblikovane posode so značilne tudi za najdišča iz zgodnje železne dobe na širokem območju od Šlezije prek Madžarske do Balkana.²¹³ S precej veliko verjetnostjo lahko v stopnjo Ha B2/3 datiramo tudi stekleno jagodo. Gre za polihromno jagodo s tremi ali štirimi očesci mlajše različice, kakršne so se pojavile v srednji Italiji okoli leta 900 pr. n. št., od tam pa so se verjetno razširile na območje vzhodnega Jadrana in v srednjo Evropo.²¹⁴ Pri nas so znane iz Novega mesta, z grobišča na dvorišču SAZU v Ljubljani, najdišča Škocjan – Brežec in iz Tolmina.²¹⁵

Med mlajše tipe igel na grobišču sodita verjetno tudi igli s profilirano cilindrično glavico iz grobov GR 336 in GR 182 (*sl.* 8: 5–6). Gre za tip igel Fels am Wagram, ki so datirane v Ha B, v taki obliki jih doslej poznamo iz naselbine Štramberk in z lokacije Orth an der Donau.²¹⁶ V grobu GR 182 na Obrežju je bila igla s profilirano cilindrično glavico skupaj z amforo našega tipa A2/3, skledo

E2/2 in fragmentirano britvijo.²¹⁷ Amfore tipa A2/3, za katere sta značilna stožčast osrednji del vratu in izrazito izvihamo ustje, so na Obrežju poznane vsaj iz šestih grobov.²¹⁸ Analogije imajo predvsem v grobovih stopnje Ha B2/3, zato jih v ta čas datiramo tudi na Obrežju.²¹⁹ Večinoma so neokrašene, le posoda iz groba GR 93 je imela psevdovrvičast okras (*sl.* 8: 39). Podobno oblikovana in okrašena posodica brez ročajev je znana iz radiokarbonsko datiranega groba 2 v Miklavžu pri Mariboru, Ha C0.²²⁰

Za drugo skupino grobov stopnje Ha B2/3 – sodeč po rezultatih antropoloških analiz, je šlo za ženske grobove – so značilni fibule očalarke različnih tipov (*sl.* 8: 13–14), harfaste fibule (*sl.* 8: 15–16), dvozankaste fibule s sedlastim tordiranim lokom (*sl.* 8: 17), obročasti nakit (*sl.* 8: 23–25), lasni obročki iz spiralno zavite žice s pletenim zaključkom ali psevdoprepletom (*sl.* 8: 22), jagode iz različnih snovi²²¹ (*sl.* 8: 18–21), skledičasti gumbi (*sl.* 8: 8) in vijčki (*sl.* 8: 28–29).

Fibuli očalarki z osmico okroglega preseka (naša različica F7/1) iz grobov GR 65, GR 85, GR 106 in GR 113 (*sl.* 8: 13)²²² lahko enačimo s tipom Gyermely po S. Pabst,²²³ ki se pojavlja na širšem območju jugovzhodnih Alp v stopnjah Ha A2/B1, Ha B1 in Ha B2/3. Primerke iz grobov GR 65, GR 106 in GR 113 lahko natančneje opredelimo v stopnjo Ha B2/3 na podlagi spremljajočega gradiva. Pri bogatem grobu GR 65 sta ključna za datacijo bronast nož s tulastim nastavkom za držaj (*sl.* 8: 12) in harfasta fibula s sploščenim lokom, pri grobu GR 106 so pomembne harfaste fibula z lokom okroglega preseka (*sl.* 8: 15), votli zapestnici ter skodela z zaobljenim trupom in lijakastim vratom, pri grobu GR 113 pa dvozankasta fibula s sedlastim tordiranim lokom.²²⁴

Bronasti nož iz groba GR 65 na Obrežju ima luknjo za pritrditev držaja v tulastem nastavku.

²¹⁰ Kramberger, Mason 2022c, *sl.* 46.

²¹¹ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 1007, 1132, 1319, 1348.

²¹² Dobova (Stare 1975, t. 2: 1; 8: 3; 37: 1); Ormož (Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, t. 64: 9); Grajski grič na Ptuj (Dular 2013, 34–36, t. 46: 4,6).

²¹³ Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 145, *sl.* 57: 3,11,15.

²¹⁴ Matthäus 1987, 9–14; Grahek 2004, 149; Blečić Kavur, Kavur 2019.

²¹⁵ Novo mesto (Knez 1984, t. 4: 1; Križ 1995, 33, najdba št. 17; 38, najdba št. 37; 41, najdba št. 51; 43, najdba št. 59; 57, najdba št. 113; Križ, Stipančič, Škedelj Petrič 2009, 246, najdba št. 6.); Ljubljana SAZU (Stare 1954b, t. 46: 7; Puš 1971, t. 16: 13); Škocjan – Brežec (Vitri 1977, t. 11: 130.9; 12: 150.10–11, itd.); Tolmin (Svoljšak, Pogačnik 2001, t. 37: 13–14; 40: 4; 66: 13; 67: 9; 68: 15; 83: 7).

²¹⁶ Řihovský 1979, 170–173, t. 52: 1326,1330.

²¹⁷ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 925–928, 930, 931.

²¹⁸ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 641, 646, 803, 931, 1037, 1246.

²¹⁹ Kramberger 2022a, 78–79; Kramberger, Mason 2022c, *sl.* 46.

²²⁰ Črešnar, Murko 2014, 208–209, *sl.* 10.4: 6; 10.5.

²²¹ Iz stekla, keramike, brona in kosti/školjk (Kramberger, Mason 2022c, 102–103, *sl.* 43).

²²² Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 493, 584, 693, 741.

²²³ Pabst 2012.

²²⁴ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 491–492, 497, 688, 694–696, 738–740.

Hrbet noža je okrašen z vrezanimi šrafiranimi trikotniki in popravljen z bronasto objemko. Gre za tip noža z analogijami iz grobov 236 in 9 v Estah, iz grobnice 39, 70 na najdišču Benacci Caprara v Bologni iz 8. st. n. št. ter iz groba v gomili v Beljaku na Koroškem.²²⁵ Datirani so na konec žarnogrobišnega obdobja (Ha B2/3) ali že v 8. st. pr. n. št. V grobu GR 65 je bil skupaj z enodelno harfasto fibulo s sploščenim lokom in po dvema osmičastima pentljama na obeh koncih, kakršna je na Obrežju poznana še iz groba GR 78 (sl. 8: 16).²²⁶ Predhodnice za take fibule gre iskati v fibulah z žičnatim lokom z dvojnima osmicama na obeh straneh, tip Vösendorf po S. Pabst, ki so razdeljene na različice Vösendorf, Zurndorf in Velem, pri čemer je različica Vösendorf iz stopnje Bd D/Ha A1, različica Velem pa poznejša, vzporedna z očalastimi fibulami z osmico tipa Gyermely.²²⁷ Omenjeni harfasti fibuli s sploščenim lokom z Obrežja sta nekoliko drugačni od fibul tipa Vösendorf. Bolje primerljivi so loki fibul iz depoja v Brodskem Varošu in Novem Bečju iz poznega Bd D in Ha A1 ter z najdišč Levica, Plešivec in Počuvadlô na Slovaškem, ki jih M. Novotná opredeljuje v stopnjo Ha B2.²²⁸

Podobna kombinacija najdb kot v grobu GR 65 je bila v grobu GR 106, pri čemer pa ima harfata fibula, ki je bila ob očalarki tipa Gyermely, lok okroglega preseka (sl. 8: 15); takšna harfata fibula je bila tudi v grobu GR 86.²²⁹ V bližini Obrežja so poznani trije grobovi s kombinacijo fibul očalark z osmico in harfastih fibul okroglega preseka. Najbližji je grob II/1910 iz Velike Gorice, ki je datiran v Ha B1/B2, saj vsebuje starejšo obliko polmesečaste britve.²³⁰ Drugi je grob 78 na prvem žarnem grobišču v Rušah iz stopnje Ha B2, tretji pa ženski grob 2 iz Ulice Viktorina Ptujkega na Ptuj, ki je bil datiran v stopnjo Ha B2/3.²³¹ Tako se ob upoštevanju preostalih grobove kaže mož-

nost datacije grobov GR 106 in GR 86 v stopnjo Ha B1/2 ali Ha B2/3 (IV. ali V. faza kulture žarnih grobišč na severnem Hrvaškem). Podrobnejša datacija grobov GR 86 in GR 106 na Obrežju v stopnjo Ha B2/3 pa je mogoča po eni strani na podlagi obročastega nakita iz votle pločevine in po drugi na podlagi skodele tipa C5.²³² Gre za skodelo z zaobljenim trupom in lijakastim vratom, kakršna je na Obrežju poznana le še iz groba GR 89, v katerem je bila uporabljena kot žara (sl. 8: 42). Enako oblikovane skodele so znane iz groba 48 na žarnem grobišču Novo mesto – Mestne njive, datiranim v stopnjo Ha B3, in iz groba 29/2 v Podzemlju iz stopnje Podzemelj 1, brez grobne celote pa z grobišč Treščerovac ob Kolpi ter Slepšek pri Mokronogu iz stopnje Ha B3 oz. po novi terminologiji Ha C0.²³³ Votle zapestnice brez okrasa (sl. 8: 23) so prav tako poznane npr. iz Novega mesta, iz depojske najdbe Matijeveći in iz groba 3/1916 iz Velike Gorice.²³⁴ Sestava slednjega je primerljiva s sestavo groba GR 106 na Obrežju: v obeh grobovih so bili ob votlih zapestnicah še fibuli očalarki z osmico, tordirana ovratnica oz. v grobu 3/1916 kar tri in fragment lasnega obročka s pleteninastim zaključkom.²³⁵ Grob iz Velike Gorice je bil opredeljen na konec stopnje Ha A2 oz. v stopnjo Ha B1.²³⁶ Toda v grobu GR 106 na Obrežju je votla zapestnica skupaj z žaro tipa C5, ki se pojavlja na Dolenjskem v grobovih stopnje Ha B2/3.

Zadnji tip fibule v stopnji Ha B2/3 na Obrežju predstavljata dvozankasti fibuli s tordiranim sedlastim lokom, odkriti v dveh sosednjih grobovih, GR 112 (sl. 8: 17) in GR 113.²³⁷ V grobu GR 113 je bila dvozankasta fibula s sedlastim tordiranim lokom skupaj s fibulami očalarkami z osmico, v grobu GR 112 pa skupaj z zapestnico iz votle pločevine.²³⁸ Obe fibuli sta bili izdelani iz enega kosa žice, medtem ko drugod srečamo primerljive fibule tudi narejene iz dveh kosov žice. Oba tipa se pojavljata na območju severnega Jadrana, v Italiji,

²²⁵ Este (Müller-Karpe 1959, t. 92: A1,C1); Benacci Caprara (Tovoli 1989, 290, t. 115: 183); Beljak (Říhovský 1972, 73, t. 28: 282).

²²⁶ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 491–492, 553.

²²⁷ Pabst 2018, 158–159, sl. 14: 1–3.

²²⁸ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 18, 212, t. 92: 9–12, 19; Novotná 2001, 31–33, t. 4: 40–43.

²²⁹ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 688–697, 589–610.

²³⁰ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 155–161, sl. 5: 14, t. 104: 1,3a–b,4.

²³¹ Ruše (Müller-Karpe 1959, 116, 131, sl. 51: 7–8, t. 112A: 6–8); Ulica Viktorina Ptujkega na Ptuj (Dular, Lubšina Tušek 2014, 28–29, sl. 10, t. 3: 1–2).

²³² Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 607, 694–696.

²³³ Novo mesto – Mestne njive (Knez 1966, 77, t. 16: 4); Podzemelj (Dular 1973, 547, t. 2: 4); Treščerovac (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, t. 101: 11); Slepšek (Gabrovec 1973, 355, 366–367, t. 9: 10; prim. s Teržan, Črešnar 2014, 706).

²³⁴ Novo mesto (Križ 1995, kat. št. 55); Matijeveći in Velika Gorica (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, t. 104: 12; 129: 6).

²³⁵ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 688–697; prim. s Vinski-Gasparini 1973, t. 104: 8–21.

²³⁶ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 155–156.

²³⁷ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 727, 738–740.

²³⁸ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 727, najdbi št. 729 in 733.

redko tudi v Bosni v več različicah, vendar sta obreški nekoliko drugačni. Tiste iz Italije so prav tako enodelne in imajo enako oblikovano nogo s svitkom, vendar je njihov lok okrašen z vrezi, zanka na drugi strani pa je proporcionalno večja.²³⁹ Tiste s severnega Jadrana so izdelane iz dveh kosov – z vrezi okrašenega loka in igle, vendar kažejo sorodnosti v oblikovanosti loka, zanke in noge.²⁴⁰ Fibule iz Bosne imajo enak tordiran lok z zankama kot na Obrežju, vendar se noga pri njih ploščato razširi.²⁴¹ Slednje so datirane v Ha B2/3 oz. okvirno v 9. st. pr. n. št., starejše različice v severni Italiji so iz kulture Protovillanova, stopnja *Bronzo Finale* 3 oz. Ha B1, mlajše različice pa iz stopnje Ha B2.²⁴² Fibuli z Obrežja sta najbolj primerljivi s tistimi iz Bosne in verjetno sočasni (Ha B2/3), kar je pri grobu GR 112 podprto z radiokarbonsko datacijo: LTL19670A, 2745 ± 45 BP, to pomeni med letoma 926 in 827 cal BC (68,3-odstotna verjetnost) oz. med 993–810 cal BC (95,4-odstotna verjetnost).²⁴³

Med keramičnimi najdbami srečamo podobno kot v stopnjah Ha A2/B1 in Ha B1 v grobovih poleg žar z luknjami polkroglaste (sl. 8: 32) in kroglaste oblike (sl. 8: 33) še različno oblikovane skodelice (sl. 8: 34–36), skodele (sl. 8: 31,40,42), sklede z uvihanim robom ustja (sl. 8: 30), amfore (sl. 8: 39) in lonce (sl. 8: 37). V nekaterih grobovih so take posode predstavljale grobne pridatke, v drugih pa žare. Tako so bile npr. amfore s stožčastim osrednjim delom vratu in izrazito izvihanim ustjem uporabljene kot žare v grobovih GR 92, GR 137, GR 182, GR 222 in GR 302.²⁴⁴ Skodele s kroglastim trupom in izvihanim ustjem so bile uporabljene za žare v grobovih GR 59 in GR 344 (sl. 8: 40), skodele z bikoničnim trupom in izvihanim ustjem v grobovih GR 93 in GR 94, lonci sodčaste oblike z izvihanim ustjem ter ročajem na ramenu pa v grobovih GR 167, GR 223 in GR 346.²⁴⁵ Analogije za tako oblikovane lonce, sklede, amfore, skodele in vrče je najti v naselbinah in na sočasnih grobiščih

na Dolenjskem, severnem Hrvaškem in v severovzhodni Sloveniji, medtem ko imajo žare z luknjo analogije izključno na grobiščih v spodnjem Posavju in v okolici Zagreba (sl. 8: 32–33).²⁴⁶ Kroglaste žare z uvihanim ustjem z luknjo in kroglaste žare z izvihanim ustjem z luknjo so tipološko starejše, najzgodnejše že iz stopnje Ha A2. Predhodnike imajo verjetno v žarah z izlivom na ustju iz najzgodnejših grobov v Dobovi in morda v žarah kroglaste oblike brez luknje iz grobov 4 in 3 na grobišču Zagreb – Vrapče.²⁴⁷ Razumemo jih kot povezovalni člen med grobišči v spodnjem Posavju in Hrvaškem Zagorju, zanje je značilna specifična materialna kultura, katere začetek je v stopnji Ha A in zaključek v stopnji Ha B2/3.

RADIOKARBONSKE ANALIZE

Radiokarbonske datacije bronastodobnega grobišča na Obrežju so že objavljene, zato v tem prispevku na kratko povzemamo le tiste dele študije, ki so ključni za razumevanje kronološkega razvoja grobišča, prostorske organizacije ritualnega prostora in sprememb v pogrebnih običajih.²⁴⁸

Z grobišča na Obrežju je bilo opravljenih 21 radiokarbonskih datacij, ki zajemajo človeške ostanke iz skupno 17 grobov, med njimi so imeli trije skeletne ostanke. Za analize so bili uporabljeni neožgane kosti (kolagen), dentin iz človeškega zoba in ogljik iz karbonata sežganih kosti. Vzorci kolagena iz treh skeletnih grobov (GR 362, GR 253/2 in GR 81) ter vzorec dentina – kolagena iz človeškega zoba (GR 253/1) so bili datirani v laboratoriju SUERC univerze v Glasgowu, medtem ko so bili vzorci ogljika iz karbonata sežganih človeških kosti datirani v Centro di Fisica applicata Datazione e Diagnostica v Lecceju (CEDAD). Vsi postopki čiščenja vzorcev, priprave in ekstrakcije ogljika so bili opravljeni v omenjenih laboratorijih.²⁴⁹

Pet grobov je bilo datiranih z dvema paroma vzorcev. Pri skeletnem grobu GR 81 sta bili za datiranje izbrani kost skeleta in kost delno ohranjene lobanje, odkrite pod boljše ohranjeno lobanjo

²³⁹ Müller-Karpe 1959, t. 26A: 2, 5; Lo Schiavo 2010c, t. 378: 5390, 5395; 380: 5415; 382: 5436, 5437.

²⁴⁰ Blečić Kavur 2014, 121–135, sl. 68: 7.

²⁴¹ Gavranović 2011, 184, sl. 173: 1.

²⁴² Müller-Karpe 1959, 199, sl. 33: 10; Lo Schiavo 2010b, 625, 627, 631.

²⁴³ Kramberger 2022b, sl. 67.

²⁴⁴ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 641, 803, 931, 1037, 1246.

²⁴⁵ GR 59 in GR 344 (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbi št. 476 in 1377); GR 93 in GR 94 (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbi št. 645 in 664); GR 167, GR 223 in GR 346 (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 886, 1038, 1378).

²⁴⁶ Kramberger 2022a, 68–88.

²⁴⁷ Kramberger 2021. Prim. npr. Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 877, 890, 935, 1204, s Stare 1975, t. 40: 2 (glej tudi Dular 1978, kombinacijska tabela); prim. tudi Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 397, 798, 813, 836, 879, 1190, 1202, z Vinski-Gasparini 1973, t. 23: 10; 24: 1.

²⁴⁸ Kramberger 2022b.

²⁴⁹ Kramberger 2022b, 114.

Lab. št. / Lab. number	Kontekst / Context	Stopnja / Phase	Snov / Material	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰)*	BP	SD ($\pm$ a)	Cal BC (68,3 %)	Cal BC (95,4 %)
LTL19665A	GR 220, SE 12924	Bd C2/D	CR kost / CR bone	$-28,8 \pm 0,2$	3146	45	1496–1321	1506–1291
SUERC-69432 (GU42035)	GR 81, SE 12664, PN 12664	Bd C2/D	kost / bone	-16,1	3061	30	1390–1275	1413–1228
SUERC-69437 (GU42037)	GR 81, SE 12664, PN 12623	Bd C2/D	kost / bone	-16	3086	30	1410–1301	1423–1268
LTL19662A	GR 3, SE 12211	Bd D/Ha A1	CR kost / CR bone	$-19,6 \pm 0,4$	3043	45	1389–1227	1418–1130
LTL19663A	GR 32, SE 2463	Bd D/Ha A1	CR kost / CR bone	$-36,2 \pm 0,5$	3027	45	1383–1217	1410–1127
LTL21414**	GR 25, SE 12338	Bd D/Ha A1	CR kost / CR bone	$-20,7 \pm 0,4$	2817	45	1042–908	1112–838
LTL19664A**	GR 25, SE 12338	Bd D/Ha A1	CR kost / CR bone	$-25,0 \pm 0,7$	2587	45	811–595	830–546
LTL19668A**	GR 357, SE 7054	Ha A1	CR kost / CR bone	$-23,8 \pm 0,3$	3274	45	1612–1501	1667–1437
LTL21412**	GR 357, SE 7054	Ha A1	CR kost / CR bone	$-25,6 \pm 0,3$	2696	45	898–808	963–792
LTL21413	GR 187, SE 3476	Ha A2	CR kost / CR bone	$-28,1 \pm 0,3$	2861	45	1111–937	1199–909
LTL19666A**	GR 187, SE 3476	Ha A2	CR kost / CR bone	$-26,9 \pm 0,5$	2580	45	809–593	826–545
LTL19355A	GR 20, SE 2459	Ha A2	CR kost / CR bone	$-25,1 \pm 0,8$	2941	45	1218–1056	1281–1008
LTL19669A	GR 73, SE 3397	Ha B1	CR kost / CR bone	$-23,2 \pm 0,3$	2815	45	1042–906	1112–837
LTL19357A	GR 240, SE 3017	Ha B1	CR kost / CR bone	$-16,3 \pm 0,3$	2795	45	1011–855	1055–826
LTL19667A**	GR 79, SE 13013	Ha B1	CR kost / CR bone	$-30,5 \pm 0,2$	2456	45	750–423	759–413
LTL19356A	GR 368, SE 7049	Ha B	CR kost / CR bone	$-18,2 \pm 0,9$	2788	45	1006–851	1050–825
SUERC-69439 (GU42039)	GR 253/1, SE 3027, PN 3044***	Ha B	zob (dent. – kolagen) / tooth (dentine collagen)	-17,6	2802	29	997–917	1045–843
LTL19670A	GR 112, SE 13007	Ha B2/3	CR kost / CR bone	$-37 \pm 0,3$	2745	45	926–827	993–810
LTL19361A	GR 307, SE 2982	Ha B2/3	CR kost / CR bone	$-20,1 \pm 0,8$	2700	45	898–809	967–794
SUERC-69436 (GU42036)	GR 253/2, SE 3027	Ha B2/3	kost / bone	-13,9	2693	29	896–808	901–805
SUERC-69438 (GU42038)	GR 362, SE 2510	Ha D	kost / bone	-14,4	2281	29	396–234	401–208

Sl. 10: Obrežje. Seznam vzorcev, datiranih z metodo radioaktivnega ogljika ^{14}C po postopku AMS, z bronastodobnega grobišča. Datacije so bile kalibrirane s programom OxCal v 4.4.4 (Bronk Ramsey 2009) in uporabo kalibracijske krivulje IntCal20 (Reimer et al. 2020).

* – Relativno odstopanje razmerja vzorca $^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$ v primerjavi s standardnim materialom, VPDB (Vienna Pee Dee Belemnite);

** – laboratorijske številke vzorcev, katerih datacije se ne ujemajo z arheološkimi podatki;

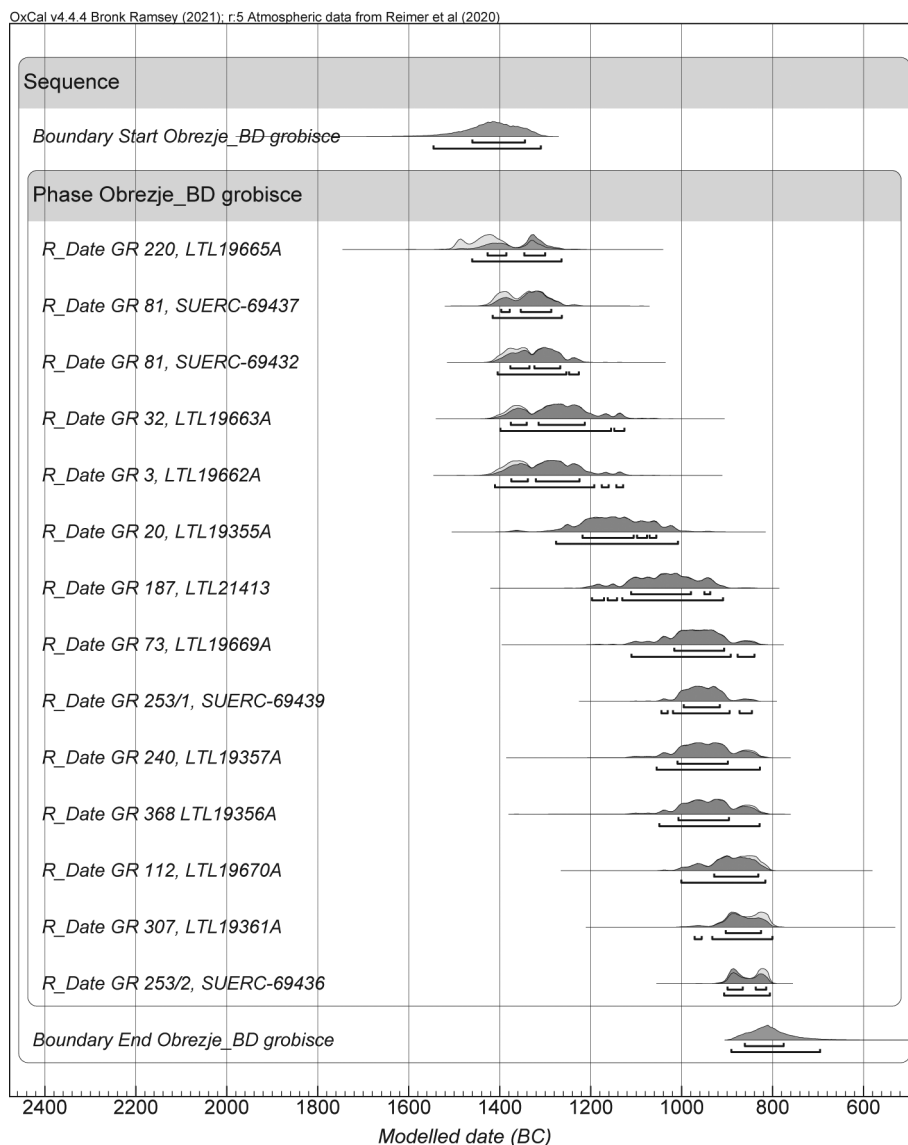
*** – datiran je bil zob osebe, mlajše od 20 let, iz groba GR 253, iz vzorca št. 3486; CR kost – kremirana (sežgana) kost.

Fig. 10: Obrežje. List of samples radiocarbon-dated by Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) from the Bronze Age cemetery. The dates were calibrated using the OxCal 4.4.4 software (Bronk Ramsey 2009) and the IntCal20 calibration curve (Reimer et al. 2020).

* – Relative deviation of the $^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$ ratio compared to the standard material, VPDB (Vienna Pee Dee Belemnite);

** – laboratory numbers of samples whose dates do not align with archaeological data;

*** – a tooth from a person younger than 20 years, dated from grave GR 253, sample no. 3486; CR bone – cremated bone.



Sl. 11: Obrežje. Časovni interval trajanja pokopavanja na bronastodobnem grobišču. Bayesovo modeliranje je bilo izvedeno s programom OxCal v 4.4.4 (Bronk Ramsey 2009) in uporabo kalibracijske krivulje IntCal20 (Reimer et al. 2020).
Fig. 11: Obrežje. Time span of burial activity at the Bronze Age cemetery. Bayesian modelling was performed using the OxCal 4.4.4 software (Bronk Ramsey 2009) and the IntCal20 calibration curve (Reimer et al. 2020).

tega skeleta,²⁵⁰ pri grobu GR 253 pa kost skeleta (GR 253/2) in človeški zob druge osebe, najdene ob skeletu (GR 253/1). Z dvema vzorcema so bili datirani tudi žgani grobovi GR 25, GR 187 in GR 357, pri čemer se oba para datacij v vseh primerih nanašata na sežgane kosti, odkrite v isti žari.

Grobovi z radiokarbonsko datiranimi vzorci pripadajo različnim fazam grobišča. Na podlagi grobnih pridatkov jih je bilo mogoče kronološko umestiti v naslednje stopnje: Bd C2/D (GR 220), Bd D/Ha A1 (GR 3, GR 25, GR 32), Ha A1 (GR 357), Ha A2 (GR 187, GR 20), Ha B1 (GR 79) in

Ha B2/3 (GR 112, GR 307). Nekateri grobovi so bili datirani le okvirno, med njimi GR 81, GR 20, GR 73, GR 240, GR 253/1, GR 253/2 in GR 368.

Od skupno 21 radiokarbonskih datacij z grobišča se jih z arheološkimi podatki ujema 15. Neskladne datacije se nanašajo na sežgane oz. kalcinirane kosti, pri datiranju katerih so mogoča večja odstopanja (*outlierji*). To je posledica dejstva, da se za datiranje uporablja karbonat iz mineralne frakcije kosti, ki je v nekaterih primerih, zlasti na površju kosti, lahko kontaminiran.²⁵¹ Na Obrežju so bile

²⁵⁰ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 421; Nicholls 2022, 170.

²⁵¹ Van Strydonck, Boudin, De Mulder 2009; Rose et al. 2019, 1586. Pri kremaciji se namreč pri kosteh poja-

nekatero datacijo starejše²⁵² od pričakovanih glede na arheološki kontekst, druge pa mlajše.²⁵³ To so deloma potrdile kontrolne analize vzorcev iz istih kontekstov (sl. 10).

Na podlagi radiokarbonskega datiranja je bilo mogoče natančneje opredeliti v časovne stopnje šest grobov, ki so bili prej datirani le okvirno. Ugotovljeno je bilo, da pripada skeletni grob GR 81 stopnji Bd C2/D1, kar potrjujeta obe pridobljeni dataciji. Skeletni grob GR 253/2 je bil datiran na konec pozne bronaste dobe (Ha B2/3), medtem ko je skeletni grob GR 362 s konca starejše železne dobe. Žarni grob GR 20, ki je bil na podlagi oblike žare okvirno umeščen v obdobje od stopnje Ha A2 do Ha B2/3, je bil z radiokarbonsko datacijo natančneje postavljen v 12. st. pr. n. št., kar ga najverjetneje uvršča v stopnjo Ha A2 (GR 20). Grobova GR 73 in GR 240 sodita na podlagi radiokarbonskih datacij v stopnjo Ha B1, grob GR 253/1 (zob druge osebe v grobu GR 253) in grob GR 368 pa okvirno v stopnjo Ha B. Žarna grobova GR 112 in GR 307 sta bila datirana v stopnjo Ha B2/3 (sl. 10).

Trenutno iz posameznih faz žarnega grobišča na Obrežju ni na voljo dovolj radiokarbonskih datacij, da bi bilo mogoče natančno časovno zamejiti posamezne faze pokopavanja z uporabo večfaznega Bayesovega modela. Štirinajst datacij, katerih zanesljivost je mogoče potrditi z arheološkimi podatki, zadostuje le za izdelavo enofaznega modela, ta pa omogoča okvirno oceno časovnega razpona trajanja pokopavanja. Na Obrežju zaključena faza vključuje grobove GR 220, GR 81, GR 32, GR 3, GR 187, GR 20, GR 73, GR 240, GR 368, GR 253/1, GR 253/2, GR 112 in GR 307, ki so reprezentativni predstavniki posameznih kronoloških stopenj grobišča. V model nismo vključili datacij, ki se ne skladajo z arheološkimi podatki, in datacije iz groba GR 362, saj gre za poznejši pokop iz starejše železne dobe na žarnem grobišču (sl. 11).

Z izračunanim modelom je začetek pokopavanja na Obrežju s 95,4-odstotno stopnjo zaupanja postavljen v časovno obdobje 1546–1310 cal BC,

konec pa v 891–696 cal BC. Pri 68,3-odstotni stopnji zaupanja je začetek pokopavanja ocenjen v razponu 1461–1345 cal BC in konec 862–776 cal BC. Na podlagi 68,3-odstotne stopnje zaupanja so na grobišču pokopavali od 518 do 678 let (funkcija *Interval Duration*) oz. od 487 do 591 let (funkcija *Span of dates*). Pri 95,4-odstotni stopnji zaupanja pa znaša časovno obdobje pokopavanja od 455 do 798 let (funkcija *Interval Duration*) oz. od 434 do 632 let (funkcija *Span of dates*) (sl. 11).

