

**VIMINACIJUM U PRAISTORIJI • VIMINACIUM IN PREHISTORY**  
iskopavanja 2005-2015. • excavations 2005-2015

Institute of Archaeology

VIMINACIVM, Volume 6

# VIMINACIUM IN PREHISTORY

excavations 2005-2015

**Editors**

Aleksandar Kapuran

Aleksandar Bulatović

Snežana Golubović

Vojislav Filipović

Belgrade

2019

Arheološki institut

VIMINACIVM, Knjiga 6

# VIMINACIJUM U PRAISTORIJI

iskopavanja 2005-2015.

**Urednici**

Aleksandar Kapuran

Aleksandar Bulatović

Snežana Golubović

Vojislav Filipović

Beograd  
2019

**Izdavač**  
Arheološki institut, Beograd

**Published by**  
Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade

**Odgovorni urednik**  
Miomir Korać

**Editor-in-chief**  
Miomir Korać

**Recenzenti**  
Rastko Vasić, Srbija  
Stefan Aleksandrov, Bugarska  
Dušan Mihailović, Srbija

**Rewieved by**  
Rastko Vasić, Serbia  
Stefan Alexandrov, Bulgaria  
Dušan Mihailović, Serbia

**Lektura**  
Ana Lj. Petrović

**Copy-edited by**  
Ana Lj. Petrović

**Prevod**  
Ognjen Mladenović  
Sonja Vuković

**Translated by**  
Ognjen Mladenović  
Sonja Vuković

**Fotografija na korici**  
Goran Stojić

**Cover photo**  
Goran Stojić

**Štampa**  
Digital art, Beograd

**Printed by**  
Digital art, Belgrade

**Tiraž**  
250

**Printed in**  
250



**Република Србија**  
Министарство културе и информисања



**МИНИСТАРСТВО ПРОСВЕТЕ,  
НАУКЕ И ТЕХНОЛОШКОГ РАЗВОЈА**

Monografija je štampana finansijskim sredstvima Ministarstva prosvete, nauke i tehnološkog razvoja RS i Ministarstva kulture i informisanja RS. Ovaj zbornik rezultat je naučnoistraživačkih projekata *Kulturni identitet, integracioni faktori, tehnološki procesi i uloga centralnog Balkana u razvoju evropske praistorije (177020), IRS – Viminacium, rimski grad i legijski vojni logor – istraživanje materijalne i duhovne kulture, stanovništva, primenom najsavremenijih tehnologija daljinske detekcije, geofizike, GIS-a, digitalizacije i 3D vizualizacije (III 47018) i Bioarheologija drevne Evrope – ljudi, životinje i biljke u praistoriji Srbije (III 47001).*

This book is published thanks to the financial support of The Ministry of Culture and Information of the Republic of Serbia and The Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia, as a result of Projects *Archaeology of Serbia: cultural identity, integrational factors, technological processes and the role of the central Balkans in the development of the European prehistory (177020), Viminacium, Roman city and military camp – research of material and nonmaterial culture of inhabitants by using the modern technologies of remote detection, geophysics, GIS, digitalization and 3D visualization (III 47018) and Bioarchaeology of Ancient Europe—Humans, Animals and Plants in the Prehistory of Serbia (III 47001).*



## SADRŽAJ • CONTENTS

PREDGOVOR.....	7
FOREWORD.....	8
<i>Vojislav Filipović • Ognjen Mladenović</i>	
PRIRODNE KARAKTERISTIKE SEVERNOG STIGA I NJEGOV STRATEŠKI ZNAČAJ U PRAISTORIJI I RANOJ ISTORIJI.....	11
NATURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NORTHERN STIG AREA AND ITS STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE DURING THE PREHISTORY AND EARLY HISTORY.....	12
<i>Aleksandar Bulatović • Saša Redžić • Bebina Milovanović</i>	
ENEOLITSKI LOKALITETI NA VIMINACIJUMU.....	25
ENEOLITHIC SITES IN VIMINACIUM.....	26
<i>Aleksandar Bulatović • Mladen Jovičić • Bebina Milovanović</i>	
HORIZONT RANOG BRONZANOG DOBA NA LOKALITETU RIT.....	57
EARLY BRONZE AGE HORIZON AT THE SITE OF RIT.....	58
<i>Aleksandar Kapuran • Aleksandar Bulatović • Ilija Danković</i>	
HORIZONTI BRONZANOG DOBA NA LOKALITETU NAD KLEPEČKOM.....	79
BRONZE AGE HORIZONS AT THE SITE OF NAD KLEPEČKOM.....	80
<i>Aleksandar Kapuran • Vojislav Filipović • Saša Redžić</i>	
HORIZONT STARIJEG GVOZDENOG DOBA NA LOKALITETU NAD KLEPEČKOM.....	143
EARLY IRON AGE HORIZON AT THE SITE OF NAD KLEPEČKOM.....	144
<i>Ognjen Mladenović • Mladen Jovičić • Ilija Danković</i>	
NASELJE SKORDISKA NA LOKALITETIMA RIT I NAD KLEPEČKOM.....	177
SCORDISCI SETTLEMENT AT THE SITES OF RIT AND NAD KLEPEČKOM.....	178
<i>Sonja Vuković • Dimitrije Marković</i>	
OSTACI ŽIVOTINJA IZ HORIZONATA MLAĐE PRAISTORIJE NA LOKALITETIMA NAD KLEPEČKOM I RIT.....	223
ANIMAL REMAINS FROM THE LATE PREHISTORIC HORIZONS FROM THE SITES OF NAD KLEPEČKOM AND RIT.....	224
<i>Ilija Mikić</i>	
REZULTATI ANTROPOLOŠKE ANALIZE SKELETA SA PRAISTORIJSKOG LOKALITETA RIT.....	249
THE RESULTS OF THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SKELETAL REMAINS FROM THE PREHISTORIC SITE OF RIT.....	250



## Predgovor

Ako bi vam se ukazala prilika da sretnete putnika namernika i pitate ga zašto želi da poseti Viminacijum, rekao bi da je to nekada bila prestonica rimske provincije Gornje Mezije, da se tamo nalaze ostaci legijskog logora, monumentalnih termi, amfiteatra, akvedukta, zanatskog centra... I zaista, kad se pogleda mapa, jasno je da se Viminacijum nalazi svega stotinak kilometara od Beograda, antičkog Singidunuma, da je skoro na samoj obali Dunava i da je bio na izuzetnom geografskog položaju, što su stari Rimljani znali da iskoriste. Iz istorijskih izvora je poznato da je Viminacijum bio značajno vojno uporište, u kome je bila stacionirana rimska legija VII Claudia Pia Fidelis. Status grada je dobio u prvoj polovini II veka tokom Hadrijanove vladavine, najverovatnije 117. godine, kada je postao municipij (Municipium Aelium Viminacium), a početkom vladavine Gordijana III, 239. godine postao je kolonija. U III veku grad je bio u punom procvatu. O njegovom značaju svedoče i zapisi o posetama rimskih careva. Naime, gotovo da nije bilo rimskog imperatora koji nije prošao kroz Viminacijum i duže ili kraće boravio u njemu. U IV veku, Viminacijum je bio značajno episkopsko sedište. Definitivno je razoren sredinom V veka, u najezdi Huna i više nikada nije obnovljen. Pominje se još samo kao vojno uporište u VI veku, u vreme vladavine Justinijana. U XIX veku, u Viminacijumu su se još uvek nazirali obrisi antičkog grada i vojnog logora: široke ulice koje se seku pod pravim uglom, trgovi, pozorišta, kupatila, vodovod, gradski bedemi i kule.

Viminacijum je najpoznatiji po najvećem broju istraženih grobova iz rimskog perioda. Naime, tokom novih arheoloških iskopavanja započetih u poslednjoj četvrtini XX veka, a koja traju i danas, istraženo je skoro 14.000 grobova i pronađeno više od 40.000 predmeta koji svedoče o svakodnevnom životu njegovih stanovnika. Posebnu pažnju svojim izuzetnim stilom, koloritom i motivima, privlače oslikane grobnice nastale sredinom III i u prvoj polovini IV veka. Tokom zaštitnih iskopavanja istraženi su gradske terme, zanatski centar, mauzolej, nekoliko vila rustika i ostaci akvedukta. Neki od ovih objekata su i prezentovani i nalaze se u „Arheološkom parku“ otvorenom 2006. godine.

Tek od početka XX veka interdisciplinarni tim sastavljen od izuzetnih stručnjaka iz različitih oblasti (arheolozi, antropolozi, geofizičari, matematičari, elektroinženjeri, geolozi, petrolozi i mnogi drugi) sistematski, skoro tokom cele godine, istražuje legijski logor i grad.

Šta naš putnik namernik može danas videti na Viminacijumu osim prezentovanih arheoloških objekata? Tu je, pre svega, naučno-istraživački centar (Domus Scientiarum) objekat sa višestrukom namenom u kome su do sada organizovani mnogobrojni međunarodni simpozijumi, konferencije, radionice i kongresi. Sagrađen je u formi rimske vile rustike sa dva nivoa: gornji, u kome se nalaze radni i smeštajni prostor u kome ekipa boravi i radi tokom arheoloških istraživanja i podzemni nivo u kome su muzej, depoi i sale. Nešto istočnije od Domusa nalazi se „Mamut park“ u kome su izloženi ostaci nekoliko mamuta nađenih tokom zaštitnih iskopavanja 2009. i 2012. godine i koji od svog otvaranja pretili da zaseni slavu rimskog lokaliteta i da Viminacijum postane poznatiji kao paleontološki park.

## Foreword

If you happen to stumble across a traveler and ask him why he wishes to visit Viminacium, he would have told you that the city used to be the capital of Moesia Superior and that it host the remains of a legionary fort, monumental thermae, an amphitheater, a workshop center... And indeed, when you look for it in the map, you can see that Viminacium lies some hundred kilometers from Belgrade – the antique city of Singidunum, almost on the bank of the Danube, in a remarkable geographic position, which was particularly well utilized by the Romans. The historical sources reveal that Viminacium was an important military stronghold and that Claudius' Seventh Legion (VII Claudia Pia Fidelis) was stationed in the city. Viminacium gained the status of a city in the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, most likely in 117 AD, during the reign of Emperor Hadrian, when it became a municipium (Municipium Aelium Viminacium). In 239 AD, under the rule of Emperor Gordian III, the city gained the status of colonia. The city reached its pinnacle during the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. Its significance is testified by records on imperial visits as one can hardly find a Roman Emperor that did not either pass through Viminacium or stay in the city for a longer or shorter period of time. In the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, Viminacium was an important Episcopal center. The city met its final destruction in the mid-5<sup>th</sup> century AD, during the invasion of the Huns, as it was never rebuilt again. Following the destruction, the city is mentioned as a military stronghold in the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD, during the reign of Emperor Justinian I. The contours of the ancient town and legionary fort: wide perpendicular streets, squares, theaters, baths, water systems, city walls, and towers were still visible during the 19<sup>th</sup> century AD.

Viminacium is best known for the record number of excavated Roman Era graves. Namely, during the latest archaeological excavations, which started in the final quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and which are still undergoing, a total of 14.000 graves with more than 40.000 artifacts which testify about the daily life of its citizens were excavated. The exquisite style, coloring, and motifs of painted tombs from the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> or the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD draw particular attention. Thermae, workshop center, mausoleum, several *villae rusticae*, and the remains of an aqueduct were all excavated during the rescue excavations. Some of the aforementioned structures are presented within the Archaeological Park which was opened back in 2006.

It wasn't until the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century that an interdisciplinary team comprised of experts in various fields (archaeologists, anthropologists, geophysicists, mathematicians, electrical engineers, geologists, petrologists and many others) have started a systematic, almost year-round excavations of the legionary fort and the city.

Besides the presented archaeological remains, what else could our traveler see during his visit to Viminacium? First of all, a scientific-research center (Domus Scientiarum), a multi-purpose facility that hosted numerous international symposiums, conferences, workshops, and congresses. It was modeled after a Roman *villa rustica* with two levels: upper level, which includes workspace and accommodation facilities in which the team resides during the archaeological excavations and lower level in which museums, depots, and auditoriums are located. The Mammoth Park, which hosts the remains of several mammoths excavated during the rescue excavations in 2009 and 2012, is located somewhat eastern from the *Domus*, and from the moment it was opened, it threatens to overshadow the glory of the Roman site and turn Viminacium into a paleontological park.

\*

Tokom dugog niza godina i zaštitnih i sistematskih istraživanja arheolozi su bili suočeni ne samo sa nalazima iz rimskog perioda. Znali su, iz istorijskih izvora da je Viminacijum ponikao na teritoriji keltskog plemena Skordiska i nalazi iz starijih perioda su se mogli očekivati, ali kakva će biti saznanja nakon obrade do sada nađenog praistorijskog materijala, do sada je bila tajna. Arheolozi su već svojim pozivom spremni na večito odgonetanje dok ih žed za novim saznanjima stalno gura napred. Tokom poslednjih godina nekoliko istraženih praistorijskih objekata dalo je sjajan materijal. Ova publikacija predstavlja rezultate tih dugogodišnjih istraživanja i iskorake u tumačenju Viminacijuma pre Viminacijuma, odnosno života u praistoriji. Pa ako onaj putnik namernik s početka priče, ode s Viminacijuma zasenjen nalazima iz drugog milenija pre naše ere, umesto onima iz rimskog perioda, nećemo biti previše iznenađeni.

Miomir Korać • Snežana Golubović

\*

For many years of both rescue and systematic excavations, the archaeologists have faced more than just Roman Era finds. They knew from historical sources that Viminacium was established on the territory of the Celtic tribe of Scordisci and that even earlier finds could be expected, but the information acquired from the processing of prehistoric material from Viminacium remained a secret until now. Archaeologists are by definition eager for eternal unraveling, while the thirst for new knowledge constantly drives their research forward. In recent years, several excavated prehistoric features have provided a splendid collection of archaeological material. This publication represents the results of those perennial excavations and provides a new breakthrough in terms of defining Viminacium before Viminacium and its life during prehistory. So, if the traveler from the first lines of this story leaves Viminacium astonished with finds from the 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BC and not the Roman ones, we will not be much surprised.

Miomir Korać • Snežana Golubović

## NASELJE SKORDISKA NA LOKALITETIMA RIT I NAD KLEPEČKOM

Lokaliteti Rit i Nad Klepečkom leže na lesnoj terasi koja se proteže paralelno sa severozapadnom ivicom Stiga i pruža u pravcu današnjeg Kostolca.<sup>1</sup> Lokalitet Nad Klepečkom nalazi se na samoj lesnoj terasi, dok lokalitet Rit leži nekih 1 km severozapadno, prema današnjoj desnoj obali Dunava. Istraživana površina nalazi se istočno od rimskog grada i legijskog logora, te je u tom pogledu ulazila u sastav šire teritorije antičkog Viminacijuma. Prva istraživanja lokaliteta Nad Klepečkom vezuju se za sistematska rekognosciranja koja su realizovana tokom 2004. godine, dok su prva iskopavanja zaštitnog karaktera započeta 2008. godine, kako je lokalitet bio ugrožen površinskim kopom uglja Drmno. Tokom 2010. i 2011. godine registrovan je veći broj antičkih objekata, kao i dve nekropole iz perioda od II do III veka naše ere, uz jednu srednjovekovnu nekropolu (IX vek).<sup>2</sup> Istraživanja su nastavljena i naredne, 2011. godine, s ciljem da se utvrdi postojanje puta prema Ramu (Lederata) na desnoj obali Dunava.<sup>3</sup> Tom prilikom utvrđena je višeslojna priroda lokaliteta, kako su pored antičkih otkriveni i praistorijski i srednjovekovni nalazi.<sup>4</sup> U 2013. godini, na lokalitetu je istražena jedna *villa rustica* iz II veka naše ere, a praistorijski nalazi otkriveni su i tom prilikom.<sup>5</sup> Istovremeno sa ovim, tekla su i zaštitna istraživanja na obližnjem lokalitetu Rit. Iako je ovaj lokalitet registrovan i istražen probnim sondama već 2004/2005. godine,<sup>6</sup> prva obimnija istraživanja realizovana su u vezi sa pomenutim površinskim kopom uglja Drmno. U periodu između 2011. i 2014. godine, istraženi su *villa rustica* iz II/III veka naše ere, *villa* iz III veka naše ere, kao i prateća nekropola i građevinski objekti različite namene.<sup>7</sup> Istraživanja na lokalitetu Rit nastavljena su i tokom 2016. godine.<sup>8</sup> Tokom svih pomenutih istraživanja otkriveni su pokretni nalazi iz različitih perioda praistorije.

Istražena površina na lokalitetima Rit i Nad Klepečkom pružala se u pravcu jugozapad–severoistok, u dužini od oko 2 km. Arheološki materijal opredeljen u latenski period, a koji je prikazan u radu, potiče iz ukupno 6 arheoloških sondi i 4 kontrolna iskopa, dok jedan mali broj prikazanih nalaza potiče iz samog kulturnog sloja. U pitanju su kontrolni iskopi 64 (ukop 2), 65 (ukop 6), 88 (ukop 1) i 112, te sonde 43 (ukop 1), 61 (ukop 3), 69 (ukop 1), 77 (ukopi 1, 3 i 4), 78 (ukopi 1 i 2) i 80 (ukop 1) (sl. 1). Izbor arheološkog materijala prikazanog u radu, pre svega fragmenata keramike, zasnovan je na tipološkim karakteristikama nalaza, odnosno, nalazi koji nisu tipološki osetljivi, poput neukrašenih fragmenata trbuha posuda, nisu prikazani, kao ni sonde i ukopi u kojima nisu otkriveni nalazi karakteristič-

<sup>1</sup> Ђокић, Јацановић 1992, 72.

<sup>2</sup> Mrđić, Jovičić 2012, 50–54; Redžić, Danković 2012, 55–57.

