

MOGILA NA RAKE

KNEŽEVSKI TUMUL IZ RANOG  
BRONZANOG DOBA

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„MOGILA NA RAKE”

PRINCELY TUMULUS FROM THE  
EARLY BRONZE AGE

UDK 903.5“6373“(497.16)

**Apstrakt:**

Bronzanodobski tumul “Mogila na Rake” u Sutomoru pronađen je prilikom radova na izgradnji privatnog objekta. Riječ je o kameno-zemljanom tumulu dužine oko 20 metara i visine oko 3 metra. Tumul se nalazi na oko 1 km od morske obale i determiniše ga materijal identičan onom pronađenom u tumulima „Mala Gruda“ i „Velika Gruda“ koji se prema C14 analizama datuju u 2900-2800 godina prije n.e. Iako postoje mišljenja da pripada kasnom eneolitu mi smo ga opredijelili u ranobronzano doba, odnosno izdvojenom facijesu jadranskog tipa Ljubljanske kulture.

*Ključne riječi:* Ranobronzano doba, tumul, kamena cista, krčag, kadionica

**Abstract:**

Bronze age tumulus “Mogila na Rake” in Sutomore was found during the construction works on the private property. It is about stone-earth tumulus with its length of about 20 m and height of about 3 m. The tumulus is situated in about 1 km far from the coast and it is determined by the material which is identical to the material found in tumulus “Mala Gruda” and “Velika Gruda” which date, according to C14 analyses, in 2900-2800 B.C. .although there are opinions that it belongs to the late eneolithic period, we put it in the early Bronze Age, i. e. separate facies of so called Adriatic type Ljubljana culture.

*Keyword:* Early bronze age, tumulus, stone cyst, jar, censer

Ranobronzanodobski tumul "Mogila na Rake" iz Sutomora, nalazi se na sjeverozapadnom rubu Spičanskog (Sutomorskog) polja, neprosredno ispod brda Nehaj, udaljen od mora oko 1 km vazdušne linije. Preko velike kameno-zemljane humke koja je pokrivala prostor od oko 20 metara u prečniku, postojala je gusta bukova šuma pa je naziv mjesta vremenom i zaboravljen, i nije se nalazio u novijim katastarskim mapama već je mikrotoponim ostao upamćen samo kod starosjedelaca. Kako je ovdje, u srednjem vijeku i poznije, formirano prostrano groblje sa velikim brojem ukopa (slov. raka), od kojih su neki dopirali i do tumula (slov. mogila), onda je u narodu izveden i naziv za ovaj dio širokog polja koje se pruža prema Maljeviku (Sl. 1).

U cilju građevinske pripreme terena koji se nalazio u rijetkoj šumi, radnici su, uz upotrebu mehanizacije, započeli skidanje kamenog plašta, ne znajući da se radi o izuzetno značajnom arheološkom lokalitetu. Ovi radovi su oštetili oko jedne trećine kameno-zemljane humke, prečnika oko 20 i visine preko 3 metra, zaustavivši se pred samom cistom, sa zapadne strane. Od tog trenutka, inicijativom Uprave za zaštitu kulturnih dobara Crne Gore i Zavičajnog muzeja u Baru, istraživanja su poprimila zaštitni karakter čime je započeto definisanje zatečenog stanja.

Tumul je bio pokriven debelim nasipom, sastavljenim od većih i manjih riječnih oblutaka, čija je debljina na očuvanom prostoru varirala. Po priči mještana, u skorije vrijeme je sa gomile koja je pokrivala humku eksploatisan kamen za gradnju obližnjeg asfaltnog puta tako da nije moguće dati preciznije podatke o originalnoj debljini kamenog pokrivača. U svakom slučaju radi se o krupnijim rječnim oblucima koji su gusto raspoređeni po cijeloj površini humke (Sl. 3a).

