



MIOMIR KORAĆ - ŽIVKO MIKIĆ
ANTROPOLOŠKA KOLEKCIJA VIMINACIUMI
NEKROPOLA PEĆINE

ANTROPOLOŠKA KOLEKCIJA
VIMINACIUM I
NEKROPOLA PEĆINE

CENTAR ZA NOVE TEHNOLOGIJE VIMINACIUM
ARHEOLOŠKI INSTITUT BEOGRAD

MIOMIR KORAĆ
ŽIVKO MIKIĆ

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PREDGOVOR

Sam podatak da je na antičkom Viminaciju život trajao pre i posle rimskog doba, obavezuje nas da ovoj činjenici priđemo i sa aspekta istorije stanovništva. Tu na prvom mestu mislimo na antropologiju, na njen biofizički deo, ali i na sve druge prirodne nauke koje se uključe u sadašnja i buduća istraživanja Viminacija. Arheologija je do sada dala najveći doprinos, pogotovo kada se radi o istraživanju nekropola raznih perioda, ali bile su prisutne i druge nauke, mada u smislu manjeg angažovanja. Ovom publikacijom namera nam je da pokrenčplkfemo, naravno uz prethodna istraživanja, seriju novih drugih izdanja koja bi upotpunila arheološki aspekt. Zato, Antropološka kolekcija Viminacijum I - Nekropola "PEĆINE" treba da označi početak ove naše zamisli. Nadamo se da ćemo imati uspeha.

PREFACE

The evidence that the area of Viminacium was inhabited in pre- and post Roman times obligates us to approach this fact also from the history of inhabitant's point of view. Here in the first place, anthropology is considered, especially its biophysical part, but also all of the other natural sciences which are incorporated into temporary and future research of Viminacium. Archaeology made to biggest contribution so far, especially when it comes to research of cemeteries from different periods, but there were also other sciences with less contribution. By issuing this publication and with previous research, our intention is to start a row of other editions which would make the archaeological aspect complete. This is why the Anthropological collection Viminacium I - The "PEĆINE" necropolis should mark the beginning of this idea of ours. We hope to be successful.

INTRODUCTION

The Roman city and military camp of Viminacijum is situated between the villages of Stari Kostolac and Drmno, 12 kilometers to the east from Požarevac, close to the confluence of the Mlava and the Danube. During its history, it became the biggest urban settlement and the capital of the province of Upper Moesia (*Moesia Superior*), later the First Moesia (*Moesia Prima*). It represented one of the most important military strongholds not only of the Upper Moesia, but it also represented the area from which Roman legions operated in other provinces as well. Its convenient geographic position meant that it was connected to Moesia's main roads and the neighboring provinces, since three main roads met at the Mlava mouth. Therefore, Viminacijum was well connected with the western, eastern and northern parts of the Empire. The Danube surely represented the fourth important traffic artery of the Roman city and the military camp of Viminacijum. The existence of the Viminacijum port was confirmed in three ways:

- a) with epigraphic material,
- b) with geo-physical research and
- c) with geo-morphological research.

The epigraphic material shows that in Viminacijum, the *Classis Flavia Moesica* was stationed. The geo-physical research conducted in 2004 and 2005 showed that in the Danube sleeve, actually in the temporary Mlava River, at the site called "Kameniti brod", one can expect the existence of a former Roman port. The geo-morphological research confirmed that Viminacijum was positioned at a Danube sleeve, whose bed was later overtaken by the Mlava River. These are the facts that support the size and importance of Viminacijum. According to the size of the aqueduct discovered at the territory of Viminacijum, but also relying on the amphitheatre which is currently being excavated, it is estimated that in the middle of the 2nd and at the beginning of the 3rd century, Viminacijum had about 30.000 inhabitants.

As the most recent archaeological research showed, the military camp, *castrum Viminacijum*, was built during the first decades of the 1st century. Geo-physical research within the area of the military camp of Viminacijum shows that at the moment of its establishment, during the first half of the 1st century, its size was approximately 1000 x

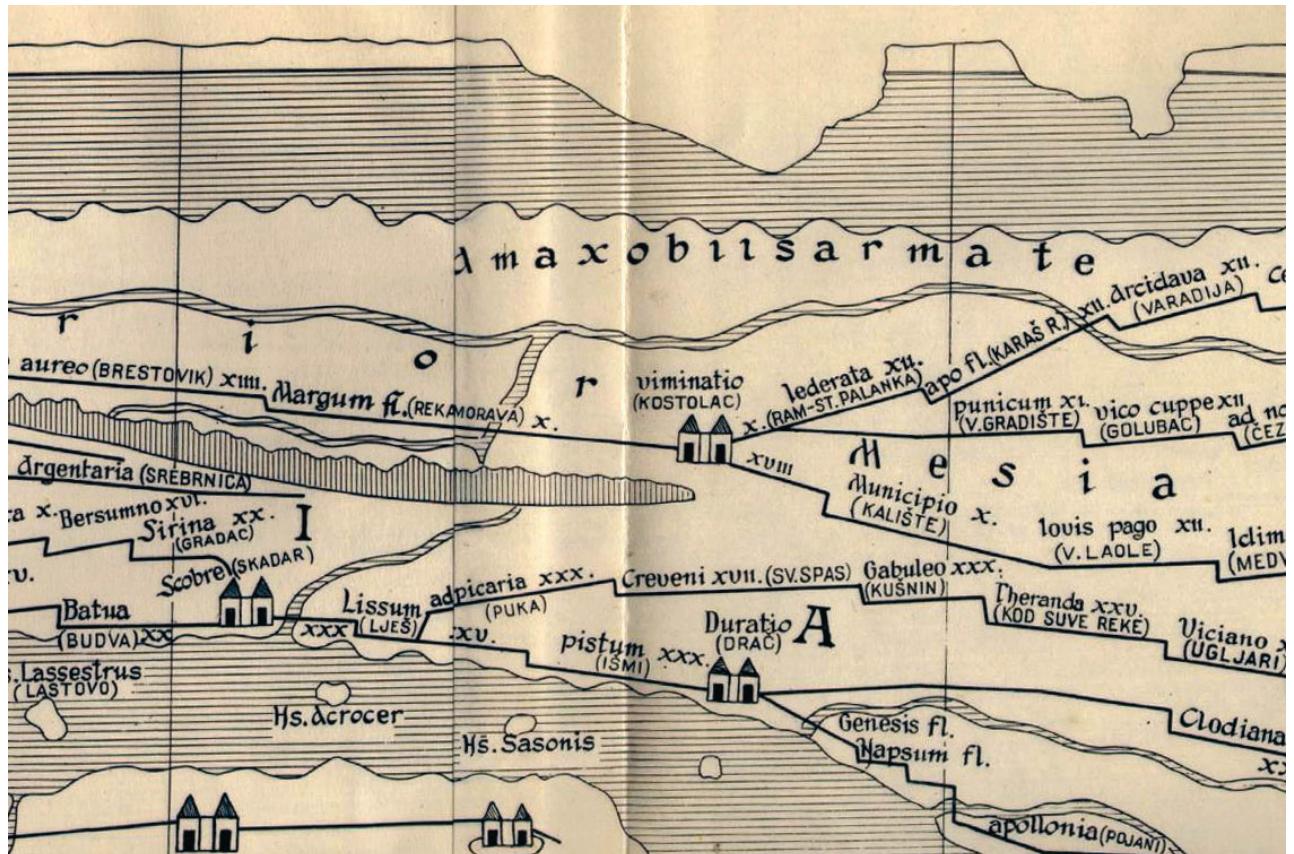
UVOD

Rimski grad i vojni logor Viminacijum lociran je između sela Stari Kostolac i Drmno, 12 kilometara istočno od Požarevca, nedaleko od ušća Mlave u Dunav. Tokom svoje istorije postao je najveće gradsko naselje i glavni grad Gornje Mezije (*Moesia Superior*), kasnije Mezije Prime (*Moesia Prima*). Predstavlja je i jednu od najznačajnijih vojnih tačaka ne samo provincije Gornje Mezije već je predstavljao prostor sa kojeg su dejstovale rimske legije u drugim provincijama. Povoljan geografski položaj omogućio mu je povezivanje sa glavnim saobraćajnicama Mezije i susednim provincijama, jer su se na ušću Mlave ukrštala tri puta, tako da je Viminacijum bio dobro povezan sa zapadnim, istočnim i južnim delovima Carstva. Svakako da je i Dunav predstavljao četvrtu važnu saobraćajnicu rimskog grada i legijskog logora Viminacijuma. Pristanište grada Viminacijuma je potvrđeno trojako:

- a) epigrafskim materijalom,
- b) geofizičkim istraživanjima i
- c) geomorfološkim istraživanjima.

Epografska građa koja pokazuje da je na Viminacijumu bila stacionirana *Classis Flavia Moesica*. Geofizička istraživanja urađena tokom 2004. i 2005. godine pokazala su da se na rukavcu Dunava odnosno na sadašnjoj reci Mlavi, prostoru poznatom toponimu "Kameniti brod" sa pravom može pretpostaviti postojanje rimske luke. Geomorfološka istraživanja potvrdila su pretpostavku da se grad Viminacijum nalazio na rukavcu Dunava, čije je korigato kasnije zauzela reka Mlava. To su činjenice koje dodatno govore u prilog veličini i značaju Viminacijuma. Na osnovu dimenzionisanja akvadukta koji su pronađeni na teritoriji grada Viminacijuma kao i na osnovu amfiteatra čija su istraživanja u toku, Viminacijum je sredinom II i početkom III veka imao oko 30.000 stanovnika.

Vojni logor, *castrum Viminacijum*, kako pokazuju najnovija arheološka istraživanja, izgrađen je prvim decenijama I veka. Geofizička istraživanja na prostoru legijskog logora Viminacijuma pokazuju da je u trenutku nastanka u prvoj polovini I veka bio gotovo dvaipo puta veći približno dimenzija 1000 x 380 metara. Strabonov podatak koji govori o Elijusu Katusu koji je u Avgustovo vreme naselio Meziju sa 50.000 Geta svakako govori u prilog činjenici da je to doba u Meziji morala da postoji veoma razvijena vojna organizacija i značajno vojno



Tabula Peutingeriana depicting province Upper Moesia

Pojtingerova tabla sa prikazom provincije Gornje Mezije

380 meters. Strabo writes about Aelius Cato, who during Augustus' times inhabited Moesia with about 50.000 Getic inhabitants. This surely confirms that at that time, Moesia possessed a well developed military organization and important military strongholds, Viminacium being one of them (Strabo, VII, 3, 10). Until Domitianus' times, two legions were most likely stationed in Viminacium. At the end of the 1st and during the first decades of the 2nd century, economic rise of Viminacium takes place. It gained the status of a *municipium* during Hadrian's reign. At the end of the 2nd and at the beginning of the 3rd century, Viminacium developed, becoming a very important military, economic and traffic centre until the middle of the 5th century. In the 4th century, Viminacium even becomes a diocesan seat with the bishops Amantinus in 343 and Cyriacus in 356 (Korać, Golubović, Mrđić 2010).

In 441, actually in 443 (Vasić. R. M., 1990), to-

uporiše a Viminacijum je svakako bio jedno od njih (Strabon, VII, 3, 10). Najverovatnije su sve do Domitijana u Viminacijumu bile stacionirane dve legije. Krajem I veka i u prvim decenijama II veka počinje ekonomski uspon Viminacijuma. Status municipijuma dobijen je pod Hadrijanom. Krajem II veka i početkom III događa se procvat Viminacijuma i on će biti veoma značajno vojno, ekonomsko i saobraćajno sedište sve do sredine V veka. U IV veku Viminacijum čak postaje i episkopsko sedište sa episkopima Amantinom 343. godine i Kirijakom 356. godine (Korać, Golubović, Mrđić 2010).

Godine 441. odnosno 443. (Vasić. M.M., 1990), Viminacijum će zajedno sa Margumom, u snažnom naletu Huna biti uništen. O tome nas obaveštava Prisk (Priscus, VINJ, I, 10) koji nam da je i dodatni podatak da su osvajanjem Marguma "snaga varvara dodatno povećala". Osim Viminacijuma i Marguma tada su stradali su i Sirmijum i Nais.



Ptolomejova karta sa prikazom provincije Gornje Mezije

gether with Margum, Viminacium was destroyed in a strong Hunnic attack. Information about that derives from Priscus (Priscus, VINJ, I,10), who also reports that after conquering Margum "the strength of the barbarians became even greater". Apart from Viminacium and Margum, Sirmium and Naissus were also destroyed.

In the middle of the 5th century, the economic rise of Viminacium was interrupted. The Hunnic conquer and the destruction of the city meant its economic and cultural end. The life at Viminacium continued after the fortification was renewed in

Ptolomejeva karta sa prikazom provincije Gornje Mezije

Sredinom V veka ekonomski moć Viminacija je prekinuta. Hunsko osvajanje odnosno razaranje grada označiće kraj njegovog kulturnog i ekonomskog razvoja. Život na Viminaciju je nastavljen Justinijinom obnovu utrđenj, ali više nikada neće biti obnovljen u onom sjaju i obimu koji je imao tokom prethodnih pet vekova. Krajem V veka došlo je do njegove izvesne stabilizacije do lasko Germana, ali ona se ne može uporediti sa njegovom nekadašnjom moći.

Peti vek je značajan za Viminacijum i po tome što se pri njegovom kraju doseljava germansko



Queen Draga Mašin visiting excavations at Viminacium in 1902.

Kraljica Draga Mašin u poseti iskopavanjima na Viminacijumu 1902. godine

Justinian's times, but never in the extension had it possessed during the first five centuries. At the end of the 5th century and with the arrival of the Germans, it was stabilized, but this cannot be compared to its former power and strength.

The period of the 5th century is of importance for Viminacium because at its end, German inhabitants come to this area. Their cemeteries, which were archaeologically and anthropologically investigated, confirm that they lived at Viminacium.

In paleo-Byzantine times, Viminacium rose again, still without its former magnitude. It was under jurisdiction of *Iustiniana Prima*, in written sources mentioned as "*metropolis Moesiae Primae*".

In 584, Viminacium was taken by the Avars and about 600, it is mentioned as a Byzantine military base in a war against the Avars. Data given by Theophylact Symocatta describe it as an island, which could be understood in several ways.

stanovništvo. Oni su svojim nekropolama, koje su arheološki i antropološki istražene, potvrdili svoje zadržavanje na Viminacijumu.

Bez prethodnog sjaja Viminacijum je obnovljen u vreme paleovizantije. Pod jurisdikcijom je *Primae Justinianae*, a u literaturi se pominje kao "*metropolis Moesiae Primae*".

Godine 584. Viminacijum zauzimaju Avari, a oko 600. godine se pominje kao vizantijska vojna baza u ratu protiv Avara. Saopštenja Teofila Simokata ga u ovim događajima pominju kao ostrvo, što bi se moglo tumačiti na nekoliko načina.

Posle ovog sasvim kratkog osvrta na istoriju Viminacijuma, osvrnimo se isto tako i na istraživanje njegovih nekropola, kojih je bilo nekoliko i to iz različitih perioda. Prve podatke o rimskim nekropolama dao je 1882. godine M. Valtrović (Valtrović, 1884, 4). On je tada konstatovao da južno od "viroši" se nalazi veliko rimsko groblje koje se prostire



Excavated ruins at Viminacium in 1902/1903

*Istraženi ostaci ruševina na Viminaciju
1902/1903. godine*

After this very short overview of Viminacium history, we should also give a short overview of the research of its cemeteries, which were several and from several different periods. In 1882, first data about the Roman cemeteries were given by M. Valtrović (Valtrović, 1884, 4). Back then, he concluded that to the south from the "settlement" there is a big Roman cemetery, which reaches the right Mlava bank. He also made small probe trenches in the part with skeletal burials, which actually was the "Pećine 1" necropolis.

The archaeological excavation of the cemeteries on a small scale was conducted in 1973. The archaeological research on a bigger scale, together with an anthropological research, was continued in 1977. Being already a multi-disciplinary research, it was still restricted only to the areas endangered by the building activities for the Kostolac B thermo power-plant. Still, during research which lasted for

do desne obale Mlave. Izvršio je i manja sondažna istraživanja u delu sa inhumiranim pokojnicima, a to je upravo bila nekropolja „Pećine 1“.

Arheološko istraživanje nekropola je obavljeno 1973. godine, ali u manjem obimu. Zatim su obimna arheološka iskopavanja, koja su pratila i antropološka ispitivanja na Viminaciju, nastavljena 1977. godine. Ta već multidisciplinarna istraživanja su bila ograničena samo na ugrožene površine izgradnjom termoelektrane Kostolac B. Ali, tokom višegodišnjih istraživačkih radova otvoreno je preko 10 hiljada grobova. Radi se zapravo o nekropolama koje predstavljaju kulturne i biološke ostatke stanovništva 4 različita perioda života na prostoru Viminacija. Najstarija je nekropola Kelta koji su na ovom prostoru boravili krajem IV i početkom III veka p.n.e. (Jovanović, Iz perioda velike seobe naroda istražene su 3 nekropole (Zotović, 1981 i 1990; Ivanišević, Kazansky i Mastykova, 2006). U ovom

najveća dužina lobanje	Maximum cranial length (G - OP)
najveća širina lobanje	Maximum cranial breadth (EU - EU)
minimalna širina čela	Minimum frontal breadth (FT - FT)
maksimalna visina lobanje	Maximum height (BA - B),
visina porion - bregma	Porion - bregma height (PO - B); projektovana visina
bizigomatična širina	Facial width / Bizygomatic breadth (ZY - ZY)
visina gornjeg lica	Upper facial height (N - PR)
visina očne duplje	Orbital height (MF - EK)
širina očne duplje	Orbital breadth (vertikalno u odnosu na MF - EK)
širina nosnog otvora	Nasal breadth (najveća širina nosne duplje)
nazalna visina	Nasal height (N - NS)
širina donje vilice	Bigonal breadth (GO - GO)

Tabela 1. Lobanjske mere

years, more than 10.000 graves were excavated. One is here actually dealing with cemeteries which represent cultural and biological remains of inhabitants from four different periods of life at the territory of Viminacium.

The oldest one is the Celtic necropolis, from the 4th and the 3rd century BC. (Jovanović, 1984; Jovanović 1985; Тапавички-Илић 2007)

From the period of the Great Migration, three cemeteries were investigated (Zotović, 1981 i 1990; Ivanišević, Kazansky i Mastykova, 2006). The youngest one in this row is the medieval cemetery dated roughly between the 15th and the 16th century (Mikić, 1988).

As already shown, the first research of the "Pećine" necropolis is brought in connection with M. Valtrović and the year 1882. This publication about the Viminacium necropolis "Pećine" was already published in 2012, thus marking exactly the 130th anniversary from the first excavation of this necropolis but also of Viminacium, being an extremely important Roman city at the territory of Serbia.

As it was already previously stated, during the seventies of the 20th century, huge archaeological research of the Viminacium cemeteries begun under the conduction of the Archaeological institute, Office for Monument Protection of the Republic of Serbia and the National Museum in Belgrade. All these excavations were on a large scale even compared to similar excavations worldwide. Between 1977 and 1988 for example, at the Viminacium necropolis "Pećine", 5440 inhumated

nizu najmlađa je srednjovekovna naseobinska nekropolja koja se okvirno datuje u razdoblje između XV i XVI veka (Mikić, 1988).

Kako smo videli, istraživanje nekropole "Pećine" se vezuje za M. Valtrovića i 1882. godinu. Ovu publikaciju o nekropoli Viminacium - "Pećine" upriličili smo 2012. godine, kako bi na određen način obeležili upravo 130 godina od početka rada i na ovoj nekropoli, ali i na Viminacijumu kao izuzetno važnom rimskom gradu na tlu Srbije.

Kako smo u prethodnom delu teksta o istoriju već akceptirali, sedamdesetih godina 20. veka počela su velika arheološka istraživanja nekropola Viminacijuma u organizaciji Arheološkog instituta, Zavoda za zaštitu spomenika kulture Srbije i Narodnog muzeja iz Beograda. Sva ta arheološka istraživanja su bila ogromna i u svetskim razmerama. Tako npr. između 1977. i 1988. godine na nekropoli Viminacijum - Pećine arheološki je istraženo 5440 grobova sa inhumiranim pokojnicima. Jednostavna statistika pokazuje da je za tih 12 godina rada u prosjeku godišnje iskopavano po 453 groba. Kad se taj broj podeli sa brojem kalendarskih dana u godini, proizilazi da se svakodnevno u proseku istraži više od jednog groba, a broj skeleta je bio oko 2 dnevno, jer je veliki broj žitelja antičkog Viminacijuma bio sahranjen u grupnim grobovima sa dve ili više individua. Broj grobova sa kremacijom i ne navodimo, ali napominjemo da se njihova cifra kretnala oko trećine u poređenju sa inhumacijom.

Dalje, tokom osamdesetih godina 20. veka, ili tačnije između 1984. i 1986. godine na nekropoli Viminacijum - "Više globalja" (nazivi su preuzeti

graves were excavated. Simple statistic point that during those twelve years, 453 graves annually in an average were excavated. If one would divide this number by the number of days in a year, it would turn out that more than one grave per day was investigated, while the number of skeletons was around two per day, since many inhabitants of Viminacium were buried in group burials with two or more individuals. The number of cremated graves is even not considered here, but we must say that they averagely made one third compared to the inhumated ones.

Further on, during the eighties of the 20th century, more precisely between 1984 and 1986, at the Viminacium cemetery "Više grobalja" (the names were overtaken from modern real estate register units), 2208 inhumated graves were excavated. According to the same statistics, in these archaeological campaigns, 736 graves were excavated annually, i.e. two graves during each calendar day enriched the archaeological fundus of Viminacium. Certainly, the number of skeletons was greater than two per day, due to the same reasons as in the case of the Viminacium – Pećine necropolis (due to group graves). Cremated graves also contributed to the anthropological content, thus making the ultimate number of graves from these two Viminacium cemeteries excavated during the two decades of the 20th century bigger than about ten thousand.

During this archaeological research, anthropological research was performed simultaneously, both from inhumation and cremation graves.

Anthropological data for both categories was regularly and directly introduced into the field diary and the accompanying archaeological documentation, so today; they are at our disposal for further paleodemographic and paleopathological analysis, aiming at offering adequate models and profiles typical for ancient Viminacium.

Unfortunately, during the long period of forced archaeological investigation, the previously mentioned institutions were not able to offer adequate conditions for depositing and keeping some ten thousand of skeletons. After the anthropological analysis and with all of the necessary markings (a Roman tegula with engraved year of excavation, as well as a modern metal coin were deposited into excavated empty sondages together with anthropological material), all the remains were re-buried

iz današnjih katastarskih jedinica), arheološki je istraženo 2208 grobova sa inhumacijom. Po istoj statistici, u tim arheološkim kampanjama godišnje je iskopavano 736 grobova, odn. 2 groba je svakog kalendarskog dana uvećavalo arheološki i antropološki fundus Viminacijuma. Svakako da je broj skeleta bio veći od 2 pogotovu svakog radnog dana u godinama istraživanja, iz istih razloga kao i u slučaju nekropole Viminacijum - Pećine (zbog grupnih grobova). Grobovi sa kremacijom svakako uvećavaju broj antropoloških sadržaja, tako da ukupna cifra sa ove dve nekropole Viminacijuma, istraživane tokom dve decenije 20. veka, prelazi znatno preko deset hiljada.

Tokom pomenutih arheoloških istraživanja uporedo sa iskopavanjima vršena je i obrada antropoloških grobnih sadržaja, kako iz onih sa inhumacijom tako i onih sa kremiranim pokojnicima.

Antropološki podaci su redovno i direktno za obe kategorije pokojnika unošeni u dnevnik arheoloških iskopavanja i prateću arheološku dokumentaciju, tako da nam danas stoje na raspolaganju i dostupni su za npr. predstojeću paleodemografsku i paleopatološku analizu, od kojih se očekuje da ponude odgovarajuće modele i profile karakterističke za antički Viminacijum.

Nažalost, pomenute institucije u dugom vremenu zaista forsiranih arheoloških iskopavanja nisu mogle da obezbede uslove za adekvatno deponovanje desetak hiljada skeletnih ostataka. Oni su posle antropološke analize sa svim potrebnim trajnim oznakama (rimска tegula sa urezanim arapskim brojevima godine iskopavanja, kao i savremeni metalni novac deponovani su u istražene prazne sonde, zajedno sa antropološkim materijalom) morali biti ponovo pokopani na prostoru Viminacijuma. Uz postojeću obimnu dokumentaciju, koja je danas prebačena u celini u elektronsku formu, uz sve do sada objavljene i arheološke i antropološke publikacije o ove dve nekropole Viminacijuma (oko 400 jedinica) i ovo izdanje bi trebalo, po zamisli autora, da prikaže bogatstvo i raznovrsnost i antropološkog materijala sa Viminacijuma. Tim više, što šu autori tih decenija vršili antropološki obradu, odnosno rukovodili određenim sektorima arheoloških iskopavanja na antičkom Viminacijumu, a i danas su u interdisciplinarnom timu koji sprovodi najnovija istraživanja na ovom izuzetno važnom lokalitetu u Srbiji.

at the territory of Viminacium. With the accompanying huge documentation, which is today completely digitalized, along with all of the archaeological and anthropological publications about the two cemeteries published until now (around 400 bibliographical units), according to the authors' idea, this publication should show the richness and variety of the Viminacium anthropological material. This even more since the authors performed anthropological research during these two decades, i.e. lead certain segments of excavations at ancient Viminacium as well as today, in an interdisciplinary team which performs research at this very important site in Serbia.

METHODOLOGICAL STUDYING PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS

During the mentioned period, the intensity of archaeological research of the Viminacium cemeteries was not always the same. It depended on the expanding needs of the strip mines of the "Kostolac B" thermo power-plant. In some of the campaigns, the number of archaeologists in the team was about fifty with some 300 workers at the site itself and there were days on which up to one hundred graves were opened. In these and in similar circumstances, for the needs of anthropological analyses, an improvised laboratory in the local primary school was installed (Stari Kostolac). Especially during summer school holidays, anthropological investigation of human skeletons needed to be pushed. Despite everything, all of the skeletons from inhumation graves were prepared for analyses by being washed and dried by students of archaeology and their trained helpers.

On the other hand, anthropological remains from cremations were first sorted into earth remains and remains of other materials and, of course, human remains and remains of fauna. Among human remains, the number of cremated individuals was determined, their gender and age. These data were introduced into archaeological documentation. It is important to say that no cremation of children was discovered at Viminacium (since there were no discoveries of milk teeth within these anthropological contents). It should also be mentioned that in the accompanying documentation of each grave,

METODOLOŠKI PRINCIPI OBRADE HUMANIH SKELETNIH NALAZA

Pomenuti tempo u navedenim godinama arheoloških istraživanja nekropola Viminacijuma nije uvek bio ravnomeran. On je zavisio od potreba za proširenjima površinskih kopova uglja, Termoelektrane "Kostolac B". U pojedinim istraživačkim kampanjama, arheološka ekipa je brojala oko 50 članova uz angažovanje oko 300 radnika na samom lokalitetu, a bilo je dana kada se otvaralo i do stotinak grobova. U takvim i sličnim okolnostima za potrebe antropološke analize instalirana je priručna laboratorija u seoskoj osnovnoj školi (Stari Kostolac). Pogotovo u periodu letnjih raspusta, antropološka obrada ljudskih skeleta je morala biti forsirana. Uprkos svemu, svi skeleti iz grobova sa inhumacijom su pripremljeni za analizu prethodnim pranjem vodom i sušenjem, pri čemu su pomagali studenti arheologije i obučeni radnici.

Sa druge strane posmatrano, antropološki sadržaji iz grobova sa kremacijom su najpre selektivni na ostatke zemlje i drugog materijala, i naravno, na humane ostatke i ostatke faune. Kod humanih ostataka je potom utvrđivan broj kremiranih individua, njihov pol i njihova starost. Ti podaci su potom ušli u arheološku dokumentaciju. Važno je napomenuti da spaljivanje dece na Viminacijumu nije konstatovano (pošto mlečni zubi uopšte nisu nalaženi u ovim antropološkim sadržajima). Napomenimo i to, da su u arheološkoj dokumentaciji koja prati svaki grob, skeleti iz inhumiranih grobova obeleženi simbolom „G“ a iz kremiranih sa „G₁“.

Nameru nam je da sa publikovanjem prikažemo i šire predstavimo naučnoj javnosti, najbolje očuvane i specifične lobanje sa južnih nekropola - "Pećine" i "Više globalja", a koje se danas nalaze u Prirodnačkoj laboratoriji Viminacijuma, u okviru novoizgrađenog kompleksa DOMUS SCIENTIA-RUM VIMINACIUM. Želimo da to bude u skladu sa principima savremene antropološke metodologije. Zato će uz svaku lobanju biti data njena ilustracija u standardizovanim projekcijama, uz polnu pri-padnost i individualnu biološku starost, uz primarne antropološke mere, eventualne paleopatološke promene, kao i arheološki kontekst o uslovima njihovih nalaza, kao važan segment.

Kod lobanja koje želimo da prikažemo, pol je određivan u korelaciji sa odgovarajućim elementima na postkranijalnim skeletima, tako da se

skeletons from inhumations were marked with the symbol "G" and the ones from cremations with "G₁".

Our intention with this publication is to show and introduce the best preserved and typical skulls from the southern cemeteries "Pećine" and "Više grobalja" to the public, which are today deposited at the Laboratory for Natural Sciences in Viminacijum, situated within the newly built complex named DOMUS SCIENTIARUM VIMINACIUM. Our wish for this is to be in accordance with principles of modern anthropological methodology. This is why next to each skull, there shall be its illustration in standardized projections, with gender and individual biological age, along with primary anthropological measures, and eventual paleopathological changes, as well as archaeological contexts about conditions of their discoveries, this being a very important segment.

At the here presented skulls, gender was determined according to correlation with adequate elements on post-cranial skeletons, so therefore these can be considered reliable anthropological determinations. Also, while determining individual biological age, the same criteria were applied. As one can see on anthropological notes, twenty-two gender-morphological elements or regions for determining the gender were observed, like development, shape and size:

1. *Tubera frontalia et parietalia*
2. *Glabela*
3. *Arcus superciliialis*
4. *Margo supraorbitale / Forma orbitae*
5. *Processus mastoideus*
6. *Protuberatia occipitalis externa*
7. *Squama occipitalis*
8. *Arcus zygomaticus*
9. *Facies malaris ossis zygomatici*
10. *Corpus mandibulae*
11. *Trigonum mentale*
12. *Angulus mandibulae*
13. *Capitulum mandibulae*
14. *Pelvis maior*
15. *Pelvis minor*
16. *Angulus pubis*
17. *Foramen obturatum*
18. *Incisura ischiadica maior*
19. *Forma sacralis*
20. *Caput femoris*
21. *Femur / Linea asperae*
22. *Clavicula*

može smatrati pouzdanim antropološkim opredelenjem. Takođe, kod utvrđivanja individualne biološke starosti, primenjivan je isti kriterijum. Za utvrđivanje polne pripadnosti, kako to možemo da vidimo i na očuvanim antropološkim zapisnicima, posmatrana su 22 polno-morfološka elementa ili regija, u smislu razvijenosti, oblika i veličina:

1. *Tubera frontalia et parietalia*
2. *Glabela*
3. *Arcus superciliialis*
4. *Margo supraorbitale / Forma orbitae*
5. *Processus mastoideus*
6. *Protuberatia occipitalis externa*
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14. *Pelvis maior*
15. *Pelvis minor*
16. *Angulus pubis*
17. *Foramen obturatum*
18. *Incisura ischiadica maior*
19. *Forma sacralis*
20. *Caput femoris*
21. *Femur / Linea asperae*
22. *Clavicula*

Kako se iz iznetog pregleda moglo videti, prvih 9 markera pola se odnosi na cerebralni i facialni deo lobanje. Na mandibulu se odnose sledeća 4 markera. Postkranijalni skelet, odnosno karlica je posmatrana kroz polnu kategorizaciju 6 markera. Na femuru, najvećoj kosti ljudskog skeleta, praćena su 2 markera, a ključna kost (*clavicular*) je posmatrana u svojoj celini.

Svi ovi polno-morfološki markeri su na svakom skeletu, lobanji ili postkranijalnom delu, posmatrani u smislu širine varijacija njihovih modelacija. Ta širina varijacije odnosila se na sasvim jasno do ekstremno izraženih maskulinih odlika, s jedne strane do, isto tako maksilano modelovanih femininih odlika, s druge strane. Unutar tog intervala su se zatekle umereno izražene muške sekundarne polne karakteristike, kao i isto takve koje odgovaraju umereno izraženom ženskom polu.

Kao peta morfološka kategorija su identi-

22. Clavícula

As shown, the first nine markers concern cerebral and facial skull parts. The next four markers concern mandibula. Postcranial skeleton, i.e. pelvis, is observed through gender characterization of six markers. Two markers were measured on femur, the biggest bone of human skeletons, while the clavicular was observed as a whole.

All of these gender-morphological markers on each of the skeletons, skull or post-cranial part, were observed considering the span of variations of their modelations. Such span of variations concerned on one hand clearly to extremely stressed muscular features and on the other maximally modeled female features. Within this span, there were moderately expressed secondary male features as well as these reflecting female features.

As the fifth morphological category, such gender markers were identified, which were difficult or almost impossible to ascribe to either of the two main male and female constitutional skeletal categories. Still, by simple putting together or apart all of the preserved gender markers (22 at the most) on one skeleton, five possibilities were clearly created: extremely robust male, moderate male (of simpler modellation), insufficiently or untypically modeled gender, and after that for women – moderate i.e. robust female features and female features with dominate gracile gender features. Shortly, on adult skeletons, gender is characterized as typical and robust male (+2), moderate male (+1), insufficiently clear gender (0), female of moderate/robust features (-1), as well as typical female with dominate gracile component (-2). In cases of lacking of the observed gender morphological elements (22), mostly applied on some incompletely preserved skeletons, for all of the gender determinations, terms like "probably male" and "probably female" had to be introduced. Often, very poorly preserved skeletons were examined, on which gender was not determinable and which was stated as such.

It should be added that in this study, gender determination of children in sub-adult age shall not be considered, since this reaches beyond the frame of this paper regarding the research of Viminacium until the end of the 20th century.

The seventies of the 20th century were of great importance for biophysical anthropology in

fikovani oni markeri pola koje je bilo vrlo teško ili ponekad i nemoguće svrstati u neku od uspostavljenе dve muške ili dve ženske osnovne konstitucione skeletne kategorije. Međutim, jednostavnim sabiranjem i oduzimanjem svih očuvanih markera pola (maksimalno 22) na jednom skeletu dobijeno je sasvim pouzdano 5 mogućnosti, i to: naglašeni robustni muški pol, umereno izraženi muški pol (znatno lakše modelacije), nedovoljno, tj. nekarakteristično izražena polna pripadnost, i zatim, za žene - umerena, odn. robustnija ženska građa i ženska građa skeleta sa dominantnim gracilnim odlikama pola. Svedeno rečeno, na skeletima odraslih individua, pol je kategorisan kao tipičan i robustan muški (+2), muški umerene građe (+1), nedovoljno jasno definisan pol (0), ženski pol umerene/jače skeletne građe (-1), kao i tipičan ženski pol sa dominantnom gracilnom komponentom (-2). U slučajevima pomanjkanja posmatranih polno-morfoloških elemenata (22), što se odnosilo na nekompletno očuvane skelete, morala je za sve determinacije pola biti "instalirana" i mogućnost sa oznakom - verovatno muški, ili - verovatno ženski pol. Nisu bili retki sasvim slabo očuvani skeleti, kod kojih polna pripadnost nije mogla biti ni određena, a što je decidno navedeno.

Dodajmo i to, da u ovom metodološkom osvrtu nećemo govoriti o utvrđivanju polne pripadnosti dece do subadultog životnog doba, pošto ona sadržajno izlaze iz okvira ovog naslova koji pokriva istraživanja antičkog Viminacijuma do kraja 20. veka.

Sedamdesete godine 20. veka su bile vrlo značajne za biofizičku antropologiju u Evropi. Bez obzira na postojanje Gvozdene zavesa, komunikacija između antropologa je postojala.

Tako je npr. 1972. godine u Pragu (ČSSR) održan Simpozijum o utvrđivanju pola i starosti na skeletu, u organizaciji Evropske antropološke radne grupe (G. Olivier, Pariz; I. Schwidetzky, Mainz; E. Vlček, Prag; A. Wiercinski, Varšava), koja je upravo i formirana zbog metodološkog usaglašavanja. Međutim, zbog različitih poteškoća rad se nastavlja 1977. godine. Godine 1978. u mađarskom gradu Sarospatak održana je Paleodemografska konferencija, kojom prilikom su D. Eerembach (Paris), I. Schwidetzky (Mainz) i M. Stloukal (Prag), posle odgovarajuće diskusije formulisali „Uputstva za dijagnosticiranje starosti i pola na skeletu“. Ona su najpre 1979. godine publikovana na nemačkom

Europe. Regardless of the Iron Curtain, there was intense communication between anthropologists.

For example in 1972 in Prague (ČSSR) there was a symposium of gender and age determination on skeletons, organized by the European anthropological work group (G. Olivier, Paris; I. Schwidetzky, Mainz; E. Vlček, Prague; A. Wiercinski, Warsaw), which was actually organized in order to establish methodological compatibility. Due to different difficulties, they continued their work only in 1977. In 1978, in a Hungarian town of Sarospatak, a Paleodemographic conference was held, during which, after a discussion, D. Eerembach (Paris), I. Schwidetzky (Mainz) and M. Stloukal (Pragus), formulated "Instructions for diagnosing age and gender on skeletons". In 1979, they were first published in German language and during the same year in French and Italian, later on, in 1980, also in English (see bibliography - Ž. Mikić). The co-author of this paper was among forty anthropologists from Europe, the USA and Canada – who, as a scholarship holder of the Anthropological Institute J. Guttenberg, the University of Mainz, signed the instructions, described and applied them even before they were published.

We state this to show that in the seventies and the eighties of the 20th century, the anthropological research of human skeletal remains from Viminacium was completely coordinated with temporary methodological criteria, regardless of the fact that there was no institution for biophysical anthropology in our country at that time.

When it comes to determining individual biological age of adults from Viminacium, and since no younger individuals are taken into consideration, one can say that this is completely in accordance with the 1978 anthropological agreement from Sarospatak. This means that the so-called combined method was applied, which included the following criteria, of course depending on the preservation degree of skeletons:

1. *Caput femoris* – compactness degree, i.e. rarefaction of spongiosis mass,
2. *Caput humeri* – compactness degree, i.e. rarefaction of spongiosis mass,
3. Obliteration degree / obliteration of skull sutures,
4. Attrition degree / attrition of the upper enamel teeth surface, especially molars.

jeziku, iste godine na francuskom i italijanskom, a potom 1980. godine na engleskom jeziku (vidi literaturu - Ž. Mikić). Koautor ove publikacije je bio među četredesetak antropologa Evrope, Sjedinjenih Američkih Država i Kanade - potpisnika navedenih uputstava, a kao stipendista Antropološkog instituta J. Gutenberg Univerziteta iz Majnca, primenjivao ih je i pre njihovog zvaničnog publikovanja. To navodimo da bi pokazali da je antropološka obrada humanih skeletnih ostataka sa Viminacijuma sedamdesetih i osamdesetih godina 20. veka bila sasvim u skladu sa onovremenim metodološkim kriterijumima, bez obzira na stanje neinstitucionalizovanosti biofizičke antropologije u našoj sredini.

Kada se radi o utvrđivanju individualne biološke starosti odraslih individua na Viminacijumu, s obzirom da u ovom izdanju ne pokrivamo mlađe životne uzraste, može se reći da je ono bilo sasvim prema navedenom dogовору antropologa 1978. godine iz Sarospataka. To znači da je primenjivana tzv. kombinovana metoda koja je uključivala sledeće kriterijume, naravno, zavisno od stepena očuvanosti svakog skeleta:

1. *Caput femoris* - stepen kompaktnosti, odn. razređenosti mase spongioze,
2. *Caput humeri* - stepen kompaktnosti, odn. razređenosti mase spongioze, proveri
3. Stepen obliteracije / srašćenosti lobanjskih šavova,
4. Stepen ojedenosti / atricije gornje krunične površine zuba, posebno molara.

U slučaju kompaktnosti mase spongioze u glavama femura ili humerusa, tj. kod utvrđivanja stepena razređenosti kao rezultatu starosne promene tokom života i upoređivanja sa najbližom od 6 osnovnih faza ilustrovanih u navedenim i primenjivanim „Preporukama za utvrđivanje pola i starosti na skeletu“, nije nam bila na raspolaganju mogućnost radiološkog snimanja. Zbog toga je primenjivana tehnika preciznog testerisanja odgovarajućim pravcем. Ekstrahirani deo kaputa i kolumna (*Caput et colum femoris/humeris*), posle analiziranja i starosnog kategorisanja, elastičnom (elastičnom) vezom je pričvršćena uz odgovarajuću dugu kost postkranijalnog skeleta.

Na lobanjama odraslih individua posmatrali smo obliteraciju lobanjskih šavova na cerebralnom delu, na prvom mestu, kao i ojedenost dodirnih

In the case of compactness of spongiosis mass in the heads of femurs or humerus, i.e. by determination of obliteration degree as a result of aging during one's lifetime and comparison with the closest of six basic phases illustrated in the applied "Recommendations for determining gender and age on skeletons", we did not have a possibility of radiological scanning at our disposal. This is why the technique of precise sowing in specific directions was applied. After analyzing and age determining, the extracted part of *caput* and *colum femoris/humeris*, was attached to specific long bones of post-cranial skeleton with rubber bands.

On skulls of adult individuals, in the first place, obliteration of skull's suturae on the cerebral part was observed, as well as attrition of the upper enamel teeth surfaces in both jaws. Again, with older experiences from literature, we consider that we were able to reach realistic criteria for determining individual biological age of skeletons from ancient Viminacium.

By applying of all the described criteria, we were able to abandon previously established age categories (*adultus*, *maturus* and *senilis*) and to establish numeric values which are certainly more appropriate for the needs of paleo-demography. Specifically, complete or well-preserved skeletons were classified into chronological groups, actually in spans of 5 years. Medium or poorly preserved skeletons were classified into groups of maximum ten years (for example from 31 to 40 years of age).

With extremely poorly preserved and very fragmented skeletons, we were often in a situation just to determine that we were dealing with a skeleton of an adult individual (by whom growth of bones under certain criteria was finished).

Osteometry is usually defined as an expression of quantitative relation of shape and size on skeletons. With the already defined measures, one can reach morphological characteristic and differences not depending on anthropologists. These differences can be skeletally individual, but they can also be voluminous and differently structured. When it comes to individual osteometry on human skeletons and its definitions and the anthropological instruments needed for that, it is necessary to have a short overview of the history of anthropological methodology.

During the 20th century, classical anthropological methodology brings us back into the year

kruničnih površina zuba u obe vilice, uz potrebnu kritičnost ovih elemenata. Opet uz pomoć i starijih iskustava iz literature, smatramo da smo mogli doći do realnih kriterijuma za utvrđivanje individualne biološke starosti skeleta sa antičkog Viminacijuma.