<sup>3</sup> Redžić *et al.* 2014a, 62–65; Redžić *et al.* 2014b, 66–69. O problemu saobraćajnice od Viminacijuma prema Lederati pogledati: Спасић Ђурић, Јацановић 2007 i Danković 2015.

<sup>4</sup> Za eneolitski period i bronzano doba pogledati radove Bulatović *et al.* i Kapuran *et al.* u ovom zborniku.

<sup>5</sup> Jovičić, Redžić 2014, 55–59; Спасић Ђурић 2015, 36–37.

<sup>6</sup> Mikić *et al.* 2006.

<sup>7</sup> Redžić *et al.* 2014, 66–69; Danković, Petaković 2014, 61–63; Redžić *et al.* 2017, 77–86.

<sup>8</sup> Milovanović *et al.* 2018, 43–53.



## SCORDISCI SETTLEMENT AT THE SITES OF RIT AND NAD KLEPEČKOM

The sites of Rit and Nad Klepečkom are located on a loess terrace which stretches parallel to the north-western edge of the Stig area in eastern Serbia and extends towards the present-day town of Kostolac.<sup>1</sup> The site of Nad Klepečkom is located on the loess terrace itself, while the site of Rit is positioned about 1 km to the north-west, towards the Danube River. The excavated area lies eastern from the legion fort and the city, and therefore it constituted the wider territory of the antique town of Viminacium. The first research at the site of Nad Klepečkom can be connected with the surveys that were carried out in the course of 2004, while first rescue excavations were initiated in 2008, due to the fact that the site was endangered by the “Drmno” coal seam. In the course of 2010 and 2011 a large number of Antique period structures were recorded, as well as two necropolises dated to a period between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, and a Medieval necropolis from the 9<sup>th</sup> century AD.<sup>2</sup> Excavations were continued in the following 2011 and concentrated towards the determination of the existence of road towards present-day Ram (antique Lederata) on the right bank of the Danube River.<sup>3</sup> It was on that occasion that the multi-layered nature of the site was reliably confirmed, as prehistoric and Modern Era finds were recorded as well.<sup>4</sup> In 2013, a *villa rustica* from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD was excavated on the site, and prehistoric finds were recorded once again.<sup>5</sup> Simultaneously, rescue excavations were conducted on the nearby site of Rit. Although recorded and test-trenched back in 2004/2005,<sup>6</sup> first large-scale excavations were conducted due to the danger presented by the mentioned “Drmno” coal seam. In the period between 2011 and 2014, a *villa rustica* dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> century AD and another *villa* from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD was recorded at the site, as well as the concurrent necropolis and various artefacts.<sup>7</sup> The excavations at the site were continued in the course of 2016 as well.<sup>8</sup> All of the excavations yielded prehistoric finds.

The excavated area at the sites of Rit and Nad Klepečkom stretched in the south-west-northeast direction, with a total length of about 2 km. The archaeological material originating from the La Tène period presented in this paper was recorded in a total of six archaeological trenches and four test-trenches, while only a handful of finds were recorded in the cultural layer. Those are test-trenches 64 (pit 2), 65 (pit 6), 112, and 88 (pit 1) as well as trenches 43 (pit 1), 61 (pit 3), 69 (pit 1), 77 (pits 1, 3 and 4), 78 (pits 1 and 2) and 80 (pit 1) (Fig. 1). The selection of the archaeological material, primarily pottery,

<sup>1</sup> Ђокић, Јацановић 1992, 72.

<sup>2</sup> Mrđić, Jovičić 2012, 50-54; Redžić, Danković 2012, 55-57.

<sup>3</sup> Redžić *et al.* 2014a, 62-65; Redžić *et al.* 2014b, 66-69. On the problem of the Viminacium-Lederata road refer to Спасић-Ђурић, Јацановић 2007 and Danković 2015.

<sup>4</sup> For the Eneolithic period and Bronze Age refer to Bulatović *et al.* and Kapuran *et al.* in this volume.

<sup>5</sup> Jovičić, Redžić 2014, 55-59; Спасић-Ђурић 2015, 36-37.

<sup>6</sup> Mikić *et al.* 2006.

<sup>7</sup> Redžić *et al.* 2014, 66-69; Danković, Petaković 2014, 61-63; Redžić *et al.* 2017, 77-86.

<sup>8</sup> Milovanović *et al.* 2018, 43-53.



ni za latenski period, a koji bi eventualno tom periodu mogli pripadati. Usled višeslojnog karaktera lokaliteta, koji sadrži kulturne slojeve od eneolita do modernog doba, veći broj ukopa bio je oštećen kasnijim ukopima ili je, pak, svojim ukopavanjem ošteti ranije ukope, tako da se materijal iz latenskog perioda u određenim jamama javlja pomešan sa materijalom iz različitih perioda praistorije. Takođe, usled zaštitnog karaktera istraživanja, nije uvek bilo moguće istražiti čitave jame i ukope, već samo one delove koji su se nalazili unutar arheoloških sondi, odnosno ugrožene zone.



Sl. 1. Položaj lokaliteta Rit i Nad Klepečkom i lokacije istraženih objekata.

Fig. 1 Position of the sites of Rit and Nad Klepečkom and the locations of excavated features

## STRATIGRAFIJA

Posmatrajući dispoziciju ukopa u kojima je otkriven pokretni materijal iz latenskog perioda dobija se samo jedna relativna slika o horizontalnoj i vertikalnoj stratigrafiji tog perioda na lokalitetima Rit i Nad Klepečkom. Nema sumnje da su ovakvoj situaciji doprineli višeslojnost lokaliteta i zaštitni karakter istraživanja. Većina sondi sa ukopima iz latenskog perioda ili ukopima sa mešanim materijalom u kome se javlja i materijal iz latenskog perioda nalazi se upravo na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom, skoncentrisana neposredno ispod lesne grede; međutim, latenski materijal otkriven je i na obližnjem lokalitetu Rit (objekat 1). Svi ukopi koji su homogeni po pitanju pokretnog arheološkog materijala, te se mogu smatrati čisto latenskim, nalaze se na površini od oko 1,5 ha uz severozapadnu ivicu lesne grede. U pitanju su objekti 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 i 12. Ovako posmatrano, čini se da je glavni deo lokaliteta, odnosno njegovog latenskog horizonta skoncentrisan upravo ovde, a sudeći prema nalazima iz objekata 1 i 13, lokalitet se prostire u pravcu severozapad–jugoistok. Vertikalna stratigrafija dobro je potvrđena upravo pomenutim ukopima sa homogenim latenskim materijalom. Ovo se pre svega odnosi na objekte 8, 9 i 10. Oni su uočeni na dubinama između 0,2 i 0,35 m, te se na toj dubini može tražiti osnova sa koje su ukopavani latenski objekti. Izvestan problem u tom pogledu predstavljaju objekti 5 i 11. Objekat 5 uočen je na dubini od 0,8 m, što se ne može objasniti njegovom horizontalnom dispozicijom niti padom terena, kako se nalazi u neposrednoj blizini pomenutih objekata. Ono što se čini mogućim jeste da je njegov gornji deo bio oštećen usled višeslojnosti lokaliteta, a slična je situacija i sa objektom 11, koji je uočen na dubini od 0,75 m. I sa objektom 12 (po-

which is presented in this paper, is based on the typological characteristics of the finds. Therefore, typologically uncharacteristic finds, such as undecorated belly fragments, are not presented in the paper, as well as trenches and pits which yielded no characteristic La Tène finds. As the sites are multi-layered and contain cultural layers starting from the Eneolithic period to the Modern Era, a number of pits were either damaged by later pits or have themselves damaged earlier features. Therefore, some of the La Tène finds are found in pits together with the material from other periods of prehistory. Also, due to the nature of the rescue excavations, it was not always possible to excavate the pits completely, yet only the parts which were within the archaeological trenches and endangered zone.

## STRATIGRAPHY

The disposition of pits in which archaeological material from La Tène period was recorded provides only a relative data on the horizontal and vertical stratigraphy of La Tène period at the sites of Rit and Nad Klepečkom. Without a doubt, the multi-layered nature of the site and the rescue excavations contributed to such overall situation. Most of the trenches with La Tène period pits, or pits with mixed material containing La Tène period material as well are located at the site of Nad Klepečkom and concentrated directly below the loess terrace. Nevertheless, La Tène period material was recorded at the site of Rit as well (feature 1). All of the pits with homogenous archaeological material, the one from La Tène period, are concentrated in an area of about 1.5 ha, stretching along the north-western edge of the loess terrace. These are features 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12. With that in mind, it seems as if the main part of the site was located here, at least concerning the La Tène period, and based on the finds from features 1 and 13, it seems as the site was spreading in northwestern-southeastern direction. The vertical stratigraphy is represented by the mentioned pits that yielded exclusively archaeological material from La Tène period. This primarily addresses features 8, 9 and 10. Those features are registered at the depths between 0.2 and 0.35 m, which could represent the layer from which the La Tène period features were buried. Features 5 and 11 represent a certain problem in those terms. Namely, feature 5 was recorded at the depth of 0.8 m, which cannot be explained by horizontal disposition, or slope of the terrain, as this feature is located in the immediate vicinity of other aforementioned features. It seems plausible that its upper portions were damaged due to the multi-layered nature of the sites, and similar can be noted for feature 11 which was recorded at the depth of 0.75 m. Similar can be noted for feature 12 (pit-dwelling). The feature was recorded at the depth of 1 m, with the bottom of the feature measuring the depth of 1.2 m. The bottom of this feature lies directly above the Bronze Age feature, without damaging it, which confirms that the bottom of feature 12 is not disturbed in terms of stratigraphy. In this case, one should count on the existence of upper parts of the feature, which would subsequently be positioned higher, but also on the question of the position from which the feature was buried, which will be discussed in the part of the paper related to architecture.

### **Feature 1** (trench 43-pit 1)

The pit was irregular in shape, with a funnelled cross-section narrowing towards the bottom, which measured 2.8 x 1.5 m. Total depth of the pit was about 1.7 m. The pit was filled with dark-brown soil mixed with soot and a number of prehistoric potsherds. Wheel-

luzemunica) postoji sličan problem. On je uočen na dubini od 1 m, dok mu se dno nalazi na dubini od 1,2 m. Njegovo dno naleže direktno na ukop iz bronzanog doba, ne oštećujući ga, što ukazuje na to da dno objekta 12 nije stratigrafski poremećeno. Ovde se mora računati na postojanje gornjih delova objekta, koji bi se nalazili na višim kotama, ali i na pitanje sa koje je kote bio ukopan ovaj objekat, o čemu će biti reči u delu rada koji se tiče arhitekture.

#### **Objekat 1** (sonda 43, ukop 1)

Ovaj objekat je jama nepravilnog oblika i levkastog profila, koja se sužava prema dnu koje je dimenzija 2,8 x 1,5 m. Dubina jame iznosi oko 1,7 m od nivoa na kome je uočena. Jama je bila ispunjena tamnomrkom zemljom pomešanom sa gareži i fragmentima praistorijske keramike. Keramika rađena na vitlu zastupljena je fragmentima zdela S profilacije (T. 1/1, 2). Rukom rađena keramika zastupljena je fragmentom razgrnutog oboda lonca, ukrašenog plastičnom horizontalnom trakom sa otiscima prsta direktno ispod oboda (T. 1/3) i fragmentom trbuha ukrašenog češljastim ornamentom (T. 1/4).

#### **Objekat 2** (kontrolni iskop 64, ukop 2)

U pitanju je ukop nepravilnog kružnog oblika, koji je oštećen površinskim kopom uglja Drmno, te mu sačuvane dimenzije iznose 2,7 x 1,4 m. Ukop se blago sužava prema dnu čije dimenzije iznose 1,5 x 1,15 m. Dubina ukopa iznosi oko 1,2 m, a uočen je na dubini od oko 0,6 m. Ispuna ukopa sačinjena je od tamnomrke zemlje u kojoj su otkriveni fragmenti keramike, od kojih su najviše zastupljeni srednjovekovni, a u manjoj meri antički i praistorijski fragmenti. Osim fragmenata keramike, u ispuni ukopa otkrivene su životinjske kosti, kamen i rimska opeka. Za latenski period karakteristični su fragmenti zdela S profilacije, jako razgrnutih oboda, izrađeni na vitlu (T. 1/5, 6).<sup>9</sup>

#### **Objekat 3** (kontrolni iskop 65, ukop 6)

U svom centralnom delu ukop je nepravilnog kružnog oblika, dok mu zapadna strana zalazi u profil iskopa, te u tom delu nije bilo moguće u potpunosti sagledati njegov oblik. Južni deo ukopa oštećen je površinskim kopom uglja, a sačuvane dimenzije mu iznose 6,1 x 3,3 m. Ukop je registrovan na dubini od oko 1 m, a dno definisano žutom nabijenom zemljom na dubini od 1,3 m. Ispuna ukopa sačinjena je od svetlome zelene zemlje, u kojoj su otkriveni fragmenti keramike, životinjske kosti, ljuštura puževa, komadi lepa i manje količine gareži. U centralnom delu ukopa registrovane su zone nabijene svetlome zelene zemlje, u kojoj se i dalje javljao pokretni arheološki materijal. Pražnjenjem ovih zona došlo se do pomenute zdravice na dubini od oko 1,5 m. Najzastupljenija keramička forma jesu zdele S profilacije manje ili više razgrnutog ili ravnog oboda, koji je ponekad profilisan ili zadebljan, dok je rame manje ili više naglašeno (T. 1/7–15). Otkriveni su i fragmenti bikoničnih zdela razgrnutog oboda, koničnog vrata i naglašenog ramena (T. 1/16), zdele loptastog trbuha i zaobljenog oboda (T. 1/17), zdele uvučenog i zadebljanog oboda (T. 1/18, 19) i konična zdela naglašenog dna (T. 1/20). Lonci su blago razgrnutog oboda, ponekad konavnog vrata i naglašenog ramena koje na sebi ima prstenasto rebro (T. 1/22–25). Drugi

<sup>9</sup> Ovaj ukop slikovito govori o poremećenoj stratigrafiji na terenu, odnosno o međusobnom presecanju različitih ukopa. Usled tipološki osetljivih nalaza iz latenskog perioda, ovaj ukop je prikazan u radu – doduše, njegovo hronološko opredeljenje ne može biti sigurno potvrđeno, ako je suditi na osnovu pokretnih nalaza koji iz njega potiču.

made pottery is represented with two fragments of S profiled bowls with everted rims (Pl. 1/1, 2). Hand-thrown pottery is represented by a fragment of everted rim of a pot, decorated with a modelled horizontal band with finger impressions below the rim (Pl. 1/3), and a belly fragment decorated with combed ornament (Pl. 1/4).

#### **Feature 2** (test-trench 64-pit 2)

The pit was irregular in shape, damaged by the "Drmno" coal seam, with the preserved dimensions of 2.7 x 1.4 m. It slightly narrowed towards the bottom, which had the dimensions of 1.5 x 1.15 m. The depth of the pit was 1.2 m, and it was noticed at the depth of about 0.6 m. The pit was filled with dark-brown soil with mostly Medieval and to a lesser extent Antique period and prehistoric potsherds in it. Besides the potsherds, the pit also contained animal bones, stones and Roman brick. Fragments of wheel-made S profiled bowls with everted rims, are characteristic for the La Tène period (Pl. 1/5, 6).<sup>9</sup>

#### **Feature 3** (test-trench 65-pit 6)

The pit was irregularly-circular shaped in its central part, while the western portion of the pit penetrated into the trench cross-section and therefore it was not possible to define its shape in that area. The southern portion of the pit was damaged by coal seam, and the preserved dimensions were 6.1 x 3.3 m. It was noticed at the depth of 1 m, while the bottom was defined by the "rammed" yellow soil (virgin soil) at the depth of 1.3 m. The pit was filled with light-brown soil in which potsherds, animal bones, molluscs, lumps of daub and some soot were recorded. Two sections of rammed light-brown soil with archaeological finds were recorded in the central portion of the pit. By emptying those sections, the mentioned virgin soil was reached at the depth of 1.5 m. The most represented pottery form are S profiled bowls with more or less everted or flattened rim which is sometimes profiled or thickened, while the shoulder of the bowl is more or less emphasized (Pl. 1/7-15). Fragments of biconical bowls with everted rim, conical neck and emphasized shoulder (Pl. 1/16), globular bowls with rounded rim (Pl. 1/17), bowls with inverted and thickened rim (Pl. 1/18, 19), and conical bowl with emphasized bottom are recorded as well (Pl. 1/20). Recorded pots are with the slightly everted rim, sometimes with concave neck and emphasized shoulder which possesses a ring-shaped rib (Pl. 1/22-25). The other type of pots recorded in the pit is the so-called *pythoi*,<sup>10</sup> with flat or sometimes grooved rim (Pl. 1/26-28). Fragments of emphasized bottoms (Pl. 2/1, 2), as well as an atypical belly fragment (pot or amphora) decorated with burnished fields which were composed of horizontal bands with oblique, zigzag and wavy lines in between, are also recorded (Pl. 2/3, 4). Hand-thrown pottery is represented by fragments of the situla-shaped pots with slightly inverted rim which possesses a groove below, with or without the combed ornament below the groove (Pl. 2/5-7, 9, 10), a fragment of pot with profiled rim and emphasized rib on the shoulder (Pl. 2/8), fragments of pots with more or less inverted rim which possesses a groove below, decorated with combed ornament (Pl. 2/11-

<sup>9</sup> This feature makes a good representation of the stratigraphic disturbances at the site, and the mutual cross-cutting of pits. Due to the typologically characteristic finds from the La Tène period, the pit is presented in paper, although based on finds which originate from the pit, its precise chronological determination remains unclear.

