PÚCHOV, SITE POD LACHOVCOM

Cemetery of Lusatian Culture

Urszula Śmigielska – †Jana Katkinová – Jozef Moravčík

Archaeologica Slovaca Monographiae

FONTES

Instituti Archaeologici
Academiae Scientiarum Slovacae



TOMUS XL

NITRAE MMXXVI

ARCHEOLOGICKÝ ÚSTAV SLOVENSKEJ AKADÉMIE VIED, V. V. I.
VEDA, VYDAVATEĽSTVO SLOVENSKEJ AKADÉMIE VIED

PÚCHOV, SITE POD LACHOVCOM

Cemetery of Lusatian Culture

Urszula Śmigielska – †Jana Katkinová – Jozef Moravčík

This work was supported by the Štefan Schwarz Support Fund of the Slovak Academy of Sciences (2024/OV3/008), the Postdoctoral Grant Programme "PostdokGrant" (APD0209), the Scientific Grant Agency of the Ministry of Education, Research, Development and Youth of the Slovak Republic and the Slovak Academy of Sciences (VEGA 2/0017/24), and the Slovak Research and Development Agency under the Contract no. APVV-20-0044.

The publication was financially supported by the Slovak Academy of Sciences on the basis of a recommendation of the Editorial Board of the Slovak Academy of Sciences.

NITRA – BRATISLAVA 2026

Urszula Śmigielska – † Jana Katkinová – Jozef Moravčík

Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Cemetery of Lusatian Culture

Nitra – Bratislava 2026

Archaeologica Slovaca Monographiae
Fontes, Tomus XL

Editor-in-Chief	Mgr. Lucia Benediková, PhD.
Reviewers	dr hab. Marcin S. Przybyła, Prof. UJ, doc. Mgr. Klára Šabatová, Ph.D.
Layout	Mária Kunová
Cover Design	Mgr. Urszula Śmigielska, PhD.
Publishing and print	VEDA, vydavateľstvo SAV, Centrum spoločných činností SAV, v. v. i., Dúbravská cesta 5820/9, 841 04 Bratislava, publication number 4861 www.veda.sav.sk
Publishing and distribution	Archeologický ústav SAV, v. v. i. Akademická 2, 949 21 Nitra tel.: +421/37/6943 209 email: nraukniz@savba.sk

This publication has not undergone editorial revision or proofreading.

Front cover	Plan of barrow II/71, photo of the amphora from grave 4/69 (by U. Śmigielska)
Back cover	Photo of grave 38/71 (by J. Moravčík)

© Archeologický ústav SAV, v. v. i., 2026
© VEDA, vydavateľstvo SAV, 2026
© Urszula Śmigielska, 2026
© Jana Katkinová, 2026
© Jozef Moravčík, 2026

ISBN 978-80-8196-089-5 (Archeologický ústav SAV, v. v. i.)
ISBN 978-80-224-2179-9 (VEDA, vydavateľstvo SAV)

DOI: https://doi.org/10.31577/2026.9788081960895

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION 7

2 LOCATION AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE CEMETERY 7

3 STATE OF RESEARCH AND SOURCE CRITICISM 9
3.1 State of research 9
3.2 Source criticism 10

4 TERMINOLOGY 12
4.1 Situation of discovery 12
4.2 Artefacts 13

5 CATALOGUE OF GRAVES 16
5.1 Excavations conducted in 1969 16
5.2 Other finds from excavations in 1969 31
5.3 Excavations conducted in 1971 36
5.4 Other finds from excavations in 1971 53
5.5 Graves from other excavation seasons 55

6 ANTHROPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS 59
6.1 Material and methods 59
6.2 Results 60
6.3 Catalogue of skeletal remains 63
6.3.1 Excavations conducted in 1969 63
6.3.2 Finds of human bones outside graves from 1969 67
6.3.3 Excavations conducted in 1971 69
6.3.4 Material from graves from other excavation seasons 74

7 ARTEFACTS 75
7.1 Pottery 75
7.1.1 Amphorae 75
7.1.2 Vases 78
7.1.3 Pots 79
7.1.4 Jugs 80
7.1.5 Bowls 81
7.1.6 Cups 82
7.1.7 Feeding bottles 83
7.2 Small finds 84
7.2.1 Pins 84
7.2.2 Fibula 84
7.2.3 Bracelets 85
7.2.4 Spirals 85
7.2.5 Circles 85
7.2.6 Pendants 86
7.2.7 Beads 86
7.2.8 Buttons 87
7.2.9 Nails 87
7.2.10 Bronze fragments (wires, rods) 87

8 CHRONOLOGY AND BURIAL RITE 87
8.1 Size and layout of the cemetery 87
8.2 Types of graves 89
8.3 Grave equipment 96
8.4 Chronology of the cemetery 97
8.4.1 Radiocarbon dating 104
8.5 Statistical analyses 106
8.5.1 Methodology 106
8.5.2 Results 107
8.5.2.1 Richness of grave equipment and features of burial rituals 107
8.5.2.2 Relationships between funeral rites and age at death 112
8.5.2.3 Comparisons of chronological phases 113
8.5.2.4 Analyses including only well-preserved graves 115

9 CONCLUSIONS 123

PÚCHOV, POLOHA POD LACHOVCOM. Pohrebisko lužickej kultúry (Súhrn) 124

REFERENCES 128

AUTHOR'S ADDRESS 131

PLATES 132

1 INTRODUCTION

The Lusatian cemetery in Púchov, Pod Lachovcom, was excavated in 1969 and 1971 by Jozef Moravčík of the Museum of Považie Region in Žilina. The first attempt to process it was undertaken by Jana Katkinová in 2000, but her untimely death prevented its completion. As a result, despite more than 50 years having passed since the excavations, the material remained unpublished until now.

The oldest burials at this site date to the transition between the BC and BD phases of the Bronze Age, and the cemetery's use ended in the second half of the Final Bronze Age (phase HB). The continuity of burials was maintained throughout its use. Because of the long period of use, analysing materials from this cemetery enabled a detailed study of changes in the funerary rites of the Lusatian culture during the Bronze Age.

Therefore, the main aim of this study was to compile a detailed catalogue of the finds and to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the material culture uncovered at the site. This analysis enabled the precise dating of individual graves and the entire cemetery. Additionally, an anthropological examination of the bone material was conducted to determine the age and, in some cases, the estimated biological sex of the deceased. The study will offer new insights into the changes in material culture and funerary customs that occurred from the end of the Middle Bronze Age to the end of the Final Bronze Age in the Central Považie region. It will also add to the existing knowledge of the Lusatian culture in Slovakia and its burial traditions.

2 LOCATION AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE CEMETERY

Púchov is situated in western Slovakia, within the Trenčín region. The site is located in the northern part of Central Považie. This region extends along the Váh River basin and is bordered by the White Carpathians to the west, the Small Carpathians to the south, and the Považský Inovec and the Strážov Mountains to the east (*Beňušková et al. 2005*, 85). Within the region, the Váh River acts as a natural boundary, dividing it into two distinct parts: the northern part, characterised by hilly terrain and dense forests, and the southern part, which is flatter and more suitable for agriculture (*Beňušková et al. 2005*, 89, 90). The cemetery Pod Lachovcom lies on the terrace of the Váh River, just below the steep slope of Lachovec Hill (446 m above sea level), approximately 750 metres from the current river, at an altitude of 260 metres above sea level. It is now within the town's territory, situated between the present-day municipal cemetery, Comenius Primary School, Janka Kráľa Street, and the hospital (*Moravčík 2008*, 38; Fig. 1, no. 1).

The cemetery is not the only evidence of the presence of the Lusatian culture in this region. A number of other sites associated with this culture are also known from its vicinity:

- Púchov, Intravilán (Fig. 1, no. 2) – settlement dated to the Late Bronze Age. A cultural layer was discovered during the construction of a house (*Veliačik 1978*, 125, no. 335).
- Púchov, Horné Kočkovce, Skalka (Fig. 1, no. 3) – possibly fortified, multi-period settlement, with finds ranging from the Palaeolithic to the Roman Period. The most intensive occupation is associated with the Púchov culture, although Lusatian finds were also recorded at the site (*Moravčík 1976*, 36; *1982*, 191, 192; *Veliačik 1978*, 126, no. 336).
- Púchov, Horné Kočkovce, from the vicinity of Skalka (Fig. 1, no. 4) – settlement discovered in 1965 during a field survey. The finds included pottery of the Lusatian culture (*Petrovský-Šichman 1965*, 62).
- Púchov, Horné Kočkovce, from the vicinity of Skalka (Fig. 1, no. 5) – hoard of bronze artefacts, consisting of six fibulae, 15 bracelets, rings and three sickles. Further fibulae and pendants were reportedly found nearby; in some sources, a socketed axe, a pin, a miniature hammer, a pendant and gold spirals are also mentioned (*Veliačik 1978*, 128, no. 338).
- Púchov, Vieska-Bezdedov (Fig. 1, no. 6) – possible hoard or single finds, consisting of three metal-hilted swords, three fibulae and two spiral bracelets (*Veliačik 1978*, 128, no. 338).
- Dolné Kočkovce, Kopanica; Medzipotočie (Fig. 1, no. 7) – settlement dated to the Final Bronze Age – Early Iron Age (HB–HC), discovered in 1964 during a field survey. In 1968, settlement features containing Lusatian pottery were disturbed during land reclamation works. The disturbances continued in 1988, when the settlement area was again affected during the construction of a water pipeline (*Petrovský-Šichman 1965*, 62; *Moravčík 1976*, 15, 18; *1990*, 113, 114; *Veliačik 1978*, 31, no. 86).

- Dolné Kočkovce, Štrkovisko (Fig. 1, no. 8) – single find dated to the Late Bronze Age, represented by a fragment of a jug (*Veliačik 1978*, 31, no. 87).
- Nimnica, house of M. Komik (Fig. 1, no. 9) – probable cremation grave. In 1970, during house construction, fragments of a vase and a biconical vessel were found, perhaps together with bronze objects (*Moravčík 2008*, 31; *Veliačik 1978*, 96, no. 256).
- Nimnica, Holíš (Fig. 1, no. 10) – settlement, probably dated to the Early Iron Age. During field surveys conducted in 1957, 1963, 1966 and 1985, pottery of the Lusatian and Púchov cultures was discovered (*Moravčík 1976*, 32; *1986*, 162).

Geologically, the Púchov region is characterised by a structure composed of Mesozoic and Paleogene rocks of the fold belt, including shales, mudstones, sandstones, and conglomerates, as well as flysch formations (*Biely et al. 2002*). The area is also defined by Quaternary sediments and an undifferentiated pre-Quaternary substratum, with an irregular cover of undifferentiated slope deposits and colluviums (*Maglay/Pristaš 2002*). The geomorphology mainly consists of erosion-denudation features, including plains and valleys, as well as young tectonic morphological structures with aggradation (*Geomorfologické pomery 2002*). The relief is

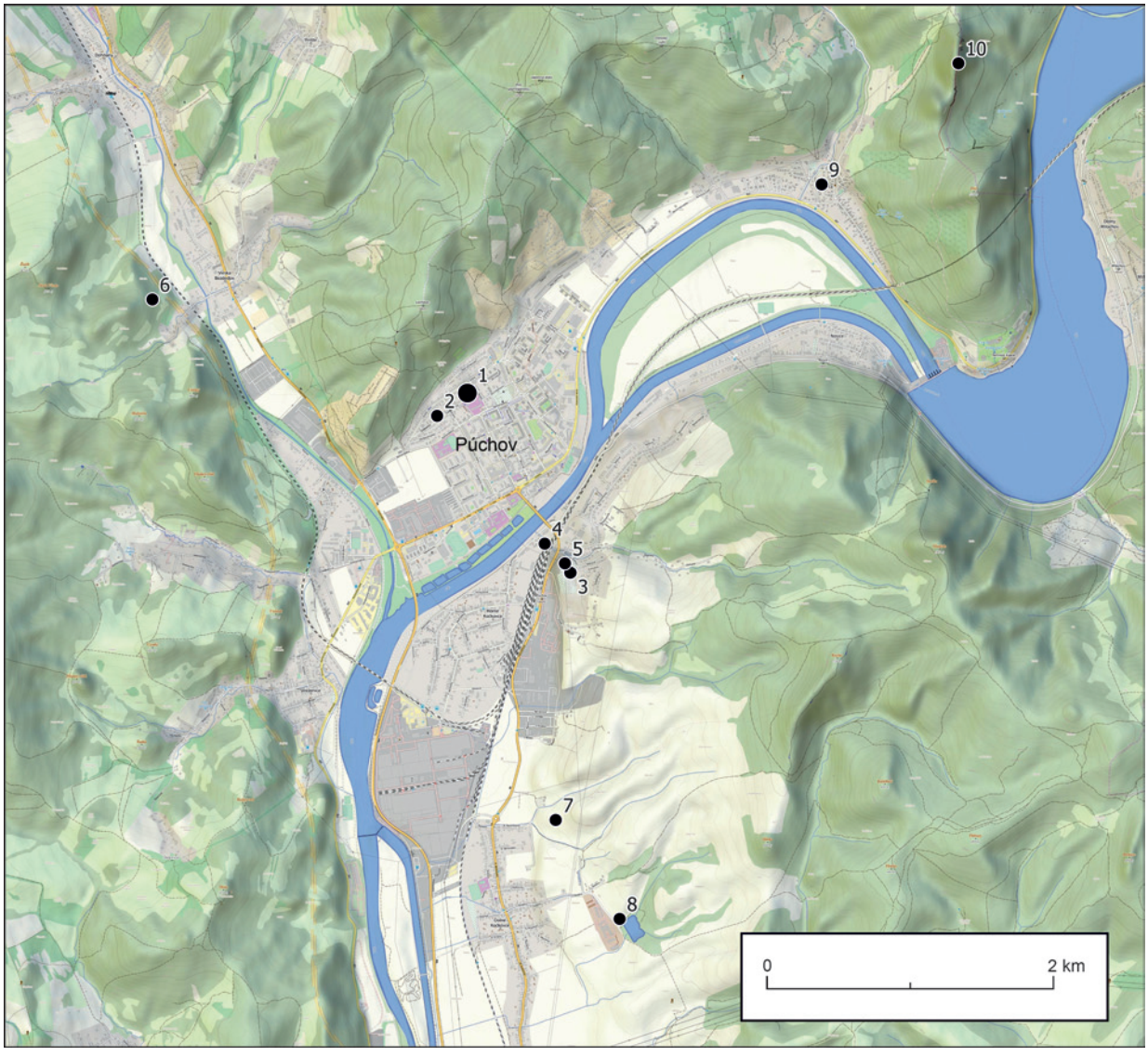


Fig. 1. Location of the Púchov, Pod Lachovcom cemetery and other Lusatian culture sites in its vicinity. 1 – Púchov, Pod Lachovcom; 2 – Púchov, Intravilán; 3 – Púchov, Horné Kočkovce, Skalka; 4 – Púchov, Horné Kočkovce, Z úpätia Skaly; 5 – Púchov, Horné Kočkovce, Naďaleko Skalky; 6 – Púchov, Vieska-Bezdedov; 7 – Dolné Kočkovce, Kopanica, Medzipotočie; 8 – Dolné Kočkovce, Štrkovisko; 9 – Nimnica, Dom M. Komika; 10 – Nimnica, Holíš.

characterised as highland with heavily dissected terrain. The Púchov region belongs to the Nízke Javorníky sub-range, which forms part of the Javorníky Mountains in the Slovak-Moravian Carpathians, a part of the Outer Western Carpathians (*Tremboš/Minár 2002*).

The climate in the Púchov area is mild and moderately humid, with a slight winter season (*Lapin et al. 2002*). During the Late and Final Bronze Age, the climate was relatively stable, with minor fluctuations, and generally warm. The highest Late Holocene temperatures occurred in 1200 BC and 700 BC. In western Slovakia, precipitation has decreased slightly over time. The average annual rainfall ranges from approximately 630 mm to 770 mm, decreasing until around 1000 BC, then increasing. Overall, during the period from 1400 to 700 BC, the climate in northern Slovakia was warmer than it is today, with slightly higher precipitation, making conditions more favourable for agriculture (*Hajnalová 2012*, 9, 10).

The soil consists of pararendzinas, pararendzina cambisols, and cambisols rendzinas, which originate from sandstone-siltstone rocks (*Šály/Šurina 2002*). Its texture is sandy-clay (*Čurlík/Šály 2002*). The vegetation falls within the beech zone, typical for the Carpathian Mountains (*Plesník 2002*). Specifically, the area's potential natural vegetation is the Carpathian oak-hornbeam forest, a mixed deciduous forest (*Maglocký 2002*).

3 STATE OF RESEARCH AND SOURCE CRITICISM

3.1 State of research

As mentioned in the introduction, the preparation of the study on the Púchov cemetery was made possible by the efforts of three individuals. The field research at the archaeological site was led by Jozef Moravčík, who also authored the research report. This report served as the primary source of information for the grave descriptions in the catalogue. Jana Katkinová, who, at the beginning of this millennium, undertook a study of the Lusatian culture in the Central Považie region, but unfortunately, due to her untimely death, did not manage to complete the work, prepare the site plan, drawings of the barrows, and create plates with drawings of the materials, as well as complete and formalise the descriptions of the graves, and partially, the material. Urszula Śmigielska supplemented the plates with drawings of additional materials from excavations in 1971 (drawn by Jarmila Marettová), completed and formalised the descriptions of the materials discovered at the site, and prepared a complete catalogue of the finds (see *Chapter 5 Catalogue of graves*, 16). She conducted an anthropological analysis of the human remains (see *Chapter 6 Anthropological analysis*, 59), undertook a study of the material culture (see *Chapter 7 Artefacts*, 75), established a detailed chronology of the site, and analysed the characteristics of the funerary rites at the burial ground in Púchov (see *Chapter 8 Chronology and burial rite*, 87).

The cemetery at Púchov, Pod Lachovcom, was discovered in the early 1960s during the construction of a sports field at the Comenius primary school. Later, during the construction of houses, additional burials were uncovered. Many graves were unfortunately destroyed due to a lack of professional supervision. After Ernest Poliak drew attention to the issue, competent authorities became involved, leading to the first systematic excavation of the site between July and August 1969 (*Makyna 2019*). The archaeological work, led by Jozef Moravčík of the Museum of Považie region (Považské múzeum) in Žilina, resulted in the discovery of 46 graves, three barrows, and two small barrows. A spot containing burnt lumps of clay, coals, small pottery fragments, and bones was also discovered and interpreted as the remains of a pyre. Subsequently, due to the planned construction of a housing estate, excavations resumed in 1971 and lasted for three months, from August to October (*Moravčík 1980*, 16). During this second season, 61 graves, six barrows, and six small barrows were uncovered. The excavation led to the discovery of 107 cremation graves, of which 26% were located under barrows (*Moravčík 1976*, 37).

The cemetery features two main types of burial mounds with distinct characteristics: those with a complete stone circle and those with a stone ring. Further divisions are based on the number of graves within, with each type split into three subtypes: without graves, with a single grave in the centre, and with multiple burials beneath the mound (*Moravčík 1980*, 16, 17). The area in trenches I–III and XIV/69 remains problematic to interpret, as it is unevenly covered with stones and contains many graves at a depth of 20–30 cm below ground level, suggesting a potentially disturbed barrow. The graves were relatively shallow, mostly between 20 and 40 cm deep, leading to damage to many during ploughing (*Moravčík 1980*, 17).

As the research predates the construction of the urban settlement, it was limited to the most exposed areas, and the entire cemetery could not be uncovered. Unfortunately, the urban settlement now covers the whole site, making further research impossible (*Moravčík 1980*, 17). According to the author, the cemetery's size indicates that it could not have been associated with just one settlement but was instead used by people from several surrounding settlements. He highlights the lack of a clear chronological development of the burial ground as support for this hypothesis (*Moravčík 1980*, 17).

During the excavations, 33 archaeobotanical samples were collected: five from urns (graves 3/69, 13/69, 31/69, 50/71 and 52/71), 17 from the vicinity of urns (graves 7/69, 10/69, 19/69, 31/69, 32/69, 37/69, 43/69, 1/71, 20/71, 48/71, 50/71, 51/71, 54/71, 55/71, 57/71, 59/71, 60/71), two from the barrow mounds (barrows I/71 and III/71), and nine from the area between the graves (trenches I, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, and XVI). The urns contained coals from hornbeam (*Carpinus* sp.), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), oak (*Quercus* sp.), maple (*Acer* sp.), spruce (*Picea* sp.) and Euonymus sp. In the burial pits, coals from beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), oak (*Quercus* sp.), fruit trees (*Pomoidae*), maple (*Acer* sp.), willow (*Salix* sp.), Euonymus sp. and pine (*Pinus* sp.) were found in the soil around the urns. The barrow mounds contained coals of beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), oak (*Quercus* sp.) and Euonymus sp. In the space between the graves, there were coals of oak (*Quercus* sp.) and pine (*Pinus* sp.; *Hajnalová/Hajnalová/Mihályiová 2003*).

Today, the artefacts and human remains uncovered during the excavations are part of the collection at the Museum of the Považie region in Žilina. The cemetery has been dated from the transition between the Middle and Late Bronze Age to the end of the Final Bronze Age (14th–8th century BC) based on the pottery and small bronze objects found in the graves (*Moravčík 1980*, 17).

In addition to the documented excavations on the site described above, smaller-scale works and incidental discoveries also occurred in 1968, 1970, 1972, and 1989 (see *Chapter 5 Catalogue of graves*, 16). Unfortunately, no documentation, drawings, or descriptions are available for these graves. The only evidence for this research is the presence of artefacts marked as originating from the Púchov, Pod Lachovcom site, with dates indicating their discovery in the mentioned years. Moreover, these graves are not indicated on any plan, so their locations relative to those discovered in 1969 and 1971 remain unknown.

In 1997, an additional Lusatian grave was accidentally uncovered during gardening work near the site of the previously excavated cemetery. It was located at a depth of 45–50 cm and consisted of an urn covered with a stone, and containing burnt human bones. The grave is dated to the BD period, which aligns with the cemetery's chronology (*Kujovský 1999*, 97, 98).

3.2 Source criticism

Several factors have negatively impacted the preservation of the material from the burial ground in Púchov, Pod Lachovcom, and consequently, the ability to draw conclusions from it. This chapter will address the various issues that have hindered the interpretation of the cemetery's material.

The cemetery's location within the city led to a significant portion of it being destroyed before the initial excavation works began. Furthermore, the shallow placement of the graves contributed to the poor condition of the remains. Even in areas that were not damaged during construction, the preservation state was unsatisfactory; less than 40% of graves could be considered well-preserved, while the rest were more or less damaged. The positions of graves in each category are shown on Fig. 2. The material was affected by both natural factors and human activities, which ultimately compromised the reliability and completeness of the data obtained from the cemetery.

The research was conducted as rescue excavations and therefore focused on the most exposed parts of the cemetery. As a result, there are large, unexamined areas between trenches (particularly, but not exclusively, between the zones excavated in each season).

The poor state of preservation also affects the bone material, with a complete absence of bones in a large number of graves (human remains are missing in nearly half of them). If bones were not present during excavation, it could mean they were either not preserved or were never there, indicating a symbolic burial. In the cemetery records, the absence of bones was noted for 21 burials, although bones were actually found in the repository for three of them. For the remaining 33 burials for which no bones are currently available, either no information is available on whether they were found during the excavation, or it is indicated that they were found and must have been lost later. At the time of the analysis, all the remains had already

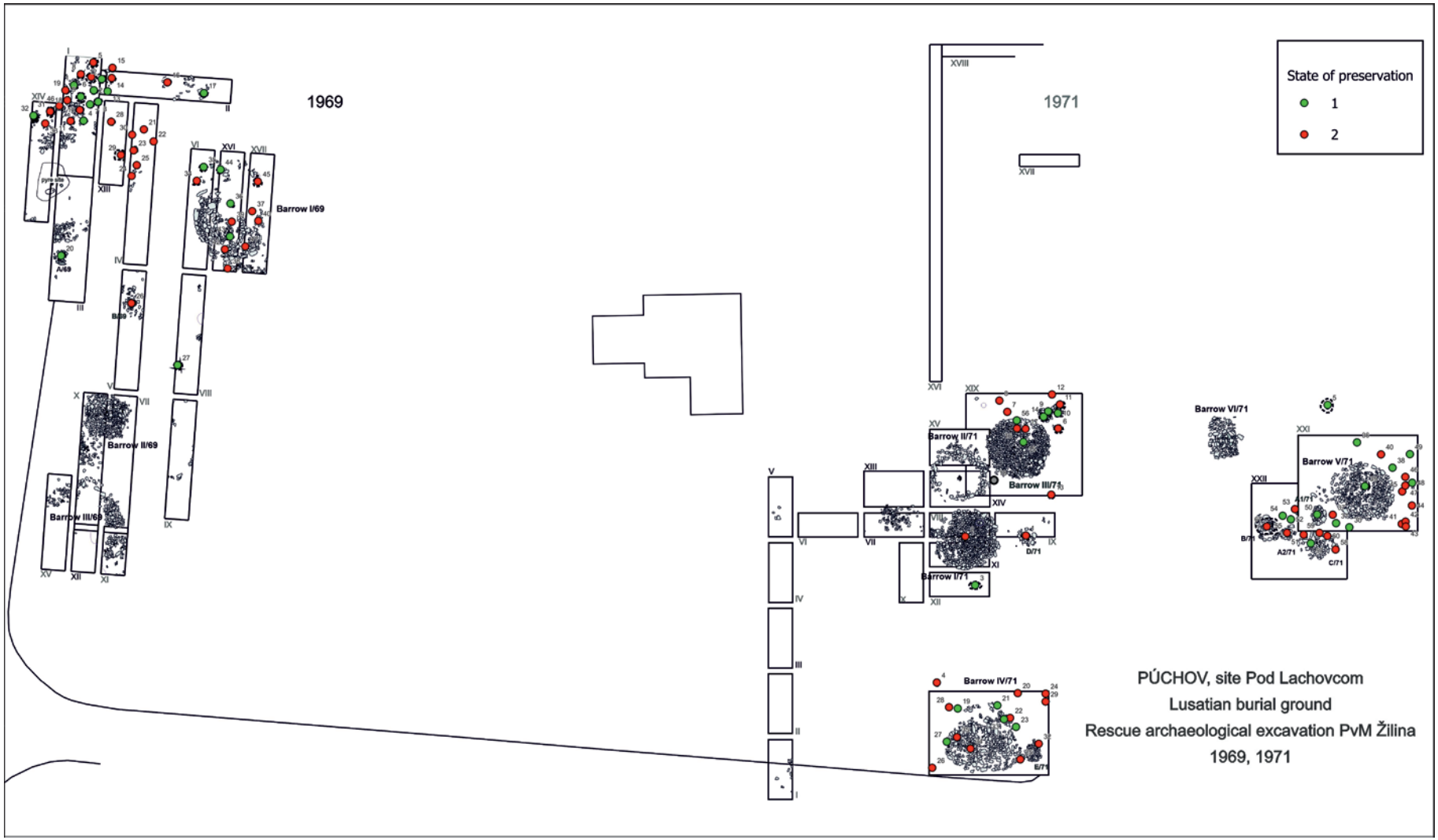


Fig. 2. State of preservation of each grave at the cemetery in Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Legend: 1 – well-preserved, 2 – damaged.

been removed from the urns, making it impossible to determine any potential anatomical arrangement. Additionally, in about half of the graves where bones were present, there was insufficient material to estimate the biological characteristics of the deceased. The degree of preservation meant that only in about one-third of the graves was it possible to determine the age of the buried individuals, and sex estimation was possible only in a few cases.

The documentation of excavations also presents several issues that must be considered. Descriptions of the graves are missing in three cases (graves 19/69, 18/71, and 49/71). In one case (grave 3/71), the grave plan is absent. Additionally, information regarding the depth of each grave is often missing. As noted in the previous paragraph, there is also frequently no information about whether bones were present or absent in a grave, which is significant because many burials lack human remains. Furthermore, some of the finds lack clear labels or descriptions. For example, urns found under barrow II/69 are not marked as graves, even though they certainly contained human remains. Moreover, materials labelled as originating from grave X/69 are present in the repository, but there is no description or information about its location in the documentation.

Discrepancies between the number of artefacts listed in the grave descriptions and what is actually in the repository are another issue. In some cases, the items listed in the catalogue are missing from the repository, such as urns from graves 29/69 and 37/71, materials from graves 2/71 and 17/71, the amphora from grave 12/71, or two vessels from grave 14/71. Conversely, there are instances in which more artefacts are present in the repository than were originally recorded in the grave description. This usually occurs when the description states the presence of "fragments of a vessel in the filling of the pit", but upon closer examination, it becomes clear that the fragments actually originate from several different vessels, such as vessels 3–5 in grave 43/69, vessels 3–5 in grave 6/71, and vessels 4–7 from grave 31/71.

Finds from the seasons 1968, 1970, 1972, and 1989 are problematic because there is no documentation for them. It is estimated that at least 20 graves were uncovered during these seasons (possibly more, as the grave labelled 5/68 suggests that four other graves were previously found). Additionally, there is information about at least one barrow explored in 1972. The lack of documentation for these finds or details about their locations is a significant obstacle to understanding the overall situation at the site.

Despite certain problems related to the circumstances of past research, the preservation and documentation of material from the Púchov cemetery have the potential to provide new insights into Lusatian burial customs in Slovakia. Its long-term use enables detailed analysis of material culture and the dating of individual graves, thereby expanding our understanding of changes in Lusatian culture from the transition between the Middle and Late Bronze Age to the end of the Final Bronze Age.

4 TERMINOLOGY

4.1 Situation of discovery

The following glossary defines the terms used to describe graves.

Grave number

The graves were numbered anew at the beginning of each excavation season. As a result, graves found during the 1969 excavation campaign were assigned numbers from 1/69 to 46/69, while those uncovered in 1971 received numbers from 1/71 to 61/71. The numbering system for other, undocumented excavation seasons (see *Chapter 3 State of research and source criticism*, 9) was similarly conducted independently. From 1968, only grave 5/68 is known. During the 1970 season, graves were labelled alphabetically from A to K/70. In 1972, graves 1 and 2/72, and A to D/72, were recorded. Additionally, the catalogue includes graves from 1989 (1 and 2/89) and 1997 (1/97).

Barrow number

Barrows and small barrows were numbered sequentially using Roman numerals and letters, respectively. Similar to graves, the numbering of barrows was also restarted each season. As a result, the barrows found during the 1969 excavations were numbered I to III/69, while small barrows were identified as A, B, and C/69. In the 1971 excavations, barrows were numbered from I to VI/71, and small barrows were marked as A1, A2, B, C, D, and E/71.

Type of a grave

The following types of graves were identified in the cemetery:

- cremation urn grave – when burnt skeletal remains were present in the vessel;
- cremation pit grave – when burnt skeletal remains were found in the grave pit, but outside the vessels;
- cremation, urn or pit grave? – when burnt human bones were discovered within the burial pit, but the vessels were poorly preserved, making it impossible to determine if the remains were originally inside an urn;
- grave without bones – if no human remains were found during excavation;
- unspecified type – when there is no information regarding the presence or absence of human remains in the grave.

Type of a barrow

The division of the barrows was based on their size and construction style. According to the first criterion, two types were identified: the larger ones, marked with Roman numerals from I to VI, have a diameter exceeding 3 metres; the smaller barrows, labelled with letters from A to E, do not exceed 2 metres in diameter. Using the second criterion, two main types can also be distinguished (regardless of their size): barrows with a full stone circle and barrows with a stone ring. Additionally, each type can be further subdivided based on the number of burials found within it (*Moravčík 1980*, 16, 17):

- barrow with stone ring with one grave in the centre (D/71);
- barrow with stone ring with several graves within (damaged barrow I/69);
- barrow with stone ring without burials within (III/69, II/71);
- barrow with full stone circle with one burial in the centre (II/69?, A/69, B/69, I/71, V/71, A1/71, A2/71, B/71, E/71);
- barrow with full stone circle with several graves underneath with further graves around it (III/71, IV/71, C/71);
- barrow with full stone circle with no burials underneath (VI/71).

4.2 Artefacts

Pottery and small finds in each grave were numbered sequentially starting from 1. Moreover, some objects also have a catalogue number (reg. no.) assigned by the Museum of Považie region in Žilina. If this number is missing, it indicates that the artefact is not listed in the museum's catalogue.

Pottery

The descriptive terms used for ceramic vessels are based on previous studies of the ceramics of the Lusatian culture in Slovakia (notably the publication of the Ilava cemetery; *Benediková/Katkinová/Budinský-Krička* 2016), but are adapted to the characteristics of the material found in the Púchov cemetery (since the ceramics from Ilava are more diverse than those from Púchov, the following section presents only those terms that were applicable to the pottery from the analysed site).

Ceramic material was assigned to functional vessel types, with descriptions and examples provided in Tab. 1.

Terminology used to describe the shape of the vessel and its specific parts

Types of profiles, rims, necks, neck-body transitions, maximum widths of the bodies, and bottoms are defined according to the illustration in Tabs. 2–7. The decoration techniques present on the pottery from the Púchov cemetery, with examples, are listed in Tab. 8.

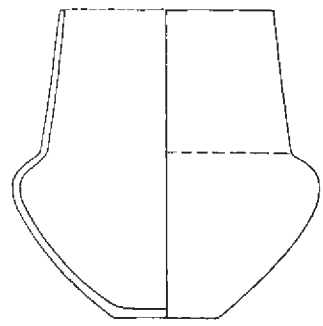
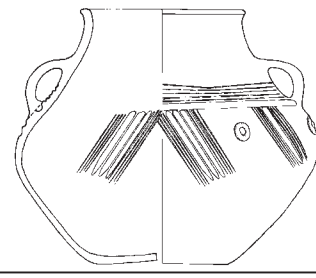
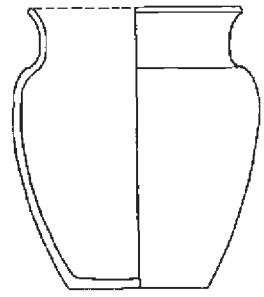
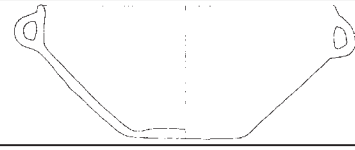
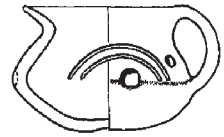
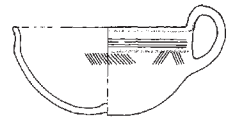
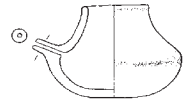
Technology and measurements

The following features were considered when describing the technology and measurements of the artefacts found within the cemetery:

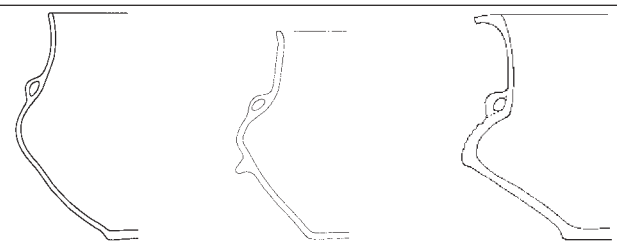
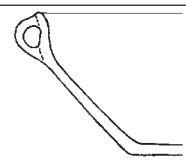
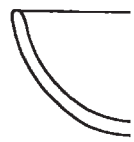
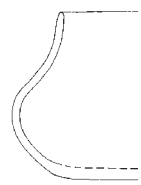
- surface treatment (for pottery) – categorised as polished, smoothed, matt, rough, or coarse;
- material (for pottery) – identification of the type and size of the admixture;

- colour (for pottery) – evaluation of the surface colour, noting differences between external and internal surfaces if applicable;
- measurements – for pottery: height, rim diameter, maximum body diameter, bottom diameter, and handle width were recorded. For small objects, all relevant measurements were taken depending on the type of artefact.

Tab. 1. Functional types of vessels found on the Púchov cemetery.

Functional types of vessels		
Type	*Description*	*Example*
Vase	High vessel without handles, S-shaped profile, Ø of rim < height	
Amphora	High vessel with two or four handles, S-shaped profile, Ø of rim < height	
Pot	High vessel, with (one or two) or without handles, S-shaped or barrel-shaped profile, coarser surface than vase or amphora, Ø of rim < height	
Bowl	Low or medium-high vessel with (one or two) or without handles, S-shape, conical or semi-globular profile, Ø of rim > height	
Jug	Medium-high vessel, with one handle, S-shaped profile, Ø of rim < height	
Cup	Small or medium-sized, low or medium-high vessel with one handle, S-shaped, conical or semi-globular profile, Ø of rim > height	
Feeding bottle	Small vessel with one or without handles, S-shaped profile, characterised by the presence of a spout, Ø of rim < height	

Tab. 2. Types of profiles.

Profile	
S-shaped	 Smooth Pronounced Sharp
Biconical	
Conical	
Semi-globular	
Bag-shaped	

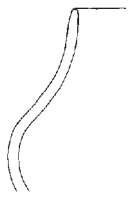
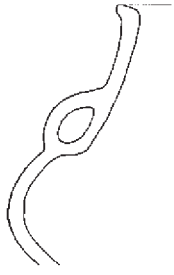
Tab. 3. Types of rims.

Rim	
Straight	
Slightly curved outward	
Strongly curved outward	
Curved inward	

Tab. 4. Types of necks.

Neck	
Conical	
Cylindrical	
Funnel-shaped	

Tab. 5. Types of neck-to-body transitions.

Neck-body transition	
Smooth	
Slightly marked	
Marked	
Sharp	

5 CATALOGUE OF GRAVES

This chapter presents descriptions of the graves and their associated grave goods. A summary of these data in tabular form is provided in Appendix I (https://doi.org/10.82495/qgfa-xe95) . The table includes information on the state of preservation, grave types, forms of grave construction, the number and types of urns, the presence and form of urn covers, the occurrence of holes in the bottoms of urns, the contents of the urns, as well as ceramic vessels and so-called small finds recorded in the graves. In addition, anthropological data are included when available (minimum number of individuals, age at death, and biological sex), along with information on the chronology of the graves and the richness of the grave equipment.

5.1 Excavations conducted in 1969

Grave 1/69

At a depth of 20 cm in trench I, a layer of stones measuring 1 metre in diameter was uncovered. Large sandstones and limestones were irregularly distributed within the black soil. Small pottery fragments were found between them. An urn (1) with a hole in the bottom was placed beneath a large, flat stone, surrounded by fragments of two other vessels (2 and 3). Another large sandstone was located underneath the urn, which contained a small vessel (4), three thin bronze wires (5), and a fragment of a pin (6). Stones were also placed around the irregularly circular-shaped burial pit. Its filling consisted of black soil, with few atypical pottery fragments and burnt bones.

1. Large amphora (reg. no. A2240) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is slightly curved outward. A neck is conical, with a slightly marked transition to the body. The body's maximum width is rounded. The bottom is flat and indented, with a hole in the middle. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with two horizontal grooves (width 3–4 mm) on the border between the neck and the body, below a row of small pits (Ø 11 mm), and vertical and diagonal grooves in groups of four on the body. The material has a sand admixture. The surface is matt and beige. Measurements: height – 320 mm, rim diameter – 210 mm, maximum body diameter – 360 mm, bottom diameter – 120 mm, handle width – 25 mm (Pl. II: 10).
2. Fragment of the rim of a semi-globular cup (reg. no. A7603). The outer surface is matt and brown, while the inner one is smooth and dark grey. Material has mica admixture.
3. Fragments of the bottom part of the bowl (reg. no. A7604) with an indented, flat bottom. The surface is matt, with shades of dark grey and brown. Material has mica admixture.
4. Incomplete small amphora (reg. no. A2241). The upper part of the vessel is missing. The body's maximum width is rounded. The bottom is rounded and only slightly marked. The vessel is decorated on the body with groups of vertical incised lines. Surface is smooth and black. Measurements: preserved height – 55 mm (Pl. II: 11).
5. Three thin bent bronze wires (reg. A1782). Length – 92 mm, 56 mm, 40 mm (Pl. II: 8).
6. Fragment of a bronze pin (reg. no. 1782), square in cross-section. Length – 68 mm (Pl. II: 9).

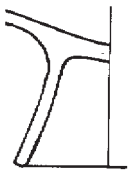
Grave 2/69

A grave was discovered in trench I at a depth of 30 cm. The burial pit was oval and dug into the gravel soil. The urn (1) had a rim covered with flat sandstone and was found placed on another flat, red, burnt

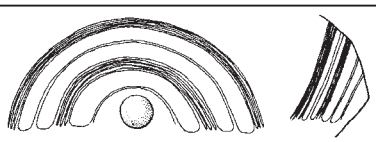
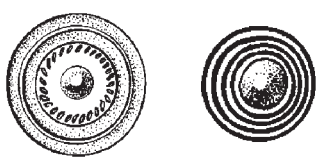
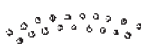
Tab. 6. Types of maximum width of the body.

Maximum width of the body	
Rounded	
Curved	
Sharply curved	

Tab. 7. Types of bottoms.

Bottom	
Flat	
Indented	
Concave	
Rounded	
Stemmed	

Tab. 8. Decorating techniques.

Decorating technique	
Incised lines	
Grooves	
Cusps surrounded by semi-circular grooves and/or incised lines	
Cusps (at the bottom of the cups) surrounded by circular grooves and/or incised lines	
Hatched triangles	
Immersed dots	
Pits	
Plastic band	

sandstone. At the bottom of the urn, an upside-down cup (2) was discovered, under which the bones were found. The urn was filled with black soil. Fragments of the bottom part of a large amphora (3) were also found within the grave.

1. Incomplete amphora (reg. no. A7158) with pronounced, S-shaped profile. The rim is missing. The conical neck smoothly transitions into a curved body. The indented bottom has a hole in the middle. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated on the neck and body with grooves and shallow pits, each measuring 13 mm in diameter. The surface is smooth, black on the outside and brown on the inside. Material has sand admixture. Measurements: height – 210 mm, rim diameter – 190 mm, maximum body diameter – 320 mm, bottom diameter– 100 mm, handle width – 33 mm (Pl. II: 1).
2. Miniature, semi-globular cup (reg. no. A7159). The rim is straight. Bottom is unmarked and rounded. One strip handle extends above the rim. The surface is matt and brown, without decoration. Material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 40 mm, rim diameter – 73–80 mm, handle width – 15 mm (Pl. II: 2).
3. Fragments of the bottom part of a large amphora (reg. no. A12937) with an indented bottom. The vessel is decorated with four plastic cusps and groups of vertical grooves between them. The outer surface is smooth and black, while the inner one is matt and greyish-brown. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: height – 95 mm, maximum body diameter – 295 mm, bottom diameter – 108 mm.

Grave 3/69

An oval burial pit, filled with dark soil, was discovered in trench I. The urn (1) was covered with a profiled bowl (2) and filled with dark soil containing a significant amount of bones. Inside the urn, small shells, two bronze pins (4, 5), and a bronze circle (6) were found. A cup (3) was located at the bottom of the urn.

1. Vase (reg. no. A2242) with pronounced profile. It has a straight rim and a conical neck, with a marked neck-body transition. The body's maximum width is rounded, and the bottom is flat. The surface is matt on the upper part and rough on the lower part. The outer side is beige-brown, while the inner one is dark grey. Material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 355 mm, rim diameter – 245 mm, maximum body diameter – 350 mm, bottom diameter – 130 mm (Pl. III: 3).
2. Bowl (reg. no. A2243) with pronounced, biconical profile. The rim is slightly curved outwards. The neck has a cylindrical, concave shape. Neck-body transition is slightly marked. The maximum width of the body is curved, and the bottom is flat. Two strip handles connect the rim and the maximum width of the body. The surface is rough, beige-brown in colour, and the material has a sand admixture. Measurements: height – 135 mm, rim diameter – 320 mm, maximum body diameter – 320 mm, bottom diameter – 120 mm, handle width – 40 mm (Pl. III: 4).
3. Cup (reg. no. A2244) with smooth, conical profile. The bottom is flat. The single handle extends above the rim. The surface is smooth, beige-brown on the outside, and dark grey on the inside. Material has mica and sand admixture. Measurements: height – 70–85 mm, rim diameter – 115 mm, bottom diameter – 60 mm, handle width – 35 mm (Pl. III: 2).
4. Bronze pin with rolled head (reg. no. A1783). Length – 135 mm (Pl. III: 6).
5. Fragment of Spindlersfeld-type fibula (reg. no. A1784). Length – 133 mm, length of the head – 18 mm, width of the head – 14 mm (Pl. III: 5).
6. Circle made of bronze wire (reg. no. A1785). Diameter – 17 mm (Pl. III: 1).

Grave 4/69

A grave was discovered in trench I, containing an urn (1) covered with flat sandstone, which stood in an oval pit filled with dark soil. Fragments of a small vessel (2) were found next to the neck of the urn. The urn was half filled with brown soil, which contained a bronze circle (4), bone beads (5), and small shells (6). At the bottom of the grave, a two-handled amphora (3) was found. The urn was supported on its sides by a vertically placed sandstones, with black clay and a bronze wire (7) underneath. There is no information available regarding the presence of bones in this grave.

1. Amphora (reg. no. A2245) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is slightly curved outwards. The conical neck smoothly transitions into a rounded body. The bottom is flat. Two handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel has four horizontal incised lines at the level of the handles. Between the handles, there are two vertical strips with short horizontal incised lines. Below them, there is a narrow horizontal band with short incised lines. On the body, there are groups of two vertical lines with immersed pits between them. The handles have vertical grooves. The surface is smooth and greyish-brown. Material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 220 mm, rim diameter – 155 mm, maximum body diameter – 280 mm, bottom diameter – 105 mm, handle width – 35 mm (Pl. II: 3).
2. Fragment of the bottom part of a small vessel, probably a bowl (reg. no. A2246). Surface is smooth and dark grey. Material has sand admixture. Measurements: thickness – 6–8 mm.

3. Miniature amphora (reg. no. A7513) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is slightly curved outwards. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The body's maximum width is rounded. The bottom is unmarked and rounded. Two handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with three horizontal incised lines at the junction of the neck and the body. On both sides, next to the handles, there are three incised triangles with dots between them. On the body, there are groups of diagonal incised lines with immersed pits between them. One of the handles has two vertical grooves. The surface is polished and black. Material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 55–65 mm, rim diameter – 50 mm, maximum body diameter – 85 mm, handle width – 13 mm (Pl. II: 4).
4. Circle made of bronze wire, with overlapping ends (reg. no. A1786). Diameter – 18 mm (Pl. II: 5).
5. Thirty complete and eleven fragments of bone beads (reg. no. A1787). Diameter – 5–6 mm (Pl. II: 6).
6. Nine shells of *Cecilioides acicula* (reg. no. A1788).
7. Fragment of a bronze wire (reg. no. A1789). Length – 40 mm (Pl. II: 7).

Grave 5/69

Grave was discovered in trench I. The burial pit was oval and filled with dark soil. a small flat sandstone was located beneath the urn (1), which was damaged, and contained black soil, fragments of two cups (2, 3), and burnt bones.

1. Amphora (reg. no. A2247) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The vessel has a straight rim and a cylindrical, slightly concave neck with a smooth transition from the neck to the body. The body's maximum width is rounded. The bottom is flat, with a hole in the middle. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with a row of oval pits measuring 10–12 mm in diameter. It has a matt, beige surface and is made of fine-grained material. Measurements: height – 305 mm, rim diameter – 240 mm, maximum body diameter – 360 mm, bottom diameter – 110 mm, handle width – 25 mm (Pl. III: 7).
2. Fragment of a cup (reg. no. A7514) with semi-globular profile and straight rim. The bottom is unmarked. The handle is not preserved. The surface is matt and dark grey. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 44 mm, rim diameter – 100 mm.
3. Fragment of a cup (reg. no. A7515) with semi-globular profile and straight rim. The bottom is rounded. The handle is not preserved. The surface is matt and dark grey. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 46 mm, rim diameter – 114 mm.

Grave 6/69

A shallow oval burial pit filled with dark soil and a small amount of bones was found in trench I, beneath the stones. Two damaged vessels (1, 2) were discovered within the pit.

1. Fragment of the body of a vessel, probably a vase (reg. no. A7517). It has a straight rim, a conical neck, and a body with a sharply curved maximum width. It is decorated with round pits and incised lines. The surface is matt, beige-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: preserved height – 55 mm, thickness – 4–8 mm.
2. Fragment of a vessel, probably a bowl (reg. no. A7516) with a biconical profile. The body's maximum width is sharply curved. The surface is matt and greyish-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: thickness – 4–5 mm.

Grave 7/69

Grave was discovered in trench I. The oval burial pit was filled with brown soil. Underneath a flat stone was a damaged urn (1) tilted on a sandstone, surrounded on the outside by three other sandstones. An upside-down cup (2) was pressed into the neck of the urn, and a vessel (3), likely upside down, was found at the bottom of the urn. The urn was filled with soil and a small amount of bones.

1. Amphora (reg. no. A7518) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is not preserved. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The body's maximum width is rounded. The bottom is flat, preserved only fragmentarily. Handles are not preserved. The vessel is decorated with 4 horizontal incised lines on the neck. Below these lines, there is a horizontal plastic band with short incised lines and groups of vertical and diagonal incised lines. The surface is polished and dark grey. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 140 mm, rim diameter – 130 mm, maximum body diameter – 220 mm, bottom diameter – 87 mm (Pl. IV: 9).
2. Cup (reg. no. A7160) with semi-globular profile, straight rim, and slightly concave bottom. It has a single strip handle. The surface is smooth, dark grey on the outside, and brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 55 mm, rim diameter – 128–134 mm, bottom diameter – 17 mm (Pl. IV: 8).
3. Fragment of the body of a small vessel (reg. no. A7519). The surface is grey and badly preserved. Material has sand admixture. Measurements: size of the fragment – 52 mm, thickness – 3–5 mm.

Grave 8/69

An oval burial pit dug into gravel soil was discovered in trench I. Inside the pit, a damaged urn (1) was found, along with fragments of two cups (2, 3) placed on top of it. The urn contained only dark soil, without any bones. Beside the urn, a part of a damaged vessel (4) was found, which appeared to be partly under the urn and lying on its side at the bottom of the pit.

1. Amphora (reg. no. A7161) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is not preserved. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The body's maximum width is rounded. The bottom is flat. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with horizontal incised lines on the neck and groups of vertical and diagonal lines on the body. The surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 160 mm, rim diameter – 110 mm, maximum body diameter – 200 mm, bottom diameter – 100 mm (PL. IV: 10).
2. Incomplete cup (reg. no. A7520) with semi-globular profile, and straight rim. The bottom is unmarked and rounded. The handle is not preserved. The surface is smooth, greyish-brown on the outside, and dark grey on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 33 mm, rim diameter – 98 mm (Pl. IV: 11).
3. Fragment of a cup (reg. no. A7521) with semi-globular profile. The rim is not preserved. The fragment is decorated with an oval pit (Ø 10 mm). The surface is matt, and dark grey-brown in colour. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: thickness – 6 mm.
4. Fragment of the neck of a pot (reg. no. A7522). The rim is slightly curved outwards, and the neck is conical. Surface is rough and beige/brown in colour. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: size of a fragment – 70 mm, thickness – 8–10 mm.

Grave 9/69

Grave was discovered in trench I. Damaged urn (1) was found beneath a flat sandstone. Alongside the urn was a semi-globular cup (2). Inside the urn, dark soil, two small bones, a damaged cup (3), and three small bronze objects (5–7) were discovered. Additionally, the upper part of a vessel (4) was found underneath the urn.

1. Amphora (reg. no. A2248) with pronounced, S-shaped profile. The rim is slightly curved outwards. The neck is conical, and the transition from neck to body is slightly marked. The body's maximum width is rounded. The bottom is flat. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with 4 horizontal grooves on the neck. On two sides of the vessel, there are vertical plastic strips. Below them is a row of short incised lines. The body is decorated with cusps, each surrounded by a semi-circular grooves, with groups of vertical grooves between them. The surface is polished, dark grey on the outside, and dark grey-brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 215 mm, rim diameter – 165 mm, maximum body diameter – 340 mm, bottom diameter – 90 mm, handle width – 35 mm (Pl. IV: 3).
2. Cup (reg. no. A2249) with semi-globular profile, straight rim, and rounded bottom. One strip handle extends above the rim. Surface is matt, and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 55 mm, rim diameter – 130 mm, handle width – 27 mm (Pl. IV: 1).
3. Miniature cup (reg. no. A2250) with semi-globular profile and straight rim. Bottom is concave. Single strip handle extends above the rim. The surface is matt, and beige-brown in colour. Material has sand admixture. Measurements: height – 25–30 mm, rim diameter – 75 mm, bottom diameter – 7 mm, handle width – 15 mm (Pl. IV: 4).
4. Upper part of a pot (reg. no. A7523). The rim is slightly curved outwards, and the neck is conical. Surface is matt, and beige-brown. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: preserved height – 61 mm, thickness – 7–9 mm (Pl. IV: 2).
5. Circle made of bronze wire, with folded ends (reg. no. A1790). Diameter – 17 mm (Pl. IV: 5).
6. Circle made of bronze wire, with folded ends (reg. no. A1790). Diameter – 17 mm (Pl. IV: 6).
7. Bronze wire with circular cross-section (reg. no. A1790). Length – 27 mm (Pl. IV: 7).

Grave 10/69

A cist grave was discovered in trench I. Inside the stone cist was a badly damaged two-handled amphora (1), containing dark soil, bones, charcoal, fragments of a vessel (2), and a bronze wire (5). Nearby lay a cup (3) and fragments of a larger vessel (4).

1. Amphora (reg. no. A2251) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is not preserved. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The body's maximum width is rounded. Flat bottom has a hole in the middle. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with three broad grooves (4 mm). Above them are three small oval pits. Below are groups of vertical grooves, with oval pits (3) between them. The surface is matt, grey on the outside, and greyish-beige on the inside. Material has sand admixture. Measurements: height – 250 mm, maximum body diameter – 225 mm, bottom diameter – 110 mm, handle width – 35 mm (Pl. V: 2).
2. Fragments of a vessel, probably a bowl (reg. no. A7525) with biconical profile. The rim is straight, and the body's maximum width is slightly curved. Surface is smooth and dark grey. Material has sand admixture.

3. Profiled cup (reg. no. A7162). The rim is slightly curved outwards. The transition of a funnel-shaped, concave neck into the body is marked. The maximum width of the body is curved. The bottom is rounded. Single strip handle extends above the rim. The outer surface is decorated with a dashed incised line, four horizontal lines, a row of diagonal lines, and three further incised lines. On the inner surface, there are diagonal incised lines on the rim, two rows of small convex dots, and incised arcs connected with each other (4 rows). On the bottom, there is a convex cusp with grooves around it. Surface is polished and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 55 mm, rim diameter – 137–155 mm, maximum body diameter – 140–145 mm, handle width – 27 mm (Pl. V: 1).
4. Fragments of a large vessel, probably a pot (reg. no. A7524). The rim is slightly curved outward. The surface is matt, and beige/brown. Material has sand admixture.
5. Fragment of a bronze wire (reg. no. A1791). Length – 33 mm.

Grave 11/69

An oval-shaped burial pit was found in trench I. The urn was surrounded by a stone cist. There were several vessels in the grave, all of which were completely broken. Next to the urn (1) was a single vessel, likely a pot (2). Inside the urn were two upside-down bowls (3, 6), and fragments of an amphora (4) and a cup (5). Next to this was a small black feeding bottle (7). On the outside, around the base of the urn, was a layer of charcoal and two bronze fragments (8). There were only 2 small bones, one inside and the other outside the urn.

1. Fragments of the lower part of a vessel (reg. no. A7526) with a flat bottom. The outer surface is matt and beige/brown, while the inner one is rough and brown/orange. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: bottom diameter – 105 mm.
2. Fragments of a pot (reg. no. A7527) with a straight rim and a conical neck. Surface is matt, and brown-grey. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: thickness – 9–10 mm.
3. Bowl (reg. no. A2252) with smooth profile. The rim is slightly curved outwards. Conical, slightly concave neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. Surface is smooth and dark grey. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 105 mm, rim diameter – 260 mm, maximum body diameter – 260 mm, bottom diameter – 80 mm, handle width – 25 mm (Pl. V: 7).
4. Amphora (reg. no. A2254) with pronounced, S-shaped profile. The rim is straight. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat and intended. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with three grooves on the neck, with groups of vertical grooves below. Grooves are also on the handles. Surface is matt, and black. Material has sand and mica admixture. Measurements: height – 100 mm, rim diameter – 80 mm, maximum body diameter – 160 mm, bottom diameter – 75 mm, handle width – 18–20 mm (Pl. V: 6).
5. Profiled cup (reg. no. A7163). The rim is curved outwards. Funnel-shaped, concave neck sharply transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is curved. The bottom is concave. Single handle extends above the rim. The vessel is decorated on the outside with dotted incised lines, four horizontal lines, a row of diagonal lines, and below them, three further lines. On the inside, there are diagonal lines on the rim, three horizontal lines, and incised arcs connected with each other (6 rows). On the bottom is a convex cusp with grooves around it. Grooves are also on the handle. The surface is polished, dark grey-brown on the outside, and black on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 50 mm, rim diameter – 132–140 mm, maximum body diameter – 125–130 mm, bottom diameter – 25 mm, handle width – 20 mm (Pl. V: 3, 5).
6. Bowl (reg. no. A2253) with smooth, conical profile. The rim is straight. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. Two small strip handles connect the neck and the body. The surface is smooth, dark grey/brown on the outside, and dark grey on the inside. Material has sand admixture. Measurements: height – 90 mm, rim diameter – 195 mm, bottom diameter – 70 mm, handle width – 16 mm (Pl. V: 4).
7. Feeding bottle (reg. no. A2255) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is straight. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. There are no handles. Surface is matt and brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 45 mm, rim diameter – 30 mm, maximum body diameter – 55 mm, bottom diameter – 20 mm, length of the spout – 9 mm, diameter of the spout – 6 mm (Pl. V: 8).
8. Two fragments of a bronze wire (reg. no. A1792). Length – 10 mm, 8 mm (Pl. V: 9).

Grave 12/69

The grave was discovered between trenches I and II. The urn (1) was covered with sandstone and filled with dark soil. Amongst fragments of the urn were shards from a cup (2). There is no information on whether bones were found in this grave.

1. Amphora (reg. no. A2256) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is curved outwards. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Flat bottom has a hole. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with four incised lines. Below are diagonal incised lines and grooves with small

pits between them (Ø 10 mm). The surface is polished, black on the outside, and black/brown on the inside. Material has sand and mica admixture. Measurements: height – 170 mm, rim diameter – 120 mm, maximum body diameter – 175 mm, bottom diameter – 90 mm, handle width – 32 mm (Pl. V: 10).

2. Fragments of a small vessel, probably a cup (reg. no. A7528) with a straight rim. The surface is black, matt on the outside, and smooth on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: thickness – 6–8 mm.

Grave 13/69

The grave was discovered between trenches I and II. The urn (1) contained a mixture of yellow and black soil, as well as small bones. Inside it were a wide cup (2) and a smaller one (3) below it. Additionally, 5 fragments of bronze circles (4) were found near the urn's wall. The urn was placed on a small sandstone.

1. Amphora (reg. no. A2257) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is not preserved. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Flat bottom has a hole in the middle. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. Vessel is decorated with five horizontal lines incised on the neck, and groups of short diagonal lines above (approx. 7 mm long) and below (approx. 2 mm long). Below them are groups of diagonal and vertical incised lines. Between them, on the upper part, there are three round pits (Ø 4 mm). Under each handle is one larger pit with a cusp in the centre (Ø 13 mm). Grooves are also on the handles. Surface is polished and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 165 mm, rim diameter – 145 mm, maximum body diameter – 280 mm, bottom diameter – 70 mm, handle width – 33 mm (Pl. VI: 1).
2. Cup (reg. no. A2258) with semi-globular profile and straight rim. Bottom is slightly marked, with a cusp inside. One strip handle extends above the rim. Surface is polished and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 55 mm, rim diameter – 140 mm, bottom diameter – 40 mm, handle width – 28 mm (Pl. VI: 2).
3. Fragments of a cup (reg. no. A7529) with semi-globular profile and straight rim. The handle is not preserved. The surface is matt and dark grey. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 42 mm, rim diameter – 93 mm.
4. Five fragments of circles made of the bronze wire (reg. no. A1794). Diameters – 22 mm, 18 mm, 16 mm, and 10 mm (Pl. VI: 3–6).

Grave 14/69

An oval-shaped burial pit, encased with small stones, was found in trench II. Urn – a two-handled amphora (1) – was filled with brown soil with a few bones.

1. Amphora (reg. no. A7164) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is slightly curved outwards. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The body's maximum width is rounded. Flat bottom has a hole. Handles are not preserved. Surface is matt, and beige-brown. Material has sand admixture. Measurements: height – 250 mm, rim diameter – 225 mm, maximum body diameter – 345 mm, bottom diameter – 123 mm (Pl. VI: 27).

Grave 15/69

A cist grave was discovered in the northern profile of trench II. The oval-shaped burial pit was dug into the gravel soil. An amphora (1) was used as an urn, and both the urn and the grave were filled with dark soil, charcoal, and bones. An upside-down bowl (2) was lying on top of the stone cist. In the grave, next to the urn, there was a small amphora (3) decorated with grooves. Fragments of three other vessels (4, 5, 6) were found placed upside down on the sandstone. The urn contained several bronze objects, including fragments of four pins (7), two convex buttons (8), thirteen fragments of bronze circles (9), three spiral-shaped tubes (10), one thin wire (11), and one bone bead (12).

1. Amphora (reg. no. A7165) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is straight. The cylindrical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. Handles are not preserved. Surface is matt, and greyish-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 250 mm, rim diameter – 180 mm, maximum body diameter – 305 mm, bottom diameter – 110 mm (Pl. VI: 7).
2. Fragments of a vessel, probably a bowl (reg. no. A7530) with at least one strip handle. The vessel is decorated with horizontal incised lines. Surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture.
3. Fragments of miniature amphora (reg. no. A7531) with S-shaped profile. The rim is not preserved. The bottom is indented and ring-shaped. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. Vessel is decorated with plastic cusp over the maximum width of the body, surrounded by incised circles, and vertical incised lines between them. The surface is matt and black. The material has a fine-grained texture.
4. Fragments of a cup (reg. no. A7532) with semi-globular profile. The rim is straight, and the bottom is concave. Single strip handle extends above the rim. Surface is smooth and dark grey-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 52 mm, rim diameter – 132 mm, bottom diameter – 14 mm, handle width – 25 mm.

5. Fragments of a vessel, probably a cup (reg. no. A7533) with one strip handle. The vessel is decorated with grooves. Surface is smooth and dark greyish-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture.
6. Upper part of a pot (reg. no. A12935) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is curved outwards. The transition from the funnel-shaped neck to the body is slightly marked. Two strip handles connect the rim and the body. Surface is matt, and greyish-brown. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: height – 107 mm, rim diameter – 170 mm, maximum body diameter – 203 mm (Pl. VI: 8).
7. Fragments of shafts of four bronze pins (reg. no. A1795a-d). Length: a – 88 mm, b – 63 mm, c – 45 mm, d – 26 mm (Pl. VI: 12–15).
8. Two bronze convex buttons, with a loop on the underside (reg. no. A1796). Diameter – 13–14 mm (Pl. VI: 19).
9. hirteen fragments of circles made of bronze wire (reg. no. A1797; Pl. VI: 17–26).
10. Three fragments of a spiral-shaped tube (reg. no. A1798). Diameter – 3 mm (Pl. VI: 9).
11. Thin bronze wire (reg. no. A1799). Length – 38 mm (Pl. VI: 11)
12. Bone bead (reg. no. A1800). Diameter– 4 mm (Pl. VI: 10).

Grave 16/69

The grave was discovered in trench II. An elongated oval pit, measuring 120 × 100 cm, was filled with brown soil. Only the upright sandstone and the flat stone above the rim of the urn were preserved from the surrounding stones. The urn (1) was slightly away from the other vessels and was filled with brown soil mixed with bones. Additionally, a few bones were found outside of the urn. The grave also contained other vessels, including a small pot (2) turned upside down, a completely broken thin-walled bowl (3) also upside down, and a tilted fragment of a broken vessel (4) with the bottom turned towards the urn. Fragments of a small jug (5) and a larger flint scraper (6) were also present within the grave.

1. Pot (reg. no. A7534) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is straight. The cylindrical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The body's maximum width is rounded. Bottom is not preserved. There are two strip handles. Surface is rough and beige-brown. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: height – 250 mm, rim diameter – 105 mm, maximum body diameter – 215 mm, bottom diameter – 85 mm (Pl. VII: 1).
2. Small pot (reg. no. A2259) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is curved outwards. The cylindrical neck smoothly transitions into a body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Flat bottom has a hole. There are no handles. Surface is rough and greyish-brown. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: height – 170 mm, rim diameter – 135 mm, maximum body diameter – 150 mm, bottom diameter – 80 mm.
3. Fragments of a thin-walled bowl (reg. no. A7535). Surface is matt and black. The material has a fine-grained texture.
4. Fragments of the bottom part of a small pot (reg. no. A7536). The bottom is flat. Surface is rough and brown-grey. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: bottom diameter – 85 mm.
5. Fragment of a jug (reg. no. A7537) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is curved inward. Funnel-shaped neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Bottom is not preserved. The vessel is decorated with small oval pits on the neck. The surface is matt and orange/brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: rim diameter – 70 mm.
6. Fragment of a flint scraper (reg. no. A7605). Length – 40 mm, width – 23 mm, height – 11 mm.

Grave 17/69

A grave was discovered in trench II, with a large sandstone boulder located above it. The urn (1) was placed within a stone cist, and its rim was covered with thin sandstone. a broken cup (2) placed upside down was found above the urn, which was filled with black soil, bones, and charcoal. Within the fill, ten bone beads (3) and four amber beads (4) were discovered, along with a burnt pebble and four thin bronze wires (5). a small bone bead (3) was found within the hole in the bottom of the urn. Beneath the bottom, three bone beads (3) and two amber beads (4) were discovered, along with charcoal and small bones. a sandstone was located underneath the bottom of the urn.

1. Amphora (reg. no. A2260) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is curved outward. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Flat, indented bottom has a hole. Two small strip handles connect the neck and the body. Four handles, in the form of horizontal plastic strips, are located at the lower part of the body. The vessel is decorated with a plastic band with short incised lines. At its level on two sides, there are three cusps. Handles are decorated with grooves. Surface is smooth and beige. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 260 mm, rim diameter – 185 mm, maximum body diameter – 340 mm, bottom diameter – 115 mm, handle width – 19 mm (Pl. VII: 3).

2. Cup (reg. no. A2261) with semi-globular profile. The rim is straight, and the bottom is concave. Single strip handle extends above the rim. The vessel is decorated with grooves on the handle. Surface is smooth and dark greyish-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 45 mm, rim diameter – 140 mm, bottom diameter – 8 mm, handle width – 21 mm (Pl. VII: 2).
3. Fourteen complete and one fragment of bone beads (reg. no. A1802). Diameter – 5–6 mm (Pl. VII: 5).
4. Five complete and one fragment of amber beads (reg. no. A1802). Diameter – 5 mm (Pl. VII: 6).
5. Four fragments of a thin bronze wire (reg. no. A1801). Length – 26 mm, 14 mm, 14 mm, 12 mm (Pl. VII: 4).

Grave 18/69

In the larger pit in trench I, a group of 3 vessels – an urn (1), a cup (2), and an amphora (3) – were found destroyed. There were 4 bronze circles (4), one fragment of a pin (5), and a small amount of bones among the shards.

1. Fragments of an amphora (reg. no. A7538). The maximum width of the body is slightly curved. The vessel is decorated with vertical incised lines. The outer surface is smooth and black, while the inner one is matt and beige-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture.
2. Fragments of a cup (reg. no. A7539) with semi-globular profile. The rim is straight. Single strip handle extends above the rim. The vessel is decorated with grooves on the handle. Surface is smooth and black-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: handle width – 17 mm, thickness – 3–4 mm.
3. Fragments of an amphora (reg. no. A7540) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is straight. Neck smoothly transitions into the body. There are two strip handles. The vessel is decorated with incised lines (horizontal, vertical, and diagonal). Handles are decorated with grooves. Surface is smooth and dark greyish-orange. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: handle width – 16 mm.
4. Four bronze circles made of thin wires (reg. no. A1803). Diameter – 12–14 mm (Pl. VIII: 6–9).
5. Fragment of a shaft of a bronze pin (reg. no. A1804). Length – 34 mm (Pl. VIII: 5).

Grave 19/69

Grave was discovered in trench I. There is no description of burial features or arrangement of artefacts. Fragments of an urn (1) and a cup (2) were found within the grave.

1. Fragments of an upper part of a pot (reg. no. A7541). The rim is slightly curved outward. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. There are no handles. The vessel is decorated with small cusps at the neck–body transition. Surface is rough and red-brown. Material has mica and sand admixture.
2. Cup (reg. no. A7542) with sharp profile. The rim is curved outwards. The transition of the cylindrical, concave neck into the body is marked. The maximum width of the body is curved. The bottom is flat. The handle is not preserved. Vessel is decorated with horizontal incised lines on the neck and the body, and short vertical incised lines on the maximum width of the body. Surface is matt, and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 55 mm, rim diameter – 124 mm, maximum body diameter – 118 mm, bottom diameter – 55 mm (Pl. VIII: 10).

Grave 20/69

In trench III, at a depth of 40–50 cm, a grave surrounded by a stone ring (small barrow A/69) was discovered. An incomplete amphora (1) containing burnt soil, bones, and charcoal was found lying horizontally in the centre of the grave, pressed by a large flat stone. Fragments of another large vessel (2) were found beneath the fragments of the urn. On the side of the burial pit, the body of a black vessel (3) was discovered along with the bottom of another vessel (4). Two destroyed amphorae (5, 6) were also found lying horizontally in the centre of the burial pit. a destroyed small jug (7) was found nearby.

1. Amphora (reg. no. A2262) with pronounced, S-shaped profile. The rim is slightly curved outwards. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The indented bottom has a hole in the middle. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with five horizontal grooves and two vertical plastic strips (35 mm long) on the neck. Above them are incised chevron motifs. The body is decorated with groups of vertical grooves and rows of small oval pits between them. Grooves are also on the handles. Surface is matt, and greyish-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 228 mm, rim diameter – 185 mm, maximum body diameter – 320 mm, bottom diameter – 135 mm, handle width – 35 mm (Pl. VIII: 3).
2. Fragments of a large vessel (reg. no. A7543) with a straight rim and a cylindrical neck. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. Surface is matt, and beige-brown. Material has mica admixture.
3. Fragment of an upper part of a pot (reg. no. A7544) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is straight. The funnel-shaped neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The strip handle connects the neck

and the body. The vessel is decorated with grooves on the handle. Surface is matt, and beige-brown. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: size of the fragment – 180 mm, rim diameter – 290 mm, handle width – 39 mm (Pl. VIII: 2).

4. Fragments of a lower part of a large vessel (reg. no. A7545) with a flat bottom. Surface is matt, and grey-brown. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: bottom diameter – 110 mm.
5. Miniature amphora (reg. no. A2263) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is straight. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. Two strip handles connect the neck with the body. Surface is matt, and beige-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 60 mm, rim diameter – 55 mm, maximum body diameter – 85 mm, bottom diameter – 45 mm, handle width – 8 mm (Pl. VIII: 1).
6. Fragments of a small amphora (reg. no. A7546). Surface is rough and dark grey. Material has mica admixture.
7. Fragments of a small jug (reg. no. A7547) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is straight. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. The handle is not preserved. The vessel is decorated with three horizontal incised lines on the neck. There is a row of small, oval pits and horizontal incised lines on the body. Surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 78 mm, rim diameter – 76 mm, maximum body diameter – 120 mm, bottom diameter – 72 mm (Pl. VIII: 4).

Grave 21/69

In trench IV, an oval-shaped burial pit was discovered. An amphora (2) was found next to the urn (1), which contained fragments of two cups (3, 4), a small vessel (5), and fragments of bronze circles (6). The urn was filled with bones and charcoal.

1. Fragments of a large vessel (reg. no. A7548) with a flat bottom. It is decorated with short vertical incised lines on the body. Surface is matt, and beige-brown. Material has mica admixture.
2. Fragments of a small vessel (reg. no. A7549) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is not preserved. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The vessel is decorated with vertical and diagonal incised lines. Surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture.
3. Fragments of a cup (reg. no. A7550) with semi-globular profile. The rim is straight. Surface is matt, and black. The material has a fine-grained texture.
4. Fragments of a cup (reg. no. A7551) with semi-globular profile. The rim is straight. One strip handle extends above the rim. The vessel is decorated with grooves on the handle. Surface is matt, and grey-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: handle width – 26 mm.
5. Fragment of a vessel (reg. no. A7552). The rim is slightly curved outwards. Surface is matt, and black. Material has mica admixture.
6. Eight fragments of circles made of a bronze wire (reg. no. A1805). Diameters – ca. 24 mm (Pl. VIII: 11).

Grave 22/69

A cist grave was discovered in trench IV. An oval-shaped burial pit was dug into gravel soil. It contained a black amphora (1), without bones or charcoal.

1. Fragments of an amphora (reg. no. A7553) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is not preserved. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is not preserved. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with three horizontal grooves on the neck and groups of vertical grooves on the body. Surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 195 mm, rim diameter – 150 mm, maximum body diameter – 270 mm (Pl. VIII: 12).

Grave 23/69

An oval-shaped burial pit was discovered in trench IV. The urn (1) was inside a stone cist, and contained an amphora (2) and a cup (3), along with several burnt bones. Fragments of a lower part of a large vessel (4) were also found in the grave.

1. Fragments of a large amphora (reg. no. A7554) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is slightly curved outwards. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Bottom and handles are not preserved. Vessel is decorated with a row of oval pits on the neck (Ø 10 mm). Surface is matt, and beige-brown. Material has mica admixture (Pl. IX: 10).
2. Small amphora (reg. no. A2264) with pronounced, S-shaped profile. The rim is slightly curved outwards. The transition of the conical neck into the body is slightly marked. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is slightly concave and indented. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with a horizontal dashed line on the neck. There are four horizontal incised lines below. On the body's maximum width, there are four plastic cusps. Between the cusps are groups of vertical incised lines with small pits between them. Handles are decorated with grooves.

Surface is polished and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 100 mm, rim diameter – 85 mm, maximum body diameter – 120 mm, bottom diameter – 70 mm, handle width – 17 mm (Pl. IX: 9).

3. Fragments of a small cup (reg. no. A7555) with smooth profile. The rim is slightly curved outward. Transition of the cylindrical, concave neck into the body is slightly marked. The body's maximum width and the bottom are rounded. Handles are not preserved. Vessel is decorated with three horizontal incised lines on the neck, a row of short diagonal incised lines, and four further horizontal incised lines on the outside. On the inside, there are short, diagonal incised lines on the rim, as well as horizontal and curved incised lines below. Surface is polished and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 34 mm, rim diameter – 95 mm, maximum body diameter – 85 mm.
4. Fragments of a lower part of a vessel with a flat bottom. The outer surface is matt and grey-brown, while the inner one is smooth and dark grey. The material has a fine-grained texture (Pl. IX: 11).

Grave 24/69

Grave was discovered in trench IV, with a destroyed sandstone over the urn (1) and a bowl (not preserved) placed upside down over the rim of the vessel. Bones were found in the filling of the urn. a cup (2) was placed on the side of the bowl.

1. Fragments of a vessel, probably an amphora. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Flat bottom has a hole. Surface is smooth and grey-brown. Material has mica admixture.
2. Cup (reg. no. A7556) with pronounced profile. The rim is slightly curved outwards. The transition of the funnel-shaped, concave neck onto the body is marked. The maximum width of the body is curved. The bottom is concave. The handle is not preserved. The outer surface of the vessel is decorated with plastic cusps and a row of short incised lines across the vessel's maximum width. On the inner side, there is a plastic cusp at the centre, with five incised circles around it and arched lines joining each other above. Surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 55 mm, rim diameter – 123 mm, maximum body diameter – 112 mm, bottom diameter – 35 mm (Pl. IX: 8).

Grave 25/69

A shallow oval pit with a damaged black amphora (1), containing burned bones, was discovered in trench IV.

1. Two-handled amphora (reg. no. A2265) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is straight. Short, conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with three incised lines on the neck. On the body, there are groups of four oval pits (Ø 9 mm). Surface is matt, and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 203 mm, rim diameter – 195 mm, maximum body diameter – 270 mm, bottom diameter – 105 mm, handle width – 30 mm (Pl. IX: 7).

Grave 26/69

In trench V, a tilted sandstone was found beneath a layer of stones (small barrow B/69). Beneath this, a cist grave was discovered. a small cup (1) was placed upside down on top of the destroyed urn (2), which stood on the sandstone. Bones were both inside the urn and in the filling of a burial pit. Fragments of 3 other amphorae (3–5) were found amongst fragments of the urn.

1. Cup (reg. no. A7166) with smooth profile. The rim is straight. The transition of the cylindrical, concave neck into the body is slightly marked. The bottom is flat on the outside, but forms a cusp on the inside. Single strip handle extends above the rim. The vessel is decorated on the inner side with three incised lines under the rim, and from these, four groups of six vertical incised lines are directed towards the centre of the vessel. There are short diagonal incised lines on their sides. Around the cusp in the centre, there are four incised circles. The handle is decorated with grooves. Surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 55 mm, rim diameter – 125–132 mm, bottom diameter – 37 mm, handle width – 23 mm (Pl. X: 1).
2. Fragments of an amphora (reg. no. A7557) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is slightly curved outwards. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Bottom and handles are not preserved. The vessel is decorated with three horizontal incised lines on the neck. On the body, there are plastic cusps and groups of vertical incised lines. Surface is smooth, black on the outside and beige-brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture.
3. Fragments of a small amphora (reg. no. A7558). The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The vessel is decorated with vertical and diagonal incised lines. Surface is polished and black. The material has a fine-grained texture.
4. Fragments of a small amphora (reg. no. A7559). The vessel is decorated with a row of short, diagonal incised lines and horizontal lines. Surface is matt, and black. The material has a fine-grained texture.
5. Fragment of a small amphora (reg. no. A7560). The vessel is decorated with horizontal and diagonal incised lines and plastic cusps at the maximum width of the body. Surface is matt, and greyish-brown. Material has mica admixture.

Grave 27/69

A shallow oval burial pit was discovered in trench VIII. An urn (1) was covered with a bowl turned upside down (2). There were quite a large number of bones at the bottom of the urn.

1. Vase (reg. no. A2266) with pronounced, S-shaped profile. The rim is straight. The transition of the conical neck into the body is marked. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. There are no handles, but plastic strips are located at the widest point of the body. The surface is matt on the neck and rough on the body. Colour ranges from black through grey to beige. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: height – 293 mm, rim diameter – 285 mm, maximum body diameter – 435 mm, bottom diameter – 155 mm (Pl. XI: 2).
2. Bowl (reg. no. A7167) with sharp profile. The rim is curved outwards. The transition of the funnel-shaped neck into the body is marked. The maximum width of the body is sharply curved. Bottom is slightly marked. One small strip handle connects the neck and the body. Surface is rough and brown-grey. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: height – 65 mm, rim diameter – 260 mm, maximum body diameter – 212–225 mm, handle width – 24 mm (Pl. XI: 1).

Grave 28/69

A badly disturbed grave was discovered in trench XIII. The lower part of an urn (1) with a hole in its bottom was filled with bones; a small sandstone was laid on top of them. Between the bones was a fragment of a bronze rod (2).

1. Fragments of a lower part of a vessel (reg. no. A7561). Flat bottom has a hole. The surface is smooth, black on the outside and brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture.
2. Fragment of a bronze rod (reg. no. A1806). Length – 29 mm, diameter – 4 mm (Pl. IX: 1).

Grave 29/69

An irregularly shaped burial pit was found in trench XIII. The grave was badly disturbed. Only the bottom of the urn was preserved (1). There is no information on whether bones were found in this grave.

1. Fragments of a lower part of a vessel (reg. no. 7168) with a flat bottom. Surface is matt and brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: bottom diameter – 120 mm.

