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LATE HALLSTATT POTTERY FROM NORTH-EASTERN SERBIA (6th to 4th century BC)

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Abstract. – By looking at prehistoric collections and unpublished material from the museums in north-eastern Serbia, as well as by surveying and excavating, new information was gained which fulfills the image of material and spiritual culture of prehistoric communities from the end of the Early Iron Age. Usually, for a closer chronological determination, metal jewellery and weapons were considered. Pottery finds were published only occasionally, usually due to contexts which were not clear enough, or due to chronological insensitivity (unless they were grave goods), but also due to stylistic and typological differences not clearly distinguished between the “Basarabi” culture and the culture of “channelled pottery”. This paper aims to define features of pottery production from different sites, more precisely, those found in the territory between the Iron Gates, Ključ and the Timok valley.

Key words. – Late Iron Age, pottery typology, eastern Serbia, Central Balkans.

The basic problem faced by Serbian archaeologists during the defining of the material culture of the Late Hallstatt or pre-La Tène period was the small number of sites with a clearly defined stratigraphy within which this period would be easily recognisable. These would be the hill-settlements (tels) of Gradina na Bosutu and Feudvar, both situated on the southern border of the Pannonian plain.¹ Such a situation led to the fact that, for example, the Srem group was presented in literature exclusively as luxurious jewellery finds, coming mostly from graves, or as isolated or hoard finds,² (almost all of them without any clear archaeological context). The Zlot group in eastern Serbia is also, in most cases, defined as finds of metal jewellery and weapons, most of which were discovered in the Zlot cave.³ A much bigger problem is the

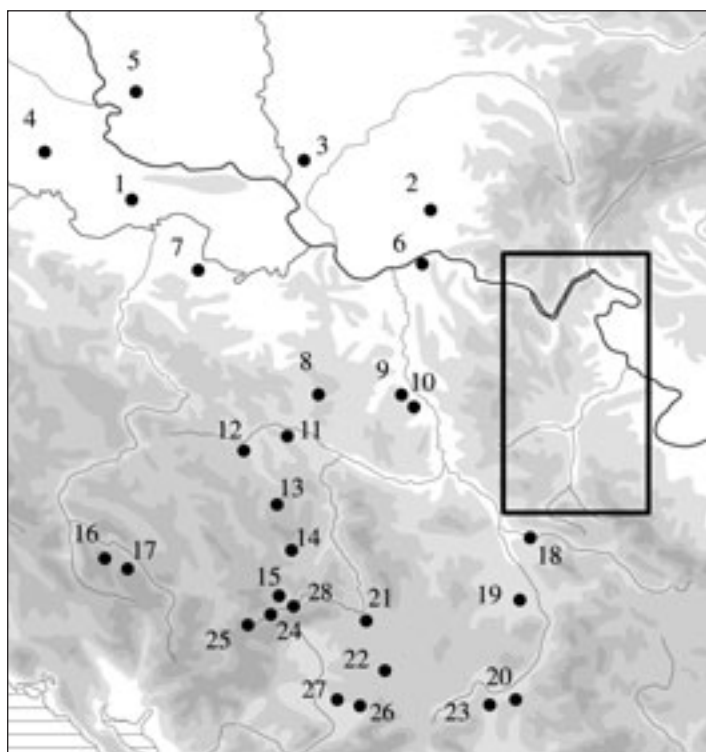
fact that huge amounts of finds from numerous excavations from the end of the 1960's to the 1980's, on sites which are now under the artificial lakes of the Đerdap I and II dams, were published only as short reports. On the other hand, a reconstruction of the cultural stratigraphy of the Zlot cave was made difficult due to the lack of field documentation from the excavation

¹ Medović i Medović 2010; Roeder 1991, 119–136.

² Brunšmid 1902, 1–19; Гарашанин 1973, 512; Vasić 1977, 28–29; Vasić 1987a, 555–558; Поповић 1981, 37–41; Medović 2007, 67–72; Медовић 1990, 31; Medović and Medović 2010; Medović and Hänsel 2006, 489–512.

³ Vasić 1977, 19–20; Vasić 1987b, 660–665; Вукмановић 1990, 49; Јевтић 2004.

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- 1) Gradina na Bosutu; 2) Židovar;
- 3) Feudvar; 4) Vinkovci; 5) Doroslovo;
- 6) Šabac; 7) Pećine; 8) Ljuljaci; 9) Sarina meda;
- 10) Crvena livada; 11) Atenica; 12) Pilatovići;
- 13) Trešnjevica; 14) Brvenik; 15) Novi Pazar;
- 16) Stoiljska gradina; 17) Velika gradina;
- 18) Vrtište; 19) Hisar u Leskovcu; 20) Meanište;
- 21) Karagač; 22) Belacevac; 23) Crkvište i Bunjište;
- 24) Osaonica; 25) Gradac; 26) Hisar u Suvoj reci;
- 27) Fuše; 28) Novopazarska Banja

Map 1. Hallstatt settlements and necropolises on Central Balkan territory

Карта 1. Насеља и некрополе позног Халистата на територији централног Балкана

performed almost half a century ago. Finally, the biggest misunderstandings are caused by ethno-cultural divisions within national archaeology in the Balkans, transferred into scientific interpretations of the material evidence, originating from the interpretations of ancient sources.

Regarding the territory, the finding places of Late Hallstatt in Serbia can be divided into five geographic areas: southern Pannonia, the Morava valley, eastern Serbia, western Serbia, Kosovo and southern Serbia (the southern Morava valley). Most attention was paid to the sites at the edge of southern Pannonia, the hill-settlements (tels) Gradina na Bosutu (Bosut IVc) and Feudvar by Mošorin⁴, since here the horizon was clearly definable in the existing stratigraphy. These sites should also be joined by Židovar, where the recent stratigraphic situation also showed the presence of the horizon with pottery finds of the “channelled horizon” (Map 1).⁵

NORTHEASTERN SERBIA

Our overview of the Late Hallstatt pottery production in north-eastern Serbia will begin with the systematically excavated sites and only later will finds be considered which were unearthed during field surveys

(Map 2). The first metal and pottery finds from Late Hallstatt were obtained during protective excavations of the Zlot cave, while the next ones came from the Iron Gates region. During the first rescue research of the Iron Gates, three settlements were discovered with pottery and metal finds from this period: Padina, Hajdučka vodenica⁶ and Pecka Bara.⁷ Systematic excavation on Kuznjica followed, and later, during archaeological research of Đerdap II, Ruženjka was discovered.

New data about the finds of Late Hallstatt material and spiritual culture in north-eastern Serbia were obtained after the research of the sites of Mihailov ponor at Miroč,⁸ Banjica in Rgošte near Knjaževac⁹ and Mokranjske stene near Negotin.¹⁰ Other sites near the Zlotska (or Lazareva) cave include Trvaj and Selište in

⁴ Medović and Hänsel 1988–1989, 22.

⁵ Ljuština 2010, 59–78.

⁶ Јовановић 1974, Fig. 10.

⁷ Минић и Ерцеговић-Павловић 1982–1983.

⁸ Jevtić, Peковић 2007, 191–220.

⁹ Стојић, Илијић 2011, 92–103.

¹⁰ Роровић and Каруран 2011, 297–304; Булатовић, Капуран и Јањић 2012.



Map 2. Late Hallstatt settlements in the North Eastern Serbia

Карта 2. Насеља позног халштајта у североисточној Србији

Zlot, Kuznjica near Rudna glava, Ruženjka by Mihailovac, Stari salaš, Mokranjske stene – the quarry and Mokranjske stene, the rock shelter in the vicinity of Negotin, Zlatkov rt in Bela reka and Bele stene in Rgotina.

Since very little is known about the stratigraphic – typological features of the Late Hallstatt pottery production outside southern Pannonia, it would be best to focus on forms identical to those from Bosut, from the Zlot cave and from the Ferigile necropolis in Oltenia.¹¹ Common elements which repeat on finds from several sites possess characteristics of a local production, which creates certain difficulties when trying to separate them from finds which certainly belong to the Basarabi horizon, as happened in the Zlot cave. This is why we shall form our typology on stratigraphically homogenous sites like Mihailov ponor, Kuznjica and Ruženjka. In this case, the sites with a homogenous stratigraphy are the most convenient ones, precisely because of the pos-

sibility to include the less known forms in the typology, for which one could say that they were rare, or at least not dominant, among pottery forms from the Basarabi cultural horizons.

The Zlot (Lazareva) cave¹², near Bor, is situated on the eastern edge of the Kučajske mountains and represents the best and almost fully excavated site at the territory of Serbia. This multi-layer site came into being during the early Eneolithic (Bubanj–Salcuta), existing during late Eneolithic (Cotofeni–Kostolac), Middle Bronze Age, the transition from the Bronze into the Iron Age (the Gava horizon) and Early, Middle and Late Hallstatt. The Late Hallstatt horizon is stratigraphically

¹¹ Vulpe 1967.

¹² Tasić 1969.

less clearly distinguishable from the earlier horizons, although N. Tasić mentions that it is more distinguishable in the inside of the cave, in which remains of a wooden cottage were discovered.¹³ Late Hallstatt pottery finds include beakers with an expanded rim and high ribbon-shaped handles, well burnished and decorated incisions and punctuations with incrustation (Pl. I/13–16). Conical bowls with a contracted rim decorated with faceting (Pl. I/8–9), spool-shaped handles on the rim (Pl. I/2,7) and different types of false handles imitating the spool-shaped ones (Pl. I/9) or tongue-shaped handles (Pl. I/3,4,5,8). Biconical bowls which are slightly “S”-profiled (Pl. Ia/20,22). Spherical beakers with a channelled stomach and a high handle are often encountered (Pl. I/15,16) and amphoras with an expanded rim (Pl. Ia/23) decorated with a combination of channelling and punctuating (Pl. Ia/24–25). Pots include conical and spherical forms, with thick rims decorated with zigzag carvings and punctuating (Pl. Ia/34), ribbons with carvings imitating a net (Pl. Ia/29–31) and tongue-shaped handles (Pl. I/33–35). It is interesting that on the rim of a bowl with an expanded rim there are oval stamps identical to those on the Bosut phase IVc pottery (Pl. Ia/22), indicating a narrow cultural connection between the populations along the Danube during the Late Hallstatt period.

Mihailov ponor. The research of the “Sveti gajevi” with stone constructions or cenotaphs on the Miroč mountain in the Iron Gates resulted in very interesting data about material and spiritual aspects of life of the Late Hallstatt Tribali communities of the Danube valley and its inland territory.¹⁴ A point of special importance is that each construction represents a closed context. Pottery finds from the stone constructions of the younger horizon include conical bowls with faceted rims, semi-spherical pots with a cut-off rim, decorated with horse-shoe shaped handles and rows of finger made carvings, biconical two-handled and single-handled beakers with horizontal carvings under the rim combined with punctuations (Pl. X/11) and huge biconical urns with tongue-shaped handles bent downwards (Pl. X/20).¹⁵ The carvings were made in the shape of parallel horizontal or zigzag lines. During the last research campaign in 2012, along with the previously mentioned pottery forms, fragmented wheel-thrown hydrias were discovered with massive horizontal handles, which could have been imported from the Greek colonies along the Black Sea coast.¹⁶

Kuznjica represents one of the rare systematically excavated sites in north-eastern Serbia, apart from the

Zlot cave. It is situated across the Rudna Glava, in the Šaska river valley, in the Iron Gates hinterland. Archaeological research was conducted during the 1970’s with thirteen trenches. A homogenous, single-layered cultural stratigraphy was discovered.¹⁷ Bowls are semi-spherical (Pl. II/4,5), conical or conical with an expanded rim (Pl. I/1–3), pots are semi-spherical with applied crescent or tongue-shaped handles (Pl. II/15,16), cups have ribbon-shaped handles above the rim (Pl. II/6,11, 12) while beakers are biconical and possess an expanded rim (Pl. II/7–10,19). Smaller cups are “S”-profiled (Pl. II/11,12). The decoration includes carved parallel lines (Pl. II/5), triangles (Pl. II/18) or finger-made rows of circles (Pl. II 4,19). On the neck of one of the pithoi there is a burnished ornament in the shape of vertical striped ribbons (Pl. II/17).

Ruženjka was excavated during protective activities around the power plant Đerdap II and was situated several kilometres downstream from Mihailovac.¹⁸ The pottery material discovered shows certain elements of the Basarabi culture, while other finds include “grey pottery”, some of which was wheel-thrown. Pottery typology includes conical, single-handled cups and conical beakers on feet. Bowls with a contracted rim are channelled both outside and inside, while the conical pots are decorated with finger-prints or horizontally placed ribbons, also decorated with incisions. One of the two-handled beakers resembles a Greek kantharos. The most interesting find from this site is the discovery of a pit for burning pottery with several beakers which remained intact within it.