<sup>10</sup> M. Dizdar remarks that the terms "*amphora*" i "*pythoi*" are inadequate in terms of typological classification of La Tène period pottery, as those are Antique forms with clearly defined purpose and therefore when classifying the functional shape of the vessel treats *pythoi* as pots which utilize the function of *pythoi* (Dizdar 2001, 36, 42-45).



tip lonaca u ovom ukopu su tzv. pitosi,<sup>10</sup> ravnog, ponekad žlebljenog oboda (T. 1/26–28). Otkriveni su i fragmenti s naglašenim dnom (T. 2/1, 2), kao i atipični fragmenti trbuha (lonac ili amfora) ukrašeni na gornjem konusu glačanom talasastom linijom i glačanim poljima koja su sačinjena od horizontalnih traka između kojih se nalaze kose, cik-cak i talasaste linije (T. 2/3, 4). Od keramike rađene rukom izdvajaju se fragmenti situlastih lonaca blago uvučenog oboda sa žlebom ispod, sa češljastim ornamentom ili bez njega ispod žleba (T. 2/5–7, 9, 10), zatim jedan fragment profilisanog oboda lonca sa oštrijim rebrom na ramenu (T. 2/8), fragmenti lonaca manje ili više uvučenog oboda sa žlebom ispod, ukrašeni češljastim ornamentom (T. 2/11–13) i fragment dna i trbuha lonca ukrašenog češljastim ornamentom (T. 2/14). Atipični fragmenti trbuha rukom rađenih posuda ukrašeni su takođe češljastim ornamentom (T. 2/15–17).

#### **Objekat 4** (kontrolni iskop 112)

Nekoliko većih fragmenata dublje zdele blage S profilacije potiče iz ovog kontrolnog rova (T. 2/18). Obod i trbuh zdele su žlebljeni, a na vratu se nalazi prstenasto rebro.

#### **Objekat 5** (sonda 61, ukop 3) (Slika 5/1)

Istraženi deo ukopa je kružnog oblika, dimenzija 2,2 x 1,9 m i dubine 1,2 m. Uočen je na dubini od 0,8 m. Severni deo ukopa zalazi u profil sonde i nije u potpunosti istražen. Središte istraženog dela ukopa ispunjeno je krupnijim komadima profilisanog lepa, među kojima su otkriveni fragmenti posuda. Prilikom pražnjenja ukopa otkriveni su keramički predmet (glačalica) i bronzana fibula srednjolatenske sheme (T. 2/19, 20). Najzastupljeni su fragmenti zdela S profilacije, razgrnutog i profilisanog oboda sa manje ili više naglašenim ramenom (T. 2/21–23), a otkriven je i fragment bikonične zdele blago razgrnutog oboda, konkavnog vrata i jako naglašenog ramena (T. 2/24). Skoro u potpunosti je sačuvan bikonični bokal ili pehar sa naglašenim dnom i narebrenom unutrašnjom stranom donjeg konusa (T. 3/1). Od keramike rađene rukom, karakteristični su fragment situlastog lonca blago uvučenog oboda sa žlebom ispod kojeg je ukrašen vertikalnim češljastim ornamentom, fragment zdele sa koso i nagore razrnutim obodom i fragment šolje dačkog tipa (T. 2/25–28).

#### **Objekat 6** (sonda 69, ukop 1)

U pitanju je ukop iz starijeg bronzanog doba, prilikom čijeg istraživanja je otkrivena manja količina fragmenata latenske keramike.<sup>11</sup> Fragment razgrnutog i nadole zasečenog oboda zdele izrađen je na vitlu (T. 3/2), dok je keramka rađena rukom zastupljena fragmentom situlastog lonca ukrašenog češljastim ornamentom (T. 3/3) i fragmentima većeg lonca blago razgrnutog oboda sa čepastom drškom na trbuhu, ukrašenom češljastim ornamentom (T. 3/4).

#### **Objekat 7** (sonda 77, ukop 1)

Radi se o ukopu nepravilnog kružnog oblika prečnika 1,7 m. Dubina ukopa iznosi 0,3 m od nivoa na kome je uočen. Ispunu ukopa činila je tamnomrka zemlja izmešana sa manjim komadima gareži i zapečene zemlje. U ukopu su otkriveni fragmenti posuda,

<sup>10</sup> M. Dizdar navodi da termini „amfora“ i „pitos“ nisu adekvatni prilikom tipološke klasifikacije latenskog materijala, kako su to antički oblici sa jasno definisanom namenom, i prilikom klasifikacije funkcionalnog oblika posude pitose obrađuje kao lonce koji preuzimaju funkciju pitosa (Dizdar 2001, 36, 42–45).

<sup>11</sup> Pogledati Kapuran *et al.* u ovom zborniku.

13), and a fragment of bottom and belly of a pot decorated with combed ornament (Pl. 2/14). Atypical belly fragments of hand-thrown vessels are also decorated with combed ornament (Pl. 2/15-17).

**Feature 4** (test-trench 112)

Several fragments of a deeper and slightly S profiled wheel-made bowl originate from this test-trench (Pl. 2/18). The rim and belly of bowl are grooved, while the neck possesses a ring-shaped rib.

**Feature 5** (trench 61-pit 3) (Fig 5/1)

The excavated portion of the pit was circular in shape, with the dimensions of 2.2 x 1.9 m and the depth of 1.2 m. It was noticed at the depth of 0.8 m. The pit remained incompletely researched, as the northern portion of the pit penetrated into the trench cross-section. The centre of the excavated portion of the pit was filled with large lumps of shaped daub and potsherds in between. A ceramic object (burnishing tool) and a fibula of Middle La Tène scheme were recorded during the excavation of the pit (Pl. 2/19, 20). Fragments of S profiled bowls, with everted and profiled rim and more or less emphasized shoulder are the most represented (Pl. 2/21-23), and a fragment of a biconical bowl with slightly everted rim, concave neck and quite emphasized shoulder (Pl. 2/24). A biconical pitcher or beaker with the emphasized bottom and ribbed inner side of the lower cone is recorded as well (Pl. 3/1). A fragment of a situla-shaped pot with slightly inverted rim and a groove below, decorated with combed ornament, a fragment of a bowl with everted and inwardly sloping rim and a fragment of a so-called Dacian cup represent the hand-thrown pottery from the pit (Pl. 2/25-28).

**Feature 6** (trench 69-pit 1)

The pit originates from the Early Bronze Age, but its excavation yielded a smaller amount of La Tène period potsherds.<sup>11</sup> A fragment of a bowl with everted rim is made on a potter's wheel (Pl. 3/2), while the hand-thrown pottery is represented by a fragment of a situla-shaped pot decorated with combed ornament (Pl. 3/3), and fragments of a large pot with slightly everted rim and cork-like handle on the belly, decorated with combed ornament (Pl. 3/4).

**Feature 7** (trench 77-pit 1)

The pit had an irregular circular shape with a diameter of 1.7 m. The depth of the pit was 0.3 m measured from the level in which it was noticed. Potsherds, animal bones, shells and lumps of floor daub were recorded in the pit. A semi-product made of antler stands out (Pl. 3/13). Wheel-made pottery is represented by a fragment of a larger pot with grooved rim (*pythoi*) (Pl. 3/5), a fragment of the emphasized bottom and a fragment of a vessel belly decorated with two incised horizontal lines (Pl. 3/6, 7). Fragments of pots with inverted rim, with or without the groove below (Pl. 3/8, 9), as well as fragments of pot bellies decorated with combed ornament, represent the hand-thrown pottery from the pit (Pl. 3/10-12).

<sup>11</sup> Refer to Kapuran *et al.* in this volume.

životinjske kosti, rečne školjke i komadi podnog lepa. Izdvaja se obrađeni polufabrikat od jelenjeg roga (T. 3/13). Keramika izrađena na vitlu zastupljena je fragmentom većeg lonca ravnog žlebljenog oboda (pitos) (T. 3/5), fragmentom naglašenog dna i fragmentom trbuha ukrašenog dvema urezanim horizontalnim linijama (T. 3/6, 7). Fragmenti lonaca blago uvučenog oboda, sa žlebom ili bez njega ispod (T. 3/8, 9), kao i rukom rađeni fragmenti trbuha lonaca ukrašeni češljastim ornamentom takođe su otkriveni u ukopu (T. 3/10–12).

#### **Objekat 8** (sonda 77, ukop 3) (sl. 5/2)

Ukop je kružnog oblika, prečnika 1,6 m, dubine 1,2 m i uočen je na dubini od 0,3 m. Ispuna ukopa sastojala se od tamnomrke zemlje sa tragovima gareži. Sadržaj ukopa, izuzev fragmenata posuda, predstavljaju komadi lepa sa tragovima pletera, bikonični perforirani pršljenci od pečene zemlje (T. 3/14, 15), životinjske kosti, puževi, komadi bronzane zgure, kao i jedna srebrna narukvica elipsoidnog preseka (T. 3/16). Od keramike rađene na vitlu registrovane su zdele S profilacije manje ili više razgrnutog oboda, ponekad naglašenog ramena (T. 3/17–20), zdela uvučenog zadebljanog oboda (T. 3/21), lonci razgrnuog, ponekad zadebljanog oboda i vertikalnog vrata (T. 3/22) i naglašeno dno (T. 3/23). Atipični fragmenti ukrašeni su širim glačanim vertikalnim linijama i plitkim i uskim žlebom u kombinaciji sa glačanim paralelnim kosim linijama (T. 3/24, 25). Interesantan je jedan fragment ukrašen slikanjem crvenom i belom bojom (T. 3/26). Keramika izrađena rukom zastupljena je jednim fragmentom lonca blago uvučenog zadebljanog oboda (T. 3/27) i fragmentima trbuha ukrašenim češljastim ornamentom (T. 3/28, 29).

#### **Objekat 9** (sonda 77, ukop 4)

Ukop je samo delimično istražen, kako mu južna strana u potpunosti zalazi u profil sonde. Istraženi deo ukopa ima nepravilan kružni oblik, dimenzija oko 2,8 x 2,15 m, i maksimalne dubine od oko 1,3 m. Ovaj ukop celom svojom istraženom površinom negira objekat iz starijeg bronzanog doba (ukop 9).<sup>12</sup> U ukopu su otkriveni fragmenti keramike i polufabrikat od roga (T. 4/1). Od keramike rađene na vitlu registrovani su fragmenti zdela S profilacije sa manje ili više razgrnutim obodom i naglašenim ramenom (T. 4/2, 3), zatim posuda razgrnutog zadebljanog žlebljenog oboda (T. 4/4) i lonac loptastog tela, razgrnutog oboda i konkavnog vrata (T. 4/5).

#### **Objekat 10** (sonda 78, ukop 1) (sl. 5/3, 4)

Ukop je kružnog oblika, prečnika 1,5 m i maksimalne dubine od 0,5 m. Velika koncentracija fragmenata posuda koja je otkrivena u ispuni ovog ukopa prati se od relativne dubine od 0,35 m, te bi tako posmatrano ukupna dubina ukopa iznosila 0,9 m. Ispunu ukopa činila je tamnomrka zemlja, dok su mu ivice definisane kompaktnom žutom zemljom. Otkriveni fragmenti posuda izrađenih na vitlu pripadaju zdelama S profilacije sa manje ili više razgrnutim obodom i naglašenim ramenom (T. 4/6–11, 13), koničnim zdelama razgrnutog oboda i naglašenog dna (T. 4/12), koničnim zdelama uvučenog oboda (T. 4/14, 16), ravno profilisanog oboda (T. 4/15) i peharu sa trakastom drškom elipsoidnog preseka koja blago nadvisuje razgrnuti obod (T. 4/17). Otkriveni su i fragmenti oboda loptaste posude blago uvučenog oboda i vrata ukrašenog glačanjem u motivu mreže (T. 4/18) i posude jako razgrnutog oboda sa žlebom na njegovoj unutrašnjoj strani (T. 4/19). Interesantni su fragmenti cediljke ravnog dna i čitave površine prekrivene manjim perforacijama (T. 4/20), koji su takođe otkriveni unutar ukopa. Posebno se izdvajaju fragmenti loptastog

<sup>12</sup> Pogledati Kapuran *et al.* u ovom zborniku.

**Feature 8** (trench 77-pit 3) (Fig. 5/2)

The pit was circular in shape, with a diameter of 1.6 m and the depth of 1.2 m. It was noticed at the depth of 0.3 m. The pit was filled with dark-brown soil with traces of soot. Besides the potsherds, the composition of the pit was also represented by lumps of daub with wattle imprints, biconical spindle whorls (Pl. 3/14, 15), animal bones, molluscs, pieces of bronze slags, and a silver bracelet (Pl. 3/16). Wheel-made pottery from the pit is represented by fragments of S profiled bowls with more or less everted rim and emphasized shoulder in some cases (Pl. 3/17-20), a bowl with inverted and thickened rim (Pl. 3/21), pots with everted, sometimes thickened rim and vertical neck (Pl. 3/22) and emphasized bottom (Pl. 3/23). Atypical belly fragments are decorated with a wider burnished vertical line or narrow and shallow groove combined with burnished parallel oblique lines (Pl. 3/24, 25). A fragment decorated with red and white painting is particularly interesting (Pl. 3/26). Hand thrown pottery is represented by a fragment of a pot with slightly inverted and thickened rim (Pl. 3/27) and fragments of vessel bellies decorated with combed ornament (Pl. 3/28, 29).

**Feature 9** (trench 77-pit 4)

The pit was only partially excavated as its southern portion penetrated into the trench cross-section. The excavated part of the pit was irregularly circular shaped, measuring the dimensions of about 2.8 x 2.15 m and the depth of about 1.3 m. The entire excavated surface of this pit cuts into an Early Bronze Age feature (pit 9).<sup>12</sup> The pit yielded potsherds and an object made of antler (Pl. 4/1). In terms of wheel-made pottery, fragments of S profiled bowls with more or less everted rim and emphasized shoulder (Pl. 4/2, 3), a vessel with everted thickened and grooved rim (Pl. 4/4), and a globular pot with everted rim and concave neck are recorded (Pl. 4/5).

**Feature 10** (trench 78-pit 1) (Fig. 5/3, 4)

The pit was circular with a diameter of 1.5 m and the maximal depth of 0.5 m. A large collection of vessel fragments which were recorded in the pit could be traced from the relative depth of about 0.35 m, and therefore the depth of the pit was 0.95 m. The pit was filled with dark-brown soil, with the edges being defined by a compact yellow soil. The recorded wheel-made pottery is ascribed to S profiled bowls with more or less everted rim and emphasized neck (Pl. 4/6-11, 13), conical bowls with everted rim and emphasized bottom (Pl. 4/12), conical bowls with inverted rim (Pl. 4/14, 16), horizontally profiled rim (Pl. 4/15), and a beaker with ribbon-like handle ellipsoid in cross-section which slightly surpasses the everted rim (Pl. 4/17). Rim fragments of a globular vessel with slightly inverted rim and neck decorated with burnished net-motif (Pl. 4/18) and a vessel with quite everted rim and with a groove on its inner side (Pl. 4/19) are recorded as well. Fragments of a globular pot with everted rim and funnelled neck decorated with red and white painting are quite interesting (Pl. 4/21). Hand-thrown pottery is represented by fragments of pots with inverted rim, which can be profiled or triangular in cross-section and possess a rib below (Pl. 4/22, 24), a fragment of a situla-shaped pot (Pl. 4/26), fragments of pots with everted rim (Pl. 4/23, 25, 27), and a fragment of a pot belly and bottom (Pl. 4/28). Fragments of the so-called strainer with a flat bottom and the entire surface (lower cone) covered with small perforations are recorded in the pit (Pl. 4/20). Hand-thrown pottery is decorated with the combed ornament.

<sup>12</sup> Refer to Kapuran *et al.* in this volume.



lonca razgrnutog oboda i levkastog vrata, koji je ukrašen slikanjem crvenom i belom bojom (T. 4/21). Keramika rađena rukom zastupljena je fragmentima uvučenih oboda lonaca, koji su ponekad profilisani i trougaonog preseka, dok se ispod oboda nalazi rebro (T. 4/22, 24), fragmentom situlastog lonca (T. 4/26), fragmentima lonaca razgrnutog oboda (T. 4/23, 25, 27), kao i atipičnim fragmentom dna i trbuha lonca (T. 4/28). Keramika izrađena rukom po pravilu je ukrašena češljastim ornamentom.

**Objekat 11** (sonda 78, ukop 2) (sl. 5/5)

Ukop je samo delimično istražen jer mu severni deo zalazi u profil sonde. Istraženi deo ukopa je polukružnog oblika dimenzija 2,6 x 1,65 m. Dubina ukopa je 0,45 m, a uočen je na dubini od 0,75 m. Ispunu ukopa činila je tamnomrka zemlja sa manjim komadima zapečene zemlje i gareži, u kojoj su otkrivene životinjske kosti i fragmenti posuda. Keramika izrađena na vitlu predstavljena je jednim fragmentom zdele oštrije S profilacije (T. 5/1), fragmentom razgrnutog oboda loptastog lonca (T. 5/2) i fragmentom polukružno zadebljanog oboda posude (T. 5/3). Keramika rađena rukom zastupljena je fragmentom lonca razgrnutog oboda (T. 5/4), fragmentom situlastog lonca ukrašenog češljastim ornamentom (T. 5/5) i fragmentom šolje dačkog tipa (T. 5/7). Fragment trbuha lonca rađenog rukom ukrašen je takođe češljastim ornamentom (T. 5/6).