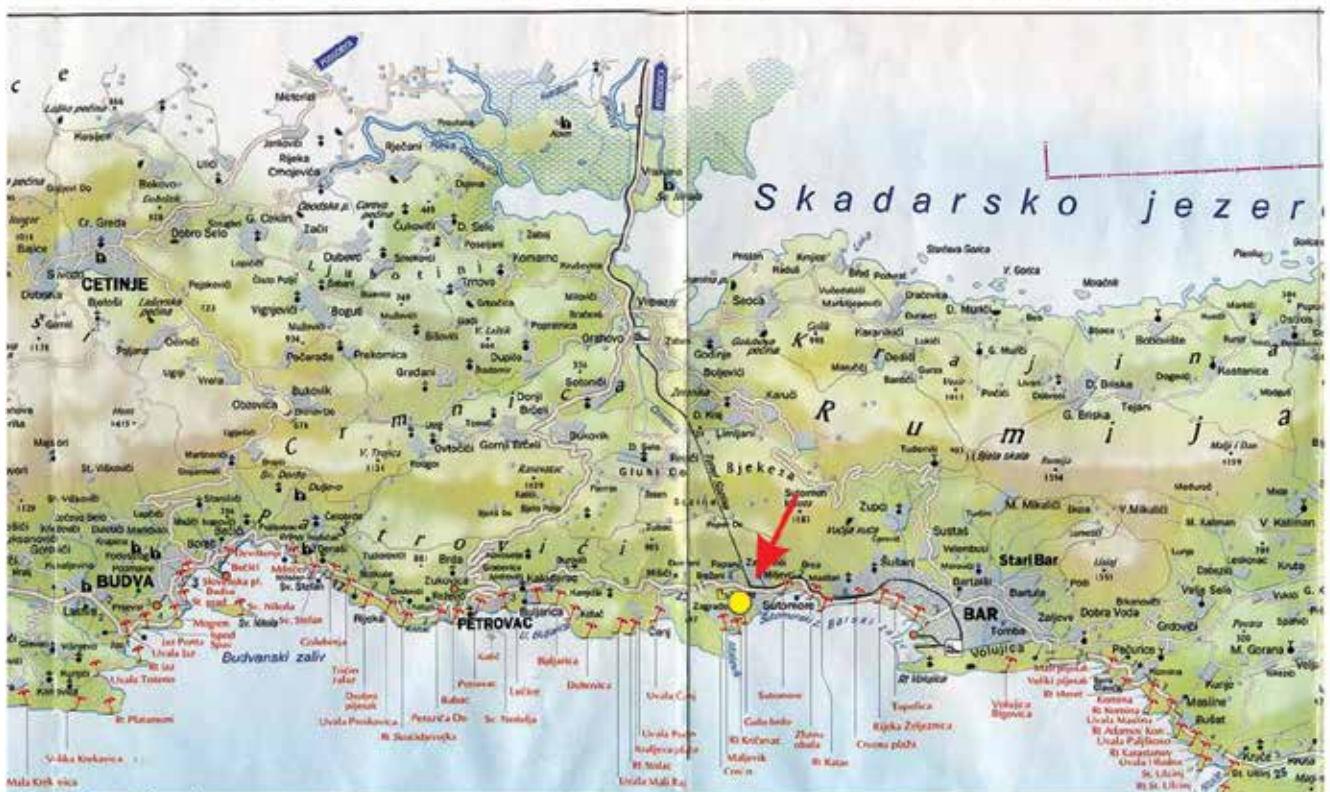
Nakon uklanjanja kamenog pokrivača (sloj 1) pristupilo se skidanju nasipa zemlje (sloj 2), debljine od oko 0.80 do 1.50

The early bronze age tumulus "Mogila na Rake" from Sutomore is situated on northwest part of Spičan (Sutomore) field, right bellow Nehaj hill (X), 1 km of aerial line far from the sea. Across the large stone-earth tumulus which covered the space of about 20 meters in diameter, there was a thick beech forest so the name of the place was forgotten in time, and it was not registered in new cadastral maps, but the microtoponim was remembered only by the natives. The large graveyard was formed here in the middle age and later, with the large number of graves (slov. raka), and some of them reached tumulus (slov. mogila), then the inhabitants named this part of wide field which stretches toward Maljevik (Fig. 1).

In order to prepare the constructing field which was situated in the forest, workers started removing of stone cover, with the use of mechanization, not knowing that they operate in the extremely significant archaeological site. These works damaged about one third of stone-earth tumulus, 20 meters in diameter and with height of over 3 metres, stopping in front of the stone-lined burial pit itself, from the western side. From that moment, by the initiative of the Institute for Protection of cultural heritage of Montenegro and the Native Museum, researches got protective role and defining of the current conditions began.

Tumulus was covered with thick layer, consisted of larger and smaller river pebbles, which thickness varied on the preserved surface (X). According to the inhabitants, stone was exploited from this pile recently for constructing of the road near, so it is not possible to present more precise data regarding the original thickness of the stone layer. In any case, it is about larger river pebbles closely situated across the whole tumulus surface (Fig. 3a).

After removal of the stone layer (layer 1), the excavations started regarding removal of earth layer (layer 2), with



Sl. 1 - Mogila na Rake, položaj lokaliteta  
Fig. 1 - "Mogila na Rake", position of the archaeological site

m. U ovom sloju gotovo da i nije bilo sitnog i krupnog kamenja, a sporadično su se mogle primjetiti čestice gari, sitni fragmenti izlomljenog kremena i sitni komadići atipične grnčarije. Radi se o prilično finoj, crvenkastoj, purifikovanoj zemlji ispod koje je konstatovana veća koncentracija sitnijeg i nešto krupnijeg kamenja, od 1.20 m do 0.50 cm širine. Sloj je formirao kameni omotač (sloj 3) oko centra sanduka, i obuhvatao je središnji dio zemljane gomile, kupastog oblika, sastavljene od nabijene crvene gline (sloj 4).

Otkopavanjem glinovitog sloja došlo se do zelenkasto-mrkog sloja (sloj 5), djelimično pomješanog sa gari, nabacanog tik uz kamenu grobnu konstrukciju-cistu, do visine od oko 0.60 cm od ravne površine. U ovom sloju je pronađeno nekoliko fragmenata grnčarije, kao i nešto veća količina odbitaka od okresanog kremena, dok je sa sjeverne strane, na istom sloju, konstatovana manja konstrukcija od pločastog kamenja. Za ovu konstrukciju možemo sa pravom pretpostaviti da predstavlja manju platformu u vidu stepenika, prislonjenu pri grobnici, sa koje je osoba zadužena za ritual sahranjivanja vršila obred unutar ciste (Sl. 2 a-d). Konstrukcija je napravljena od jedne položene ploče rudimentarnog granita, dimenzija 0.35 m X 0.5 cm., i nekoliko bočno postavljenih komada pločastog kamenja, raznih geoloških svojstava (krečnjaka, pješčara i laporca).