Mokranjske stene are situated on the edge of the Wallahian plain, at the very cross-point from the mountainous into the plain eco-system. The site consists of two mounds, Kamenolom and Potkapina. The Kamenolom site was partly preserved through excavations during the middle of the seventies, when a profile was obtained which illustrated the cultural stratigraphy of this multi-layer site devastated by a quarry used for

¹³ Тасић 1971, 74.

¹⁴ Jevtić 2006; Jevtić and Peković 2007.

¹⁵ Peković and Jevtić 2007, Pl. II, Pl. IV.

¹⁶ We are very grateful to dr Mirko Peković, custodian of the Military Museum in Belgrade, who made it possible for us to see the finds discovered in 2012. A paper dealing with results of this research is being prepared.

¹⁷ Jovanović 1972.

¹⁸ Јевтић 1984, 207–214.

obtaining stone for the coastal defences in Prahovo.¹⁹ The older horizons of this stratigraphy consist of Early Hallstatt finds, determined as the Ferigile group by the investigators (Pl. X/17). A slightly better situation was observed on the neighbouring height of Krš, on which the site at Potkapina was investigated. In its stratigraphy, a special mixed horizon of Early Iron Age and La Tène has been observed. From the La Tène period there is a grave of an infant with many pottery grave-goods, which was not common for infant burials during the Late Iron Age.²⁰ Finds from the Potkapina site share many similarities of shapes and decoration with the Mihailov ponor site (Pl. X/20) and Kuznjica. Even though they were discovered along with the La Tène pottery forms (fructieres and Dacian pots), pottery finds as grave-goods indicate the presence of the Triballi as an autonomous Thracian substrate which inhabited the regions around Timok. Biconical urns (Pl. III/17,18) have parallels among finds from the second phase of the Ferigile necropolis,²¹ as well as among pots from Zimnicea²² and Dobrina.²³

The **Banjica** site in the village of Rgošte is situated on the right bank of the Svrljiški Timok, some 5 km upstream from Knjaževac.²⁴ Protective archaeological research was focused on investigations of pits discovered in the profile after the land was tilled. The investigated area belonged to the very edge of the settlement which was positioned several dozens of metres to the north. M. Stojić and B. Ilijić were able to distinguish five prehistoric cultural horizons at this part of the site (Bubanj–Salcuta, Verbicioara, Iron Age I, IIB and III).²⁵ The pottery discovered above the pits was eroded from the centre of the settlement, which was on a much higher level. The research showed that the prehistoric material is quite homogenous. We consider that the skeleton of a foal, buried at the bottom of pit 4, dates from the Late Hallstatt period, when such rituals were quite common, and not from the Eneolithic, as the authors claim.²⁶ Pottery finds also indicate this, since they are more similar to the Late Hallstatt period than to the Early Eneolithic. As far as Late Hallstatt pottery production at the Banjica site near Rgošte is concerned, we can mention biconical beakers with channelled shoulders and expanded rims (Pl. IV/1–5). They were decorated with carved parallel lines and rows of punctuations (Pl. IV/1,2). In some cases, on the beakers' or pots' necks there are carved zigzag lines (Pl. IV/5). Conical bowls with contracted rims possess vertical ribbons on their shoulders, while spherical conical pots possess crescent- or tongue-shaped handles (Pl. IV/6).

The upper part of one of the pots, or amphora, is decorated with a zigzag line on the expanded rim, forming triangular fields filled with punctuations (Pl. IV/10).

Hajdučka vodenica was excavated between 1966 and 1969, as a part of the protective archaeological research in the Iron Gates.²⁷ In an amphitheatre-shaped bay, situated between Mali and Veliki Kazan, a multi-layer site was discovered which lasted from the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Late Copper (Cotofeni), Late Bronze (Žuto Brdo–Girila Mare), Early (Basarabi) and Late Hallstatt and Late La Tène.²⁸ In the stratigraphy of the necropolis by Karaula, a horizon with Late Hallstatt was discovered, consisting of bowls with expanded rims decorated with channelling (Pl. VIII/1,4,5,7,17), biconical beakers with out-turned rims (Pl. VIII/8,9,10), biconical bowls with channelled stomachs (Pl. VIII/7, 11) and spherical pots decorated with zigzag lines on the rim (Pl. VIII/13), rows of finger imprints (Pl. VIII/14,15) or crescent-shaped applications (Pl. VIII/16). It should be mentioned that, among finds from the Metal Ages, there are also two conical bowls decorated with rows of “S”-shaped stamps and false cord marks, most likely belonging to the Basarabi period, while other finds can be ascribed to the channelled horizon, or more precisely the Late Hallstatt.²⁹

Padina by Dobra was excavated between 1966 and 1970, as a part of the protective excavation before the Đerdap I dam was built.³⁰ The site was spread in three bays, or sectors, of which sector 2 contained a settlement from the Early Iron Age. Due to the slope and intensive erosion, the site showed mixed material and

¹⁹ Janković and Janković 1976, 22–23.

²⁰ Булатовић, Капуран и Јањић 2013; Поповић and Капуран 2011.

²¹ Vulpe 1967, 127, Pl. XI.

²² Sîrbu 1993: 76, Fig. 16/4.

²³ Moscalu 1983, Pl. 2/2.

²⁴ Стојић и Илијић 2011, Капуран 2011.

²⁵ Стојић и Илијић 2011, 93,94.

²⁶ Aleksandar Kapuran took part on this excavation as a team member and he processed the entire pottery findings.

²⁷ We are grateful to B. Jovanović, who made it possible for us to study the documentation and finds from this excavation.

²⁸ Jovanović 1971; Jevtić 1983; Васић 1984.

²⁹ Васић 1984: T.I/2,3; Jevtić 1983: T.VI/9. D. Popović considers that, in the older horizons of the Bosut IVc, there are still motifs of “S” stamping reminiscent of the Basarabi period. Popović 1981.

³⁰ B. Jovanović kindly made it possible for us to use the documentation and finds from this research.

reverted stratigraphy.³¹ Apart from the Mesolithic and the Neolithic, there was also Cotofeni, Early Bronze Age, Verbicioara, Žuto Brdo, Basarabi and Late Hallstatt. Among finds from Late Hallstatt there are conical cups (Pl. IX/1), channelled conical bowls with contracted rims (Pl. IX/3,7–9), amphoras with channelled necks (Pl. IX/12,13) and channelled beakers (Pl. IX/11). The most numerous finds include funnel-shaped pots with thickened rims decorated with zigzag and “X” motifs (Pl. IX/15–21).

Pecka Bara, by Hajdučka Vodenica, was also excavated in 1969 and 1970, as a part of the protective excavation before the Đerdap I dam was built.³² On a plateau next to the contemporary dock, a settlement from Late Hallstatt with dry-walls was discovered, within which there were residential objects. According to the finds, mostly bronze fibulas and needles, B. Jovanović dated this settlement in the same period as Kuznjica. Pottery finds are barely presented in the publications, but they include bowls with contracted rims (Pl. VII/13) and pots decorated with ribbons (Pl. VII/14).

Baraće, by Tekija, is a site on the Danube bank, some 3 kilometres down the river from Trajan’s plate.³³ The stratigraphy of this site shows that it was exposed to erosion for a long time and, therefore, the protective excavation performed before the Đerdap I dam was built did not offer any important results. Pottery finds obtained during field surveys and sondage excavations show that one is dealing here with a multi-layer site in use during the Eneolithic (Cotofeni), Middle (Basarabi) and Late Iron Age. Apart from a fibula with Scythic features, biconical bowls decorated with a facette³⁴ and channelled pot stomachs³⁵ could also belong to the Late Hallstatt period.

Ušće Slatinske reke is situated in the area of the Slatina village, a few kilometres to the south of Brza Palanka.³⁶ During the protective excavation, a stratigraphy was unearthed, clearly showing two layers, one of Late Eneolithic (Cotofeni) and one of Early Iron Age. The Early Iron Age finds show features of the Basarabi culture, but there are also some finds belonging to the period of the Late Hallstatt.³⁷ They include a pot with a thickened rim with carved zigzag lines (Pl. VII/15), showing similarities with the Bosut VIc culture, as well as with Late Hallstatt finds from the Zlot cave.³⁸ They also include an amphora neck shard with burnished ornaments in the manner of “channelled pottery” (Pl. VII/16).

After the overview of the pottery production of Late Hallstatt sites which were excavated systemati-

cally or protectively, we will present finds coming from field surveys, mostly taking place at the territory belonging to the Museum of mining and metallurgy in Bor.³⁹

– At the site **Bela Stena** in Rgotina, several fragments of typical La Tène pottery were discovered, but also several shards of highly burnished pottery, which can be brought in connection with the Late Hallstatt.⁴⁰ Among the elements connected to the Late Hallstatt, there are also typical parallel incisions combined with punctuations under the rims of beakers with biconical necks and expanded rims (Pl. V/1). Bowls are biconical and, according to the diameter of their openings, rather resemble plates (Pl. V/2). Pots are spherical, with sharply profiled rims (Pl. V/3), while among the ornaments there are horseshoe-shaped ribbons and tongue-shaped handles (Pl. V/4).

– At the property of **Z. Pavlović from Selište** near Zlot, pottery was discovered which included semi-spherical bowls and biconical pots decorated with a horizontally incised line (Pl. V/5) and a horizontal row of circular punctuations (Pl. V/6).

– At the site **Pjatra ku Albina** near Laznica, several finds were discovered of highly burnished pottery. Here we present a conical bowl with a contracted rim on a profiled foot (Pl. V/8) and the rim of a spherical pot decorated with horizontally applied ribbon and a vertically placed tongue-shaped false handle (Pl. V/9).

– At the site **Trvaj**, several hundreds of metres from the entrance to the Zlot cave, several metal finds of bronze fibulae and applications were discovered, as well as iron spears from the end of the Early Iron Age.⁴¹ Among the pottery finds, here we choose to present a conical cup typical for this period (Pl. V/10)

³¹ An insight into the complete material was made possible by the author of the research, B. Jovanović, to whom I owe my warmest gratitude.

³² Минић и Ерцеговић-Павловић 1984, 301; Janković 1969; Jovanović 1971, 28.

³³ Jovanović 1971; Васић 1984.

³⁴ Васић 1984, Т. I/9.

³⁵ Васић 1984, Т. I/6–7.

³⁶ Јевтић 1984а.

³⁷ Јевтић 1984а, Fig. 180/4; Fig. 180/7.

³⁸ Јевтић 2004.

³⁹ Капуран 2011; Капуран, Булатовић и Јовановић 2012.

⁴⁰ Јевтић 2004, 159, 161; Капуран 2011; Булатовић, Капуран и Јовановић 2011.

⁴¹ Stanojević 1987–1990; Капуран, Булатовић и Јовановић 2012; Капуран 2011.

– The site **Čoka Njica** is placed on the north of the Banjsko polje, which is the western suburb of Bor.⁴² Apart from the pottery finds from the Middle/Late Bronze Age, a fragmented beaker was discovered decorated with parallel incised lines with rhomboid motifs made by punctuating (Pl. V/11), an extremely sharp profiled rim of a spherical pot (Pl. V/12) and a biconical beaker with a high handle on top of which there is a protome, probably belonging to the Late Hallstatt horizon (Pl. V/13).

– At the site **Šetaće** near Rudna Glava,⁴³ apart from pottery finds from the Cotofeni–Kostolac cultural group, a cup was discovered with a massive handle exceeding the size of the rim (Pl. VI/1).

– On the property of L. Dudić at the site **Džanov Potok, near Brestovac**, two biconical beakers were discovered, one of which possessed a channelled stomach (Pl. VI/3), while the other one possessed a handle exceeding the size of the rim (Pl. VI/2).

– In **Stari salaš**, near the village of Mokranje, in the territory of Negotin, a fragmented pot was discovered with a sharply profiled rim and a stomach decorated with a horizontal row of punctured circles (Pl. V/7).

– During the field survey, at the site Zlatkov Rt in Donja Bela reka, fragmented pots were discovered, one of them hand-made with a tongue-shaped handle under the rim (Pl. VI/5), while the other one was wheel-thrown, resembling a crater of a bowl (Pl. VI/4).

– The site **Ušće Tumanske reke** near Golubac represents a multi-layered site which, according to pottery finds, was inhabited from the Copper Age until La Tène.⁴⁴ The finds from the Late Hallstatt period include biconical bowls (Pl. VI/7), cups (Pl. VI/6) and beakers (Pl. VI/8,9) decorated with channelling, as well as a harness strap identical to those discovered at Bosut (Pl. VI/10).⁴⁵

– The site **Mogila** in Salakovac, situated in the middle of the Mlava valley, at the very edge of the Stig plain. During field surveys of this site, pots with thickened rims and an incised “X” ornament were discovered (Pl. VI/11,12).⁴⁶

– The site **Zazidana pećina**, in Ždrelo, is positioned in the eastern part of the Kučajske mountains. During the survey of the cave, D. Jacanović collected pottery belonging to the Late Hallstatt, mostly channelled bowls with contracted rims (Pl. VI/16), spherical bowls decorated with incised lines (Pl. VI/13) and conical pots with applied ribbons (Pl. VI/14,15).⁴⁷

– The site **Grle**, by **Kusjak**, is situated on the Danube bank between Kusjak and Prahovo. The profile

along the river showed a stratigraphy with finds from the Late Eneolithic (Cotofeni), Middle Bronze Age (Žuto Brdo–Girle Mare), Basarabi and La Tène. Several pottery finds show features of pottery production from the 6th to the 4th century BC. They include a pot with a thickened rim decorated with a row of “X” incisions (Pl. VII/17), an expanded rim of a pot decorated with a row of punctured circles (Pl. VII/18) and a single-handled beaker with a profiled bottom, imitating wheel-thrown pottery (Pl. VII/19).