**Objekat 12** (sonda 80, ukop 1)

U pitanju je ukop (poluzemunica) oblika pravougaonika sa zaobljenim uglovima koji se prostire u pravcu severoistok–jugozapad. Njegove dimenzije su samo delimično definisane, pošto u svom centralnom delu negira stariji ukop (ukop 2), usled čega dolazi do izvesnog mešanja materijala<sup>13</sup> – njegova severna strana oštećena je mlađim ukopom, dok mu južna strana zalazi pod peć koja bi, prema svojoj dubini, mogla da bude opredeljena u kasnije periode (antika, srednji vek). Ovako posmatrano, dimenzije istraženog dela ukopa su 3,1 x 1,65 m, dubina oko 1 m, a uočen je takođe na dubini od oko 1 m. Ivice ukopa definisane su na osnovu razlike u boji i kvalitetu zemlje, dok je dno ukopa definisano crvenom zapečenom zemljom debljine do 5 cm, koja bi mogla predstavljati ostatke podnice. I sama podnica je samo delimično očuvana. Uz zapadnu, odnosno jugozapadnu ivicu ukopa otkriven je manji pravougaoni ukop, oivičen sa tri strane crvenom zapečenom zemljom, koji se direktno nadovezuje na ukop 1. Neposredno pored njega otkriveni su i ostaci ognjišta (peć 36) dimenzija 0,45 x 0,45 x 0,15 m (sl. 2). Od pokretnih nalaza otkriveni su malobrojni fragmenti finih posuda izrađenih na vitlu, među kojima se prepoznaju zdela S profilacije razgrnutog oboda i naglašenog ramena (T. 5/9), zatim zdela loptastog trbuha, blago uvučenog zadebljanog oboda (T. 5/10) i lonac razgrnutog oboda sa prstenastim rebrom na vratu (T. 5/8). U krajnjem južnom delu ukopa otkrivena je grupa piramidalnih tegova od pečene zemlje sa perforacijom na gornjem delu, a slična grupacija tegova otkrivena je i u severnom uglu ukopa (T. 6/1–26) (sl. 3). Slični tegovi otkriveni su i prilikom pražnjenja samog ukopa, a otkriven je i jedan bikonični perforirani pršljenak od pečene zemlje (T. 5/11). U ispuni starijeg ukopa (ukop 2) otkrivena je bronzana fibula srednjolatske sheme (T. 5/12), koja se može dovesti u vezu sa ukopom 1. Od ostalih nalaza u ispuni ukopa otkrivena je manja količina životinjskih kostiju i ljuštura puževa.

<sup>13</sup> Pogledati Kapuran *et al.* u ovom zborniku. U prilog mešanju materijala ide i nalaz bronzane fibule srednjolatske sheme koja je otkrivena u ukopu 2 zajedno sa nalazima iz poznog bronzanog doba.

**Feature 11** (trench 78-pit 2) (Fig. 5/5)

The pit was only partially excavated due to the fact that its northern portion penetrated the trench cross-section. The excavated part of the pit was semi-circular with the dimensions of 2.6 m x 1.65 m. The depth of the pit was 0.45 m and it was noticed at the depth of 0.75 m. The pit was filled with dark-brown soil with small lumps of burnt soil and soot, in which animal bones and potsherds were recorded. The wheel-made pottery is represented by a fragment of a sharply S profiled bowl (Pl. 5/1), a fragment of the everted rim of a globular pot (Pl. 5/2), a fragment of the semi-circularly thickened rim of a vessel (T. 5/3) and a fragment of a bottom of a large vessel. Hand thrown pottery is represented by a fragment of a pot with everted rim (Pl. 5/4), a fragment of a situla-shaped pot decorated with combed ornament (Pl. 5/5) and a fragment of the so-called Dacian cup (T. 5/7). A fragment of a hand-thrown belly of a pot is also decorated with combed ornament (Pl. 5/6).

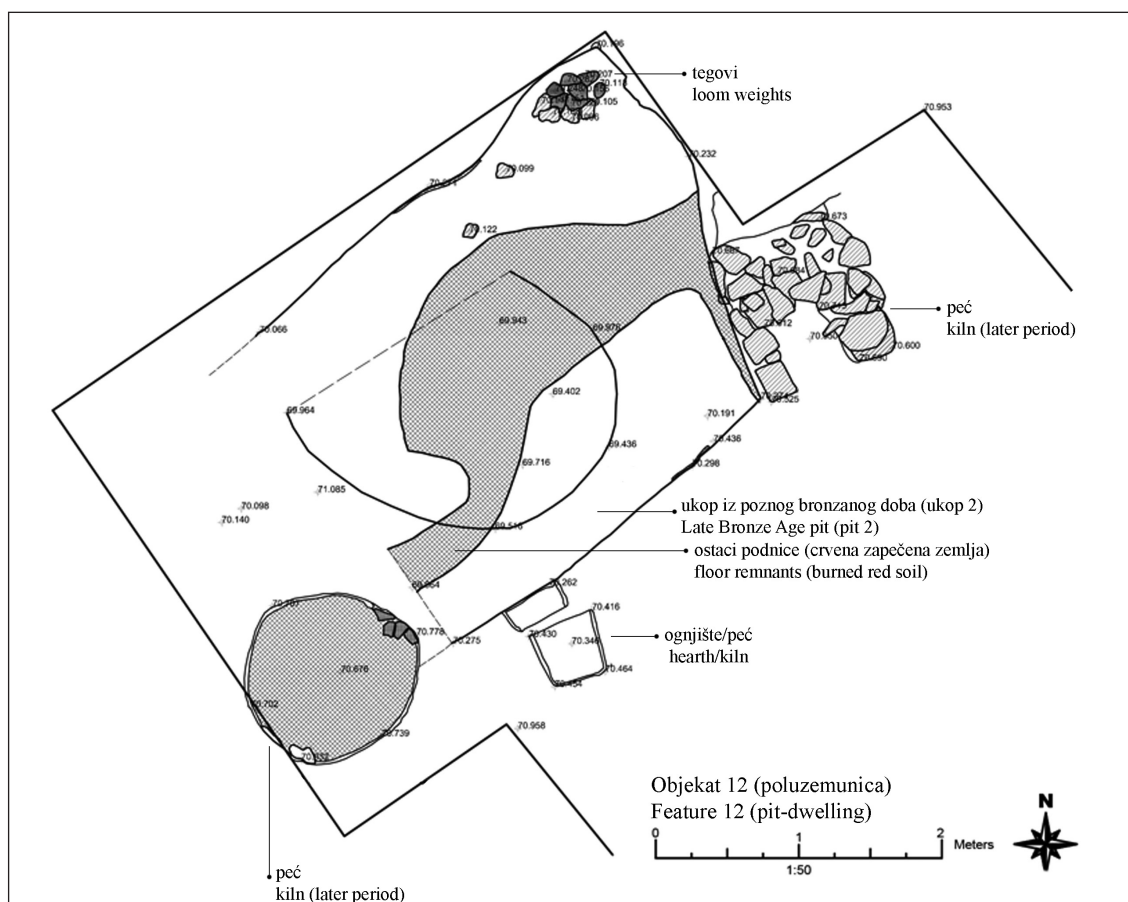
**Feature 12** (trench 80-pit 1)

The pit (pit-dwelling) was rectangular in shape, with rounded corners and a north-east-southwest orientation. Its dimensions were only partially defined, due to several circumstances: the central part of the pit superimposes an earlier pit (pit 2) which caused a certain mixing of the archaeological material,<sup>13</sup> the northern portion of the pit was damaged by a later pit, while the southern portion of the pit goes under a kiln which could be attributed to later periods (Antique, Medieval), judging by its depth. With that in mind, the dimensions of the excavated part of the pit were 3.1 x 1.65 m, with the depth of about 1 m. The pit was noticed at the depth of 1 m. The edges of the pit were defined based on the difference in soil colour and quality and the bottom was defined by a 5 cm thick layer of burnt red soil, which most likely represented the remnants of a floor. The floor itself was also partially preserved. A smaller rectangular pit flanked with burnt red soil on three sides was recorded along the western and south-western edge of the pit. It connects directly to pit 1. Directly next to it remnants of a hearth (kiln no. 36) with dimensions of 0.45 x 0.45 x 0.15 m were recorded (Fig. 2). Portable finds are represented by scarce fragments of wheel-made vessels, of which an S profiled bowl with everted rim and emphasized shoulder (Pl. 5/9), a bowl with globular belly and slightly thickened rim (Pl. 5/10) and a pot with everted rim and ring-shaped rib on the neck are recognizable (Pl. 5/8). A collection of truncated pyramidal-shaped loom weights with perforation in the upper portion was recorded in the southern part of the pit, and a similar collection of loom weights was recorded in the northern corner of the pit (Pl. 6/11-26) (Fig. 3). Similar loom weights were recorded in the course of excavation of the pit, as well as one biconical perforated spindle whorl (Pl. 5/11). A bronze fibula of Middle La Tène scheme which could be associated with pit 1 was recorded in the filling of the earlier pit (pit 2) (Pl. 5/12). Other finds from the pit include a smaller amount of animal bones and mollusks.

**Feature 13** (test-trench 88-pit 1)

Large pit which was only partially excavated as its southern part was damaged by heavy mechanisation of the coal seam. The preserved dimensions of the pit were 7.2 x 3.6 m, and based on the preserved portion of the feature, it can be assumed that the original shape of the pit was irregularly circular. The pit was noticed at the depth of 0.7 m, and the bottom which was defined by a compact yellow soil (virgin soil) was at the depth of

<sup>13</sup> Refer to Kapuran *et al.* in this volume. Find of a bronze fibula of Middle La Tène scheme in the earlier pit 2, together with Late Bronze Age finds, is in accordance with the mentioned mixing of archaeological material.



Sl. 2. Objekat 12 (sonda 80, ukop 1)

Fig. 2 Feature 12 (trench 80, pit 1)

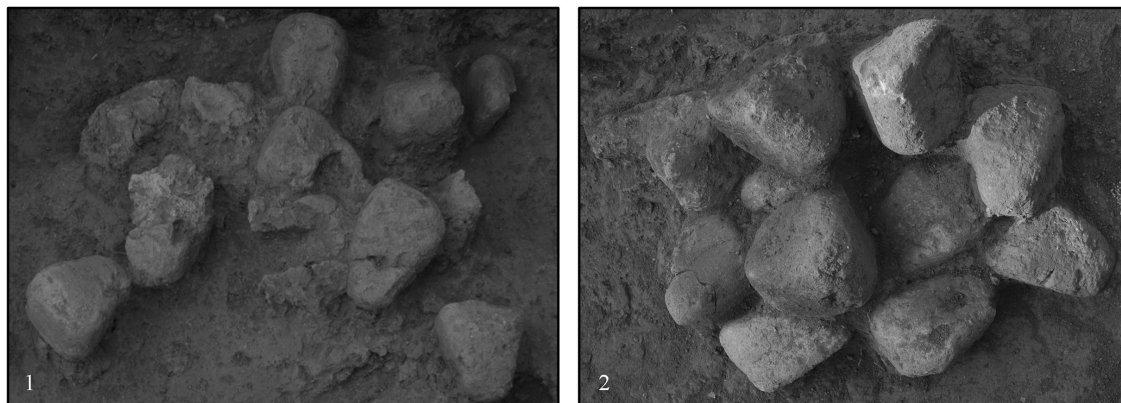
### Objekat 13 (kontrolni iskop 88, ukop 1)

U pitanju je veći ukop, koji je samo delimično istražen budući da mu je čitav južni deo oštećen teškom mehanizacijom prilikom radova na površinskom kopu. Sačuvane dimenzije ukopa iznose 7,2 x 3,6 m i može se pretpostaviti da je bio nepravilnog kružnog oblika. Ukop je uočen na dubini od 0,7 m, a dno, koje je definisano kompaktnom žutom zemljom (zdravica) nalazi se na dubini od oko 1,3 m. U istočnoj polovini ukopa registrovana su dva manja ukopa, čije dubine iznose 1,95 i 1,9 m, kao i manja kružna zona oivičena crvenom zapečenom zemljom, koja verovatno predstavlja ostatke kakvog ognjišta. Na osnovu određenih karakterističnih nalaza, čini se da dublji ukopi u istočnoj polovini predstavljaju ukope iz starijeg gvođenog doba, koji su negirani latenskim ukopom (ukop 1).<sup>14</sup> Svi ukopi ispunjeni su mrkom zemljom u kojoj se javljaju fragmenti praistorijske keramike, pršljenci od pečene zemlje, grumenje zapečene zemlje, pepeo, kamen, životinjske kosti i ljuštore koptenih puževa. Posebno je interesantno da je većina životinjskih kostiju iz ovog ukopa nagorela.<sup>15</sup> Keramika iz latenskog ukopa pripada isključivo rukom rađenim posudama, među kojima razlikujemo fragmente konične i bikonične zdele uvučenog i T profilisanog oboda (T. 5/15, 16), bačvastih lonaca uvučenog oboda trougaonog preseka, koji na sebi imaju

<sup>14</sup> Pogledati Kapuran *et al.* u ovom zborniku.

<sup>15</sup> Pogledati rad Vuković, Marković u ovom zborniku.

around 1.3 m. Two smaller pits were recorded in the eastern part of the pit, measuring the depth of 1.95 and 1.9 m. A small circular area lined with burnt red soil, which probably represents the remains of a hearth, was recorded in the eastern portion of the pit as well. Based on certain characteristic finds, it seems as if the deeper pits in the eastern portion in fact represent an Early Iron Age pit, which was subsequently disturbed by a La Tène pit.<sup>14</sup>



Sl. 3. Grupe tegova iz objekta 12: 1. južni deo objekta; 2. severni deo objekta

Fig. 3 Collections of loom weights from feature 12: 1. southern part; 2. northern part

All of the pits were filled with brown soil mixed with potsherds, spindle whorls, lumps of burnt soil, ash, stone, animal bones and shells of ground snails. It is quite interesting that most of the animal bones recorded were burnt.<sup>15</sup> The pottery from the feature belongs exclusively to hand-thrown vessels, represented by fragments of conical and biconical bowls with inverted and T profiled rims (Pl. 5/15, 16), barrel-shaped pots with inverted and triangularly profiled rim, with tongue-shaped handles and modelled bands decorated with finger impressions (Pl. 5/18-20), a situla-shaped pot (Pl. 5/21) and a pot with inverted and flat rim (Pl. 5/22).<sup>16</sup>

### PORTABLE FINDS

The portable finds from the sites of Rit and Nad Klepečkom are mostly represented by potsherds, various ceramic objects and metal finds. Potsherds are by far the most numerous. The pottery recorded in all of the presented features is quite uniform and characteristic for the La Tène period on a broader territory attributed to the tribe of Scordisci. In general terms, pottery production could be divided into the wheel-made and hand-thrown pottery.

#### Wheel-made pottery

S profiled bowls with everted rim and more or less emphasized shoulder are the most numerous forms in terms of wheel-made pottery. The bottom of such bowls can be flat or emphasized. Such bowls are recorded in features 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 (Pl.

<sup>14</sup> Refer to Kapuran *et al.* in this volume.

<sup>15</sup> Refer to Vuković, Marković in this volume.

<sup>16</sup> For the Early Iron Age finds originating from this pit, refer to Kapuran *et al.* in this volume.



jezičaste drške i plastične trake ukrašene otiscima prsta (T. 5/18–20), situlastog lonca (T. 5/21) i lonca razgrnutog i ravnog oboda (T. 5/22).<sup>16</sup>

### POKRETNI NALAZI

Među pokretnim nalazima sa lokaliteta Rit i Nad Klepečkom zastupljeni su fragmenti posuda, različiti keramički predmeti i predmeti od metala. Najbrojniji su fragmenti keramike. Keramika otkrivena u svim predstavljenim celinama relativno je uniformna, odnosno karakteristična za latenski period na široj teritoriji koja se pripisuje Skordiscima. Generalno posmatrano, keramička produkcija bi se mogla podeliti na keramiku koja je izrađena na vitlu i keramiku koja je rađena rukom.

#### Keramika izrađena na vitlu

Među keramikom izrađenom na vitlu najbrojnije su zdele S profilacije, razgrnutog oboda i manje ili više naglašenog ramena. Dno ovakvih zdela može biti ravno ili naglašeno. Ovakve zdele otkrivene su u objektima 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 i 12 (T. 1/1, 2, 5–15, T. 2/18, 21–23, T. 3/17–20, T. 4/2, 3, 6–11, 13, T. 5/1, 9). Izrađene su od dobro prečišćene gline sa malo primesa i pečene u tonovima pre svega sive, ali i oker i mrke boje. Primerici sa lokaliteta Rit i Nad Klepečkom nisu ukrašavani, a čitave površine sudova su glačane. Ovaj tip zdela veoma je rasprostranjen, te je poznat sa bolje istraženih latenskih lokaliteta poput Židovara,<sup>17</sup> Gomolave<sup>18</sup> i Karaburme (grobovi 1, 18, 19, 20, 24, 39, 40, 56, 74, 100, 103, 172 i 222),<sup>19</sup> a slični oblici zdela poznati su nam i sa većeg broja lokaliteta na teritoriji srednjeg Podunavlja i Posavine.<sup>20</sup> Bikonične zdele razgrnutog oboda, koničnog vrata i naglašenog ramena registrovane su u objektima 3 i 5 (T. 1/16, T. 2/24). Fine su fature, sa veoma malo primesa, pečene u tonovima sive i mrke boje i glačanih spoljašnjih površina. Slične zdele otkrivene su na Židovaru, Gomolavi, Karaburmi (grobovi 39, 40, 46, 78, 114, 172), u Starom Slankamenu, na lokalitetima Dunavac kod Kostolca, Višicina bašta u selu

<sup>16</sup> Za nalaze iz starijeg gvozdеног doba pogledati Kapuran *et al.* u ovom zborniku.

<sup>17</sup> Sladić 1986, 31–37, T. XVIII/1–4, T. XXV/1–2, T. XXVI/1–2.

<sup>18</sup> Jovanović, Jovanović 1988, T. I/1–3, 6–8, 9, T. V/1–6, T. VI/1, 3–6, T. XVII/4–7, 11–12, T. XVIII/1–4, T. XX/1–2, T. XXIII/6–10, T. XXV/1,4, T. XXVIII/4, T. XXIX/1, T. XXXI/3, T. XXXIII/2, T. XXXIV/2–3, T. XXXV/1–2, 8, T. XXXVII/5, T. XL/9.