Glede na trenutni nabor radiokarbonskih datacij in srednje vrednosti (*Median*) je grobišče nastalo okoli leta 1400 pr. n. št. (natančneje 1414 cal BC), nato pa so pokopavali približno 500 let (natančneje 537 let), vse do konca 9. st. pr. n. št. (natančneje 811 cal BC).

PROSTORSKI RAZVOJ GROBIŠČA

Kratki pregled razvoja ritualnega prostora na Obrežju, temelječ na kartiranju časovno opredeljenih grobov, razkriva, da se je grobišče širilo iz najstarejših jeder v tretji skupini grobov, ki leži v vzhodnem delu najdišča, od stopnje Bd C2/D naprej (sl. 5: sek. 29–30 in 33; grobovi GR 81, GR 220, GR 139 in GR 271). V obeh manjših skupinah na zahodnem delu grobišča pa so pokopavanje začeli najpozneje v stopnji Bd D/Ha A1 (sl. 5: sek. 79, 24 in 28; grobovi GR 1, GR 3, GR 23, GR 25, GR 29 in GR 32).

V začetnih fazah je bilo število grobov manjše (sl. 3),²⁵⁴ a so z izjemo severovzhodnega dela grobišča v vseh jedrih kontinuirano pokopavali vse do konca stopnje Ha A ali začetka stopnje Ha B1. V obeh jedrih (prva in druga skupina grobov) v zahodnem delu grobišča so nato pokopavanje opustili (sl. 7: sek. 79 in 29; grobovi GR 7, GR 45 in GR 47), medtem ko je v vzhodnem delu grobišča v stopnji Ha A2/B1 število grobov izrazito zraslo (sl. 7: sek. 25, 29–30 in 33; grobovi GR 63, GR 120, GR 129 itd.).

Sledilo je širjenje vzhodnega dela grobišča v stopnjah Ha B1 (sl. 7: sek. 25, 29–30, 33; grobovi GR 73, GR 77, GR 79, GR 305, GR 245 itd.) in Ha B2/3 (sl. 9: sek. 25, 29–31 in 33; grobovi GR 54, GR 65, GR 72, GR 113, GR 307, GR 317 itd.). Posledica tega je bila združitev različnih jeder grobov in nastanek večje (tretje) skupine grobov, nato pa so

vijo izrazite morfološke in mineraloške spremembe, ki so odvisne tudi od pogojev pri sežigu in vrste uporabljenega goriva, eden od razlogov za t. i. *outlierje* je tako lahko tudi efekt starega lesa (npr. Olsen et al. 2013; Snoeck, Brock, Schulting 2014).

²⁵² Ena od dveh datacij iz groba GR 357.

²⁵³ Obe dataciji iz groba GR 25, datacija iz groba GR 79, ena od dveh iz groba GR 187 in ena od dveh datacij iz groba GR 357.

²⁵⁴ To nakazuje, da je na grobišču pokopavala manjša skupnost ali da niso bili pokopani vsi.

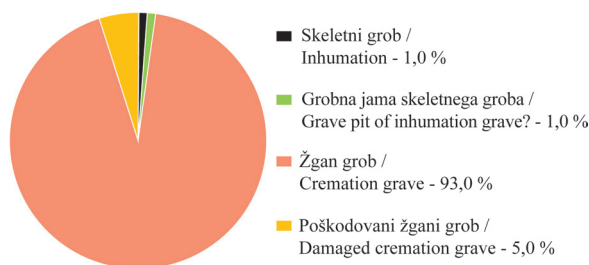
v isti časovni fazi nenadoma prenehali pokopavati. Posamični skeletni grob GR 362 in žarni grob SE 7030 v sek. 25 sta veliko poznejša ter kažeta na vnovično uporabo ritualnega prostora ob koncu starejše železne dobe (sl. 9: sek. 25) in v rimskem obdobju.²⁵⁵

Pomembno je omeniti tudi situacijo v severnem delu tretje skupine grobov v vzhodnem delu grobišča. Na območju, kjer so od stopnje Ha A2/B1 pokopavali pogosto, je edini starejši grob skeletni (sl. 5: sek. 33; GR 81). Ta grob je precej starejši od preostalih na tem prostoru, na podlagi radiokarbonskega datiranja je najpoznejše iz stopnje Bd C2/D.

POGREBNI RITUAL IN DRUŽBENE SPREMENLJIVKE

Pri analizi družbenih spremenljivk in njihovih sprememb v različnih kronoloških fazah žarnega grobišča smo izhajali iz hipoteze, da oblika grobov in sestava grobnih pridatkov v žarnogrobiščnem obdobju na območju spodnjega Posavja nista bili prepuščeni naključju, temveč so imeli ti elementi označevalno funkcijo, ta pa je bila povezana s spolom, starostjo in družbenim položajem pokojnih.²⁵⁶

Raziskave treh velikih grobišč, in sicer Dobove v spodnjem Posavju ter Ruš in Pobrežja v Podravju, so pokazale, da je bil del populacije pokopan brez grobnih pridatkov, del s keramičnimi posodami ter del s posodami in bronastimi pridatki. Ugotovljeno je bilo, da je v Dobovi okoli 49 % grobov s keramiko, na Pobrežju približno 43 % in na prvem žarnem grobišču v Rušah okoli 62 %. Tej skupini grobov po pogostosti v Dobovi sledi skupina grobov brez pridatkov (30 %), ki je na Pobrežju in v Rušah v manjšini. Grobovi s kovinskimi pridatki predstavljajo na Pobrežju in v Rušah približno 35 % vseh grobov ter v Dobovi okoli 22 %. Nadalje je bilo ugotovljeno, da je grobove mogoče razdeliti na pet skupin z vidika kombinacije grobnih pridatkov. V prvi skupini se pojavljajo igla, redkeje britev, nož in drugi pridatki. Sodeč po rezultatih antropoloških analiz, so ti grobovi moški. Za ženske grobove so značilne fibule in obročasti nakit, vendar v različnih kombinacijah. Tako je bila na podla-



Sl. 12: Obrežje. Odstotkovna zastopanost osnovnih oblik grobov iz bronaste dobe (n = 381).

Fig. 12: Obrežje. Percentages of basic grave types from the Bronze Age (n = 381).

gi kombinacij najdb druga skupina na velikih grobiščih opredeljena z grobovi, ki so vsebovali ovratnice in zapestnice, tretja skupina z grobovi z zapestnicami (brez ovratnic), četrta skupina z grobovi z lasnimi obročki (brez ovratnic, zapestnic) ter peta skupina z grobovi mešane sestave pridatkov (brez ovratnic, zapestnic, lasnih obročkov).²⁵⁷

Oblike pokopa na Obrežju

Med 381 grobovi na Obrežju je 354 žganih (93,0 %) in štirje skeletni (1,0 %; GR 81, GR 253/2, GR 317, GR 362). Eden od teh je na podlagi radiokarbonske datacije iz 4. st. ali celo z začetka 3. st. pr. n. št., kar ustreza predvsem starejšeželeznodobni stopnji Ha D (sl. 2; 5; 7; 9; 10; GR 362). V štirih primerih (1,0 %) so bile ugotovljene velike oglate jame, ki niso vsebovale kosti ali pa je bilo v njih le malo kostnega materiala, 19 pa je bilo manjših okroglih jam brez kosti (5,0 %). Za obe kategoriji domnevamo, da zaradi svoje oblike in lege znotraj grobišča predstavljajo grobove, saj so velike jame po velikosti in obliki primerljive grobnim jamam skeletnih grobov, manjše pa grobnim jamam žganih grobov (sl. 12).²⁵⁸

V splošnem lahko grobove razdelimo na skeletne (sl. 13: a) in žgane (sl. 13: b–f3). Skeletni grobovi iz faz Obrežje 1a oz. Bd C2/D (GR 81) in Obrežje 5 oz. Ha B2/3 (GR 253/2, GR 317) kažejo skoraj enako podobo. Ob skeletih se v grobnih jamah pojavljajo sežgane in nesežgane kosti drugih oseb. Rezultati fizične antropologije so v dveh primerih pokazali, da so te človeške, le sežganih kosti iz groba GR 317 antropološko ni bilo mogoče opredeliti.²⁵⁹ V grobu GR 81 je bilo pokopanih več oseb: skelet z

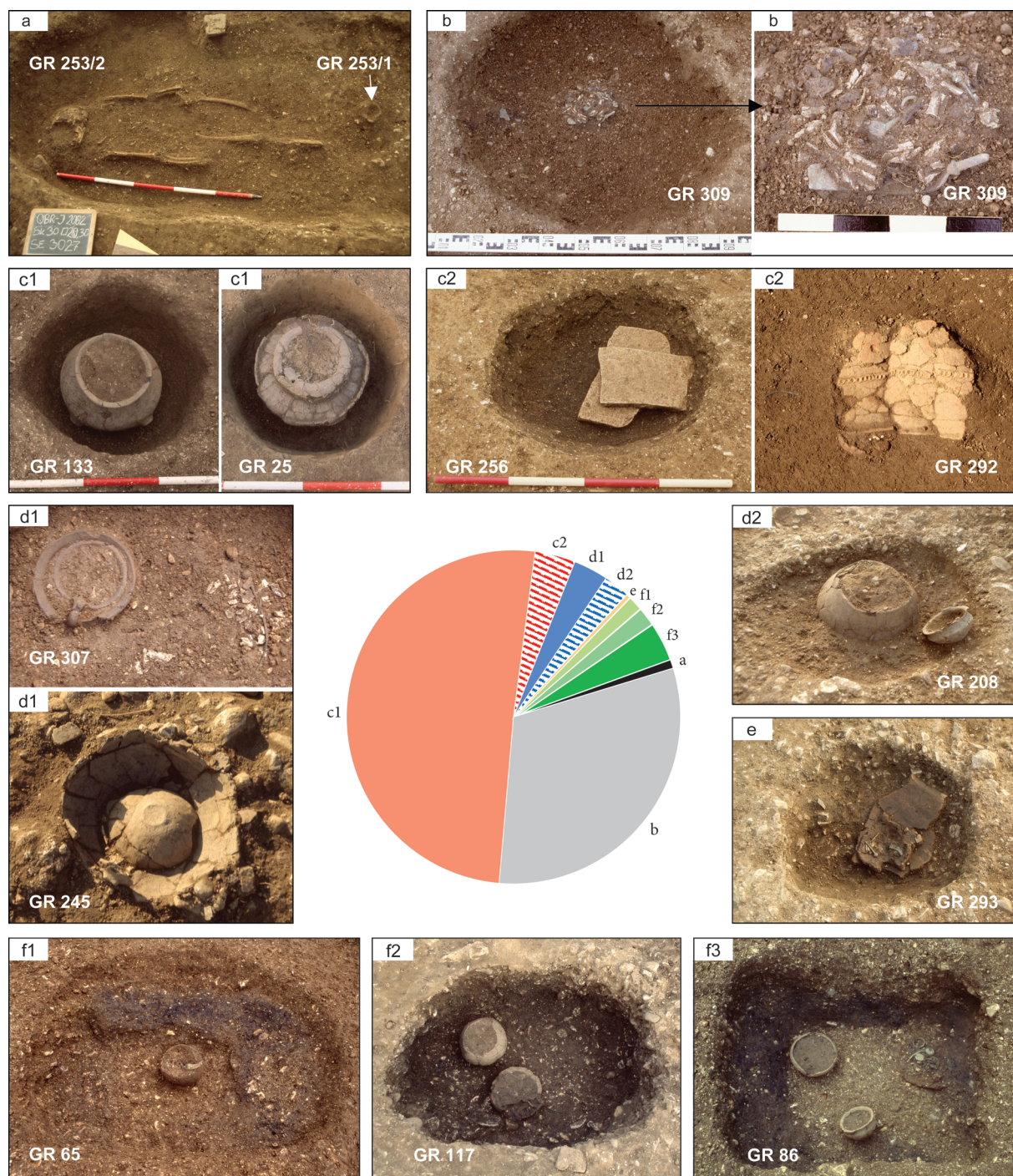
²⁵⁵ Kramberger 2022b, 120–121, sl. 72; Mason, Kramberger 2022a, sl. 15.

²⁵⁶ Teržan 1985; 1995, sl. 11–15; 1999, 138–139.

²⁵⁷ Teržan 1999, 138–139, sl. 9a–b; 10–13.

²⁵⁸ Mason, Kramberger 2022b, 59–68.

²⁵⁹ Šlaus et al. 2022, 133, 153, 162.



- a ■ Skeletni grob / Inhumation grave - 0,8 %
- b ■ Žgan grob brez žare / Cremation grave without urn - 31,1 %
- c1 ■ Žgan grob z žaro / Cremation grave with urn - 50,7 %
- c2 ■ Žgan grob z žaro in pokrovom / Cremation grave with urn and cover - 3,9 %
- d1 ■ Žgan grob z žaro in posodo v njej / Cremation grave with urn and additional vessel in it - 3,4 %
- d2 ■ Žgan grob z žaro in posodo ob njej / Cremation grave with urn and additional vessel near it - 2,5 %

- e ■ Žgan grob na keramični oblogi / Cremation grave with ceramic lining - 0,3 %
- f1 ■ Večji žgan grob s posodo na žganini / Large grave with a vessel placed on cremated bones - 1,7 %
- f2 ■ Večji žgan grob s posodama na žganini / Large grave with two vessels placed on cremated bones - 1,7 %
- f3 ■ Večji žgan grob s tremi ali več posodami na žganini / Large grave with three or more vessels placed on cremated bones - 3,9 %

Sl. 13: Obrežje. Tipi grobov iz bronaste dobe po obliki grobne jame, načinu pokopa, legi kosti in grobnih pridatkov ter odstotkovna zastopanost posameznih tipov (n = 357).

Fig. 13: Obrežje. Types of Bronze Age graves based on the shape of grave pit, burial method, position of bones, and grave goods, along with the percentages of each type (n = 357).

lobanjo je pripadal otroku, staremu 6,5 leta (oseba A – PN 12664). Pod njegovo lobanjo je bil odkrit del lobanje drugega otroka, prav tako starega okoli 6,5 leta (oseba B – PN 12623), zraven skeleta osebe A pa so bile sežgane kosti tretje osebe (oseba C), starejše od 45 let (sl. 5: GR 81).²⁶⁰ Človeški skelet in del lobanje sta bila radiokarbonsko datirana okvirno v 14. st. pr. n. št. (sl. 10: SUERC-69432, SUERC-69437).²⁶¹

V nasprotju z grobom 81 sta bili v grobovih GR 317 in GR 253/2 iz stopnje Ha B2/3 v inhumaciji pokopani odrasli osebi, stari več kot 45 let.²⁶² V GR 317 so bile sežgane kosti raztresene zraven lobanje v zasutju grobne jame, v GR 253 pa so bile kosti deloma morda²⁶³ raztresene v zasutju grobne jame, deloma pa odkrite v skodelici (GR 253/1 – PN 3044) ob nogah skeleta (GR 253/2 – PN 3043) (sl. 13: a).²⁶⁴

Kosti, odkrite v grobu GR 253 zraven skeleta, so bile antropološko analizirane dvakrat. Precej velika količina majhnih kosti (skupne teže 38,5 g in velikosti 2–5 mm) je bila analizirana leta 2016. Po pregledu kosti, ki naj bi bile iz skodelice, je bilo ugotovljeno, da gre za ostanke najmanj dveh oseb: enega odraslega (> 20 let) in enega neodraslega (< 20 let), slednjemu so pripadali zgornji prvi sekalec, korenina še enega enokoreninskega zoba, delci reber in lobanje.²⁶⁵ Na fotografiji analiziranih kosti je opaziti identifikacijski listek s podatki “9. 7. 2007, SE 3027, vzorec št. 3486, polnilo v PN 3043”.²⁶⁶ V terenski dokumentaciji je PN 3043 zaveden kot skelet, kar bi pomenilo, da gre za kosti iz zasutja grobne jame zraven

skeleta, ali pa je podatek napačen in gre za kosti iz PN 3044 oz. iz skodelice.²⁶⁷ V vsakem primeru so bile kosti odkrite v grobu GR 253 zraven skeleta ter so v nasprotju z njim tudi močno obrabljene in razlomljene, kar po mnenju antropologinje nakazuje, da so bile vsaj delno ločene od skeletov, preden so jih pokopali.²⁶⁸

Druga antropološka analiza kostnih ostankov iz zasutja skeletnega groba GR 253 je bila opravljena po letu 2016 ter je v celoti na voljo v poročilu in monografski objavi.²⁶⁹ Analiziran je bil deloma isti vzorec kot leta 2016 (vzorec št. 3486), dodatno pa še vzorca z oznakama 3477 in 3029.1. Vzorec št. 3477 ima na identifikacijskem listku podatke “12. 3. 2002, SE 3027”, vzorec št. 3029.1 pa “18. 3. 2002, SE 3027, polnilo v PN 3044”, kar se ujema z oznako skodelice.²⁷⁰ Pri analiziranih kosteh iz skodelice (PN 3044) ni bilo mogoče ugotoviti, ali so živalske ali človeške, medtem ko je bilo za kosti iz SE 3027 s podatki “9. 7. 2007, SE 3027, vzorec št. 3486, polnilo v PN 3043” (GR 253/2 – PN 3043) in “12. 3. 2002, SE 3027, vzorec št. 3029.1” ugotovljeno, da so deloma sežgane in deloma nesežgane ter da pripadajo odrasli osebi/osebam.²⁷¹ Kosti neodrasle osebe niso bile prepoznane, vendar očitno med kostnimi ostanki prav tako ni bilo več najmanj enega zoba, analiziranega leta 2016. Kost odrasle osebe, starejše od 45 let (GR 253/2 – PN 3043), in zob osebe, mlajše od 20 let (GR 253/1 – PN 3044), sta bila namreč že pred antropološko analizo radiokarbonsko datirana in posledično uničena. Pri tem so zelo pomenljivi rezultati datiranja: zob (osebe B – GR 253/1) se je izkazal za nekoliko starejšega od kosti skeleta (osebe A). Upoštevajoč kalibracijskih razponov bi

²⁶⁰ Nicholls 2022, 170; Šlaus et al. 2022, 133.

²⁶¹ Kramberger 2022b, 115, 117, sl. 47, 53, 54.

²⁶² Nicholls 2022, 171.

²⁶³ Lokacija kosti iz vzorca št. 3486 v okviru groba GR 253 ni zanesljiva (glej v nadaljevanju).

²⁶⁴ Zraven skodelice so bili v grobni jami GR 253 (SE 3027/SE 3028) še fragmenti najmanj treh drugih keramičnih posod (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 1116–1117, 1119), na severni strani pa je bil grob poškodovan z vkopom manjšega okroglega žganega groba, ki je vseboval fragment tordirane bronaste zapestnice in saltaleon (GR 252; Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbi št. 1114, 1115). Gre za enega redkih primerov, ko so ob vkopu poškodovali drug, starejši grob na grobišču.

²⁶⁵ Nicholls 2017, 81.

²⁶⁶ Nicholls 2017, sl. 4.12. Datum 9. 7. 2007 kaže, da je bil vzorec izločen iz sedimenta po koncu izkopavanja, morda med stratigrafskim izkopavanjem sedimenta iz okolice skeleta ali med stratigrafskim izkopavanjem skodelice (v tem primeru so podatki na identifikacijskem listku napačni). Vse žare so na terenu vzorčili skupaj s sedimentom in jih stratigrafsko izkopali po zaključku izkopavanja na terenu.

²⁶⁷ SE 3027 – zasutje grobne jame; SE 3028 – vkop grobne jame; PN 3043 – skelet v tem grobu; PN 3044 – skodelica. Grob SE 3027/SE 3028 je dobil v poterskih raziskavah številko GR 253, skodelici PN 3044 pa smo v monografiji določili zaporedno številko 1118 (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 792–793, najdba št. 1118).

²⁶⁸ Nicholls 2017, 82.

²⁶⁹ Šlaus et al. 2018; Šlaus et al. 2022, 153.

²⁷⁰ Šlaus et al. 2018, sl. 215; prim. z Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 792–793, najdba št. 1118. S fotografije je razvidno, da je vzorec št. 3477 vseboval vsaj dve kosti, ki sta bili med največjimi iz tega groba (največje kosti iz groba so bile po podatkih antropologov velike 2,7 x 1,7 cm), vzorec št. 3029.1 pa skupaj tri precej drobne kosti. Datuma 12. 3. 2002 in 18. 3. 2002 nakazujeta, da sta bila vzorca 3029.1 in 3477 vzorčena na terenu.

²⁷¹ Šlaus et al. 2022, 153. Kosti iz skodelice so bile precej fragmentirane, zato njihova določitev s fizično antropologijo ni bila mogoča (Šlaus et al. 2018, sl. 215).

datacija zoba ustrezala stopnji Ha B1 ali začetku stopnje Ha B2/3, datacija skeleta (oseba A – GR 253/2) pa stopnji Ha B2/3.²⁷²

Poleg velikih pravokotnih jam s skeletnimi pokopi je bilo na grobišču tudi vsaj pet velikih pravokotnih jam (GR 75, GR 80, GR 82, GR 294 in GR 342), ki bi ustrezale velikostim skeletnih grobov, a so bile brez kakršnihkoli ostankov skeletov (*sl.* 12: 1,0 %). Ležale so v bližini skeletnih grobov v severnem in južnem delu osrednje skupine grobov na grobišču (*sl.* 5; 9).²⁷³ Pri tem je zanimivo, da so bile tudi v grobu GR 80 (vel. 2,15 × 0,8 m, gl. 0,51 m) ugotovljene sežgane kosti osebe, starejše od 45 let.²⁷⁴ Grob je ležal zraven starega groba GR 81 iz stopnje Bd C2/D, v severnem delu tretje skupine grobov (*sl.* 5), zraven njiju pa sta bila velika pravokotna grobova GR 75 in GR 82,²⁷⁵ zato ni mogoče izključiti, da so bili ti grobovi nekoč (v srednji bronasti dobi ali na začetku pozne bronaste dobe) pod gomilo, ki je danes razorana.

Prevladujoča oblika pokopa na grobišču Obrežje so žgani grobovi. Med seboj se razlikujejo po obliki in velikosti grobne jame ter po tem, kako so bile sežgane kosti hranjene in položene v grob (93,0 %; *sl.* 12). Med 354 žganimi grobovi je 111 takih, pri katerih so bile kosti položene v grobno jamo brez žare (31,1 %; *sl.* 13: b). Pojavljajo se v vseh časovnih stopnjah. V nekaterih primerih so bile sežgane kosti zgoščene na prostoru ovalnega, oglatega ali okroglega tlorisa, kar bi lahko kazalo, da so bile prvotno shranjene v posodi iz organske snovi, ki se ni ohranila (npr. GR 309; *sl.* 13: b).²⁷⁶

Drugo skupino žganih grobov predstavljajo taki, pri katerih so bile sežgane kosti hranjene v žari, položeni v grobno jamo. Bili so okroglega ali ovalnega tlorisa, pri čemer je bila grobna jama le malo večja od žare, pojavljajo pa se v vseh časovnih stopnjah. Med 354 žganimi grobovi jih je bilo 181 z žaro v majhni okrogli jami (50,7 %; *sl.* 13: c1), pri 15 je bila žara pokrita (3,9 %; *sl.* 13: c2). Šlo je za keramične, namensko izdelane ploske pokrove ali pa so bili za ta namen uporabljeni skleda, fragmenti druge posode (npr. GR 292; *sl.* 13: c2), kamnita plošča (npr. GR 256; *sl.* 13: c2) ali skupina

kamnov.²⁷⁷ Grobovi, pri katerih je bila kot pokrov uporabljena skleda, so iz stopnje Ha A in Ha B, grobovi z namensko izdelanimi pokrovi iz Ha A2 in B, tisti s kamnitimi pokrovi oz. oblogami pa iz stopenj Ha A2/B1, Ha B1 in Ha B2/3.²⁷⁸ Slednji so bili globlji, pri čemer so kamnite plošče in kamnite obloge ležale na vrhu grobnih jam, žare so bile odkrite pri dnu, vmes je bilo zemljeno zasutje.²⁷⁹ V nekaterih primerih so kamni celo štrleli iz zasutja grobne jame.²⁸⁰ Možno bi bilo, da so se ti kamni uporabljali kot označbe grobov in da so bili nekoč pogostejši, a so se ohranili le pri grobovih, ki so bili globlji. Petrografska analiza je pokazala, da sta bili kamniti plošči iz groba GR 256 izdelani iz laminiranega neogenskega apnenca, ki Obrežju najbližje izdanja na Gorjancih.²⁸¹

V tretjo skupino žganih grobov smo uvrstili take, pri katerih je bila v grobu okroglega tlorisa poleg žare dodatna posoda. Ta je lahko ležala v žari in je služila kot podlaga za kosti ali dodatna žara (npr. GR 307; *sl.* 13: d1), kot pokrov sežganim človeškim kostem na dnu žare (npr. GR 245; *sl.* 13: d1) ali kot grobni pridelek.²⁸² Druga možnost je, da je bila posoda pridana kot grobni pridelek zraven žare (npr. GR 208; *sl.* 13: d2).²⁸³ Žgani grobovi z dodatno posodico v žari so zastopani v 12 primerih (3,4 %; *sl.* 13: d1) in s posodico ob žari v devetih (2,5 %; *sl.* 13: d2). Obe različici tretje skupine žganih grobov se pojavita že v stopnji Bd D/Ha A1 in ostaneta v uporabi do konca grobišča v stopnji Ha B2/3.²⁸⁴

²⁷⁷ Keramični pokrovi so bili v GR 205, GR 268, GR 274 in GR 368 (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 755, 803, 807, 875), skleda je bila uporabljena za pokrivanje žar v GR 168, GR 182 in GR 189 (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 733, 741, 745), del druge posode v grobovih GR 197, GR 224 in GR 292 (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 751, 771, 821), kamnita plošča v grobovih GR 219 in GR 256 (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 767, 795), skupina kamnov pa v grobovih GR 278, GR 279 in GR 305 (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 811, 813, 833).

²⁷⁸ Mason, Kramberger 2022c, sl. 45–46.

²⁷⁹ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 495, 503–504.

²⁸⁰ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 515.

²⁸¹ Rižnar 2022, 201, sl. 103, 104a–b.

²⁸² Podlaga za kosti oz. dodatna žara v žari (GR 307, GR 137 in GR 357 – Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 711, 867); pokrov sežganim človeškim kostem na dnu žare (GR 245 in GR 166 – Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 731); grobni pridelek v žari (npr. GR 3, GR 158, GR 21 in GR 341 – Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 609, 727, 759, 857).

²⁸³ V grobovih GR 40, GR 92, GR 93, GR 187, GR 208, GR 215, GR 256, GR 302, GR 368 in GR 377 (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 629, 679, 745, 763, 795, 831, 875, 879).

²⁸⁴ Mason, Kramberger 2022c, sl. 45–46.

²⁷² Nicholls 2017, 11–12, tab. 2.3; Kramberger 2022b, 115, 120, sl. 47, 69, 70.

²⁷³ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 663, 665, 825, 857.

²⁷⁴ Šlaus et al. 2022, 132; Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 421, 663.

²⁷⁵ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, sl. 27.

²⁷⁶ Npr. GR 45, GR 54, GR 90, GR 100, GR 172 in GR 179 (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 631, 637, 675, 683, 737, 739).

Četrto skupino žganih grobov predstavljajo grobovi, pri katerih so bile sežgane kosti odkrite nad delom razbite velike posode v okrogli jami. Dva dela ostenja velike masivne posode, opredeljene kot lonec, sta bila v grob položena drug nad drugim tako, da sta delovala kot dvojna grobna obloga oz. podlaga, na katero so bile položene sežgane kosti in grobni pridatki. Tak pokop je zastopan v najmanj enem primeru (0,3 % – GR 293; *sl. 13: e*), po obliki lonca, fragmentu bronastega noža in predvsem igli s čebuličasto glavico ga je mogoče datirati okvirno v stopnjo Ha A.²⁸⁵

Poseben tip grobov na grobišču predstavljajo grobovi, pri katerih je bila jama razmeroma velika, običajno pravokotne ali kvadrataste oblike, v nekaterih primerih pa ovalna. Značilno je, da je na dnu jame ležala žganina z drobci sežganih kosti, zraven nje pa grobni pridatki in različno število posod, med katerimi so bile tudi žare. Grobove lahko razdelimo po številu posod: z eno (skupno 6 grobov oz. 1,7 % – npr. GR 65; *sl. 13: f1*), z dvema (prav tako 6 grobov oz. 1,7 % – npr. GR 117; *sl. 13: f2*) ali z najmanj tremi posodami (14 grobov oz. 3,9 % – npr. GR 86; *sl. 13: f3*). Najstarejši žgani grobovi v veliki pravokotni jami se pojavijo v stopnji Ha A2/B1, posebej pa so značilni za stopnji Ha B1 in Ha B2/3. Odkriti so bili v severnem in osrednjem delu tretje skupine grobov na grobišču (*sl. 9: sek. 33–34, 29–30* – severni del).

Analiza drugih znanih grobišč iz mlajšega in poznega žarnogrobišnega obdobja dobovske skupine v Hrvaškem Zagorju in spodnjem Posavju kaže, da so tam podatki o načinu pokopa omejeni zaradi drugačne metode izkopavanja in različnih neugodnih okoliščin. V Dobovi so bili podobno kot na Obrežju ugotovljeni posamezni skeletni grobovi in različne osnovne skupine žganih grobov: v prvi skupini so bile sežgane človeške kosti zbrane v žaro; v drugi so bile delno ohranjene v žari in delno položene na dno grobne jame pod žaro; tretjo skupino pa predstavljajo grobovi, pri katerih so bile sežgane kosti položene neposredno na dno grobne jame brez uporabe keramične žare.²⁸⁶ Kovinski pridatki so bili v prvi skupini žganih grobov v Dobovi redki, večinoma položeni v žare. Pri drugi skupini grobov so bili pogostejši, odkrili so jih bodisi v žari bodisi med žganino pod njo, medtem ko so bili v tretji skupini pridatki omejeni le na nekaj črepinj keramičnih posod. Nadaljnje različice žganih grobov



Sl. 14: Obrežje. Odstotkovna zastopanost grobov iz bronzne dobe po vrsti grobnih pridatkov (n = 357).

Fig. 14: Obrežje. Percentages of Bronze Age graves by type of grave goods (n = 357).

se nakazujejo iz razpoložljivih profilov, fotografij in tlorisov grobov, iz katerih je razbrati različno obrnjene posode v žarah in ob njih ter uporabo kamnitih oblog in keramičnih pokrovov.²⁸⁷

Podatke za severno Hrvaško je povzela arheologinja Darja Ložnjak Dizdar. Kot navaja, je Viktor Hoffiller med izkopavanjem grobišča v Veliki Gorici leta 1908 zabeležil, da je bila zemlja, ki je obdajala žare v grobovih, črne barve in pomešana z ogljem.²⁸⁸ Keramične žare so bile le izjemoma pokrite z drugimi posodami. Zanimiv je tudi podatek, da so bile v nekaterih primerih sežgane kosti razpršene v okolici žare, medtem ko so bili grobni pridatki položeni ob žaro ali nad posode.

Primerjava kombinacij grobnih pridatkov, oblik pokopa ter spola in starosti pokojnih

Nadaljnje raziskave so bile usmerjene v primerjavo sestavov grobnih pridatkov, načina pokopa ter spola in starosti pokojnih v različnih časovnih stopnjah grobišča. Žara je bila v tej analizi obravnavana kot način pokopa, in ne kot grobni pridatek. Osnovna ugotovitev je, da je med 354 bolje ohranjenimi žganimi grobovi in tremi skeletnimi kar 205 takih brez grobnih pridatkov (57,4 %; *sl. 14*), le 11 jih je imelo pridano vsaj eno posodo, ki ni bila uporabljena kot žara (3,1 %; *sl. 14*), 109 jih je vsebovalo druge grobne pridatke, kot so deli noše in vijčki (30,5 %; *sl. 14*), 32 pa le kovinske pridatke in najmanj eno posodo, ki ni predstavljala žare (9,0 %; *sl. 14*).