Skidanjem zelenkasto-mrkog sloja (5) došlo se do osnove donjeg kamenog plašta, kružnog oblika, koji je napravljen od srednjih i sitnijih komada krečnjačkih oblutaka (dimenzija od 0.5 do 0.20 m) pomješanih sa crvenkasto-braon zemljom (Sl. 2 a). Na ovom sloju je formirana grobna cista, konstruisana od masivnih kamenih ploča lokalnog porijekla, trapezoidnog oblika (dimenzija oko 1.40 x 1.00 m), čije su strane na sastavu spojene i zaptivene žutom vodonepropusnom glinom. Grobne ploče su rađene od lokalnog kamena-donešenog iz

thickness of about 0.80 to 1.50 m. There were almost no presence of small and big pieces of stone, and sporadically the particles of grime could be noticed, as well as small fragments of shattered stone and small pieces of atypical pottery. It is very fine, redish, purified earth, underneath ascertained higher concentration of smaller and some larger stones, from 1.20 m to 0.50 cm width. The layer is formed stone cover (layer 3) around the center of the crate, and included the central part of the earthen tumulus, conical shape, made of compact red clay (layer 4).

During the excavation of the clay layer, the green-dark layer was reached (layer 5), partially mixed with grime, piled next to the stone tumb construction-cyst, to a height of about 0.60 cm from the flat surface. In this layer were found several fragments of pottery, as well as slightly larger amount flakes of pruned stone, while to the north, on the same layer, ascertained smaller construction of laminated rocks. For this construction we can rightly assume that represents a smaller platform in the form of stairways, recumbent at the tomb, from which the person in charge of the ritual burial ceremony conducted within the cyst (Fig. 2 a-d). The construction was made of one laid plate of rudimentary granite, dimension 0.35m x 0.5cm., and several pieces of flat stones set up aside, with different geological characteristics (limestones, sandstones and marl).

By removal of a green-umber layer (5) the base of lower stone cover was revealed, circular in shape, which was made of medium-sized and smaller pices of limestone pebbles (dimension from 0.5 to 0.20 m) mixed with redish-brown earth (Fig. 2 a).

On this layer was formed burial cyst, constructed of massive stone panels local origin, trapezoidal shape (dimension about 1.40 x 1.00m), which sides are connected by the composition and sealed with yellow

majdana uvale Maljevik, a njihova debljina varira od 0.5 do 0.15 cm. Oblik stranica je formiran grubim klesanjem, a primjetne su plitke vertikalne kanelete u cilju što pravilnijeg užljebijavanja ploča. Podužne stranice (sjeverna i južna), kao i bočne (zapadna i istočna) uz koje su prislonjene velike ploče, sužavaju prema vrhu dobijajući trapezoidni oblik (Sl. 2 b-d; Sl. 3 b,c).

Završetkom obreda sahranjivanja i pokrivenjem ciste sa dvije veoma masivne ploče pravougaonog oblika (dimenzije 1.00 x 1.20 m i 1.80 x 1 m, debljina oko 20 cm) na sloju zelenkasto-mrke zemlje nabacana je veća količina žuto-zelenkaste gline (sloj 6) debljine oko 5 cm, koja je imala za cilj da obloži pokrivne ploče ispod i iznad, obezbjeđujući tako hidroizolaciju unutrašnjosti grobnice. Primjer dobre zaptivenosti je činjenica da su obilne kiše padale nekoliko dana prije početka radova i otvaranja grobnice, a da je unutrašnjost ciste bila suva i bez ikakvog osjećaja vlažnosti.

Stratigrafski, početni ritual sahranjivanja izgledao je ovako: prvo je teren očišćen i uravnat a zatim je ritualno okađen na prostoru od oko 2.5 do 3 metra od ose centralne grobne konstrukcije. Tokom okađivanja korištene su zapaljene grane ili sl., jer se po sloju sporadično nailazilo na čestice gari. Tako se formirao sloj zapečene, žuto-narandžaste zemlje (sloj 8) preko koje je nabacen sloj glinovite zemlje u obliku kupe (visine do oko 0.40 m) preko koje je gornjem dijelu pokriven sloj od rječnih bjelutaka. Sa istočne i sjeverne strane ovaj sloj je bio prilično gusto nasut, dok su sa zapadne i sjeverne nešto rjeđi.