<sup>19</sup> Todorović 1972, 11, 16, 18, 21–22, 24–25, 29, 33, 37–39, T. I/2 (grob 1), T. VII/1 (grob 18), T. VII/1 (grob 19), T. VII/1–2 (grob 20), T. IX/1 (grob 24), T. XV/3–4 (grob 39), T. XVI/1, 3 (grob 40), T. XIX/3, T. XX/5, 8 (grob 56), T. XXVI/1 (grob 74), T. XXXI/1, 2 (grob 100), T. XXXI/2 (grob 103), T. XXXVIII/8 (grob 172), T. XXXIX/6, T. XL/10 (grob 222).

<sup>20</sup> Pećinci (Брукнер 1982, 52–53, T. XXV/3); Gradina na Bosutu (Popović 2003, 311–313, T. I/16–20, T. II/1–17); Vukovar (Majnarić Pandžić 1970, 50–53, T. LI/5–7, T. LII/3, 4); Surčin (Majnarić Pandžić 1970, 47–48, T. XLII/1, 3); Dirov brijeg i Damića gradina (Dizdar 2001, 21–35, T. 5/5, 6, 8, T. 7/2, 5, T. 8/3–7, T. 9/3, 6, T. 10/5–6, T. 11/2, 3, 5, T. 13/3, 4, T. 14/3, T. 15/2, T. 16/1, 2, T. 19/1, T. 21/1–3, T. 23/5, T. 24/1–3, T. 25/4, T. 26/4, 6, T. 28/3, 4, T. 29/2–4, T. 34/1–4, T. 37/2); Ciglana – Zeleno polje (Drnić, Skelac 2008, 385–415, T. 2/1–3, 5–10); Štrbinci kod Đakova (Dizdar 2013, 123–164, T. 2/1, T. 3/2, T. 5/3, T. 7/1, 3, T. 9/2, T. 10/2, T. 11/2, T. 13/2, T. 16/1); Ivanovci Gorjanski – Palanka (Drnić 2007, 168–173, T. 4/1–7); Popov salaš (Вилотијевић 1997, 257–259, T. II/5, 7, T. III/4); Čarnok (Јовановић 1994, 120–124, T. I/1, 3, T. III/1, 2, T. IV/1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, T. VI/1, 2, 4, 5; Jovanović 2008, 66, T. II/6); Plavna (Јовановић 1988/89, 59–74, T. I/5, 11, 13, T. II/4, 5, 7, T. III/3–5, T. IV/11–12, T. V/7); Konopljište – Atarski put (Јончић 2015, 14–15, T. I/1–5, T. II/10); Turski šanac (Brukner 1970, 41–42, T. XV/1); Saraorci (Popović 2001, Pl. 1/1–5, Pl. 3/1–4).

1/1, 2, 5-15, Pl. 2/18, 21-23, Pl. 3/17-20, Pl. 4/2, 3, 6-11, 13, Pl. 5/1, 9). Those are made of barely tempered clay and baked in nuances of grey, ochre and brown. The examples from the sites of Rit and Nad Klepečkom were not decorated and the entire surfaces were burnished. This type of bowl is quite widespread and well-known from all of the excavated La Tène period sites in the area, such as Židovar,<sup>17</sup> Gomolava<sup>18</sup> and Karaburma (graves 1, 18, 19, 20, 24, 39, 40, 56, 74, 100, 103, 172 and 222),<sup>19</sup> and similar shapes of bowls are known from a large number of sites in the territories of Danube and Sava regions.<sup>20</sup> Biconical bowls with everted rim, conical neck and emphasized shoulder are recorded in features 3 and 5 (Pl. 1/16, Pl. 2/24). Those are barely tempered, baked in nuances of grey and brown and with burnished outer surfaces. Similar bowls are recorded at the sites of Židovar, Gomolava, Karaburma (graves 39, 40, 46, 78, 114, 17), Stari Slankamen, Dunavac near Kostolac, Višicina Bašta in Gamzigrad and Saraorci.<sup>21</sup> Bowls with inverted and sometimes thickened rim are recorded in features 3, 8 and 10 (Pl. 1/18, 19, Pl. 3/21, Pl. 4/14, 16). Those are made of barely tempered clay, baked in nuances of grey and ochre and with smoothed surfaces. This type of bowl is also well-known from the sites in the Danube Region such as Židovar, Gomolava, Pećinci, Plavna, Turski Šanac and Vukovar.<sup>22</sup> A bowl with a flat profiled rim from feature 10 (Pl. 4/15) is similar to the one from the site of Plavna.<sup>23</sup> Conical bowls with or without the emphasized bottom or with slightly everted rim are recorded in features 3 and 5 (Pl. 1/20). Those are barely tempered and baked in nuances of grey and brown.

Beakers are represented by two fragments of handles and bodies from features 3 and 10 (Pl. 1/21, Pl. 4/17), and it seems as both examples could be attributed to the two-handled beakers (*kantharoi*). The example from feature 3 has only ribbon-like handle ellipsoid in cross-section and parts of belly preserved (Pl. 1/21). It is barely tempered, baked in grey and with the burnished surface. Due to the fragmentation, it is impossible to pre-

<sup>17</sup> Sladić 1986, 31-37, T. XVIII/1-4, T. XXV/1-2, T. XXVI/1-2.

<sup>18</sup> Jovanović, Jovanović 1988, T. I/1-3, 6-8, 9, T. V/1-6, T. VI/1, 3-6, T. XVII/4-7, 11-12, T. XVIII/1-4, T. XX/1-2, T. XXIII/6-10, T. XXV/1,4, T. XXVIII/4, T. XXIX/1, T. XXXI/3, T. XXXIII/2, T. XXXIV/2-3, T. XXXV/1-2, 8, T. XXXVII/5, T. XL/9.

<sup>19</sup> Todorović 1972, 11, 16, 18, 21-22, 24-25, 29, 33, 37-39, T. I/2 (grob 1), T. VII/1 (grave 18), T. VII/1 (grave 19), T. VII/1-2 (grave 20), T. IX/1 (grave 24), T. XV/3-4 (grave 39), T. XVI/1, 3 (grave 40), T. XIX/3, T. XX/5, 8 (grave 56), T. XXVI/1 (grave 74), T. XXXI/1, 2 (grave 100), T. XXXI/2 (grave 103), T. XXXVIII/8 (grave 172), T. XXXIX/6, T. XL/10 (grave 222).

<sup>20</sup> Pećinci (Брукнер 1982, 52-53, T. XXV/3); Gradina - Bosut (Popović 2003, 311-313, T. I/16-20, T. II/1-17); Vukovar (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970, 50-53, T. LI/5-7, T. LII/3, 4); Surčin (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970, 47-48, T. XLII/1, 3); Dirov Brijeg and Damića Gradina (Dizdar 2001, 21-35, T. 5/5, 6, 8, T. 7/2, 5, T. 8/3-7, T. 9/3, 6, T. 10/5-6, T. 11/2, 3, 5, T. 13/3, 4, T. 14/3, T. 15/2, T. 16/1, 2, T. 19/1, T. 21/1-3, T. 23/5, T. 24/1-3, T. 25/4, T. 26/4, 6, T. 28/3, 4, T. 29/2-4, T. 34/1-4, T. 37/2); Ciglana-Zeleno Polje (Drnić, Skelac 2008, 385-415, T. 2/1-3, 5-10); Štrbinci near Đakovo (Dizdar 2013, 123-164, T. 2/1, T. 3/2, T. 5/3, T. 7/1, 3, T. 9/2, T. 10/2, T. 11/2, T. 13/2, T. 16/1); Ivanovci Gorjanski-Palanka (Drnić 2007, 168-173, T. 4/1-7); Попов Салаš (Вилотијевић 1997, 257-259, T. II/5, 7, T. III/4); Čarnok (Јовановић 1994, 120-124, T. I/1, 3, T. III/1, 2, T. IV/1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, T. VI/1, 2, 4, 5; Jovanović 2008, 66, T. II/6); Plavna (Јовановић 1988/89, 59-74, T. I/5, 11, 13, T. II/4, 5, 7, T. III/3-5, T. IV/11-12, T. V/7); Konopljište-Atarski Put (Јончић 2015, 14-15, T. I/1-5, T. II/10); Turski Šanac (Bрукнер 1970, 41-42, T. XV/1); Saraorci (Popović 2001, Pl. 1/1-5, Pl. 3/1-4).

<sup>21</sup> Židovar (Sladić 1986, 31-37, T. XVIII/6, T. XXVII/4, 5); Gomolava (Jovanović, Jovanović 1988, T. XVII/12); Karaburma (Todorović 1972, 21-23, 29-30, 36-38, T. XV/2 (grave 39), T. XVI/2 (grave 40), T. XVII/1 (grave 46), T. XXVI/1 (grave 78), XXXV/5 (grave 114), XXXVII/6 (grave 172)); Saraorci (Popović 2001, Pl. 3/5-7); Stari Slankamen (Sladić 1986, 40, T. XLI/2); Dunavac near Kostolac (Јацановић 1997, 127-132, T. III/3); Višicina bašta (Сладић 2005, 213-214, T. II/5).

<sup>22</sup> Židovar (Sladić 1986, 31-37, T. XXVI/5, XXXIV/6); Gomolava (Jovanović, Jovanović 1988, T. XXXVII/6); Pećinci (Брукнер 1982, 52-53, T. XXVI/3), Plavna (Јовановић 1988/89, 64-66, T. I/8, T. V/5); Turski Šanac (Bрукнер 1970, 41-42, T. XV/2, XVI/8), Vukovar (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970, 50-53, T. L/8).

<sup>23</sup> Јовановић 1988/89, 64, T. I/6.

Gamzigrad i na lokalitetu Saraorci.<sup>21</sup> Zdele uvučenog, ponekad zadebljanog oboda otkrivene su u objektima 3, 8 i 10 (T. 1/18, 19, T. 3/21, T. 4/14, 16). Izrađene su od dobro prečišćene gline sa vrlo malo primesa, pečene u tonovima sive i oker boje, glačanih površina. I ovaj tip zdele nam je poznat sa lokaliteta iz srednjeg Podunavlja poput Židovara, Gomolave, Pećinaca, Plavne, Turskog šanca i Vukovara.<sup>22</sup> Zdela ravno profilisanog oboda iz objekta 10 (T. 4/15) slična je primerku sa lokaliteta Plavna.<sup>23</sup> Konične zdele sa naglašenim dnom ili bez njega, ili blago razgrnutog oboda otkrivene su u objektima 3 i 5 (T. 1/20). Fine su fature i pečene u tonovima sive i mrke.

Pehari su zastupljeni sa dva fragmenta drški i tela pehara iz objekata 3 i 10 (T. 1/21, T. 4/17), i čini se da oba pripadaju tipu dvouhkih pehara – kantarosa. Primerak iz objekta 3 ima sačuvanu samo trakastu dršku elipsoidnog preseka i delove trbuha (T. 1/21). Fine je fature, sivo pečen i glačane površine. Usled fragmentovanosti nije moguće najbolje odrediti konstruktivni odnos drške i tela pehara, odnosno da li i u kojoj meri drška nadvisuje obod. Drugi primerak, iz objekta 10 (T. 4/17), poseduje sačuvanu nešto užu trakastu dršku elipsoidnog preseka koja polazi od spoja konkavnog vrata i trbuha i blago nadvisuje razgrnuti obod, sa kojim se spaja u svojoj najširoj tački. Fine je fature, sivo pečen i glačane površine. Slični su mu primerci iz Starog Slankamena, Saraoraca i sa Karaburme (grob 203),<sup>24</sup> te sa lokaliteta nešto južnije – Lazarev grad kod Kruševca i Ukosa kod Stalaća.<sup>25</sup>

Lonci izrađeni na vitlu veoma su fragmentovani, te će biti obrađeni skupno, budući da često nije bilo moguće utvrditi njihov oblik, naročito u donjem delu suda. U najvećem broju slučajeva u pitanju su fragmenti razgrnutih i zadebljanih oboda, konkavnih ili vertikalnih vratova, a na jednom primerku sačuvano je i loptasto telo (T. 4/5). Nekoliko primeraka ukrašeno je prstenastim rebrima koja se nalaze ili na vratu ili na gornjem konusu (T. 1/23, 24, T. 5/8). Lonci izrađeni na vitlu otkriveni su u objektima 3, 8, 9, 11 i 12 (T. 1/22–25, T. 3/22, T. 4/5, T. 5/2, 3, 8). Izrađeni su od dobro prečišćene gline, pečeni u tonovima sive, mrke ili narandžaste i glačane su površine. Slične primerke nalazimo na većem broju latenskih lokaliteta na teritoriji srednjeg Podunavlja i Posavine.<sup>26</sup>

Drugi tip lonaca koji je otkriven na lokalitetima Rit i Nad Klepečkom jesu veći lonci horizontalnog i ponekad žlebljenog oboda, tzv. pitosi, koji su otkriveni u objektima 3 i 7 (T. 1/25–26, T. 3/5). Izrađeni su od dobro prečišćene gline, pečeni u tonovima sive, mrke ili narandžaste i priglačanih ili glačanih površina. Slični su im primerci sa Židovara, Karaburme (grob 99), iz Turskog šanca i Pećinaca.<sup>27</sup> Sličan našim primercima jeste i primerak sa lokaliteta Bedem u selu Maskare.<sup>28</sup>

<sup>21</sup> Židovar (Sladić 1986, 31–37, T. XVIII/6, T. XXVII/4, 5); Gomolava (Jovanović, Jovanović 1988, T. XVII/12); Karaburma (Todorović 1972, 21–23, 29–30, 36–38, T. XV/2 (grob 39), T. XVI/2 (grob 40), T. XVII/1 (grob 46), T. XXVI/1 (grob 78), T. XXXV/5 (grob 114), T. XXXVII/6 (grob 172)); Saraorci (Popović 2001, Pl. 3/5–7); Stari Slankamen (Sladić 1986, 40, T. XLI/2); Dunavac kod Kostolca (Јацановић 1997, 127–132, T. III/3); Višicina bašta (Sladić 2005, 213–214, T. II/5).

<sup>22</sup> Židovar (Sladić 1986, 31–37, T. XXVI/5, XXXIV/6); Gomolava (Jovanović, Jovanović 1988, T. XXXVII/6); Pećinci (Брукнер 1982, 52–53, T. XXVI/3), Plavna (Јовановић 1988/89, 64–66, T. I/8, T. V/5); Turski šanac (Брукнер 1970, 41–42, T. XV/2, XVI/8), Vukovar (Majnarić Pandžić 1970, 50–53, T. L/8).

<sup>23</sup> Јовановић 1988/89, 64, T. I/6.

<sup>24</sup> Sladić 1986, 40, T. XLI/4; Todorović 1972, 38–39, T. XXXVII/4 (grob 203); Popović 2001, Pl. 2/2.

<sup>25</sup> Рашкових, Чађеновић 2013, 137–140, T. I/1–2.

<sup>26</sup> Židovar (Sladić 1986, 31–37, T. XVIII/1–3); Karaburma (Todorović 1972, 18, 21, T. X/1 (grob 27), T. XV/2, 3 (grob 37)); Turski šanac (Брукнер 1970, 41–42, T. XVI/15, 17); Dirov brijeg (Dizdar 2001, 21–24, T. 4/5, T. 8/1), Damića gradina (Dizdar 2001, 27–33, T. 41/2, 3); Saraorci (Popović 2001, Pl. 1/12–14, Pl. 3/15–17, Pl. 4/8).

<sup>27</sup> Židovar (Sladić 1986, 31–37, T. XXII/3, T. XXX/6); Karaburma (Todorović 1972, 32–33, T. XXX/1); Turski šanac (Брукнер 1970, 41–42, T. XVI/14), Pećinci (Брукнер 1982, 52–53, T. XXVI/1, 6).

<sup>28</sup> Рашкових, Чађеновић 2013, 140, T. V.

cisely determine the constructive relations between the handle and the body, or whether and to which extent the handle surpasses the rim. The other example, from feature 10 (Pl. 4/17) has a slightly narrower ribbon-like handle ellipsoid in cross-section preserved, which starts from the joint of the concave neck and belly and slightly surpasses the rim and connects with it in its widest point. It is barely tempered, baked in grey and with the smoothed surface. Examples from the sites of Stari Slankamen, Saraorci and Karaburma (grave 203) are quite similar,<sup>24</sup> as well as examples from the sites further to the south such as the site of Lazarev Grad in Kruševac and the site of Ukosa near Stalać.<sup>25</sup>

Wheel-made pots are quite fragmented and will, therefore, be treated in total, as it was often impossible to determine their shape, especially in lower portions. Most of the pot fragments are with everted and thickened rim, concave or vertical neck, while one example has a globularly profiled body preserved (Pl. 4/5). Several examples are decorated with ring-shaped ribs which are positioned either on the neck or on the upper cone (Pl. 1/23, 24, Pl. 5/8). Wheel-made pots are recorded in features 3, 8, 9, 11 and 12 (Pl. 1/22-25, Pl. 3/22, Pl. 4/5, Pl. 5/2, 3, 8). Those are made of barely tempered clay, baked in nuances of grey, brown or orange and with smoothed surfaces. Similar examples are known from numerous La Tène sites in the territories of Danube and Sava regions.<sup>26</sup>

The other type of wheel made pots recorded at the site are large pots with the horizontal and sometimes grooved rim, the so-called *pythoi*, which are recovered from features 3 and 7 (Pl. 1/25-26, T. 3/5). Those are made of barely tempered clay, baked in nuances of grey, brown or orange, with slightly burnished or burnished surfaces. Examples from the sites of Židovar, Karaburma (grave 99), Turski Šanac and Pećinci are quite similar.<sup>27</sup> The example from the site of Bedem in Maskare is also quite similar.<sup>28</sup>

Painted pottery is recorded in features 8 and 10 (Pl. 3/26, Pl. 4/21). In both cases, pottery is painted with red and white colour. Globular pot with everted rim and funnelled neck from feature 10 is decorated with parallel horizontal bands of red and white colour on the entire outer surface (Pl. 4/21). Similar examples originate from the Karaburma necropolis (graves 1 and 96),<sup>29</sup> and pots painted in a similar manner are well-known from the sites of Židovar, Rospi Ćurpija, Stari Vinogradi in Ćurug and Štrbinci near Đakovo.<sup>30</sup>

The decoration represented on wheel-made pottery is quite modest, comprised of only three types of decoration, burnishing, grooving and painting. Burnishing is noted on potsherds from features 3, 7, 8 and 10 (Pl. 2/3, 4, Pl. 3/24, 25, Pl. 4/18). We can differentiate burnished wavy lines (Pl. 2/4), vertical lines, oblique lines (Pl. 3/25) and lines which form a horizontal band composed of burnished X motif (Pl. 4/18). Only one fragment of a rim of a pot yielded a combination of burnished motifs, which consists of horizontal fields encircled with burnished lines, and each of the fields was filled with either bur-

<sup>24</sup> Sladić 1986, 40, T. XLI/4; Todorović 1972, 38-39, T. XXXVII/4 (grave 203); Popović 2001, Pl. 2/2.