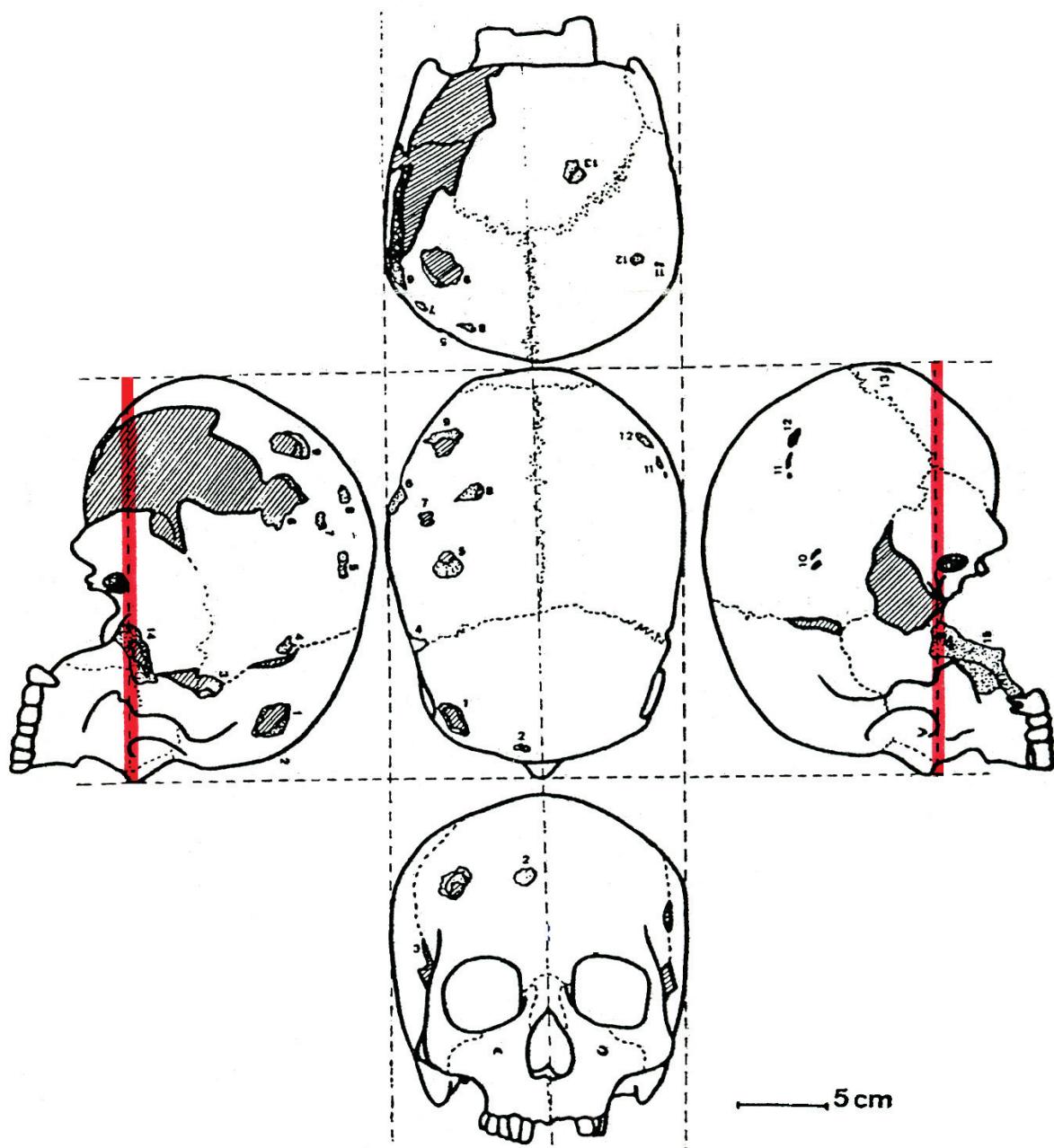
Primenom svih navedenih kriterijuma mogli smo da napustimo ranije postavljene starosne kategorije (*adultus*, *maturus* i *senilis*), i da uspostavimo brojčane vrednosti koje su svakako prikladnije za potrebe paleodemografije. Konkretno, kompletни ili dobro očuvani skeleti su svrstani u hronološke grupe, odn. raspon od 5 godina. Osrednje i slabije očuvani skeleti su mogli biti svrstani u raspon od maksimalno 10 godina (npr. od 31 do 40 godina života).

Kod sasvim slabo očuvanih i jako fragmentovanih skeleta često smo bili u situaciji da konstatujemo da se samo radi o skeletu odrasle individue (kod koje je rast i razvoj kostiju po određenim kriterijumima završen).

Osteometriju obično definišemo kao izraz kvantitativnog odnosa forme i veličine na skeletima. Uz pomoć definisanih mera, mogu se dobiti morfološke karakteristike i razlike nezavisno od antropologa. Te razlike mogu biti skeletno individuale, ali mogu biti i obuhvatnije i različito struktuirane. Kada se radi o individualnoj osteometriji na ljudskim skeletima i njenim definicijama i potrebnim antropološkim instrumentima za to, potrebno je da se ukratko osvrnemo na istoriju antropološke metodologije.

Tokom 20. veka, klasična antropološka metodologija nas vraća na 1928. godinu, kada je švajcarски antropolog R. Martin (1928) objavio „Lehrbuch der Anthropologie“ sa standardizovanim definicijama osteometrijskih i somatometrijskih kriterijuma uz antropološke instrumente (osnovne i specijalne). Ta standardizacija je 1957. godine objavljena u redakciji K. Saller-a (Martin i Saller 1957). Kada se radi o kraniometriji, treba naglasiti da je u svim izdanjima definisano blizu stotinu lobanjskih mera, a da je svakom antropologu ostavljeno da sam izabere one tzv. primarne lobanjske mere.

Početkom sedamdesetih godina 20. veka pojavljuje se npr. prvo izdanie W.Bass-a „Human Osteology: A Laboratory and Field Manual“. Godine 2005. pojavljuje se peta edicija, sa prethodnih 25 izdanja počev od 1971. godine (Bass 2005). U delu o kraniometriji vidimo da su ponuđene 23 mere (označene arapskim brojevima) uz 15 lobanj-



Slika 1. Standardizovane projekcije lobanje
Figure 1. Standard scull projections

1928, when the Swiss anthropologist R. Martin (1928) published his „Lehrbuch der Anthropologie“ with standardized definitions of osteometric and somatometric criteria along with anthropological instruments (basic and special). In 1957, these standardizations were published in an edition of K. Saller (Martin and Saller 1957). When it comes to craniometric, one should stress that in all of the editions, nearly hundred skull measures were defined, and it was left for each anthropologist to choose so-called primary skull measures.

During early seventies of the 20th century, the first edition of W. Bass, „Human Osteology: A Laboratory and Field Manual“ was published. In 2005, the fifth edition was published, with 25 editions starting from 1971 (Bass 2005). In the part about craniometry, we see that 23 measures are offered (marked with Arabic numbers) along with 15 skull indexes (marked with Latin letters). Further on, if we compare our work from the seventies and the eighties of the 20th century, relying on the nomenclature by R. Martin, to modern practice in biophysical anthropology, we see that they obviously overlap. At ancient Viminacium, twelve primary measures according to R. Martin were measured on skulls, stressing that all of them stand in accordance with the offered 23 measures given by W. Bass. In other words, according to both criteria, all of the skull measures are taken between the same osteometric points, therefore the only difference is in markings. They are now simply given as descriptions. Precisely, from the anthropological archive of Viminacium, we have the following skull measures at our disposal:

For gaining these measures between the stated osteometric points and defined rules for doing so, we used sliding pair of compasses and craniometer, i.e. cephalometer. These instruments were made by a Swiss firm Siber and Hegner.

An exception to the previous anthropological measures is the projected cranium height between the measuring points porion (PO) and bregma (B). A twofold instrument was used for this, actually the Molison's stative (which is originally used for bringing skulls into a horizontal position) and Black's measuring upper part (see Figure 1). These instruments were made by a Swiss firm PPM - Gneupel.

By looking at the form of the anthropological report applied at Viminacium during the seventies and the eighties of the 20th century, apart from the categories already explained, we see that in

skih indeksa (označeni latinskim slovima). Dalje, ako uporedimo naš rad sedamdesetih i osamdesetih godina 20. veka oslonjen na nomenklaturu R. Martina, sa danas prisutnom praksom u biofizičkoj antropologiji, vidimo očigledno poklapanje. Na antičkom Viminacijumu na lobanjama smo uzimali 12 primarnih lobanjskih mera prema oznakama R. Martina, uz napomenu da su sve one u skladu sa ponuđene 23 lobanjske mere koje srećemo kod W. Bass-a. Apostrofirano rečeno, sve lobanjske mere po oba kriterijuma se uzimaju između istih osteometrijskih tačaka, tako da je njihova jedina razlika u oznakama. Jednostavno, one se sada daju opisno. Konkretno, nama na raspaganju iz antropološke arhive Viminacijuma stoje sledeće lobanjske mere (Tabela 1.)

Za dobijanje ovih mera između navedenih osteometrijskih tačaka i definisanih pravila za to, koristili smo klizački šestar i kranimetar, odn. kefalometar. Ove instrumente je proizvela švajcarska firma Siber i Hegner.

Izuzetak, u odnosu na prethodne antropološke mere, predstavlja projektovana visina lobanje između mernih tačaka porion (PO) i bregma (B). Za nju smo koristili dvodelni instrumenat, odn. Molisonov stativ (koji se prvenstveno koristi za dovođenje lobanje u horizontalnu ravan) i Black-ov merni gornji deo (videti sliku 1). Ovi instrumenti su produkcija švajcarske firme PPM - Gneupel.

Uvidom u formular antropološkog zapisnika koji smo primenjivali na Viminacijumu sedamdesetih i osamdesetih godina dvadesetog veka, vidimo da u smislu metodologije obrade skeleta, pored kategorija koje smo već objasnili, treba da se osvrnemo i na preostale. To je opažanje paleopatoloških promena na lobanji, na aparatu vilica i zuba i na postkranijalnom skeletu (koje su dovoljno dugo trajale da bi ostavile svoj trag i na najvrđim tkivima čoveka), a što je posebno notirano ali svakako u sklopu antropološke analize.

Na epigenetske elemente prilikom antropoloških pregleda skeleta je takođe obraćena pažnja, ali ovom prilikom su apostrofirani samo pojedinačni specifični slučajevi. Ali, naglasimo ovom prilikom da u vreme obrade humanih skeletnih ostataka nekropole Viminacijum - Pećine, oko 1980. godine, literatura za oblast epigenetike nije mogla po svom obimu da se uporedi sa ovom koja nam danas стоји na raspaganju. Pomenimo da je tada bila vrlo aktuelna npr. studija Berry G. A. i Berry R. J. (1967), kao i prilozi B. Negovanovića i S. Živanovića

the sense of methodological studying of skeletons, we should also give an overview of the remaining ones. This is an observation concerning paleopathological changes on skulls, on jaws and teeth and on the post-cranial skeleton (which were long-lasting enough to leave traces even on the hardest human tissues), which was noted separately, but certainly within anthropological analyses.

During anthropological research, attention was also paid to epigenetic elements, but on this occasion, only some specific cases were mentioned. It should be noted here that in 1980, during our study of the human osteological material from the Viminacium necropolis - Pećine, literature standing at out disposal cannot be compared to the one we possess at present day. We should only mention that back then, the study by Berry G. A. and Berry R. J. (1967) was popular, as well as papers by B. Negovanović and S. Živanović (1967/1968), D. Kadanoff and S. Mustafov (1970), A.Czarnetcki (1971), R. Gorućeini (1974).

When it comes to observing paleopathological changes on skeletons from this Viminacium necropolis and the corresponding literature, the situation was much better than when it comes to epigenetics. We here only name some of the expert papers which were the most quoted during our complex anthropological research: Steinbock 1976, Jakobson 1972, Farkas and Liptak 1971, Kalay 1978, Nemeskeri and Szatmari 1978, Simon and Zorab 1961, etc. A certain step forward in our anthropology is the "Atlas of osteopathological changes on the historic populations of Yugoslavia" by A. Lovrinčević and Ž. Mikić published in 1989. Most of the cases represented there include finds from ancient Viminacium, while it also includes radiology.

* * *

Apart from 60 skulls whose overview shall be given, we also give primary anthropological measures from another 48 skulls. They are given in the table 1, making all together a complex examined between 1978 and 1983. They were examined in the conditions already described, during the archaeological excavation of the Viminacium necropolis – Pećine, without reconstruction or with the minimum of it, straight after the excavation was carried out.

(1967/1968), D. Kadanoff-a i S. Mustafov-a (1970), A.Czarnetck(i)-og (1971), R. Gorućeini-ja (1974).

Kada se radilo o praćenju patoloških promena na skeletima sa ove nekropole Viminacijuma, što se tiče potrebne literature bilo smo u znatno boljoj situaciji u odnosu na epigenetiku. Navodimo samo neke rade stranih stručnjaka koji su nam činili okosnicu prilikom kompleksne antropološke obrade: Steinbock 1976, Jakobson 1972, Farkas i Liptak 1971, Kalay 1978, Nemeskeri i Szatmari 1978, Simon i Zorab 1961, itd. Određen pomak u našoj antropologiji predstavlja Atlas osteopatoloških promena na istorijskim populacijama Jugoslavije, autora A. Lovrinčevića i Ž. Mikića objavljen 1989. godine, u kom najveći broj slučajeva predstavljaju baš nalazi sa antičkog Viminacijuma, a u koji je uključena i radiologija.

* * *

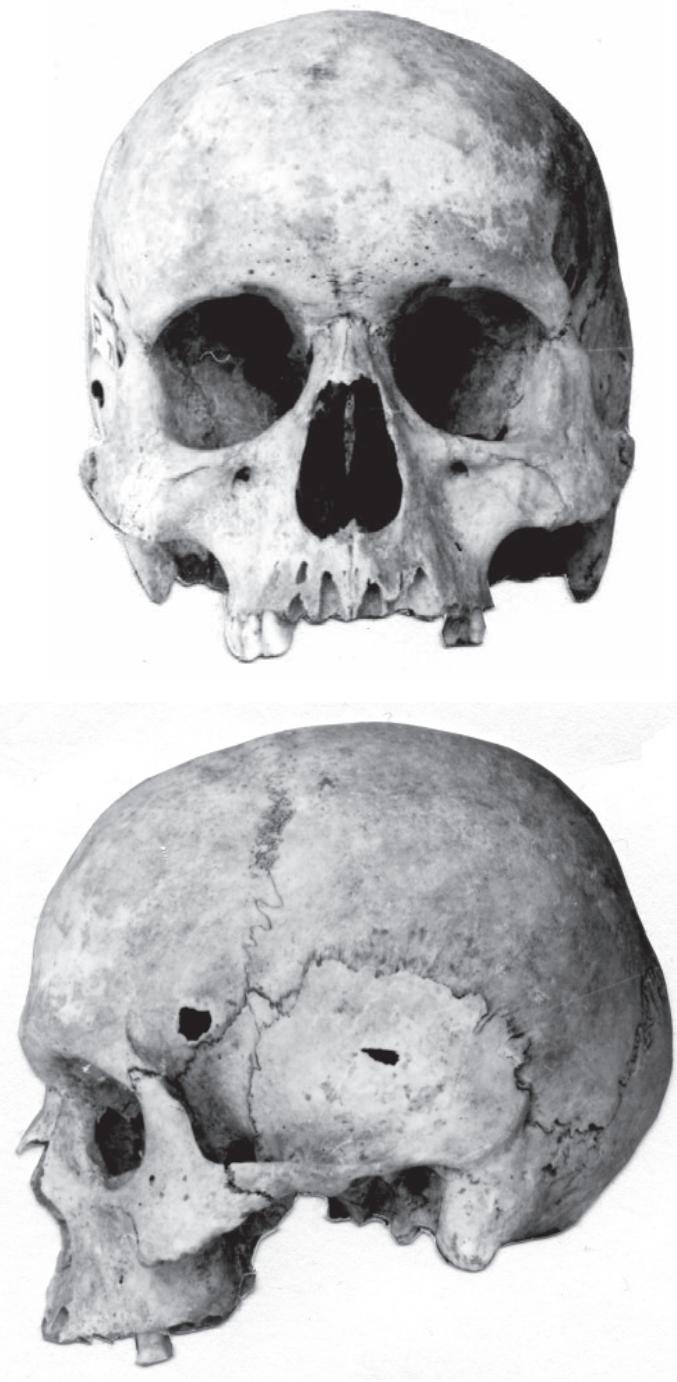
Pored 60 lobanja čiji pregled sledi, donosimo i primarne antropološke mere za još 48 lobanja. One su date na tabeli 1, tako da zajedno čine celinu koja je između 1978. i 1983. godine u već opisanim uslovima arheoloških istraživanja nekropole Viminacijum - "Pećine" mogla, bez rekonstrukcije ili sa minimalnom rekonstrukcijom, odmah posle iskopavanja biti i antropološki premerena.

KATALOG

CATALOGUE

GRAVE NUMBER 71

SKELETON NUMBER 71



Grave nr. 71 was discovered in 1978, in sondage 11. It is archaeologically documented on sketch 38 and in the field diary on page 52. The grave was dug into sterile earth. The relative depth of the grave was 112 cm. It possessed a construction made of bricks, although out of the horizontal covering, only two fragmented bricks remained preserved, found above the skull and probably influenced the fact that it remained preserved.

The skeleton within this grave was found in a stretched position, arms next to the body and the skull lying on the back of the head. It was orientated west - east, with a deviation of 17° of the western part towards the north.

There were no grave goods next to this skeleton.

* * *

Skeleton from the grave nr. 71 is poorly preserved. The skull is well-preserved, although mandibula is missing. In the upper jaw, many teeth are lost due to parodontosis, cists and defects. According to morphological features, it was certainly a male, with elements of robust structure. Individual age is between 30 and 40 years. Direct cause of death was not ascertained. The damages visible in the left lateral projection are of post-mortem character. The following 11 primary skull measures were gained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	177 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	141
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	97
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	154
PO - B (porion - bregma height)	122
ZY - ZY (bizygomatic breadth)	136
N - PR (upper facial height)	69
Orbital height	34
Orbital width	39
Nasal breadth	25
N - NS (nasal height)	52 mm

According to its morphostructure, this skull is a bordering case between mesaticephalia and brachycephalia, since its cephalic index measures 79,66. The skull is characterized with relief..., which is also very wide. Canine fossae are present on both sides. Apart from the mentioned teeth loss *intra vitam* in the upper jaw, we should also mention the post-mortem loss. A preserved mandibula would certainly fulfill both the morphological and paleopathological structure.

Grob br. 71 je otkriven 1978. godine, u sondi 11. Arheološki je dokumentovan na skici 38 i u dnevniku na str. 52. Grob je bio ukopan u zdravnicu. Relativna dubina pokrivača je bila 112 cm. Imao je i određenu konstrukciju od opeka, pri čemu su od horizontalnog pokrivača sačuvane samo dve fragmentovane koje su nađene iznad lobanje i verovatno uticale na njenu očuvanost.

Skelet u ovom grobu je pronađen u ispruženom položaju, sa rukama pored tela i sa lobanjom koja je ležala na zatilju. Izmerena orijentacija je zapad-istok, sa odstupanjem 17° zapadnim delom prema severu.

Uz ovaj skelet nisu pronađeni arheološki grobni prilozi.

* * *

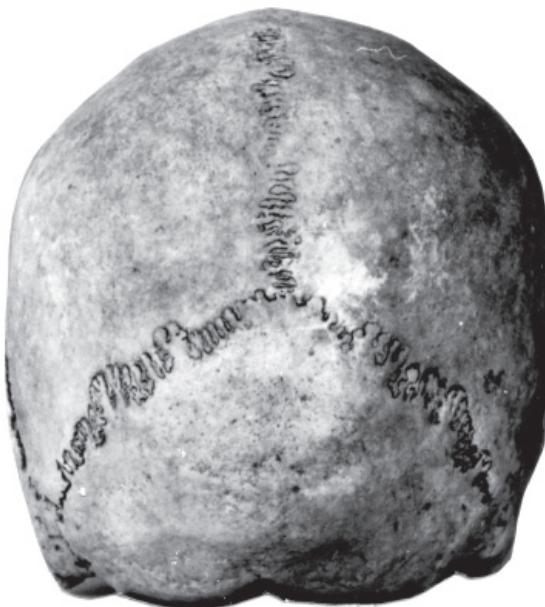
Skelet iz groba br. 71 je slabo očuvan. Lobanja je dobro očuvana, ali joj nedostaje donja vilica. U gornjoj vilici veliki broj zuba je izgubljen zbog parodontoze, zubnih cisti i zubnog kvara. Po morfološkim karakteristikama pol je svakako muški, sa elementima robustne građe. Individualna starost se kreće između 30 i 40 godina života. Direktan uzrok smrti nije konstatovan. Oštećenja vidna u levoj lateralnoj projekciji su postmortalnog karaktera. Dobijeno je sledećih 11 primarnih lobanjskih mera:

G - OP (najveća dužina lobanje)	177 mm
EU - EU (najveća širina lobanje)	141
FT - FT (minimalna širina čela)	97
BA - B (maksimalna visina lobanje)	154
PO - B (visina porion - bregma)	122
ZY - ZY (bizigomatična širina)	136
N - PR (visina gornjeg lica)	69
visina očne duplje	34
širina očne duplje	39
širina nosnog otvora	25
N - NS (nazalna visina)	52 mm

Po svojoj morfostrukturi ova lobanja se nalazi na samoj granici mezokranije i brahikranije, pošto joj dužinsko-širinski indeks iznosi 79,66. Lobanju karakteriše reljefno..., koje je uz to i vrlo široko. Fose kanine su prisutne sa obe strane.

Pored pomenutog gubitka zuba *intra vitam* u gornjoj vilici, pomenimo i njihov postmortalni gubitak. Svakako da bi očuvanost donje vilice upotpunila i morfološku i paleopatološku strukturu.

GROB BROJ 71 SKELET BROJ 71



GRAVE NUMBER 78 SKELETON NUMBER 78



Grave nr. 78 was excavated in 1978. It was discovered in sondage 11, technically documented on sketch 46 and in the field diary on page 59. Its dimensions are 166 X 56 cm and its depth 156 cm. It possessed a construction made of hypocaust bricks. Its covering was made of the same type of bricks, only placed horizontally. In it, there was a deceased person placed in a stretched position, on its back. It is orientated west - east, with a deviation of 18° towards the south. The skeleton was incomplete and fragmented, regarding both the skull and the postcranial skeleton.

There were no grave goods in this grave.

* * *

During the anthropological analysis of the skeleton nr. 78, the skull was reconstructed, including the mandibula. The missing parts made it impossible to gain only one of the chosen primary anthropological measures, i.e. the maximum cranial height (BA - B). The rest of the skull measures are as follows:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	180 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	147
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	101
PO - B (porion - bregma height)	125
ZY - ZY (bzygomatic breadth)	135
N - PR (upper facial height)	72
Orbital height	34
Orbital width	38
Nasal breadth	24
N - NS (nasal height)	52
Bigonial breadth (GO — GO)!	105 mm

The first two anthropological measures show that this skull is brachycephalic (81,66), which is best shown in its vertical projection.

In a whole, this skull is of strong structure, with a relief face and clear gender-morphological features indicating a male person. The individual age is estimated over 45 years, with molar attrition and obliteration of skull sutureae.

The surface erosion of the skull is of post-mortem character. Direct cause of death was not ascertained. The same goes for the post-cranial part of the skeleton, which is of medium robust character.

Grob br. 78 je arheološki istraživan 1978. godine. Nalazi se u sondi 11, a tehnički je dokumentovan na skici 46 i dnevniku str. 59. Dimenzije su mu 166 cm x 56 cm, a nalazio se na dubini 156 cm. Imao je grobnu konstrukciju izvedenu od hipokaustičnih opeka. Pokrivač mu je bio načinjen od istog tipa opeka, ali horizontalno postavljenih. U njemu je bio sahranjen pokojnik, čiji je skelet zatečen u ispruženom položaju na leđima. Orientacija mu je zapad - istok, sa odstupanjem 18° ka jugu. Skelet je zatečen u nekompletном i fragmentovanom stanju, što se odnosi kako na lobanju, tako i na kosti postkranijalnog skeleta.

U ovom grobu nisu pronađeni arheološki grobni prilozi.

* * *

Tokom antropološke obrade lobanja skeleta br. 78 je mogla biti rekonstruisana, uključujući i donju vilicu. Delovi koji nedostaju onemogućili su dobijanje samo jedne od izabranih primarnih antropoloških mera, i to maksimalnu visinu lobanje (BA - B). Ostale lobanske mere daju sledeće vrednosti:

najveća dužina lobanje	180 mm
najveća širina lobanje	147
minimalna širina čela	101
visina porion – bregma	125
bizigomatična širina	135
visina gornjeg lica	72
visina očne duplje	3\$!!!
širina očne duplje	38
širina nosnog otvora	24
nazalna visina	52
širina donje vilice (GO — GO)	105 mm

Prve dve antropološke mere svrstavaju ovu lobanju u grupu brahikranih (81,66), a što se najbolje ocrtava u vertikalnoj projekciji.

U celini posmatrano, ova lobanja je relativno jake građe, sa reljefnim licem i jasnim polno-morfološkim znacima koji odgovaraju muškom polu. Individualna starost joj je procenjena na preko 45 godina života, uz prisutnu atriciju lolara i obliteraciju lobanjskih šavova.

Površinska erozija lobanjskog svoda je postmortalnog karaktera. Direktan uzrok smrti nije konstatovan. Ista konstatacija se odnosi i na postkranijalni deo skeleta, koji karakteriše umeren robusticitet građe.

GROB BROJ 78 SKELET BROJ 78



GRAVE NUMBER 139 SKELETON NUMBER 139



The Pećine grave nr. 139 was discovered in 1978. It makes an exception, because it consists of two skulls without mandibulae, vertically placed, facing each other. It was discovered in part I of the sondage 121. Its depth was 220 cm, with a detailed description in the field diary on page 194. Archaeological conditions of this find indicate a secondary burial of the two skulls. There were no grave goods.

* * *

Out of the two skulls, the one was chosen which was anthropologically reconstructed. The other skull is much less preserved and it was not possible to reconstruct its anatomic context. It was only ascertained that it belongs to an adult person, with unclear gender features (it is numbered 139A). Even though the mandibula is missing, the reconstructed skull nr. 139 showed reliable primary anthropological measures:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	198 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	145
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	102
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	155
PO - B (porion – bregma height)	
120	
ZY - ZY (bzygomatic breadth)	136
N - PR (upper facial height)	77
Orbital height	34
Orbital width	39
Nasal breadth	29
N - NS (nasal height)	57 mm

According to its dimensions, it belongs to the category of dolichocephalics (73,23), with its extreme length and curvooccipitalia. It is obviously a male, with an individual age between 30 and 40 years. Apart from two molars, the teeth preserved in the upper jaw were lost during manipulations, most likely between the primary and secondary burial, still with clear traces of parodontosis. There were no other pathological changes, so one cannot determine neither the cause of death, nor the repeated burial of these two skulls.

Grob br. 139 na Pećinama je pronađen 1978. godine i predstavlja jedan specifikum. Čine ga dve lobanje bez donjih vilica, koje su vertikalno postavljene jedna prema drugoj. Nađen je u bliku I sonde 121. Otkriven je na dubini od 220 cm, a što je detaljno opisano u dnevniku iskopavanja na str. 194. Arheološki uslovi ovog nalaza upućuju na sekundarnu sahranu dve lobanje. Uz njih nisu otkriveni arheološki prilozi.

* * *

Od pomenute dve lobanje za predstavljanje je izabrana ona koja je mogla biti antropološki rekonstruisana. Druga lobanja je mnogo slabije očuvana i nije mogla rekonstrukcijom biti vezana u svoju anatomsку celinu. Za nju je samo karakteristično da pripada odrasloj osobi, sa nejasnim polnim znacima (nosi broj 139A).

Rekonstruisana lobanja br. 139, bez obzira na nedostatak donje vilice, dala je pouzdane primarne antropološke mere:

najveća dužina lobanje	198 mm
najveća širina lobanje	145
minimalna širina čela	102
maksimalna visina lobanje	155
visina porion – bregma	120
bizigomična širina	136
visina gornjeg lica	77
visina očne duplje	34
širina očne duplje	39
širina nosnog otvora	29
nazalna visina	57 mm

Po svojim osnovnim dimenzijama svrstava se u kategoriju dolihokranih (73,23), sa naglašenom dužinom i prisutnom kurvoockipitalijom. Očigledno je da je muškog pola, a individualna starost joj je procenjena na životni vek između 30 i 40 godina. Zubi u očuvanoj gornjoj vilici, osim dva molara, izgubljeni su tokom manipulacija, najverovatnije između primarne i sekundarne sahrane, ali sa jasnim tragovima parodontoze. Druge patološke promene nisu uočene, tako da se o samom uzroku smrti ne može govoriti, kao ni o razlozima ponovnog sahrnjivanja ove dve lobanje.

GROB BROJ 139 SKELET BROJ 139



GRAVE NUMBER 149 SKELETON NUMBER 149



The grave 149 was also excavated during 1978. It was discovered in the sondage 59. It was technically documented on sketch 144, with a detailed description in the field diary on page 248. One comes upon data about its dimensions, which are extremely huge (240 X 100 cm), as well as upon the fact that it is just a part of a destroyed grave. It was noted that its construction was made of bricks measuring 30 X 15 X 3,5 cm, placed horizontally. The covering of this construction was not discovered, contrary to its floor paving. It consists of three hypocaust bricks, measuring 55 X 55 X 6 cm. On the inner side of the grave, there was a preserved lime mortar, 1,5 cm thick.

There were no grave goods in this grave. It is possible that pottery discovered upon grave nr. 148 represent a part of grave goods from this grave, thrown out during its devastation.

* * *

One of the criteria for presenting this skull is the fact that it comes from a destroyed grave, in which there were no grave goods. The skull is fragmented, as well as most of the post cranial skeleton. After the reconstruction, it was clear that facial bones were missing, as well as the mandibula, which reduced the span of anthropological measures:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	185 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	147
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	100
PO - B (porion - bregma height)	122
Orbital height	31
Orbital width	37 mm

According to the preserved gender-morphological measures, it is clear that this skull belongs to an adult male. His individual age was estimated only according to the obliteration of the skull sutture. Since they were fully grown together, the individual age was estimated between 50 and 60 years, meaning that this was one of the oldest inhabitants of Viminacium.

According to its morphostructure, it is the bordering case between mesaticephalia and brachycephalia, still belonging to the category of mesaticephalics, with the cephalic index of 79,46. The poor and incomplete state of preservation certainly reduced the span of paleopathological observations.

Grob br. 149 je takođe arheološki iskopavan u kampanji 1978. godine. Nađen je u sondi 59. Dokumentovan je tehnički na skici 144, a detaljno opisan u dnevniku na str. 248. Nailazimo na podatke o njegovim dimenzijama, koje su neubičajeno velike (240 x 100 cm), kao i da se radi o očuvanom delu razorenog groba. Konstatovano je da njegovu konstrukciju čine opeke dimenzija 30 x 15 x 3,5 cm koje su bile horizontalno postavljene. Poklopac ovog groba nije pronađen, dok je pod prisutan. Sastoji se od tri hipokaustne opeke dimenzija 55 x 55 x 6 cm. Sa unutrašnje strane grobnog otvora očuvan je krečni malter debljine 1,5 cm.

U ovom grobu nije bilo arheoloških nalaza. Moguće je da keramički materijal nađen iznad groba br. 148 predstavlja deo inventara ovog groba, izbačen prilikom devastacije.

* * *

Jedan od kriterijuma za predstavljanje ove lobanje je i činjenica da potiče iz razorenog groba, koji nije imao arheoloških nalaza. Lobanja je fragmentovana, što se većim delom odnosi na postkranijalni skelet. Posle rekonstrukcije videlo se da joj nedostaju kosti lica, kao i donja vilica, što je svakako umanjilo obim antropoloških mera:

najveća dužina lobanje	185 mm
najveća širina lobanje	147
minimalna širina čela	100
visina porion – bregma	122
širina očne duplje	37
visina očne duplje	31 mm

Na osnovu očuvanih polno-morfoloških elemenata očigledno je da ova lobanja pripada odraslomu muškarцу. Njegova individualna biološka starost je mogla biti procenjena samo na osnovu okoštavanja / obliteracije lobanjskih šavova. Pošto su oni na lobanjskom svodu potpuno srasli, životni vek bi se kretao između 50 i 60 godina, što znači da je ovo bio jedan od najstarijih žitelja Viminacijuma.

Po svojoj morfo-strukturi nalazi se na samom prelazu mezokranije u brahikraniju, ali spada u kategoriju mezokranih sa lobanjskim indeksom 79,46. Svakako da je slaba i nekompletna očuvanost umanjila i paleopatološka posmatranja.

GROB BROJ 149 SKELET BROJ 149



GRAVE NUMBER 249
SKELETON NUMBER 249



Grave nr. 249 was archaeologically investigated in 1979. It was discovered in sondage 92. It was technically documented on the sketch 241, with a detailed description in the field diary on page 386. It is a grave made of brick fragments. It possessed a gable roof made of bricks, parts of which remained preserved only in the western part. The wall of this grave was made out of seven rows of bricks placed horizontally, the last two rows making a groove for the covering. The bricks measure 41 X 30 X 3 cm. The bottom of the grave was paved.

The outer dimensions of this grave are 230 X 110 cm, while the inner dimensions are smaller: 185 X 70 X 44 cm. The bottom of the grave was at the depth of 190 cm.

There was a dislocated skeleton in this grave, orientated west - east. Long bones were dislocated and the skull fragmented.

There were no archaeological grave goods in this grave.

All of the damages confirm devastation of this grave.

* * *

As illustrations show, apart from its state of preservation, the skull from this grave was reconstructed with success. Apart from facial width (ZY - ZY), all of the measures were available:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	183 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	144
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	105
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	151
PO - B (porion - bregma height)	115
N - PR (upper facial height)	66
Orbital height	33
Orbital width	40
Nasal breadth	27
N - NS (nasal height)	49
Bigonial breadth	110 mm

This mesaticephalic skull (78,69) is a male with a relief modeled face. Apart from clearly visible teeth attrition, there is also parodontosis, which caused loss of some of the teeth. The individual age was not higher than 50 years.

Destruction of the skull is of post-mortual character.

Grob br. 249 je arheološki istraživan 1979. godine. Nađen je u sondi 92. Tehnički je dokumentovan na skici 241, a detaljno opisan u dnevniku iskopavanja na str. 386. Radi se o grobu zidanom od lomljene opeke. Imao je pokrivač od opeka postavljenih na dve vode, čiji je deo očuvan samo na zapadnoj strani. Zid ovog groba je izveden sa 7 redova horizontalno postavljenih opeka, pri čemu poslednja dva reda obrazuju žljeb za poklopac. Opeke su dimenzija 41 x 30 x 3 cm. Dno groba je takođe bilo popločano opekama.

Spoljne dimenzije ovog groba su 230 x 110 cm, dok su unutrašnje razumljivo manje - 185 x 70 x 44 cm. Dno groba se nalazilo na relativnoj dubini 190 cm. U ovom grobu je zatečen dislocirani skelet, čija je orientacija odgovarala pravcu zapad - istok. Duge kosti su bile poremećene, a lobanja je fragmentovana.

Arheološki prilozi u ovom grobu nisu pronađeni. Sva oštećenja potvrđuju devastaciju ovog groba.

* * *

Kao što pokazuju ilustracije, i pored fragmentovanosti, lobanja iz ovog groba je mogla biti uspešno rekonstruisana. Tako su dobijene sve antropološke mere osim širine lica (ZY - ZY):

najveća dubina lobanje	183 mm
najveća širina lobanje	144
minimalna širina čela	105
maksimalna visina lobanje	151
visina porion – bregma	115
visina aonjeg lica	66
visina očne duplje	33
širina očne duplje	40
širina nosnog otvora	27
nazalna visina	49
širina donje vilice	110 mm.

Ova mezokrana lobanja (78,69) je svakako muškog pola sa reljefnom modelacijom lica. Pored izražene atricije zuba vidno je prisustvo parodontopatije, koja je izazvala i gubitak pojedinih zuba. Individualna starost nije prelazila 50 godina života.

Destrukcija lobanjskog svoda je postmortalnog karaktera.

GROB BROJ 249 SKELET BROJ 249



GRAVE NUMBER 270 SKELETON NUMBER 270



Grave nr. 270 was also excavated in 1979. It was discovered in sondage 27/2. It was technically documented on sketch 259 and described in the field diary on page 441.

The covering of this grave was made of hypocaust bricks and five tegulae measuring 52 X 40 X 3 cm, all of them profiled on their lower side. On the southern side, the grave is closed with five whole and one fragmented brick, measuring 41 X 30 X 4 cm, while the northern side is consisted of six whole bricks of the same dimensions. The western and eastern side of this grave were made of one whole and one half of tegulae measuring 48 X 37 X 4 cm.

The deceased was placed in a stretched position into the grave. Left arm was placed next to the body and the right one bent, with the hand placed onto the pelvis. The skeleton was orientated west-east, with a deviation of 8° towards the south.

During the excavation, next to the right leg of this skeleton, there was a fragmented glass vessel.

* * *

Left part of the mandibula is missing, as well as a part of nasal partition, also on the left side, so there were no reconstructions made. The following cranial measures were gained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	180 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	147
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	98
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	145
PO - B (porion - bregma height)	117
Bizygomatic breadth	136
N - PR (upper facial height)	69
Orbital height	31
Orbital width	38
Nasal breadth	27
N - NS (nasal height)	50 mm

According to its cephalic index, this skull is brachycephalic (81,66), but without planooccipitalia (which is visible in its lateral and vertical projection). According to its gender-morphological features, it clearly belongs to a very robust male, who lived for some 50 years.

In a whole, there were no paleopathological changes noted on this skull.

Grob br. 270 je takođe istraživan 1979. godine. Otkriven je u sondi 27/2. Tehnički je dokumentovan na skici 259 i opisan u dnevniku arheoloških iskopavanja na str. 441.

Konstatovano je da je krov ovog groba izgrađen od fragmentovanih hipokaustičnih opeka i 5 tegula dimenzija 52 x 40 x 3 cm, profilisanih sa donje strane. Na južnoj strani grob zatvara 5 celih i jedna fragmentovana opeka dimenzija 41 x 30 x 4 cm, dok severni zid čini 6 celih opeka istih dimenzija. Zapadna i istočna strana ovog groba je načinjena od jedne cele, odnosno jedne cele i jedne polovine tegule dimenzija 48 x 37 x 4 cm.

Prilikom sahrane pokojnik je u ovaj grob položen opruženo. Leva ruka je zatećena pored tela, a desna savijena i sa kostima šake u predelu karlice. Izmerena orientacija skeleta je zapad - istok, sa devijacijom 8° ka jugu.

Pored desne noge ovog skeleta prilikom iskopavanja pronađen je fragmentovan stakleni sud.

* * *

Lobanji iz ovog groba nedostaje levi okrajak mandibule, kao i deo nosne pregrade takođe sa leve strane, tako da na njoj nije vršena nikakva rekonstrukcija. Dobijene su sledeće lobanjske mere:

najveća dužina lobanje	180 mm
najveća širina lobanje	147
minimalna širina čela	98
maksimalna visina lobanje	145
visina porion – bregma	117
bizigomatična širina	136
visina gornjeg lica	69
visina očne duplje	31
širina očne duplje	38
širina nosne duplje	27
nazalna visina	50 mm

Ova lobanja je po svom dužinsko - širinskom indeksu brahikrana (81,66), ali bez prisustva planokcipitalije (što se vidi u lateralnoj i vertikalnoj projekciji). Po svojim polno-morfološkim karakteristikama očigledno je da pripada vrlo robustnom muškarcu, koji je živeo oko 50 godina.

U celini posmatrano, na ovaj lobanji nisu uočene nikakve paleopatološke promene.

GROB BROJ 270 SKELET BROJ 270



GRAVE NUMBER 362 SKELETON NUMBER 362



Grave nr. 362 was archaeologically investigated in 1980. It was discovered in sondage 146. It is documented on sketch 388 and in the field diary on page 706. It represents a partly destroyed grave with a simple pit. The skeleton was discovered in a stretched position, on its back, hands crossed over the pelvis. The preserved length was 140 cm, it was orientated west-east, with a deviation of 18° towards the north. It was discovered at the depth of 110 cm, without grave-goods. A male was buried in it, his life-length was maximum 45 years.

Next to this grave there was a skull in a secondary position. According to the finding conditions and since it was wholly preserved, it was taken for a detailed anthropological research.

* * *

The skull marked as 362S (in a secondary position) was wholly preserved. Only frontal teeth of the maxilla are missing, which could also be lost *intra vitam* due to cists, but also due to post-mortem manipulations. It was possible to gain all of the primary anthropological measures:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	188 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	144
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	99
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	129
PO - B (porion - bregma height)	111
Bizygomatic breadth	138
N - PR (upper facial height)	75
Orbital height	35
Orbital width	39
Nasal breadth	21
N - NS (nasal height)	53
Bigonial breadth	104 mm

According to its anthropological type, this skull is mesaticephalic (76,59). Gender-morphological signs indicate a male of medium structure. His life-length was not longer than 45 years.

There were no elements regarding cause of death, nor the secondary burial of this skull at the Viminacium necropolis "Pećine".

Grob br. 362 je arheološki istražen 1980. godine. Nađen je u sondi 146. Dokumentovan je na skici 388. i u dnevniku na str. 706. Predstavlja delimično oštećen i slobodno ukopan grob. Skelet u njemu nađen je u ispruženom položaju na leđima, sa rukama, odnosno šakama prekrštenim preko karlice. Očuvana dužina mu je iznosila 140 cm, a orijentacija zapad - istok sa odstupanjem 18° ka severu. Nađen je na dubini 110 cm i bio je bez arheoloških priloga. U njemu je bio sahranjen muškarac, koji je živeo maksimalno 45 godina.

Neposredno pored ovog groba nađena je lobanja u sekundarnom položaju, koja je zbog uslova nalaza, kao i zbog činjenice da je u celini očuvana, odmah izuzeta za detaljnu antropološku analizu.

* * *

Lobanja označena 362S (sekundarno nađena) je u celosti očuvana. Nedostaju joj samo zubi u frontalnom nizu u maksili, koji su mogli biti izgubljeni i *intra vitam* zbog zubnih cisti, ali i zbog postmortalnih manipulacija. Omogućila je uzimanje svih primarnih antropoloških mera:

najveća dužina lobanje	188 mm
najveća širina lobanje	144
minimalna širina čela	99
maksimalna visina lobanje	129
visina porion – bregma	111
bizigomatična širina	138
visina gornjeg lica	75
visina očne duplje	35
širina očne duplje	39
širina nosnog otvora	21
nazalna visina	53
širina donje vilice	104 mm

Po svom antropološkom tipu ova sekundarno nađena lobanja je mezokrana (76,59). Polno-morfološki znaci ukazuju na muškarca relativno umerene građe. Njegov životni vek nije prelazio 45 godina. Nije bilo elemenata u vezi sa uzrokom smrti i sekundarnom sahranom ove lobanje na nekropoli Viminacijum - Pećine.