Cista je sastavljena na sloju od bjelutaka (sloj 7), a njene stranice su spojene i zaptivene žutom glinom. Korišćenje gline, osim funkcije da obezbijedi neporoznost kamene grobnice, imalo je vjerovatno i određeno ritualno svojstvo. Geološki je utvrđeno da ovaj tip žute, veoma masne i plastične gline kojom je obložena grobnica sa gronje strane a zatim preko pokrivnih

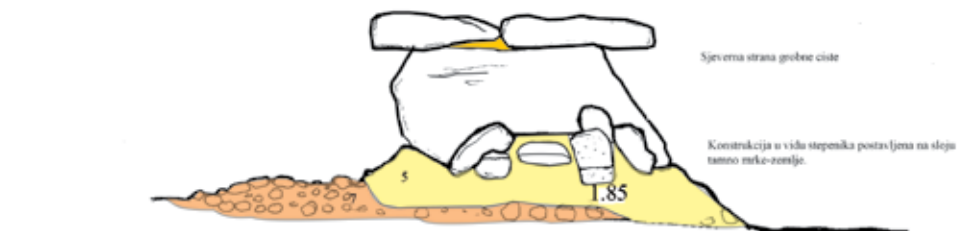
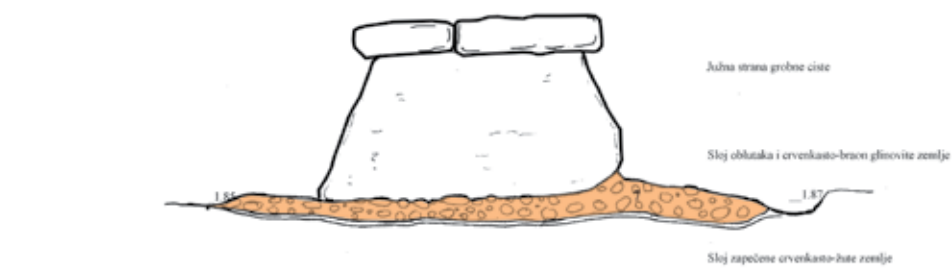
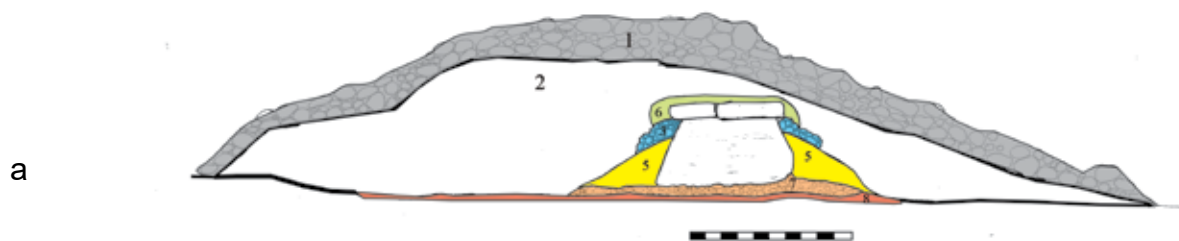
waterproof clay. Tombstones were made of local stones, brought from the Maljevik bay mine, and their thickness vary from 0.5 to 0.15 cm.

The shape of sides is formed by rough processing, and shallow vertical cannelure are noticeable, in order to provide more accurate grooving plate Longitudinal sides (north and south), as well as lateral sides (west and east) along which big plates are leaned to, are narrower at the top, making trapezoidal shape (Fig. 2 b-d; Sl. 3 b,c).

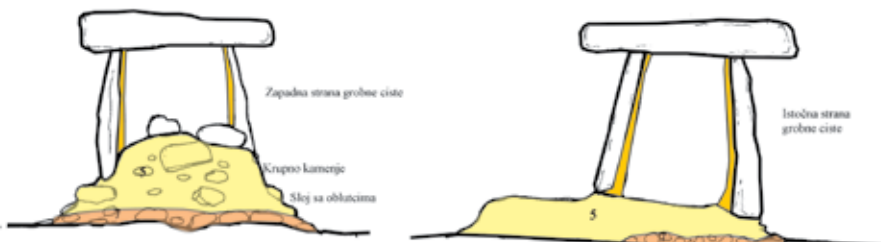
When the burial ceremony is finished, the stone-lined burial cyst is covered with two very massive rectangular panels (dimension 1.00 x 1.20 m and 1.80 x 1 m; thickness about 20 cm) on the layer of green-dark earth where larger amount of yellow-green clay was spread (layer 6) with thickness of about 5 cm, having for its goal to cover the panels bellow and above, providing hydroisolation of the interior part of the tomb. An example of good tightness is a fact that heavy rains were falling only a few days before the works started and before tomb opening, and that the inner part of the tomb was dry and without any moisture presence.

Stratigraphic, initial burial ritual looked like this: the site was cleaned first, and then it was censored in a space of about 2.5 to 3 metres from the central axis of the tomb construction. During the censor ritual, burning branches were used or similar material, because particles of grimes were found on the layer. In that whay the layer of fired, yellow-orange earth was formed (layer 8) accross which the layer of clay was piled in the shape of cone (height of about 0.40 m) and where in upper part the layer was covered with river pebbles. From the eastern and northern side this layer was densely poured, while from the western and northern sides they are not so thick.

The cyst is completed on a layer made of pebbles (layer 7), and its sides are connected and sealed with yellow clay. Using of clay, beside its role to provide



d



Sl. 2 - Presjeci tumula i centralne grobne ciste  
Fig. 2 - Intersections of tumulus and central grave cist

ploča, obuhvatajući ih sa strana i ispod do vertikalnih stranica, ne postoji u neposrednoj okolini, čak nije evidentirana nigdje na barskom području (Sl. 2 b-d; Sl. 3 b).