Typology of the Late Hallstatt pottery from the sites in north-eastern Serbia

According to M. Jevtić, the phase Ha III, in the territory of the Serbian Danube valley and Morava valley, can be divided into two horizons – the older one consisting of finds from the Zlot group and the younger one including the horizon with grey pottery.⁴⁸ He also considers that the Zlot group came into being as a post-Basarabi phenomenon (from the second half of the 6th to the end of the 5th century BC), with contemporary influences of the Scythian elements and the Ferigile group from Oltenia.⁴⁹ According to the research results, in the Ključ (Horse head shape Danube valley) area in north-eastern Serbia there are almost no finds from the Kalakača period (except Vajuga and some caves in the middle of the Iron Gates), while the Basarabi pottery discovered at a great number of sites in the Iron Gates inland region rather represents its bad imitations, quite different from its richly decorated model from the territories of Pannonia and the Morava valley.

Typological features of the pottery production of the phases Bosut IVb and Bosut IVc, showing clear differences between the horizon of “channelled pottery” and Basarabi, were analysed in several papers by P. Medović and D. Popović. Apart from the stratigraphical context, they consider that between these two

⁴² The site was discovered by a custodian, Tonko Rajkovača, from the Museum of mining and metallurgy; Kapuran 2011.

⁴³ Kapuran 2011.

⁴⁴ Стојић и Јацановић 2008, 122.

⁴⁵ Стојић и Јацановић 2008, 132, Т. XXXIII/40–49.

⁴⁶ Стојић и Јацановић 2008, 250, Т. II/1–2.

⁴⁷ Стојић и Јацановић 2008, 365, Т. CLV/1–5.

⁴⁸ Jevtić 1983, 38.

⁴⁹ Јевтић 2004, 159, 163.

styles there are small differences in the shapes of vessels, while there are much bigger differences in their decoration.⁵⁰ An example is given of the punctured “S” motif which, during Bosut IVc, appears only rarely and sporadically, gradually replaced with rows of oval stamped ornaments⁵¹ and incised circles.⁵² Decoration techniques consist of combinations of channelling (horizontal, diagonal, vertical, spiral and garlands), incised circles and oval stamped decoration.⁵³ Pots are mostly conical with a thickened ribbon around the rims (decorated with zigzag lines or “X” incisions), pithoi are slim, often with faceted broad openings and necks, bowls still possess contracted, faceted rims, while the “S”-profiled bowls evolve into shallow plates. Conical bowls with contracted rims represent the chronologically most sensitive typological variant used for chronological determination of multi-layered sites, since this shape represented the most common type of pottery production from the Late Bronze Age all the way to the Late Hallstatt.⁵⁴

Typological elements of the Late Hallstatt pottery include:

- cups that are shallow and conical, with a massive handle bigger than the recipient. Some examples are decorated with punctuations on the rim, incised horizontal lines and imprints (Pl. I/11; II/5,6; Pl. V/10; Pl. VI/1;6; Pl. X/1).

- cylindrical cups with high handles (Pl. I/10).

- slightly biconical cups with cylindrical necks and rounded shoulders (Pl. I/15; II/11,12; Pl. III/5; Pl. V/13), decorated with incised lines.⁵⁵

- conical beakers on a low foot (Pl. II/20; Pl. X/2, 3) with a sharply profiled rim decorated with facets.⁵⁶

- single-handled beakers with diagonal expanded rim (Pl. III/5; Pl. X/7), a massive handle exceeding the size of the rim,⁵⁷ in some cases with a rectangular foot with a concave recess (Pl. VII/5,7; Pl. X/4,5).

- single-handled biconical beaker with diagonal rims decorated with incisions and channelled stomachs (Pl. I/13,14; Pl. II/ 7,8; Pl. IV/ 1–4; Pl. V/1).⁵⁸

- single-handled beakers, biconical, with a high ribbon-shaped handle decorated with a pair of horn shaped protomes (Pl. VII/ 8,9; Pl. X/12)⁵⁹ or one button-like protome (Pl. VII/11)

- single- or double-handled beakers (Pl. I/15,16; Pl. VII/6, 10), spherical with a cylindrical or biconical neck, massive handles exceeding the size of the rim, well burnished (Pl. X/9,10) and decorated with channelling (Pl. Ia/19,21), incisions or punctuations (Pl. I/15,16; Ia/18,19,21; VI/2,3,8; Pl. V/ 6,11; Pl. III/ 9).⁶⁰

- spherical or conical bowls decorated with a groove under the rim (Pl. I/12; V/5).

- conical bowls with an undecorated contracted rim (Pl. I/1–3; II/1,2; Pl. V/ 8; VII/ 3,4; Pl. VIII/2).

- bowls with a horizontally or diagonally channelled rim, also with channels on the inside, with an incised or burnished motif (Pl. I/9; III/ 4,16; Pl. VIII/1; Pl. X/18).

- bowls with contracted rims and tongue-shaped handles (Pl. I/3,8) or a pair of vertical applications on the shoulder (Pl. I/ 2,7; IV/6; Pl. X/16),⁶¹ or reel-shaped handles on the rim (Pl. I/ 11,14; Pl. X/13–16),⁶² or zigzag shaped incisions (Pl. X/17).

- biconical bowls with a widely expanded rim (Pl. Ia/20,22; V/2), channelled (Pl. I/ 3; Pl. VI/7).

- conical pots with no decoration (Pl. I/27; II/16; Pl. VII/1,2).

- conical pots with a thick rim decorated with an applied ribbon with zigzag lines or “X” incisions and a net motif (Pl. Ia/ 28–30; III/10; Pl. VIII/3,4), a row of imprints made with an instrument (Pl. V/7) or finger (Pl. Ia/33–35)

- conical pots with a wide stomach, decorated with incisions (Pl. IV/7,12; Pl. VI/13), ornaments done with fingers (Pl. I/26; III/10; Pl. IV/11), applied horizontal (Pl. Ia/28,29; V/9; Pl. VI/14; Pl. VIII/5) or crescent-shaped ribbons (Pl. II/15; Pl. IV/8 Pl. V/4; Pl. VIII/6) and tongue-shaped handles (Pl. IV/9).

- semi-spherical pots with expanded rims (Pl. V/3,12)

- spherical pots with expanded rims (Pl. VI/5,15)

- pithoi with a massive, sharply profiled rim, sometimes decorated with incisions (Pl. III/14).

⁵⁰ Медовић 1990, 29; Popović 1981, 29; Vasić 1987c, 541.

⁵¹ Medović and Hänsel 2006, T. XII/3, XIII/1, T. XV, T. XVI/ 2–4.

⁵² Ljuština 2010.

⁵³ Medović and Hänsel 2006.

⁵⁴ Булатовић 2010, 104.

⁵⁵ Jevtić and Peković 2007, Pl. II/2, Pl. VI/3.

⁵⁶ Jevtić 1083, T. XII/4; Jevtić and Peković 2007, Pl. IV/1; Stojić 2007, Fig. 24.

⁵⁷ Sladić 1998, 217/3,7.

⁵⁸ Jevtić and Peković 2007, Pl. II/13.

⁵⁹ Stojić 2007, Fig 22, 26; Tanko 2005, Fig. 1,2; Трајковић 2008, 233/2; 301/10.

⁶⁰ Jevtić and Peković 2007, Pl. VI/10,11, Pl. II/14; Срејовић 1991, T. II/5.

⁶¹ Jevtić and Peković 2007, Pl. II/12.

⁶² According to M. Peković in 2012, identical bowls were discovered within construction 13 at Mihailov ponor, but they have not been published.

– pithoi with expanded rims (Pl. III/11) decorated with channelling on their necks (Pl. I/4)

– biconical amphorae with a slightly up-turned rim and diagonal neck, stomach decorated with tongue-shaped handles (Pl. I/23; III/12,15,18; Pl. X/20).⁶³

– biconical amphorae with a slightly up-turned rim and cylindrical, tongue-shaped handles on the stomach and decorated with incisions, punctuations (Pl. Ia/24, 25; III/15; Pl. IV/10) or applied ribbons (Pl. X/20).⁶⁴

– piraunos.⁶⁵

OTHER LATE HALLSTATT GROUPS AT THE CENTRAL BALKANS

In the territory to the south of the Sava and Danube rivers, actually the Morava valley and western Serbia, the Late Hallstatt cultural horizon is best presented through the princely graves of Atenica, Pilatovići, Priboj, Novi Pazar, Kruševica etc. Although there are no contemporary settlements, in some cases in the south-west of Serbia several fortified settlements from this period were discovered. This is also confirmed with the presumption that graves of the princes were never placed in the centre, but on the edges of their ruling areas, as a sign to newcomers that they were entering foreign territory.⁶⁶

Late Hallstatt graves usually represent the last burial phases within cemeteries, as is the case in Doroslovo, Stubarlija and in Šabac.⁶⁷ Further territorially close cemeteries in the Serbian part of Pannonia should be ascribed to the burial horizon of the Late Hallstatt, like the one from the vicinity of Vinkovci, Zvonimirovo, and Mokronog, situated in south-western Pannonia.⁶⁸ According to the features visible on pottery products, we consider that, to the south, this group was spreading along an imagined line from Šabac where, on the Donji Šor necropolis, several graves with pottery and weapons were discovered,⁶⁹ all the way to Ljuljaci in central Šumadija. To the east, it spreads to the Mlava and Pek rivers, while finds of prehistoric pottery from some graves discovered at Pećine show a mixture of Pannonian and Morava elements.

THE MORAVA VALLEY AND WESTERN SERBIA

Excavations of sites like Rača and Ljuljaci,⁷⁰ Crvene livade, Vecina mala⁷¹ and Sarina Međa near Jagodi-

na,⁷² Hisar in Leskovac⁷³ and Vrtište near Niš⁷⁴ indicated the existence of the Late Hallstatt pottery at the territory of the Morava valley. The southern border of the area in which these elements are recognisable is established somewhere near the Grdelica gorge, since in the Vranje–Preševo valley, Late Hallstatt finds show different features. Although it territorially belongs to the Danube valley and north-eastern Serbia, the Late Hallstatt pottery from the Pećine necropolis in Kostolac shows certain similarities to the pottery from the Morava valley.⁷⁵

Pottery products common to all of the sites from the Morava valley, in the first place, include conical cups with a diagonal rim and a ribbon-shaped handle extending high above the rim. In some cases, the foot is rhomboidal, with a typical depression at the bottom (Pl. X/4,5). Bowls are conical, with or without a contracted rim made in the shape of a single facet, the bases are profiled, while the biconical, two-handled beakers are decorated with horizontal rows of circular imprints on the shoulders and stomachs. Similar to those from the Bosut group, the pots possess a thickened rim with incisions in the shape of a “X” motif. The multi-layered settlement of Hisar, in Leskovac, offered a very clear Late Hallstatt archaeological context, since in closed contexts, as well as pottery, metal finds were also discovered.⁷⁶ The research showed that contemporary finds were discovered on the upper plateau (hillfort) and within objects, but also on terraces on the slope, along with pottery made in the Greek style. A publication of all of the results of this long-lasting excavation, and especially of the closed contexts, will contribute to a better understanding of Greek cultural influences on the Late Hallstatt communities in the

⁶³ Jevtić and Peković 2007, Pl. IV/12.

⁶⁴ Jevtić and Peković 2007, Pl. IV/13.

⁶⁵ Piraunoi were surely used during Late Hallstatt, discovered at Gradina on the Bosut, but we are not certain about their chronology.

⁶⁶ Palavestra 1999, 88.

⁶⁷ Medović 2007.

⁶⁸ Marjanić-Pandžić 2003, 481–510; Dizdar 2010, 300.

⁶⁹ Васильевић 1976, 167–174.

⁷⁰ Срејовић 1991.

⁷¹ Stojić 1986, T. 5/2.

⁷² Stojić 1981, Taf. III/6–9.

⁷³ Stojić 2007.

⁷⁴ Гарашанин (ур.) 1971, 53.

⁷⁵ Jovanović 1987, 824.

⁷⁶ Stojić 2007.

Morava valley. Late Hallstatt pottery finds at the foot of the Hisar hill fort include conical cups with profiled rims and feet, while other examples show imitations of Greek kantharoi, skyphoi and single-handled beakers (Pl. X/12).⁷⁷ Cups or small conical bowls were decorated with incisions, while the typologically most interesting form includes a biconical two-handled beaker with two protomes on the handle, similar to those often encountered at the Pannonian sites (Pl. X/3).