GROB BROJ 362 SKELET BROJ 362



GRAVE NUMBER 503
SKELETON NUMBER 503



this grave was also excavated in 1980. It was in the sondage 161. It is documented in the field documentation, on sketch 420 and described in field diary on page 802. This grave possessed a roof construction made of tegulae, each measuring 52 X 39 X 3 cm. Length of the grave construction was 205 cm. At the depth of 145 cm, a skeleton was lying on its back, legs stretched. The right arm was bent in its elbow, the left one sharply bent and put over the elbow of the right arm. In the whole, the skeleton was well-preserved, with its length measured *in situ* of 168 cm. The orientation was west – east, with a deviation of 20° towards the south. There were no grave-goods in this grave.

* * *

The skull of this skeleton was wholly preserved, including all of the teeth. All of the primary anthropological measures were gained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	186 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	141
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	107
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	150
PO - B (porion – bregma height)	115
Bizygomatic breadth	143
N - PR (upper facial height)	69
Orbital height	33
Orbital width	41
Nasal breadth	28
N - NS (nasal height)	52
Bigonial breadth	110 mm

All of the gender-morphological features indicate a robust male, with a very relief-shaped and wide face. Fossae canine are deep and huge. Generally, according to its cephalic index (76,59), this skull belongs to the group of low mesaticephalic ones. Still, since it is also without pathological changes, except for parodontosis in the maxilla, there are no elements for determining the cause of death of this individual, nor for determining the cause for a secondary burial with the mandibula.

Godine 1980. arheološki je iskopavan i ovaj grob. Nalazio se u sondi 161. Dokumentovan je na skici 420 i opisan u terenskom dnevniku na str. 802. Ovaj grob je imao krovnu konstrukciju od tegula dimenzija 52 x 39 x 3 cm. Izmerena dužina grobne konstrukcije je 205 cm. Na dubini od 145 cm nađen je skelet koji je bio na leđima, sa opruženim nogama. Desna ruka mu je blago savijena u laktu, dok je leva jako savijena i prebačena preko laka desne ruke. Skelet je u celini dobro očuvan, tako da mu je *in situ* izmerena dužina 168 cm. Takođe mu je izmerena i orientacija: pravac zapad istok, sa devijacijom 20° ka jugu.

U ovom grobu nije bilo arheoloških nalaza.

Lobanja ovog skeleta je u potpunosti očuvana, uključujući i sve zube. Dobijene su sve primarne antropološke mere:

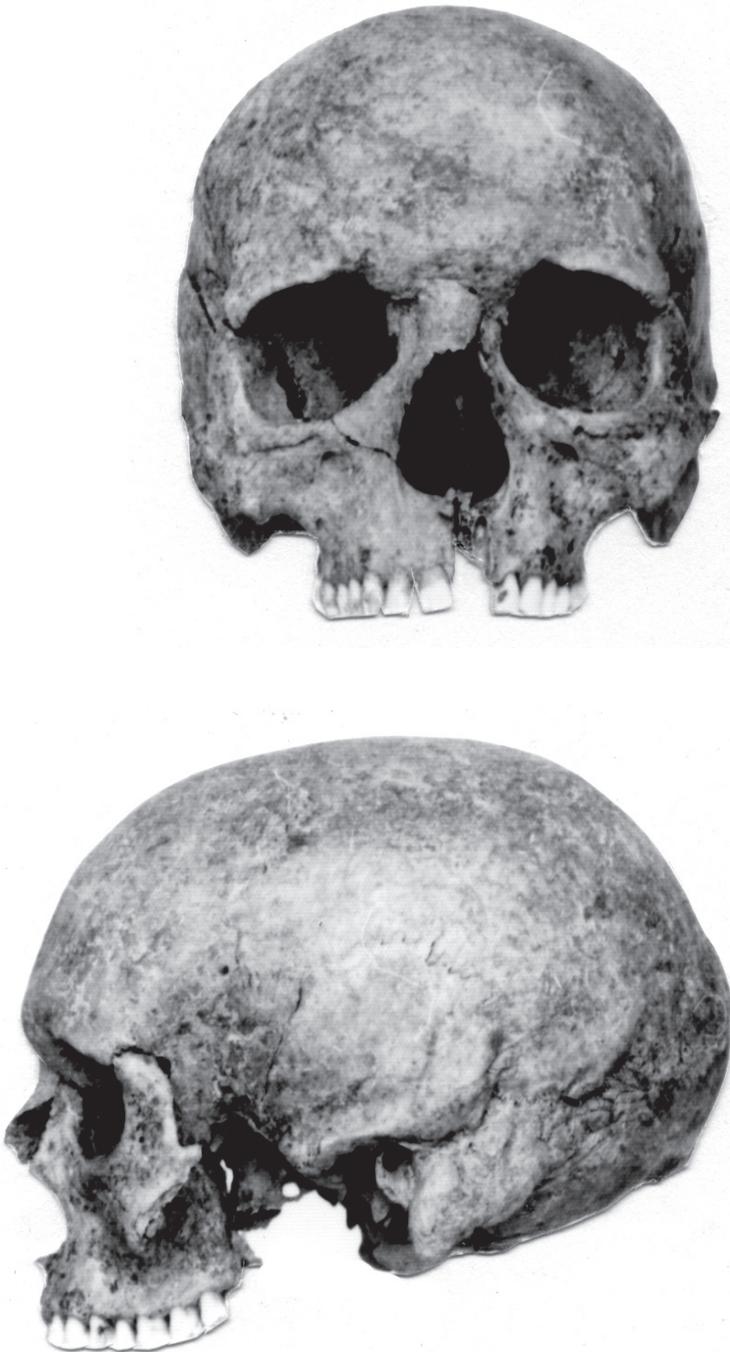
najveća dužina lobanje	186 mm
najveća širina lobanje	141
minimalna širina čela	107
maksimalna visina lobanje	150
visina porion – bregma	115
bizigomična širina	143
visina gornjeg lica	69
visina očne duplje	33
širina očne duplje	41
širina nosne duplje	28
nazalna visina	52
širina donje vilice	110 mm

Svi polno-morfološki znaci ukazuju na robustnog muškarca, vrlo reljefnog i širokog lica. Fose canine su duboke i velike. U celini posmatrano, ova lobanja se po svojoj indeksnoj vrednosti (76,59) svrstava u grupu nisne mezokranije. Međutim, pošto je i bez patoloških promena, osim paradentoze pogotovo na gornjoj vilici, nema elemenata za tumačenje uzroka smrti ove skeletne individue, ili pak za njenu sekundarnu sahranu zajedno sa donjom vilicom.

GROB BROJ 503 SKELET BROJ 503



GRAVE NUMBER 845
SKELETON NUMBER 845



Grave nr. 845 was excavated in 1981. It was discovered in sondage 182, at the depth of 170 cm. It was technically documented on sketch 488 and described in the field diary on page 1040. The sondage 182 was extended in its western side for 140 X 150 cm, in order to make it possible to fully excavate this skeleton.

A well-preserved skeleton was discovered in this grave, with the length of 170 cm *in situ*. The skeleton itself was discovered in a stretched position, lying on its back, hands placed upon the pelvis. It was orientated west - east, with a deviation of 6° towards the north.

There were no grave goods in this grave.

* * *

The good state of preservation of the skeleton from grave nr. 845 includes the skull whose mandibula is missing. The following anthropological measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	198 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	138
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	104
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	137
PO - B (porion - bregma height)	115
Bizygomatic breadth	133
N - PR (upper facial height)	72
Orbital height	33
Orbital width	39
Nasal breadth	27
N - NS (nasal height)	56 mm

As seen on the accompanying illustrations, this skull is hyperdolichocephalic. Its cranial index is 69,69. Its extreme length is noticeable (G - OP), with low occipital bows. The face is low modeled and wide.

Its gender is certainly male, with the individual age of some 40 years.

The damages of the maxilla on its frontal side and the loss of one incisive were caused with technical manipulation and cannot be regarded as paleopathological changes.

Grob br. 845 je iskopavan 1981. godine. Nađen je u sondi 182, na dubini 170 cm. Tehnički je dokumentovan na skici 488 i opisan u dnevniku na str. 1040. Sonda 182. je zapravo proširena za prostor 140 x 150 cm na zapadnoj strani, kako bi ovaj skelet u celini bio arheološki dostupan.

U ovom grobu je nađen dobro očuvan skelet, kome je mogla biti izmerena dužina *in situ* 170 cm. Sam skelet je zatečen u ispruženom položaju na leđima i sa rukama položenim na karlicu. Orientacija mu je bila zapad - istok, sa odstupanjem 6° prema severu. Arheološki prilozi u ovom grobu nisu nađeni.

* * *

Istaknuta očuvanost skeleta iz groba br. 845 se prevenstveno odnosi na lobanju, ali kojoj nedostaje donja vilica. Mogle su biti dobijene sledeće antropološke mere:

najveća dužina lobanje	198 mm
najveća širina lobanje	138
minimalna širina čela	104
maksimalna visina lobanje	137
visina porion – bregma	115
bizigomična širina	133
visina gornjeg lica	72
visina očne duplje	33
širina očne duplje	39
širina nosnog otvora	27
nazalna visina	56 mm

Kao što se i po priloženim ilustracijama vidi, ova lobanja je hiper-dolihokrana. Njen dužinsko - širinski indeks ima vrednost 69,69. Vidna je njena naglašena dužina (G - OP) sa niskom kurvoökcipitalijom. Lice je nisko modelovano i široko, itd.

Pol ove lobanje je svakako muški, a individualna starost se kreće oko 40 godina života.

Oštećenje maksile na frontalnom delu i gubitak jednog incisiva su nastali kao rezultat tehničke manipulacije, tako da se ne mogu vezivati za paleopatološke promene.

GROB BROJ 845 SKELET BROJ 845



**GRAVE NUMBER 883
SKELETON NUMBER 883**



Grave nr. 883 was archaeologically investigated in 1981. It was discovered in sondage 198. It was documented on sketch 517 and in the field diary, on page 1086. It was clear that it was a grave with a construction, although no covering was excavated. Still, carriers of the roofing consisted of a row of horizontally placed fragmented bricks. The coffin was built of five upwards placed bricks along the lateral sides and two bricks placed on the frontal sides. The floor was paved with five bricks. The dimensions of the grave are 205 X 80 X 40 cm and it was discovered at the depth of 130 cm.

The deceased was placed on its back, in a stretched position. Left arm was covering the pelvis, while the right one was stretched next to the body. The skull was leaning upon the left shoulder. The skeleton was orientated west – east, with a deviation of 26° of its western part towards the south.

On the western part of this grave, there was a relief decorated stone plate (used as *spolia*), decorated with a depiction of lion's head facing left.

* * *

One of the reasons for studying this skull within the anthropological collection from the Viminacium necropolis Pećine is that it possessed one bone too many at the cranial part in the area of the bregma spot. At Viminacium, such bones were discovered on some ten skulls with a different state of preservation, but they certainly deserve to be published separately, as an extremely rare epigenetic element. They shall be regarded more within this publication.

Skull nr. 883 needed no anthropological reconstruction, although it was deformed and incompletely preserved in its basilar-occipital part. Therefore, its length was gained through reconstruction. It was possible to obtain the following ten measures:

G - OP (maximum cranial length) (reconstructed)	162	mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	139	
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	90	
PO - B (porion – bregma height)	116	
Bizygomatic breadth	128	
N - PR (upper facial height)	65	
Orbital height	32	
Orbital width	36	
Nasal breadth	21	
N - NS (nasal height)	48	mm

Grob br. 883 je arheološki istraživan 1981. godine. Nađen je u sondi 198. Dokumentovan je na skici 517, a uslovi njegovog nalaza su zabeleženi u dnevniku iskopavanja na str. 1086. Vidi se da je to grob sa konstrukcijom, čiji pokrivač nije konstatovan. Međutim, nosač pokrivača čini jedan red horizontalno složenih fragmentovanih opeka. Kovčeg je sagrađen od po 5 nasatično poređanih opeka na dužim i po 2 na čeonim stranama. Pod ovog groba je popločan sa 5 opeka. Dimenzije groba su 205 x 80 x 40 cm, a nađen je na dubini 130 cm.

U ovom grobu pokojnik je bio položen na leđima u opruženom stavu. Leva ruka je šakom pokrivala karlicu, a desna je zatečena opružena uz telo. Lobaњa je bila oslonjena na levo rame. Skeletu iz ovog groba je izmerena orijentacija. To je pravac zapad-istok sa odstupanjem 26° zapadnim delom ka jugu. Kao spolija, na zapadnoj strani ovog groba pronađena je reljefno obrađena kamena ploča, sa predstavom lavlje glave u desnom profilu.

* * *

Jedan od razloga za uzimanje ove lobanje u izbor za prikazivanje dela antropološkog sadržaja nekropole Viminacijum - Pećine, svakako je i prisustvo jedne prekobrojne kosti na lobanjskom svodu u regiji tačke bregma. Ovakve kosti su na Viminacijumu nađene na desetak lobanja različite očuvanosti, ali svakako zaslužuju da budu posebno publikovane kao vrlo redak epigenetski elemenat tako da će o njima još biti reči u odvojenoj publikaciji.

Lobanji br. 883 nije bila potrebna antropološka rekonstrukcija ali ona je u bazilarno-okcipitalnom delu deformisana i nekompletno očuvana, tako da je njena dužina dobijena rekonstrukcijom. Moglo je ukupno biti dobijeno sledećih 10 antropoloških mera:

najveća dužina lobanje (rekonstrukcija)	162 mm
najveća širina lobanje	139
minimalna širina čela	90
visina porion – bregma	116
bizigomična širina	128
visina gornjeg lica	65
visina očne duplje	32
širina očne duplje	36
širina nosnog otvora	21
nazalna visina	48 mm

S obzirom na rekonstruisanu najveću dužinu loba-

GROB BROJ 883 SKELET BROJ 883

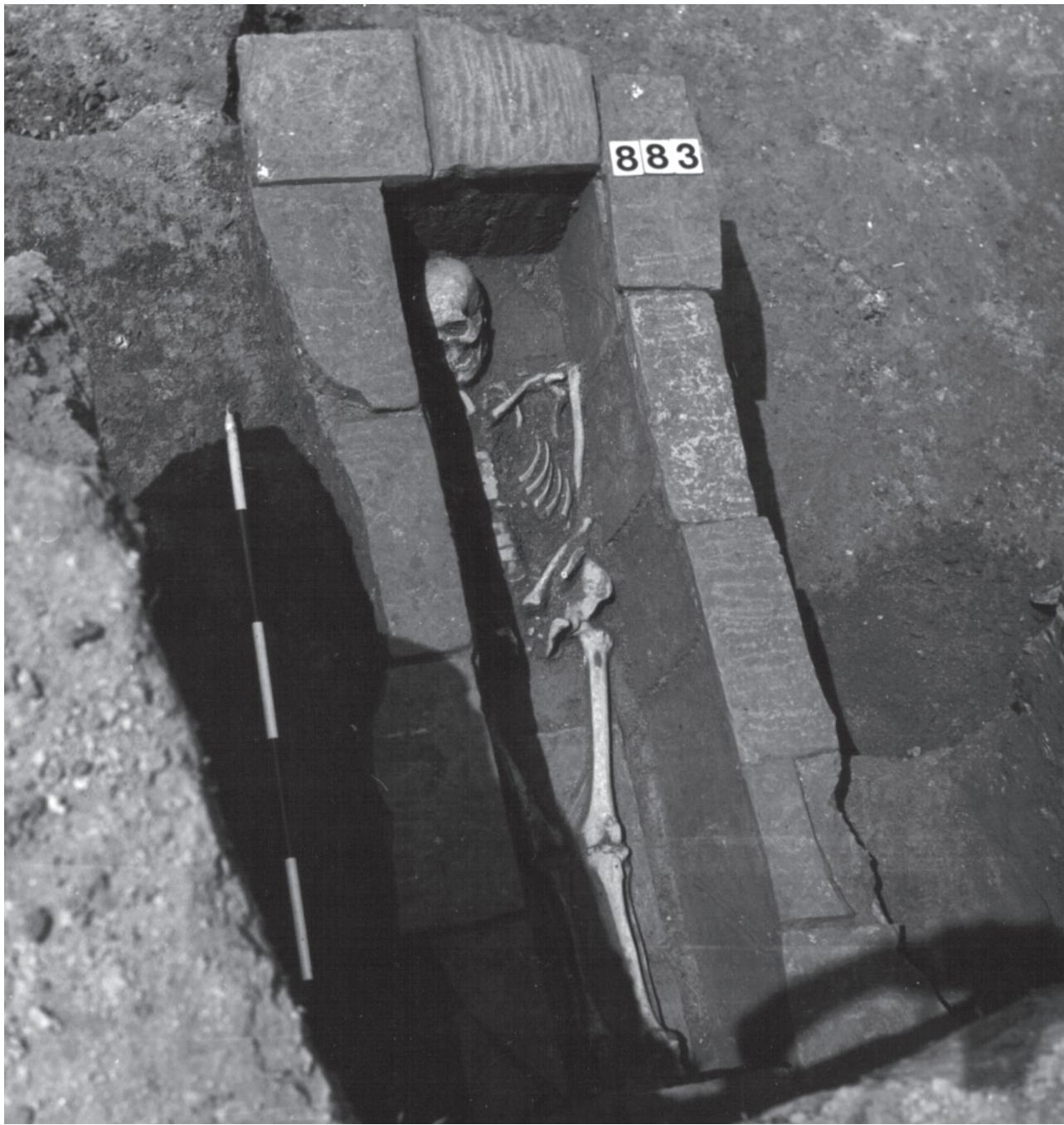


Regarding the reconstructed maximum cranial length, the cranial index of 85,80 shows that it belongs to the hyperbrachycephalic category. This should be taken conditionally also because of the asymmetry (see the *Norma verticalis*).

The gender-morphological elements show that we

are dealing with a female skull of strong structure. Her life-length was about 30 years.

Paleopathological changes were not noted. There are no teeth lost from the maxilla (except the loss of M_3 left *post mortem*). There was teeth *calus*. The mandibula was not preserved.

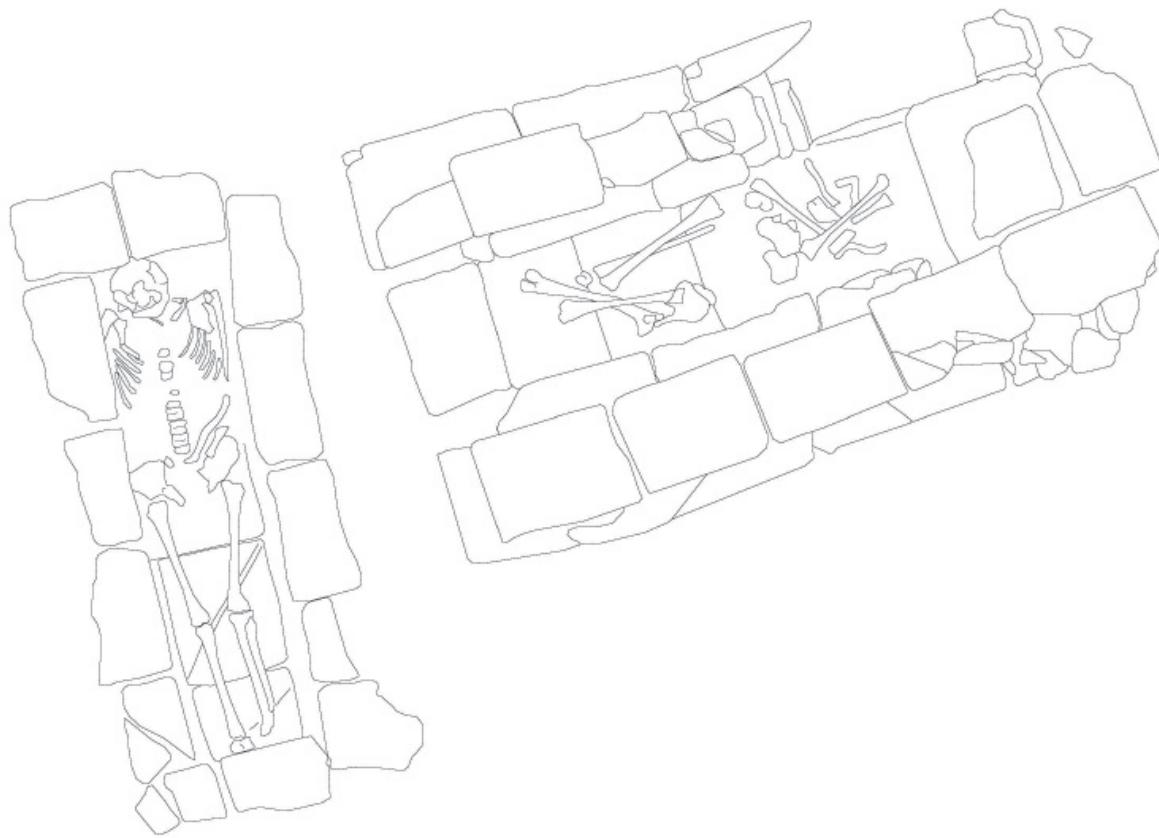


GRAVE NUMBER 883, PHOTO / GROB BROJ 883, FOTOGRAFIJA

nje, širinski indeks sa vrednosti 85,80 pokazuje da je ona u hiperbrahikranoj kategoriji, ali što moramo primiti sa rezervom i zbog asimetrije (videti *Norma verticalis*).

Prisutni polno-morfološki elementi ukazuju da se radi o ženskoj lobanji vrlo jake građe. Životni vek se kretao oko 30 godina.

Paleopatološke promene nisu uočene. U maksili zubni nalaz uredan (osim gubitka M_3 levo post mortem). Zubni *calus* prisutan. Mandibula nije očuvana.



GRAVE NUMBER 883, DRAWING / GROB BROJ 883, CRTEŽ

**GRAVE NUMBER 1035
SKELETON NUMBER 1035**



This devastated grave was also discovered in 1981, during the nivellation of the area belonging to the "Pećine" necropolis. It possessed a construction made of bricks. A destroyed gable roof lied upon the horizontal covering made of 5 cm thick tegulae. The roof groove was 8 cm wide. The dimensions of the coffin were 190 X 75 X 52 cm, while the outer measures of this grave were 225 X 110 cm. The lateral sides were each made of four upwards placed bricks (42 X 28 X 4 cm), while the floor was made of four complete (50 X 42 X 3cm) and one fragmented tegula. It should also be mentioned that this grave was painted with hydrostatic mortar. It is technically documented on sketch 618 and described in the field diary, on pages 1329 and 1330.

In this grave, dislocated bones were discovered and only the skull was preserved, with a slightly damaged mandibula.

In the south-eastern corner of this grave, only one grave-good was excavated – a bronze belt-buckle with snake's head.

* * *

Due to the mentioned damaging of the mandibula, as well as skull base and facial region, the following nine anthropological measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	187 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	162
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	102
PO - B (porion – bregma height)	
124	
N - PR (upper facial height)	76
Orbital height	31
Orbital width	40
Nasal breadth	26
N - NS (nasal height)	54 mm

According to its cranial index, this skull belongs to the group of hyper-brachycephalic ones (86,63). This is best shown in its lateral and vertical projection.

All of the gender-morphological elements determine it as a male skull, with a wide and relief face and planooccipitalia. The individual biological age does not cross 50 years.

Pathological changes were noted only in the area of jaws and teeth; irregular attrition, loss of teeth *intra vitam*, caries and cists.

Takođe, 1981. godine prilikom nivelacije terena nekropole "Pećine", arheološki je istražen i ovaj je devastiran grob. Imao je konstrukciju od opeka. Dvo-slivni krov koji je uništen ležao je na horizontalnom pokrivaču od tegula debljine 5 cm. Žljeb za krov je imao širinu 8 cm. Dimenzije grobnog sanduka su 190 x 75 x 52 cm, dok su spoljne mere ovog groba bile 225 x 110 cm. Bočne strane sanduka izgrađene su od po 4 nasatično postavljene opeke (42 x 28 x 4 cm), dok je pod načinjen od 4 cele (50 x 42 x 3cm) i jedne fragmentovane tegule. Treba još naglasiti da je ovaj grob bio omalterisan hidrostatičkim malterom. Tehnički je dokumentovan na skici 618 i opisan na stranicama dnevnika 1329 i 1330.

U ovom grobu su zatečene dislocirane kosti, a očuvana je samo lobanja sa neznatno oštećenom donjom vilicom.

U jugo-istočnom uglu ovog groba, nađen je samo jedan arheološki prilog - bronzana pređica sa zmijском glavom.

* * *

Zbog pomenutog oštećenja donje vilice, kao i lobanske baze i regije lica, dobijeno je sledećih 9 antropoloških mera:

najveća dužina lobanja	187 mm
najveća širina lobanje	162
minimalna širina čela	102
visina porion – bregma	124
visina gornjeg lica	76
visina očne duplje	31
širina očne duplje	40
širina nosnog otvora	26
nazalna visina	54 mm

Po svom dužinsko - širinskom indeksu ova lobanja spada u grupu hiper-brahikranih (86,63), a što se najbolje ocrtava u lateralnoj i vertikalnoj projekciji. Svi prisutni polno-morfološki elementi je svrstavaju u muški pol, sa širokim i reljefnim licem i prisutnom planokcipitalijom. Individualna biološka starost ne prelazi 50 godina.

Patološke promene su prisutne samo u regiji vilica i zuba; nepravilna atricija, gubitak zuba *intra vitam*, zubni kvar (*caries*) i zubne ciste.

GROB BROJ 1035 SKELET BROJ 1035



**GRAVE NUMBER 1113
SKELETON NUMBER 1113**



In 1981, during nivellation of the terrain next to sondage 285 on this Viminacium necropolis, in quadrant 2, at the depth of some 90 cm, a well-preserved skull was discovered. According to sketch 629 and description in the field diary, on page 1578, it cannot be concluded whether it was a secondary burial or a destroyed grave, out of which only the skull remained preserved. We come upon the detail that this skull was discovered in the southern extension of the quadrant 2, facing north-west. No grave-goods were discovered next or near it.

* * *

After the reconstruction, skull nr. 1113 was connected to its anatomic complex. The nasal region is missing and both of the jaws with teeth. This is why only five anthropological measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	160 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	145
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	94
PO - B (porion - bregma height)	
117	
Bizygomatic breadth	129 mm

Regardless of its state of preservation, this skull is certainly female. Due to the same reason, it is difficult to determine its individual age, but it is estimated that it was not older than 40 years. According to its morpho-structure, this skull is ultra-brachycephalic (90,62) with extreme planoccipitalia, upward forehead, wide face, etc.

Pathological changes were not observed on preserved bones, so there were no indications of the cause of death.

Prilikom nivelacije terena pored sonde 285 na ovoj nekropoli Viminacijuma, u kvadratu 2, 1981. godine pronađena je i jedna relativno dobro očuvana lobanja na dubini 90 cm. Prema skici 629 i opisu u dnevniku arheoloških iskopavanja na str. 1578 ne može pouzdano da se zaključi da li se radi o sekundarnoj sahrani ili destrukciji odgovarajućeg groba iz kojeg je samo lobanja očuvana. Nailazimo na podatak da je ova lobanja pronađena u južnom proširenju kvadrata 2, i da je licem bila okrenuta prema severo-zapadu.

Arheološki prilozi pored nje ili u njenoj neposrednoj blizini nisu pronađeni.

* * *

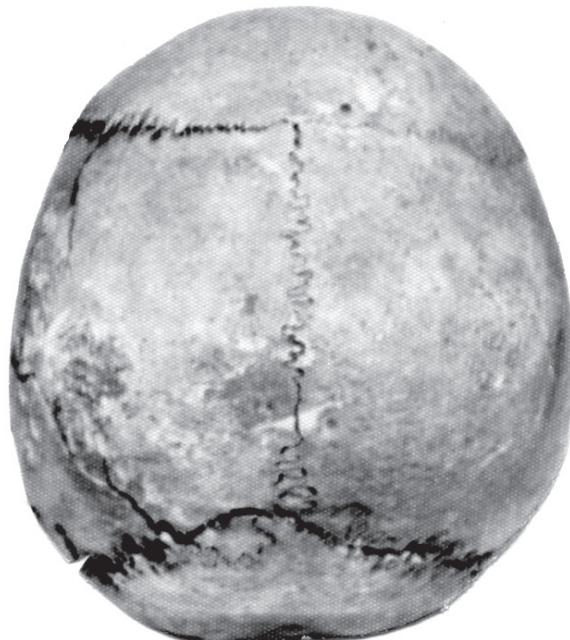
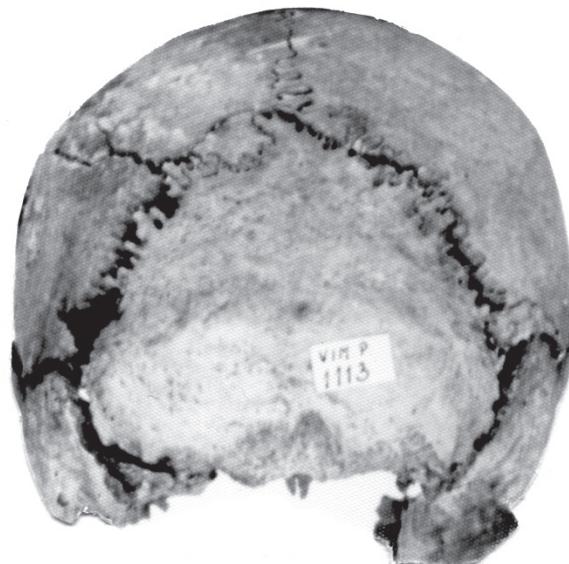
Lobanja br. 1113 rekonstrukcijom nije mogla u potpunosti da se veže u svoju anatomska celinu. Nedostaje joj nazalna regija i obe vilice sa pripadajućim zubima. Zbog toga je moglo biti uzeto samo 5 antropoloških mera:

najveća dužina lobanje	160 mm
najveća širina lobanje	145
minimalna širina čela	94
visina porion – bregma	117
bizigomična širina	129 mm

Ova lobanja, bez obzira na stepen očuvanosti, svakako je ženskog pola. Individualnu starost joj je teže pouzdano odrediti iz istih razloga, ali se procenjuje da ona nije prelazila 40 godina života. Po svojoj morfo-strukturi ova lobanja je ultra-brahikrana (90,62) sa naglašenom planokcipitalijom, uspravnim čelom, širokim licem, itd.

Patološke promene na očuvanim kostima nisu uočene, tako da se o uzroku smrti ne može govoriti.

GROB BROJ 1113 SKELET BROJ 1113



GRAVE NUMBER 1116
SKELETON NUMBER 1116



In 1981, grave nr. 1116 was archaeologically examined during the levelling of the terrain of the "Pećine" necropolis. It is technically shown on sketch 633 and described in the field diary on page 1375. It is a grave with construction, with a damaged covering. It could be seen that the grave covering consisted of four hypocaust bricks (54 X 54 X 6 cm). The construction was made out of six rows of bricks, while the seventh row was made of longitudinally placed bricks. The bricks measure 40 X 24 X 4 cm, connected with mortar which is about 4 cm thick. The grave bottom is paved with seven horizontally placed bricks of the third type (dimensions 54 X 40 X 6 cm). Outer dimensions of this grave are 230 X 100 cm, its inner dimensions 190 X 50 X 60 cm.

The skeleton bones were discovered in a pile in the western part of the grave, including the skull with light damages in the zygomatic region. There were no grave goods in this grave.

* * *

There was no need to reconstruct the skull from grave 1116. Apart from the zygomatic region, we should mention the post-mortem loss of frontal teeth from both jaws, also of the second premolar left in the mandible. Except bizygomatic width of the face, all of the primary measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	190 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	146
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	104
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	157
PO - B (porion - bregma height)	117
N - PR (upper facial height)	75
Orbital height	35
Orbital width	38
Nasal breadth	26
N - NS (nasal height)	56
Bigonial breadth	104 mm

Gender-morphological signs on this skull indicate a male of medium structure. His individual age did not go over 40 years. His cranial index is 76,84, showing that he belongs to the category of mesaticephalics.

Apart from the post-mortem loss of teeth, third molars did not erupt in either of the jaws and parodontosis was present in both of the alveolar rows. The cause of death remains unknown.

Grob br. 1116 je arheološki istraživan prilikom niveličije terena koji je zahvatao nekropolu „Pećine“ 1981. godine. Tehnički je prikazan na skici 633 i opisan u terenskom dnevniku na str. 1375. Radi se zapravo o grobu sa konstrukcijom, čiji je grobni pokrivač uništen. Moglo se videti da su pokrivač činile 4 veće hipokaustne opeke (54 x 54 x 6 cm). Grob je ozidan u 6 redova koji su horizontalni, dok je sedmi red opeka nasatično pastavljen po širini. Opeke su dimenzija 40 x 24 X 4 cm, a spojene su malterom debljine oko 4 cm. Dno groba je popločano sa 7 horizontalno položenih opeka trećeg tipa (dimenzija 54 x 40 x 6 cm). Spoljne dimenzije ovog groba su 230 x 100 cm, a unutrašnje 190 x 50 x 60 cm. Kosti skeleta su zatečene na gomili u zapadnom delu groba, a među njima se ističe lobanja sa neznatnim oštećenjima zigomatične regije. U ovom grobu nisu otkriveni grobni prilozi.

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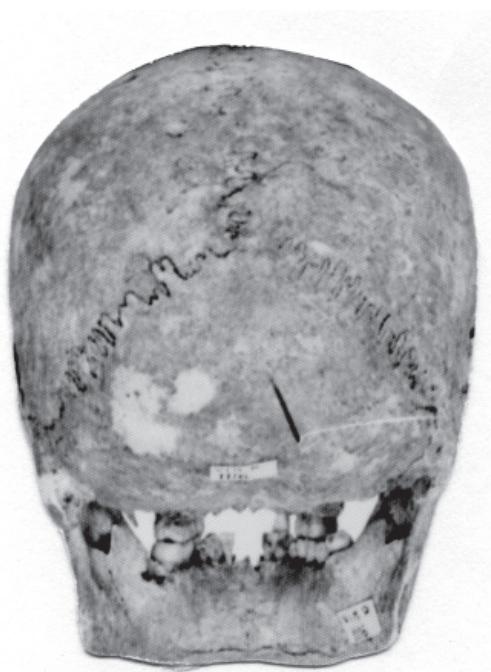
Lobanju iz groba br. 1116 nije bilo potrebe rekonstruisati. Uz zigomatičnu regiju pomenimo postmortalni gubitak frontalnih zuba iz obe vilice, uz gubitak i drugog premolara levo u mandibuli. Projilazi da su mogle biti dobijene sve primerne mere osim bizogomatične širine na licu:

najveća dužina lobanje	190 mm
najveća širina lobanje	146
minimalna širina čela	104
maksimalna visina lobanje	157
visina porion – bregma	117
visina gornjeg lica	75
visina očne duplje	35
širina očne duplje	38
širina nosnog otvora	26
nazalna visina	56
širina donje vilice	104 mm

Polno-morfološki znaci na ovoj lobanji govore u prilog muškarcu umerenje građe. Njegova individualna starost nije prelazila 40 godina života. Dužinsko - širinski indeks njegove lobanje ima vrednost 76,84 što pokazuje da je u kategoriji mezokranije.

Pored pomenutih zapažanja o postmortalnom gubitku zuba, dodajmo da treći molar nije eruptirao u obe vilice, zatim parodontozu oba alveolarna niza. Ali, *causa mortis* nepoznat.

GROB BROJ 1116 SKELET BROJ 1116



**GRAVE NUMBER 1139
SKELETON NUMBER 1139**



Grave nr. 1139 was discovered and excavated in 1982. It was found in sondage 292. It is shown on sketch 734 and described in field diary, on page 1602. It is evident that we are dealing with a simple skeletal burial of a deceased placed stretched on its back, with one arm bent in its elbow, hand upon the chest, while the left arm is also bent and placed upon the stomach. Archaeological documentation shows that the right leg was missing. The skeleton was orientated east – west, with a deviation of 2° of its western part towards the north. The depth of the grave was 70 cm.

There are numerous grave goods in this grave:

- a bronze plate,
- a bronze pincette,
- a bone needle,
- fragments of a bone needle,
- 3 fragments of a bronze object,
- a cylindrical object made of bronze, perforated,
- a knife with one blade and
- a bronze coin.

It is immediately noticeable that all of the finds from this grave, both archaeological and anthropological, need a detailed interdisciplinary analysis.

* * *

Skull from grave nr. 1139 is missing its occipital region and its maximum length was therefore reconstructed, regarding also the height between the *basion* and *bregma* spots. The following measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	184 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	138
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	95
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	130
PO - B (porion – bregma height)	106
Bizygomatic breadth	124
N - PR (upper facial height)	66
Orbital height	39
Orbital width	36
Nasal breadth	24
N - NS (nasal height)	50
Bigonial breadth	96 mm

The cranial index of this skull, gained with one reconstructed measure, is 75,00. This means that, according to its morphological categorization, it is

Grob br. 1139 je otkriven i istražen 1982. godine. Nađen je u sondi 292. Nalazi se na skici 734 i u dnevniku na str. 1602. Vidno je da se radi o slobodno ukopanom pokojniku, koji je u ovaj grob položen ispruženo i na leđima, sa jednom rukom savijenom u laktu i šakom na grudima, dok je leva takođe savijena ali preko stomaka. Interesantan je podatak iz arheološke dokumentacije da ovom skeletu nedostaje desna noga. Inače, orientacija mu je istok - zapad, sa devijacijom 2° zapadnim delom ka severu. Ležao je na dubini oko 70 cm.

Arheološki nalazi uz ovaj skelet su brojni:

- bronzani okov,
- bronzana pinceta,
- koštana igla,
- fragmentovana koštana igla,
- 3 fragmenta bronzanog predmeta,
- predmet cilindričnog oblika od bronze, perforiran celom dužinom,
- nož sa jednim sečivom, i
- bronzani novčić.

Ono što možemo odmah primetiti, jeste činjenica da svi nalazi iz ovog groba, arheološki i antropološki, zahtevaju detaljnu interdisciplinarnu analizu.

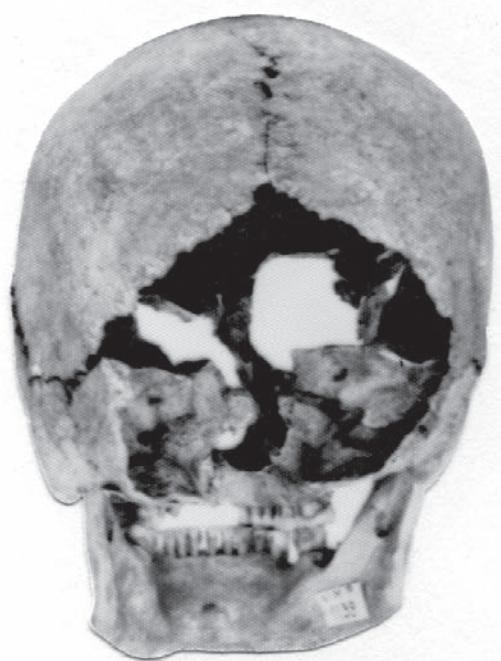
* * *

Lobanji iz groba br. 1139 nedostaje okcipitalna regija, tako da joj je najveća dužina izmerena uz pomoć rekonstrukcije, a što se odnosi i na visinu između tačaka *basion* i *bregma*. Dobijene su sledeće merne vrednosti:

najveća dužina lobanje	184 mm
najveća širina lobanje	138
minimalna širina čela	95
maksimalna visina lobanje	130
visina porion – bregma	106
bizigomična širina	124
visina gornjeg lica	66
visina očne duplje	39
širina očne duplje	36
širina nosnog otvora	24
nazalna visina	50
širina donje vilice	96 mm

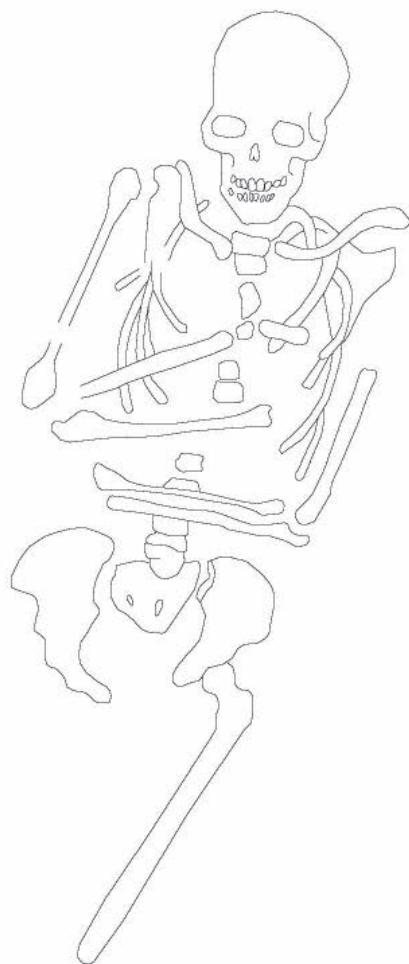
Dužinsko - širinski indeks ove lobanje, izračunat uz pomoć jedne rekonstruisane mere, iznosi 75,00. To znači da se ona po svojoj morfološkoj kategorizaciji nalazi na samoj granici dolihokranije i mezokra-

GROB BROJ 1139 SKELET BROJ 1139



just the bordering case between dolichocephalia and mesaticephalia, also shown on the illustrations. It should be added that the skeleton from this interesting grave, including the skull, is male. This inhabitant of Viminacium was of medium structure, his life no longer than 40 years.

Jaws and teeth of this skull show clear signs of parodontosis in both alveolar rows. Loss of teeth is of post-mortem character.



GRAVE NUMBER 1139, DRAWING / GROB BROJ 1139, CRTEŽ

nije, na šta ukazuju i ilustracije.

Treba dodati da je skelet iz ovog interesantnog groba, pa samim tim i lobanja, muškog pola. Ovaj žitelj Viminacijuma je bio umerene građe, a životni vek mu nije prelazio 40 godina.

Na aparatu vilica i zuba ove lobanje zapažamo jasne znake parodontoze oba alveolarna niza. Gubitak zuba je *post-mortalnog* karaktera.

**GRAVE NUMBER 1421
SKELETON NUMBER 1421**



In 1982, grave nr. 1421 was archaeologically excavated. It was discovered in sondage 289. It is technically documented on sketch 700 and described in the field diary of Viminacium excavation, on page 1496. In a depth of some 80 cm, a skeleton was discovered, buried in a simple pit, lying on its back in a stretched position. Its right arm was bent in the elbow, hand upon the pelvis, while only the upper part of the left arm remained preserved. Legs are stretched and no feet bones were discovered during the excavation. The same is with mandibula, while the skull was discovered facing west. This skeleton was orientated north – south, with a deviation of 9° of the southern part towards the east. The length of the skeleton *in situ* was 164 cm. Under the area of the feet, which were not found, there was a fragmented red bowl.

* * *

Regardless of the damages of the frontal part, which was not traumatized, this skull clearly shows that it belongs to a male. It is also clearly visible that it is of robust male structure. Life length was not long – only up to 40 years.

Among the primary cranial measures, bигonal breadth is missing, while the zygomatic width was only gained through reconstruction. the following anthropological measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	188 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	140
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	102
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	145
PO - B (porion – bregma height)	123
Bizygomatic breadth	130
N - PR (upper facial height)	70
Orbital height	32
Orbital width	40
Nasal breadth	24
N - NS (nasal height)	55 mm

As seen from the cranial index, this skull is highly dolichocephalic (74,47), actually a bordering case to mesaticephalia. It is of medium length and height, with low curvooccipitalia, very relief shaped face etc.

Loss of teeth in maxilla is of post-mortual character. There is also a low degree of parodontosis.