Grave 30/69

A small, oval pit filled with dark soil was discovered between trenches IV and XIII. The grave had been disturbed, and no pottery was found. The filling of the pit contained bones, charcoals, and bronze fragments: 1 spiral ring (1), 2 spirally rolled tubes (2), a fragment of bronze application (3), and fragments of a wire (4).

1. Bronze spiral ring (reg. no. A1793). Diameter – 20 mm (Pl. IX: 5).
2. Two spirally rolled tubes (reg. no. A1807). Diameter – 4 mm (Pl. IX: 2, 4).
3. Fragment of bronze costume application (reg. no. A1807). Diameter – ca. 16 mm (Pl. IX: 6).
4. Two fragments of a bronze wire (reg. no. A1807). Length – 12 mm, 8 mm (Pl. IX: 3).

Grave 31/69

An irregularly shaped pit was found in trench XIV. An urn (1), filled with bones, was destroyed. Beneath it were bones, charcoal, and the bottom of another vessel (2).

1. Fragments of a lower part of a vessel (reg. no. A7562) with a flat, indented bottom. Surface is rough and beige-brown. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: preserved height – 115 mm, bottom diameter – 128 mm (Pl. XI: 3).
2. Fragments of a large vessel (reg. no. A7563) with a flat bottom. The surface is black, rough on the outside, and matt on the inside. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: bottom diameter – 145 mm.

Grave 32/69

An oval pit filled with dark soil mixed with charcoal and bones was discovered in trench XIV. The grave was covered with stones, and the stone cist was placed around the urn (1). The urn was covered with a bowl (2) turned upside down, and stood on sandstone. Its filling consisted of fine dark soil. At the bottom stood an amphora (3), covered with a cup (4) turned upside down.

1. Fragments of an amphora (reg. no. A7564) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is not preserved. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. Two strip handles

connect the neck and the body. Vessel is decorated with a row of oval pits (Ø 12 mm). The surface is polished, black on the outside and greyish-brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 200 mm, rim diameter – 180 mm, maximum body diameter – 300 mm, bottom diameter – 105 mm (Pl. XI: 4).

2. Fragments of a bowl (reg. no. A7565) with smooth profile. The rim is slightly curved outwards. Cylindrical, concave neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. Handles are not preserved. Surface is matt, and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 105 mm, rim diameter – 265 mm, maximum body diameter – 280 mm, bottom diameter – 130 mm (Pl. XI: 6).
3. Fragments of a small amphora (reg. no. A7566) with an S-shaped profile. The rim is straight. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. Only a fragment of one strip handle is preserved. Surface is polished and dark grey-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: handle width – 15 mm.
4. Cup (reg. no. A2267) with smooth, conical profile. The rim is straight. Cylindrical, slightly concave neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is concave. One strip handle extends above the rim. The vessel is decorated with three horizontal incised lines on the neck, groups of diagonal and vertical lines, and two additional horizontal lines below. Surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 55 mm, rim diameter – 150 mm, maximum body diameter – 140 mm, bottom diameter – 20 mm, handle width – 27 mm (Pl. XI: 5).

Grave 33/69

A small oval pit was discovered in trench XIV. It contained dark soil and charcoal, along with fragments of an amphora (1), but without any bones.

1. Fragments of an amphora (reg. no. A7656). The vessel is decorated with vertical and diagonal grooves on the body. The surface is smooth, black on the outside and beige-brown on the inside. Material has mica admixture.

Grave 34/69

An oval burial pit was discovered in trench VI. The grave contained an urn (1) filled with brown soil and bones, along with a cup (2). Below was a second urn (3), filled with black soil, a few bone fragments, charcoal, and a single glass bead (5), and placed on the sandstone. Another sandstone was positioned vertically between two urns. a fragment of a cup (4) was also found in the grave.

1. Fragments of an amphora (reg. no. A7169) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is not preserved, and the neck is conical. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. Handles are not preserved. The vessel is decorated with a plastic band with short incised lines below the rim. Surface is matt, and beige-brown. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: maximum body diameter – 230 mm, bottom diameter – 90 mm.
2. Fragments of a cup (reg. no. A7567) with semi-globular profile. The rim is slightly curved outwards. The bottom is concave. The handle is not preserved. The vessel is decorated with horizontal incised lines on both outer and inner sides, and two circles around the bottom. Surface is polished and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: bottom diameter – 18 mm.
3. Fragments of an upper part of an amphora (reg. no. A7170) with an S-shaped profile and a straight rim. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with four grooves on the neck and groups of vertical lines with small pits between them on the body. Surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: preserved height – 80 mm (Pl. XIII: 1).
4. Fragments of a cup (reg. no. A7568) with one strip handle. Surface is smooth and dark greyish-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: handle width – 24 mm.
5. White glass bead (reg. no. A1808). Diameter – 5 mm (Pl. XIII: 2).

Grave 35/69

A cist grave was discovered in trench VI. An urn (1) was both covered by and placed on a sandstone. The oval burial pit was filled with dark soil, with several burnt sandstones and limestones (2–4 cm in size) at the bottom. The urn was filled with fine, ashy soil, with a few small stones, bones, and charcoal.

1. Vase (reg. no. A2268) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is slightly curved outwards. Cylindrical, slightly concave neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The indented bottom has a hole. In the lower part of the body, there are four horizontal handles. The vessel is decorated with a plastic band with short incised lines. Surface is matt, and beige-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 270 mm, rim diameter – 250 mm, maximum body diameter – 290 mm, bottom diameter – 117 mm, handle length – 35–50 mm (Pl. XIII: 5).

Grave 36/69

An oval burial pit was found in trench XVI, within a stone ring (barrow I/69). The urn (1) filled with burnt bones was covered with a bowl (2) turned upside down. Next to the urn was a small broken vessel (3). The burial pit was encased with stones.

1. Fragments of a pot (reg. no. A7569) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The straight rim is stretched out at four points. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is slightly marked. The bottom is flat. Surface is matt, and beige-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 155 mm, rim diameter – 138 mm, maximum body diameter – 185 mm, bottom diameter – 86 mm (Pl. XIII: 3).
2. Fragments of a bowl (reg. no. A7570) with pronounced profile. The rim is curved outwards. Transition of the cylindrical, concave neck into the body is marked. The maximum width of the body is slightly curved. Bottom is flat. Two strip handles connect the rim and the body, with the rim stretched at the point of attachment. The surface is matt, and dark greyish-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 95 mm, rim diameter – 275 mm, maximum body diameter – 250 mm, bottom diameter – 80 mm, handle width – 24 mm (Pl. XIII: 4).
3. Fragments of a small vessel, probably an amphora (reg. no. A7171) with S-shaped profile. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. Handles are not preserved. The vessel is decorated with vertical and diagonal incised lines and cusps on its widest part. Surface is matt, and beige-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 75 mm, maximum body diameter – 160 mm, bottom diameter – 70 mm.

Grave 37/69

An oval burial pit was found in trench XVII, on the inner side of the stone ring (barrow I/69). The grave contained a damaged small vessel (1) with burnt human remains.

1. Fragments of a small vessel, probably a bowl (reg. no. A7571) with a straight rim and a flat bottom. Surface is matt and greyish-orange. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: bottom diameter – 63 mm (Pl. XIII: 6).

Grave 38/69

An oval pit found in trench XVI. The grave was placed right outside a stone ring (barrow I/69) and was covered by a group of stones, amongst which were shards of ceramic vessels. Fragments of an urn (1) and a bowl (not preserved) were found underneath. Fragments of four other vessels (2–5), and a small amount of bones were also in the grave.

1. Fragments of a vessel (reg. no. A7572). The surface is matt, and dark greyish-brown. Material has mica admixture.
2. Fragments of a vessel (reg. no. A7573). The surface is matt, dark grey on the outside, beige-brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture.
3. Fragments of a vessel (reg. no. A7574) with one strip handle. The surface is matt, greyish-beige on the outside, and orange on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: handle width – 15 mm.
4. Fragments of a vessel (reg. no. A7575). Surface is smooth and dark grey. The material has a fine-grained texture.
5. Fragments of a vessel, probably a vase or an amphora (reg. no. A7576). The rim is curved outwards. Surface is rough and grey-orange. Material has mica admixture.

Grave 39/69

The grave was discovered in trench XVI, roughly in the centre of the stone ring (barrow I/69). A large vessel (1) lay horizontally on the gravel soil. There is no information on whether bones were found in this grave.

1. Fragments of a large vessel, probably a vase (reg. no. A7577) with a flat, indented bottom. In the lower part of the body, there are four horizontal plastic handles. The vessel is decorated with a plastic band with oval pits. Surface is rough and brown-orange. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: bottom diameter – 155 mm, handle width– 18 mm, handle length – 61 mm (Pl. XIII: 7, 8).

Grave 40/69

A completely broken urn (1) filled with bones was found beneath a stone ring (barrow I/69) in trench XVII.

1. Fragments of a vessel (reg. no. A7578). Surface is matt, and greyish-brown. Material has mica admixture.

Grave 41/69

A burial pit was discovered under a stone ring (barrow I/69) in trench XVII. It contained an urn (1) filled with brown soil, and covered by a bowl (2) turned upside down. Additionally, several bronze fragments (4) were found around the bowl. The bones were both in the urn, and the bowl above it. The grave also contained a fragments from another bowl (3).

1. Fragments of a lower part of a vessel, probably a pot (reg. no. A7579) with a flat bottom. Surface is matt, and grey-brown. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: preserved height – 80 mm, bottom diameter – 88 mm.
2. Bowl (reg. no. A7172) with pronounced profile. The rim is curved outwards and stretched at two points. The transition from a cylindrical, concave neck to the body is sharp. The maximum width of the body is sharply curved. The bottom is flat. Two strip handles connect the rim and the body. Surface is matt, and greyish-brown. Material has sand admixture. Measurements: height – 80 mm, rim diameter – 200 mm, maximum body diameter – 190 mm, bottom diameter – 55 mm, handle width – 24 mm (Pl. XIII: 9).
3. Fragments of an upper part of a bowl (reg. no. A12936). The rim is straight. The transition from the funnel-shaped neck to the body is slightly marked. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. Surface is smooth and grey-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 77 mm, rim diameter – 203 mm, maximum body diameter – 197 mm.
4. Fire-damaged bronze fragments (reg. no. A1809). a small piece of animal bone attached to one of them (Pl. XIII: 10).

Grave 42/69

A burial pit was discovered in trench XVI, near the inner edge of the stone ring (barrow I/69). The grave consisted of fragments of a black vessel (1), also spread below the edge of the wreath. There is no information on whether bones were found in this grave.

1. Fragments of an upper part of an amphora (reg. no. A7580) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is straight. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Bottom is not preserved. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with four horizontal grooves on the neck and groups of vertical ones on the body. Grooves are also on the handles. The surface is smooth, black on the outside and brown-grey on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: rim diameter – 127 mm, maximum body diameter – 217 mm, handle width – 30 mm (Pl. XIV: 1).

Grave 43/69

In trench XVI, located nearly at the centre of the stone ring (barrow I/69), a stone cist was discovered containing burnt bones and several pottery fragments from one large vessel (1) and four smaller ones (2–5). Between the stones, and below the stone cist, was black soil mixed with bones and charcoal.

1. Fragments of an amphora (reg. no. A2269) with pronounced, S-shaped profile. The rim is straight. Transition of the conical neck into the body is marked. The maximum width of the body is slightly curved. The bottom is flat. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. Vessel is decorated with a large oval pit below the handle (Ø 37 mm). Surface is polished and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 250 mm, rim diameter – 165 mm, maximum body diameter – 300 mm, bottom diameter – 98 mm, handle width – 40 mm (Pl. XIV: 2).
2. Fragments of an amphora (reg. no. A7581) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is not preserved. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with groups of vertical grooves and oval pits between them. The surface is smooth, black on the outside and beige-brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture.
3. Fragments of a vessel, probably an amphora (reg. no. A7582) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is not preserved. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The vessel is decorated with round pits on the maximal width of the body. The surface is smooth, black on the outside, and grey-brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture.
4. Fragment of a large vessel, probably an amphora (reg. no. A7583) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The surface is matt and dark grey. Material has mica admixture.
5. Fragments of a small amphora (reg. no. A7584). The maximum width of the body is slightly curved. The bottom is flat. Only one small fragment of a strip handle is preserved. The vessel is decorated with cusps and diagonal incised lines on the body. The surface is matt, beige-brown on the outside, and greyish-brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture.

Grave 44/69

An oval burial pit was discovered in trench XVI, next to the stone ring. The grave consisted of an urn (1) covered by a stone that had fallen inside. It contained black, ashy soil, bones, and charcoal. Next to the urn were fragments of a small vessel (2).

1. Amphora (reg. no. A2270) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is straight. Transition of a cylindrical neck into the body is slightly marked. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Flat bottom has a hole in the middle. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body; below them, there are two horizontal handles. Vessel is decorated with a row of oval pits (Ø 8 mm) on the neck-body transition and two cusps on the maximum width of the body. The surface is matt and beige-brown, rough only in the lower part. Material has sand admixture. Measurements: height – 260 mm, rim diameter – 210 mm, maximum body diameter – 320 mm, bottom diameter – 130 mm, handle width – 20 mm (Pl. XIV: 5).
2. Fragments of a small vessel (reg. no. A7585). Surface is rough and beige-brown. Material has mica admixture.

Grave 45/69

A stone cist was found in trench XVII. The grave contained only fragments of two vessels (1, 2) and a few burnt bones.

1. Fragments of an amphora (reg. no. A7586). The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The vessel is decorated with diagonal and curved grooves on the body. The surface is matt and dark grey. Material has a fine-grained texture (Pl. XIV: 3).
2. Fragments of a lower part of a small vessel (reg. no. A7587) with a flat bottom. The surface is matt, dark grey on the outside, and brown-grey on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture.

Grave 46/69

A stone cist was discovered between trenches I and XIV. The rim of an urn (1) was covered with sandstone. There were fragments of a broken vessel (2) around it. The filling of the urn consisted of black soil with a few charcoals, burnt bones, and bronze fragments (8). At the bottom was a small broken vessel (3). Below the urn, there were fragments of a larger vessel (4) and a sandstone. Fragments of three other vessels (5–7) were also found in the grave.

1. Fragments of an upper part of an amphora (reg. no. A7588) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is not preserved. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with vertical and diagonal grooves and cusps, surrounded by semi-circular grooves. The surface is smooth, black on the outside, and grey-brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture.
2. Fragments of a pot (reg. no. A7594) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is curved outwards. Cylindrical, concave neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. Surface is matt, and brown-grey. Material has mica admixture.
3. Fragments of a small vessel, probably a cup (reg. no. A7593) with semi-globular profile. The rim is straight. The vessel is decorated on the inner side with incised lines. Surface is polished and black. The material has a fine-grained texture.
4. Fragments of a large vessel (reg. no. A7591) with strip handles. Surface is matt, and brown-grey. The material has a fine-grained texture.
5. Fragment of a vessel, probably an amphora (reg. no. A7589). The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The vessel is decorated with four horizontal grooves on the neck and a group of diagonal grooves below. The surface is matt, dark grey on the outside, and brown-grey on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture.
6. Fragments of a neck of an amphora (reg. no. A7590). The rim is curved outwards, and the neck is conical. Surface is smooth, dark grey on the outside, and brown-grey on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture.
7. Fragments of a small amphora (reg. no. A7592). The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The vessel is decorated with five horizontal incised lines on the neck and rows of short diagonal incised lines above and below. The surface is matt and dark grey. The material has a fine-grained texture.
8. Seven fragments of circles made of a bronze wire (reg. no. A1810; Pl. XIV: 6–7).

5.2 Other finds from excavations in 1969

Objects found within barrow III/69

1. Miniature jug (reg. no. A2271) with sharp, S-shaped profile. The rim is straight. The transition from the funnel-shaped neck to the body is marked. The maximum width of the body is curved. The bottom is concave. Single strip handle extends above the rim. The vessel is decorated with small pits surrounded by arched incised lines. There are groups of three vertical lines between them. Surface is matt, and black-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 63 mm, rim diameter – 73 mm, maximum body diameter – 80 mm, bottom diameter – 13 mm, handle width – 18 mm (Pl. X: 4).
2. Miniature jug (reg. no. A2272) with sharp, S-shaped profile. The rim is curved outwards. The transition from the funnel-shaped neck to the body is marked. The maximum width of the body is curved. The bottom is concave. One strip handle connects the rim and the body. The vessel is decorated with small pits surrounded by arched incised lines. The surface is

matt and greyish-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 50 mm, rim diameter – 81 mm, maximum body diameter – 85 mm, bottom diameter – 18 mm, handle width – 16 mm (Pl. X: 3).

3. Miniature jug (reg. no. A2273) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is straight. Cylindrical, slightly concave neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is concave. One strip handle connects the rim and the body. The vessel is decorated with small pits surrounded by arched incised lines. Surface is matt, and black-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 58 mm, rim diameter – 80 mm, maximum body diameter – 93 mm, bottom diameter – 22 mm, handle width – 17 mm (Pl. X: 2).
4. Bowl (reg. no. A2274) with sharp, biconical profile. The rim is curved outwards and stretched at two points. The transition of the funnel-shaped neck into the body is sharp. The maximum width of the body is curved. The bottom is flat. Two strip handles connect the rim and the body. The surface is matt and beige-brown. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: height – 76 mm, rim diameter – 185 mm, maximum body diameter – 165 mm, bottom diameter – 70 mm, handle width – 21 mm (Pl. X: 6).
5. Pot (reg. no. A2275) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is not preserved. The short, cylindrical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. Surface is rough and brown-dark grey. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: height – 108 mm, rim diameter – 102 mm, maximum body diameter – 126 mm, bottom diameter – 83 mm.
6. Fragment of an upper part of a bowl (reg. no. A7596) with sharp, biconical profile. The rim is curved outwards. The transition from the funnel-shaped neck to the body is marked. The maximum width of the body is curved. Surface is rough and brown-orange. Material has mica admixture.
7. Fragment of a small amphora (reg. no. A7597) with S-shaped profile. The maximum width of the body is curved. The vessel is decorated with a plastic cusp on the maximum width of the body. The surface is matt, brown-orange on the outside, and greyish-brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture.
8. Fragment of a cup (reg. no. A7598). The inner part of a vessel is decorated with diagonal and arched incised lines. The outer side is decorated with a row of short incised lines. The surface is matt and black, with greyish-orange spots. The material has a fine-grained texture.
9. Fragment of a vessel (reg. no. A7599). Surface is matt, and grey-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture.
10. Fragment of a large vessel (reg. no. A7600). The surface is rough and grey, brown, and orange. Material has mica admixture.
11. Two radiolarite fragments (reg. no. A7601).
12. Four fragments of bronze rod (reg. no. A1819). Diameter – 3–5 mm, length – 37 mm, 29 mm, 23 mm, 18 mm (Pl. X, 5).

Objects found within trench I

1. Fragments of an amphora (reg. no. A7606) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is not preserved. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. Handles are not preserved. Vessel is decorated with three horizontal grooves on the neck, and a row of oval pits (Ø 5 mm) and groups of vertical grooves on the body. The surface is smooth, black on the outside and beige-brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture.
2. Fragments of a vessel (reg. no. A7607). The surface is matt, greyish-brown on the outside, and dark grey on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture.
3. Fragments of a cup (reg. no. A7608) with sharp profile. Transition of the neck into the body is marked. The maximum width of the body is curved. The surface is polished, grey-brown on the outside, and black on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture.
4. Fragments of a lower part of a vessel (reg. no. A7609) with a flat bottom. Surface is rough and brown-grey. Material has mica admixture.
5. Fragments of an upper part of a vessel (reg. no. A7610) with conical neck. Strip handles connect the neck and the body. Vessel is decorated with oval pits on the neck (Ø 7 mm). The surface is smooth, black on the outside and greyish-brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture.
6. Fragment of a lower part of a vessel (reg. no. A7611) with a flat bottom. Surface is matt and brown-grey. Material has mica admixture.
7. Fragments of a vessel (reg. no. A7612). The rim is straight, and the neck is conical. The bottom is flat. Surface is rough and brown-grey. Material has mica admixture.
8. Fragments of a small vessel, probably a jug (reg. no. A7613). The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. Single strip handle extends above the rim. The vessel is decorated with horizontal grooves on the neck and vertical ones on the body and the handle. Surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture.
9. Fragment of a handle (reg. no. A7614) decorated with grooves. Surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: handle width – 31 mm.
10. Fragment of a small bronze tube (reg. no. A1780).
11. Cylindrical bone bead (reg. no. A1781).

Objects found within trench II

1. Fragments of a lower part of a small vessel (reg. no. A7619) with a flat bottom. Surface is matt, and brown-grey. Material has mica admixture.

Objects found within trench III

1. Fragments of a small vessel (reg. no. A7620) with biconical profile. The maximum width of the body is slightly curved. The vessel is decorated with small oval pits on the maximum width of the body. The surface is matt, beige-orange on the outside, and beige-grey on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture.

Objects found within trench IV

1. Fragment of an upper part of a large vessel (reg. no. A7621) with a straight rim and a cylindrical neck. Surface is smooth and black-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture.

Objects found within trench V

1. Fragments of a small amphora (reg. no. A7622). The vessel is decorated with incised lines and a plastic band. Surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture.
2. Fragment of a cup (reg. no. A7623) with semi-globular profile. The bottom is concave. The surface is matt, black on the outside, and beige-brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture.
3. Fragment of a large vessel (reg. no. A7624) with flat, indented bottom. The surface is matt, beige-brown on the outside, and black on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: bottom diameter – 100 mm.
4. Fragment of a vessel (reg. no. A7626). The maximum width of the body is rounded. Surface is matt and black-red. Material has mica admixture.
5. Fragment of a slightly curved outwards rim of a vessel (reg. no. A7627). Surface is rough and grey-red. Material has mica admixture.
6. Fragment of a vessel (reg. no. A7628). Surface is matt, and beige-grey. Material has mica admixture.
7. Fragment of an upper part of a vessel (reg. no. A7629). Transition of the neck into the body is marked. Surface is matt, and black. The material has a fine-grained texture.
8. Fragment of an upper part of an amphora (reg. no. A7630) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The vessel is decorated with five horizontal grooves on the neck and vertical ones on the body. The surface is smooth, black on the outside and grey-brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture.
9. Fragment of a small vessel (reg. no. A7631) decorated with diagonal incised lines. The surface is smooth, greyish-brown on the outside and dark grey on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture.
10. Fragments of a small amphora (reg. no. A7632) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. There are two strip handles. The vessel is decorated with four incised lines on the neck and groups of vertical lines on the body. Surface is matt, and black. The material has a fine-grained texture.
11. Fragment of a vessel (reg. no. A7633). The surface is matt, grey-orange on the outside, and greyish-brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture.
12. Fragment of a twisted bronze rod (reg. no. A1817). Length – 77 mm.
13. Radiolarite fragment (reg. no. A7625).
14. Radiolarite fragment (reg. no. A7634).

Objects found within trench VI

1. Fragments of an amphora with a flat bottom and plastic handles in the lower part of the body. Surface is matt, and beige-brown. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: handle width – 46 mm.
2. Radiolarite fragment (reg. no. A7635).

Objects found within trench VII

1. Fragment of a flint tool, made of radiolarite (reg. no. A7636). Length – 49 mm, width –18 mm, height – 5 mm.
2. Fragment of a flint tool, made of radiolarite (reg. no. A7637). Length – 17 mm, width – 6–10 mm, height – 3 mm.
3. Flint fragment (reg. no. A7638).

Objects found within trench VIII

1. Fragments of a small vessel (reg. no. A7639) with a flat bottom. It is decorated with vertical and diagonal grooves on the body. The surface is matt, black on the outside, and beige-brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture.

Objects found within trench IX

1. Fragment of a vessel (reg. no. A7640). Surface is matt and dark grey-beige. The material has a fine-grained texture.
2. Fragment of a lower part of a vessel (reg. no. A7641). The surface is matt, grey-beige on the outside, and grey-red on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture.
3. Fragment of a vessel (reg. no. A7642). The surface is damaged and rough, with a dark grey-beige colour. Material has mica admixture.
4. Fragments of a large vessel (reg. no. A7645). The surface is matt, beige-brown on the outside, and grey-brown on the inside. Material has mica admixture.
5. Fragment of a vessel (reg. no. A7646). The surface is matt, beige-brown on the outside, and red-brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture.
6. Two fragments of daub (reg. no. A7647).
7. Fragment of a flint tool (reg. no. A7643). Length – 35mm, width – 12–15 mm, height – 4 mm.
8. Radiolarite fragment (reg. no. A7644).

Objects found within trench X

1. Seven flint fragments (reg. no. A7648).

Objects found within trench X – under the barrow II/69

1. Pot (reg. no. A7173) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is straight. Funnel-shaped neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. Surface is rough and beige-brown. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: height – 265 mm, rim diameter – 210 mm, maximum body diameter – 270 mm, bottom diameter – 115 mm.
2. Bowl (reg. no. A7595) with smooth, biconical profile. The rim is slightly curved outwards. Cylindrical, concave neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is curved. The bottom is flat. Surface is matt and grey. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 85 mm, rim diameter – 245 mm, maximum body diameter – 235 mm, bottom diameter – 105 mm.

Objects found within trench XIV

1. Fragment of a small jug (reg. no. A7652). The rim is straight. The transition from the funnel-shaped neck to the body is marked. The maximum width of the body is curved. The vessel is decorated with plastic cusps surrounded by arched incised lines on the widest part of the body. Surface is matt and grey. The material has a fine-grained texture.
2. Fragment of a lower part of a vessel (reg. no. A7653) with a flat bottom. The surface is rough, beige-brown on the outside, and grey-brown on the inside. Material has mica admixture.
3. Fragment of daub (reg. no. A7654).
4. Fragment of a flint tool (reg. no. A7655). Length – 36 mm, width – 13 mm, height – 4mm.

Objects found within the remains of a pyre site (trench XIV)

1. Fragments of an upper part of a cup (reg. no. A7673) with a straight rim and a strip handle. The surface is smooth and grey. The material has a fine-grained texture.
2. Fragments of an upper part of a large vessel (reg. no. A7674) with a straight rim and a conical neck. Surface is rough, grey-brown on the outside, and grey on the inside. Material has mica admixture.
3. Fragment of a straight rim of a large vessel (reg. no. A7675). Surface is matt and greyish-brown. Material has mica admixture.
4. Fragment of a straight rim of a vessel (reg. no. A7676) decorated with elongated pits (length – 5 mm). Surface is rough and grey-brown. Material has mica admixture.
5. Fragment of a large vessel (reg. no. A7677). The surface is rough, greyish-orange on the outside, and greyish-brown on the inside. Material has mica admixture.
6. Three radiolarite fragments (reg. no. A7678).
7. Fragments of radiolarite, flint, and obsidian (reg. no. A1811).
8. Biconical head of a bronze pin (reg. no. A1812). Length – 14 mm, diameter – 9 mm.

9. Green glass bead (reg. no. A1813). Diameter – 13 mm.
10. Blue glass bead (reg. no. A1814). Damaged by fire. Diameter – 12 mm.
11. Amber bead (reg. no. A1814). Diameter – 12 mm.
12. Blue glass bead (reg. no. A1815). Diameter – 5 mm.
13. Fragment of a bronze wire (reg. no. A1816). Length – 15 mm.

Objects found within trenches XVI and XVII

1. Fragment of a neck of a vessel (reg. no. A7657) decorated with horizontal grooves. The surface is matt, black on the outside, and beige-brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture.
2. Fragments of a small vessel (reg. no. A7658). The rim is slightly curved outwards, and the neck is conical. Surface is matt and black. The material has a fine-grained texture.
3. Fragments of an upper part of a vessel (reg. no. A7663). The rim is curved outwards, and the neck is conical. Surface is matt and grey-brown. Material has mica admixture.
4. Fragment of a handle of a small vessel (reg. no. A7664). The surface is matt, orange on the outside, and dark grey on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture.
5. Fragment of a small vessel (reg. no. A7666). Surface is matt, and black. The material has a fine-grained texture.
6. Fragment of the bottom of a vessel (reg. no. A7667) with a flat, indented bottom. Surface is matt, and black. The material has a fine-grained texture.
7. Fragment of a small vessel (reg. no. A7668) with sharp, biconical profile. The maximum width of the body is curved. The vessel is decorated with vertical and diagonal incised lines. Surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture.
8. Fragment of a cup (reg. no. A7669). The inner part of a vessel is decorated with horizontal incised lines. Surface is matt, and grey-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture.
9. Fragment of a cup (reg. no. A7670). The inner part of a vessel is decorated with arched incised lines and short diagonal incised lines. The surface is matt, grey on the outside, and beige on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture.
10. Radiolarite fragment (reg. no. A7659).
11. Radiolarite fragment (reg. no. A7660).
12. Fragment of a flint core (reg. no. A7671).
13. Two small radiolarite fragments (reg. no. A7672).
14. Five radiolarite fragments (reg. no. A7665).

Objects found between trenches I, III and XIV

1. Fragment of a small vessel (reg. no. A7615) with biconical profile. The maximum width of the body is curved. The vessel is decorated with a plastic cusp, surrounded by semi-circular incised lines on its widest part. Surface is rough and greyish-brown. Material has mica admixture.
2. Fragment of a large vessel (reg. no. A7616). The surface is rough, beige-brown on the outside, and brown-grey on the inside. Material has mica admixture.
3. Fragment of a flint scraper (reg. no. A7617). Length – 18 mm, width – 13 mm, height – 5 mm.
4. Two fragments of daub (reg. no. A7618).

Grave X/69?[1]

1. Amphora (reg. no. A7176) with pronounced, S-shaped profile. The rim is curved outwards. The transition from the cylindrical neck to the body is marked. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is indented. Four small, strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with three horizontal grooves on the neck. Below each handle, there is a plastic cusp surrounded by semi-circular grooves. Above them, on each side, there are three circular pits, with groups of vertical grooves between them. Surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 200 mm, rim diameter – 225 mm, maximum body diameter – 280 mm, bottom diameter – 103 mm, handle width – 15 mm (Pl. XIV: 4).
2. Fragments of a vessel, with a straight rim, conical neck, and flat bottom. Surface is matt, and brown-grey. The material has a fine-grained texture.
3. Fragments of a vessel with a flat bottom and a strip handle. Surface is matt and brown-orange. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: handle width – 24 mm.

---

[1] The documentation provides neither a description of this grave nor any information regarding its location.

5.3 Excavations conducted in 1971

Grave 1/71

A grave was found in the centre of a ring made of large sandstones (small barrow D/71) within trench IX. The burial pit was covered by stones. The space under and between the stones was filled with soil mixed with charcoal and ashes. The grave contained charcoal, three fragments of burnt bones, and a few pottery fragments (1, 2), lying on a sandstone slab.

1. Fragments of a vessel decorated with grooves. The surface is matt, black on the outside, and grey-brown on the inside. Material has a fine-grained texture (Pl. XVI: 2).
2. Fragments of a vessel. The surface is rough and orange. Material has mica admixture.

Grave 2/71

Grave was discovered under the barrow I/71, between trenches VIII and XI. The urn was located in the centre of the burial mound, under a flat sandstone slab, within a stone cist. The soil between the stones and around the vessel was mixed with charcoal. The urn (amphora, with a hole in the bottom; not preserved) was badly damaged, and some of the bones were beside it. A bronze wire (also not preserved) lay approximately 30 cm from the urn.

Grave 3/71

Grave was discovered in trench VII, approximately 120 cm to the south of barrow I/71. The burial pit was oval and filled with black soil, charcoal, and ash. An urn (1) was both covered with and placed on sandstone. It contained burnt bones mixed with black soil and charcoal.

1. Fragments of a large amphora with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is curved outwards. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. There are two strip handles. The vessel is decorated with five horizontal grooves on the neck and vertical ones on the body. Grooves are also on the handles. The surface is matt, black on the outside, and brown-orange on the inside. Material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: rim diameter – 210 mm, maximum body diameter – 344 mm, handle width – 27 mm (Pl. XVI: 1).

Grave 4/71

Grave was discovered north of trench XX. An oval-shaped burial pit was filled with soil mixed with small bone fragments. The urn (1) was covered with a bowl (2), placed on the sandstone, and filled with black soil with charcoal, a few small stones, and a single bronze bead (3).

1. Lower part of a large vessel, probably an amphora (reg. no. A12938) with two plastic handles in the lower part of the body. Surface is smooth and brown-grey. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: height – 155 mm, bottom diameter – 125 mm, handle width – 41 mm (Pl. XIX: 1).
2. Fragments of a vessel, probably a bowl, with a straight rim and a flat bottom. Surface is smooth and dark grey-brown. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: bottom diameter – 85 mm (Pl. XIX: 3).
3. Fragment of a bronze bead (reg. no. A1834). Preserved length – 8 mm, diameter – 5 mm (Pl. XIX: 2).

Grave 5/71

A cist grave was found north of trench XXI. The urn (1) was covered with a sandstone and an amphora (2). The lower half was filled with soil mixed with ashes, with no bones or charcoal. There were also two pieces of bronze wire (3). Two burnt bones were found in the burial pit.

1. Amphora (reg. no. A2276) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is straight. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Indented, flat bottom has a hole in the middle. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. Vessel is decorated with a row of oval-shaped pits at the junction of neck and body (Ø 8 mm). The surface is matt, and beige-brown, rough in the lower part. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 250 mm, rim diameter – 193 mm, maximum body diameter – 320 mm, bottom diameter – 160 mm, handle width – 32 mm (Pl. XIX: 8).
2. Fragments of an amphora with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is slightly curved outwards. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. There are two strip handles. The vessel is decorated with horizontal grooves on the neck. Over these, there are arched grooves interrupted in the middle by a short vertical groove with a pit (Ø 6 mm) above. The body is decorated with groups of vertical grooves, with circular pits (Ø 8 mm) between them. Grooves are also on the handle. The surface is matt, black on the outside, and grey-brown on the inside. The

material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: rim diameter – 130 mm, maximum body diameter – 204 mm, handle width – 31 mm (Pl. XIX: 5).

3. Two fragments of a bronze wire (reg. no. A1835). Preserved length – 57 mm and 41 mm (Pl. XIX: 6–7).

Grave 6/71

Cist grave was discovered in trench XIX. An urn (1) was both covered by and placed on a sandstone. It was filled with brown soil, devoid of any bones or charcoal. Beside it stood a cup (2). Fragments of three other vessels were also found within the burial pit (3–5).

1. Fragments of an amphora (reg. no. A12940) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is slightly curved outwards. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded, and the bottom is flat. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. The surface is smooth, greyish-brown on the outside, beige-brown on the inside. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: height – 135 mm, rim diameter – 193 mm, maximum body diameter – 305 mm, bottom diameter – 80 mm, handle width – 36 mm (Pl. XIX: 12).
2. Fragments of a cup (reg. no. A12939) with semi-globular profile. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is concave. The outside of the vessel is decorated with a horizontal groove, a row of oval pits, and three horizontal incised lines. On the inside, there is a plastic cusp on the bottom, with circular grooves around it. Surface is polished and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 46 mm, maximum body diameter – 137 mm (Pl. XIX: 11).
3. Fragments of a vessel with a straight rim. Surface is matt, and beige-grey. Material has mica admixture.
4. Fragments of a vessel with a conical neck. It is decorated with a groove on the neck-body transition. Surface is smooth and black. Material has mica admixture.
5. Fragments of a strip handle of a larger vessel. Surface is matt, and beige-brown. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: handle width – 33 mm.

Grave 7/71

An area with fragments of four broken vessels (1–4) with a few charcoals among them was discovered north of barrow III/71, in trench XIX. There is no information on whether bones were found in this grave.

1. Fragments of an upper part of a small amphora with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is straight. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. Small, strip handles connect the neck and the body. Surface is matt and beige. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: rim diameter – 61 mm (Pl. XIX: 9).
2. Fragments of an amphora. The rim is straight, and the neck is conical. There are two strip handles. The vessel is decorated with horizontal incised lines at the neck-body transition and with vertical grooves on the body. Surface is smooth and dark grey. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: rim diameter – 120 mm (Pl. XIX: 10).
3. Fragments of a vessel. Surface is rough and grey-brown. Material has mica admixture.
4. Fragments of a cup with one strip handle. The vessel is decorated with grooves. Surface is polished and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: handle width – 26 mm.

Grave 8/71

Fragments of a vessel (1) were found in the northern part of trench XIX, without bones or charcoal.

1. Fragments of a vessel, probably an amphora. The rim is slightly curved outwards, and the neck is conical. Bottom is flat, with a hole in the middle. Surface is matt, and beige-brown. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: rim diameter – 111 mm, bottom diameter – 65 mm, handle width – 21 mm (Pl. XIX: 4).

Grave 9/71

Grave was discovered within a stone cist (together with grave 14/71) in trench XIX. The urn (1) was found covered with sandstone and placed on another sandstone slab. It was filled with brown soil, without bones or charcoal.

1. Amphora (reg. no. A12941) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is not preserved. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with four horizontal grooves on the neck. Below, there are semi-circular and diagonal grooves. Grooves are also on the handles. Surface is matt, and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 205 mm, rim diameter – 152 mm, maximum body diameter – 275 mm, bottom diameter – 120 mm, handle width – 37 mm (Pl. XX: 1).

Grave 10/71

A grave was found in trench XIX, within a stone cist, alongside grave 11/71. It consisted of two urns (1, 2) standing next to each other. Above them, there were fragments of a thick-walled bowl (3). Urn no.1 had its rim covered with a stone and was filled with black, ashy soil mixed with bones. Urn no.2 contained a few small bone fragments.

1. Pot (reg. no. A12942) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is straight. Transition of the cylindrical neck into the body is slightly marked. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. Surface is rough and beige-brown. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: height – 230 mm, rim diameter – 175 mm, maximum body diameter – 210 mm, bottom diameter – 120 mm (Pl. XX: 2).
2. Fragments of a vessel, probably a vase. Funnel-shaped neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Surface is matt, and brown-grey. Material has mica admixture (Pl. XX: 3).
3. Fragments of a stemmed bowl with a sharp profile. The rim is curved outwards, and the transition of the cylindrical, concave neck into the body is marked. The maximum width of the body is curved and marked with a plastic band. The bottom is formed in the shape of a stem. Surface is matt, and black-orange. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: rim diameter – 170 mm, bottom diameter – 140 mm (Pl. XX: 4).

Grave 11/71

Grave was discovered in trench XIX, within a stone cist, together with grave 10/71. The lower part of an urn (1) stood on the sandstone and was filled with brown soil and a few charcoals. Beside it was a small cup (2). There is no information on whether bones were found in this grave.

1. Fragments of a vessel. The surface is rough and dark greyish-brown. Material has mica admixture.
2. Fragments of a cup with semi-globular profile. The rim is straight, and the bottom is concave. The inner part of a vessel is decorated with grooves around the convex bottom. The surface is matt, and dark greyish-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: rim diameter – 88 mm, bottom diameter – 10 mm (Pl. XX: 5).

Grave 12/71

The grave was discovered in the northern part of trench XIX. It consisted of a semi-globular cup (1) covered with sandstone, next to which stood a small broken amphora (not preserved). There is no information on whether bones were found in this grave.

1. Fragments of a cup with semi-globular profile. The rim is straight. The outside of the vessel is decorated with two rows of short diagonal incised lines and three horizontal incised lines between them. On the inner part, there are short diagonal incised lines on the rim. Surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: rim diameter – 121 mm (Pl. XX: 6).

Grave 13/71

The grave was discovered in the southern part of trench XIX. The lower part of a vessel (1) contained soil mixed with charcoal and bones.

1. Lower part of a vessel, probably a pot, with smooth profile and flat bottom. Surface is rough and brown-orange. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: bottom diameter – 103 mm (Pl. XX: 7).

Grave 14/71

A grave was discovered in trench XIX, within a stone cist, alongside grave 9/71. The urn (1) had its rim covered with a bowl turned upside down (not preserved). At the bottom of the urn, there was a small cup and a fragment of another vessel (both not preserved). It was filled with black soil, charcoal, and bones. On the outer wall of the urn was a small bronze fragments (2).

1. Pot (reg. no. A12943) with S-shaped profile. The rim is curved outwards. The transition from the funnel-shaped neck to the body is slightly marked. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. The vessel is decorated with short, horizontal plastic strips just above the maximum width of the body (length: 53 mm), with 4 pits on each (Ø 5 mm). The surface is rough, beige-brown on the outside, and grey-brown on the inside. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: height – 250 mm, rim diameter – 195 mm, maximum body diameter – 223 mm, bottom diameter – 120 mm (Pl. XX: 8).
2. Five fragments of a bronze rod (reg. no. A1836). Length – between 10 and 3 mm (Pl. XX: 9).

Grave 15/71

A pit grave was discovered in the centre of barrow III/71, in trench XIX. Few bones, charcoals, and bronze spiral tubes (not preserved) were concentrated in an area of 30x40 cm.

Grave 16/71

A grave was discovered under barrow III/71 in trench XIX. The lower part of a pot (1) contained bones and a bronze wire (3). Beside the urn, there were fragments of another vessel (2).

1. Fragments of a pot with a smooth profile. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. There are two handles. The outer surface is matt and greyish-brown, while the inner one is smooth and dark grey. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: maximum body diameter – 174 mm, bottom diameter – 91 mm, handle width – 26 mm (Pl. XX: 11).
2. Fragments of a vessel, probably a pot, with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is curved outward. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. The surface is matt, greyish-orange on the outside, and greyish-brown on the inside. Material has mica and chamotte admixture. Measurements: rim diameter – 110 mm, maximum body diameter – 178 mm (Pl. XX: 10).
3. Fragment of a bronze wire (reg. no. A1838). Preserved length – 30 mm (Pl. XX: 12).

Grave 17/71

A grave was discovered under barrow III/71 in trench XIX. It contained only bones and fragments of a vessel (not preserved).

Grave 18/71

Grave was discovered in trench XIX, between barrows II/71 and III/71. There is no description of burial features or arrangement of artefacts. Small fragments of at least two vessels (1, 2) came from this grave.

1. Fragments of a vessel. Surface is rough and grey-brown. Material has mica admixture.
2. Fragments of a vessel. Surface is rough, orange on the outside, and grey on the inside. Material has mica admixture.

Grave 19/71

Grave was discovered north of the barrow IV/71, in trench XX. An urn (1) was covered with a stemmed bowl (2) and filled with brown soil with a large amount of bones. Fifteen small, round-headed bronze nails (5) and one fragment of a bronze plaque (6) were found in and outside the urn. Fragments of at least two other vessels (3, 4) also came from this grave.

1. Pot (reg. no. A12979) with S-shaped profile. Rim is straight. Transition of the cylindrical neck into the body is slightly marked. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The vessel is decorated with a horizontal plastic band with short incised lines. The surface is matt, and greyish-brown, coarse in the lower part. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: height – 305 mm, rim diameter – 224 mm, maximum body diameter – 260 mm, bottom diameter – 156 mm (Pl. XXI: 1).
2. Stemmed bowl (reg. no. A2612) with pronounced profile. Rim is curved outwards. Cylindrical, concave neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is curved. The bottom is formed in the shape of a stem. The surface is matt and brown-dark grey. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 125 mm, rim diameter – 320 mm, maximum body diameter – 325 mm, bottom diameter – 88 mm, bottom height – 40 mm (Pl. XXI: 2).
3. Fragments of a vessel. Rim is curved outwards. Transition of the conical neck into the body is marked. The vessel is decorated with a horizontal plastic band with short incised lines. The surface is matt, black on the outside, and greyish-brown on the inside. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: rim diameter – 80 mm.
4. Fragments of two strip handles from a small vessel. Surface is matt and orange. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: handle width – 13 mm.
5. Fifteen round-headed bronze nails (reg. no. A1839). Diameter of a head – 7 mm, length – 11 mm (Pl. XXI: 3).
6. Fragment of a bronze plaque (reg. no. A1840). Preserved length – 21 mm.

Grave 20/71

A grave was discovered in the northern part of trench XX. The destroyed urn (1) was covered with a profiled bowl (2) and filled with brown soil mixed with bones, with one bronze circle (3).

1. Fragments of a vessel, probably an amphora. Rim is slightly curved outwards. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. The vessel is decorated with horizontal grooves. Surface is matt, and grey-brown. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: rim diameter – 140 mm, bottom diameter – 100 mm, handle width – 20 mm (Pl. XXI: 5).
2. Stemmed bowl (reg. no. A12945) with pronounced profile. The rim is curved outwards and slightly stretched over the handles. The transition from the cylindrical neck to the body is marked. The maximum width of the body is curved. The bottom is formed in the shape of a stem. Two small, strip handles connect the neck and the maximum width of the body. Surface is matt, and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 85 mm, rim diameter – 277 mm, maximum body diameter – 255 mm, bottom diameter – 70 mm, bottom height – 17 mm, handle width – 17 mm (Pl. XXI: 4).
3. Circle made of narrow bronze band (reg. no. A1841). Diameter – 12 mm, width of the band – 3 mm (Pl. XXI: 5).

Grave 21/71

A grave was discovered in the northern part of trench XX. It consisted of a profiled bowl (1) covering a small jug (2), filled with brown soil without bones. Two fragments of another vessel (3) were also found in the grave.

1. Fragments of a bowl with a biconical profile. The maximum width of the body is curved. The bottom is flat. Surface is matt, and greyish-brown. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: bottom diameter – 190 mm.
2. Miniature jug (reg. no. A12946) with smooth, S-shaped profile. Transition of the cylindrical neck into the body is slightly marked. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is rounded and unmarked. One strip handle connects the rim and the body. The surface is matt, beige-brown on the outside, and grey on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 86 mm, rim diameter – 59–63 mm, maximum body diameter – 93 mm (Pl. XXIII: 2).
3. Fragments of a vessel, decorated with horizontal grooves. The surface is matt, black on the outside, grey-brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture.

Grave 22/71

A grave was discovered in trench XX, close to barrow IV/71. It consisted of a concentration of fragments of a larger vessel (1). There were no bones or charcoals.

1. Fragments of a larger vessel. Rim is slightly curved outwards. The transition from a funnel-shaped neck to the body is smooth. The vessel is decorated with a plastic band (7 mm wide) with circular pits (Ø 4 mm) at the junction of the neck and the body. Surface is rough and greyish-red. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: rim diameter – 330 mm (Pl. XXIII: 1).

Grave 23/71

A grave was discovered in trench XX, close to barrow IV/71. An urn (1) was covered with a profiled bowl (2) turned upside down, with sandstone on top. Its filling consisted of brown soil with a large amount of burnt bones. Fragments of another small vessel (3) were also found in the grave.

1. Pot (reg. no. A12947) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is curved outward, stretched at four points. Transition of the conical neck is slightly marked. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. Surface is matt, and beige-brown. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: height – 245 mm, rim diameter – 192 mm, maximum body diameter – 268 mm, bottom diameter – 140 mm (Pl. XXIII: 3).
2. Fragments of a bowl with biconical profile. The rim is curved outward and stretched at least in one point. Cylindrical, concave neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is curved. The bottom is flat. There are two strip handles. Surface is matt, and greyish-brown. Material has mica admixture.
3. Fragments of a small vessel. Rim is straight. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. Surface is smooth and brown-orange. The material has a fine-grained texture.

Grave 24/71

The grave was discovered in the north-eastern part of trench XX. An urn (1) had its rim covered by a profiled bowl (2) turned upside down. Its filling consisted of brown soil, burnt bones, and a few burnt bronze fragments (3).

1. Fragments of a large vessel. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. Surface is matt and grey-brown. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: bottom diameter – 110 mm (Pl. XXIII: 8).

2. Fragments of a stemmed bowl. Rim is curved outwards. The transition from the funnel-shaped neck to the body is marked. The bottom is formed in the shape of a stem. Surface is matt, and grey-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: rim diameter –160 mm, bottom diameter – 98 mm (Pl. XXIII: 7).
3. Burnt fragments of a bronze wire (reg. no. A1842). Length – 44 mm, 16 mm, 10 mm (Pl. XXIII: 6).

Grave 25/71

A grave was discovered in trench XX, on the edge of barrow IV/71. a large sandstone was placed diagonally into the urn (1). Its filling consisted of brown soil, charcoal, and bones.

1. Amphora (reg. no. A12948) with pronounced, S-shaped profile. Rim is curved outwards. Transition of the conical neck into the body is slightly marked. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Flat bottom has a hole in the middle. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. Vessel is decorated with 5 horizontal grooves on the neck, and 6 groups of 3 vertical broad grooves (approx. 8–9 mm), with groups of narrower ones (approx. 3 mm) between them on the body. Grooves are also on the handles. The surface is smooth, black on the outside and beige-brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 223 mm, rim diameter – 165–175 mm, maximum body diameter – 303 mm, bottom diameter – 110 mm, handle width – 35 mm (Pl. XXIV: 1).

Grave 26/71

The grave was discovered in the south-western part of trench XX. It consisted of a stemmed bowl (1) turned upside down. No charcoal or bones were found.

1. Fragments of a stemmed bowl. The rim is straight, and the neck is funnel-shaped. The bottom is formed in the shape of a stem. The surface is matt and greyish-orange. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: rim diameter – 140 mm, bottom diameter – 120 mm (Pl. XXIV: 2).

Grave 27/71

A grave was discovered in trench XX, on the edge of barrow IV/71. An urn (1) was covered by a stemmed bowl (2). Its filling consisted of black soil, bones, and a few bronze fragments damaged by fire (3).

1. Stemmed amphora (reg. no. A7177) with pronounced, S-shaped profile. Rim is straight. Transition of the conical neck into the body is marked. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is formed in the shape of a stem. Two small strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with a plastic cusp on the maximum width of the body. Surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 170 mm, rim diameter – 125 mm, maximum body diameter – 212 mm, bottom diameter – 78 mm, bottom height – 22 mm, handle width – 23 mm (Pl. XXIII: 5).
2. Stemmed bowl (reg. no. A7178) with smooth profile. Rim is curved outwards. Transition of the cylindrical, concave neck into the body is marked. The maximum width of the body is curved. The bottom is formed in the shape of a stem. Two strip handles connect the body's maximum width to its lower part. Surface is matt, and beige-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 75 mm, rim diameter – 200 mm, maximum body diameter – 190 mm, bottom diameter – 50 mm, bottom height – 50 mm, handle width – 14 mm (Pl. XXIII: 4).
3. Small bronze fragments, damaged by fire (reg. no. A1843). Four fragments of a bronze wire, two of bronze spiral, and five unidentified fragments.

Grave 28/71

The grave was found in trench XX. It consisted of small fragments of at least two broken vessels (1, 2), without bones or charcoal.

1. Fragments of a vessel. The rim is curved outward, and the neck is conical. Surface is matt and black. Material has mica admixture.
2. Fragments of a vessel. The rim is slightly curved outward, and the neck is conical. There is at least one strip handle. Surface is rough and beige-orange. Material has mica admixture.

Grave 29/71

The grave was discovered in the north-eastern part of trench XX. An urn (1) was filled with bones and charcoal. The bowl's fragments (not preserved) were scattered around it.

1. Fragments of an amphora with a smooth profile. Rim is slightly curved outwards. Transition of the conical neck into the body is slightly marked. The maximum width of the body is curved. Vessel is decorated with a row of oval pits (Ø 4 mm) on the junction of the neck and the body. Surface is matt, and grey-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: rim diameter – 260 mm, maximum body diameter – 378 mm (Pl. XXIV: 3).

Grave 30/71

Grave found in the southern part of trench XXI, near the barrow V/71. An urn (1) was filled with brown soil without bones or charcoal, with fragments of bronze circles (4) and a spiral tube (5). At the bottom was a small amphora (2). Beside the urn were fragments of a semi-globular cup (3).

1. Amphora (reg. no. A2277) with smooth, S-shaped profile. Rim is straight. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is curved. The bottom is flat. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. Vessel is decorated with a row of oval pits (Ø 10 mm) at the level of the junction of the neck and the body. In the lower part, there are four short horizontal plastic handles (length – 38 mm). Surface is rough and beige-brown. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: height – 225 mm, rim diameter – 160 mm, maximum body diameter – 275 mm, bottom diameter – 130 mm, handle width – 20 mm (Pl. XXIV: 6).
2. Amphora (reg. no. A2278) with smooth, S-shaped profile. Rim is straight. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The body's maximum width and the bottom are rounded. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. Vessel is decorated with barely visible horizontal incised lines and two wide grooves at the junction of the neck and the body, with a row of hatched triangles above. On the body, there are groups of diagonal and vertical incised lines with small oval cusps and circular pits between them. There are grooves on the handles. Surface is rough and brown-grey. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: height – 102 mm, rim diameter – 85 mm, maximum body diameter – 150 mm, bottom diameter – 40 mm, handle width – 18 mm (Pl. XXIV: 7).
3. Fragments of a cup with semi-globular profile. Rim is straight. The outside of the vessel is decorated with horizontal incised lines, and the inside with arched incised lines. The outer surface is smooth and dark grey-brown, while the inner one is polished and black. The material has a fine-grained texture.
4. Circles made of bronze wire (reg. no. A1844) – one complete and eleven fragments. Diameter – 35 mm (Pl. XXIV: 4).
5. Four fragments of small spiral tubes, made of bronze wire (reg. no. A1845). Diameter – 7 mm, length of fragments – 24 mm, 15 mm, 12 mm, 6 mm (XXIV: 5).

Grave 31/71

A grave was discovered in the southern part of trench XXI, near the barrow V/71. An urn (1) was filled with brown soil, without bones. It had fragments of a vessel (2) in the neck and an upside-down jug (3) underneath. There was also one radiolarite fragment (not preserved) in the neck. Around the urn were fragments of other vessels (4–7).

1. Amphora (reg. no. A12950) with smooth, S-shaped profile. Rim is straight. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Flat bottom has a hole in the middle. There are three horizontal plastic handles in the lower part of the body. Vessel is decorated with a row of oval-shaped pits (Ø 8 mm) at the junction of the neck and the body. The surface is smooth on the upper part and rough on the lower part, beige-brown on the outside and greyish-brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 280 mm, rim diameter – 203 mm, maximum body diameter – 343 mm, bottom diameter – 130 mm, handle width – 42 mm (Pl. XXVI: 1).
2. Fragments of a vessel, probably a bowl. Rim is straight. Cylindrical, concave neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is slightly curved. The bottom is flat. Strip handles connect the rim and the body. Surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 64 mm, rim diameter – 155 mm, maximum body diameter – 166 mm, bottom diameter – 122 mm, handle width – 19 mm (Pl. XXVI: 2).
3. Fragments of a vessel, probably a jug. The rim is straight, with a spout. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Surface is matt, and grey-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture.
4. Fragments of a vessel, probably an amphora. Rim is straight. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is slightly curved. The bottom is flat. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with grooves on the handles. Surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture.
5. Fragments of a vessel, probably an amphora, with a straight rim and a conical neck. The vessel is decorated with horizontal and vertical grooves. Surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture.
6. Fragments of a vessel. The rim is slightly curved outward, and the neck is conical. Surface is smooth and grey-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture.
7. Fragments of a large vessel. Rim is straight. Strip handles connect the neck and the body. The bottom is flat. Surface is matt, and beige-brown. Material has mica admixture.

Grave 32/71

A grave was discovered under the edge of a small stone barrow E/71, in trench XX. It contained only the lower part of a thick-walled vessel (1) and a single fragment of another, smaller vessel (2). No bones were found.

1. Lower part of a thick-walled vessel with a bottom slightly concave in the middle. Surface is rough and brown-orange. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: bottom diameter – 100 mm (Pl. XXVI: 3).
2. Fragment of a small vessel, probably a cup or a bowl. Surface is matt and dark greyish-beige. The material has a fine-grained texture.

Grave 33/71

A grave was found in trench XX, under barrow IV/71, close to its edge. An urn (1) was covered with a stemmed bowl (2) turned upside down. Its filling consisted of brown soil, burnt bones, and 5 bronze spiral tubes (3). On the outside, near the rim of the urn, a bronze rod (4) was found.

1. Vase (reg. no. A2279) with pronounced, S-shaped profile. Rim is curved outwards. The transition from the funnel-shaped neck to the body is marked. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. Surface is matt and beige-brown. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: height – 248 mm, rim diameter – 156 mm, maximum body diameter – 195 mm, bottom diameter – 88 mm (Pl. XXVI: 4).
2. Stemmed bowl (reg. no. A2280) with smooth profile. The rim is curved outward, stretched at six points. Cylindrical, concave neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is slightly curved. The bottom is formed in the shape of a stem. One strip handle connects the rim and the body. The surface is matt and dark grey-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 145 mm, rim diameter – 197 mm, maximum body diameter – 180 mm, bottom diameter – 75 mm, bottom height – 35 mm, handle width – 11 mm (Pl. XXVI: 5).
3. Five fragments of a thin spiral tube made of bronze wire (reg. no. A1847). Diameter – 3 mm (Pl. XXVI: 7).
4. Bronze rod (reg. no. A1846). Preserved length – 37 mm (Pl. XXVI: 6).

Grave 34/71

A grave was discovered in trench XX, in the centre of barrow IV/71. It contained fragments of two vessels (1, 2), without bones or charcoals.

1. Fragment of a thick-walled vessel with a flat bottom. The orange-brown surface is matt on the outside and rough on the inside. Material has mica admixture.
2. Fragments of a small amphora with smooth, S-shaped profile. Rim is curved outwards. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The vessel is decorated on the neck with a row of short diagonal incised lines, with five horizontal incised lines below. On the body, there are arched lines with short diagonal incisions below them. The surface is smooth, black on the outside and grey-brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: maximum body diameter – 102 mm (Pl. XXVI: 8).

Grave 35/71

A grave was found in trench XX, under barrow IV/71. It contained fragments of an amphora (1) and two other vessels (2, 3), without bones or charcoals.

1. Fragments of an amphora with smooth, S-shaped profile. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is slightly curved. Flat bottom has a hole in the middle. Strip handles are not preserved. The vessel is decorated with groups of short diagonal pits on the neck and four horizontal grooves below. On the body, there are groups of vertical grooves. The surface is smooth, black on the outside and grey-brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: maximum body diameter – 268 mm, bottom diameter – 108 mm (Pl. XXVI: 9).
2. Fragment of a small vessel, probably a cup or a bowl, with semi-globular profile. Rim is straight. Surface is smooth and greyish-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture.
3. Fragment of a thick-walled vessel. The surface is matt, greyish-brown on the outside, and beige-orange on the inside. Material has mica admixture.

Grave 36/71

The grave was discovered in the northern part of trench XXI. The burial pit was encased with stones. An urn (1) was covered by a stone. No bones were found in the urn or in the filling of a pit. Fragments of another amphora (2) were also found within this grave.

1. Amphora (reg. no. A7179) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Flat bottom has a hole in the middle. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with four horizontal grooves on the neck and groups of vertical grooves on the body. Grooves are also on the handles. Surface is polished and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 175 mm, rim diameter – 140 mm, maximum body diameter – 225 mm, bottom diameter – 95 mm, handle width – 27 mm (Pl. XXVII: 1).
2. Fragments of an amphora with smooth, S-shaped profile. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with horizontal grooves at the junction of the neck and the body. At their level, there are at least two short vertical plastic strips. Vertical grooves are also present on the body and handles. The surface is matt, black on the outside, and brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: handle width – 24 mm.

Grave 37/71

Grave discovered in the trench XXI, south-west of the barrow V/71. An urn (not preserved) was covered with a stone and filled with black soil, charcoal, and a few small bones. There were two bronze wires at the bottom (2). Next to the urn was a broken bowl (1).

1. Fragments of a bowl (reg. no. A12951). Rim is slightly curved outwards. Transition of the cylindrical, concave neck into the body is marked. The maximum width of the body is curved. The bottom is flat. Two strip handles connect the rim and the body. Surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 110 mm, rim diameter – 260 mm, maximum body diameter – 260 mm, bottom diameter – 98 mm, handle width – 27 mm (Pl. XXVII: 4).
2. Two fragments of a bronze wire (reg. no. A1848). Preserved length – 48 mm, 25 mm (Pl. XXVII: 2–3).

Grave 38/71

Grave found in the trench XXI, north-east of the barrow V/71. An urn (1) was covered with a bowl (2) and filled with black soil, without bones or charcoal. There were several bronze objects at the bottom: a bracelet (3), two pins (4, 5), a ring (6), 30 buttons (7), a spiral (8), and fragments of circles (9).

1. Amphora (reg. no. A12952) with S-shaped profile. Rim is slightly curved outwards. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. In the lower part of the body, there are horizontal plastic handles. Vessel is decorated with a row of oval pits (Ø 7 mm) on the junction of the neck and the body. Surface is matt and brown-grey. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: height – 262 mm, rim diameter – 185 mm, maximum body diameter – 300 mm, bottom diameter – 125 mm, handle width – 22 mm, 29 mm (Pl. XXVII: 18).
2. Fragments of a bowl with biconical profile. The rim is straight. The maximum width of the body is slightly curved. The outer surface is matt and grey-brown, while the inner one is smooth and black. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: rim diameter – 270 mm, maximum body diameter – 280 mm (Pl. XXVII: 19).
3. Four fragments of a bent bronze band, convex in the middle, probably a damaged bracelet (reg. no. A1849). Width – 18–20 mm (Pl. XXVII: 9–10).
4. Bronze pin (reg. no. A1850). Length – 45 mm (Pl. XXVII: 5).
5. Bronze pin with a rolled head (reg. no. A1854). Length – 31 mm (Pl. XXVII: 7).
6. Bronze spiral ring (reg. no. A1852). Diameter – 19 mm (Pl. XXVII: 11).
7. Thirty bronze convex buttons, with a loop on the underside (reg. no. A1855). Diameter – 13 mm (Pl. XXVII: 8).
8. Spiral made of bronze wire (reg. no. A1851). Diameter – 12 mm, 4 coils (Pl. XXVII: 17).
9. Eight fragments of circles made of bronze wire (diameter – 17–20 mm) and two fragments of bronze wires (reg. no. A1853, Pl. XXVII: 6, 12–16).

Grave 39/71

A grave was discovered in the centre of the barrow V/71, in trench XXI. It consisted of an urn (1) and a small bronze fragment (3), lying beside it. Fragments of another vessel (2) were found between the stones of the burial mound. There is no information on whether bones were found in this grave.

1. Amphora (reg. no. A12953) with smooth, S-shaped profile. Rim is slightly curved outwards. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated at the junction of the neck and body with a plastic band (9 mm wide) with oval pits (Ø 6 mm). The surface is smooth, black on the outside and greyish-brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 260 mm, rim diameter – 180 mm, maximum body diameter – 313 mm, bottom diameter – 135 mm, handle width – 25 mm (Pl. XXVIII: 2).
2. Fragments of a vessel. The surface is matt, black on the outside, and greyish-brown on the inside. Material has mica admixture.
3. Fragment of a bronze wire (reg. no. A1856). Preserved length – 18 mm (Pl. XXVIII: 1).

Grave 40/71

A grave discovered in trench XXI, north-east of barrow V/71. An urn (1) was filled with black soil with a few bones. Its rim was covered by stone. Fragments of two other vessels (2, 3) were also found in the grave.

1. Fragments of an amphora with smooth, S-shaped profile. Rim is straight. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. Strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with horizontal grooves on the neck and groups of vertical grooves on the body. Grooves are also on the

handle. The surface is matt, dark grey on the outside, and grey-brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: maximum body diameter – 229 mm, bottom diameter – 100 mm (Pl. XXVIII: 4).

2. Secondarily burned fragments of an amphora, with smooth, S-shaped profile. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. Strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with horizontal grooves on the neck. On the body, there are groups of vertical grooves with circular pits between them (Ø 9 mm). Grooves are also on the handles. The surface is smooth, black on the outside and beige-brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: maximum body diameter – 269 mm, handle width – 29 mm (Pl. XXVIII: 3).
3. Fragment of a vessel. The surface is rough, orange on the outside and grey-brown on the inside. Material has mica admixture.

Grave 41/71

A grave was found in trench XXI, south-east of barrow V/71. It consisted of the urn's lower part (1), filled with black soil and bones.

1. Fragments of an amphora. Rim is straight. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. Strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with horizontal grooves at the junction of the neck and body, and groups of vertical grooves on the body. Surface is smooth and dark greyish-brown. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: rim diameter – 250 mm, bottom diameter – 110 mm (Pl. XXVIII: 5).

Grave 42/71

A grave was discovered in trench XXI, south-east of barrow V/71. An urn (1) was placed on a stone and contained black soil, fragments of an amphora (2), a few bones, a bronze pin with a biconical head (4), and fragments of bronze circles (not preserved). Fragments of another amphora (3) were also found within this grave.

1. Fragments of a large amphora with smooth, S-shaped profile. Rim is straight. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. At the lower part, there are four horizontal plastic handles. Vessel is decorated with a row of oval pits (Ø 6 mm) on the junction of the neck and the body, and grooves on the handles. Surface is matt, and beige-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: rim diameter – 220 mm, maximum body diameter – 300 mm, bottom diameter – 130 mm, handle width – 26 mm, plastic handles length – 40 mm (Pl. XXIX: 1).
2. Secondarily burned fragments of an amphora, with smooth, S-shaped profile. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with five horizontal grooves on the junction of the neck and the body. On the body, there are groups of vertical grooves. The surface is smooth, black on the outside and greyish-brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: maximum body diameter – 226 mm, handle width – 36 mm (Pl. XXIX: 2).
3. Fragments of an amphora. Rim is slightly curved outwards. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with horizontal grooves on the junction of the neck and the body. Surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: rim diameter – 180 mm, bottom diameter – 100 mm, handle width – 24 mm (Pl. XXIX: 4).
4. Bronze pin with biconical head (reg. no. A1857). Length – 85 mm (Pl. XXIX: 3).

Grave 43/71

Grave found in the trench XXI, south-east of the barrow V/71. a broken urn (1) was encased with two stones, and another covered its rim. It was filled with black soil and bones. The grave also contained fragments of a miniature amphora (2) and small fragments of two other vessels (3, 4).

1. Fragments of an amphora (reg. no. A12955). Rim is straight. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The bottom is flat. Vessel is decorated with four horizontal grooves on the neck, and groups of five oval pits (Ø 5 mm) above them. On the body, there are vertical and diagonal grooves, with oval pits (Ø 5 mm) between them. The surface is smooth, black on the outside and grey on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: preserved height – 107 mm, rim diameter – 160 mm, maximum body diameter – 273 mm, bottom diameter – 124 mm (Pl. XXVIII: 7).
2. Miniature amphora (reg. no. A12954) with smooth, S-shaped profile. Rim is straight. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The vessel is decorated with large oval pits on the maximum width of the body. Surface is polished and dark grey-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 90 mm, rim diameter – 62 mm, maximum body diameter – 105 mm, bottom diameter – 42 mm (Pl. XXVIII: 6).
3. Fragments of a vessel. Surface is rough and light orange-grey. Material has mica admixture.
4. Fragment of a small vessel, decorated with vertical incised lines. Surface is matt, and greyish-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture.

Grave 44/71

A grave was discovered in trench XXI, south-east of barrow V/71. An urn (1) was filled with black soil, without bones or charcoal. At the bottom of the urn were a bronze pin (3) and four bronze circles (4, 5).

1. Amphora (reg. no. A12956) with smooth, S-shaped profile. Rim is straight. Funnel-shaped neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Flat bottom has a hole in the middle. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. Vessel is decorated with a row of oval pits (Ø 9 mm) on the junction of the neck and the body, and grooves on handles. Surface is rough and beige-brown. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: height – 262 mm, rim diameter – 170 mm, maximum body diameter – 270 mm, bottom diameter – 110 mm, handle width – 38 mm (Pl. XXIX: 10).
2. Fragments of a cup or a small bowl, severely damaged. There is at least one strip handle. The vessel is decorated with incised lines on the body and grooves on the handle. Surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: handle width – 20 mm.
3. Fragment of a bronze pin (reg. no. A1858). Head not preserved. Preserved length – 62 mm (Pl. XXIX: 7).
4. Circle made of bronze rod (reg. no. A1859). Outer diameter – 33 mm, inner diameter – 26 mm, cross-section diameter – 3 mm (Pl. XXIX: 5).
5. Three circles made of a bronze wire (reg. no. A1860). Diameters – 22 mm, 16 mm, 16 mm (Pl. XXIX: 6, 8, 9).

Grave 45/71

A grave was found in trench XXI, east of barrow V/71. It consisted of a completely broken black vessel (1) covered with a stone. There is no information on whether bones were found in this grave.

1. Fragments of an amphora with a smooth profile. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. Strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with horizontal grooves on the junction of the neck and the body. On the body, there are groups of vertical and diagonal grooves. The surface is smooth, black on the outside and greyish-brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture (Pl. XXIX: 11).

Grave 46/71

A grave was discovered in trench XXI, east of barrow V/71. An urn (1) contained burnt bones, a richly decorated amphora (2), a semi-globular cup (not preserved), and bronze objects: a bronze pendant (3), a bronze bracelet (4), and bronze circles (5).

1. Lower part of a large vessel. Flat bottom has a hole in the middle. Surface is rough and orange-grey. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: bottom diameter – 120 mm (Pl. XXIX: 18).
2. Amphora (reg. no. A2281) with smooth, S-shaped profile. Rim is straight. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is unmarked and rounded. Two small, strip handles connect the neck and the body. Vessel is decorated with a row of short diagonal incised lines, three horizontal incised lines, and two pits (Ø 8 mm). Below them, there are three further incised lines on the neck, and another three on the body. Beneath are hatched triangles in the layout: one larger, two smaller, and one larger (on both sides of a vessel). There are double circles under the handles, and grooves on the handles. Surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 102 mm, rim diameter – 59 mm, maximum body diameter – 123 mm, handle width – 15 mm (Pl. XXIX: 12).
3. Bronze pendant (reg. no. A1861). Length – 47 mm (Pl. XXIX: 17).
4. Bronze bracelet (reg. no. A1862). Oval in cross-section, one side broken, folded. Diameter at the widest point – 7 mm, diameter of the preserved end – 5 mm (Pl. XXIX: 16).
5. Ten fragments of circles made of bronze wire (reg. no. A1863; Pl. XXIX: 13–15).

Grave 47/71

In trench XXI, a grave was found east of the barrow V/71. An urn (1) was covered with a stone and filled with bones.

1. Fragments of a vessel with a smooth profile. Short, conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is curved. The bottom is flat. Four handles, in the form of horizontal plastic strips, are located at the lower part of the body. Surface is matt, and grey-brown. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: bottom diameter – 115 mm (Pl. XXX: 1).

Grave 48/71

A grave was discovered in trench XXI, east of barrow V/71. The burial pit was encased with stones. An urn (1) was covered by a large sandstone and placed on a stone. It was half-filled with fine black soil, with a few

bones and charcoals. At the bottom was a small amphora (2) which had a cup (3) at its rim and fragments of another vessel (4) around. On the outside, placed next to the rim of the urn were a decorated cup (5) and a small amphora (6). In the urn, there were several small objects: two pins (9, 10), a fragment of another pin (11), several bronze circles (12, 13), a bronze spiral (14), and bone beads (15, 16). Fragments of two other vessels (7, 8) were also found in the grave.

1. Amphora (reg. no. A2282) with smooth, S-shaped profile. Rim is slightly curved outwards. Transition of the conical neck into the body is marked. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Flat bottom has a hole in the middle. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. There are two tongue-shaped handles on the lower part of the body. Vessel is decorated with a row of oval pits (Ø 10 mm) on the junction of the neck and the body. Surface is rough and beige-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 325 mm, rim diameter – 245 mm, maximum body diameter – 370 mm, bottom diameter – 138 mm, handle width – 29 mm (Pl. XXX: 18).
2. Amphora (reg. no. A2283) with smooth, S-shaped profile. Rim is straight. The cylindrical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is unmarked and rounded. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. Vessel is decorated with four horizontal incised lines on the junction of the neck and the body, and groups of vertical and diagonal incised lines on the body. The damaged surface is rough and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 105 mm, rim diameter – 82 mm, maximum body diameter – 138 mm, handle width – 15 mm (Pl. XXX: 19).
3. Miniature cup (reg. no. A2284) with semi-globular profile. Rim is straight. The bottom is concave. Single strip handle extends above the rim. Surface is smooth and brown-black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 32 mm, rim diameter – 75–80 mm, bottom diameter – 18 mm, handle width – 14 mm (Pl. XXX: 16).
4. Fragments of a small vessel. The surface is matt, black on the outside, and greyish-brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture.
5. Cup (reg. no. A12957) with biconical profile. Rim is curved outwards. Transition of the cylindrical, concave neck into the body is marked. The maximum width of the body is slightly curved. The bottom is flat, with a concave centre. Single strip handle extends above the rim. Vessel is decorated on the outer side with 4 horizontal incised lines on the neck, and a row of short diagonal incised lines at the maximum width of the body. Below these are three horizontal incised lines. The inner side is decorated with four incised lines on the neck. At the centre of the bottom is a plastic cusp, surrounded by a row of small oval pits and two grooves. Surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 55 mm, rim diameter – 138 mm, maximum body diameter – 152 mm, bottom diameter – 37 mm, diameter of a concave area of the bottom – 8 mm, handle width – 30 mm (Pl. XXX: 17).
6. Fragments of amphora with smooth, S-shaped profile. Rim is straight. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with horizontal grooves on the neck and vertical and diagonal ones on the body. Grooves are also on the handles. The outer surface is smooth and black, while the inner one is matt and beige-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: rim diameter – 170 mm, handle width – 23 mm.
7. Fragments of a large vessel with smooth, S-shaped profile. Rim is straight. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. The surface is matt, grey-orange on the outside, and dark grey on the inside. Material has sand admixture. Measurements: rim diameter – 330 mm, bottom diameter – 100 mm.
8. Fragments of a vessel with a flat bottom. The surface is matt, black on the outside, and orange-brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture.
9. Bronze pin with rolled head (reg. no. A1864). Length – 57 mm (Pl. XXX: 6).
10. Bronze pin with rolled head (reg. no. A1865). Length – 44 mm (Pl. XXX: 7).
11. Rolled head of a bronze pin (reg. no. A1866). Diameter – 8 mm (Pl. XXX: 11).
12. Two circles made of a bronze wire (reg. no. A1867). Diameter – 16 mm (Pl. XXX: 8–9).
13. Fragment of a bronze circle made of bronze wire and a fragment of a bronze wire (reg. no. A1871). Diameter – 14 mm, length – 14 mm (Pl. XXX: 10).
14. Spiral made of a bronze wire (reg. no. A1870). Diameter – 5 mm (Pl. XXX: 12).
15. Four bone beads (reg. no. A1868). Diameter – 8–9 mm (Pl. XXX: 14).
16. Three bone beads (reg. no. A1869). Diameter – 5 mm (Pl. XXX: 15).

Grave 49/71

The grave was discovered in the north-eastern part of trench XXI. No description of burial features or arrangement of artefacts is available. a cup (1) and bronze objects: spiral (2), rod (3), and fragments of circles (4) were recovered from the grave.

1. Cup (reg. no. A12958) with semi-globular profile. Rim is straight. The bottom is flat and slightly marked. The surface is matt, and dark grey-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 46 mm, rim diameter – 96 mm, bottom diameter – 40 mm (Pl. XXX: 2).

2. Bent bronze spiral (reg. no. A1872). Diameter – 5 mm (Pl. XXX: 4).
3. Bronze rod folded into the shape of a circle (reg. no. A1873). Diameter – 7–9 mm (Pl. XXX: 3).
4. Five fragments of circles made of bronze wire (reg. no. A1874). Diameters – ca. 18 mm (Pl. XXX: 5).

Grave 50/71

In trench XXI, a grave was found under a small stone barrow A1/71. The burial pit was encased with sandstones and contained eleven vessels. An urn (1) was covered by two bowls (2, 3) and a two-handled amphora (4) turned upside-down. It was filled with dark soil containing charcoal, bones, and bronze objects: a circle (13), wire (14), and a spiral tube (15). At the bottom was a small amphora (5) covered by a semi-globular cup (6). Another urn (7) stood at the bottom of the grave, supported by sandstones. It was filled with black soil with bones. At the bottom stood a cup (8), which covered a small feeding bottle (9). Below the vessel was a fragment of a pin (16). a bowl (10) placed upside down lay at the bottom of the grave, with several bronze circles (17), wire (18), and nine bone beads (19) beneath it. Fragments of two small vessels (11, 12) and bronze wire (20) were also found in the filling of the burial pit.

1. Amphora (reg. no. A12964) with pronounced, S-shaped profile. Rim is straight. The transition from the conical neck to the body is smooth. The maximum width of the body is curved. Flat bottom has a hole in the middle. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. In the lower part of the body, there are four tongue-shaped handles. Vessel is decorated with a row of oval pits (Ø 11 mm) on the junction of the neck and the body and grooves on the handles. The surface is beige-brown, matt in the upper part, and rough in the lower part. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: height – 290 mm, rim diameter – 235 mm, maximum body diameter – 330 mm, bottom diameter – 120 mm, handle width – 22 mm, width of tongue-shaped handles – 40 mm (Pl. XXXII: 3).
2. Bowl (reg. no. A12961) with smooth profile. Rim is slightly curved outwards. Cylindrical, concave neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. Two handles connect the rim and the body. The vessel is decorated with grooves on the handles. The surface is matt, dark grey-brown on the outside, and black on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 92 mm, rim diameter – 205 mm, bottom diameter – 110 mm, handle width – 29 mm (Pl. XXXII: 2).
3. Bowl (reg. no. A12962) with biconical profile. Rim is curved outwards. Transition of the cylindrical, concave neck into the body is slightly marked. The maximum width of the body is slightly curved. The bottom is flat. Two strip handles connect the rim and the body. Surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 95–105 mm, rim diameter – 235 mm, bottom diameter – 80 mm, handle width – 24 mm (Pl. XXXI: 2).
4. Amphora (reg. no. A12965) with smooth, S-shaped profile. Rim is curved outwards. Transition of the conical neck into the body is slightly marked. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. In the lower part of the body, there are four tongue-shaped handles. Vessel is decorated with a row of oval pits (Ø 12 mm) on the junction of the neck and the body. Four larger pits (Ø 27 mm) are located on the upper part of the body. There are grooves on the handles. The surface is brown-grey, matt in the upper part, and rough in the lower part. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: height – 353 mm, rim diameter – 210 mm, maximum body diameter – 337 mm, bottom diameter – 132 mm, handle width – 28 mm, width of tongue-shaped handles – 35 mm (Pl. XXXII: 16).
5. Fragments of a small amphora. Rim is a straight rim. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with incised lines and grooves. Surface is smooth and black-brown, with an orange cross-section. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: rim diameter – 130 mm, handle width – 24 mm.
6. Cup (reg. no. A12963) with semi-globular profile. Rim is slightly curved outwards. Cylindrical, slightly concave neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is concave. Single strip handle extends above the rim. The outer side of the vessel is decorated with four horizontal incised lines on the neck and diagonal ones on the body. The inner part is decorated with a plastic cusp on the bottom, surrounded by four circular grooves. Grooves are also on the handle. The surface is smooth, black-brown on the outside, and black on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 57 mm, rim diameter – 145 mm, bottom diameter – 20 mm, handle width – 27 mm (Pl. XXXII: 17).
7. Amphora with smooth, S-shaped profile. Rim is curved outwards. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Flat bottom has a hole. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with five grooves on the neck-body transition. Above them are incised chevron motifs. Below are groups of diagonal and vertical grooves with small pits between them (Ø 7 mm). The surface is polished, black on the outside, and black-brown on the inside. Material has sand and mica admixture. Measurements: height – 230 mm, rim diameter – 192 mm, maximum body diameter – 312 mm, bottom diameter – 92 mm, handle width – 32 mm (Pl. XXXII: 1).
8. Fragments of a cup with semi-globular profile. Rim is slightly curved outwards. The bottom is concave. There is one strip handle. The vessel is decorated with horizontal incised lines on its body and handle. There is a plastic cusp in the middle of the bottom on the inner part. Surface is black, smooth on the outside, and polished on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: rim diameter – 120 mm, bottom diameter – 17 mm, handle width – 18 mm.