It can be said that from the 6th to the 4th century BC, for shape and decorative technique evolution, the most important factor was great effort of local potters made to imitate the quality of the “grey pottery”, and its shape, colour and surface treatment. Even though not wheel-thrown, some finds show great similarities to skyphoi and kantharoi.⁷⁸

Late Hallstatt pottery production from the Morava valley also includes finds from the Donja Toponica necropolis near Prokuplje.⁷⁹ Conical beakers on a high foot and vessels with expanded rims, decorated with rows of shaded triangles and several skyphoi handles were discovered at this necropolis. Also belonging to the finds from the Morava valley is a grave find from Vrtišće, to the north of Niš. Pottery finds include a biconical two-handled beaker (Pl. X/9) and a faceted conical bowl with an contracted rim.⁸⁰

The last phase of the Late Hallstatt at the territory of western Serbia, the horizon of princely tombs, is represented with the tumulus graves of Atenica and Pilatovići. At the sites in western and south-western Serbia, pottery was discovered which could be either Greek or locally produced imitations of Greek skyphoi, kantharoi, oinochoe and hydrias. Apart from the small number of imported wares in mound II in Atenica, just under the sacrificial construction in segment D, beneath the supporting ring, local Late Hallstatt pottery was discovered.⁸¹ These finds include conical bowls with faceted rims and funnel-shaped beakers with horizontal incisions under the rim, as well as biconical vessels with channelled shoulders. Within mound IV, from Ravnijug in Pilatovići, fragmented single-handled beakers were discovered which are also considered to belong to the Late Hallstatt horizon.⁸² The same applies to pottery beakers from the mounds at Kremna in Godljevo.⁸³ Finds of a urn and a beaker discovered in the mound under the Petrova crkva and in Banja near Novi Pazar typologically also belong to the Late Hallstatt pottery production.⁸⁴ Apart from the greater number of princely tombs in western Serbia, hill-forts with Late Hallstatt pottery are rare – they include Stoiljska gradina,

Velika gradina,⁸⁵ Šengoljska gradina,⁸⁶ Osaonica,⁸⁷ Gradac,⁸⁸ Trešnjevica and Brvenik.⁸⁹ Even though M. Zotović considers that the finds from Stoiljska and Velika gradina belong to the Kalakača–Bosut IIIa period according to their decoration and forms of pottery products, we rather consider these settlements to belong to the Late Hallstatt period.

KOSOVO AND SOUTHERN SERBIA

From the 1950's to the 1980's, intensive archaeological research of Kosovo and Metohija took place. Settlements and cemeteries, as well as the finds discovered in them, show certain territorial and ethnic differences between the Illyrian ones in the southwest and the Dardanian ones in the east and north of the province.⁹⁰ The presented material and almost identical stratigraphy discovered on all of the most important sites show that the territory inhabited by the Dardanian tribes also includes the sites in Moravica valley and the South Morava valley in southern Serbia. A common, binding factor of the Dardanian pottery production is a special kind of wheel-stamp decoration and shaded triangles.⁹¹ Identical decorative techniques can be observed in several settlements from the Kumanovo and Skopje valleys. According to their stratigraphy and finds, among many sites in Kosovo, dated from the 6th to the 4th century BC, three of them will be mentioned: Belačevac by Priština (the younger phase), Gadimlje and Hisar in Suva reka, as well as the cemeteries of Karagač, near Zvečani, and Fuše in Rogovo.

⁷⁷ Stojić 2007, Fig. 10, 13–22.

⁷⁸ Stojić 2007, Fig. 10, 7,8,13,14,15,16,18; Капуран и Јевтић 2011, Т. III/8–12; Jevtić 1983, Т. XII/2.

⁷⁹ Трбуховић 1970, 77, cat. no. 31, cat. no. 7, cat. no. 32.

⁸⁰ Гарашанин 1971, Fig. 458–459.

⁸¹ Букнић и Јовановић 1966, 35, TXXVI.

⁸² Zotović 1985, Т. XXVIII/ 1,6.

⁸³ Зотовић 1968, 162, Т. IV/4.

⁸⁴ Мапо-Zisi 1969, 65–66; Јовановић 1995.

⁸⁵ Зотовић 1989–1990, 85.

⁸⁶ Јуришић 1969, Т. I/9.

⁸⁷ Jevtić 1993.

⁸⁸ Премовић 1984.

⁸⁹ Капуран и Јевтић 2011.

⁹⁰ Срејовић 1981, 60; Тасић 1998, 162.

⁹¹ Тасић 2003, 51.

At the Belačevac site there is a clear stratigraphic break between the older and the younger settlement (fortification).⁹² The stylistic and typological features of hand-made pottery indicate that between these two phases, there are basically no big differences. During the younger settlement phase there is a greater percentage of wheel-thrown pottery along with La Tène forms, the same as the Oraovica site near Preševo.⁹³ Among finds which are common for the whole of the central Balkans, we will mention biconical beakers with expanded rims and channelled stomachs and two-handled beakers with handles exceeding the size of the rim, as well as bowls with reel-shaped applications on the rim. There are also shallow cups with massive handles which are typical for the end of the Hallstatt period (maybe used as lamps?). Apart from the hand-made pottery, there is a certain amount of wheel-thrown pottery. In several graves in the fifth horizon of the Karagač necropolis, among grave-goods consisting of amber and bronze, there was also a single-handled beaker with a channelled stomach (Pl. X/7).⁹⁴ Finds of conical cups, single-handled beakers with a diagonal rim decorated with channels, as well as channelled conical cups, some of them with reel-shaped applications on their rims, turned out to be typical for a wide area extending to southern Pannonia.⁹⁵ This pottery type was also discovered at the Hisar settlement in Suva reka and on the Fuše necropolis in Rogovo.⁹⁶

As far as the Oraovica and Kacipup settlements near Preševo are concerned, M. Vukmanović and P. Popović consider that, between the oldest horizon V and horizon IV, there is no chronological span, but that these periods are very close to each other.⁹⁷ While in the oldest layer there was only hand-made pottery, decorated with roulette and channelled, in the following younger layers the decoration remains the same but the number of wheel-thrown pottery grows bigger, like the metallic slip skyphoi, kantharoi and amphorae. The authors also consider that this site was most likely inhabited from the 7th to the 2nd–1st century BC without interruption.

With the acropolis at the site of Kale in Krševica⁹⁸ it is not possible to define the Late Hallstatt horizon precisely from the older phase of a Greek settlement in which there was exclusively wheel-thrown pottery. Since the oldest finds of Greek pottery on this site date into the 5th and 4th century BC, it is considered that this was the earliest period of the Greek settlement,⁹⁹ built upon an older one from the Iron Age.¹⁰⁰ Due to intensive building activities for the Greek fortification, we

know very little about the earlier settlement from the Early Iron Age. Finds of conical bowls with contracted rims with channels and decorated with roulette are dated into the 8th and the 7th century BC by A. Bulatović.¹⁰¹ Among numerous finds of wheel-thrown pottery, one still often comes upon hand-made conical pots with crescent-shaped handles and applied ribbons decorated with incisions, almost identical to pots discovered in many Late Hallstatt sites in the Morava valley and in south Pannonia (Pl. Ia/27; Pl. II/15,16; Pl. IV/9,11; Pl. V/4; Pl. VI/13; T VIII/14–16).

Protective research at corridor E75 (highway), conducted during the last decade, released new results important for solving the problems related to the connection of the Early Iron Age with the Greek world. Finds from the latest excavations in 2011 and 2012 are currently being published, but we can mention the research from 2003 near Preševo where, on the Bunjište site,¹⁰² a settlement was discovered with pottery very similar to the forms discovered at Karagač or Belačevac. These consist of channelled conical bowls, some of which possess reel-shaped applications on the rims.

Finally, we should mention finds from the latest research of the site of Menište in Ranutovac, on which a pit-house and several grain storage pits were unearthed where wheel-thrown pottery was discovered along with hand-made pottery.¹⁰³ The hand-made pottery shows similarities to the Late Hallstatt forms from the Danube valley. This is best represented with a find of a biconical urn with tongue-shaped handles (Pl. X/19) and possessing parallels with the amphorae from the areas with strong Ferigile influences, such as Mokranjske stene–Potkapina. The same is true of the pots with thickened rims decorated with zigzag incisions, identical to those

⁹² Đurić 1970.

⁹³ Đurić 1970, 288–289; Vukmanović i Popović 1982.

⁹⁴ Srejić 1973, T. VIII/5; Ташић (ed.) 1998, 548, cat. no. 166.

⁹⁵ Medović i Medović 2011, sl. 243/9; Mihailov ponor 2012, probable construction 13. Data obtained from Dr M. Peković.

⁹⁶ Ташић (ed.) 1998, 538, cat. no. 160.

⁹⁷ Vukmanović i Popović 1982, 204.

⁹⁸ Поповић 2012.

⁹⁹ Крстић 2005, 193; Поповић 2006, 532; Поповић 2012, 15.

¹⁰⁰ Капуран 2009, 62.

¹⁰¹ Булатовић 2005, 184.

¹⁰² Булатовић 2007, T. LXXXVIII/47–58.

¹⁰³ Dr Aleksandar Bulatović conducted this excavation, to whom I owe my gratitude for allowing me an insight into the discovered material.

from Bosut and the Zlot cave (Pl. Ia/29–31). A conical, diagonally channelled bowl decorated with a wheel-stamp are all features of the Late Hallstatt pottery from Krševica¹⁰⁴ and Oraovica.¹⁰⁵ Of great interest is the fact that in one pit with mixed finds of wheel-thrown and hand-made pottery, the complete skeleton of a riding horse was discovered, which was common in the funerary traditions of the Early Iron Age.¹⁰⁶

Late Hallstatt pottery from Kosovo and southern Serbia shows certain unity in shape and decoration with pottery discovered in northern Macedonia, in the Kumanovo and Skopje valleys. Almost identical features are present on finds from the sites at Gradište in Brazda, Govrlevo, Zajčev rid in Zlokučani, Gradište in Sredno Nerezi,¹⁰⁷ Gradište in Pelinci, Kostopevska karpa in Mlado Nagoričine, Gradište in Makreš, Blidž in Vražognrci etc.¹⁰⁸ The problem with the context of these finds is the fact that the settlements mentioned above were, in most cases, only surveyed. Z. Georgiev names the horizon with pottery decorated with wheel-stamp and channels as the late phase of the Middle Iron Age, dating it from the end of the 7th to the 5th–4th century BC.¹⁰⁹ The analysis of pottery production in Macedonia was performed by Papazovska–Saney, who dates the beakers with a diagonal rim from the 9th to the 7th century BC¹¹⁰ and into the 6th century BC,¹¹¹ two-handled beakers with big handles into the 7th and 6th century BC,¹¹² while the bowls with contracted, sharply profiled rims decorated with wheel-stamp and those with reel-shaped handles are placed in the time span between the 10th and 9th century BC and 7th and 6th century BC.¹¹³ The appearance of wheel-thrown pottery is dated by her to the end of the 6th and the beginning of the 5th century BC.¹¹⁴

The analysis of Late Hallstatt pottery, and its dating at the territory inhabited by the Dardanians, confirms the existence of a certain ethnic unity among their tribes, which continuously existed from the 12th to the 5th and to the middle of the 4th century BC,¹¹⁵ when Greek fortresses were built, such as Kale in Krševica. According to E. Shukriu, during the Dardanian phase II b there is a certain growth of imported luxurious Greek pottery, while during the phase IIIc (5th and 4th century BC) hill-forts were abandoned and “grey pottery” dominated the pottery production.¹¹⁶ According to some local finds from cemeteries and settlements, at around 700 BC there was a certain ethno-cultural symbiosis of the Dardanians and the Thrako-Kymerians, the carriers of the Basarabi style, leading to the erection of hill-

forts.¹¹⁷ This is especially emphasised in the art of symbolic funerals and grave-goods entering a bigger area, from Donja Dolina in the west to Oltenia in the east of the Balkans, and Kosovo and the southern Morava valley in the south.¹¹⁸ Due to the lack of absolute dating, we can only rely on the stratigraphic and stylistic-typological features of the finds which, in the examples of Belačevac, Hisar in Suva reka, Oraovica and Meaniste, show that there was a certain amount of continuity from the Middle Iron Age (8th century BC) to the appearance of grey pottery and Greek imports (4th century BC).

* * *

When it comes to pottery production during the Late Hallstatt, the territory of the Mid Balkans shows great uniformity of shape and decoration which can be traced from the Danube valley to the South Morava basin. It should be emphasised that the appearance of Thrako-Kymerian, Scythic or Greek elements represents reflections of trade and exchange rather than their settling and mixing with the local population.¹¹⁹ This also indicates that the existence of strong tribal alliances did not cause any interruption of the reduction of high-quality goods and ideas. The opinion prevails that during the Middle Hallstatt in the Central Balkans, the prehistoric communities were united in their cultural continuity with the features of the Basarabi style, out of which, in the 6th century BC, the Dardanian community developed in Kosovo and southern Serbia, the Tribal community in the Ibar valley, the West and

¹⁰⁴ Булатовић 2005, Т. III.