Iste 1982. godine arheološki je iskopavan i grob br. 1421. Nađen je u sondi 289. Tehnički je dokumentovan na skici 700 i opisan u dnevniku terenskih istraživanja Viminacijuma na str. 1496. Konkretno, na dubini od oko 80 cm nađen je skelet slobodno ukopanog pokojnika u ispruženom položaju na ledjima. Desna ruka mu je bila povijena u laktu, a šaka na karlici, dok je od leve ruke očuvana samo nadlaktica. Kosti nogu su opružene, a kosti stopala nisu pronađene prilikom iskopavanja. Isto se odnosi i na donju vilicu, a sama lobanja je bila okrenuta prema zapadnoj strani. Pokazalo se da je orijentacija ovog skeleta sever - jug, sa odstupanjem 9° (južnim delom ka istoku). Izmerena dužina očuvanog dela skeleta *in situ* je 164 cm.

Ispod dela gde su bila očekivana stopana i koja nisu pronađena, nađena je fragmentovana crveno pečena zdela.

Bez obzira na oštećenje frontalnog dela koje nije trauma, ova lobanja sasvim jasno pokazuje karakteristike muškog pola. Jasno je da se radi o robustnoj koštanoj građi. Životni vek ove skeletne indvidue nije bio dug i kretao se do 40 godina.

Od primarnih lobanjskih mera nedostaje širina donje vilice, a zigomatična širina je mogla biti premerena samo rekonstruktivnim putem. Dobijene su sledeće antropološke mere:

najveća dužina lobanje	188 mm
najveća širina lobanje	140
minimalna širina čela	102
maksimalna visina lobanje	145
visina porion – bregma	123
bizigomatična širina	130
visina gornjeg lica	70
visina očne duplje	32
širina očne duplje	40
širina nosnog otvora	24
nazalna visina	55 mm

Kao što se vidi, po svojim metričkim odnosima dužine i širine, ova lobanja spada u kategoriju visoke dolihokranije (74,47), na samoj granici sa mezokranijom. Srednje je duga i visoka, sa nisko modelovanom kurvoökcapitalijom, vrlo reljefnim licem, itd. Gubitak zuba u gornjoj vilici je postmortalnog karaktera.

Parodontoza je početnog stepena.

GROB BROJ 1421 SKELET BROJ 1421



**GRAVE NUMBER 1459
SKELETON NUMBER 1459A**



Grave nr. 1459 was excavated in 1982. It was in sondage 289. It is technically documented on sketches 693 and 701. Already during the excavation it was evident that it was a double burial. The grave itself was partly dislocated during robbery, which is best seen on the covering consisting of 4 cm thick tegulae and placed in a gable-roof position. The coffin consisted of vertically placed tegulae, four of them on each of the lateral sides and one on each frontal side (measuring 42 X 52 X 4 cm). The floor was paved with four complete tegulae and one half of the fifth one.

This grave consisted of two burials – the younger one and the older one. During the younger (upper) one, the deceased was placed orientated northwest - southeast, with a deviation of 9° towards the east. It was lying stretched on its back, skull facing west. Apart from the skull, which was only slightly damaged in the facial area, this skeleton is also missing both lower arm parts, pelvis, as well as legs. The skull nr. 1459A was studied in detail.

The deceased, actually skeleton nr. 1459, belongs to the older burial. It was also lying on its back, arms bent in the elbows, right hand placed upon the left one (on the stomach). It is much less preserved compared to the younger skeleton (nr. 1459A), so its orientation was not measurable. The anthropological investigation was here also restricted.

Regardless of the damage, grave goods were numerous in this grave:

- a small gray pottery pot,
- a bronze application with a ring,
- a bronze fibula,
- a bronze ring,
- a bronze ring (deformed),
- two bronze arm-rings (with open endings),
- a bronze ring (found within the mouth-hole),
- 188 glass pearls of different colors and one of rock crystal.

According to the field diary pages 1523 and 1524, the first three grave goods belonged to the younger burial (1459A) and the rest of them to the older one (nr. 1459).

* * *

The skull of the skeleton 1459A is well-preserved and it was possible to obtain all of the primary an-

Grob br. 1459 arheološki je istražen 1982. godine. Nalazi se u sondi br. 289. Tehnički je dokumentovan na skicama br. 693 i br. 701. Kako se još prilikom iskopavanja moglo videti, radi se o dvojnoj sahrani. Sam grob je delimično dislociran u vreme pljačke, što se najbolje vidi prema pokrivaču koji je bio od tegula debljine 4 cm i poređanim na „dve vode“. Kovčeg čine vertikalno poređane tegule, tako što su na bočnim stranama nađene po četiri, a na čeonim samo po jedna (dimenzija 42 x 52 x 4 cm). Pri tome, pod čine 4 cele i polovina jedne tegule.

Ovaj grob sadrži dve sahrane - stariju i mlađu. Prilikom mlađe (gornje) sahrane pokojnik je položen u pravcu severozapad - jugoistok, sa odstupanjem 9° ka istoku. Zatečen je u ispruženom položaju na leđima, sa lobanjom okrenutom ka zapadnoj strani. Pored lobanje koja je minimalno oštećena u predelu lica, ovom skeletu nedostaju podlakatne kosti, karlični pojasi, kao i kosti donjih udova. Lobanja br. 1459A je mogla biti detaljno obrađena.

Pokojnik, odnosno skelet obeležen brojem 1459 označava stariju sahranu. Takođe je bio položen na leđima, ali sa rukama savijenim u laktovirna i prekrštenim desna preko leve (u predelu stomaka). Znatno je slabije očuvan u poređenju sa mlađim skeletom (br. 1459A), tako da mu nije mogla biti izmerena orientacija, a što je uticalo i na obim antropološke analize.

Arheološki nalazi u grobu br. 1459, bez obzira na devastaciju, su brojni:

- sivo pečeni lončić,
- bronzana pređica sa okovom,
- bronzana fibula,
- prsten / karičica od bronze,
- bronzana karičica (deformisana),
- dve bronzane grivne (otvorenog tipa),
- bronzani prsten (nađen u ustima),
- 188 perlica različite boje, od staklene paste, pri čemu se izdvaja jedna od gorskog kristala.

Uvidom u dnevnik arheoloških iskopavanja (str. 1523 i 1524), moglo se videti da prva tri priloga pripadaju mlađoj sahrani (1459A), a ostali starijoj, odnosno pokojnici iz groba br. 1459.

Lobanja skeleta br. 1459A je dobro očuvana i bilo je moguće uzeti sve njene primarne antropološke

GROB BROJ 1459 SKELET BROJ 1459A



thropological measures except the maxillary one, due to damages of the skull base:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	183 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	142
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	90
PO - B (porion - bregma height)	113
Bizygomatic breadth	128
N - PR (upper facial height)	76
Orbital height	35
Orbital width	37
Nasal breadth	23
N - NS (nasal height)	55
Bigonal breadth	107 mm

The cranial index was obtained from the first two anthropological measures. It is 77,59, categorizing it into the group of mesaticephalic ones. Looking with bare eyes, it is noticeable that it is a mild relieved face with a deep fossa canina, narrow and diagonal fore-head, etc. All of the gender-morphological elements indicate a male who died at the age of about 50 years. He had all of the teeth in both of the jaws. The missing teeth were lost during later manipulations. Apart from parodontosis in both of the jaws, in the maxilla, on its left side, there was also a cist, which caused loss of a molar. Due to the poor state of preservation, it was only possible to ascribe the skeleton nr. 1459 to an adult female person. Her individual age was not determined.



GRAVE NUMBER 1459, PHOTO / GROB BROJ 1459, FOTOGRAFIJA

mere, osim maksimalne visine, zbog oštećenja lobanjske baze:

najveća dužina lobanje	183 mm
najveća širina lobanje	142
najmanja širina čela	90
visina porion – bregma	113
bizigomatična širina	128
visina gornjeg lica	76
visina očne duplje	35
širina očne duplje	37
širina nosnog otvora	23
nazalna visina	55
bigonijalna širina	107 mm

Iz prve dve antropološke mere izračunat je dužinsko - širinski indeks za ovu lobanju. On iznosi 77,59 i svrstava je u kategoriju mezokranih. Optički posmatrano, vidimo jedno umereno reljefno lice sa dubokom fosom caninom, uskim i ukošenim čelom, itd. Svi polno-morfološki elementi ukazuju na muškarca koji je skoro preminuo u uzrastu oko 50 godina. Imao je prisutne sve zube u obe vilice. Oni koji nedostaju izgubljeni su kasnijim manipulacijama. Pored parodontoze u obe vilice, u maksili je prisutna sa leve strane i zubna cista, koja je izazvala gubitak molara.

Za stariji skelet, obeležen kao br. 1459, zbog slabe očuvanosti je samo konstatovano da pripada ženi, kod koje je rast i razvoj kostiju završen. Njena individualna biološka starost nije mogla biti pouzdanije utvrđena.

GRAVE NUMBER 1476
SKELETON NUMBER 1476



In 1982, in sondage 291, grave 1476 was excavated. It is technically documented on sketch 717 and described in the field diary on page 1529. At the depth of about 80 cm, a grave consisting of a simple pit was discovered with no construction traces. In it, there was a deceased in a stretched position, lying on its back, left arm next to the body and the right one on the pelvis. The skeleton was orientated northwest - southeast, with a deviation of 5° of the northwestern part towards the west.

Two grave goods were discovered with this skeleton.

Next to the pelvis, there was a bronze pendant and above the right elbow, there was a bronze coin.

* * *

Skull from this grave is well preserved and after it has been partly reconstructed, all of the primary anthropological measures were obtained. We should also mention that many teeth were lost *post mortem*, as well as some damages on the cranial arch. Gender-morphological indications show that it was a male of medium structure, who was up to 45 years old.

For the chosen anthropological measures, the following measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	192 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	141
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	103
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	140
PO - B (porion - bregma height)	124
Bizygomatic breadth	130
Orbital height	33
Orbital width	40
Nasal breadth	24
N - NS (nasal height)	54
Bigonial breadth	107 mm

The cranial length of this skull is 73.44, categorizing it as a dolichocephalic one. Curvooccipitalia is with low bows, with medium morpho-structure, which also can be applied to the mandibula.

Jaws and teeth show signs of post-mortem loss of teeth and clear signs of parodontosis, caries and cists. *Causa mortis* cannot be brought in connection with damages of the skull, since they were made during the excavation.

Godine 1982. u sondi 291 otkriven je i arheološki istražen grob br. 1476. Tehnički je dokumentovan na skici 717 i opisan na 1529-oj strani terenskog dnevnika. Na dubini oko 80 cm, naišlo se na slobodno ukopan grob bez tragova konstrukcije, u koji je bio položen pokojnik u ispruženom stavu na leđima, sa rukama pored tela, od kojih se desna našla na karlici. Njegov skelet je imao orijentaciju severozapad - jugoistok, sa devijacijom 5° severozapadnim delom ka zapadu.

Uz ovaj skelet su otkrivena dva arheološka priloga. Pored karlice je pronađen bronzani privezak, a iznad desnog lakta je zatečen jedan bronzani novčić.

* * *

Lobanja iz ovog groba je dobro očuvana i posle delimične rekonstrukcije mogle su biti dobijene sve primarne antropološke mere. Uz to, pomenimo gubitak velikog broja zuba *post mortem*, kao i oštećenje na lobanjskom svodu.

Polno - morfološki znaci govore u prilog muškarcu umerene građe, čiji se životni vek kretao oko 45 godina.

Za izabrane antropološke mere dobijene su sledeće vrednosti:

najveća dužina lobanje	192 mm
najveća širina lobanje	141
minimalna širina čela	103
maksimalna visina lobanje	140
visina porion – bregma	124
bizigomična širina	130
visina očne duplje	33
širina očne duplje	40
širina nosne duplje	24
nazalna visina	54
širina donje vilice	107 mm

Indeks dužine i širine ove lobanje ima vrednost 73.44 po čemu se ona svrstava u kategoriju niske dolihokranije. Na njoj je prisutna nisko zasvođena kurvoookcipitalija, sa umerenom morfo-strukturom lica, što se odnosi i na donju vilicu u celini.

Aparat vilica i zuba, pored postmortalnog gubitka, ipak jasno očrtava izraženu paradontozu, zubni kvar i zubne ciste. *Causa mortis* se ne može dovesti u vezu sa oštećenjem na lobanjskom svodu, jer je ono nastalo prilikom iskopavanja.

GROB BROJ 1476 SKELET BROJ 1476



**GRAVE NUMBER 1515
SKELETON NUMBER 1515**



In 1982, grave 1515 was excavated. It was discovered in sondage 159, at the depth of 97 cm. It is described in the field diary on page 1535 and technically documented on sketch 712. It was a simple pit, in which the deceased was buried lying on its right side. The preserved length is only 147 cm, since the lower parts of the post-cranial skeleton were missing. It was orientated north-south, with a deviation of 25° of the north side towards the east. Still, the skull is 90° turned, parallel to the spine and facing east.

There were no grave goods discovered in this grave.

* * *

Skull from grave 1515 is partly damaged on the cranial arch and in the facial area, but after a minimum osteological reconstruction, the following anthropological measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	181 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	135
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	95
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	128
PO - B (porion - bregma height)	109
N - PR (upper facial height)	73
Orbital height	38
Orbital width	37
Nasal breadth	23
N - NS (nasal height)	52
Bigonial breadth	114 mm

The basic cranial index is 74,58 and therefore, this skull belongs to the group of low dolichocephalic ones, almost the bordering case to mesaticephalia. The occipital part is slightly curved and the face very relief-shaped.

Gender-morphological elements are typical for a male of robust structure. The individual age is estimated to about 40 years.

The teeth of this skull are sane. All of the teeth are preserved, showing only adequate signs of attrition, corresponding to the age of the deceased. There are initial signs of parodontosis.

Iste, 1982. godine istražen je i grob br. 1515. On je pronađen u sondi 159 na dubini 97 cm. Opisan je u dnevniku arheoloških istraživanja na str. 1535, a tehnički je dokumentovan skicom 712. Konstatovano je da se radi o slobodno ukopanom pojniku, koji je položen na desnu stranu. Očuvana dužina mu je svega 147 cm, pošto nedostaju donji delovi postkranijalnog skeleta. Izmerena orijentacija je ocrtala pravac sever - jug, sa devijacijom 25° severnim delom ka istoku. Međutim, lobanja je okrenuta za 90° i postavljena uspravno na kičmeni stub, licem prema istoku.

Uz ovaj skelet nisu pronađeni arheološki prilozi.

* * *

Lobanja iz groba 1515 je delimično oštećena na lobanjskom svodu i u facialnoj regiji, ali posle minimalne osteološke rekonstrukcije mogla su biti dobijene sledeće antropološke mere:

najveća dužina lobanje	181 mm
najveća širina lobanje	135
minimalna širina čela	95
maksimalna visina lobanje	128
visina porion – bregma	109
visina gornjeg lica	73
visina očne duplje	38
širina očne duplje	37
širina nosnog otvora	23
nazalna visina	52
širina donje vilice	114 mm

Osnovni kranijalni indeks ima vrednost 74,58 i svrstava je u kategoriju niske dolihokranije na samoj granici sa mezokranijom. Okcipitalni deo joj je blago zaobljen, a lice je u celini reljefno.

Polno-morfološki elementi su tipični za muškarca robustnije građe. Individualna starost je procenjena na oko 40 godina života.

Zubni nalaz na ovoj lobanji je uredan. Svi zubi su prisutni i na njima konstatujemo samo odgovarajuću starosnu atriciju gornjih kruničnih površina. Parodontozu je neznatna.

GROB BROJ 1515 SKELET BROJ 1515



**GRAVE NUMBER 1873
SKELETON NUMBER 1873**



In 1982, in sondage 290, grave nr. 1873 was excavated. It is documented on sketch 710 and in the field diary on page 1653. It is actually a grave with construction, its covering consisting of five horizontally placed bricks, each measuring 52 X 41 X 3 cm. The skeleton is lying on its back in a stretched position. Its left arm is stretched next to the body, while the right one was bent in the elbow, hand placed upon the pelvis. The skull was facing north. The legs were put close together in the area of the ankles.

It should be said that it was discovered in the southeastern part of the sondage 290, but partly also in its extension. The biggest part of the grave was at a depth of 200 cm, while the skeleton itself was at a depth of 200 cm.

Dimensions of the grave covering are 205 X 52 cm. The skeleton length *in situ* was 165 cm and it was orientated west – east, with a deviation of 11° of the eastern part towards the north.

There were no grave goods next to this skeleton.

* * *

With a slight reconstruction of the facial area, including mandibula, this skull was put in its anatomical context. Apart from maximum cranial height, the following anthropological measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	186 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	134
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	90
PO - B (porion – bregma height)	113
Bizygomatic breadth	126
N - PR (upper facial height)	66
Orbital height	39
Orbital width	33
Nasal breadth	25
N - NS (nasal height)	50
Bigonial breadth	90 mm

This dolichocephalic skull (72,04) is a female one, with medium morpho-structure. The individual age is not higher than 45 years.

Pathological changes can only be noticed on the teeth and the jaws. The number of teeth lost *post mortem* is huge. Still, parodontosis is highly developed, as well as caries and cists.

U sondi 290 1982. godine iskopavan je i grob br. 1873. Arheološki je dokumentovan na skici 710 i u dnevniku na str. 1653. To je zapravo grob sa konstrukcijom, čiji pokrivač čini 5 horizontalno složenih opeka dimenzija 52 x 41 x 3 cm. Skelet po-knjika je položen u opruženom stavu na leđima. Leva ruka je pronađena opružena pored tela, dok je desna savijena u laktu i sa podlakticom na karlici. Lobanja je bila okrenuta licem ka severu. Noge su bile spojene u predelu skočnih zglobova.

Za ovaj grob treba još precizirati da je on nađen u jugoistočnom delu sonde 290 i da delom zalaže u njeno proširenje. Sam grob je najvišim delom bio na dubini 200 cm, a sam skelet na 200 cm.

Dimenzije grobnog pokrivača su 205 x 52 cm. Skeletu je *in situ* izmerena dužina 165 cm i orientacija zapad - istok, sa odstupanjem 11° istočnim delom ka severu.

Arheološki prilozi uz ovaj skelet nisu pronađeni.

* * *

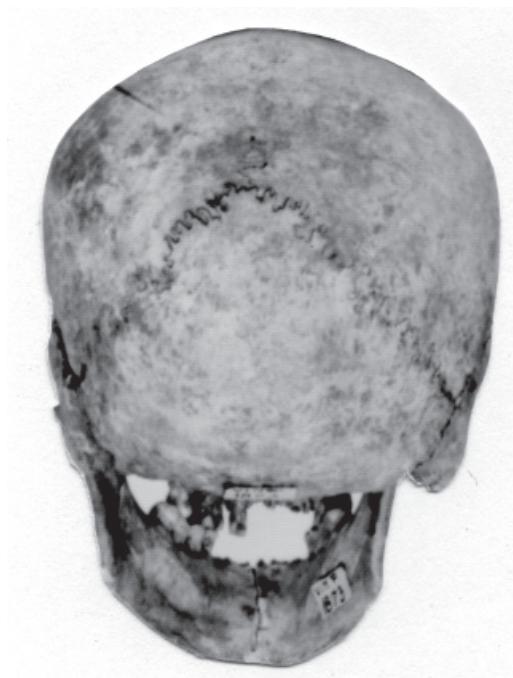
Malom rekonstrukcijom facijalnog dela uključujući i donju vilicu, ova lobanja je pouzdano spojena u svoju anatomsку celinu. Dobijene su sledeće antropološke mere, osim najveće visine lobanje:

najveća dužina lobanje	186 mm
najveća širina lobanje	134
minimalna širina čela	90
visina porion – bregma	113
bizigomatična širina	126
visina gornjeg lica	66
visina očne duplje	39
širina očne duplje	33
širina losnog otvora	25
nazalna visina	50
širina donje vilice	90 mm

Ova dolihokrana lobanja (72,04) je svakako ženskog pola, ali umerene morfostrukture. Individualna starost joj ne prelazi 45 godina života.

Patološke promene se uočavaju samo na aparatu vilica i zuba. Broj zuba izguljenih *post mortem* je velik. Međutim, u ove vilice konstatujemo izraženu parodontozu, zubne ciste i zubni kvar. množ. ili jedn.

GROB BROJ 1873 SKELET BROJ 1873



**GRAVE NUMBER 1879
SKELETON NUMBER 1879**



In the field diary from 1982, data for this skull are that it is "situated in the eastern extension of the sondage, at the depth of 0.70 m and 1.30 m from point C". Only the skull remained preserved. It is the field diary page 1655, describing sondage 292 and sketch 765. There were no grave construction and no grave goods. On the other hand, it is not quite clear whether it was a secondary burial or a skull from a devastated grave.

* * *

This skull, discovered under specific conditions, is missing the mandibula. Minimum reconstructed connecting of the frontal bone and the facial area resulted in obtaining the following anthropological measures:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	189 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	159
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	104
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	146
PO - B (porion - bregma height)	129
Bizygomatic breadth	127
N - PR (upper facial height)	74
Orbital height	40
Orbital width	34
N - NS (nasal height)	52 mm

The cranial index of this skull is 84,13 and therefore, it is a brachycephalic one. Apart from that, it has a very extreme height, straight-up forehead and mild planooccipitalia. The facial area is very relieved. The preserved gender-morphological elements indicate a robust male, who lived between 40 and 50 years long.

In the alveolar row of the maxilla there are traces of initial parodontosis. Loss of teeth, visible on the illustrations, is of post-mortem character.

Iste 1982. godine, u dnevniku arheoloških iskopavanja za ovu lobanju stoji da se „nalazi u istočnom proširenju sonde na koti 0.70 i na 1.30 od tačke C. Od skeleta je očuvana samo lobanja“. To je stranica dnevnika 1655, koja zahvata sondu 292 i skicu 765. Nikakva grobna konstrukcija ili grobni prilozi se ne pominju. S druge strane posmatrano, nije sasvim jasno da li se radi o sekundarno sahranjenoj lobanji ili lobanji iz devastiranog groba.

* * *

Ovoj lobanji nađenoj u specifičnim uslovima nedostaje donja vilica. Minimalno rekonstruktivno povozivanje frontalne kosti i regije lica omogućilo je sledeće antropološke mere:

najveća dužina lobanje	189 mm
najveća širina lobanje	159
minimalna širina čela	104
maksimalna visina lobanje	146
visina porion – bregma	129
bizognatična širina	127
visina gornjeg lica	74
visina očne duplje	40
širina očne duplje	34
nazalna visina	52 mm

Dužinsko - širinski indeks ove lobanje iznosi 84,13 što je svrstava u kategoriju brahikranije. Uz to, nju karakteriše naglašena visina, uspravno čelo i blaga planokapitalija. Facialna regija u celini je reljefna. Očuvani polno - morfološki elementi govore u prilog robustnom muškarcu, koji je živeo između 40 i 50 godina.

U alveolarnom nizu gornje vilice konstatujemo ne jako poodmaklu parodontozu. Gubitak zuba vidan na ilustracijama je postmortalnog karaktera.

GROB BROJ 1879 SKELET BROJ 1879



**GRAVE NUMBER 1952
SKELETON NUMBER 1952A**



In 1982, in sondage 159, grave nr. 1952 was discovered. As shown on sketch 754 and the details from the field diary, page 1682, it was a deceased buried in a wooden coffin. It was discovered at the depth of 155 cm, but the skeletal remains are very poorly preserved. The preserved length of the skeleton was about 150 cm. Near this grave, in the sondage profile, a child's skeleton was discovered in grave nr. 1951. Still, between graves nr. 1951 and nr. 1952 a fully preserved skull with a mandibula was found. It was immediately taken for a detailed anthropological analysis and marked as 1952A. There were no grave goods discovered next to it.

* * *

Skull nr. 1952A possessed a fragmented skull, easily brought in its context despite the large number of teeth lost in both jaws post-mortem. Anthropologically observed, all of the primary anthropological measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	174 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	134
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	91
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	134
PO - B (porion – bregma height)	117
Bizygomatic breadth	122
N - PR (upper facial height)	74
Orbital height	34
Orbital width	40
Nasal breadth	24
N - NS (nasal height)	51
Bigonial breadth	100 mm

According to curvooccipitalia and the cranial index of 77,01, it can be concluded that this skull belongs to the mesaticephalic ones, with extreme height and relief face. According to the gender-morphological elements, it corresponds to a robust male. His individual age at the moment of death was about 40 years.

Loss of back teeth is noticeable in both jaws, which occurred already during his lifetime. There are also traces of parodontosis, as well as cists in the upper jaw.

U sondi 159. 1982. godine otkriven je grob br. 1952. Kako pokazuje skica 754 i detalj iz dnevnika (str. 1682), radi se o pokojniku koji je bio sahranjen u drvenom sanduku. Nađen je na dubini 155 cm, ali njegovi skeletni ostaci su vrlo loše očuvani. Dužina očuvanog dela skeleta je iznosila oko 150 cm. U blizini ovog groba, uz profil sonde pronađen je i dečiji skelet u grobu br. 1951. Međutim, između grobova br. 1951 i br. 1952 nađena je jedna cela lobanja sa donjom vilicom. Ona je odmah izdvojena i uzeta za detaljnju antropološku analizu pod brojem 1952A. Uz nju nisu pronađeni nikakvi arheološki predmeti.

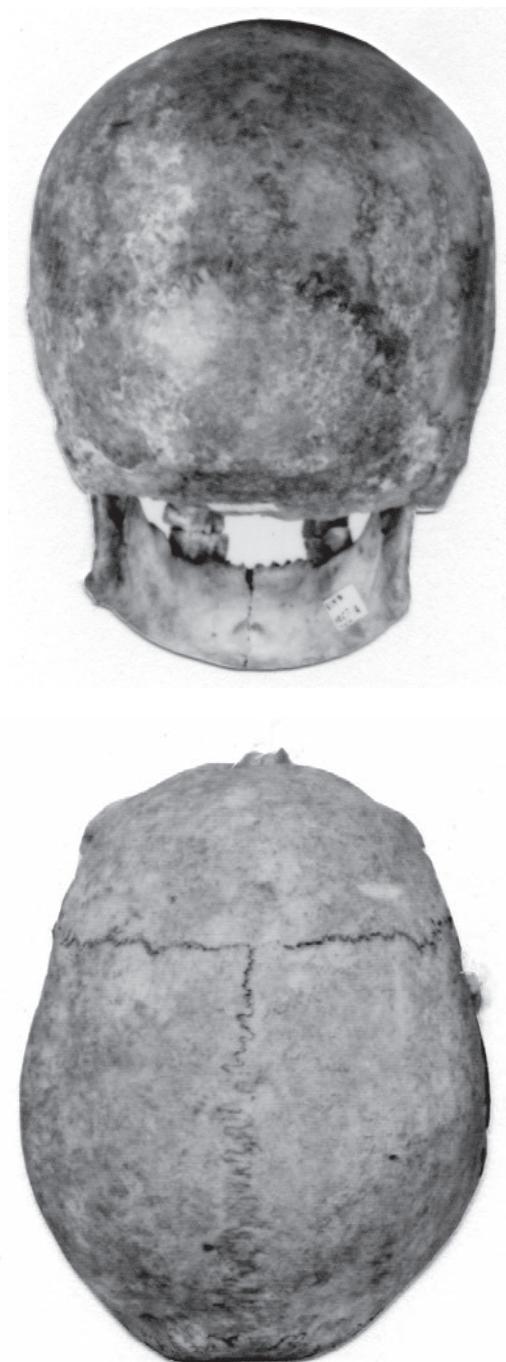
* * *

Lobanja br. 1952A je imala fragmentovanu lobanju koja je lako spojena u svoju celinu, ali i veliki broj postmortalno izgubljenih prednjih zuba u obe vilice. Antropološki posmatrano, dobijene su sve primarne lobanjske mere:

najveća dužina lobanje	174 mm
najveća širina lobanje	134
minimalna širina čela	91
maksimalna visina lobanje	137
visina porion – bregma	117
bizigomična širina	122
visina gornjeg lica	74
visina očne duplje	34
širina očne duplje	40
širina nosnog otvora	24
nazalna visina	51
širina donje vilice	100 mm

Po prisutnoj kurvoekcipitaliji i vrednosti dužinskog-širinskog indeksa se vidi da ova lobanja spada u kategoriju mezokranih (77,01), sa naglašenom visinom i izraženim reljefom lica. Prema polno-morfološkim elementima jasno je da odgovara robustnijem muškarcu. Njegova individualna starost u trenutku smrti se kretala oko 40 godina života. U obe vilice uočavamo gubitak zadnjih zuba tokom života. Parodontoza je takođe konstatovana, uz ciste u gornjoj vilici.

GROB BROJ 1952 SKELET BROJ 1952A



**GRAVE NUMBER 1970
SKELETON NUMBER 1970**



In 1982, in the western extension of the sondage 292, grave nr. 1970 was excavated. It was described in the field diary on page 1693 and shown on sketch 777. It was discovered at the depth of 1 m. It was a deceased buried in a simple pit. Only the skull, the clavicle and the left arm, placed next to the body, remained preserved. Due to the poor and incomplete state of preservation, the length measured *in situ* was only 85 cm. It was orientated southeast - northwest.

There were no grave goods.

* * *

Skull of the skeleton nr. 1970 was not completely preserved and therefore, a number of facial measures were not obtained. Only six of them were measurable:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	182 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	139
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	98
PO - B (porion - bregma height)	111
Bizygomatic breadth	140
Bigonial breadth	105 mm

This skull was chosen for the Anthropological collection of Viminacium, as well as for the presentation within this publication, because of its extreme robusticity. It certainly belonged to a male person. Further on, it is estimated that the individual age was about 45 years.

According to its morpho-structure and the cranial index of 76,37, the skull nr. 1970 belongs to the category of mesaticephalic ones, also visible on illustrations. According to the very robust mandibular, one should also expect a relief face, partly not preserved.

Apart from the post mortem loss of teeth, teeth rows are irregular in both of the jaws, especially in the mandibula.

U zapadnom proširenju sonde 292 iste 1982. godine istražen je i grob br. 1970. Opisan je na str. 1693 dnevnika terenskih istraživanja i pozicioniran na skici 777. Zatečen je na dubini jednog metra. Arheološki je konstatovano da se radi o slobodno ukopanom pokojniku, od čijeg je skeleta očuvana lobanja, zatim ključne kosti i leva ruka koja je bila položena pored tela. Zbog slabe i kompletne očuvanosti, *in situ* mu je izmerena dužina od svega 85 cm. Za orientaciju se može reći da je to bio pravac jugoistok - severozapad.

Prilikom iskopavanja arheološki nalazi nisu bili prisutni.

* * *

Lobanja skeleta br. 1970 nije u potpunosti očuvana, tako da nije dobijen jedan broj antropoloških mera lica. Moglo je biti izmereno svega 6 mernih rastojanja:

najveća dužina lobanje	182 mm
najveća širina lobanje	139
minimalna širina čela	98
visina porion – bregma	111
bizigomična širina	140
širina donje vilice	105 mm

Ova lobanja je izabrana za Antropološku zbirku Viminacijuma, kao i za predstavljanje u ovoj publikaciji, zbog svog vrlo izraženog robusticiteta. Po tome joj svakako odgovara muški pol. Dalje se procenjuje da se individualna biološka starost kretala do 45 godina života.

Po svojoj morfo-strukturi lobanja br. 1970, prema vrednostima dužinsko - širinskog indeksa 76,37 spada u kategoriju mezokranije, što se očituje i po standardizovanim ilustracijama. Prema vrlo robustnoj mandibuli smelo bi se prepostaviti i jedno reljefno lice, koje delom nije očuvano.

Na aparatu vilica i zuba, pored gubitka zuba post mortem, zapažamo i neuredan zubni niz pogotovo u očuvanoj mandibuli.

GROB BROJ 1970 SKELET BROJ 1970



**GRAVE NUMBER 2370
SKELETON NUMBER 2370A**



In 1982, this one and the following three graves were excavated. Grave nr. 2370 was found within extension of the sondage 317, at the depth smaller than 1 m. It was described in field diary on page 1884 and documented on sketch 907. According to the archaeological documentation, it is a double grave, marked as 2370A and 2370B. In grave nr. 2370A there was a skeleton in a stretched position, lying on its back. The skull was facing northeast. Left arm was bent in the elbow, hand placed upon the left shoulder. Right arm is missing. Left femur is fragmented and therefore, the length measured *in situ* is 140 cm. It was orientated west –east, with a deviation of 12° of the western side towards the north.

In grave 2370B a child at the age of ten was buried. The child's skeleton was also in a stretched position, lying on its back, but orientated east - west. The skull was placed between the feet of skeleton 2370A. Left arm was bent in the elbow and placed to the side. Some of the long bones are missing, which could indicate devastation of this double grave.

On the left side of skull 2370A there were two iron nails, while skull 2370B did not have any accompanying finds.

* * *

The cerebral part of skull 2370A was damaged during the excavation, but no anthropological reconstruction was needed. The skull kept its anatomic context and the following osteometric values were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	170 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	137
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	96
PO - B (porion – bregma height)	103
Bizygomatic breadth	125
N - PR (upper facial height)	68
Orbital height	30
Orbital width	37
Nasal breadth	22
N - NS (nasal height)	47
Bigonial breadth	92 mm

Basic cranial index is 80,59 indicating low brachycephalic category. Complete morpho-structure is not gracile, but this skull is evidently female. Her life-span was between 30 and 40 years of age.

On both alveolar ridges there were traces of parodontosis and in the left maxilla side, the first molar was lost during lifetime.

Uključujući ovaj grob i naredna 3 su arheološki iskopavani 1982. godine. Grob pod brojem 2370 je pronađen u proširenju sonde 317, na dubini manjoj od 1 m. Opisan je u dnevniku na str. 1884 i dokumentovan na skici 907. Prema arheološkoj dokumentaciji vidimo da se radi o dvojnom grobu, koji je obeležen kao 2370A i 2370B. U grobu br. 2370A zatečen je skelet u ispruženom stavu na leđima. Lobanja mu je bila okrenuta ka severo-istoku. Leva ruka je savijena u laktu i sa šakom na levom ramenu. Desna ruka nedostaje. Leva butna kost je fragmentovana, tako da *in situ* izmerena dužina iznosi 140 cm. Izmerena orientacija je zapad - istok, sa odstupanjem 12° zapadnim delom ka severu. U grobu 2370B je bilo sahranjeno dete u uzrastu do 10 godina. Dečiji skelet je zatečen takođe u ispruženom položaju na leđima, ali sa orientacijom istok - zapad. Lobanja je bila položena između stopala skeleta 2370A. Leva ruka je savijena u laktu i izbačena na stranu. Pojedine duge kosti nedostaju, što bi moglo da ukaže na devastaciju ovog dvojnog groba.

Sa leve strane lobanje 2370A nađena su dva gvozdena eksera, dok se za 2370B ne vezuju nikakvi arheološki nalazi.

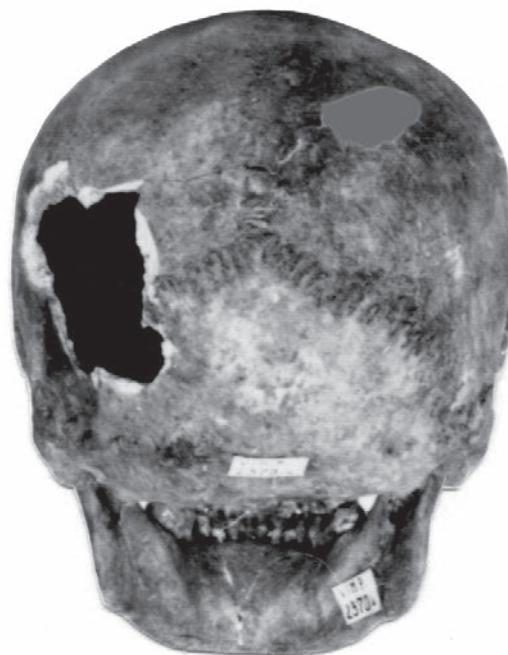
Cerebralni deo lobanje 2370A je oštećen prilikom arheoloških iskopavanja, ali antropološka rekonstrukcija nije bila potrebna. Lobanja je sačuvala svoju anatomsку celinu i omogućila je sledeće osteometrijske vrednosti:

Najveća dužina lobanje	170 mm
najveća širina lobanje	137
minimalna širina čela	96
visina porion – bregma	103
bizigomatična širina	125
visina gornjeg lica	68
visina očne duplje	30
širina očne duplje	37
širina nosnog otvora	22
nazalna visina	47
širina donje vilice	92 mm

Osnovni lobanski indeks ima vrednost 80,59 tako da je svrstava u nisku brahikranu kategoriju. Morfostruktura u celini nije gracilne građe, ali je očigledno da je ovo lobanja ženskog pola. Njen životni vek se kretao između 30 i 40 godina.

Parodontoza je konstatovana kod oba alveolarna luka, a u maksili sa leve strane prvi molar je izgubljen tokom života.

GROB BROJ 2370 SKELET BROJ 2370A



GRAVE NUMBER 2396
SKELETON NUMBER 2396



Archaeological documentation contains the detail that this grave was found in sondage 320, described in field diary on page 1893 and shown on sketch 919. It was discovered at the depth of 86 cm, its length measured *in situ* was 160 cm. The skeleton was placed in a simple pit, lying in a stretched position on its back. Hands were placed upon the stomach, legs stretched. It was orientated north – south, with a deviation of 4° of the northern part towards the east. The skeleton is well-preserved and a part of the facial area is missing from the skull.

Skeleton nr. 2396 was partly placed upon skeleton from grave nr. 2397, indicating that it is younger. There were no grave goods.

* * *

As already mentioned, the skull nr. 2396 is missing only the central facial area and therefore, the following anthropological measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	176 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	144
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	94
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	134
PO - B (porion – bregma height)	116
N - PR (upper facial height)	68
Orbital height	32
Orbital width	35
Nasal breadth	24
N - NS (nasal height)	51
Bigonial breadth	99 mm

Since the cranial index is 81,81, it is clearly within a low brachycephalic category.

Gender-morphological signs indicate that this is a female, still rather robust. It is estimated that her life-length was between 30 and 40 years.

Loss of incisives in the maxilla is of post-mortual character. There were no paleo-pathological changes.

U arheološkoj dokumentaciji za ovaj grob nalazimo da je bio lociran u sondi 320, opisan na strani dnevnika 1893. i detaljno prikazan na skici 919. Konstatovan je na dubini od 86 cm, a *in situ* izmjerena dužina njegovog skeleta iznosi 160 cm. Skelet je bio slobodno ukopan, položen na leđima u ispruženom stavu. Ruke se bile sa šakama na stomaku, noge sasvim ispružene. Izmerena orijentacija pokazuje pravac sever - jug sa devijacijom 4° severnim delom prema istoku. Sam skelet je dobro očuvan, ali na lobanji nedostaje jedan deo facialne regije. Skelet br. 2396 je nalegao preko nogu skeleta iz groba br. 2397, što ukazuje da je on svakako mlađi. Arheološki prilozi prilikom iskopavanja nisu pronađeni.

* * *

Kao što je već rečeno, lobanji skeleta br. 2396 nedostaje samo centralni deo facialne regije, tako da su dobijene sledeće antropološke mere:

najveća dužina lobanje	176 mm
najveća širina lobanje	144
minimalna širina čela	94
maksimalna visina lobanje	134
visina porion – bregma	116
visina gornjeg lica	68
visina očne duplje	32
širina očne duplje (rekonstrukcija)	35
širina nosnog otvora	24
nazalna visina	51
širina donje vilice	99 mm

Pošto dužinsko-širinski inkeks ove lobanje iznosi 81,81 jasno je da se ona nalazi u niskoj brahikranoj kategoriji.

Polno-morfološki znaci svrstavaju ovu lobanju u ženski pol, ali izražene jačine građe. Procenjuje se da je njen životni vek iznosio između 30 i 40 godina.

Gubitak incisiva u gornjoj vilici je postmortalnog karaktera. Paleotatološke promene nisu konstato-vane.

GROB BROJ 2396 SKELET BROJ 2396



**GRAVE NUMBER 2477
SKELETON NUMBER 2477**



Grave nr. 2477 was discovered in sondage 317. It is archaeologically documented in the field diary on page 1918 and on sketch 923. It was discovered at the depth of 60 cm. The skeleton from this grave was not lying in a typical stretched position. The skull was facing southwest. The arms were bent in the elbows, hands under the right shoulder, while the legs were bent in the knees and crossed at the ankle area. It was orientated west-east, with a deviation of 18° of the western part towards the north. There were archaeological finds in the levels above and under the skeleton, but they were not regarded as grave-goods.

* * *

Due to mechanical pressure on skull nr. 2477, it has a partly destroyed occipital-parietal region and on the same side, the right part of the mandibular is missing. This is why the following ten anthropological measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	186 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	138
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	98
PO - B (porion - bregma height)	115
Bizygomatic breadth	134
N - PR (upper facial height)	63
Orbital height	30
Orbital width	37
Nasal breadth	20
N - NS (nasal height)	45 mm

The measures made it possible to calculate the cranial index of this skull. It is 74,19 and the skull belongs to the category of low dolichocephalia. The face is very wide and relief-shaped, with deep fossae above the canines (*fosae caninae*).

Gender-morphological elements indicate a male with medium structure. His individual age was between 30 and 40 years.

All the teeth remained preserved in the maxilla and the preserved part of the mandibula. In both alveolar ridges, there is parodontosis, very progressive in the molar zone of the mandibula.

Grob br. 2477 je pronađen u sondi 317. Arheološki je dokumentovan u dnevniku na str. 1918 i na skici 923. Pronađen je na dubini od 60 cm. Skelet iz ovog groba nije zatečen u tipičnom ispruženom stavu. Lobanja mu leži licem ka jugo-zapadu. Ruke su savijene u laktovima i sa šakama ispod desnog ramena, a noge su savijene u kolenima i ukrštene u predelu zglobova. Orientacija, merena za ovaj tip sahrane, odgovara pravcu zapad istok sa odstupanjem 18° zapadnim delom prema severu.

Arheološki nalazi otkriveni na višem, ali i nižem nivou od ovog groba, ne mogu se posmatrati kao njegovi grobni prilozi.

* * *

Usled mehaničkih pritisaka u grobu lobanja br. 2477 ima delimično deformisanu desnu okcipitoparietalnu regiju, a sa iste strane nedostaje desni okrajak mandibule. Zbog toga je dobijeno 10 sledećih antropoloških mera:

najveća dužina lobanje	186 mm
najveća širina lobanje	138
minimalna širina čela	98
visina porion – bregma	115
bizigomična širina	134
visina gornjeg lica	63
visina očne duplje	30
širina očne duplje	37
širina nosnog otvora	20
nazalna visina	45 mm

Očuvane mere su omogućile izračunavanje dužinsko – širinskog indeksa ove lobanje. On iznosi 74,19 i svrstava je u kategoriju niske dolihokranije. Dalje zapažamo vrlo široko i reljefno lice, sa izraženim udubljenjima iznad kanina (*fosa canina*).

Polno-morfološki elementi ukazuju na muškarca vrlo umerene građe. Individualna starost, mu se kretala između 30 i 40 godina života.

Svi zubi u maksili i očuvanom delu mandibule su prisutni. Konstatujemo parodontozu oba alveolarna luka, koja je u očuvanom delu mandibule vrlo odmakla u zoni molara.