9. Feeding bottle (reg. no. A2285) with smooth, S-shaped profile. Rim is straight. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is unmarked and rounded. Surface is polished and black-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 55 mm, rim diameter – 39 mm, maximum body diameter – 78 mm (Pl. XXXI: 3).
10. Bowl (reg. no. A12960) with biconical profile. The rim is slightly curved inward. Transition of the cylindrical neck into the body is slightly marked. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. The outer surface is beige-brown and matt, while the inner one is polished and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 65 mm, rim diameter – 190 mm, bottom diameter – 65 mm, handle width – 25 mm (Pl. XXXI: 1).
11. Fragments of a bowl with a biconical profile. Transition of the conical neck into the body is slightly marked. The maximum width of the body is curved. There are strip handles. Surface is polished and black. The material has a fine-grained texture.
12. Upper part of a bowl with biconical profile. Rim is straight. The cylindrical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Surface is polished and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: rim diameter – 230 mm.
13. Two bronze circles, linked with each other (reg. no. A1875). Diameters – 11 mm, 8 mm (Pl. XXXII: 12).
14. Fragments of a bronze wire (reg. no. A1878). Length between 48 and 10 mm (Pl. XXXII: 4).
15. Bronze spiral (reg. no. A1876). Coils melted together. Preserved length – 19 mm, diameter – 5 mm (Pl. XXXII: 14).
16. Fragments of a bronze pins (reg. no. A1883), heads not preserved. Preserved length – 50 mm, and 40 mm (Pl. XXXII: 5, 11).
17. Circles made of bronze wire (reg. no. A1880). Diameter – 13 mm (Pl. XXXII: 6–8, 13).
18. Fragments of a bronze wire (reg. no. A1879 and A1881). Length between 12 mm and 20 mm (Pl. XXXII: 10).
19. Nine small bone beads (reg. no. A1882). Diameter – 4 mm (Pl. XXXII: 15).
20. Spirally coiled bronze wire (reg. no. A1877). Diameter – 9 mm (Pl. XXXII: 9).

Grave 51/71

The grave was discovered in trench XXII. An urn (1) was filled with black soil, without bones. There were fragments of another vessel (2) beside it.

1. Amphora (reg. no. A12966) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Flat bottom has a hole in the middle. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with six horizontal incised lines on the neck and short vertical plastic strips at the same level. Below, there is a row of short diagonal incised lines and groups of vertical incised lines. Between them at the top are groups of small circular pits (Ø 6 mm), and below them one larger pit (Ø 15 mm) with a cusp in the middle. Surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 210 mm, rim diameter – 170 mm, maximum body diameter – 287 mm, bottom diameter – 93 mm, handle width – 41 mm (Pl. XXXIII: 12).
2. Fragments of a small vessel with smooth, S-shaped profile. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. The vessel is decorated with horizontal and diagonal lines. Surface is matt, and orange-brown. Material has mica admixture.

Grave 52/71

Cist grave was discovered in trench XXII. An urn (1) was covered by a bowl (2) and filled with fine black soil mixed with bones. At the bottom were fragments of 2 cups (3, 4), and bronze objects: a pin with a rolled head (5), six buttons (6), two rings (7), circles (8–10), and two spiral tubes (11).

1. Amphora (reg. no. A12967) with smooth, S-shaped profile. Rim is slightly curved outwards. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Flat bottom has a hole in the middle. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with four horizontal grooves on the neck and groups of vertical and diagonal grooves on the body. Surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 270 mm, rim diameter – 175 mm, maximum body diameter – 325 mm, bottom diameter – 120 mm, handle width – 36 mm (Pl. XXXIII: 1).
2. Fragments of a bowl with biconical profile. Rim is straight. The maximum width of the body is slightly curved. The surface is matt, and dark grey-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: rim diameter – 170 mm.
3. Fragments of a cup with a biconical profile. The rim is slightly curved outward, and the neck is conical. The outer part of the vessel is decorated with horizontal incised lines on the neck. The inner side is decorated with short incised lines on the rim and horizontal incised lines. Surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture.
4. Fragments of a cup with semi-globular profile. Surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture.
5. Bronze pin with rolled head (reg. no. A1884). Length – 116 mm (Pl. XXXIII: 11).
6. Six bronze convex buttons, with a loop on the underside (reg. no. A1886). Diameter – 15 mm (Pl. XXXIII: 3).

7. Two bronze rings made of spirally rolled wire (reg. no. A1888). Diameters – 15 mm, 9 mm (Pl. XXXIII: 4, 9).
8. Two fragments of circles made of bronze wire (reg. no. A1889). Diameter – 20 mm (Pl. XXXIII: 5).
9. Two circles made of bronze wire (reg. no. A1890). Diameters – 30 mm, 16 mm (Pl. XXXIII: 8, 10).
10. Fragments of three circles made of bronze wire (reg. no. A1887). Diameters – 27 mm, 24 mm, and 3 mm (Pl. XXXIII: 6–7).
11. Two fragments of a bronze spiral (reg. no. A1885). 1) Diameter – 7 mm, 9 coils; 2) diameter – 8 mm, 10 coils (Pl. XXXIII: 2).

Grave 53/71

Grave was found in trench XXII. The burial pit was encased with stones. The grave consisted of three broken vessels (1–3) and a fragment of a bronze pin (4). There is no information on whether bones were found in this grave.

1. Fragments of an amphora with smooth, S-shaped profile. Rim is straight. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with horizontal incised lines on the neck. On the body, there is a row of short incised lines and longer vertical incised lines below them. The surface is matt, and dark grey-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: handle width – 34 mm (Pl. XXXIII: 13).
2. Fragment of a small vessel with biconical profile. Rim is straight. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is curved. The vessel is decorated with three horizontal incised lines on the neck and diagonal incised lines on the body. Surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: rim diameter – 80 mm.
3. Fragments of a vessel. Surface is matt, and orange-brown. Material has mica admixture.
4. Fragment of a bronze pin (reg. no. A1891). Preserved length – 41 mm.

Grave 54/71

Grave discovered in trench XXII. It consisted of an urn (1) with fragments of another amphora (2) and a small amount of bones inside.

1. Amphora (reg. no. A12968) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Flat bottom has a hole in the middle. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with four horizontal grooves on the neck. Below, on the body, on both sides, there are two groups of arched grooves (one above the other). On either side of these at the top are two oval pits (Ø 11 mm), and below two groups of four vertical grooves. Grooves are also on the handles. Surface is matt, and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 200 mm, rim diameter– 160 mm, maximum body diameter – 280 mm, bottom diameter – 85 mm (Pl. XXXIII: 14).
2. Fragments of a vessel with a smooth S-shaped profile (probably amphora). The transition from the neck to the body is slightly marked. The bottom is flat. The vessel is decorated with horizontal incised lines on the neck and a narrow plastic strip with short diagonal incised lines. On the body there are groups of longer diagonal incised lines with small pits (Ø 5 mm) between them. Surface is smooth and black-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: maximum body diameter – 210 mm, bottom diameter – 120 mm (Pl. XXXIII: 15).

Grave 55/71

In trench XXII, a grave was found under a small stone barrow A2/71. An urn (1) was covered by a large flat stone and filled with black soil mixed with bones. It had a bowl (2) placed at the neck.

1. Amphora (reg. no. A12969) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. Vessel is decorated with a row of oval pits (Ø 10 mm) on the junction of the neck and the body. The surface is matt, black on the outside, and grey-brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 135 mm, rim diameter – 200 mm, maximum body diameter– 340 mm (Pl. XXXIV: 1).
2. Bowl (reg. no. A12970) with smooth profile. Rim is slightly curved outwards. The transition from the cylindrical neck to the body is marked. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is concave. Two strip handles connect the rim and the body. The vessel is decorated with grooves on the handles. Surface is polished and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 77 mm, rim diameter – 200 mm, bottom diameter – 40 mm, handle width – 18 mm (Pl. XXXIV: 2).

Grave 56/71

A grave was discovered in trench XIX, under the barrow III/71, near its northern edge. An urn (1) was covered by a stemmed bowl (2) turned upside down. Its filling consisted of brown soil, bones, and a few bronze fragments (3).

1. Pot (reg. no. A2286) with smooth, S-shaped profile. Rim is curved outwards. The transition from the funnel-shaped neck to the body is slightly marked. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Flat bottom has a hole in the middle. Surface is rough and beige-brown. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: height – 225 mm, rim diameter – 175 mm, maximum body diameter – 202 mm, bottom diameter – 103 mm (Pl. XXXIV: 5).
2. Stemmed bowl (reg. no. A2287) with pronounced profile. Rim is curved outwards. The transition from the funnel-shaped neck to the body is marked. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is formed in the shape of a stem. The single strip handle connects the neck and the body. The surface is black-brown, rough on the outside, and matt on the inside. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: height – 95 mm, rim diameter – 205 mm, maximum body diameter – 185 mm, bottom diameter – 76 mm, bottom height – 30 mm, handle width – 17 mm (Pl. XXXIV: 4).
3. Small fragments of bronze rod (reg. no. A1892). Length – 20 mm, 14 mm (Pl. XXXIV: 3).

Grave 57/71

In trench XXII, a pit grave was found under the small stone barrow C/71. It was located within a layer of black soil mixed with charcoal, and consisted of a group of bones with two bronze pins (1, 2) and a fragment of a bronze wire (3).

1. Bronze pin with knobbed head (reg. no. A1893). Length – 84 mm (Pl. XXXIV: 7).
2. Fragment of a bronze pin (reg. no. A1894). Preserved length – 82 mm (Pl. XXXIV: 6).
3. Fragment of a bronze wire (reg. no. A1895). Preserved length – 40 mm.

Grave 58/71

A grave was discovered in trench XXII, located under the small stone barrow C/71. An urn (1) was encased with stones, both covered by and placed on a stone. It was filled with black soil mixed with charcoal. Inside the urn was an upside-down cup (2) and below it were bronze objects: a pendant (4), four spiral tubes (5, 6), a pin (7), and a wire (8). Fragments of another vessel (3) were next to the urn. There is no information on whether bones were found in this grave.

1. Fragments of an amphora. Rim is straight. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The vessel is decorated with horizontal and vertical grooves on the neck and the body. The outer surface is smooth and black, while the inner one is matt and grey-orange. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: maximum body diameter – 237 mm (Pl. XXXIV: 8).
2. Cup (reg. no. A12971). Rim is curved outwards. Transition of the cylindrical, concave neck into the body is marked. The maximum width of the body is curved. The bottom is rounded and unmarked. Single strip handle extends above the rim. The outer side of the vessel is decorated with groups of vertical incised lines. On the inner side, it is decorated with a cusp in the middle, surrounded by five circular grooves. There are short incised lines on the rim and grooves on the handle. Surface is polished and black-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 62 mm, rim diameter – 170–180 mm, handle width – 32 mm (Pl. XXXIV: 9).
3. Fragments of a vessel. Rim is curved outwards. The neck is conical. Surface is matt, and beige-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture.
4. Bronze pendant (reg. no. A1896). Length – 24 mm (Pl. XXXIV: 14).
5. Four fragments of bronze spiral tubes (reg. no. A1897). Diameters – 5 mm, 9 mm (Pl. XXXIV: 12).
6. Two small spirals made of bronze wire (reg. no. A1898). Diameters – 10 mm, 9 mm (Pl. XXXIV: 13).
7. Bronze pin with rolled head (reg. no. A1899). Length – 60 mm (Pl. XXXIV: 11).
8. Fragment of a bronze wire (reg. no. A1900). Length – 51 mm (Pl. XXXIV: 10).

Grave 59/71

In trench XXII, a grave was found on the edge of the small stone barrow C/71. Fragments of two broken vessels (1, 2) were placed on a stone within a layer of black soil containing charcoal. Beside them were a few bones and a bronze fragment (not preserved).

1. Fragments of a vessel. The rim is straight, and the neck is conical. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. The surface is matt, and dark grey-brown. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: rim diameter – 260 mm, bottom diameter – 100 mm (Pl. XXXV: 10).
2. Fragments of a vessel. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Strip handles are decorated with grooves. Surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: maximum body diameter – 200 mm, handle width – 23 mm (Pl. XXXV: 11).

Grave 60/71

A grave was discovered in trench XXII, under the small stone barrow C/71. The burial pit was encased with stones. An urn (1) was covered with and stood on a stone. It was filled with black soil, bones, and charcoal. At its bottom were an amphora (2), a bronze pendant (6), two bronze buttons (7), fragments of bronze circles (8), an amber bead (9), and a bronze wire (10). Beside the urn was a cup (3) turned upside down and fragments of two other vessels (4, 5).

1. Fragments of an upper part of an amphora (reg. no. A12973) with smooth, S-shaped profile. Rim is slightly curved outward. The transition from the conical neck to the body is smooth. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. Vessel is decorated with a row of oval pits (Ø 8 mm) on the junction of the neck and the body, and grooves on handles. The surface is beige-brown, matt in the upper part, and rough in the lower part. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: height – 215 mm, rim diameter – 190 mm, maximum body diameter – 348 mm, handle width – 33 mm (Pl. XXXV: 8).
2. Fragments of a severely damaged small amphora with smooth, S-shaped profile. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with horizontal and vertical incised lines. Surface is damaged and grey-orange. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: rim diameter – 100 mm, maximum body diameter – 163 mm, handle width – 15 mm (Pl. XXXV: 6).
3. Cup (reg. no. A12972) with smooth profile. Rim is curved outwards. Transition of the cylindrical, concave neck into the body is slightly marked. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is concave. Single strip handle extends above the rim. The outer side of the vessel is decorated with a row of dots and four horizontal incised lines on the neck. Below are diagonal incised lines and another four horizontal lines. On the inner side, the rim is decorated with short incised lines, with three horizontal incised lines below. Beneath these, there are arched incised lines joining together (8 arches, 3 lines, a small gap, and then another 3 lines). In the centre of the bottom is a plastic cusp, with two grooves around it. Two rows of five small convex dots each run from the grooves towards the arches in three places. There are grooves on the handle. Surface is polished and black-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 60 mm, rim diameter – 145 mm, bottom diameter – 11 mm, handle width – 21 mm (Pl. XXXV: 9).
4. Fragments of an upper part of an amphora with smooth, S-shaped profile. Rim is slightly curved outward. The transition from the conical neck to the body is smooth. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. Vessel is decorated with a row of oval pits (Ø 8 mm) on the junction of the neck and the body. The surface is beige-brown, matt in the upper part. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: preserved height – 164 mm, rim diameter – 192 mm, handle width – 33 mm (Pl. XXXV: 7).
5. Fragments of a vessel. Surface is polished and black. The material has a fine-grained texture.
6. Bronze pendant (reg. no. A1901). Diameter of a circle – 11 mm, length of a pendant – 44 mm (Pl. XXXV: 3).
7. Fragments of two damaged bronze buttons (reg. no. A1902). Diameter – ca. 16 mm (Pl. XXXV: 2).
8. Fragments of bronze circles (reg. no. A1904). Diameter ca. 18 mm (Pl. XXXV: 1).
9. Fragment of a damaged amber bead (reg. no. A1903). Diameter – 5 mm (Pl. XXXV: 4).
10. Fragment of a bronze wire. Length – 34 mm (Pl. XXXV: 5).

Grave 61/71

A cist grave was found in trench XXII, in the centre of a small stone barrow B/71. It consisted of an urn (1) encased in stones, with sandstone on its rim and at the bottom. There were fragments of a bowl (2) on the stone cist. The urn was filled with yellow soil. Inside it were 2 cups (3, 4). At the bottom of an urn were a pin with a biconical head (12), a fragment of another pin (13), and two bronze rings (14). North of the urn, there were fragments of three amphorae (5–7), a small amphora (8) and two other vessels (9, 10). Fragments of an amphora (11) were found between the stones of the burial mound. There is no information on whether bones were found in this grave.

1. Amphora (reg. no. A12974) with smooth, S-shaped profile. Rim is slightly curved outwards. a plastic band marks the transition from the conical neck to the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Flat bottom has a hole in the middle. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. In the lower part of the body, there are four tongue-shaped handles. The vessel is decorated with a plastic band on the junction of the neck and the body. The surface is matt, beige-brown on the outside, and grey-brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 335 mm, rim diameter – 300 mm, maximum body diameter – 405 mm, bottom diameter – 180 mm, handle width – 20 mm, width of tongue-shaped handles – 50 mm(Pl. XXXVI: 9).
2. Fragments of a bowl. Rim is straight. The bottom is flat. The strip handle connects the neck and the body. Surface is matt and grey-orange. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: rim diameter – 230 mm, bottom diameter – 130 mm, handle width – 24 mm (Pl. XXXVI: 10).

3. Fragments of a cup (reg. no. A12975) with semi-globular profile. Rim is straight. The bottom is unmarked and rounded. There is one strip handle. The outer surface is rough and grey-brown, while the inner one is matt and grey. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: height – 40 mm, rim diameter – 120 mm, handle width – 13 mm (Pl. XXXVI: 1).
4. Cup (reg. no. A12976) with semi-globular profile. Rim is straight. The bottom is concave. Single strip handle extends above the rim. Surface is polished and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 52 mm, rim diameter – 150 mm, bottom diameter – 10 mm, handle width – 34 mm (Pl. XXXVI: 6).
5. Fragments of an amphora with an S-shaped profile and a conical neck. The vessel is decorated with horizontal grooves on the neck. The surface is matt, black on the outside, and beige-brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: maximum body diameter – 210 mm (Pl. XXXVI: 8).
6. Fragments of an amphora with smooth, S-shaped profile. Rim is slightly curved outwards. The transition from the conical neck to the body is smooth. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with three horizontal grooves on the neck and groups of vertical grooves on the body. The outer surface is smooth and black, while the inner one is matt and beige-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: rim diameter – 121 mm, handle width – 23 mm (Pl. XXXVI: 7).
7. Fragments of a large amphora with smooth, S-shaped profile. Rim is straight. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. Strip handles connect the neck and the body. The surface is matt, grey-orange on the outside, and dark grey on the inside. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: handle width – 49 mm (Pl. XXXVI: 2).
8. Fragments of a small amphora. The maximum width of the body is rounded. There are two small, strip handles. The vessel is decorated with plastic cusps on the maximum width of the body (three are preserved). The surface is smooth, black on the outside, and dark grey-orange on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: handle width – 10 mm.
9. Fragments of an upper part of a vessel. The rim is slightly curved outward, and the neck is conical. Surface is matt, and grey-brown. Material has sand admixture.
10. Secondarily burned fragments of a small vessel. It is decorated with horizontal grooves. The surface is matt, black on the outside, and beige-brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture.
11. Fragments of an amphora with smooth, S-shaped profile. Rim is straight. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with horizontal grooves at the junction of the neck and body, as well as groups of vertical and arched grooves on the body. Grooves are also on the handles. The surface is matt, black on the outside, and brown on the inside. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: rim diameter – 240 mm, handle width – 28 mm.
12. Bronze pin with a biconical head (reg. no. A1905). Length – 146 mm (Pl. XXXVI: 5).
13. Fragment of a bronze pin (reg. no. A1906). Preserved length – 153 mm.
14. Two rings made of spirally coiled bronze band (reg. no. A1907). Diameters – 19 mm, 20 mm (Pl. XXXVI: 3–4).

5.4 Other finds from excavations in 1971

Objects found within barrow II/71

1. Lower part of a pot (reg. no. A12977) with a flat bottom. Surface is rough and beige-brown. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: preserved height – 215 mm, bottom diameter – 140 mm.
2. Fragments of an amphora (reg. no. A12978) with smooth, S-shaped profile. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is indented. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with five horizontal grooves on the neck. At their level, there are two vertical plastic strips with four cusps below. Between cusps, plastic strips, and handles are vertical grooves. From these, diagonal grooves diverge in both directions. Between them, directly below the horizontal grooves, are rows of oval pits. Surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 190 mm, maximum body diameter – 300 mm, bottom diameter – 103 mm.

Objects found within barrow III/71

1. Two fragments of small bronze spirals, four amorphous bronze fragments (reg. no. A1837).

Objects found between trenches VII and XIV

1. Fragments of a large vessel. Surface is rough and orange-grey. Material has mica admixture.
2. Fragments of a vessel. Surface is matt, and black. The material has a fine-grained texture.

Objects found within trench VIII

1. Fragments of a vessel. Surface is matt and brown-orange. Material has mica admixture.

Objects found between trenches VIII and XI

1. Fragments of an amphora. The rim is straight, and the neck is conical. Strip handles are decorated with vertical grooves. The surface is smooth, black on the outside and brown to dark red on the inside. Material has mica admixture.
2. Radiolarite fragment. Length – 25 mm.

Objects found within trench XIV

1. Fragments of a vessel. Surface is rough and orange-grey. Material has mica admixture.
2. Fragments of a vessel. The rim is straight, and the neck is cylindrical. The surface is matt, beige-dark grey on the outside, and grey on the inside. Material has mica admixture.

Objects found within trench XV

1. Fragments of a large vessel. The maximum width of the body is rounded. There are strip handles. The outer surface is rough and beige-grey, while the inner one is coarse and grey. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: handle width – 33 mm.
2. Fragments of other vessels. Matt or rough surface, colours from beige to dark grey, material with mica admixture.
3. Fragment of a vessel. Surface is matt, and brown-grey. Material has mica admixture.
4. Possible clay tuyère (blowpipe tip). Length – 53 mm; diameters – 34 mm, 9 mm (Pl. XXXVI: 11).
5. Five radiolarite fragments.

Objects found within trench XIX

1. Fragments of a vessel with a flat bottom and two strip handles. The outer surface is rough and beige-brown, while the inner one is matt and black. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: handle width – 27 mm.
2. Fragments of a vessel with smooth profile, conical neck, and strip handles. It is decorated with horizontal grooves. The surface is matt, black on the outside, and beige-grey on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: handle width – 24 mm.
3. Fragments of a vessel with a semi-globular profile and a straight rim. It is decorated with horizontal incised lines and rows of short incised lines above and below them. Surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture.
4. Fragments of a vessel with a pronounced, S-shaped profile. The rim is curved outward, and the neck is conical. The maximum width of the body is slightly curved. There are two strip handles. The outer surface is matt and dark grey-brown, while the inner one is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: handle width – 18 mm.
5. Fragments of a cup. The bottom is flat, with a plastic cusp on the inner side. Surface is matt, and black. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: diameter of a plastic cusp – 14 mm.
6. Fragment of a vessel with a straight rim, a conical neck, and a flat bottom. Surface is rough and grey-orange. Material has mica admixture.
7. Fragments of a vessel. Surface is rough and orange-grey. Material has mica admixture.
8. Fragments of a cup with a biconical profile. Rim is curved outwards. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. There is one strip handle. The vessel is decorated with alternating rows of short incised lines and double horizontal incised lines. Surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: rim diameter – 100 mm.
9. Fragments of an amphora with strip handles. The vessel is decorated with horizontal and vertical grooves. The surface is matt, black on the outside, and brown-grey on the inside. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: handle width – 27 mm.
10. Fragment of a large vessel. The maximum width of the body is slightly curved. The bottom is flat. The outer surface is rough and black-brown, while the inner one is matt and black. Material has mica admixture.
11. Fragments of a vessel with a flat bottom. Surface is rough and black-brown. Material has mica admixture.
12. Fragments of a vessel with a smooth profile. Transition of the conical neck into the body is slightly marked. The maximum width of the body is rounded. There are strip handles. The surface is matt, grey-dark orange on the outside, and black on the inside. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: handle width – 22 mm.
13. Fragments of a vessel with a flat bottom. Surface is rough, orange on the outside, and grey-brown on the inside. Material has mica admixture.
14. Fragments of a vessel. Surface is matt and grey-orange. Material has mica admixture.

15. Fragments of a vessel. Rim is slightly curved outwards. The vessel is decorated with a horizontal plastic band and vertical grooves. Surface is matt, and black. The material has a fine-grained texture.
16. Fragments of a vessel. Surface is matt, and brown-grey. The material has a fine-grained texture.
17. Fragments of a vessel. The surface is rough, orange-grey on the outside, and dark grey on the inside. Material has mica admixture.

Objects found within trench XX

1. Semi-finished product for the manufacture of a stone axe (reg. no. A1908). Length – 93 mm, width – 31, height – 26 mm.

Objects found within trench XXI

1. Fragments of a large vessel, with four horizontal plastic handles, probably situated in the lower part of the body. Surface is rough and beige-orange. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: handle width – ca. 40 mm.
2. Fragments of a vessel, decorated with horizontal grooves. Surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture.
3. Fragments of vessels. The surface is matt, with colours ranging from orange to black. Material has mica admixture.
4. Fragments of a vessel. Surface is rough and orange-grey. Material has mica admixture.
5. Fragments of an amphora with smooth, S-shaped profile. Rim is straight. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The bottom is flat. The vessel is decorated with four horizontal grooves on the neck and groups of vertical grooves on the body. The surface is matt, black on the outside, and grey-brown on the inside. Material has mica admixture.
6. Fragments of a vessel. Surface is rough and brown-grey. Material has mica admixture.
7. Fragments of a vessel with a straight rim. Surface is rough and beige. Material has mica admixture.

Objects found within trench XXII

1. Fragments of a vessel with a straight rim and a conical neck. It is decorated with groves on the body. Surface is matt, and beige-brown. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: rim diameter – 300 mm.
2. Fragments of a vessel, with a straight rim, a conical neck, and a flat bottom. Surface is rough and brown-grey. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: rim diameter – 240 mm.
3. Fragments of a vessel with a biconical profile. The maximum width of the body is curved. The bottom is flat. Surface is matt, and black-brown. Material has mica admixture.
4. Fragments of a vessel with a smooth, S-shaped profile. Rim is straight. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The bottom is flat. Surface is matt, and brown-grey. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: rim diameter – 160 mm.
5. Fragments of a vessel. Surface is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture.
6. Fragments of an amphora with smooth, S-shaped profile. Rim is straight. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. Strip handles connect the neck and the body. Vessel is decorated with a row of short incised lines and six horizontal grooves on the neck. At their level, there are short vertical plastic strips. Below them are arched grooves. On the body, there are also groups of vertical grooves. The surface is matt, black on the outside, and grey-brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: bottom diameter – 80 mm, handle width – 34 mm.

5.5 Graves from other excavation seasons

Descriptions of burial features or the arrangement of artefacts are not available for any of these graves.

Grave 5/68

1. Vase (reg. no. A12944) with pronounced profile. Rim is straight. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is curved. The bottom is flat. Surface is rough and brown-grey. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: height – 310 mm, rim diameter – 370 mm, maximum body diameter – 450 mm, bottom diameter – 190 mm.
2. Miniature amphora (reg. no. A12933) with S-shaped profile. Rim is straight. The transition from the cylindrical neck to the body is marked. The maximum width of the body is curved. The bottom is concave. Two strip handles connect the neck-body transition and the vessel's maximum width. The surface is smooth and beige-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 73 mm, rim diameter – 63 mm, maximum body diameter – 83 mm, bottom diameter – 19 mm, handle width – 9 mm.
3. Jug (reg. no. A12934) with sharp, S-shaped profile. Rim is curved outwards. The transition from the funnel-shaped neck to the body is marked. The maximum width of the body is curved. The bottom is flat. One strip handle connects the rim

and the body. The vessel is decorated with four plastic cusps, each surrounded by a circular pit. Between them, there are groups of vertical grooves. Surface is smooth and black-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 66 mm, rim diameter – 97–102 mm, maximum body diameter – 116 mm, bottom diameter – 29 mm, handle width – 15 mm.

Grave A/70

1. Fragments of a large vessel. At the lower part, there is a vertical plastic handle. Surface is matt, and orange-grey. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: handle width – 48 mm.

Grave B/70

1. Two circles made of a bronze rod (reg. no. A1820). Diameter – 27 mm.
2. Fragment of a bronze wire (reg. no. A1821). Length – 45 mm.

Grave C/70

1. Fragments of a lower part of a large vessel. Flat bottom has a hole in the middle. The surface is smooth, black on the outside and brown-grey on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: bottom diameter – 106 mm (Pl. XXXVII: 10).
2. Miniature bowl or cup (reg. no. A7174) with semi-globular profile. The rim is straight, and the bottom is flat. Surface is matt, and brown-grey. Material has sand admixture. Measurements: height – 40 mm, rim diameter – 75 mm, bottom diameter – 23 mm.
3. Fragments of a cup with one strip handle. The vessel is decorated on the outside with horizontal and vertical incised lines. The inner part is decorated with arched incised lines. The outer surface is matt and grey-brown, while the inner one is smooth and black. The material has a fine-grained texture.
4. Fragment of a bronze rod (reg. no. A1822). Length – 38 mm, diameter – 3 mm.

Grave D/70

1. Amphora (reg. no. A12981) with pronounced, S-shaped profile. Rim is not preserved. Transition of the conical neck into the body is marked. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Flat bottom has a hole in the middle. Strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with four horizontal grooves on the neck. On the body's maximum width, there are four plastic cusps. Above each, there is one larger circular pit (Ø 15 mm) and three smaller ones (Ø 6 mm). Groups of vertical grooves are between them. The surface is smooth, black on the outside and grey-brown on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: maximum body diameter – 238 mm, bottom diameter – 90 mm, handle width – 25 mm (Pl. XXXVII: 13, 14).
2. Fragments of a cup. Rim is curved outwards. The transition from the funnel-shaped neck to the body is marked. The maximum width of the body is slightly curved. There is one strip handle. The outer side of the vessel is decorated with diagonal and horizontal incised lines on the neck, and groups of diagonal incised lines and horizontal lines below them, on the body. The inner part is decorated with diagonal incised lines on the rim. The surface is polished, black-orange on the outside, and black on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: rim diameter – 121 mm, maximum body diameter – 110 mm, handle width – 21 mm (Pl. XXXVII: 2).
3. Fragments of a large vessel. The maximum width of the body is rounded. There are two strip handles. The vessel is decorated with horizontal grooves on the neck-body transition and a group of vertical grooves on the body. The surface is matt, brown-orange on the outside, and grey-orange on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture.
4. Bronze pin with a rolled head (reg. no. A1823). Length – 118 mm.

Grave E/70

1. Fragment of a bronze pin (reg. no. A6439). Preserved length – 68 mm.
2. Three fragments of a twisted bronze rod (reg. no. A6440).
3. Five fragments of a bronze wire (reg. no. A6441).
4. Fragment of a bronze wire, and an amorphous bronze fragment (reg. no. A6442).

Grave F/70

1. Vase (reg. no. A12982) with sharp, S-shaped profile. Rim is straight. The transition from the cylindrical neck to the body is marked. The maximum width of the body is curved. The bottom is indented. Surface is smooth and black-brown. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: height – 263 mm, rim diameter – 280 mm, maximum body diameter – 367 mm, bottom diameter – 128 mm.

2. Fragments of a small vessel with smooth, S-shaped profile. Rim is curved outwards. The transition from the conical neck to the body is smooth. The maximum width of the body is rounded. There are small, strip handles. The vessel is decorated on the neck with pairs of hatched triangles. There are circular pits above, and four horizontal incised lines below them. The body is decorated with two horizontal incised lines and vertical and diagonal incised lines below them. There are also five incised lines on the handle. Surface is smooth, black in the upper part, and grey-orange in the lower part. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: rim diameter – 101 mm, maximum body diameter – 133 mm, handle width – 15 mm (Pl. XXXVII: 8).

Grave G/70

1. Fragments of a large vessel with smooth, S-shaped profile. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Vessel is decorated with a row of oval pits (Ø 6 mm) on the junction of the neck and the body. The surface is matt, black on the outside, and brown on the inside. Material has mica admixture.
2. Circle made of a bronze rod (reg. no. A1824). Diameter – 10 mm, cross-section – 3 mm.

Grave H/70

1. Miniature bowl or cup (reg. no. A7175) with semi-globular profile. Rim is straight. Bottom is concave. Surface is smooth and black, with brown spots. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 55 mm, rim diameter – 100 mm, bottom diameter – 20 mm (Pl. XXXVII: 4).
2. Bowl (reg. no. A8994) with smooth, biconical profile. Rim is curved outwards. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is curved. The bottom is flat. Vessel is decorated on the outside with three horizontal incised lines on the neck, and a row of short diagonal incised lines on the maximum width of the body. The inner part is decorated with three horizontal incised lines on the neck and five arched incised lines connected to each other. There are groups of short diagonal incised lines on the rim. The surface is smooth, grey-brown on the outside and black on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: height – 125 mm, rim diameter – 230 mm, maximum body diameter – 233 mm, bottom diameter – 97 mm.
3. Fragments of a cup with semi-globular profile and straight rim. Surface is matt, and black-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: rim diameter – 120 mm.
4. Fragments of a small vessel with a biconical profile. Rim is curved outwards. Cylindrical, concave neck smoothly transitions into the body. The outer side of the vessel is decorated with three horizontal incised lines on the neck. The inner part is decorated with horizontal and arched incised lines. The surface is smooth, black-brown on the outside, and black on the inside. Material has a fine-grained texture (Pl. XXXVII: 5).
5. Fragments of a vessel with a rim curved outwards. Surface is matt, and black-brown. Material has a fine-grained texture (Pl. XXXVII: 1).
6. Fragments of an amphora with smooth, S-shaped profile. Rim is curved outwards. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Flat bottom has a hole in the middle. Strip handles connect the neck and the body. In the lower part of the body, there are horizontal plastic handles. Vessel is decorated with a row of oval pits (Ø 10 mm) on the junction of the neck and the body. Surface is matt, and beige-brown. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: rim diameter – 200 mm, maximum body diameter – 400 mm, handle width – 31 mm (Pl. XXXVII: 12).
7. Two damaged bronze buttons (reg. no. A1832).
8. Five fragments of circles made of a bronze wire (reg. no. A1833).

Grave CH/70

1. Fragments of a large vessel. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Horizontal, plastic handles are located in the lower part of the body. The vessel is decorated with a horizontal plastic band (17 mm wide) with oval pits (Ø 10 mm). The surface is matt, brown-orange on the outside, and black on the inside. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: handle width – 60 mm (Pl. XXXVII: 9).

Grave J/70

1. Amphora (reg. no. A12983) with smooth, S-shaped profile. Rim is curved outwards. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Flat bottom has a hole in the middle. Horizontal, plastic handles are located in the lower part of the body. The vessel is decorated with a row of oval pits (Ø 11 mm) on the junction of the neck and the body. The surface is matt in the upper part and rough in the lower part, beige-brown on the outside and brown-grey on the inside. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: height – 252 mm, rim diameter – 220 mm, maximum body diameter – 385 mm, bottom diameter – 130 mm (Pl. XXXVII: 6).
2. Fragments of a large vessel. Rim is straight. Funnel-shaped neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The outer surface is smooth and black-brown, while the inner one is rough and grey-brown. Material has mica admixture (Pl. XXXVII: 3).

3. Fragments of a small vessel. Surface is polished and black. The material has a fine-grained texture.
4. Fragments of a vessel with a flat, indented bottom. Surface is matt, and brown-orange-grey. The material has a fine-grained texture.
5. Fragment of a small vessel. Rim is slightly curved outwards. Funnel-shaped neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The bottom is flat. The vessel is decorated with a plastic cusp on the junction of the neck and the body. Surface is matt, and beige-brown. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: rim diameter – 142 mm (Pl. XXXVII: 7).
6. Bronze bracelet (reg. no. A1826). Preserved in two pieces. Decorated with vertical and diagonal incised lines. Cross-section – 8 mm.
7. Two bronze spiral rings (reg. no. A1827). Diameters – 16 mm, 20 mm.
8. Fragment of a bronze pin (reg. no. A1828). Head not preserved. Preserved length – 67 mm.
9. Six bronze convex buttons, with a loop on the underside (reg. no. A1829). Diameter – 12 mm.
10. Seven fragments of circles made of a bronze wire (reg. no. A1830).
11. Fragment of a bronze wire (reg. no. A1831). Length – 51 mm.
12. Fragment of a flint scraper.

Grave K/70

1. Two fragments of a bronze wire (reg. no. A1825).

Other finds from 1970

1. Fragments of an amphora with smooth, S-shaped profile. Rim is curved outwards. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. There is a small circular hole in one fragment from the body. The bottom is flat. The vessel is decorated with incised triangles on the neck and oval pits between them. Below, there are five horizontal grooves with two vertical plastic strips. Beneath are groups of vertical grooves (eight grooves in each group), with large circular pits (Ø 15 mm) between them. The surface is smooth, black on the outside and grey on the inside. The material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: maximum body diameter – 288 mm (Pl. XXXVII: 11).

Grave 1/72

1. Fragments of an amphora. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Flat bottom has a hole in the middle. The vessel is decorated with horizontal grooves at the junction of the neck and the body. Below, there are groups of vertical grooves with circular pits (Ø 9 mm) between them. Grooves are also on the handles. Surface is smooth and black. Material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: bottom diameter – 105 mm, handle width – 34 mm (Pl. XXXVII: 18).
2. Fragments of a vessel, probably an amphora. Rim is slightly curved outwards. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Strip handles are decorated with grooves. In the lower part of the body, there are horizontal plastic handles. Surface is matt and orange. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: rim diameter – 210 mm, handle width – 37 mm, plastic handles length – 35 mm (Pl. XXXVII: 19).
3. Fragments of a vessel, probably an amphora. The rim is slightly curved outward, and the neck is conical. The maximum width of the body is rounded. Flat bottom has a hole in the middle. Surface is smooth and black. Material has a fine-grained texture. Measurements: rim diameter – 180 mm, bottom diameter – 87 mm.
4. Fragments of a vessel with a smooth profile. Rim is curved outwards. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The outer surface is matt and dark grey-brown, while the inner one is smooth and black. Material has a fine-grained texture.
5. Fragments of a vessel. The surface is rough and orange. Material has mica admixture.
6. Two fragments of a bronze wire. Length – 55 mm, 50 mm (Pl. XXXVII: 15, 16).
7. Fragment of a bronze wire. Length – 50 mm (Pl. XXXVII: 17).

Grave 2/72

1. Six fragments of circles made of bronze wire.

Grave A/72 (under the barrow)

1. Fragments of a vessel, probably a vase. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The bottom is flat. The vessel is decorated with a plastic band (13 mm wide) with circular pits (Ø 8 mm). The surface is a matt, beige on the outside, and black on the inside. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: bottom diameter – 110 mm (Pl. XXXVII: 21).
2. Flint fragment.

Grave B/72

1. Fragments of a vessel. Surface is rough and brown-grey. Material has mica admixture.

Grave C/72 (under the barrow)

1. Fragments of a vessel. Surface is matt, and brown-grey. Material has mica admixture.

Grave D/72

1. Two fragments of a bronze rod. Length – 16 mm, 10 mm.

Other finds from 1972

1. Vase (reg. no. A2288) with pronounced profile. The rim is straight. The cylindrical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is slightly curved. The bottom is flat. The surface is matt, and brown-dark grey. Material has mica admixture. Measurements: height – 303 mm, rim diameter – 410 mm, maximum body diameter – 440 mm, bottom diameter – 150 mm.

Grave 1/89

1. Fragments of a vessel. The surface is rough, light grey on the outside, and orange on the inside. Material has mica admixture.
2. Fragments of a vessel. The surface is rough and orange. Material has mica admixture.

Grave 2/89

1. Fragments of a vessel, decorated with grooves. The surface is smooth and black. Material has a fine-grained texture.

Other finds from 1989

1. Fragments of a vessel. The surface is matt and brown-grey. Material has mica admixture.
2. Fragments of a vessel. The surface is rough and orange. Material has mica admixture.

6 ANTHROPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

6.1 Material and methods

This chapter presents an anthropological analysis of human remains from the Púchov cemetery, based on materials from 52 graves: 23 excavated in 1969, 27 in 1971, and two in 1970. Additionally, the analysis includes two urns found within barrow II/69, which were not recorded as graves in the original documentation. In some cases, two or three bone samples from a single grave were distinguished based on the context of discovery, such as remains found in separate vessels or a portion of the bones being located outside the urn. The study also covers fragments of human bones from the remains of a pyre and from outside the graves. In total, 69 samples of human bones were analysed. Each sample is described considering the weight of the burnt remains, their colour and degree of burning, the size of fragments, anatomical classification, and an assessment of the age and biological sex of the buried individuals (if it was possible to establish; *Dokládal 1999*).

The total weight of the burnt fragments was recorded for each sample. Several factors influence the weight of remains in a grave, including whether the whole body or only certain parts were cremated, how accurately the remains were recovered from the pyre, the taphonomic processes that occurred between deposition and excavation, and the precision and thoroughness of the investigation.

The colour of bones depends on the temperature to which they were exposed during cremation. Therefore, assessing colour is a method for estimating the burning temperature. a five-point scale is usually employed for the standard analysis and evaluation of skeletal remains from cremation burials. The burning stages are categorised as follows: I – imperfect (~200–250 °C), II – partially imperfect (~300–400 °C), III – perfect (~550 °C), IV – perfect to chalky (~650–700 °C), V – chalky (above 750 °C; *Dokládal 1999*, 37, 38, tab. 1).

The size of the bone fragments is influenced not only by the degree of burning but also by how the remains were treated after cremation, taphonomic processes, the method of extraction during excavations, and the conditions of their subsequent storage. The average size of skeletal fragments was assessed using the

three-stage Chochol's scale: 1. small – up to 10 mm, 2. medium – from 10 to 50 mm, 3. large – over 50 mm (*Chochol 1961*).

When estimating an individual's age from cremated remains, some methods used for unburnt bones can be applied. However, the use of these methods is limited by the degree of preservation of the material. In immature individuals, the degree of ossification of skeletal elements (*Brothwell 1981*) and tooth mineralisation and eruption (*Ubelaker 1978*) were primarily evaluated. In adults, methods for determining age based on cranial suture closure (*Holck 1996*) were mainly applied. The study uses the age ranges after *Martin* (*1928*, 243, 244), which are commonly used in Slovak and Czech physical anthropology:

- infans I – from birth to the eruption of the first tooth (up to ca. 6 months of age);
- infans II – to the beginning of the eruption of the permanent teeth (up to ca. 6 years of age);
- infans III – to the complete eruption of the second permanent molars (up to ca. 13 years of age);
- juvenis – to complete ossification of *synchondrosis sphenooccipitalis* (up to ca. 20 years of age);
- adultus – erupted third molars, all sutures still visible but with noticeable beginning of overgrowth (up to ca. 40 years of age);
- maturus – advanced dental abrasion, obliteration of sutures not yet complete (up to ca. 60 years of age);
- senilis – complete obliteration of cranial sutures (over 60 years of age).

The assessment of sex based on burnt bone remains is extremely challenging and involves a high risk of error. The most common method for estimating sex relies on analysing morphological features that allow inferences about the biological sex of an individual and remain undeformed after burning (e.g., orbital margins, mastoid processes, occipital protuberance, the region around the angle of the jaw, mental protuberance, coronoid process of the mandible; *Piontek 1996*).

6.2 Results

The weights of bone fragments are compiled on the chart in Fig. 3. Most samples weighed less than 50 g, a quarter ranged between 50 and 500 g, six samples fell between 500 and 1000 g, and only one burial yielded bone material slightly over 1 kg. Small and medium-sized fragments were the most common, while large fragments (above 50 mm) were very rare, found in only five samples. The small quantity of material and its high level of fragmentation negatively affected the ability to determine age at death and biological sex.

Data on the burn stages of bones found at the cemetery in Púchov are shown in Fig. 4. All samples contained bones that were at least perfectly burnt (stage III). This suggests that the pyre's temperature consistently exceeded approximately 550 °C. The presence of fragments in the highest degrees of cremation (IV and V) indicates that the pyre typically reached temperatures of 700–750 °C or higher. In about one-third of the samples, fragments with lower degrees of burning (II; 300–400 °C) were also observed.

Due to the poor preservation of the bones, age could be determined for 37 individuals, while sex was established in only five cases (details in Tab. 9 and Fig. 5). Individuals classified as immature (infans–juvenis age categories) constituted 57% of the sample. The percentage of children's graves at the discussed cemetery exceeds the average observed in Lusatian cemeteries in Slovakia (38.4%; *Pavelková/Furmánek 2016*, 106). The prevalence of child burials may be significantly affected by the limited extent of the surveyed area, which may not adequately reflect the age composition of the entire cemetery. The occurrence of a concentration of children's graves is known, for example, from the Horné Nižovsie site in Mikušovce, where the remains of individuals in the infans age category were discovered in 7 of the 11 graves (*Zajacová 2018*). Furthermore, the actual age structure might be distorted by the considerable damage sustained by the cemetery. It should be noted that child burials were relatively often located within large barrows (see *Chapter 8.5.2.2 Relationships between funeral rites and age at death*, 112), which may have protected them from external factors and contributed to their better preservation.

In five cases, remains of at least two individuals were found in a single urn (graves 36/69 and 33/71 contained the remains of two children, while grave 36/69 and the urns from barrow II/69 held the remains of an adult and a child). In situations where more than one urn was present in a grave (graves 34/69 and 50/71), or where some bones were located outside the urn (17/69, 26/69, 36/69, 2/71), it was not possible to determine whether these remains belonged to the same individuals. As noted earlier, sex was estimated in only five cases: two female burials (barrow II/69 – urn no. 1 and grave 19/71) and three male burials (graves 3/69, 16/69, and 43/71).

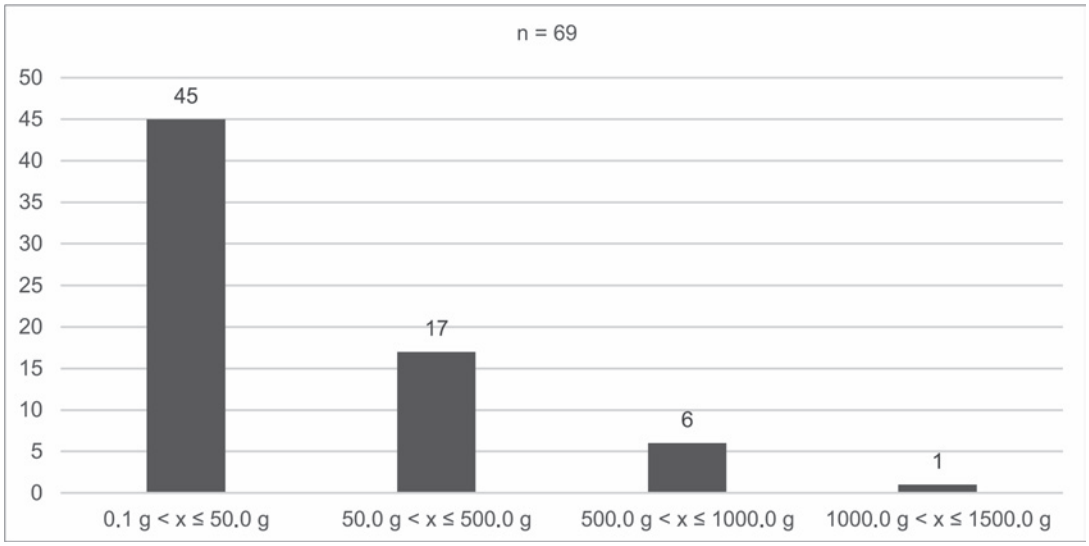


Fig. 3. The weight of the burnt bone remains.

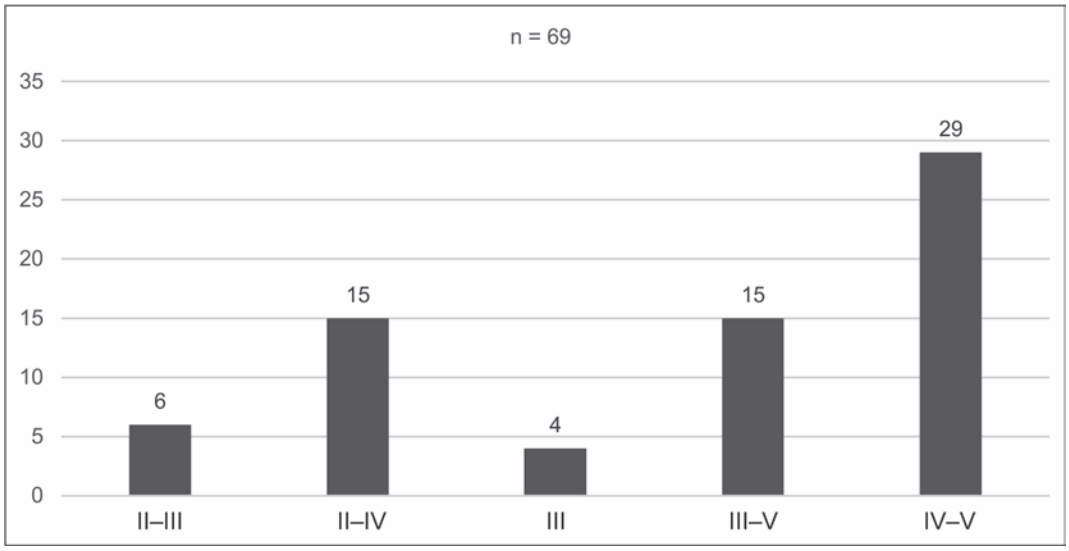


Fig. 4. Number of samples in which bones at specific burn stages were present.

Tab. 9. Summary of the results of the anthropological analysis of the bone material.

	Infans I	Infans I–II	Infans II	Infans II–III	Infans III	Infans/Juvenis	Juvenis	Adultus or younger	Adultus	Adultus–Maturus	Maturus	Total
Female	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 (3%)	–	1 (3%)	2 (5%)
Male	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 (5%)	1 (3%)	–	3 (8%)
No data	1 (3%)	4 (11%)	7 (18%)	2 (5%)	1 (3%)	4 (11%)	2 (5%)	4 (11%)	1 (3%)	3 (8%)	3 (8%)	32 (86%)
Total	1 (3%)	4 (11%)	7 (18%)	2 (5%)	1 (3%)	4 (11%)	2 (5%)	4 (11%)	4 (11%)	4 (11%)	4 (11%)	37 (100%)

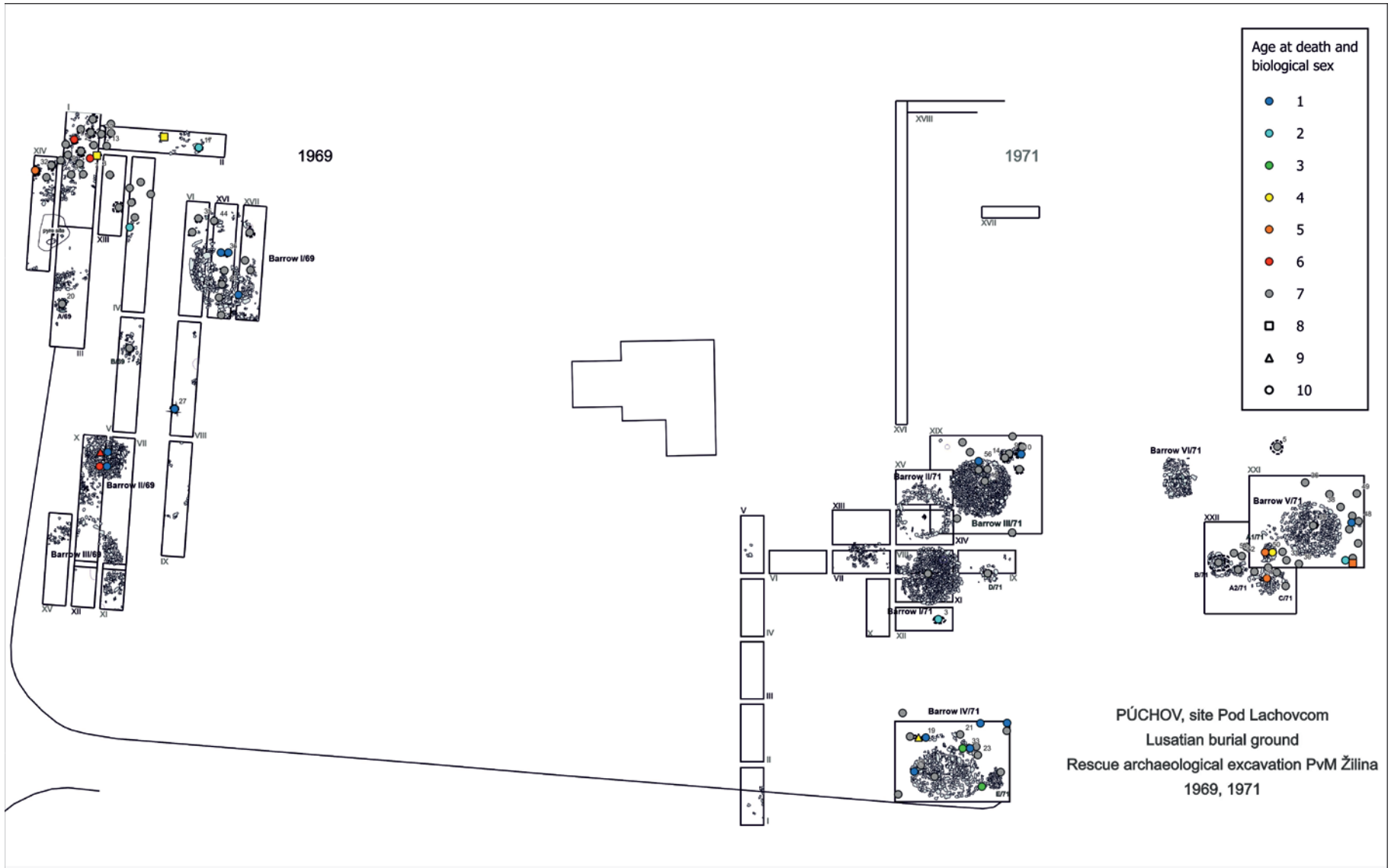


Fig. 5. Age at death and biological sex of individuals buried in each grave. Legend: 1 – infans; 2 – infans-juvenis; 3 – juvenis; 4 – adultus; 5 – adultus-maturus; 6 – maturus; 7 – age unknown; 8 – male; 9 – female; 10 – sex unknown.

6.3 Catalogue of skeletal remains

6.3.1 Excavations conducted in 1969

Grave 1/69

Weight of remains: 5.36 g
Colour of bones: black, white
Burn stages: II to IV
Size of bone fragments: medium
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones and skull
Age and sex assessment: partially closed cranial sutures indicate age category maturus

Grave 3/69

Weight of remains: 507.46 g
Colour of bones: grey, white
Burn stages: III to V
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of the skull (including *pars petrosa* and elements of the cranial vault), ribs, vertebrae and long bones
Age and sex assessment: epiphyses fused to the diaphysis, but no visible fusion of the sutures indicates the adultus age category; the massiveness of the bone fragments (especially some elements of the skull and long bones) may suggest male sex

Grave 6/69

Weight of remains: 2 g
Colour of bones: white
Burn stages: IV to V
Size of bone fragments: small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones
Age and sex assessment: no data

Grave 7/69

Weight of remains: 8.36 g
Colour of bones: white
Burn stages: IV to V
Size of bone fragments: medium
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones and skull
Age and sex assessment: partially closed cranial sutures indicate age category maturus

Grave 10/69

Weight of remains: 2.38 g
Colour of bones: black, white
Burn stages: II to IV
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones and skull
Age and sex assessment: no data

Grave 11/69

Weight of remains: 2.33 g
Colour of bones: greyish-white, white
Burn stages: III to V
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones
Age and sex assessment: no data

Grave 13/69

Weight of remains: 3.11 g
Colour of bones: white
Burn stages: IV to V
Size of bone fragments: small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones
Age and sex assessment: no data

Grave 15/69

Weight of remains: 10 g
Colour of bones: black, white
Burn stages: II to IV
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones, ribs and skull
Age and sex assessment: no data

Grave 16/69

Weight of remains: 104.81 g
Colour of bones: greyish-white, white
Burn stages: III to V
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones and skull
Age and sex assessment: fragment of cranial vault with suture at early stage of fusion indicates age category adultus; massiveness of bones may suggest male sex

Grave 17/69 – bones inside the urn

Weight of remains: 46.35 g
Colour of bones: greyish-white, white
Burn stages: III to V
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones and skull (including *pars petrosa* and 4 permanent teeth – molars)
Age and sex assessment: long bone epiphyses not fused to the diaphysis, and the presence of permanent molars indicate an age category of infans III–juvenis

Grave 17/69 – bones under the urn

Weight of remains: 13.85 g
Colour of bones: black, white
Burn stages: II to IV
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones
Age and sex assessment: no data

Grave 18/69

Weight of remains: 0.75 g
Colour of bones: black, white
Burn stages: II to IV
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones
Age and sex assessment: no data

Grave 20/69

Weight of remains: 6.47 g
Colour of bones: blackish-blue, greyish-white
Burn stages: II to III
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones
Age and sex assessment: no data

Grave 21/69

Weight of remains: 15.74 g
Colour of bones: blackish-blue, white
Burn stages: II to IV
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones, ribs and skull
Age and sex assessment: fragment of cranial vault with suture without evidence of fusion indicates age category not exceeding adultus

Grave 24/69

Weight of remains: 231.05 g
Colour of bones: greyish-white, white
Burn stages: III to V
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones, ribs, pelvis and skull (including *pars petrosa* and elements of the cranial vault)
Age and sex assessment: long bone epiphyses not fused to the diaphysis indicate age categories of infans or juvenis

Grave 26/69 – bones inside the urn

Weight of remains: 2.47 g
Colour of bones: greyish-white
Burn stages: III
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones and skull (including *pars petrosa*)
Age and sex assessment: no data

Grave 26/69 – bones outside the urn

Weight of remains: 33.71 g
Colour of bones: black, greyish-white, white
Burn stages: II to IV
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones, ribs, and skull
Age and sex assessment: fragment of cranial vault with suture without evidence of fusion indicates age category not exceeding adultus

Grave 27/69

Weight of remains: 134.40 g
Colour of bones: white
Burn stages: IV to V
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones, ribs and skull (including two deciduous teeth, a fragment of *pars petrosa*, and cranial vault)
Age and sex assessment: the presence of deciduous teeth, long bone epiphyses not fused to the diaphysis and the size of the bones suggest an infans II age category

Grave 32/69

Weight of remains: 26.14 g
Colour of bones: greyish-white
Burn stages: III
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones and the skull
Age and sex assessment: sutures in the early stages of fusion indicate an age in the adultus/maturus categories

Grave 34/69 – urn no. 1

Weight of remains: 2.63 g
Colour of bones: white
Burn stages: IV to V
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones and the skull
Age and sex assessment: no data

Grave 34/69 – urn no. 2

Weight of remains: 0.92 g
Colour of bones: white
Burn stages: IV to V
Size of bone fragments: medium
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones
Age and sex assessment: no data

Grave 35/69

Weight of remains: 20.15 g
Colour of bones: greyish-white, white
Burn stages: III to V
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones and the skull
Age and sex assessment: fragment of cranial vault with suture without evidence of fusion indicates age category not exceeding adultus

Grave 36/69 – bones inside the urn

Weight of remains: 914.36 g
Colour of bones: greyish-white
Burn stages: III
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones, ribs, vertebrae, skull, and patella
Age and sex assessment: the character of the material indicates the burial of at least two individuals (e.g. differences in the size of the two proximal epiphyses of the ulna, and fragments of the radius). One individual in the infans II age category – as indicated by vertebral arches fused to the vertebral bodies, but diaphysis of long bones not fused to the epiphyses, and the small size of the bones. a second individual in the infans I–early infans II age range (up to 3 years old), as indicated by vertebral arches not fused to the vertebral bodies, and very small bone size.

Grave 36/69 – bones outside the urn

Weight of remains: 5.55 g
Colour of bones: greyish-white, white
Burn stages: III to V
Size of bone fragments: medium, small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones
Age and sex assessment: no data

Grave 38/69

Weight of remains: 1.80 g
Colour of bones: white
Burn stages: IV to V
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones
Age and sex assessment: no data

Grave 41/69 – bones inside the urn

Weight of remains: 28.33 g
Colour of bones: greyish-white
Burn stages: III
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones, ribs and skull (including a fragment of the *pars petrosa*)
Age and sex assessment: diaphysis of long bones not fused to the epiphyses, and the small size of the bones indicates infans I–II age category

Grave 41/69 – bones inside bowl

Weight of remains: 61.06 g
Colour of bones: white
Burn stages: IV to V
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones, ribs and skull (including three deciduous teeth and fragments of cranial vault)
Age and sex assessment: the presence of deciduous teeth, epiphyses not fused to the diaphysis and the size of the preserved bones suggest an age in the infans II category

Grave 43/69

Weight of remains: 24.38 g
Colour of bones: greyish-white, white
Burn stages: III to V
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bone, rib and vertebrae
Age and sex assessment: no data

6.3.2 Finds of human bones outside graves from 1969

Trench X/69 (barrow II/69) – urn no. 1

Weight of remains: 925.60 g
Colour of bones: greyish-white, white
Burn stages: III to V
Size of bone fragments: large, medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones, vertebrae, pelvis, scapula and skull (including *pars petrosa* and pieces of the cranial vault)
Age and sex assessment: the character of the material indicates the burial of at least two individuals. Fragments of the cranial vault with evidence of suture fusion largely indicate an individual in the maturus age category; the appearance of the mastoid process suggests female sex. The small size of some preserved skeletal elements indicates the presence of a child in the infans I–II age category (pelvic fragments, scapular fragments, distal humeral epiphysis, and delicate cranial vault fragments).

Trench X/69 (barrow II/69) – urn no. 2

Weight of remains: 679.87 g
Colour of bones: greyish-white, white

Burn stages: III to V
Size of bone fragments: large, medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones, ribs and skull (including *pars petrosa*, fragments of two deciduous teeth and cranial vault)
Age and sex assessment: the character of the material indicates the burial of at least two individuals. Fragments of the cranial vault with sutures in an advanced stage of fusion indicate an individual in the maturus age category (also larger ribs, long bones with epiphyses fused to the diaphysis). On the other hand, long bones in which the epiphyses are not fused to the diaphysis and deciduous teeth (also smaller ribs, small distal part of the fibula) indicate a child in the age category infans II–III.

Bone fragments from graves 28, 31 and 40/69, mixed

Weight of remains: 12.75 g
Colour of bones: greyish-white, white
Burn stages: III to V
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones, and skull (including *pars petrosa*, fragments of cranial vault and tooth)
Age and sex assessment: no data

Remains from the pyre site

Weight of remains: 31.37 g
Colour of bones: greyish-white, white
Burn stages: III to V
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones and the skull
Age and sex assessment: no data

Remains from the pyre site – trench XIV

Weight of remains: 11.25 g
Colour of bones: white
Burn stages: IV to V
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones, ribs, and skull
Age and sex assessment: no data

Bone fragments found between trenches VII and X

Weight of remains: 6.63 g
Colour of bones: white
Burn stages: IV to V
Size of bone fragments: medium
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones
Age and sex assessment: no data

Trench XVI – loose bone fragments found between the stones

Weight of remains: 6.67 g
Colour of bones: greyish-white, white
Burn stages: III to V
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones and the skull
Age and sex assessment: no data

Bones from the ring of barrow I/69, found between trenches XVI and XVII

Weight of remains: 3.10 g
Colour of bones: white
Burn stages: IV to V
Size of bone fragments: medium
Anatomical classification: fragment of the proximal part of the tibial diaphysis
Age and sex assessment: size and lack of bone epiphysis indicate a child, probably in the infans I–II age category

Trench XVI – loose bone fragments

Weight of remains: 146.32 g
Colour of bones: black, blackish-brown, greyish-white, white
Burn stages: II to IV
Size of bone fragments: medium and small fragments
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones, ribs, and skull
Age and sex assessment: no data

6.3.3 Excavations conducted in 1971

Grave 1/71

Weight of remains: 6.51 g
Colour of bones: white
Burn stages: IV to V
Size of bone fragments: medium
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones
Age and sex assessment: no data

Grave 2/71 – bones inside the urn

Weight of remains: 102.02 g
Colour of bones: black, blackish-blue, white
Burn stages: II to IV
Size of bone fragments: large, medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones, pelvis, vertebrae and skull
Age and sex assessment: fragment of cranial vault with suture without evidence of fusion indicates age category not exceeding adultus

Grave 2/71 – bones outside the urn

Weight of remains: 29.68 g
Colour of bones: black, greyish-white, white
Burn stages: II to IV
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones and skull (including *pars petrosa*)
Age and sex assessment: no data

Grave 3/71

Weight of remains: 436.48 g
Colour of bones: black, blackish-blue, white
Burn stages: II to IV
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones, ribs and skull (including the styloid process, *pars petrosa*, and two permanent teeth – premolar and molar)
Age and sex assessment: the presence of long bone epiphyses not connected to the diaphysis and permanent teeth indicates the infans II/III–juvenis age category (over 10 years old)

Grave 10/71

Weight of remains: 78.64 g
Colour of bones: white
Burn stages: IV to V
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones, sacrum, pelvis and skull (including styloid process and fragment of *pars petrosa*)
Age and sex assessment: the presence of long bone epiphyses not connected to the diaphysis and the size of bones indicate infans II–III age categories

Grave 15/71

Weight of remains: 0.48 g
Colour of bones: white
Burn stages: IV to V
Size of bone fragments: small
Anatomical classification: no data
Age and sex assessment: no data

Grave 19/71

Weight of remains: 1040.65 g
Colour of bones: black, greyish-white, white
Burn stages: II to IV
Size of bone fragments: large, medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones, ribs, pelvis, vertebrae and skull (including *pars pertosa*, fragments of maxilla and zygomatic bone, and two permanent teeth – a canine and a premolar)
Age and sex assessment: the character of the material indicates the burial of at least two individuals. One individual in the adultus age category – most of the sutures not fused, some fragments show the initial stage of fusion, the epiphyses of the long bones fused to the diaphysis; sex – possibly female. A second individual in the infans I–II age category, as indicated by the presence of vertebral bodies not fused with arches, and long bones diaphysis not fused with epiphyses.

Grave 20/71

Weight of remains: 124.90 g
Colour of bones: white
Burn stages: IV to V
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones, ribs, vertebrae, and skull (including two deciduous teeth)
Age and sex assessment: the presence of long bones diaphysis not fused with epiphyses and deciduous teeth, and the size of bones indicates age in the infans II category

Grave 24/71

Weight of remains: 574.36 g
Colour of bones: white
Burn stages: IV to V
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones, pelvis, vertebrae, and skull (including styloid process, *pars petrosa*, mandibular fragment, and two deciduous teeth)
Age and sex assessment: the presence of long bones diaphysis not fused with epiphyses and deciduous teeth, vertebrae with arches fused to the vertebral bodies, and the size of bones indicate age in the infans II category (3–6 years old)

Grave 25/71

Weight of remains: 449.50 g
Colour of bones: white
Burn stages: IV to V
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones, ribs, pelvis, and skull (including *pars petrosa*, and permanent teeth – canine and premolar)
Age and sex assessment: Presence of permanent teeth, diaphysis partially fused to the epiphyses (visible fusion line), and no signs of fusion of cranial sutures indicate the age category of juvenis

Grave 27/71

Weight of remains: 309.04 g
Colour of bones: white
Burn stages: IV to V
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones, ribs, skull (including two fragments of the *pars petrosa*, and a fragment of a permanent molar tooth)
Age and sex assessment: the presence of long bones diaphysis not fused with epiphyses and a fragment of a permanent tooth indicates age in the infans III category

Grave 29/71

Weight of remains: 0.95 g
Colour of bones: grey, greyish-white
Burn stages: III to V
Size of bone fragments: small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones
Age and sex assessment: no data

Grave 33/71

Weight of remains: 809.36 g
Colour of bones: white
Burn stages: IV to V
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones, ribs, pelvis, vertebrae, skull (including two fragments of *pars petrosa*, root of permanent anterior tooth, deciduous molar tooth, fragment of mandibular condyloid process)
Age and sex assessment: differences in the size of some fragments (including ribs, ulna and radius) indicate a double burial. One of the buried specimens was in the infans II age category (deciduous tooth, small ulna, epiphyses of long bones not fused with diaphysis, smaller ribs, mandibular condylar process). The other was in the juvenis age range (permanent tooth, phalanx with epiphysis fused to the diaphysis – visible line of fusion, metacarpal bone with partially fused epiphysis – line of fusion clearly visible, larger ribs).

Grave 40/71

Weight of remains: 3.70 g
Colour of bones: white
Burn stages: IV to V
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones and skull
Age and sex assessment: no data

Grave 41/71

Weight of remains: 106.70 g
Colour of bones: white
Burn stages: IV to V
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones, ribs, and skull
Age and sex assessment: the fragment of the epiphysis of the long bone not fused to the diaphysis and the cranial suture without signs of fusion indicate the age category not older than juvenis (taking into account also the size of the fragments rather infans III–juvenis).

Grave 42/71

Weight of remains: 17.96 g
Colour of bones: white
Burn stages: IV to V
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones
Age and sex assessment: no data

Grave 43/71

Weight of remains: 116.20 g
Colour of bones: black, blackish-blue, white
Burn stages: II to IV
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones, ribs, scapula and skull
Age and sex assessment: cranial sutures in the early stages of fusion indicate an adultus/maturus age category; massiveness of the external occipital protuberance, nuchal lines and mastoid process indicate male sex

Grave 46/71

Weight of remains: 7.87 g
Colour of bones: black, blackish-blue
Burn stages: II to III
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones
Age and sex assessment: no data

Grave 47/71

Weight of remains: 99.43 g
Colour of bones: white
Burn stages: IV to V
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones, pelvis, and skull (including mandible)
Age and sex assessment: size and delicacy of bones indicate the age category of infans I–II

Grave 48/71

Weight of remains: 1.93 g
Colour of bones: white
Burn stages: IV to V
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones and the skull
Age and sex assessment: no data

Grave 50/71 – urn no. 1 (reg. no. A12964)

Weight of remains: 16.32 g
Colour of bones: black, greyish-white, white
Burn stages: II to V
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones and the skull
Age and sex assessment: fragments with cranial suture in the early stages of fusion indicate the age category of adultus/maturus

Grave 50/71 – urn no. 2 (reg. no. A12965)

Weight of remains: 122.14 g
Colour of bones: white
Burn stages: IV to V
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones and skull
Age and sex assessment: the epiphyses of the long bones fused to the diaphysis, and fragments of sutures showing the initial stage of fusion indicate the age category of adultus

Grave 52/71

Weight of remains: 12.20 g
Colour of bones: brown, black, white
Burn stages: II to IV
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones and vertebrae
Age and sex assessment: no data

Grave 54/71

Weight of remains: 10 g
Colour of bones: greyish-white, white
Burn stages: III to V
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones and the skull
Age and sex assessment: no data

Grave 55/71

Weight of remains: 10.40 g
Colour of bones: black, greyish-white
Burn stages: II to III
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones, vertebrae, and skull
Age and sex assessment: no data

Grave 56/71

Weight of remains: 375.81 g
Colour of bones: white
Burn stages: IV to V
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones, ribs, pelvis, and skull (including a fragment of the *pars petrosa*, two teeth: a deciduous molar and the 1st upper permanent molar)
Age and sex assessment: long bones with epiphyses not fused to diaphysis, and the presence of a permanent and deciduous molar indicates an age in infans II category (between 6 and 11 years)

Grave 57/71

Weight of remains: 42.38 g
Colour of bones: blackish-blue, greyish-white
Burn stages: II to III
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones and the skull
Age and sex assessment: cranial sutures in the early stages of fusion indicate age in the adultus/maturus category

Grave 59/71

Weight of remains: 15.30 g
Colour of bones: blackish-blue, white
Burn stages: II to IV
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones and the skull
Age and sex assessment: no data

Grave 60/71

Weight of remains: 1.33 g
Colour of bones: white
Burn stages: IV to V
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones
Age and sex assessment: no data

6.3.4 Material from graves from other excavation seasons

Grave H/70

Weight of remains: 33.44 g
Colour of bones: black, greyish-white
Burn stages: II to III
Size of bone fragments: large and medium
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones and vertebrae
Age and sex assessment: no data

Grave J/70

Weight of remains: 263.73 g
Colour of bones: white
Burn stages: IV to V
Size of bone fragments: medium and small
Anatomical classification: fragments of long bones, and skull (including *past petrosa*)
Age and sex assessment: long bone epiphyses not fused to the diaphysis indicate a child, the size of the fragments further suggests the age category infans I–II

7 ARTEFACTS

7.1 Pottery

In the graves uncovered at the Púchov cemetery during the 1969 and 1971 excavations, a total of 297 ceramic vessels or fragments were found (138 in 1969 and 159 in 1971). Moreover, aside from the graves, fragments of a further 104 vessels were discovered (63 in the area examined in 1969 and 41 in the one excavated in 1971). Based on this material, seven functional types of vessels present in the cemetery could be identified. These, ranked from most to least common, are: amphorae, cups, bowls, pots, vases, jugs, and feeding bottles.

7.1.1 Amphorae

Amphorae were the most common vessels at the Púchov cemetery. They could be classified into two main types: with two or four handles. These categories were further divided into variants based on the form and decoration of each vessel.

Two-handled amphorae

1. Amphorae with smooth, S-shaped profiles. The rim is straight or slightly curved outward. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded; the lower part of the body is straight, and the bottom is flat. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. In the lower part of the body, tongue-shaped handles may appear. The vessel may be undecorated, but there is usually a row of oval pits at the junction of the neck and the body. This variant of amphora was found in nine graves: 5/69 (Pl. III: 7), 14/69 (Pl. V: 27), 15/69 (Pl. VI: 7), 23/69 (Pl. IX: 10), 44/69 (PL. XIV: 5), 5/71 (Pl. XIX: 8), 31/71 (Pl. XXVI: 1), 38/71 (Pl. XXVII: 18), 39/71 (Pl. XXVIII: 2), 50/71 (Pl. XXXII: 16), and 60/71 (Pl. XXXV: 7, 8). It is probable that the partially preserved vessels from graves 29/71 (Pl. XXIV: 3), 44/71 (Pl. XXIX: 10), and 55/71 (XXXIV: 1) can also be classified as this variant.

The shape of these amphorae corresponds in form to those dated to the Late and Final Bronze Age. Similar vessels were found at the cemeteries in Ilava (type A2_2_015; *Benediková/Katkinová/Budinský-Krička 2016*, 186, 187) and Mikušovce (*Zajacová 2018*, tab. XXII: 4). This variant of amphorae is also present in eastern Moravia (e.g., Sidonie, grave 7; *Dohnal 1974*, Taf. 9), where they are dated to the first half of the Final Bronze Age (*Dohnal 1974*, 42, schema IV, horizons E–G).

2. Amphorae with smooth, S-shaped profiles. The rim curves outward. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The widest part of the body is rounded. The lower part of the body is straight, and the bottom is flat. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessels are usually richly decorated on the neck (horizontal grooves, sometimes with chevron motifs or oval pits above them) and on the body (common decorative motifs include groups of vertical and diagonal, or less frequently arched grooves, sometimes with circular pits between them). Vertical grooves may also be present on the handles. Vessels of this variant were found in graves: 1/69 (Pl. II: 10), 4/69 (Pl. II: 3), 10/69 (Pl. V: 2), 12/69 (Pl. V: 10), 17/69 (Pl. VII: 3), 9/71 (Pl. XX: 1), 36/71 (Pl. XXVII: 1), 50/71 (Pl. XXXII: 1), 51/71 (Pl. XXXIII: 12), 54/71 (Pl. XXXIII: 14). It probably also includes fragmentarily preserved amphorae from graves 7/69 (Pl. IV: 9), 8/69 (Pl. IV: 10), 22/69 (Pl. VIII: 12), 34/69 (Pl. XIII: 1), 42/69 (Pl. XIV: 1), 45/69 (Pl. XIV: 3), 46/69, 3/71 (Pl. XVI: 1), 6/71 (Pl. XIX: 12), 40/71 (Pl. XXVIII: 3, 4), 41/71 (Pl. XXVIII: 5), 43/71 (Pl. XXVIII: 7), 45/71 (Pl. XXIX: 11), 52/71 (Pl. XXXIII: 1), and 53/71 (Pl. XXXIII: 13).

The smooth transition between the neck and body, along with the presence of a conical neck and an outward-curved rim, are characteristic features of amphorae from Phase VI of the Lusatian culture in Slovakia (*Kujovský 2022*, 93). The dating to the late phase of the Late Bronze Age (HA2) is also supported by the decoration on these vessels, which consists of horizontal grooves at the junction of the neck and the body, as well as groups of vertical, diagonal, or arched grooves in the upper part of the body (*Kujovský 2022*, 93). Similar finds from the territory of Slovakia are also known from other cemeteries, such as Ilava (type A2_2_007; *Benediková/Katkinová/Budinský-Krička 2016*, 178, 179), Mikušovce (*Zajacová 2018*, tab. II: 1; XXXI: 2; LXXII: 10; LXXIV: 2; CXI: 5), Žitavany-Kňažice (*Kujovský 2018*, 273), and Opatovce nad Nitrou (*Remiášová 1976*, 199, 200).

3. Amphorae with pronounced, S-shaped profiles. The rim is straight or slightly curved outward. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The body's maximum width is slightly curved, with the lower part either straight or slightly concave, and the bottom is flat. Two strip handles connect the neck to the body. Tongue-shaped handles may be present on the lower part of the body. Typically, vessels feature a row of oval pits where the neck joins the body. More elaborate decoration may include circular pits and horizontal grooves on the neck, as well as groups of vertical grooves interspersed with circular pits. Vertical grooves can also appear on the handles. This variant of vessel was found in 7 graves: 2/69 (Pl. II: 1), 32/69 (Pl. XI: 4), 30/71 (Pl. XXIV: 6), 42/71 (Pl. XXIX: 1), 48/71 (Pl. XXX: 18), and 50/71 (Pl. XXXII: 3), probably fragmentarily preserved vessel from graves 4/71 (Pl. XIX: 1), and 35/71 (Pl. XXVI: 9), and 47/71 (Pl. XXX: 1) can also be included.

Corresponding finds have been discovered in Slovakia at the cemeteries in Háj (grave 1, dated to the HB period, and grave 7, dated to HA2; *Hrubec/Kujovský 1994*, tab. I: 1, 9), as well as in Mikušovce (grave 161, dated to HA2–HB; *Zajacová 2018*, tab. CXV: 6). Similar vessels were also found in eastern Moravia, for example, in graves 119 (dated to HA2) and 350 (dated to HB2, particularly similar to the vessel from grave 2/69) at the Vlachovice site (*Dohnal 1974*, Taf. 6, 12).

4. Amphorae with a sharp, S-shaped profile. The rim is curved outward. The neck is conical, and the transition to the body is sharp. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The lower part of the body is straight or slightly concave, and the bottom is flat. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. Vessels are richly decorated with horizontal grooves on the neck, with short vertical plastic strips on two sides. Decoration on the body may consist of a combination of rows of short incised lines, cusps surrounded by semi-circular grooves, and groups of vertical grooves. This variant of amphora occurred in the cemetery in three graves: 9/69 (Pl. IV: 3), 20/69 (Pl. VIII: 3), and 25/71 (partially preserved; Pl. XXIV: 1).

Decoration with horizontal incised lines or grooves at the neck-to-body junction appears on amphorae from HA2 onwards, for example, at Partizánske, grave 1/58 (*Benkovská-Pivovarová 1975*, obr. 5: 26; 6: 1) and Diviaky nad Nitricou, grave 10 (*Veliačik 1991*, Abb. 5: 11). Similar to the amphorae of the discussed type, this band can be interrupted by two vertical strips; examples of such decoration are known, for instance, from the Žitavany-Kňažice site, from graves dated to HA2/HB1 (e.g., graves 50 I, and 51, *Kujovský 2018*, 273). Dating to the transition between the Late and Final Bronze Age is also indicated by the presence of groups of vertical grooves in the upper part of the body and cusps surrounded by arched grooves at the maximum width of the body (*Kujovský 2022*, 97). Similar variants also appear in eastern Moravia, in contexts dated to HB1/HB2 (*Dohnal 1974*, schema II, horizont F), as well as in graves from the III phase of the cemetery at Kietrz, dated to HA2 (*Gedl 1979*, 34).

5. Amphora with a pronounced, S-shaped profile. The rim is straight. The transition from the conical neck to the body is slightly marked. The widest part of the body is curved and situated below the midpoint of the vessel. The lower part of the body is straight, and the bottom is flat. Two strip handles connect the neck to the body. The vessel is decorated with large oval pits below the handles. This variant of amphora was found in only one grave: 43/69 (Pl. XIV: 2).