Večina grobnih pridatkov je fragmentiranih in deformiranih, verjetno so bili izpostavljeni ognju ob sežigu pokojnih. Posledica tega je, da imamo

²⁸⁵ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 822–823, najdbe št. 1228–1230.

²⁸⁶ Stare 1975, 14.

²⁸⁷ Stare 1975, 14, t. 63: 7,12; 64: 12–17; 69: 408.

²⁸⁸ Hoffiller 1909, 121–122; Ložnjak Dizdar 2013, 101.

Grob / Grave	Faza / Phase	Spol / Sex	Starost / Age	Pokop / Burial type	Žara / Urn	Grobni prid. / Grave goods											
																	
GR 271	Obr. 1a	?	8–15	b 		●											
GR 220	Obr. 1a	?	20–40	c1 	●	●											
GR 1	Obr. 1b	?	?	b 		●											
GR 23	Obr. 1b	?	20–40	c1 	●	●											
GR 235	Obr. 1b	?	20–35	c1 	●	●											
GR 32	Obr. 1b	M	> 40	c1 	●	●*											
GR 239	Obr. 2a	?	20–40	b 		●				●		●	●				
GR 233	Obr. 2a	?	20–40	b 		●											
GR 22	Obr. 2b	M*	20–40	c1 	●												
GR 164	Obr. 2b	?	30–50	c1 	●	●											
GR 196	Obr. 2b	M	20–35	c1 	●	●											
GR 158	Obr. 2b	?	20–40	d1 	●	●									●	●	
GR 163	Obr. 2	M	20–40	c1 	●	●											
GR 331	Obr. 3	?	20–40	b 			●										
GR 45	Obr. 3	M	20–45	b 		●*	●										
GR 192	Obr. 3	M	> 35	c1 	●	●	●	●*	●								
GR 262	Obr. 3	M*	25–40	c1 	●												
GR 278	Obr. 3	M	20–35	c1 	●	●		●									
GR 219	Obr. 3	?	20–40	c1 	●		●	●									
GR 7	Obr. 4	?	15–35	c1 	●	●			●								
GR 245	Obr. 4	?	30–50	c2 	●	●*		●								●	
GR 309	Obr. 5	M	18–25	b 		●		●	●								
GR 361	Obr. 5	?	20–40	b 		●		●								●	
GR 336	Obr. 5	?	20–40	c1 	●	●											
GR 260	Obr. 5	M*	25–40	c1 	●					●							
GR 223	Obr. 5	M*	> 40	c1 	●												
GR 137	Obr. 5	M*	> 45	d1 	●	●										●	
GR 307	Obr. 5	?	20–40	d1 	●	●										●	●
GR 132	Obr. 5	?	?	d1 	●	●										●	
GR 182	Obr. 5	?	20–35	c2 	●	●		●		●							
GR 377	Obr. 5	M	20–35	d2 	●	●											●

Sl. 15: Obrežje, grobišče iz pozne bronaste dobe. Primerjava grobnih pridatkov, načina pokopa in starosti pokojnih pri moških in domnevnih moških grobovih po kronoloških stopnjah (n = 31).

* – Opredelitev zaradi slabše ohranjenosti ni povsem zanesljiva.

Fig. 15: Obrežje, Late Bronze Age cemetery. Comparison of grave goods, burial practices, and age at death in male and presumed male graves by chronological phases (n = 31).

* – The identification is not entirely reliable due to poor preservation.

Grob / Grave	Faza / Phase	Spol / Sex	Starost / Age	Pokop / Burial type	Žara / Urn	Grobni pridatki / Grave goods																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						

Sl. 16: Obrežje, grobišče iz pozne bronaste dobe. Primerjava grobnih pridatkov, načina pokopa in starosti pokojnih pri ženskih in domnevno ženskih grobovih po kronoloških stopnjah (n = 22).

Fig. 16: Obrežje, Late Bronze Age cemetery. Comparison of grave goods, burial practices, and age of the deceased in female and presumed female graves by chronological phases (n = 22).

pogosto opraviti le z ostanki noše, z nepopolno nošo ali nepopolno opravo (*pars pro toto*). Posebno težavo predstavlja dejstvo, da so na grobišču ugotovljeni grobovi z več pokopi, ki jih v nekaterih primerih nakazujejo grobni pridatki, v drugih število žar s sežganimi človeškimi kostmi, v tretjih pa izsledki fizične antropologije. Pri analizi je bil zato opravljen izbor grobov. Ker so nas zanimale spremembe v družbenih spremenljivkah v različnih fazah pokopavanja, so bili v analizo vključeni le grobovi, ki jih je bilo mogoče natančneje časovno opredeliti.²⁸⁹

²⁸⁹ Izjema so grobovi s pokopi več oseb. Za ponazoritev tega pomembnega fenomena smo kronološko določljivim grobovom s pokopi več oseb priključili še tri grobove, ki jih je težje natančneje datirati, ker so vsebovali le žaro oz. manj povadne grobne pridatke.

Drugi kriterij je bil spol pokojnega. Izhajali smo iz rezultatov fizične antropologije, zato so bili v analize vključeni le kronološko opredeljeni grobovi, pri katerih je bilo mogoče določiti spol in starost pokojnega. Tem grobovom smo pridružili tiste s podobnimi kombinacijami pridatkov. Pri analizi se je pokazalo, da so otroški grobovi večinoma brez pridatkov, zato jih večinoma ni bilo mogoče datirati. Tako je bil opravljen izbor 81 grobov od skupno 357 (23 %), ki so izpolnjevali navedene kriterije (opredelitev spola, časovna opredelitev), otroške grobove pa obravnavamo kot ločeno skupino (dodatnih 16 grobov oz. 4 %). Rezultate predstavljamo po naslednjih kategorijah: moški grobovi (sl. 15), ženski grobovi (sl. 16), otroški grobovi (sl. 17) in dvojni pokopi oz. potencialni grobovi s pokopi več oseb (sl. 18).

Grob / Grave	Faza / Phase	Spol / Sex	Starost / Age	Pokop / Burial type	Žara / Urn	Grobni pridatki / Grave goods					
											
GR 30	?	?	1–3	c1 	●	●					
GR 221	?	?	1–5	c1 	●	●					
GR 139	Obr. 1a	?	5–12	c1 	●		●	●			
GR 138/1	?	?	3–10	c1 	●				●	●	
GR 189	?	?	1–3	c2 	●				●		
GR 225	?	?	0–3	c1 	●					●	
GR 351	?	?	2–7	c1 	●					●	
GR 217	Obr. 2a	?	0–3	c1 	●						
GR 180	?	?	5–15	c1 	●						
GR 206	?	?	0,5–2	c1 	●						
GR 229	?	?	2–15	c1 	●						
GR 291	?	?	3–8	c1 	●						
GR 306	?	?	4,5–5,5	c1 	●						
GR 352	?	?	1–5	c1 	●						
GR 179	?	?	< 10	b 							
GR 264	?	?	3–8	b 							

Sl. 17: Obrežje, grobišče iz pozne bronaste dobe. Primerjava grobnih pridatkov in načina pokopa pri otrocih (n = 16).
Fig. 17: Obrežje, Late Bronze Age cemetery. Comparison of grave goods and burial practices in children's graves (n = 16).

Moški spol so antropologi prepoznali pri kosteh v 13 grobovih, zanje je značilna okrogla grobna jama (sl. 15). Gre za žgane grobove brez žare, z žaro, z žaro in pokrovom ter grobove z žaro in dodatno posodo v žari ali tik ob njej, ki so datirani od stopnje Obrežje 1b (Bd D/Ha A1) do Obrežje 5 (Ha B2/3). Med njimi jih je imelo devet pridanih po eno iglo, trije so bili brez grobnih pridatkov (GR 22, GR 262 in GR 223), eden pa je imel pridan le bronast gumb s T-nastavkom za pritrditev (GR 260). Za moške grobove so značilne tudi britve, kar je v treh primerih potrjeno z antropološko analizo (GR 192, GR 278 in GR 309), v vseh treh primerih je britev ležala ob igli. Del moške noše so bile prav tako pincete, kar je v dveh primerih potrjeno z antropološko analizo (GR 45 in GR 192), v enem pa na podlagi kombinacije pridatkov (GR 219). Pincete se pojavljajo skupaj z iglo in/ali britvijo (GR 45, GR 192 in GR 219) ali posamično (GR 331), v uporabi pa so bile le v fazi Obrežje 3 (Ha A2/B1), medtem ko so bile igle v uporabi ves čas (Bd C2/D–Ha B2/3). Analiza je pokazala, da je bil komplet igel, britev, pincet in morda nožev vsaj deloma starostno pogojen. Velika večina grobov z iglami, pincetami in britvami je namreč pripadala

odraslim moškim, starejšim od 18 let, ena oseba je bila celo starejša od 45 let (GR 137). Le enemu ali dvema otroškima grobovoma sta bila morda pridana kosa igel (sl. 17: GR 221 in GR 30).²⁹⁰

Drugi grobni pridatki so v moških grobovih redki. V dveh primerih je bil v kombinaciji z iglo bronast nož (GR 7 in GR 309), v treh primerih bronasti masivni obročki (GR 239, GR 192 in GR 182) in v šestih fragmenti drugih posod. Od njih odstopa grob GR 239 iz faze Obrežje 2a (Ha A1), saj so bili ob bronasti igli masivni obročki, skledičast gumb in del bronaste zapestnice. Sodeč po bronasti igli, bi šlo za moški grob, a skledičastih gumbov in zapestnic v drugih moških grobovih na Obrežju ni bilo. Ker rezultati fizične antropologije niso povsem zanesljivi, ne izključujemo ženskega groba ali pokopa več oseb (prim. s sl. 18: GR 156, GR 234, GR 258, GR 310 in GR 344).

Ženski spol je bilo mogoče določiti na ostankih kosti v šestih grobovih, kronološko natančneje opredeljenih v stopnje Obrežje 2b (Ha A2), 3 (Ha A2/B1), 4 (Ha B1) in 5 (Ha B2/3) (sl. 16). Gre za žgane pokope v žari, v žari s pokrovom in v žari, ob kateri je bila dodatna posodica (sl. 16:

²⁹⁰ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbi št. 417 in 1035.

Grob / Grave	Faza / Phase	Spol / Sex	Starost / Age	Pokop / Burial type	Žara / Urn	Grobni pridatki / Grave goods															
GR 81	Obr 1a	A [?] , B [?] , M [?] , c [?]	A [?] 6,5, B [?] 6,5, c [?] > 45	a																	
GR 310	Obr 2b	A [?] , B [?]	A [?] 20–40, B [?] 5–10	c1																	
GR 234	Obr 2	A [?] M [?] , B [?]	A [?] 18–25, B [?] 5–10	c1																	
GR 129	Obr 3	A [?] , B [?]	A [?] 20–40	f3																	
GR 63	Obr 3	A [?] , B [?] , c [?]	A [?] 20–40	f3																	
GR 77	Obr 4	M	20–45	f1																	
GR 73	Obr 4	A [?] , B [?]	A [?] 20–40	f3																	
GR 79	Obr 4	A [?] , B [?] , c [?]	A [?] 20–45, B [?] 20–40	f3																	
GR 59	Obr 4/5	A [?] , B [?]	A [?] 15–45	f2																	
GR 108	Obr 4/5	A [?] , B [?]	A [?] 20–40	f2																	
GR 117	Obr 4/5	A [?] M [?] , B [?]	A [?] 15–30	f2																	
GR 91	Obr 4/5	A [?] M [?] , B [?] , c [?]	A [?] 15–35	f3																	
GR 253	Obr 5	A [?] F [?] , B [?] , c [?]	A [?] > 45, B [?] < 20, c [?] > 20	a																	
GR 317	Obr 5	A [?] M [?] , B [?]	A [?] > 45	a																	
GR 211	Obr 5*	A [?] F [?] , B [?]	A [?] 15–40, B [?] 3–5	c1																	
GR 113	Obr 5	F	20–40	f1																	
GR 65	Obr 5	A [?] , B [?] , M [?]	20–40, 15–30	f1																	
GR 106	Obr 5	M*	20–40	f1																	
GR 72	Obr 5	?	25–40	f2																	
GR 118	Obr 5	A [?] F [?] , B [?]	A [?] 20–30, B [?]	f2																	
GR 112	Obr 5	A [?] , B [?]	A [?] 25–40, B [?]	f2																	
GR 78	Obr 5	A [?] , B [?]	A [?] 20–40, B [?] 1–5	f3																	
GR 86	Obr 5	A [?] , B [?]	A [?] , B [?]	f3																	
GR 89	Obr 5	?	20–40	f3																	
GR 156	?	A [?] F [?] , B [?]	A [?] 30–40, B [?] 0–2	c2																	
GR 258	?	A [?] , B [?]	A [?] 20–40, B [?] 6–8	c1																	
GR 344	?	A [?] , B [?]	A [?] 20–40, B [?] 1–5	c1																	

Sl. 18: Obrežje, grobišče iz pozne bronaste dobe. Primerjava grobnih pridatkov, načina pokopa in starosti pokojnih pri dvojnih grobovih in grobovih z več osebami po kronoloških stopnjah (n = 27).

Fig. 18: Obrežje, Late Bronze Age cemetery. Comparison of grave goods, burial practices, and the age of the deceased in double graves and graves with multiple individuals by chronological phases (n = 27).

b,c1,c2,d1,d2,e). Izmed teh grobov je bila v dveh fibula, v grobu GR 305 iz stopnje Ha B1 je bila ob njej še šivanka, v grobu GR 215 iz stopnje Ha A2/B1 pa so bili pridani ovratnica, saltaleoni, bronasti gumb in posoda. V dveh grobovih, v katerih naj bi bili pokopani ženski, ni bilo fibul, priloženi sta bili bronasti igli, zraven njiju pa še bronasti obročki (GR 20) ali bronasti nož in keramične črepinje (GR 293). Oba grobova sta bila opredeljena kot verjetno ženska.

Antropološke analize torej potrjujejo, da so grobovi s fibulami ženski, a hkrati nakazujejo, da se v nekaterih ženskih grobovih pojavljajo tudi igla (GR 20) oz. igla in nož hkrati (GR 293). V dveh od šestih ženskih grobov pa igle ni bilo, v enem od teh je bil pridan le lasni obroček (GR 133). Slednjih ni bilo v nobenem moškem grobu (prim. s sl. 15), kar pomeni, da so tudi lasni obročki značilni za ženske grobove. Verjetno velja enako za bronaste ovratnice, zapestnice in morda

saltaleone, jagode iz različnih snovi (iz kosti oz. školjk, keramične, steklene), skledičaste bronaste gumbе ter vijčke. Teh pridakov namreč v moških grobovih ni zaslediti, izjema je le že omenjeni grob GR 239 z delom zapestnice. Da so bili ti predmeti deli ženske oprave, nakazujejo tudi rezultati antropološke analize kosti iz groba GR 215 ter kombinacije pridakov v drugih grobovih, saj so bili zraven ovratnic, zapestnic, saltaleonov, jagod, bronastih skledičastih gumbov in vijčkov običajne fibule in lasni obročki.

Pregled starosti pokojnic oz. pokojnih nam kaže, da so v grobovih s fibulami, ovratnicami, zapestnicami, saltaleoni, bronastimi gumbi, šivanko in vijčki pokopane odrasle osebe, ki jih je bila mogoče s tem natančneje opredeliti kot ženske. Edini grob z bronastimi gumbi, ki ni pripadal odrasli osebi, je GR 139 (*sl. 17*: GR 139). Ta primer nakazuje, da so gumbе nosili tudi otroci, stari 5–12 let, vendar ne v kombinaciji s fibulo ali obročastim nakitom. Gre za enega najstarejših grobov na grobišču (Bd C2/D). Da bi lahko šlo za dekleški grob, nakazuje podatek, da gumbov v ugotovljenih moških grobovih ni bilo, razmeroma pogosto pa se pojavljajo v ženskih grobovih.

Antropološka analiza je pokazala, da gre za otroške grobove brez sežganih ostankov drugih oseb v 16 grobovih. Grobne jame so bile okrogle: brez žare, z žaro ali z žaro in pokrovom na njej (*sl. 17*: b,c1,c2). Večina grobov je brez pridakov, v dveh so bile črepinje (*sl. 17*: GR 225 in GR 351), v drugih dveh lasna obročka (*sl. 17*: GR 138/1 in GR 189), v enem skledičast gumb in masivni obroček s priveski (*sl. 17*: GR 139), v enem ali morda dveh primerih pa fragmenta bronastih igel (*sl. 17*: GR 221, morda tudi GR 30). V otroških grobovih so bili torej značilni moški in ženski pridatki, kot so igle in fibule, le izjemoma, kar bi lahko kazalo, da so nosili drugačna oblačila.²⁹¹

Analize obeh biritualnih grobov (GR 81 in GR 253/1-2) in potencialnega tretjega (GR 317) ter analize žganih grobov z velikimi pravokotnimi ali ovalnimi jamami (*sl. 13*: a,f1,f2,f3) predstavljamo skupaj, saj rezultati analize nakazujejo, da gre v večini primerov za pokope več oseb. V skeletnih grobovih je bilo malo pridakov. Edini grob z nedvomno deli noše je GR 317. V njem sta bila bronasta igla in bronasti gumb s T-nastavkom za

pritrnitev.²⁹² Ta primer kaže, da so v žarnogrobiščnem obdobju moški spenjali oblačila v zgornjem delu na prsih, torej podobno kot pozneje v starejši železni dobi.²⁹³

V obeh biritualnih grobovih (GR 81 in GR 253/1-2) ter tudi v potencialnem tretjem (GR 317) so bile pokopane razmeroma stare osebe. Pri vseh treh grobovih je bila ena oseba starejša od 45 let. V grobu GR 81 so bile to žgane kosti, medtem ko skelet in del lobanje pripadata otroku oz. otrokoma (6,5 leta), po analizi starodavne DNK naj bi šlo za dečka.²⁹⁴ Pri grobovih GR 253 in GR 317 sta skeleta pripadala osebama, starejšima od 45 let, kot kaže analiza DNK, moškemu (GR 317) in ženski (GR 253/2).²⁹⁵ V grobni jami GR 253 so bile zraven skeleta (v zasutju grobne jame in/ali skodelici) odkrite sežgane in nesežgane kosti odrasle osebe, starejše od 20 let, in neodrasle osebe (< 20 let), medtem ko iz sežganih kosti iz zasutja grobne jame GR 317 ni bilo mogoče podrobneje določiti spola in starosti.²⁹⁶

Da gre tudi pri večjih pravokotnih in ovalnih žganih grobovih z več posodami nad ožganimi kostmi za pokope več oseb, kaže predvsem večje število žar (*sl. 18*: f1,f2,f3). V teh grobovih je bilo drugače od grobov v običajnih okroglih grobnih jamah (*sl. 15–17*) več pridakov, med njimi tudi po dve ali celo tri fibule (*sl. 18*: GR 113, GR 65, GR 106 in GR 86) ali večje število ovratnic (GR 72). V primerih, ko je bilo v grobni jami več žar, se zdi verjetno, da je šlo za dvojne pokope (*sl. 18*: GR 129, GR 73, GR 59, GR 108, GR 117, GR 118, GR 112, GR 78 in GR 86) ali celo za pokope več oseb (*sl. 18*: GR 63, GR 79 in GR 91). To pri grobu GR 65 nakazuje tudi sestava grobnih pridakov, saj sta bila ob fibulah, lasnih obročkih, vijčkih, skledičastih gumbih in steklenih jagodah odkrita

²⁹² Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 845, najdbi št. 1318 in 1319. Bronasti gumb je bil najden ob mokrem spiranju sedimenta iz grobne jame, medtem ko je bila igla odkrita v prvotni legi, in sicer nad levo ključnico, z glavo obrnjeno navzgor.

²⁹³ Npr. Guštin, Preložnik 2005, sl. 16: A,B.

²⁹⁴ Analiziran je bil košček lobanje PN 12623, ki je ležal pod lobanjo skeleta PN 12664 (Fischer, Armit 2022, 213–214, sl. 162).

²⁹⁵ Fischer, Armit 2022, 213–214, sl. 162.

²⁹⁶ Šlaus et al. 2022, 162. Tako sežgane kot nesežgane kosti iz GR 317 (SE 216) so bile vzorčene iz flotiranega sedimenta po koncu izkopavanja (9. 7. 2007). Ta sediment je bil na terenu vzorčen skupaj z lobanjo skeleta (zemlja iz okolice lobanje), kar je razvidno iz podatkov na identifikacijskih listkih (Šlaus et al. 2018, sl. 150). Vse nesežgane kosti (gre za dele lobanje in človeške zobe) zato verjetno pripadajo osebi, pokopani v inhumaciji.

²⁹¹ Edina grobova z iglo (GR 30 in GR 221) bi lahko predstavljala tudi neprepoznana dvojna pokopa (z antropološko analizo je bilo mogoče določiti le majhen del sežganih kosti).

še bronasti nož in morda tulec sulične osti.²⁹⁷ Posredno sestava grobnih pridatkov nakazuje pokop dveh ali več oseb v en grob tudi pri grobovih GR 77, GR 106 in GR 117, pri katerih pripadajo vse ožje opredeljive kosti odraslim moškim, a so med pridatki tudi fibule, lasni obročki, zapestnici in jagode, ki so značilni za ženske grobove (sl. 18: GR 77, GR 106 in GR 117; prim. s sl. 15–16).

Da so med žganimi grobovi na Obrežju pokopi več oseb, potrjujejo tudi antropološke analize. Fizična antropologija je bila opravljena na sežganih kosteh iz skupno 264 grobov, od tega so bili pokopi več oseb potrjeni v devetih.²⁹⁸ Podobno kot pri biritualnem grobu GR 81 gre tudi pri žganih grobovih običajno za kombinacijo odrasle osebe in otroka v starosti do največ 10 let,²⁹⁹ vendar so bili v nasprotju z GR 81 v preostalih grobovih odkriti ostanki le po enega otroka. V GR 156 sta bila skupaj pokopana ženska (stara 30–40 let) in otrok (0–2 leti), v GR 211 nekoliko starejši otrok (3–5 let) in ženska (15–40 let), v GR 234 verjetno moški in otrok nedoločljivega spola v starosti 5–10 let, v GR 344 in GR 78 odrasli osebi in otrok v starosti 1–5 let, v GR 258 in GR 310 pa odrasli osebi in otroka, stara 6–8 let oz. 5–10 let.

Drugače je bilo očitno pri grobovih GR 65 in GR 79 ter biritualnem grobu GR 253. Pri GR 65, v katerem so bile sežgane kosti v zasutju grobne jame in v žari, se je izkazalo, da kosti v žari pripadajo moškemu, staremu 15–30 let, kosti iz obeh zasutih grobne jame pa odrasli osebi nedoločljive starosti.³⁰⁰ Za grob GR 79, v katerem so bile sežgane kosti v obeh zasutih grobne jame in v vseh štirih posodah,³⁰¹ je bilo ugotovljeno, da kosti v skledi pripadajo odrasli osebi,³⁰² vse podrobneje določljive kosti iz zasutja grobne jame, skodele, skodelice in žare z luknjo pa odrasli osebi ali osebam, starim 20–45 let.³⁰³ Še nekoliko drugače

se je izkazalo pri biritualnem grobu GR 253, v katerem so bili podobno kot v biritualnem grobu GR 81 ostanki najmanj treh oseb. Skelet je pripadal osebi, starejši od 45 let, kosti iz zasutja grobne jame osebi, starejši od 20 let, medtem ko je bila tretja oseba neodrasla (< 20 let).³⁰⁴

Ob primerjavi rezultatov raziskave družbenih spremenljivk na grobišču iz pozne bronaste dobe na Obrežju s podatki primerljive analize, opravljene na bližnjem dobovskem grobišču,³⁰⁵ lahko opazimo številne podobnosti, a tudi nekaj odstopanj. Na grobišču Obrežje je 30,5 % grobov vsebovalo kovinske pridatke, 9,0 % pa jih je imelo kovinske pridatke v kombinaciji z lončenino, kar znaša skupno 39,5 % (sl. 14). To pomeni, da so bili kovinski pridatki precej pogostejši kot na dobovskem grobišču, saj jih tam srečamo le v približno 23 % grobov.³⁰⁶

Podobno kot na Obrežju je v Dobovi najpogostejši pridelek v moških grobovih igla, manj pogosto je v kompletu z britvijo in nožem. Pin-cet na dobovskem grobišču ni, a so bile tudi na Obrežju najdene le v stopnji Ha A2/B1. Za ženske grobove so značilni obročasti nakit, fibule, spiralni bronasti lasni obročki in šivalni pribor (vijčki, šivanke), kar se ujema s praksami na Obrežju. Dvojni pokopi v Dobovi niso bili ugotovljeni, prav tako se grobovi otrok (*infans* I/II) pojavijo le v redkih primerih.³⁰⁷

ZAKLJUČEK

Raziskave na območju mednarodnega mejnega prehoda Obrežje so razkrile celotno sekvenco razvoja dobovske skupine kulture žarnih grobišč, kar nam je omogočilo poglobljen vpogled v različne vidike praks pokopavanja, ki so potekale tam nepretrgano približno 500 let. Na podlagi analize grobnih pridatkov, primerjalne analize žar in rezultatov radiokarbonskega datiranja smo grobove razdelili na pet kronoloških faz (Obrežje 1–5) ter jih povezali s srednjeevropsko

²⁹⁷ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdba št. 497 in 498.

²⁹⁸ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 219; Šlaus et al. 2022; Nicholls 2017.

²⁹⁹ Pokopi več oseb so namreč pri žganih in biritualnih pokopih (GR 81 in GR 253) dokazljivi z antropološkimi analizami le v primerih, ko se pokopani razlikujejo po starosti in/ali spolu (GR 156, GR 211, GR 234, GR 344, GR 78, GR 258 in GR 310).

³⁰⁰ Šlaus et al. 2022, 130; Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 413, najdba št. 511.

³⁰¹ Tudi v skodelici, ki je bila odkrita v skodeli (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdba št. 562).

³⁰² Šlaus et al. 2022, 132; Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdba št. 565.

³⁰³ Šlaus et al. 2022, 132; Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdbe št. 562, 564, 566.

³⁰⁴ Nicholls 2017, 81–82; Nicholls 2022, 171; Šlaus et al. 2022, 153; Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 494.

³⁰⁵ Teržan 1995; 1999.

³⁰⁶ Teržan 1999, sl. 9. Deleži grobov z lončenino in grobov brez pridatkov niso primerljivi, saj je bila na Obrežju žara razumljena kot način pokopa, in ne kot grobni pridelek, za dobovsko grobišče pa podatki o tem, v katerih primerih gre za žare, niso na voljo (prim. sl. 14 s Teržan 1999, sl. 9; prim. tudi Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 389–541, 608–881 s Stare 1975, 27–36).

³⁰⁷ Teržan 1985; 1999, sl. 10–11.

kronološko shemo (Bd C2/D–Ha B2/3). Tako smo lahko analizirali prostorski razvoj grobišča ter spremembe v pogrebnih ritualih in kulturnih povezavah. Obsežne antropološke analize in primerjalne analize grobnih sestavov pa so nam osvetlile družbene spremenljivke v različnih fazah pozne bronaste dobe.

Ugotovljeno je bilo, da je razmerje med žganimi in skeletnimi grobovi na Obrežju primerljivo z razmerjem na bližnjem grobišču Gomilice v Dobovi, kjer skeletni grobovi predstavljajo približno 1 %, žgani pa preostalih 99 % grobov. Ta redki pojav v pozni bronasti dobi na območju spodnjega Posavja je bil natančneje proučen z radiokarbonskim datiranjem in analizo najdb. S tem smo prišli do ugotovitve, da so skeletni grobovi deloma iz srednje bronaste dobe ali z začetka obdobja kulture žarnih grobišč (Bd C2/D), deloma pa pripadajo zaključni fazi tega obdobja (Ha B2/3).

Na Obrežju so opazne tri prostorsko ločene skupine grobov, pri čemer je bilo ugotovljeno, da se je grobišče širilo iz različnih manjših jeder, ki niso nastala hkrati in niso bila enako dolgo v uporabi. Južni del tretje skupine grobov je bil aktivno v uporabi med stopnjama Bd C2/D in Ha B2/3, medtem ko so v manjših skupinah (prvi in drugi) v zahodnem delu grobišča pokopavanje začeli nekoliko pozneje, v stopnji Bd D/Ha A1, in zaključili v stopnji Ha A2/B1 ali B1. Povsem drugačna situacija je bila opažena v severnem delu tretje skupine grobov. Edini starejši grob v severnem delu te skupine je skeletni grob GR 81, ki je bil na podlagi dveh radiokarbonskih datacij umeščen v 14. st. pr. n. št. oz. v stopnjo Bd C2/D. Naslednji grobovi v tem delu grobišča so nastali šele v stopnji Ha A2/B1, kar pomeni, da tam približno 200–250 let niso pokopavali. To kaže, da je velika, tretja skupina grobov na Obrežju nastala s širitvijo različnih jeder žarnih grobov v južnem delu tretje skupine v stopnjah Ha A2/B1, Ha B1 in Ha B2/3 ter da je skeletni grob GR 81 iz srednje ali z začetka pozne bronaste dobe šele takrat postal del velikega žarnega grobišča.

Primerjava je pokazala neenakomerno razporeditev grobov po kronoloških stopnjah. Najmanj grobov izvira iz prvih dveh faz (Bd C2/D–Bd D/Ha A1), nato pa se njihovo število postopno povečuje z vrhuncem v mlajšem in poznejšem obdobju žarnih grobišč. Vendar Obrežje v tem pogledu ni osamljen primer. Grobišča iz stopenj Bd C, Bd D in Ha A1 imajo tudi drugod v jugovzhodno-alpskem prostoru malo grobov, velika grobišča se pojavijo šele v stopnji Ha A2. Razlogi za to še

niso povsem jasni, vendar ob upoštevanju velikosti in števila sočasnih naselbin s temi zgodnjimi grobovi (naselbine iz horizontov Oloris-Podsmreka ter Rogoza-Orehova vas) danes takšno stanje težko pripišemo manj intenzivni poselitvi ali pomanjkljivemu stanju raziskav.³⁰⁸

V zgodnjih fazah grobišča na Obrežju (Obrežje 1a-b) so žare in grobni pridatki pokazali na povezave z regijami, kot so spodnje Podonavje, Spodnja Avstrija, severna Hrvaška in zahodno Prekodonavje. Ta najdišča so opredeljena v skupine Belegiš 2, Baierdorf-Velatice, horizont Oloris-Podsmreka in deloma v pozno kulturo srednjebronastodobnih gomil oz. zgodnje žarnogrobišno obdobje. V grobovih stopnje Ha A1 (Obrežje 2a) so povezave tudi z naselbinami horizonta Rogoza-Orehova vas v severovzhodni Sloveniji in z najstarejšimi grobovi v Dobovi (Dobova I). V stopnji Ha A2 (Obrežje 2b) pa se dokončno izoblikuje specifična materialna kultura z novimi tipi posod, iglami, fibulami in obročastim nakitom, ki je danes na območju Hrvaškega Zagorja in spodnjega Posavja poznana pod imenom dobovska skupina ali skupina Dobova-Velika Gorica. Najpomembnejši povezovalni člen med grobišči te skupine so žare z luknjo, ki so prišle v uporabo v stopnji Ha A2 (faza Obrežje 2b), kmalu za tem (fazi Obrežje 3–4) pa postanejo v različnih oblikovnih različicah prevladujoča oblika žar vse do konca žarnogrobišnega obdobja (Ha B2/3 – faza Obrežje 5).