<sup>25</sup> Рашковић, Чађеновић 2013, 137-140, T. I/1-2.

<sup>26</sup> Židovar (Sladić 1986, 31-37, T. XVIII/1-3); Karaburma (Todorović 1972, 18, 21, T. X/1 (grave 27), T. XV/2, 3 (grave 37)); Turski Šanac (Brukner 1970, 41-42, T. XVI/15, 17); Dirov Brijeg (Dizdar 2001, 21-24, T. 4/5, T. 8/1), Damića Gradina (Dizdar 2001, 27-33, T. 41/2, 3); Saraorci (Popović 2001, Pl. 1/12-14, Pl. 3/15-17, Pl. 4/8).

<sup>27</sup> Židovar (Sladić 1986, 31-37, T. XXII/3, T. XXX/6); Karaburma (Todorović 1972, 32-33, T. XXX/1); Turski Šanac (Brukner 1970, 41-42, T. XVI/14), Pećinci (Брукнер 1982, 52-53, T. XXVI/1, 6).

<sup>28</sup> Рашковић, Чађеновић 2013, 140, T. V.

<sup>29</sup> Todorović 1972, 11, 31, T. I/4 (grave 1), T. XXIX/1 (grave 96).

<sup>30</sup> Židovar (Sladić 1986, 31-37, T. XXX/4); Rospi Ćurpija (Todorović 1968, 147, T. XXXII/2); Stari Vinogradi in Ćurug (Трифунувић, Пашић 2003, 268, Сл. 4/12); Štrbinci near Đakovo (Dizdar 2013, 127, T. 21/1). M. Dizdar provides a complete list of the Scordisci sites with painted pottery recorded in the cited paper.



Slikana keramika otkrivena je u objektima 8 i 10 (T. 3/26, T. 4/21). U oba slučaja radi se o keramici koja je slikana crvenom i belom bojom na crvenoj površini posude. Loptasti lonac razgrnutog oboda i levkastog vrata iz objekta 10 ukrašen je na čitavoj svojoj površini naizmeničnim horizontalnim trakama crvene i bele boje (T. 4/21). Slični su mu primerci sa Karaburme (grobovi 1 i 96),<sup>29</sup> a lonci slikani u tom maniru su nam poznati sa Židovara, Rospi ćuprije i sa lokaliteta Stari vinogradi u Čurugu i Štrbinci kod Đakova.<sup>30</sup>

Dekoracija koja je zastupljena na keramici koja je rađena na vitlu jeste skromna, pa su tako na lokalitetu prepoznata samo dva manira dekorisanja, glačanje i žlebljenje. Glačanje je uočeno na fragmentima posuda iz objekata 3, 7, 8 i 10 (T. 2/3, 4, T. 3/24, 25, T. 4/18). U pitanju su glačane talasaste linije (T. 2/4), vertikalne linije, kose linije (T. 3/25) i linije koje formiraju horizontalnu traku sačinjenu od motiva u obliku slova X (T. 4/18). Samo je na jednom fragmentu trbuha lonca uočena kombinacija glačanih motiva koja se sastoji od četiri horizontalna polja oivičena glačanim linijama, a svako polje je ispunjeno kosim glačanim linijama, glačanim paralelnim kosim linijama koje zajedno sačinjavaju cik-cak motiv i glačanim talasastim linijama (T. 2/3). Žlebljenje je prisutno na svega tri fragmenta posuda koja su otkrivena u objektima 4, 7 i 8 (T. 2/18, T. 3/7, 25). Jedino je na fragmentu posude iz objekta 8 (T. 3/25) uočena kombinacija žlebljenja i glačanja. Slikanje crvenom i belom bojom registrovano je u objektima 8 i 10, i sastoji se iz naizmeničnih horizontalnih traka (T. 3/26, T. 4/21).

### Rukom rađena keramika

Keramika rađena rukom zastupljena je pre svega fragmentima različitih lonaca, među kojima prepoznajemo tzv. situlaste lonce, lonce uvučenog oboda i lonce razgrnutog oboda. Situlasti lonci otkriveni su u objektima 3, 5, 6, 10, 11 i 13 (T. 2/5–7, 10–13, 25, T. 3/3, T. 4/26, T. 5/5, 21). Izrađeni su od manje prečišćene gline, odnosno sa više primeša kamenčića i grubljih ili priglačanih spoljašnjih površina, a pečeni su u tonovima crne, mrke, oker, sive i crvenkaste boje. Karakteristične odlike ovih lonaca jesu situlasta tela, blago uvučen obod ispod koga se nalazi uža ili šira žleb, kao i češljasti ornament koji u većini slučajeva prekriva čitavu površinu lonca ispod žleba. Ovakvi lonci karakteristični su za veći broj kasnolatenskih lokaliteta.<sup>31</sup> Lonci uvučenog oboda registrovani su u objektima 3, 7, 8, 10 i 13 (T. 2/8, 9, T. 3/8, 9, 27, T. 4/22, 23, T. 5/17–20). Ovi lonci se od pomenutih situlastih lonaca razlikuju prema načinu na koji su obodi uvučeni, ali i prema odsustvu nekih elemenata poput češljastog ukrašavanja i različite profilacije samih oboda. Tako kod lonaca uvučenog oboda nalazimo primere zadebljanog i trougaono profilisanog oboda (T.

<sup>29</sup> Todorović 1972, 11, 31, T. I/4 (grob 1), T. XXIX/1 (grob 96).

<sup>30</sup> Židovar (Sladić 1986, 31–37, T. XXX/4); Rospi ćuprija (Todorović 1968, 147, T. XXXII/2); Stari vinogradi u Čurugu (Трифуновић, Пашић 2003, 268, Сл. 4/12); Štrbinci kod Đakova (Dizdar 2013, 127, T. 21/1). M. Dizdar u ovom radu daje kompletan pregled nalazišta Skordiska na kojima je otkrivena slikana keramika.

<sup>31</sup> Židovar (Sladić 1986, 31–37, T. XXIII/6, 7, T. XXIV/1, 2, 4; T. XXXI/2); Gomolava (Jovanović, Jovanović 1988., T. III/6, T. XXIV/4, T. XXV/3, T. XXVII/2, 3, T. XXXIII/3, T. XXXVII/4), Pećinci (Брукнер 1982, 52–53, T. XXV/6); Mitrovačke livade (Brukner 1988, 109–114, Sl. 9); Plavna (Јовановић 1989, 64–65, T. I/9, T. II/6, T. III/6, 10, T. IV/4); Čarnok (Јовановић 1994, 121, T. II/4); Gradina na Bosutu (Popović 2003, 311–313, T. 3/7–14, 16); Dunavac kod Kostolca (Јацановић 1997, 127–132, T. IV/1, 2); Surčin (Majnarić Pandžić 1970, 47–49, T. XLIII/4); Orolik (Majnarić Pandžić 1970, 55–57, T. LIII/6, 7, 9); Dirov brijeg i Damića gradina (Dizdar 2001, 21–35, T. 4/1–3, T. 9/5, T. 10/1, 2, T. 22/3–5, T. 26/1, 2, T. 31/3–7, T. 36/12, T. 40/3–6); Štrbinci kod Đakova (Dizdar 2013, 123–164, T. 2/2, T. 3/1, T. 4/1, T. 9/1, T. 10/1, 4, 5, T. 11/4, 5, T. 12/1, 7, T. 13/10, T. 15/9, T. 16/2, T. 17/1–3, 6, 7, T. 20/6); Ivanovci Gorjanski – Palanka (Drnić 2007, 169, T. 2/3, T. 3/1, 2).

nished oblique lines, parallel oblique lines forming a zigzag motif and wavy lines (Pl. 2/3). Grooving is noted on a total of three potsherds which originate from features 4, 7 and 8 (Pl. 2/18, Pl. 3/7, 25). Only a vessel fragment from feature 8 (Pl. 3/25) yielded a combination of grooving and burnishing. Painting with red and white colour is recorded in features 8 and 10, and consists of parallel horizontal bands (Pl. 3/26, Pl. 4/21).

### Hand-thrown pottery

Hand thrown pottery is primarily represented by fragments of various pots, including the so-called situla-shaped pots, pots with inverted rim and pots with everted rim. The situla-shaped pots are recorded in features 3, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 13 (Pl. 2/5-7, 10-13, 25, Pl. 3/3, Pl. 4/26, Pl. 5/5, 21). Such pots are tempered with small stones and possess rough or slightly burnished outer surfaces baked in nuances of black, brown, ochre, grey and red-dish. Characteristics of those pots are situla-shaped bodies, the slightly inverted rim with a narrow or wide groove below, as well as the combed ornament which in most cases covers the surface of the pot below the groove. Such pots are characteristic for a number of Late La Tène sites.<sup>31</sup> Pots with inverted rims are recorded in features 3, 7, 8, 10 and 13 (Pl. 2/8, 9, Pl. 3/8, 9, 27, Pl. 4/22, 23, T. 5/17-20). Elements which differentiate these pots from the aforementioned situla-shaped pots are the manner in which the rims are inverted, the absence of combed ornament and the appearance of various profiles of the rims. Therefore, pots with inverted rims sometimes possess a thickened and triangularly profiled rim (Pl. 3/27, Pl. 5/17-19) and besides the combed ornament and grooving, ribs and modelled bands decorated with finger impressions occur as well (Pl. 2/8, T. 5/17, 18). In terms of tempering and colour of baking, they do not differ from the situla-shaped pots. Such pots are numerous at the site of Štrbinci near Đakovo and the sites of Damića Gradina, Saraorci, Višicina Bašta and Gomolava.<sup>32</sup> Pots with everted rim are recorded in features 1, 6, 10, 11 and 13 (Pl. 1/3, Pl. 3/4, Pl. 4/23, 25, 27, Pl. 5/4, 22). They are made in the same manner as previously mentioned types of pots, except the examples from features 11 and 13 which were, as it seems, made more carelessly, and represent the only examples from this group without the combed ornament (T. 5/4, 22). The example from feature 6, decorated with combed ornament and a cork-like handle is well preserved (Pl. 3/4). Analogies are known from the sites of Židovar and Ajmana in Mala Vrbica near Kladovo (grave 2).<sup>33</sup>

A total of two hand-thrown bowls were recorded on the site, both in feature 13 (Pl. 5/15, 16). Those are made of clay tempered with sand and small stones, with slightly burnished surfaces and baked in nuances of grey and brown. A fragment of a everted and inwardly sloping rim baked in nuances of red, recorded in feature 5, would rather be de-

<sup>31</sup> Židovar (Sladić 1986, 31-37, T. XXIII/6, 7, T. XXIV/1, 2, 4; T. XXXI/2); Gomolava (Jovanović, Jovanović 1988., T. III/6, T. XXIV/4, T. XXV/3, T. XXVII/2, 3, T. XXXIII/3, T. XXXVII/4), Pećinci (Брукнер 1982, 52-53, T. XXV/6); Mitrovačke Livade (Брукнер 1988, 109-114, Sl. 9); Plavna (Јовановић 1989, 64-65, T. I/9, T. II/6, T. III/6, 10, T. IV/4); Čarnok (Јовановић 1994, 121, T. II/4); Gradina at Bosutu (Popović 2003, 311-313, T. 3/7-14, 16); Dunavac near Kostolac (Јацановић 1997, 127-132, T. IV/1, 2); Surčin (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970, 47-49, T. XLIII/4); Orolik (Majnarić-Pandžić 1970, 55-57, LIII/6, 7, 9); Dirov Brijeg and Damića Gradina (Dizdar 2001, 21-35, T. 4/1-3, T. 9/5, T. 10/1, 2, T. 22/3-5, T. 26/1, 2, T. 31/3-7, T. 36/12, T. 40/3-6); Štrbinci near Đakovo (Dizdar 2013, 123-164, T. 2/2, T. 3/1, T. 4/1, T. 9/1, T. 10/1, 4, 5, T. 11/4, 5, T. 12/1, 7, T. 13/10, T. 15/9, T. 16/2, T. 17/1-3, 6, 7, T. 20/6); Ivanovci Gorjanski-Palanka (Drnić 2007, 169, T. 2/3, T. 3/1, 2).

<sup>32</sup> Štrbinci near Đakovo (Dizdar 2013, 125-126, T. 1/1, 5, T. 2/2, T. 3/1, T. 4/1, T. 5/2, 4, 6, T. 6/4, T. 7/4, T. 8/5, T. 9/1, 3, 4, T. 11/4, T. 12/1, 3, 4, 7, T. 17/1, 2, 5-7, T. 18/1, 7, 8, T. 19/1-3, 6, T. 20/2-4, 6), Damića Gradina (Dizdar 2001, 21-35, T. 22/2), Saraorci (Popović 2001, Pl.2/9, Pl. 3/6), Višicina Bašta (Сладић 2005, 213-214, T. VI/1-5, 7, 8, 10); Gomolava (Јовановић, Јовановић 1988, T. XXVII/4, T. XXXIII/1).

<sup>33</sup> Židovar (Sladić 1986, 31-37, T. XXXIII/2); Ajmana (Сталио 1986, 36, Сл. 36).

3/27, T. 5/17–19), a pored češljastog ornamenta i žlebljenja javljaju se plastična rebra i plastično modelovane trake ukrašene otiscima prsta (T. 2/8, T. 5/17, 18). U pogledu primesa i boje pečenja ne razlikuju se od situlastih lonaca. U većem broju ih nalazimo na lokalitetu Štrbinci kod Đakova, a poznati su nam i sa lokaliteta Damića gradina, Saraorci, Višicina bašta, kao i sa Gomolave.<sup>32</sup> Lonci razgrnutog oboda registrovani su u objektima 1, 6, 10, 11 i 13 (T. 1/3, T. 3/4, T. 4/23, 25, 27, T. 5/4, 22). Izrađeni su u istom maniru kao i prethodna dva tipa lonaca, izuzev primeraka iz objekata 11 i 13 (T. 5/4, 22), koji su čini se, izrađeni nešto nemarnije i jedini u ovoj grupi lonaca ne poseduju češljasti ornament. Dobro je očuvan primerak iz objekta 6 (T. 3/4), koji je ukrašen češljastim ornamentom i ima čepastu dršku na trbuhu. Analogije mu nalazimo na Židovaru i na lokalitetu Ajmana u Maloj Vrbici kod Kladova (grob 2).<sup>33</sup>

Svega dve rukom rađene zdele su registrovane na lokalitetu, obe u objektu 13 (T. 5/15, 16). Izrađene su od gline sa više primesa peska i kamenčića, priglačanih spoljašnjih površina i pečene u tonovima sive i mrke. Fragment širokog i koso razgrnutog oboda, pečen u tonovima crvene boje, koji je otkriven u objektu 5, pre bi pripadao tzv. fruktijerama (*fructieră*) nego zdelama (T. 2/26). Sličan fragment otkriven je na lokalitetu Višicina bašta kod Gamzigrada.<sup>34</sup>

Šolje dačkog tipa otkrivene su u objektima 5 i 11 (T. 2/27, T. 5/7), dok najbolje očuvani primerak potiče iz kulturnog sloja (T. 5/13). Pečene su u tonovima sive, narandžaste i oker boje. Usled stepena očuvanosti, analogije možemo tražiti jedino pomenutom primerku koji je otkriven u sloju, te mu slične primerke nalazimo na Židovaru i Gomolavi,<sup>35</sup> kao i na lokalitetu Mokranjske stene kod Negotina.<sup>36</sup>

U objektu 10 otkrivena su dva fragmenta cediljke – deo dna i recipijenta, prekriveni manjim perforacijama (T. 4/20). Slične cediljke registrovane su na Gomolavi, Damića gradini i na lokalitetu Ivanovci Gorjanski – Palanka.<sup>37</sup>

Posude rađene rukom dekorisane su pretežno češljastim ornamentom, te je on registrovan na fragmentima posuda iz objekata 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 i 11 (T. 1/4, T. 2/5–7, 9, 10, 12–17, 25, T. 3/3, 4, 9–12, 27–29, T. 4/22–28, T. 5/5, 6). Na ovim primercima češljasti ornament je uglavnom vertikalno organizovan i ponekad sačinjava vertikalna polja, zatim koso organizovan, ili predstavlja kombinaciju vertikalnih i kosih linija. Horizontalne ili viseće trake ukrašene otiscima prsta registrovane su na fragmentima lonaca iz objekata 1 i 13 (T. 1/3, 5/17, 18) i iz sloja (T. 5/14).