This vessel corresponds in shape to the amphorae of type IV-4 in Veliačik's classification, dated to the HA1 period (*Veliačik 1983*, 102, Abb. 4). The characteristic features of this type include a long, conical neck, a curved maximum width of the body, and decoration in the form of large pits or wide grooves (*Veliačik 1983*, 107, 108). Similar forms also appear in cemeteries in Ilava (graves 61 and 181; *Benediková/Katkinová/Budinský-Krička 2016*, tab. XVII: 8; XXXVII: 10), Partizánske (grave 26/50; *Porubský 1958*, tab. V: 2), and Kšinná (*Veliačik 1983*, 108, Taf. XXIV: 10).

6. Amphora with a smooth, biconical profile. The rim is straight, and a short, conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The body's maximum width is rounded, with the lower part straight, and the bottom flat. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is decorated with three incised lines on the neck and groups of oval pits on the body. This variant is known from the Púchov cemetery from a single example: 25/69 (Pl. IX: 7).

The closest analogy to this amphora is a find from eastern Moravia, specifically from grave 10 at the Sehradice cemetery, distinguished by its unique biconical profile and short neck. Vessels of this type date to the transition between the Final Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age (HB/HC; *Dohnal 1974*, schema II, I-10).

7. A low, wide amphora with a smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is not preserved. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded, and the lower part of the body is convex. The bottom is rounded and only slightly marked. Two strip handles connect the neck and the body. The vessel is richly decorated with horizontal lines incised on the neck, and groups of short diagonal incised lines above and below them. On the body, there are groups of diagonal and vertical incised lines. Between these, on the upper part, there are three round pits. Under each handle, there is one larger pit with a cusp in the centre. Grooves are also present on the handles. Such an amphora was found in the cemetery only once, in grave 13/69 (Pl. VI: 1).

Analogical, small, smooth-profiled, and elaborately decorated amphorae are found in Lusatian cemeteries in Slovakia, in contexts dated to the transition between the Late and Final Bronze Age. Similar vessels are known from Háj (*Hrubec/Kujovský 1994*, tab. I: 14; IV: 18; X: 9), Žitavany-Kňažice (*Kujovský 2018*, tab. I: 8; X: 9; XV: 14), Sedmerovec (*Žilincová 2010,* tab. X: 6), and Diviaky nad Nitricou (*Veliačik 1991*, 194, Abb. 13: 11). Similar types also appeared in eastern Moravia, for example, at the Vlachovice cemetery (*Dohnal 1974*, schema IX, I-12, I-13).

8. A stemmed amphora with a pronounced, S-shaped profile. The rim is straight. The transition from the conical neck to the body is marked. The maximum width of the body is rounded, while the lower part of the body is straight. The bottom is formed in the shape of a short stem. Two small strip handles connect the neck to the upper part of the body. The vessel is decorated with a small plastic cusp at its widest point. Stemmed amphora was found only in grave 27/71 (Pl. XXIII: 5).

The co-occurrence of the discussed variant with a stemmed bowl (see *Two-handled bowls 1*, 81) suggests a dating to the beginning of the transition from the Middle to the Late Bronze Age (BC/BD). *Kühnholz* (*2013*, 344) also dates the grave from which the mentioned vessel comes to this period.

9. Miniature amphorae with smooth, S-shaped profiles. The rim is straight. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The body's maximum width is rounded, and the lower part is slightly convex. The bottom is rounded. Two strip handles connect the neck to the upper part of the body. The vessels may be undecorated, but they typically feature rich incised decoration on the neck – combinations of horizontal lines and short incised lines or triangles above them, sometimes combined with immersed dots – and on the body, which may include horizontal lines, groups of vertical and diagonal lines, hatched triangles, and circular pits. Horizontal grooves may be present on the handles. This variant of miniature amphora is known from graves 4/69 (Pl. II: 4), 20/69 (Pl. VIII: 1), 30/71 (Pl. XXIV: 7), and 46/71 (Pl. XXIX: 12). The partially preserved vessels from graves 1/69 (Pl. II: 11), and 7/71 (Pl. XIX: 9, 10) also probably belong to this variant.

Miniature amphorae with smooth profiles and elaborate incised decoration are closest in resemblance to type V-1 in Veliačik's classification (*Veliačik 1983*, 102, Abb. 4) and the group E of miniature vessels in the classification of pottery from the burial ground at Ilava (*Benediková/Katkinová/Budinský-Krička 2016*, 238, 239). Similar vessels have also been found in the cemeteries at Háj (*Hrubec/Kujovský 1994*, tab. IV: 18) and Mikušovce (*Zajacová 2018*, tab. III: 5; CXIV: 1). Both the shape of these vessels and their decoration suggest dating to the transition between the Late and Final Bronze Age (HA2/HB).

10. Miniature amphorae with pronounced, S-shaped profiles. The rim is slightly curved outwards. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The body's maximum width is curved or slightly curved. The lower part of the body is straight. The bottom is flat and may be indented. Two strip handles connect the neck to the upper part of the body, or are located at the upper part of the body. The vessels are decorated on the neck with horizontal grooves or incised lines, which may be combined with a row of short incised lines, and on the body with groups of vertical grooves or a combination of these with plastic cups and small circular pits. Horizontal grooves may also be present on the handles. Vessels of this type were found in graves 11/69 (Pl. V: 6) and 23/69 (Pl. IX: 9).

The closest analogies to the discussed amphorae are type IV-1 in Veliačik's classification (*Veliačik 1983*, 102, Abb. 4) and group C of miniature vessels in the classification from the Ilava cemetery (*Benediková/Katkinová/Budinský-Krička 2016*, 238, 239). Although the more pronounced profile suggests a dating to earlier phases of the Late Bronze Age (BD–HA1), the decoration on the lower part of the neck indicates a later dating to HA2 (*Kujovský 2018*, 273). A similar vessel has also been found in grave 23 at the cemetery in Krásna Ves, dated to the HA2 period (*Budinský-Krička/Veliačik 1986*, 112, Taf. X: 7), as well as in Mikušovce, in grave 9, dated to the HA2–HB period (*Zajacová 2018*, tab. VII: 9).

Four-handled amphorae

1. An amphora with a pronounced, S-shaped profile. The rim is strongly curved outward. The transition from the cylindrical neck to the body is sharp. The maximum width of the body is curved. The lower part is straight, and the bottom is flat and indented. Four small, strip handles connect the neck to the body. The vessel is decorated with three horizontal grooves on the neck. Beneath each handle, a plastic cusp is encircled by arched grooves. Above these, on each side, there are three circular pits with groups of vertical grooves between them. In the cemetery, only one vessel of this type was found – in the unnumbered grave, marked in the catalogue as X/69 (Pl. XIV: 4).

Amphorae with a rim that curves outward horizontally mainly occurred during HA2, although this feature appeared as early as HA1 and continued into the early stages of the Final Bronze Age (*Veliačik 1983*, 108). The decoration, consisting of horizontal grooves in the lower part of the neck and vertical and arched grooves in the upper part of the body, is also typical of the HA2 phase (*Kujovský 2018*, 273; *Kujovský 2022*, 93; *Veliačik 1983*, 108). Similar vessels were also found in other Lusatian cemeteries in Slovakia, in contexts dated to the HA2 phase or the transition between the HA2 and HB phases: in Ilava (type A4_001; *Benediková/Katkinová/Budinský-Krička 2016*, 188), Diviaky nad Nitricou (*Veliačik 1991*, Abb. 7: 20; 22: 2), Jasenica (*Žilincová* 2010, tab. VII: 8), Krásna Ves (*Budinský-Krička/Veliačik 1986*, 109, Taf. VII: 8), Mikušovce (*Zajacová 2018*, tab. XII: 13), and Partizánske (*Porubský 1958*, tab. I: 15).

7.1.2 Vases

Vases were found sparsely on the site, primarily serving as urns. Based on their shapes, they can be divided into three variants.

1. Vase with a pronounced S-shaped profile. It has a straight rim and a long, conical neck, with a marked neck-body transition. The maximum width of the body is rounded; the lower part of the body is straight, and the bottom is flat. The vessel is not decorated. In Púchov, it is known from grave 3/69 (Pl. III: 3).

This variant of vases corresponds to type IV-2 in Veliačik's classification (*Veliačik 1983*, 94, Abb. 3). Analogical vessels were also found in other Lusatian cemeteries, mainly in contexts dated to the HA1 phase: Diviaky nad Nitricou (*Veliačik 1991*, Abb. 4: 12), and Krásna Ves (*Budinský-Krička/Veliačik 1986*, Taf. IV: 36; IX: 23). Similar vases are also known from eastern Moravia. These include primarily types A-1 (Miškovice, grave 1/57), A-3 (Tichov, grave 17), and B-3 (Vlachovice, grave 59; *Dohnal 1974*, schema I), dated to BD and the transition between BD/HA1 phases.

2. Vases with a sharp, S-shaped profile. The rim is straight. The transition from the conical neck to the body is sharp. The maximum width of the body is rounded, the lower part is straight, and the bottom is flat. There are four horizontal handles located at the widest part of the body. The vessel is not decorated. This variant of the vase was found in graves 27/69 (Pl. XI: 2) and 6/69 (in fragments).

The discussed vase corresponds to vessels found in phase II of the Lusatian culture in Slovakia (*Kujovský 2022*, 87). In Veliačik's classification, it corresponds to types I-3 and I-4, dated to the transition between the BC and BD phases (*Veliačik 1983*, 94, Abb. 3). A similar vessel is also known from grave 154 at the Martin cemetery, dated to the BC (*Benkovská-Pivovarová 1972*, Abb. 12: 4). Furthermore, vases of this variant have been found in Czech Silesia, including grave 89 at the Opava-Kateřinky cemetery, dated to the BD phase (*Kühnholz 2013*, Taf. 13: 1; *Juchelka 2014*, 255), and in Kietrz, in graves from phase IIa, dated to the transition between the BC and BC phases (*Gedl 1979*, Taf. III: 4; IV: 18).

3. Vases with smooth, S-shaped profiles. The rim is slightly curved outward. The cylindrical, slightly concave neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The lower part of the body is straight, and the bottom is flat and indented. Four horizontal handles are attached to the lower part of the body. The vessel is decorated with a plastic band with short incised lines at the junction between the neck and the body. Vases of this variant were found in graves 35/69 (Pl. XIII: 5), 39/69 (partially preserved; Pl. XIII: 7, 8), and 22/71 (partially preserved; Pl. XXIII: 1).

The closest analogies to these vases from Slovakia are a vessel from Krásna Ves (*Budinský-Krička/Veliačik 1986*, 72, Taf. XIII: 29) and type PL_002 from the Ilava cemetery (*Benediková/Katkinová/Budinský-Krička 2016*, 201, 202, obr. 123). Similar vessels are also known from eastern Moravia – type D-5, dated to the transition between HA2/HB phases (*Dohnal 1974*, schema IV).

7.1.3 Pots

The pots are divided into two main types: those without handles (which constitute the majority) and those with two handles. The first type was further subdivided into variants based on the shape of the individual vessels.

Pots without handles

1. Pots with smooth, S-shaped profiles. The rim is curved outward. The transition from the funnel-shaped, concave neck to the body is marked. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The lower part of the body is straight or slightly convex. The bottom is flat. There is either no decoration or the vessel is decorated with horizontal plastic strips or a band just above the maximum width of the body, with oval pits. This variant of pots is known from 5 graves: 10/71 (Pl. XX: 2), 14/71 (Pl. XX: 8), 19/71 (Pl. XXI: 1), 33/71 (Pl. XXVI: 4), and 56/71 (Pl. XXXIV: 5).

Handless pots with oval bodies and a distinct, funnel-shaped neck, sometimes decorated with short plastic strips, are characteristic of phases II and III of the Lusatian culture in Slovakia (*Kujovský 2022*, 89). Similar vessels were found at the Martin cemetery, in graves 25 and 72, dated to the transition between BC and BD phases (*Benkovská-Pivovarová 1972*, Taf. V: 5, 14), and at the Liptovská Teplá settlement (BC2/BD; *Kühnholz 2013*, 262, Taf. 33: 2, 5). Moreover, comparable pots were also discovered in Moravia (Vážky, BD; *Kühnholz 2013*, 397, 398, Taf. 26: 1, 2), Czech Silesia (Opava-Kateřinky, graves 85 and 93, BC2/D; *Kühnholz 2013*, 332, 333, Taf. 12: 13; 14: 4; *Juchelka 2014*, 255, 256), and Upper Silesia (the second phase of the cemetery in Kietrz; *Gedl 1979*, Taf. XIV: 11).

2. Pots with smooth, S-shaped profiles. The rim is either straight or slightly curved outward. Cylindrical, concave neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The lower part of the body is straight, and the bottom is flat. The vessel is not decorated. Such pots came from grave 16/71 (Pl. XIX: 10, 11) and from beneath barrow II/69 (XV: 2). A fragmentarily preserved vessel from grave 9/69 (Pl. IV: 2) is also likely included in this variant.

Similar vessels were found at the cemeteries in Ilava (type H0_002; *Benediková/Katkinová/Budinský-Krička 2016*, 191, 192, obr. 113), Diviaky nad Nitricou (*Veliačik 1991*, Abb. 11: 8; 19: 8), and Mikušovce (*Zajacová 2018*, tab. CXXXV: 7). Examples of vessels with a similar shape but with two handles are also known from the Krásna Ves (*Budinský-Krička/Veliačik 1986*, 77, 78, 96, 97, Taf. VII: 20; IX: 5) and Diviaky nad Nitricou (*Veliačik 1991*, Abb. 19: 2, 4). These pots appeared throughout the Late Bronze Age, from the beginning of the BD to the end of the HA2 period.

3. Pot with a smooth profile. The rim is straight, and the short, cylindrical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The body's maximum width is rounded, with the lower part slightly convex, and the flat bottom. The vessel is not decorated. This variant of pot is known from grave 16/69 (Pl. VII: 1).

Barrel-shaped pots without handles and with a cylindrical neck are known in Slovakia from the HA to the HB phases (*Kujovský 2015*, 204, 205). The closest analogy to the discussed variant is a vessel known from the Unčovice settlement in Moravia, differing in having two handles at the junction of the neck and the body. It is dated to the Late Bronze Age (*Kühnholz 2013*, 380, 381, Taf. 36: 3).

4. Pot with a smooth, biconical profile. The straight rim is stretched at four points. The conical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is slightly marked. The lower part of the body is slightly convex, with a flat bottom. The vessel is not decorated. Vessels from graves 36/69 (Pl. XIII: 3) and 23/71 (Pl. XXIII: 3) belong to this variant.

The closest analogy is a vessel from grave 68 at the Háj cemetery, dated to the HA1 phase (*Hrubec/Kujovský 1994*, 17, tab. IX: 3). Pots with a similar shape but without a stretched rim are also known from the second phase of the Kietrz cemetery (*Gedl 1979*, Taf. XII: 4).

Two-handled pots

1. Pot with smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is curved outward and stretched at two points. The transition of the cylindrical, concave neck into the body is smooth. Two strip handles connect the rim (slightly extending above it) and the body. The lower part of the vessel is not preserved. An example of this variant was found at the Púchov cemetery in grave 15/69 (Pl. VI: 8).

S-shaped profiled pots with two handles only appeared in the Lusatian culture in Slovakia from the Mikušovce stage onwards (*Hrubec/Kujovský 1994*, 17). Those with handles connecting the rim of the vessel to the body are most common in phase IV (BD–HA1, *Kujovský 2022*, 91). Similar vessels were found in cemeteries in Ilava (type H2_001, *Benediková/Katkinová/Budinský-Krička 2016*, 195, obr. 116a, b), Krásna Ves (*Budinský-Krička/Veliačik 1986*, Taf. IV: 2; VII: 7, 14; XIII: 20), Diviaky nad Nitrocou (*Veliačik 1991*, Abb. 7: 1; 9: 22; 11: 10; 18: 15; 19: 4, 11; 22: 7; 26: 11; 30: 3), Mikušovce (*Zajacová 2018*, tab. XVI: 2; CXII: 3), and Beluša (*Furmánek 1970*, obr. 6: 2, 3), in graves dated to the BD–HA1 phases. This variant of pots is also known from eastern Moravia (*Dohnal 1974*, schema VI, horizons A and B).

7.1.4 Jugs

Jugs appeared sporadically in the discussed cemetery. However, each one differs significantly in form from the others, so they form five distinct variants.

1. Small jug with a smooth, bag-shaped profile. The rim is straight, and the conical neck transitions smoothly into the body. The widest part of the body is rounded, with the lower section being convex. The bottom is flat. The handle is not preserved. The vessel is decorated with three horizontal incised lines on the neck. On the body, there is a row of small, oval pits accompanied by horizontal incised lines. This vessel came from grave 20/69 (Pl. VIII: 4).

The closest analogy to the discussed variant is a vessel from grave 217 at the Ilava cemetery (type S1_005, *Benediková/Katkinová/Budinský-Krička 2016*, 222, obr. 153). The decoration on the lower part of the neck suggests a dating to the HA2 phase, or possibly even HB. Similar vessels are also known from eastern Moravia, classified in horizon H, and therefore dated to the HB phase (*Dohnal 1974*, schema VIII).

2. Small jug with a smooth profile. The rim is straight, and the transition from the cylindrical neck to the body is slightly marked. The body's maximum width is rounded, and the bottom is also rounded and unmarked. A single strip handle connects the rim to the body. The vessel is not decorated. It is known from grave 21/71 (Pl. XXIII: 2).

Finds of small jugs with a globular body, a tall neck, and a handle connecting the rim to the body are known from the early phases of the Lusatian culture in Slovakia (*Kujovský 2015*, 206, 207). Similar vessels are also found in Czech Silesia (grave 69 at the Opava-Kateřinky cemetery, dated to BD–HA1; *Kühnholz 2013*, 331, 332, Taf. 12: 1; 14: 4; *Juchelka 2014*, 255).

3. Small jug with a sharp, S-shaped profile. The rim is slightly curved outwards. The transition from the cylindrical neck to the body is marked. The maximum width of the body is curved. The lower part of the body is convex. The bottom is concave. One strip handle connects the rim (extending above it) and the widest part of the body. The vessel is decorated with small pits surrounded by arched incised lines, with groups of vertical lines separating them. This jug was found beneath barrow III/69 (Pl. X: 4).

The discussed jug belongs to type III-1 in Veliačik's classification, dated to the BD phase (*Veliačik 1983*, 129, Abb. 7: A). Similar vessels have also been found at many other Lusatian sites in Slovakia: Varín, Ovčiarsko,

Belá, Kočkovce, Zvolen, Kotešová, Trenčianske Teplice (*Veliačik 1983*, 129), Martin (*Benkovská-Pivovarová 1972*, Taf. XI: 5), and Háj (*Hrubec/Kujovský 1994*, tab. VII: 19).

4. A small jug with a sharp, S-shaped profile. The rim is curved outward. The transition from the funnel-shaped neck to the body is sharp. The widest part of the body is curved, and the lower section is convex. The bottom is concave. A single strip handle connects the rim to the body. The vessel is decorated with small pits surrounded by arched incised lines. It was found beneath barrow III/69 (Pl. X: 3).

Jugs with funnel-shaped widened necks, low, wide bodies, decorated at the maximum width of the body with arched incised lines, are characteristic of the BD phase (*Kujovský 2015*, 207). An analogical vessel is known from Belá (*Kujovský 2022*, 90, fig. 3: 1). Similar, though undecorated, jugs were also found in graves from the second phase of the Kietrz cemetery (*Gedl 1979*, Taf. VI: 18; XII: 18).

5. Small jug with a smooth, S-shaped profile. The rim is straight. A cylindrical, slightly concave neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The lower part of the body is convex, and the bottom is concave. One strip handle connects the rim and the body. The vessel is decorated with small pits surrounded by arched incised lines. It came from beneath the barrow III/69 (Pl. X: 2).

The presented jug belongs to type III-1 in Veliačik's classification, dated to the BD phase (*Veliačik 1983*, 130, Abb. 7: B). Similar vessels have also been discovered at other Lusatian cemeteries, e.g., in Beluša (*Furmánek 1970*, obr. 7: 12), Kšinná (*Veliačik 1983*, 130, Taf. XXIV: 12), Krásna Ves (*Budinský-Krička/Veliačik 1986*, Taf. X: 23), and Opatovce nad Nitrou (*Remiášová 1976*, 163, tab. V: 8). Corresponding forms are also known from Upper Silesia (phase II at the Kietrz cemetery; *Gedl 1979*, 31, Taf. XI: 11).

7.1.5 Bowls

Regarding bowls, three main types have been distinguished based on the presence and number of handles: bowls without handles, with one handle, and with two handles. Among the first two types, each has only one variant, while bowls with two handles were further divided into three variants.

Bowls without handles

1. Stemmed bowl with a pronounced profile. The rim is curved outward. The transition from the cylindrical, concave neck to the body is slightly marked. The maximum width of the body is curved. The lower part of the body is slightly convex. The bottom is formed in the shape of a stem. The vessel is not decorated. This type of bowl is known from grave 19/71 (Pl. XXI: 2).

Profiled bowls on a hollow stem are typical of Phase II of the Lusatian culture in Slovakia. Their occurrence decreases in Phase III (*Kujovský 2022*, 87–89). According to Veliačik's classification, these are types II-1 and II-2 (*Veliačik 1983*, 121, 122, Abb. 6). Similar vessels are known from the cemetery in Martin, in graves 72, 120, and 121 *(Benkovská-Pivovarová 1972*, Taf. V: 10, 11; X: 12; XII: 1). Stemmed bowls were also discovered in graves from Phase IIa of the cemetery in Kietrz, dated to the transition between BC and BD (*Gedl 1979*, 27, Taf. III: 3, 10; VII: 9).

One-handled bowls

1. Stemmed bowls with pronounced profiles. The rim is curved outward; in one instance, it is also stretched at six points. The cylindrical, concave neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is slightly curved. The lower part of the vessel is slightly convex, and the bottom is formed in the shape of a stem. A single strip handle connects the rim or the neck to the widest part of the body. The vessel is not decorated. Bowls of this type were found in graves 33/71 (Pl. XXVI: 5) and 56/71 (Pl. XXXIV: 4).

Dating and analogies are the same as for the variant without handles (see above *Bowls without handles 1*).

Two-handled bowls

1. Stemmed bowls with sharp profiles. The rim is either curved outward or strongly curved outward. The transition from the cylindrical or funnel-shaped neck to the body is marked. The maximum width of the body is either curved or sharply curved. The bottom is formed in the shape of a stem. Two small strip handles connect the neck and the maximum width of the body, or the maximum width of the body with

its lower part. The vessels are not decorated. They came from graves 27/69 (Pl. XI: 1), 20/71 (Pl. XI: 4), and 27/71 (Pl. XXIII: 4).

Dating and analogies are the same as for the variant without handles (see above *Bowls without handles 1*).

2. Bowls with pronounced profiles. The rim is curved outward and may be stretched at certain points. The transition from the cylindrical, concave neck to the body is marked. The maximum width of the body is slightly curved. The lower part of the body is straight, and the bottom is flat. Two strip handles connect the rim to the maximum width. There is no decoration. Bowls of this type were found in graves 3/69 (Pl. III: 4), 36/69 (Pl. XIII: 4), 41/69 (Pl. XIII: 9), and beneath barrow III/69 (Pl. X: 6).

Various variants of profiled bowls with conical bodies, marked necks, and two handles connecting the vessel's rim to the maximum width of the body, were found in the older phases of Lusatian culture in Slovakia. Variants with sharper profiles are characteristic of Phase IV, dating from BD to HA1 (*Kujovský 2015*, 206). Similar findings are known from numerous Lusatian culture cemeteries, including Háj (*Hrubec/Kujovský 1994*, tab. II: 3; V: 6), Ilava (type M2_001, *Benediková/Katkinová/Budinský-Krička 2016*, 210, obr. 135 a, b), Jasenica (*Žilincová 2010,* tab. I: 2; VIII: 3), Krásna Ves (*Budinský-Krička/Veliačik 1986*, Taf. VII: 1; IX: 18), Martin (*Benkovská-Pivovarová 1972*, Taf. V: 8; IX: 15), Mikušovce (*Zajacová 2018*, tab. L: 72; LXIX: 11; LXXVI: 5; LXXXVII: 9), Partizánske (*Kujovský 2002*, obr. 3: 1), and Sklabinský Podzámok (*Horňák 2005*, tab. II: 12).

3. Bowls with smooth, conical profiles. The rim is straight or slightly curved outward. The short cylindrical neck smoothly transitions into the body. The maximum width of the body is rounded. The lower part is straight or slightly convex. The bottom is flat. Two small strip handles connect the neck and the maximum width of the body. There is no decoration. These bowls are known from graves 11/69 (Pl. V: 4, 7), 31/71 (Pl. XXVI: 2), 37/71 (Pl. XXVII: 4), 50/71 (Pl. XXXI: 1, XXXII: 2), and 55/71 (Pl. XXXIV: 2). Variant without handles or with handles not preserved came from grave 32/69 (Pl. XI: 6), and barrow II/69 (Pl. XV: 1).

This variant corresponds with types IV-4 (dated to BD, possibly also the beginning of HA) and IV-5 (dated to phases BD and HA1) in Veliačik's classification (*Veliačik 1983*, 125, Abb. 6). Similar vessels on the territory of present day Slovakia are known from numerous cemeteries: e.g. Kšinná (*Veliačik 1983*, 125, Taf. XXIV: 8), Beluša (*Furmánek 1970*, obr. 6: 1, 4), Diviaky nad Nitricou (*Veliačik 1991*, Abb. 16: 5; 22: 5), Dlžín (*Budinský-Krička 1962*, obr. 7: 1), Krásna Ves (*Budinský-Krička/Veliačik 1986*, Taf. X: 16), and Opatovce nad Nitrou (*Remiášová 1976*, tab. X: 1–3).

7.1.6 Cups

The cups were classified into two main types: profiled and non-profiled. Each type was then subdivided into two further variants.

Profiled cups

1. Wide, low cups with a pronounced or sharp profile. The rim is curved outwards. The transition from the funnel-shaped, concave neck to the body is clearly marked. The maximum width of the body is curved. The lower part of the vessel is straight or slightly convex. The bottom is either concave or rounded on the outside, but forms a cusp on the inside. One strip handle connects the rim, which extends above it, to the widest part of the body. These vessels are richly decorated, often both on the outer and inner surfaces. Outer decoration is concentrated on the neck and upper body, usually consisting of a combination of horizontal and vertical incised lines. Inside, grooves run around the cusp created by the concave bottom. There may also be short, diagonal incised lines on the rim, as well as incised arcs that connect to one another. This variant of cups was found in the Púchov cemetery in 3 graves: 19/69 (Pl. VIII: 10), 24/69 (Pl. IX: 8), and 58/71 (Pl. XXXIV: 9).

These cups are typical of the HA1 phase (*Kujovský 2015*, 208). In the Veliačik classification, they are classified as type IV-1 (*Veliačik 1983*, Abb. 7: C). Such vessels are also found in cemeteries at Diviaky nad Nitricou (*Veliačik 1991*, Abb. 4: 10; 5: 4, 5; 7: 13, 14), Opatovce nad Nitrou (*Remiášová 1976*, 201, tab. V: 7; X: 3; XIII: a, b), Mikušovce (*Zajacová 2018*, tab. XVII: 6; XVIII: 7; LI: 1), and Partizánske (*Porubský 1958*, tab. II: 8). Furthermore, similar cups are known from eastern Moravia, where they are dated to the HA1–HA2 phases (*Dohnal 1974*, schema VII, horizons B and C), as well as from Upper Silesia (phase IV in Kietrz; *Gedl 1979*, 46, Taf. XXIV: 6).

2. Wide, low, smoothly profiled cups. The rim is slightly curved outward. The transition from a cylindrical, concave neck into the body is smooth or slightly marked. The maximum width of the body is slightly curved. The lower part of the vessel is convex. The bottom is either concave or flat on the outside, but forms a cusp on the inside. One strip handle connects the rim (extending above it) to the widest part of the body. These vessels are richly decorated, often on both the outer and inner surfaces. The outer decoration typically appears on the neck and the upper part of the body, featuring horizontal incised lines, or combinations with short vertical incised lines and groups of longer diagonal incised lines. Inside, grooves frequently surround the cusp created by a concave bottom. Additionally, short diagonal incised lines on the rim, horizontal lines in the upper part, connected incised arcs, and immersed dots are often present. These cups have been found in Púchov in graves: 10/69 (Pl. V: 1), 11/69 (Pl. V: 3, 5), 26/69 (Pl. X: 1), 32/69 (Pl. XI: 5), 12/71 (Pl. XX: 6), 48/71 (Pl. XXX: 17), 50/71 (Pl. XXXII: 17), and 60/71 (Pl. XXXV: 9).

This variant resembles the previous one but features a smoother profile. Vessels of this kind appeared during the VI and VII phases of the Lusatian culture in Slovakia, spanning from HA2 to HB (*Kujovský 2022*, 93–97, fig. 5: 6). Similar cups have been discovered at other Lusatian cemeteries, including Jasenica (grave 44, dated to HB; *Žilincová 2010*, tab. VI: 4), Sedmerovec (graves 24 and 28, dated to HA2; *Žilincová 2010*, tab. XI: 2; XII: 1), Háj (graves 9, 45, 57, dated to HA2–HB; *Hrubec/Kujovský 1994*, tab. II: 1; V: 17; VII: 14), Mikušovce (*Zajacová 2018*, e.g., tab. VII: 8; XIX: 4; XXIV: 7; XXVII: 9; XXXII: 4; LXXIV: 1), and Žitavany-Kňažice (*Kujovský 2018*, e.g., tab. I: 3; II: 4; XXI: 3; XXIII: 3; XXIX: 2). Cups of this variant are also known from the cemetery in Kietrz, from graves dated to phase IV (*Gedl 1979*, 46, Taf. XXIV: 4; XXV: 9; XXVI: 3), as well as from eastern Moravia, originating from contexts dated to HB (*Dohnal 1974*, schema VII, horizons F, G, H).

Non-profiled cups

1. Cups with semi-globular profiles and straight rims. The bottom is either rounded or concave, with a cusp on the inside. A single strip handle connects the rim (extending above it) to the body. They can be decorated with grooves on the handle. These cups were found in graves 2/69 (Pl. II: 2), 7/69 (Pl. IV: 8), 8/69 (Pl. IV: 11), 9/69 (Pl. IV: 1, 4), 13/69 (Pl. VI: 2), 17/69 (Pl. VII: 2), 18/69 (in fragments), 21/69 (in fragments), 6/71 (Pl. XIX: 11), 11/71 (Pl. XX: 5), 48/71 (PL. XXX: 16), 49/71 (Pl. XXX: 2), and 61/71 (Pl. XXXVI: 6).

Semi-globular cups in the Lusatian culture are mainly associated with the Final Bronze Age (*Hrubec/Kujovský 1994*, 16). Examples of this type have been found in various locations, including cemeteries in Háj (in graves 28, 29, 53, and 83; *Hrubec/Kujovský 1994*, 16, tab. III: 13; III: 14; VII: 2; X: 10), Ilava (type S2_004; *Benediková/Katkinová/Budinský-Krička 2016*, 225, obr. 160), Mikušovce (*Zajacová 2018*, tab. XXIX: 22, 23; XLV: 7, 8; XLVI: 6; LX: 2; LXXII: 9; LXXXII: 5), and Sedmerovec (graves 14, 32, and 35; *Žilincová 2010*, tab. XI: 1; XII: 8; XIII: 8). Furthermore, this type is known from eastern Moravia (*Dohnal 1974*, schema VII, types E-4 and F-4, dated to HB1) and Upper Silesia (in graves from phase IV at the Kietrz cemetery; *Gedl 1979*, 46, Taf. XXI: 4; XXII: 6; XXIII: 2; XXVI: 11, 12).

2. A higher cup with a conical profile. The rim is straight, and the bottom is flat. The single handle connects the rim (extending above it) and the body. The vessel is not decorated. It was found in grave 3/69 (Pl. III: 2).

Conical cups appeared in the Lusatian culture in Slovakia from the III horizon and continued until the V horizon (*Veliačik 1983*, Abb. 7: B). Similar vessels are known from other cemeteries, including Diviaky nad Nitrocou (*Veliačik 1991*, Abb. 7: 10; 19: 3; 20: 19), Háj (*Hrubec/Kujovský 1994*, tab. III: 18; VI: 5; VIII: 2, 3; IX: 11), Ilava (type S2_003; *Benediková/Katkinová/Budinský-Krička 2016*, 224, obr. 159), Žitavany-Kňažice (*Kujovský 2018*, tab. VII: 6; IX: 4; XVII: 6; XXIV: 1; XXXI: 3; XXXII: 2). Analogical cups are also known from phase III of the Kietrz cemetery (*Gedl 1979*, Taf. XVI: 6; XVIII: 6; XIX: 3; XX: 10).

7.1.7 Feeding bottles

Two examples of so-called feeding bottles were also discovered in the Púchov cemetery. These are small, S-shaped vessels without handles. Their distinctive feature is an additional hole in the body, approximately at the maximum width, which can serve as a spout. Both vessels have a straight rim, a conical neck that smoothly transitions into the body, and a rounded body's maximum width. The bottom may be flat or rounded. Both feeding bottles are undecorated. They came from graves 11/69 (Pl. V: 8) and 50/71 (Pl. XXXI: 3).

In Lusatian culture, feeding bottles occurred in the Late and Final Bronze Age at cemeteries (Dolný Kubín II, Prenčov, and Zvolen-Balkán) as well as on settlements (Pobedim, Hajná Nová Ves; *Kujovský 2015*, 209). They

are also known from the site in Ilava, where they are dated from the transition between phases HB1/HB2 to the end of the Bronze Age, or possibly the beginning of the Early Iron Age (*Benediková/Katkinová/Budinský-Krička 2016*, 235, 236, obr. 177), and in Mikušovce, in graves 84 and 163, dated to HA2–HB (*Zajacová 2018*, tab. LV: 11, CXVII: 4). The context of finds from Púchov suggests that these vessels should be dated to the Final Bronze Age. Feeding bottles are also known from neighbouring cultural complexes – the Middle Danube and Southeastern Urnfields (*Furmánek/Mitáš 2007*).

7.2 Small finds

The so-called small finds occurred in 47 of the 107 graves at the Púchov cemetery. These primarily consisted of small ornaments and costume elements, made of bronze, bone, glass, and amber. These items are outlined below, divided into ten categories: pins, fibulae, bracelets, spirals, circles, pendants, beads, buttons, nails, and bronze fragments (wires, rods).

7.2.1 Pins

1. Pins with rolled heads

The most common type of pin at the cemetery in Púchov is the one with a flattened head rolled into a loop (*Rollenkopfnadeln*). They were found in 6 specimens, with one of this type in graves 3/69 (Pl. III: 6), 38/71 (Pl. XXVII: 7), 52/71 (Pl. XXXIII: 11), 58/71 (Pl. XXXIV: 11), and two in grave 48/71 (Pl. XXX: 6, 7; likely also a fragment of a third – just the head – Pl. XXX: 11). Such pins are commonly found in Slovakia, both in cemeteries and settlements. They first appeared in the early Bronze Age in contexts associated with the Nitra group. In the case of the Lusatian culture, pins of this type are most numerous in the Mikušovce and Diviaky nad Nitricou phases. Still, they also appear in later contexts, surviving until the Hallstatt period (*Novotná 1980*, 38–40).

2. Pins with a biconical head of the Ilava type

Undecorated pins with a biconical head of the Ilava type appeared in Púchov in two graves: 42/71 (Pl. XXIX: 3) and 61/71 (Pl. XXXVI: 5). This type of pin is characteristic of the Lusatian culture *(Novotná 1980*, 119–121), and is commonly found in other cemeteries as well, such as Ilava (*Benediková/Katkinová/Budinský-Krička 2016*, 140, obr. 25), Mikušovce (*Zajacová 2018*, 86), Diviaky nad Nitricou (*Pivovarová 1959b*, tab. II: 4, 5), Dlžín (*Budinský-Krička 1962*, 129, obr. 7: 7), and Partizánske (*Benkovská-Pivovarová 1975*, obr. 5: 10). They are dated from the Late (HA1) to the Final Bronze Age (*Novotná 1980,* 119–121). Similar pins are also known from phase IV of the cemetery in Kietrz, dated to the HB period (*Gedl 1979*, 42, Taf. XXIII: 11, 12; XXV: 4, 13).

3. Pin similar to the Vyšný Kubín type

A pin similar to the Vyšný Kubín type was discovered in grave 38/71 (Pl. XXVII: 5). It displays characteristic features of this type, such as a flattened head and a thickening below it. Additionally, the shaft is decorated with engraved lines. Based on its co-occurrence with a razor in a grave from Bešeňová, this pin is dated to the Diviaky nad Nitricou phase. A similar dating applies to a specimen from Partizánske as well (*Novotná 1980*, 85, 86, Taf. 22: 501–514).

4. Pin with knobbed head

In grave 57/71 (Pl. XXXIV: 7), an undecorated pin with a knobbed head was found. Examples similar in terms of the shape of the head, but decorated, are known from the cemeteries at Diviaky nad Nitricou (*Veliačik 1991*, Abb. 22: 9) and Krásna Ves (*Budinský-Krička/Veliačik 1986*, Taf. VIII: 16). In both cases, these pins are dated to the Late Bronze Age, specifically to the HA period.

7.2.2 Fibula

In grave 3/69 (Pl. III: 5), a fragment of a Spindlersfeld-type fibula was discovered. This type features a separate pin, usually with a paddle-shaped end and a hole beneath it. Such fibulae are typical of the northern Urnfield cultures and are frequently found within the Lusatian culture (*Veliačik 1983*, 56, 57). Other similar fibulae

from the Lusatian culture region in Slovakia are known from the grave at Skalská Nová Ves, dated to the Late Bronze Age (*Pichlerová 1966*, 340, 341, obr. 138, 139), grave 174 at Mikušovce (BD–HA1; *Zajacová 2018*, 91, tab. CXXV: 44), Diviaky nad Nitricou (a fragment from grave 43/75, HA1*; Veliačik 1991*, 203, Abb. 18: 22), Ilava (a fragment from grave 261; *Benediková/Katkinová/Budinský-Krička 2016*, 148, obr. 50), and from a damaged grave in Lubina (HA; *Veliačik 1983*).

7.2.3 Bracelets

Bracelets were discovered at the Púchov cemetery in three graves: 38/71 (Pl. XXVII: 9, 10), 46/71 (Pl. XXIX: 16), and J/70. In all cases, they were damaged and only fragmentarily preserved. The bracelets from graves 46/71 and J/70 are of a simple type, with an oval cross-section. In the first case, it is undecorated; in the second, it has a decoration consisting of groups of vertical and diagonal incised lines. Such simple bracelets are common throughout the Late and Final Bronze Age (*Benediková/Katkinová/Budinský-Krička 2016*, 148, 149; *Kytlicová 2007*). A different type was found in grave 38/71 – fragments of a spiral bracelet made from a bronze band with a prominent central rib. Although mainly known from hoards (*Veliačik 1983*, 73), these bracelets also occur in cemeteries (as in the case of the specimen from Púchov – in the form of fragments damaged by a funeral pyre) in Beluša (*Furmánek 1970*, 441, tab. 8: 5), and Mikušovce (*Zajacová 2018*, tab. 92, CXLIV: 2; XII: 2, 3). In the Lusatian culture, bracelets of this type are known from the BD period up to the Final Bronze Age (*Veliačik 1983*, 73).

7.2.4 Spirals

1. Wide cylindrical spirals

Wide, cylindrical spirals were found in Púchov in 7 specimens – two each in graves 38/71 (Pl. XXVII: 11, 17), 52/71 (Pl. XXXIII: 4, 9), and 61/71 (Pl. XXXVI: 3, 4), and one in grave 30/69 (Pl. IX: 5). Four had a diameter around 20 mm, while the other three were smaller, about 15 mm in diameter. All consisted of 2 to 4 coils. Such spirals may have been used as hair ornaments or rings (*Juchelka 2014*, 162, 163, tab. 110: 1; *Kytlicová 2007*, 86). This type is frequently found in Lusatian culture cemeteries in Slovakia throughout its duration (*Veliačik 1983*, 84, 85). Similar finds are known from cemeteries in Beluša (*Furmánek 1970*, 441, obr. 8: 8–11, 14), Ilava (*Benediková/Katkinová/Budinský-Krička 2016*, 149, obr. 54, 55), Sklabinský Podzámok (*Horňák 2005*, 210, tab. I: 8; II: 5; III: 6), Diviaky nad Nitricou (*Veliačik 1991*, 202), and Mikušovce (*Zajacová 2018*, 95).

2. Thin cylindrical spirals (spiral tubes)

Fragments of thin, cylindrical spirals were found in graves 15/69 (one fragment; Pl. VI: 9), 30/69 (4 fragments; Pl. IX: 2, 4), 30/71 (3 fragments; Pl. XXIV: 5), 33/71 (4 fragments; Pl. XXVI: 7), 49/71 (1 fragment; Pl. XXX: 4), 50/71 (1 fragment, Pl. XXXII: 14), 52/71 (2 fragments; Pl. XXXIII: 2), and 58/71 (6 fragments; Pl. XXXIV: 12, 13). Their diameters range from 3 to 10 mm. Similar finds are also present in other Lusatian cemeteries throughout the entire duration of this culture in Slovakia (*Veliačik 1983*, 84). They are known, for instance, from cemeteries in Martin (*Veliačik 1983*, 84, Taf. II: 4, 15; III: 1; IV: 8, 10; V: 7, 8, 10), Mikušovce (*Zajacová 2018*, 95), Diviaky nad Nitricou (*Veliačik 1991*, 202), and Ilava (*Benediková/Katkinová/Budinský-Krička 2016*, 149, obr. 56).

7.2.5 Circles

In total, 69 bronze circles made from wire or thin rods (or fragments of them) were found at the site. They were discovered in 18 graves: 3/69 (Pl. III: 1), 4/69 (Pl. II: 5), 9/69 (Pl. IV: 5, 6), 13/69 (Pl. VI: 3–6), 15/69 (Pl. VI: 16–18, 20–26), 18/69 (Pl. VIII: 6–9), 21/69 (Pl. VIII: 11), 46/69 (Pl. XIV: 9), 20/71 (Pl. XXI: 6), 30/71 (Pl. XXIV: 4), 38/71 (Pl. XXVI: 12–16), 44/71 (Pl. XXIX: 5–9, 8, 9), 46/71 (Pl. XXIX: 13–15), 48/71 (Pl. XXX: 8–10, 13), 49/71 (Pl. XXX: 3, 5), 50/71 (Pl. XXXII: 6–9, 12, 13), 52/71 (Pl. 4–8, 10), and 60/71 (Pl. XXXV: 1). Their diameters typically range from 10 to 30 mm. They are present in graves dating from the transition of BC/BD phases to the HB phase, thus appearing throughout the entire period of cemetery use. This type of bronze ornament is also common in other Lusatian cemeteries, such as Ilava (*Benediková/Katkinová/Budinský-Krička 2016*, 150, 151), Mikušovce (*Zajacová 2018*, 93, 94), Háj (*Hrubec/Kujovský 1994*, 21), and Nitra-Mlynárce (*Třetinová 2015*, 42).

7.2.6 Pendants

Pendants were found at the cemetery in Púchov in three specimens. The most notable find is from grave 60/71 (Pl. XXXV: 3) – a pendant in the shape of an hourglass (*Sanduhrförmige*). This form is known from burials of the Čaka culture at Dedinka and Kolta, as well as from Pobedim (*Furmánek 1980*, 42, tab. 31: 806–810), and from the depot in Sazovice (*Veliačik 1983*, 82). Such pendants date to the early and older Urnfield periods (*Furmánek 1980*, 42), mainly to the HA1 phase (*Veliačik 1983*, 82). Similar finds are also known from the Czech Republic, exemplified by the Radonice depot, dated to the HB3 period (*Kytlicová 2007*, 298, tab. 136: 1–8). The other two pendants originate from graves 46/71 (Pl. XXIX: 17) and 58/71 (Pl. XXXIV: 14), though they do not fall into any of the known types. The contexts in which they were found suggest that the first one dates to the Final Bronze Age, and the second to the BD–HA1 period.

7.2.7 Beads

1. Glass beads

In total, four glass beads were uncovered at the cemetery – one (white, with a diameter of 5 mm) from grave 34/69 (Pl. XIII: 2), and the remaining three within the remnants of a pyre (two blue, measuring 12 mm and 5 mm in diameter, and one green, measuring 13 mm). Glass beads are known in Slovakia from the Middle to the Final Bronze Age, and throughout this period, they show notable typological similarity. In the Lusatian culture, their presence is confined to cemeteries, primarily situated along the Váh and Nitra rivers (*Furmánek/Horňák/Mitáš 2009*, 85). Examples of such beads are documented from Sedmerovec (*Žilincová 2010*, 172, tab. IX: 5), Liptovský Mikuláš-Ondrašová (*Veliačik 1975*, 26, tab. 10: 5, 9), and Sklabinský Podzámok (*Horňák 2005*, 210, tab. II: 14), with the highest quantity found at the cemetery in Opatovce nad Nitrou (138 glass beads in a single grave; *Remiášová 1976*, 178, 179, 198).

According to *Purowski's* (*2012*) typology, two beads from Púchov belong to group I.I: the specimen from grave 34/69 and the small blue bead from the remains of the pyre. This group includes beads with a single corpus, shaped like 'a segment of the central part of a sphere' or ring-shaped, small or medium-sized (less than 10 mm in diameter), undecorated, most often made of glass in various shades of blue (but also in other colours, including white), and poorly translucent. The remaining two beads can be assigned to group I.II, which consists of undecorated beads shaped like 'a segment of the central part of a sphere' or approximately spherical, with a diameter exceeding 10 mm, made of poorly translucent glass in various shades of blue, less commonly in greenish-black.

2. Amber beads

Amber beads were found in graves 17/69 (five complete ones and a fragment of another, all roughly 5 mm in diameter; Pl. VII: 6) and 60/71 (one heavily damaged; Pl. XXXV: 4), as well as within the remnants of a pyre (one, with a diameter of 12 mm). Apart from Púchov, amber finds within the Lusatian culture in Slovakia are known from the cemeteries in Mikušovce (Horné Nižovsie; grave 11, dated to the HA period; *Zajacová 2018*, 97, tab. CXLVIII: 5) and Kšinná (*Veliačik/Romsauer 1994*, 89). Since amber does not naturally occur in Slovakia, these objects (or the material from which they were made) were likely imported, most probably from the Baltic Sea region. However, the lack of chemical composition analysis of Slovak finds prevents a definitive determination of their origin (*Furmánek/Veliačik/Vladár 1991*, 255, 256).

3. Bone beads

Bone beads were the most numerous type of small finds at the Púchov cemetery. They were found in five graves: 4/69 (30 complete beads and fragments of 11 more, with a diameter of 5–6 mm; Pl. II: 6), 15/69 (one, with a diameter of 4 mm; Pl. VI: 10), 17/69 (14 complete beads and fragments of another, with a diameter of 5–6 mm; Pl. VII: 5), 48/71 (four with a diameter of 8–9 mm and three smaller ones measuring 5 mm; Pl. XXX: 14, 15), and 50/71 (nine beads of 4 mm diameter; Pl. XXXII: 15). Additionally, a cylindrical bone bead was found in trench I. Similar findings are also known from other Lusatian cemeteries, from both the Late and Final Bronze Age periods, including Mikušovce (grave 43, dated to HA2–HB, *Zajacová 2018*, 96, tab. XXIX: 1–10), Malé Kršteňany (grave 5/57 – HA; *Porubský 1959*, 57, tab. II: 9), and Háj (graves 8 – HA–HB, 32 – HB, and 65 – HB; *Hrubec/Kujovský 1994*, 7–12, tab. I: 14; VIII: 14).

4. Bronze beads

A fragment of a damaged bronze bead with a cylindrical shape was found in grave 4/71 (Pl. XIX: 2). Such items are common in Lusatian cemeteries in Slovakia (*Furmánek 1970*, 442). They usually have a cylindrical or flattened biconical shape, which matches the bead from Púchov. These beads are known from contexts dated from the BD phase to the Final Bronze Age (*Veliačik 1983*, 84).

7.2.8 Buttons

Bronze buttons were found in seven graves at Púchov cemetery, including 15/69 (two pieces; Pl. VI: 19), 30/69 (one fragment; Pl. IX: 6), 38/71 (30 pieces; Pl. XXVII: 8), 52/71 (four pieces; Pl. XXXIII: 3), 60/71 (two fragments; Pl. XXXV: 2), H/70 (two fragments), and J/70 (six pieces). They are all small, slightly convex, bronze discs with a loop on the underside. Similar findings are also present in other Lusatian cemeteries, including Beluša (graves 15 and 19; *Furmánek 1980*, 442, obr. 8: 13, 17), Mikušovce (*Zajacová 2018*, 98, 99), Sedmerovec (*Žilincová 2010*, 171, tab. XI: 4; XIII: 6, 13), Diviaky nad Nitricou (*Veliačik 1991*, Taf. 7: 2), and Nováky, where they were part of a bracelet (*Veliačik 1983*, 55, Taf. XVI: 12, 13). Bronze buttons remained unchanged in the Lusatian culture from the BD throughout the Late Bronze Age (*Veliačik 1983*, 55). Such finds are also known from the present-day Czech Republic, appearing, for example, in depots from Jenišovice (*Kytlicová 2007*, 267, 268, Taf. 104: 49, 50) and Záluží, dated to the HB1 period (*Kytlicová 2007*, 317, Taf. 107: 22, 23). Similar buttons in large numbers, together with bronze spirals – as seen in grave 38/71 – also have an analogy in the cemetery at Przeczyce, from the Upper Silesian-Lesser Poland group of Lusatian culture (e.g., grave 203), where they were found in skeletal burials around the skulls, forming a kind of diadem (*Szydłowska 1968*, 94, 95).

7.2.9 Nails

In grave 19/71 (Pl. XXI: 3), 15 small bronze nails were found (length – 11 mm, head diameter – 7 mm). Additionally, the grave contained a fragment of a bronze band measuring approximately 2 cm. It can be assumed that these items were parts of an object made from organic materials, most likely wood.

7.2.10 Bronze fragments (wires, rods)

Various fragments of unidentified bronze objects, mainly in the form of wires and rods, were also found in large numbers. These finds were present in a total of 22 graves: 1/69 (Pl. II: 9), 4/69 (Pl. II: 7), 9/69 (Pl. IV: 7), 10/69, 11/69 (Pl. V: 9), 15/69 (Pl. VI: 11–15), 17/69 (Pl. VII: 4), 28/69 (Pl. IX: 1), 30/69 (Pl. IX: 3), 2/71, 5/71 (Pl. XIX: 6, 7), 14/71 (Pl. XX: 9), 16/71 (Pl. XX: 12), 24/71 (Pl. XXIII: 6), 27/71, 33/71 (Pl. XXVI: 5), 37/71 (Pl. XXVII: 2, 3), 39/71 (Pl. XXVIII: 1), 48/71 (Pl. XXX: 10), 50/71 (Pl. XXXII: 4, 5, 10, 11), 57/71 (Pl. XXXIV: 6), and 58/71 (Pl. XXXIV: 10).

8 CHRONOLOGY AND BURIAL RITE

This chapter will address the cemetery's chronology and burial rites. The data presented are based solely on the research conducted in 1969 and 1971, as the remaining graves had to be excluded from the analysis due to insufficient information (see *Chapter 3.2 Source criticism*, 10).

8.1 Size and layout of the cemetery

The excavated area (744 m^2) represents only a fraction of the burial ground, leaving a considerable portion unexplored. No definitive boundaries have been identified delimiting the full extent of the cemetery, hindering the ability to accurately determine its overall size. Consequently, any attempt to extrapolate the cemetery's complete dimensions would be speculative at best. Fig. 6 depicts the layout of the excavated part of the cemetery.

Within the explored section, five major clusters of graves have been identified. These clusters are as follows: 1. north-western part of the area explored in 1969 (31 graves); 2. area around barrow I/69 (12 graves); 3. area around barrows I, II, and III/71 (17 graves); 4. area around barrow IV/71 (15 graves); 5. area around barrow V/71 (28 graves). Additionally, several graves lie outside of these identified clusters, namely graves 20/69,

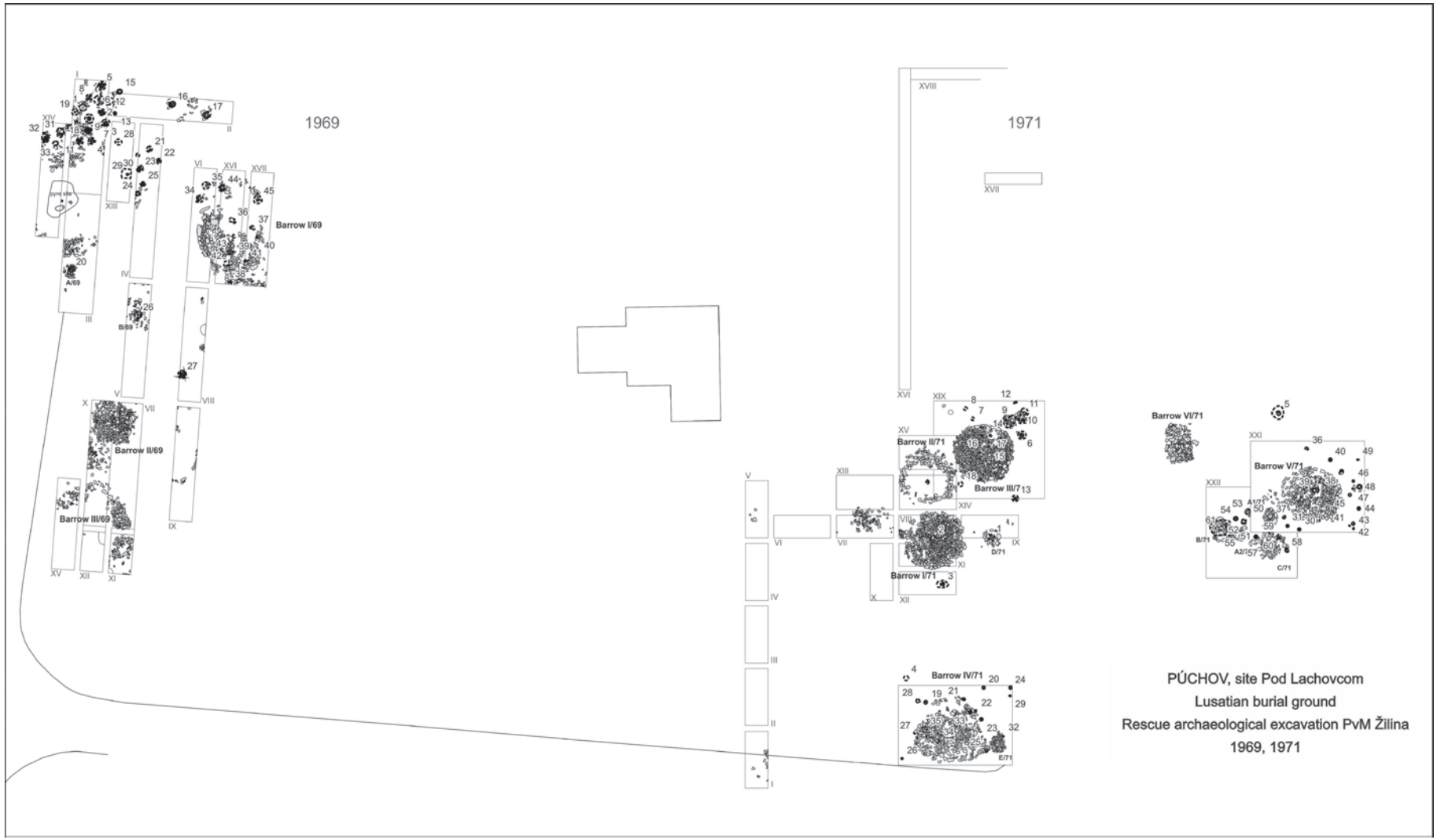


Fig. 6. Plan of the excavated part of the Púchov cemetery.

26/69, 27/69, and 5/71. Although most burials appear to be concentrated under and around the barrows, it is crucial to consider that this distribution may reflect the predominantly explored areas being in proximity to these structures.

Noteworthy findings from the north-western section of the excavated area (trenches I, III, and XIV/69) include remnants of a funeral pyre (visible on the plan on Fig. 6). Among these remains were burnt clay fragments, charcoal, small pieces of pottery, bones, stone and obsidian fragments, and two amber beads. Unfortunately, no photographic or drawing documentation of this feature is available. Remains of funeral pyres are fairly rare on Lusatian cemeteries in Slovakia. However, they are known from Jasenová (*Čaplovič 1971*, 13), Žitavany-Kňažice (*Kujovský 2018*, 271), Dolný Kubín II (*Čaplovič 1977*, 19–23), Jasenica (*Žilincová 2010,* 144), and Podbiel (*Čaplovič 1968*, 192).

8.2 Types of graves

The burial rite observed at the Lusatian cemetery in Púchov was predominantly characterized by cremation urn burials, with a significant proportion of the graves falling under this category (Fig. 7). In addition to these, there were numerous burials in which bones were not found (19 graves), or there was a lack of information regarding their presence (labelled as *"unspecified"*; 16 graves). Furthermore, the excavations at the site revealed three cremation pit graves (30/69, 15/71 and 57/71). None of these contained pottery; however, small bronze objects were present in all of them. The small area where fragments of burnt bones were discovered may suggest the presence of an urn made of organic materials that was not preserved. In six cases, the state of preservation did not allow for the conclusive determination of the grave type. Whether they were pit graves equipped with pottery or damaged urn burials remains uncertain. Fig. 8 depicts the spatial distribution of grave types on the cemetery plan. Urn graves are distributed throughout the cemetery. It can be observed that the majority of graves, where no human remains were found, were located in the eastern part, explored in 1971, particularly in the vicinity of barrows IV/71 and V/71.

Out of the total number of graves found at the cemetery, 28 were located within burial mounds, while the remaining 79 were flat graves, usually situated in the vicinity of the barrows. The area in trenches I–III and XIV/69, located in the north-western part of the excavated area, poses interpretive challenges. It consisted of irregularly placed stones and a considerable number of graves that were found at a depth of 20–30 cm below ground level. The excavations' author suggested that this might be another disturbed barrow. Nonetheless, it is presently impossible to determine definitively which graves were situated within this potential burial mound

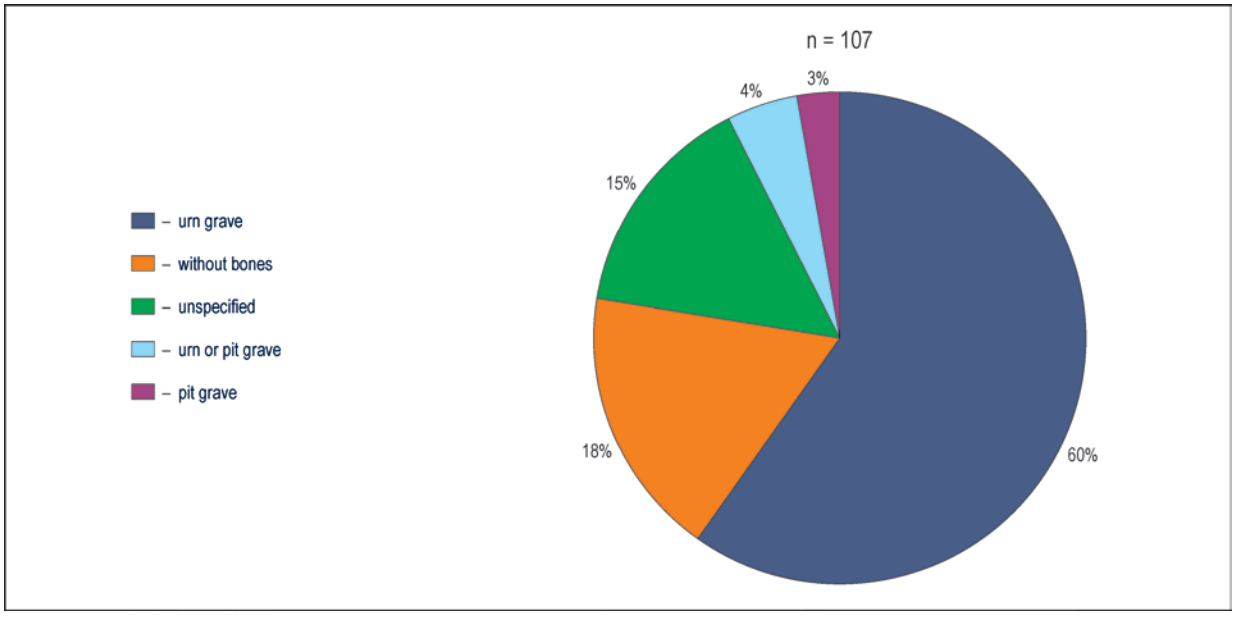


Fig. 7. Types of graves.

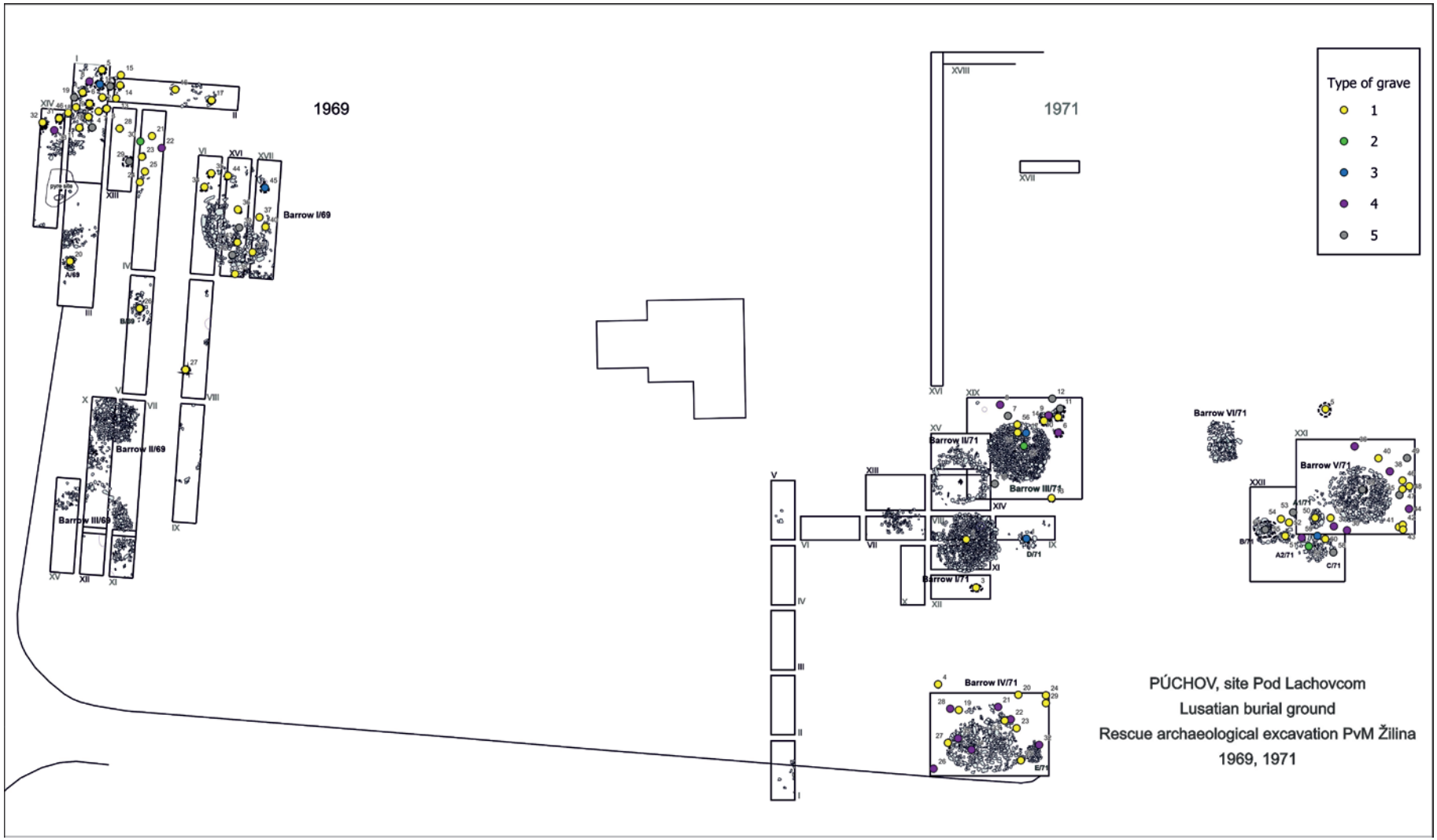


Fig. 8. Spatial distribution of graves of different types. Legend: 1 – urn grave; 2 – pit grave; 3 – urn or pit grave; 4 – without bones; 5 – unspecified.

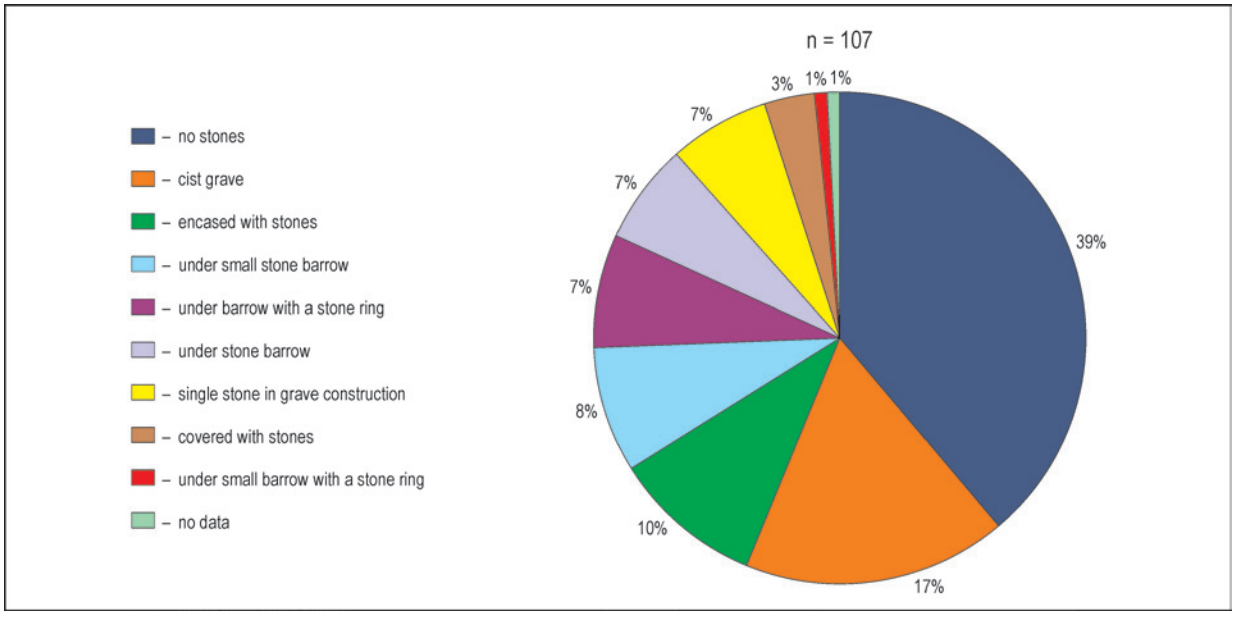


Fig. 9. Types of grave constructions.

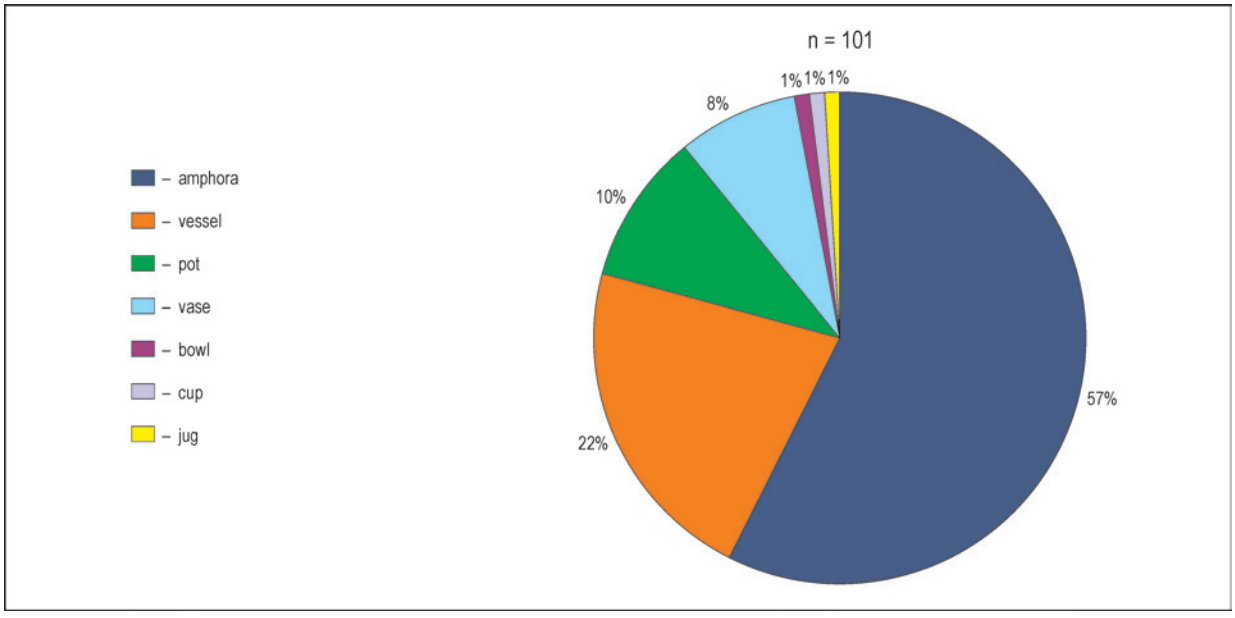


Fig. 10. Vessel forms used as urns.

and which were merely in its vicinity. However, it is worth considering that some of the graves in this area, categorised as flat graves, might have originally been covered by a barrow.

In over half of the graves, various types of stone constructions were observed (Fig. 9). The most common type was cist graves, observed in 21 instances. In two cases, two graves shared a single stone cist (graves 9 and 14/71, and 10 and 11/71). Additionally, a less regular arrangement of stones encasing the grave pit was identified in 12 cases. Among the various types of burial mounds found at the site, a similar number of graves were located beneath small barrows with a full stone circle (10 burials), large barrows with stone rings (9 graves), and large barrows with a full stone circle (8 graves). Only one burial was discovered under a small barrow with a stone ring (grave 1/71 under barrow D/71). Furthermore, burials with a single stone in the grave pit were also observed. Typically, it was situated at the bottom of the pit; in isolated instances, it was placed vertically

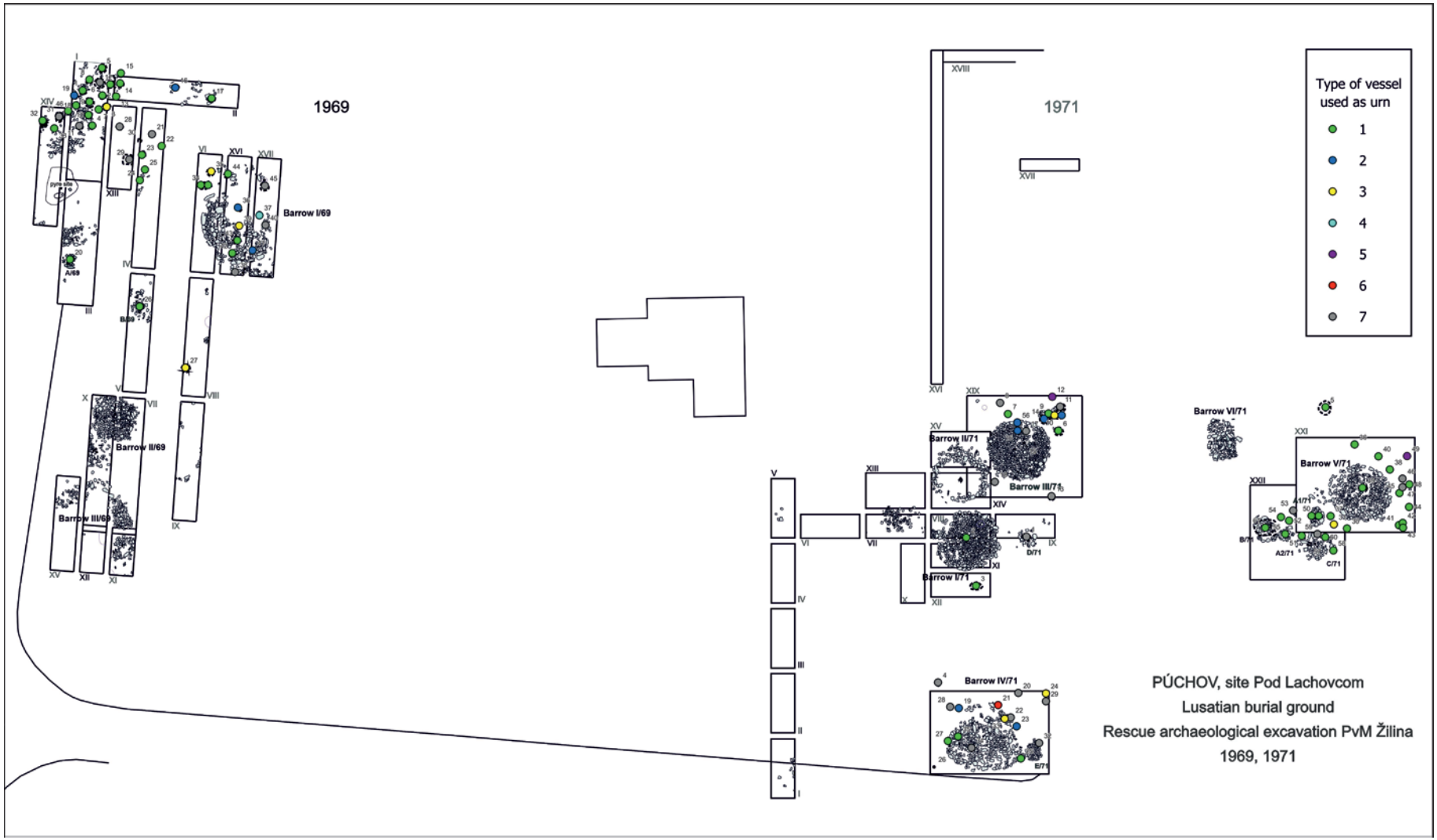


Fig. 11. Spatial distribution of the different types of vessels used as urns. Legend: 1 – amphora; 2 – pot; 3 – vase; 4 – bowl; 5 – cup; 6 – jug; 7 – no data.

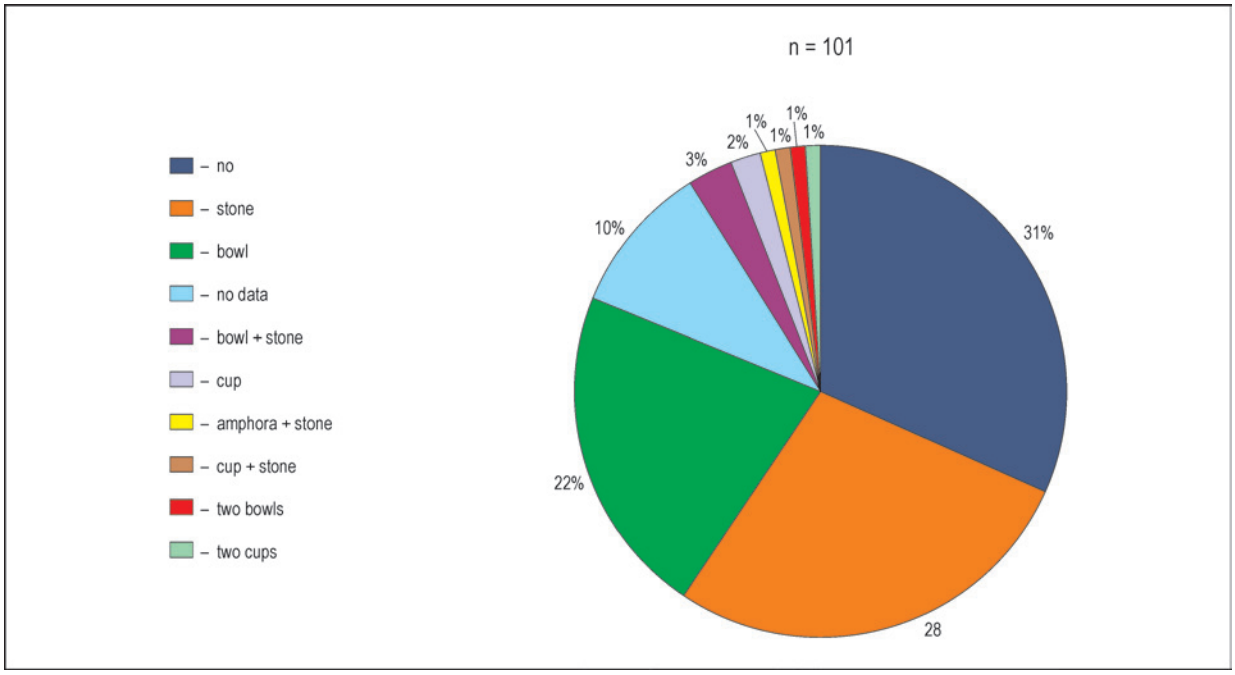


Fig. 12. Types of urn covers.

next to an urn (grave 4/69) or between two urns (grave 34/69). In the case of four flat graves, the burial pit was covered with several stones (graves 1, 6, 24, and 32/69).

The vast majority of graves contained only one urn, with only three double graves observed (graves 34/69, 10/71 and 50/71). The remains found in grave 34/69 were insufficient to ascertain the age and sex of the individuals. Grave 10/71 yielded the remains of a young individual (infans II–juvenis) in one urn, while the other urn contained only poorly preserved small bone fragments. Therefore, it is impossible to determine whether there were remains of another individual in it. Only in the case of grave 50/71 was it possible to capture a situation where the remains of two different individuals were deposited in two urns – they contained the remains of adults of indeterminate sex. However, in some cases, it was not possible to determine the number of urns, particularly in graves labelled as *"urn or pit graves"*. Therefore, it is not possible to exclude that a similar situation occurred in other graves as well. Additionally, in three cases, double burials were identified, with the remains of two individuals placed in a single urn. In all of these cases, at least one individual was a child under 7 years old. The urn in grave 19/71 contained the remains of a child less than 3 years old, buried with a young adult (possibly female). The remains of individuals in the infans II and juvenis age categories were identified in grave 33/71, while the bones of two children, one under 7 years old, and the other younger than 3 years old, were found in grave 36/69.

As is commonly observed on the Lusatian burial sites in Slovakia, amphorae emerged as the prevailing form of urns. In over half of the graves, this type of vessel was used to hold the human remains (Fig. 10). Pots were less frequent, appearing in 10 cases, followed by vases (8). Only in singular cases were alternative vessel types utilised as urns, including a bowl (grave 37/69), a cup (grave 12/71), and a jug (grave 21/71). However, in 22 cases, grave disruption precluded a definite determination of the vessel type used as an urn, leaving the data on this matter incomplete. Fig. 11 presents the spatial distribution of the different urn types.

Nearly 70% of the urns discovered at the site were covered. The most common covers were flat stones (28 instances) and bowls turned upside down (22 instances; Fig. 12). Other, less frequent ways of covering urns included a combination of stone and vessel: bowl (graves 10, 23, and 55/71), amphora (grave 5/71), or cup (grave 7/69) or covering the urn with an inverted cup (graves 26 and 34/69). In single cases, two bowls (grave 50/71) or two cups (grave 8/69) were used to cover the urn.

The state of preservation did not allow for the determination of whether there was a hole in the bottom of the urn in 1/3 of the cases. Among the well-preserved urns, the presence of a hole in the vessel's bottom was observed in 30 instances, while in 38 cases, no such holes were found. Fig. 13 and 14 depict the respective locations of graves with various types of urn covers and with holes in the urn's bottoms. In both cases, no clear preferences regarding the placement of graves with similar characteristics are discernible.