Unutrašnjost ciste je prije sahranjivanja nasuta slojem sitnog morskog pijeska, preko koga je položeno troje pokojnika. Preliminarne anatropološke analize izvršila je Natalija Gončarova, sa Univerziteta Lomonosov u Moskvi. Do sljedećih, opširnijih zaključaka rezultati njenih ispitivanja bi izgledali ovako: skelet muškarca se nalazio u zgrčenom, fetalnom položaju, polegnut na lijevi bok, sa glavom orjentisanom prema zapadu i licem okrenutim istoku. Ruke su bile savijene u laktu sa šakama tik naspram lica, dok su noge savijene u koljenima (Sl. 3 c,d).

Na osnovu antropološke analize skeleta utvrđeno je da anatomski očuvan skelet pripada muškarcu, u dobi između 45 i 50 godina. Takođe, utvrđeno je da je tokom života bolovao od osteoporoze, ili gubitka koštane mase. Među karličnim kostima utvrđena je i artroza (arthritis), a manifestuje se i kao oboljenje perifernih zglobova, zbog degenerativnih promjena u zglobnoj hrskavici. Treća bolest kostiju pronađena je na krstima, ili *oss sacrumu*. Deformacije koje su ovdje uočene indiciraju na to da je pokojnik u toku života hodao teško i da je patio od velikih bolova u krstima. Ove bolesti upućuju na to da vjerovatno dosta vremena provodio na konju, jer su, po mišljenju prof. Gončarove, ovi deformiteti karakteristični za jahače.

Pored njegovih nogu nađene su kosti dječaka, starosti od 8-10 godina (očuvani su zubi i djelovi drugih kostiju), kao i manja količina kostiju osobe stare između 25 i 30 godina. Pretpostavljamo da su ovo kosti bliskih članova porodice, možda sina i supruge, koji su umrli prije njega. Nedostatak lobanjskih i drugih kostiju oba starije sahranjena skeleta, navode nas na pretpostavku u da su njihove kosti otkopane sa drugog mjesta i sekundarno pohranjene

non-porousness of this stone tomb, had probably certain ritual characteristics. It was confirmed geologically that this type of yellow, very greasy and plastic clay which was used for covering the tomb from the upper side and then across the cover panels, covering them from all sides and bellow to the vertical sides, do not exist in surroundings, even it is not registered in Bar region (Fig. 2 b-d; Fig. 3 b).

The inner part of the cyst before burial ceremony was covered with the layer of smal sea sand, across which three bodies of decedent were laid down. Preliminary anatropological analyses were carried out by Natalija Gončarova, from the Lomonosov University in Moscow. Until the next, more detailed conclusions, the results of her researches would look like this: the male skeleton was in shriveled, fetal position, on his left hip, with the head oriented towards the west and with face turned to the east. His arms were bent in elbow with his hands in front of his face, while legs were bent in knees (Fig. 3 c,d).

On the base of skeleton anthropological analyze, it was confirmed that anatomicaly preserved skeleton was male, age between 45 and 50. Also, it was confirmed that he had osteoporosis, or loss of marrow. Among pelvic bones, there was also arthritis confirmed, and it was manifested as peripheral joint illness, because of degenerative changes in joint gristle. The third bone illness was found in lumbar or os sacrum. The deformations noticed here indicate the fact that the decedent hardly walked during his lifetime and that he suffered due to the pains in the lumbar. Those illnesses show us that he probably spent most of his time on a horseback, because, by prof. Gončarov opinion, those deformities are typical for horsemen.

The bones of a boy, aged 8-10, were found near his legs ( teeth were preserved as well as parts of other bones), together



Sl. 3 - Mogila na Rake, faze iskopavanja  
Fig. 3 - "Mogila na Rake", phases of excavation



u grob odmah nakon rituala sahrane muškarca, tj. da se ovdje nisu nalazile prije njegove sahrane jer je situacija tokom otkopavanja tumula ukazivala da je cista nasuta u jednom trenutku i da nije naknadno otvarana. Ovo najbolje pokazuje izuzetno kvalitetno obložena cista, pokrivena slojem žute gline, zaptivajući kamene poklopce i sastave između svih ploča u vertikalnom i horizontalnom redu.

Naspram koljena pronađene su dva keramička predmeta, krčag i plitki tanjir na stopi (kadionica ?) (Sl. 3 e, f; Sl. 4). Krčag je rađen od dobro pečene crvene gline premazane braon barbotinom. Ima izduženo jajoliko tijelo na kome je nalijepljena trakasta drška spojena sa obodom posude. Vrat je dugačak i blago povijen. Ukrašen je radlom, u nizovima uskih pasova popunjenim ornamentima u vidu spojenih trouglova, dok su na vratu ornamenta izvedeni utisnutim dvostrukim kružićima. Drugi keramički predmet (sl.5) je bogato ukrašen sa obje strane. Na veoma plitkom tanjiru (kadionci?) sa visokom prstenastom stopom, lepezastog oblika sa jedne i zaobljenog sa druge, po površini je prikazan krstoliki motiv formiran od traka ispunjenih snopovima cik-cak linija utisnutih radlom. Upotrebljavaju se i radlom izvedeni trakasti ornamenta formirani u vidu bordure koja teče duž ivice posude. Na uglovima izvučenog dijela tanjira perforirane su dvije rupice (vjerovatno za vješanje). Sa donje strane je izrezbaren nepravilan zvjezdoliki motiv slično kadionici nađenoj u tumulu „Gruda Boljevića“ (Saveljić Bulatović, Lutovac 2003, sl. 8 ; Baković , Govedarica 2009: sl.9/c), ali je ovdje formiran od trouglastih polja ispunjenijh ukrštenim linijama (Sl. 3 c, f; Sl. 4; Sl. 5; Sl. 6).