### Keramički predmeti

Keramički pršljenjci otkriveni su u objektima 8 i 12 (T. 3/14, 15, T. 5/11). U objektu 8 pronađeni su jedan fragmentovani bikonični pršljenak i valjkasti pršljenak zaravnjene gornje i donje strane, dok je u objektu 12 otkriven kompletno očuvani bikonični pršljenak, doduše nešto oštrije naglašenih konusa nego na primerku iz objekta 8. Svi primerci su

<sup>32</sup> Štrbinci kod Đakova (Dizdar 2013, 125–126, T. 1/1, 5, T. 2/2, T. 3/1, T. 4/1, T. 5/2, 4, 6, T. 6/4, T. 7/4, T. 8/5, T. 9/1, 3, 4, T. 11/4, T. 12/1, 3, 4, 7, T. 17/1, 2, 5–7, T. 18/1, 7, 8, T. 19/1–3, 6, T. 20/2–4, 6), Damića gradina (Dizdar 2001, 21–35, T. 22/2), Saraorci (Popović 2001, Pl.2/9, Pl. 3/6), Višicina bašta (Slađić 2005, 213–214, T. VI/1–5, 7, 8, 10); Gomolava (Jovanović, Jovanović 1988, T. XXVII/4, T. XXXIII/1).

<sup>33</sup> Židovar (Slađić 1986, 31–37, T. XXXIII/2); Ajmana (Сталио 1986, 36, Сл. 36).

<sup>34</sup> Сладић 2005, 214, Т. VII/1.

<sup>35</sup> Židovar (Jevtić, Ljuština 2008, 27–37, Pl. 1/1); Gomolava (Jovanović, Jovanović 1988, T. XVIII/11, T. XXVI/4).

<sup>36</sup> Булатовић *et al.* 2013, 148–151, Т. LXVIII/25; Булатовић, Капуран 2013, 9–10, Сл. 3/15.

<sup>37</sup> Gomolava (Jovanović, Jovanović 1988, T. XXV/11); Damića gradina (Dizdar 2001, T. 44/2); Ivanovci Gorjanski – Palanka (Drnić 2007, 170, T. 3/3).

fined as the so-called fruit bowl (*fructieră*), a common Dacian form of the vessel (Pl. 2/26). A similar fragment is recorded at the site of Višicina Bašta near Gamzigrad.<sup>34</sup>

The so-called Dacian cups are recorded in features 5 and 11 (Pl. 2/27, Pl. 5/7), and the best-preserved example comes from the layer (Pl. 5/13). Those are baked in nuances of grey, orange and ochre, and the tempering and surface treatment is the same as for the other hand thrown forms of vessels. Analogies can be proposed only for the mentioned example recorded in the layer, and similar examples are known from the sites of Židovar and Gomolava,<sup>35</sup> as well as from the site of Mokranjske Stene near Negotin.<sup>36</sup>

Two fragments of a so-called strainer, bottom and recipient which are covered with small perforations are recorded in feature 10 (Pl. 4/20). Similar strainers are recorded at the sites of Gomolava, Damića Gradina and Ivanovci Gorjanski-Palanka.<sup>37</sup>

Hand thrown vessels are decorated primarily with the combed ornament, which is noted on vessel fragments from features 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 11 (Pl. 1/4, Pl. 2/5-7, 9, 10, 12-17, 25, Pl. 3/3, 4, 9-12, 27-29, Pl. 4/22-28, Pl. 5/5, 6). The combed ornament is mostly vertically organized and sometimes forms vertical bands, or oblique organized or represents a combination of vertical and oblique lines. Modelled bands with finger impressions are noted on fragments of pots which originate from features 1 and 13 (Pl. 1/3, Pl. 5/17, 18), and from the layer (Pl. 5/14).

### Various ceramic objects

Ceramic spindle whorls are recorded in features 8 and 12 (Pl. 3/14, 15, Pl. 5/11). A fragmented biconical spindle whorl and a drum-shaped spindle whorl with flattened upper and lower surfaces are recorded in feature 8, and a completely preserved biconical spindle whorl, with more emphasized cones compared to the examples from feature 8, is recorded in feature 12. All of the examples are perforated in the middle. Similar examples are known from the sites of Plavna, Štrbinci near Đakovo and Damića Gradina and Dirov Brijeg.<sup>38</sup>

Loom weights are recorded exclusively in feature 12, grouped in two collections. As previously mentioned, a collection of ten loom weights was recorded in the southern part of the excavated area of the feature (Pl. 6/1-10), and a collection of fifteen loom weights was recorded in the northern corner of the excavated area of the feature (Pl. 6/11-26). The loom weights were in various states of preservation, yet it can be concluded that all of the examples possess a more or less truncated pyramidal-shape with a horizontal perforation in the middle or upper portion. Those are made of quite tempered clay and baked in nuances of reddish and grey. Such loom weights are well-known from a number of La Tène sites, like examples from the sites of Gomolava, Virje,<sup>39</sup> Damića Gradina and Morska Sobota.<sup>40</sup> It is quite interesting that such collections of loom weights are recorded within the features

<sup>34</sup> Сладић 2005, 214, T. VII/1.

<sup>35</sup> Židovar (Jevtić, Ljuština 2008, 27-37, Pl. 1/1); Gomolava (Jovanović, Jovanović 1988, T. XVIII/11, T. XXVI/4).

<sup>36</sup> Булатовић *et al.* 2013, 148-151, T. LXVIII/25; Булатовић, Капуран 2013, 9-10, сл. 3/15.

<sup>37</sup> Gomolava (Jovanović, Jovanović 1988, T. XXV/11); Damića Gradina (Dizdar 2001, T. 44/2); Ivanovci Gorjanski-Palanka (Drnić 2007, 170, T. 3/3).

<sup>38</sup> Plavna (Јовановић 1988/89, 59-74, T. II/19); Štrbinci near Đakovo (Dizdar 2013, T. 3/7, T. 14/1); Dirov Brijeg, Damića Gradina (Dizdar 2001, 21-35, T. 10/9, T. 48/5, 6, T. 49/3).

<sup>39</sup> Sekelj Ivančan, Karavidović 2016, 171 and further.

<sup>40</sup> Damića Gradina (Dizdar 2001, 21-35, T. 49/2, 4) Gomolava (Jovanović, Jovanović 1988, T. XLV/4); Murska Sobota (Pavlović 2011, 88, Fig. 9).



perforirani po sredini. Slične primerke nalazimo u Plavnoj, Štrbincima kod Đakova, i na lokalitetima Damića gradina i Dirov brijeg.<sup>38</sup>

U okviru objekta 12 otkriveni su svi tegovi, i to raspoređeni u dve grupe. Kao što je već rečeno, prva grupa, od 10 tegova, otkrivena je u južnom delu istražene površine objekta (T. 6/1–10), a druga, od 15 tegova, u severnom uglu (T. 6/11–26). Tegovi su otkriveni u različitom stepenu očuvanosti, ali se može zaključiti da su svi manje ili više oblika zarubljene piramide, sa horizontalnom perforacijom u središnjem ili gornjem delu. Izrađeni su od zemlje sa dosta primesa i pečeni u tonovima crvenkaste i sive boje. Ovakvi tegovi poznati su nam sa latenskih lokaliteta, poput primeraka sa Gomolave, Virja,<sup>39</sup> Damića gradine i Morske Sobote.<sup>40</sup> Interesantno je da se ovakvi tegovi grupisani unutar objekata javljaju na većem broju lokaliteta poput Gomolave,<sup>41</sup> Virja,<sup>42</sup> Polgara<sup>43</sup> i Magyarszentmiklós – Újréti dúlő,<sup>44</sup> što bi moglo da ukazuje na funkciju ovih objekata, o čemu će biti reč u nastavku.

Keramički predmet pečurkastog oblika koji je otkriven u objektu 5 (T. 2/20) mogao bi se na osnovu sličnog predmeta koji je otkriven na Karaburmi tretirati kao glačalica koja se koristila u procesu izrade keramičkih posuda.<sup>45</sup> Gotovo identičan primerak otkriven je novim istraživanjima lokaliteta Gloždak – Lidl u Paraćinu.<sup>46</sup>

### Metalni nalazi

Od metalnih nalaza imamo srebrnu narukvicu iz objekta 8 (T. 3/16) i dve bronzane fibule srednjolatenske sheme iz objekata 5 i 12 (T. 2/19, T. 5/12). Pomenuta narukvica je prilično loše očuvana, elipsoidnog je preseka, koničnih krajeva i pretpostavljenog prečnika od oko 6 cm. Ne treba isključiti mogućnost da je narukvica bila spiralno uvijena ili preklopljenih krajeva, no usled stepena očuvanosti to nije moguće utvrditi. Izvorna spoljna površina narukvice sačuvana je samo na jednom kraju, gde se uočava niz paralelnih ureza. Slični primerci otkriveni su u grobu 110 na Karaburmi, koji je prema J. Todoroviću<sup>47</sup> datovan u kraj I veka pre naše ere,<sup>48</sup> kao i na Rospji ćupriji.<sup>49</sup> Doduše, pomenuti primerci izrađeni su od gvožđa. Ovakve narukvice smatraju se autohtonim nasleđem koje je našlo svoje mesto u materijalnoj kulturi Skordiska, gde ostaje u upotrebi makar do poslednjih decenija I veka pre naše ere.<sup>50</sup>

Fibula otkrivena u objektu 5 izrađena je od bronzne i sačuvane dužine od oko 6,7 cm (T. 2/19). Sastavne je konstrukcije sa posuvraćenom stopom koja se sa lukom spaja pomoću pločastog proširenja ispod koga se nalaze dva kalotasta ukrasa (astragali). Ležište igle je nazubljeno a opruga sa navojima i igla nisu sačuvani. Dosta slični primerci otkriveni su

<sup>38</sup> Plavna (Jovanović 1988/89, 59–74, T. II/19); Štrbinci kod Đakova (Dizdar 2013, T. 3/7, T. 14/1); Dirov brijeg, Damića gradina (Dizdar 2001, 21–35, T. 10/9, T. 48/5, 6, T. 49/3).

<sup>39</sup> Sekelj Ivančan, Karavidović 2016, 171 i dalje.

<sup>40</sup> Damića gradina (Dizdar 2001, 21–35, T. 49/2, 4) Gomolava (Jovanović, Jovanović 1988, T. XLV/4); Murska Sobota (Pavlović 2011, 88, Fig. 9).

<sup>41</sup> Jovanović 2009, 118.

<sup>42</sup> Sekelj Ivančan, Karavidović 2016, 171 i dalje.

<sup>43</sup> Szabó *et al.* 2008, 201.

<sup>44</sup> Horváth 1987, 64.

<sup>45</sup> Ljuština, Spasić 2014, 291, Pl. 3/2.

<sup>46</sup> Dokumentacija Zavičajnog muzeja u Paraćinu.

<sup>47</sup> Ovakvo kasno datovanje groba 110 sa Karaburme, kao i uopšteno datovanje poznog latena prema J. Todoroviću, u današnje vreme trpi izvesne promene o kojima će biti reč prilikom hronoloških razmatranja.

<sup>48</sup> Todorović 1972, 34.

<sup>49</sup> Тодоровић 1971, 157, Кат. 656, Т. LXXI/1.

<sup>50</sup> Todorović 1968, 55; Вукмановић 1992, 328.

on a number of sites such as Gomolava,<sup>41</sup> Virje,<sup>42</sup> Polgar,<sup>43</sup> and Magyarszentmiklós - Újréti dűlő,<sup>44</sup> which could indicate the function of those features.

A mushroom-shaped object made of baked clay which was recorded in feature 5 (Pl. 2/20), could be interpreted as a burnishing tool used in the process of pottery production, based on the similar object which was discovered at the site of Karaburma.<sup>45</sup> An almost identical tool is recorded during the latest excavations at the site of Gloždak-Lidl in Paraćin.<sup>46</sup>

### Metal finds

Metal finds are represented with a silver bracelet from feature 8 (Pl. 3/16) and two fibulae of Middle La Tène scheme from features 5 and 12 (Pl. 2/19, Pl. 5/12). The mentioned bracelet is quite poorly preserved, ellipsoid in cross-section, with conical endings and with the presumed diameter of about 6 cm. There is a possibility that the bracelet was either spiral or with crossed endings, yet due to the poor degree of preservation, it remains unclear. The original surface of the bracelet is preserved only at one end, where a series of parallel incisions are noted. Bracelets similar to this example are found in grave 110, dated to the very end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC,<sup>47</sup> at the Karaburma necropolis,<sup>48</sup> and at the site of Rospi Ćuprija,<sup>49</sup> although those are made of iron. It is considered this type of bracelet represents the autochthonous legacy within the material culture of the Scordisci, where those remain in use until the final decades of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.<sup>50</sup>

The fibula recorded in feature 5 is made of bronze and has a preserved length of about 6.7 cm (Pl. 2/19). Foot of the fibula is back bent and connects with the fibula arch using a plate-like widening. Below the widening, the fibula is decorated with two semi-circular bulges (astragals). Pin bearing is serrated and spring with coils and pin itself are not preserved. Quite similar examples are recorded at the sites of Ajmana,<sup>51</sup> Ćair,<sup>52</sup> Dalj,<sup>53</sup> and at an unknown location in Srem,<sup>54</sup> and the example from Ada Huja is similar as well.<sup>55</sup> Quite similar is the example from the Museum of Krajina in Negotin, which unfortunately lacks archaeological context.<sup>56</sup>

The fibula from feature 12 is made of smooth bronze wire and measures a length of 5 cm (Pl. 5/12). Foot of the fibula is back bent and connects with the fibula arch using a small widening. The spring consists of four outwards connected coils. The pin is partially preserved. Analogies for this example are known from a number of La Tène sites.<sup>57</sup>

<sup>41</sup> Jovanović 2009, 118.

<sup>42</sup> Sekelj Ivančan, Karavidović 2016, 171 and further.

<sup>43</sup> Szabó *et al.* 2008, 201.

<sup>44</sup> Horváth 1987, 64.

<sup>45</sup> Ljuština, Spasić 2014, 291, Pl. 3/2.

<sup>46</sup> Documentation of the Hometown museum in Paraćin.

<sup>47</sup> Such a late dating of grave 110 from Karaburma, and the Late La Tène chronology proposed by J. Todorović, is being questioned nowadays, which will be addressed in discussion on chronology.

<sup>48</sup> Todorović 1972, 34.

<sup>49</sup> Тодоровић 1971, 157, кат. 656, Т. LXXI/1.

<sup>50</sup> Todorović 1968, 55; Вукмановић 1992, 328.

<sup>51</sup> Сталио 1986, 36, Fig. 47.

<sup>52</sup> Јацановић 1987, Т. III; Спасић 1992, 6, Т. I/2.

<sup>53</sup> Majnarić-Pandžić 1970, 80, Т. VI8/2.

<sup>54</sup> Todorović 1974, sl. 97.

<sup>55</sup> Todorović 1968, Т. XXXIV/1.

<sup>56</sup> Sladić 1998, 245-248, Т. 2/4.

<sup>57</sup> Gomolava (Jovanović, Jovanović 1988, Т. XLI/11, 12); Ljubičevac (Поповић 1984, 133-134, Сл. 122/1); Saraorci (Поповић 2001, Pl. 1/17); Karaburma (Todorović 1972, 20-21, Т. XIII/1 (grave 35)); Sirmium (Tapavički-Ilić, Filipović 2012, 456, Pl. 1/3); Zvonimirovo (Tomičić, Dizdar 2005, 105, Т. 5/1, 4).

u Ajmani,<sup>51</sup> Čairu,<sup>52</sup> Dalju<sup>53</sup> i na nepoznatoj lokaciji u Sremu,<sup>54</sup> a sličan joj je i primerak sa Ade Huje.<sup>55</sup> Još jedan sličan primerak, doduše bez arheološkog konteksta, potiče iz Muzeja Krajine u Negotinu.<sup>56</sup>

Fibula iz objekta 12 izrađena je od glatke bronzane žice i dužine je oko 5 cm (T. 5/12). Sastavne je konstrukcije sa posuvraćenom stopom koja je sa lukom spojena blagim proširenjem. Opruga se sastoji od četiri navoja koja su povezana spolja. Igla je delimično sačuvana. Analogije ovom primerku nalazimo na većem broju latenskih lokaliteta.<sup>57</sup>

## ARHITEKTURA

Trenutno stanje istraženosti lokaliteta, kao i pokretni nalazi koji su na njemu otkriveni, pružaju nam samo delimične podatke o arhitekturi koja je na samom lokalitetu postojala. Naime, lep sa ostacima pletera, kao i podni lep, koji su otkriveni u objektima 5 i 8, govore o osnovnoj tehnici izgradnje nadzemnih delova objekata na lokalitetu. Tehniku građenja pleterom i lepom prepoznajemo na brojnim latenskim lokalitetima i u tom smislu ona predstavlja dominantno rešenje.<sup>58</sup> Objekti 5, 8, 9, 10 i 11 bi se na osnovu materijala koji je u njima pronađen, odnosno keramike, komada lepa i životinjskih kostiju, mogli protumačiti kao otpadne jame, kako nisu uočene nikakve pravilnosti prilikom deponovanja tog materijala, kakav je recimo slučaj sa tzv. ritualnim jamama na lokalitetu Kale – Krševica.<sup>59</sup> Ovakvo posmatrano, jedini objekat koji pruža nešto više podataka o arhitekturi, ali i o funkciji objekata, jeste objekat 12.

U pitanju je poluukopani objekat istražene površine od oko 5,1 m<sup>2</sup>, pravougaonog oblika sa zaobljenim uglovima, orijentacije zapad–istok. Centralni deo objekta, sve do istočnog profila sonde bio je prekriven crvenom zapečenom zemljom, debljine do 5 cm, koja predstavlja ostatke podnice. Uz jugozapadnu ivicu nalazi se kvadratno proširenje zapečenih ivica. Neposredno pored tog proširenja, južnije, registrovani su ostaci peći ili ognjišta (sl. 2). Eventualne jame od stubova nisu registrovane. U objektu su otkriveni malobrojni fragmenti latenske keramike i bronzana fibula srednjolatenske sheme (T. 5/8–12). Takođe, u objektu su otkrivene dve grupe od po 10, odnosno 15 tegova od pečene zemlje (T. 6/1–26) (sl. 3). Ovakve grupe tegova mogu se dovesti u vezu sa postojanjem vertikalnog razboja u ovom objektu. Slična tumačenja ponuđena su za grupe tegova otkrivene u objektima sa Gomolave,<sup>60</sup> Čarnoka,<sup>61</sup> Virja,<sup>62</sup> Polgara<sup>63</sup> i lokaliteta *Magyarszentmiklós – Űjréti*

<sup>51</sup> Сталио 1986, 36, Fig. 47.