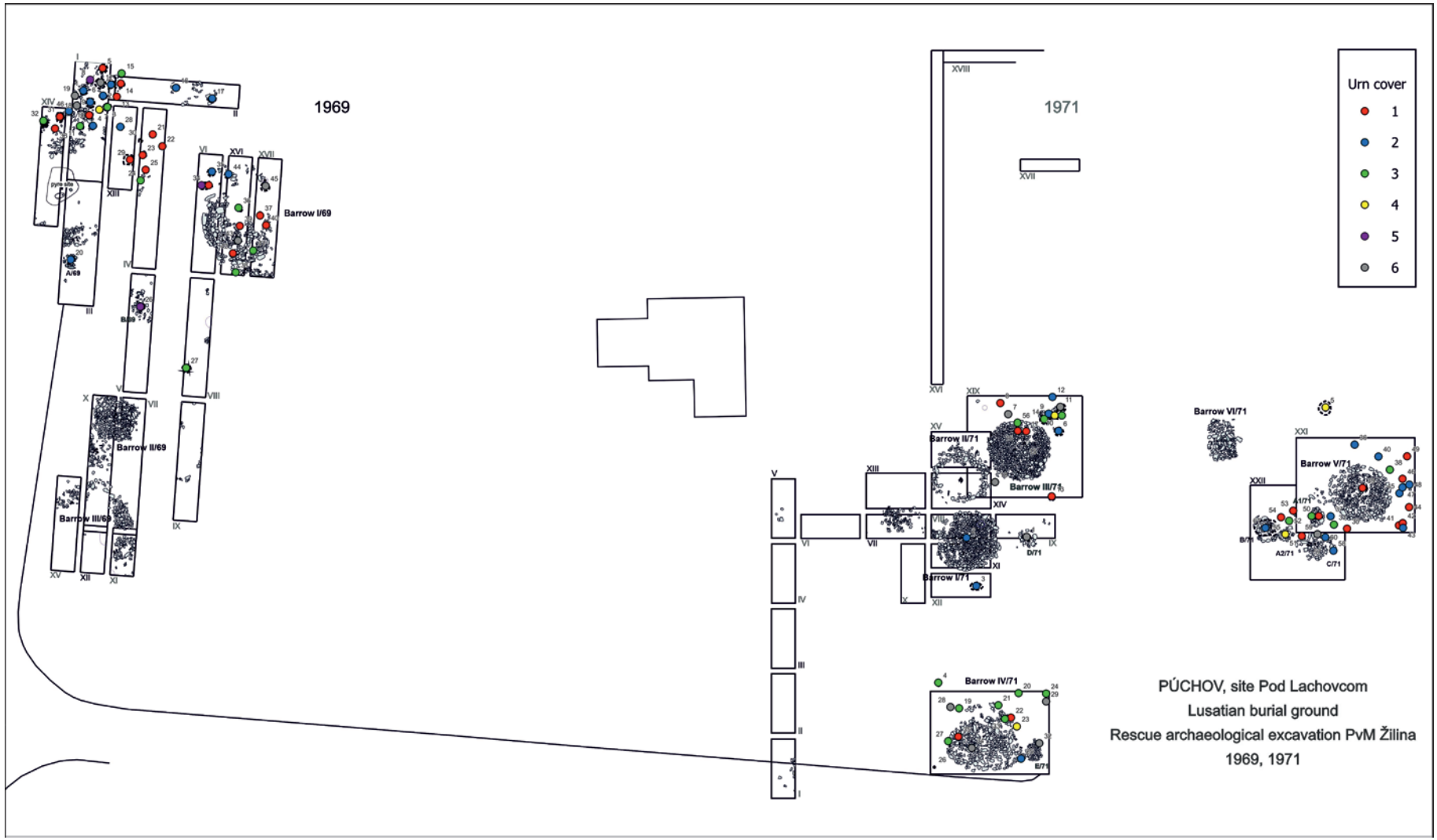


Fig. 13. Spatial distribution of different types of urn covers. Legend: 1 – urn not covered; 2 – urn covered with stone; 3 – urn covered with bowl; 4 – urn covered with both stone and vessel; 5 – urn covered with cup; 6 – no data.

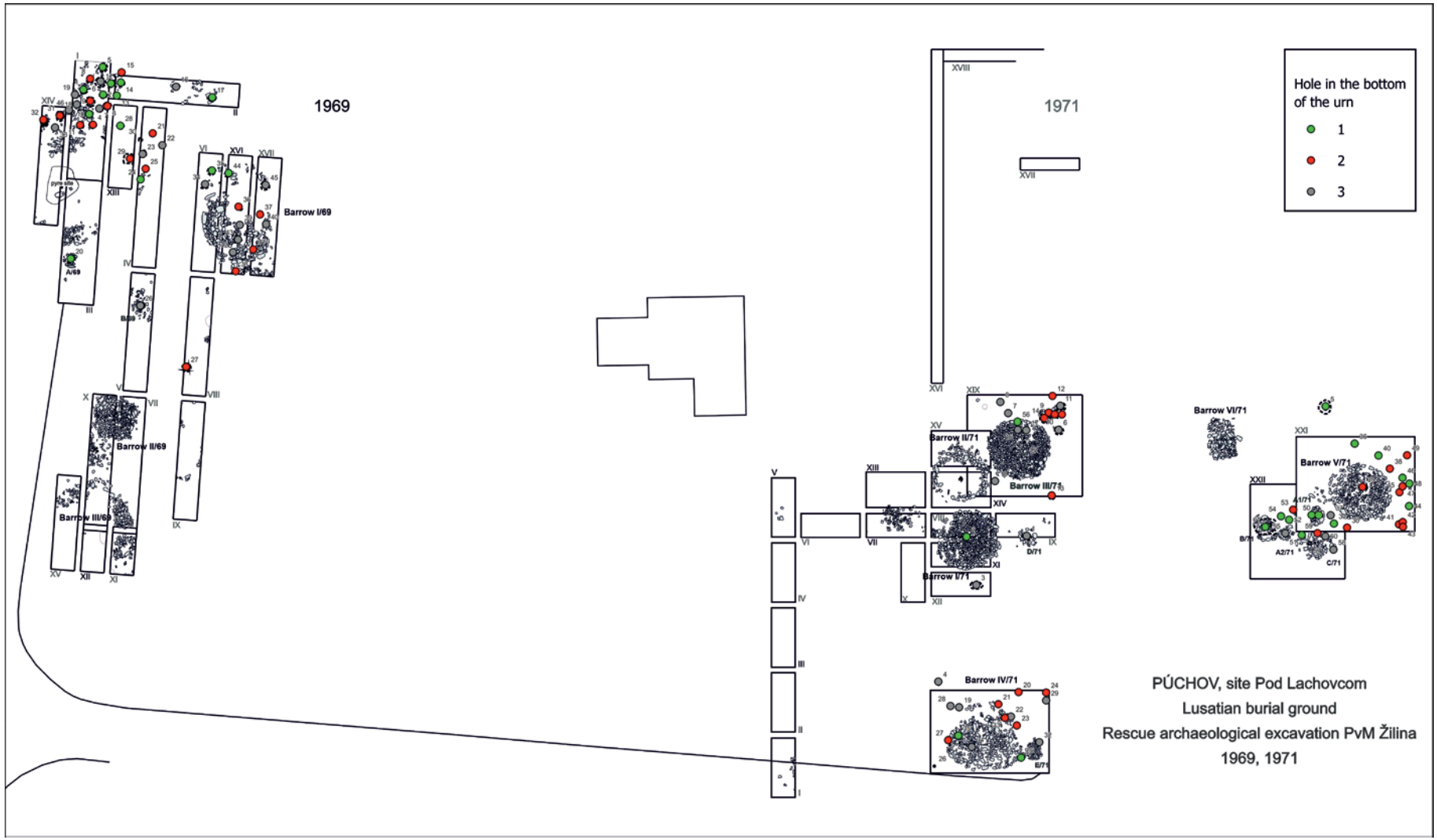


Fig. 14. Spatial distribution of urns with a hole in the bottom. Legend: 1 – urn with a hole in the bottom; 2 – urn without hole in the bottom; 3 – no data.

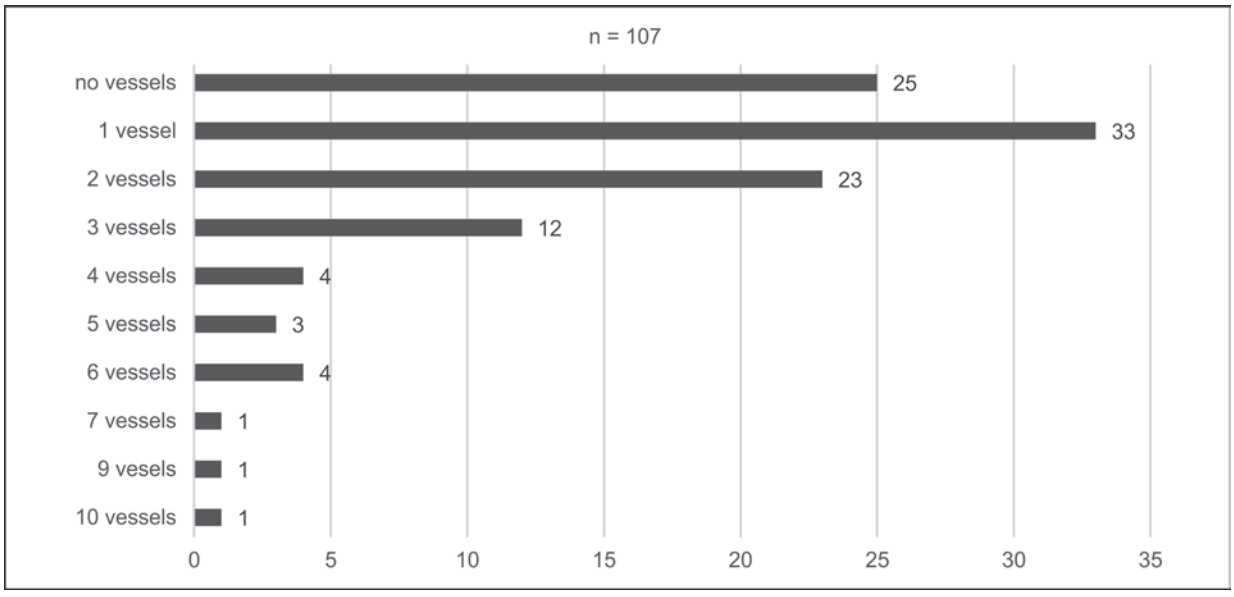


Fig. 15. Number of ceramic vessels in graves (excluding urns).

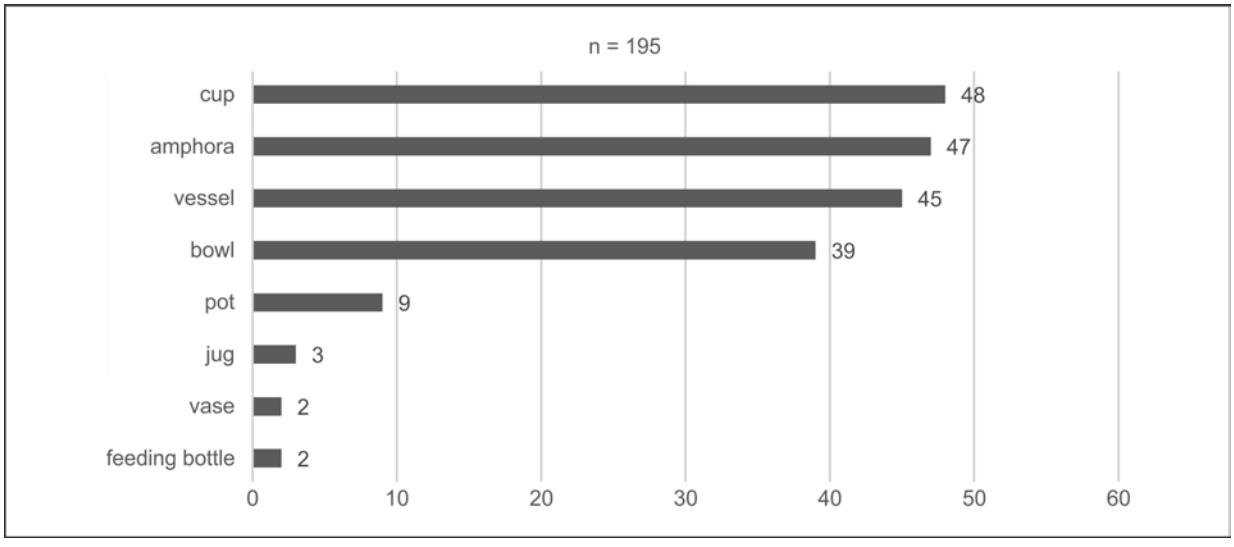


Fig. 16. Number of each type of vessel (excluding urns).

8.3 Grave equipment

Excluding urns, pottery was found in 81 graves (Fig. 15). Graves containing between 0 and two additional vessels were the most numerous, accounting for 2/3 of all burials. On the other hand, more than seven ceramic vessels were present only occasionally, with such a large number in only three graves – 48/71, 50/71 and 61/71. Vessels most commonly found as a burial gift were cups, amphorae, and bowls (Fig. 16). Pots, jugs, vases, and feeding bottles were found much less frequently. The poor state of preservation of many of the graves analysed resulted in cases where it was not possible to determine the functional type of a specific vessel (these are marked as 'vessel' in the chart).

The burial equipment was not limited to ceramic objects. In total, artefacts made of bronze, bone, amber, flint, and glass were found in 47 graves. The number of non-ceramic objects varied widely, ranging from 1 to 52 per grave (Fig. 17). However, graves containing a larger quantity of such finds are rare. These artefacts consisted almost exclusively of small ornaments and costume elements (and their fragments), with bone beads and bronze circles being the most common types. Additionally, other bronze objects, such as buttons, wire

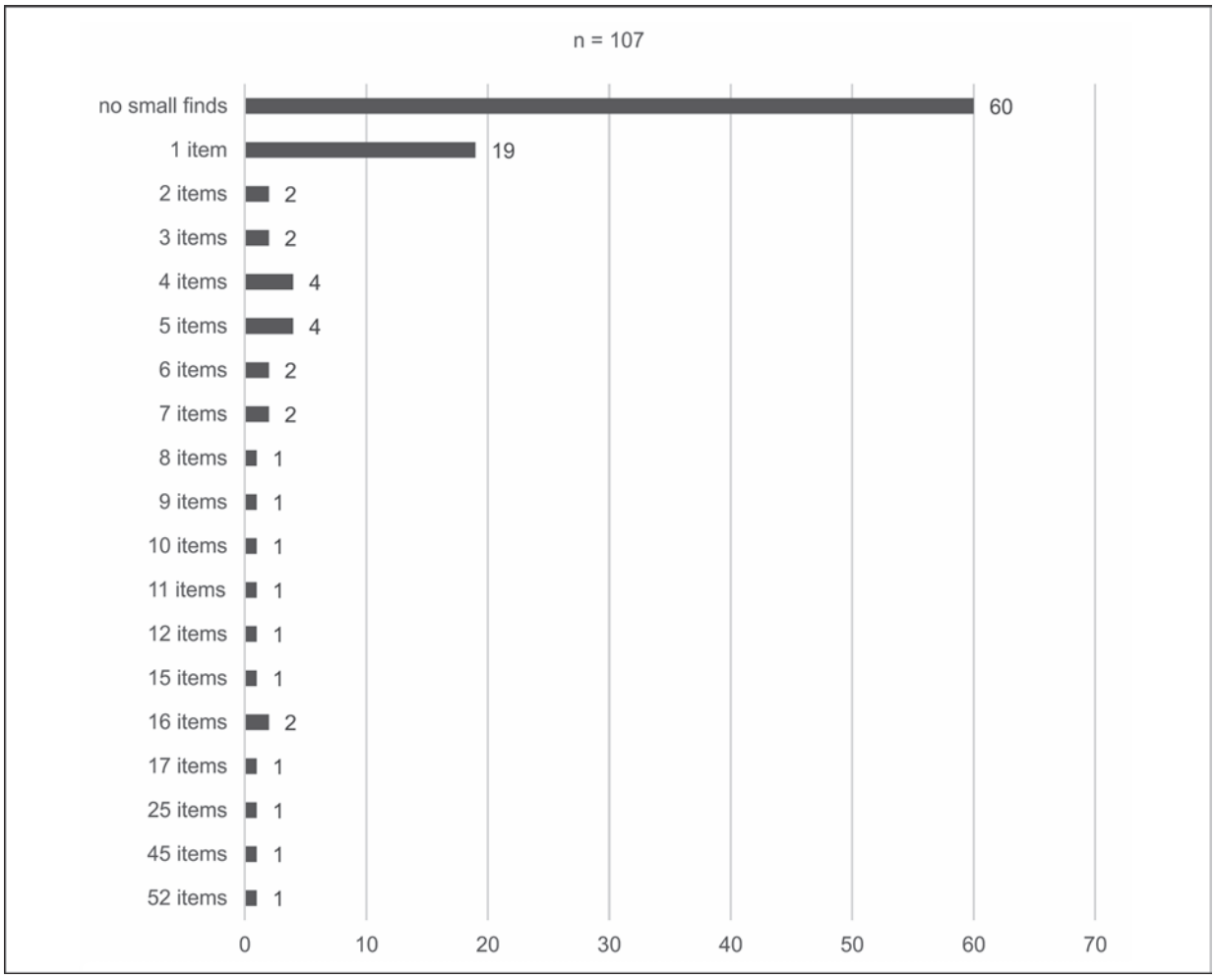


Fig. 17. Number of other artefacts in graves.

fragments, pins, nails, spiral tubes, and spirals, were present in considerable amounts. The precise number of each artefact type is presented in the chart (Fig. 18). Although at least some of these artefacts were placed on the pyre together with the deceased during cremation, this cannot always be assessed with certainty. In many cases, corrosion makes it difficult to determine unequivocally whether a given bronze object was exposed to fire (*Knight 2021*, 58). Moreover, the degree of preservation of artefacts that were placed on the pyre depends on many factors, including the temperature, the rate of burning, the position of the objects, and whether they could have moved during cremation, for example by falling to the lower part of the pyre, where the temperature was lower (*Marshall 2011*, 29). Experimental study conducted by *Jonuks* and *Konsa* (*2007*) indicate that the effect of fire on artefacts placed on the pyre is uneven, ranging from complete destruction to mere sooting. In the same experiment, it was shown that some objects fell from the pyre at an early stage of cremation and remained completely unaffected by fire (*Jonuks*/*Konsa 2007*, 105). In view of these problems, the degree of possible burning of bronze objects was not included in the analyses presented in this study.

8.4 Chronology of the cemetery

Based on the analysis of material culture (mainly pottery, additionally small bronze objects), it was possible to determine the chronology of 87 graves, representing 81% of the total. Three distinct phases have been distinguished, to which these graves have been assigned:

- phase I – transition between the Middle and Late Bronze Age (BC/BD) – 10 graves;
- phase II – Late Bronze Age (BD–HA) – 15 graves;
- phase III – end of the Late Bronze Age and Final Bronze Age (HA2/HB–HB) – 62 graves.

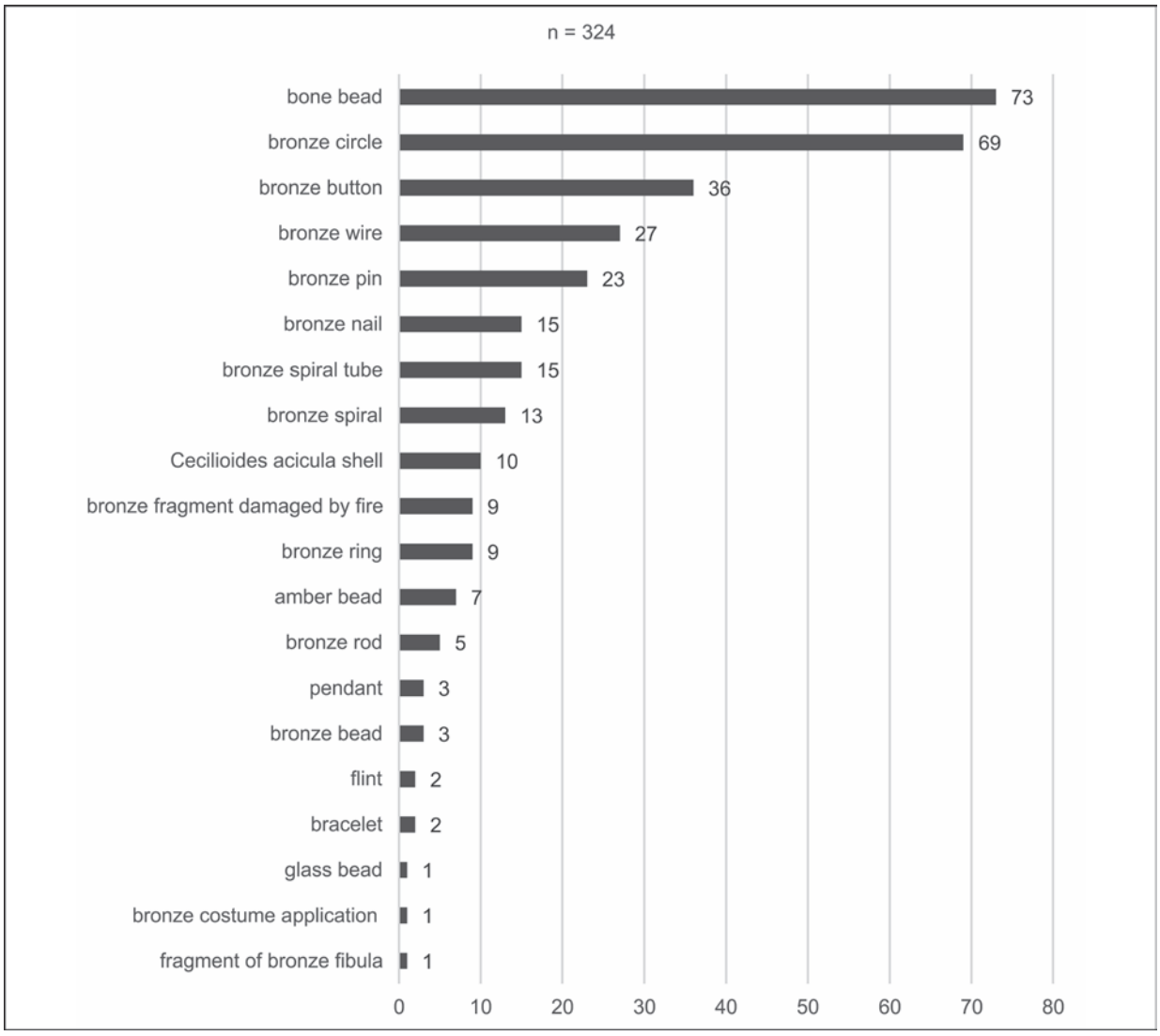
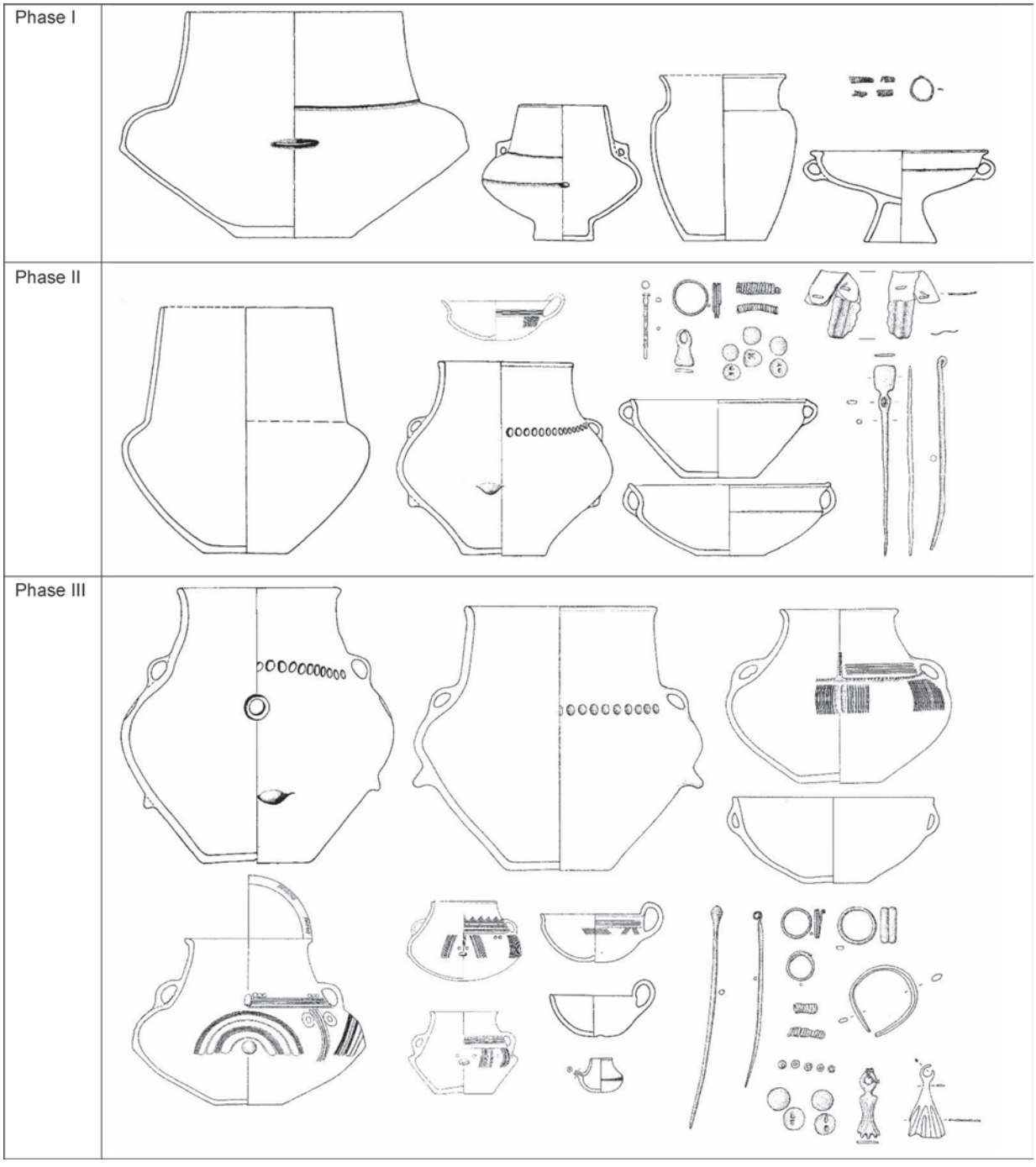


Fig. 18. Number of each type of bronze artefacts.

Tab. 10 presents the types of artefacts found in graves from each chronological phase, showing the changes in material culture over time. For the first phase, stemmed bowls are particularly characteristic. In addition, vases 2, pot without handles 1, two-handled amphora 8 and, from bronze objects, circles and thin spirals were also found in graves dating to this period. From the second phase onward, there is greater variation in the ceramics and bronze objects found in graves. Burials from this period include two-handled amphorae 1, vases 1, two-handled bowls 2, two-handled bowls 3, and profiled cups 1. In addition to the bronze circles and spirals already present in the previous period, bronze pins, buttons, pendants, bracelet fragments, and a fragment of a fibula also appear. In phase three, the occurrence of two-handled amphorae 1 continued, and new types of amphorae also appeared: two-handled amphorae 2, 3, and 4, as well as miniature amphorae 9 and 10. In addition, two-handled bowls 3, non-profiled cups 1, profiled cups 2, and feeding bottles also occurred in the graves. Among the small finds, most of the types of objects present in the previous phase were also found in the graves of this period, including bronze circles, spirals, pins, buttons, pendants, and bracelets. In addition, beads, mainly made of bone but also amber and glass, were also present in phase three burials.

Information on the dating of specific graves is provided in Tab. 11. Chronological data were also marked on the cemetery plan (Fig. 19) to determine its development over time. Two concentrations of the oldest graves, located in the part surveyed in 1971, are visible on the plan. The first is situated north-east of the barrow III/71 (with one of the graves under its edge), and the second under and around barrow IV/71. In both cases, younger burials were also found in the vicinity of the oldest graves. In addition, a single grave (27/69) dating to the first

Tab. 10. Grave goods from different chronological phases.



phase can be found in the area surveyed in 1969. Graves dating to subsequent periods – the Late and Final Bronze Age – co-occur across the entire cemetery, without forming any clearly separated concentrations. While it is therefore possible to establish the starting points of the cemetery, its further development did not proceed in a single direction; instead, several grave concentrations have been in use for a longer period of time.

Certain characteristics can be identified for burials from each of the distinguished chronological phases. Among the ten graves of the first phase, six were flat and lacked any stone structures. Two were cist graves, while the remaining two were situated beneath the stone barrows III/71 and IV/71. Both of these barrows also contained later burials, suggesting that they were constructed during successive phases of cemetery use, covering earlier graves either deliberately or inadvertently. Urns used in this phase were primarily vases and pots, with four examples of each, and a single instance of cremated remains placed in an amphora

Tab. 11. Chronology of each grave.

Grave number	Chronology of graves	Phase	Dateable Types
1/69	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 2; two–handled amphora 9
2/69	HB	III	two–handled amphora 3; non–profiled cup 1
3/69	HA1	II	vase 1; two–handled bowl 2; non–profiled cup 2; Spindlersfeld–type fibula
4/69	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 2; two–handled amphora 9
5/69	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 1
6/69	BD	II	vase 2
7/69	HB	III	two–handled amphora 2; non–profiled cup 1
8/69	HB	III	two–handled amphora 2; non–profiled cup 1
9/69	HB	III	two–handled amphora 4; pot without handles 2; non–profiled cup 1
10/69	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 2; profiled cup 2
11/69	HB	III	two–handled amphora 10; two–handled bowl 3; profiled cup 2; feeding bottle
12/69	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 2
13/69	HB	III	two–handled amphora 7; non–profiled cup 1
14/69	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 1
15/69	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 1; two–handled pot 1
16/69	BD–HA	II	pot without handles 3
17/69	HB	III	two–handled amphora 2; non–profiled cup 1
18/69	HB	III	non–profiled cup 1
19/69	BD–HA1	II	profiled cup 1
20/69	HB	III	two–handled amphora 4; two–handled amphora 9; jug 1
21/69	HB	III	non–profiled cup 1
22/69	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 2
23/69	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 1; two–handled amphora 10
24/69	BD–HA1	II	profiled cup 1
25/69	HB	III	two–handled amphora 6
26/69	HA2–HB	III	profiled cup 2
27/69	BC/BD	I	vase 2; two–handled bowl 1
28/69	?	?	–
29/69	?	?	–
30/69	?	?	–
31/69	?	?	–
32/69	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 3; two–handled bowl 3; profiled cup 2
33/69	?	?	–
34/69	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 2
35/69	HA2–HB	III	vase 3
36/69	BD–HA1	II	pot without handles 4; two–handled bowl 2
37/69	?	?	–
38/69	?	?	–
39/69	HA2–HB	III	vase 3
40/69	?	?	–
41/69	BD–HA1	II	two–handled bowl 2
42/69	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 2
43/69	HA	II	two–handled amphora 5
44/69	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 1
45/69	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 2
46/69	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 2
1/71	?	?	–
2/71	?	?	–
3/71	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 2
4/71	BD–HA	II	two–handled amphora 3

Tab. 11. Continued.

Grave number	Chronology of graves	Phase	Dateable Types
5/71	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 1
6/71	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 2; non–profiled cup 1
7/71	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 9
8/71	?	?	–
9/71	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 2
10/71	BC/BD	I	pot without handles 1; stemmed bowl
11/71	HB	III	non–profiled cup 1
12/71	HA2–HB	III	profiled cup 2
13/71	?	?	–
14/71	BC/BD	I	pot without handles 1
15/71	?	?	–
16/71	BD–HA	II	pot without handles 2
17/71	?	?	–
18/71	?	?	–
19/71	BC/BD	I	pot without handles 1; bowl without handles 1
20/71	BC/BD	I	two–handled bowl 1
21/71	BD–HA	II	jug 2
22/71	HA2–HB	III	vase 3
23/71	BD–HA1	II	pot without handles 4
24/71	BC/BD	I	stemmed bowl
25/71	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 4
26/71	BC/BD	I	stemmed bowl
27/71	BC/BD	I	two–handled amphora 8; two–handled bowl 1
28/71	?	?	–
29/71	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 1
30/71	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 3; two–handled amphora 9
31/71	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 1; two–handled bowl 3
32/71	?	?	–
33/71	BC/BD	I	pot without handles 1; one–handled bowl 1
34/71	?	?	–
35/71	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 3
36/71	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 2
37/71	BD–HA1	II	two–handled bowl 3
38/71	HA	II	two–handled amphora 1; pin similar to the Vyšný Kubín type
39/71	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 1
40/71	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 2
41/71	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 2
42/71	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 3; pin of Ilava type
43/71	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 2
44/71	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 1
45/71	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 2
46/71	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 9
47/71	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 3
48/71	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 3; profiled cup 2; non–profiled cup 1
49/71	HB	III	non–profiled cup 1
50/71	HB	III	two–handled amphora 1; two–handled amphora 2; two–handled amphora 3; two–handled bowl 3; profiled cup 2; feeding bottle
51/71	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 2
52/71	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 2
53/71	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 2

Tab. 11. Continued.

Grave number	Chronology of graves	Phase	Dateable Types
54/71	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 2
55/71	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 1; two–handled bowl 3
56/71	BC/BD	I	pot without handles 1; one–handled bowl 1
57/71	?	?	–
58/71	BD–HA1	II	profiled cup 1
59/71	?	?	–
60/71	HA2–HB	III	two–handled amphora 1; profiled cup 2; hourglass–shaped pendant
61/71	HB	III	non–profiled cup 1; pin of Ilava type

(grave 27/71). All urns were covered, mostly with bowls, though in one case (grave 10/71), both a stone and a bowl served as a lid. A hole in the bottom was noted in only one urn (grave 56/71). Grave goods were modest and egalitarian, consisting of one to three additional vessels per grave. Small bronze items were found in seven of the ten graves. The graves contained between one and four different types of artefacts, with an average of 2.4. A notable characteristic of this phase is the prevalence of children's burials. Six graves contained single burials of individuals in the infans age group. In two graves, the remains of two deceased were identified. One included an infans II with juvenis, and another contained a child under three years of age buried alongside an adult, likely female. As these graves form two concentrations (with one grave located away from the others), there may have been a spatial organisation based on the age of the deceased during this phase of cemetery use. However, because the burial ground has been surveyed only fragmentarily, this hypothesis cannot be verified.

In the second phase, a greater diversity of stone grave constructions is visible. Five burials were covered with stones, and three were located within the barrow with a stone ring (I/69). Additionally, single graves were found under the stone barrow III/71, a small stone barrow C/71, one was a cist grave, and one was encased with stones. In four instances, no stone structures were associated with the graves. In this phase, urns were predominantly pots and amphorae. Remains were also placed in a vase (grave 3/69) and a jug (grave 21/71) in isolated cases. Only one urn was left uncovered (grave 16/71); the others were mainly covered with an inverted bowl (seven instances), a flat stone (three cases), or both a bowl and a stone in one instance. As in the previous phase, a hole in the bottom was recorded in a single urn (grave 24/69). Grave equipment also shows greater variation compared to the earlier phase. Each burial contained between one and five ceramic vessels, and approximately half included bronze items. Three graves stood out due to their relative richness: one contained seven types of artefacts, and two had six types each, while the average number of artefact types per grave in this phase was three. A wider age range of individuals is observed in this phase, although age could be determined for only five of the fifteen graves. These included three children (one infans I/II and two infans II), one individual categorised as infans-juvenis, and two adults: both likely male in the adultus age range. Although age determinations from graves of this chronological phase are limited and come only from the 1969 excavation, some patterns between age at death and grave location can be observed. All three infans burials were situated within barrow I/69, whereas adults' graves were to the northwest, within trenches I, and II. The burial of the infans-juvenis individual was located between these two groups (in trench IV).

The majority of graves at the cemetery have been classified into the final phase. Stone structures were absent in the construction of half of the graves from this phase. Among the remaining burials, cist graves were the most common (15 examples), while less regular stone encasements appeared in seven cases. Six burials were discovered beneath small stone barrows (A and B/69, as well as A1, A2, B, and C/71), with two each under the barrow with a stone ring (I/69) and stone barrows (IV/71 and V/71). Predominantly, amphorae were used as urns (50 of the 55 urns for which the type could be determined). Human remains were also placed in cups (graves 12/71 and 49/71), and vases (35/69 and 39/69). Covered urns were found in 35 graves, with flat stones most commonly used as covers (23 cases), followed by bowls (6 cases), cups (3 cases), and combinations of ceramic vessels and flat stones (3 cases). Conversely, 22 graves contained uncovered urns. Holes in the bottoms of urns were far more common in the third phase than in the previous ones: the presence of such holes was observed in 26 urns, while in 17 urns their absence was noted. Grave equipment displayed greater diversity than in earlier phases, ranging from none to ten ceramic vessels per

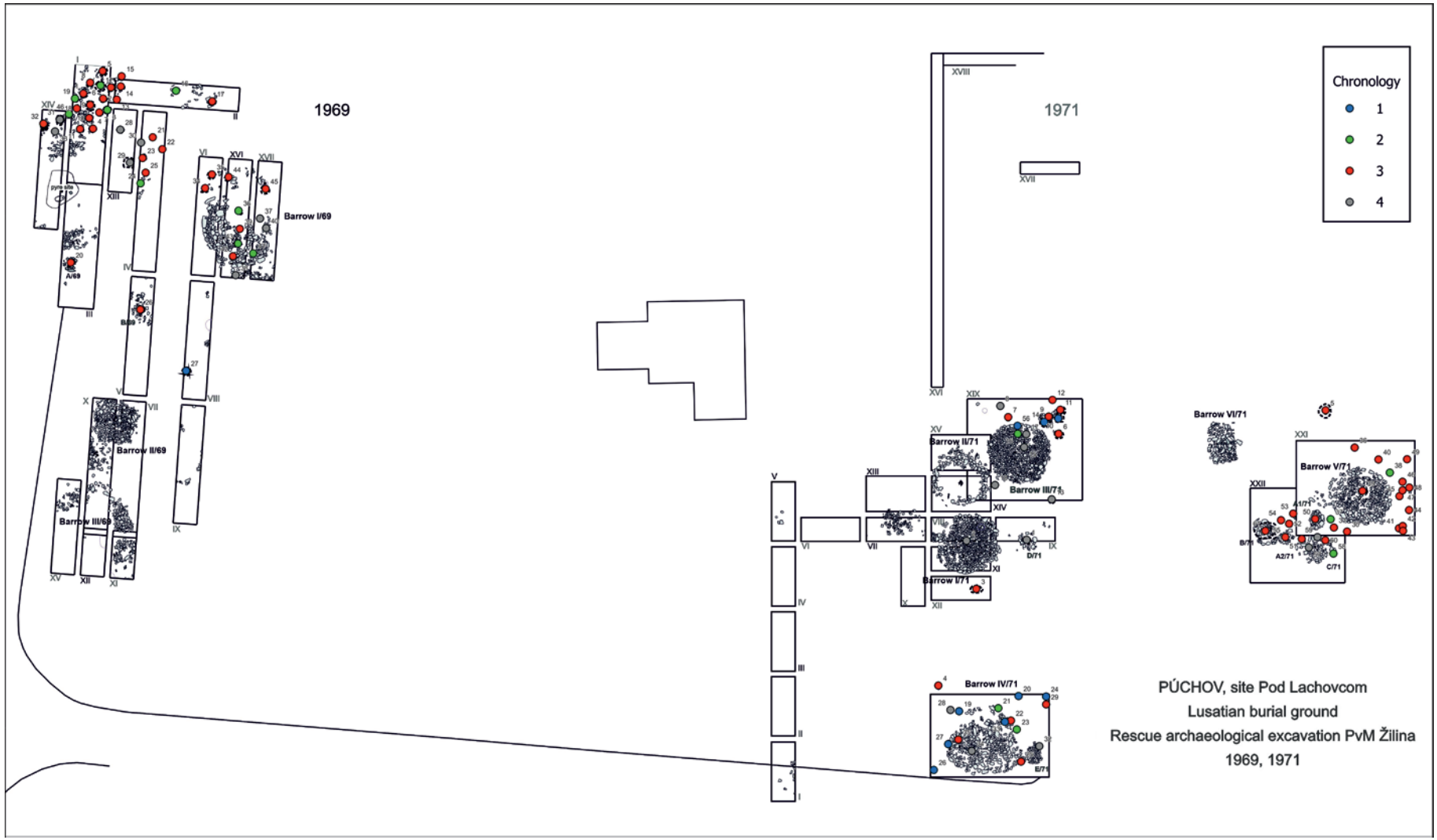


Fig. 19. Chronology of each grave. Legend: 1 – phase I; 2 – phase II; 3 – phanse III; 4 – no data.

grave. Small metal objects appeared in only 42% of the burials, and 13 graves lacked any additional grave goods. However, this phase also includes the cemetery's richest graves – 50/71, 15/69, and 48/71 – featuring 11, 10, and 8 types of artefacts, respectively, compared to an average of 2.6 artefact types per grave. Anthropological data were available for ten graves, encompassing 14 individuals. These included one infans I–II, three infans III–juvenis, one juvenis, four adultus, three adultus–maturus, and two maturus individuals. Although the sample size is too small to draw conclusions about spatial organisation based on age, the two maturus burials were located near each other in the northwestern part of the cemetery (graves 1/69 and 7/69). They were also found in the immediate vicinity of the graves of adults from the previous phase. This proximity may, however, be coincidental due to the limited dataset.

8.4.1 Radiocarbon dating

To confirm the established chronology of the cemetery, six charcoal samples were submitted for radiocarbon dating using accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) at the Czech Radiocarbon Laboratory in Prague. The selected samples came from urns in graves attributed to the following phases:

- phase I: graves 10/71 (*Quercus*; sample label: 6149a) and 20/71 (*Fagus*; sample label: 6153b);
- phase II: grave 43/69 (*Fagus*; sample label: 6169a);
- phase III: graves 32/69 (*Fagus*; sample label: 6154a), 48/71 (*Fagus*; sample label: 6146a), and 50/71 (*Quercus*; sample label: 6155c).

The results are presented in Tab.12 and Figs. 20 and 21. Uncalibrated dates range from 3087 ± 23 BP to 2806 ± 22 BP, corresponding to a calibrated time frame of 1408 to 923 BC (68.3% probability) or 1419 to 901 BC (95.4% probability). This refers to the period from BC1 to HB2 (*Stig Sørensen/Rebay-Salisbury 2023*, fig. 4.1).

The earliest date comes from charcoal found in the urn in grave 10/71 (1419–1282 BC, 95.4% probability). This result indicates that the cemetery was first used between the end of phase BC1 and the beginning of BD, corroborating previous interpretations based on archaeological evidence, which place the earliest activity at the transition between the Middle and Late Bronze Age.

In contrast, the sample from the second grave assigned to phase I (20/71) yielded a significantly later date than expected based on archaeological indicators, pointing to the HA2–HB2 period (1020–907 BC, with 92% probability). The initial chronological attribution of this grave relied on the presence of a stemmed bowl, a ceramic form documented in the Lusatian culture in Slovakia during phases BC and BD (*Kujovský 2022*, 87–89; *Veliačik 1983*, 121, 122, Abb. 6). The difference between typological dating and the radiocarbon result might be explained in various ways. One possibility is that stemmed bowls remained in use longer than previously assumed, extending beyond the earliest developmental stages of the Lusatian culture in Slovakia. However, all currently known examples suggest an early chronological position, making this explanation unlikely – particularly since such a vessel also appeared in grave 10/71, which produced an earlier date that aligns with expectations.

Alternatively, it cannot be excluded that the sample was mislabelled at some stage of post-excavation processing. Over fifty years passed between the excavation and the current study, making a complete reconstruction of the material's handling unfeasible. It should also be noted that this is the only analysed sample derived

Tab. 12. The results of radiocarbon dating.

Lab. No.	Sample label	Grave no.	Conventional radiocarbon age (BP)	Calibrated age (AD/BC)	
				68.3% probability	95.4% probability
CRL 25_3233	PU_6146a	48/71	2885 ± 22	1111 – 1015 BC (68.3%)	1192 – 1176 BC (2.1%) 1158 – 1146 BC (1.5%) 1128 – 987 BC (91.8%)
CRL 25_3234	PU_6149a	10/71	3087 ± 23	1408 – 1377 BC (26.9%) 1348 – 1303 BC (41.4%)	1419 – 1282 BC (95.4%)
CRL 25_3235	PU_6153b	20/71	2820 ± 22	1005 – 966 BC (39.1%) 960 – 931 BC (29.2%)	1046 – 1031 BC (3.4%) 1020 – 907 BC (92.0%)
CRL 25_3236	PU_6154a	32/69	2830 ± 23	1012 – 968 BC (42.8%) 959 – 931 BC (25.4%)	1051 – 911 BC (95.4%)
CRL 25_3237	PU_6155c	50/71	2806 ± 22	991 – 923 BC (68.3%)	1015 – 901 BC (95.4%)
CRL 25_3238	PU_6169a	43/69	2903 ± 23	1124 – 1046 BC (62.6%) 1030 – 1020 BC (5.6%)	1200 – 1142 BC (15.2%) 1131 – 1011 BC (80.2%)

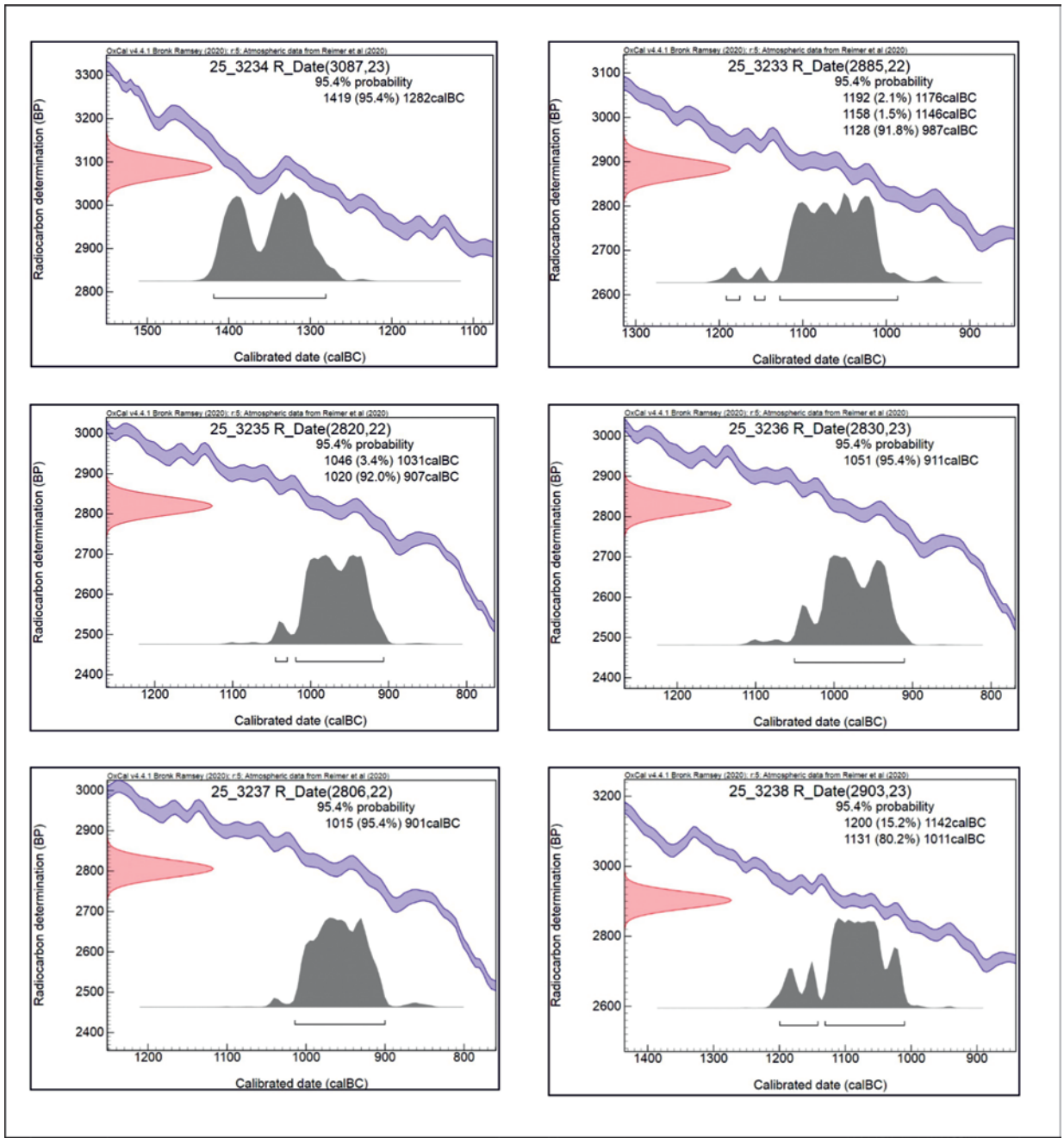


Fig. 20. The results of radiocarbon dating.

from a disturbed grave. It was nonetheless included due to the limited availability of charcoal samples from phase I contexts, as only two such graves were suitable for analysis, and one of the primary objectives was to verify the initial phase of cemetery use. Since the urn in this burial was damaged and later graves were found nearby, it is possible that the analysed charcoal did not come from the burial itself, but was introduced secondarily due to disturbance. A larger series of radiocarbon determinations from graves containing stemmed bowls will be required to conclusively determine their chronological position.

The radiocarbon date obtained from the phase II grave (43/69) indicates that the burial falls within the interval 1200–1011 BC (95.4% probability), corresponding to the transition from BD/HA1 to HA2, thus confirming the archaeological dating. The same applies to the three phase III samples. The dating of charcoal from grave 48/71 (1128–987 BC, 95.4% probability) corresponds to phases HA1–HB2, while samples from graves 32/69 and 50/71 yielded dates of 1051–911 BC and 1015–901 BC, respectively (both at 95.4% probability), consistent with phases HA2–HB2.

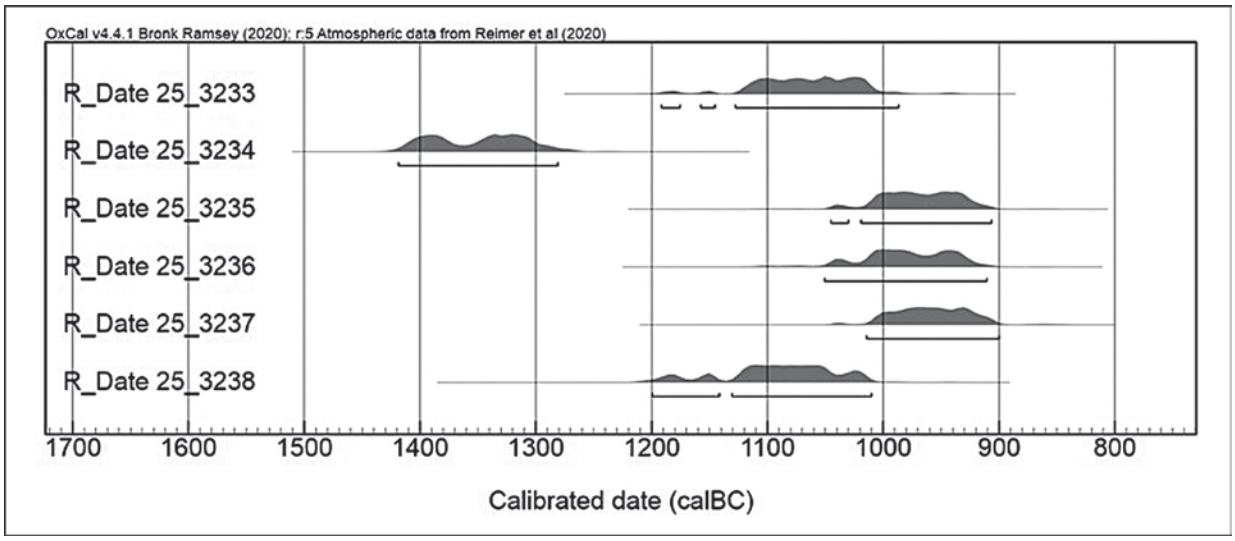


Fig. 21. Temporal spans of radiocarbon dating results.

In summary, the results confirm that the cemetery was in use from the transition between the Middle and Late Bronze Age to the Final Bronze Age. Overall, they demonstrate a strong agreement between ceramic-based relative chronology and absolute dating, except for the result from grave 20/71.

8.5 Statistical analyses

8.5.1 Methodology

The first step of the statistical analysis was to calculate the so-called splendour index, a relative measure of the richness of grave equipment. This index was initially proposed by F. Hodson for the Hallstatt cemetery. It considers which types of artefacts concentrate in the richest graves. For each functional type, a point value is calculated, representing the average number of types present in graves where that specific type occurs. The scoring for an entire grave is the sum of values for all artefact types present, irrespective of their quantity (*Hodson 1977*, 406–410; *Przybyła 2009*, 12). It is important to note that while calculating the splendour index, the number of individuals buried in a grave was not considered due to insufficient data, though it could have significantly influenced the amount of grave goods.

Utilising this method allows the expression of the richness of grave goods as a numerical value. These values were then used to classify graves into wealth classes using cluster analysis (*Drennan 2009*, 313–317). Additionally, the distribution of wealth as expressed by the splendour index was compared with the Pareto distribution using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. The Pareto distribution is used to demonstrate how wealth is dispersed among individuals in a society, reflecting the principle that a smaller percentage of people possess a larger portion of wealth, known as the Pareto principle or "80–20 rule" (*Orton*/*Hodson 1981*, 108). Comparing the wealth distribution at Púchov cemetery to the Pareto distribution can provide insight into the social and economic status of individuals buried in various graves, as well as the community's social organisation.

The point values obtained from the splendour index calculation for each grave were also used for spatial analysis using heat mapping in QGIS software (*Gandhi 2020*). The aim was to examine the spatial distribution of grave equipment richness at the cemetery to identify potential concentrations of wealthier graves.

The following step was to examine the relationships between various features of the burial rite and identify interconnected elements. This approach enables more certain conclusions about these characteristics than considering each aspect in isolation. Correlations were calculated between:

- wealth of grave goods – expressed using the splendour index;
- degree of effort put into the construction of the grave – categorised into five levels: 1. no stone construction at all, 2. burial pit encased or covered with stones, 3. cist grave, 4. small barrow, 5. large barrow;
- presence of urn covering – expressed as a dichotomous variable (presence or absence);
- presence of a hole in the bottom of the urn – expressed as a dichotomous variable (presence or absence);

– age at death – expressed as an ordinal variable with four categories: 1. infans, 2. juvenis, 3. adultus, 4. maturus; graves with remains of at least two individuals were excluded from the analysis, as they would have distorted the results;
– chronology of the grave – expressed as an ordinal variable with three categories: 1. BC/BD, 2. BD–HA, 3. HA2/HB–HB.

Several statistical tests were employed to verify these correlations, with the choice of test depending on the type of data being compared (*Aggarwal/Ranganathan 2016*). Spearman's Correlation was used for comparing a quantitative variable with an ordinal variable (*Fletcher/Lock 2005*, 123–126). Kendall's Tau was applied to compare two ordinal variables with more than two categories (*Fletcher/Lock 2005*, 135). For comparing an ordinal variable with a dichotomous one, Cramer's V Test was used (*Kearney 2017*). The Phi coefficient was utilised for comparing two dichotomous variables (*Chedzoy 2005*).

The relationship between the richness of grave equipment and the effort invested in grave construction was further investigated using the Kruskal-Wallis test (*Ostertagová/Ostertag/Kováč 2014*). Both these features are considered significant indicators of the deceased's social status. This test was conducted to observe if there were statistically significant differences in the richness of grave goods between groups defined by the labour input in grave construction. The results were also presented in a box-and-whisker plot, showing the median and the range of the splendour index values in each group.

To further investigate the relationship between the richness of grave equipment and the biological characteristics of the deceased, statistical differences across age groups were examined using the Kruskal-Wallis test (*Ostertagová/Ostertag/Kováč 2014*). As with the calculation of correlation coefficients, double burials were not included. The same method was used to examine the variations in the wealth of furnishing in graves dated to specific chronological phases.

Correspondence analyses were used to demonstrate the relationships between features of the burial ritual, the presence of specific types of artefacts in grave goods, and the age at death of the deceased. This approach aimed to determine if this characteristic differentiated the manner in which the body of the given individual was treated and equipped (*Rajpold 2020; Yelland 2010*).

To compare inequality in grave furnishing across chronological phases, the Gini coefficient was calculated separately for graves from each phase. This coefficient, commonly used in statistics, measures the concentration of a distribution of a random variable and is often employed in economics as an indicator of social inequality. The Gini coefficient ranges from 0, representing perfect equality, to 1, where all wealth is concentrated in a single social unit (e.g. household or individual). Graphically, the Gini coefficient is represented by the Lorenz curve, which plots the cumulative percentage of the population on the abscissa and the cumulative percentage of wealth on the ordinate. The Gini coefficient compares the Lorenz curve of a population to a theoretical line of absolute equality. It is defined as $G=a/(a+b)$, where a is the area between the Lorenz curve and the line of absolute equality, and b is the area of its complement to the triangle (*Windler/Thiele/Müller 2013*, 205).

Statistical analyses were performed using PAST and STATISTICA software; the Gini coefficient was calculated in RStudio, while spatial analyses were conducted in QGIS.

8.5.2 Results

8.5.2.1 Richness of grave equipment and features of burial rituals

The splendour index was calculated for each grave, ranging from 0 (for graves completely devoid of furnishings) to 58.26 (for the richest grave in the cemetery, no. 50/71). The mean for all graves is 10.32, and the median is 6.8. The distribution of splendour index values is presented on the histogram on Fig. 22. As demonstrated, the majority of graves (73 out of 107) exhibit values below 10, while only a small fraction (5 out of 107) display values exceeding 35. This indicates that the majority of graves at the cemetery were relatively modestly furnished. A smaller group of burials can be characterised as having a moderate level of grave equipment richness, while a few graves stand out significantly due to their markedly wealthier assemblages.

Based on splendour index values, burials were divided into 5 wealth classes using cluster analysis. The description of individual classes is presented in Tab. 13. In this context, it can also be observed that most (75%) of the graves were classified into the first three classes, encompassing no more than 4 different types

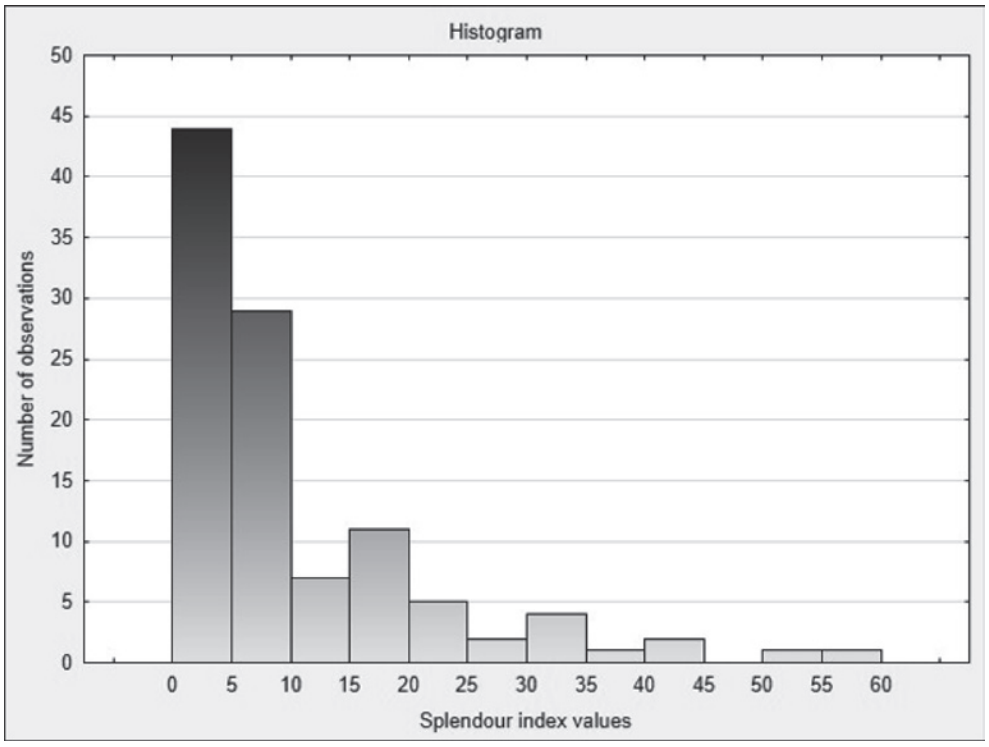


Fig. 22. Distribution of splendour index values at the cemetery.

of artefacts, while only 25% of the graves fell into the two richest classes, containing 3 to 11 various types of items.

The grave goods that were concentrated in the richest graves have the highest scores. Among the ceramics, the so-called feeding bottles stand out prominently with a score of 8.5 points, whereas other types of vessels received scores ranging from 2.5 (vases) to 4.88 (pots). Among the small finds, bronze buttons received the highest score of 8 points, followed by bone beads with 7.8 points and bronze spirals with 7.43 points. The occurrence of these artefacts only in the richest graves (classes 4 and 5) indicates their potential prestige status.

The values calculated using the splendour index were also used to create a heat map showing the spatial distribution of grave wealth at the cemetery in Púchov (Fig. 23). Two concentrations of wealthier graves can be observed: one in the north-western part of the area examined in 1969, and the other in the eastern part of the area uncovered in 1971, around the barrow V/71. In both cases, however, poorer graves are also found in the vicinity of the wealthier ones. Concentrations of poorer graves are located within and around barrows I/69 and I–IV/71.

Tab. 13. Characteristics of wealth classes distinguished on the basis of the splendour index.

Number of the class	Amount of graves	Description of burial equipment
Class 1	20	no grave equipment
Class 2	27	between 1 and 2 different types of artefacts; 1–5 ceramic vessels, only in some of the graves, single bronze artefacts or glass beads
Class 3	33	between 2 and 4 different types of artefacts; 3–6 ceramic vessels in graves without bronze objects or 2–4 vessels with a small amount of bronze artefacts (up to 6)
Class 4	22	between 3 and 7 different types of artefacts; 7–11 ceramic vessels in graves without or with a small amount (up to 4) of bronze/bone artefacts, or 1–5 ceramic vessels with more bronze artefacts (up to 12) and bone and amber beads
Class 5	5	between 7 and 11 different types of artefacts; 6–11 ceramic vessels with 8–9 bronze objects and bone beads (1–9) or 2–4 ceramic vessels with more bronze objects (16–45)

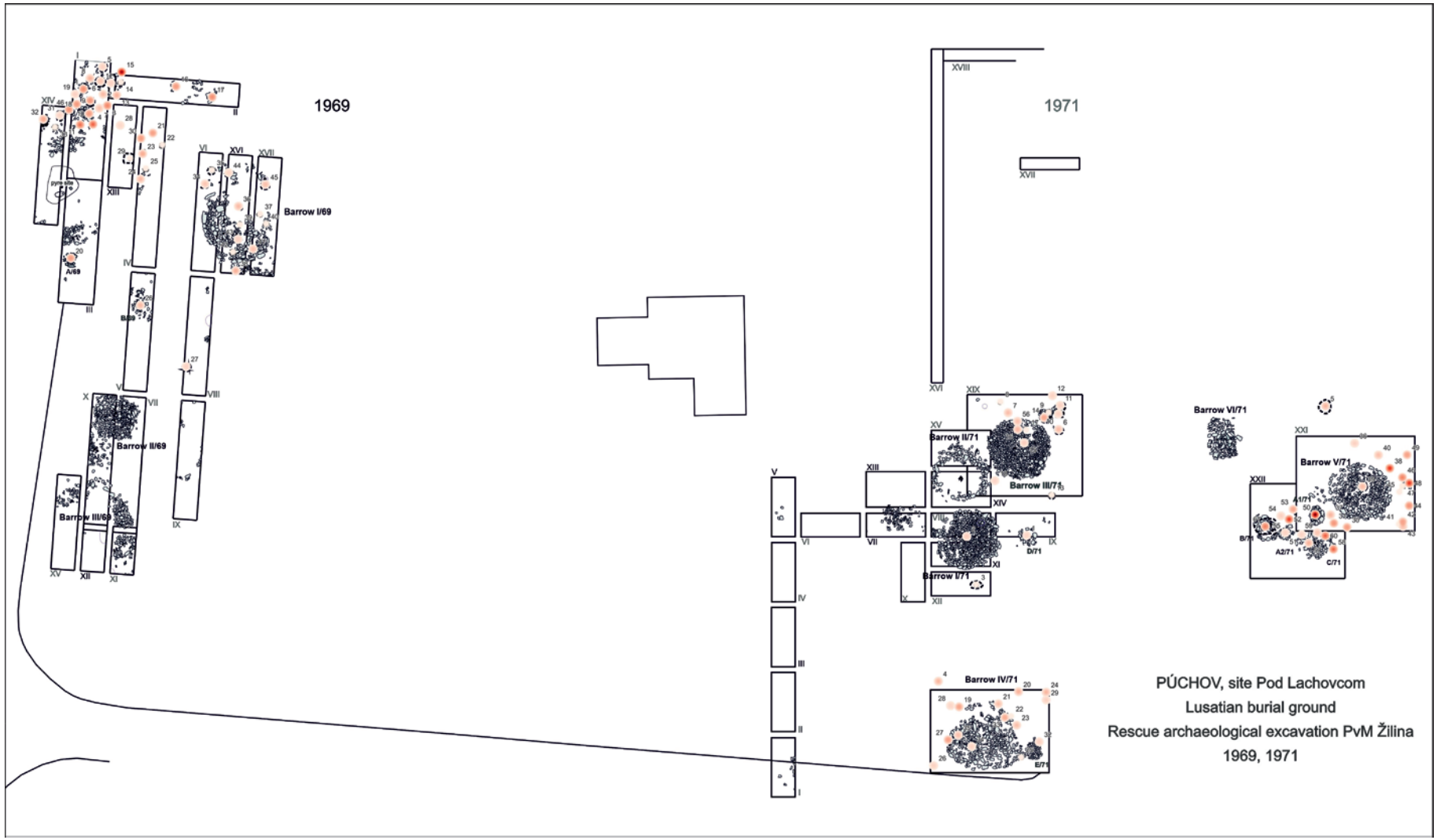


Fig. 23. Heat map of the richness of grave equipment.

Furthermore, the distribution of wealth, as measured by the splendour index, was compared with the Pareto distribution using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. In the Púchov cemetery, 80% of the wealth is concentrated in 43 graves (40%). The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test confirms that this does not follow a Pareto distribution. This result suggests that, despite differences in the richness of grave goods, access to wealth was not restricted to a select, small portion of the community and was more egalitarian, or that social status might not have been as clearly manifested in burial customs. Additionally, it should be considered that the number of individuals buried in a particular grave could influence the richness of the grave equipment. However, the state of preservation of the bone material in the Púchov cemetery does not allow for controlling this factor.

Tab. 14. Correlation tests results for specific funeral rite features, age at death, and chronology. The colours distinguish between statistically significant ($p < 0.05$; green) and non-significant ($p > 0.05$; red) results. Pairs for which correlation tests have not been conducted are marked in grey.

	Richness	Work effort	Urn cover	Hole in urn	Chronology	Age at death
Richness		0.04	0.31	0.05	–0.06	0.37
Work effort	0.04		0.04	0.06	–0.05	–0.02
Urn cover	0.31	0.04		0.02	–0.33	–0.04
Hole in urn	0.05	0.06	0.02		0.4	0.43
Chronology	–0.06	–0.05	–0.33	0.4		
Age at death	0.37	–0.02	–0.04	0.43		

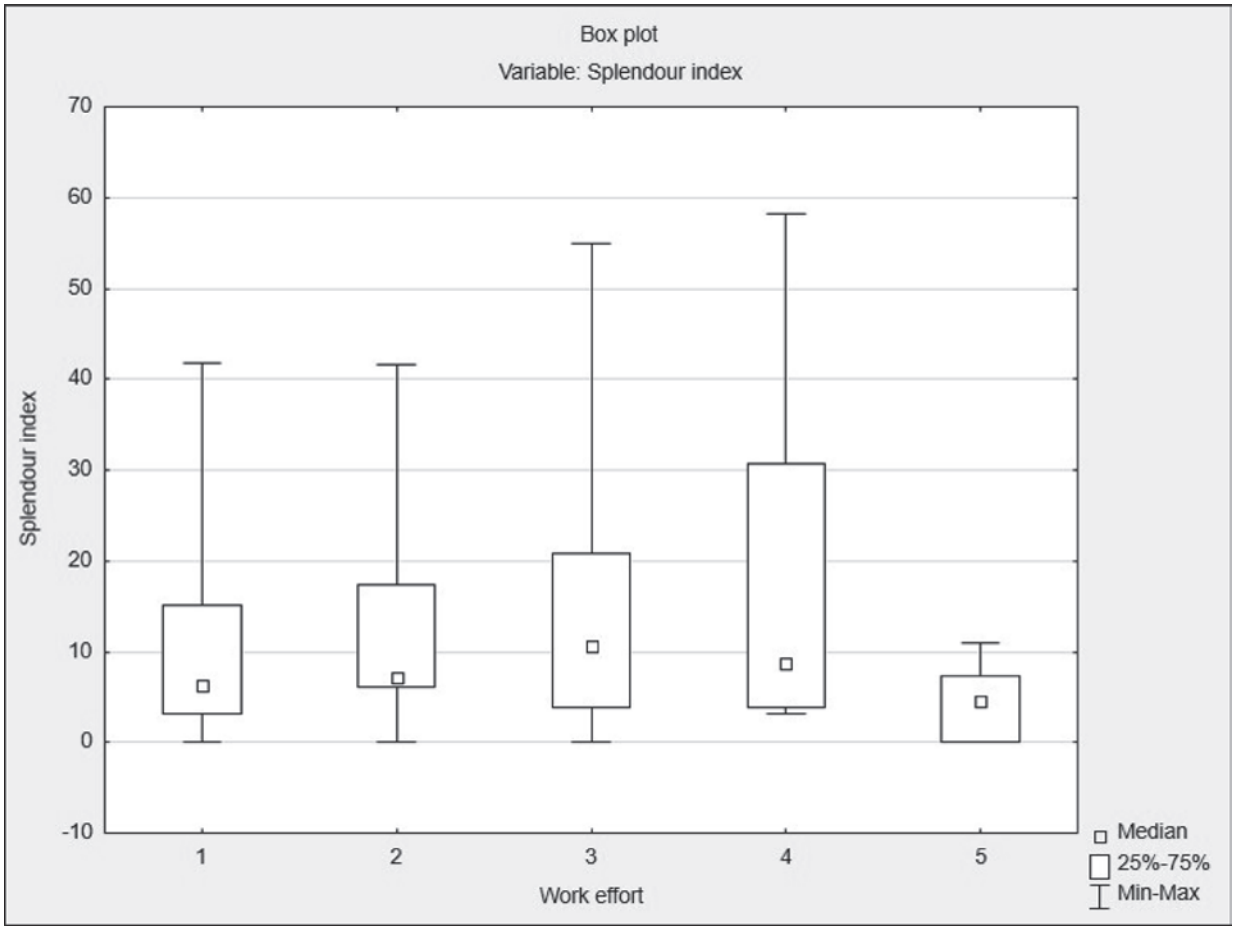


Fig. 24. Box-and-whisker plot showing the median, range of the two middle quartiles and the minimal and maximum values of the splendour index in the groups, distinguished on the basis of grave construction. 1 – no stones; 2 – encased with stones; 3 – cist grave; 4 – under small barrow; 5 – under large barrow.

To examine the relationships among various features of burial ritual and between these features and the biological characteristics of the deceased, correlation tests were conducted.

The results of these tests are presented in Tab. 14. In four cases, an average but statistically significant correlation was found. The wealth of grave goods was positively correlated with the presence of an urn cover. This means that in graves with richer equipment, the urn was more often covered. Furthermore, grave chronology was negatively correlated with the presence of an urn cover, indicating that urns in older graves were more often covered than those in younger ones. Dating was also correlated with the presence of a hole in the bottom – in this case, the correlation was positive, indicating that holes were more common in urns in younger graves. Furthermore, age at death was positively correlated with the presence of holes in the bottoms of urns. This means that urns with the remains of older individuals were more likely to have holes in their bottoms.

No correlation was found between the wealth of burial equipment and the amount of work invested in the grave's construction. This is also evident in the chart (Fig. 24), where the median of the splendour index is at a similar level in all groups categorised based on the amount of work invested (1. no stones, 2. encased with stones, 3. cist grave, 4. under small barrow, 5. under large barrow). The first four groups also show a large distribution of wealth. In contrast, graves located under large mounds, despite a median similar to that of other groups, are clearly the poorest group, with only one grave with a splendour index score slightly exceeding 10. This indicates that two features often considered determinants of status in prehistoric societies – the richness of equipment and the amount of labour put into the construction of the grave, in the case of the Púchov cemetery – are not interrelated. Graves whose construction involved the most effort do not have rich furnishings, and conversely, those whose furnishings stand out for their richness did not necessarily require a lot of labour.

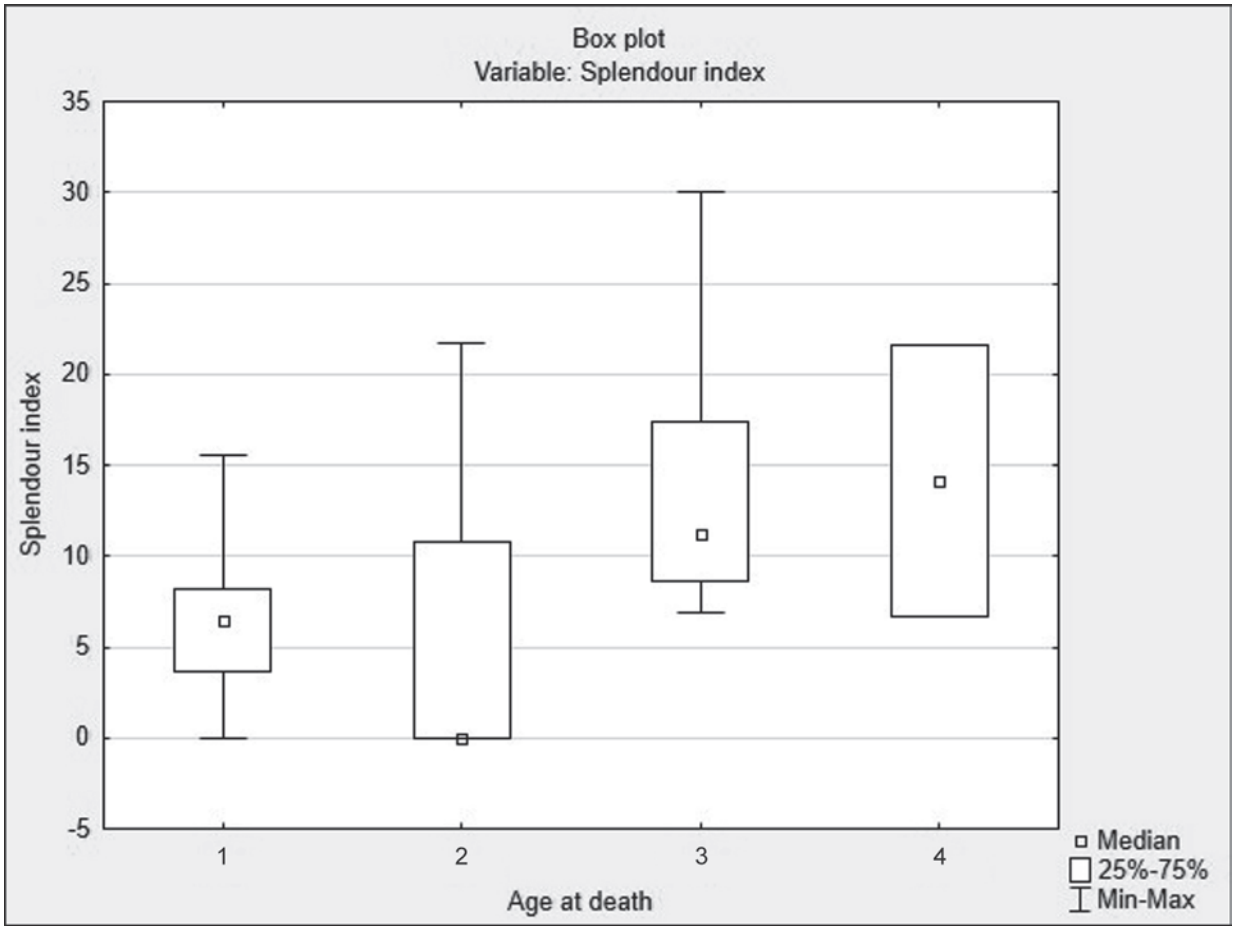


Fig. 25. Box-and-whisker plot showing the median, range of the two middle quartiles and the minimal and maximum values of the splendour index in the groups, distinguished on the basis of age at death. 1 – infans; 2 – juvenis; 3 – adultus; 4 – maturus.

8.5.2.2 Relationships between funeral rites and age at death

To examine the relationship between the funerary rites and the deceased's equipment and their age at death (consideration of biological sex was not possible due to insufficient anthropological determinations), further statistical analyses were performed.

The median and range of wealth in specific age categories are presented in the graph (Fig. 25). It shows that the median value of the splendour index is highest among individuals in the maturus age group, but that the richest grave in the cemetery belongs to an individual in the adultus age category. Graves of children, and especially juveniles, are characterised by lower median values of the splendour index. However, particularly in the latter category, the range is considerable. Despite these variations, the Kruskal-Wallis test did not reveal statistically significant differences in the wealth of grave goods across age groups. Nevertheless, this lack of significance is not surprising, given the small sample size (burials for which age at death could be estimated).

A correspondence analysis was conducted to investigate the relationship between the deceased's age and the presence of specific features of the burial rite and grave furnishings. Due to the poor state of preservation of the bone material, anthropological identifications were possible for only about one-third of the burials; therefore, the results of any analyses involving age at death should be interpreted cautiously. Correspondence analyses were conducted separately for age and features of the burial rite, and age and grave equipment. The results of the first analysis are presented on Fig. 26. The distinctiveness of the burials of the infans age category from the rest is clearly visible. Children's graves were more often located under large mounds or in pits without stone structures. Pots and vases were used more frequently as urns; urns were also more often covered with bowls. For the other age groups (juvenis, adultus, maturus), most of the characteristic features overlap. These include the use of a stone for urn covering, the presence of a hole in the bottom of the urn, and the use of amphorae as urns. The remains of juveniles and adults were also more commonly deposited in graves encased with stones. In addition, a location under small barrows is a characteristic feature of the adultus age group (all those buried within them, whose age could be determined, were assigned to this age category). In contrast, uncovered urns were more common in the burials of juvenis individuals, and the occurrence of holes in the bottoms of urns was particularly frequent in the graves of those who died at juvenis and maturus age.