Po površini plitkog tanjira konstatovan je tanak nagoreli sloj, na kraju kadionice i u sredini. Naročito se sredina, od periferne strana posude, razlikuje po boji, zbog čega zaključujemo da je na njoj izvjesno vrijeme i više od jedanput, gorela neka materija koja je obrazovala ovako

with smaller quantity of bones belonging to a person aged between 25 and 30. We assume that those are family members bones, perhaps a son and a wife, who died before him. Absence of skull and other bones of both elderly buried skeletons, creates an assumption that their bones were excavated at other place and later buried again right after the male burial ritual, i.e. that they were not here before his burial because the situation during the excavation of tumulus pointed out that the cyst was put at one point and it was not opened afterwards. This is best illustrated by excellent quality coated cyst, covered with layer of yellow clay, in that way sheltered stone bonnets and linkages between all palets in vertical and horizontal lines.

Two ceramic artefacts were found in front of the knees, a jar and a shallow plate with a pedestral (a censer?) (Fig. 3 e, f; Fig. 4). The jar was made of good fired red clay, coated with brown barbotine. It has long egg shaped body on which a ribbon like handle was attached with the vessel. The neck is long and slightly bent. It was decorated with radlom, in lines of narrow stripe fulfilled with ornaments looked like connected triangles, while on the neck the ornaments were made as pressed double circles. The other ceramic artefact (X) is florid at both sides. On the very shallow plate (a censer?) with high ringed a pedestral, fan shaped at one side, and rounded at the other, a cross shaped motive was presented at its surface formed of ribbons fulfilled with zigzag lines imprinted with radlom. The ribbon like ornaments made by radlo are in usage, formed as a border which flows along the vessel edge. At the corners of extracted part of the vessel are perforated two small holes (probably for hanging). At the bottom part, irregular starlike motive was carved, similar to a censer found in the tumulus "Gruda Boljevića" (Saveljić Bulatović, Lutovac 2003, pic. 8 ; Baković, Govedarica 2009: pic.9/c), but it is formed here by triangle spaces fulfilled

jako raspoznatljiva nagorela polja. Obije posude pronađene su naspram koljena pokojnika, uz samo unutrašnje lice istočne ploče. Podignuti su iz groba u relativno dobrom stanju, s tim što je zaobljeni zadnji dio kadionice malo oštećen, kao i manji dio oboda krčaga.

Keramički materijal je identičan sa sličnim sudovima iz drugih nalazišta Crne Gore i zaokružuje jednu geografsku cjelinu, koja je po svojim karakteristikama vrlo povezana a uklapa se u širi kontekst tokova od Anatolije do Ljubljanskog Barja. Ornamentika na posudama ima veoma važnu ulogu u određivanju kulturne pripadnosti tumula Mogila na Rake, koja je identična i kod razrušenog tumula u Rubežu, tumula u Grudi Boljevića, Maloj i Velikoj Grudi, pećinskih slojeva u Odmutu i Ravalića Pećini (Marković 1974, 11, pl.IV: 7, fig. 5, 6; 1985. T. 29: 2,4; Maran 1998, 316-322, T 7: 2, 18: 3). To je neka vrsta mode, od Karpata do Jadrana ali se u većini slučajeva radi i o lokalnoj varijanti izrade (Guštin, Preložnik 28). Ova ornamentika je slično koncipirana kao na nalazima Vučedolske kulture-zdjelama sa krstastom nogom. Kako keramika ima osobene ukrase Primas joj je dodjelila posebno ime „Facies Kotora“ (Primas 1996, 58). Plitki tajiri (kadionice?) sa lepezastim proširenjem sa veoma bogatim ukrasima sa obije strane su naistaknutiji primjeri grobnih priloga u navedenim tumulima u Crnoj Gori (Primas 1996, 53-58; Abb. 5.1-7; Benac 1955, 86, T.1 6a-b; Della Casa 1996, Abb. 5.1-7; Saveljić-Bulatović, Lutovac 2003, 33). Krčazi sa drškom sličnog oblika i ornamentike otkriveni su u tumulu iz Pazhoka u srednjoj Albaniji kao i u širem prostoru istočno jadranskog kulturnog kruga (*tip Ciclami Mitreo*) i u okviru kontinentalne periferije Cetinske kulture. Bokali iz tumula „Grude Boljevića“, tumula „Mogila na Rake“ slični su posudama grupe Belotić-Bela Crkva u Zapadnoj Srbiji kao i onima uz Južnojadranske kulture Samogyvar-Vinkovci (Baković, Govedarica, 2009: 17, 18;



Sl. 4 - Krčag

Fig. 4 - Jar

by crossed lines. (Fig. 3 c, f; Fig. 4; Fig. 5; Fig. 6)

A thin frayed layer was noticed across the surface of the shallow plate, at the end of a censer and in the middle of it. Particularly the middle part is different by colour, at the peripheral sides of the vessel, so we conclude that some material was burning on it more than once, which formed those recognizable frayed fields. Both vessels were found in front of the decedent knees, right to the inner part of the eastern panel. They were raised from the grave in a relatively good condition, with the fact that rounded part of a censer is slightly damaged, as well as smaller part of jar edge.