Na žarnem grobišču na Obrežju se med stopnjama Bd C2/D in Ha B2/3 niso spreminjali le grobni pridatki in oblike žar, temveč tudi pogrebnih rituali. Grobovi v okroglih grobnih jamah brez žare, z žaro ter grobovi z žaro in dodatno posodo so zastopani v vseh fazah, medtem ko so nekoliko večji pravokotni in ovalni grobovi z eno, dvema ali več posodami na žganini prišli v uporabo kmalu po pojavu prvih žar z luknjami, natančneje v stopnji Ha A2/B1, ko se je grobišče razširilo, nato pa so ostali v uporabi vse do konca stopnje Ha B2/3. V skeletnih grobovih so bile pokopane osebe s posebnim družbenim statusom, vendar le v prvi (Bd C2/D) in zadnji kronološki fazi (Ha B2/3). V obeh stopnjah je šlo za biritualne pokope v kombinaciji z eno starejšo osebo (45 let ali več). V poznem žarnogrobiščnem obdobju (Ha B2/3) so bili inhumirani starejši pripadniki skupnosti (45 let ali več), pri edinem biritualnem grobu iz stopnje Bd C2/D pa je bil inhumiran otrok (ali

³⁰⁸ Prim. s Teržan 1999, 137.

otroka?), medtem ko so sežgane kosti pripadale osebi, starejši od 45 let.

Kombinacije grobnih pridatkov in rezultati antropoloških analiz so pokazali, da so za žgane ženske grobove značilni predvsem fibule, lasni obročki, obročasti nakit in vijčki, za moške grobove pa igle, britve in nož, a tudi pincete, vendar slednje le v stopnji Ha A2/B1. Otroci so bili pokopani večinoma brez grobnih pridatkov. Orožje, ki je pogosto v depojskih najdbah žarnogrobišnega obdobja tudi na območju spodnjega Posavja in v okolici Zagreba (sl. 1), so v grobove pridali zelo redko. Le v enem ali največ dveh grobovih iz faze Bd D/Ha A1 oz. Ha A1 je bila odkrita pušična ost (sl. 4: 31, morda 15–16), v enem ali dveh iz stopenj Ha B1 (GR 73) in Ha B2 (GR 65) pa sulična ost oz. tulec sulične osti (sl. 6: 27).

Pomembno je spoznanje, da so na Obrežju poleg biritualnih grobov v obdobju med stopnjama Obrežje 2 (Ha A) in Obrežje 5 (Ha B2/3) ugotovljeni tudi žgani pokopi s kostnimi ostanki več oseb. Pojavljajo se v velikih pravokotnih in majhnih okroglih grobnih jamah, pri čemer gre večinoma za kombinacijo pokopa odrasle osebe, običajno ženske (a tudi moškega), in otrok različnih starosti. Redkejši so pokopi več odraslih oseb v eni grobni jami. Sorazmerno malo je bilo ugotovljenih pokopov otrok v majhnih okroglih jamah brez ostankov starejših oseb (sl. 17 – prim. s sl. 15–16), kar nakazuje, da so bili otroci v žarnogrobišni skupnosti med stopnjama Bd C2/D in Ha B2/3 pokopani razmeroma pogosto v spremstvu starejših ljudi.³⁰⁹ Po drugi strani pa dokazana prisotnost ožganih kosti več oseb v posameznih žarah kaže, da je bilo dvojnih žganih grobov in pokopov z več osebami morda še precej več, ter hkrati nakazuje

možnost pokopov več oseb v primerih, ko je sestava grobnih pridatkov nenavadna glede na rezultate antropoloških analiz (npr. sl. 15: GR 239; sl. 16: GR 20 in GR 293).

Grobišče na Obrežju leži na prostoru Brežiških vrat, v bližini Save, ki je bila v preteklosti osrednja žila za komunikacijo, kar je primerljivo legam preostalih dolgotrajnih grobišč v jugovzhodnih Alpah. Najbližje tako grobišče je Dobova, na severni strani Brežiških vrat.³¹⁰ V severovzhodni Sloveniji je treba omeniti grobišče Zavrč v bližini Drave ob vznožju Haloz, kjer se svet na eni strani odpira proti severozahodu na Dravsko ravan in na drugi proti jugovzhodu proti varaždinskemu območju.³¹¹ Tretje tako grobišče je Kainach pri Wildonu z lego ob reki Muri, ob vznožju dominantnega hriba Wildon – Schlossberg, kjer se svet odpira proti Graškemu in Lipniškemu polju.³¹² Ne nazadnje pa je treba omeniti še grobišče na dvorišču SAZU v Ljubljani, ki je nastalo ob Ljublanici, ob trgovski poti med Balkanom in severno Italijo.³¹³

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³¹⁰ Stare 1975; Dular 1978.

³¹¹ Lubšina Tušek, Kavur, Blečić Kavur 2014; Blečić Kavur 2020.

³¹² Gutjahr, Windholz-Konrad 2024.

³¹³ Npr. Puš 1971; 1982; Škvor Jernejčič 2021.

³⁰⁹ Prim. z Gutjahr, Windholz-Konrad 2024, tab. 1.

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The Obrežje cemetery: new findings on socio-cultural development in Lower Posavje and the Croatian Zagorje during the Bronze Age

Translation

The archaeological site of Obrežje in Lower Posavje was investigated during the construction of the highway and the international border crossing between 2001 and 2004. The area is also known as the *Brežiška vrata* (Brežice Gate), as the Sava River valley narrows here, bringing the river closer to the Gorjanci Hills before it expands again toward Zagreb (Fig. 1: 13). The earliest identified feature is a pit from the Early Copper Age. After a long hiatus, the area was reoccupied during the

Middle and Late Bronze Age, when a Bronze Age cemetery was established. Additionally, a Roman military camp, Roman graves, a Roman road, and a Late Medieval settlement were discovered.¹

The prehistoric part of Obrežje has been comprehensively published.² A key finding is that the cemetery, which contains 381 excavated graves,

¹ Mason 2003; 2005; 2006a; 2009.

² Mason, Kramberger 2022a.

was partially contemporaneous with the identified settlement cores. It is younger than the BA B phase of the Middle Bronze Age barrow culture and, with the exception of a single grave, predates the Early Iron Age.³ The settlement from the late Middle and early Late Bronze Age (BA C–BA D) was located northeast of the cemetery, while the settlement remains from the Ha B phase (possibly already from Ha A) were discovered to the east and southeast of the cemetery. These remains were significantly damaged during the construction of the Roman military camp and the medieval settlement (*Fig. 2*).⁴

Based on the analysis of urn shapes, grave goods, and radiocarbon dating results, the prehistoric graves at Obrežje could be divided into five chronological phases.⁵ These phases formed the basis of this study's detailed analysis of the spatial development of the cemetery, as well as changes in funerary rituals, cultural connections, and social variables throughout different phases of the Bronze Age. The research methodology included mapping already-dated graves and comparing combinations of grave goods, burial forms, results of the anthropological analysis, and the ancient DNA analysis.⁶

THE BRONZE AGE IN LOWER POSAVJE AND CROATIAN ZAGORJE

Let us first consider the Bronze Age settlement in the broader area surrounding the necropolis. In the past, the Sava River valley served as a key communication route for the exchange of goods between the southeastern Alpine region and the Balkans, as evidenced by written sources for later periods and, for earlier periods, by settlements in strategically important locations and analyses of archaeological finds.⁷ During the Bronze Age, bronze was a crucial commodity, requiring both tin and copper for its production. While no tin deposits are known in the territory of present-day Slovenia, copper is a more common metal, with

numerous ore deposits found throughout the southeastern Alpine region.⁸

At least 60 Bronze Age sites have been identified along the Sava River in the Lower Posavje and Croatian Zagorje regions (*Fig. 1*: 1–60). An Early Bronze Age settlement is recognized through finds associated with the Kisapostág culture from the BA A1 phase and the horizon of Litzen pottery style from the BA A2 phase, possibly also BA B1.⁹ At least six sites can be attributed to this period. The first site, Velike njive near Velika vas and Drnovo, yielded several dozen ceramic sherds from pots with brush decoration, discovered in two pits and a layer interpreted as buried soil (*Fig. 1*: 1).¹⁰ At the site of Cerklje ob Krki, northwest of Velike Malence, similar pots were found in pits and layers, along with fragments of brush decorated ceramics (*Fig. 1*: 2).¹¹ Additionally, finds tentatively attributed to the Early Bronze Age include the material from three pits at the Čatež – Sredno polje site (*Fig. 1*: 3), part of the finds from the Kuzelin hillfort (*Fig. 1*: 4), as well as discoveries at the sites of Mraclin – Okuje (*Fig. 1*: 5) and Velika Gorica – Staro Čiče (*Fig. 1*: 6).¹²

A variety of sites from the Middle and early Late Bronze Age are known in Lower Posavje and the Zagreb area; however, most of them date to after the BA B phase. The only sites potentially belonging to the BA B phase are a stone barrow at the Rošnica site near Moravče, containing three inhumation burials (*Fig. 1*: 8), and, at least in part, the site of Ribnica na Dolenjskem (*Fig. 1*: 7).¹³ At the latter, characteristic finds from the BA B phase were discovered in a well (a large deep pit), with their age supported by two radiocarbon dates.¹⁴ On the other hand, the barrow at Moravče – Rošnica contained a ceramic sherd decorated with incised hatched triangles, a motif typical of the Middle and

⁸ E.g., Budković 2010.

⁹ Črešnar, Teržan 2014, 674–679; cf. Karavanić 2007, 39; Ilon 2017, 401–405; Kramberger 2024a, 567–569.

¹⁰ Kramberger 2024b; Mason, Kramberger 2024.

¹¹ Vojaković et al. 2016, 20–26, Pl. 1: 1–28, 2: 32.

¹² Čatež – Sredno polje (Tomaž 2022, 107–108, Finds Nos. 3523, 3525, 3526, 3528, 3529); Kuzelin (Ovčarić 2020, 28–29; Sokol 1992; Obad Šćitaroci et al. 2015, 49); Mraclin – Okuje (Ovčarić 2020, 29; Vujnović, Burmaz 2010); Velika Gorica – Staro Čiče (Ovčarić 2020, 30; Karavanić 2007, 39).

¹³ Rošnica site near Moravče (Sokol 1996; Karavanić 2007, 42; Obad Šćitaroci et al. 2015, 59); Ribnica na Dolenjskem (Breščak 2003; Tomaž, Zorko 2023).

¹⁴ Tomaž, Zorko 2023, 32–33, *Fig. 10*, Pl. 2–5, especially Pl. 3: 4.

³ Mason, Kramberger 2022b, *Fig. 27*; Kramberger 2022b, 120–121, *Fig. 72*.

⁴ Kramberger, Mason 2022a; 2022b.

⁵ Kramberger 2022a; Kramberger 2022b; Kramberger, Mason 2022c, *Fig. 45–46*.

⁶ Šlaus et al. 2022; Nicholls 2022; Fischer, Armit 2022.

⁷ E.g., Valvasor 1689, 154; Umek 1986; Hrvatin 1998; Guštin 1976; Dular 2006; Pavlin, Dular 2007.

early Late Bronze Age barrow culture, spanning BA B to BA D phases.¹⁵ The barrow covered three inhumation graves, leading to the assumption that it predates the Virovitica culture (dated to BA C and early BA D).

A small urn cemetery was discovered near the mound with inhumated graves at the Moravče – Draščica site (Fig. 1: 8).¹⁶ The urns and grave goods belong to the Virovitica culture or horizon I (BA C and early BA D) according to K. Vinski-Gasparini.¹⁷ A large number of sites and finds from this time horizon are already known in Lower Posavje. One of the most important settlements was excavated in the fields with the name Velike njive near Velika vas during the construction of the motorway (Fig. 1: 1).¹⁸ The settlement spread over a total distance of 596 m and is one of the largest in the southeastern Alpine region. Not far away, a flange-hilted sword from the BA C phase was discovered in the old riverbed of Sava near Drnovo in the 1880s (Fig. 1: 10).¹⁹ Settlement finds from the Middle Bronze Age or its transition to the Late Bronze Age were also discovered in Lower Posavje at the sites of Čatež – Sredno polje (Fig. 1: 3) and Obrežje (Fig. 1: 13).²⁰

Research has shown that the oldest graves in Obrežje also belong to the BA C2/D phase (GR 81, GR 220, GR 271, perhaps GR 139). Graves GR 1, GR 3, GR 25, GR 32, perhaps also GR 23 and GR 235, are somewhat younger, probably contemporaneous with the Zagreb – Vrapče cemetery, BA D/Ha A1 (Fig. 1: 17).²¹ Some vessels from the graves in Vrapče are typologically close to those in Virovitica, Sirova Katalena and Sedlarica, therefore, according to K. Vinski-Gasparini, it is a further developmental phase of the Virovitica group, phase II of the Urnfield culture in northern Croatia.²² This chronological phase is parallel to the younger part of the Oloris-Podsmreka horizon, in Croatia

it is also called Virovitica II or the Zagreb group.²³ The oldest depot finds from Dežmanova ulica in Zagreb (Fig. 1: 19), Medvedgrad Castle (Fig. 1: 16), Ajdovska Jama near Silovec (Fig. 1: 11), Brežice (Fig. 1: 12), flange-hilted swords of the Reutlingen and Stätzling types from the location Zagreb – Jarun (Fig. 1: 18) and the flange-hilted sword from Sava near Krško (Fig. 1: 9)²⁴ probably also belong to this time.

Settlements from the Middle and early Late Bronze Age are less well-documented compared to hoards and cemeteries in the Zagreb area. Finds from the lowland settlements of the Virovitica group were identified during surface surveys conducted during the construction of the Podsused hydroelectric plant at the confluence of the Krapina River, specifically at the site of Zaprešić – Pašinec (Fig. 1: 15). Settlements associated with the Zagreb phase/group (BA D/Ha A1) have been identified at Zagreb – Gradec (Fig. 1: 20) and possibly at Bregana – Kosovac, located 2.5 km southwest of Obrežje (Fig. 1: 14).²⁵

During the Ha A phase of the Late Bronze Age, significant changes occurred in Lower Posavje and Croatian Zagorje, reflected in the emergence of a distinct material culture.²⁶ With the exception of Obrežje (Fig. 1: 13) and Dobova – Gomilice (Fig. 1: 30),²⁷ cemeteries from this period generally have a shorter chronological span. The oldest cemetery, Zagreb – Horvati, dates to Ha A2 or phase III of the Urnfield culture according to K. Vinski-Gasparini (Fig. 1: 40).²⁸ The graves from Velika Gorica, including burials 7/1908, I/1910,

¹⁵ Želja Želle 2020, 5; e.g., cf. Ilon 2019, 260, Fig. 5: 12, 13, 32, 46.

¹⁶ Sokol 1996; Karavanić 2009, 45–47, Fig. 33–34; Ovčarić 2020, 50; Želja Želle 2020.

¹⁷ Vinski-Gasparini 1973.

¹⁸ Mason 2006b; Mason, Kramberger 2024.

¹⁹ Dular 1974, 14; Šinkovec 1995, 104, Pl. 29: 205.

²⁰ Čatež – Sredno polje (Tomaž 2022, 108–109); Obrežje (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 43–217).

²¹ Mason, Kramberger 2022c; cf. Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 68–71, Pl. 23; 24: 1–9. See also below.

²² Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 64–131; cf. id., Pl. 23: 6 and 8: 1; 14: 1; 16: 2; see also Dular, Šavel, Tecco Hvala 2002.

²³ Črešnar, Teržan 2014, 681–689; Mihelić 2011, 127; Karavanić 2007, 44; Ložnjak Dizdar 2005, 26–32.

²⁴ Dežmanova ulica (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, Pl. 74: A); Medvedgrad Castle (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 187, Pl. 75: A); Silovec (Stare, Škaler 1959b, 321, Pl. 7; Čerče, Šinkovec 1995, 213–215, Pl. 125: 1–26; Turk 1996, 108–113; Pavlin, Jašarević 2016, 43); Brežice (Petru 1975b, 249; Čerče, Šinkovec 1995, 134–135, Pl. 40: 1–4; Pavlin 2023, 113, 363, map 66); Zagreb – Jarun (Balen-Letunić 1996, 15–16, Fig. 9); Sava near Krško (Blečić Kavur, Kavur, Starac 2020, 420–421, Fig. 5; cf. Dular 1974, 19; Šinkovec, 1995, 109, Pl. 31: 215).

²⁵ Zaprešić – Pašinec (Ložnjak Dizdar 2008, 109–112; Ovčarić 2020, 45–46); Zagreb – Gradec (Balen-Letunić 1996, 14, Fig. 1–4); Bregana – Kosovac (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 66–67, Pl. 22: 8–9; Vinski-Gasparini 1981, 114, Fig. 2: 3; Balen-Letunić 1996, 15).

²⁶ E.g., Stare 1975; Dular 1978; Teržan 1999; Karavanić 2009.

²⁷ Stare 1975; Dular 1978; Teržan 1999, 113–119, 138; Kunstelj 2018.

²⁸ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 187, Pl. 93: 1–12.

III/1910, and 1/1911, may be contemporaneous or slightly younger (*Fig. 1: 43*).²⁹ Other graves from Velika Gorica are later, belonging to the Ha B phase, as do the cemeteries of Krupače (*Fig. 1: 38*) and Žadovinek near Krško (*Fig. 1: 22*), dated to phase IV or Ha B1 and the beginning of Ha B2.³⁰ The only Bronze Age grave at the Dobova – Humek cemetery has been dated to the 10th century BCE based on the comparative analysis (*Fig. 1: 29*).³¹ The cemeteries of Dobe (Gmajna – Beršina) near Kostanjevica (*Fig. 1: 23*) and Savnikova gramoznica near Sela pri Dobovi (*Fig. 1: 27*) are tentatively dated to the Ha B phase; in contrast, finds from the destroyed cemetery (*Fig. 1: 37*) beneath the hillfort of Grič-Sv. Marija pod Okičem (*Fig. 1: 57*), at the location ‘Marija’ (possibly referring to the Church of St. Mary?), are attributed to the 9th or 8th century BCE, corresponding to the Ha B2/3 phase or phase V according to K. Vinski-Gasparini.³²

The cup from Rakovec near the Sotla River, which may have originated from a destroyed grave (*Fig. 1: 31*), and the hoard from Zaprešić – Ivanec Bistranski (*Fig. 1: 39*)³³ likely belong to Ha A2/B1–Ha B. Additional Ha B finds include a bronze sickle from Donja Stubica – Stari grad (*Fig. 1: 41*) and socketed axes from Savski Marof (*Fig. 1: 36*), Bregansko selo (*Fig. 1: 33*), and the Sava River channel near Jesenice (*Fig. 1: 35*).³⁴

Research indicates that by the end of the Late Bronze Age, some hillforts were also inhabited. In Lower Posavje, these include Gradišče na Dunaju above Krško (*Fig. 1: 21*) and Šentviška gora above Velike Malence (*Fig. 1: 25*).³⁵ The only known Late

Bronze Age hillfort in the Gorjanci Hills is located in the southwestern part of the range, while the oldest hillforts in the central and eastern Gorjanci, according to current data, date to the Early Iron Age.³⁶ These settlement centres likely controlled routes across the Gorjanci, linking them to the Croatian section of the mountain range (Žumberačka gora), where settlements on 11 hillforts have been attributed to the Late Bronze Age (*Fig. 1: 48–58*).³⁷ However, finds from these sites remain unpublished. The only sites with the published Late Bronze Age finds (evidently from the Ha B phase) are on the periphery of Žumberak, specifically the settlement of Bregana – Kosovac (*Fig. 1: 14*)³⁸ and grave finds from the site ‘Marija’ (*Fig. 1: 37*), near the hillfort at Novo Selo Okičko (*Fig. 1: 57*).³⁹

The number of lowland settlements from the Ha A and Ha B phases is considerably higher. In the Krka River Valley, a lowland settlement from the Ha A-B phases was discovered in Cerklje ob Krki (*Fig. 1: 2*), as well as in Dobova, in the area of the primary school (*Fig. 1: 28*). From the confluence of the Krka and Sava rivers towards Obrežje (*Fig. 1: 13*), settlements are distributed along several locations, including Brežice – Mestno jedro-Sejmišče (*Fig. 1: 24*), Col 1 near Podgračeno (*Fig. 1: 26*), and possibly Jesenice (*Fig. 1: 34*).⁴⁰ Excavations conducted during the construction of the motorway at Obrežje (*Fig. 1: 13*) and at Velike njive (*Fig. 1: 1*) have revealed a shift in settlement during the Ha B phase or towards the end of the Ha A phase.⁴¹ More data is available for the site of Velike njive, where an extensive settlement from phase BA C–D was located near a former paleo-channel in the eastern part of the site, which functioned as a waste disposal area during the occupation. The Ha B settlement, on the other hand, was located near

²⁹ Dular 1978, 39; Karavanić 2009.

³⁰ Younger graves from Velika Gorica (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 186, Pl. 102–106A); Krupače (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 181, Pl. 100); Žadovinek near Krško (Pavlin, Bavec 2017, 90–92).

³¹ Guštin 1982, 190–191; Guštin 1990, 16–19; Grosman 1996, 47–82; Berden, Pavlin 2021, 193, Pl. 8–9.

³² Gmajna – Beršina (Gabrovec 1954, 147–149); Savnikova gramoznica (Stare 1954a, 123–128; Petru 1975a, 252); Novo Selo Okičko – ‘Marija’ (Vinski-Gasparini 1981, 123, Fig. 11: 1–3; Ovčarić 2020, 40).

³³ Rakovec near the Sotla River (Stare, Škaler 1959a, 321, Pl. 6: 5); Zaprešić – Ivanec Bistranski (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 180, Pl. 113; Glogović 2000, 104; Ovčarić 2020, 61).

³⁴ Donje Stubice (Ovčarić 2020, 37; Špoljar 2019, 203–204); Savski Marof (Špoljar 2019, 314; Ovčarić 2020, 61); Bregansko selo (Šinkovec, 1995, 66, Pl. 17: 97); Jesenice (Šinkovec 1995, 124, Pl. 143: 4).

³⁵ Gradišče na Dunaju (Dular, Tecco Hvala 2007, 291, Fig. 200; Dular 2021, 391–393); Šentviška gora (Bavec 2001, 61; Dular, Tecco Hvala 2007, 297).

³⁶ Dular 2024.

³⁷ Ovčarić 2020, 35–36, 40, 41, 43, Tab. 1.

³⁸ Vrdoljak 1996, Pl. 1–4. These are finds obtained later than those published by K. Vinski-Gasparini. (cf. Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 66–67, Pl. 22: 8–9).

³⁹ Novo Selo Okičko – ‘Marija’ (Vinski-Gasparini 1981, 123, Fig. 11: 1–3; Ovčarić 2020, 40).

⁴⁰ Cerklje ob Krki (Vojaković et al. 2016, 26–31, Pl. 2: 34–44; 3–5); Dobova – Osnovna šola (Plestenjak et al. 2014); Brežice – Sejmišče (Olić, Bavec 2008; Bavec 2009); Col 1 near Podgračeno (Horvat 2020, 44–54); Obrežje (Kramberger, Mason 2022b). In Jesenice, these are surface finds that were assumed to be partly contemporaneous with those at the Late Bronze Age cemetery at Obrežje (Djurić 2003, 104), which was at that time dated to between the 10th and 8th centuries BC (Mason 2003).

⁴¹ Mason, Kramberger 2022a; Mason, Kramberger 2024.

a different paleo-channel (of a similarly oriented stream) in the western part of the site. This suggests that a shift in settlement or a reoccupation of the area at a different location may have occurred due to the movement of the water source, which was undoubtedly a crucial environmental factor.

At the Gradec site in Zagreb, multiple phases of occupation have also been identified, first in the BA D/Ha A1 phase and later again in the Ha B1–B2 phase (Fig. 1: 20).⁴² At the lesser-known site of Velika Gorica – Staro Čiče (Fig. 1: 6),⁴³ ceramic finds from the Ha B phase of the Late Bronze Age have been discovered. Contemporary hillforts within the Zagreb municipality include Kuzelin (Fig. 1: 4) and Pogorišće near Orešje Donje (Fig. 1: 42), while one of the most significant hillforts in the region is Sv. Križ Brdovečki, located in the municipality of Marija Gorica, on the opposite side of the Brežice Gate (Fig. 1: 32).⁴⁴ This site is situated on a dominant hill with a wide view over the Sava, Sotla, and Krapina river basins. Based on finds from test excavations, the hillfort was intensively inhabited during the Early Iron Age, with initial occupation dating to the Ha B phase of the Late Bronze Age. Some finds may even indicate settlement as early as the early Urnfield period. Based on these finds, two Bronze Age centres are emerging within the area of *Brežiška vrata* (Brežice Gate): a large cemetery on the right bank of the Sava River at Obrežje, with partially investigated settlement cores (Fig. 1: 13), and the hillfort Marija Gorica – Sv. Križ Brdovečki (Fig. 1: 32). Less than 3 km west of this hillfort lie the Late Bronze Age cemetery of Dobova – Gomilice (Fig. 1: 30) and the lowland settlement of Dobova – Osnovna šola (Fig. 1: 28).

CHRONOLOGY OF THE CEMETERY AT OBREŽJE

At Obrežje, a total of 358 prehistoric cremation graves, 4 inhumations, and 19 disturbed pits of graves were discovered.⁴⁵ The graves were arranged in three spatially distinct groups.⁴⁶ The largest

group (Group 3) was located in the eastern part of the cemetery, in sectors 25, 29–31, 33, and 34, comprising 328 cremation graves and presumed cremation graves, along with 4 inhumations. The two smaller groups (Groups 1 and 2) were situated in sectors 28 and 29 (10 cremation graves) and sectors 79 and 24 (39 cremation graves; Fig. 2) and were separated from the larger group by a depression filled with layer SU 2952. This colluvial layer contained few finds, but it is assumed to have formed during the burial period, as it overlays some of the graves in the eastern part of the cemetery, while other graves were cut into it.⁴⁷ A particularly interesting find from this layer was a small cup containing fragments of cremated human bones.⁴⁸ Several layers containing ceramic finds from the Late Bronze Age were also discovered in other parts of the cemetery. In the central part of sector 30, a paved surface measuring 4 × 2.6 m, composed of pebbles and fractured stones (SU 3055), was identified.⁴⁹

A total of 1,087 grave goods were found in the prehistoric graves at Obrežje. Based on the comparative analysis, an examination of grave goods combinations, and radiocarbon dating results, 115 graves out of the total 381 – just over 30% – could be assigned to specific chronological phases (Fig. 3). The following section summarizes the key findings of the study, which are essential for understanding the development of the necropolis as a ritual space.

Obrežje 1a (BA C2/D)

The earliest graves are classified into the Obrežje 1a phase (Fig. 3: 1.0% of all discovered graves; Fig. 4: 1–6). Three are cremation graves (GR 271, GR 220, GR 139), while one is inhumation (GR 81). The latter contained only a ceramic fragment and a piece of bronze wire (Fig. 4: 2,a),⁵⁰ however, radiocarbon dating results of collagen samples

⁴² Balen-Letunić 1996, 14, Fig. 1–4.

⁴³ Balen-Letunić 1996, 15–16, Fig. 6–8; Ovčarić 2020, 47.

⁴⁴ Kuzelin (Balen-Letunić 1996, 15); Pogorišće near Orešje Donje (Balen-Letunić 1996, 15, Fig. 5); Sv. Križ Brdovečki (Balen-Letunić 1996, 15).

⁴⁵ Mason, Kramberger 2022b.

⁴⁶ Mason, Kramberger 2022b, 59–68, Fig. 24–27. See also below.

⁴⁷ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 264. Layer SU 2952 overlaid graves GR 113–GR 115, GR 120–GR 123, GR 125, etc. (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 435–436, 438–440), and grave GR 172 was dug into it (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 461).

⁴⁸ Perhaps an urn from a destroyed grave (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 264, Find No. 336; Šlavs et al. 2022, 169). Cups were used as urns in several cases (e.g., Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 384, 1112, 1113).

⁴⁹ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 59, 170, 388, Finds Nos. 318–335, 337–350, 352–362.

⁵⁰ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 567 and 568.

from the skull and skeletal bones correspond to the BA C or the beginning of the BA D phase.⁵¹ Consequently, it can be concluded that similar to the Middle Danube region, both cremation and inhumation were in use at Obrežje in the 14th century BCE.⁵²

Among the cremation graves of the BA C2/D phase, two burial types are represented. One example is grave GR 271, where the bones of an 8–15-year-old individual of indeterminate sex were placed at the bottom of the grave pit without a ceramic urn. Alongside the bones were fragments of a bronze pin with a deformed large mushroom head (*Fig. 4: 1b*). These types of pins appear in numerous variations. The pin from grave GR 271 features a neck decorated with an incised fir-branch motif but it is not perforated. It is more comparable to a pin from Olorik in Croatia, dated to the BA C1 phase, than to the one from Oloris near Dolnji Lakoš, which has a smaller head and a neck decorated with parallel incisions.⁵³ It also resembles slightly later versions of flat-headed pins, such as those from the Křenůvky horizon hoard in Štramberk or the Přestavlký horizon hoard in Loštice.⁵⁴

Grave GR 220 represents a burial in a circular grave pit containing cremated remains in an urn (*Fig. 4: c1*). The bones belong to a 20–40-year-old individual of indeterminate sex, and a fragment of a bronze pin was also found inside the urn.⁵⁵ The key element for dating this grave is a slightly taller biconical urn with a cylindrical neck, a grip below the widest circumference, and wide vertical fluting decoration on the shoulder (*Fig. 4: 5*). This urn is similar to the one from the Surčín cemetery in Srem, associated with the Belegiš 2 group.⁵⁶ Radiocarbon dating of the cremated bone from the urn confirms that the grave dates to phase BA C or at the latest, the beginning of BA D.⁵⁷ It is approximately contemporary with the inhumation GR 81 at Obrežje and with settlements of the Oloris-Podsmreka horizon, where vessels with

identical decoration are found⁵⁸ – for example, at Sodolek, Podsmreka near Višnja Gora, Pince near Lendava, the later phase of Pod Kotom – Sever, and Nedelica near Turnišče.⁵⁹ The dating also aligns with the sites from the Gređani group in Croatian Posavina, the Hoerbing-Petzelsdorf horizon in Austrian Styria, and the late phase of the Middle Bronze Age tumulus culture or the early Urnfield culture in Hungary.⁶⁰

The dating of grave GR 139 is less certain. The urn has a strongly everted rim, it is decorated with the applied cordon with impressions at the widest circumference, and it has a handle on the shoulder (*Fig. 4: 6*). In addition to the bones, a small bronze dish-shaped button and a cast bronze ring with attached loops of bronze wire and sheet metal were found inside (*Fig. 4: 3,4*). The attribution to phase BA C2/D is based on the comparisons with an urn from the BA C phase settlement at Balatonmagyaród-Hídvégpuszta in western Hungary and grave 12 from the older phase (BA D) of the same cemetery, although the latter urn is slightly taller and with the applied cordon without impressions.⁶¹ A taller urn from grave GR 186 at the Kainach cemetery near Wildon, which is related to a radiocarbon-dated sample corresponding to the BA C2/D phase, also provides a useful parallel.⁶²

A spatial analysis of the cemetery shows that the earliest graves (BA C2/D) were located in the third group of graves, in the eastern part of the cemetery. All cremation graves were in the southern part of this group (*Fig. 5: sec. 29, 30* – GR 220, GR 139, GR 271), except the inhumation, which was in the northern part (*Fig. 5: sec. 33* – GR 81).

⁵¹ Kramberger 2022b, 117, *Fig. 53–54*.

⁵² Cf. Gruber 2011; Lochner 2012, 39–40; Jankovits, Vaczi 2014, 183–188, *Fig. 4*.

⁵³ Oloris near Dolnji Lakoš (Dular, Šavel, Tecco Hvala 2002, Pl. 47: 1); Olorik (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 182, Pl. 6: 14).

⁵⁴ Štramberk (Říhovský 1979, 48, Pl. 9: 183); Loštice (Říhovský 1979, 48, Pl. 9: 178).