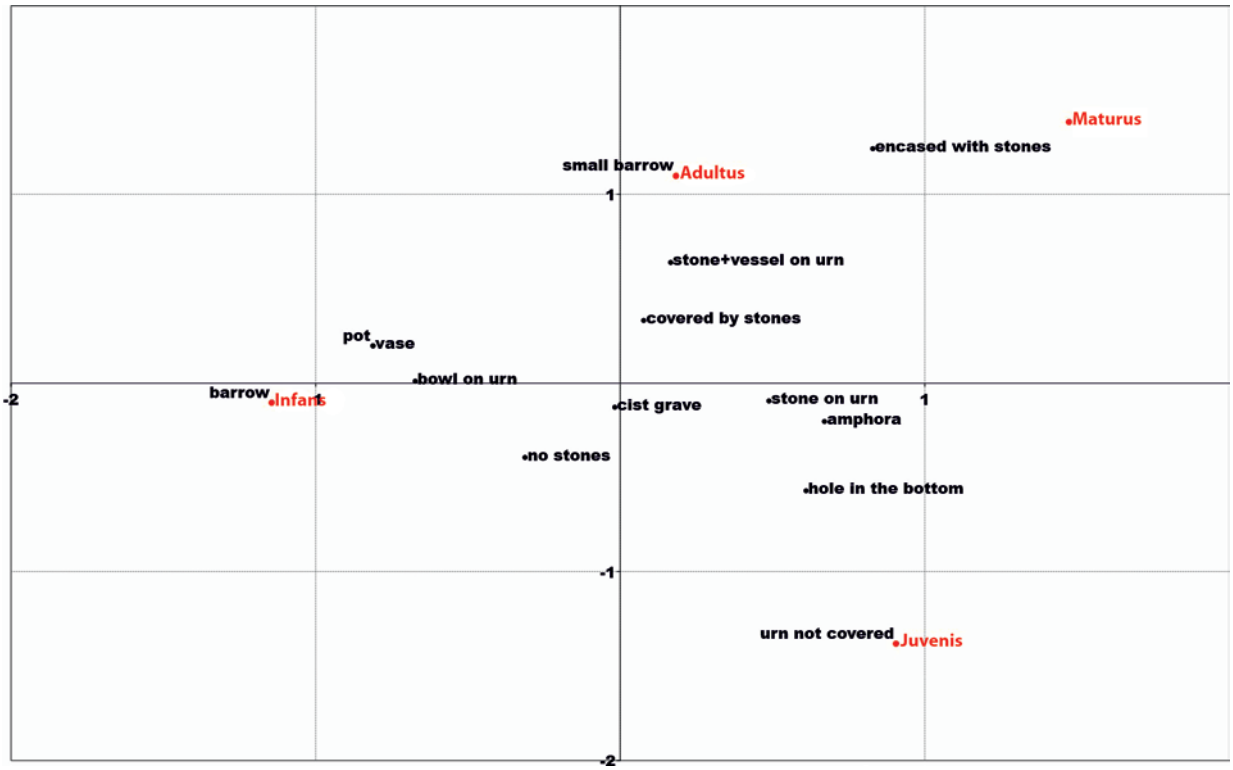


Fig. 26. Results of correspondence analysis for age at death and funeral rite features.

The situation is somewhat different when analysing grave goods (Fig. 27). There is a separation between the equipment of children (infans), adolescents (juvenis), and adults (adultus and maturus). Characteristic grave goods for children include bowls, bronze wires, spiral tubes, and circles. The most distinctive elements of grave equipment for the juvenis age group are amber and bone beads. In addition, their graves contain items found in children's graves, such as bronze wires, as well as those common in adults' burials, such as cups. For the graves of adults, characteristic items include bronze pins, rods and circles, as well as amphorae and cups. The analyses clearly show that the deceased's age influenced both the form of the grave and its contents. In both cases, the graves of children and adults are noticeably different from each other. On the other hand, graves of those in the juvenis age group show significant similarities to those of adults in terms of burial rite features. In terms of grave furnishings, however, they contain some elements characteristic of both children's and adults' graves, but with the distinctive presence of amber and bone beads.

8.5.2.3 Comparisons of chronological phases

Further analyses were conducted to trace the impact of the graves' chronology on the funerary rites and equipment.

As presented above, there was no correlation between the richness of grave equipment and the chronology of particular graves. An additional Kruskal-Wallis analysis showed that, across all three phases, the median of the splendour index remains very similar (Fig. 28). However, significant differences are observed in the scatter, specifically in the maximum upper values. The richest grave from the earliest phase had a splendour index value of 15.5; in the second phase of the cemetery, the highest value is 41.8, while the richest grave in the whole cemetery, with a splendour index value of 58.26, is dated to phase III. While we cannot speak of an increase in the overall richness of the cemetery, we can certainly observe greater differentiation in grave furnishings and the emergence of burials distinguished by their wealth.

To further analyse the observed increase in the diversity of grave equipment wealth across successive chronological phases, the Gini coefficient was calculated and the Lorenz curve plotted for each phase (Fig. 29). The Gini coefficient values are 0.3 for the first phase, 0.42 for the second, and 0.56 for the third, clearly indicating an increase in inequality in richness of grave goods over time. However, it should be noted that the low Gini coefficient in the first phase may be influenced by the fact that this phase predominantly consists of

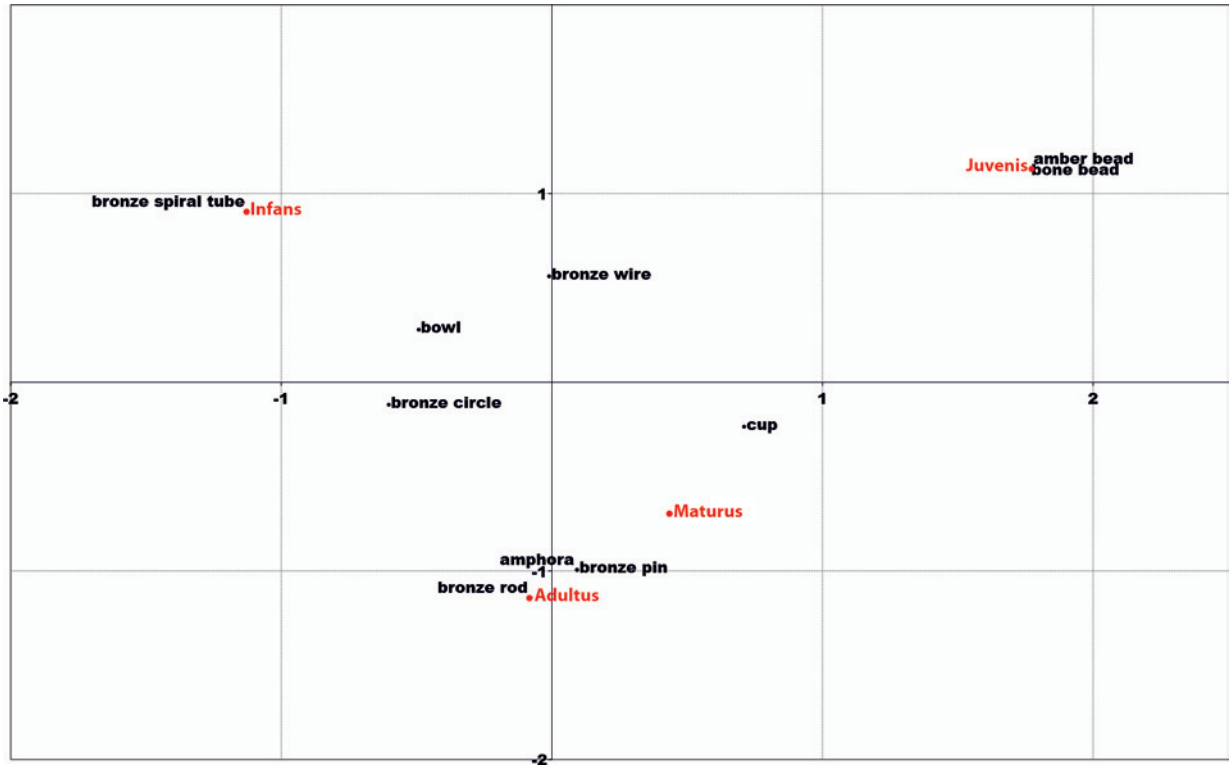


Fig. 27. Results of correspondence analysis for age at death and grave equipment.

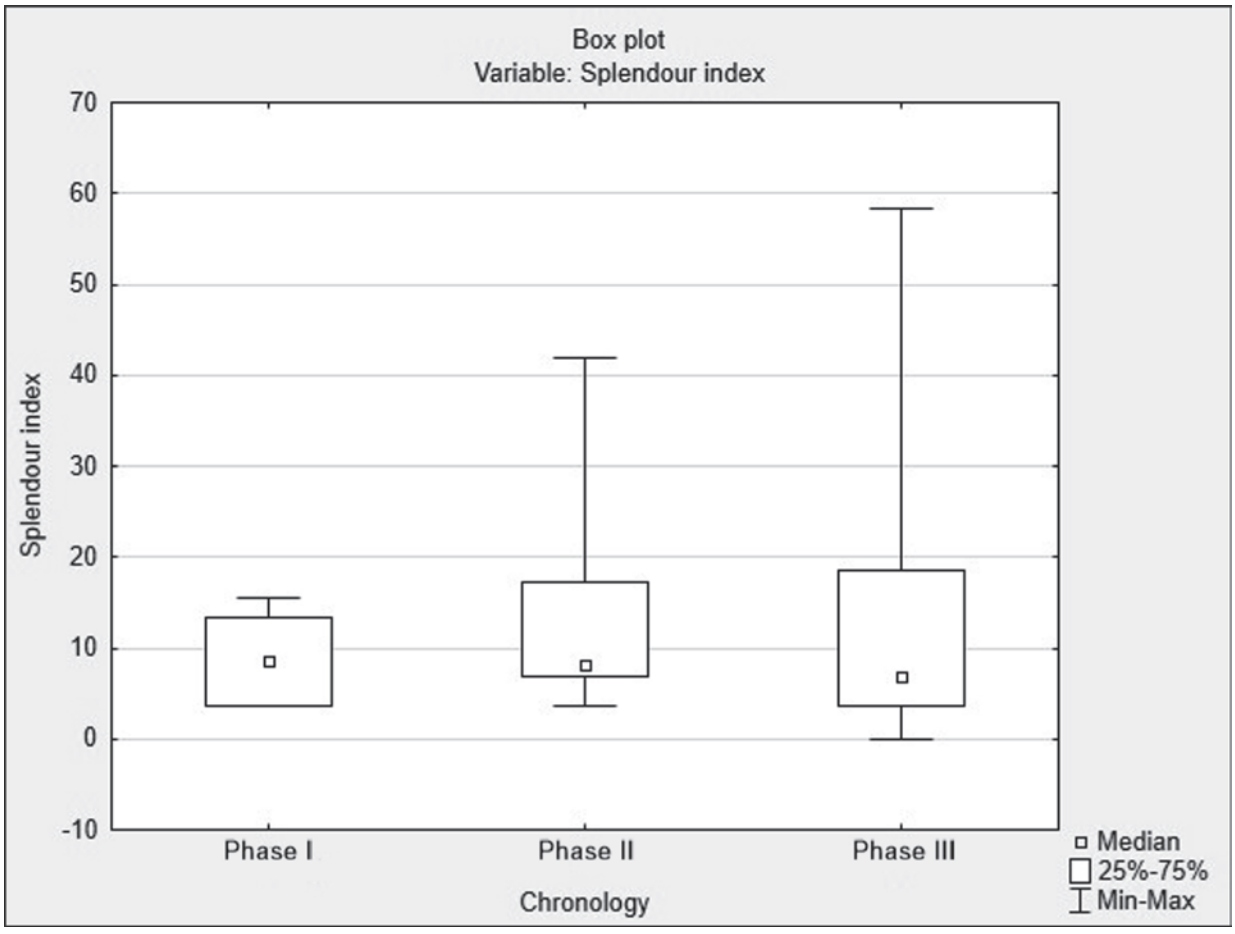


Fig. 28. Box-and-whisker plot showing the median, range of the two middle quartiles and the minimal and maximum values of the splendour index in the groups, distinguished on the basis of chronology of graves.

children's burials, and variability in grave equipment within this age group tends to be the lowest. Additionally, significantly more graves at the cemetery are dated to the third phase compared to the earlier phases, which may also contribute to the greater diversity in burial furnishings during this period.

The frequency of occurrence of specific burial rite features and grave equipment elements across the chronological phases was examined using correspondence analysis. This method identified characteristics particularly distinctive for each phase of the cemetery's use.

The results for burial practices are presented in Fig. 30. In the first phase, the use of vases as urns was significantly more frequent compared to other phases. It was also observed that many features common in the first phase were also characteristic of the second phase. These included the use of pots as urns, covering urns with inverted bowls or a combination of a ceramic vessel (most often a bowl) and a stone, as well as the placement of graves beneath large barrows. Conversely, graves covered with stones were predominantly associated with the second phase. The third phase stands out for a distinct set of features that occur more frequently. Only burials from this phase were located under small stone barrows, and urns without covers were markedly more common. For covering urns, flat stones were most frequently used. Amphorae were the predominant type of urn, and holes in the bottoms of urns became significantly more prevalent than in earlier phases. Additionally, graves encased with stones and cist graves appeared more often during this period.

Fig. 31 presents the results of correspondence analysis comparing the frequency of specific grave goods across different chronological phases. The first phase is particularly distinct, characterised by the presence of spiral tubes, bowls, and wires. While these items also appear in later phases, their occurrence is less frequent. A substantial group of artefacts is shared between the second and third phases, including bronze pins, buttons, rings, and spirals. Bronze pendants and jugs, however, are more commonly associated with the

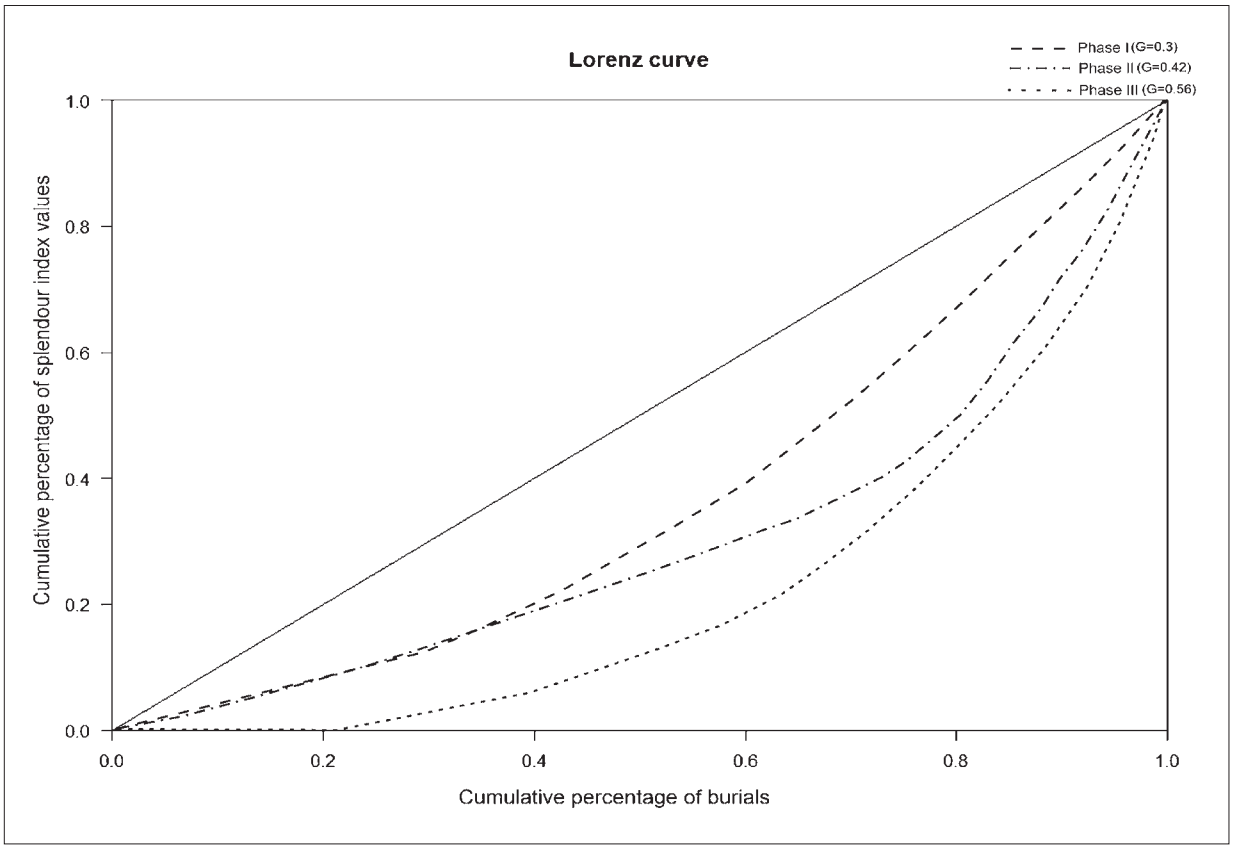


Fig. 29. The Lorenz curves for each of the chronological phases at the cemetery.

second phase. In contrast, the third phase is distinguished by the prevalence of bone beads, pots, amphorae, cups, and bronze circles.

This analysis highlights temporal changes in burial practices and grave furnishing at the Púchov cemetery. The findings can also aid in dating graves where poor preservation or the absence of datable artefacts has previously made chronological classification difficult. For example, graves 1/71, 32/71, 57/71, and 59/71, located within small barrows, can be attributed to the third phase, as all other burials within these structures are similarly dated. Graves 38/69 and 40/69 likely belong to the second phase due to their location within a barrow with a stone ring, the presence of stone covers over graves (a feature typical of this phase), and the use of a bowl as a lid for one of the urns. Burial 2/71 probably comes from the third phase, given its classification as a cist grave, its location under a stone barrow, and the use of an amphora for bone deposition. Similarly, the use of an amphora as an urn in grave 33/69 suggests it may date to the second or third phase. Unfortunately, for 12 remaining graves, poor preservation or the lack of grave goods prevents any conclusions about their chronology.

8.5.2.4 Analyses including only well-preserved graves

To assess the impact of grave preservation on the results of archaeological analyses, correlations were calculated between features of funeral practices and the state of preservation, expressed as a dichotomous variable: damaged or well-preserved. Statistically significant results were obtained in two cases (Tab. 15): between the state of preservation and the richness of grave goods (weak correlation) and between the state of preservation and the presence of urn coverings (moderate correlation).

The findings indicate that well-preserved graves were associated with higher assessed equipment richness and more frequent occurrences of urn covers. These results align with expectations, as damaged graves may lack some of the originally deposited grave goods, leading to their assessment as poorer in terms of content. Furthermore, damage often affects mostly the upper parts of graves, which consequently impacts the ability to determine whether an urn was originally covered.

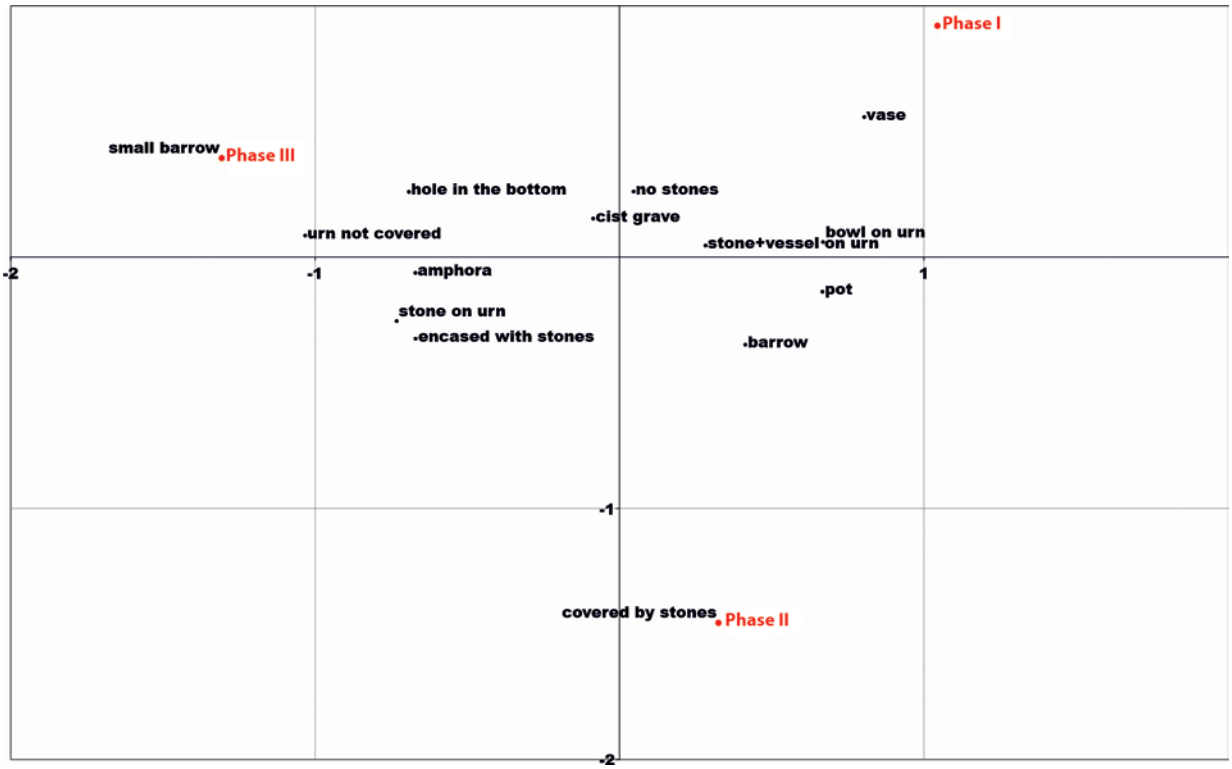


Fig. 30. Results of correspondence analysis for chronological phases and funeral rite features.

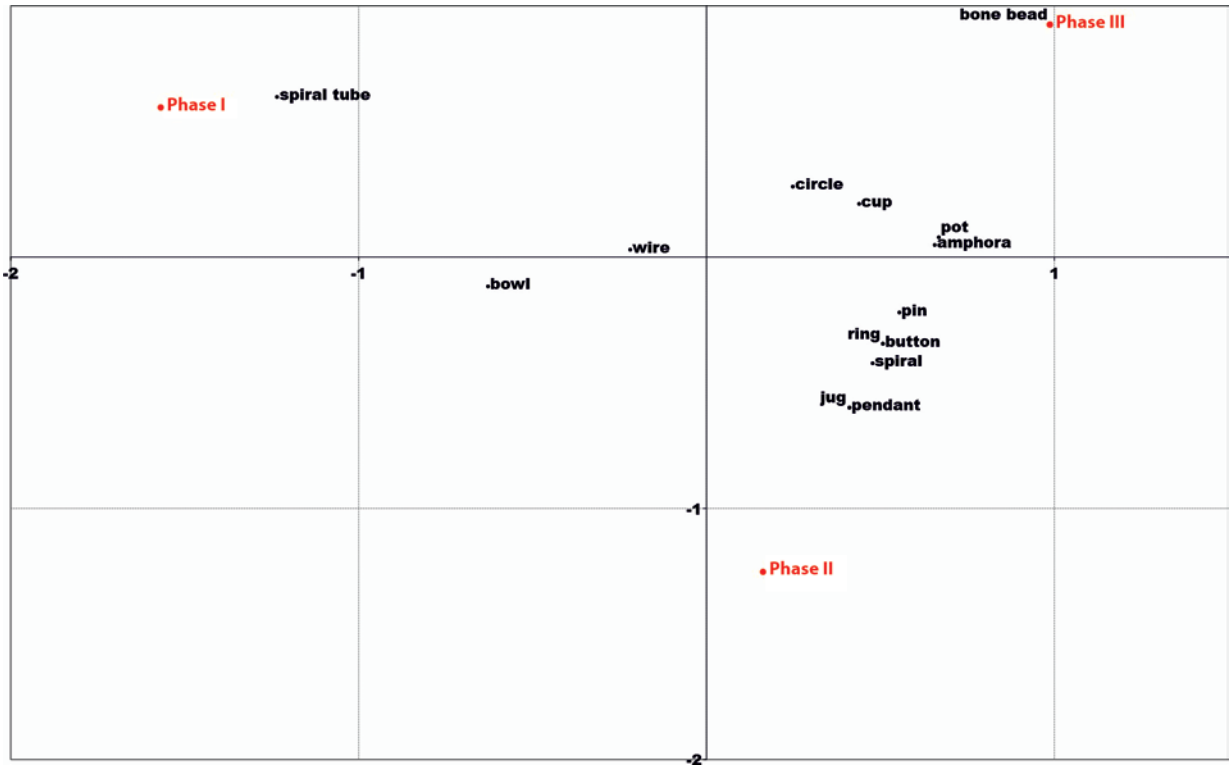


Fig. 31. Results of correspondence analysis for chronological phases and grave equipment.

To account for the impact of preservation state on the obtained results, the analyses were repeated, this time including only 39 well-preserved burials.

As part of this re-evaluation, the splendour index was calculated again. When considering only well-preserved graves, the index ranged from 0 to 62.5. The mean was 14.39, and the median was 9.3, indicating that both the maximum and the mean and median were slightly higher than when all graves were included. Despite these adjustments, the overall distribution of grave equipment richness at the site remains relatively consistent. More than half of the burials still display rather modest assemblages (with splendour index values below 10), while only a small fraction stands out with significantly richer grave furnishings.

Using cluster analysis to distinguish five classes of grave wealth, certain differences were observed, both in the composition of grave goods within the respective classes (Tab. 16) and in the proportions of burials assigned to each class (Tab. 17). The primary differences in composition were evident in the first class. When analysing all graves, this class included only burials entirely lacking grave goods. However, when focusing solely on well-preserved graves, it also encompassed burials containing a single artefact.

Regarding the percentage distribution of graves across classes, the analysis of well-preserved graves revealed higher proportions in classes one (9% more), two (6% more), and five (5% more) compared to the analysis that included all graves. Conversely, fewer graves were classified in classes three and four (10% fewer in each). Since the preservation state was shown to influence the assessed wealth of grave goods, the distribution obtained from analysing only well-preserved graves likely provides a more accurate reflection of the true distribution of grave wealth at the cemetery.

This refined analysis highlights a greater representation of modestly equipped graves (classes 1 and 2, together comprising nearly 60% of burials), a reduced proportion of graves with moderate wealth (classes 3 and 4, approximately 30% in total), and a higher percentage of richly equipped burials (class 5, representing 10% of graves). However, as with the analysis including all graves, this distribution does not conform to a Pareto dis-

Tab. 15. Correlation tests results for specific funeral rite features and state of preservation. The colours distinguish between statistically significant ($p < 0.05$; green) and non-significant ($p > 0.05$; red) results.

	Richness	Work effort	Urn cover	Hole in urn
State of preservation	0.27	0.01	0.36	0.1

Tab. 16. Characteristics of wealth classes distinguished on the basis of the splendour index; exclusively well-preserved graves.

Number of the class	Amount of graves	Description of burial equipment
Class 1	11	no grave equipment or 1 type of artefact; usually a single ceramic vessel, in one case a single bronze item
Class 2	12	2 or 3 different types of artefacts; 1–3 ceramic vessels, in some of the graves, 1–3 bronze artefacts
Class 3	8	3 or 4 different types of artefacts; 6 ceramic vessels in a grave without bronze objects or 2–3 vessels with a small amount of bronze artefacts, and amber and bone beads
Class 4	4	5 different types of artefacts; 2–6 ceramic vessels with more bronze artefacts and bone beads
Class 5	4	between 7 and 11 different types of artefacts; 2–10 ceramic vessels with more numerous bronze objects and bone beads (15–45)

Tab. 17. Differences in the percentage of graves in each wealth class between the analysis considering all burials and that conducted on the basis of only well-preserved graves.

Number of class	Percentage of graves assigned to a class		Difference in ratios
	All graves	*Well-preserved graves only*	
Class 1	19%	28%	9%
Class 2	25%	31%	6%
Class 3	31%	21%	–10%
Class 4	20%	10%	–10%
Class 5	5%	10%	5%

Tab. 18. Correlation tests results for specific funeral rite features, chronology, and age at death; exclusively well-preserved graves. The colours distinguish between statistically significant ($p < 0.05$; green) and non-significant ($p > 0.05$; red) results. Pairs for which correlation tests have not been conducted are marked in grey.

	Richness	Work effort	Urn cover	Hole in urn	Chronology	Age at death
Richness		–0.11	0.003	0.003	0.11	0.6
Work effort	–0.11		0.15	0.11	–0.11	–0.21
Urn cover	0.003	0.15		0.07	–0.28	
Hole in urn	0.003	0.11	0.07		0.55	0.47
Chronology	0.11	–0.11	–0.28	0.55		
Age at death	0.6	–0.21		0.47		

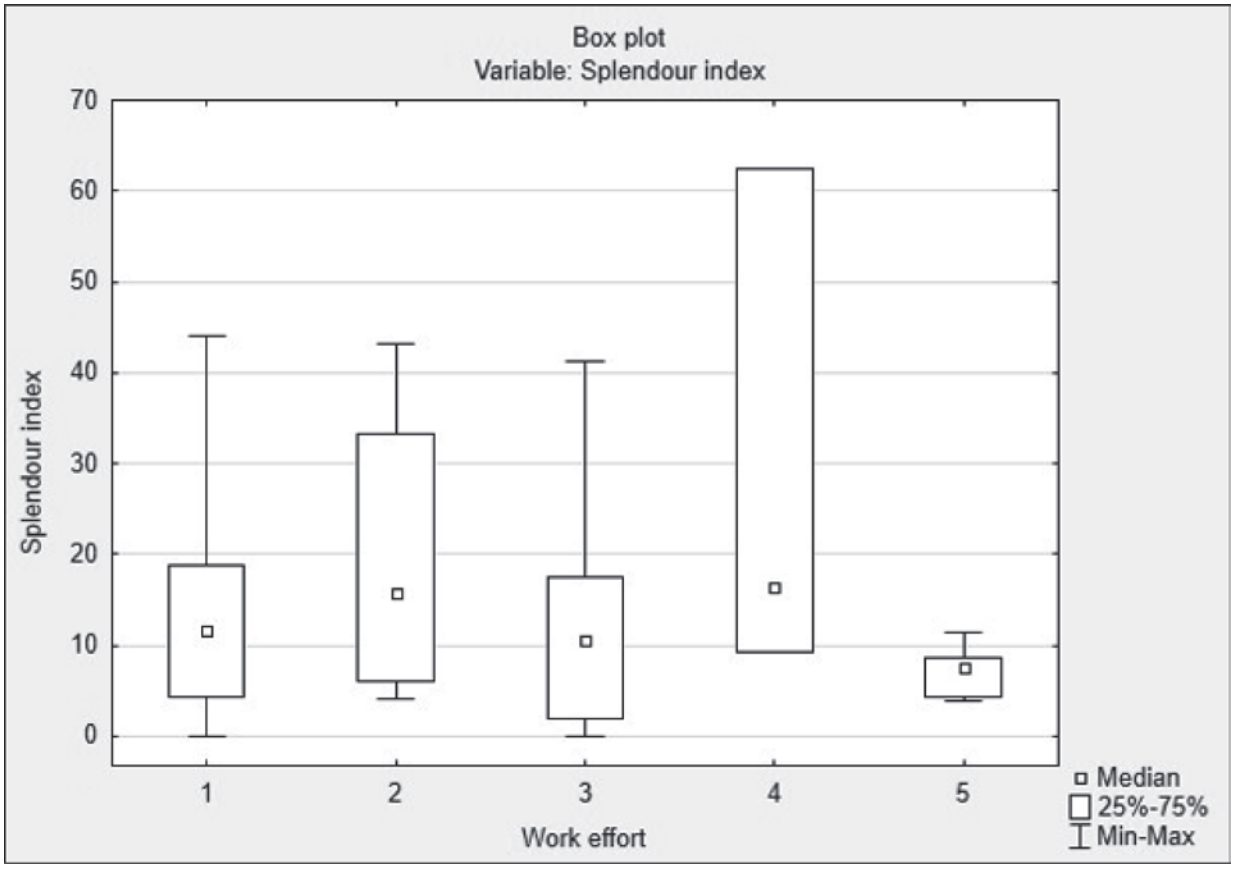


Fig. 32. Box-and-whisker plot showing the median, range of the two middle quartiles and the minimal and maximum values of the splendour index in the groups, distinguished on the basis of grave construction; exclusively well-preserved graves (1 – no stones, 2 – encased with stones, 3 – cist grave, 4 – under small barrow, 5 – under large barrow).

tribution (d K-S = 0.37, $p < 0.05$). It was also found that 80% of the total wealth of grave goods was concentrated in 46% of the burials, a result similar to, but even more egalitarian than, that obtained for the entire cemetery.

Among the ceramic vessels, the highest score in the splendour analysis was again assigned to the so-called feeding bottles, which obtained 11 points. The values for other vessel types were comparable, ranging from 4 points for bowls and pots to 4.5 points for jugs. As for other artefact types, certain items appeared exclusively in the richest graves. These included bronze spirals (7.2 points), bracelets, rings, buttons, and bone beads (each scoring 7 points). Notably, these are mostly the same artefact types that achieved high values in the analysis considering all graves, reaffirming their association with the wealthiest burials.

The results of correlations between features of burial rite, as well as their associations with the chronology of graves and the age at death of the individuals buried in well-preserved graves, are presented in Tab. 18. Three of the four correlations that were statistically significant in the analysis, including all graves, remained

Tab. 19. Comparison of groups distinguished on the basis of age at death in relation to the richness of grave furnishings calculated using the splendour index (Kruskal-Wallis test). The colours distinguish between statistically significant ($p < 0.05$; green) and non-significant ($p > 0.05$; red) results. The numbers represent p-value.

	Infans	Juvenis	Adultus	Maturus
Infans		1	0.04	1
Juvenis	1		1	1
Adultus	0.04	1		1
Maturus	1	1	1	

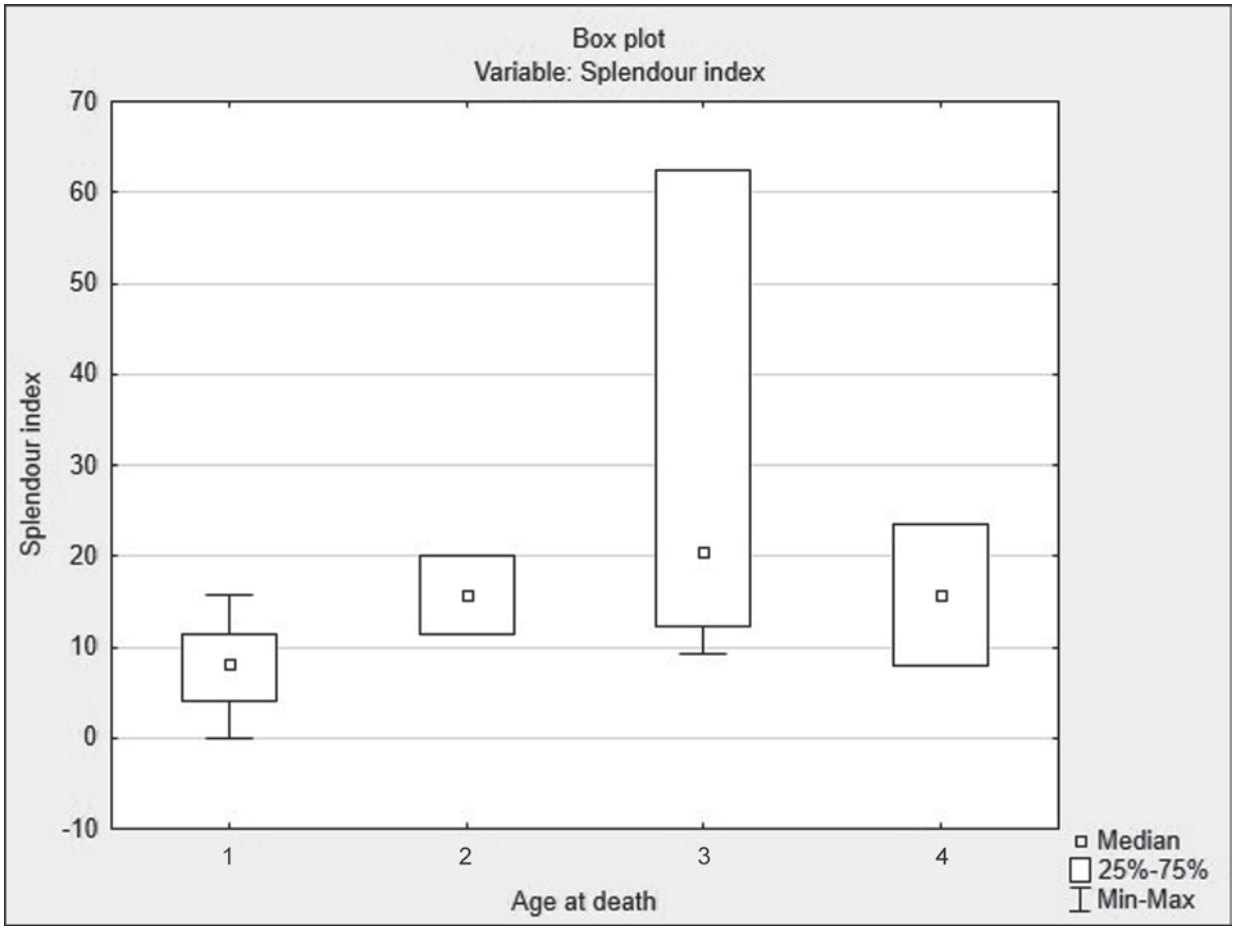


Fig. 33. Box-and-whisker plot showing the median, range of the two middle quartiles and the minimal and maximum values of the splendour index in the groups, distinguished on the basis of age at death; exclusively well-preserved graves. 1 – infans; 2 – juvenis; 3 – adultus; 4 – maturus.

significant when damaged graves were excluded. These include positive correlations between chronology and the presence of a hole in the bottom of the urn (strong), and between age at death and the presence of a hole (moderate). Additionally, a weak negative correlation was observed between the presence of an urn cover and chronology.

The only result that could not be confirmed was the correlation between the wealth of grave equipment and the presence of an urn cover. While this correlation was 0.31 in the analysis of all graves, it dropped to 0.003 when only well-preserved burials were considered. This further reinforces the notion that these two characteristics – grave wealth and the presence of an urn cover – are the most affected by the state of preservation. Thus, particular caution is required when drawing conclusions about these features.

The exclusion of damaged graves strengthened the correlation between age at death and the richness of grave furnishings (in the analysis including all burials, the result was 0.37 and statistically insignificant,

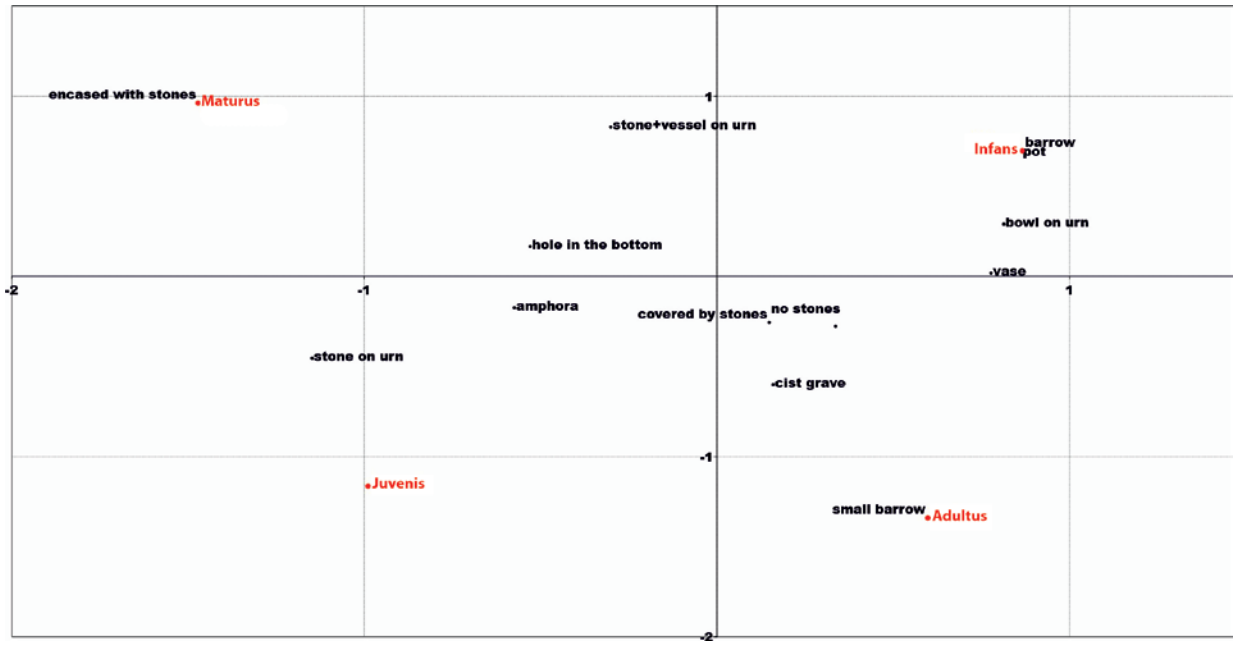


Fig. 34. Results of correspondence analysis for age at death and funeral rite features; exclusively well-preserved graves.

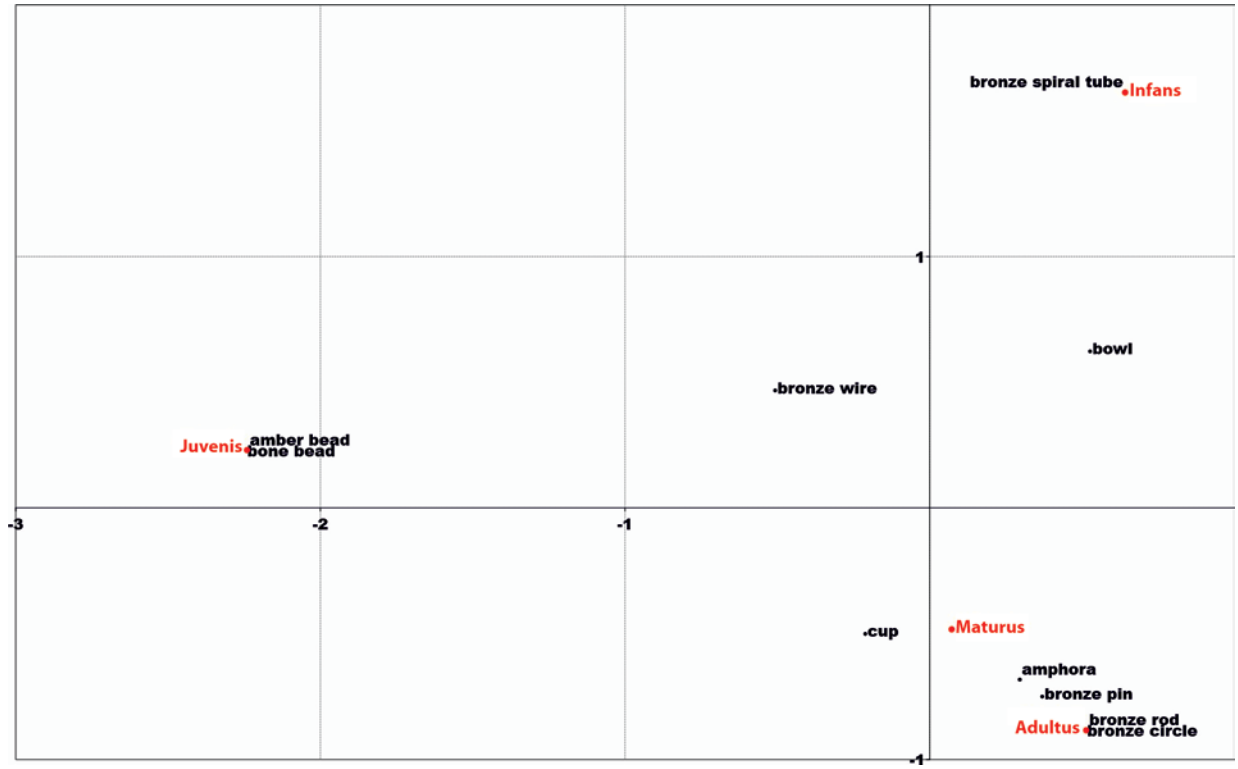


Fig. 35. Results of correspondence analysis for age at death and grave equipment; exclusively well-preserved graves.

whereas in the test involving only well-preserved graves, it reached 0.6 and was statistically significant). This means that the graves of older individuals had considerably richer furnishings than those of younger ones, suggesting that the age of the deceased influenced the wealth of their equipment.

As with the analysis including all graves, no relationships were observed between the richness of grave goods and the labour investment in grave construction in the analysis excluding damaged graves. This con-

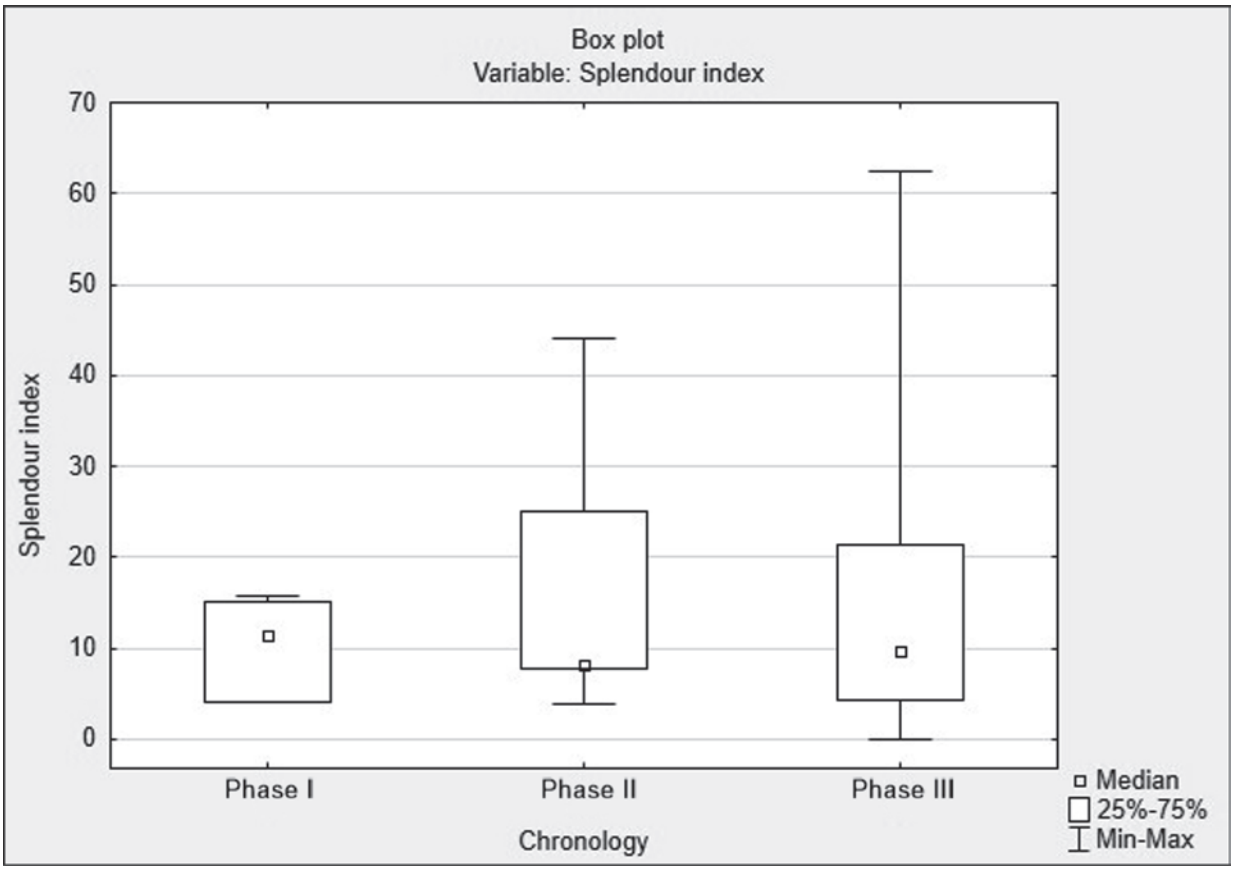


Fig. 36. Box-and-whisker plot showing the median, range of the two middle quartiles and the minimal and maximum values of the splendour index in the groups, distinguished on the basis of chronology of graves; exclusively well-preserved graves.

clusion holds whether using the correlation coefficient or the Kruskal-Wallis test (Fig. 32). The medians of wealth of grave equipment across all groups, categorised by grave construction type, are similar. The highest median is observed in group 2 – burials covered or encased with stones, while the lowest is found in group 5 – burials beneath large barrows.

The Kruskal-Wallis test comparing the richness of grave equipment across different age groups revealed a statistically significant difference between the infans and adultus groups. The median wealth of grave goods among adults was higher than that of children (Tab. 19; Fig. 33). Although differences in the richness of grave furnishing between children's and adults' burials were visually apparent in the analysis of all burials at the cemetery (see Fig. 25), these differences were not statistically significant. The exclusion of damaged graves, which may have incomplete grave goods, highlighted and confirmed this disparity.

Correspondence analysis comparing the frequency of presence of various features of funeral practices and elements of grave equipment across different age groups was also repeated, this time including only well-preserved graves.

For most age-specific characteristics of burial rite (Fig. 34), the results remained consistent with the analysis that included all burials. For the infans age group, burials were still more frequently located within barrows, remains were often placed in pots and vases, and urns were more likely to be covered with bowls, mirroring the earlier analysis. For the juvenis group, characteristic features included covering urns with stones, using amphorae as urns, and the more frequent presence of holes in urn bottoms. The primary difference in this age group was the absence of uncovered urns when damaged graves were excluded. As in the previous analysis, only individuals from the adultus group were buried under small barrows. However, burials in this group were more often located within cist graves, covered with stones or placed in graves without stone constructions. This represents a distinction between the current results and those of the earlier analysis. For the maturus group, the defining features remained unchanged, even after excluding damaged graves. The burials of the oldest individuals were still more frequently placed in graves encased with stones. Amphorae were commonly

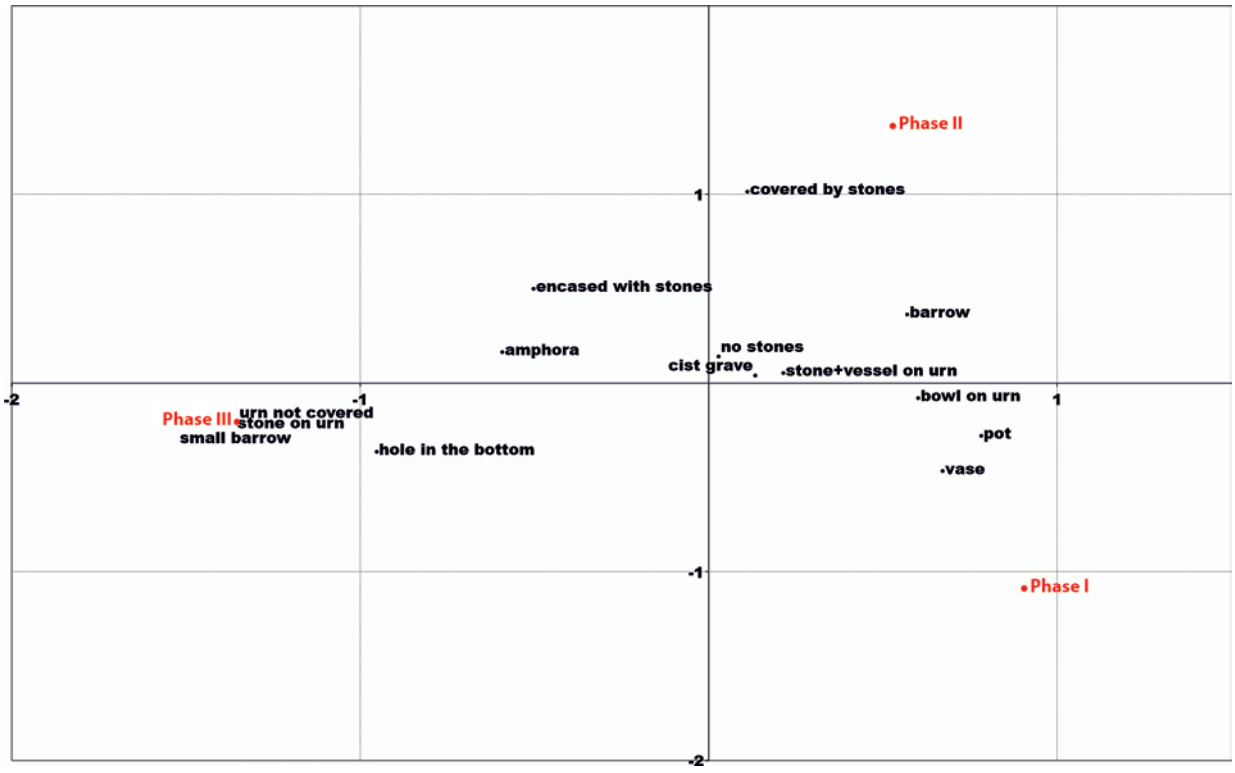


Fig. 37. Results of correspondence analysis for chronological phases and funeral rite features; exclusively well-preserved graves.

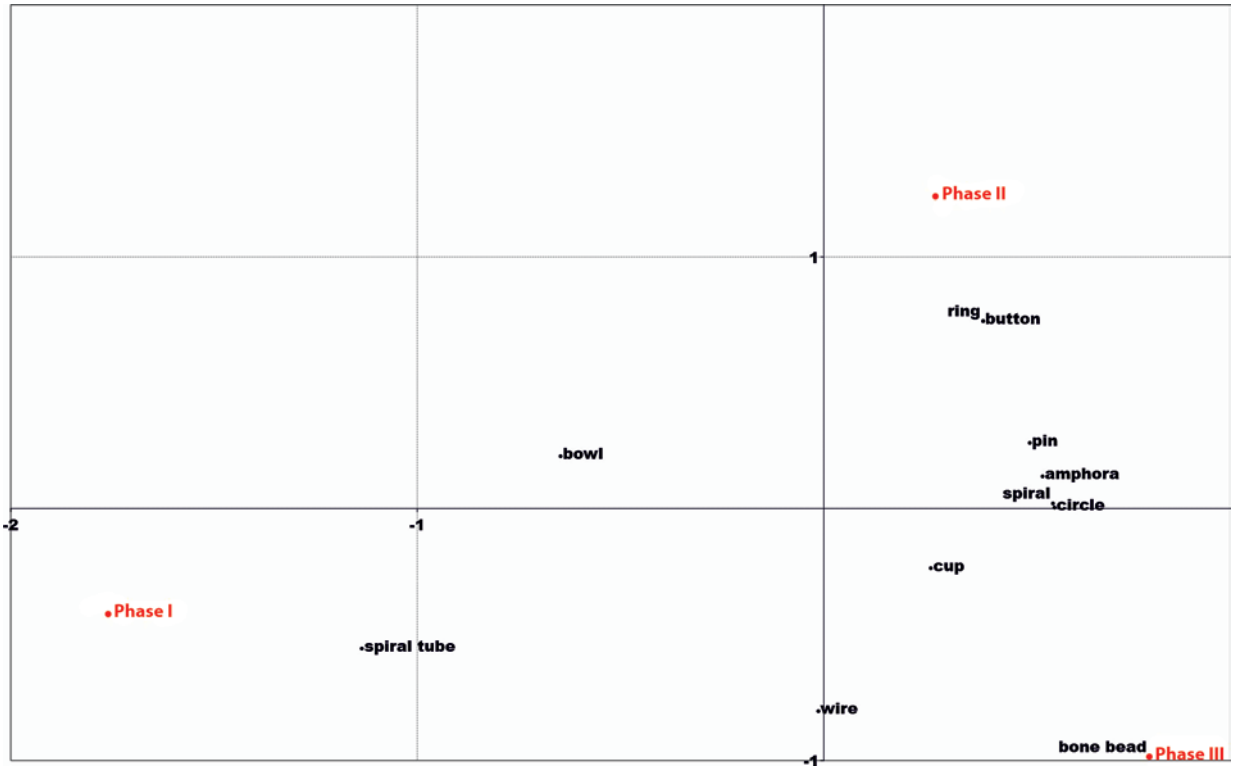


Fig. 38. Results of correspondence analysis for chronological phases and grave equipment; exclusively well-preserved graves.

used as urns, often covered with stones or a combination of stone and ceramic vessels, and holes in the urn bottoms were more frequent.

In the correspondence analysis comparing the frequency of presence of various grave goods in burials across different age groups, the exclusion of damaged graves did not alter the results (Fig. 35). The same elements of equipment were found to characterise the respective age categories, regardless of whether the analysis included all burials or only those preserved in good condition.

The Kruskal-Wallis test comparing the richness of grave equipment across different chronological phases, including only well-preserved graves (Fig. 36), yielded results identical to those of the test conducted for all burials at the cemetery. The median wealth values in each phase remained similar, but the wealth distribution became more variable over time.

The results of the correspondence analysis examining the frequency of occurrence of various features of funeral practices and grave goods across chronological phases, based solely on well-preserved graves, are nearly identical to those obtained from the analysis including all burials at the cemetery (Figs. 37 and 38). This indicates that the state of preservation had little impact on conclusions regarding which funeral practices and artefacts are associated with graves dated to specific phases of the cemetery's use.

9 CONCLUSIONS

One of the main contributions of the present work is the finalisation of the processing of the results of the archaeological excavations in Púchov, which were started by J. Moravčík more than 50 years ago and later continued by J. Katkinová.

Based on the study, this cemetery exhibits characteristics similar to those of other burial grounds in the Central Považie region, particularly Sedmerovec and Mikušovce. The characteristic features of the discussed cemetery include the presence of barrows with stone rings and full stone circles, as well as other types of stone constructions (cist graves, graves encased or covered with stones). At the cemetery, mainly urn graves were found, but it also had a significant proportion of burials without human bones. Amphorae were primarily used as urns, and a high percentage were covered, with an approximately equal distribution of flat stones and inverted bowls as covers. Additionally, there was a high incidence of urns with holes in the bottoms (about 30%). The overall wealth of grave equipment was moderate compared to other sites in the Central Považie region.

In terms of material culture, the cemetery in Púchov aligns with the Lusatian culture of the Late and Final Bronze Age. The types of ceramic vessels and bronze objects found at this site have analogies at other Lusatian cemeteries in Slovakia, as well as in Moravia and Silesia.

The analysis of material culture also allowed for the dating of individual graves and, consequently, the entire cemetery (at least the excavated part) to the period from the transition between phases BC/BD to the Final Bronze Age (HB). Additionally, three phases of cemetery usage were identified. The first one covered the transition from the Middle to the Late Bronze Age (BC/BD), the second encompassed the Late Bronze Age (BD and HA), and the third included the final period of the Late Bronze Age and the Final Bronze Age (HA2/HB–HB). This chronology of the cemetery has also been confirmed by radiocarbon dating. Mapping the graves' chronological data revealed the cemetery's initial points but also showed a lack of clear development in any specific direction. Graves from different chronological periods generally co-occur across the examined area, without forming distinct clusters.

Additionally, statistical analyses demonstrated relations between certain features (including biological aspects, as the anthropological analysis was conducted as part of this study). There was a positive correlation between the wealth of grave equipment and the presence of urn covers, holes in the bottoms of urns, and the age at death. A positive correlation was also observed between the chronology of the graves and the presence of holes in the urn bottoms. Conversely, a negative correlation was found between the dating of graves and the presence of urn covers. Thus, the conducted correlation tests not only revealed relationships between certain funeral practices and the age of the deceased with the richness of grave furnishing but also identified features dependent on the chronology of the graves, indicating changes over time. Furthermore, correspondence analyses comparing the frequency of various funeral practices and grave equipment elements across age groups revealed several characteristic features of individuals in specific age categories. These analyses particularly highlighted differences in the treatment of children and adults, with the juvenis group showing greater similarity to children in terms of grave goods, but resembling adults in

funeral practices. The correspondence analysis also enabled the identification of features of funeral rites and elements of grave equipment characteristic of specific chronological phases, highlighting changes over time at the cemetery in Púchov.

Despite certain challenges related to the circumstances of previous research, the preservation state, and the documentation of materials from the Púchov cemetery, the comprehensive analysis of the excavation results, the anthropological examination of the bone material, the study of material culture, and the conducted statistical analyses expand the available knowledge on the material culture and funerary customs of the Lusatian culture in Slovakia from the transition between the Middle and Late Bronze Age to the Final Bronze Age.

PÚCHOV, POLOHA POD LACHOVCOM

Pohrebisko lužickej kultúry

S ú h r n

Lužické pohrebisko v Púchove, Pod Lachovcom, bolo preskúmané v rokoch 1969 a 1971 Jozefom Moravčíkom z Považského múzea v Žiline. Prvýkrát sa o jeho spracovanie pokúsila Jana Katkinová, ale jej predčasná smrť znemožnila dokončenie diela. Preto aj napriek tomu, že od výskumu uplynulo viac ako 50 rokov, tento materiál zostal doteraz nezverejnený.

Pohrebisko sa nepretržite používalo od prelomu stupňov BC/BD až do stupňa HB. Kniha predstavuje podrobný súpis a analýzu nálezov a hrobových objektov, chronologické vyhodnotenie jednotlivých hrobov aj celého pohrebiska a antropologickú analýzu kostrových pozostatkov. Štúdia prináša nové poznatky o vývoji materiálnej kultúry a pohrebných zvyklostí lužickej kultúry na strednom Považí od konca strednej do neskorej doby bronzovej.

Stav výskumu a kritika prameňov

Pohrebisko v polohe Pod Lachovcom v Púchove bolo objavené začiatkom 60. rokov počas výstavby športového ihriska pri Základnej škole Komenského. Následne boli počas výstavby domov odkryté ďalšie hroby, pričom mnohé z nich boli zničené v dôsledku nedostatočného odborného dohľadu. Po upozornení E. Poliaka sa zapojili kompetentné orgány, čo viedlo k prvému systematickému výskumu lokality v období medzi júlom a augustom 1969. Archeologickým výskumom pod vedením Jozefa Moravčíka z Považského múzea v Žiline sa odhalilo 46 hrobov, tri mohyly a dve mohylky. Objavené boli aj pozostatky žiaroviska. V dôsledku plánovanej výstavby sídliska výskum pokračoval v roku 1971 a trval tri mesiace od augusta do októbra. Počas tejto sezóny bolo odkrytých 61 hrobov, šesť mohýl a šesť mohyliek.

Pohrebisko je charakterizované dvomi hlavnými typmi pohrebných mohýl s odlišnými znakmi: nachádzajú sa tu mohyly s plným kamenným kruhom a s kamenným vencom. Podskupiny boli vyčlenené na základe počtu hrobov, ktoré obsahovali. Každý typ bol rozdelený do troch podtypov: bez hrobov, s jedným hrobom v strede a s viacerými hrobmi pod mohylou. Priestor v sondách I–III a XIV/69 je problematický z hľadiska interpretácie – je pokrytý nerovnomerne kameňmi, s veľkým počtom hrobov v hĺbke 20–30 cm pod úrovňou súčasného terénu, čo naznačuje potenciálne narušenú mohylu.

Výskum sa uskutočnil pred výstavbou sídliska, takže sa zameriaval len na najviac exponované oblasti a nebolo možné odkryť celé pohrebisko. Mestská zástavba dnes pokrýva celú lokalitu, čo znemožňuje ďalší výskum. Veľkosť pohrebiska naznačuje, že nemohlo byť spojené iba s jedným súčasným sídliskom, ale slúžilo aj komunitám žijúcim v niekoľkých okolitých osadách. Počas výskumných prác bolo zhromaždených 33 archeobotanických vzoriek, obsahujúcich rôzne druhy drevín (vrátane hrabu, buka, duba, javora, smreka, ovocných stromov, vŕby a borovice; *Hajnalová/Hajnalová/Mihályiová 2003*).

Okrem dokumentovaných výskumov sa uskutočnili aj menšie práce a náhodné objavy v rokoch 1968, 1970, 1972 a 1989, ale pre tieto hroby nie je k dispozícii žiadna dokumentácia. V roku 1997 bol počas záhradných prác objavený ďalší lužický hrob, ktorý zodpovedá chronológii pohrebiska.

Pohrebisko v Púchove čelilo viacerým výzvam, ktoré ovplyvnili zachovanie a interpretáciu materiálu. Významná časť pohrebiska bola zničená ešte pred začatím výkopových prác v dôsledku jeho polohy. V intraviláne mesta plytké hroby tiež prispeli k zlému stavu zachovania, pričom iba 20 % hrobov bolo dobre zachovaných. Výkopové práce boli zamerané na záchranu jednotlivých hrobov, čo zanechalo veľké časti pohrebiska nepreskúmané a ešte viac obmedzilo komplexné pochopenie nekropoly. V mnohých hroboch chýbali ľudské pozostatky, čo komplikovalo interpretáciu symbolických pohrebov a ich odlíšenie od regulárnych, no zle zachovaných hrobov. Problémy s dokumentáciou, vrátane chýbajúcich popisov a plánov, ďalej sťažovali analýzu. Treba spomenúť aj nezrovnalosti medzi katalogizovanými artefaktmi a tými v depozitári, ako aj nedokumentované nálezy z niektorých výkopových sezón. Napriek týmto problémom má lokalita potenciál poskytnúť nové informácie o pohrebných zvykoch lužickej kultúry na Slovensku vďaka dlhému obdobiu jej používania a ukázať zmeny pohrebného rítu od strednej až po neskorú dobu bronzovú.

Antropologická analýza

Celkovo bolo antropologicky analyzovaných 69 vzoriek kostí, vrátane pozostatkov z hrobov, žiaroviska a kostí nájdených mimo hrobov. Analýza zohľadňovala hmotnosť, farbu, stupeň spálenia, veľkosť fragmentov, anatomickú klasifikáciu pozostatkov a určenie veku a pohlavia zosnulých.

Hmotnosť kostí sa značne líšila, pričom väčšina vzoriek vážila menej ako 50 g (obr. 3). Farba a stupeň spálenia naznačovali vysoké teploty na pohrebnej hranici, často presahujúce 700–750 °C (obr. 4). Veľkosť kostených fragmentov bola všeobecne malá, čo ovplyvnilo možnosti presného určenia veku a pohlavia.

Vek bol určený pre 37 jedincov, pričom 57 % tvorili deti. Pohlavie bolo identifikované len v piatich prípadoch: dve ženy a traja muži (tabela 9; obr. 5). Vysoký podiel detských hrobov môže byť ovplyvnený obmedzenou skúmanou plochou a možným poškodením pohrebiska v priebehu času. V niektorých urnách boli nájdení viacerí jedinci a často nebolo jasné, či kosti nájdené mimo urny patria tým istým jedincom.

Artefakty

Keramika

V hroboch odkrytých na pohrebisku v Púchove počas výkopových sezón 1969 a 1971 bolo objavených spolu 297 keramických nádob alebo ich fragmentov (138 v roku 1969 a 159 v roku 1971). Okrem toho sa mimo hrobov našli fragmenty ďalších 104 nádob (63 na ploche preskúmanej v roku 1969 a 41 na ploche preskúmanej v roku 1971). Na základe tohto materiálu bolo možné rozlíšiť sedem funkčných typov nádob prítomných na pohrebisku. V poradí od najčastejšieho po najmenej častý sú to: amfory, šálky, misy, hrnce, vázy, džbány a sacie nádoby. Každý z týchto typov bol ďalej podrobnejšie členený. Popis jednotlivých variantov obsahoval ich typologickú charakteristiku, príklady analógií z iných lužických pohrebísk na Slovensku, ale aj zo susedných regiónov (najmä na Morave a v Sliezsku) a datovanie.

Drobné predmety

Tzv. drobné predmety sa vyskytli v 47 zo 107 hrobov na púchovskom pohrebisku. Išlo takmer výlučne o ozdoby a súčasti odevu, vyrobené predovšetkým z bronzu, ale aj z kosti, skla a jantáru. Tieto predmety sú opísané a rozdelené do desiatich kategórií: ihlice, spony, náramky, špirály, kruhy, závesky, koráliky, gombíky, klince a bronzové fragmenty (drôty, tyčinky). Rovnako ako v prípade keramiky, aj pri popise jednotlivých typov drobných predmetov sú uvedené informácie o ich typológii, analógiách na iných lužických pohrebiskách a datovaní.

Chronológia a pohrebný rítus

Preskúmaná plocha pokrýva 744 m², čo predstavuje len malú časť pohrebiska. Neboli objavené žiadne definitívne hranice, ktoré by určili jeho celkovú veľkosť. Bolo identifikovaných päť hlavných zhlukov hrobov, ktoré sú primárne sústredené okolo mohýl. Medzi významné nálezy patria zvyšky žiaroviska, ktoré sú zriedkavé na lužických pohrebiskách na Slovensku.

Najbežnejším spôsobom pochovávania boli kremácie, urnové hroby (59 %). Našlo sa tiež niekoľko hrobov bez kostí (18 %) a nešpecifikovaných typov (20 %). Objavené boli tri jamkové hroby (3 %; obr. 7 a 8).

Významná časť hrobov bola nájdená pod mohylami (26 %), zatiaľ čo ostatné boli ploché hroby umiestnené v blízkosti mohýl. Používali sa rôzne typy kamenných konštrukcií, vrátane skrinkových hrobov (17 %) a hrobov obložených (10 %) alebo prikrytých kameňmi (3 %; obr. 9). Väčšina hrobov obsahovala iba jednu urnu, s tromi výnimkami, kde boli identifikované dvojité hroby.

Amfory boli najbežnejším typom urny (57 %), nasledované hrncami (10 %) a vázami (8 %). V niektorých prípadoch nebolo možné určiť presný typ nádoby použitej ako urna v dôsledku narušenia hrobov (22 %; obr. 10; 11). Väčšina urien bola prikrytá – najmä plochými kameňmi (28 %) alebo obrátenými misami (22 %; obr. 12; 13). Prítomnosť otvoru v dne bola zistená v 29 % urien (obr. 14).

Keramika, s výnimkou urien, bola nájdená v 81 hroboch. Približne dve tretiny všetkých hrobov obsahovali 0–2 ďalšie nádoby. Hroby s viac ako siedmimi nádobami boli zriedkavé, pričom sa vyskytli len tri takéto prípady (48/71, 50/71 a 61/71; obr. 15). Najčastejšími pohrebnými darmi boli šálky, amfory a misy, zatiaľ čo hrnce, džbány, vázy a sacie nádoby sa objavovali menej často. Kvôli zlému stavu zachovania mnohých hrobov nebolo často možné určiť funkčný typ konkrétnej nádoby (obr. 16).

Drobné nálezy, ako sú predmety z bronzu, kosti, jantáru, kremeňa a skla, sa našli v 47 hroboch. Tieto predmety, väčšinou malé šperky a súčasti odevu, sa v hroboch našli v rôznych počtoch – od 1 do 52 kusov (obr. 17). Najčastejšie nekeramické predmety boli koráliky z kosti a bronzové drôtené krúžky, s ďalšími bronzovými predmetmi ako gombíky, ihlice a špirály (obr. 18).

Na základe artefaktov, najmä keramiky a bronzových predmetov, sa podarilo určiť chronológiu 87 hrobov, čo predstavuje 81 % z ich celkového počtu. Hroby boli rozdelené do troch fáz:

– fáza I (prechod medzi strednou a mladšou dobou bronzovou, BC/BD) – 10 hrobov;
– fáza II (mladšia doba bronzová, BD–HA) – 15 hrobov;
– fáza III (koniec mladšej doby bronzovej a neskorá doba bronzová, HA2/HB–HB) – 62 hrobov.

Tabela 10 uvádza typy artefaktov nájdených v hroboch z jednotlivých chronologických fáz, ktoré poukazujú na zmeny v materiálnej kultúre v priebehu času. Informácie o datovaní konkrétnych hrobov sú uvedené v tabele 11. Údaje o chronológii

boli zaznačené aj na pláne pohrebiska (obr. 19) s cieľom určiť jeho vývoj v priebehu času. V časti preskúmanej v roku 1971 boli nájdené dve koncentrácie najstarších hrobov s mladšími hrobmi v ich blízkosti. Pohrebisko sa priestorovo nevyvíjalo jedným konkrétnym smerom, skôr sa viaceré koncentrácie využívali počas dlhšieho obdobia.

Šesť vzoriek uhlíkov z urnových hrobov bolo analyzovaných pomocou metódou rádiokarbónového AMS datovania v Českom rádiokarbónovom laboratóriu v Prahe s cieľom overiť chronológiu pohrebiska. Výsledky sú prezentované v tabele 12 a na obr. 20 a 21. Najstaršie datovanie (hrob 10/71) potvrdzuje, že začiatok využívania pohrebiska patrí do prechodu medzi strednou a mladšou dobou bronzovou, v súlade s archeologickými poznatkami. Väčšina dát z fáz II a III taktiež dobre korešponduje s typologickými predpokladmi. Jedna vzorka z hrobu fázy I (20/71) však poskytla výrazne mladšie datovanie, pravdepodobne v dôsledku postdepozičného narušenia alebo možného nesprávneho označenia vzorky. Celkovo výsledky podporujú stanovenú chronológiu a preukazujú všeobecnú zhodu medzi keramickou typológiou a absolútnym datovaním s jednou výraznou odchýlkou.

Štatistické analýzy

Index nádhery hrobov sa pohyboval od 0 (bez milodarov) do 58,26 (najbohatší hrob, 50/71), s priemerom 10,32 a mediánom 6,8. Väčšina hrobov (73 zo 107) mala hodnoty indexu nižšie ako 10, čo naznačuje skromné vybavenie, zatiaľ čo len päť hrobov malo hodnoty vyššie ako 35, čo predstavuje mimoriadne bohatstvo (obr. 22). Táto distribúcia ukazuje, že väčšina hrobov bola skromne vybavená, menšia skupina vykazovala strednú úroveň bohatstva a len niekoľko hrobov bolo výrazne bohatších.

Hroby boli rozdelené do piatich tried bohatstva na základe indexu nádhery, pričom 75 % patrilo do troch nižších tried bohatstva a 25 % do najbohatších (tabela 13). Niektoré artefakty, ako sacie nádoby a bronzové gombíky, sa našli len v najbohatších hroboch, čo naznačuje ich súvislosť s prestížnym statusom pochovaného.

Tepelná mapa distribúcie bohatstva hrobov (obr. 23) ukázala koncentrácie bohatších hrobov v severozápadnej a východnej časti pohrebiska. Napriek pozorovateľným rozdielom v kvantite hrobových nálezov v jednotlivých hroboch, distribúcia bohatstva nesledovala Paretov princíp, čo naznačuje relatívne rovnostársky prístup k bohatstvu v komunite alebo to, že spoločenské postavenie sa nemuselo tak jasne prejavovať v pohrebných zvykoch.

Na preskúmanie vzťahov medzi rôznymi prvkami pohrebného rituálu a ich vzťahu k biologickým charakteristikám zosnulých a k datovaniu hrobov boli vykonané korelačné testy. Analýza odhalila štyri štatisticky významné korelácie (tabela 14). Bohatšie hroby mali častejšie prikryté urny. Staršie pohreby boli častejšie spojené s prikrytými urnami ako mladšie. Otvory na dne urien boli bežnejšie v mladších hroboch a urny obsahujúce pozostatky starších jedincov mali vyššiu pravdepodobnosť výskytu takýchto otvorov.

Neexistuje významný vzťah medzi bohatstvom hrobovej výbavy a množstvom práce investovanej do konštrukcie hrobu (obr. 24). Hroby, ktoré si vyžadovali značné stavebné úsilie, ako napríklad tie pod veľkými mohylami, nemajú konzistentne bohatšiu výbavu a, naopak, tie s bohatou výbavou nevyžadovali nevyhnutne rozsiahlu prácu.

Štatistická analýza skúmala vzťah medzi pohrebnými rituálmi, vybavením hrobov a vekom zosnulých v čase smrti. Medián indexu nádhery bol najvyšší v skupine maturus, hoci najbohatší hrob patril jedincovi z kategórie adultus. Hroby detí a mladistvých mali nižšie mediánov hodnoty, pričom mladiství vykazovali širší rozsah. Napriek týmto trendom Kruskal-Wallisov test nezistil štatisticky významné rozdiely v bohatstve hrobov medzi vekovými skupinami (obr. 25), pravdepodobne v dôsledku malého počtu hrobov, pri ktorých bolo možné odhadnúť vek.

Korešpondenčná analýza skúmala vzťah medzi vekom zosnulého a pohrebnými praktikami a vybavením hrobov. V dôsledku obmedzenej zachovanosti kostrového materiálu bolo možné určiť vek zosnulých iba pri jednej tretine hrobov, čo si vyžaduje opatrnú interpretáciu výsledkov. Analýza ukázala, že hroby kategórie infans boli výrazne odlišné; často sa nachádzali pod veľkými mohylami alebo v jamách bez kamenných štruktúr (obr. 26). Hrnce a vázy sa používali častejšie ako urny; často boli tiež prikryté misami. U ostatných vekových skupín (juvenis, adultus, maturus) sa charakteristické znaky prekrývali. Prikrývanie urny plochými kameňmi, urny s otvormi v dne a použitie amfor ako urien boli bežné. Pozostatky juvenis a adultus sa častejšie ukladali do hrobov obložených kameňmi. Malé mohyly boli typické pre skupinu adultus, zatiaľ čo neprekryté urny boli častejšie v hroboch kategórie juvenis.

Analýza hrobových milodarov odhaľuje rozdiely podľa veku zosnulých (obr. 27). Detské (infans) hroby často obsahovali misy, bronzové drôty, špirálovité trubičky a kruhy. Hroby kategórie juvenis sa vyznačovali jantárovými a kostenými korálikmi spolu s prvkami nachádzajúcimi sa v detských (napr. bronzové drôty) aj dospelých hroboch (napr. šálky). Dospelí (adultus a maturus) boli typicky pochovávaní s bronzovými ihlicami, tyčinkami, kruhmi, amforami a šálkami.

Analýza skúmala vplyv chronológie hrobov na pohrebné obrady a hrobovú výbavu, pričom neodhalila žiadnu súvislosť medzi bohatstvom hrobovej výbavy a chronologickými fázami hrobov. Kruskal-Wallisov test ukázal podobné mediánové hodnoty indexu nádhery vo všetkých troch fázach, avšak výrazné rozdiely boli zaznamenané v rozmedzí hodnôt, najmä v horných hraniciach (obr. 28). Najbohatšie hroby v každej fáze vykazovali zvyšujúce sa hodnoty indexu nádhery: 15,5 v prvej fáze, 41,8 v druhej fáze a 58,26 v tretej fáze. Hoci nemožno hovoriť o celkovom zvýšení bohatstva v rámci pohrebiska, možno pozorovať narastajúcu diferenciáciu v hrobovej výbave a výskyt mimoriadne bohatých pohrebov.

Na ďalšiu analýzu zisteného zvýšenia rôznorodosti bohatstva hrobovej výbavy v jednotlivých chronologických fázach bol vypočítaný Giniho koeficient a pre každú fázu bola vykreslená Lorenzova krivka (obr. 29). Táto analýza ukazuje narastajúcu nerovnosť v bohatstve hrobovej výbavy v priebehu času, s koeficientmi 0,3, 0,42 a 0,56 pre fázy I, II a III. Nízka nerovnosť vo fáze I môže byť spôsobená prevahou detských pohrebov s nižšou variabilitou hrobovej výbavy. Väčší počet hrobov vo fáze III pravdepodobne prispieva k väčšej rozmanitosti pohrebnej výbavy.

Korešpondenčná analýza ukázala odlišné pohrebné praktiky (obr. 30) a hrobovú výbavu (obr. 31) charakteristické pre každú chronologickú fázu. Fáza I sa vyznačuje častým používaním váz ako urien. Prvky spoločné pre prvú a druhú fázu zahŕňajú používanie hrncov ako urien, prikrytie urein obrátenými misami alebo kombináciu keramickej nádoby (najčastejšie misy) a kameňa, ako aj umiestňovanie hrobov pod veľkými mohylami. Pre fázu II sú charakteristické hroby prekryté kameňmi. Fáza III sa vyznačuje malými kamennými mohylami, neprekrytými urnami, používaním plochých kameňov ako pokrievok na urny, nárastom používania amfor ako urien, skrinkových hrobov a urien s otvormi v dne. Korešpondenčná analýza identifikovala jedinečnú hrobovú výbavu pre každú fázu: špirálové trubičky, misy a drôty vo fáze I; spoločné artefakty, ako sú bronzové ihlice, gombíky a prstene, vo fázach II a III; a kostené koráliky, amfory, hrnce, šálky a bronzové kruhy vo fáze III.

Na posúdenie vplyvu zachovalosti hrobov na výsledky analýz boli vypočítané korelácie medzi pohrebnými praktikami a stavom zachovalosti (poškodené alebo dobre zachované). Výsledky ukázali dva štatisticky významné nálezy: slabú koreláciu medzi zachovalosťou a bohatstvom hrobovej výbavy a strednú koreláciu s prítomnosťou prikrytia urny (tabela 15). Dobre zachované hroby mali tendenciu obsahovať bohatšiu výbavu a urny boli častejšie prekryté, čo je v súlade s očakávaniami, keďže poškodené hroby pravdepodobne prišli o časť pôvodnej výbavy. Keďže poškodenie ovplyvňuje najmä horné časti hrobov, ovplyvňuje aj schopnosť určiť, či bola urna pôvodne prikrytá, alebo nie.