¹⁰⁵ Vukmanović i Popović 1982.

¹⁰⁶ Skeleton analyses were performed by J. Bulatović, M.A.; Блажић 1994, 165–166; Трајковић 2008, 35.

¹⁰⁷ Ристов 2003.

¹⁰⁸ Georgijev 1989.

¹⁰⁹ Georgijev 1989, 76–81.

¹¹⁰ Папазовска-Санев 2009, 156.

¹¹¹ Папазовска-Санев 2009, 111; 113.

¹¹² Папазовска-Санев 2009, 34–45.

¹¹³ Папазовска-Санев 2009, 48, 54, 67.

¹¹⁴ Папазовска-Санев 2009, 163.

¹¹⁵ Shukriu 1989, 142.

¹¹⁶ Shukriu 1989, 143.

¹¹⁷ Sreјović 1973, 53.

¹¹⁸ Sreјović 1973, 61.

¹¹⁹ Срејовић 1981, 60; Паровић-Пешикан 1994, 107.

South Morava valleys, Šumadija and eastern Serbia and a Daco-Ghetic community in Vojvodina.¹²⁰ There is also an opinion that in the 5th century BC there was an age of intensive exchange of raw materials and goods between these communities or tribes, it is, therefore, almost impossible to distinguish which ethno-cultural group can be connected with certain shapes of jewellery, tools, weapons or pottery.¹²¹

Certain features of pottery production show that some types of Pannonian-Danubian character were overtaken over the large area from the Ibar valley in the west

to the Moravica valley in the south and Negotinska Krajina in eastern Serbia. According to the typology and decoration, the area of north-eastern Serbia shows that it had greater influences from Pannonia than from the Ferigile group from south-western Romania. A phenomenon common to western, eastern and southern Serbia is the appearance of grey pottery. The finds which show Greek influences or even come from Greece itself, are the best indicators for the border line of their economical and political spread among the paleo-Balkan tribes.

¹²⁰ Срејовић 1981, 60.

¹²¹ Палавестра 1984.

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Резиме:

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КЕРАМИКА ПОЗНОГ ХАЛШТАТА У СЕВЕРОИСТОЧНОЈ СРБИЈИ (VI–IV век пре н. е.)

Кључне речи. – Позни халштат, типологија керамике, источна Србија, централни Балкан.

Налазишта позног халштата, према распрострањању на територији Србије можемо сврстати у пет културно-географских целина или кругова: јужну Панонију, Поморавље, источну Србију, западну Србију, Косово и јужну Србију (јужно Поморавље). Налазиштима на ободу јужне Паноније, телским насељима Градина на Босуту (Босут IVc), Феудвар код Мошорина и Жидовар код Вршца, истраживачи су посветили највише пажње будући да се у констатованој стратиграфији овај хоризонт јасно издвајао.

Типологију керамике позног халштата у североисточној Србији представљају:

- шоље, плитке, коничне, са масивном дршком већом од реципијента; поједини примери су украшени утисцима на ободу, урезаним хоризонталним линијама и убадањем (Pl. I/11; II/5,6; Pl. V/10; Pl. VI/1,6; Pl. X/1);

- шоље цилиндричне са високом дршком (Pl. II/10);

- шоље благобиконичне са цилиндричним вратом и заобљеним раменом (Pl. I/15; II/11,12; Pl. III/5; Pl. V/13), украшене урезаним линијама;

- пехари конични на ниској стопи (Pl. II/20; Pl. X/2,3), оштро профилисаног обода, украшени једном фасетом;

- пехари једноухи са косим и разгнутим ободом (Pl. III/5; Pl. X/7), масивном дршком која прелази обод, у појединим случајевима правоугаона стопа са конкавним удубљењем (Pl. VII/5,7; Pl. X/4,5);

- пехари једноухи, биконични, закошеног обода украшеног урезима, канелурама на трбуху (Pl. I/13,14; Pl. II/7,8; Pl. IV/1–4; Pl. V/1);

- пехари једноухи, биконични са високом тракастом дршком украшеном паром протома у виду рогова (Pl. VII/8,9; Pl. X/12), или једног дугметастог протома (Pl. VII/11);

- пехари једноухи (Pl. I/15,16; Pl. VII/6,10) или двоухи, трбушасте са цилиндричним или биконичним вратом, масивним дршкама које прелазе обод, добро углачани (Pl. X/9,10) и украшени канелурама (Pl. Ia/19,21), урезима или убодима (Pl. I/15,16; Ia/18,19,21; VI/2,3,8; Pl. V/6,11; Pl. III/9);

- зделе полулоптасте или коничне украшене жљебом испод обода (Pl. I/12; V/5);

- зделе коничне са увученим ободом, без украса (Pl. I/1–3; II/1,2; Pl. V/8; VII/3,4; Pl. VIII/2);

- зделе са хоризонтално или косо канелованим ободом, са канелурама које се налазе и у унутрашњости, са урезаним или углачаним мотивом (Pl. I/9; III/4,16; Pl. VIII/1; Pl. X/18);

- зделе увученог обода са језичастим дршкама (Pl. I/3,8) или паром вертикалних аплика на рамену (Pl. I/2,7; IV/6; Pl. X/16), као и калемастим дршкама на ободу (Pl. I/11,14; Pl. X/13–16), или са урезима у виду цикцак линија (Pl. X/17);

- зделе биконичне, широко разгнута обода (Pl. Ia/20,22; V/2), канеловане (Pl. I/3; Pl. VI/7);

- лонци конични, неукрашени (Pl. I/27; II/16; Pl. VII/1,2);

- лонци конични са ојачаним ободом који је украшен аплицираном траком са „X“ цикцак и урезима са мотивом мреже (Pl. Ia/28–30; III/10; Pl. VIII/3,4), низом утисака инструментом (Pl. V/7) или прстом (Pl. Ia/33–35);

- лонци конични са проширеним трбухом, украшени урезивањем (Pl. IV/7,12; Pl. VI/13), утискивањем прстом (Pl. I/26; III/10; Pl. IV/11), аплицираним хоризонталним (Pl. Ia/28,29; V/9; Pl. VI/14; Pl. VIII/5) и полумесечастим пластичним тракама (Pl. II/15; Pl. IV/8 Pl. V/4; Pl. VIII/6) и језичастим дршкама (Pl. IV/9);

- полулоптасти лонци са разгнутим ободом (Pl. V/3,12);

- лонци крушколики са разгнутим ободом (Pl. VI/5,15);

- питоси са масивним оштро профилисаним ободом, у појединим случајевима украшени урезивањем (Pl. III/14);

- питоси разгнута обода (Pl. III/11) украшени канелурама на врату (Pl. I/4);

- амфоре биконичне са благо разгнутим ободом и косим вратом, трбух украшен језичастим дршкама (Pl. I/23; III/12,15,18; Pl. X/20);

- амфоре биконичне са незнатно разгнутим ободом и цилиндричним вратом, језичастим дршкама на трбуху, и орнаментисане урезима, убодима (Pl. Ia/24,25; III/15; Pl. IV/10) или аплицираном пластичном траком (Pl. X/20);

- пирауноси.

Хоризонту некропола позног халштата у српском делу Паноније којима припадају Стубарлија и Шабача треба при-

кључити и истовремене, територијално веома блиске некрополе из околине Винковаца, Звонимирово, као и Мокроног, који се налази у југозападној Панонији. Ова група се на југу могла простирати замишљеном линијом од Шапца, све до Љуљака у централној Шумадији. На истоку, она се пружа негде до Млаве и Пека. Налази праисторијске керамике из појединих гробова на Пећинама показују мешавину и панонских и поморавских елемената.

Што се тиче територије јужно од Саве и Дунава, тј. Поморавља и западне Србије, позни халштат најбоље представљају Кнежевски гробови из Атенице, Пилатовића, Прибоја, Новог Пазара, Крушевице итд. Мада недостају насеља истовремена са некрополама, повољну околност представља чињеница да су у више случајева на југозападу Србије откривена поједина градинска насеља са налазима из овог периода. Етничка припадност популација које насељавају централни Балкан од VI до IV века пре н. е. у Поморављу и западној Србији везује се за Трибале, а хронолошки се одређују у период гвозденог доба III и IIIб.

У горњем Поморављу, на Косову и у јужној Србији током позног халштата формира се стилско-типолошко јединство у керамичкој производњи. На Косову током VI–IV века пре н. е. издвајају се три насеља, Белаћевац код Приштине (млађа фаза), Гадимље и Хисар у Сувој Реци, и некрополе Карагач код Звечана и Фуше у Рогову. Истом културном кругу у јужној Србији би припадали Кале у Кршевици, Ранутовац–Меаниште и Ораовица у Каципупу код Прешева.

На територији североисточне Србије поред Злотске пећине, приликом првих заштитних истраживања Ђердапа констатовано је неколико насеља са налазима из периода позног халштата: Падина, Хајдучка Воденица, Бараће и Пецка Бара. Касније је истраживана Кузница код Рудне Главе, а заштитним истраживањима Ђердапа II откривени су Ружењка и Мокрањске стене – каменолом код Неготина.

Нове податке о налазима материјалне и духовне културе позног халштата у североисточној Србији дала су истраживања Михаиловог понора на Мирочу, Бањице у Рошту код Књажевца и Мокрањских стена на Поткапини код Не-

готина. Остали локалитети, констатовани рекогносцирањем, јесу Трвај и Селиште у Злоту, Златков рт у Белој реци, Беле стене у Рготини, Кусјак–Грле, Ждрело–Зазидана пећина, Салаковац–Могила, Стари салаш код Мокрања, Цанов поток код Брестовца, Пјатра ку Албина код Лазнице, Чока Њица код Бора и Шетаће код Злота.

Територија централног Балкана током позног халштата показује изванредан степен јединства у облицима и типовима керамичких производа, који се могу пратити од Подунавља до слива јужне Мораве. Треба нагласити да су појаве тракокимерских, скитских или грчких елемената могле да представљају пре одраз трговинске размене него њиховог насељавања и мешања са локалним становништвом. Ово нам говори како постојање јаким племенских савеза на централном Балкану није условило престанак промета квалитетне робе и идеја. За сада је сигурно да ове праисторијске заједнице током развијеног халштата обједињује културни континуитет са карактеристикама басараби стила, из којег су у VI веку пре н. е. настале заједнице Дарданаца на Косову и јужној Србији, Трибала у долинама Ибра, Западне и јужне Мораве, у Шумадији и источној Србији и Дако-Гета у Војводини. Други опет сматрају како је током V века пре н. е. настало доба интензивније размене сировина и добара између ових заједница и племена, па је стога готово немогуће разазнати која се етно-културна група може везати за одређене облике накита, оруђа, оружја или керамике.

Извесне карактеристике керамичке производње показују преузимање одређених типова панонско-подунавског карактера, које се види на налазима откривеним од долине Ибра на западу до долине Моравице на југу и Неготинске Крајине на истоку Србије. Материјал из североисточне Србије показује веће утицаје из правца Паноније него од стране Ферићиле групе, односно од стране југозападне Румуније. Феномен који је заједнички за западну, источну и јужну Србију јесте појава „сиве керамике“, налаза који су или настали под утицајем или припадају грчком свету, што најбоље показују границе њиховог економског и политичког ширења међу палеобалканским племенима.