⁵⁵ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 1033 and 1034.

⁵⁶ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, Pl. 4: 5 – from unknown grave context.

⁵⁷ Kramberger 2022b, 117, *Fig. 52*.

⁵⁸ E.g., Oloris near Dolnji Lakoš (Dular, Šavel, Tecco Hvala 2002, 155, 159, *Fig. 11: O17*), Pod Kotom – sever (Kerman 2011, 44, Find No. 208), Nedelica near Turnišče (Šavel, Sankovič 2013, 40, Finds Nos. 40, 580, 525, 571), Pince near Lendava (Kerman 2018, 82, Finds Nos. 1407, 1409, 1410), Velike njive near Velika vas (Kramberger 2024b, 88; Mason, Kramberger 2024, Finds Nos. 547 and 556).

⁵⁹ Radiocarbon dates: Sodolek (Kavur 2012, Kavur 2018, 59–61); Podsmreka near Višnja Gora (Murgelj 2013, 316–319, *Fig. 38,42*; id. 2022); Pince pri Lendavi (Kerman 2014a, 58–59); Pod Kotom – sever (Kerman 2014b, 176, *Fig. 7.4.19*); Nedelica near Turnišče (Dreves 2013, 248, *Fig. 57*).

⁶⁰ Črešnar, Teržan 2014, *Fig. 23*; Tiefengraber 2007, 97, *Fig. 14*; Ilon 2015, *Fig. 47–48*.

⁶¹ Horváth 1994, *Fig. 3: 9; 5: 6; 12: 3*.

⁶² Gutjahr, Windholz-Konrad 2024, Tab. 1, Pl. 1: 1.

Obrežje 1b (BA D/Ha A1)

The next phase, corresponding to the BA D/Ha A1 phase, includes at least six graves, accounting for just under 2% of all burials at the site (Fig. 3: Obrežje 1b; Fig. 4: 7–21). These are exclusively cremation burials, which can be divided into three types: without an urn (Fig. 4: b), with an urn (Fig. 4: c1), and those where an additional small vessel was placed inside the urn (Fig. 4: d1). Connections in terms of urn types and grave goods can be observed with nearby Croatian sites such as Zagreb–Vrapče, Drljanovac, and Slatina, as well as with the cemetery in Gorice near Turnišće in Prekmurje, the later phase of the Balatonmagyaród–Hídvégpuszta cemetery in western Transdanubia,⁶³ and cemeteries of the Baierdorf–Velatice group north and east of the Alps.⁶⁴ This corresponds to the later part of the Oloris–Podsmreka horizon, as defined by M. Črešnar and B. Teržan, or the second horizon of the Urnfield culture in northern Croatia, as classified by K. Vinski-Gasparini.⁶⁵

Two characteristic graves of phase Obrežje 1b are the cremation burials with an urn, GR 25 and GR 32. In the urn of grave GR 25 (Fig. 4: 18), cremated bones were accompanied by two bronze hair rings made from twisted wire in a true interweave pattern (Fig. 4: 11–12) and ceramic spindle whorls (Fig. 4: 20–21).⁶⁶ Grave GR 32, anthropologically identified as belonging to a 20–40-year-old male, contained a fragment of thick bronze wire, possibly part of a pin, alongside the urn. The urns in these graves feature a cylindrical neck and an everted rim, with wide fluting decoration on the shoulder, similar to the urn from grave GR 220 but proportionally shorter (compare Fig. 4: 17–18 and Fig. 4: 5). Comparable vessels are known from Baierdorf, grave 13 at Balatonmagyaród–Hídvégpuszta, and contemporary grave 6 at the Sárbogárd–Tringer-

tanya cemetery.⁶⁷ Similar examples were also found at the Horn cemetery in Lower Austria (graves 10, 16, 11, and 21).⁶⁸ In Croatia, they resemble the urns from grave 3 at Drljanovac, grave 27 at Migalovci, grave 2 at Zagreb–Vrapče, and grave 13 at Slatina,⁶⁹ all corresponding to the second phase of the Urnfield culture in northern Croatia (BA D/Ha A1).⁷⁰

Also assigned to phase Obrežje 1b is grave GR 3, where cremated remains were discovered in a poorly preserved urn (Fig. 4: d1) along with a small cup (Fig. 4: 19), a fragment of a twisted bronze torc (or possibly two (Fig. 4: 14)), a bronze band ring with an overlapping end (Fig. 4: 13), part of a bronze sleeve of a pointed object (Fig. 4: 15–16), a part of bronze wire, and a fragment of a bronze fibula with a twisted bow (Fig. 4: 10).⁷¹ This is most likely a violin-bow fibula, a type found in only two graves at Obrežje, with the one in grave GR 3 being the older example. It is comparable to fibulae of the Unter-Radl type, specifically the Podumci variant with a twisted bow, and similar fibulae from hoards at Pričac and Brodski Varoš.⁷² These fibulae were widespread in the northern Alpine region and the Carpathian Basin, but also appear in central Italy.⁷³ The contemporaneity of grave GR 3 with grave GR 32 and their dating to the 13th or at the latest the early 12th century BCE is supported by the radiocarbon analysis.⁷⁴

Another representative of the BA D/Ha A1 phase is grave GR 1, where, in addition to cremated bones, a bronze pin with a large vase-shaped head was found in a grave pit without an urn (Fig. 4: 7,b). This pin features a spiral-incised decoration on the upper part of the neck, diagonal incisions on the upper part of the head, two engravings on the lower part of the head, and a broad spiral engrav-

⁶³ Zagreb – Vrapče (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, Pl. 23); Drljanovac (Majnarić-Pandžić 1988, Pl. 1: 4); Slatina (Ložnjak Dizdar 2009; Ložnjak Dizdar 2017); Gorice near Turnišće (Plestenjak 2010, 39–41, Fig. 29–33); Balatonmagyaród – Hídvégpuszta (Horváth 1994, 221, Fig. 13–14).

⁶⁴ Lochner 1991; Lochner 2012; Lochner 2013, 13–18; Müller-Karpe 1959, 188–194, Fig. 22, 29.

⁶⁵ Črešnar, Teržan 2014; Vinski-Gasparini 1973.

⁶⁶ The wire fragments discovered in the upper filling of the urn and during sediment flotation from the burial pit belong to a hair ring without a preserved loop (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 405, 409, 410).

⁶⁷ Baierdorf (Müller-Karpe 1959, Fig. 22: 24); Balatonmagyaród – Hídvégpuszta, grave 13 (Horváth 1994, 221, Pl. 14: 1); Sárbogárd–Tringer-tanya, grave 6 (Jankovits, Vaczi 2014, 182, Fig. 3: 7).

⁶⁸ Lochner 1991, Pl. 8: 1; 10: 1; 21: 7; 26: 3.

⁶⁹ Drljanovac (Majnarić-Pandžić 1988, Pl. 1: 4; Dular, Šavel, Tecco Hvala 2002, Fig. 37); Migalovci (Ložnjak Dizdar 2017, 91, Fig. 2B); Zagreb – Vrapče (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, Pl. 23: 5); Slatina (Ložnjak Dizdar 2017, 97, Fig. 8).

⁷⁰ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 21–23, 64–131.

⁷¹ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 366–377.

⁷² Müller-Karpe 1959, 191, Fig. 26: 14–15; Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 113, 219, Pl. 71: 21; 91: 9, 10, 14; Pabst 2018, 135–145, 176.

⁷³ Pabst 2018, 176, Fig. 2: 2; see also Müller-Karpe 1959, 193, Fig. 28: 7; Eles Masi 1986, Pl. 1: 2, 6–12; 2: 24.

⁷⁴ Kramberger 2022b, 118–119, Fig. 55; 68.

ing between the top end and the head. The closest parallels in form and decoration represent pins with large vase-shaped heads from the Thapsos-Peschiera phase (BA D) and the Riegsee phase in Bavaria (BA D), whereas those from Ha A2, such as the pin from grave 17 at Grünwald near Munich, have different heads and ornamentation.⁷⁵

In the remaining graves of the Obrežje 1b phase (GR 235 and GR 23), beside poorly preserved urns what initially appeared to be similar pins were found.⁷⁶ Both pins taper at the transition to the head; the pin from grave GR 235 has a flattened biconical head (Fig. 4: 8), while the one from grave GR 23 has a flattened head with a square cross-section (Fig. 4: 9). The dating of these graves to BA D/Ha A1 is tentative, as the pin with a flattened biconical head is comparable to a pin from Surčin dated to BA C2/D and is related to the pins from the transitional Silesian horizon and the Velatice-Podoli horizon, such as those from Moravská Huzová and Domamyslice.⁷⁷ In Italy, similar pins were found at the Stazione Ponti o di Cazzago site in Lombardy, where they are classified as *Bronze Recente*, BA D/Ha A1.⁷⁸

Two graves from phase Obrežje 1b were located in Group 1 (Fig. 5: sec. 28 – GR 1 and GR 3), three in Group 2 (Fig. 5: sec. 79, 24 – GR 23, GR 25, GR 32), and one belonged to Group 3 (Fig. 5: sec. 30 – GR 235).

Obrežje 2a (Ha A1)

The Obrežje 2a phase was identified based on characteristic grave goods and urns discovered in nine graves, accounting for approximately 2% of the graves at the cemetery (Fig. 3: Obrežje 2a; Fig. 4: 22–37). These graves were located in the second group and in the southern part of the third group (Fig. 5: sec. 79, 24–25, and 30). They were cremation burials, either without an urn (Fig. 4: b), with an urn (Fig. 4: c1), with an urn and an additional vessel inside (Fig. 4: d1), or placed beside it (Fig. 4: d2). The remaining grave goods were found inside the urn or within the grave pit.

⁷⁵ Müller-Karpe 1959, 153–154, 187, 189, 202, Fig. 21: 4; 23: 7; Pl. 104: 26; 184: A2.

⁷⁶ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 403, 404, 1053, 1054.

⁷⁷ Surčin (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, Pl. 3: 15); Moravská Huzová and Domamyslice (Říhový 1979, 86, 120–121, Pl. 9: 643,668).

⁷⁸ Carancini 1975, 221–222, Pl. 50: 1594.

This horizon can be correlated with the settlement horizon of Rogoza-Orehova vas, as defined by M. Črešnar and B. Teržan, as well as with the earliest phase of the cemetery in Dobova.⁷⁹

One of the reference points for defining the Obrežje 2a phase was the presence of graves GR 357 and GR 239 in the southern part of the third group of graves (Fig. 5). These two graves are typologically linked by the discovery of perforated bronze cuff bracelets, which are triple-profiled and decorated with short incisions. In grave GR 357, a nearly complete bracelet was discovered (Fig. 4: 25a), with only a small fragment found broken off in the grave pit fill (Fig. 4: 25b). In grave GR 239, a smaller fragment of a similarly decorated and shaped bracelet was found (Fig. 4: 26). Comparable bracelets have previously been known from graves H and 289 in Dobova, although those examples were undecorated.⁸⁰ These graves represent the first phase of the cemetery and, according to J. Dular and K. Vinski-Gasparini, were dated to Ha A1 based on the comparisons with a collar featuring ring pendants from the Grünwald cemetery in Bavaria.⁸¹ K. Vinski-Gasparini additionally argued for dating grave 289 to phase BA D/Ha A1 based on a fragment of a twisted bow fibula, which she identified as part of a violin-bow fibula with a triangular scheme.⁸² Later researchers have suggested a younger date for graves 289 and H, placing them in the Ha A2, Ha A2/B1,⁸³ or even the Ha B1 phase.⁸⁴ However, some metal grave goods from grave 289 are definitively from the Ha A1 phase, dating to the 12th century BCE. This is further supported by the results of the radiocarbon analysis.⁸⁵

At Obrežje, two attempts to date cremated bones from the urn in grave GR 357 were unsuccessful: one result suggested a Middle Bronze Age date, while the other pointed to the end of the Late Bronze Age.⁸⁶ Additionally, the other grave goods in graves GR 357 and GR 239 are of limited value for precise dating. In grave GR 357, the damaged

⁷⁹ Črešnar, Teržan 2014; Stare 1975; Dular 1978.

⁸⁰ Stare 1975, 27, 34, Pl. 3: 7,8, Pl. 40: 15–18.

⁸¹ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 117, footnote 892; Dular 1978, 37, 41.

⁸² Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 117, Pl. 91: 9.

⁸³ Teržan 1999, Fig. 10–11; Blečić Kavur 2014, 65, footnote 247.

⁸⁴ Belardelli, Giardino, Malizia 1990, 193–195; Hansen 1994a, 242.

⁸⁵ Kunstelj 2018; Škvor Jernejčič 2021, 136.

⁸⁶ Kramberger 2022b, 118–119, Fig. 60, 62.

urn and its surroundings contained a two-winged bronze arrowhead (Fig. 4: 31), a spindle whorl (Fig. 4: 32), dish-shaped bronze buttons, two complete and four less well-preserved cast bronze rings with a rhombic cross-section (Fig. 4: 30), and a small cup with an everted rim (Fig. 4: 34).⁸⁷ Grave GR 239, which lacked an urn, contained three complete and three fragmentary bronze rings with a round cross-section (Fig. 4: 29), a dish-shaped bronze button (Fig. 4: 28), and a deformed bronze pin with an unthickened twisted neck (Fig. 4: 22).⁸⁸ This type of a pin, featuring a deformed head, was found at Obrežje only in the adjacent grave GR 233 (Fig. 4: 23), suggesting it may belong to the same phase.⁸⁹ Similar pins appear in different stylistic variations from Ha A1 to Ha B2, but later examples tend to have a thickened neck.⁹⁰ A better-preserved pin from the earlier part of the Late Bronze Age (BA D or Ha A1?) is known from the settlement of Mačkovac – Crišnjevi.⁹¹

Unlike the graves of the Obrežje 1b phase, amphorae were used for urns in the graves of the Obrežje 2a phase. In graves GR 29, GR 183, and GR 112, amphorae with cylindrical necks and sharp shoulder transitions were used,⁹² whereas in graves GR 40 and GR 217, the amphorae had funnel-shaped necks and slightly everted rims (Fig. 4: 36).⁹³ The cylindrical-necked amphorae find parallels primarily in Ha A1 graves and settlements,⁹⁴ while the funnel-necked amphorae appear in both the Dobova group and the settlements of the Rogoza-Orehova vas horizon (Ha A1), as well as possibly in the earliest graves of the Ruše Urnfield group (Ha A2).⁹⁵ The dating of

the funnel-necked amphorae is further supported by the associated grave goods in grave GR 40, where one was used as an urn (Fig. 4: 36). This grave contained a small cup (Fig. 4: 35), two glass beads (Fig. 4: 27), and a bronze violin-bow fibula with a twisted bow in a triangular scheme (Fig. 4: 24).⁹⁶ This type of fibula resembles examples from Podrute and the Poljanci II hoard and corresponds to the fibula types from the Grossmugl horizon in the Eastern Alpine region, as defined by H. Müller-Karpe.⁹⁷ Such fibulae are characteristic of Ha A1 in northern Croatia and the Eastern Alpine region and are also dated to the 12th century BCE in Italy.⁹⁸ The small cup with a conical body supports this dating, as similar cups appear in Ha B graves and Ha A settlements and have been found in the graves of the Baierdorf-Velatic group, such as Horn, grave 2.⁹⁹

Another vessel with Ha A1 parallels was used as an urn in grave GR 41, where the only grave good was a ceramic spindle whorl (Fig. 4: 33,37).¹⁰⁰ This vessel features a conical neck, an everted rim, a sharp transition to a low, rounded shoulder, and a handle attached just below the rim. It closely resembles vessels from grave 18 in Slatina and one from the Ha A1 phase at the Balatonmagyaród – Hídvépuszta cemetery.¹⁰¹ A similar vessel from Rogoza differs mainly in having smaller handles.¹⁰² M. Črešnar notes that comparable bowls from the Horn cemetery of the Baierdorf-Velatic group are decorated with diagonal grooves. The use of such vessels, in slightly different stylistic variations with

⁸⁷ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 1393–1405.

⁸⁸ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 1057–1068.

⁸⁹ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 1047 and 1048.

⁹⁰ Blečić Kavur 2014, 77, Fig. 40.

⁹¹ Karavanić 2009, 15, Fig. 15: 1.

⁹² Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 932, 1009, 416.

⁹³ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 433 and 1023.

⁹⁴ Kramberger 2022a, 76–77, Fig. 31: A1/1. Graves A, E, 296, 387, 249 and 348 in Dobova (Stare 1975, Pl. 1: 1; 2: 2; 34: 9; 43: 4; 53: 1; 56: 6), grave 1 in Gorice near Turnišče (Plestenjak 2010, Find No. 84), grave at the site Dalj, Studenac (Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 82, Fig. 18: 1), grave 15 in Slatina (Ložnjak Dizdar 2017, 95, Fig. 5; Ložnjak Dizdar, Rajić Šikanjić 2016, 144, Fig. 1: 5,6,8). Similar ones are also known from graves 16 and 25 from the Horn cemetery of the Baierdorf-Velatic group (Lochner 1991, Pl. 20: 5; 31: 1).

⁹⁵ Kramberger 2022a, 76–78, Fig. 32: A2/1. Graves 53, 261, 305 and 98 in Dobova (Stare 1975, Pl. 12: 5; 17: 6; 37: 10; 44: 12), in grave 305 together with a twisted collar, a twisted bracelet, dish-shaped buttons and massive band

bracelets (Stare 1975, Pl. 44: 2–7). Within the Rogoza-Orehova vas horizon, they are known from both Rogoza and Orehoa vas settlements (Črešnar 2010, Fig. 13: b, Pl. 15: 11; Grahek 2014, 260, Fig. 14.1.8: 10; Grahek 2015, Find No. 295). At Pobrežje in Maribor, two are known without a graves contexts (Pahič 1972, Pl. 30: 11; 33: 9), and the third one is from grave 56 (Pahič 1972, Pl. 12: 1), in which it lay together with spectacular fibulae of Maribor-type (Pahič 1972, 15, Pl. 12: 3; Pabst 2012, 113, Fig. 12: 6).

⁹⁶ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 429–433.

⁹⁷ Müller-Karpe 1959, 192, Fig. 27: 13; Vinski-Gasparrini 1973, 217, Pl. 90: 15; 91: 8; Hansen 1994b, Pl. 32: 13; Hansen 1994a, similar ones are known also from Italian sites (Eles Masi 1986, Pl. 2: 30–38).

⁹⁸ Müller-Karpe 1959, 192; Eles Masi 1986, 6.

⁹⁹ Kramberger 2022a, 85–86, Fig. 36: Sk1, Find No. 432; Lochner 1991, Pl. 3: 7.

¹⁰⁰ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Find Nos. 434 and 435.

¹⁰¹ Slatina (Ložnjak Dizdar 2017, 93, Fig. 3); Balatonmagyaród – Hídvépuszta (Boulud 2002, Pl. 20: 4; Ložnjak Dizdar 2017, 92).

¹⁰² Črešnar 2022, 79–80, Fig. 71.

gradual shoulder transitions, continues into the Ruše group of the Urnfield culture.¹⁰³ A similar conclusion was reached in the analysis of type C4 bowls from the Obrežje cemetery, to which the vessel from grave GR 41 was assigned.¹⁰⁴

Obrežje 2b (Ha A2)

Grave goods, urn shapes, and radiocarbon dating results have enabled the identification of a group of 13 graves (3.4%; *Fig. 3: Obrežje 2b*) at Obrežje, which can be chronologically placed in phase Ha A2 (*Fig. 4: 38–54*). Compared to phase Obrežje 2a, no differences in burial practices are observed. All graves were cremation burials: without an urn (*Fig. 4: b*), with an urn (*Fig. 4: c1*), with an urn and an additional vessel inside it (*Fig. 4: d1*) or placed next to it (*Fig. 4: d2*). In one case, the cremated bones were laid together with grave goods on a ceramic base made from the fragments of a broken vessel (*Fig. 4: e*). Similar to the phases Obrežje 1a-b and 2a, the grave pits of the cremation burials had a round or oval layout. The graves were located in Group 2 (*Fig. 5: sec. 79, 24*) and in the southern part of the third group of graves in the cemetery (*Fig. 5: sec. 29, 30*).

The male graves of phase Obrežje 2b are characterized by pins with a union-like head and a thickened neck decorated with incised 'carpet' motifs (*Fig. 4: 38*), a pin with a nail-like head (*Fig. 4: 39*), and a pin with a spirally twisted head (*Fig. 4: 40*). The female graves, on the other hand, are marked by massive annular jewellery with a triangular cross-section (*Fig. 4: 42, 46*), a spectacle fibula with a loop made of coiled wire of a particular variant (*Fig. 4: 41*), dish-shaped buttons (*Fig. 4: 43*), ribbon-like hair rings (*Fig. 4: 44*), saltaleoni (*Fig. 4: 47–48*), and spindle whorls (*Fig. 4: 51*).

A representative grave from phase Ha A2 is GR 187, which contained the following grave goods: an urn (*Fig. 4: 53*), a fragmented small amphora (*Fig. 4: 49*),¹⁰⁵ a dish-shaped bronze button with a triangular loop (*Fig. 4: 43*), a fragment of bronze wire, and a bronze spectacle fibula with a loop

made of coiled wire (*Fig. 4: 41*).¹⁰⁶ The urn was a biconical pot with a low belly, high shoulders, and a short everted neck. All precisely dated graves at Obrežje containing an urn of this type likely belong to phase Ha A2. In grave GR 187, the pot was decorated with an applied cordon with impressions just below its widest circumference. A pot of similar form and decoration can be found in grave 36 at Pobrežje in Maribor, where it appears alongside a pin with a club-shaped head.¹⁰⁷ Similar examples were also found in grave 125 at Pobrežje, grave 4 at the cemetery of the older Urnfield phase in Gorice near Turnišče, and in graves 267, 254, 274, 332, 255, 308, and 408 in Dobova.¹⁰⁸ This is a characteristic pottery type of phase Ha A, previously dated precisely to Ha A2 only in grave 125 at Pobrežje. Grave GR 187 at Obrežje can also be dated to this phase, as it contained a spectacle fibula with a loop made of wire coiled four times. The remaining spectacle fibulae with a loop made of coiled wire at Obrežje feature loops coiled three or two times, which, according to S. Pabst's typology, belong to the Maribor type. These were common in the earliest horizon of female graves at Pobrežje in Maribor from phase Ha A2 and/or Ha A2/B1.¹⁰⁹ Based on these, respectively on the shape of the urn and the fibula, grave GR 187 is dated to phase Ha A2 or the first half of the 11th century BC, which aligns with one of the two radiocarbon dates obtained from the cremated bones found in the urn.¹¹⁰

An additional argument for dating the low biconical pots with a short everted neck, used as urns in graves GR 17, GR 22, GR 133, GR 187, GR 196, GR 208, and GR 268 at Obrežje, to phase Ha A2 is the combination of finds in grave GR 196.¹¹¹ This grave contained a similar urn alongside a pin with a thickened neck, decorated with parallel lines and alternating bands of diagonal lines above it (*Fig. 4: 38*), a design identical to that found on onion-headed pins in graves 164 and 334a from phase Ha A2 in Dobova.¹¹² Such

¹⁰³ Črešnar 2022, 80.

¹⁰⁴ Kramberger 2022a, 84.

¹⁰⁵ The amphora has a slightly thickened shoulder, where there was (at least one) handle, but it has not been preserved. An amphora with a cylindrical neck of this shape was only found in grave GR 241, so we assume that the later one also belongs to the Ha A2 phase (Mason, Kramberger 2022c, *Fig. 45*).

¹⁰⁶ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 938–944.

¹⁰⁷ Pahič 1972, Pl. 8: 17, 18.

¹⁰⁸ Pobrežje (Pahič 1972, Pl. 24: 10); Gorice near Turnišče (Plestenjak 2010, Find No. 112); Dobova (Stare 1975, Pl. 35: 11; 36: 7; 38: 4; 39: 7; 44: 14; 48: 3; 58: 8).

¹⁰⁹ Pabst 2012, 109–110, *Fig. 12: 1*; Pahič 1972, Pl. 7: 17; 8: 8; 12: 3.

¹¹⁰ Kramberger 2022b, *Fig. 63*.

¹¹¹ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 973 and 974.

¹¹² Stare 1975, 31, Pl. 23, 6; 48: 12; Dular 1978, 37–38, the chronological and typological chart.

pins were discovered in three graves at Obrežje, while four others lacked a thickened neck.¹¹³ The onion-headed pins with a thickened neck, decorated with parallel incisions and diagonal incisions in a 'carpet' motif, are classified as the Graz type.¹¹⁴ K. Vinski-Gasparini considers these among the leading types of the Ha A2 phase, though they reportedly appeared as early as the Ha A1 phase in the western Balkans.¹¹⁵ Several examples of similarly decorated and also onion-headed pins without a thickened neck were recently published from the rich grave 42 at the Kainach cemetery near Wildon, which has been radiocarbon-dated to phase Ha A2.¹¹⁶

Graves GR 20 and GR 164, which contained different types of urns, can also be attributed to phase Ha A2 (*Fig. 4: 54*).¹¹⁷ They contained urns of globular shape with a hole in the wall, made before firing, similar to one found in grave 3 at the Zagreb–Vrapče cemetery from phase BA D/Ha A1, though without the hole.¹¹⁸ The closest analogies for urns with a hole in the wall are found in graves 16, 31, 193, 374, 138–139, 232, and 268 in Dobova, as well as at the Velika Gorica cemetery. One example was found without an associated grave, while others appeared in graves G/1910, 4/1911, and 3/1911.¹¹⁹ At Obrežje, such urns with perforations occur from phase Ha A2 until the end of Ha B2/3.¹²⁰ Graves GR 20 and GR 164 can be dated to phase Ha A2 based on grave goods and radiocarbon dating results. Grave GR 164 contained a pin with a nail-like head (*Fig. 4: 39*), while GR 20 included a pin with a twisted head (*Fig. 4: 40*), with the former being more significant for dating purposes. Similar nail-headed pins have been found at cemeteries and hoards in Lower Austria and Moravia within BA D and Ha A, to Ha A1 in the Munich and Hannover regions, and to BA

D–Ha A1 in the western Balkans and Kvarner.¹²¹ Grave GR 20 is presumed to be slightly younger, as globular urns with a hole are unknown from graves earlier than phase Ha A2. In Dobova, the earliest graves from phase Ha A1 are characterized by globular urns with an everted rim and spout, while at Obrežje, phase Ha A1 features various amphorae and bowls (*Fig. 4: 36–37*),¹²² and BA D/Ha A1 is marked by cylindrical-necked vessels with wide fluting decoration on the shoulder (*Fig. 4: 17–18*).¹²³ The globular urns with a hole are therefore likely younger, but in combination with the nail-headed pin, grave GR 164 can be dated to phase Ha A2. Another grave with an identical urn, GR 164, is also supported by radiocarbon dating, confirming its attribution to phase Ha A2.¹²⁴

Two additional graves from phase Ha A2 are GR 170 and GR 310. In grave GR 310, the urn used was a bowl with a low pedestal, with a semi-globular body and an everted rim (*Fig. 4: 52*). This grave also contained numerous fragmented metal objects, among which pieces of bronze bracelets and possibly parts of torques (*Fig. 4: 46*) with a triangular cross-section are particularly notable.¹²⁵ The closest parallel to this type of bowl at Obrežje was previously known from the Velika Gorica necropolis, which K. Vinski-Gasparini used to define the IV phase of the Urnfield culture, corresponding to Ha B1 and partly Ha B2.¹²⁶ According to J. Dular, however, the earliest graves at this site date back to phase Ha A2.¹²⁷ A similar bowl is known from grave 2 at the Baierdorf-Velaticce group cemetery in Horn, where another bowl with a low pedestal of the same type was found.¹²⁸ The Horn cemetery predates the one in Velika Gorica and belongs to phase Ha A1.¹²⁹ A more precise dating of grave GR 310 is possible based on twenty fragments of bronze ribbon bracelets

¹¹³ With a thickened neck (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 867–868, 973, 1199–1200); without a thickened neck (Kramberger, Mason 2022c, 90; Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 482, 876, 1228, 1447).

¹¹⁴ Říhovský 1979, 90–91, Pl. 25: 458–462.

¹¹⁵ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 144–145, Fig. 4: 6; Gavranović 2011, 164, Fig. 162: 4.

¹¹⁶ Gutjahr, Windholz-Konrad 2024, Tab. 1, Pl. 6: 27–31.

¹¹⁷ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 394–397, 878–879.

¹¹⁸ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, Pl. 24: 1.

¹¹⁹ Dobova (Stare 1975, Pl. 8: 5; 10: 1; 22: 5; 27: 6; 32: 5; 38: 8; 51: 11); Velika Gorica (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, Pl. 106: 2; Karavanić 2009, Pl. 54: 3; 63: 4; 64: 1).

¹²⁰ Kramberger 2022a, 68–71.

¹²¹ Říhovský 1979, 46–48, Pl. 9: 154–173; Müller-Karpe 1959, 194, 196, Fig. 29: 1; 31: 1; Vinski-Gasparini 1973, Pl. 4: 13–14; Gavranović 2011, 160, Fig. 162: 1; Blečić Kavrur 2014, 89, Fig. 51.

¹²² Dobova (Stare 1975, Pl. 11: 11; 40: 2; Dular 1978, the chronological and typological chart); Obrežje (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 416, 433, 435, 932, 1009, 1023).

¹²³ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 411, 420.

¹²⁴ Kramberger 2022b, Fig. 59.

¹²⁵ See also Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 1313, 1292–1310.

¹²⁶ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 155–157.

¹²⁷ Dular 1978, 39.

¹²⁸ Lochner 1991, Pl. 13: 3; 39: 8.

¹²⁹ Lochner 1991, 163–170.

with a triangular cross-section (including *Fig. 4: 46*), which were found alongside numerous bronze buttons and saltaleoni (including *Fig. 4: 47–48*). In grave GR 170, a similar but broader bracelet with a triangular cross-section was found (*Fig. 4: 42*), along with several other items, some of which remain uncertain as to whether they represent bracelets, torques, or parts of a twisted-headed pin. Triangular cross-section bracelets are characteristic of phase III of the Urnfield culture in northern Croatia,¹³⁰ and similar examples appear alongside a funnel-necked amphora in grave 305 at Dobova, a type of amphora for which it was shown in this study that they were in use during the Ha A phase (*Fig. 4: 36*).¹³¹

Based on an onion-headed pin, grave GR 293¹³² can be roughly dated to phase Ha A, as can also the graves with large globular urns with a hole and everted rims – GR 163, GR 168, GR 246, GR 281, GR 185, and GR 234.¹³³ Several such urns with a hole were discovered at the nearby Dobova cemetery, in graves 9, 37, 38, 116, 119, 165, 184, 357, and 398.¹³⁴ Grave 9, which contained an onion-headed pin with a thickened neck in Dobova, is assigned to the Dobova 2 phase, corresponding to Ha A2.¹³⁵ Similarly, grave GR 163 at Obrežje contained such an urn alongside an onion-headed pin.¹³⁶ On the other hand, in grave GR 185, a ribbon-like hair ring with a rectangular cross-section was found alongside the globular urn with a hole and everted rim. Such hair rings appear at Obrežje in graves spanning from BA D/Ha A1 to Ha A2/B1.¹³⁷

Obrežje 3 (Ha A2/B1)

Twenty graves could be dated to the Obrežje 3 phase or the Ha A2/Ha B1 phase (5.2%; *Fig. 3: Obrežje 3*). These are cremation burials without

an urn (*Fig. 6: b*), with an urn (*Fig. 6: c1*), with an urn covered by a stone layer (*Fig. 6: c2*), or with an additional vessel inside the urn (*Fig. 6: d1*) or placed next to it (*Fig. 6: d2*). A notable feature is the emergence of larger burial pits with a rectangular or oval ground plan, in which the cremated remains and grave goods were placed, and one, two, three, or more ceramic vessels above cremated remains, including urns (*Fig. 6: f1, f2, f3*). This form of cremation burial first appears in the Ha A2/B1 phase and continues to be used until the Ha B2/3 phase.