Štatistické analýzy boli zopakované s použitím iba 39 dobre zachovaných hrobov, aby sa zohľadnil vplyv stavu zachovalosti na výsledky. Prepočítaný index nádhery sa pohyboval od 0 do 62,5 s priemernou hodnotou 14,39 a mediánom 9,3 – čo sú mierne vyššie hodnoty v porovnaní s analýzou zahŕňajúcou všetky hroby. Napriek týmto zmenám zostalo celkové rozdelenie bohatstva hrobov relatívne konzistentné, pričom viac ako polovica hrobov mala skromnú výbavu (index nádhery pod 10) a iba malý počet hrobov vykazoval výrazne bohatšiu výbavu.

Klastrová analýza identifikovala päť tried bohatstva hrobov, pričom sa ukázali rozdiely v zložení hrobovej výbavy a v podieloch hrobov priradených do jednotlivých tried (tabela 16). Pri analýze dobre zachovaných hrobov trieda 1 zahŕňala hroby bez hrobovej výbavy alebo s jediným artefaktom. Podiel hrobov v triedach 1, 2 a 5 vzrástol a v triedach 3 a 4 klesol (tabela 17). Možno predpokladať, že rozdelenie na základe dobre zachovaných hrobov presnejšie odráža skutočné rozdelenie bohatstva na pohrebisku.

Revidovaná analýza ukazuje, že takmer 60 % hrobov patrí do skromných tried (1 a 2), približne 30 % do stredne bohatých (3 a 4) a 10 % do bohato vybavenej triedy 5. Okrem toho sa zistilo, že 80 % celkového bohatstva hrobovej výbavy bolo sústredených 46 % hrobov, čo naznačuje mierne rovnomernejšie rozdelenie v porovnaní s analýzou všetkých hrobov. Rozdelenie však stále nezodpovedá Paretovmu rozdeleniu.

Index nádhery keramických nádob ukázal, že najvyššie hodnotenie dosiahli tzv. sacie nádobky s 11 bodmi, zatiaľ čo ostatné typy nádob mali porovnateľné hodnoty (4 až 4,5 bodu). Artefakty ako bronzové špirály (7,2 bodu), náramky, prstene, gombíky a kostené koráliky (každý 7 bodov) sa vyskytovali výlučne v najbohatších hroboch.

Korelácie medzi pohrebnými praktikami, chronológiou hrobov a vekom zosnulých v dobre zachovaných hroboch odhalili tri štatisticky významné výsledky, ktoré sú konzistentné s predchádzajúcimi analýzami (tabela 18). Patrí sem silná korelácia medzi chronológiou a prítomnosťou otvoru na dne urny a stredne silná korelácia medzi vekom zosnulého a prítomnosťou otvoru. Slabá negatívna korelácia bola zistená medzi prikrytím urien a chronológiou. Korelácia medzi bohatstvom hrobovej výbavy a prítomnosťou pokrievky na urne však pri analýze iba dobre zachovaných hrobov zmizla, čo zdôrazňuje, že tieto prvky sú výrazne ovplyvnené stavom zachovalosti a pri ich interpretácii je potrebná opatrnosť.

Vylúčenie poškodených hrobov posilnilo koreláciu medzi vekom zosnulého a bohatstvom hrobovej výbavy, ktorá vzrástla z 0,37 (štatisticky nevýznamná) v celkovej analýze na 0,6 (štatisticky významná) v upravenej analýze. To naznačuje, že starší jedinci boli pochovávaní s podstatne bohatšou výbavou ako mladší, čo poukazuje na to, že vek zosnulého ovplyvňoval bohatstvo jeho pohrebnej výbavy.

Analýza vylučujúca poškodené hroby potvrdila zistenia z analýzy všetkých hrobov: neexistuje žiadny vzťah medzi bohatstvom hrobovej výbavy a námahou vynaloženou pri konštrukcii hrobu, čo dokazujú podobné mediány bohatstva naprieč typmi hrobov a štatistické testy (obr. 32). Vylúčenie poškodených hrobov však zdôraznilo významný rozdiel v bohatstve hrobovej výbavy medzi deťmi (infans) a dospelými (adultus), pričom dospelí mali bohatšiu výbavu. Tento rozdiel, ktorý bol vizuálne zrejmý už v celkovej analýze, sa stal štatisticky významným až po vylúčení poškodených hrobov (tabela 19; obr. 33).

Korešpondenčná analýza pohrebných praktík a hrobovej výbavy podľa vekových skupín ukázala konzistentné výsledky aj po vylúčení poškodených hrobov, porovnateľné s predchádzajúcou analýzou (obr. 34; 35).

Kruskal-Wallisov test porovnávajúci bohatstvo hrobovej výbavy v rôznych chronologických fázach na dobre zachovaných hroboch priniesol rovnaké výsledky ako test na všetkých pohrebiskách, pričom mediány hodnoty bohatstva zostali stabilné, ale variabilita sa v priebehu času zvýšila (obr. 36). Podobne korešpondenčná analýza pohrebných praktík a hrobovej výbavy v dobre zachovaných hroboch priniesla takmer identické výsledky ako analýza celého súboru, čo naznačuje, že stupeň zachovania mal len malý vplyv na identifikáciu pohrebných znakov špecifických pre chronologické fázy (obr. 37; 38).

Záver

Štúdia finalizuje spracovanie výsledkov archeologických výskumov pohrebiska v Púchove, ktoré pred viac ako 50 rokmi inicioval J. Moravčík a neskôr v nich pokračovala J. Katkinová. Napriek výzvam spojeným so zachovaním a dokumentáciou, komplexná analýza – zahŕňajúca antropologickú a štatistickú analýzu – rozširuje poznatky o pohrebných zvyklostiach lužickej kultúry na Slovensku od prechodu medzi strednou a mladšou dobou bronzovou až po záver doby bronzovej.

REFERENCES

Aggarwal/Ranganathan 2016 R. Aggarwal/P. Ranganathan: Common pitfalls in statistical analysis: The use of correlation techniques. *Perspectives in Clinical Research* 7, 2016, 187–190. DOI: https://doi.org/10.4103/2229-3485.192046

Benediková/Katkinová/Budinský-Krička 2016 L. Benediková/J. Katkinová/V. Budinský-Krička: *Ilava, poloha Porubská dolina. Pohrebisko lužickej kultúry na strednom Považí*. Archaeologica Slovaca Monographiae. Studia 27. Bratislava – Nitra 2016.

Benkovská-Pivarová 1972 Z. Benkovská-Pivarová: Die Anfänge der Lausitzer Kultur in der Slowakei im Lichte der Grabfunde aus Martin. *Slovenská archeológia* 20, 1972, 253–312.

Benkovská-Pivarová 1975 Z. Benkovská-Pivarová: Výskum pohrebiska lužickej kultúry v Partizánskom roku 1958. *Slovenská archeológia* 23, 1975, 35–54.

Beňušková et al. 2005 Z. Beňušková et al.: *Tradičná kultúra regiónov Slovenska*. Bratislava 2005.

Biely et al. 2002 A. Biely/V. Bezák/M. Elečko/P. Gross/M. Kaličiak/V. Konečný/J. Lexa/J. Mello/J. Nemčok/M. Polák/M. Potfaj/M. Rakús/D. Vass/J. Vozár/A. Vozárová: Geologická stavba. In: *Atlas krajiny Slovenskej republiky*. Bratislava – Banská Bystrica, 2002, 74–77.

Brothwell 1981 D. Brothwell: *Digging Up Bones*. London 1981.

Budinský-Krička 1962 V. Budinský-Krička: Príspevok k štúdiu kultúry popolnicových polí nad Hornou Nitrou. *Študijné zvesti AÚ SAV* 9, 1962, 123–130.

Budinský-Krička/Veliačik 1986 V. Budinský-Krička/L. Veliačik: *Krásna Ves. Gräberfeld der Lausitzer Kultur*. Materialia Archaeologica Slovaca 8. Nitra 1986.

Čaplovič 1968 P. Čaplovič: Pohrebisko z mladšej doby halštatskej v Podbieli. *Slovenská archeológia* 16, 1968, 177–203.

Čaplovič 1971 P. Čaplovič: Žiarové hroby lužickej kultúry v Jasenovej. *Slovenská archeológia* 19, 1971, 13–26.

Čaplovič 1977 P. Čaplovič: *Dolný Kubín II: Halštatské popolnicové pohrebisko*. Martin 1977.

Čurlík/Šály 2002 J. Čurlík/R. Šály: Zrnitosť pôdy. In: *Atlas krajiny Slovenskej republiky*. Bratislava – Banská Bystrica, 2002, 110, 111.

Dohnal 1974 V. Dohnal: *Die Lausitzer Urnenfelderkultur in Ostmähren*. Studie Archeologického ústavu Československé akademie věd v Brně II /3. Praha 1974.

Dokládal 1999 M. Dokládal: *Morfologie spálených kostí. Význam pro identifikaci osob*. Brno 1999.

Drennan 2009 R. D. Drennan: *Statistics for Archaeologists. A Commonsense Approach*. London – New York 2009.

Fletcher/Lock 2005 M. Fletcher/G. Lock: *Digging Numbers. Elementary Statistics for Archaeologists*. Oxford 2005.

Furmánek 1970 V. Furmánek: Lužické žárové pohřebiště v Beluši. *Slovenská archeológia* 18, 1970, 433–450.

Furmánek/Horňák/Mitáš 2009 V. Furmánek/M. Horňák/V. Mitáš: Sklené koráliky v období popolnicových polí na Slovensku. Stav výskumu. *Študijné Zvesti AÚ SAV* 45, 2009, 79–90.

Furmánek/Mitáš 2007 V. Furmánek/V. Mitáš: Sacie nádoby juhovýchodných popolnicových polí. In: M. Salaš/K. Šabatová (eds.): *Doba popelnicových polí a doba halštatská. Příspěvky z IX. konference, Bučovice 3.–6. 10. 2007*. Brno, 2007, 91–109.

Furmánek/Veliačik/Vladár 1991 V. Furmánek/L. Veliačik/J. Vladár: *Slovensko v dobe bronzovej*. Bratislava 1991.

Gedl 1979 M. Gedl: Stufengliederung und Chronologie des Gräberfeldes der Lausitzer Kultur in Kietrz. Prace archeologiczne 27. Warszawa – Kraków 1979.

Geomorfologické pomery 2002 Geomorfologické pomery. In: Atlas krajiny Slovenskej republiky. Bratislava – Banská Bystrica 2002, 86, 87.

Hajnalová 2012 M. Hajnalová: *Archeobotanika doby bronzovej na Slovensku*. Štúdie *ku klíme, prírodnému prostrediu, poľnohospodárstvu a paleoekonómii*. Nitra 2012.

Hajnalová/Hajnalová/Mihályiová 2003 E. Hajnalová/M. Hajnalová/J. Mihályiová: Archeobotanické nálezy zo starších archeologických výskumov. *Archeologické výskumy a nálezy na Slovensku v roku 2002*, 2003, 47–50.

Hodson 1977 F. Hodson: Quantifying Hallstatt: Some Initial Results. *American Antiquity* 42, 1977, 394–412.

Holck 1996 P. Holck: *Cremated bones. A medical-anthropological study on archaeological material on cremation burials*. Antropologiske skifter No. 1b. Oslo 1996.

Horňák 2005 M. Horňák: Pohrebisko lužickej kultúry v Sklabinskom Podzámku. *Slovenská archeológia* 53, 2005, 203–218.

Hrubec/Kujovský 1994 I. Hrubec/R. Kujovský: Pohrebisko lužickej kultúry v Háji (okres Martin). *Slovenská archeológia* 42, 1994, 5–36.

Chedzoy 2005 O. Chedzoy: Phi-Coefficient. In: S. Kotz/B. Vidakovic/C. B. Read/N. Balakrishnan (eds.): *Encyclopedia of Statistical Sciences*. Vol. 9. Wiley-Blackwell 2005, 6115–6116.
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1002/0471667196.ess1960.pub2

Chochol 1961 J. Chochol: Antropologický rozbor lidských žárových pozůstatků z lužických pohřebišť v Ústí nad Labem-Střekově II a v Žírovicích, okres Cheb. In: E. Plesl (ed.): *Lužická kultura v severozápadních* Čechách. Monumenta Archaeologica VIII. Praha, 1961, 195–232, 273–290.

Jonuks/Konsa 2007 T. Jonuks/M. Konsa: The revival of prehistoric burial practices: three archaeological experiments. *Folklore* 37, 2007, 91–110.

Juchelka 2014 J. Juchelka: *Lužická kultura v* českém *Slezsku*. Spisy Archeologického ústavu AV ČR Brno 47. Brno 2014.

Kearney 2017 M. Kearney: Cramér's V. In: M. R. Allen (ed.) *The SAGE Encyclopedia of Communication Research Methods*. Thousand Oaks 2017.
DOI: https://doi.org/10.4135/9781483381411

Knight 2021 M. G. Knight: There's Method in the Fragments: A Damage Ranking System for Bronze Age Metalwork. *European Journal of Archaeology* 24, 2021, 48–67.
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1017/eaa.2020.21

Kujovský 1999 R. Kujovský: Hrob lužickej kultúry z Púchova. *Archeologické výskumy a nálezy na Slovensku v roku 1997*, 1999, 97, 98.

Kujovský 2002 R. Kujovský: Ďalší hrob lužickej kultúry z Partizánskeho. *Študijné zvesti AÚ SAV* 35, 2002, 13–18.

Kujovský 2015 R. Kujovský: Lužický kultúrny komplex. In: V. Furmánek (zost.): *Staré Slovensko* 4. *Doba bronzová*. Archaeologica Slovaca Monographiae 4. Nitra, 2015, 174–184.

Kujovský 2018 R. Kujovský: Pohrebisko z doby popolnicových polí v Žitavanoch-Kňažiciach. *Slovenská archeológia* 66, 2018, 235, 336.

Kujovský 2022 R. Kujovský: Notes on development of the Lusatian Culture in Slovakia. *Slovenská archeológia* 70, 2022, 81–104.
DOI: https://doi.org/10.31577/slovarch.2022.70.4

Kühnholz 2013 D. Kühnholz: *Die Anfänge der Lausitzer Kultur in Mähren und der Slowakei*. Bonn 2013.

Lapinet al. 2002 M. Lapin/P. Faško/M. Melo/P. Šťastný/J. Tomla: Klimatické oblasti. In: *Atlas krajiny Slovenskej republiky*. Bratislava – Banská Bystrica, 2002, 95.

Maglay/Pristaš 2002 J. Maglay/J. Pristaš: Kvartérny pokryv. In: *Atlas krajiny Slovenskej republiky*. Bratislava – Banská Bystrica, 2002, 84.

Maglocký 2002 Š. Maglocký: Potenciálna prirodzená vegetácia. In: *Atlas krajiny Slovenskej republiky*. Bratislava – Banská Bystrica, 2002, 114, 115.

Marshall 2011 A. Marshall: *Experimental Archaeology. 1: Early Bronze Age Cremation Pyres. 2: Iron Age Grain Storage*. British Archaeological Reports. British Series 530. Oxford 2011.
DOI: https://doi.org/10.30861/9781407307862

Martin 1928 R. Martin: *Lehrbuch der Anthropologie in systematischer Darstellung: mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der anthropologischen Methoden für Studierende Ärtze und Forschungsreisende. Zweiter Band: Kraniologie, Osteologie*. Jena 1928.

Moravčík 1976 J. Moravčík: Nové archeologické nálezy z Púchova a okolia. *Vlastivedný zborník Považia* 12, 1976, 13–49.

Moravčík 1980 J. Moravčík: Archeologické nálezy v Považskom múzeu v rokoch 1971–1975. *Vlastivedný zborník Považia* 14, 1980, 15–63.

Moravčík 1982 J. Moravčík: Prieskumy na lokalitách severozápadného Slovenska. Púchov. *Archeologické výskumy a nálezy na Slovensku v roku 1981*, 1982, 191–192.

Moravčík 1986 J. Moravčík: Nálezy z Lednice, Púchova-Nimnice a Varína. *Archeologické výskumy a nálezy na Slovensku v roku 1985*, 1986, 161–163.

Moravčík 1990 J. Moravčík: Záchranný výskum sídliska lužickej kultúry v Púchove v časti Dolné Kočkovce. *Archeologické výskumy a nálezy na Slovensku v roku 1988*, 1990, 113, 114.

Moravčík 2008 J. Moravčík: Archeologické nálezy v obciach stredného Považia. In: *Po stopách predkov. Archeológia stredného Považia od praveku po stredovek*. Považská Bystrica 2008, 17–44.

Novotná 1980 M. Novotná: *Die Nadeln in der Slowakei*. Prähistorische Bronzefunde XIII/6. München 1980.

Orton/Hodson 1981 C. R. Orton/F. Hodson: Rank and Class: Interpreting the evidence from prehistoric cemeteries. In: S. C. Humphreys/H. King (eds.): *Mortality and Immortality: The Anthropology and Archaeology of Death*. London, 1981, 103–115.

Ostertagová/Ostertag/Kováč 2014 E. Ostertagová/O. Ostertag/J. Kováč: Methodology and Application of the Kruskal-Wallis Test. *Applied Mechanics and Materials* 611, 2014, 115–120. DOI: https://doi.org/10.4028/www.scientific.net/AMM.611.115

Pavelková/Furmánek 2016 J. Pavelková/V. Furmánek: Demografická analýza kultúr popolnicových polí na Slovensku. *Przegląd Archeologiczny* 64, 2016, 97–110.
DOI: https://doi.org/10.23858/PA64.2016.004

Petrovský-Šichman 1965 A. Petrovský-Šichman: Severozápadné Slovensko v dobe laténskej a rímskej. *Vlastivedný zborník Považia* 7, 1965, 53–129.

Pichlerová 1966 M. Pichlerová: Bohatý lužický hrob v Skalskej Novej Vsi, okr. Trenčín. *Archeologické rozhledy* 18, 1966, 340–342.

Piontek 1996 J. Piontek: *Biologia populacji pradziejowych: zarys metodyczny*. Poznań 1996.

Plesník 2002 P. Plesník: Fytogeograficko-vegetačné členenie. In: *Atlas krajiny Slovenskej republiky*. Bratislava – Banská Bystrica, 2002, 113.

Porubský 1958 J. Porubský: Lužické popolnicové pole v Partizánskom. *Slovenská archeológia* 6, 1958, 82–99.

Porubský 1959 J. Porubský: Lužické popolnicove pole a laténske sídlisko v Malých Kršteňanoch. *Študijné zvesti AÚ SAV* 3, 1959, 55–69.

Przybyła 2009 M. S. Przybyła: Społeczne hierarchie i archeologiczne rankingi grobów. Dyskusja w oparciu o analizy dwóch cmentarzysk z końca epoki brązu w Polsce południowej. *Acta Archaeologica Lodziensia* 60, 2009, 7–28.

Purowski 2012 T. Purowski: *Wyroby szklane w kulturze łużyckiej w międzyrzeczu Noteci i środkowej Odry. Studium archeologiczno-technologiczne*. Warszawa 2012.

Rajpold 2020 W. Rajpold: Zastosowanie analizy korespondencji do klasyfikacji materiałów z późnej epoki brązu na przykładzie obiektów funeralnych z Polski południowo-wschodniej. *Folia Praehistorica Posnaniensia* 25, 2020, 209–245. DOI: https://doi.org/10.14746/fpp.2020.25.10

Remiášová 1976 M. Remiášová: Lužické pohrebisko v Opatovciach nad Nitrou. *Horná Nitra* 7, 1976, 147–203.

Stig Sørensen/Rebay-Salisbury 2023 M. L. Stig Sørensen/ K. Rebay-Salisbury: *Death and the Body in Bronze Age Europe. From Inhumation to Cremation*. Cambridge 2023. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1017/9781009247429

Szydłowska 1968 B. Szydłowska: *Cmentarzysko kultury łużyckiej w Przeczycach, pow. Zawiercie*. Bytom 1968.

Šály/Šurina 2002 R. Šály/B. Šurina: Pôdy. In: *Atlas krajiny Slovenskej republiky*. Bratislava – Banská Bystrica, 2002, 106, 107.

Tremboš/Minár 2002 P. Tremboš/J. Minár: Morfologicko-morfometrické typy reliéfu. In: *Atlas krajiny Slovenskej republiky*. Bratislava – Banská Bystrica, 2002, 90, 91.

Ubelaker 1978 D. Ubelaker: *Human Skeletal Remains. Excavation, analysis, interpretation*. Chicago 1978.

Windler/Thiele/Müller 2013 A. Windler/R. Thiele/J. Müller: Increasing inequality in Chalcolithic Southeast Europe: the case of Durankulak. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 40, 2013, 204–210.

Veliačik 1975 L. Veliačik: Pohrebisko lužickej kultúry v Liptovskom Mikuláši-Ondrašovej.

Slovenská archeológia 23, 1975, 11–34.

Veliačik 1983 L. Veliačik: *Die Lausitzer Kultur in der Slowakei*. Archaeologica Slovaca Monographiae 3. Nitra 1983.

Veliačik 1991 L. Veliačik: Beitrag des Gräberfeldes in Diviaky nad Nitricou zur Chronologie der Denkmäler der Lausitzer Kultur in der Slowakei. *Slovenská archeológia* 39, 1991, 143–214.

Veliačik/Romsauer 1994 L. Veliačik/P. Romsauer: *Vývoj a vzťah osídlenia lužických a stredodunajských popolnicových polí na západnom Slovensku. I - Katalóg.* Archaeologica Slovaca – Catalogi 6. Nitra 1994.

Yelland 2010 P. Yelland: An Introduction to Correspondence Analysis. *The Mathematica Journal* 12, 2010, 1–23.

Žilincová 2010 L. Žilincová: Pohrebiská lužickej kultúry v Jasenici a Sedmerovci. *Študijné zvesti* AÚ SAV 48, 2010, 141–214.

Internet sources

Gandhi 2020 U. Gandhi, 2020: Creating Heatmaps (QGIS3). https://www.qgistutorials.com/en/docs/3/creating_heatmaps.html [14.9.2026].

Makyna 2019 P. Makyna: Lužická kultúra v púchovskom regióne. https://puchovodedicstvo.sk/luzicka-kultura-v-puchovskom-regione/ [9.9.2026]

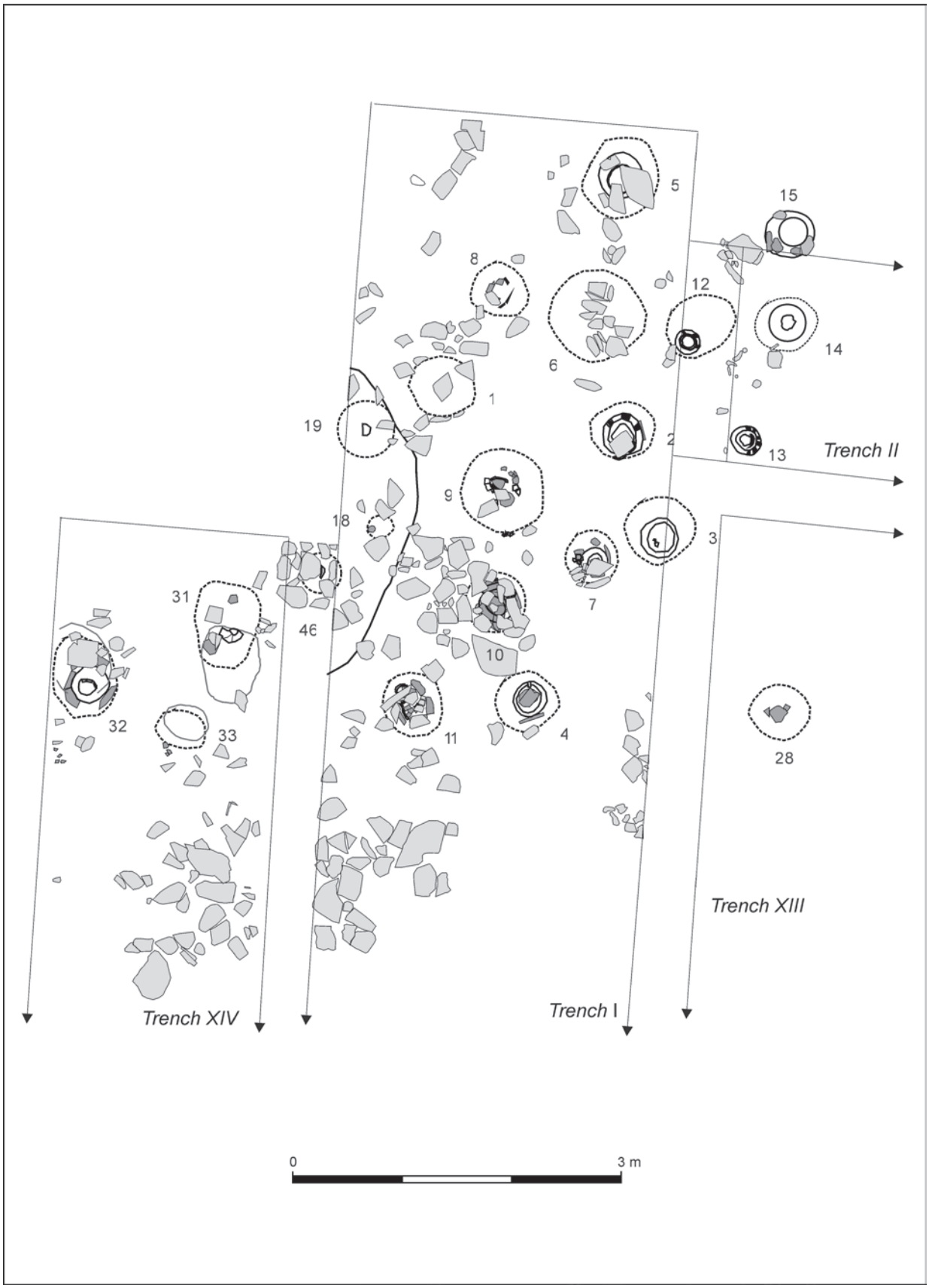
Unpublished sources

Veliačik 1978 L. Veliačik: *Lužická kultúra na Slovensku. Kultúrny vývoj v strednej* a *mladšej dobe bronzovej na severnom a strednom Slovensku. Diel I. Text*. Kandidátska dizertácia. Nitra 1978.

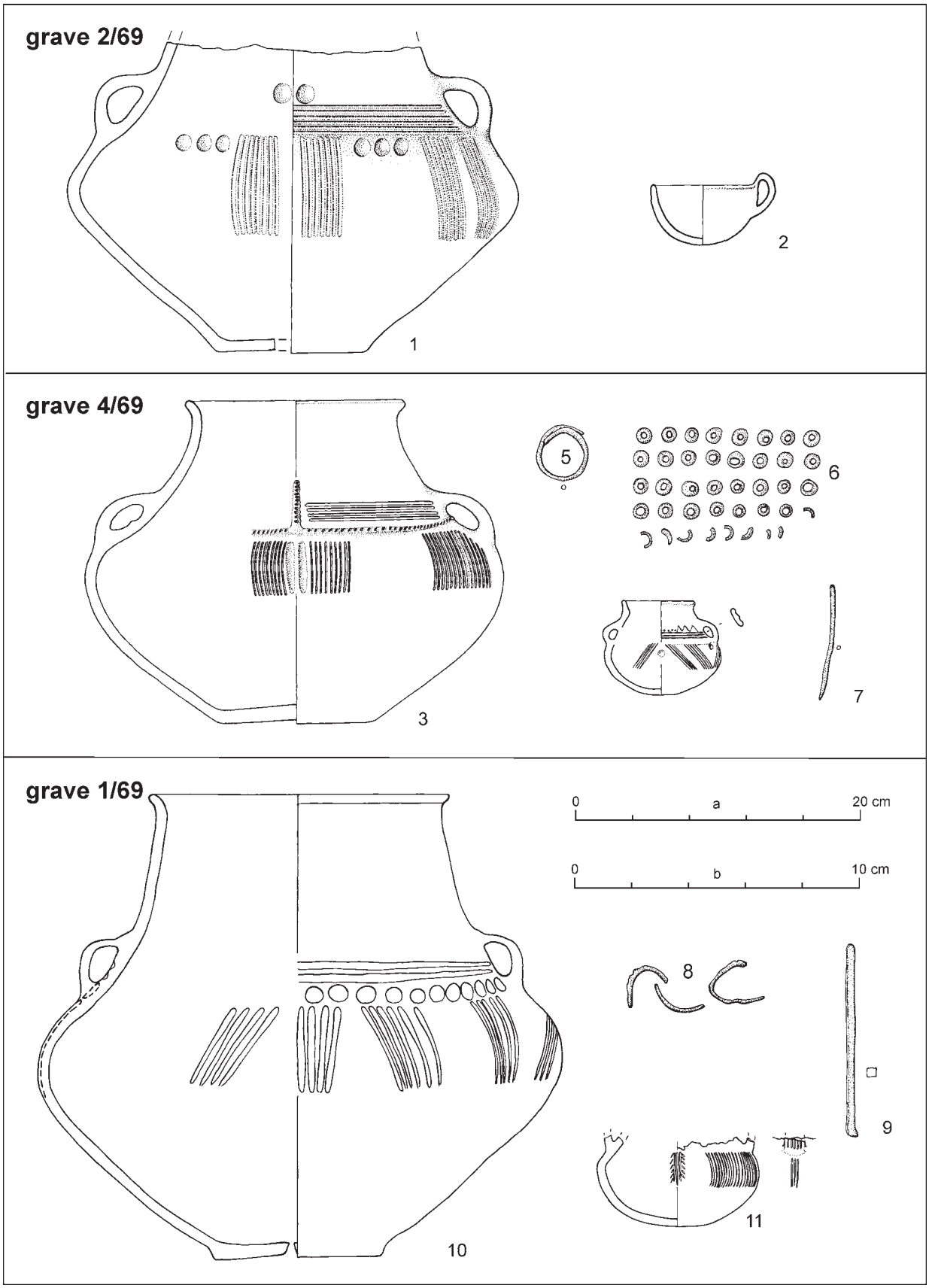
Zajacová 2018 B. Zajacová: *Pohrebisko lužickej kultúry v Mikušovciach*. PhD thesis. Filozofická fakulta Univerzity Komenského – Archeologický ústav SAV, Bratislava – Nitra, 2018.

AUTHOR'S ADDRESS

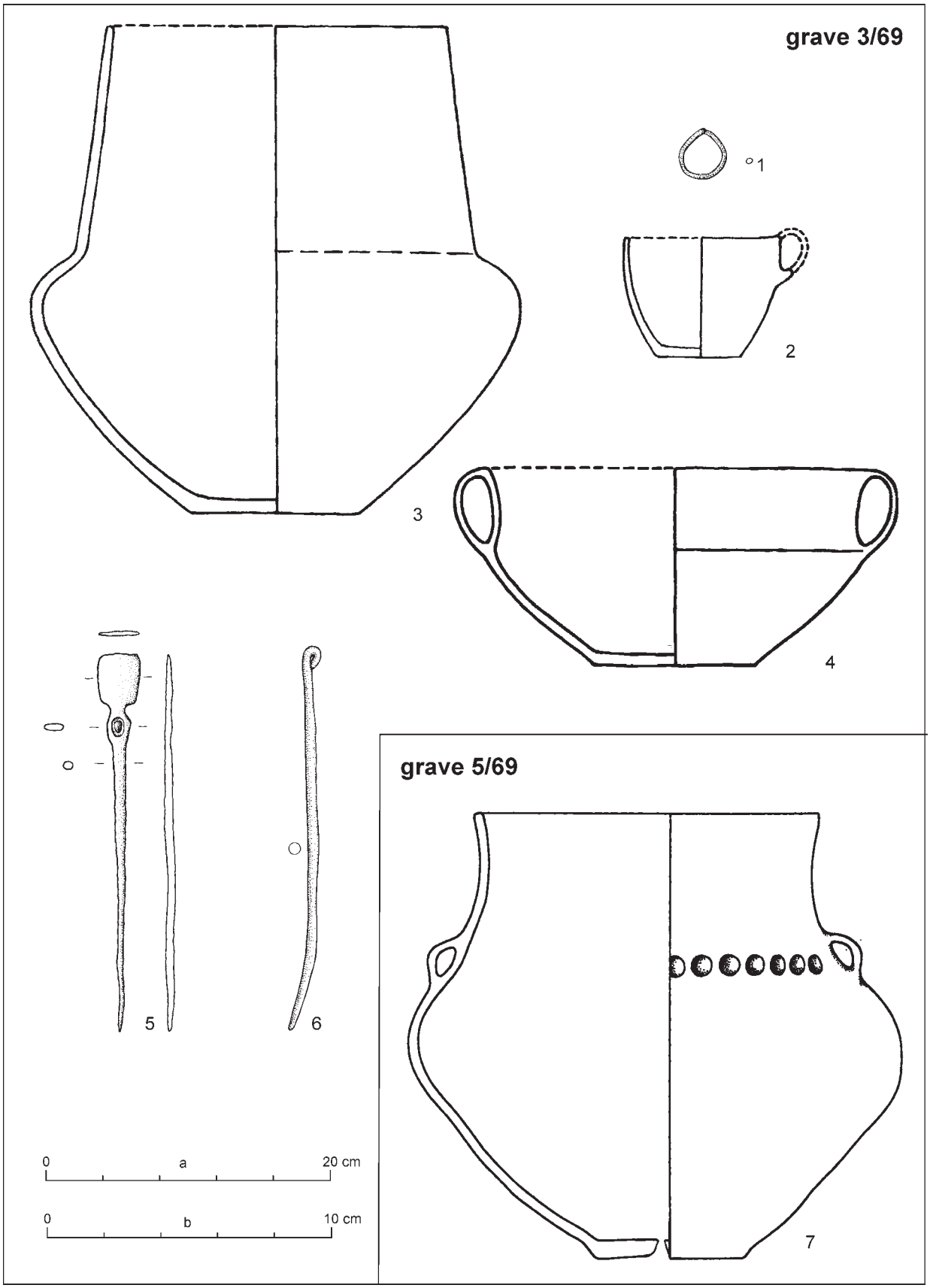
Mgr. Urszula Śmigielska, PhD.
Archeologický ústav SAV, v. v. i.
Akademická 2
SK – 949 21 Nitra
u.smigielska@gmail.com
https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7553-6200



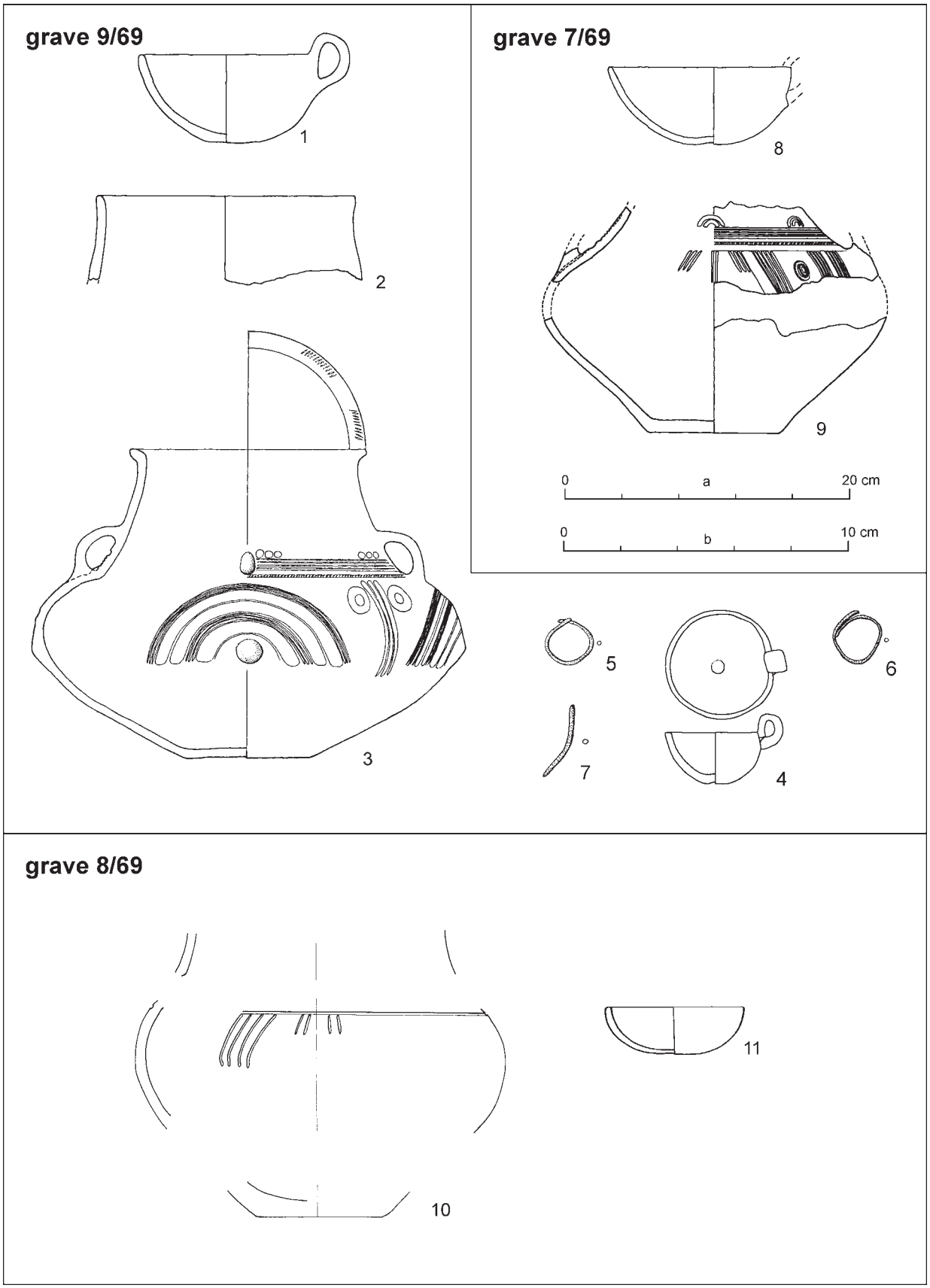
Pl. I. Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Plan of graves 1–15/69, 18–19/69, 28/69, 31–33/69 and 46/69.



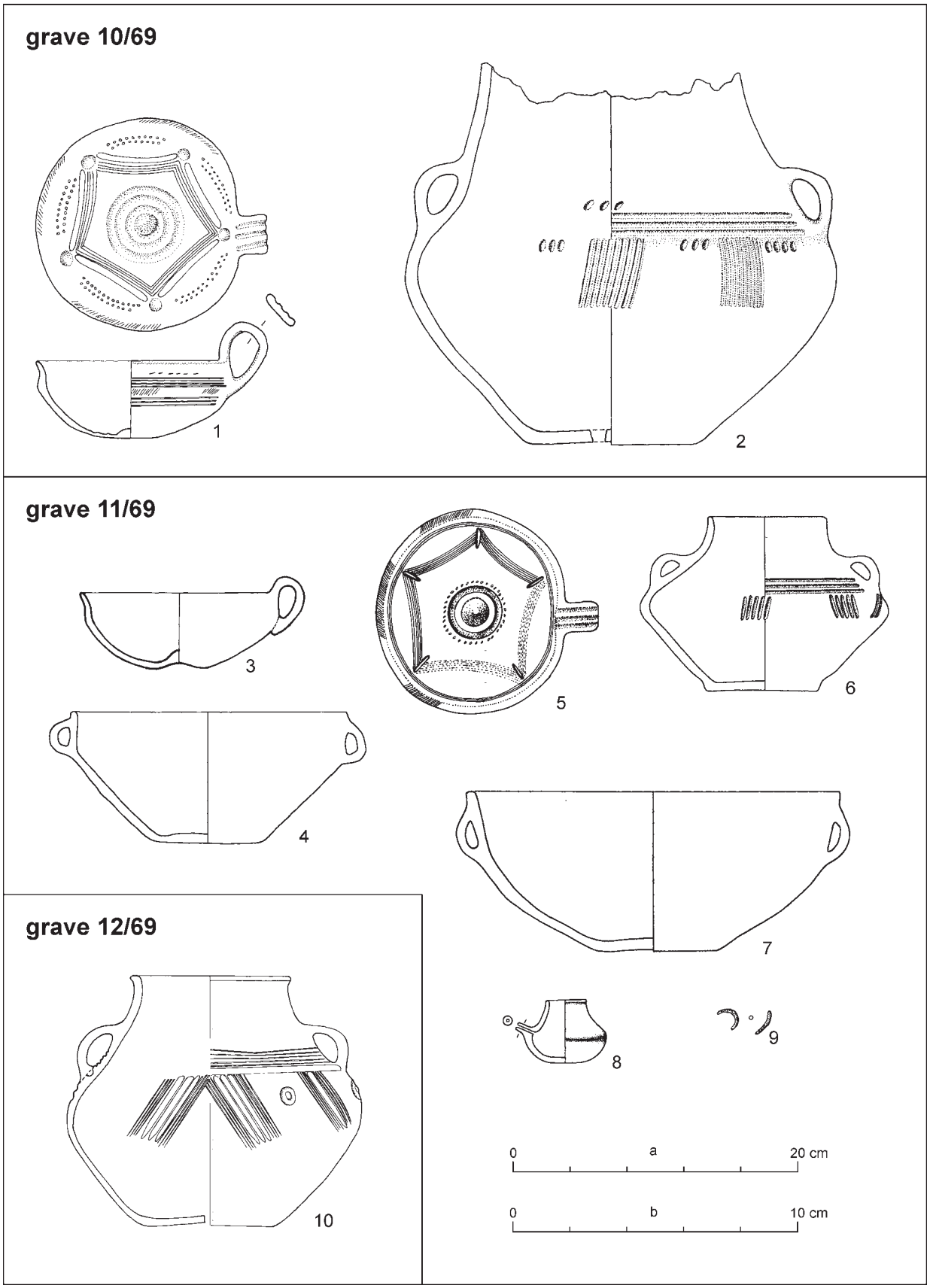
Pl II. Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Equipment of graves 1–2/69 and 4/69. Scale: a – 1–4, 10, 11; b – 5–9.



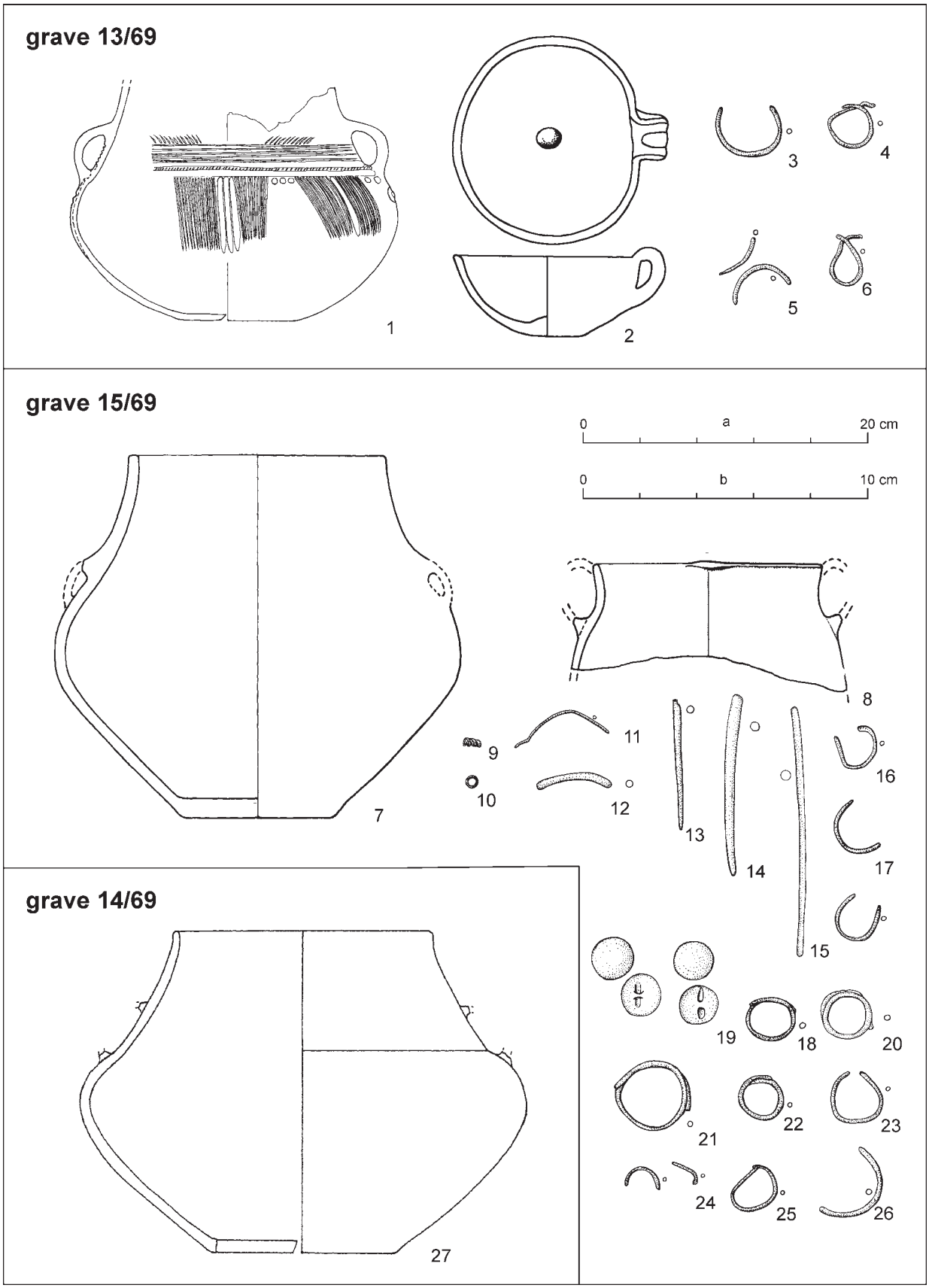
Pl III. Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Equipment of graves 3/69 and 5/69. Scale: a – 2–4, 7; b – 1, 5–6.



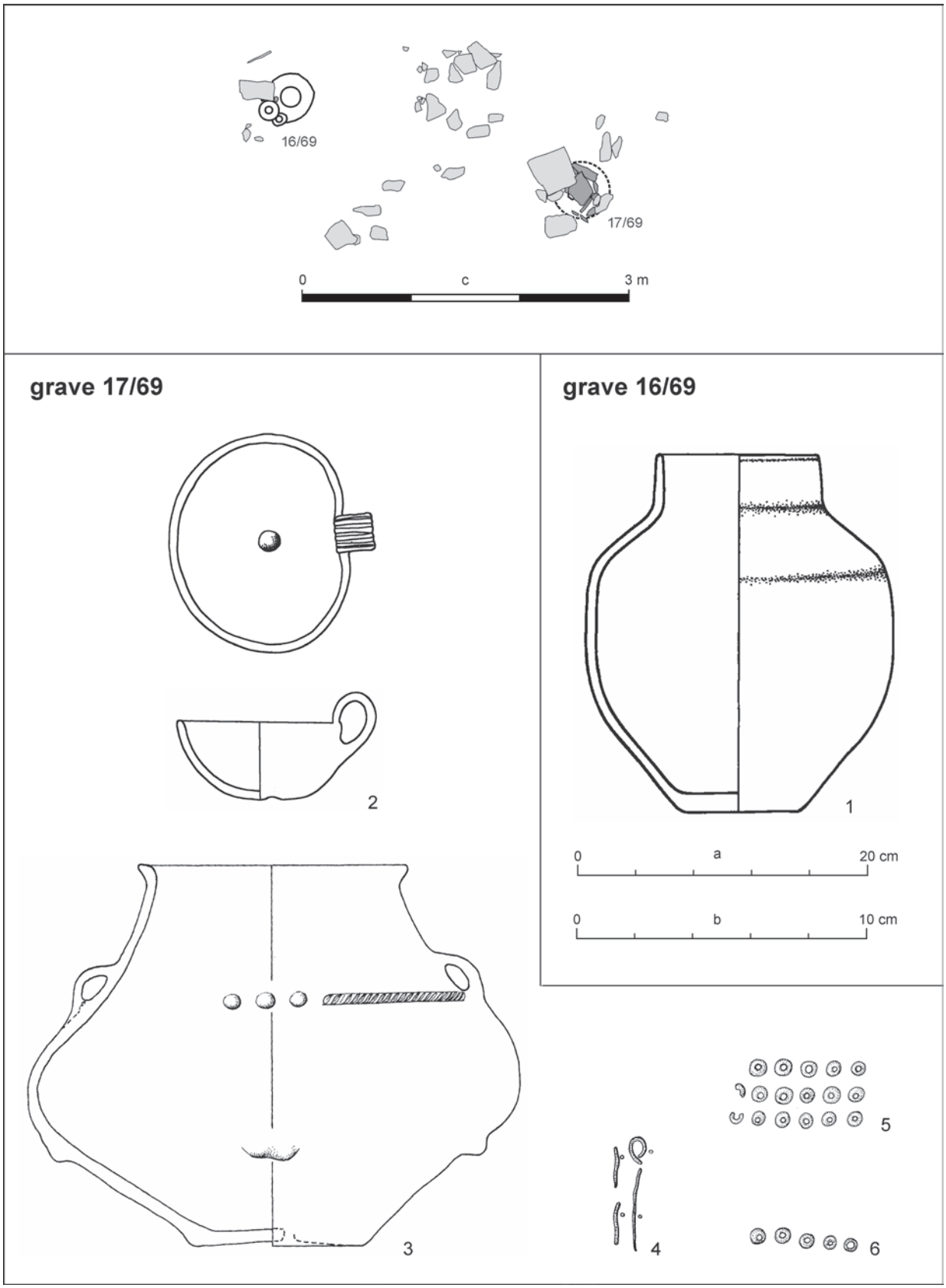
Pl. IV . Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Equipment of graves 7–9/69. Scale: a – 1–4, 8–11; b – 5–7.



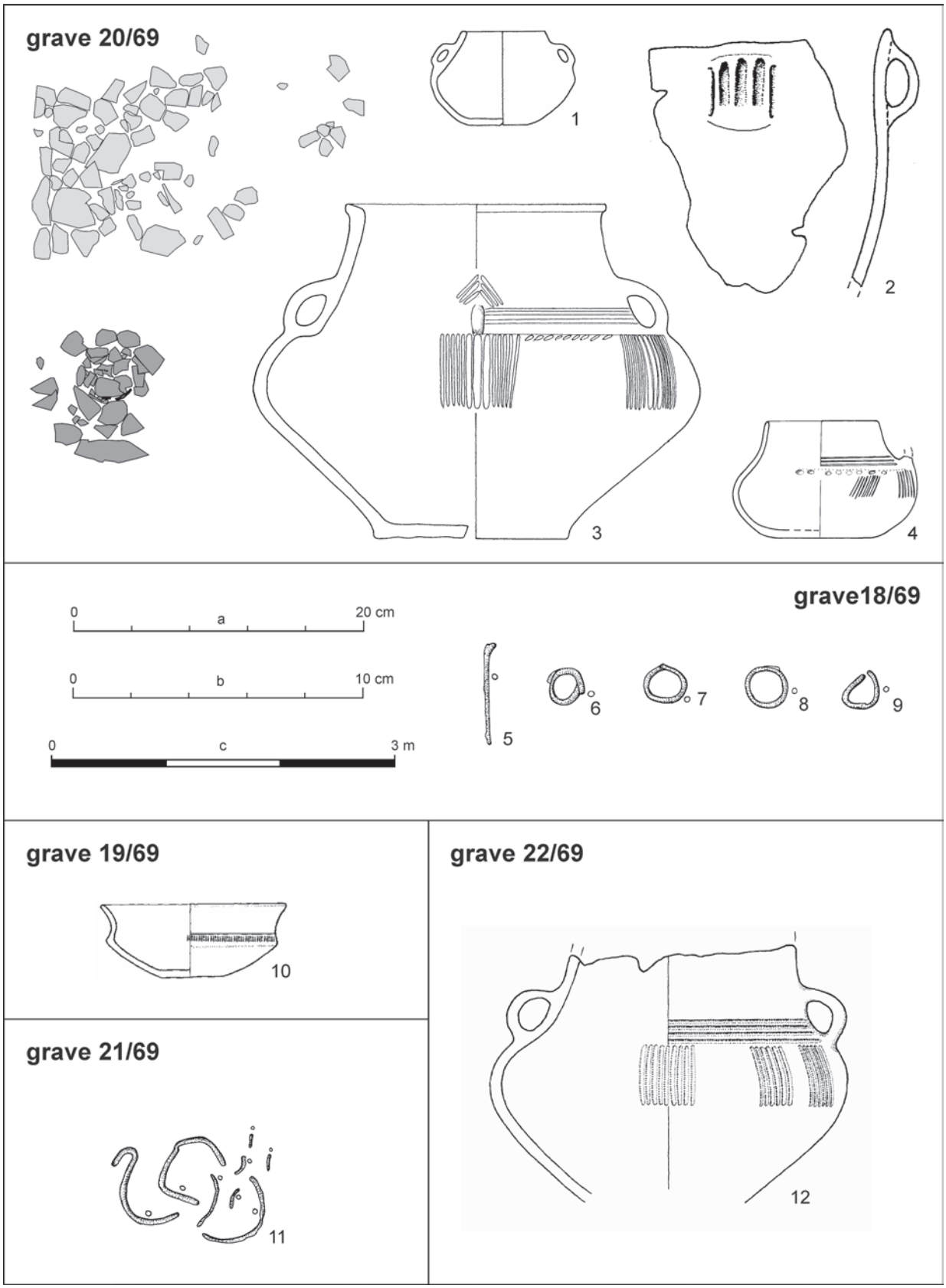
Pl. V. Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Equipment of graves 10–12/69. Scale: a – 1–8, 10; b – 9.



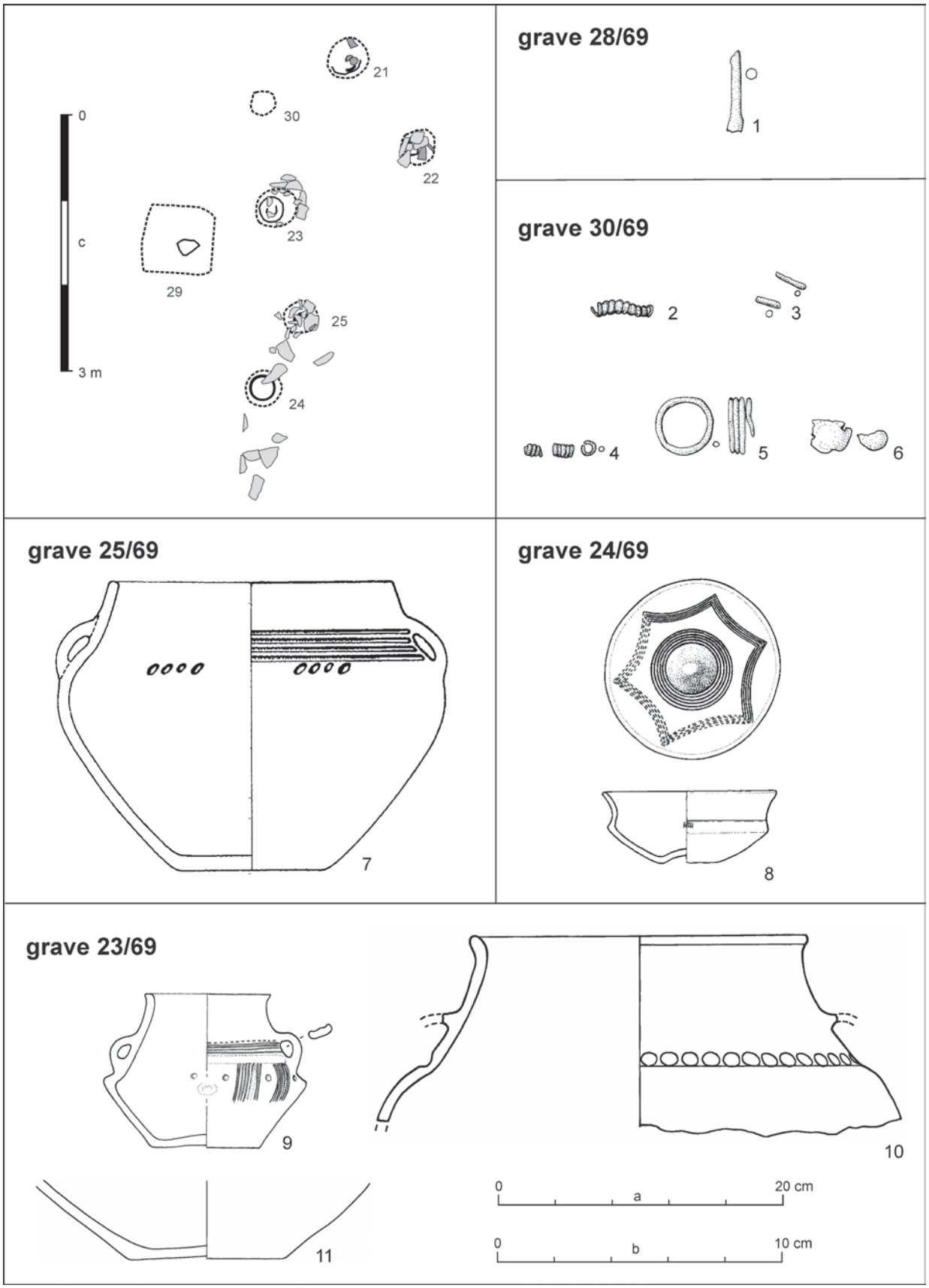
Pl. VI. Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Equipment of graves 13–15/69. Scale: a – 1, 2, 7, 8, 27; b – 3–6, 9–26.



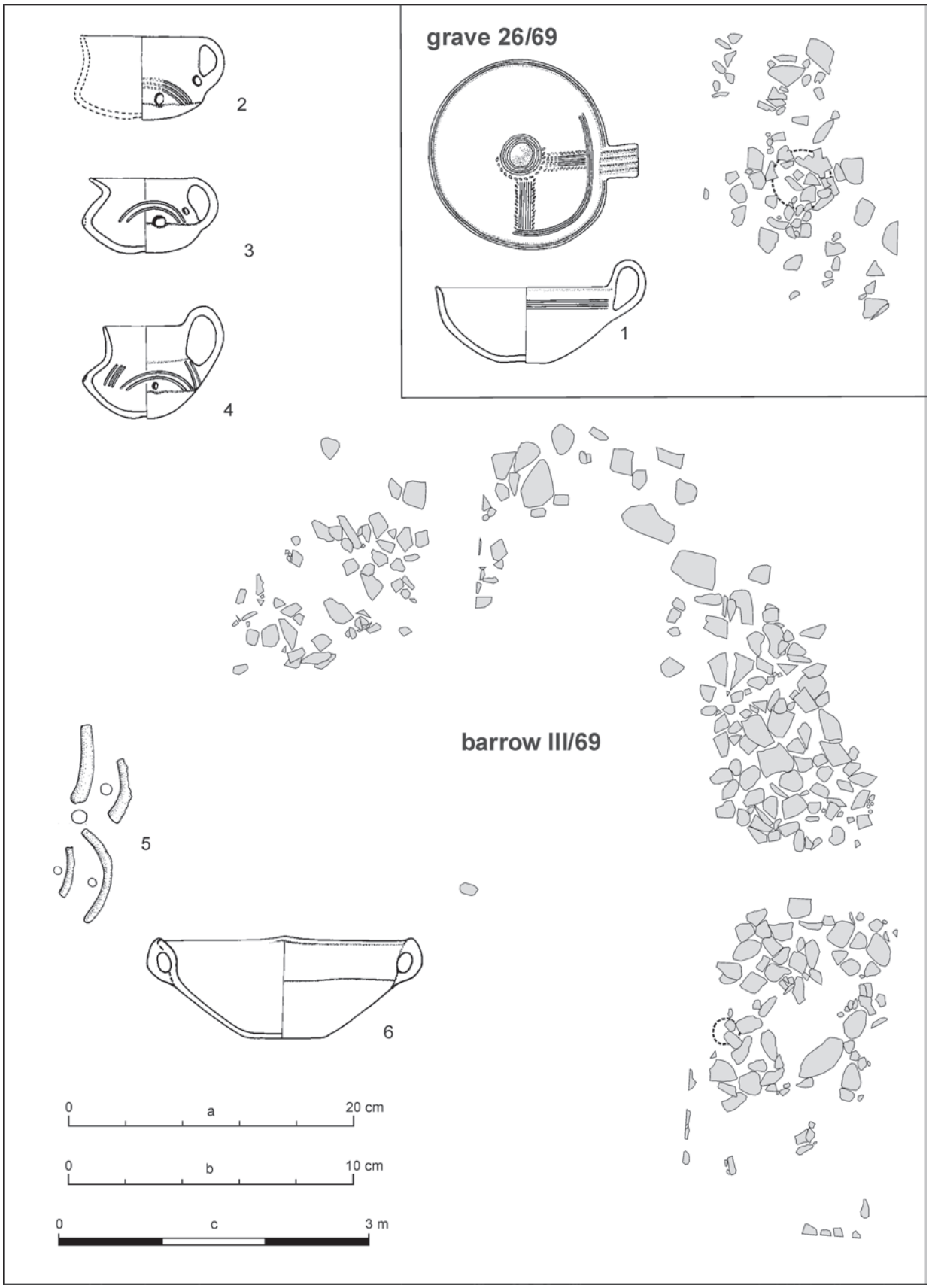
Tab. VII. Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Plan and equipment of graves 16–17/69 in Trench II. Scale: a – 1–3; b – 4–6; c – plan.



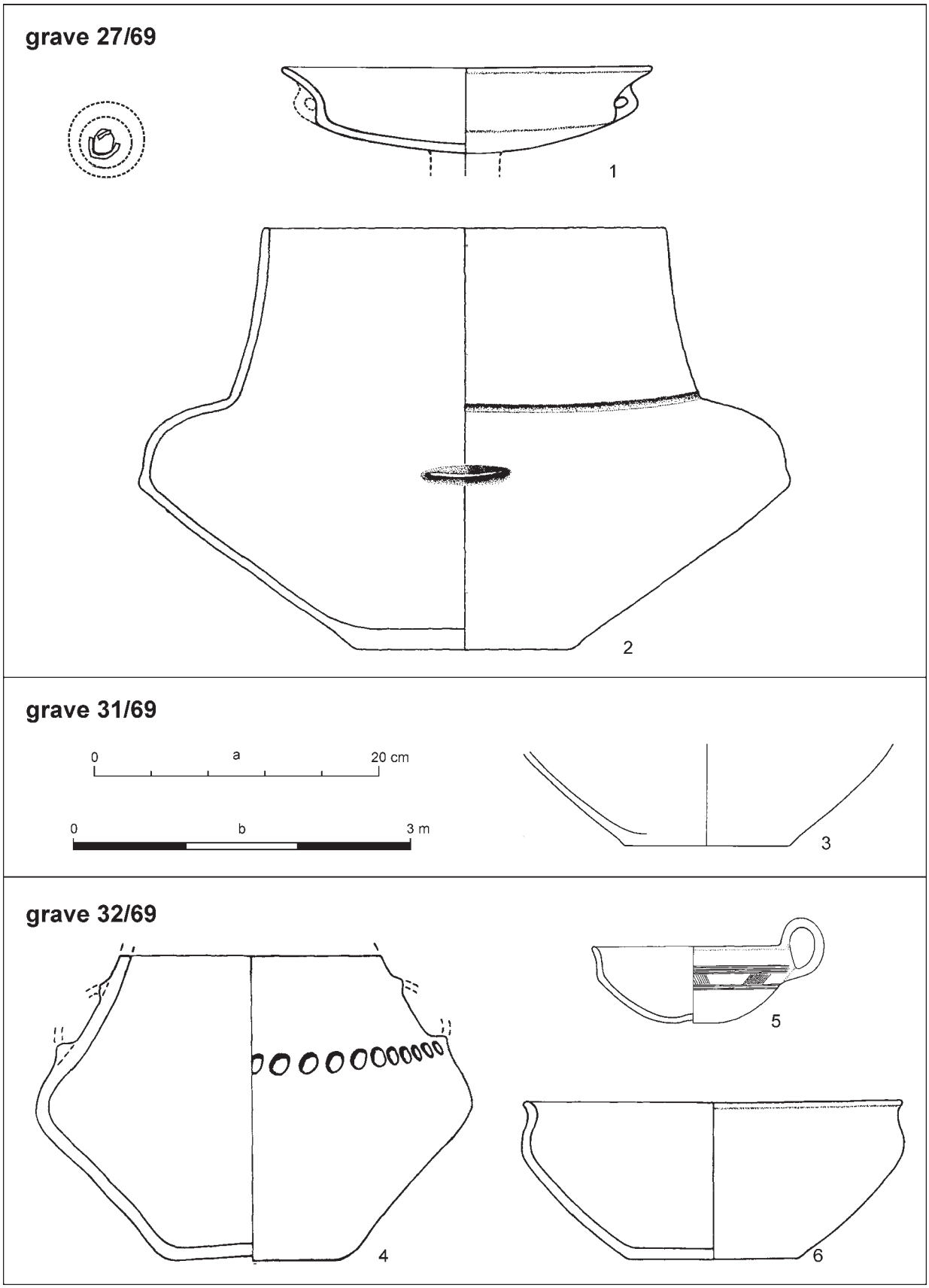
Pl. VIII. Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Plan a equipment of graves 20/69 (Trench III) and 27/69 (Trench V). Scale: a – 1–4, 10, 12; b – 5–9, 11; c – plan.



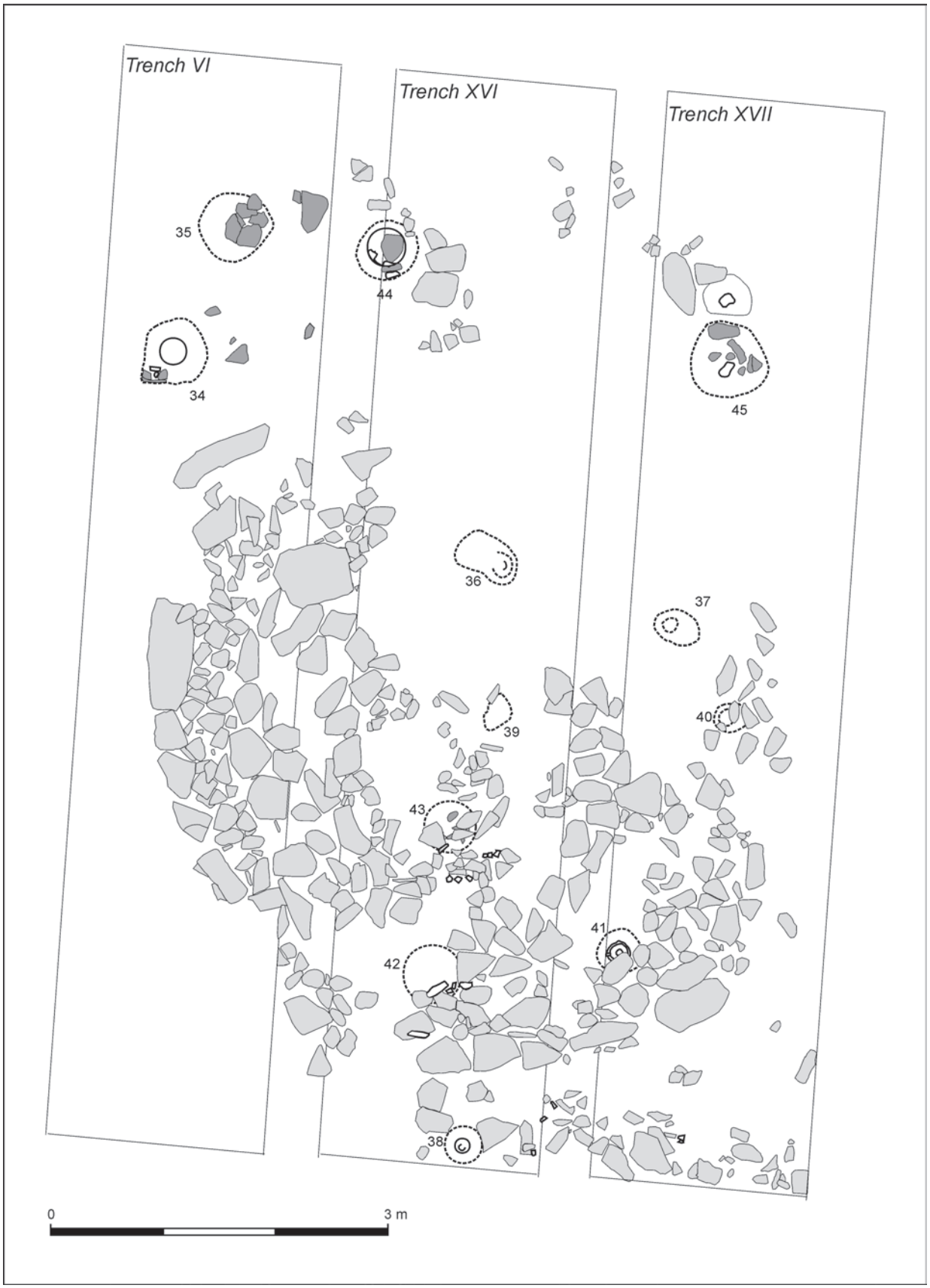
Pl. IX. Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Plan and equipment of graves 21–25/69, 30/69 (Trench IV), 29/69 (Trench XIII). Scale: a – 7–11; b – 1–6; c – plan.



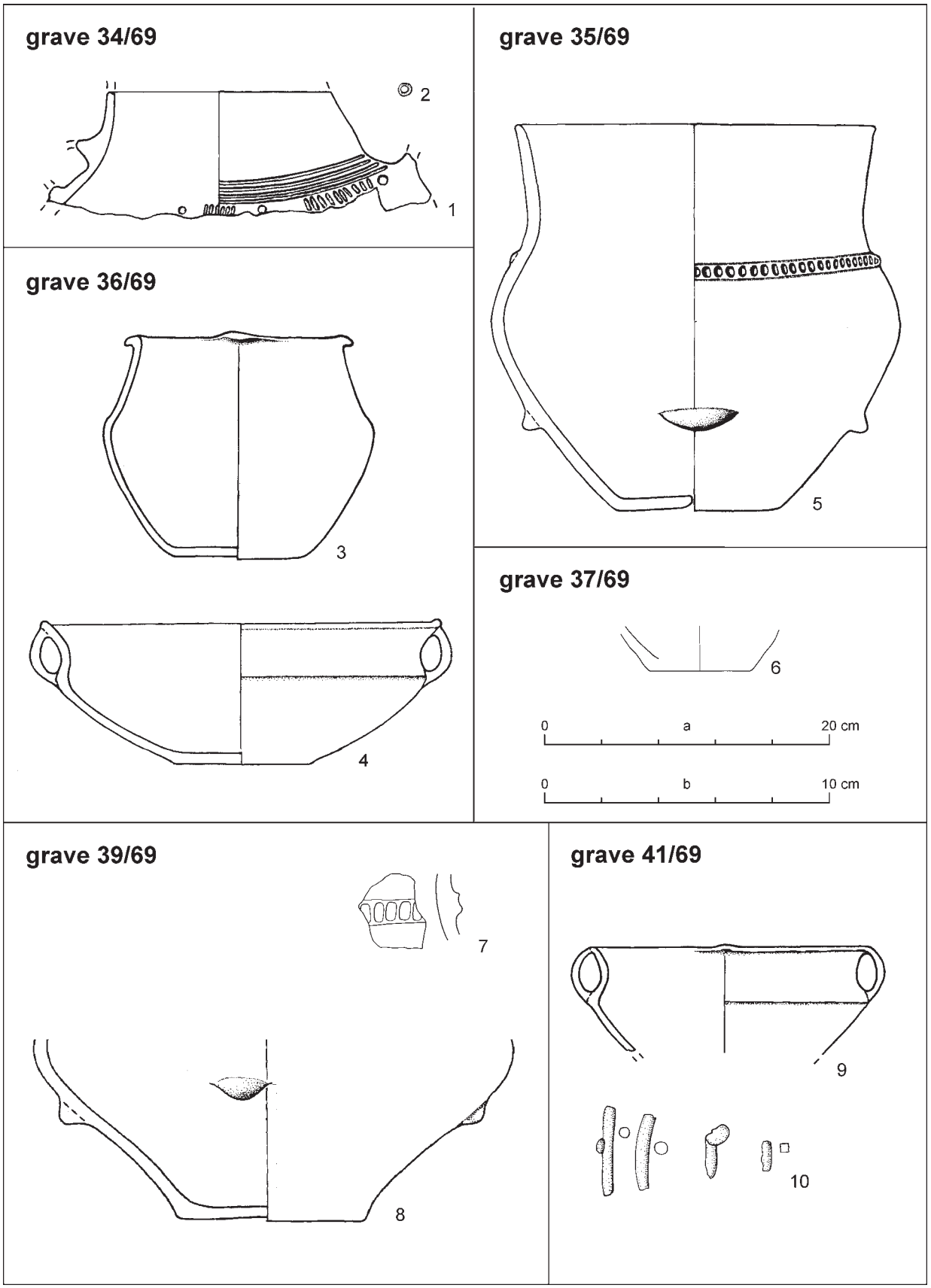
Pl. X. Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Plan and equipment of graves 26/69 (Trench V) and barrow III/69 (Trenches VII, X–XII and XV). Scale: a – 1–4, 6; b – 5; c: plan.



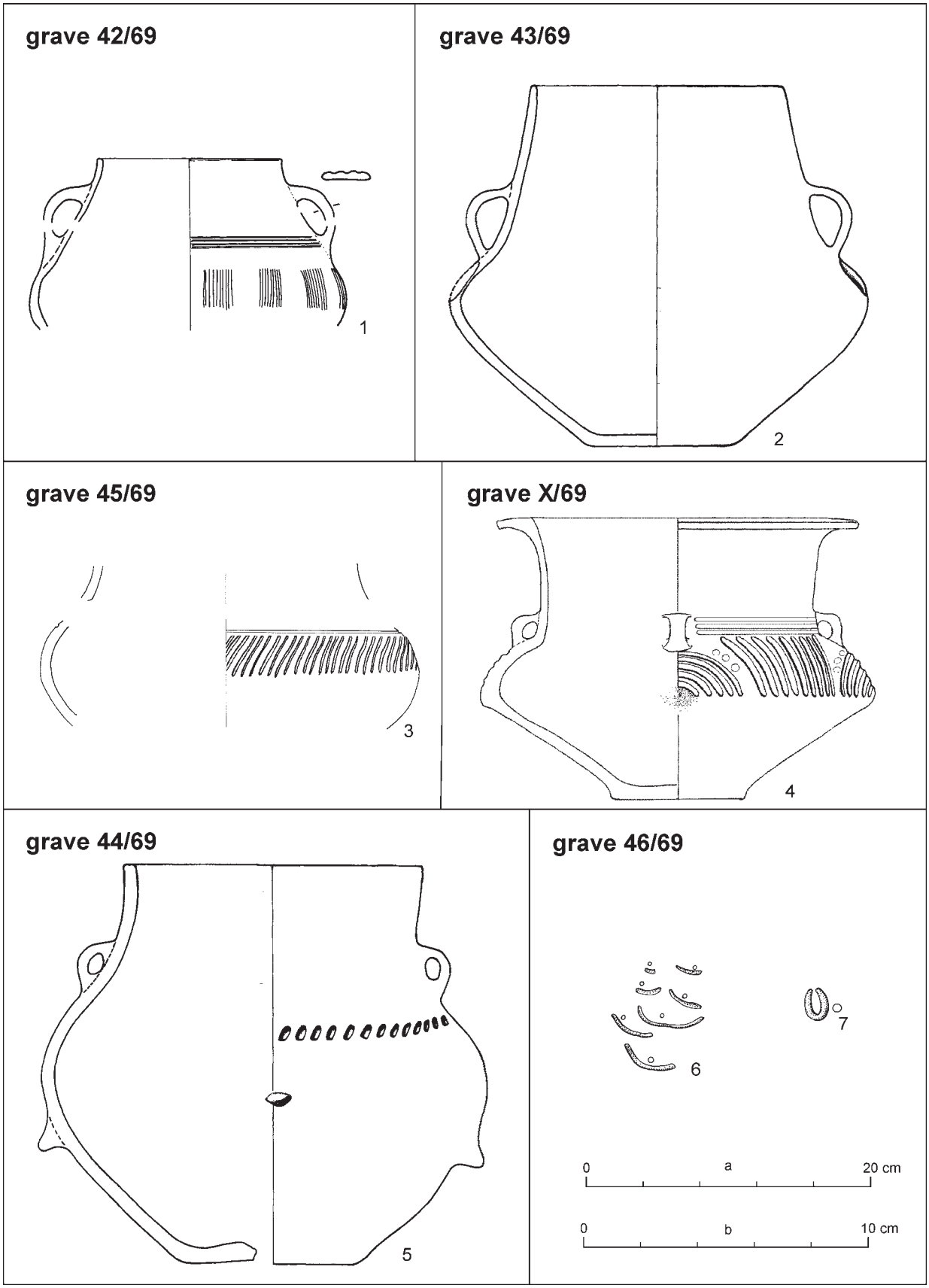
Pl. XI. Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Plan and equipment of grave 27/69 and equipment of graves 31/69–32/69. Scale: a – 1–6; b – plan.



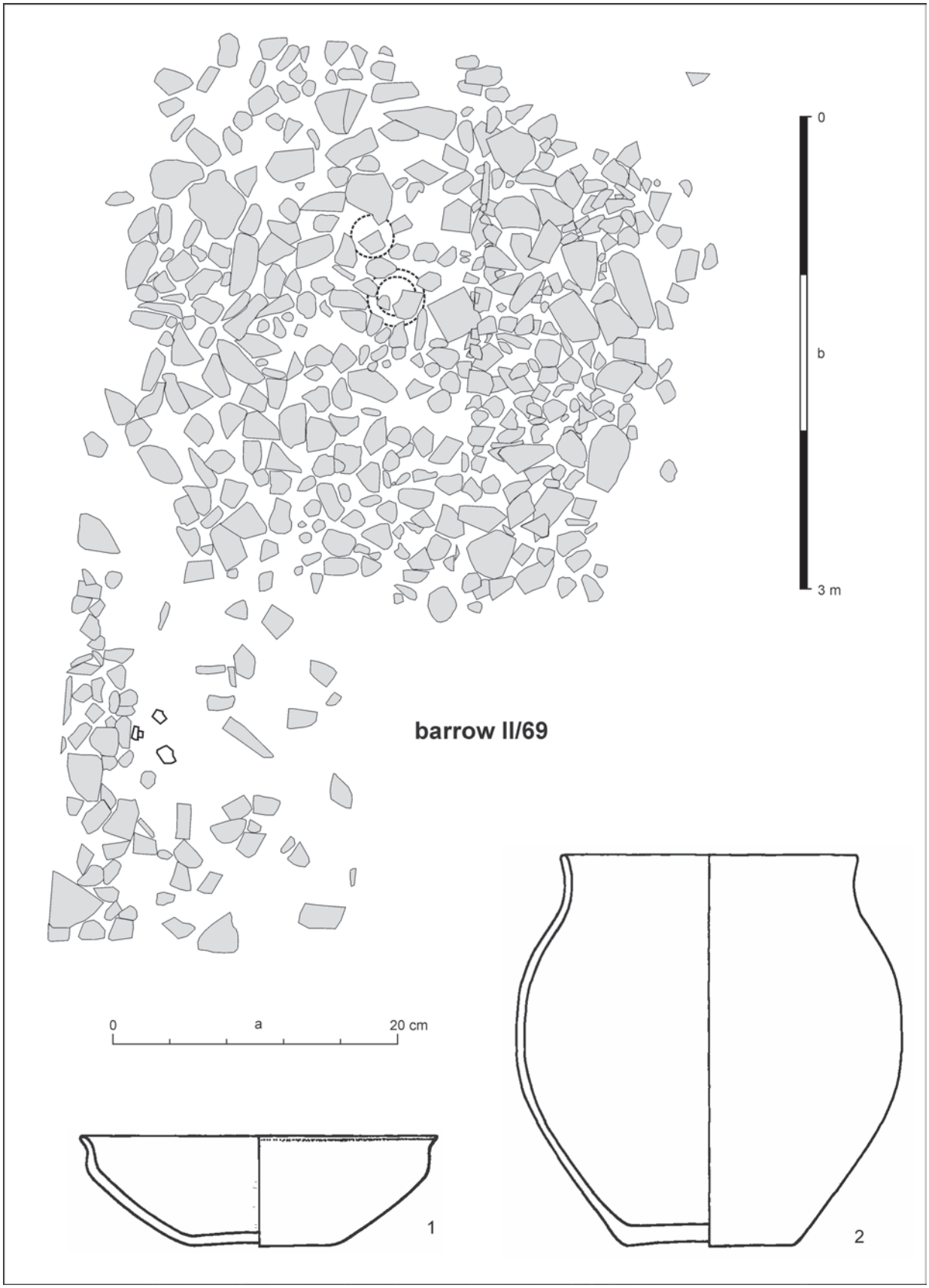
Pl. XII. Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Plan of barrow I/69 with the concentration of graves 34–45/69.