Ceramic material is identical with similar vessels from other sites in Montenegro, and it rounds up one geographical unit, which is very connected by its characteristics, and it fits into the wider flow from Anatolia to Ljubljansko Barje. The ornamentation on these vessels has very important role in determining of cultural affiliation of the „Mogila na Rake“, which is identical in comparison to ruined tumulus in Rubež, tumulus in Gruda Boljevića, Mala and Velika Gruda, cave layers in Odmut and Ravalić Cave (Marković 1974, 11, pl.IV: 7, fig. 5, 6; 1985. T. 29: 2,4; Maran 1998, 316-322, T 7: 2, 18: 3). It was a kind of fashion, from Carpathians to the Adriatic



Sl. 5 - Plitki tanjir, kadionica  
Fig. 5 - Shallow plate, canser

Bodinaku 1985, 184, T.2: 14). Govedarica naglašava sličnost formi i ornamentata sa Vinkovačkom kulturom i kulturom Glina III (Govedarica 184, T 4; 1; Guštin, Preložnik 2015, 30)

Kako tumuli „Gruda Boljevića“, „Mogila na Rake“, "Mala i Velika Gruda" pripadaju istovjetnom kulturnom kompleksu onda se datovanja putem radiokarbonske analize moraju uzeti u obzir kao hronološka vrijednost koja odgovara svim pomenutim lokalitetima. U Grudi Boljevića datovanje centralnog groba dalo je vrijednosti 3090-3044 prije Hrista što odgovara C14 datumima prvobitne humke u Velikoj Grudi koji se kreću



Sl. 6 - Plitki tanjir, kadionica  
Fig. 6 - Shallow plate, canser

sea, but in most cases, it is about local development (Guštin, Preložnik 28). This ornamentation is designed similarly as ornamentation findings of Vučedol culture – vessels with crosstip leg. As ceramics have special decoration, Primas gave it special name "Facies Kotora" (Primas 1996, 58). Shallow plates (a canser?) with fan expansion and florid ornaments from both sides are the most significant examples of Montenegrin tomb artifacts in the mentioned tumulus in Montenegro (Primas 1996, 53-58; Abb. 5.1-7; Benac 1955, 86, T.1 6a-b; Della Casa 1996, Abb. 5.1-7; Saveljić-Bulatović, Lutovac 2003, 33). The jars with handles of similar shape and ornaments were discovered in tumulus in Pazhok in Albania as well as in wider region of east Adriatic cultural circle (type *Ciclamii Mitreo*) and in the frame of continental periphery of Cetinje culture. The jars from tumulus "Grude Boljevića" and "Mogila na Rake" are similar with the vessels from the groups Belotić-Bela Crkva in Western Serbia as well as with those along Southadriatic culture Samogyvar-Vinkovci (Baković, Govedarica, 2009: 17, 18; Bodinaku 1985, 184, T.2: 14). Govedarica emphasizes similarities of forms and ornaments with Vinkovci culture and culture of Glina III (Govedarica 184, T 4; 1; Guštin, Preložnik 2015, 30)

As tumulus "Grude Boljevića", "Mogila na Rake", Mala and Velika Gruda belong to the same cultural complex, then collecting data using radiocarbon analyze must be taken into account as a chronological value which is related to all mentioned sites. In Gruda Boljevića site, dating of the central tomb gave values 3090-3044 B.C. which corresponds to C14 data of the first tomb in Velika Gruda with the range from 3081 to 20625 B.C. with the stress on 2950 B.C. On the base of that, Govedarica and Baković concluded that the beginning of princely tombs in Montenegro is start of 3rd century as a period of beginning of Southljubljana type of Ljubljana culture, which corresponds

u rasponu od 3081 do 2625 prije Hrista sa težištem na 2950 prije Hirsta. Na osnovu toga, Govedarica i Baković su zaključili da je početak kneževskih grobova u Crnoj Gori upravo početak 3. milenijuma kao vrijeme postanka južnojubljskog tipa Ljubljanske kluture, što odgovara Vučedolskom kulturnom kompleksu (Baković, Govedarica, 2009: 17-18). Ipak, po pitanju hronologije na osnovu radiokarbon analize još nisu svi problemi riješeni jer arheološki podaci sa drugih, srodnih lokaliteta ne korespondiraju sa ovim kulturnim naslojavanjem a samim tim i datovanjem.