The graves from the Ha A2/B1 phase were located in the southern part of the third group of graves at the cemetery (*Fig. 7: sec. 25, 29–30*), with one in the extreme northern part of the third group (*Fig. 7: sec. 33*) and two in the extreme southern part of the second group (*Fig. 7: sec. 79*). A characteristic grave good is the spectacle fibula of the Maribor type with a loop made of three- or twofold coiled wire (*Fig. 6: 7–8*).¹³⁸ Those with a loop made of two parallel wires were found in graves GR 284 and GR 144, while those with three wires were found in graves GR 150, GR 266, and GR 215.¹³⁹ In grave GR 150, the spectacle fibula of the Maribor type was placed next to a globular urn with a hole, in grave GR 266 next to an amphora of our type A2/2 and a ribbon-shaped hair ring, and in grave GR 144 next to hair rings made of double spiral-wound bronze wire with an expanded pseudo-braided end.¹⁴⁰

The urns in graves containing spectacle fibulae of the Maribor type vary in form. One type is a globular urn with a hole (grave GR 150), similar to those found in graves GR 164 and GR 20 from the Ha A2 phase (*Fig. 4: 54*). Another type is an amphora with a conical neck and a vertical or slightly everted rim, type A2/2 (*Fig. 6: 26*).¹⁴¹ Such amphorae were discovered in graves GR 149, GR

¹³⁰ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 142–149, *Fig. 4: 9*, Pl. 96: 5–7.

¹³¹ Stare 1975, Pl. 44: 6–9, 12; Kramberger 2022a, 78.

¹³² Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Find No. 1228.

¹³³ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 890, 935, 1052, 1105, 1204.

¹³⁴ Stare 1975, Pl. 6: 3; 10: 14, 17; 19: 20; 20: 5; 24: 4; 26: 4; 52: 9; 57: 1.

¹³⁵ Dular 1978, 46.

¹³⁶ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 876 and 877.

¹³⁷ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Find No. 934; Mason, Kramberger 2022c, *Fig. 45*. It is therefore a typologically older type of hair ring. It is also known from the settlement of Oloris near Dolnji Lakoš (Dular, Šavel, Tecco Hvala 2002, Pl. 8: 18).

¹³⁸ Pabst 2012, 109–110, *Fig. 12: 1*. They are characteristic mainly of the earliest female graves in large urn cemeteries from the Late Bronze Age in Podravje in northeastern Slovenia, but their distribution is wider, and we also know of them from grave 2/1914 in the Velika Gorica cemetery (Karavanić 2009, Pl. 50: 10).

¹³⁹ GR 284 and GR 144 (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 825 and 1217); GR 150, GR 266 and GR 215 (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 842, 1014, 1143–1144).

¹⁴⁰ GR 150 (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Find No. 851); GR 266 (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 1146 and 1166); GR 144 (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 820, 821, 825).

¹⁴¹ Glej Mason, Kramberger 2022c, *Fig. 45*.

157, GR 266, and GR 306 at Obrežje, and in graves 7, 4, 15, 119, 235, 330, and 400 in Dobova.¹⁴² Grave GR 400 was classified by J. Dular as belonging to phase Dobova IV or Ha B2. However, the only accompanying find in the grave was a dish with an inverted rim decorated with horizontal grooves, a type, which in Dular's later study was found to have a broader chronological range, with the earliest examples appearing as early as Ha A1.¹⁴³

At Obrežje, the earliest context featuring a dish with an inverted rim and horizontal grooves is grave GR 210, which also contained an amphora of type A2/4 (urn), a miniature amphora, a fragment of bronze wire, and a fragmented bronze hair ring made of spiral-wound wire with a looped end.¹⁴⁴ The amphorae are significant for dating the grave. The miniature amphora is similarly decorated and shaped as those from graves 56, 237, and 386 in Dobova, from the Pobrežje burial site (outside the grave assemblage), from Orehova vas (SU 158A), Rogoza, and Gračič under Brinjeva Gora.¹⁴⁵ Based on a spectacle fibula with a pendant, grave 35 from Gračič was dated to the Ha B1 phase. However, according to radiocarbon dating and current analyses of grave goods, such fibulae (type Wels according to S. Pabst) may belong to the Ha B1 and Ha A2/B1 phases.¹⁴⁶

The second amphora from grave GR 210 represents a common urn type at Obrežje during the Ha A2/B1 phase. It is characterized by a conical neck, a distinctly everted rim, typically faceted on the inner side, and horizontal grooves in the upper shoulder area.¹⁴⁷ Complete examples were found in graves GR 210, GR 219, and GR 278, while partially preserved ones were discovered in graves GR 47 and GR 267.¹⁴⁸ The closest parallels exist

in Dobova graves 237 and 245, in grave 73 from Gračič under Brinjeva Gora, and in grave 1952/2 at the second urnfield cemetery in Ruše, where a radiocarbon-dated cremated bone sample may correspond to the Ha A2/B1 phase.¹⁴⁹ A similar amphora type may have first appeared during Ha A, as suggested by one from the settlement in Rogoza. At the Budapest–Békásmegyer urnfield cemetery, such amphorae were found in graves dating from Ha A2 to Ha B2/3.¹⁵⁰

Among the A2/4-type amphorae from Obrežje, those from graves GR 219 and GR 278 can be precisely dated.¹⁵¹ A razor from GR 278, with a hump and twisted handle (*Fig. 6: 6*), resembles one from grave I/1911 in Velika Gorica from Ha A2/B1,¹⁵² although the Obrežje razor has a trapezoidal end on the loop of the twisted handle. The key find for dating grave GR 219 is a tweezer with spirally wound grip and triangularly expanded ends made of thin sheet metal with inward-curving edges. Similar tweezers appear in Poland in hoards from phase BA D/Ha A1 and in Fontanella, Italy, during the Proto-Villanovan culture.¹⁵³ However, the latter differ in that they widen at the transition from the flat section to the wire. A nearly identical tweezer was found in grave 1 at Zagreb–Vrapče from phase BA D/Ha A1.¹⁵⁴ The tweezers from grave GR 219, along with those from graves GR 45, GR 192, and GR 331 at Obrežje, have a twisted grip without thickening at the transition to the triangular ends (*Fig. 6: 3–5*).¹⁵⁵ A similar tweezer from the island of Krk has been linked by M.

¹⁴² Obrežje (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 841, 866, 1166, 1257); Dobova (Stare 1975, Pl. 4: 2,8; 5: 13; 8: 1; 20: 4; 32: 3; 45: 11; 57: 7).

¹⁴³ Stare 1975, Pl. 57: 6,7; Dular 1978, the chronological and typological chart; cf. Dular 2013, 44–45, Fig. 13: La 5; Oman 1981, Pl. 16: 3; Ilon 2024, Fig. 5.2.2.21: C5, C6.

¹⁴⁴ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 996–1000.

¹⁴⁵ Dobova (Stare 1975, Pl. 12: 11; 32: 2; 55: 12); Pobrežje (Pahič 1972, Pl. 32: 7); Orehova vas (Grahek 2014, 264, Fig. 14.1.10: 3; Grahek 2015, Find No. 238); Rogoza (Črešnar 2010, Pl. 17: 2); Gračič under Brinjeva gora (Pahič 1972, Pl. 1: 10).

¹⁴⁶ Pahič 1972, 186; cf. Črešnar et al. 2014, 307–308, Fig. 16.2: 6–7; Teržan 2021, 308; Pabst 2012, 28–29.

¹⁴⁷ Tip A2/4 (Kramberger 2022a, 79).

¹⁴⁸ Fully preserved (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 997, 1032, 1198); partially preserved (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 448 and 1167).

¹⁴⁹ Dobova (Stare 1975, Pl. 32: 1; 34: 3); Gračič under Brinjeva gora (Koprivnik, Teržan 2021, 277, Pl. 22: 11); Ruše (Pahič 1957, Pl. 1: 3). Radiocarbon date: OxA-21283, 2846 ± 27 BP, 1047–942 cal BC (68,2 %) and 1108–924 cal BC (95,4 %) (Črešnar et al. 2014, 223, Fig. 12.4).

¹⁵⁰ Rogoza (Črešnar 2010, Pl. 12: 1); Budapest – Békásmegyer (Kalicz-Schreiber 2010, 296–298, 336–337, Pl. 2: 2–3; 3: 2, 9).

¹⁵¹ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 1031, 1032, 1193–1194.

¹⁵² Cf. Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 1193 and 1194, with Vinski-Gasparini 1973, Pl. 103: 9; Karavanić 2009, 213; V. Pahič 1989, 187. More detailed analysis: Blečić Kavur 2014, 135–138. It is also worth mentioning similar razors with the same finish but without the twisted handle, from a private collection from the Velem-Szent Vid site in western Hungary, where they are identified as knives (Ilon 2024, Fig. 5.2.3.5: 6,7).

¹⁵³ Gedl 1988, 34; Müller-Karpe 1959, Fig. 34: 8.

¹⁵⁴ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, Pl. 23: 3.

¹⁵⁵ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 963–965, 1029–1030, Finds Nos. 442, 966, 1031, 1330.

Blečić Kavur to related examples from northern Italy, dating to the 10th century BCE or slightly earlier, in the Ha A2/B1 phase.¹⁵⁶ A similar dating can be proposed for the Obrežje tweezers. Besides grave GR 219, where the tweezer was found with an A2/4-type amphora (*Fig. 6: 5,25*),¹⁵⁷ grave GR 192 is particularly significant, containing the same type of tweezer alongside an onion-headed pin of type I4/2, characteristic of the Ha A1 and Ha A2 phases (*Fig. 6: 1,4*).¹⁵⁸

A comparable pin with an onion-like head was also discovered in grave GR 63 at Obrežje (*Fig. 6: 2*), along with a hollow bone object adorned with incisions, two dishes with an inverted rim and a polished surface, decorated with short diagonal flutes along the rim (one of which is depicted in *Fig. 6: 23*), a hemispherical cup, and an urn with a hole of bowl-like shape, type U2/1 (*Fig. 6: 24*).¹⁵⁹ Parts of these finds are characteristic of the earlier phases of the cemetery, not encountered in the later ones, and vice versa – some objects are frequent in the later phases but absent in the earlier ones. Among the latter, in addition to the grave goods, the burial method must also be considered: a rectangular grave pit containing cremated remains and vessels placed atop them (*Fig. 6: f3*). This grave is, after the inhumation grave GR 81, the oldest in the northern part of the third group of the cemetery (*Fig. 7: GR 63*) and marks the beginning of a new period, the Ha B phase. However, it is the only one containing a pin with an onion-like head (*Fig. 6: 2*), which, in combination with the younger type of an urn with a hole (*Fig. 6: 24*), allows its dating to the Ha A2/B1 phase.

Urns in the shape of a hemispherical vessel with a slightly inverted rim (*Fig. 6: 24*) appear at Obrežje from the Ha A2/B1 phase onwards.¹⁶⁰ They typically feature a single hole, with only one example having multiple holes – at least four, possibly six (*Fig. 6: 44*).¹⁶¹ Grave GR 63 is likely the earliest burial with such urns, which become more common in graves from the Ha B1 and Ha B2/3 phases. Identical urns are known from the Velika Gorica cemetery – one lacking an associ-

ated grave assemblage and another from grave 7/1911 – as well as from the Dobova cemetery, for example, from graves 13, 14, 29, 43, 60, 77, 79, 90, 95, 130, 166, 170, 171, 187, 188, 189, 192, 207, 244, and 346,¹⁶² where they appear to share a similar chronological range as at Obrežje. In grave 90 at Dobova, an urn was found alongside a characteristic pin with a vase-shaped head and a neck decorated with incisions, leading to its dating to phase Dobova 3 or Ha B1. Graves 96, 110, 170, 171, and 199 were, based on their grave goods and the combination of finds, attributed to phase Dobova 4 or phase Ha B2/3.¹⁶³

An additional argument for dating grave GR 63, with its hemispherical urn with a perforation (*Fig. 6: 24*), to the Ha A2/B1 phase is provided by the dish with an inverted rim featuring diagonal fluting, a polished surface, a perforated handle and base, and an impressed circular depression on the interior side of the base (*Fig. 6: 23*). Beside grave 63 such a dish has been found at Obrežje only in grave GR 129.¹⁶⁴ This grave also has a rectangular grave pit. Alongside identical bowls and similar urns, it contained a hemispherical cup (*Fig. 6: 22*), a bowl with a conical neck and an everted rim, a spindle whorl (*Fig. 6: 21*), a massive collar with a round cross-section (*Fig. 6: 18*), and a hair ring with a pseudo-braided end.¹⁶⁵ Hair rings with a pseudo-braided end were not discovered in graves from the BA D and Ha A phases at Obrežje, but they are common in burials from the Ha B1 and Ha B2/3 phases.¹⁶⁶ On the other hand, it can be established that the bowl with a conical neck, an everted rim, and a sharp transition to a low-fluted shoulder represents an older form.¹⁶⁷ Similar shapes and decorations appear already in the Baierdorf-Velaticze group, for example, at Horn, in graves 11 and 13 as well as outside a burial context, and at the Nagykanizsa – Palin urnfield (Szociális Otthon), BA D/Ha A1. Meanwhile, a smaller vessel with a single handle was discovered in grave 26/36 at the Szombathely-Zanat cemetery, which predominantly

¹⁵⁶ Blečić Kavur 2014, 138, *Fig. 21: 19*; earlier dating: Pare 1998, 313–314.

¹⁵⁷ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Find No. 1032.

¹⁵⁸ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 90, Finds Nos. 963–965, 966.

¹⁵⁹ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 481–486.

¹⁶⁰ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 486, 511, 524, 552, 569, 639, 671.

¹⁶¹ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Find No. 546; Kramberger 2022a, 69–70.

¹⁶² Velika Gorica (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, Pl. 105: 10; Karavanić 2009, Pl. 64: 3; 80: 3), Dobova (Stare 1975, Pl. 7: 2,6; 9: 18; 11: 7; 13: 12; 15: 8,12; 16: 12,14; 17: 5; 21: 17; 24: 7,15; 25: 4; 26: 14–16; 27: 12,16; 29: 8; 34: 2; 50: 5).

¹⁶³ Stare 1975, Pl. 16: 11; Dular 1978, the chronological and typological chart.

¹⁶⁴ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Find No. 784.

¹⁶⁵ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 776–790.

¹⁶⁶ Mason, Kramberger 2022c, *Fig. 45–46*.

¹⁶⁷ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Find No. 788.

dates to the Ha B phase.¹⁶⁸ The combination of finds and the shape of the grave pits thus indicate the dating of graves GR 63 and GR 129 to Ha A2/B1. The remaining graves can be assigned to the Ha A2/B1 phase based on their connection with the previously mentioned graves.¹⁶⁹

Obrežje 4 (Ha B1)

In six cremation graves, the grave goods were characteristic of the Ha B1 phase; two were dated to this phase with the support of radiocarbon dating results, while one was determined based on the shape of the urn. These graves are representative of the Obrežje 4 phase (2.6%; *Fig. 3: Obrežje 4; 6: 27–45; Mason, Kramberger 2022b, Fig. 46*). There are no observable differences in burial practices compared to the Ha A2/B1 phase. Three basic burial types were identified: a cremation grave without an urn (*Fig. 6: b*), a cremation grave in a small burial pit with an urn (*Fig. 6: c1,c2,d1,d2*), and a cremation grave in a larger rectangular or oval burial pit containing one or more vessels placed on the cremated remains (*Fig. 6: f1,f2,f3*). These graves were located in the southern and northern part of the third burial group within the cemetery (*Fig. 7: sec. 33, 29–30*), while one (*Fig. 7: sec. 29 – GR 7*) was situated in the eastern part of the first group and represents its latest burial.

Grave GR 73 contained a bronze spearhead (*Fig. 6: 27*), a dish with an inverted rim (*Fig. 6: 39*), and a hemispherical urn with at least four holes, unlike other urns of the same type (*Fig. 6: 44*).¹⁷⁰ The spearhead can be compared to certain flame-shaped spearheads from Mušja jama, although these are larger, measuring between 12.5 and 22 cm.¹⁷¹ An analysis indicates that such spearheads appear during the earlier phase of the Urnfield period and the initial phase of the later Urnfield period in the Carpathian Basin and the Apennine Peninsula. In the later Urnfield period, they

are primarily found on the Apennine Peninsula and, exceptionally, as grave goods in the Dobova group.¹⁷² A more precise dating of grave GR 73 is possible based on the radiocarbon analysis of cremated bone found in the urn: LTL19669A, 2815 ± 45 BP, which corresponds to a calibrated date range of 1042–906 cal BC (68.3% probability) or 1112–837 cal BC (95.4% probability).¹⁷³

Bronze pins and razors are characteristic of male graves from the Ha B1 phase. Grave GR 79 contained a pin with an egg-shaped head decorated with a wavy motif (*Fig. 6: 28*), which represents a significant type of a Ha B1 pin in the southeastern Alpine region, with the closest parallels found in grave 77 at Dobova and grave 1/1910 at Velika Gorica.¹⁷⁴ A different type of a pin was found in an urn (an amphora with a conical neck) in grave GR 7, along with a fragmented knife (*Fig. 6: 45*).¹⁷⁵ This pin features a vase-shaped head with a small knob on top and a stepped transition from the head to the shaft, decorated with two bands of concentric incisions, between which are bundles of oblique zigzag incisions (*Fig. 6: 30*). An identical example is known from Orth an der Donau in Lower Austria, where it was classified within the group of large vase-headed pins characteristic of the Ha B phase.¹⁷⁶ A similar example was also found in grave 1/1911 at Velika Gorica, where it was associated with a full-handled knife decorated with a zigzag pattern. According to K. Vinski-Gasparini, this represents a typical grave assemblage from Phase IV of the Urnfield culture, corresponding to Ha B1 and, in part, Ha B2.¹⁷⁷

A bronze razor (*Fig. 6: 29*) was found in grave GR 245 alongside a fragmented urn, a hemispherical bowl, and a part of a bronze pin.¹⁷⁸ This razor belongs to the Oblekovice type, classified by H. Müller-Karpe among the leading types of the Ha B1 phase, while S. Gabrovec assigned them to the

¹⁶⁸ Horn (Lochner 1991, Pl. 10: 1; 14: 2; 38: 6); Nagykanizsa – Palin-Szocialis Otthon (Szárász 2017, 59–60, Fig. 10: 2); Szombathely-Zanat (Ilon 2011, 146–147, Fig. 54: 4–5; 80: 4).

¹⁶⁹ Kramberger, Mason 2022c, Fig. 45.

¹⁷⁰ There were perhaps six holes in total. We assume two holes in the unpreserved part of the vessel, as in the preserved part four follow each other at equal distances.

¹⁷¹ Teržan, Borgna, Turk 2016, Pl. 37: 1; 39: 5; 40: 5; 41: 6–9; 76: 8; 78: 1,11.

¹⁷² Turk 2016, 76–81; grave 1/1910 in Velika Gorica (Karavanić 2009, Pl. 52: 1) and grave 69 in Dobova (Stare 1975, Pl. 14: 11).

¹⁷³ Kramberger 2022b, 120, Fig. 64.

¹⁷⁴ Říhovský 1979, 185, Pl. 56: 1468; Pahič 1972, Pl. 1: 14; 14: 8; 15: 10; Müller-Karpe 1959, 205, Fig. 40: 12; Stare 1975, Pl. 15: 10; Karavanić 2009, Pl. 52: 4; Dular 1978, 38, the chronological and typological chart.

¹⁷⁵ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 380–383.

¹⁷⁶ Říhovský 1979, 192–207, Pl. 59: 1608.

¹⁷⁷ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 161, Fig. 5: 10, Pl. 103: 6,11; Karavanić 2009, Pl. 61: 5.

¹⁷⁸ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 1100–1104.

Ljubljana I phase.¹⁷⁹ Similar razors have been found in cemeteries of the Ruše group in the Podravje region, as well as in southwestern Pannonia, the central Danube region, and Italy.¹⁸⁰

Grave GR 77 is another characteristic Ha B1 burial. It contained a hemispherical urn with a hole, fragmented spiral-twisted bronze hair rings with a pseudo-braided terminal (*Fig. 6: 35*), a double-cross bronze belt clasp (*Fig. 6: 43*), and a bronze spectacle fibula with a simple loop of a rectangular cross-section (*Fig. 6: 31*).¹⁸¹ The latter has been classified as the Matijevići type, following S. Pabst, who noted that such fibulae are particularly common in hoards from northwestern Croatia, Hungary, and southern Dalmatia, such as Trilj, and are dated from Ha B1 to the end of the Late Bronze Age.¹⁸² The decisive element for dating the grave is the double-cross belt clasp, which is also known from grave 108 at Dobova¹⁸³ and from four examples found in the urnfield cemetery in the courtyard of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts (SAZU). S. Gabrovec predominantly assigned these to the Ljubljana Ib and IIa phases.¹⁸⁴ A double-cross belt clasp from grave 4 at Bršljin in Novo Mesto was also classified within the Ha B1 phase.¹⁸⁵

A different type of fibula was discovered in grave GR 305, alongside a bucket-shaped urn (*Fig. 6: 41*) and a sewing pin (*Fig. 6: 37*). This is a single-loop arched fibula, typically dated from Ha A2 to Ha B1 (*Fig. 6: 32*).¹⁸⁶ It is similar to the one from grave 34 at Dobova and to an example from the Dabovi stani site in Novalja on the island of Pag.¹⁸⁷ Bucket-shaped urns, like the one found in grave GR 205 at Obrežje, albeit with a hole,¹⁸⁸ appear in Ha B1 burials in the Dolenjska region. A slightly lower bucket-shaped urn was discovered in grave 2/1910 at the Velika Gorica cemetery, which contained grave goods characteristic of both Ha B1 and Ha

B2/3 phases.¹⁸⁹ More comparable examples come from the Dobova cemetery, where such urns were found in graves F and 320, with examples with a hole in walls in grave 413 and another lacking an associated burial assemblage. Examples with grips were discovered in graves 6 and 68,¹⁹⁰ with grave 6 also containing a bucket-shaped urn alongside a pin with a thickened twisted neck from the Ha B1 phase.¹⁹¹ A similar urn was found in grave 3 at Bršljin in Novo Mesto.¹⁹² According to T. Knez, the Bršljin graves form a link between the hoard finds from the earlier Urnfield period at Črmošnjice and Jurka Vas and the urnfield cemetery at Mestne Njive in Novo Mesto. Comparable urns with handles have also been documented at the Pobrežje cemetery in Maribor, specifically in grave 84, as well as in Ruše.¹⁹³

Two additional graves of note are GR 240, which contained the only gold artefact in the cemetery – a hair ring made of spiral-wound wire with looped ends (*Fig. 6: 36*) – and GR 87, which included numerous pieces of bronze ring jewellery (e.g. *Fig. 6: 34*). Considering radiocarbon dating, grave GR 240 likely belongs to the Ha B1 phase, while grave GR 87 can be temporally defined based on its richly decorated bracelets with a flattened D-shaped cross-section.¹⁹⁴ Similar ornamentation appears on ring-shaped jewellery from Kapelna in Slavonia, where it has been dated to Phase IV according to K. Vinski-Gasparini.¹⁹⁵

Obrežje 5 (Ha B2/3)

Ten graves at Obrežje could be broadly dated to phase Ha B (2.6%), while 35 graves (9.2%) were more precisely attributed to phase Ha B2/3 (*Fig. 3: Obrežje 4/5, Obrežje 5*). These graves – mostly cremation burials (*Fig. 8: b,c1–c2,d1–d2, and f1–f3*),

¹⁷⁹ Müller-Karpe 1959, 205, *Fig. 40: 14*; Gabrovec 1973, 342–343.

¹⁸⁰ Karavanić 2009, 67.

¹⁸¹ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 547–552.

¹⁸² Pabst 2012, 32–37, 127, *Fig. 2: 2–3; 13c*.

¹⁸³ Stare 1975, 30, Pl. 18: 4.

¹⁸⁴ Gabrovec 1973, 342–343, the chronological and typological chart; Gabrovec 1983, *Fig. 7: 8*.

¹⁸⁵ Knez 1967, 155–161.

¹⁸⁶ Müller-Karpe 1959, 200, 208, 213, 222, *Fig. 34: 3–6; 43: 4,6; 48: 1–2; 59: 5*; Lo Schiavo 2010c, Pl. 17: 135; 23: 191,192; 24–26; Lo Schiavo 2010a, 40, 115.

¹⁸⁷ Dobova (Stare 1975, Pl. 10: 6); Novalja (Blečić Kavur 2014, *Fig. 70: 42*).

¹⁸⁸ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Find No. 988.

¹⁸⁹ A bucket-shaped urn (Karavanić 2009, Pl. 53: 10); Oblekovice type razor (id., Pl. 53: 4); harp fibula (id., Pl. 53: 9); knife of type Wien-Leopoldsberg (id., Pl. 53: 2).

¹⁹⁰ Without holes and grips (Stare 1975, Pl. 2: 3; 45: 1), with holes in the upper part (Stare 1975, Pl. 58: 6; 61: 3), with grips (Stare 1975, Pl. 5: 1; 14: 10).

¹⁹¹ Stare 1975, Pl. 5: 2,3; Dular 1978, the chronological and typological chart.

¹⁹² Knez 1967, 159–160.

¹⁹³ Pobrežje (Pahič 1972, Pl. 17: 10); Ruše (Črešnar 2010, 122, pots L10).

¹⁹⁴ Kramberger 2022b, *Fig. 65*; Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 611–628, 1069.

¹⁹⁵ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 167–168, Pl. 111: 5–14.

with two inhumations (*Fig. 8: a*)¹⁹⁶ – represent the Obrežje 5 phase. They were distributed throughout the third group of graves in the eastern part of the cemetery (*Fig. 9*).

Characteristic finds include pins with a vase-shaped head (*Fig. 8: 1*¹⁹⁷, 4, 7), pins with an undecorated egg-shaped head (*Fig. 8: 2*), pins with a spirally twisted head (*Fig. 8: 3*), and pins with profiled heads (*Fig. 8: 5–6*). A distinctive example is a pin with a vase-shaped head and a broken shank from grave GR 307, featuring a head decorated with a band of incised lines, between which is a row of small dots, and along the lower edge a series of hanging semicircular incisions or garlands (*Fig. 8: 1*). While no identical decorations are known, the pin is morphologically similar to certain pins from Moravia and, in particular, to a pin from grave 7/1908 in Velika Gorica.¹⁹⁸ This pin was found in grave GR 307 at Obrežje alongside a cup of our Sk 4/3 type (*Fig. 8: 34*) and a bowl of type C2/3. Based on radiocarbon dating, it belongs to phase Ha B2/3: LTL19361A, 2700 ± 45 BP, corresponding to 898–809 cal BC (68.3% probability) or 967–794 cal BC (95.4% probability).¹⁹⁹

Another type includes pins with a vase-shaped head whose top surface is narrower than the head. At Obrežje, such pins were found in graves GR 132 and GR 309 (*Fig. 8: 4*).²⁰⁰ Similar pins appear in Moravia, the northern part of the southern Alpine region, and in the Ruše Urnfield group at cemeteries in Hajdina and Maribor.²⁰¹ In grave GR 309 at Obrežje, the pin was found together with a razor featuring a backward-shifted hump (*Fig. 8: 9*) and a knife with a tang grip (*Fig. 8: 11*), suggesting an earlier phase of Ha B2/3. Such razors are dated to phases Ha B2 and Ha B3 in the northern and southeastern Alpine regions according to M. Müller-Karpe (1959), while knives of the Wien-Leopoldsdorf type are dated to phase Ha B1/B2.²⁰²

Somewhat later pins may include those with a small vase-shaped head, where the top surface is as wide as the spherical part of the head (*Fig. 8: 7*). One such pin was found in grave GR 377 at Obrežje, alongside a conical-shaped cup and a globular urn with a perforation (*Fig. 8: 33*).²⁰³ This is one of the more significant types of phase Ha B3 in the southeastern Alpine region, as well as in contemporary cemeteries in Moravia and Lower Austria.²⁰⁴ The closest parallels are known from grave 31 at Kapiteljska njiva in Novo Mesto, grave 43 at Pobrežje, grave 155 in the first urnfield cemetery at Ruše, and the cemetery at Mladinska ulica in Maribor.²⁰⁵

Other pins from phase Ha B2/3 graves at Obrežje include a pin with an undecorated egg-shaped head (*Fig. 8: 2*), a pin with a spirally twisted head (*Fig. 8: 3*), and pins with profiled heads (*Fig. 8: 5–6*). The undecorated egg-shaped pin was found in grave GR 361, along with a fragmentary ceramic vessel, the end of a bronze razor, and a fragment of a bronze wire object.²⁰⁶ It can be compared to pins from grave 117 at Pobrežje, dated to phase Ha B2, as well as to examples from the Moravian and Lower Austrian sites.²⁰⁷

Pins with spirally twisted heads were in use for a long period, from the Early Bronze Age to the Hallstatt period.²⁰⁸ They were common at Obrežje, as evidenced by finds in graves GR 20, GR 137, GR 292, GR 317, and GR 337.²⁰⁹ The earliest graves date to phase Ha A2 (*Fig. 4: 40*), while the latest likely belong to Ha B2/3, such as graves GR 127 and GR 317.²¹⁰ Grave GR 317, an inhumation, is dated to Ha B2/3 based on the presence of a semicircular button with a T-shaped attachment (*Fig. 8: 10*). Such buttons were found in four graves: GR 332, GR 317, GR 260, and GR 211.²¹¹ Their classifica-

¹⁹⁶ In the case of grave GR 317, the age is indicated by analyses of grave goods, and in the case of grave GR 253/2, by radiocarbon dating (Kramberger 2022b, 121, *Fig. 69*).

¹⁹⁷ The latter has a broken shank on the top of the head.

¹⁹⁸ Řihovský 1979, 192–207, Pl. 57: 1498, 1504, 1520; Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 161, *Fig. 5: 6*, Pl. 102: 8.

¹⁹⁹ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 1258–1261; Kramberger 2022b, *Fig. 68*.

²⁰⁰ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 791, 1266–1268.

²⁰¹ Řihovský 1979, 196–197, Pl. 58: 1570, 1577, 1588; Müller-Karpe 1959, 214, *Fig. 50: 2*, Pl. 116: 6; 118: 4.

²⁰² Müller-Karpe 1959, 214, 222, 224, *Fig. 50: 4; 59: 23; 61: 3*; Pl. 118: 30; 140: C3; Řihovský 1972, 64–71, Pl. 24: 254, 260; 27: 280.

²⁰³ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 1440–1442.

²⁰⁴ Müller-Karpe 1959, 222, *Fig. 59: 1*; Řihovský 1979, 198–207, Pl. 59: 1620; 60–61.

²⁰⁵ Kapiteljska njiva (Knez 1966, Pl. 13: 3); Pobrežje (Pahić 1972, 15–16, 75, Pl. 10: 9); Ruše (Müller-Karpe 1959, Pl. 114A: 2); Mladinska ulica in Maribor (Müller-Karpe 1959, Pl. 118: 5).

²⁰⁶ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 1410–1416.

²⁰⁷ Pahić 1972, 15–16, 75, Pl. 23: 9; Řihovský 1979, 126–139, Pl. 37: 793, 785; 38: 814, 833, 839, 841.

²⁰⁸ Řihovský 1979, 136–145, Pl. 41–45; Carancini 1975, Pl. 6–10; 12: 340–366.

²⁰⁹ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 394, 800–801, 1222, 1318, 1364.

²¹⁰ Kramberger, Mason 2022c, *Fig. 46*.