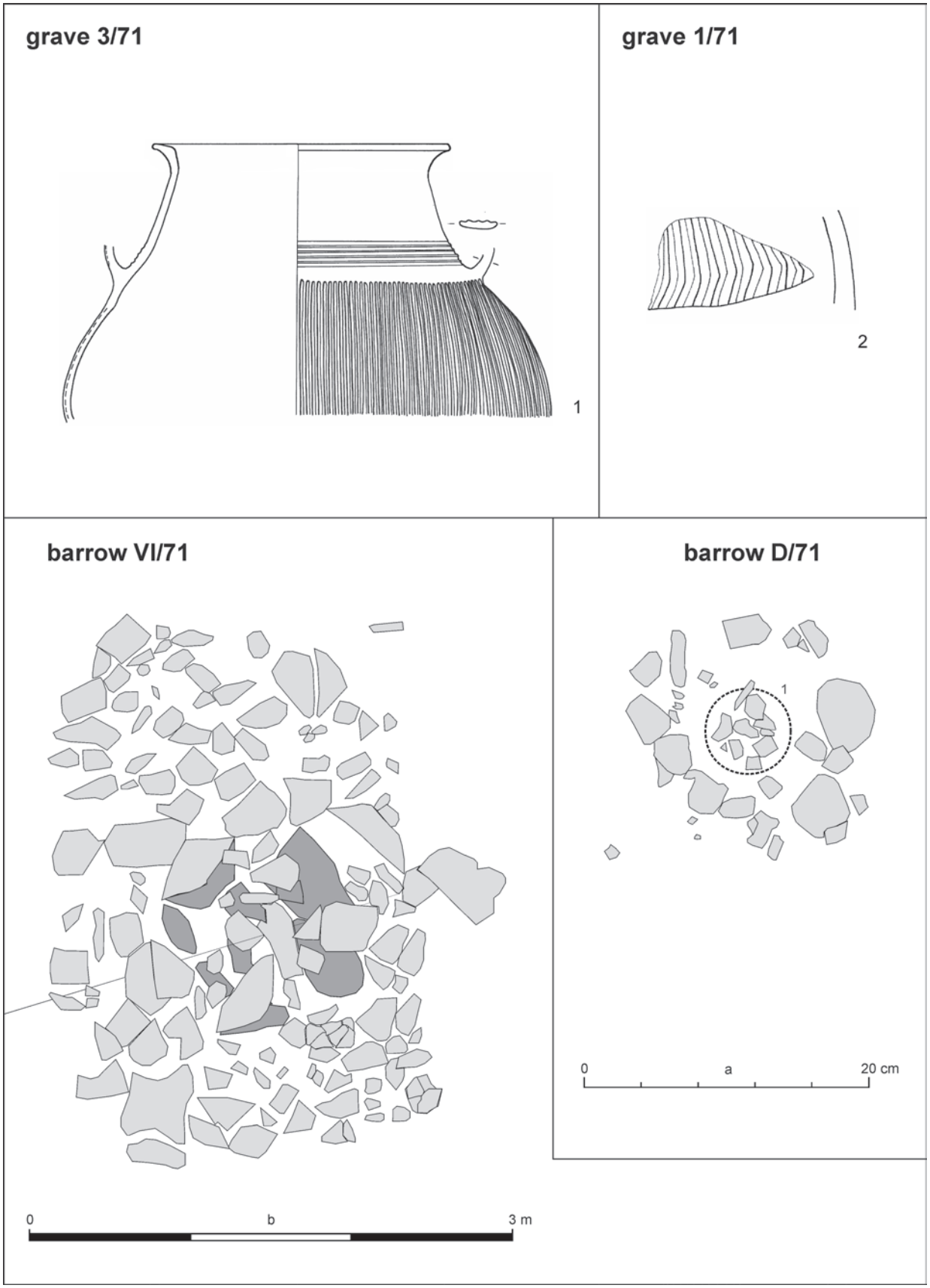
Pl. XIII. Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Equipment of graves 34/69–37/69, 39/69, and 41/69. Scale: a – 1, 3–9; b – 2, 10.



Pl. XIV. Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Equipment of graves 42/69–46/69 and X/69. Scale: a – 1–5; b – 6, 7.



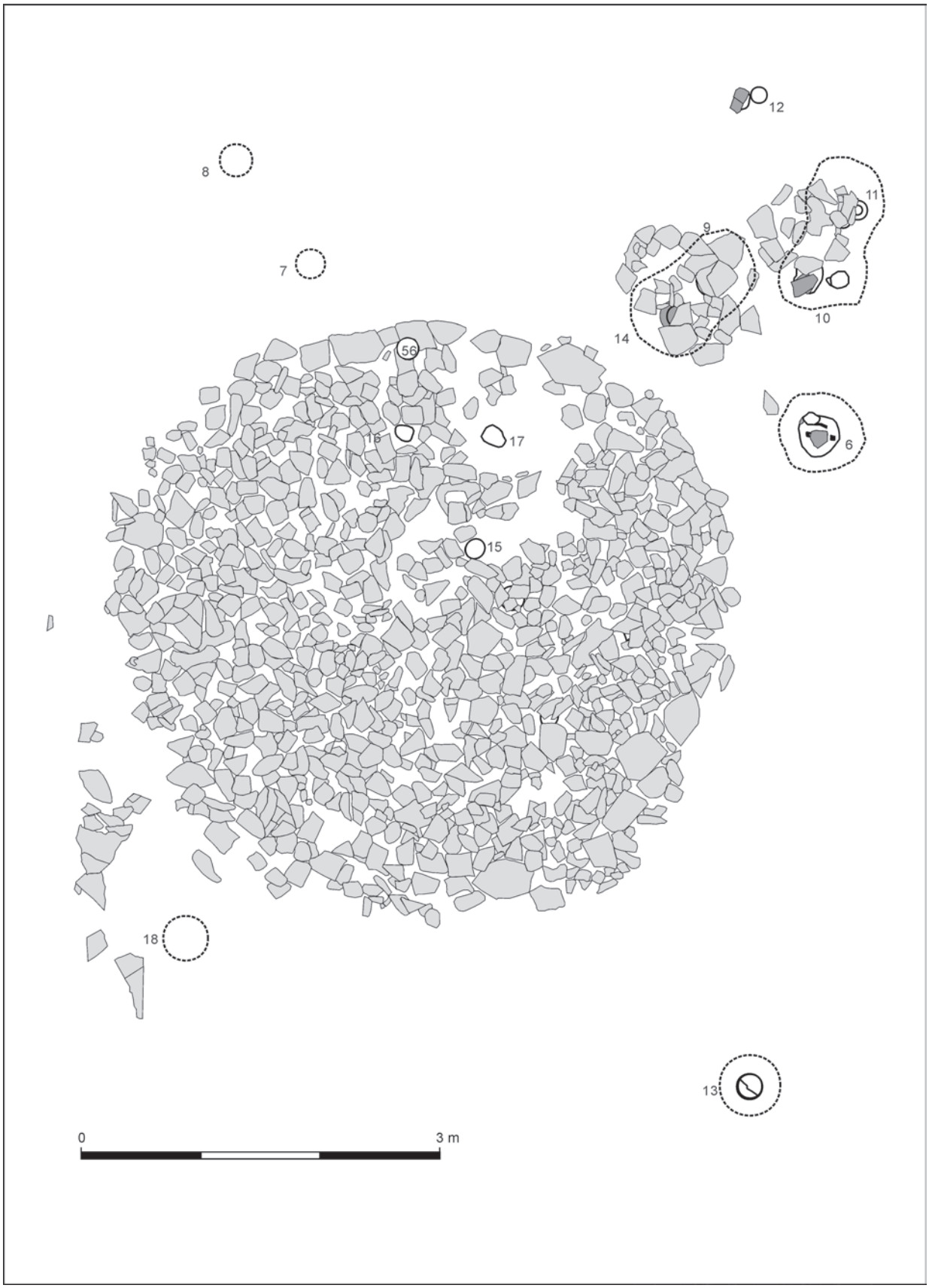
Pl. XV. Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Plan and equipment of barrow II/69 (Trenches VII and X). Scale: a – 1, 2; b – plan.



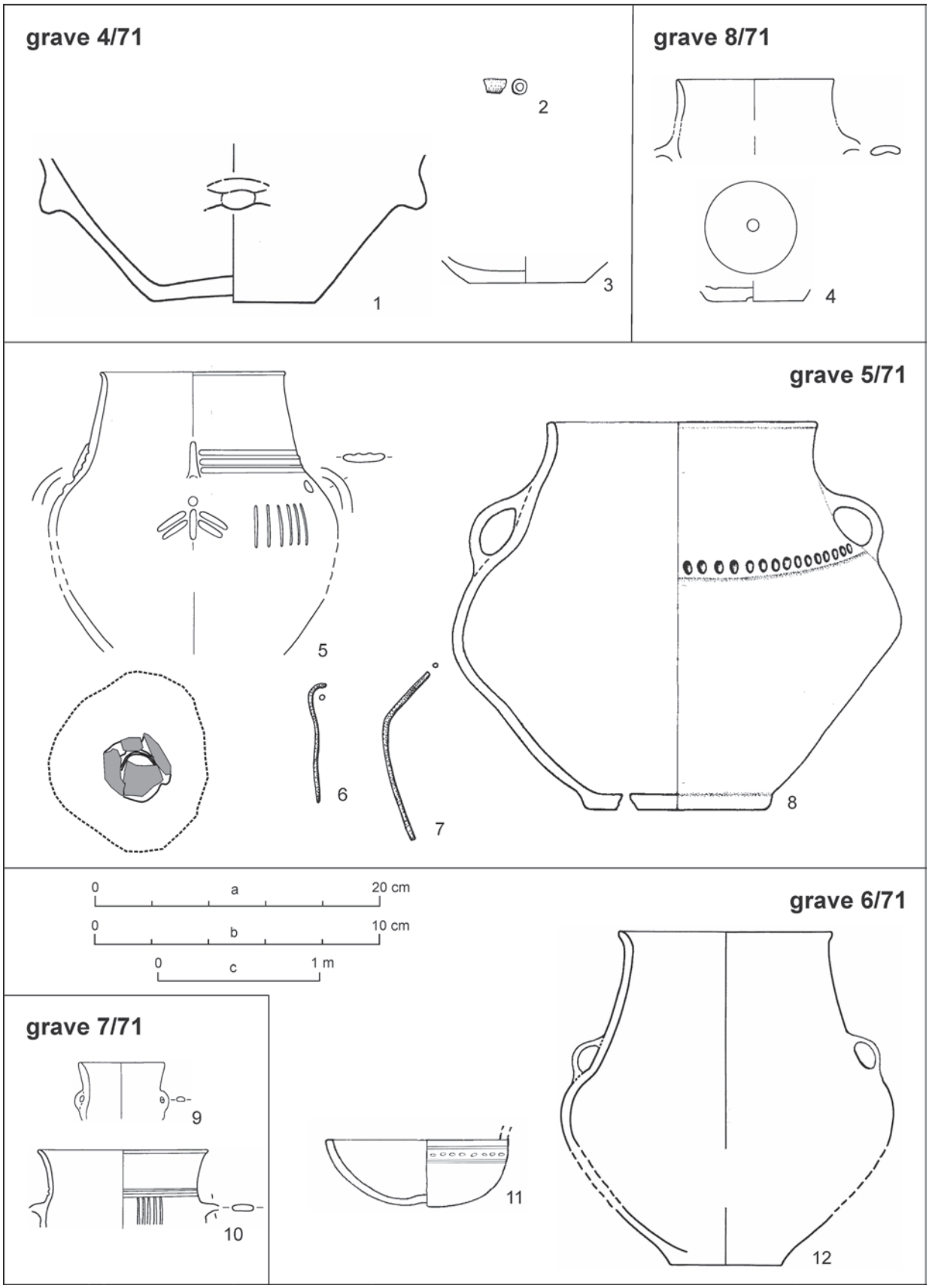
Pl. XVI. Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Plan of barrows VI/7 and D/71 with grave 1/71 (Trench IX); equipment of graves 1/71 and 3/71. Scale: a – 1, 2; b – plan.



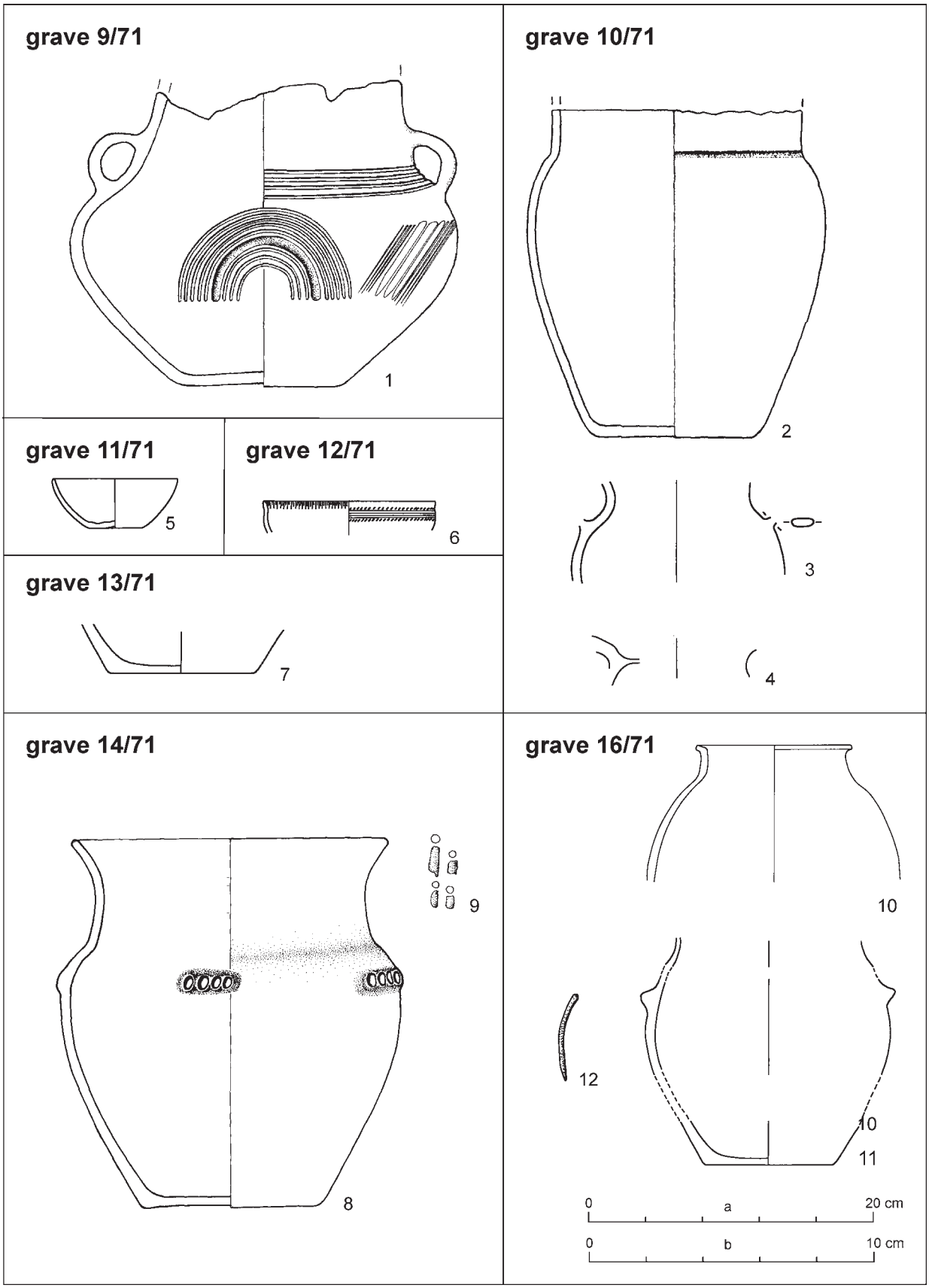
Pl. XVII. Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Plan of barrow I/71 with grave 2/71, and barrow II/71 and grave 18/71.



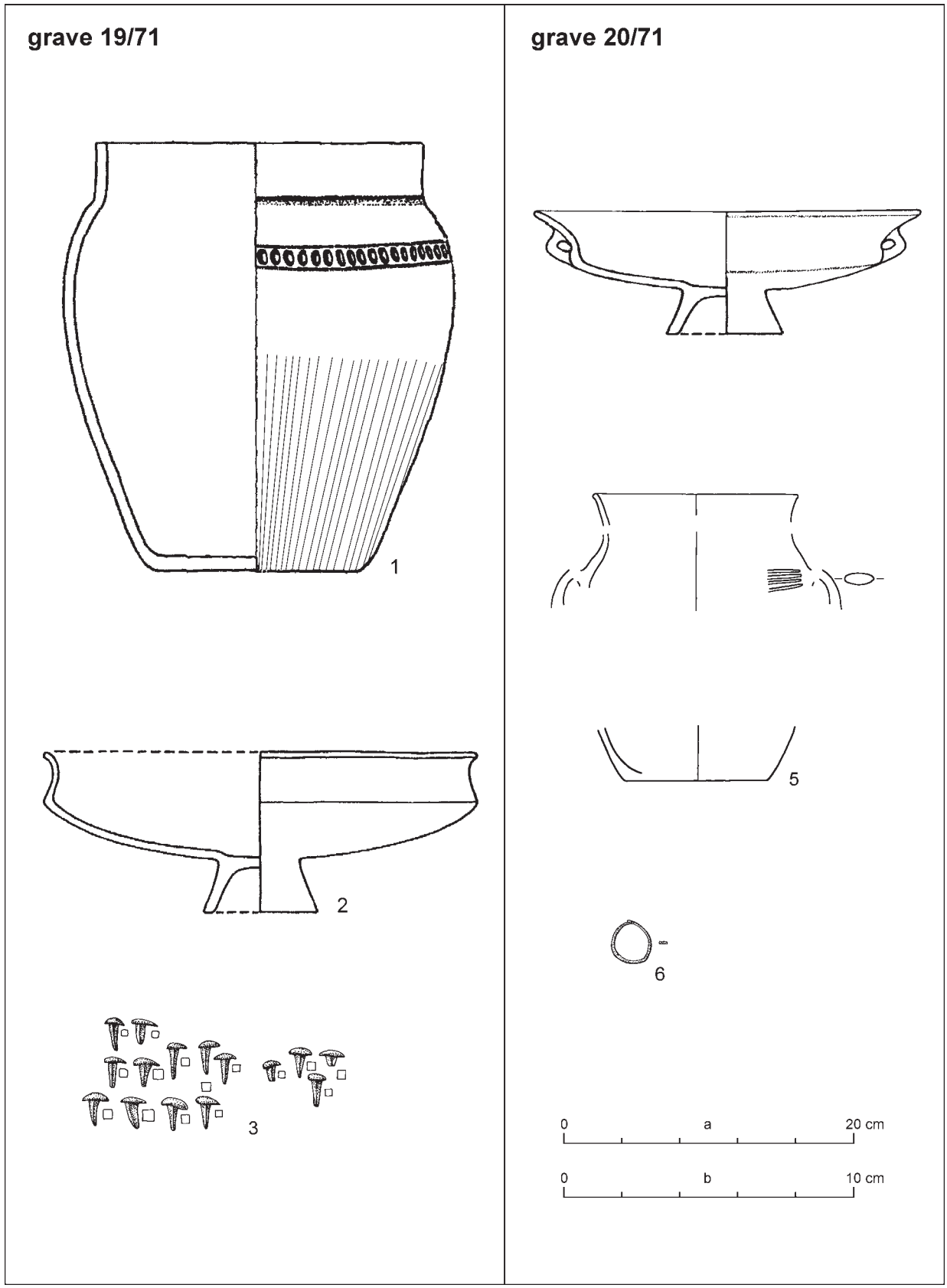
Pl. XVIII. Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Plan of barrow III/71, graves 6–18/71 and 56/71 (Trench XIX).



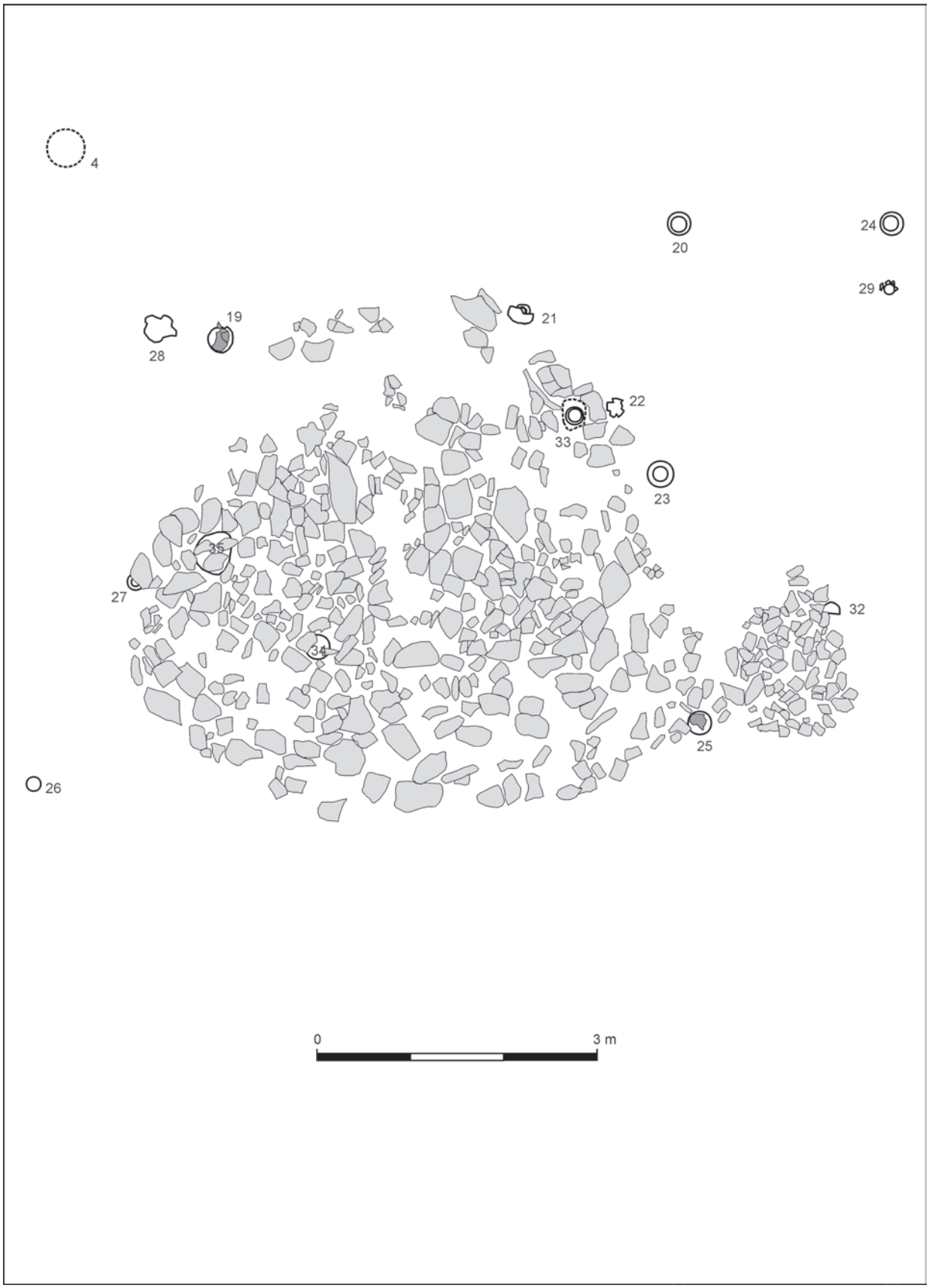
Pl. XIX. Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Equipment of graves 4/71–8/71, plan of grave 5/71. Scale: a – 1, 3–5, 8–12; b – 2, 6, 7; c – plan.



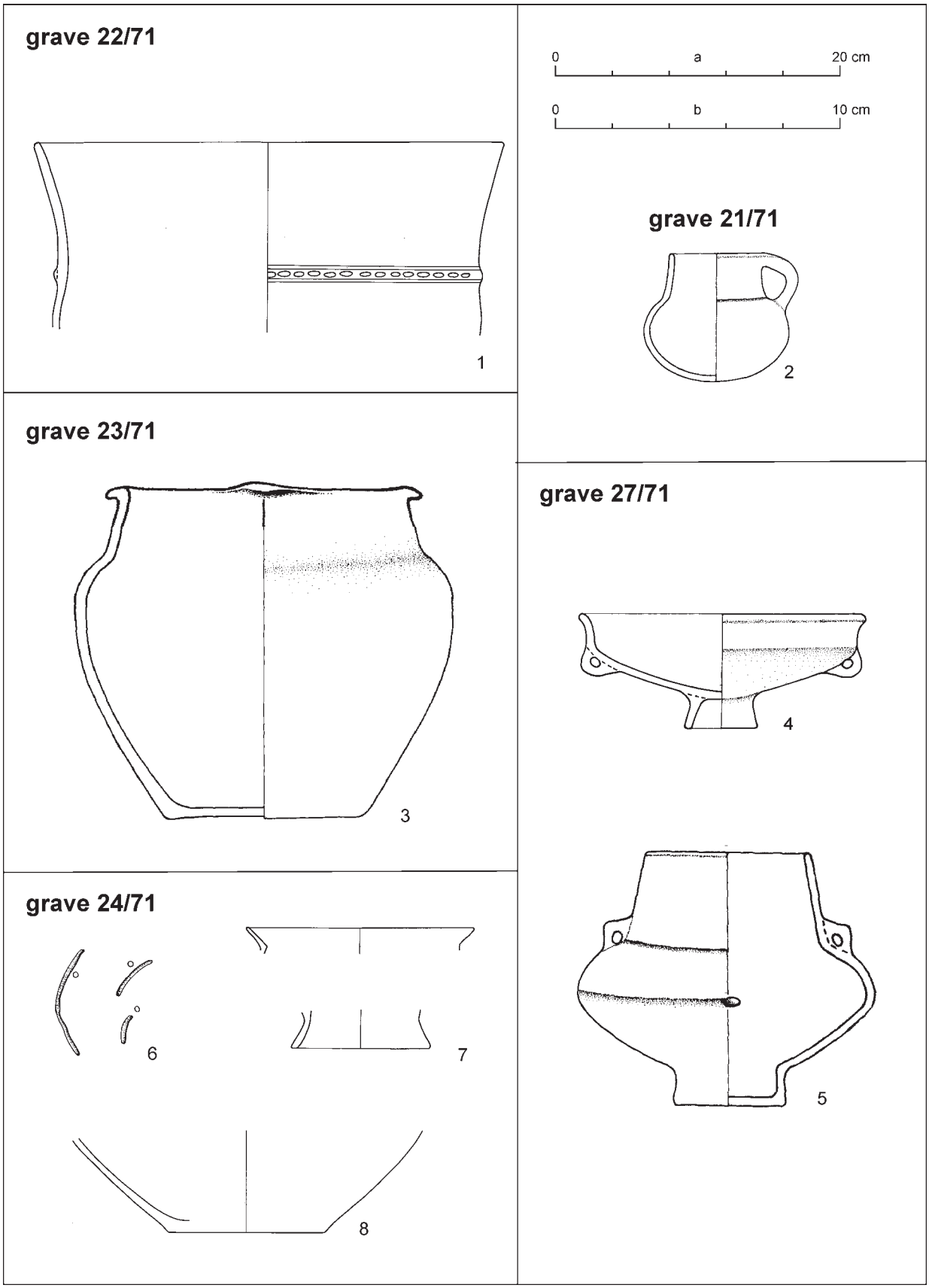
Pl. XX. Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Equipment of graves 9/71–14/71 and 16/71. Scale: a – 1–8, 10, 11; b – 9, 12.



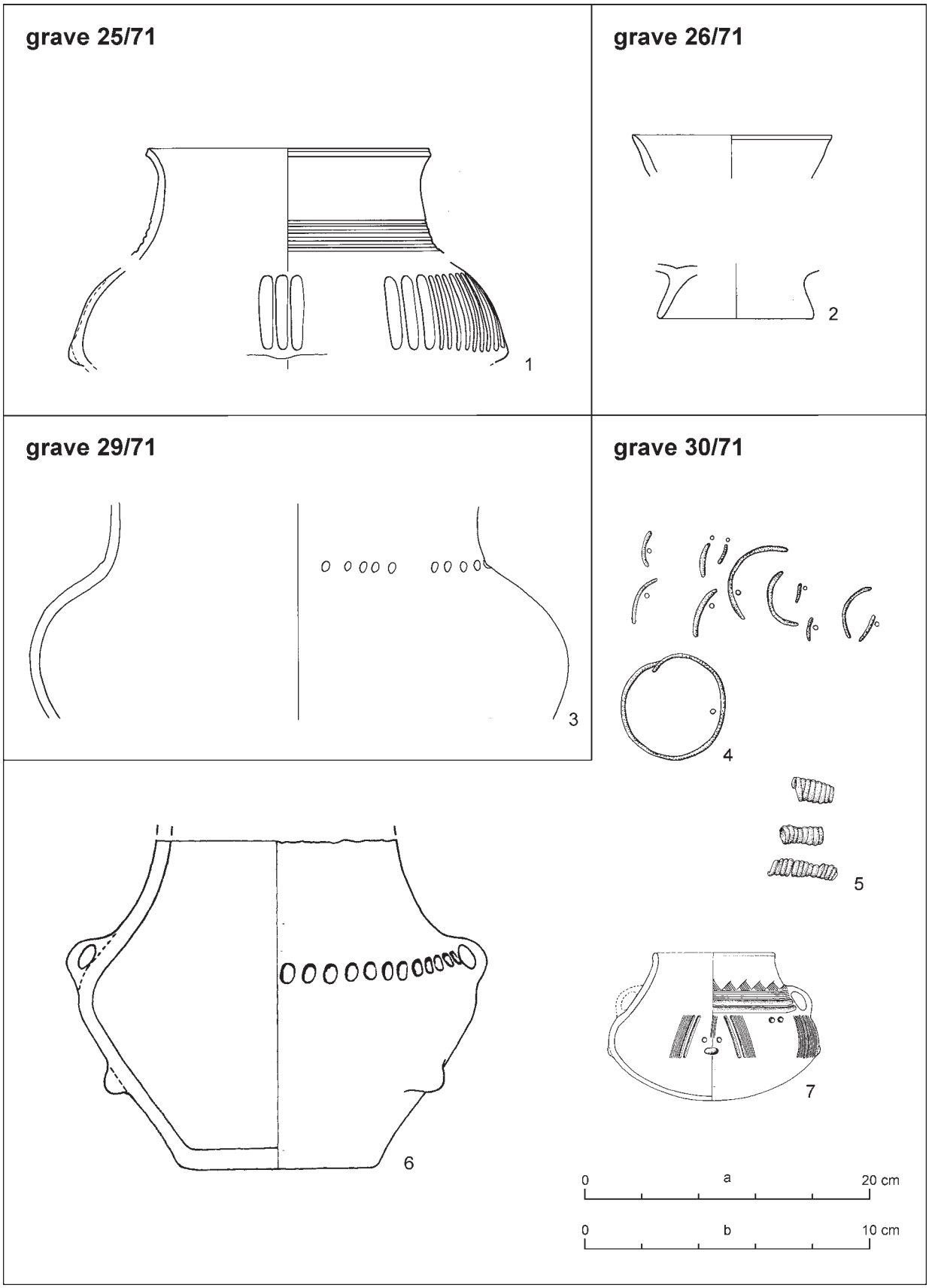
Pl. XXI. Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Equipment of graves 19/71–20/71. Scale: a – 1, 2, 4, 5; b – 3, 6.



Pl. XXII. Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Plan of barrow IV/71, graves 4/71, 19–29/71, and 32–35/71 (Trench XX).



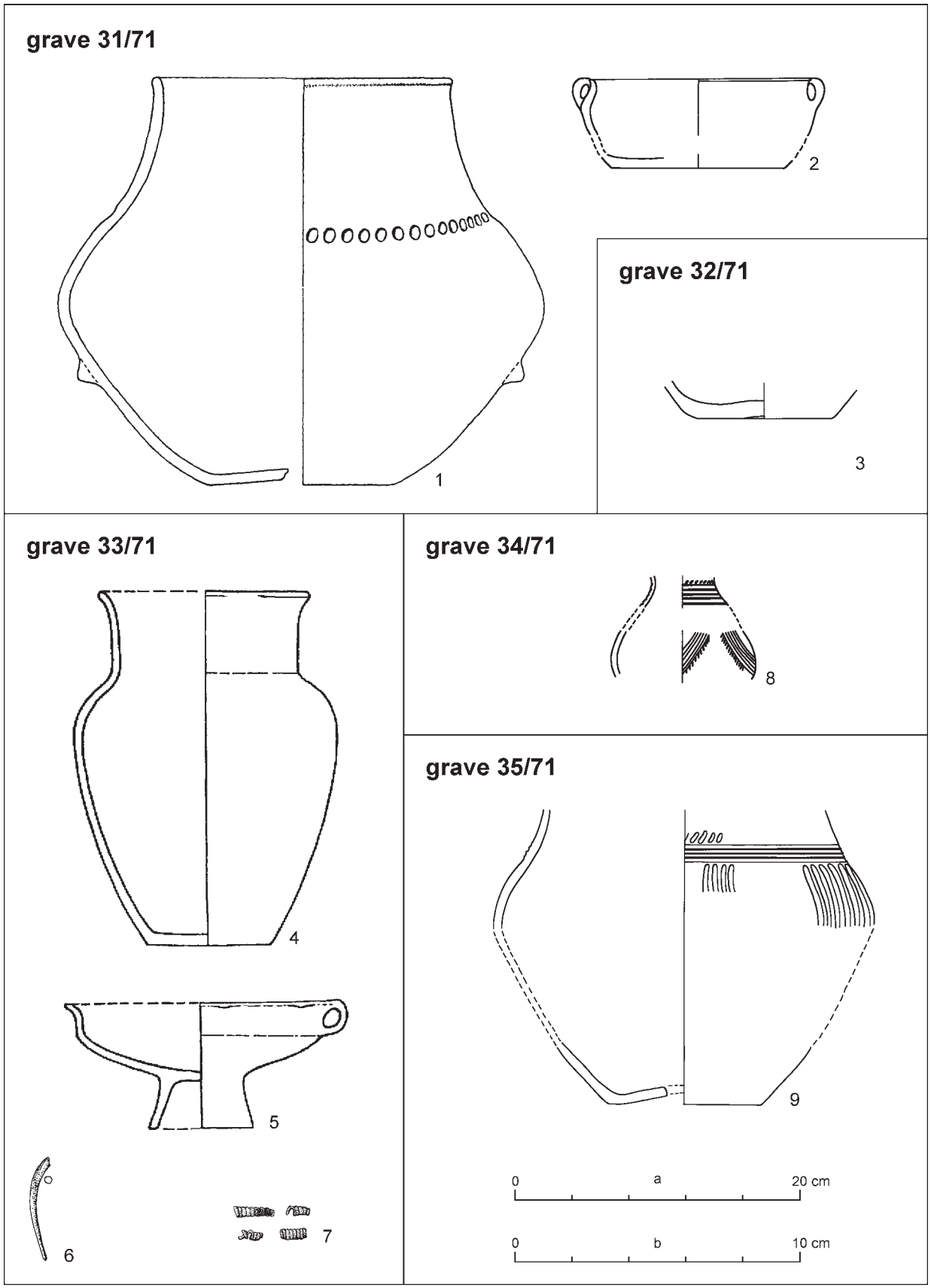
Pl. XXIII. Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Equipment of graves 21/71–14/71, and 27/71. Scale: a – 1–5, 7, 8; b – 6.



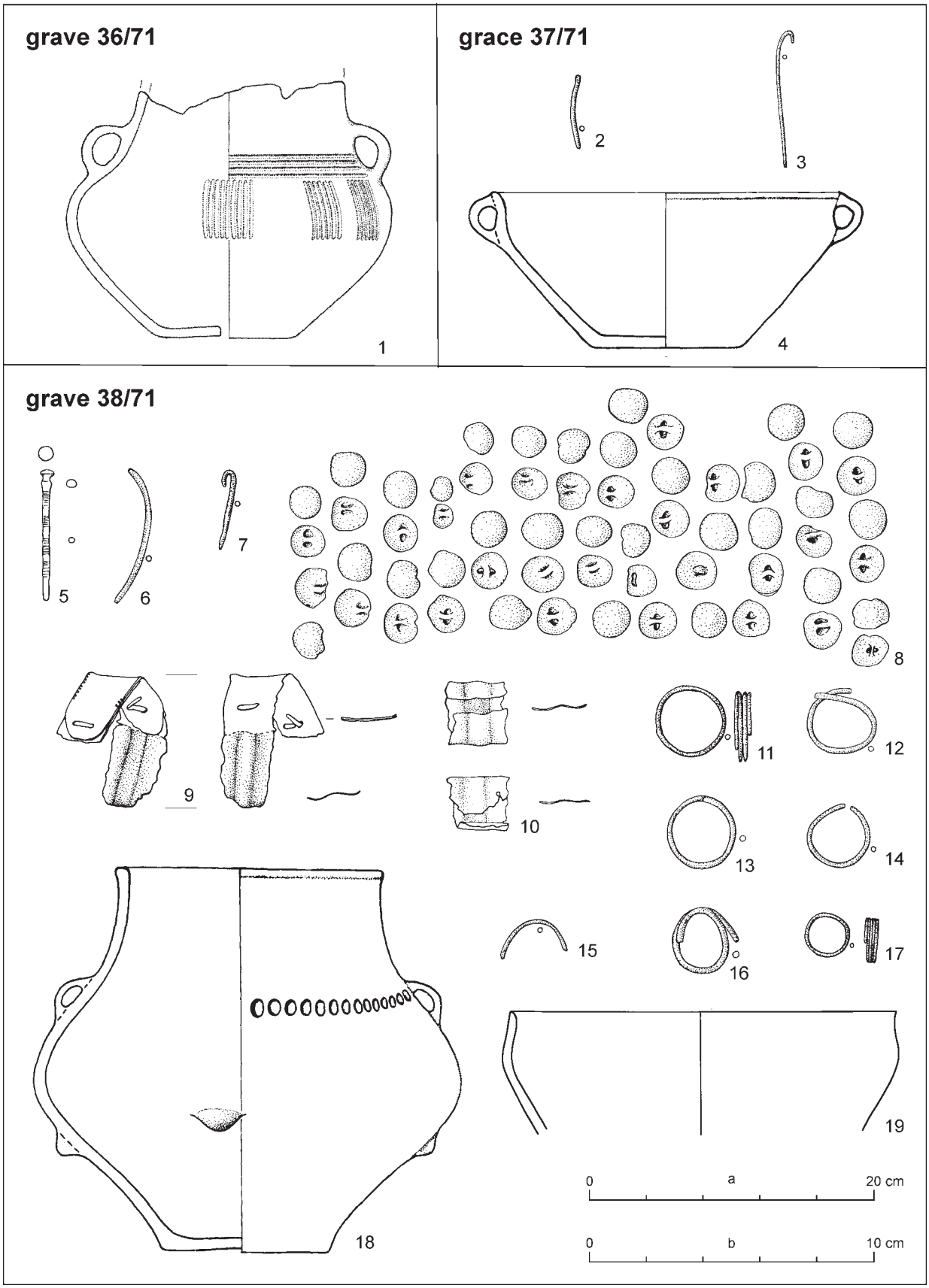
Pl. XXIV. Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Equipment of graves 25/71–26/71, and 29/71–30/71. Scale: a – 1–3, 6, 7; b – 4, 5.



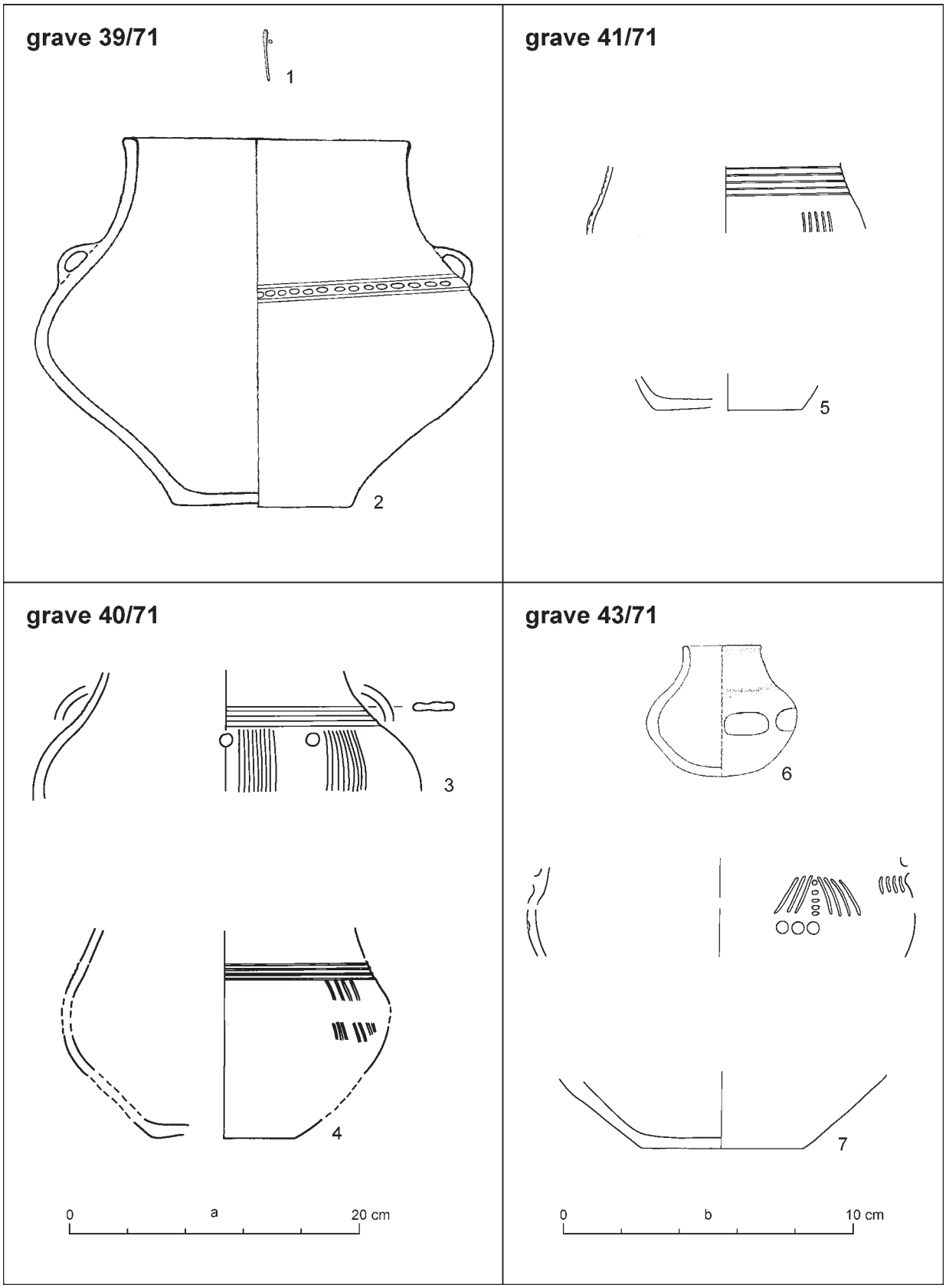
Pl. XXV. Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Plan of barrow V/71, graves 30–31/71, 36–49/71 and barrow A/1 with grave 50/71 (Trench XXI).



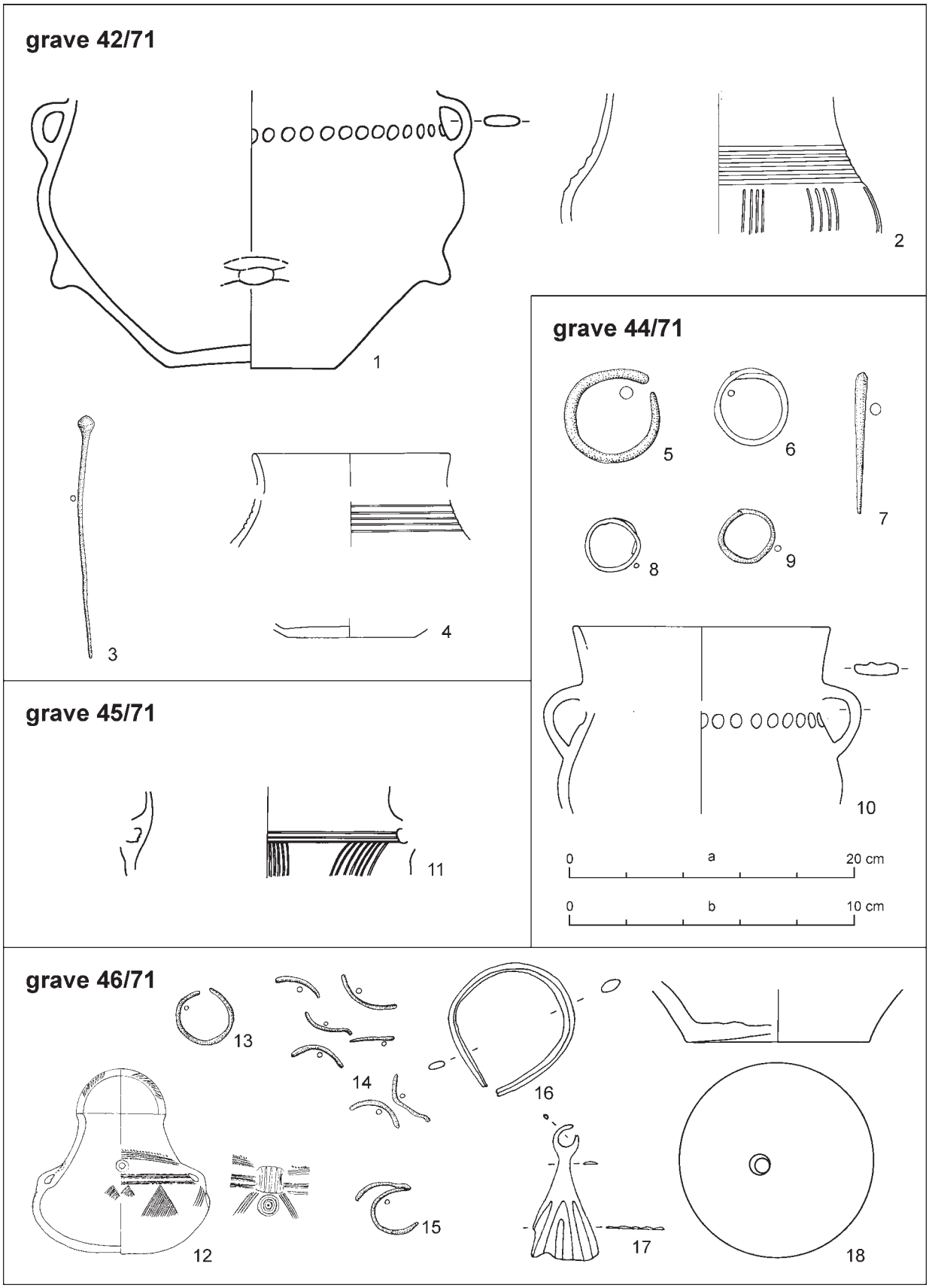
Pl. XXVI. Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Equipment of graves 31/71–35/71. Scale: a – 1–5, 8, 9; b – 6, 7.



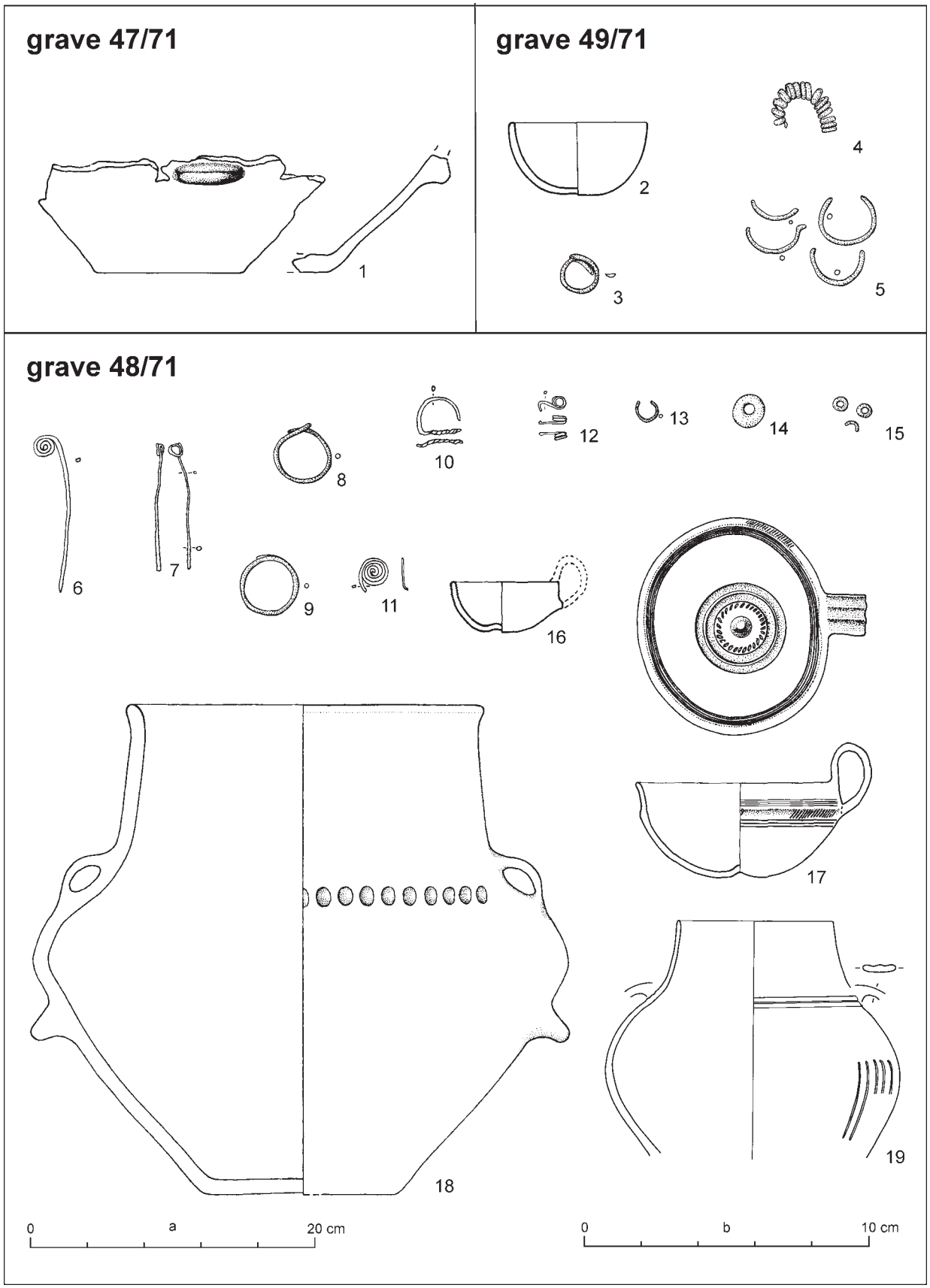
Pl. XXVII. Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Equipment of graves 36/71–38/71. Scale: a – 1, 4, 18, 19; b – 2, 3, 5–17.



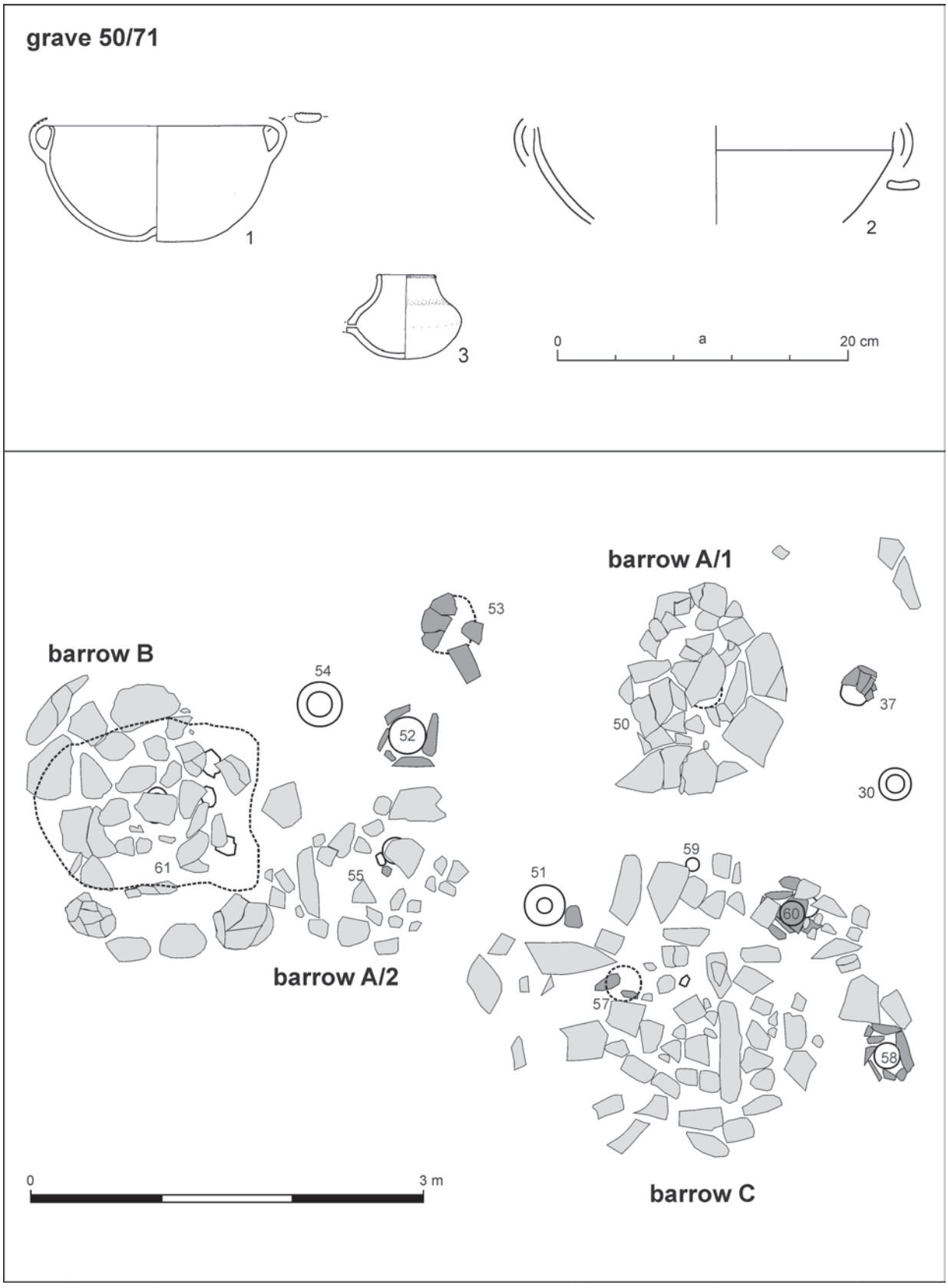
Pl. XXVIII. Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Equipment of graves 39/71–41/71 and 43/71. Scale: a – 2–7; b – 1.



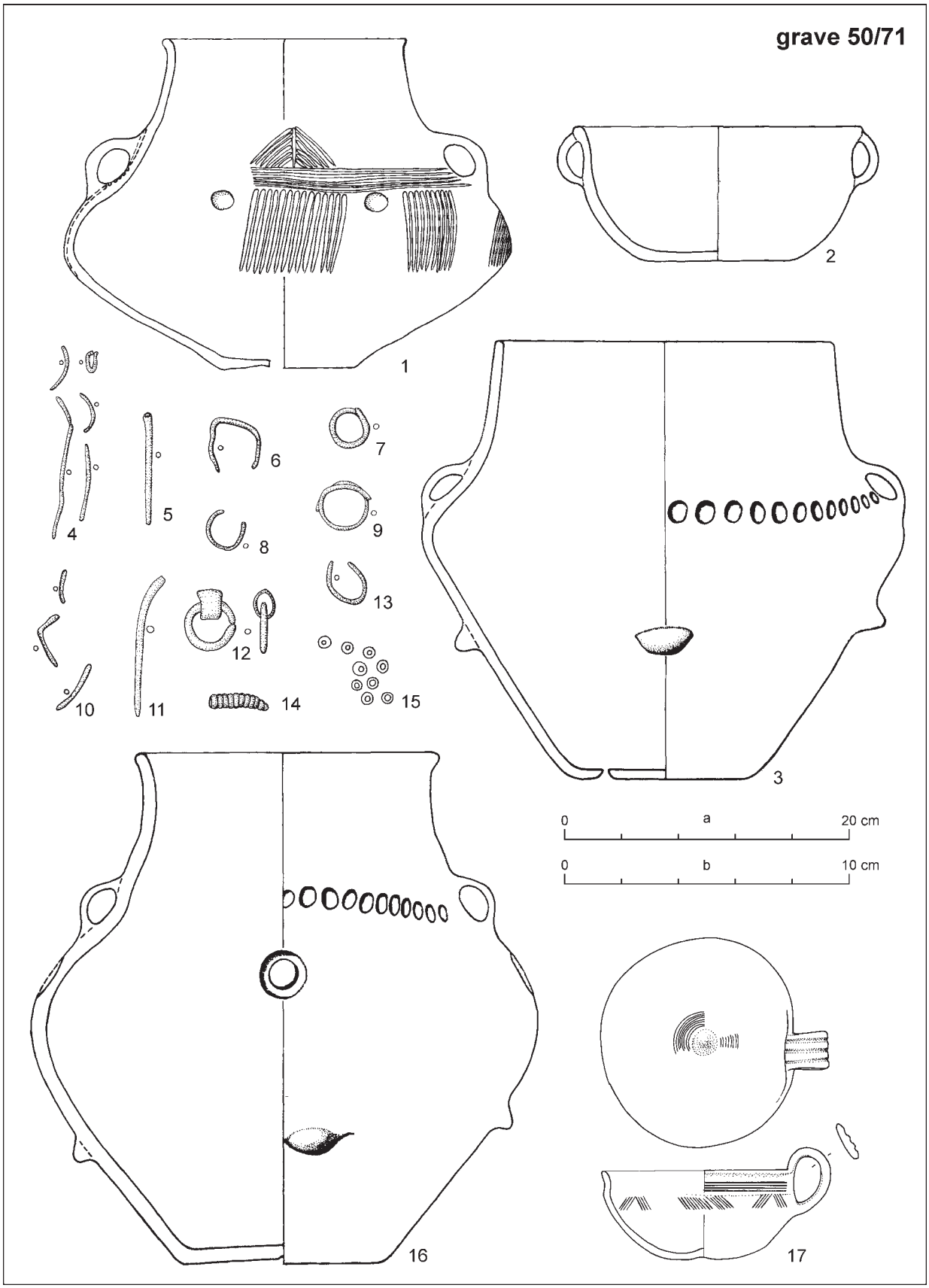
Pl. XXIX. Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Equipment of graves 42/71, 44/71–46/71. Scale: a – 1, 2, 4, 10–12, 18; b – 3, 5–9, 13–17.



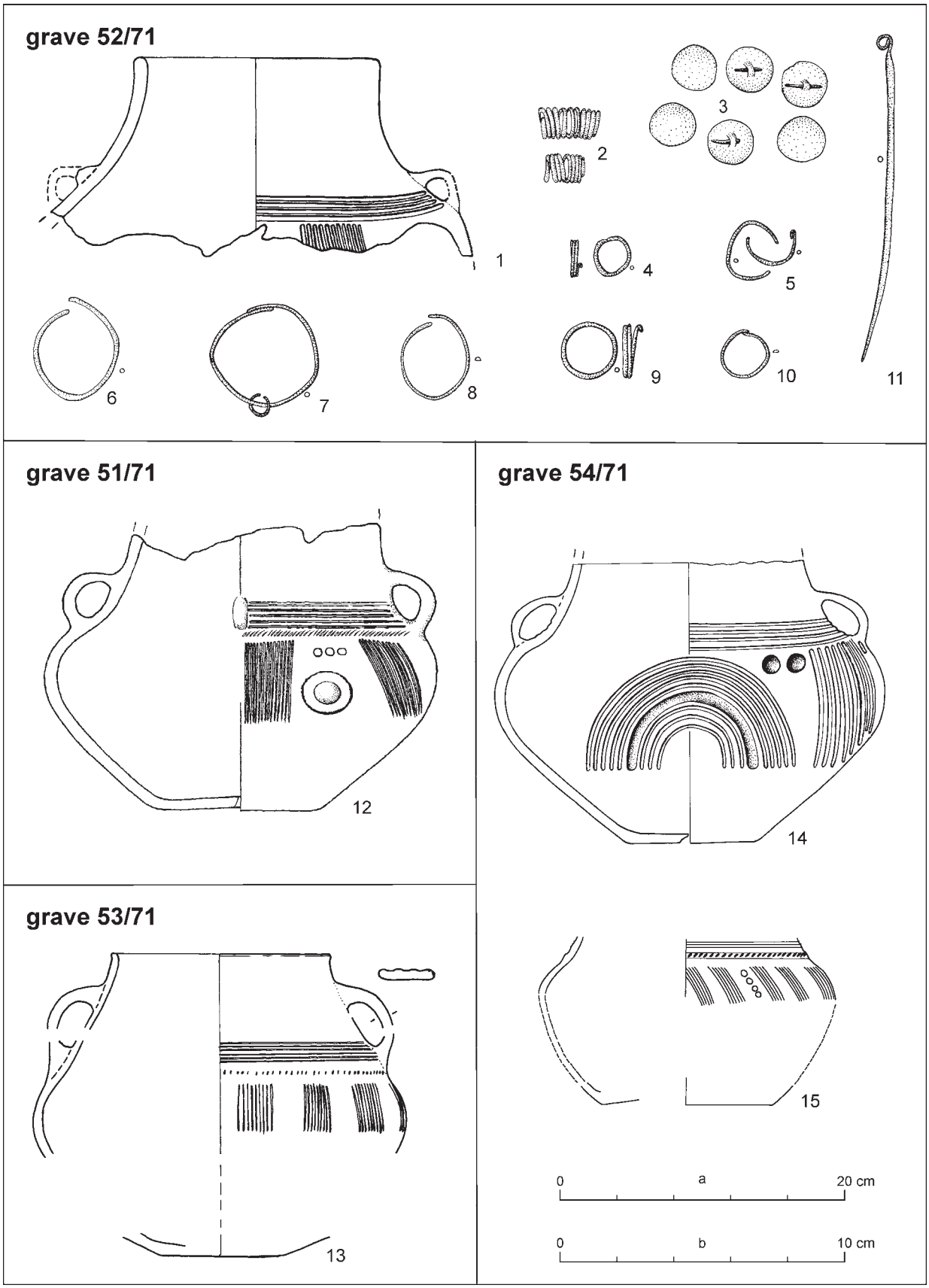
Pl. XXX. Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Equipment of graves 47/71–49/71. Scale: a – 1, 2, 16–19; b – 3–15.



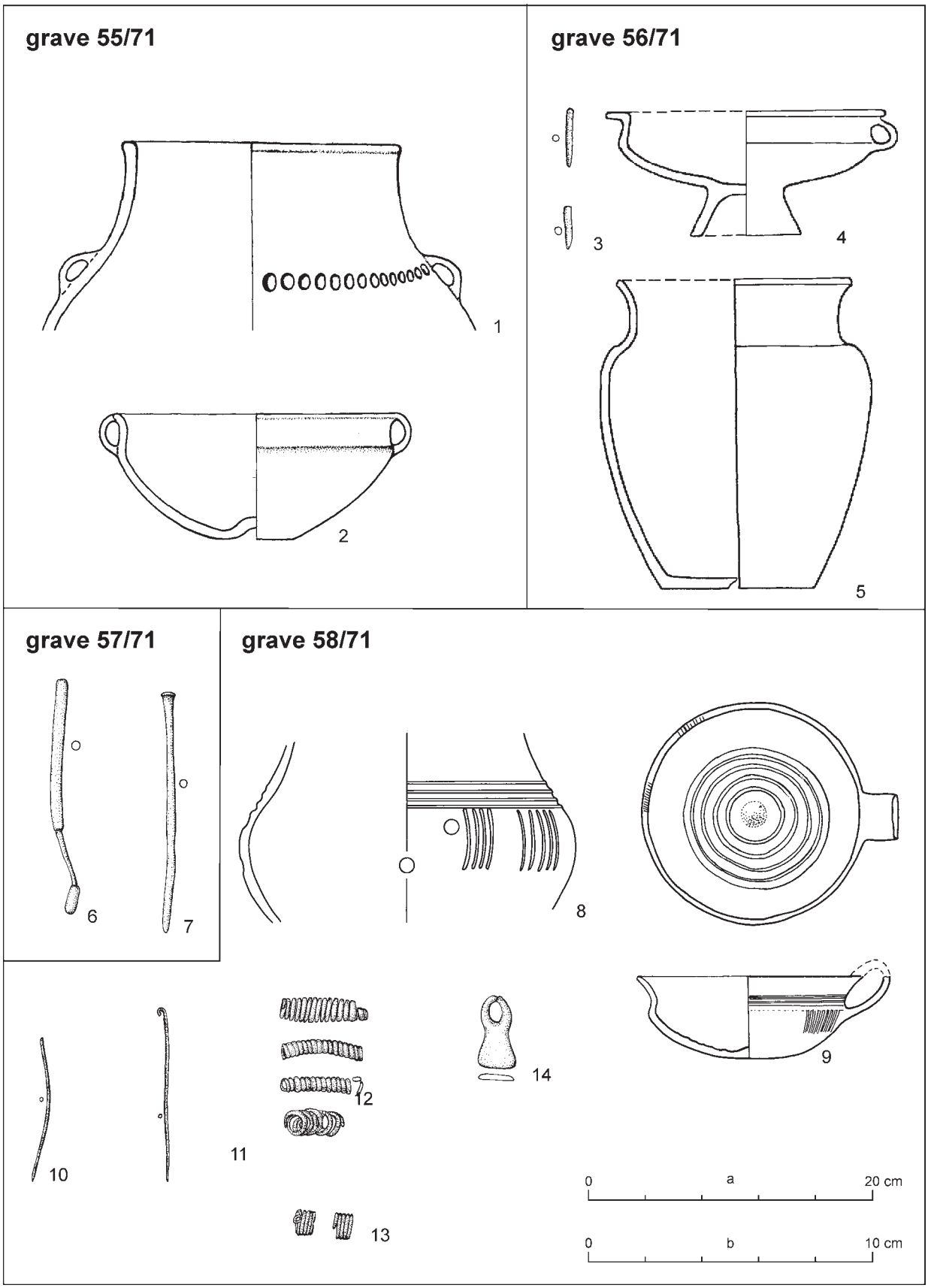
Pl. XXXI. Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Plan of graves 30/71, 37/71, 52–54/71, barrow A/1 with grave 50/71, barrow A/2 with grave 55/71, barrow B with grave 61/71, barrow C with graves 51/71 and 57–60/71 (Trench XXII), and equipment of grave 50/71. Scale a: 1–3.



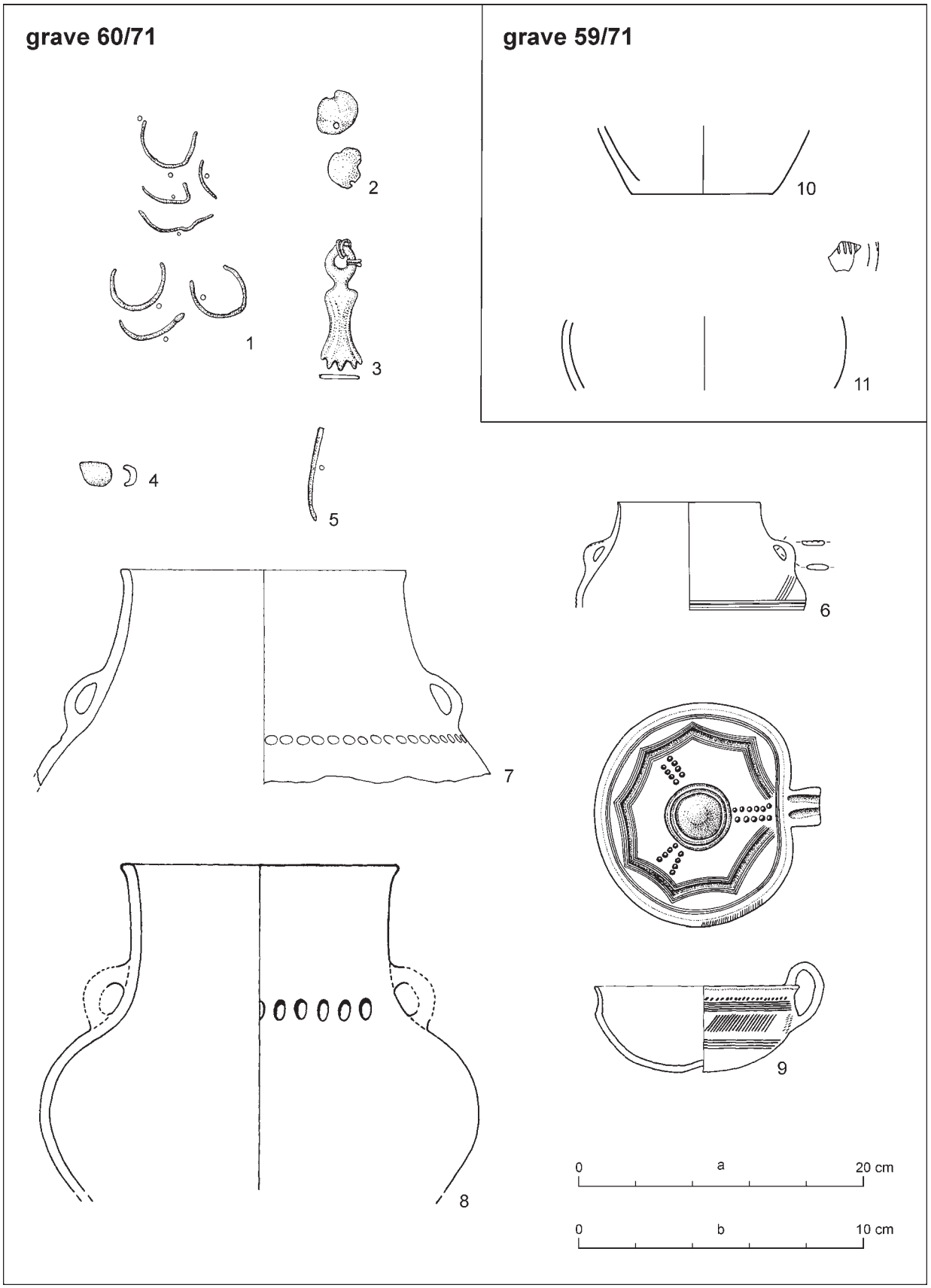
Pl. XXXII. Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Equipment of grave 50/71. Scale: a – 1–3, 16, 17; b – 4–15.



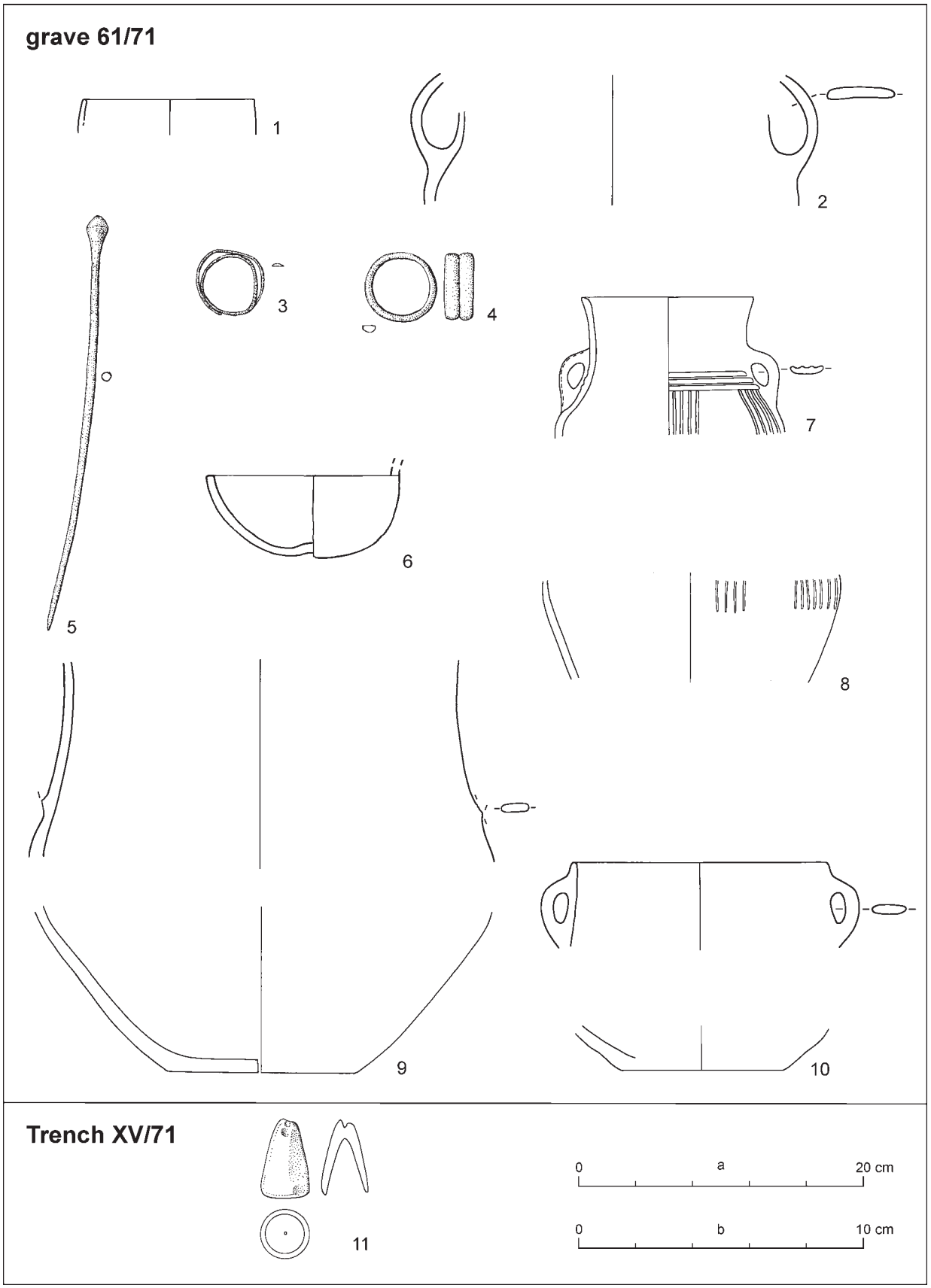
Pl. XXXIII. Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Equipment of graves 51/71–54/71. Scale: a – 1, 12–15; b – 2–11.



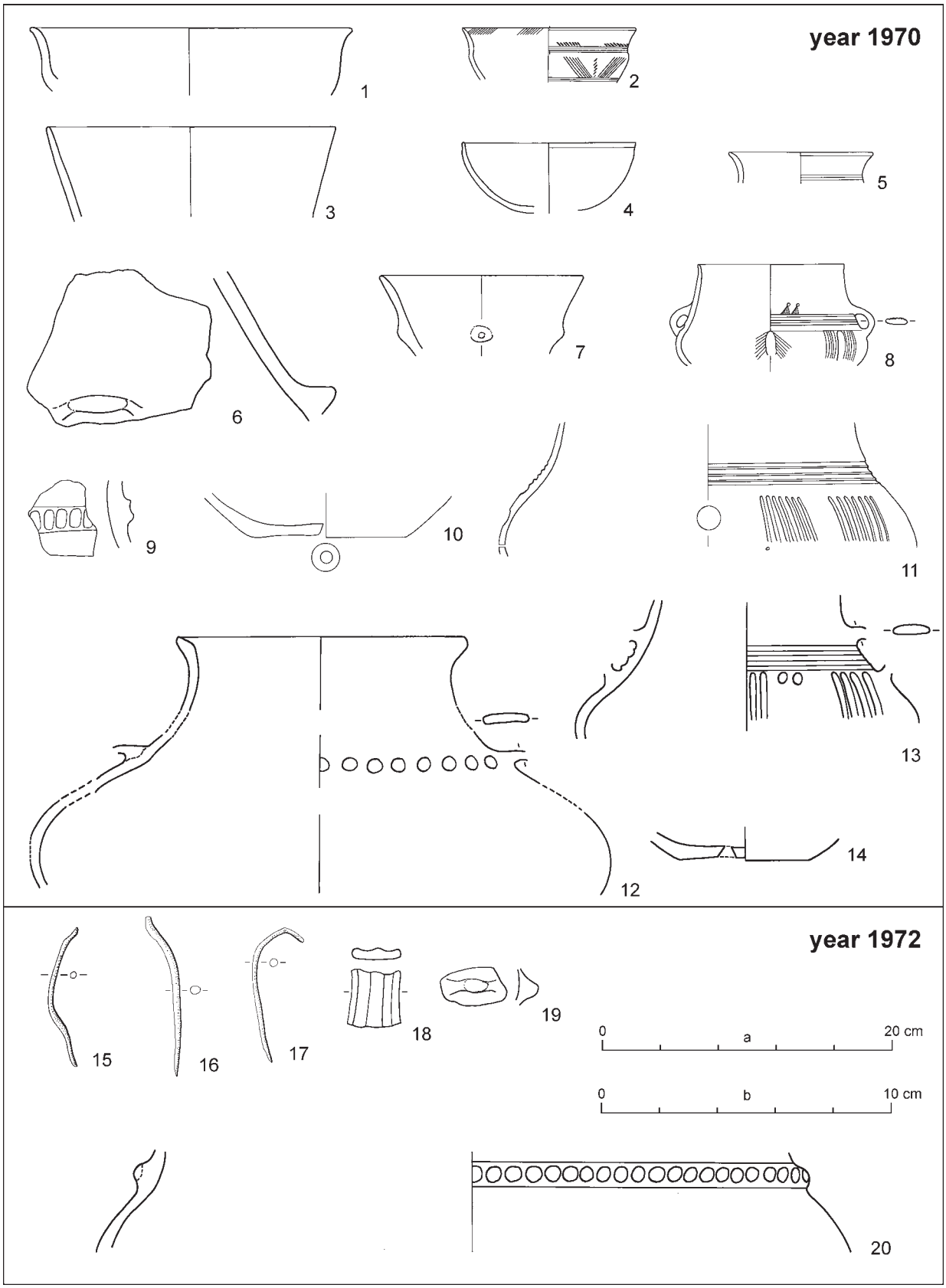
Pl. XXXIV Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Equipment of graves 55/71–58/71. Scale: a – 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9; b – 3, 6, 7, 10–13.



Pl. XXXV. Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Equipment of graves 59/71–60/71. Scale: a – 6–11; b – 1–5.



Pl. XXXVI. Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. Equipment of graves 61/71, and find from Trench XV/71. Scale: a – 1, 2, 6–11; b – 4, 5.



Pl. XXXVII. Púchov, site Pod Lachovcom. 1, 4, 12 – grave H/70; 2, 11, 13, 14 – grave D/70; 3, 6, 7 – grave J/70; 8 – F/70; 9 – grave CH/70; 10 – grave C/70; 15–19 – grave 1/72; 20 – grave A/72. Scale: a – 1–14, 18–20; b – 15–17.