GROB BROJ 2477 SKELET BROJ 2477



**GRAVE NUMBER 2510
SKELETON NUMBER 2510**



Grave nr. 2510 was located in sondage 319. It was described in the field diary on page 1928 and shown on sketch 935. It was discovered at the depth of 180 cm. It was a simple pit with a deceased in a crouched position. It is slightly bent to the left. The skull is facing left and towards the south. Arms were bent in the elbows, hands crossed next to the left shoulder. Legs were bent in the knees, the left one slightly higher than the right one. The right lower leg lies over the left one. The skeleton length in the crouched position was 150 cm and it is estimated that in the stretched position, it would be around 175 cm. The grave was orientated east – west, with a deviation of 23° of the eastern part towards the north.

Archaeologically observed, when it was buried, this grave partly destroyed the cremation G₁-613.

* * *

The skull from grave nr. 2510 was fully preserved and by fixing the mandibula, it was complete. All of the 12 primary anthropological measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	175 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	148
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	100
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	137
PO - B (porion – bregma height)	119
Bizygomatic breadth	131
N - PR (upper facial height)	78
Orbital height	32
Orbital width	39
Nasal breadth	24
N - NS (nasal height)	55
Bigonial breadth	115 mm

The cranial index measures 84,57, indicating a high brachycephalic category, with a very high lower face, also wide and very relief-shaped.

It is certainly a male skull, with extreme planocranial. His life length was not over 45 years.

As illustrations show, apart from parodontosis, a small number of teeth was lost *intra vitam*, as well as *post mortem*.

Grob br. 2510 je bio lociran u sondi 319. U dnevniku arheoloških iskopavanja je opisan na str. 1928, a tehnički je dokumentovan na skici 935. Grob je konstatovan na dubini 180 cm. Videlo se da je u njemu sahranjen slobodno ukopan pokojnik. Njegov skelet je zatečen u zgrčenom položaju. Blago je nagnut na levu stranu. Lobanja je okrenuta na levu stranu, sa licem ka jugu. Ruke su savijene u laktovima, sa šakama ukrštenim pored levog rameна. Noge su savijene u kolenima, leva nešto više od desne. Desna potkolenica prelazi preko leve. Izmerena dužina skeleta u zgrčenom stavu je 150 cm, a procenjeno je da bi se u ispruženom kretala oko 175 cm. Izmerena je i orientacija, koja ukazuje na pravac istok zapad, sa devijacijom 23° istočnim delom ka severu.

Arheološki posmatrano, ovaj grob je svojim ukopom delimično uništio grob sa kremacijom G-613.

Lobanja iz groba br. 2510 je u potpunosti očuvana, tako je trebalo samo donju vilicu zlepiti i dobiti njenu celinu. Omogućila je svih 12 primarnih antropoloških mera:

najveća dužina lobanje	175 mm
najveća širina lobanje	148
minimalna visina čela	100
maksimalna visina lobanje	137
visina porion – bregma	119
bizigomatična širina	131
visina gornjeg lica	78
visina očne duplje	32
širina očne duplje	39
širina nosnog otvora	24
nazalna visina	55
širina donje vilice	115 mm

Vrednost dužinsko-širinskog indeksa iznosi 84,57 po čemu se ova lobanja svrstava u kategoriju visoke brahikranije, sa vrlo visokim donjim licem, koje je uz to široko sa izraženim reljefom.

Posmatrano po polnoj pripadnosti, ovo je jedna pouzdano muška lobanja, sa izraženom planokcipitalijom. Životni vek ove skeletne individue nije prelazio 45 godina.

Kako pokazuju i priložene ilustracije, kod ove lobanje uz parodontozu konstatujemo u obe vilica gubitak malog broja zuba kako *intra vitam*, tako i *post mortem*.

GROB BROJ 2510 SKELET BROJ 2510



**GRAVE NUMBER 2668
SKELETON NUMBER 2668**



From this grave onwards, all of the presented graves were discovered and excavated in 1983 and it shall not be repeated again.

Grave nr. 2668 was discovered in sondage 330. It is described in field diary on page 2011 and technically documented on sketch 974. It was found in an extension of the profile B – C at the depth of 0,45. It was a simple pit, the deceased was lying on its back in a stretched position. Arms were bent in the elbows, hands placed upon the pelvis. The preserved length was about 150 cm. It was orientated west – east, with a deviation of 8° of the eastern part towards the north. Its western part lies on the eastern part of the grave with construction G-2667.

This grave was marked as 2668A. It is situated to the east from grave nr. 2668, at the depth of 0,50. The deceased lied in a simple pit in a stretched position. The preserved length is 142 cm, it was orientated west – east, with a deviation of 10° of the eastern part towards the north. This grave is described on page 2045 of the field diary, in the same sondage 330 and drawn on sketch 974.

There were no grave goods discovered. The context indicates most likely a simultaneous burial.

* * *

The anthropological analysis showed that it is a burial of two women in individual graves. The skull from grave nr. 2668 was completely preserved. There was only a *post mortem* loss of teeth. The following anthropological measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	176 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	146
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	101
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	132
PO - B (porion – bregma height)	118
Bizygomatic breadth	128
N - PR (upper facial height)	66
Orbital height	32
Orbital width	35
Nasal breadth	24
N - NS (nasal height)	51
Bigonial breadth	99 mm

According to its cranial index (92,96), this skull belongs to the category of ultra brachicephalic ones, with a mild planoccipitalis and wide relief-shaped face. The asymmetry visible in the vertical projec-

Počev od ovog groba, svi preostali izabrani za ovo predstavljanje, otkriveni su i arheološki istraženi 1983. godine, tako da podatak o njihovom istraživanju više nema potrebe da navodimo.

Grob br. 2668 se nalazi u sondi 330. U dnevniku je opisan na str. 2011, a tehnički je dokumentovan na skici 974. Zatečen je u proširenju profila B - C. na koti 0,45. Konstatovano je da se radi o slobodno ukopanom, pokojniku, koji je bio položen na leđima u opruženom stavu. Ruke su bile savijene u laktovima sa šakama na karlici. Očuvana dužina je oko 150 cm. Orientisan je pravcem zapad - istok, sa odstupanjem 8° istočnim delom ka severu. Svojim zapadnim delom naleže na istočni deo groba sa konstrukcijom G-2667.

U okviru arheološkog konteksta moramo pomenuti i grob označen kao 2668A. Nalazi se južno od groba br. 2668, na koti 0,50. Pokojnik u njemu je bio slobodno ukopan i položen u opruženom stavu na leđima. Očuvana dužina mu je 142 cm, orientacija zapad-istok, sa odstupanjem 10° istočnim delom ka severu. Ovaj grob je opisan na str. 2045 dnevnika, svakako u istoj sondi 330 i na skici 974.

Prilozi u ovim grobovima tokom arheoloških iskopavanja nisu pronalaženi. Uslovi nalaza nagoveštavaju najverovatniju istovremenu sahranu.

Antropološka analiza je pokazala da se radi o sahrani dve žene u individualnim grobovima. Lobaњa pokojnice iz groba br. 2668 je u celini očuvana. Na njoj konstatujemo samo gubitak zuba *post mortem*. Dobijene su sledeće antropološke mere:

najveća dužina lobanje	176 mm
najveća širina lobanje	146
minimalna širina čela	101
maksimalna visina lobanje	132
visina porion – bregma	118
bizigomatična širina	128
visina gornjeg lica	66
visina očne duplje	32
širina očne duplje	35
širina nosnog otvora	24
nazalna visina	51
širina donje vilice	99 mm

Ova lobanja se po dužinsko-širinskom indeksu svrsatva u ultra brahikranu kategoriju (92,96) sa

GROB BROJ 2668 SKELET BROJ 2668



tion is brought in connection with mechanical pressure in the grave.

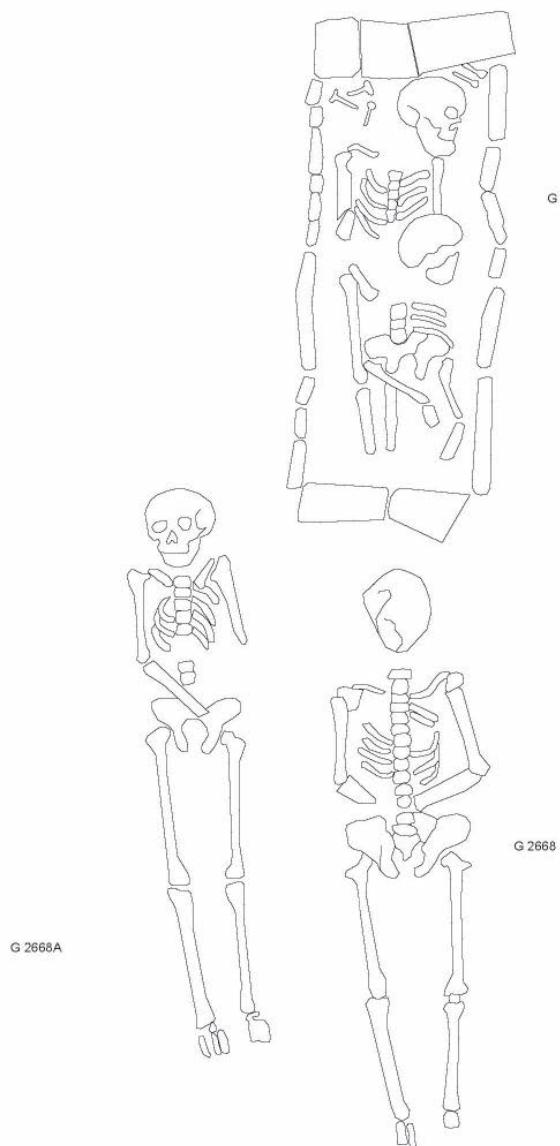
The gender of this skull is female of medium structure. Her individual age was between 30 and 40 years.

Paleodontological changes were noticeable only on alveolar ridges (parodontosis).

blagom planokcipitalijom i širokim reljefnim licem. Asimetrija vidna u vertikalnoj projekciji se povezuje sa mehaničkim pritiscima u grobu. Pol ove lobanje, kako je za individuu u celini već rečeno, je ženski i to vrlo umerene građe. Individualna

starost bi joj se svakako kretala između 30 i 40 godina života.

Paleodontološke promene su uočene samo na alveolarnim lukovima (parodontozra).



GRAVE NUMBER 2668, DRAWING / GROB BROJ 2668, CRTEŽ

**GRAVE NUMBER 2693
SKELETON NUMBER 2693**



Grave nr. 2693 was discovered in the extension of the profile A – D in sondage 326, at the depth of 60 cm. When it was buried, it damaged the grave G₁-676. It was described in the field diary on page 2027 and technically documented on sketch 996. The deceased was lying on its left side. Legs were bent in the knees and the arms were bent in the elbows. Hands were positioned very high – the right one above the head and the left one under the cheek. It was orientated southeast-northwest, with a deviation of 7° of the southeastern part towards the south. The length measured *in situ* was 155 cm. There were no grave goods in this grave. Still, above the left knee there was a fragmented skull which was marked as G-2694. It remained unclear whether it was a secondary burial or it was dislocated from its original grave. On the other hand, the archaeological documentation for grave nr. 2694 mentions that next to the fragmented skull of a young woman (up to 21/23 years of age), there were also remains of a child aged 3 to 4 years.

* * *

Skull nr. 2693 needed a small reconstruction, but it was connected to its anatomic context. Only the *post mortem* lost teeth were noticeable in both jaws. Since the skull was damaged on its base, it was not possible to measure its maximum height. The following anthropological measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	195 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	158
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	95
PO - B (porion – bregma height)	113
Bizygomatic breadth	130
N - PR (upper facial height)	68
Orbital height	35
Orbital width	36
Nasal breadth	24
N - NS (nasal height)	49
Bigonial breadth	102 mm

This very robust male skull belongs to the category of dolichcephalic ones (70,78), very voluminous and a relief-shaped face. The individual age was about 50 years.

Pathological changes were noticeable only on alveolar ridges. It is a highly developed parodontosis.

Grob br. 2693 je konstatovan u proširenju profila A - D sonde 326, na dubini 60 cm. Svojim ukopom ovaj grob je oštetio G1-676. Opisan je na str. dnevnika 2027 i tehnički dokumentovan na skici 996. Konstatovano je da je ovaj pokojnik položen na levi bok. Noge su mu bile savijene u kolenima, a ruke u laktovima. Šake su visoko uzdignute - desna iznad glave, a leva ispod obraza. Orientacija za ovaj tip sahrane odgovara pravcu jugoistok-severozapad, sa odstupanjem 7° jugoistočnim delom ka jugu. In situ izmerena dužina iznosi 155 cm.

Arheoloških priloga u ovom grobu nije bilo. Međutim, iznad levog kolena nađena je fragmentovana lobanja koja je, tokom arheoloških iskopavanja, dobila broj G-2694. Nejasno je da li je sekundarno sahranjena ili dislocirana iz svog primarnog groba. Međutim, s druge strane posmatrano, u antropološkoj dokumentaciji za grob br. 2694 стоји да су uz fragmentovanu lobanju mlađe žene (do 21/23 godine) zatečeni i ostaci deteta u uzrastu između 3 i 4 godine.

Lobanji br. 2693 je trebala manja rekonstrukcija slepljivanjem i ona je vezana u svoju anatomsку celinu. Videlo se da joj nedostaju samo post mortem izgubljeni zubi u obe vilice. Oštećenje na lobanjskoj bazi uskratilo je merenje maksimalne visine, pa su dobijene sledeće antropološke mere:

najveća dužina lobanje	195 mm
najveća širina lobanje	158
minimalna širina čela	95
visina porion – bregma	113
bizigomična širina	130
visina gornjeg lica	68
visina očne duplje	35
širina očne duplje	36
širina nosnog otvora	24
nazalna visina	49
širina donje vilice	102 mm

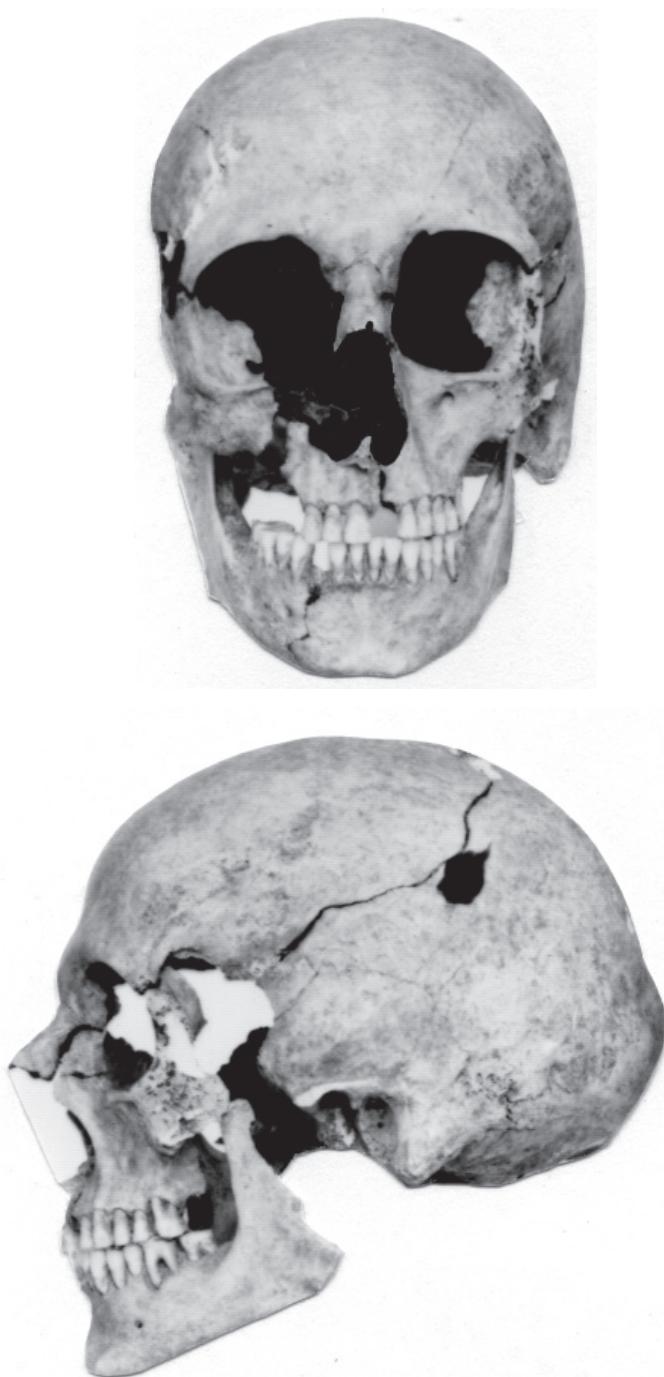
Ova vrlo robustna muška lobanja je po svojoj kategoriji dolihokrana (70,78), vrlo voluminozna i sa izraženim reljefom lica. Individualna starost joj se kretala oko 50 godina života.

Patološke promene joj se uočavaju samo na alveolarnim lukovima. Konkretno, radi se o parodontozni odmaklog razvoja.

GROB BROJ 2693 SKELET BROJ 2693



GRAVE NUMBER 2701
SKELETON NUMBER 2701



Grave nr. 2701 was discovered at the depth of 40 cm in sondage 326. It is technically documented on sketch 999 and described in field diary on page 2027. The deceased was placed in a stretched position facing right, i.e. south. Left arm is stretched next to the body, the right one bent in the elbow, hand upon the pelvis. The lower left leg is slightly dislocated. Next to the skull, which is slightly damaged, a nail was found pointing upwards. There were no other grave goods.

The preserved length of this skeleton is 145 cm. It was orientated west – east, with a deviation of 24° of the western part towards the north.

* * *

After a smaller reconstruction, the following ten anthropological measures were obtained for this skull:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	195 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	134
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	100
PO - B (porion – bregma height)	118
N - PR (upper facial height)	72
Orbital height	39
Orbital width	36
Nasal breadth	25
N - NS (nasal height)	58
Bigonial breadth	96 mm

The cranial index of 68,72 indicates a category of ultra dolichocephalic ones, with very expressed length and prominent nasal region, a narrow and high face etc.

Gender-morphological signs on this skull indicate that it was a male of medium structure, but an extremely voluminous skull. The individual age was about 50 years.

All of the teeth were preserved on the remaining parts of the jaws, with an exception of one incisive in the maxilla, lost *post mortem*. Still, parodontosis was highly developed.

Grob br. 2701 je otkriven na dubini 40 cm u sondi 326. Tehnički je dokumentovan na skici 999 i opisan u dnevniku na str. 2027. Konstatujemo da se radi o pokojniku koji je u ovaj grob položen u ispruženom stavu. Glava je okrenuta na desnu stranu, odn. ka jugu. Leva ruka je opružena pored tela, a desna savijena u laktu i sa šakom na karličnom pojasu. Potkolenica leve noge je neznatno dislocirana. Pored lobanje, koja je neznatno oštećena, nađen je ekser sa vrhom na gore. Drugih arheoloških nalaza nije bilo.

Dodajmo da je očuvana dužina ovog skeleta 145 cm. Orientacija je zapad - istok, sa odstupanjem 24° zapadnim delom prema severu.

Posle manje rekonstrukcije na ovoj lobanji dobijeno je sledećih 10 antropoloških mera:

najveća dužina lobanje	195 mm
najveća širina lobanje	134
minimalna širina čela	100
visina porion – bregma	118
visina gornjeg lica	72
visina očne duplje	39
širina očne duplje	36
širina nosnog otvora	25
nazalna visina	58
širina donje vilice	96 mm

Vrednost dužinsko-širinskog indeksa od 68,72 svrstava ovu lobanju u kategoriju ultra-dolihokranije, sa naglašenom dužinom i vrlo prominentnom nazalnom regijom, uskim i visokim licem, itd.

Polno-morfološki znaci na ovoj lobanji ukazuju na muškarca umerenje građe, ali sa velikom volumoznošću same lobanje. Individualna starost se kreće oko 50 godina života.

Na očuvanim delovima vilica prisutni su svi zubi, tako možemo da konstatujemo samo gubitak jednog incisiva u maksili i to *post mortem*. Međutim, parodontozna je vrlo izražena.

GROB BROJ 2701 SKELET BROJ 2701



GRAVE NUMBER 2706
SKELETON NUMBER 2706



In sondage 528, grave nr. 2706 was discovered and described in field diary on page 2029. It was situated in the extention of the mentioned sondage, next to the western profile. The skeleton was buried in a simple pit, the skull lying upon the right shoulder i.e. facing south. A fragmented skull, upper arms and claviculae remained preserved, as well as the right femur. The length measured *in situ* was 122 cm, it was orientated east - west, with a deviation of 20° of the eastern part towards the north. There were no grave goods in this grave, but in the vicinity, a fragmented callotte was discovered, drawn on sketch 1000.

* * *

The skull from skeleton nr. 2706 needed a smaller reconstruction, but still maximum height was not obtained. The following anthropological measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	183 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	140
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	92
PO - B (porion - bregma height)	117
Bizygomatic breadth	132
N - PR (upper facial height)	65
Orbital height	33
Orbital width	39
Nasal breadth	22
N - NS (nasal height)	52
Bigonial breadth	107 mm

The cranial index of this skull is 76,50, indicating mesaticephalic category, with a very wide face and a high cerebral part.

Gender-morphological signs indicate that it is a robust male, whose individual age was between 40 and 50 years.

Paleopathological changes were not noticed, apart from the *post mortem* loss of teeth and damages of some bones. It is interesting to mention the presence of *os Incae monopartitum* on the right side.

U sondi 528 je tehnički dokumentovan i u dnevniku na str. 2029 su opisani arheološki uslovi nalaza groba br. 2706. Vidimo konkretno da je ovaj grob pronađen u proširenju pomenute sonde uz zapadni profil. Skelet u njemu je slobodno položen na leđima u ispruženom stavu, s tim što je lobanja oslonjena na desnom ramenu, tj. licem ka jugu. Od skeleta je očuvana fragmentovana lobanja, nadlakatne i ključne kosti, kao i desna butna kost. Izmerena dužina *in situ* mu je iznosila 122 cm, a orijentacija istok - zapad, sa odstupanjem 20° istočnim delom ka severu.

Arheoloških priloga u ovom grobu nije bilo, ali dodajmo da je u njegovoj neposrednoj blizini nađena fragmentovana lobanska kalota koja je tehnički snimljena na skici 1000.

* * *

Lobanji skeleta br. 2706 je bila neophodna manja rekonstrukcija, ali najveća visina nije mogla da joj bude izmerena. Dobijene su sledeće antropološke mere:

najveća dužina lobanje	183 mm
najveća širina lobanje	140
minimalna širina čela	92
visina porion – bregma	117
bizigomična širina	132
visina gornjeg lica	65
visina očne duplje	33
širina očne duplje	39
širina nosnog otvora	22
nazalna visina	52
širina donje vilice	107 mm

Vrednost dužinsko - širinskog indeksa ove lobanje 76,50 svrstava je u kategoriju mezokranije, sa izraženom širinom lica i visokim cerebralnim delom.

Polno-morfološki znaci pokazuju da se radi o robustnom muškarцу, čija se individualna starost kreće između 40 i 50 godina života.

Paleopatološke promene nisu uočene, ali je konstatovan gubitak zuba *post mortem*, kao i oštećenja pojedinih kostiju. Interesantan je nalaz *Os Incae monopartitum* na desnoj strani.

GROB BROJ 2706 SKELET BROJ 2706



**GRAVE NUMBER 2763
SKELETON NUMBER 2763**



In sondage 325, at the depth of 270 cm, grave nr. 2763 was discovered. According to sketch 1101 and descriptions in field diary on pages 2241 and 2242, it is a burial in a wooden coffin, out of which eight iron nails remained preserved, as well as one plank under the skull. The coffin was made of spruce or birch, measuring 190 X 150 cm. The deceased, 160 cm long, was lying on its back in a stretched position. Arms were bent in the elbows, hand upon the pelvis, the left one over the right one. It was orientated northeast - southwest, with a deviation of 5° of the northeastern part towards the east.

There were several grave goods in this grave. On the chin of the deceased, there was a coin. Next to the feet, there was an oil-lamp with a handle shaped as a palmette. Also next to the feet, there was a red, single-handled pot and a larger number of shoe-nails.

* * *

The elements of this skull indicate that it is a female one of medium structure. Her individual age was between 30 and 40 years.

Skull nr. 2763 was completely preserved, with all of the teeth, so all of the anthropological measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	182 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	150
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	100
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	134
PO - B (porion - bregma height)	116
Bizygomatic breadth	131
N - PR (upper facial height)	68
Orbital height	36
Orbital width	33
Nasal breadth	23
N - NS (nasal height)	54
Bigonial breadth	95 mm

The cranial index of this female skull is 82,41, indicating a brachycephalic category. The cerebral part and facial width are obvious, still with very mild planooccipitalia.

The teeth are sane. All of the teeth are present, still with clear signs of parodontosis. In the anthropological documentation there is an indication that next to this skeleton, fragmented remains of an adult male skeleton were also discovered. It indicates that there was a neighboring devastated grave, which was not noted.

Na dubini 270 cm u sondi 325 otkriven je grob br. 2763. Prema skici 1101 i opisima na stranama dnevnika 2241 i 2242 vidimo da se radi o sahrani u drvenom kovčegu od koga je očuvano 8 gvozdenih eksera i donja daska kovčega ispod lobanje. Kovčeg je bio izrađen od smrče ili breze, dimenzija 190 x 150 cm. Pokojnik dužine 160 cm je bio položen na leđima u ispruženom stavu. Ruke su savijene u laktovima, sa šakama na karlici i to leva preko desne. Izmerena orijentacija skeleta pokazuje pravac severoistok - jugozapad, sa devijacijom 5 severoistočnim delom ka istoku.stepeni

U ovom grobu pronađeno je nekoliko arheoloških predmeta. Na bradi pokojnika je nađen bronzani novčić. Zatim, pored nogu je zatečen žižak sa drškom u obliku palmete. Takođe pored nogu je bio i crveno pečeni i bojeni lončić sa jednom drškom. Pored stopala je pronađen veći broj gvozdenih šunegli.

Skelet u ovom grobu je u celini opredeljen ženskom polu, što sasvim jasno pokazuju i elementi na lobanji. Dakle, pol bi se mogao okarakterisati kao umereni ženski. Individualna starost se kretala između 30 i 40 godina života.s

Lobanja br. 2763 je u potpunosti očuvana, sa svim zubima, tako da su mogle biti dobijene sve antropološke mere:

najveća dužina lobanje	182 mm
najveća širina lobanje	150
minimalna širina čela	100
maksimalna visina lobanje	134
visina porion – bregma	116
bizigomična širina	131
visina gornjeg lica	68
visina očne duplje	36
širina očne duplje	33
širina nosnog otvora	23
nazalna visina	54
širina donje vilice	95 mm

Navedena dužina i širina ove ženske lobanje daju indeks 82,41 i svrstavaju je u brahikranu kategoriju. Visina cerebralnog dela i širina lica su očigledne, ali planokapitalija je sasvim blaga.

Zubni nalaz je uredan. Svi zubi su prisutni, ali sa jasnim znacima parodontoze. U antropološkoj dokumentaciji, uz ovaj skelet, stoji da su još pronađeni fragmentovani ostaci jednog odraslog muškog skeleta. To upućuje na najverovatniju devastaciju obližnjeg groba, ali koji nije notiran.

GROB BROJ 2763 SKELET BROJ 2763



**GRAVE NUMBER 2771
SKELETON NUMBER 2771**



In the middle part of the sondage 334, at a very small depth, grave nr. 2771 was discovered, technically documented on sketch 1014 and described in field diary on page 2076. It is a deceased buried in a simple pit, stretched on its back. The skull is put on the side, facing north, orientated west - east, with a deviation of 10° of the western part towards the north. Right arm was bent in the elbow and placed upon the pelvis, while the left one was placed under the pelvis. Legs are bent to the left, the right one is stretched and the left one bent in the knee. Generally, the bones are well-preserved, including the skull. During the excavation it was noticed that hand and feet bones are missing. There were no grave goods next to this skeleton.

* * *

On skull nr. 2771, only one maxillary incisive was lost *post mortem*. Mandibula is fragmented only along one line of its frontal part, which was fixed in reconstruction. This means that all of the primary skull measures were easily obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	187 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	141
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	99
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	129
PO - B (porion – bregma height)	110
Bizygomatic breadth	132
N - PR (upper facial height)	74
Orbital height	33
Orbital width	40
Nasal breadth	23
N - NS (nasal height)	56
Bigonial breadth	105 mm

Cranial index of this skull is 75,40, indicating low mesaticephalic category, but with expressed skull length and low occipital part. The face is of medium height, but relief-shaped.

According to the gender-morphological elements, it is a male skull with medium robusticity. Its individual biological age was up to 45 years.

Teeth are sane, apart of signs of slight parodontosis. Cause of death was not determinable neither for this person, nor for the rest of the previously mentioned ones.

U srednjem delu sonde 334, na vrlo maloj dubini, pronađen je grob br. 2771 koji je tehnički zabeležen na skici 1014 i opisan na 2076-oj strani dnevnika arheoloških istraživanja. Radi se o slobodno ukopanom pokojniku koji je položen opruženo i na leđima. Lobanja je bočno okrenuta ka severu, a orijentacija je zapad-istok, sa devijacijom 10° zapadnim delom prema severu. Desna ruka je savijena u laktu i položena na karlicu, dok leva, podlakatnim delom zalazi pod karlicu. Noge su povijene ka levoj strani, tako da je desna opružena, a leva savijena u kolenu. U celini posmatrano, kosti su dobro očuvane uključujući i lobanju. Prilikom arheoloških iskopavanja, konstatovan je nedostatak kostiju šaka i stopala. Uz ovaj skelet nisu pronađeni arheološki prilozi.

* * *

Na lobanji br. 2771 konstatujemo postmortalni gubitak samo jednog maksilarnog incisiva. Mandibula je bila fragmentovana samo po jednoj liniji frontalnog dela, što je vrlo lako sanirano rekonstrukcijom slepljivanjem. To znači da su mogle pouzdano biti dobijene sve primarne lobanske mere:

najveća dužina lobanje	187 mm
najmanja širina lobanje	141
minimalna širina čela	99
maksimalna visina lobanje	129
visina porion – bregma	110
bizigomična širina	132
visina gornjeg lica	74
visina očne duplje	33
širina očne duplje	40
širina nosnog otvora	23
nazalna visina	56
širina donje vilice	105 mm

Kod ove lobanje dužinsko-širnski indeks iznosi 75,40 čime se ona svrstava u sasvim nisku mezo-kranu kategoriju, ali sa naglašenom lobanskom dužinom i nisko zasvođenim okcipitalnim delom. Lice je srednje visoko, srednje široko, ali reljefno. Prema polno-morfološkim elementima jasno je da je ovo muška lobanja, sa umereno izraženim robusticitetom. Njena individualna biološka starost se kreće do 45 godina života.

Zubni nalaz je uredan, osim znakova manje parodontoze tako da se uzrok smrti ove skeletne individue ne može pominjati a što je bio slučaj i kod svih prethodnih lobanja ovog izbora.

GROB BROJ 2771 SKELET BROJ 2771



**GRAVE NUMBER 2785
SKELETON NUMBER 2785**



Grave nr. 2785 was discovered in sondage 332 at a small depth. It was technically documented on sketch 1024 and described in field diary on pages 2091 and 2099. At the depth of 0,50 a human skull was discovered which was marked G-2785. Around and under this skull, there was a huge amount of animal bones, pottery shards and a sewing needle made of bone. The animal bones belonged to cows (ribs) and pigs (a fragment of a skull and two teeth). The skull was facing north, mandibula is missing. Grave goods were already mentioned in the description of the grave. Such cases are not unique, but still very rare at Viminacium, compared to the total number of discovered skeletons.

* * *

Regardless of the cracks on this secondary buried skull, the following primary measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	193 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	145
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	97
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	131
PO - B (porion - bregma height)	117
Bizygomatic breadth	131
N - PR (upper facial height)	72
Orbital height	34
Orbital width	40
Nasal breadth	25
N - NS (nasal height)	52 mm

Regarding the cranial index of this skull, which is 75,13, it turns that it makes a bordering case between dolichocephalia and mesaticephalia. It is also remarkable because of its length and very relief-shaped occipital region.

The remarkable robusticity of the skull, its facial as well as its cerebral part, indicates a male. The other remark about this skull is regarding its age, which was about 45 years.

The frontal teeth row in the maxilla was lost after death.

Grob br. 2785 je otkriven u sondi 332, opet na maloj dubini. Tehnički je dokumentovan na skici 1024 i opisan na stranicama dnevnika 2091 i 2099. Na koti 0,50 nađena je ljudska lobanja koja je dobila tokom arheoloških iskopavanja oznaku G-2785. Oko ove lobanje, kao i ispod nje, nađena je velika količina životinjskih kostiju, fragmenata keramike i jedna koštana igla za šivenje. Životinjske kosti su delovi plećki i rebara govečeta, fragment lobanje i dva zuba svinje. Lobanja je licem bila okrenuta prema severu, bez donje vilice.

Arheološki predmeti su već pomenuti u uslovima nalaza ove lobanje, koji na Viminacijumu nisu usamljeni, ali su ipak vrlo retki (u poređenju sa ukupnim brojem otkrivenih skeleta).

Bez obzira na pukotine ove svakako sekundarno sahranjene lobanje, mogle su biti dobijene njene sledeće primarne mere:

najveća dužina lobanje	193 mm
najveća širina lobanje	145
minimalna širina čela	97
maksimalna visina lobanje	131
visina porion – bregma	117
bizigomična širina	131
visina gornjeg lica	72
visina očne duplje	34
širina očne duplje	40
širina nosnog otvora	25
nazalna visina	52 mm

Iz dobijenih mera možemo videti da ova specifična lobanja ima dužinsko-širinski indeks 75,13 koji je svrstava na samu granicu između dolihokrane i mezokrane kategorije. Na njoj još, između ostalog, zapažamo izraženu dužinu i vrlo reljefnu okcipitalnu regiju.

Izražen robusticitet ove lobanje, kako facijalnog tako cerebralnog dela, pokazuje da se nesumnjivo radi o muškarcu. Druga antropološka konstatacija se odnosi na životni vek ove skeletne individue. On se kretao oko 45 godina života.

Uočen gubitak frontalnog dela zubnog niza u maksi je postmortalnog karaktera.

GROB BROJ 2785 SKELET BROJ 2785



**GRAVE NUMBER 2803
SKELETON NUMBER 2803**



Grave nr. 2803 is located in the extension of the southern profile of the sondage 328, at the depth of 0,50. It is drawn on sketch 1032 and described in the field diary on page 2107. It is a simple pit in which the deceased was lying on its back in a stretched position. Right arm is bent in the elbow, but next to the body. The left lower arm is next to the body. The right lower leg is bent to the side, while the foot is turned inwards. Left femur is dislocated and it was discovered close to the body. The skeleton was orientated northwest – southeast, with a deviation of 5° of the northwestern part towards the north. The length of the preserved part of the skeleton was 143 cm, but it should be noted that it was poorly preserved and some of the long bones were missing. With a minimum reconstruction, the skull was brought in its anatomic context. There were no grave goods in this grave. It also should be noted that it was damaged when the grave nr. 2805 was dug.

* * *

After the mentioned reconstruction, the following anthropological measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	178 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	146
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	100
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	130
PO - B (porion – bregma height)	112
Bizygomatic breadth	135
N - PR (upper facial height)	67
Orbital height	50
Orbital width	39
Nasal breadth	24
N - NS (nasal height)	46
Bigonial breadth	102 mm

With its cranial index of 82,02, this skull belongs to the group of brachycephalic ones. It is high, with a wide face and mild planooccipitalia.

It was a robust male. His individual age was about 45 years.

parodontosis was developed in both jaws. No third molars were in their positions. Incisives in the mandibula were lost post mortem.

Grob br. 2803 je lociran u proširenju južnog profila sonde 328, na koti 0,50. Ucrtan je na skici 1032 i opisan u dnevniku arheoloških iskopavanja na str. 2107. Vidimo da se radi o grobu sa slobodno ukopanim pokojnikom, koji je bio položen na leđima u ispruženom stavu. Desna ruka je bila savijena u laktu ali ispružena pored tela. Podlaktica leve ruke je pored tela. Potkolenica desne noge je iskošena na spoljnu stranu, a stopalo je okrenuto ka unutrašnjoj strani. Leva butna kost je dislocirana i nađena je nedaleko od trupa. Orientacija ovog delimično dislociranog skeleta je pravac severozapad-jugostok, sa odstupanjem 5° severozapadnim delom ka severu. Izmerena dužina očuvanog dela je 143 cm, s tim što treba naglasiti slabu očuvanost i nedostatak pojedinih dugih kostiju. Uz minimalnu rekonstrukciju, lobanja je uspešno vezana u svoju anatomsку celinu.

Arheoloških priloga u ovom grobu nije bilo. Treba još naglasiti da je on oštećen ukopom groba br. 2805.

Posle pomenute rekonstrukcije mogle su biti dobiti jene sve izabrane antropološke mere i to:

najveća dužina lobanje	178 mm
najveća širina lobanje	146
minimalna širina čela	100
maksimalna visina lobanje	130
visina porion – bregma	112
bizigomična širina	135
visina gornjeg lica	67
visina očne duplje	50
širina očne duplje	39
širina nosnog otvora	24
nazalna visina	46
širina donje vilice	102 mm

Svojim dužinsko-širinskim indeksom 82,02 ova lobanja se svrstava u kategoriju brahikranih, visoka je, sa širokim licem i umerenom planokcipitalijom. Pol je robustan muški. Individualna starost je procenjena na oko 45 godina života.

Konstatovana je parodontozna u obe vilice. Treći molar nije prisutan ni na jednoj poziciji. Incisivi u mandibuli su izgubljeni *post mortem*.

GROB BROJ 2803 SKELET BROJ 2803



GRAVE NUMBER 2879
SKELETON NUMBER 2879



Grave nr. 2879 was excavated in May 1983, during the nivellation of the terrain for one of the thermo-power plant tanks. It is technically documented on sketch 1047 and described in field diary on pages 2150 and 2151. It was discovered that the grave construction was made of bricks, each measuring 42 X 28 X 4 cm. The cover was destroyed with mechanization, but it was found that the carrier of the cover was constructed of fragmented bricks. The coffin had six bricks on each of the lateral sides and two vertically placed bricks on each frontal side. It was paved with six bricks.

The deceased was lying on its back in a stretched position. Right arm was lying next to the body, while the left one is missing. Legs are put close together. The skeleton is poorly preserved, but it was orientated west – east, with a deviation of 22° of the western part towards the south. The upper skeleton half was dislocated during robbery. The skeleton length measured *in situ* was about 150 cm (due to damages). There were no grave goods next to this skeleton.

* * *

The skull from grave nr. 2879 was completely preserved. Only several teeth were lost after death. All of the primary skull measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	173 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	151
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	100
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	135
PO - B (porion – bregma height)	116
Bizygomatic breadth	134
N - PR (upper facial height)	67
Orbital height	32
Orbital width	38
Nasal breadth	27
N - NS (nasal height)	54
Bigonial breadth	111 mm

With cranial index 87,28, the skull nr. 2879 is hyper-brachycephalic, with very extreme planocapititia, upright forehead and very wide face. According to the gender-morphological elements it belongs to a robust male, but not in a typical modification. The individual age was not higher than 40 years. No traces of paleopathological changes were noticed on it.

Grob br. 2879 je arheološki istražen prilikom nivacije terena skladišta mazuta Elektrane, maja meseca 1983. godine. On je tehnički pokriven skicom 1047 i opisan na stranicama dnevnika br. 2150 i 2151. Tom prilikom je konstatovano da je grobna konstrukcija izvedena od opeka dimenzija 42 x 28 x 4 cm. Pokrivač ovog groba je uništen radom mechanizacije, ali je moglo biti utvrđeno da je nosač pokrivača bio konstruisan od fragmenata opeke. Kovčeg groba je na bočnim stranama imao po 6, a na čeonim po dve nasatično i po širini postavljene opeke. Patosan je sa 6 po širini postavljenih opeka. Pokojnik je u ovaj grob postavljen u ispruženom položaju na leđima. Desna ruka leži pored tela, dok leva nedostaje. Noge su spojene u skočnim zglobovima. Slabo očuvanom skeletu odgovara orijentacija zapad - istok, sa odstupanjem 22° zapadnim delom prema jugu. Gornja polovina skeleta je dislocirana tokom pljačke. *In situ* izmerena dužina se kretala oko 150 cm (zbog oštećenja). Arheološki prilozi uz ovaj skelet nisu pronađeni.

Lobanja iz groba br. 2879 je u potpunosti očuvana. Mogli smo samo da konstatujemo postmortalni gubitak nekoliko zuba. Sve primarne lobanske mere su pokazale svoje vrednosti:

najveća dužina lobanje	173 mm
najveća širina lobanje	151
minimalna širina čela	100
maksimalna visina lobanje	135
visina porion – bregma	116
bizigomična širina	134
visina gornjeg lica	67
visina očne duplje	32
širina očne duplje	38
širina nosnog otvora	27
nazalna visina	54
širina donje vilice	111 mm

Sa dužinsko-širinskim indeksom 87,28 lobanja br. 2879 je hiper-brahikrana, uz izraženi planokcipitaliju, uspravno čelo i vrlo široko lice. Prema polno-morfološkim elementima pripada robustnijem muškarcu, ali ne u tipičnoj modelaciji. Individualna starost u trenutku nastupa smrti ne prelazi 40 godina života. Tragovi paleopatoloških promena na njoj nisu konstatovani.

GROB BROJ 2879 SKELET BROJ 2879



GRAVE NUMBER 2909
SKELETON NUMBER 2909



Grave nr. 2909 was located in sondage 334. It is technically documented on sketch 1065. It was described in field diary, on page 2183, where it is written that at the depth of 1,75 the first coffin plank was discovered. According to the finds of nails and wood traces, the coffin measured 200 X 40 X 20 cm. The deceased within it was lying on its back in a stretched position. The skull was facing northwest, but the orientation of the skeleton was north – south, with a deviation of 28° of the northern part towards the east. Left arm was stretched next to the body, while the right one was sharply bent in the elbow, hand placed upon the 1st half of the chest. According to the length measured *in situ*, which was 145 cm, we can conclude that the lower skeleton part was damaged and did not remain preserved. Actually, when the cremation grave G₁-755 was dug, it partly destroyed grave nr. 2909. On the coffin, a fragmented red amphora, actually its upper part was discovered.

* * *

Skull for the skeleton nr. 2909 was completely preserved. A large number of teeth were lost *post mortem*. All of the needed anthropological measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	177 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	127
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	95
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	133
PO - B (porion – bregma height)	114
Bizygomatic breadth	122
N - PR (upper facial height)	66
Orbital height	33
Orbital width	39
Nasal breadth	20
N - NS (nasal height)	47
Bigonial breadth	96 mm

According to the first two measures, the cephalic index is 71,75, indicating that this skull is dolichocephalic, with a low curvooccipitalia. According to the modellation of the gender-morphological elements, it is a woman who lived between 30 and 40 years.

Caries, cists and paradontosis are noticeable in both jaws and therefore, paleopathological changes are visible only in the jaw and teeth region.