Odlike keramičkih predmeta iz tumula „Mogila na Rake“ i njima srodnih, svrstavaju se u dva odvojena kulturna kruga. Prema jednim, odgovaraju kulturi južno-jadranske grupe bakarnog doba (Guštin, Preložnik 2015) dok je prema drugima riječ o ranobronzanodopskom tumulu koji pripada Jadranskom tipu Ljubljanske kulture (Govedarica 1989, 184-185; Govedarica, Baković, Marijanović 1991; 2003, 133). Bogati kneževski grobovi poznati iz tumula Velika i Mala Gruda i Gruda Boljevića, koji pripadaju 30-28 vijeku prije Hrista, imaju zajedničke elemente: poziciju unutar tumula, sjekiru i bodež kao insignije i statusni simbol, zlatne karičice kao obilježje nošnje najvišeg sloja, i poseban keramički set. Ovim tumulima su bliski rasuti tumuli iz Rubeža i Mogila na Rake. Odsustvo bogatog metalnog nalaza kod tumula u Sutomoru bitno se razlikuje od ostalih inventara srodnih humki a razlog tome vjerovatno leži u nižem statusu sahranjnih ili u promjeni pogrebnog rituala vezanim za postavljanje priloga (Guštin, Preložnik 2015, 34).

U procesu nestajanja eneolitskih kultura u kontinentalnim djelovima Slovenije formirala se na supstratima eneolitske–vučedolske kulture nova posteneolitska, odnosno ranobronzanodopska kultura, nazvana Ljubljanskom. Nosioci jadranskog tipa Ljubljanske kulture od samih početaka njenog osnivanja spuštaju

to Vučedol cultural complex (Baković, Govedarica, 2009: 17-18). However, if we talk about the chronology based on radiokarbon analyze, all problems are not solved because archaeological data from other, similar sites don't correspond to this cultural differences and dating as well.

The characteristics of ceramic artifacts from the „Mogila na Rake“ and similar, are classified into two separate cultural circles. According to some experts, they correspond to the culture of south-adriatic group of bronze age (Guštin, Preložnik 2015) while the others think that it is about the early bronze age tumulus which belongs to the Adriatic type of Ljubljana culture (Govedarica 1989, 184-185; Govedarica, Baković, Marijanović 1991; 2003, 133). The rich princely tombs known from tumulus Velika and Mala Gruda and Gruda Boljevića, which belong to 30 - 28 centuries B.C, have common elements: position inside the tumulus, an axe and a dagger as an insignia and a status symbol, golden links as a characteristics of clothes of the highest level, and special ceramics set. A ruined tumulus from Rubež and „Mogila na Rake“ were similar to those tumulus. The absence of rich metal artifacts in tumulus in Sutomore is strongly different in comparison to other inventories of similar tombs and the reason for that is probably lower social status of buried or change of burial ritual related to putting adverb in it (Guštin, Preložnik 2015, 34).

During the process of disappearing of eneolithic cultures in the continental parts of Slovenia, a new post-neolithic, i.e. early bronze age culture, called Ljubljanska culture, was formed on the substratum of eneolithic - vučedol culture. The holders of the Adriatic type of Ljubljana culture from the very beginning of its foundation go to the south along eastern Adriatic coast, covering also a continental part and covering a great part of today's Montenegro territory. (Marković 2006: 194; Dimitrijević, 1979: 319). The process of

se na jug duž istočne obale Jadrana, zahvatajući dobar dio njegovog zaleđa i dobar dio teritorije današnje Crne Gore (Marković 2006: 194; Dimitrijević, 1979: 319). Proces spuštanja nosilaca jadranskog tipa Ljubljanske kulture na jug odigrao se u završnoj fazi eneolita, u razdoblju koje neposredno prethodi počecima ranog bronzanog doba odnosno bronzine A-1 *Reinckeove* periodizacije bronzanog doba za Srednju Evropu (Marković 2006: 194; Čović 1983: 112). Osobnosti ove kulture mogu se uočiti na nalazima iz sloja VIb pećine Odmut (Marković 1985: 42-43) i završnog sloja II C Spile (Marković 1985: 25-26), nalazima Ila pećine Vranjaj (Pušić 1999: 46-50) i nalazima iz Velike i Male Grude kod Tivta, kao i Grude Boljevića u Momišićima kod Podgorice, keramika je veoma slična sa vučedolskom keramikom i keramikom Ljubljanskog Barja, i pripada posebnoj varijanti Ljubljanskog tipa - njenom jadranskom facijesu.

moving of Adriatic type holders of Ljubljana culture happened in the final eneolithic phase, during the period which is right before the beginnings of early bronze age, i.e. bronze A-1 of Reincke's periodization of bronze age for Middle Europe (Marković 2006: 194; Čović 1983: 112). The characteristics of this culture can be noticed in the findings from the layers from VIb cave Odmut (Marković 1985: 42-43) and the final layer II C Spile (Marković 1985: 25-26), then findings from Ila of Vranjaj cave (Pušić 1999: 46-50) and in findings from Velika and Mala Gruda near Tivat, as well as Grude Boljevića in Momišići near Podgorica, the ceramic is very similar to vučedol and ceramic of Ljubljansko Barje, and it belongs to the special version of Ljubljana type – its adriatic facies.

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