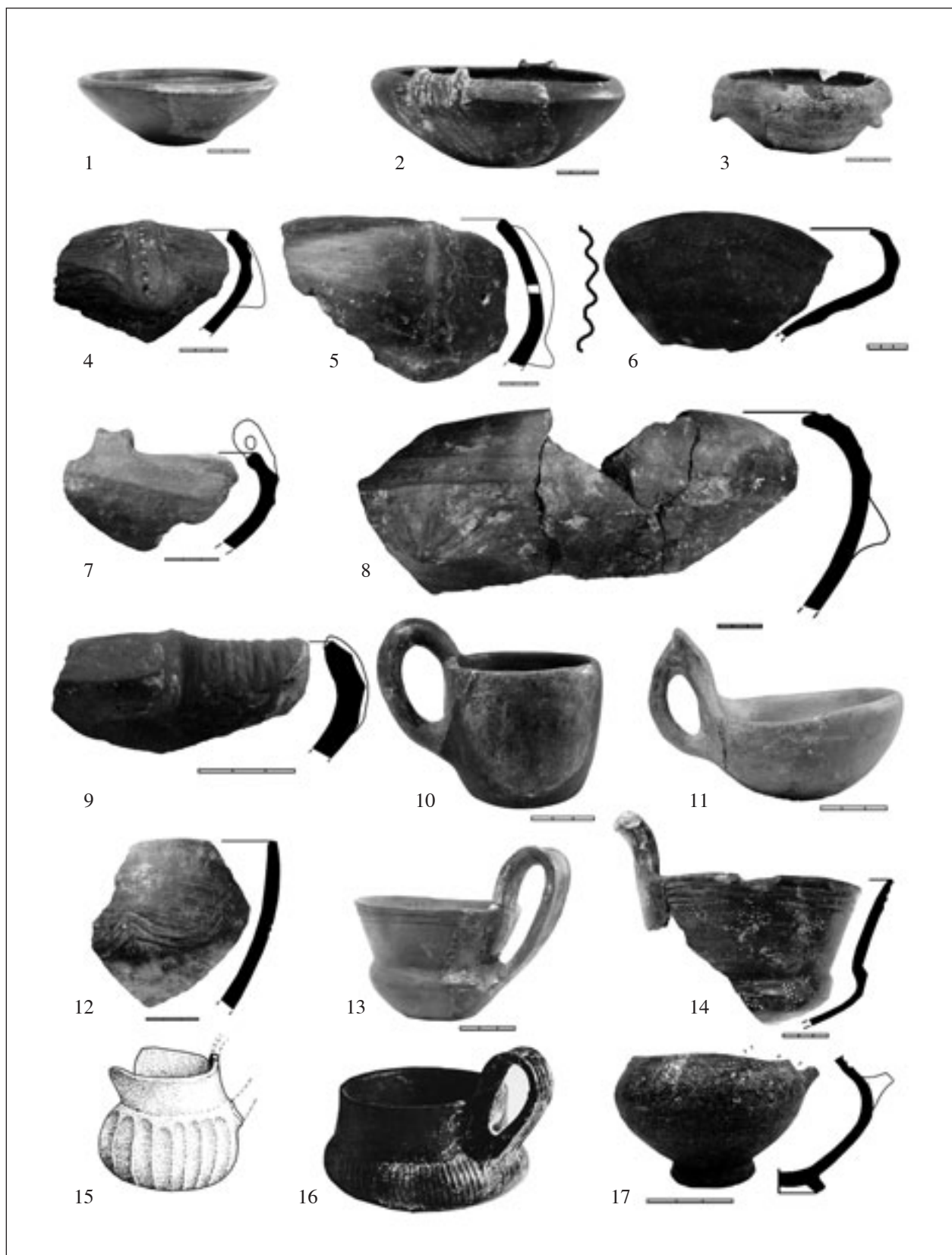


Plate I – Zlotska Cave
Табла I – Злоћска пећина

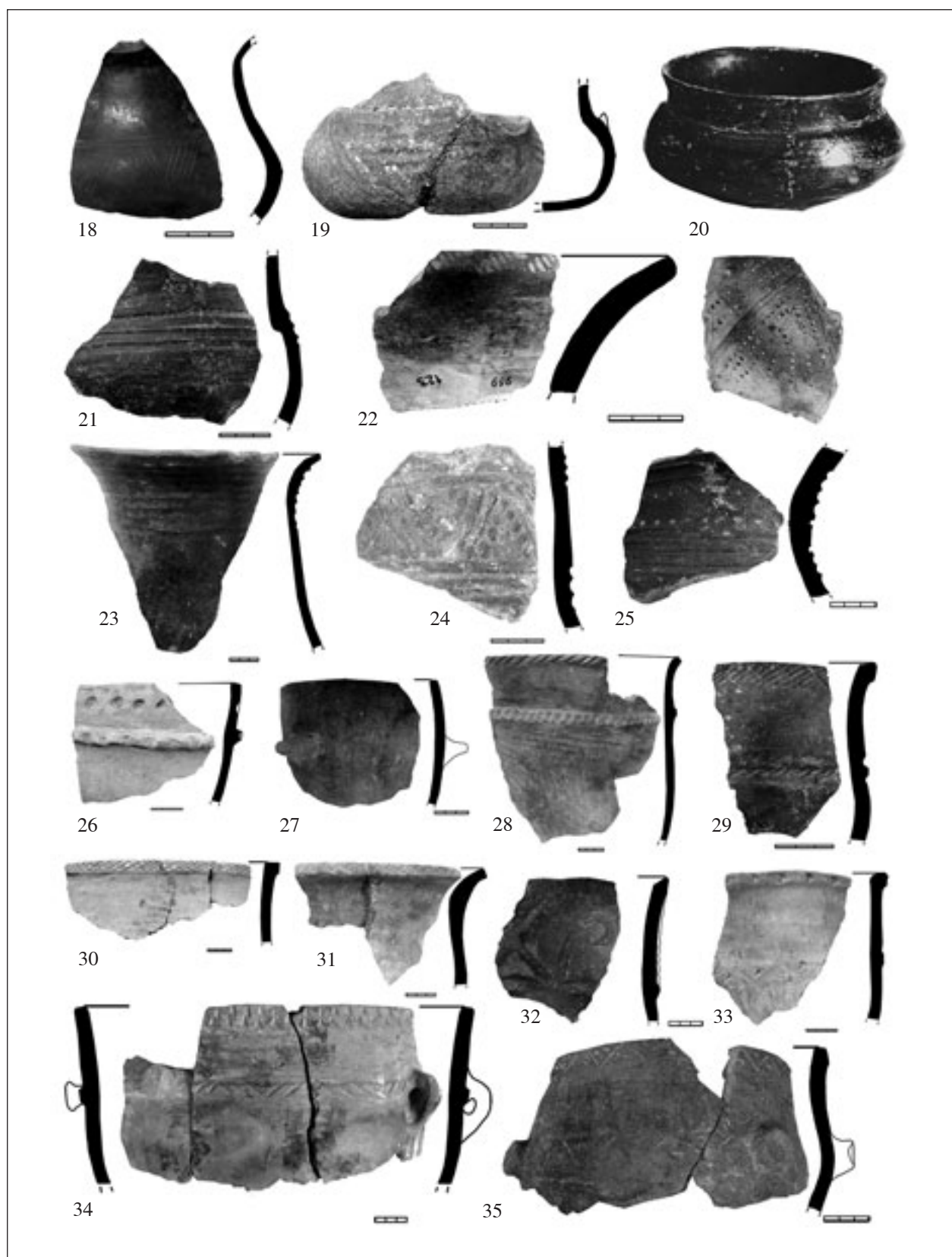


Plate Ia – Zlotska Cave
Табла Ia – Злоћска пећина

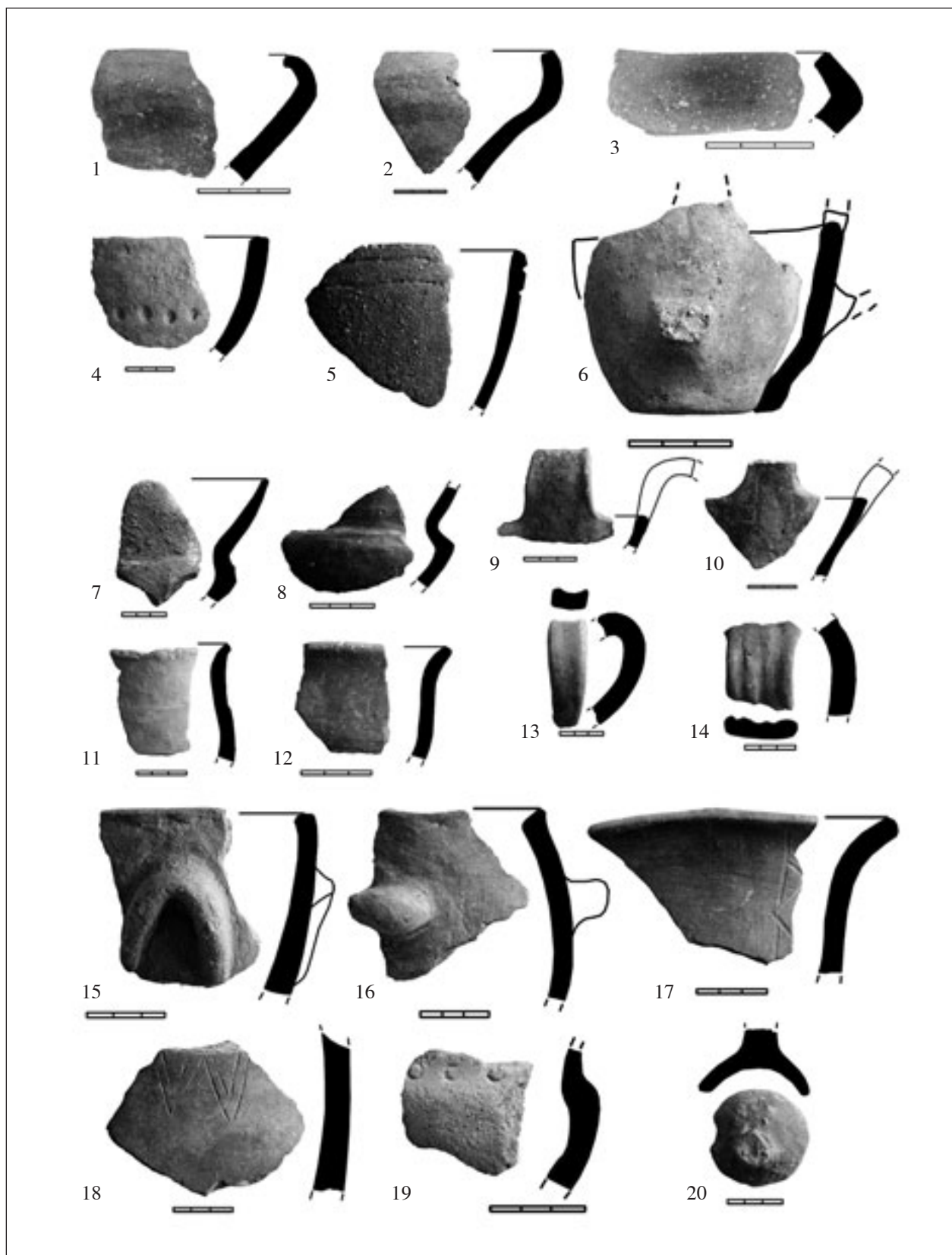


Plate II – Kuznjica

Табла II – Кузњица

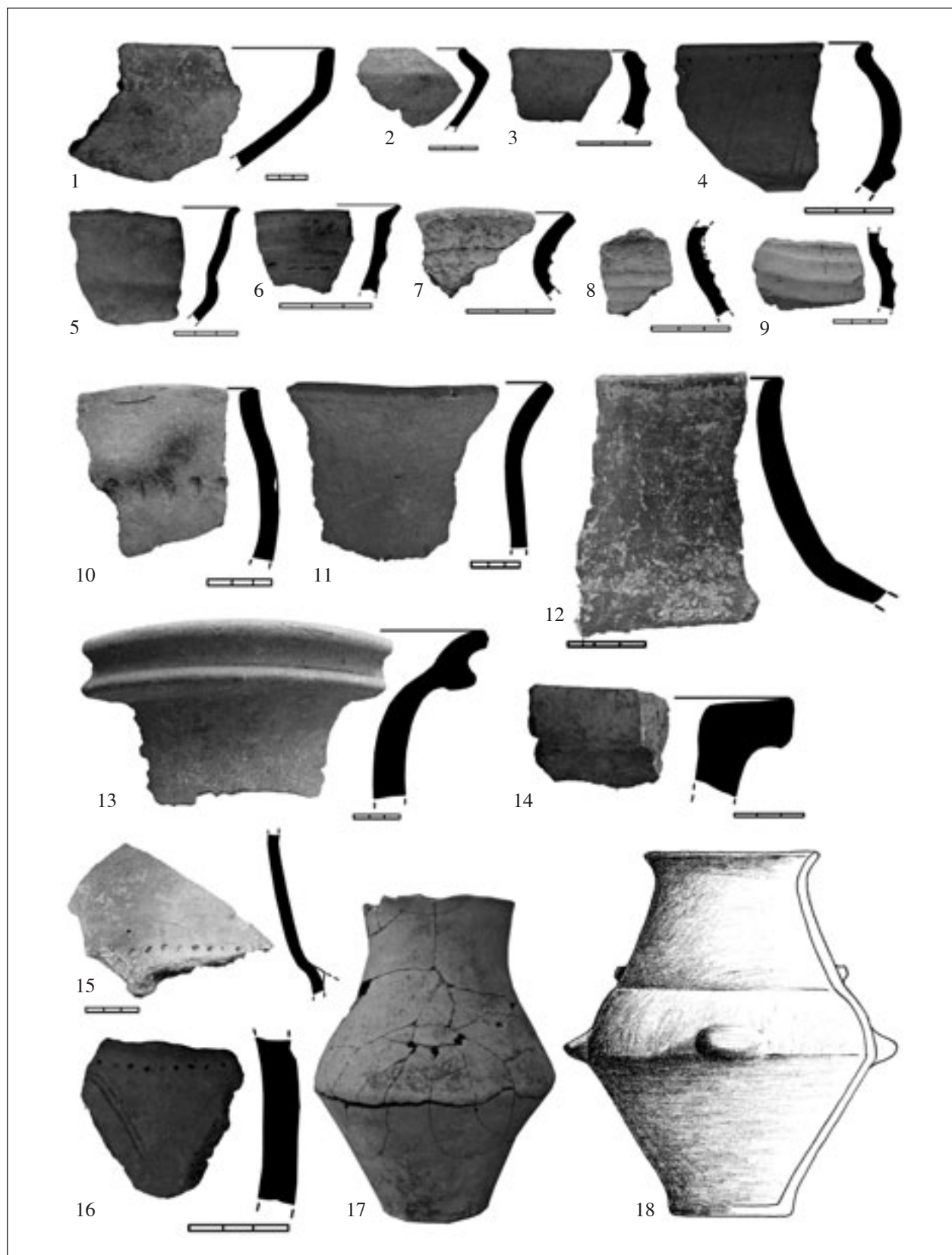


Plate III – Mokranjske stene – rockshelter

Табла III – Мокрањске стијене

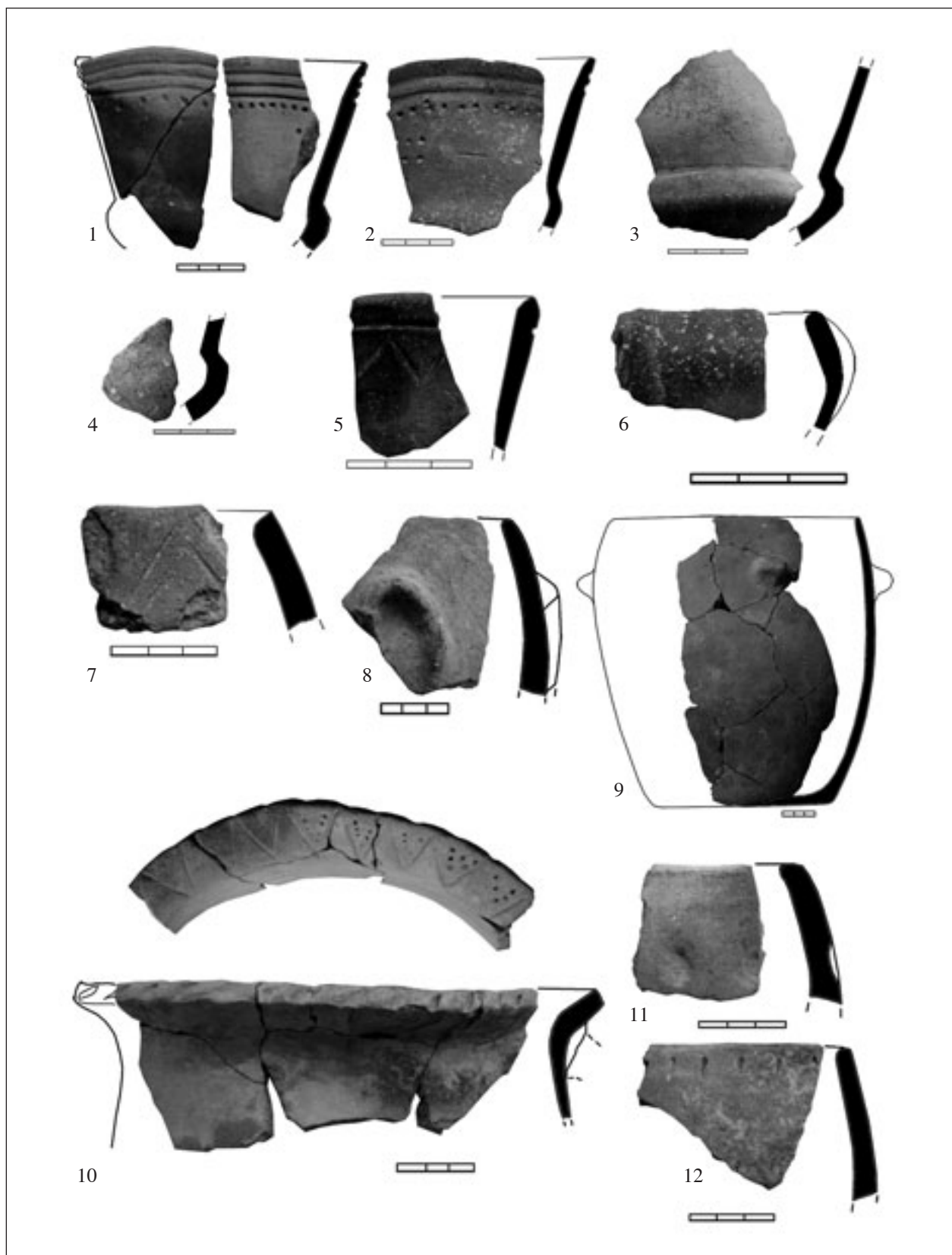
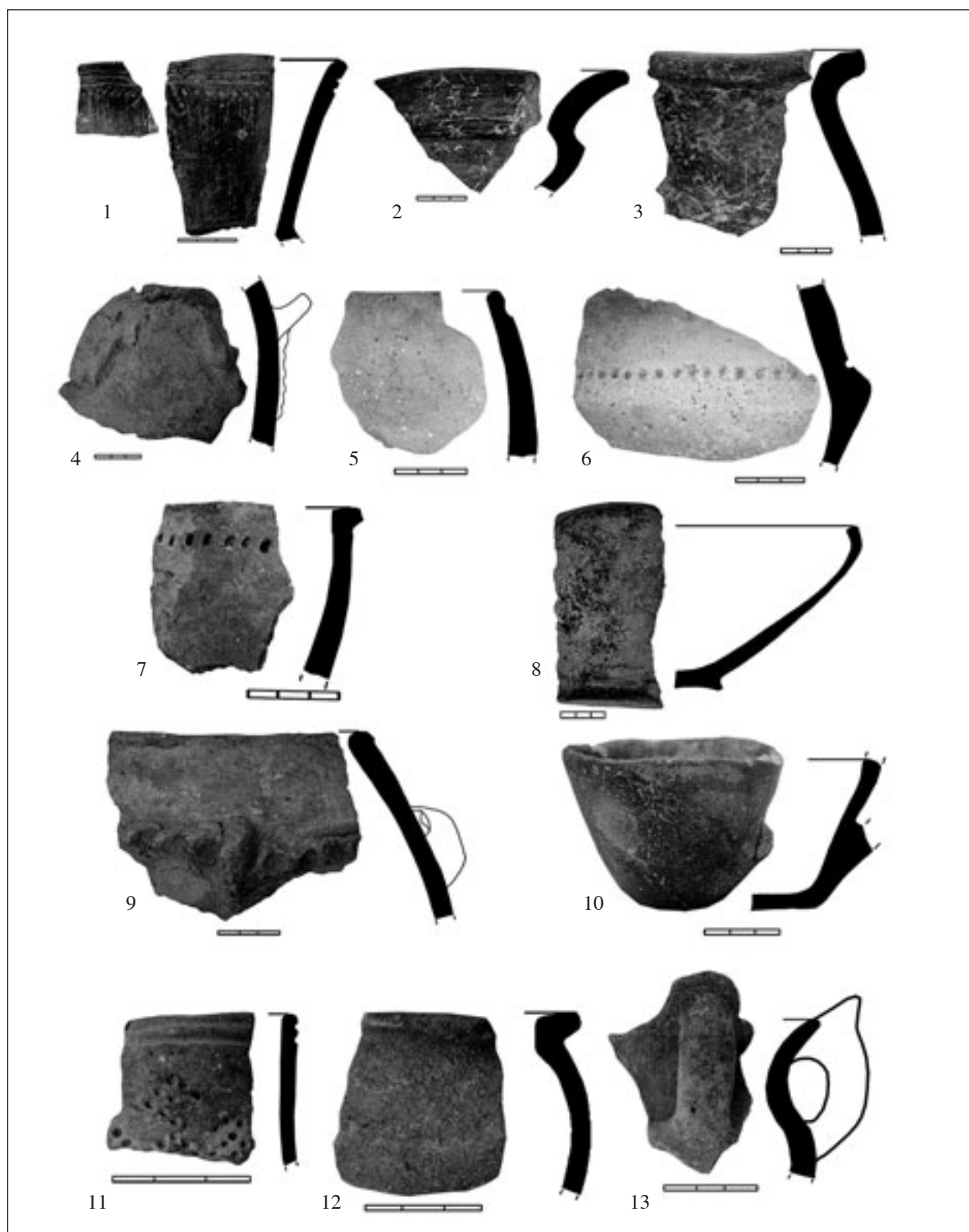


Plate IV – Rgošte–Banjica
Табла IV – Ргошће–Бањица



*Plate V – 1–4) Rgotina-Bela stena; 5–6) Zlot-Šetaće; 7) Mokranje-Stari salaš;
8–9) Laznica-Pjatra ku Albina; 10) Zlot-Trvaj; 11–13) Bor-Čoka Njica*