Grob br. 2909 je lociran u sondi 334. Tehnički je dokumentovan skicom 1065. Opisan je u dnevniku na str. 2183, gde vidimo da se na koti 1,75 ocrtala prvo daska kovčega. Na osnovu nalaza eksera i tragova drveta dimenzije kovčega su bile 200 x 40 x 20 cm. U njemu je pokojnik položen na leđima u opruženom stavu. Lobanja je okrenuta ka severo-zapadu, ali izmerena orientacija skeleta pokazuje pravac sever - jug sa odstupanjem 28° severnim delom ka istoku. Leva ruka je bila opružena pored tela, a desna oštrosavijena u laktu i sa šakom na levoj polovini grudnog koša. Na osnovu *in situ* izmerene dužine od 145 cm zaključujemo da je donji deo skeleta bio oštećen, odnosno da nije očuvan. Konkretno, grob sa kremacijom G₁-755 je svojim ukopom ošteto grob br. 2909.

Nad kovčegom je pronađena fragmentovana amfora, odnosno njen gornji deo, od crveno pečene zemlje.

* * *

Lobanja skeleta br. 2909 je u potpunosti očuvana. Na njoj konstatujemo samo vrlo veliki broj zuba izgubljenih *post mortem*. Dobijene su sve potrebne antropološke mere, i to:

najveća dužina lobanje	177 mm
najveća širina lobanje	127
minimalna širina čela	95
maksimalna visina lobanje	133
visina porion – bregma	114
bizigomična širina	122
visina gornjeg lica	66
visina očne duplje	33
širina očne duplje	39
širina nosnog otvora	20
nazalna visina	47
širina donje vilice	96 mm

Iz prve dve mere, izračunati kefalični indeks iznosi 71,75 i svrstava ovu lobanju u kategoriju dolihokranih, sa niskom kurvoekcipitalijom. Prema modelaciji polno-morfoloških elemenata zaključujemo da se radi o ženi, koja je živela između 30 i 40 godina. Zubni kvar, zubne ciste i parodontozu uočavamo u obe vilice, tako da se paleopatološke promene vezuju samo za regiju vilica i zuba.

GROB BROJ 2909 SKELET BROJ 2909



GRAVE NUMBER 2955
SKELETON NUMBER 2955



Grave nr. 2955 was excavated in sondage 536, drawn on sketch 1083 and described in field diary on page 2209. At the depth of 110 cm, there was a simple grave pit, with a deceased lying on its back in a stretched position. The skull was relying on the right shoulder, facing east. Right arm was bent in the elbow and put upon the stomach. Left arm is also bent in the elbow, under the right one and placed upon the lower stomach. The skeleton was orientated south - north, with a deviation of 6° of the southern part towards the east. Although the skeleton is well-preserved, hands and feet are missing and the length measured *in situ* was 160 cm. There were no grave goods connected to this skeleton.

* * *

Skull from grave nr. 2955 was completely preserved and all of the primary measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	194 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	145
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	106
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	142
PO - B (porion - bregma height)	125
Bizygomatic breadth	134
N - PR (upper facial height)	71
Orbital height	32
Orbital width	38
Nasal breadth	24
N - NS (nasal height)	46
Bigonial breadth	111 mm

According to its cranial index (74,74), this skull represents a bordering case between dolichocephalia and mesaticephalia. Its main feature is a bow between the forehead and the occipital region, with high robusticity. This feature indicates a male. Individual age was not higher than 45 years. Jaws and teeth were damaged due to destructive changes like caries, cists and parodontosis. Loss of teeth, visible on illustrations, is of post mortal character.

Sonda 536, skica 1083 i str.dnevnika 2209 su arheološke odrednice za grob br. 2955. Na dubini 110 cm u njemu je ležao slobodno ukopan pokojnik, položen na ledima i u ispruženom stavu. Lobanja je zatečena na desnom ramenu, okrenuta prema istoku. Desna ruka je savijena u laktu i prebačena preko zone stomaka. Leva je takođe savijena u laktu, leži ispod desne i prebačena je preko donjeg dela stomaka. Orijentacija ovog skeleta je pravac jug - sever, sa odstupanjem 6° južnim delom ka istoku. Mada se konstatiše da je skelet dobro očuvan uz nedostatak kostiju šaka i stopala, *in situ* izmerena dužina mu iznosi 160 cm. Nikakvi arheološki prilozi u vezi sa ovim skeletom nisu notirani u odgovarajućoj terenskoj dokumentaciji.

* * *

Lobanja iz groba br. 2955 je u celini očuvana, tako su mogle biti uzete sve primarne mere:

najveća dužina lobanje	194 mm
najveća širina lobanje	145
minimalna širina čela	106
maksimalna visina lobanje	142
visina porion – bregma	125
bizigomična širina	134
visina gornjeg lica	71
visina očne duplje	32
širina očne duplje	38
širina nosnog otvora	24
nazalna visina	46
širina donje vilice	111 mm

Po svom dužinsko-širinskom indeksu (74,74) ova lobanja je na granici dolihokranije i mezokranije. Karakteriše je, između ostalog, lučna forma od čeonog do okcipitalne regije, uz naglašen robusticitet. Taj robusticitet je pouzdano opredeljuje muškom polu. Individualna starost joj svakako ne prelazi 45 godina.

Aparat vilica i zuba je ugrožen destruktivnim promenama, kao što su zubni kvar, zubne ciste i parodontozna. Gubitak zuba, vidan i na ilustracijama, svakako je postmortalnog karaktera.

GROB BROJ 2955 SKELET BROJ 2955



GRAVE NUMBER 2957
SKELETON NUMBER 2957



Grave nr. 2957 was discovered in an extension of sondage 534, along the profile line between points C and D. It was drawn on sketch 1054 and described in field diary on page 2209. At the depth of 150 cm there was a simple pit, in which the deceased was lying on its back in a stretched position. The skull was facing southeast. Arms were placed next to the body, the left one bent in the elbow, hand placed upon the left pelvis side. Legs are mostly preserved. It was orientated north – south, with a deviation of 14° of the northern part towards the east. The preserved length *in situ* is 155 cm. There were no grave goods in this grave.

* * *

After a minor reconstruction, skull from grave nr. 2957 was brought into its anatomic context and the following anthropological measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	191 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	150
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	96
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	141
PO - B (porion – bregma height)	120
Bizygomatic breadth	119
N - PR (upper facial height)	67
Orbital height	32
Orbital width	37
Nasal breadth	21
N - NS (nasal height)	50
Bigonial breadth	108 mm

With its cranial index of 68,06, this skull belongs to the hyper-dolichocephalic category. It has a low modeled occipital region, extreme length and a narrow and relief-shaped face.

This skull is a robust male one, with all of the extreme male features. The individual age of this man was not higher than 40 years.

Traces of initial parodontosis are visible. The missing teeth were lost *post mortem*.

Grob br. 2957 je pronađen u proširenju sonde 534, uz liniju profila između tačaka C i D. Ucrtan je na skici 1054 i opisan na str. dnevnika 2209. Na dubini 150 cm naišlo se na grob slobodno ukopanog po-knjika, koji je bio položen na leđa u ispruženom stavu. Lobanja je okrenuta ka jugoistoku. Ruke su bile položene pored tela, tako što je leva savijena u laktu sa šakom na levoj strani karlice. Noge su većim delom očuvane. Orijentacija je pravac sever-jug, sa odstupanjem 14° severnim delom ka istoku. Očuvana dužina skeleta, *in situ* izmerena, iznosi 155 cm.

Arheološki prilozi u ovom grobu nisu konstatovani.

* * *

Lobanja iz groba br. 2957 je posle manje rekonstrukcije vezana u svoju anatomsку celinu, tako da su mogle biti uzete sledeće antropološke mere:

najveća dužina lobanje	191 mm
najveća širina lobanje	150
minimalna širina čela	96
maksimalna visina lobanje	141
visina porion – bregma	120
bizigomična širina	119
visina gornjeg lica	67
visina očne duplje	32
širina očne duplje	37
širina nosnog otvora	21
nazalna visina	50
širina donje vilice	108 mm

Sa svojim dužinsko-širinskim indeksom 68,06 ova lobanja se svrstava u hiper-dolihokranu kategoriju. Odlikuje je nisko modelovana okcipitalna regija, naglašena dužina i usko i reljefno lice.

Ova lobanja je okarakterisana kao robustna muška, sa svim jasno izraženim maskulinim znacima. Individualna starost ove skeletne individue nije prelazi-la 40 godina života.

Vidni su znakovi parodontoze nižeg stepena. Zubi koji nedostaju izgubljeni su *post mortem*.

GROB BROJ 2957 SKELET BROJ 2957



**GRAVE NUMBER 2985
SKELETON NUMBER 2985**



Grave nr. 2985 was excavated in sondage 532. It was discovered at the depth of 88 cm, drawn on sketch 1086 and described in field diary on pages 2222 and 2223. The field documentation indicates a simple pit, which was lying on its back in a stretched position. Its left leg was bent at the knee and placed upon the right one. The left upper arm remained preserved, but the right one was not preserved. The skull was facing south. The preserved length was about 150 cm. It was orientated east - west, with a deviation of 12° of the eastern part towards the south.

There were several grave goods in this grave. Next to the skull there was a deer's horn. Next to the upper arm, there was a big iron nail. Next to the right leg, there was a single handled oinochae (a jug) and a fragmented pot. Under the legs, there were three red and green shards, a fragment of a bell-shaped bowl and three fragments of a pot.

* * *

Skull from skeleton nr. 2985 is completely preserved. Teeth missing from both jaws were lost after death. The following cranial measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	200 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	143
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	102
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	139
PO - B (porion - bregma height)	124
Bizygomatic breadth	132
N - PR (upper facial height)	76
Orbital height	33
Orbital width	40
Nasal breadth	25
N - NS (nasal height)	55 mm

This is evidently a long skull (its cranial index is 71,5), with a small and clearly visible back of the head.

Gender-morphological features indicate a man, who was up to 50 years old.

The pressure which caused this malformation and asymmetry of the cerebral part shall be discussed separately.

Grob br. 2985 je arheološki iskopan u sondi 532. Nađen je na dubini 88 cm, tehnički ucrtan na skici 1086 i opisan na stranama dnevnika 2222 i 2223. Iz terenske dokumentacije vidimo da se radi o grobu sa slobodno ukopanim pokojnikom, koji je bio položen u ispruženom stavu na leđima. Leva noga je bila savijena preko kolena i prebačena preko desne. Od leve ruke je očuvana nadlaktica, a desna ruka nije očuvana. Lobanja je okrenuta ka jugu. Očuvana dužina skeleta iznosi oko 150 cm. Izmerena orijentacija odgovara pravcu istok-zapad, sa odstupanjem 12° istočnim delom ka jugu.

Arheološki prilozi nađeni u ovom grobu su brojni. Pored lobanje je nađen jelenji rog. Zatim, kod nadlaktice je pronađena veća gvozdena klanfa. Pored desne noge je iskopana ojnohoe (krčag) sa jednom drškom i jedan fragmentovani lonac. Dalje, ispod nogu su otkrivena 3 fragmenta crveno pečene i zelenе boje, fragmenat zvonaste zdele i 3 fragmenta jednog lončića.

* * *

Lobanja skeleta br. 2985 je u potpunosti očuvana. U obe vilice zubi koji nedostaju su postmortalno izgubljeni. Mogle su biti dobijene sledeće lobanjske mere:

najveća dužina lobanje	200 mm
najveća širina lobanje	143
minimalna širina čela	102
maksimalna visina lobanje	139
visina porion – bregma	124
bizigomatična širina	132
visina gornjeg lica	76
visina očne duplje	33
širina očne duplje	40
širina nosnog otvora	25
nazalna visina	55 mm

Očigledno je da ova vidno duga lobanja (dužinsko-širinski index 71,5) potiljačnog dela koji se nastavlja i mali i isturen zatiljak???

Prisutni polno-morfološki znaci govore u prilog muškarцу, čiji se životni vek kretao oko 50 godina. O kakvoj vrsti malformacije je reč, a koja je izazvala pomenutu presiju i asimetrije cerebralnog dela, biće odvojeno analizirano.

GROB BROJ 2985 SKELET BROJ 2985



**GRAVE NUMBER 3010
SKELETON NUMBER 3010**



In sondage 334, on the coordinates 140 cm from spot F and 160 cm from spot E, a skull was excavated, along with shoulders. At the depth of 170 cm, the skull was facing left. The cause of grave devastation could not be determined during excavation. The grave was drawn on sketch 1079 and described in field diary on page 2403. There were no grave goods.

* * *

No reconstruction was needed for skull 3010. Still, since its base was damaged, the maximum height of this skull was not measured and only the following measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	192 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	150
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	99
PO - B (porion - bregma height)	116
Bizygomatic breadth	131
N - PR (upper facial height)	75
Orbital height	39
Orbital width	33
Nasal breadth	25
N - NS (nasal height)	53
Bigonial breadth	101 mm

According to the cranial index (78,12), this skull belongs to the category of mesaticephalic ones. It is very voluminous, with extreme length, width and height, even though the distance between basion and bregma is missing.

Its face is rather wide, with very impressive relief. Mandibula is also quite massive.

All of the gender-morphological signs on this skull indicate that it belonged to a robust male, who lived between 30 and 40 years.

Teeth loss from the maxilla is of post mortal character. Apart from paradontosis, there were no damages on the teeth. Other paleopathological changes on this skull were not noticed.

U sondi 334, na koordinatama 140 cm od tačke F i 160 cm od tačke E, otkrivena je očuvana lobanja i pripadajući rameni deo. Na dubini 170 cm lobanja leži na levoj strani. Tokom arheoloških iskopavanja uzrok oštećenja groba iz kog potiče nije mogao biti utvrđen. Ova situacija tehnički je snimljena skicom 1079 i opisana na str. dnevnika 2403.

Nikakvi arheološki nalazi nisu konstatovani.

* * *

Lobanji broj 3010 nije bila potrebna nikakva rekonstrukcija pre osteometrijskog pristupa. Ipak, najveća visina ove lobanje nije mogla biti izmerena zbog oštećenja njene baze, tako da su dobijene sledeće mere:

najveća dužina lobanje	192 mm
najveća širina lobanje	150
minimalna širina čela	99
visina porion – bregma	116
bizigomična širina	131
visina gornjeg lica	75
visina očne duplje	39
širina očne duplje	33
širina nosnog otvora	25
nazalna visina	53
širina donje vilice	101 mm

Kako pokazuje kefalični (dužinsko - širinski) indeks (78,12), ova lobanja spada u kategoriju mezokranih. Vrlo je voluminozna, sa naglašenom dužinom, širinom i visinom, bez obzira na nedostatak rastojanja između mernih tačaka basion - bregma.

Njeno lice je relativno široko, ali sa vrlo jakim reljefom. Donja vilica je takođe masivne građe.

Svi polno-morfološki znaci na ovoj lobanji pokazuju da je ona pripadala robustnom muškarcu, koji je živeo između 30 i 40 godina.

Izgubljeni maksilarni zubi su postmortalnog karaktera. Ako izuzmemo blage tragove parodontoze, zubni nalaz je uredan. Druge paleopatološke promene na ovoj lobanji nisu uočene.

GROB BROJ 3010
SKELET BROJ 3010



**GRAVE NUMBER 3053
SKELETON NUMBER 3053**



Grave nr. 3053, discovered at great depth, was situated in sondage 335 at the Pećine necropolis at Viminacium. It was drawn on sketch 1116 and described in field diary on pages 2389 and 2390. According to the archaeological documentation, the deceased was buried in a wooden coffin made of oak. The coffin dimensions were 180 X 40 X 25 cm. The deceased was lying on its back in a stretched position. Left arm was sharply bent in the elbow, hand placed upon the chest, while the right one was next to the body. It was orientated northeast - southwest, with a deviation of 15° of the northeastern part towards the east. The length measured *in situ* was 176 cm.

Next to this well-preserved skeleton, there were numerous grave goods:

- a bronze coin (next to the right shoulder),
- a single handled jug (next to the right lower leg),
- a bigger single handled pot,
- an oil-lamp with a mask upon the disc,
- a fragmented censer (all beneath the feet).

Skull from skeleton nr. 3053 was completely preserved, including all the teeth. The following anthropological measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	174 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	140
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	101
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	129
PO - B (porion - bregma height)	116
Bizygomatic breadth	128
N - PR (upper facial height)	67
Orbital height	29
Orbital width	39
Nasal breadth	24
N - NS (nasal height)	45
Bigonial breadth	95 mm

The cranial index of this skull (80,46) indicates a very low brachycephalic category, with mild structure and modelling. It indicates a female, with mild female gender-morphological elements. The biological age of this woman was about 40 years. Paleopathological changes were not noticed, with the exception of low degree of parodontosis in the maxillary alveolar ridge.

Sonda 335 na nekropoli Viminacijum - Pećine sa državala je i grob br. 3053 koji je otkriven na vrlo velikoj dubini. Tehnički je dokumentovan na skici 1116, a opisan je na stranama dnevnika 2389 i 2390. Prema arheološkoj dokumentaciji vidimo da je pokojnik bio sahranjen u drvenom sanduku, izrađenom od hrastovine. Dimenzije sanduka su 180 x 40 x 25 cm. U njemu je bio pokojnik položen na ledima, i svakako u uspružnom položaju. Leva ruka je oštro savijena u laktu sa šakom na grudima, dok je desna zatečena pored tela. Izmerena orijentacija pokazuje pravac severoistok-jugozapad, sa devijacijom 15° severoistočnim delom prema istoku. *In situ* mu je dužina od 176 cm.

Uz ovaj u celini dobro očuvan skelet pronađeni su brojni arheološki prilozi:

- bronzani novčić (kod desnog ramena),
- krčag sa jednom drškom (pored desne potkolenice),
- veći lonac sa jednom drškom,
- žižak sa maskom na disku,
- fragmentovana kadionica (sve ispod stopala).

* * *

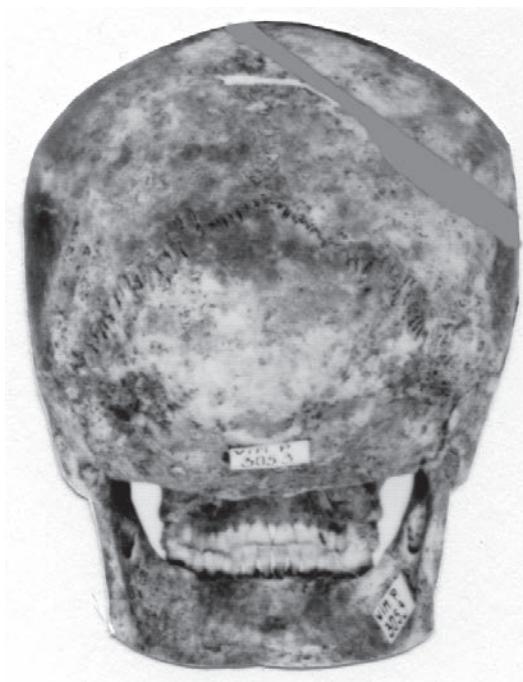
Lobanja skeleta br. 3053 je u potpunosti očuvana, uključujući i sve zube. Dobijene su sledeće antropološke mere:

najveća dužina lobanje	174 mm
najveća širina lobanje	140
minimalna širina čela	101
maksimalna visina lobanje	129
visina porion – bregma	116
bizigomična širina	128
visina gornjeg lica	67
visina očne duplje	29
širina očne duplje	39
širina nosnog otvora	24
nazalna visina	45
širina donje vilice	95 mm

Vrednost dužinsko-širinskog indeksa ove lobanje (80,46) pokazuje sasvim nisku brahikranu kategoriju, kod koje je morfo struktura i modelacija u celini umerena. To je opredeljuje ženskom polu, pri čemu su i polno-morfološki elementi umerenih femininih vrednosti. Biološka starost ove skeletne individue se kreće oko 40 godina.

Paleopatološke promene nisu konstatovane, osim parodontoze niskog stepena u maksilarnom alveolarnom luku.

GROB BROJ 3053 SKELET BROJ 3053



**GRAVE NUMBER 3059
SKELETON NUMBER 3059**



Grave nr. 3059 includes a dislocated skull with grave goods. It was discovered at the depth of 180 cm, in sondage 338, and it was described in field diary on page 2288. It was drawn on sketch 1097, according to which it was at the distance of 100 cm from the profile AB, and 40 cm from the profile BC. In the area around this skull, animal bones were discovered. These included parts of pig ribs, six pig skulls and four pig jaws, as well as bovine legs. A human pelvis was also discovered, but it was very difficult to explain it.

Next to this skull, there were also grave goods. Lower part of a balsamarium made of green glass was discovered, as well as rectangular plate parts made of bronze tin.

* * *

Despite attempts to be reconstructed, this specific skull numbered 3059 was not put together completely. Only the following seven measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	178 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	147
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	94
PO - B (porion - bregma height)	120
Orbital height	40
Orbital width	34
Bigonial breadth	101 mm

After the measuring, it was calculated that the cranial index is 82,58. It shows that it is a brachycephalic skull with a typical planoccipitalia. Asymmetry is highly visible in its vertical projection, most likely as a result of mechanical pressures, either in its primary or secondary grave.

According to the gender-morphological elements, it belonged to a robust male, with massive bones. He did not live longer than 50 years. The cause of death remains unknown, since there were no direct causes.

On the preserved parts of jaws and teeth, there were traces of developed parodontosis, caries and sedimented calus.

Grob br. 3059 predstavlja dislociranu lobanju sa grobnim prilozima. Ona je na dubini 180 cm, u sondi 338 otkrivena i opisana u dnevniku na str. 2288. Tehnički je dokumentovana na skici 1097, prema kojoj vidimo da je od profila AB udaljena 100 cm i od profila BC 40 cm. Na prostoru oko ove lobanje su pronađene životinjske kosti. To su delovi svinjskih rebara, 6 svinjskih lobanja i 4 svinjske vilice, kao i noge govečeta. Iznenadjuje nalaz ljudske karlice, koji je vrlo teško tumačiti.

Pored ove lobanje bilo je i arheoloških priloga. Nайден је донђи део балсамарјума од зеленкастог стакла, као и четворугаони делови од оplate, израђени од бронзаног лима.

Ova specifična lobanja, označena prema grobu broj 3059, i pored rekonstruktivnih pokušaja nije u celosti mogla biti sastavljena. Zbog toga je moglo biti dobijeno sledećih 7 mera:

najveća dužina lobanje	178 mm
najveća širina lobanje	147
minimalna širina čela	94
visina porion – bregma	120
visina očne duplje	40
širina očne duplje	34
širina donje vilice	101 mm

Korelacijom dužine i širine ove lobanje dobijen je indeks 82,58. On pokazuje da se ova lobanja svrstava u kategoriju brahikranih. Uz to, konstatujemo i tipičnu planokcipitaliju. Asimetrija, najvidnija u vertikalnoj projekciji, najverovatnije je rezultat mehaničkih pritisaka, bilo u primarnom ili sekundarnom grobu.

Po karakteru prisutnih polno-morfoloških elemenata ona je pripisana muškarcu robustne graђe, masivnih kostiju.

Dodajmo, da je procenjeno, da životni vek ove skeletne individue nije bio duži od 50 godina. Naravno, uzrok smrti ostaje nepoznat, pošto direktnih uzroka nije bilo.

Na očuvanim delovima vilica i pripadajućim zubima konstatovana je poodmakla parodontozna, zubi ni kvar i taloženje kalusa.

GROB BROJ 3059 SKELET BROJ 3059



**GRAVE NUMBER 3059
SKELETON NUMBER 3059**



The whole block of earth with bones was brought to the field laboratory directly from the necropolis, aiming at a detailed anthropological analysis. During the process of preparation, next to the fragmented skull nr. 3057, parts of another human skull were detected, marked as 3059A. It was also successfully reconstructed and only some smaller parts on the back of the head and the maxilla were missing.

It was not possible to separate and determine which of the previously mentioned grave goods should be brought in connection with one or the other skull – 3059 or 3059A. Due to the very specific finding conditions, they must remain as they were already described.

* * *

The secondary buried skull nr. 3059A did not possess all of the elements for measuring the maxilla, while the maximum length (G – OP) was obtained through reconstruction. At our disposal are now ten, i.e. eleven primary anthropological measures:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	170 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	156
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	96
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	124
PO - B (porion – bregma height)	113
Bizygomatic breadth	119
N - PR (upper facial height)	58
Orbital height	30
Orbital width	37
Nasal breadth	22
N - NS (nasal height)	47 mm

The cranial index of this skull is exactly 80,00. It represents a bordering case between mesaticephalia and brachycephalia. Its medium, but certainly feminine structure shows that it was a skull of a young woman. At the moment of death, she was not older than 30 years.

Initial signs of parodontosis are obvious, with sedimented calus on her teeth. The loss of teeth was of post mortal character.

It certainly does not belong to paleopathology, but it should be mentioned that *sutura metopica* was preserved in its full length on this skull (from nasion to bregma).

Radi detaljne antropološke analize tzv. blok sistemom je ceo konglomerat zemlje i ljudskih kostiju donesen u poljsku laboratoriju direktno sa nekropole. Tokom procesa prepariranja uz fragmentovanu lobanju br. 3057 izdvojeni su delovi još jedne ljudske lobanje, označene brojem 3059A. Njena rekonstrukcija je takođe uspela, uz nedostatak manjih delova na zatiljačnom delu i na donjoj vilici. Prethodno pomenute arheološke priloge u vezi sa lobanjom br. 3059, a u odnosu prema lobanji br. 3059A, nemoguće je razdvajati i vezivati direktno za jednu ili drugu lobanju. Zbog vrlo specifičnih uslova nalaza oni moraju i dalje ostati onako kako su već navedeni.

* * *

Sekundarno sahranjena lobanja br. 5059A nije imala sve elemente za merenje donje vilice, a najveća dužina (G - OP) je izmerena rekonstrukcijom. Tako na raspolažanju imamo 10, odnosno 11 njenih sledećih primarnih antropoloških mera:

najveća dužina lobanje (rekonstrukcija)	170 mm
najveća širina lobanje	156
minimalna širina čela	96
maksimalna visina lobanje	124
visina porion – bregma	113
bizigomična širina	119
visina gornjeg lica	58
visina očne duplje	30
širina očne duplje	37
širina nosnog otvora	22
nazalna visina	47 mm

Dužinsko - širinski indeks ove lobanje iznosi oko 80, odn. sa navedenim mernim vrednostima tačno 80,00. To znači da se ona svakako nalazi na samoj granici mezokrane i brahikrane kategorije. Njena umerena, ali svakako feminina građa pokazuje da se radi o lobanji mlađe žene. U trenutku smrti njen životni vek nije prelazio 30 godina.

Početni znaci parodontoze su očigledni, uz taloženje kalusa na zubima. Izgubljeni zubi su posmortalnog karaktera.

Svakako da ne pripada paleopatologiji, ali treba pomenuti da je na ovoj lobanji *Sutura metopica* očuvana celom dužinom (od nasiona do bregme).

GROB BROJ 3059 SKELET BROJ 3059A



**GRAVE NUMBER 3082
SKELETON NUMBER 3082**



Grave nr. 3082 was discovered in sondage 336, at the depth of 250 cm. It was technically documented on sketch 1097 and described in field diary on pages 2303 and 2304. It is a burial in a wooden coffin measuring 168 X 46 cm, while the burial itself measured 170 X 60 X 27 cm. Only the outer contours of the coffin remained preserved, as well as the plank upon which the deceased was placed in a stretched position. The skull was facing east. Right arm was placed next to the body and the left one was bent in the elbow and placed upon the stomach. It was orientated southeast-northwest, with a deviation of 10° of the south-eastern part towards the south. Even though this skeleton, including the skull, was well-preserved, it was observed that hand and feet bones were missing. Its length measured *in situ* was 145 cm.

This grave was situated to the north from G-3052 and the part of the lower legs goes under G-3062. During the archaeological excavation, in the area between the knees a red oil-lamp was discovered, with a rosette on the disc. This was the only grave good in this grave.

* * *

Skull nr. 3082 was partly damaged on its right side, upon which it was laid in the grave. This also influenced the number of anthropological measures. Eleven of them were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	182 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	135
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	93
PO - B (porion – bregma height)	111
Bizygomatic breadth	122
N - PR (upper facial height)	59
Orbital height	33
Orbital width	36
Nasal breadth	24
N - NS (nasal height)	43
Bigonial breadth	90 mm

The calculated cranial index is 74,18, showing that it is a skull of dolichocephalic category, but almost a bordering case to mesaticephalia. Its morphostructure is dominated with length and low curvo-occipitalia.

All of the gender-morphological elements indicate a woman with clearly expressed feminine features. Her individual age was not higher than 30 years. Apart from loss of frontal teeth during later manipulations, her teeth were sane.

Grob br. 3082 je pronađen u sondi 336, na dubini 250 cm. Tehnički je zabeležen na skici 1097 i opisan na stranama dnevnika 2303 i 2304. Konkretno, radi se o sahrani u drvenom kovčegu, čije su dimenzije 168 x 46 cm, dok su dimenzije ukopa 170 x 60 x 27 cm. Od kovčega su očuvane spoljne konture, kao daska na koju je bio položen pokojnik u ispruženom stavu. Lobanja je licem bila okrenuta prema istoku. Desna ruka je ispružena pored tela, a leva je savijena u laktu i položena na stomak. Orientacija skeleta se prostire po pravcu jugoistok - severozapad, sa odstupanjem 10° jugoistočnim delom prema jugu. Mada je ovaj skelet, uključujući i lobanju, dobro očuvan, konstatovano je da tzv. sitne kosti šaka i stopala nedostaju. Posledica toga je i izmerena dužina *in situ* 145 cm.

Ovaj grob se nalazi severno od G-3052 i potkolennim delom zalazi pod G-3062. U delu između kolena prilikom arheoloških iskopavanja pronađen je crveno pečeni žižak sa rozetom na disku. To je ujedno bio i jedini grobni prilog.

Lobanja br. 3082 je delimično oštećena na desnoj strani, na kojoj je i ležala u grobu, što je uticalo i na broj antropoloških mera. Moglo je biti dobijeno 11 sledećih lobanjskih mera:

najveća dužina lobanje	182 mm
najveća širina lobanje	135
minimalna širina čela	93
visina porion – bregma	111
bizigomična širina	122
visina gornjeg lica	59
visina očne duplje	33
širina očne duplje	36
širina nosnog otvora	24
nazalna visina	43
širina donje vilice	90 mm

Iz dobijenih mera izračunati dužinsko - širinski indeks 74,18 pokazuje da se radi o lobanji dolihokrane kategorije, sasvim blizu prelazu u mezokraniju. U njenoj morfostrukturi dominira dužina i nisko zasvođena kurvoökcapitalija.

Svi polno-morfološki elementi ukazuju na ženu, kod koje su feminini znaci sasvim jasno izraženi. Njena individualna starost nije prelazila 30 godina života.

Zubni nalaz je uredan, ukoliko izuzmemmo gubitak posebno frontalnih zuba tokom kasnijih manipulacija.

GROB BROJ 3082 SKELET BROJ 3082



**GRAVE NUMBER 3100
SKELETON NUMBER 3100**



Just as the previous grave, grave 3100 was discovered in sondage 336. It was technically documented on sketch 1123 and described in field diary on page 2318. At the depth of about 220 cm, there was a simple pit with a skeleton lying in a stretched position on its back. Bones were poorly preserved and apart from the skull, only the left abdomen part was discovered and the left femur. The skull was facing right, actually west. The length of the preserved part, measured *in situ* was about 1 m and it was orientated northeast-southwest, with possible smaller deviation.

This grave partly damaged the cremation grave G₁-829. There were no grave goods.

* * *

Skull nr. 3100 needed a smaller reconstruction by gluing, but the left part of the face was still not connected to its anatomic context, resulting that the ZY - ZY measure was not obtained. The following eleven measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	195 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	144
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	98
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	134
PO - B (porion - bregma height)	118
N - PR (upper facial height)	74
Orbital height	35
Orbital width	41
Nasal breadth	26
N - NS (nasal height)	56
Bigonial breadth	112 mm

According to its dominant length, confirmed with the cranial index of 73,85, this skull belongs to the category of dolichocephalic ones. It is very voluminous and possesses a very relief face. It was certainly a robust male, with all elements of masculinity. It is estimated that this man was about 50 years old. Loss of teeth *intra vitam*, caries and cists are included in the paleodontological elements noticed on skull nr. 3100.

U istoj sondi 336 kao i prethodni grob, pronađen je i grob br. 3100. On je pak tehnički zabeležen na skici 1123 i opisan na u dnevniku na str. 2318. Na dubini oko 220 cm, arheološkim iskopavanjima u navedenoj sondi naišlo se na slobodno ukopanog pokojnika odnosno na skelet u ispruženom stavu na leđima. Kosti skeleta su slabo očuvane, tako da je uz lobanje pronađena leva polovina trupa i leva butna kost. Lobanje je zatečena na desnoj strani, sa licem prema zapadu. Izmerena dužina *in situ* očuvanog dela kretala se oko 1 m, a orijentacija je severoistok-jugozapad (sa mogućim manjim odstupanjem).

Arheološki posmatrano, ovaj grob je oštetio grob sa kremacijom G₁-829. Grobni prilozi uz ovaj skelet nisu pronađeni.

* * *

Lobanji br. 3100 je trebala manja rekonstrukcija slepljivanjem, ali leva polovina lica nije mogla biti spojena u njenu anatomsку celinu, tako da rastojanje između mernih tačaka ZY - ZY nije moglo biti dobijeno. Dobijeno je sledećih 11 mera:

najveća dužina lobanje	195 mm
najveća širina lobanje	144
minimalna širina čela	98
maksimalna visina lobanje	134
visina porion – bregma	118
visina gornjeg lica	74
visina očne duplje	35
širina očne duplje	41
širina nosnog otvora	26
nazalna visina	56
širina donje vilice	112 mm

Već po dominantnoj dužini, a što potvrđuje i dužinsko - širinski indeks 73,85 vidi se da ova lobanje spada u kategoriju dolihokranih. Uz to, vrlo je voluminozna i ima vrlo reljefno lice. Njen pol je svakako robustan muški, sa svim elementima maskulinite. Procenjujemo da bi se starost ove skeletne individue kretala oko 50 godina.

Gubitak zuba *intra vitam*, zubni i kvar i zubne ciste su paleodontološki elementi uočeni na lobanji br. 3100.

GROB BROJ 3100 SKELET BROJ 3100



GRAVE NUMBER 3102
SKELETON NUMBER 3102



Grave nr. 3102 was located in sondage 339. It was described in field diary on pages 2322 and 2323 and drawn on sketch 1128. It was at the depth of about 90 cm. During the excavation it was discovered that it is a simple pit with a deceased lying on its back in a stretched position. Arms were bent in the elbows and placed upon the pelvis. Both skeleton and skull were well-preserved. The length measured *in situ* was 165 cm. It was orientated north-south, with a deviation of 14° of the northern part towards the east.

There were no grave goods in this grave.

* * *

Skull nr. 3102 was completely preserved and the following anthropological measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	187 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	151
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	101
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	135
PO - B (porion – bregma height)	122
Bizygomatic breadth	122
N - PR (upper facial height)	68
Orbital height	34
Orbital width	37
Nasal breadth	23
N - NS (nasal height)	50
Bigonial breadth	94 mm

According to the cranial index of 80,75, skull nr. 3102 is within the category of brachcephalic ones (but certainly a bordering case towards mesaticephalia). Height and width of its cerebral part dominate its modellation, with a specific face.

Skull nr. 3102 is female, with certain masculine elements. With some elements on the post-cranial skeleton, it certainly belongs to a woman, who was between 30 and 40 years old at the moment of death.

All teeth in both of the jaws were present, but with adequate aging attrition. There were obvious signs of parodontosis.

Although it is no sign of pathological changes, the presence of *sutura metopica* in its whole length should be mentioned (N - B).

Grob br. 3102 je lociran u sondi 339. Opisan je na stranama dnevnika 2322 i 2323 i ucrtan tehnički na skici 1128. Nalazio se na dubini oko 90 cm. Tokom njegovog arheološkog iskopavanja konstatovano je da se radi o slobodno ukopanom pokojniku, koji je položen na leđa u opruženom stavu. Ruke su savijene u laktovima i položene na karlicu. Skelet, uključujući lobanje je dobro očuvan. *In situ* izmerena dužina mu je 165 cm, a izmerena orijentacija pravac sever - jug sa odstupanjem 14° severnim delom ka istoku.

Arheološki prilozi u ovom grobu nisu konstatovani.

* * *

Lobanje br. 3102 je u potpunosti očuvana, tako da je omogućila sledeće antropološke mere:

najveća dužina lobanje	187 mm
najveća širina lobanje	151
minimalna širina čela	101
maksimalna visina lobanje	135
visina porion – bregma	122
bizigomatična širina	122
visina gornjeg lica	68
visina očne duplje	34
širina očne duplje	37
širina nosnog otvora	23
nazalna visina	50
širina donje vilice	94 mm

Kako pokazuju vrednosti dužinsko - širinskog indeksa 80,75, lobanje br. 3102 se nalazi u kategoriji brahikranih (svakako prema granici sa mezokranijom). U njenoj modelaciji dominiraju visina i širina cerebralnog dela, kao i jedno prominentno lice.

Lobanje br. 3102 je ženskog pola, sa pojedinim maskulinim elementima. Uz elemente na postkranijalnom skeletu, ona je pouzdano pripisana ženi, koja je u trenutku nastupa smrti imala između 30 i 40 godina života.

Svi zubi u obe vilice su prisutni, ali sa odgovarajućom starosnom atricijom. Tragovi parodontoze su očigledni.

Mada nije trag patoloških promena, treba pomenuti i prisustvo čeonog šava (*Sutura metopica*) celom dužinom (N - B).

GROB BROJ 3102 SKELET BROJ 3102



GRAVE NUMBER 3169
SKELETON NUMBER 3169



Grave nr. 3169 was discovered at the depth of 0,60 m, slightly entering the profile AD of the sondage 341. This is described in field diary on page 1153 and drawn on sketch 1153. It was observed that pelvis of the skeleton was 2 m away from point D of sondage 341. The deceased was buried in a simple pit. The pit was rectangular, measuring 170 X 55 X 15 cm, filled with dark brown soil with sooth and clumps of earth. Deceased was lying on its back in a stretched position, arms next to the body. It was orientated northeast-southwest, with no deviation. Most of the skeleton, including the skull, was well-preserved. The preserved length was 150 cm. There were no grave goods. In addition to its archaeological context, it should be mentioned that G-3169 partly damaged the cremation grave G₁-835.

* * *

Skull from the grave nr. 3169 is well-preserved. It needed no reconstruction. Slight damages of the left zygomatic zone did not influence anthropological measures. The following craniometric parameters were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	200 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	158
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	100
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	140
PO - B (porion - bregma height)	122
Bizygomatic breadth	126
N - PR (upper facial height)	74
Orbital height	36
Orbital width	42
Nasal breadth	22
N - NS (nasal height)	55
Bigonial breadth	106 mm

The cranial index is exactly 69, and it belongs to the dolichocephalic category. Its morphostructure is dominated with length and height of the cerebral part, with mild curvooccipitalia. The face is narrow, high and relief-shaped. Mandibula is robust, correspondingly to the skull itself.

Gender-morphological elements indicate that this skull belongs to a robust male. His individual biological age at the moment of death was about 50 years.

Jaws and teeth of this skull were pathologically endangered. Both alveolar ridges were under parodontosis. The frontal maxillary part possesses very deep cists, although all of the teeth were lost *post mortem*.

Grob br. 3169 se nalazi na koti 0,60 m i nalazi u profil AD sonde 341. Ova situacija je opisana na str. 1153 terenskog dnevnika i tehnički snimljena na skici 1153. Konstatovano je da je karlica skeleta za 2 m udaljena od tačke D sonde 341. Pokojnik je slobodno ukopan. Ukop grobne jame je pravougaonog oblika, dimenzija 170 x 55 x 15 cm. Ispunjen je tamno mrkom zemljom koja sadrži gar i grume-nove zapečene zemlje. Pokojnik je položen na leđa u opruženom stavu i sa rukama pored tela. Orientacija skeleta pokazuje pravac severoistok - jugozapad bez odstupanja. Skelet je većim delom, uključujući i lobanje, dobro očuvan. Dužina očuvanog dela skeleta je 150 cm.

Arheološki nalazi uz ovaj skelet nisu pronađeni. Međutim, u smislu arheološkog konteksta treba pomenuti da je G-3169 svojim ukopom delimično oštetio grob sa kremacijom G₁-835.

Lobanje skeleta iz groba br. 3169 je dobro očuvana. Rekonstrukcija joj nije bila potrebna, a sasvim malo oštećenje leve zigomatične zone nije uticalo na antropološko premeravanje. Dobijeni su sledeći kraniometrijski parametri:

najveća dužina lobanje	200 mm
najveća širina lobanje	158
minimalna širina čela	100
maksimalna visina lobanje	140
visina porion – bregma	122
bizigomatična širina	126
visina gornjeg lica	74
visina očne duplje	36
širina očne duplje	42
širina nosnog otvora	22
nazalna visina	55
širina donje vilice	106 mm

Pošto vrednost dužinsko - širinskog indeksa ove lobanje iznosi okruglo 69, očigledno je da ona pripada dolihokranoj kategoriji. U njenoj morfostrukturi dominira dužina i visina cerebralnog dela, sa blagom kurvoockipitalijom. Lice je usko, visoko i reljefno. Donja vilica je srazmerno robustna svojoj lobanji.

Polno-morfološki elementi pokazuju da ova lobanje pripada robustnom muškarcu. Njegova individualna biološka starost u trenutku nastupa smrti se krećala oko 50 godina života.

Aparat vilica i zuba ove lobanje je bio patološki ugrožen. Parodontozom su zahvaćena oba alveolarna luka. Uz to, maksila u frontalnom delu ima i vrlo duboke ciste, ali odsutni zubi su izgubljeni *post mortem*.

GROB BROJ 3169 SKELET BROJ 3169



**GRAVE NUMBER 3209
SKELETON NUMBER 3209**



At the depth 3,30 (depth 2 m) from point C of sondage 342, a secondary buried skull without mandibula was discovered. It was drawn on sketch 1162 and described in field diary on page 2402. To the north from this skull there were dislocated bones, which cannot be brought in connection with this skull. This context was marked as grave nr. 3209. There were no grave goods in this grave.

* * *

Apart from the already mentioned missing mandibula, skull nr. 3209 is also missing its small part of the left zygomatic region. Still, the following eleven anthropological measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	175 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	140
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	90
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	130
PO - B (porion - bregma height)	111
Bizygomatic breadth	121
N - PR (upper facial height)	66
Orbital height	30
Orbital width	35
Nasal breadth	20
N - NS (nasal height)	48 mm

This secondary buried skull has the cranial index of 80,00, i.e. the lowest value of the brachycephalic category. Length dominates in its modellation, while the back of the head is close to planocapitalia. The face is slightly relieved, with rather big eye-holes.

According to the modelltion of the gender-morphological points and regions, this skull belonged to a woman with extremely robust features. At the moment of death, her individual age was not over 40 years.

There were no pathological changes on bones or teeth.

The missing teeth were lost *post mortem*.

Na koti 3,30 (dubina 2 m) od tačke C sonde 342 nađena je sekundarno sahranjena lobanja, bez donje vilice. Ona je tehnički ucrtana na skici 1162 i opisana na str. 2402 dnevnika arheoloških istraživanja nekopole "Pećine". Severnije od ove lobanje nađene su dislocirane kosti, ali koje ne mogu sasvim pouzdano da se vežu za ovu lobanju. Ova celina je notirana kao grob br. 3209.