²¹¹ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 1007, 1132, 1319, 1348.

tion in Ha B2/3 is supported by accompanying grave goods in GR 260 and GR 332, including a miniature urn with perforated grips (*Fig. 8: 38*) and a bead made of dark blue glass with three white circles and a dark blue dot in the centre (*Fig. 8: 21*). The miniature globular vessel has parallels in graves E, 16, and 256 in Dobova, in Ormož (Skolibrova ulica, sector 4, pit 16A), and in pit A30 on Grajski grič in Ptuj, where it was found together with a Kalenderberg-style decorated pot, dated to Ha B2/3 and Ha C0.²¹² Vessels of this form are also characteristic of Early Iron Age sites across a broad area from Silesia through Hungary to the Balkans.²¹³ The glass bead can also likely be dated to Ha B2/3. It is a polychrome bead with three or four eyes of a later variety, first appearing in central Italy around 900 BC, from where they likely spread to the eastern Adriatic and Central Europe.²¹⁴ Similar beads are known from Novo mesto, the SAZU courtyard cemetery in Ljubljana, the Škocjan–Brežec site, and Tolmin.²¹⁵

Among the younger types of pins at the cemetery are likely also the pins with a profiled cylindrical head from graves GR 336 and GR 182 (*Fig. 8: 5–6*). These belong to the Fels am Wagram type, dated to Ha B, and are known in this form from the settlement at Štramberk and the site at Orth an der Donau.²¹⁶ In grave GR 182 at Obrežje, the pin with a profiled cylindrical head was found alongside an amphora of type A2/3, a bowl of type E2/2, and a fragmentary razor.²¹⁷ Amphorae of type A2/3, characterized by a conical central part of the neck and a prominently everted rim, are known from at least six graves at Obrežje.²¹⁸ They have parallels mainly in Ha B2/3 graves, supporting their dating

to this phase at Obrežje.²¹⁹ Most are undecorated, though the vessel from grave GR 93 had a pseudo-corded decoration (*Fig. 8: 39*). A similarly shaped and decorated vessel without handles is known from the radiocarbon-dated grave 2 at Miklavž near Maribor, dated to Ha C0.²²⁰

The second group of graves from the Ha B2/3 phase – judging by anthropological analyses, these were female burials – is characterized by spectacle fibulae of various types (*Fig. 8: 13–14*), harp-shaped fibulae (*Fig. 8: 15–16*), double-loop fibulae with a saddle-shaped twisted bow (*Fig. 8: 17*), ring-shaped jewellery (*Fig. 8: 23–25*), hair rings made of spirally wound wire with a braided or pseudo-braided finish (*Fig. 8: 22*), beads made of various materials²²¹ (*Fig. 8: 18–21*), dish-shaped buttons (*Fig. 8: 8*), and spindle whorls (*Fig. 8: 28–29*).

Spectacle fibulae with a simple-shaped loop of circular cross-section (our version F7/1) from graves GR 65, GR 85, GR 106, and GR 113 (*Fig. 8: 13*)²²² can be equated with the Gyermely type, as classified by S. Pabst.²²³ This type appears over a broad area of the southeastern Alps during the Ha A2/B1, Ha B1, and Ha B2/3 phases. The finds from graves GR 65, GR 106, and GR 113 can be more precisely dated to the Ha B2/3 phase based on associated finds. In the rich grave GR 65, key dating elements include a bronze knife with a tubular attachment for a grip (*Fig. 8: 12*) and a harp-shaped fibula with a flattened bow. In grave GR 106, significant items include a harp-shaped fibula with a bow of circular cross-section (*Fig. 8: 15*), hollow bracelets, and a bowl with a rounded body and a funnel-shaped neck. On the other hand, grave GR 113 contained a double-loop fibula with a saddle-shaped twisted bow.²²⁴

The bronze knife from grave GR 65 at Obrežje has a hole for securing the grip in its tubular attachment. The back of the knife is decorated with engraved hatched triangles and reinforced with a bronze clamp. This knife type has analogies in graves 236 and 9 at Este, as well as in the tomb 3, 70 at the Benacci Caprara site in Bologna, dating

²¹² Dobova (Stare 1975, Pl. 2: 1; 8: 3; 37: 1); Ormož (Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, Pl. 64: 9); Grajski grič in Ptuj (Dular 2013, 34–36, Pl. 46: 4, 6).

²¹³ Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 145, Fig. 57: 3, 11, 15.

²¹⁴ Matthäus 1987, 9–14; Grahek 2004, 149; Blečić Kavur, Kavur 2019.

²¹⁵ Novo mesto (Knez 1984, Pl. 4: 1; Križ 1995, 33, Find No. 17; 38, Find No. 37; 41, Find No. 51; 43, Find No. 59; 57, Find No. 113; Križ, Stipančič, Škedelj Petrič 2009, 246, Find No. 6.); Ljubljana SAZU (Stare 1954b, Pl. 46: 7; Puš 1971, Pl. 16: 13); Škocjan – Brežec (Vitri 1977, Pl. 11: 130.9; 12: 150.10–11, etc.); Tolmin (Svoljšak, Pogačnik 2001, Pl. 37: 13–14; 40: 4; 66: 13; 67: 9; 68: 15; 83: 7).

²¹⁶ Říhový 1979, 170–173, Pl. 52: 1326, 1330.

²¹⁷ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 925–928, 930, 931.

²¹⁸ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 641, 646, 803, 931, 1037, 1246.

²¹⁹ Kramberger 2022a, 78–79; Kramberger, Mason 2022c, Fig. 46.

²²⁰ Črešnar, Murko 2014, 208–209, Fig. 10.4: 6; 10.5.

²²¹ Made of glass, ceramic, bronze and bone/shell (Kramberger, Mason 2022c, 102–103, Fig. 43).

²²² Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 493, 584, 693, 741.

²²³ Pabst 2012.

²²⁴ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 491–492, 497, 688, 694–696, 738–740.

to the 8th century BCE, and in a grave within a tumulus in Villach, Carinthia.²²⁵ These artefacts are dated to the end of the Urnfield period (Ha B2/3) or the early 8th century BCE. In grave GR 65, the knife was found alongside a single-piece harp-shaped fibula with a flattened bow and two eight-shaped loops at each end, a type also known from grave GR 78 at Obrežje (*Fig. 8: 16*).²²⁶ The predecessors of such fibulae can be traced to wire-bow fibulae with double eight-shaped loops on both sides, classified as the Vösendorf type by S. Pabst. These fibulae are subdivided into the Vösendorf, Zurndorf, and Velem variants. The Vösendorf variant belongs to phase BA D/Ha A1, while the Velem variant is later and parallels spectacle fibulae with an eight-shaped bow of the Gyermely type.²²⁷ The mentioned harp-shaped fibulae with a flattened bow from Obrežje differ slightly from the Vösendorf-type fibulae. More comparable are the bows of fibulae from the Brodski Varoš and Novi Bečej hoards from the late BA D and Ha A1, as well as from sites in Levice, Plešivec, and Počuvadlo in Slovakia, which M. Novotná classifies into the Ha B2 phase.²²⁸

A similar combination of finds as in grave GR 65 was present in grave GR 106, although the harp-shaped fibula found alongside the Gyermely-type spectacle fibula had a bow of circular cross-section (*Fig. 8: 15*); a similar harp-shaped fibula was also found in grave GR 86.²²⁹ In the vicinity of Obrežje, three graves are known to contain a combination of spectacle fibulae with an eight-shaped loop and harp-shaped fibulae with a circular cross-section. The closest is grave II/1910 from Velika Gorica, dated to Ha B1/B2, as it contains an older form of a crescent-shaped razor.²³⁰ The second is grave 78 from the first urnfield cemetery in Ruše, dating to the Ha B2 phase, while the third is female grave 2 from Ulica Viktorina Ptujkega in Ptuj, dated to Ha B2/3.²³¹ Considering these additional

graves, it is possible to date graves GR 106 and GR 86 to Ha B1/2 or Ha B2/3 (the IV or V phase of the Urnfield culture in northern Croatia). A more precise dating of graves GR 86 and GR 106 at Obrežje to the Ha B2/3 phase is possible based on two factors: first, the presence of ring-shaped jewelry made of hollow metal sheets, and second, the presence of a bowl of C5 type.²³² The bowl of C5 type, featuring a rounded body and a funnel-shaped neck, is otherwise known at Obrežje only from grave GR 89, where it was used as an urn (*Fig. 8: 42*). Similarly shaped bowls are known from grave 48 at the Novo Mesto – Mestne njive urnfield cemetery, dated to Ha B3, as well as from grave 29/2 in Podzemelj, from the Podzemelj 1 phase. Such bowls have also been found at the Treščerovac cemetery near the Kolpa River and at Slepšek near Mokronog, dated to Ha B3 or, according to the new terminology, Ha C0.²³³ Hollow bracelets without decoration (*Fig. 8: 23*) are also known from Novo Mesto, from the Matijevići hoard, and from grave 3/1916 in Velika Gorica.²³⁴ The composition of the latter grave is comparable to that of grave GR 106 at Obrežje: both contain hollow bracelets, spectacle fibulae with an eight-shaped loop, a twisted torc (in grave 3/1916, three such torcs were found), and a fragment of a hair ring with a pseudo-braided end.²³⁵ The grave from Velika Gorica has been dated to the end of Ha A2 or Ha B1.²³⁶ However, in grave GR 106 at Obrežje, the hollow bracelet was found alongside an urn of C5 type, which appears in Dolenjska regions in graves dated to the Ha B2/3 phase.

The final type of a fibula characteristic of the Ha B2/3 phase at Obrežje is represented by double-loop fibulae with a twisted saddle-shaped bow, discovered in two adjacent graves, GR 112 (*Fig. 8: 14*) and GR 113.²³⁷ In grave GR 113, the double-loop fibula with a twisted saddle-shaped bow was found together with spectacle fibulae with an eight-shaped loop, while in grave GR 112,

²²⁵ Este (Müller-Karpe 1959, Pl. 92: A1,C1); Benacci Caprara (Tovoli 1989, 290, Pl. 115: 183); Beljak (Říhový 1972, 73, Pl. 28: 282).

²²⁶ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 491–492, 553.

²²⁷ Pabst 2018, 158–159, Fig. 14: 1–3.

²²⁸ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 18, 212, Pl. 92: 9–12, 19; Novotná 2001, 31–33, Pl. 4: 40–43.

²²⁹ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 688–697, 589–610.

²³⁰ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 155–161, Fig. 5: 14, Pl. 104: 1,3a–b,4.

²³¹ Ruše (Müller-Karpe 1959, 116, 131, Fig. 51: 7–8, Pl. 112A: 6–8); Ulica Viktorina Ptujkega na Ptuj (Dular,

Lubšina Tušek 2014, 28–29, Fig. 10, Pl. 3: 1–2).

²³² Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 607, 694–696.

²³³ Novo mesto – Mestne njive (Knez 1966, 77, Pl. 16: 4); Podzemelj (Dular 1973, 547, Pl. 2: 4); Treščerovac (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, Pl. 101: 11); Slepšek (Gabrovac 1973, 355, 366–367, Pl. 9: 10; cf. Teržan, Črešnar 2014, 706).

²³⁴ Novo mesto (Križ 1995, Cat. No. 55); Matijevići in Velika Gorica (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, Pl. 104: 12; 129: 6).

²³⁵ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 688–697; cf. Vinski-Gasparini 1973, Pl. 104: 8–21.

²³⁶ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 155–156.

²³⁷ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 727, 738–740.

it was found alongside a bracelet made of hollow metal sheet.²³⁸ Both fibulae were made from a single piece of wire, whereas comparable fibulae found elsewhere can be also made from two wires. Both types appear in the northern Adriatic region, in Italy, and, though rarely, in Bosnia, in several variants. However, the Obrežje specimens differ slightly. The Italian examples are also single-piece and have similarly shaped legs with a coil, but their bows are decorated with incised lines, and the loop on the opposite side is proportionally larger.²³⁹ The northern Adriatic examples are made from two pieces – a bow decorated with incisions and a separate pin – but they show similarities in the shaping of the bow, loop, and knee.²⁴⁰ The Bosnian fibulae have the same twisted bow with loops as those from Obrežje, but their knees widen into a flat shape.²⁴¹ These Bosnian fibulae are dated to Ha B2/3, approximately the 9th century BCE. Older versions from northern Italy belong to the Protovillanovan culture, corresponding to the Bronzo Finale 3 or the Ha B1 phase, while later versions belong to Ha B2.²⁴² The fibulae from Obrežje are most comparable to those from Bosnia and are likely contemporaneous (Ha B2/3), a hypothesis supported for grave GR 112 by radiocarbon dating: LTL19670A, 2745 ± 45 BP, which corresponds to 926–827 cal BC (68.3% probability) or 993–810 cal BC (95.4% probability).²⁴³

The ceramic finds from the Ha B2/3 phase are similar to those from the Ha A2/B1 and Ha B1 phases. Alongside urns with a hole of hemispherical (*Fig. 8: 32*) and spherical shape (*Fig. 8: 33*), other ceramic types also appear, including variously shaped cups (*Fig. 8: 34–36*), bowls (*Fig. 8: 31, 40, 42*), dishes with an inverted rim (*Fig. 8: 30*), amphorae (*Fig. 8: 39*), and pots (*Fig. 8: 37*). In some graves, these vessels served as grave goods, while in others, they functioned as urns. For instance, amphorae with a conical central part of the neck and a strongly everted rim were used as urns in graves GR 92, GR 137, GR 182, GR 222,

and GR 302.²⁴⁴ Globular-bodied bowls with an everted rim were used as urns in graves GR 59 and GR 344 (*Fig. 8: 40*), while biconical-bodied bowls with an everted rim were used as urns in graves GR 93 and GR 94, and barrel-shaped pots with an everted rim and a handle on the shoulder in graves GR 167, GR 223, and GR 346.²⁴⁵ Analogies for such pots, bowls, amphorae, dishes, and jugs can be found in settlements and contemporary cemeteries in Dolenjska, northern Croatia, and northeastern Slovenia. However, urns with a hole have analogies exclusively in cemeteries in the Lower Posavje region and around Zagreb (*Fig. 8: 32–33*).²⁴⁶ Spherical urns with an inverted rim and a hole, as well as spherical urns with an everted rim and a hole, are typologically older, with the earliest examples dating back to the Ha A2 phase. Their predecessors were likely urns with a spout on the rim from the earliest burials at Dobova and possibly spherical urns without a hole from graves 4 and 3 at the Zagreb – Vrapče cemetery.²⁴⁷ These urns represent a connecting element between cemeteries in the Lower Posavje and Croatian Zagorje regions, which are characterized by a distinct material culture that began in the Ha A phase and ended in the Ha B2/3 phase.

RADIOCARBON ANALYSIS

The radiocarbon dates of the Bronze Age cemetery at Obrežje have already been published; therefore, this paper provides only a brief summary of the key parts of the study essential for understanding the chronological development of the cemetery, the spatial organization of the ritual area, and changes in burial practices.²⁴⁸

²³⁸ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 727, Finds Nos. 729 and 733.

²³⁹ Müller-Karpe 1959, Pl. 26A: 2, 5; Lo Schiavo 2010c, Pl. 378: 5390, 5395; 380: 5415; 382: 5436, 5437.

²⁴⁰ Blečić Kavur 2014, 121–135, Fig. 68: 7.

²⁴¹ Gavranović 2011, 184, Fig. 173: 1.

²⁴² Müller-Karpe 1959, 199, Fig. 33: 10; Lo Schiavo 2010b, 625, 627, 631.

²⁴³ Kramberger 2022b, Fig. 67.

²⁴⁴ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 641, 803, 931, 1037, 1246.

²⁴⁵ GR 59 and GR 344 (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 476 and 1377); GR 93 and GR 94 (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 645 and 664); GR 167, GR 223 and GR 346 (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 886, 1038, 1378).

²⁴⁶ Kramberger 2022a, 68–88.

²⁴⁷ Kramberger 2021. Cf., e.g., Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 877, 890, 935, 1204, with Stare 1975, Pl. 40: 2 (see also Dular 1978, the chronological and typological chart); cf. also Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 397, 798, 813, 836, 879, 1190, 1202, with Vinski-Gasparini 1973, Pl. 23: 10; 24: 1.

²⁴⁸ Kramberger 2022b.

A total of 21 radiocarbon dates were obtained from the Obrežje cemetery, covering human remains from 17 graves, three of which contained skeletal remains (inhumations). The analyses were conducted on unburned bones (collagen), dentin from human tooth, and carbon from the carbonate fraction of cremated bones. Collagen samples from three inhumations (GR 362, GR 253/2, and GR 81) and a dentin-collagen sample from a human tooth (GR 253/1) were dated at the SUERC laboratory of the University of Glasgow, while carbon samples from the carbonate fraction of cremated human bones were analyzed at the Centro di Fisica Applicata Datazione e Diagnostica in Lecce (CEDAD). All sample cleaning, preparation, and carbon extraction procedures were carried out in these laboratories.²⁴⁹

Five graves were dated using two pairs of samples. In inhumation GR 81, both a skeletal bone and a partially preserved skull bone found beneath a better-preserved skull of the first individual were selected for dating.²⁵⁰ In inhumation GR 253, a skeletal bone (GR 253/2) and a human tooth from another individual found alongside the skeleton (GR 253/1) were analyzed. Additionally, cremation graves GR 25, GR 187, and GR 357 were dated with two samples each, with both sample pairs in all cases representing cremated bones found in the same urn.

The graves with radiocarbon-dated samples belong to different phases of the cemetery. Based on grave goods, they were chronologically classified into the following phases: BA C2/D (GR 220), BA D/Ha A1 (GR 3, GR 25, GR 32), Ha A1 (GR 357), Ha A2 (GR 187, GR 20), Ha B1 (GR 79), and Ha B2/3 (GR 112, GR 307). Some graves were only roughly dated, including GR 81, GR 20, GR 73, GR 240, GR 253/1, GR 253/2, and GR 368.

Out of the 21 radiocarbon dates obtained from the cemetery, 15 align with archaeological data. The inconsistent dates pertain to cremated bones, which are prone to greater deviations (outliers) in dating. This is due to the fact that dating is based on the carbonate fraction of the bone's mineral component, which can sometimes be contaminated, particularly on the bone's surface.²⁵¹ At Obrežje,

some dates were older²⁵² than expected based on the archaeological context, while others were younger.²⁵³ This was partially confirmed by control dating of additional samples from the same urns (*Fig. 10*).

Radiocarbon dating allowed for a more precise chronological classification of six graves that had previously only been roughly dated. It was determined that the inhumation GR 81 belongs to phase BA C2/D1, as confirmed by both obtained dates. Inhumation GR 253/2 was dated to the end of the Late Bronze Age (Ha B2/3), while inhumation GR 362 dates to the end of the Early Iron Age. Cremation grave GR 20, which had been tentatively placed between phase Ha A2 and Ha B2/3 based on the urn's shape, was more precisely dated to the 12th century BCE, likely placing it in phase Ha A2. Graves GR 73 and GR 240 were radiocarbon-dated to phase Ha B1, while grave GR 253/1 (a tooth from the second individual in grave GR 253) and grave GR 368 were tentatively dated in phase Ha B. Cremation graves GR 112 and GR 307 were dated to phase Ha B2/3 (*Fig. 10*).

Currently, there are not enough radiocarbon dates from the individual phases of the urn cemetery at Obrežje to precisely delineate the burial phases using a multiphase Bayesian model. The fourteen dates that can be reliably confirmed by archaeological data are sufficient only for constructing a single-phase model, which provides an approximate estimate of the duration of the cemetery. This finalized phase at Obrežje includes graves GR 220, GR 81, GR 32, GR 3, GR 187, GR 20, GR 73, GR 240, GR 368, GR 253/1, GR 253/2, GR 112, and GR 307, which are representative of the individual chronological phases at the cemetery. Dates that do not align with archaeological data were excluded from the model, as GR 362, which represents a later burial from the Early Iron Age within the Late Bronze Age cemetery (*Fig. 11*).

According to the model, the beginning of the cemetery at Obrežje is estimated, with a 95.4% confidence interval, to fall between 1546–1310 cal BC, and the end between 891–696 cal BC. With a 68.3% confidence interval, the estimated burial period ranges from 1461–1345 cal BC to 862–776

²⁴⁹ Kramberger 2022b, 114.

²⁵⁰ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 421; Nicholls 2022, 170.

²⁵¹ Van Strydonck, Boudin, De Mulder 2009; Rose et al. 2019, 1586. During cremation, bones undergo distinct morphological and mineralogical changes, which depend on combustion conditions and the type of fuel used. One

possible reason for outliers is the 'old wood effect' (e.g., Olsen et al. 2013; Snoeck, Brock, Schulting 2014).

²⁵² One of two dates from grave GR 357.

²⁵³ Both dates from grave GR 25, a date from grave GR 79, one of the two from grave GR 187, and one of the two dates from grave GR 357.

cal BC. Based on the 68.3% confidence interval, the cemetery was in use for 518 to 678 years (*Interval Duration* function) or 487 to 591 years (*Span of Dates* function). At the 95.4% confidence interval, the burial period ranges from 455 to 798 years (*Interval Duration* function) or 434 to 632 years (*Span of Dates* function) (Fig. 11).

Given the median values of the current set of radiocarbon dates (*Median*), the cemetery was established around 1400 BC (more precisely, 1414 cal BC), with burials continuing for approximately 500 years (more precisely, 537 years) until the late 9th century BC (more precisely, 811 cal BC).

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CEMETERY

A brief overview of the development of the ritual space at Obrežje, based on the mapping of chronologically defined graves, reveals that the cemetery expanded from its earliest cores within the third group of graves, located in the eastern part of the cemetery, starting from phase BA C2/D onward (Fig. 5: sec. 29–30 and 33; graves GR 81, GR 220, GR 139, and GR 271). In the two smaller groups situated in the western part of the cemetery, burials began no later than in phase BA D/Ha A1 (Fig. 5: sec. 79, 24, and 28; graves GR 1, GR 3, GR 23, GR 25, GR 29, and GR 32).

In the initial phases, the number of graves was relatively small (Fig. 3),²⁵⁴ but with the exception of the northeastern part of the cemetery, burials continued uninterrupted in all cores until the end of the Ha A phase or the beginning of the Ha B1 phase. In the two cores (the first and second groups of graves) in the western part of the cemetery, burials were subsequently abandoned (Fig. 7: sec. 79 and 29; graves GR 7, GR 45, and GR 47). Meanwhile, in the eastern part of the cemetery, the number of graves increased significantly during phase Ha A2/B1 (Fig. 7: sec. 25, 29–30, and 33; graves GR 63, GR 120, GR 129, etc.).

This expansion of the eastern part of the cemetery continued during the Ha B1 (Fig. 7: sec. 25, 29–30; graves GR 73, GR 77, GR 79, GR 305, GR 245, etc.) and Ha B2/3 phases (Fig. 9: sec. 25, 29–31, and 33; graves GR 54, GR 65, GR 72, GR 113, GR 307, GR 317, etc.). As a result, different

burial cores merged, forming a larger (third) group of graves. However, soon after, burials in this area suddenly ceased during the same chronological phase. The isolated inhumation GR 362 and the cremation grave SU 7030 in sec. 25 are considerably later and indicate a renewed use of the ritual space at the end of the Early Iron Age (Fig. 9: sec. 25) and during the Roman period.²⁵⁵

It is also important to highlight the situation in the northern part of the third group of graves in the eastern part of the cemetery. In the area where frequent burials took place from the Ha A2/B1 phase onward, the only earlier grave is an inhumation (Fig. 5: sec. 33; GR 81). This grave is significantly older than the others in the area and, based on radiocarbon dating, can be placed no later than phase BA C2/D.

FUNERARY RITUAL AND SOCIAL VARIABLES

In analyzing social variables and their changes across different chronological phases of the cremation cemetery, we started from the hypothesis that the form of graves and the composition of grave goods in the Urnfield period in the Lower Posavje region were not left to chance, but rather that these elements had a symbolic function, which was connected to the gender, age, and social status of the deceased.²⁵⁶

Studies of three large cemeteries – Dobova in Lower Posavje, as well as Ruše and Pobrežje in Podravje – have shown that part of the population was buried without grave goods, part with ceramic vessels, and part with both vessels and bronzes. It was determined that approximately 49% of the graves in Dobova contained ceramics, compared to about 43% at Pobrežje and around 62% at the first cremation cemetery in Ruše. In Dobova, the second most frequent category consists of graves without grave goods (30%), whereas at Pobrežje and Ruše, this category is in the minority. Graves containing metal objects account for approximately 35% of all the burials at Pobrežje and Ruše, while in Dobova, they represent around 22%. Furthermore, it was found that graves can be classified into five groups based on the combination of grave goods. The first group includes graves containing a pin,

²⁵⁴ This suggests that either a smaller community used the cemetery or that not all deceased members of the community were buried there.

²⁵⁵ Kramberger 2022b, 120–121, Fig. 72; Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Fig. 15.

²⁵⁶ Teržan 1985; 1995, Fig. 11–15; 1999, 138–139.

and less frequently, a razor, a knife, and other grave goods. Based on anthropological analyses, these graves are associated with male individuals. Female graves, on the other hand, are characterized by fibulae and ring-shaped jewellery, but in varying combinations. Based on these combinations, the second group at large cemeteries was identified as graves containing torcs and bracelets, the third group as graves with bracelets (but without torcs), the fourth group as graves with hair rings (without torcs or bracelets), and the fifth group as graves with a mixed composition of grave goods (without torcs, bracelets, or hair rings).²⁵⁷

Burial forms at Obrežje

Among the 381 graves at Obrežje, 354 are cremation burials (93.0%), while four are inhumations (1.0%; GR 81, GR 253/2, GR 317, GR 362). One of these, based on radiocarbon dating, dates to the 4th century or even the early 3rd century BCE, corresponding primarily to the Early Iron Age phase Ha D (Fig. 2; 5; 7; 9; 10; GR 362). In four cases (1.0%), large rectangular pits were identified, containing either no bones or only minimal skeletal material, while 19 smaller circular pits without bones (5.0%) were also documented. Both categories are presumed to represent graves due to their shape and location within the cemetery. The large pits are comparable in size and form to the burial pits of inhumation graves, while the smaller ones resemble the burial pits of cremation graves (Fig. 12).²⁵⁸

In general, graves can be classified as either inhumation (Fig. 13: a) or cremation burials (Fig. 13: b–f3). The inhumation graves from phases Obrežje 1a (BA C2/D; GR 81) and Obrežje 5 (Ha B2/3; GR 253/2, GR 317) exhibit nearly identical characteristics. Alongside the skeletal remains, both cremated and unburned bones of other individuals were found in the burial pits. A physical anthropological analysis confirmed that in two cases, these remains were human; however, the cremated bones from grave GR 317 could not be anthropologically determined.²⁵⁹ Grave GR 81 contained multiple individuals. The primary skeleton, including the skull, belonged to a child approximately 6.5 years old (Individual A – PN

12664). Beneath its skull, a fragment of another child's skull was found, also around 6.5 years old (Individual B – PN 12623). Additionally, cremated bones of a third individual (Individual C), over 45 years old, were discovered near the skeleton of Individual A (Fig. 5: GR 81).²⁶⁰ The skeletal remains and skull fragment were radiocarbon-dated to approximately the 14th century BCE (Fig. 10: SUERC-69432, SUERC-69437).²⁶¹

In contrast to grave GR 81, in graves GR 317 and GR 253/2 from phase Ha B2/3 inhumated individuals were over 45 years of age.²⁶² In GR 317, cremated bones were scattered beside the skull within the grave fill, whereas in GR 253, some bones were possibly²⁶³ dispersed in the grave fill, while others were found inside a small cup (GR 253/1 – PN 3044) placed near the feet of the skeleton (GR 253/2 – PN 3043) (Fig. 13: a).²⁶⁴

The bones found in grave GR 253 alongside the skeleton were analyzed anthropologically on two occasions. A relatively large quantity of small bones (total weight 38.5 g, size 2–5 mm) was examined in 2016. The analysis of bones supposedly originating from the cup revealed remains of at least two individuals: one adult (>20 years) and one subadult (<20 years). The latter was represented by an upper first incisor, the root of another single-rooted tooth, and fragments of ribs and a skull.²⁶⁵ A photograph of the analyzed bones includes an identification label with the data: 'July 9, 2007, SU 3027, sample no. 3486, fill in PN 3043'.²⁶⁶ In the excavation documentation, PN 3043 is recorded

²⁶⁰ Nicholls 2022, 170; Šlaus et al. 2022, 133.

²⁶¹ Kramberger 2022b, 115, 117, Fig. 47, 53, 54.

²⁶² Nicholls 2022, 171.

²⁶³ The location of the bone from sample No. 3486 within grave GR 253 is uncertain (see below).

²⁶⁴ In addition to the cup, fragments of at least three other ceramic vessels were found in grave pit GR 253 (SU 3027/SU 3028) (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 1116–1117, 1119). On the northern side, the grave was damaged by a small, rounded cremation burial containing a fragment of a twisted bronze bracelet and a saltaleon (GR 252; Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 1114, 1115). This is one of the rare cases at the cemetery where a grave was damaged by a later burial.

²⁶⁵ Nicholls 2017, 81.

²⁶⁶ Nicholls 2017, Fig. 4.12. The date 9 July 2007 indicates that the sample was extracted from the sediment after the excavation had ended, possibly during the stratigraphic excavation of sediment around the skeleton or during stratigraphic excavation of the cup (if the data on the identification sheet is incorrect). All urns were sampled in the field along with the sediment and were stratigraphically excavated after the fieldwork was completed.

²⁵⁷ Teržan 1999, 138–139, Fig. 9a–b; 10–13.

²⁵⁸ Mason, Kramberger 2022b, 59–68.

²⁵⁹ Šlaus et al. 2022, 133, 153, 162.

as a skeleton, which would suggest that the bones came from the grave fill near the skeleton. Alternatively, the data on the identification label may be incorrect, and the bones could originate from PN 3044, i.e., the cup.²⁶⁷ In any case, the bones discovered in grave GR 253, next to the skeleton, were markedly worn and fragmented, which, according to the anthropologist, suggests that they were at least partially separated from the skeletons before being buried.²⁶⁸

A second anthropological analysis of the skeletal remains from the fill of inhumation grave GR 253 was conducted after 2016 and is fully available in the report and monographic publication.²⁶⁹ The analysis partially included the same sample as in 2016 (sample no. 3486) and additionally examined samples labelled 3477 and 3029.1. Sample no. 3477 bears the identification label 'March 12, 2002, SU 3027,' while sample no. 3029.1 is marked 'March 18, 2002, SU 3027, fill in PN 3044,' corresponding to the small cup.²⁷⁰ The analyzed bones from the bowl (PN 3044) could not be identified as either human or animal. However, bones from SU 3027, labelled 'July 9, 2007, SU 3027, sample no. 3486, fill in PN 3043' (GR 253/2 – PN 3043) and 'March 12, 2002, SU 3027, sample no. 3029.1,' were determined to be partly cremated and partly unburned, belonging to one or more adult individuals.²⁷¹ No remains of a subadult individual were identified, though at least one tooth analyzed in 2016 was no longer present among the bone remains. The bone of an adult individual over 45 years old (GR 253/2 – PN 3043) and the tooth of a person younger than 20 years (GR 253/1 – PN 3044) had already been

radiocarbon-dated and were consequently destroyed in the process. The dating results are particularly significant: the tooth (Individual B – GR 253/1) was found to be slightly older than the bones of the skeleton (Individual A). When considering the calibration intervals, the dating of the tooth corresponds to phase Ha B1 or the beginning of phase Ha B2/3, whereas the skeleton (Individual A – GR 253/2) corresponds to phase Ha B2/3.²⁷²

In addition to large rectangular pits with inhumation burials, at least five large rectangular pits (GR 75, GR 80, GR 82, GR 294, and GR 342) were identified within the cemetery, similar in size to inhumation graves but without skeletal remains (*Fig. 12*: 1.0%). These pits were located near inhumation graves in the northern and southern part of the central burial group within the cemetery (*Fig. 5*; 9).²⁷³ Notably, cremated bones of an individual over 45 years old were also found in grave GR 80 (dimensions: 2.15 × 0.8 m, depth: 0.51 m).²⁷⁴ This grave was situated next to the older grave GR 81 from the BA C2/D phase, in the northern part of the third group of graves (*Fig. 5*), and adjacent to another two large rectangular graves, GR 75 and GR 82.²⁷⁵ It is therefore possible that these graves were originally under a burial mound, which has since been eroded – potentially dating to the Middle or early Late Bronze Age.