*Табла V – 1–4) Ргоћина-Бела стена; 5–6) Злот-Шетаће; 7) Мокрање-Стари салаш;
8–9) Лазница-Пјатра ку Албина; 10) Злот-Трвај; 11–13) Бор-Чока Њица*



Plate VI – 1) Rudna glava–Šetaće; 2–3) D'anov potok; 4–5) Donaj Bela reka–Zlatkov rid;
6–10) Ušće Tumanske reke; 11–12) Salakovac–Mogila; 13–16) Ćdrela–Zazidana pećina

Табла VI – 1) Рудна глава–Шетаће; 2–3) Цанов пошток; 4–5) Донај Бела река–Златков рид;
6–10) Ушће Туманске реке; 11–12) Салаковац–Могила; 13–16) Ћдрело–Зазидана пећина

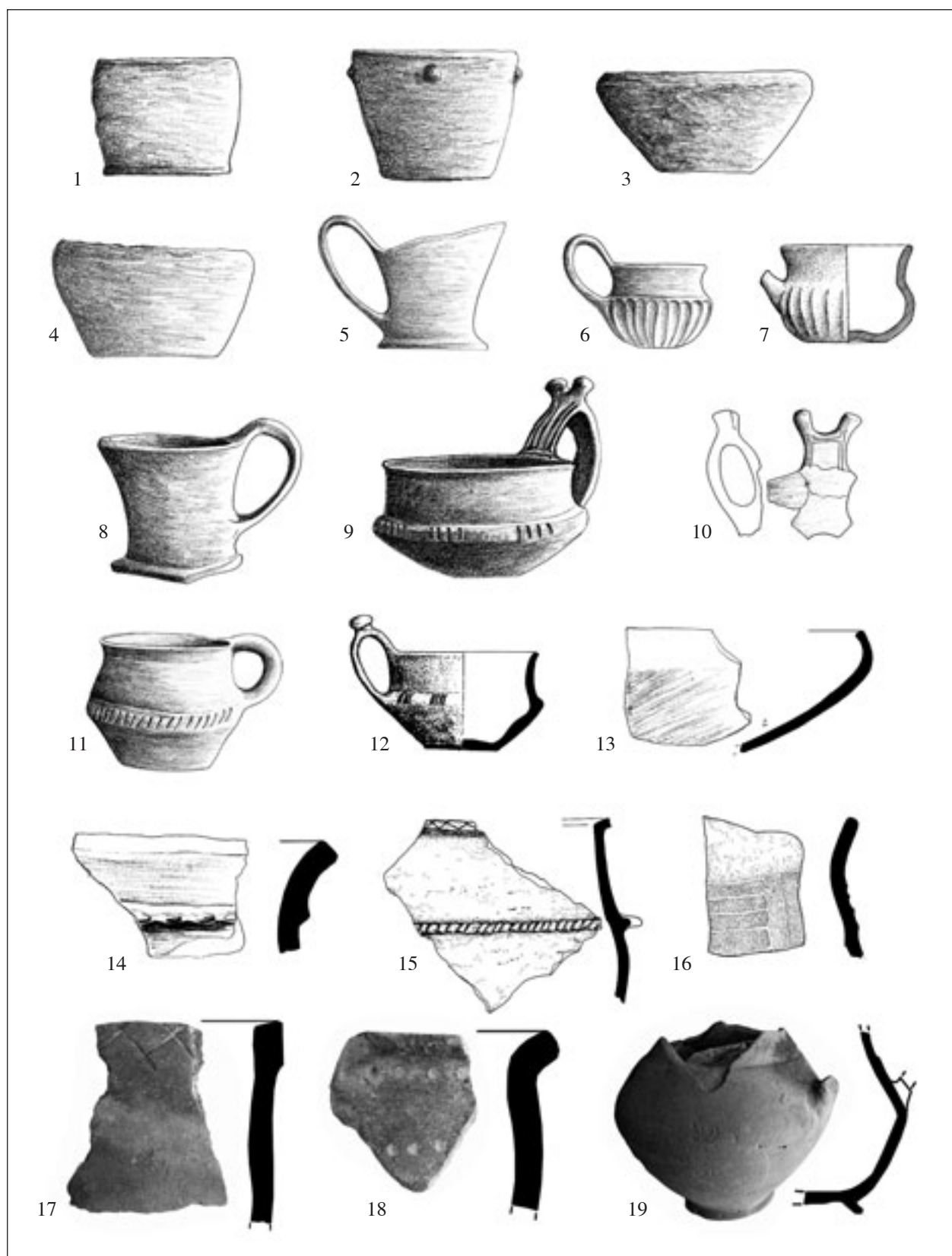


Plate VII – 1–12) Kostolac–Pećine; 13–14) Pecka bara; 15–16) Ušće Slatinske reke; 17–19) Kusjak–Grle
 Табла VII – 1–12) Косћолац–Пећине; 13–14) Пеџка бара; 15–16) Ушће Слатинске реке; 17–19) Кусјак–Грле