Arheološki nalazi u ovom kontekstu nisu bili prisutni.

* * *

Lobanji br. 3209 uz već pomenuti nedostatak donje vilice, nedostaje i minimalni deo leve zigomatične regije. Međutim, to nije smetalo da bude dobijeno sledećih 11 antropoloških mera:

najveća dužina lobanje	175 mm
najveća širina lobanje	140
minimalna širina čela	90
maksimalna visina lobanje	130
visina porion – bregma	111
bizigomatična širina	121
visina gornjeg lica	66
visina očne duplje	30
širina očne duplje	35
širina nosnog otvora	20
nazalna visina	48 mm

Ova sekundarno sahranjena lobanja čija vrednost dužinsko-širinskog indeksa iznosi 80,00, svrstava se u kategoriju brahikranih (najnižih vrednosti). Njena dužina dominira u njenoj modelaciji, a zatiljačna regija je blizu planokcipitalije. Lice je neznatno prominentno, reljefno i sa srazmerno velikim očnim dupljama. Svakako da bi prisustvo samo upotpuniло njenu morfologiju u celini.

Ako se govori o polnoj pripadnosti ove lobanje, onda po modelaciji polno-morfoloških tačaka i regija zaključujemo da se radi o ženi, ali izrazito robustne građe. U trenutku nastupa smrti njen individualna starost nije prelazila 40 godina života.

Patološke promene na kostima i Zubima nisu konstatovane.

Zubi koji nedostaju izgubljeni su *post mortem*.

GROB BROJ 3209 SKELET BROJ 3209



**GRAVE NUMBER 3256
SKELETON NUMBER 3256**



This grave, with a combination of burials of several individuals, was discovered in the sondage 342, at the depth of about 220 cm. It was technically documented on sketch 1177 and described in field diary on page 2445. According to the documentation, it was a primary burial of a young woman with even three secondary buried skulls without mandibulas. They were placed under and upon her coffin. Dimensions of this wooden coffin were 165 X 35 cm – reconstructed according to the positions of the nails. The deceased was placed lying on her back in a stretched position. The skull is facing southwest. Right arm is stretched next to the body, the left one bent in the elbow, hand placed upon the pelvis. It was orientated northeast-southwest, with a deviation of 13° of the northeastern part towards the north. All of the bones, including the skull, were well-preserved. The length measured *in situ* was about 140 cm.

Next to the left lower leg, on the outer side, a pot made of white clay with cannelled surface was discovered.

* * *

Skull of the primary skeleton nr. 3256 needed an anthropological reconstruction. Skull bones were brought in connection with their anatomic context, but the lateral sides remained incomplete. Besides, some teeth were lost *post mortem*. Still, the following nine measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	169 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	136
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	90
N - PR (upper facial height)	59
Orbital height	28
Orbital width (reconstructed)	35
Nasal breadth	23
N - NS (nasal height)	47
Bigonial breadth	93 mm

The cranial index of this skull is 80,47, categorizing it as a brachycephalic one, but as a bordering case to mesaticephalia. It possesses a mild planooccipitalia.

The face relief is not expressive, including modelling of the mandibula.

The preserved gender-morphological elements indicate a female. At the moment of death, she was not older than 20 years. Still, paleo-pathological changes indicating her low age were not discovered.

Ovaj grob sa kombinovanom sahranom nekoliko individua nađen je u sondi 342, na dubini oko 220 cm. Tehnički je snimljen skicom 1177 i opisan na str. 2445 dnevnika arheoloških iskopavanja na Viminacijumu. Kako je navedena dokumentacija konstatovala, radi se o primarnoj sahrani jedne mlade pokojnice, uz čak tri sekundarno položene lobanje bez donjih vilica, ispod njenog sanduka i na njen sanduk. Konkretno, pokojnica je sahranjena u drvenom sanduku, čije su dimenzije 165 x 35 cm - moglo biti rekonstruisane prema položaju gvozdenih eksera. Ona je bila položena na leđa u ispruženom stavu. Lobanja je okrenuta prema jugo-zapadu. Desna ruka je opružena pored tela, a leva je bila savijena u laktu i sa šakom preko karlice. Izmerena orientacija je pokazala pravac severoistok - jugo-zapad, sa odstupanjem 13° severoistočnim delom prema severu. Kosti su, uključujući i lobanske, relativno dobro očuvane. *In situ* izmerena dužina očuvanog dela je iznosila oko 140 cm. Pored leve potkolenice, sa spoljne strane, prilikom iskopavanja nađen je lonac od bele gline sa kaneliranim trbuhom.

* * *

Na lobanji primarnog skeleta iz groba br. 3256 bilo je neophodno prvo uraditi antropološku rekonstrukciju. Lobanske kosti su vezane u anatomsку celinu, ali se videlo da su bočne strane ostale nekompletne. Uz to, konstatovan je i gubitak zuba *post mortem*. Ipak, moglo je biti dobijeno 9 sledećih mera:

najveća dužina lobanje	169 mm
najveća širina lobanje	136
minimalna širina čela	90
visina gornjeg lica	59
visina očne duplje	28
širina očne duplje (rekonstrukcija)	35
širina nosnog otvora	23
nazalna visina	47
širina donje vilice	93 mm

Vrednost dužinsko-širinskog indeksa ove lobanje iznosi 80,47 tako da se ona našla u kategoriji brahikranih, ali na samoj granici sa mezokranijom. Primetna joj je blaga planokcipitalija.

Reljef lica nije naglašen, u čega se uklapa i modelacija mandibule.

Očuvani polno-morfološki elementi pokazuju da se radi o ženskom polu. Individualna starost ove ženske skeletne individue nije prelazila 20 godina života. Međutim, paleopatološke promene koje bi ukazale na njen kratak životni vek nisu konstatovane.

GROB BROJ 3256 SKELET BROJ 3256



**GRAVE NUMBER 3256
SKELETON NUMBER 3256A**



Between the knees of the woman from the primary grave nr. 3256 there was a skull of an adult person, marked as skull nr. 3256A. It was completely preserved, but during post mortal manipulations, all of the teeth from the maxilla were lost. Mandibula was not discovered during archaeological research.

* * *

Secondary buried skull nr. 3256A needed no reconstruction and all of the primary anthropological measures were obtained (apart from bigonial breadth):

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	184 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	144
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	99
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	138
PO - B (porion - bregma height)	114
Bizygomatic breadth	130
N - PR (upper facial height)	73
Orbital height	37
Orbital width	32
Nasal breadth	29
N - NS (nasal height)	55 mm

According to the cephalic index of 78,26, this skull belongs to the category of mesaticephalic ones. Its cerebral part is highly modeled, with the back of the head modeled almost in the form of planooccipitalia. The face is relief-shaped, with eye holes close to horizontal plane.

The gender-morphological elements indicate a robust male. He was not older than 45 years. There were no pathological changes noticed on this skull.

Između kolena pokojnice iz primarnog groba br. 3256 pronađena je lobanja odrasle individue. Ona je označena kao lobanja br. 3256A. U celosti je očuvana, ali su postmortalnim manipulacijama izgubljeni svi zubi iz gornje vilice. Donja vilica prilikom arheoloških iskopavanja nije pronađena.

* * *

Sekundarno sahranjenoj lobanji br. 3256A nije bila potrebna nikakva rekonstrukcija, tako da su dobijene sve primarne antropološke mere (naravno, osim širine donje vilice);

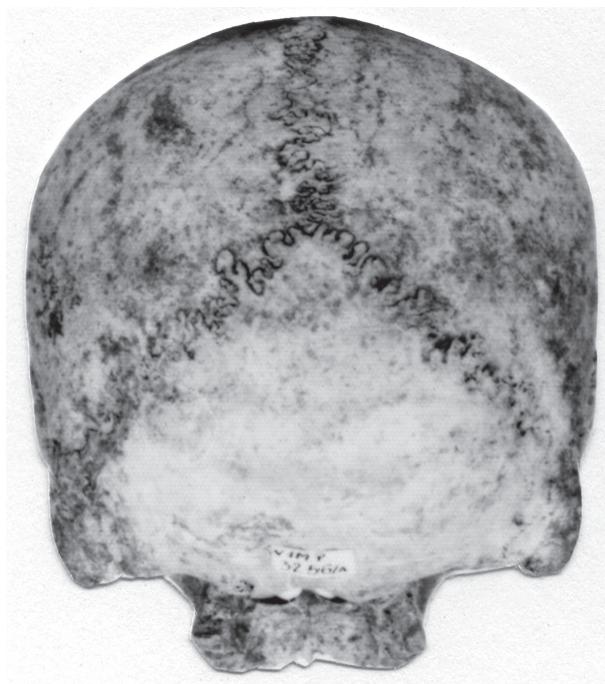
najveća dužina lobanje	184 mm
najveća širina lobanje	144
minimalna širina čela	99
maksimalna visina lobanje	138
visina porion – bregma	114
bizigomična širina	130
visina gornjeg lica	73
visina očne duplje	37
širina očne duplje	32
širina nosnog otvora	29
nazalna visina	55 mm

Prema dužinsko - širinskom indeksu 78,26 ova lobanja se svrstava u kategoriju mezokranih. Cerebralni deo joj je visoko modelovan, uz zatiljačnu formu koja je blizu planokapitalije. Lice je reljefno, sa osom očnih duplji sasvim blizu horizontale.

Prisutni polno-morfološki elementi sasvim pouzdano govore o robustnom muškarcu. Njegov životni vek nije prelazio 45 godina.

Nikakve patološke promene na ovoj lobanji nisu uočene.

GROB BROJ 3256 SKELET BROJ 3256A



**GRAVE NUMBER 3256
SKELETON NUMBER 3256B**



Secondary buried skull nr. 3256B was found at the left side of the pelvis of the primary buried person in this grave. During the excavation, it was found to be left, facing southeast. It is partly fragmented. All of the teeth from the maxilla were lost *post mortem*. Mandibula is missing.

* * *

Skull nr. 3256B needed minor reconstructions, but its anatomic context was fully recovered. Ten primary anthropological measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	171 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	135
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	94
PO - B (porion - bregma height)	122
Bizygomatic breadth	141
N - PR (upper facial height)	80
Orbital height	42
Orbital width	38
Nasal breadth	26
N - NS (nasal height)	61

Very high mesaticephalic value (78,95) indicates that this skull belongs to the mesaticephalic category. Still, according to its morphostructure, it possesses dominant width and height of the cerebral part. Forehead is high and diagonal, the back of the head low and flat. The face was surely wide and very relief-shaped.

The gender of this skull was a robust male. Individual biological age was most likely not higher than 60 years.

There were no pathological changes on the preserved bones.

Svakako sekundarno sahranjena lobanja br. 3256B je pronađena sa leve strane karlice, u odnosu na primarno sahranjenu pokojnicu u ovom grobu. Prilikom iskopavanja zatečena je na levoj strani, okrenuta prema jugoistoku. Delimično je fragmen-tovana. Svi zubi u gornjoj vilici su izdubljeni *post mortem*. Donja vilica opet nedostaje.

Lobanja br. 3256B je zahtevala manju rekonstrukciju, ali njena anatomska celina nije dobijena u pot-punosti. Zbog toga je ona omogućila uzimanje 10 primarnih antropoloških mera:

najveća dužina lobanje	171 mm
najveća širina lobanje	135
minimalna širina čela	94
visina porion – bregma	122
bizigomična širina	141
visina gornjeg lica	80
visina očne duplje	42
širina očne duplje	38
širina nosnog otvora	26
nazalna visina	61

Vrlo visoka mezokrana vrednost (78,95) svrstava i ovu sekundarno sahranjenu lobanju svakako u mezokranu kategoriju. Međutim, po svojoj morfo-strukturi, na njoj je dominantna širina i visina cere-bralnog dela. Čelo je visoko i ukošeno, a zatiljačna regija je niska i ravna. Imala je svakako široko i vrlo reljefno lice.

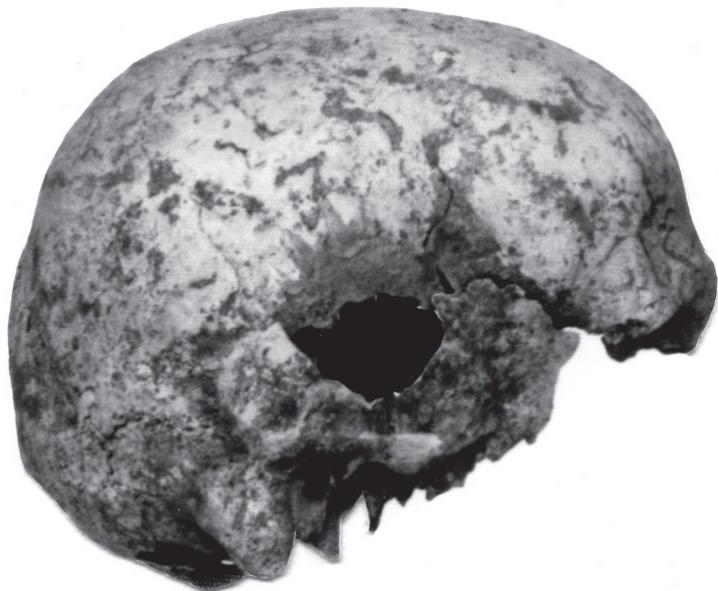
Pol ove lobanje je robustan muški. Individualna bi-ološka starost najverovatnije ne prelazi 60 godina života.

Na očuvanim lobanjskim kostima patološke pro-mene nisu konstatovane.

GROB BROJ 3256 SKELET BROJ 3256B



**GRAVE NUMBER 3256
SKELETON NUMBER 3256C**



The third secondary buried skull from this grave was discovered under the legs of the deceased, between the coffin and the bottom of the grave pit. It was discovered on the right side, facing south-east. It is actually just the top of a skull (without facial bones and jaws).

*

All of the secondary buried skulls from grave nr. 3256 were placed on different positions. More precisely, the skulls A and B were most likely placed upon the wooden coffin and skull C under the coffin. Still, all three of them were placed in the lower coffin half, actually on the pelvis and on the knees and under the legs.

* * *

The third secondary buried skull in grave nr. 3256, marked as 3256C, was included into the collection. The aim was to show archaeological and anthropological context of a very interesting grave discovered in 1983 at the necropolis Viminacium – Pećine. No anthropological reconstruction was made on this skull, since we were dealing with a compact anatomic context, but without facial bones and jaws. Only the following four anthropological measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	181 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	139
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	89
PO - B (porion - bregma height)	115 mm

All of the measured values made it possible to calculate the cranial index. The value of 76,79 indicates that the secondary buried skull from grave nr. 3256 belongs to the mesaticephalic category. On the other hand, they are so different in their gender-morphological structures, that these anthropological characteristics should be observed separately. This was one of the criteria for choosing this specific burial case. According to the gender-morphologicaal elements, this skull is certainly a robust male. According to the applied criteria, his individual age was about 45 years. There were no pathological changes noticed on this skull during the anthropological analysis.

Treća sekundarno sahranjena lobanja u ovom grobu je pronađena ispod nogu pokojnice, između sanduka i grobne jame. Zatečena je na desnoj strani, okrenuta prema jugoistoku. Radi se zapravo o lobanjskoj kaloti (bez kostiju lica i obe vilice).

*

Vidimo da su sve tri sekundarno sahranjene lobanje u grobu br. 3256 položene na različitim mestima. Konkretno, lobanje A i B su najverovatnije bile položene na drveni kovčeg, a lobanje C ispod kovčega. Ali, sve tri su bile položene na donjoj polovini kovčega, tj. nađene su na karlici, kod kolena i ispod nogu.

Treća sekundarno sahranjena lobanja u grobu br. 3256, obeležena 3256C je naravno obuhvaćena ovim našim izborom. Cilj je bio da se arheološki i antropološki prikaže jedna vrlo interesantna situacija na nekropoli Viminacijum - Pećine, otkrivena 1983. godine. Na ovoj lobanji nije vršena nikakva antropološka rekonstrukcija pošto se zapravo radi o kompaktnoj anatomskoj celini, ali bez kostiju lica, uključujući i obe vilice. Zbog toga su mogle biti dobijene samo sledeće 4 antropološke mere:

najveća dužina lobanje	181 mm
najveća širina lobanje	139
minimalna širina čela	89
visina porion – bregma	115 mm

Izmerena dužina i širina su omogućile izračunavanje odgovarajućeg indeksa. Ta vrednost 76,79 pokazuje da se i ova sekundarno sahranjena lobanja groba br. 3256 nalazi u mezokranoj kategoriji. S druge strane posmatrano, one se po svojim morfo-strukturama toliko razlikuju, tako da ove dve antropološke karakteristike treba sasvim odvojeno posmatrati. I to je bio jedan od kriterijuma za izbor ovog specifičnog slučaja sahrane po viđenjima autora. Posmatrano prema očuvanim polno-morfološkim elementima, ova lobanja je sasvim pouzdano robustna i muška. Njena individualna starost, prema kriterijumima koje smo primenjivali i ranije opisali, kretala se oko 45 godina života.

Nikakve patološke promene ni na ovoj lobanji prilikom antropološke analize nisu uočene.

GROB BROJ 3256 SKELET BROJ 3256C



GRAVE NUMBER 3264
SKELETON NUMBER 3264



Grave nr. 3264 was discovered in sondage 337, but it mostly goes under the profile C – E, in the area between sondages 334 and 337. This situation was shown on sketch 1115 and described in filed diary on page 2441. Obviously, the grave is situated „under the sacrificial area on Pećine”. It was a simple pit with a deceased lying on its back in a stretched position. Arms were stretched next to the body. Legs were also stretched. The skeleton was buried 190 cm deep. It was well-preserved, with a completely preserved skull. It was orientated west-east, with a deviation of 3° of the western part towards the south. Length measured *in situ* was 190 cm. Next to the right lower leg, there was a red bowl with fragmented animal bones in it. Near the pelvis there was a red oil-lamp.

* * *

Skull nr. 3264 needed no reconstruction and the following anthropological measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	189 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	144
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	99
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	144
PO - B (porion – bregma height)	122
Bizygomatic breadth	142
N - PR (upper facial height)	77
Orbital height	33
Orbital width	43
Nasal breadth	24
N - NS (nasal height)	58
Bigonial breadth	110 mm

Skull nr. 3264 with its cranial index of 76,19, belongs to the category of low mesaticephalia. Extreme height, mild curvooccipitalia and a very relief-shaped face dominate its modellation. Gender-morphological elements indicate a robust male, who was very tall and of robust structure. Still, the individual age of this man was not longer than 40 years.

No paleo-pathological changes were noticed on skull bones. Still, on both sides of the mandibula, there was a remaining milk-tooth.

Grob br. 3264 je otkriven u sondi 337 odn. većim delom nalazi u profil C - E, u međuprostor sondi 334 i 337. Ta situacija je tehnički prikazana na skici 1115 i opisana na strani 2441 terenskog dnevnika. Očigledno je da se grob nalazi ispod „žrtvene površine na Pećinama“. Ustanovljeno je da se radi o slobodno ukopanom pokojniku, koji je položen na leđa u ispruženom stavu. Ruke su zatećene ispružene po red tela. Noge su takođe opružene. Skelet je ležao na dubini 190 cm. U celini je dobro očuvan i ima potpuno očuvanu lobanju. Pravac prostiranja mu je zapad-istok, sa devijacijom 3° zapadnim delom prema jugu. *In situ* mu je izmerena dužina 190 cm. Pored desne potkoljenice prilikom arheoloških iskopavanja pronađena je crveno pečena zdela, u kojoj su se nalazile fragmentovane životinjske kosti. U predelu karlice otkriven je i jedan crveno pečeni žižak.

* * *

Lobanji br. 3264 nije bila potrebna nikakva rekonstrukcija, tako da su mogle biti dobijene sledeće antropološke mere:

najveća dužina lobanje	189 mm
najveća širina lobanje	144
minimalna širina čela	99
maksimalna visina lobanje	144
visina porion-bregma	122
bizigomatična širina	142
visina gornjeg lica	77
visina očne duplje	33
širina očne duplje	43
širina nosnog otvora	24
nazalna visina	58
širina donje vilice	110 mm

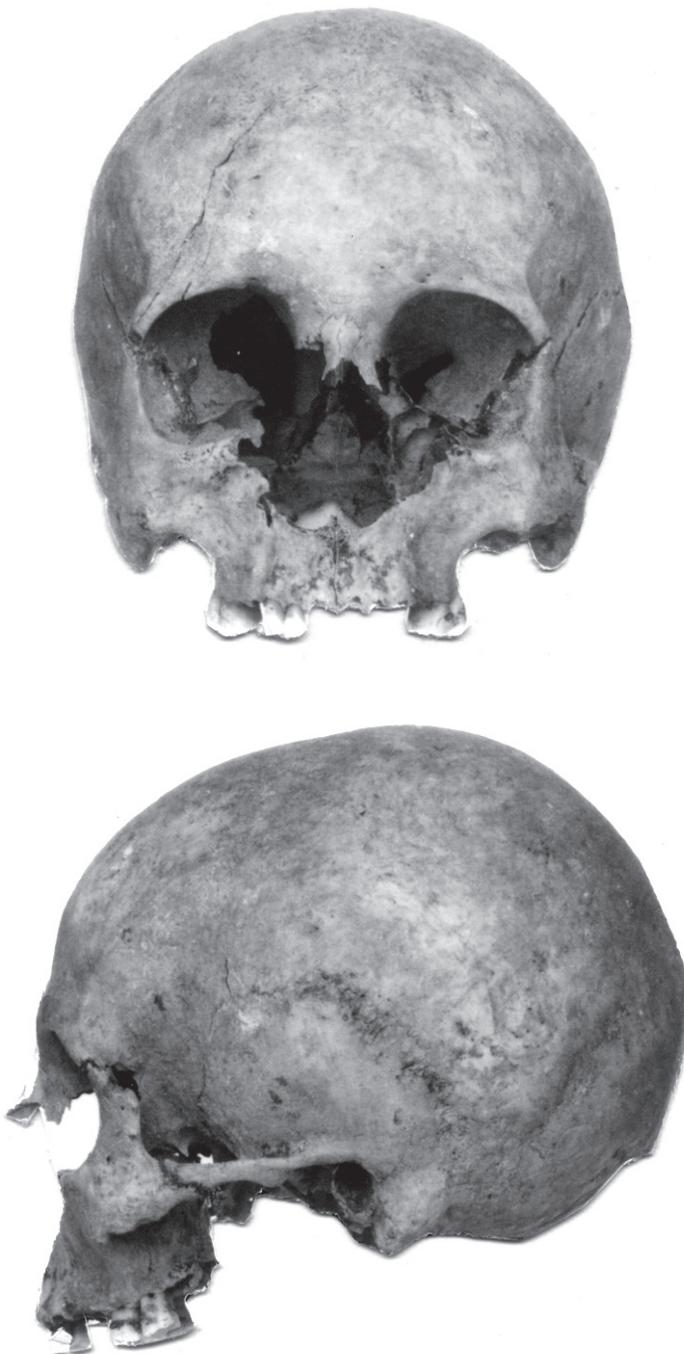
Lobanja br. 3264 svojim dužinsko-širinskim indeksom 76,19 se svrstava u kategoriju niske mezokranije. U njenoj modelaciji se ocrtava naglašena visina, vrlo blaga kurvoökipitalija, kao i u celini vrlo reljefno lice. Polnomorfološki elementi pokazuju da nju treba svakako pripisati robustnom muškarcu, koji je i u celini bio vrlo visok i robustne građe. Međutim, životni vek ove skeletne individue nije bio duži od 40 godina.

Paleopatološke promene na kostima lobanje nisu uočene. Međutim, u mandibuli uočavamo sa obe strane po jedan zaostali mlečni Zub.

GROB BROJ 3264 SKELET BROJ 3264



**GRAVE NUMBER 3317
SKELETON NUMBER 3317**



Grave nr. 3317 is a biritual one, meaning that it contained a primary and a secondary skeletal burial. It is positioned in the extension of sondage 340. It was technically drawn on sketch 1202 and described in field diary on page 2489. It was at the depth of 230 cm. The primary burial includes a simple pit with a deceased buried in a stretched position. Arm and abdomen bones were dislocated, the right pelvis part and the right lower leg were missing. Skull was missing mandibula. Still, it was possible to determine the orientation of this skeleton, which was south – north, with a deviation of 22° of the southern part towards the east. Length measured *in situ* was 150 cm.

This is a two-leveled grave. In the southern part of the lower level, dislocated abdomen bones were discovered. At the upper level, with cremation grave G₁-896, two fragmented skulls were discovered, secondary buried. Skull marked as 3317A lied at the back of the head and was missing mandibula. Skull marked as 3317B was discovered in a distance of some 20 cm from skull 3317A. It was even more fragmented and missing mandibula.

There were no grave goods in this archaeological context.

It should be mentioned again that grave nr. 3317 damaged the western side of the upper level of cremated grave G₁-896 as it was dug.

* * *

After the reconstruction, skull nr. 3317 was missing the central facial part (nasal region), mandibula and some frontal teeth lost *post mortem*. This is why only the following ten anthropological measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	171 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	135
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	91
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	122
PO - B (porion – bregma height)	114
Bizygomatic breadth	123
N - PR (upper facial height)	71
Orbital height	35
Orbital width	59
N - NS (nasal height)	50 mm

According to the cranial index, skull nr. 3317 belongs to the category of high mesaticephalia (78,95). It has a rather high cerebral part, with mild

Grob br. 3317 je biritualni u smislu primarne i sekundarne skeletne sahrane. Nalazi se u proširenju sonde 340. Tehnički je snimljen skicom 1202 i opisan na strani 2489 terenskog dnevnika. Nalazio se na dubini 230 cm. U okviru primarne sahrane pokojnik je slobodno ukopan u opruženom stavu. Kosti ruku i trupa su dislocirane, dok desna polovina karlice i desna potkolenica nedostaju. Lobanji nedostaje donja vilica. Ipak, pokazalo se da ovaj skelet ima orientaciju jug - sever, sa odstupanjem 22° južnim delom ka istoku. *In situ* izmerena dužina mu je 150 cm.

Ovaj grob ima dva etaža. U južnom delu donjeg etaža konstatovane su dislocirane kosti trupa. Na nivou gornjeg etaža, na kom se nalazi i grob sa kremačijom G₁-896, pronađene su dve fragmentovane lobanje, svakako sekundarno položene. Lobanja označena 3317A leži na baznom delu i nedostaje joj donja vilica. Lobanja 3317B je nađena na oko 20 cm udaljenosti od lobanje 3317A. Ona je još više fragmentovana i bez donje vilice.

Arheoloških priloga u ovom kompleksnom grobu nije bilo.

Ponovimo da je grob br. 3317 svojim ukopom ošteto zapadnu stranu gornjeg etaža groba sa kremačijom G₁-896.

Lobanji br. 3317 i posle rekonstrukcije nedostaje centralni deo lica (nazalna regija), cela donja vilica i *post mortem* izgubljeni frontalni zubi. Zbog toga je moglo biti dobijeno sledećih deset antropoloških mera:

najveća dužina lobanje	171 mm
najveća širina lobanje	135
minimalna širina čela	91
maksimalna visina lobanje	122
visina porion - bregma	114
bizigomatična širina	123
visina gornjeg lica	71
visina očne duplje	35
širina očne duplje	59
nazalna visina	50 mm

Prema vrednosti dužinsko-širinskog indeksa lobanja br. 3317 se svrstava u kategoriju visoke mezokranije (78,95). Ona ima i srazmerno naglašenu visinu cerebralnog dela, uz vrlo blagu kurvookcipitaliju. Lice ima blag reljef, sa velikim očnim duplja-

GROB BROJ 3317 SKELET BROJ 3317



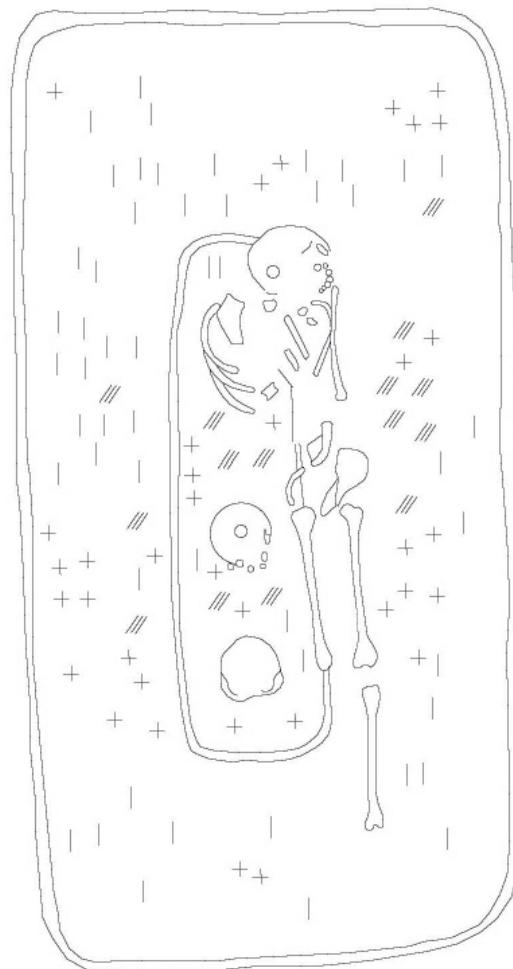
planooccipitalia. The face is slightly relief-shaped, with big eye-holes. It most likely possessed an impressive profile.

Gender-morphological elements show that this was a female skull with a rather robust structure. Her individual age was about 50 years.

On the preserved teeth, there was sedimented calculus. Parodontosis was certainly a part of the paleodontological profile of this individual.

*

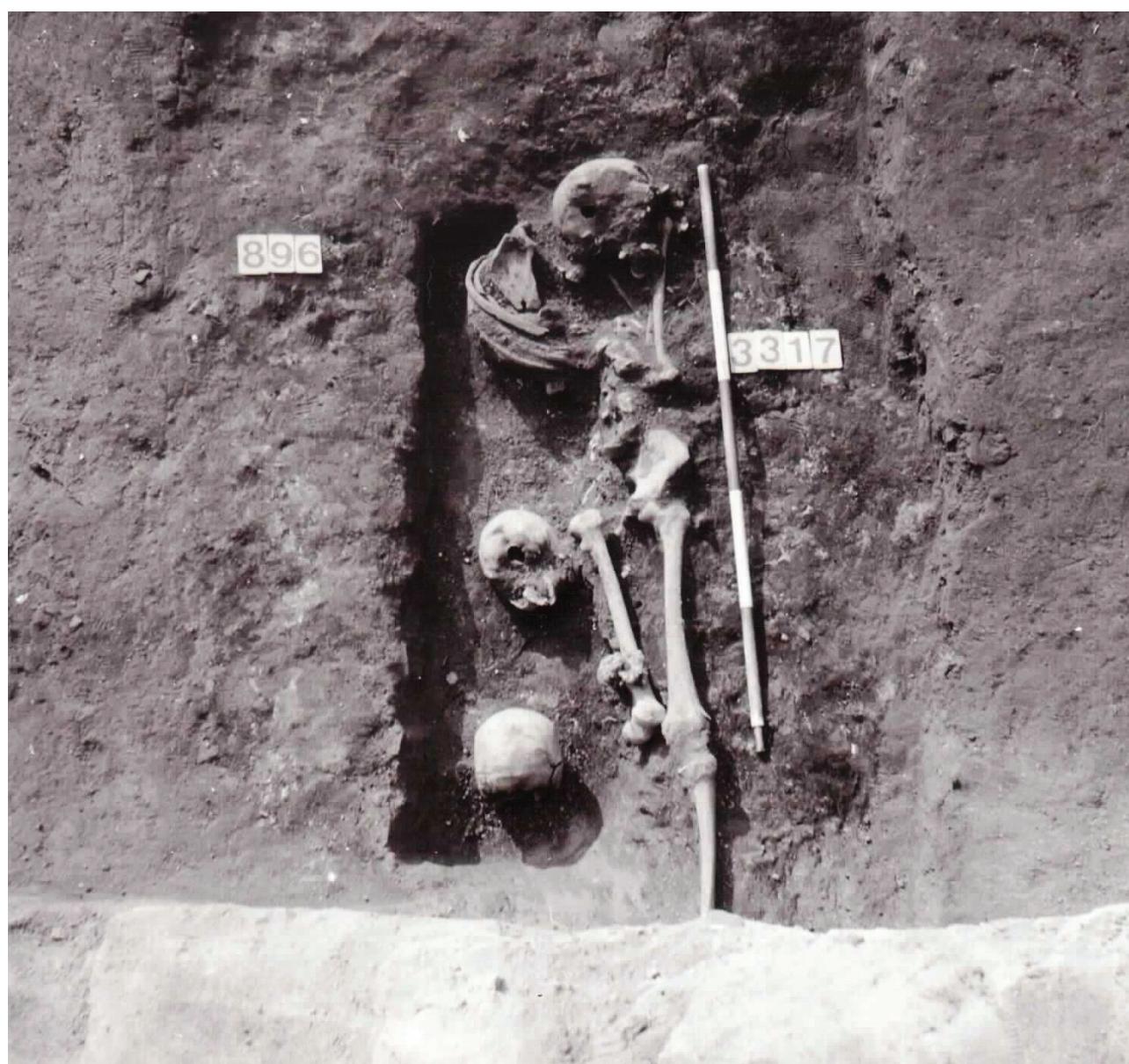
Two secondary buried skulls from this grave were fragmented. The skulls were reconstructed only in their cerebral parts, without facial bones or mandibulas. Still, there was enough elements to conclude that they both belonged to men who were not older than 45 years. Anthropological measures of the skull 3317A are given in general table, after the ones that are illustrated.



GRAVE NUMBER 3317, DRAWING / GROB BROJ 3317, CRTEŽ

ma. Najverovatnije je u profilu bilo prominentno. Prisutni polno-morfološki elementi pokazuju da se u ovom slučaju radi o ženskoj lobanji, ali relativno robustne građe. Individualna starost se kretala oko 50 godina života. Na očuvanim zubima prisutno je i taloženje kalusa. Parodontoza je svakako bila deo paleodontološkog profila ove oseletne individue.

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Dve sekundarno zatečene lobanje u ovom grobu su bile fragmentovane. Lobanja je rekonstruisana samo cerebralnim delom, bez kostiju lica i vilica. Međutim, bilo je očuvanih elemenata da se vidi da su obe pripadale muškarcima, čiji životni vek nije prelazio 45 godina. Antropološke mere lobanje 3317A date su na zbirnoj tabeli, posle ovih koje su i ilustrovane.



GRAVE NUMBER 3317, EXCAVATIONS PHOTO / GROB BROJ 3317, TERENSKA FOTOGRAFIJA

**GRAVE NUMBER 3412
SKELETON NUMBER 3412**



Grave nr. 3412 was discovered in sondage 352, at the depth of 110 cm. It was drawn on sketch 1196 and described in field diary on page 2589. Dimensions of the grave pit were 250 X 160 cm, while the grave itself measured 200 X 50 X 95 cm. Only the surrounding bricks remained preserved out of the grave covering, consisting of two rows of horizontally placed bricks. This structure reaches 5 to 7 cm to the outer coffin side, forming a gutter. Each brick measures 40 X 28 X 3 cm. The coffin is of trapezoidal shape. It was made of 17 rows of horizontally placed bricks, fragmented bricks and fragmented tegulae, as well as of green stone, cut on both sides. The coffin width in its lower part is 1 m. Mortar with added sand was used as binding material. The inner coffin side was also plastered with mortar, but with mortar made of minced brick. The mortar layer was between 1 and 2 cm thick. The floor was paved with bricks, each measuring 40 X 28 X 3 cm. At the bottom of this grave, dislocated bones were discovered, most likely orientated northwest-southeast. Among them, there was a bronze coin. Between the fragmented bricks forming the southwestern grave side, there were two fragmented inscriptions carved in marble. The fragments do not match. The inscription was used as spolia. Within the archaeological context, when it was buried, this grave damaged the neighboring grave G-3409.

* * *

After the anthropological analysis, it was concluded that the bones from this grave belonged to two adult males. The most specific is one skull without mandibula. It is marked the same as the grave itself - 3412. Another skull remained preserved in traces and it offers minimum anthropological data. It certainly belonged to an adult male.

Skull marked as 3412 offered the following eleven primary anthropological measures:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	180 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	142
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	93
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	137
PO - B (porion - bregma height)	115
Bizygomatic breadth	132
N - PR (upper facial height)	71
Orbital height	39
Orbital width	34

Grob br. 3412 je na dubini 110 cm otkriven u sondi 352. Tehnički je dokumentovan skicom 1196 i opisan je u dnevniku na str. 2589. Dimenzije grobne jame su 250 x 160 cm, a dimenzije samog groba 200 x 50 x 95 cm. Od grobnog pokrivača je očuvan samo venac koji je složen od dva reda horizontalno po širini i dužini složenih opeka. Venac je ispušten 5 do 7 cm i čini žljeb za pokrivač. Dimenzije opeka iz venca su 40 x 28 x 3 cm. Sanduk je trapezoidnog oblika. Formiran je od 17 redova horizontalno složenih opeka, fragmenata opeka, fragmenata tegula i "kamena zelenca" koji je pritesan sa obe strane. Širina sanduka u donjem delu je 1 m. Korišćeno vezivno sredstvo je malter sa primesom peska. Unutrašnjost sanduka je takođe omalterisana, ali malterom od tucane, a potom sejane opeke. Debljina maltera varira između 1 i 2 cm. Dno je patosano sa horizontalno po dužini i širini slaganim opekama dimenzija 40 x 28 x 3 cm.

Na dnu ovog groba su nađene dislocirane kosti pokojnika, kojima bi najviše odgovarala orijentacija severozapad-jugoistok. Među njima je nađen bronzani novac. Između fragmenata opeke koji formiraju jugozapadnu stranu kovčega pronađena su dva fragmenta natpisa na mermeru. Fragmenti se spajaju. Natpis je iskorišćen kao spolija. U arheološkom kontekstu treba još pomenuti da je ovaj grob svojim ukopom oštetio susedni grob G-3409.

Prilikom antropološke analize utvrđeno je da osteološki sadržaj ovog groba čine ostaci dve odrasle muške individue. Među njima se posebno izdvaja jedna cela lobanja bez donje vilice. Njena numeracija je ostala nepromenjena u odnosu na grob br. 3412. Lobanja druge individue je očuvana u tragovima, tako da pruža minimum antropoloških podataka. Svakako pripada odrasлом muškarcu. Lobanja označena brojem 3412 omogućila je sledećih 11 primarnih antropoloških mera:

najveća dužina lobanje	180 mm
najveća širina lobanje	142
minimalna širina čela	93
maksimalna visina lobanje	137
visina porion – bregma	115
bizigomična širina	132
visina gornjeg lica	71
visina očne duplje	39

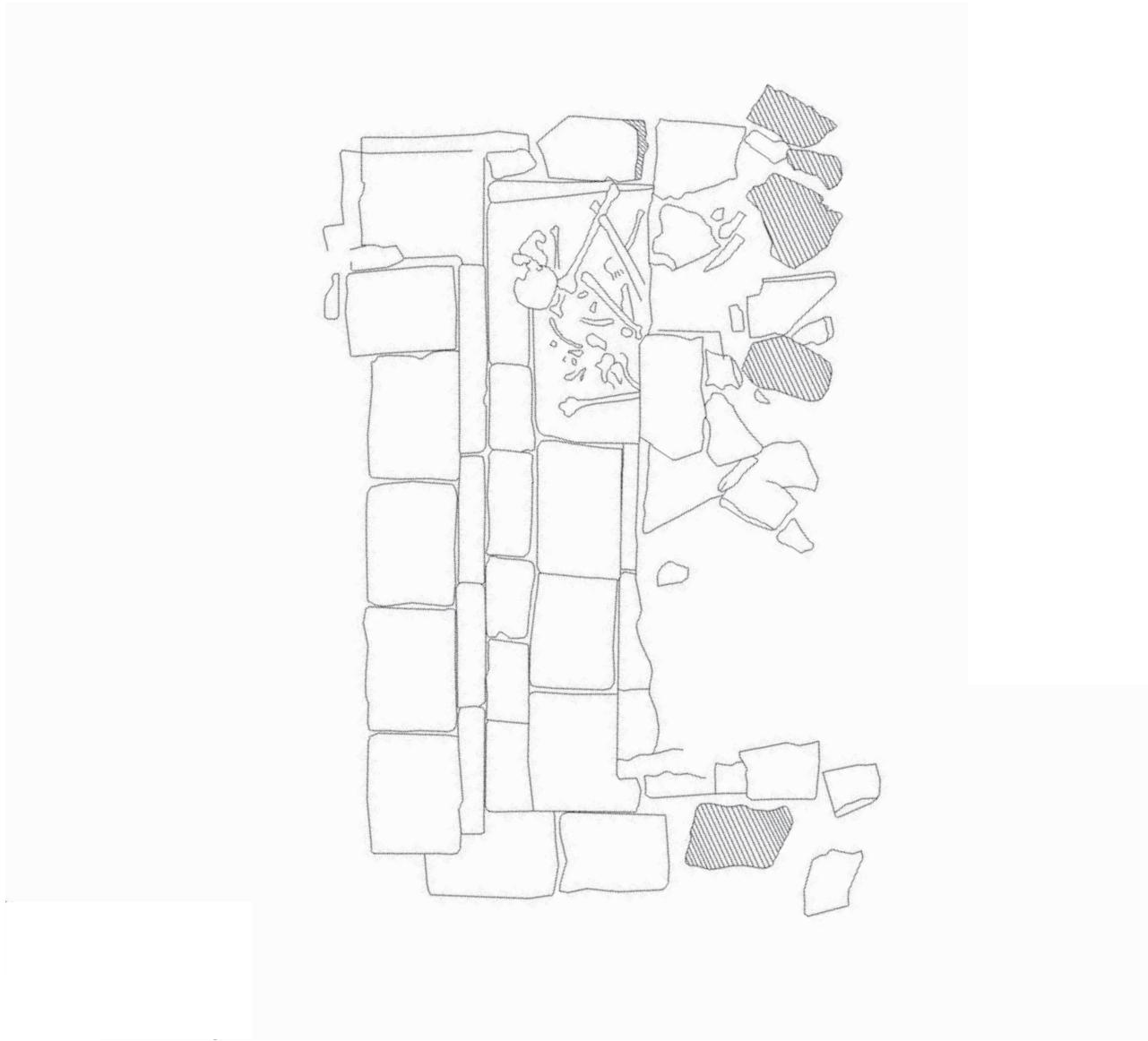
GROB BROJ 3412 SKELET BROJ 3412



Nasal breadth 23
N - NS (nasal height) 52 mm

According to its cranial index, this skull belongs to the category of high mesaticephalia (78,89). Its profile is high, medium long and with mild planocapitalia. Face is relief-shaped, with dominant eye-holes.

It was already mentioned that this is a male skull, with extreme robusticity in its full morphostructure. The individual age was most likely about 50 years. Loss of back molars in the maxilla is of post mortal character. Still, there were clear traces of parodontosis.



GRAVE NUMBER 3412, DRAWING / GROB BROJ 3412, CRTEŽ

širina očne duplje	34
širina nosnog otvora	23
nazalna visina	52 mm

Prema svom dužinsko-širinskom indeksu ova lobanja se svrstava u kategoriju visoke mezokranije (78,89). Posmatrana u profilu, ona je vrlo visoka, srednje dugačka i sa blago izraženom kurvoookcipitalijom. Lice je reljefno, sa dominantnim očnim dupljama.,

Uz već istaknutu konstataciju o polnoj pripadnosti ove lobanje, dodajmo da je njen robusticitet naglašen u celoj morfo-strukturi. Individualna starost bi se najverovatnije kretala oko 50 godina.