The predominant burial practice at the Obrežje cemetery was cremation. These graves vary in terms of shape and size of the grave pit, as well as the manner in which the cremated remains were deposited in the pit (93.0%; *Fig. 12*). Among the 354 cremation graves, 111 contained bones deposited directly into the burial pit without an urn (31.1%; *Fig. 13*: b). Such graves appear in all chronological phases. The cremated remains were in some cases concentrated within an oval, rectangular, or circular area, suggesting that they may have originally been placed in a container made of organic material that did not survive (e.g., GR 309; *Fig. 13*: b).²⁷⁶

The second group of cremation graves consists of those in which the cremated bones were stored in an urn and placed within a burial pit. These

²⁶⁷ SU 3027 – grave pit fill; SU 3028 – grave pit cut; PN 3043 – skeleton in this grave; PN 3044 – cup. After the fieldwork, grave SU 3027/SU 3028 was assigned the number GR 253, and cup PN 3044 was designated as Find No. 1118 in the monograph (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 792–793).

²⁶⁸ Nicholls 2017, 82.

²⁶⁹ Šlaus et al. 2018; Šlaus et al. 2022, 153.

²⁷⁰ Šlaus et al. 2018, *Fig. 215*; cf. Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 792–793, Find No. 1118. The photograph shows that sample no. 3477 contained at least two bones, which were among the largest from this grave (according to anthropologists, the largest bones from the grave measured 2.7 × 1.7 cm), while sample no. 3029.1 contained a total of three relatively small bones. The dates 12 March 2002 and 18 March 2002 indicate that samples 3029.1 and 3477 were collected in the field.

²⁷¹ Šlaus et al. 2022, 153. The identification of the bones from the cup was not possible through a physical anthropological analysis due to extensive fragmentation (Šlaus et al. 2018, *Fig. 215*).

²⁷² Nicholls 2017, 11–12, Tab. 2.3; Kramberger 2022b, 115, 120, *Fig. 47*, 69, 70.

²⁷³ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 663, 665, 825, 857.

²⁷⁴ Šlaus et al. 2022, 132; Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 421, 663.

²⁷⁵ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, *Fig. 27*.

²⁷⁶ E.g., GR 45, GR 54, GR 90, GR 100, GR 172 and GR 179 (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 631, 637, 675, 683, 737, 739).

pits were circular or oval in plan, with the burial pit only slightly larger than the urn, and they appear throughout all chronological phases. Among the 354 cremation graves, 181 contained an urn placed in a small circular pit (50.7%; *Fig. 13: c1*), while 15 were covered with a lid (3.9%; *Fig. 13: c2*). The lids consisted of ceramic, purpose-made flat covers or repurposed dishes, fragments of other vessels (e.g., GR 292; *Fig. 13: c2*), stone slabs (e.g., GR 256; *Fig. 13: c2*), or clusters of stones.²⁷⁷ Graves where dishes served as lids date to phases Ha A and Ha B, while those with purpose-made lids belong to phases Ha A2 and B. Graves with stone slabs or linings appear in phases Ha A2/B1, Ha B1, and Ha B2/3.²⁷⁸ These later graves were typically deeper, with the stone slabs or linings placed at the top of the grave pits, while the urns were discovered at the bottom, separated by a layer of soil.²⁷⁹ In some cases, stones protruded from the burial fill, suggesting they may have served as grave markers.²⁸⁰ It is possible that such markers were originally more common but only survived in graves that were deeper. The petrographic analysis revealed that the stone slabs from grave GR 256 were made of laminated Neogene limestone, the nearest outcrops of which are found in the Goričani Hills.²⁸¹

The third group of cremation graves includes those where an additional vessel was found alongside the urn in a circular pit. This secondary vessel could have been placed inside the urn as a base for the bones or as an additional urn (e.g., GR 307; *Fig. 13: d1*), as a cover for the cremated human remains at the bottom of the urn (e.g., GR 245; *Fig. 13: d1*), or as a grave good.²⁸² Alternatively,

the vessel could have been placed next to the urn as a grave good (e.g., GR 208; *Fig. 13: d2*).²⁸³ Cremation graves containing a secondary vessel inside the urn are represented in 12 cases (3.4%; *Fig. 13: d1*), while those with a vessel placed next to the urn appear in nine cases (2.5%; *Fig. 13: d2*). Both variants of the third group of cremation graves emerge as early as phase BA D/Ha A1 and continue in use until the end of the cemetery in phase Ha B2/3.²⁸⁴

The fourth group of cremation graves comprises those in which cremated bones were discovered above the part of a large broken vessel within a circular pit. Two parts of a massive pot, identified as a large storage vessel, were placed one on top of the other in the grave, forming a double-layered burial structure or base on which the cremated remains and grave goods were deposited. This type of burial is represented by at least one example (0.3% – GR 293; *Fig. 13: e*). Based on the shape of the pot, a fragment of a bronze knife, and particularly an onion-headed pin, this burial can be roughly dated to phase Ha A.²⁸⁵

A particular type of grave at the Obrežje cemetery consists of burials where the pit was relatively large, usually rectangular or square in shape, though in some cases oval. A characteristic feature of these graves is the presence of cremated remains with fragments of cremated bones at the bottom of the pit, accompanied by grave goods and a varying number of vessels, including urns. These graves can be classified based on the number of vessels present: those with a single vessel (six graves in total, or 1.7% – e.g., GR 65; *Fig. 13: f1*), those with two vessels (also six graves, or 1.7% – e.g., GR 117; *Fig. 13: f2*), and those containing at least three vessels (14 graves, or 3.9% – e.g., GR 86; *Fig. 13: f3*). The earliest cremation graves in large rectangular pits appear in phase Ha A2/B1, but they are particularly characteristic of phases Ha B1 and Ha B2/3. They were discovered in the northern and central parts of the third group of graves at the cemetery (*Fig. 9: sec. 33–34, 29–30* – northern part).

Secondary vessels were placed inside the urn as grave goods in GR 3, GR 158, GR 21, and GR 341 (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 609, 727, 759, 857).

²⁸³ In graves GR 40, GR 92, GR 93, GR 187, GR 208, GR 215, GR 256, GR 302, GR 368, and GR 377 (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 629, 679, 745, 763, 795, 831, 875, 879).

²⁸⁴ Mason, Kramberger 2022c, *Fig. 45–46*.

²⁸⁵ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 822–823, Finds Nos. 1228–1230.

²⁷⁷ Ceramic lids were found in GR 205, GR 268, GR 274, and GR 368 (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 755, 803, 807, 875). A dish was used to cover the urn in GR 168, GR 182, and GR 189 (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 733, 741, 745), while part of another vessel was used in graves GR 197, GR 224, and GR 292 (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 751, 771, 821). A stone slab covered graves GR 219 and GR 256 (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 767, 795), and a group of stones was used in graves GR 278, GR 279, and GR 305 (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 811, 813, 833).

²⁷⁸ Mason, Kramberger 2022c, *Fig. 45–46*.

²⁷⁹ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 495, 503–504.

²⁸⁰ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 515.

²⁸¹ Rižnar 2022, 201, *Fig. 103, 104a–b*.

²⁸² A base for bones or an additional urn within the urn was identified in GR 307, GR 137, and GR 357 (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 711, 867). A ceramic covering for cremated human bones at the bottom of the urn was found in GR 245 and GR 166 (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 731).

The analysis of other known cemeteries from the later and final phases of the Urnfield period of the Dobova group in Croatian Zagorje and Lower Posavje indicates that the available data on burial practices there is limited due to different excavation methods and various unfavourable circumstances. In Dobova, similar to Obrežje, isolated inhumations were identified alongside various types of cremation graves: the first type consisted of cremated human bones collected in an urn; in the second type, bones were partially preserved within the urn and partially placed at the bottom of the burial pit beneath it; and the third type comprised graves in which cremated bones were placed directly at the bottom of the burial pit without the use of a ceramic urn.²⁸⁶ Metal grave goods were rare in the first type of cremation graves in Dobova, typically placed inside the urns. In the second group, they were more frequent and found either inside the urn or among the cremated remains beneath it. In contrast, the third group contained only a few ceramic sherds as grave goods. Additional variations of cremation graves can be inferred from available profiles, photographs, and plans of graves, which reveal differently oriented vessels within and around urns, as well as the use of stone linings and ceramic lids.²⁸⁷

The data for northern Croatia was summarized by archaeologist Darja Ložnjak Dizdar. As she notes, during his excavations at the Velika Gorica cemetery in 1908, Viktor Hoffiller recorded that the soil surrounding the urns in the graves was black and mixed with charcoal.²⁸⁸ Ceramic urns were only rarely covered with other vessels. An interesting observation is that in some cases, cremated bones were scattered around the urn, while grave goods were placed beside or above the vessels.

Comparison of combinations of grave goods, burial forms, sex and the age of the deceased

Further research focused on comparing the assemblages of grave goods, burial forms, and the sex and age of the deceased across different chronological phases of the cemetery. In this analysis, the urn was considered as a burial form rather than a grave good. The primary finding

is that among the 354 well-preserved cremation graves and three inhumations, as many as 205 graves lacked grave goods (57.4%; *Fig. 14*), while only 11 contained at least one vessel that was not used as an urn (3.1%; *Fig. 14*). A total of 109 graves contained other grave goods, such as elements of attire and spindle whorls (30.5%; *Fig. 14*), whereas 32 included both metal grave goods and at least one non-urn vessel (9.0%; *Fig. 14*).

Most grave goods were fragmented and deformed, likely due to exposure to fire during cremation. Consequently, the remains of attire and repertoire are often incomplete or represented only in part (*pars pro toto*). A particular challenge is posed by the presence of graves with multiple burials, which are indicated in some cases by grave goods, in others by the number of urns containing cremated human remains, and in the remaining by the findings of the physical anthropological analysis. Therefore, a selection of graves was made for the analysis. Since the research aimed to identify changes in social variables across different burial phases, only those graves that could be precisely dated were included.²⁸⁹ Another selection criterion was the sex of the deceased. The analysis was based on the results of physical anthropology, meaning that only chronologically defined graves with identifiable sex and age of the deceased were examined. Additional graves with similar combinations of grave goods were also included. The analysis revealed that children's graves were largely devoid of grave goods, making their dating difficult. Thus, a total of 81 graves out of 357 (23%) met the specified criteria (sex identification and chronological determination), while children's graves were considered as a separate category (an additional 16 graves, or 4%). The results are presented according to the following categories: male graves (*Fig. 15*), female graves (*Fig. 16*), children's graves (*Fig. 17*), and double burials or potential graves containing multiple individuals (*Fig. 18*).

Anthropologists identified male sex in 13 graves, which were characterized by round burial pits (*Fig. 15*). These cremation graves included burials without an urn, with an urn, with an urn and a lid, and those with an urn and an additional vessel either

²⁸⁶ Stare 1975, 14.

²⁸⁷ Stare 1975, 14, Pl. 63: 7,12; 64: 12–17; 69: 408.

²⁸⁸ Hoffiller 1909, 121–122; Ložnjak Dizdar 2013, 101.

²⁸⁹ The exception is graves with multiple burials. To illustrate this important phenomenon, we have included three graves with multiple burials, which are more difficult to date precisely (because they contained only an urn or chronologically less distinctive grave goods) to the chronologically determinable graves with multiple burials.

inside or next to it, spanning from the Obrežje 1b phase (BA D/Ha A1) to Obrežje 5 (Ha B2/3). Among them, nine graves contained a single pin, while three graves lacked any grave goods (GR 22, GR 262, and GR 223), and one contained only a bronze button with a T-shaped attachment (GR 260). Razors were also characteristic of male graves, as confirmed by the anthropological analysis in three cases (GR 192, GR 278, and GR 309), with the razor in all three instances found alongside a pin. Tweezers were another element of male attire, confirmed through the anthropological analysis in two cases (GR 45 and GR 192) and inferred based on the combination of grave goods in a third case (GR 219). Tweezers were found either in association with a pin and/or a razor (GR 45, GR 192, and GR 219) or individually (GR 331), and they were used exclusively in phase Obrežje 3 (Ha A2/B1), whereas pins were in use throughout the entire period (BA C2/D–Ha B2/3). The analysis indicated that the assemblage of pins, razors, tweezers, and possibly knives was at least partially age-related. The vast majority of graves containing pins, tweezers, and razors belonged to adult males over the age of 18, with one individual being over 45 years old (GR 137). Only one or two children's graves may have contained fragments of pins (*Fig. 17: GR 221 and GR 30*).²⁹⁰

Other grave goods are rare in male graves. In two cases, a bronze knife was found in combination with a pin (GR 7 and GR 309), in three cases, massive bronze rings were present (GR 239, GR 192, and GR 182), and in six cases, fragments of other ceramic vessels were discovered. One grave, GR 239, from phase Obrežje 2a (Ha A1), stands out, as it contained a massive bronze ring, a dish-shaped button, and a fragment of a bronze bracelet alongside a bronze pin. Based on the presence of the bronze pin, this grave is likely male; however, dish-shaped buttons and bracelets were not found in other male graves at Obrežje. Since the results of physical anthropology are not entirely reliable, the possibility that this is a female grave or a multiple burial cannot be ruled out (*cf. Fig. 18: GR 156, GR 234, GR 258, GR 310, and GR 344*).

Female sex could be determined in six graves based on the remains of bones, with more precise chronological placement in phases Obrežje 2b (Ha A2), 3 (Ha A2/B1), 4 (Ha B1), and 5 (Ha B2/3) (*Fig. 16*). These were cremation burials in urns, urns with lids, and urns accompanied by

an additional small vessel (*Fig. 16: c1,c2,d2,e*). Among these graves, two contained fibulae; in grave GR 305 from phase Ha B1, a sewing needle was also found alongside the fibula, while grave GR 215 from phase Ha A2/B1 contained a torc, saltaleoni, a bronze button, and a ceramic vessel. In two graves identified as female burials, no fibulae were present; instead, bronze pins were found, accompanied by bronze rings (GR 20) or a bronze knife and ceramic sherds (GR 293). Both graves were classified as likely female.

Anthropological analyses confirm that graves containing fibulae are female, but they also indicate that in some female graves, a pin (GR 20) or both a pin and a knife (GR 293) may be present. In two of the six female graves, no pin was found; instead, only a fragmented hear ring was included in one of them (GR 133). Hair rings were absent in male graves (*cf. Fig. 15*), suggesting that they are characteristic of female burials. The same likely applies to bronze torcs, bracelets, and possibly saltaleoni, as well as beads made of various materials (bone or shell, ceramic, glass), dish-shaped bronze buttons, and spindle whorls. These grave goods do not appear in male burials, with the sole exception of the previously mentioned grave GR 239, which contained part of a bracelet. The association of these objects with female attire is further supported by the anthropological analysis of bones from grave GR 215 and the combination of grave goods in other burials, as fibulae and hair rings are typically found alongside torcs, bracelets, saltaleoni, beads, dish-shaped bronze buttons, and spindle whorls.

An examination of the age of the deceased shows that graves containing fibulae, torcs, bracelets, saltaleoni, bronze buttons, a sewing needle, and spindle whorls belonged to adult individuals, allowing for their more precise identification as female. The only grave containing bronze buttons that did not belong to an adult was GR 139 (*Fig. 17: GR 139*). This case suggests that buttons were also worn by children aged 5–12 years, but not in combination with fibulae or ring-shaped jewellery. This is one of the oldest graves at the cemetery (BA C2/D). The possibility that this was a girl's grave is supported by the fact that buttons were not found in identified male burials but appear relatively frequently in female graves.

The anthropological analysis identified 16 child burials that did not contain cremated remains of other individuals. The burial pits were round, either without an urn, with an urn, or with an urn and

²⁹⁰ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 417 and 1035.

a lid (*Fig. 17: b,c1,c2*). Most graves lacked grave goods, though two contained ceramic sherds (*Fig. 17: GR 225 and GR 351*), two contained hair rings (*Fig. 17: GR 138/1 and GR 189*), one contained a dish-shaped button, a massive ring with pendants (*Fig. 17: GR 139*), and in one or possibly two cases, fragments of bronze pins were found (*Fig. 17: GR 221, possibly also GR 30*). Male and female-associated grave goods, such as pins and fibulae, were only exceptionally present in children's graves, which may indicate that children wore different clothing.²⁹¹

The analysis of two bi-ritual graves (GR 81 and GR 253/1-2), a potential third bi-ritual grave (GR 317), and cremation graves with large rectangular or oval pits (*Fig. 13: a,f1,f2,f3*) is presented together, as the findings suggest that most of these graves contained multiple individuals. Inhumation burials contained few grave goods. The only grave with clear elements of attire was GR 317, which contained a bronze pin and a bronze button with a T-shaped fastener.²⁹² This case suggests that during the Urnfield burial period, men fastened their upper garments at the chest, similar to practices observed later in the Early Iron Age.²⁹³

All three bi-ritual graves (GR 81, GR 253/1-2, and the potential GR 317) contained relatively old individuals. In all three cases, at least one person was over 45 years old. In grave GR 81, the cremated bones belonged to an adult, while a skeleton and part of a skull belonged to a child or children (approximately 6.5 years old). The ancient DNA analysis suggests that the child was a boy.²⁹⁴ In graves GR 253 and GR 317, the skeletons belonged to individuals over 45 years old. The DNA analysis identified them as a male (GR 317) and a female (GR 253/2).²⁹⁵ In the burial pit of GR 253, in addition to the skeleton (found in the grave fill and/or a bowl), cremated

and uncremated bones of an adult over 20 years old and a non-adult (less than 20 years old) were discovered. However, the cremated bones from the grave fill of GR 317 could not be analyzed further to determine sex or age.²⁹⁶

The presence of multiple urns in large rectangular and oval cremation graves with multiple vessels placed over the cremated remains suggests that these graves contained multiple individuals (*Fig. 18: f1,f2,f3*). Unlike burials in the usual round grave pits (*Fig. 15–17*), these graves contained a greater number of grave goods, including two or even three fibulae (*Fig. 18: GR 113, GR 65, GR 106, and GR 86*) or multiple torcs (GR 72). In cases where multiple urns were present within a burial pit, it is likely that these represent double burials (*Fig. 18: GR 129, GR 73, GR 59, GR 108, GR 117, GR 118, GR 112, GR 78, and GR 86*) or even burials of more than two individuals (*Fig. 18: GR 63, GR 79, and GR 91*). This is further suggested by the composition of grave goods in GR 65, where, in addition to fibulae, hair rings, spindle whorls, dish-shaped buttons, and glass beads, a bronze knife and possibly a spearhead sleeve were discovered.²⁹⁷ Similarly, the composition of grave goods in GR 77, GR 106, and GR 117 suggests that these graves contained multiple individuals. While all determinable bones in these graves belonged to adult males, the grave goods included fibulae, hair rings, bracelets, and beads – items typically associated with female burials (*Fig. 18: GR 77, GR 106, and GR 117; cf. Fig. 15–16*).

An anthropological analysis further confirms that some of the cremation graves at Obrežje contained multiple individuals. A total of 264 graves were examined, and multiple burials were confirmed in nine cases.²⁹⁸ Similar to the bi-ritual grave GR 81, these multiple burials most commonly contained an adult and a child under 10 years old.²⁹⁹ However,

²⁹¹ The only graves with a pin (GR 30 and GR 221) could also represent unrecognized double burials (only a small portion of the cremated bones could be determined by the anthropological analysis).

²⁹² Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 845, Finds Nos. 1318 and 1319. The bronze button was found during wet sieving of sediment from the burial pit, while the pin was discovered in its original position, above the left collarbone, with the head of the pin facing upwards.

²⁹³ E.g., Guštin, Preložnik 2005, Fig. 16: A,B.

²⁹⁴ A fragment of skull PN 12623, which lay beneath the skull of skeleton PN 12664, was analyzed (Fischer, Armit 2022, 213–214, Fig. 162).

²⁹⁵ Fischer, Armit 2022, 213–214, Fig. 162.

²⁹⁶ Šlaus et al. 2022, 162. Both cremated and uncremated bones from GR 317 (SU 216) were sampled from the wet sieved sediment after the end of the excavation (9 July 2007). This sediment was sampled in the field together with the skull of the skeleton (soil from around the skull), as can be seen from the data on the identification sheet (Šlaus et al. 2018, Fig. 150). All uncremated bones (parts of the skull and human teeth) therefore probably belong to a person buried in inhumation.

²⁹⁷ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 497 in 498.

²⁹⁸ Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 219; Šlaus et al. 2022; Nicholls 2017.

²⁹⁹ Namely, the burials of multiple individuals in cremation and bi-ritual burials (GR 81 and GR 253) can be

unlike GR 81, the remaining graves contained the remains of only one child. In GR 156, a woman (30–40 years old) was buried with an infant (0–2 years old); in GR 211, a slightly older child (3–5 years old) was buried with a woman (15–40 years old); in GR 234, a probable male was buried with a child of indeterminate sex (5–10 years old); and in GR 344 and GR 78, an adult was buried alongside a child (1–5 years old). In GR 258 and GR 310, adults were buried with children aged 6–8 years and 5–10 years, respectively.

The situation was different in graves GR 65, GR 79, and the bi-ritual grave GR 253. In GR 65, where cremated bones were found in both the grave fill and the urn, the bones inside the urn belonged to a male aged 15–30 years, while the bones in the grave fill belonged to an adult of undetermined age.³⁰⁰ Grave GR 79, which contained cremated remains in both the grave fill and four vessels,³⁰¹ was found to contain an adult's remains in the bowl,³⁰² while all identifiable bones from the grave fill, bowl, cup, and perforated urn belonged to adults aged 20–45 years.³⁰³ The bi-ritual grave GR 253, like GR 81, contained remains of at least three individuals: a skeleton of a person over 45 years old, bones from the grave fill belonging to a person over 20 years old, and a third individual who was a non-adult (less than 20 years old).³⁰⁴

A comparative analysis of the social variables observed at the Late Bronze Age cemetery at Obrežje and those of the nearby Dobova cemetery³⁰⁵ reveals numerous similarities, as well as some notable differences. At Obrežje, 30.5% of graves contained metal grave goods, while 9.0% contained metal items in combination with ceramic vessels, totalling 39.5% (*Fig. 14*). This suggests that metal grave goods were significantly more common at

Obrežje than at Dobova, where they were found in only about 23% of graves.³⁰⁶

The same as at Obrežje, the most common grave good in male burials at Dobova was the pin, sometimes accompanied by a razor and a knife. Tweezers were absent at Dobova, but at Obrežje, they were found only in phase Ha A2/B1. Female burials at both sites were characterized by ring-shaped jewellery, fibulae, spiral bronze hair rings, and sewing implements (spindle whorls, sewing needles), indicating similar funerary practices. However, unlike at Obrežje, no double burials were identified at Dobova, and child burials (infants I/II) were recorded only rarely.³⁰⁷

CONCLUSION

The research conducted at the site of the international border crossing at Obrežje has revealed the complete developmental sequence of the Dobova group of the Urnfield culture, providing a comprehensive insight into various aspects of burial practices that took place continuously for approximately 500 years. Based on the analysis of grave goods, comparative studies of urns, and radiocarbon dating results, the graves were classified into five chronological phases (Obrežje 1–5) and correlated with the Central European chronological system (BA C2/D–Ha B2/3). This classification enabled an analysis of the spatial development of the cemetery, as well as changes in funerary rituals and cultural connections. Extensive anthropological examinations and comparative studies of grave assemblages have further illuminated the social variables in different phases of the Late Bronze Age.

The ratio of cremation to inhumation graves at Obrežje is comparable to that at the nearby burial site of Gomilice in Dobova, where inhumation burials constitute approximately 1%, while cremations account for the remaining 99% of the graves. This rare phenomenon in the Late Bronze Age of the Lower Posavje region was examined in greater detail through radiocarbon dating and analysis of grave finds. It was determined that the inhumation

proven by anthropological analyses only in cases where the buried differ in age and/or gender (GR 156, GR 211, GR 234, GR 344, GR 78, GR 258 and GR 310).

³⁰⁰ Šlaus et al. 2022, 130; Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 413, najdba št. 511.

³⁰¹ Tudi v skodelici, ki je bila odkrita v skodeli (Mason, Kramberger 2022a, najdba št. 562).

³⁰² Šlaus et al. 2022, 132; Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Find No. 565.

³⁰³ Šlaus et al. 2022, 132; Mason, Kramberger 2022a, Finds Nos. 562, 564, 566.

³⁰⁴ Nicholls 2017, 81–82; Nicholls 2022, 171; Šlaus et al. 2022, 153; Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 494.

³⁰⁵ Teržan 1995; 1999.

³⁰⁶ Teržan 1999, Fig. 9. The proportions of graves with pottery and graves without grave goods are not comparable, since in Obrežje the urn was understood as a type of burial, and not as a grave good, and for the Dobova cemetery, data on which vessels present urns is not available (cf. *Fig. 14* with Teržan 1999, Fig. 9; cf. also Mason, Kramberger 2022a, 389–541, 608–881 with Stare 1975, 27–36).

³⁰⁷ Teržan 1985; 1999, Fig. 10–11.

tion burials partially date to the Middle Bronze Age or the early phase of the Urnfield culture (BA C2/D) and partially to the final phase of this period (Ha B2/3).

At Obrežje, three spatially distinct groups of graves were identified, and it was established that the cemetery expanded from multiple smaller burial nuclei, which did not emerge simultaneously nor remained in use for the same duration. The southern part of the third grave group was actively used between the BA C2/D and Ha B2/3 phases, whereas smaller groups (the first and the second) in the western section of the cemetery began to be used slightly later, during the BA D/Ha A1 phase, and ceased to be used in the Ha A2/B1 or B1 phase. A notably different situation was observed in the northern part of the third group. The only older grave in this area is the inhumation GR 81, which was dated using two radiocarbon measurements to the 14th century BCE (BA C2/D phase). The next graves in this part of the cemetery did not appear until the Ha A2/B1 phase, indicating a gap of approximately 200–250 years in burials. This suggests that the large third burial group at Obrežje emerged through the expansion of various urnfield nuclei in its southern part during the Ha A2/B1, Ha B1, and Ha B2/3 phases, and that the inhumation burial GR 81 from the Middle or early Late Bronze Age only later became part of the extensive urnfield cemetery.

A comparison of burial distributions across chronological phases revealed an uneven pattern. The earliest phases (BA C2/D–BA D/Ha A1) contain the fewest graves, with numbers gradually increasing and peaking in the later phases of the Urnfield period. However, Obrežje is not an isolated case in this regard. Burial sites from the BA C, BA D, and Ha A1 phases across the southeastern Alpine region tend to have few graves, with large cemeteries appearing only from the Ha A2 phase onward. The reasons for this remain unclear, but given the number and size of contemporary settlements associated with these early burials (such as those from the Oloris-Podsmreka and Rogoza-Orehova vas horizons), it is difficult to attribute this phenomenon solely to lower population density or insufficient research.³⁰⁸

During the early phases of the cemetery at Obrežje (Obrežje 1a-b), the urns and grave goods indicate connections with regions such as the Lower Danube, Lower Austria, northern Croatia, and

western Transdanubia. These sites are associated with the Belegiš 2, Baierdorf-Velatices groups, the Oloris-Podsmreka horizon, and, to some extent, the late phase of Middle Bronze Age tumulus cultures or the early Urnfield period. In the Ha A1 phase (Obrežje 2a), connections with the settlements from the Rogoza-Orehova vas horizon in northeastern Slovenia and with the earliest graves in Dobova (Dobova I) are also evident. By the Ha A2 phase (Obrežje 2b), a distinct material culture finally emerges, characterized by new vessel types, pins, fibulae, and ring-shaped jewellery. This cultural expression, known today as the Dobova group or the Dobova-Velika Gorica group, is found only in the Lower Posavje and Croatian Zagorje regions. A key unifying element among these cemeteries is the urn with a hole, which first appears in the Ha A2 phase (Obrežje 2b) and later becomes the predominant urn type in various stylistic variations until the end of the Urnfield period (Ha B2/3 – Obrežje 5 phase).

Between the BA C2/D and Ha B2/3 phases at Obrežje, not only did grave goods and urn types evolve, but burial rituals also underwent transformations. Round burial pits without urns, with urns, and with urns accompanied by additional vessels are present throughout all phases, whereas larger rectangular and oval graves containing one, two, or more vessels over the cremated remains appeared shortly after the first perforated urns emerged, specifically in the Ha A2/B1 phase when the cemetery expanded, and remained in use until the end of the Ha B2/3 phase. Inhumation burials were reserved for individuals with a special social status, but only in the earliest (BA C2/D) and final (Ha B2/3) chronological phases. Both phases feature in fact bi-ritual burials combining inhumation and cremation, with one older individual (45+ years) always present. In the later Urnfield period (Ha B2/3), inhumations were reserved for older community members (45+ years), while in the only bi-ritual grave from the BA C2/D phase, a child (or two children?) was inhumed, and the cremated remains belonged to a person older than 45 years.

Combinations of grave goods and anthropological analysis results indicate that cremated female burials are primarily characterized by fibulae, hair rings, ring-shaped jewellery, and spindle whorls, while male burials typically contain pins, razors, and knives, as well as tweezers, though the latter only appear in the Ha A2/B1 phase. Children were mostly buried without grave goods. Weapons, which are common in hoards from the Urnfield period

³⁰⁸ Cf. Teržan 1999, 137.

in the Lower Posavje region and around Zagreb, were very rarely placed in graves. Only one or at most two graves from the BA D/Ha A1 or Ha A1 phases contained an arrowhead, while one or two from the Ha B1 (GR 73) and Ha B2 (GR 65) phases contained a spearhead or a spear socket.

It is important to note that in addition to bi-ritual graves, cremation burials containing the remains of multiple individuals were also identified at Obrežje between the Obrežje 2 (Ha A) and the Obrežje 5 (Ha B2/3) phases. These appear in large rectangular and small round burial pits, typically involving an adult – usually a woman, but sometimes a man – buried alongside children of various ages. Burials containing multiple adults in a single grave pit are less common. Few burials of children in small round pits without adult remains were identified, suggesting that between the BA C2/D and the Ha B2/3 phases, children in the Urnfield community were often buried in the company of older individuals.³⁰⁹ Conversely, the presence of cremated remains of multiple individuals in single urns suggests that double burials and graves with multiple individuals were likely more frequent than previously assumed. This also raises the possibility of burials of multiple individuals in cases where combinations of grave goods do not align with anthropological results.

The Obrežje cemetery is located within the Brežice Gate near the Sava River, a historically significant communication route, similar to other long-used cemeteries in the southeastern Alpine region. The closest such cemetery is Dobova, lo-

cated on the northern side of the Brežice Gate.³¹⁰ In northeastern Slovenia, the Zavrč cemetery near the Drava River at the foot of the Haloze Hills should be mentioned, where the landscape opens towards the Drava Plain to the northwest and towards the Varaždin area to the southeast.³¹¹ The third comparable cemetery is Kainach near Wildon, situated along the Mur River at the foot of the prominent Wildon – Schlossberg hill, where the terrain opens towards the Graz and Leibnitz basins.³¹² Lastly, the cemetery in the courtyard of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts (SAZU) in Ljubljana should be highlighted, as it was established along the Ljubljanica River on a trade route between the Balkans and northern Italy.³¹³

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³¹⁰ Stare 1975; Dular 1978.

³¹¹ Lubšina Tušek, Kavur, Blečić Kavur 2014; Blečić Kavur 2020.

³¹² Gutjahr, Windholz-Konrad 2024.

³¹³ E.g., Puš 1971; 1982; Škvor Jernejčič 2021.

³⁰⁹ Cf. Gutjahr, Windholz-Konrad 2024, Tab. 1.

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