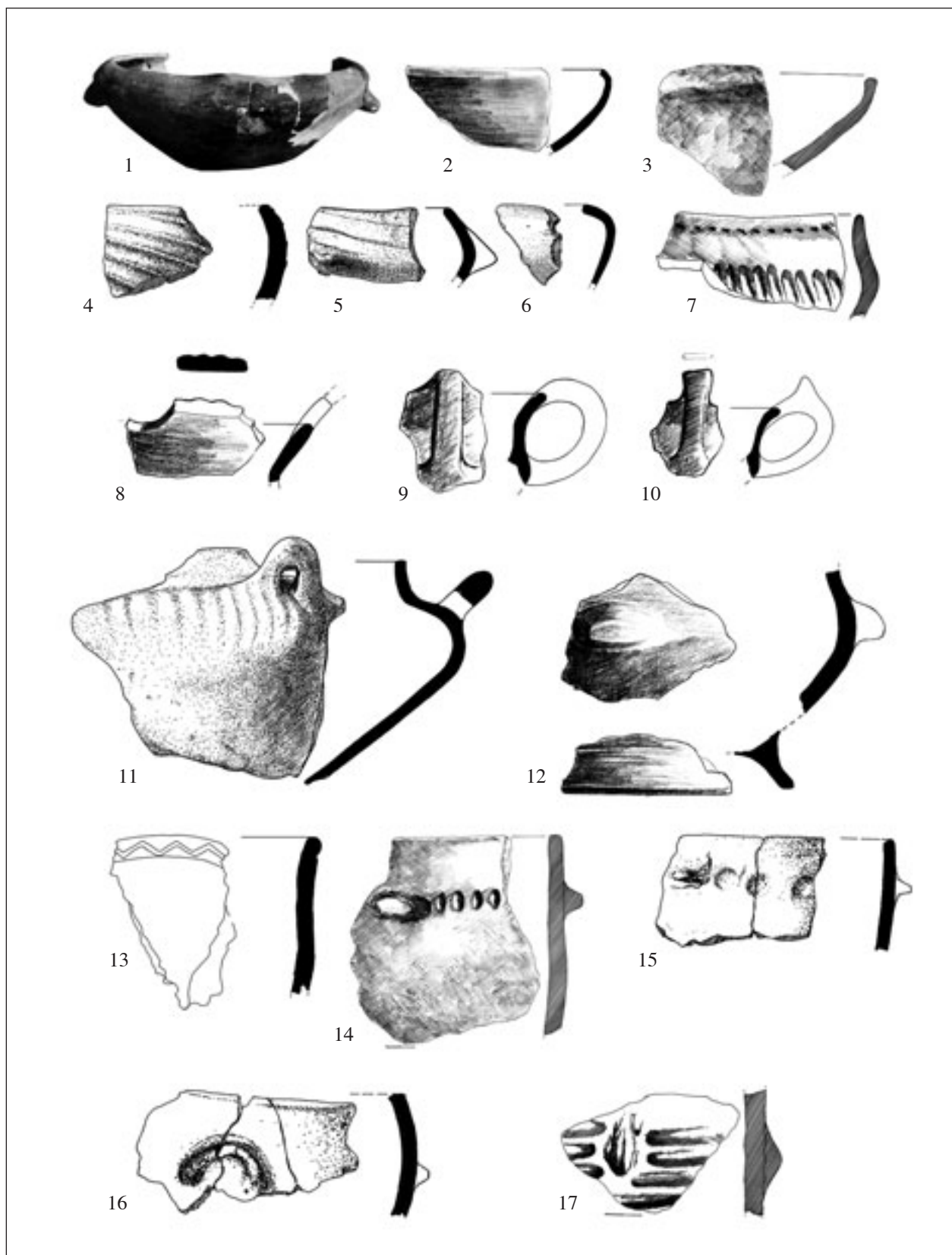


Plate VIII – Hajdučka vodenica

Табла VIII – Хајдучка воденица

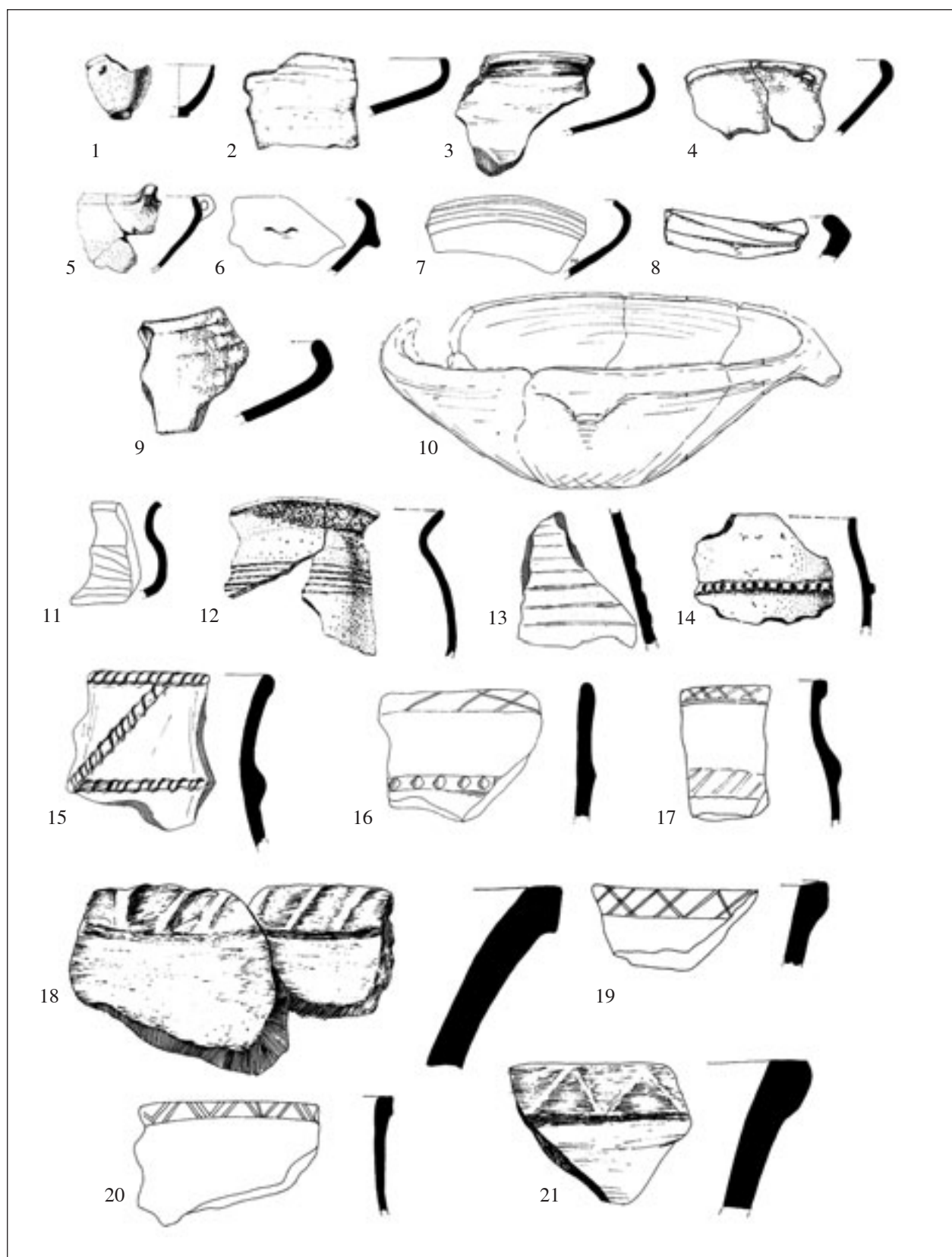


Plate IX – Padina

Табла IX – Падина

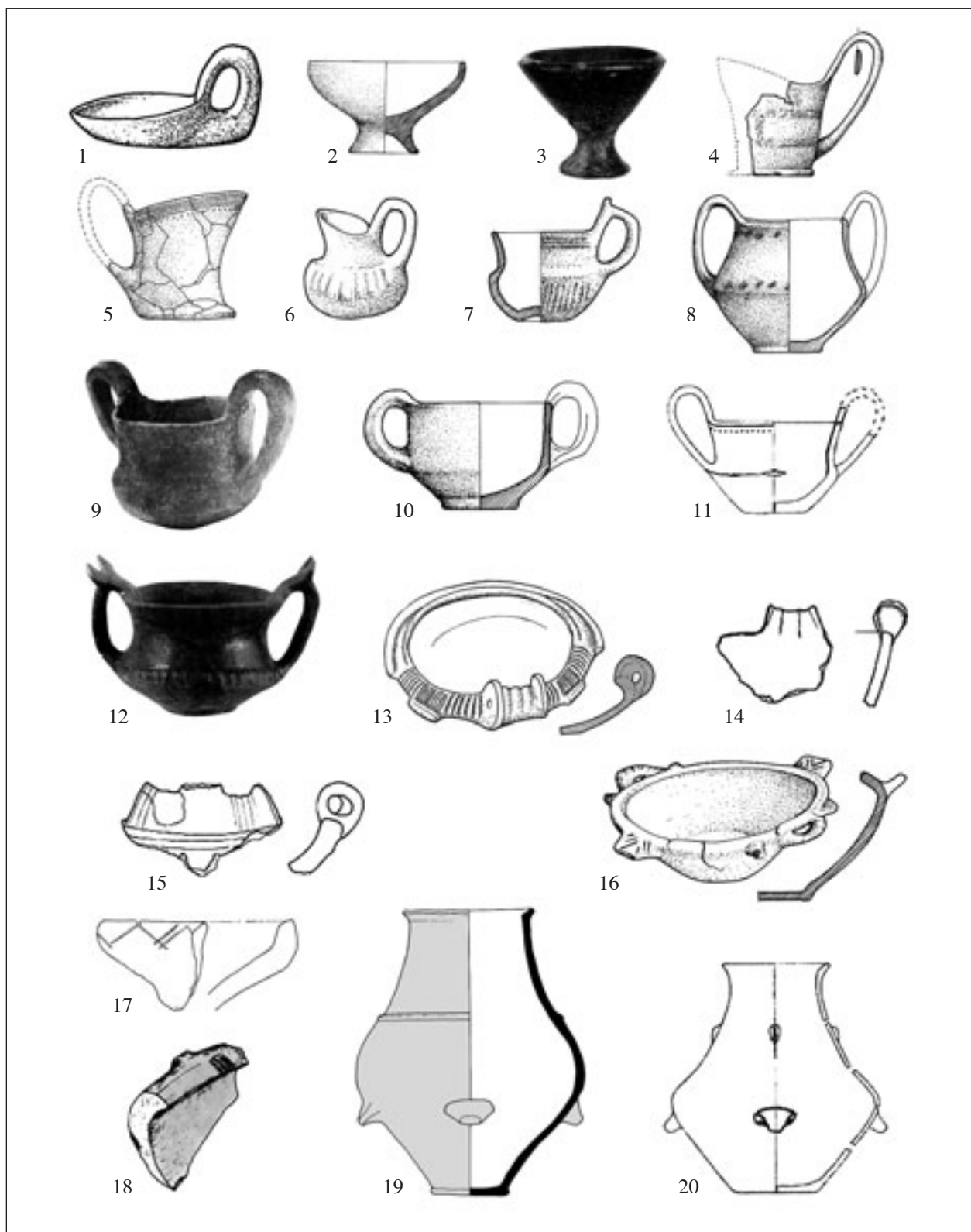


Plate X – 1,13) Belaćevac; 2) Ruženjak; 3,12) Leskovac; 4,8) Ljuljaci; 5) Rača; 6) Valač; 7) Karagač; 9) Vrtište; 10) Ruženjka; 11,20) Miroč; 14–15) Bosut; 16) Šabac; 17) Mokranjske stene–Kamenolom; 18) Rasina; 19) Ranutovac
 Табла X – 1,13) Белаћевац; 2) Ружењак; 3,12) Лесковац; 4,8) Љуљаци; 5) Раца; 6) Валач; 7) Карагач; 9) Вртишће; 10) Ружењка; 11,20) Мироч; 14–15) Босут; 16) Шабац; 17) Мокрањске стене–Каменолом; 18) Расина; 19) Ранутовац