Gubitak zadnjih molara u gornjoj vilici je postmortalnog karaktera. Međutim, parodontoza je neosporan paleodontološki nalaz.

GRAVE NUMBER 3466
SKELETON NUMBER 3466A



Grave nr. 3466 represents a double burial with two skeletons, marked as skeleton A and skeleton B. It was discovered in sondage 340, drawn on sketch 1258 and described in field diary on pages 2629 and 2630. It was at the depth of 240 cm. Skeleton A represents remains of a deceased in a simple pit, lying on its left side in a crouched position. The skull is facing left. Right arm is bent, hand placed under the skull, while the left one is under the abdomen. Right leg is slightly bent in the knee, while the left one is poorly preserved. Legs were not in the line with the rest of the body, which was orientated east – west, with a smaller deviation of the eastern side towards the north. Length of the preserved part was 145 cm. In its whole length, this skeleton lies over skeleton B without damaging it. Generally, it is poorly preserved, but the skull remained complete.

Skeleton B was found under skeleton A. These are remains of a deceased in a simple pit, also in a crouched position. Its skull was lying next to the ankles of skeleton A. Left arm is stretched next to the body, while the right one is bent in the elbow, pointing eastwards. Legs were not in line with the rest of the body. The closest orientation is south – north, with a smaller deviation of the southern part towards the west. Bones are poorly preserved. The length measured *in situ* was 145 cm.

There were no grave goods in this double grave.

* * *

Regarding archaeological context, grave nr. 3466 was situated under the cremation grave G,-903, without damaging it. Its middle part lied upon grave nr. 3468, damaging the southeastern corner of its coffin.

Skull nr. 3466A was chosen for the collection. It was completely preserved and all of the measures were obtained. They are as follows:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	195 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	142
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	96
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	137
PO - B (porion – bregma height)	122
Bizygomatic breadth	130
N - PR (upper facial height)	81
Orbital height	39
Orbital width	36
Nasal breadth	22

Grob br. 3466 predstavlja dvojnu sahranu pokojnika, koji su tokom arheoloških iskopavanja obeleženi kao skelet A i skelet B. Otkriven je u sondi 340, tehnički predstavljen skicom 1258 i opisan na stranama dnevnika 2629 i 2630. Bio je na dubini 240 cm. Skelet A predstavlja ostatke slobodno ukopanog pokojnika koji je bio položen na levu stranu u poluzgrčenom stavu. Lobanja leži na levoj strani. Desna ruka je savijena i zatečena je sa šakom ispod lobanje, dok je leva ispod kostiju trupa. Desna noge je neznatno povijena u kolenu, dok je leva slabo očuvana. Noge izlaze iz ose pružanja skeleta, tako da bi orijentacija mogla da se okarakteriše pravcem istok - zapad, sa manjim odstupanjem istočnim delom ka severu. Dužina očuvanog dela mu je 145 cm. Ovaj skelet celom dužinom leži preko skeleta B i nije ga oštetio. U celini posmatrano, slabo je očuvan, ali je lobanja ostala cela.

Skelet B je zatečen ispod skeleta A. To su ostaci slobodno ukopanog pokojnika, ali takođe u poluzgrčenom stavu. Lobanja mu je ležala kod skočnih zglobova skeleta A. Leva ruka je opružena pored tela, dok je desna savijena u laktu i usmerena ka istoku. Noge se ne nalaze u osi pružanja skeleta. Najблиža orijentacija mu je pravac jug - sever, sa manjim odstupanjem južnim delom ka zapadu. Kosti su slabo očuvane, a *in situ* izmerena dužina iznosi 145 cm.

Arheoloških nalaza u ovom dvojnog grobu nije bilo.

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Arheološki kontekst nalaže da pomenemo da se grob br. 3466 nalazio iznad groba sa kremacijom G₁-903 ali ga nije oštetio. Zatim, svojim srednjim delom nalegao je na grob br. 3468 i tom prilikom mu je oštetio jugoistočni ugao kovčega.

Lobanja skeleta br. 3466A je izdvojena za prikazivanje.

U potpunosti je očuvana i omogućila je celovito antropološko merenje. Dobijene su sledeće primarne lobanske mere:

najveća dužina lobanje	195 mm
najveća širina lobanje	142
minimalna širina čela	96
maksimalna visina lobanje	137
visina porion-bregma	122
bizigomična širina	130
visina gornjeg lica	81

GROB BROJ 3466 SKELET BROJ 3466A



N - NS (nasal height) 59
Bigenial breadth 98 mm

Apart from post mortal teeth loss, cists and parodontosis were observed in the maxilla.

Cephalic index of this skull is 72,82, categorizing it as a dolichocephalic one. Still, it was very much under pressure upon its parietal bones, causing this shape of the cerebral part (see side photograph). *Sutura metopica* remained preserved in its whole length. Nasal region is prominent, chin is slightly turned inwards.

Gender-morphological signs indicate a male with medium skull structure. His individual age was not higher than 35 years.

*

It was already mentioned that skeleton B was poorly preserved. After the anthropological analysis, it was ascertained that it belonged to a male who was less than 30 years old at the moment of death. No paleopathological changes were noticed.

visina očne duplje	39
širina očne duplje	36
širina nosnog otvora	22
nazalna visina	59
širina donje vilice	98 mm

Dužinsko-širinski indeks ove lobanje ima vrednost 72,82 čime se ona svrstava u dolihokranu kategoriju. Međutim, presura na njenim parietalnim kostima je toliko jaka i svakako je izazvala ovaku formu cerebralnog dela (videti lateralnu fotografiju). Na ovoj lobanji *Sutura metopica* je ostala očuvana celom dužinom. Nazalna regija je u celini prominentna, a obradak je povučen.

Polno-morfološki znaci pokazuju da se radi o muškarцу vrlo umerene lobanjske građe. Individualna starost mu nije prelazila 35 godina života.

Pored postmortalnog gubitka zuba, ova skeletna individua je imala zubne ciste i parodontozu više u maksili.

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Za skelet B iz ovog groba je već rečeno da je slabo očuvan. Iz raspoloživih ostataka prilikom antropološke analize je utvrđeno da pripada muškarcu, koji je u trenutku smrti imao manje od 30 godina. Nikakve paleopatološke promene nisu uočene.



Site Pećine during excavations / Lokalitet Pećine tokom iskopavanje

**GRAVE NUMBER 3495
SKELETON NUMBER 3495**



Also in sondage 340, at the depth of 280 cm, grave nr. 3495. It was technically documented on sketches 1266 and 1272 and described in field diary on page 2657. We find out that remains of a wooden coffin were discovered – parts of a plank and three iron nails in the shape of "Π". The lid measures 210 X 50 X 2,5 cm. The deceased was lying on its stomach in a stretched position. Skull is facing left. Left arm is placed under the skull, the right one is stretched next to the body. Legs were stretched and placed together at the ankles. It was orientated southwest-northeast, without deviation. Length measured *in situ* was 170 cm. The skeleton is well/preserved, especially the skull.

In its archaeological context, this grave was positioned half a meter to the southeast from G-3487. The lid of G-3495 partly damaged the grave pit. Apart from that, G-3495 partly overlapped cremation grave G-974, indicating great density of both grave types in sondage 340.

Above the skull of skeleton nr. 3495 there was a bronze coin. During the excavation, a complete skeleton of a hen was discovered next to the left arm.

* * *

The skull of skeleton nr. 3495 was completely preserved and all of the anthropological measures were obtained. They are as follows:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	191 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	145
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	100
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	154
PO - B (porion – bregma height)	112
Bizygomatic breadth	136
N - PR (upper facial height)	76
Orbital height	40
Orbital width	38
Nasal breadth	23
N - NS (nasal height)	62
Bigonial breadth	105 mm

According to its cranial index, this skull belongs to the category of low brachycephalic ones (75,92). Still, it possesses an expressive length, clearly visible in the lateral and vertical projection. Generally, it is medium relief-shaped, mandibular is also of medium structure and corresponds to the morpho-structure.

Takođe u sondi 340, ali na dubini 280 cm otkriven je grob br. 3495. Tehnički je dokumentovan na skicama 1266 i 1272. Na str. 2657 je opisan u dnevniku terenskih iskopavanja za 1983. godinu. Vidimo da su nađeni ostaci drvenog poklopca od koga su očuvani delovi daske i 3 gvozdene klanfe u obliku ciriličkog slova P. Poklopac je dimenzija 210 x 50 x 2,5 cm. Pokojnik je položen na stomak u opruženom stavu. Lobanja leži na levoj strani. Leva ruka se nalazi ispod lobanje, a desna je opružena pored tela. Noge su ispružene i spojene u skočnim zglobovima. Orientacija ovog skeleta je jugozapad - severoistok, bez devijacije. *In situ* mu je izmerena dužina 170 cm. Skelet je dobro očuvan, što se posebno odnosi na lobanju.

Što se tiče uslova nalaza, dodajmo da se ovaj grob nalazi oko pola metra jugoistočno od G-3487. Poklopac G-3495 mu je delimično oštetio grobnu ruku. Uz to, G-3495 je delimično prelazio preko groba sa kremacijom G-974, što samo govori o gustini oba tipa grobova u sondi 340.

Iznad lobanje skeleta br. 3495 pronađen je brončani novčić. Pored leve ruke prilikom iskopavanja pronađen je ceo skelet kokoške.

* * *

Lobanja skeleta br. 3495 je potpuno očuvana, tako da su mogle biti dobijene sve primarne antropološke mere. Konkretno, to su sledeće lobanjske mere:

najveća dužina lobanje	191 mm
najveća širina lobanje	145
minimalna širina čela	100
maksimalna visina lobanje	154
visina porion-bregma	112
bizigomatična širina	136
visina gornjeg lica	76
visina očne duplje	40
širina očne duplje	38
širina nosnog otvora	23
nazalna visina	62
širina donje vilice	105 mm

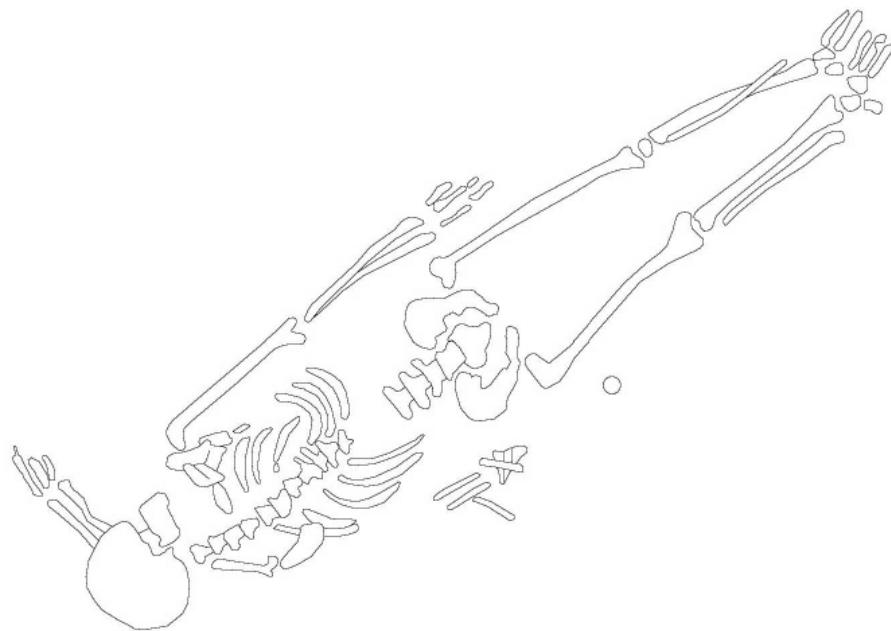
Najniža mezokrana kategorija je određena ovoj lobanji njenim dužinsko-širinskim indeksom (75,92). Međutim, njena naglašena dužina je očigledna, što se vidi u latalnoj i vertikalnoj projekciji. U celini posmatrano, njeno lice ima umeren reljef, mandibula je umerene građe i uklapa se u morfo-strukturu u celini.

GROB BROJ 3495 SKELET BROJ 3495



Gender-morphological elements indicate a male of medium structure, also indicated by the post-cranial skeleton. His individual biological age was not higher than 40 years.

Apart from *post mortem* lost frontal teeth in maxilla, there were also some paleodontological changes on this skull, like cists in the maxilla and parodontosis on both alveolar ridges.



GRAVE NUMBER 3495, DRAWING / GROB BROJ 3495, CRTEŽ

Polno-morfološki elementi ukazuju na muškarca umerenije građe, što je ukazao i postkranijalni skelet. Individualna biološka starost nije prelazila 40 godina života.

Pored *post mortem* izgubljenih frontalnih zuba u gornjoj vilici, konstatujemo i patodontološke ele-

mente kod ove skeletne individue sa Viminacijuma. To su zubne ciste u maksili i parodontozna oba alveolarna luka.

**GRAVE NUMBER 3497
SKELETON NUMBER 3497**



Next to the profile C - D of sondage 358, grave nr. 3497 was discovered. It was drawn on sketch 1225. It was described in filed diary on pages 2662 and 2663. A simple pit was excavated at the depth of 170 cm, in which the deceased was lying on its back in a stretched position. Skull was facing left. Arm bones were not preserved, neither bones of lower legs. Abdomen bones were fragmented. The preserved femurs were placed over the cremation grave G,-975.

The *in situ* length was not measured in such conditions. The closest orientation is north-south. There were several grave goods in this grave. To the right from the skull there was an amphora fragment (part of the shoulder and two handles). Above the skull there was a fragmented oil-lamp with a fragmented inscription RTIS, as well as a fragmented glass balsamarium.

* * *

Skull from grave nr. 3497 was completely preserved and the following primary anthropological measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	191 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	139
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	101
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	139
PO - B (porion – bregma height)	115
Bizygomatic breadth	132
N - PR (upper facial height)	84
Orbital height	39
Orbital width	33
Nasal breadth	23
N - NS (nasal height)	61
Bigonial breadth	100 mm

Cranial index of the skull nr. 3497 is 72,77, indicating a dolichocephalic category. It possesses an extreme length, expressed curvooccipitalia and a relief-shaped face.

It is a robust male with all signs of masculinity. His individual age was not higher than 45 years. Paleodontological finds indicate parodontosis. Mandibular incisives were lost *post mortem*.

Uz profil C - D sonde 358 otkriven je grob br. 3497. Na skici 1225 je tehnički ucrtan. Opisan je na stranama 2662 i 2663 arheološkog dnevnika. Na dubini od 170 cm otkriven je slobodno ukopan pokojnik, koji je bio položen na leđa (po dužini ispružen). Lobanja je bila na levoj strani. Kosti ruku nisu očuvane, kao ni potkolene kosti. Kosti trupa su fragmentovane. Očuvane butne kosti prelaze preko groba sa kremacijom G₁-975.

U ovakvim uslovima nalaza, dužina skeleta *in situ* nije mogla biti izmerena. Najблиža orientacija je prava sever - jug. Ovaj grob odlikuje nekoliko arheoloških nalaza. Konkretno, desno od lobanje nađen je fragment amfore (deo ramena i dve drške). Iznad lobanje je pronađen fragmentovani keramički žižak sa ostatkom pečata RTIS, kao i fragmentovani balsamarijum od stakla.

* * *

Lobanja iz groba br. 3497 je potpuno očuvana, tako da su mogle biti dobijene sledeće primarne antropološke mere:

najveća dužina lobanje	191 mm
najveća širina lobanje	139
minimalna širina čela	101
maksimalna visina lobanje	139
visina porion-bregma	115
bizigomična širina	132
visina gornjeg lica	84
visina očne duplje	39
širina očne duplje	33
širina nosnog otvora	23
nazalna visina	61
širina donje vilice	100 mm

Dužinsko - širinski indeks lobanje br. 3497 iznosi 72,77 čime se ona svrstava u kategoriju dolihokranih. Imala naglašenu dužinu, izraženu kurvoookcipitaliju, visoko i reljefno lice.

Pol je robustan muški, sa svim znacima maskuliniteta. Individualna starost nije prelazila 45 godina života. Patodontološki nalaz upućuje samo na parodontozu. Incisivi u mandibuli su izgubljeni *post mortem*.

GROB BROJ 3497 SKELET BROJ 3497



GRAVE NUMBER 3498
SKELETON NUMBER 3498



Grave nr. 3498 was discovered next to the profile A-B of sondage 358. It was described in field diary on page 2663 and drawn on sketch 1274. At the depth of 155 cm, a deceased was buried in a wooden coffin, which is indicated with four nails found next to the skeleton. The deceased was lying in a stretched position on its back. The skull remained placed at the back of the head, but it was fragmented due to the mechanical pressure. Right arm is bent in the elbow, the lower part lying on the left lower arm. Left arm is also bent in the elbow, hand placed on the right pelvis side. The length measured *in situ* was 160 cm. It was orientated southwest - northeast, with a deviation of 4° of the southwestern part towards the south. In this grave, under the right lower arm, two grave goods were discovered: fragments of an oil-lamp and a shard of a human-shaped ochre pot.

* * *

Skull of skeleton nr. 3498 was reconstructed with success and the following eleven anthropological measures were obtained:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	171 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	152
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	107
PO - B (porion - bregma height)	118
Bizygomatic breadth	130
N - PR (upper facial height)	71
Orbital height	38
Orbital width	32
Nasal breadth	25
N - NS (nasal height)	52
Bigonial breadth	99 mm

According to its cranial index of 88,88, this skull is hyper/brachycephalic, with extreme height and width of its cerebral part. Planooccipitalia is also extreme. The face is rather narrow, with an expressed glabella part.

Gender-morphological signs indicate a robust male. His life was not long and it was about 30 years.

Loss of frontal teeth from both of the jaws was of post mortal character.

Grob br. 3498 je otkriven uz profil A-B sonde 358. Opisan je na str. dnevnika 2663 i tehnički dokumentovan na skici 1274. Na dubini 155 cm je bio sahranjen pokojnik u drvenom kovčegu, na šta ukazuju 4 eksera pronađena pored skeleta. Konstatovano je da je pokojnik položen na leđima u ispruženom stavu. Lobanja je ostala na zatiljku, ali je usled mehaničkog pritiska fragmentovana. Desna ruka je savijena u laktu sa šakom na levoj podlaktici. Leva ruka je takođe savijena u laktu, ali sa šakom na desnoj polovini karlice. *In situ* izmerena dužina je 160 cm. Orientacija skeleta je pravac jugozapad - severoistok, sa devijacijom 4° jugozapadnim delom prema jugu. U ovom grobu, ispod desne podlaktice, otkrivena su 2 arheološka priloga: fragmenat keramičkog žiška i deo antropomorfnog oker pečenog lončića.

* * *

Lobanja skeleta br. 3498 je uspešno rekonstruisana, tako je moglo biti dobijeno sledećih 11 antropoloških mera:

najveća dužina lobanje	171 mm
najveća širina lobanje	152
minimalna širina čela	107
visina porion – bregma	118
bizigomatična širina	130
visina gornjeg lica	71
visina očne duplje	38
širina očne duplje	32
širina nosnog otvora	25
nazalna visina	52
širina donje vilice	99 mm

Prema vrednostima svog dužinsko-širinskog indeksa 88,88 svrstava se u kategoriju hiper brahikranije, sa vrlo naglašenom visinom i širinom njenog cerebralnog dela. Prisutna je i vidna planokcipitalija. Lice je relativno usko, sa vrlo izraženom regijom glabele.

Polno-morfološki znaci pokazuju da ova lobanja pripada robustnom muškarcu. Međutim, njegov životni vek nije bio dug i iznosio je oko 30 godina. Za patodentološki nalaz konstatujemo da je uređan, a gubitak frontalnih zuba u obe vilice je sva-kako *post mortem*.

GROB BROJ 3498 SKELET BROJ 3498



GRAVE NUMBER 3527
SKELETON NUMBER 3527



Grave nr. 3527 was discovered in sondage 353, next to the profile C - D, at the depth of 285 cm. It was drawn on sketch 1285 and described in filed diary on page 2685. The deceased was buried in a wooden coffin, out of which the lower plank remained preserved. It was lying on its back in a stretched position. Skull was facing right. Right arm was bent in the elbow, hand placed upon the right clavicle. Left arm was also bent, hand placed over the pelvis. The preserved skeleton parts were some 150 cm long, as measured *in situ*. It was orientated northeast - southwest, with a deviation of 9° of the northeastern part towards the east.

During the excavation, a bronze coin was discovered next to the skull, near the mouth hole. As it was buried, this grave damaged the cremation grave G₁-989.

* * *

Skull of skeleton nr. 3527 needed no reconstruction before anthropological analysis and all of the primary anthropological measures were obtained. They are as follows:

G - OP (maximum cranial length)	174 mm
EU - EU (maximum cranial breadth)	144
FT - FT (minimal frontal breadth)	97
BA - B (maximum cranial height)	133
PO - B (porion - bregma height)	117
Bizygomatic breadth	133
N - PR (upper facial height)	68
Orbital height	33
Orbital width	37
Nasal breadth	24
N - NS (nasal height)	53
Bigonal breadth	104 mm

Cranial index of this skull was 82,76, categorizing it into the brachicephalic category. According to its morphostrucutre, it is short, wide and tall, with mild palnooccipitalia. It possessed a mild face, with expressive width.

This was a male skull, although the elements of secondary gender features were much more expressed on its cerebral than on its facial part. His individual age was under 50 years.

Most of the teeth from both jaws were lost *post mortem*. Still, most of the back teeth from both of the jaws were lost *intra vitam*. There were cists and parodontosis.

Even though this does not belong to paleopathology, we should mention that this skull possessed an *os Incae unipartitum asimetrica dexter* (see in *Norma occipitalis*).

Takođe u sondi 353, ali uz profil C - D, na dubini 285 cm, otkriven je grob br. 3527. Tehnički je dokumentovan skicom 1285 i detaljno opisan na str. 2685 dnevnika terenskih istraživanja nekropole Viminacijum - Pećine. Utvrđeno je da je pokojnik sahranjen u drvenom kovčegu, od koga je očuvana donja daska. Pokojnik je bio položen na leđima u ispruženom stavu. Lobanja je pronađena nagnuta na desnu stranu. Desna ruka je savijena u laktu sa šakom na desnoj ključnoj kosti. Leva ruka je manje savijena i šaka joj je zatećena na predelu karlice. Očuvani deo skeleta je imao *in situ* dužinu oko 150 cm. Orientisan je pravcem severoistok - jugozapad, sa odstupanjem 9° severoistočnim delom ka istoku.

Prilikom arheoloških iskopavanja, pored lobanje u zoni usne duplje, otkriven je jedan bronzani novčić. Pomenimo i da je ovaj grob svojim ukopom oštetio grob sa kremacijom G₁-989.

* * *

Lobanje skeleta br. 3527 nije bila potrebna rekonstrukcija pre antropološke analize, tako da su mogle biti dobijene sve primarne merne vrednosti. To su sledeće mere:

najveća dužina lobanje	174 mm
najveća širina lobanje	144
minimalna širina čela	97
maksimalna visina lobanje	133
visina porion-bregma	117
bizigomatična širina	133
visina gornjeg lica	68
visina očne duplje	33
širina očne duplje	37
širina nosnog otvora	24
nazalna visina	53
širina donje vilice	104 mm

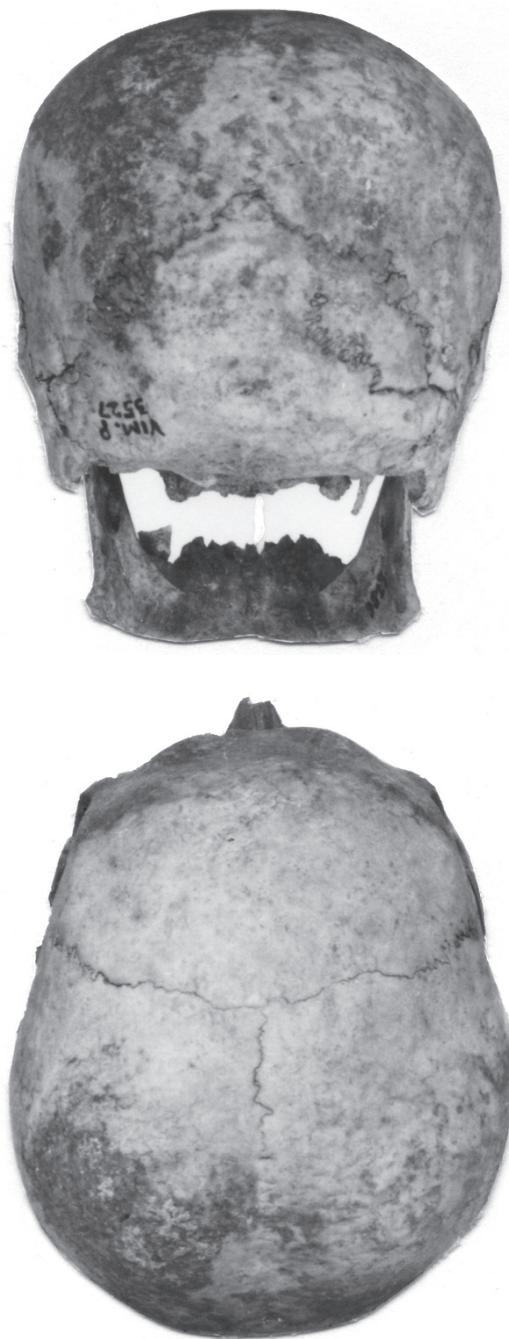
Dužinsko-širinski indeks ove lobanje je dao vrednost 82,76 čime se ona svrstava u brahikranu kategoriju. Po svojoj morfostrukturi je kratka, široka i visoka, sa blagom planokcipitalijom. Građa lica je laka, sa naglašenom širinom.

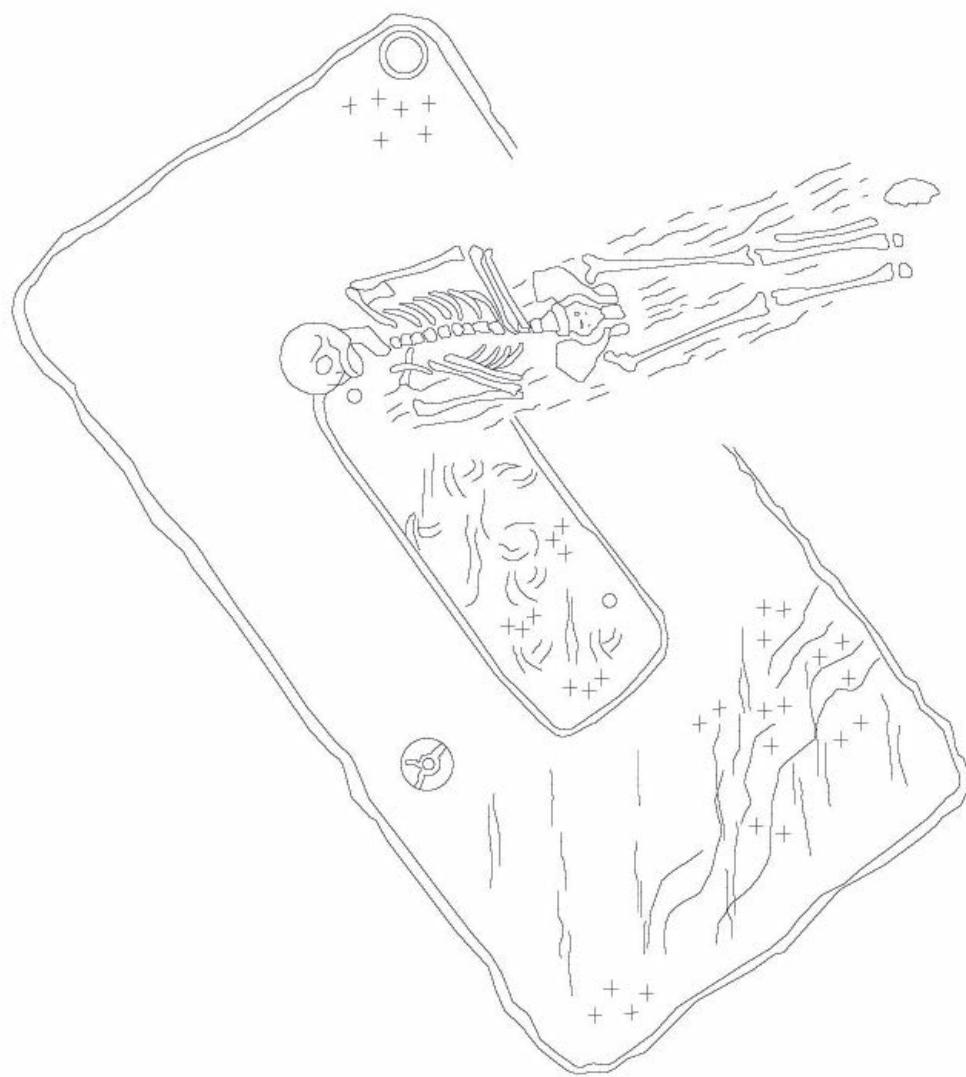
Pol ove lobanje je muški, s tim što su elementi sekundarnih polnih karakteristika više izraženi na cerebralnom nego na facijalnom delu. Individualna starost se kretala ispod 50 godina života.

Većina frontalnih zuba u obe vilice je izgubljena *post mortem*. Međutim, većina zadnjih zuba u obe vilice je izgubljena *intra vitam*. Uočene su Zubne ciste i parodontozna.

Mada ne spada u domen paleopatologije, pominjemo prisustvo *Os Incae unipartitum asimetrica dexter* (videti u *Norma occipitalis*).

GROB BROJ 3527 SKELET BROJ 3527





GRAVE NUMBER 3527, DRAWING / GROB BROJ 3527, CRTEŽ

POGOVOR

AFTERWORD

AFTERWORD

This type of publication should not be given a standard summary. This is why we decided to write an afterword.

As already mentioned in the first chapter, about 400 scientific and expert papers were published about Viminacium. Among them, several monographs stand out, like Viminacium 1 - nekropola „Više grobalja“; Viminacium Više grobalja 281-530 (kremacija), 268-550 (Inhumacija) Tom 2; Itinerarium romanum Serbiae.

On the other hand, it is not certain how huge was the demographic potential of Viminacium, but we do know that it possessed great variety (Mikić 1980; Mikić 2006). This variable anthropological structure was only partly recognized, while we only have some twenty publications at our disposal. Archaeological estimations are that less than 10 % of the area covered with cemeteries was excavated. Further on, human osteological material from big cemeteries like "Pećine" and "Više grobalja", is poorly preserved. This situation, caused with several different factors, led to a publication of this form and type. It could of course be criticized, but since biophysical anthropology is not institutionalized enough in our country and that, until recently, archaeology played the major role in the research of necropolis, instead of a multidisciplinary research, we do hope that by publishing this monograph, we pictured the period which stayed behind us, but also showing us the necessity of a different kind of the future research of Viminacium.

POGOVOR

Ovakav tip publikacije, smatramo, ne može imati zaključak u uobičajenom obliku. Zato smo se prevashodno odlučili za oblik pogovora.

O Viminacijumu kao arheološkom lokalitetu, kako smo već istakli u uvodnom delu, objavljeno je oko 400 naučnih i stručnih radova. Među njima treba istaći monografska izdanja, kao što su npr. Viminacium 1 - nekropola „Više grobalja“; Viminacium Više grobalja 281-530 (kremacija), 268-550 (Inhumacija) Tom 2; Itinerarium romanum Serbiae.

S druge strane posmatrano, ne znamo pouzданo koliki je bio demografski potencijal Viminacijuma, ali znamo da je bio vrlo heterogenog sastava (Mikić 1980; Mikić 2006). Njegova heterogena antropološka struktura je do sada mogla samo delimično da se prati, a na raspolaganju nam je svega oko 20 publikacija. Imamo arheološku procenu da je iskopano do sada manje od 10 % prostora pokrivenog nekropolama. Zatim, humani skeletni materijal sa velikih nekropola "Pećine" i "Više grobalja" je, kako su pokazala ranija iskopavanja, bio vrlo slabo očuvan. Da bi takvu situaciju, uzrokovano polifaktorskim okolnostima na određen način zaokružili, odlučili smo se za koncept ove publikacije kako smo ga i realizovali. On bi eventualno mogao i da se kritikuje, ali s obzirom da biofizička antropologija nije dovoljno institucionalizovana u našoj sredini i da je arheologija doskora imala primat u istraživanju nekropola umesto multidisciplinarnog pristupa, nadamo se da smo ovom publikacijom upravo dali model koji oslikava vreme koje je iza nas, ali nas isto upućuje i na obuhvatniji pristup u daljnjim istraživanjima Viminacijuma.

Tabela 1. NEKROPOLA VIMINACIUM - PEĆINE / Lobanjske mere
 Table 1: Necropolis VIMINACIUM - PEĆINE / Cranial Measurements
 () - rekonstruisana mera / Reconstructed Measurement

Lobanjsa br.	Skull No.	m - muški / male f - ženski / female starost / age	nasjveća dužina lobanje maximum cranial length nasjveća sirtina lobanje maximum cranial breadth maksimalna sirtina celina maximum frontal breadth maksimum cranijal heigjt maksimum cranijal heigjt nasjveća dužina lobanje maximum cranial length nasjveća sirtina celina maximum cranial height visina očne duplje orbital height visina gornje licice upper facial height visina očne duplje orbital height sirina nosnog otvora nasal breadth sirina visima nasal height sirina donje vilice bigonial breadth
19	m	40/45	190
61	m?	40	189
73	m	60	181
91	m?	50	184
220	m	40	184
314	m	60	196
340S	m	50/60	191
371	f	30/35	160
379	m	45/50	188
390	m	40/45	190
395	m	40	197
430	m	35/40	180
432	m	45	193
444	m	50/60	195
465	m	40	192
515	f	45	170
541	m	40	181
19	m	40/45	190
61	m?	40	150
73	m	60	140
91	m?	50	145
220	m	40	145
314	m	60	147
340S	m	50/60	152
371	f	30/35	142
379	m	45/50	138
390	m	40/45	134
395	m	40	140
430	m	35/40	155
432	m	45	133
444	m	50/60	136
465	m	40	132
515	f	45	149
541	m	40	141
19	m	40/45	101
61	m?	40	93
73	m	60	104
91	m?	50	102
220	m	40	102
314	m	60	103
340S	m	50/60	96
371	f	30/35	99
379	m	45/50	94
390	m	40/45	102
395	m	40	102
430	m	35/40	110
432	m	45	96
444	m	50/60	95
465	m	40	92
515	f	45	97
541	m	40	110
19	m	-	-
61	m?	-	-
73	m	-	-
91	m?	-	-
220	m	-	-
314	m	-	-
340S	m	-	-
371	f	-	-
379	m	-	-
390	m	-	-
395	m	-	-
430	m	-	-
432	m	-	-
444	m	-	-
465	m	-	-
515	f	-	-
541	m	-	-
19	m	-	-
61	m?	-	-
73	m	-	-
91	m?	-	-
220	m	-	-
314	m	-	-
340S	m	-	-
371	f	-	-
379	m	-	-
390	m	-	-
395	m	-	-
430	m	-	-
432	m	-	-
444	m	-	-
465	m	-	-
515	f	-	-
541	m	-	-
19	m	-	-
61	m?	-	-
73	m	-	-
91	m?	-	-
220	m	-	-
314	m	-	-
340S	m	-	-
371	f	-	-
379	m	-	-
390	m	-	-
395	m	-	-
430	m	-	-
432	m	-	-
444	m	-	-
465	m	-	-
515	f	-	-
541	m	-	-
19	m	-	-
61	m?	-	-
73	m	-	-
91	m?	-	-
220	m	-	-
314	m	-	-
340S	m	-	-
371	f	-	-
379	m	-	-
390	m	-	-
395	m	-	-
430	m	-	-
432	m	-	-
444	m	-	-
465	m	-	-
515	f	-	-
541	m	-	-
19	m	-	-
61	m?	-	-
73	m	-	-
91	m?	-	-
220	m	-	-
314	m	-	-
340S	m	-	-
371	f	-	-
379	m	-	-
390	m	-	-
395	m	-	-
430	m	-	-
432	m	-	-
444	m	-	-
465	m	-	-
515	f	-	-
541	m	-	-
19	m	-	-
61	m?	-	-
73	m	-	-
91	m?	-	-
220	m	-	-
314	m	-	-
340S	m	-	-
371	f	-	-
379	m	-	-
390	m	-	-
395	m	-	-
430	m	-	-
432	m	-	-
444	m	-	-
465	m	-	-
515	f	-	-
541	m	-	-
19	m	-	-
61	m?	-	-
73	m	-	-
91	m?	-	-
220	m	-	-
314	m	-	-
340S	m	-	-
371	f	-	-
379	m	-	-
390	m	-	-
395	m	-	-
430	m	-	-
432	m	-	-
444	m	-	-
465	m	-	-
515	f	-	-
541	m	-	-
19	m	-	-
61	m?	-	-
73	m	-	-
91	m?	-	-
220	m	-	-
314	m	-	-
340S	m	-	-
371	f	-	-
379	m	-	-
390	m	-	-
395	m	-	-
430	m	-	-
432	m	-	-
444	m	-	-
465	m	-	-
515	f	-	-
541	m	-	-
19	m	-	-
61	m?	-	-
73	m	-	-
91	m?	-	-
220	m	-	-
314	m	-	-
340S	m	-	-
371	f	-	-
379	m	-	-
390	m	-	-
395	m	-	-
430	m	-	-
432	m	-	-
444	m	-	-
465	m	-	-
515	f	-	-
541	m	-	-
19	m	-	-
61	m?	-	-
73	m	-	-
91	m?	-	-
220	m	-	-
314	m	-	-
340S	m	-	-
371	f	-	-
379	m	-	-
390	m	-	-
395	m	-	-
430	m	-	-
432	m	-	-
444	m	-	-
465	m	-	-
515	f	-	-
541	m	-	-
19	m	-	-
61	m?	-	-
73	m	-	-
91	m?	-	-
220	m	-	-
314	m	-	-
340S	m	-	-
371	f	-	-
379	m	-	-
390	m	-	-
395	m	-	-
430	m	-	-
432	m	-	-
444	m	-	-
465	m	-	-
515	f	-	-
541	m	-	-
19	m	-	-
61	m?	-	-
73	m	-	-
91	m?	-	-
220	m	-	-
314	m	-	-
340S	m	-	-
371	f	-	-
379	m	-	-
390	m	-	-
395	m	-	-
430	m	-	-
432	m	-	-
444	m	-	-
465	m	-	-
515	f	-	-
541	m	-	-
19	m	-	-
61	m?	-	-
73	m	-	-
91	m?	-	-
220	m	-	-
314	m	-	-
340S	m	-	-
371	f	-	-
379	m	-	-
390	m	-	-
395	m	-	-
430	m	-	-
432	m	-	-
444	m	-	-
465	m	-	-
515	f	-	-
541	m	-	-
19	m	-	-
61	m?	-	-
73	m	-	-
91	m?	-	-
220	m	-	-
314	m	-	-
340S	m	-	-
371	f	-	-
379	m	-	-
390	m	-	-
395	m	-	-
430	m	-	-
432	m	-	-
444	m	-	-
465	m	-	-
515	f	-	-
541	m	-	-
19	m	-	-
61	m?	-	-
73	m	-	-
91	m?	-	-
220	m	-	-
314	m	-	-
340S	m	-	-
371	f	-	-
379	m	-	-
390	m	-	-
395	m	-	-
430	m	-	-
432	m	-	-
444	m	-	-
465	m	-	-
515	f	-	-
541	m	-	-
19	m	-	-
61	m?	-	-
73	m	-	-
91	m?	-	-
220	m	-	-
314	m	-	-
340S	m	-	-
371	f	-	-
379	m	-	-
390	m	-	-
395	m	-	-
430	m	-	-
432	m	-	-
444	m	-	-
465	m	-	-
515	f	-	-
541	m	-	-
19	m	-	-
61	m?	-	-
73	m	-	-
91	m?	-	-
220	m	-	-
314	m	-	-
340S	m	-	-
371	f	-	-
379	m	-	-
390	m	-	-
395	m	-	-
430	m	-	-
432	m	-	-
444	m	-	-
465	m	-	-
515	f	-	-
541	m	-	-
19	m	-	-
61	m?	-	-
73	m	-	-
91	m?	-	-
220	m	-	-
314	m	-	-
340S	m	-	-
371	f	-	-
379	m	-	-
390	m	-	-
395	m	-	-
430	m	-	-
432	m	-	-
444	m	-	-
465	m	-	-
515	f	-	-
541	m	-	-
19	m	-	-
61	m?	-	-
73	m	-	-
91	m?	-	-
220	m	-	-
314	m	-	-
340S	m	-	-
371	f	-	-
379	m	-	-
390	m	-	-
395	m	-	-
430	m	-	-
432	m	-	-
444	m	-	-
465	m	-	-
515	f	-	-
541	m	-	-
19	m	-	-
61	m?	-	-
73	m</		

550	f	19/21	180	(135)	93	140	112	(128)	66	34	36	27	52	92
1076	m	45	182	140	-	138	117	(130)	-	(30)	38	24	55	110
1115	m	40/45	194	132	93	-	115	-	-	-	24	-	-	103
2018	m	45/50	175	147	102	-	117	(145)	-	-	-	-	-	114
2097	f	40	178	156	96	-	107	122	71	36	34	24	50	101
2158B	m	40	175	148	105	-	121	130	-	-	-	-	-	107
2158C	m	60	195	140	101	-	119	-	72	-	33	23	52	99
2438	f	35/40	180	156	102	-	119	(141)	60	38	31	24	51	99
2567	f	35/40	170	145	(103)	-	-	-	71	38	34	27	52	102
2745	m?	30	180	140	96	138	118	125	69	30	38	24	47	-
2754	m	50/60	175	137	93	-	126	130	-	-	-	-	-	-
2759	m	50	185	147	96	138	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2779	f?	50	176	149	96	-	112	132	75	35	39	25	54	101
2790	f	30/35	170	137	92	130	110	117	63	30	35	22	45	89
2944	m	60	194	150	105	125	-	(115)	-	-	-	-	-	-
3096	m	30/60	132	142	98	126	114	130	67	32	38	24	50	-
3292	m	50	188	140	102	-	125	129	-	-	-	-	-	114
3305	m	30	179	139	100	-	116	-	71	32	38	27	55	-
3317A	m	30	180	140	107	128	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3318	f	40	174	140	95	128	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3328	m	30	196	154	104	-	128	145	-	-	-	-	-	111
3333	m	30	182	146	91	150	113	133	73	30	37	24	50	101
3428	m	30/40	188	149	-	-	118	132	-	-	-	-	-	106
3485	m	30	131	141	102	128	112	136	71	30	38	25	49	101
3486	m	45/50	184	138	95	138	116	121	73	33	38	23	57	108
3526A	m	35/40	186	149	101	-	122	132	70	33	38	26	52	-

3538	f	45/50	173	129	92	128	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3542	m	40	188	137	90	-	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	112
3550	m	35/40	192	149	105	-	119	-	-	-	-	-	-	102
3551	m?	40	184	136	104	132	115	-	64	35	38	21	52	97
3787	m	60	186	150	108	139	120	144	70	34	38	25	48	-

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