<sup>52</sup> Јацановић 1987, Т. III; Спасић 1992, 6, Т. I/2.

<sup>53</sup> Мајнарић Пандзић 1970, 80, Т. VI. 8/2.

<sup>54</sup> Тодоровић 1974, сл. 97.

<sup>55</sup> Тодоровић 1968, Т. XXXIV/1.

<sup>56</sup> Сладић 1998, 245–248, Т. 2/4.

<sup>57</sup> Gomolava (Јовановић, Јовановић 1988, Т. XLI/11, 12); Ljubičević (Поповић 1984, 133–134, Сл. 122/1); Saraorci (Поповић 2001, Pl. 1/17); Karaburma (Тодоровић 1972, 20–21, Т. XIII/1 (grob 35)); Sirmijum (Таравићи Илић, Филипковић 2012, 456, Pl. 1/3); Zvonimirovo (Томичић, Диздар 2005, 105, Т. 5/1, 4).

<sup>58</sup> Јовановић 1965; Брукнер 1982; Брукнер 1987; Јовановић, Јовановић 1988; Јовановић 1989; Брукнер 1990; Јовановић 1994.

<sup>59</sup> Поповић 2011, 151–162.

<sup>60</sup> Јовановић 2009, 188.

<sup>61</sup> Јовановић 1994, 122.

<sup>62</sup> Sekelj Ivančan, Karavidović 2016, 171 i dalje.

<sup>63</sup> Szabó *et al.* 2008, 201.

## ARCHITECTURE

The current state of research at the site, as well as the portable finds recorded, provide only partial data on the architecture at the site. Namely, lumps of daub with wattle impressions and floor daub, which are recorded in features 5 and 8 provide data on basic construction technique on the site. Wattle and daub technique is known from a number of La Tène sites and in a sense represents the dominant architectural solution.<sup>58</sup> Based on the archaeological material recorded in La Tène features 5, 8, 9, 10 and 11 (potsherds, lumps of daub and animal bones) those could be interpreted as waste disposal pits, as no regularities were noted in terms of the deposition, as is the case with the La Tène ritual pits at the site of Kale-Krševica.<sup>59</sup> Apparently, feature 12 is the only which provides additional data on architecture, but on the function of features as well.

This is a semi-sunken object with the excavated surface of about 5.1 m<sup>2</sup>, rectangular in shape, with rounded corners, oriented northeast-southwest. The central portion of the feature, up to the eastern cross-section of the trench, was covered with burnt red soil which represented the remains of a floor. A rectangular widening with burnt sides was located along the south-western edge of the feature. Directly next to it, somewhat to the south, remains of a hearth or a kiln were recorded (Fig. 2). Potential post-holes were not recorded. The feature contained scarce La Tène pottery fragments and a bronze fibula of Middle La Tène scheme (Pl. 5/8-12). Further, two collections of ten and fifteen loom weights made of baked clay were recorded in the feature (Pl. 6/1-26) (Fig. 3). Such collections of loom weights could be associated with the existence of a warp-weighted loom in the feature. Similar observations are noted for the sites of Gomolava,<sup>60</sup> Čarnok,<sup>61</sup> Virje,<sup>62</sup> Polgar<sup>63</sup> and Magyarszentmiklós - Újréti dűlő,<sup>64</sup> where collections of loom weights were recorded within the features. A feature, interpreted as a weaving workshop, from the site of Vrije is quite interesting. Although slightly older than feature 12 at the site of Nad Klepečkom, it provides sufficient data on the existence of such specialised buildings. Also, based on the typology of loom weights proposed for that feature, loom weights from feature 12 could be attributed to types I and III.<sup>65</sup> M. Jovanović defines the feature from Gomolava as a weaving workshop for fabric production,<sup>66</sup> and similar interpretation is proposed for feature 100 from the site of Polgar, which also possesses a square widening in its southern corner, similar to our feature.<sup>67</sup> It seems as if the feature 12 should be interpreted in that manner as well, as a workshop associated with weaving activities. The hearth/kiln recorded immediately next to the feature is elevated some 20 cm from the preserved edge of the feature and its connection with the feature remains unclear. Similar circumstances are noted in feature 1/1952 at the site of Plavna.<sup>68</sup> The lack of post-holes could be the consequence of

<sup>58</sup> Јовановић 1965; Брукнер 1982; Брукнер 1987; Јовановић, Јовановић 1988; Јовановић 1989; Брукнер 1990; Јовановић 1994;

<sup>59</sup> Поповић 2011, 151-162.

<sup>60</sup> Јовановић 2009, 188.

<sup>61</sup> Јовановић 1994, 122.

<sup>62</sup> Sekelj Ivančan, Karavidović 2016, 171 and further.

<sup>63</sup> Szabó *et al.* 2008, 201.

<sup>64</sup> Horváth 1987, 64.

<sup>65</sup> Sekelj Ivančan, Karavidović 2016, 178-179.

<sup>66</sup> Јовановић 2009, 118.

<sup>67</sup> Szabó *et al.* 2008, 187; A reconstruction of feature 100 with a warp-weighted loom from the Polgar site is provided in Timár 2013, Fig. 8/2.

<sup>68</sup> Јовановић 1989, 59.



*dűlő*.<sup>64</sup> Posebno je interesantan objekat, odnosno tkačka radionica iz Virja. Iako nešto starija nego objekat 12 na lokalitetu Nad klepečkom, ona pruža dovoljno podataka da se može sa sigurnošću govoriti o postojanju ovako specijalizovanih objekata. Takođe, na osnovu tipologije tegova koja je predložena za pomenuti objekat, tegovi iz objekta 12 pripadali bi tipovima I i III.<sup>65</sup> M. Jovanović objekat sa Gomolave interpretira kao tkačku radionicu za izradu tekstila,<sup>66</sup> a slična interpretacija ponuđena je i za objekat 100 sa lokaliteta Polgar, koji slično našem objektu poseduje i kvadratno proširenje u svom južnom uglu.<sup>67</sup> Čini se da bi i objekat 12 trebalo interpretirati u tom maniru, kao radionicu povezanu sa tkačkim aktivnostima. Ognjište, koje je otkriveno neposredno pored objekta, izdignuto je nekih 20 cm od sačuvane ivice objekta, te nije najjasnije u kakvoj je vezi s njim. Slična situacija registrovana je na lokalitetu Plavna u objektu 1/1952.<sup>68</sup> Nedostatak jama za stubove može biti posledica višeslojnosti lokaliteta, koja je dosta poremetila stratigrafiju, i nedovoljne istraženosti objekta, te ukoliko se objekat širio prema severoistoku, postoji mogućnost da se jame za stubove nalaze u tom delu objekta. Takođe, postoji i mogućnost da su noseći stubovi bili ukopani van gabarita ukopanog dela objekta, ili da uopšte nisu postojali, što je i predloženo za jedan latenski objekat iz Budimpešte.<sup>69</sup> Na osnovu trenutno dostupnih podataka nezahvalno je pretpostaviti kakvi su bili nadzemni delovi objekta.

## HRONOLOGIJA

Za nešto uže hronološko opredeljenje naselja Skordiska na lokalitetima Rit i Nad Klepečkom potrebno je razmotriti one nalaze koji poseduju relativnu hronološku osetljivost, a kakvih, nažalost, nije mnogo. Određene keramičke forme koje se javljaju na ovim lokalitetima dužeg su trajanja i u tom smislu nisu pogodne za detaljnije hronološko nijansiranje. Posude slikane naizmeničnim crvenim i belim trakama (T. 3/26, T. 4/21) na naseljima Skordiska karakteristične su za period Lt D, odnosno za kraj II i početak I veka pre naše ere.<sup>70</sup> Loptasti lonci levkastog vrata ukrašeni naizmeničnim crvenim i belim slikanim trakama otkriveni su u grobovima 1 i 96 na Karaburmi, koje J. Todorović svrstava u svoje hronološke grupe IV i V, odnosno u drugu polovinu i sam kraj I veka pre naše ere.<sup>71</sup> D. Božić iste grobove svrstava u fazu Beograd 3 (Lt D) koja odgovara periodu kraja II i početka I veka pre naše ere.<sup>72</sup> Keramika ukrašavana u ovom maniru zadržava se tokom I veka naše ere, što je potvrđeno na lokalitetu Divici – Grad na levoj obali Dunava, gde se javlja u trećoj fazi zajedno sa metalnim nalazima karakterističnim za I vek naše ere,<sup>73</sup> a slično su datovani i nalazi bojene keramike na teritoriji današnje Rumunije i Mađarske.<sup>74</sup> Donekle je indikativno i ukrašavanje posuda glačanjem (T. 2/3, 4, T. 3/24, 25, T. 4/18), koje se javlja

<sup>64</sup> Horváth 1987, 64.

<sup>65</sup> Sekelj Ivančan, Karavidović 2016, 178–179.

<sup>66</sup> Jovanović 2009, 118.

<sup>67</sup> Szabó *et al.* 2008, 187; rekonstrukcija objekta 100 sa vertikalnim razbojem sa lokaliteta Polgar data je u Timár 2013, Fig. 8/2.

<sup>68</sup> Јовановић 1989, 59.

<sup>69</sup> Timár 2013, 299.

<sup>70</sup> Брукнер 1965, 238; Todorović 1972, 56–57; Dizdar 2013, 130–132.

<sup>71</sup> Todorović 1972, 92–96.

<sup>72</sup> Božić 1981, 319–320; Božić 2008, 144–148.

<sup>73</sup> Gumă *et al.* 1999, 68; Drăgan 2013, 112–116; Rustoiu *et al.* 2017, 193–194, 202.

<sup>74</sup> Drăgan 2014, 305; Maráz 2016: 128–130.

the site's multi-layered nature which quite disturbed the stratigraphy or the possibility that the feature was not completely excavated and the post-holes could be located in the north-eastern portion. There is also the possibility that the post-holes were omitted from the feature, or that post-holes did not exist at all, which is suggested for a La Tène feature in Budapest.<sup>69</sup> With current data, it would be quite ungrateful to presume the construction of the upper parts of the feature.

## CHRONOLOGY

In order to narrow down the chronological determination of the Scordisci settlement at the sites of Rit and Nad Klepečkom, it is necessary to consider those finds that possess a chronological relevance, which is unfortunately few. Certain pottery forms which occur at the site are of prolonged duration and therefore unsuitable for more detailed chronological diversification. Vessels painted with parallel red and white bands (Pl. 3/26, Pl. 4/21) are characteristic for the Lt D period, i.e. the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC at the Scordisci settlements.<sup>70</sup> Globular pots with funnelled neck, decorated with parallel red and white bands are recorded in graves 1 and 96 at the site of Karaburma, which J. Todorović classifies into his chronological groups IV and V, meaning the second half and the very end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.<sup>71</sup> D. Božić classifies the same graves into the Belgrade 3 horizon (Lt D), which corresponds to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.<sup>72</sup> Pottery decorated in such a manner remains in use during the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, as confirmed at the site of Divici-Grad, where it occurs in the 3<sup>rd</sup> phase together with metal finds characteristic for the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.<sup>73</sup> Finds of painted pottery from Romania and Hungary are similarly dated.<sup>74</sup> Vessels decorated with burnished motifs (Pl. 2/3, 4, Pl. 3/24, 25, Pl. 4/18) are to a certain degree indicative, as such manner of decoration occurs during the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, and becomes extensively utilised in the course of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.<sup>75</sup> The appearance of the so-called Dacian pottery at the site does not surprise (Dacian cups, *fructieră*, and potsherds from feature 13), bearing in mind that the Dacian pottery occurs at the Scordisci settlements already in the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century BC and prevails throughout the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, and even in 1<sup>st</sup> century AD in the Iron Gates Region. It should also be noted that the territory in question is well connected with southern Banat, left bank of Danube River and Iron Gates Region, all of which were either Dacian motherland regions or at a certain moment under a strong Dacian influence.<sup>76</sup> The fibula from feature 5 (Pl. 2/19), with astragal-shaped decoration, could be classified into the astragal-shaped fibulae of variant A, according to J. Todorović, which are chronologically positioned into the period from the mid-1<sup>st</sup> century BC to the very end of the century,<sup>77</sup> although once again we must count on earlier dating, meaning the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. Fibulae made of smooth bronze wire, such as the one from feature 12 (pit-

<sup>69</sup> Timár 2013, 299.

<sup>70</sup> Брукнер 1965, 238; Todorović 1972, 56-57; Dizdar 2013, 130-132.

<sup>71</sup> Todorović 1972, 92-96.

<sup>72</sup> Božić 1981, 319-320.

<sup>73</sup> Gumă *et al.* 1999, 68; Drăgan 2013, 112-116; Rustoiu *et al.* 2017, 193-194, 202.

<sup>74</sup> Drăgan 2014, 305; Maráz 2016: 128-130.

<sup>75</sup> Todorović 1972, 56.

<sup>76</sup> Јовановић 1991, 152.

<sup>77</sup> Todorović 1968, 53-54.

tokom II veka pre naše ere, a intenzivno je u upotrebi tokom čitavog I veka pre naše ere.<sup>75</sup> Pojava dačkih oblika keramike (šolje dačkog tipa, fruktijera, lonac sa čepastim drškama, kao i keramičke forme iz objekta 13) ne čudi u hronološkom smislu, imajući u vidu da se dačka keramika na naseljima Skordiska javlja već polovinom II veka pre naše ere i opstaje kroz čitav I vek pre naše ere, da bi se u Đerdapu zadržala i tokom I veka naše ere. Ovde u obzir treba uzeti i činjenicu da je teritorija na kojoj se nalaze lokaliteti Rit i Nad Klepečkom jako dobro povezana s južnim Banatom, levom obalom Dunava i Đerdapom, odnosno teritorijama koje su ili matične dačkim populacijama ili su u nekom trenutku bile pod jakim uticajem dačke materijalne kulture.<sup>76</sup> Fibula iz objekta 5 (T. 2/19), sa ukrasima u vidu astragala, mogla bi pripadati astragaloidnim fibulama varijante A prema J. Todoroviću, koje on smešta u period od sredine I veka pre naše ere, do kraja stare ere,<sup>77</sup> mada ovde treba ponovo računati na ranije datovanje u period Lt D, odnosno u kraj II i početak I veka pre naše ere. Glatke žičane fibule, poput one iz objekta 12 (poluzemunica) (T. 5/12) javljaju se sredinom II veka pre naše ere,<sup>78</sup> ali ostaju u upotrebi tokom čitavog I veka pre naše ere.<sup>79</sup>

Na kraju, apsolutni datum koji je dobijen iz životinjske kosti (*Equus sp.*) iz ukopa sa lokaliteta Rit (sonda 44, ukop 1) pada u period između 1. godine pre naše ere i 56. godine naše ere (89,7% verovatnoće), odnosno između 41. godine pre naše ere i 63. godine naše ere (94,3% verovatnoće, prema sigma 2 rasponu).<sup>80</sup> Sveukupno posmatrano, hronološki raspon za naselje Skordiska na lokalitetima Rit i Nad Klepečkom treba staviti u period kraja II veka pre naše ere i u I vek pre naše ere, dok bi pomenuti apsolutni datum mogao da ukazuje na nešto produženo trajanje naselja.

## ZAKLJUČAK

Otkriće naselja Skordiska na lokalitetima Rit i Nad Klepečkom ne iznenađuje, imajući u vidu veći broj nalaza njihove materijalne kulture i nekropola koji su registrovani u neposrednoj okolini Viminacijuma (sl. 4),<sup>81</sup> a na osnovu kojih su i ranije autori pretpostavljali da se naselje Skordiska nalazi upravo na ovoj lokaciji.<sup>82</sup> Na osnovu dosadašnjih istraživanja i poređenja sa antičkim pisanim izvorima i njihovim interpretacijama, znamo da je ovaj prostor, odnosno okolina Viminacijuma, bio naseljen od strane keltske populacije u dužem vremenskom periodu, odnosno od III ili kraja IV veka pre naše ere do I veka naše ere, te da je intenzivnije naseljavanje ovog prostora usledilo nakon poraza Skordiska od strane Lucija

<sup>75</sup> Todorović 1972, 56.

<sup>76</sup> Јовановић 1991, 152.

<sup>77</sup> Todorović 1968, 53–54.

<sup>78</sup> Majnarić Pandžić 1970, 72; Todorović 1972, 20–21, T. XIII/1 (grob35).

<sup>79</sup> Jovanović, Jovanović 1988, 84; Tapavički Ilić, Filipović 2012, 456.

<sup>80</sup> Analizu je obavila Laboratorija Isotoptech zrt. iz Debrecina, a oznaka uzorka je DeA-14235.

<sup>81</sup> Stari Kostolac – lokalitet nepoznat (Стојић, Јацановић 2008, 260–264); Dunavac kod Kostolca (Јацановић 1997; Сладић 2009, 190–194), Humka kod Kostolca (Косорић 1960), Ostrovo kod Kostolca – više lokacija (Стојић, Јацановић 2008, 163–165), Pirivoj (Стојић, Јацановић 2008, 166–167) Рецине (Јовановић 1985; Сладић 2009, 194–197; Јовановић 2018), Rudine (Тапавички Илић 2007), Рерпјак, Selište (Јацановић 1987), Čair (Спасић 1992) Mali grad – Todića crkva (Спасић Бурић 2015, 23; Стојић, Јацановић 2008, 267–268) Nad Lugom – Drmno (Спасић 1997, 33–34).

<sup>82</sup> Јацановић 1987, 13.

dwelling) (Pl. 5/12) appear during the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century BC,<sup>78</sup> and remain in use during the entire 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.<sup>79</sup>

Finally, the absolute date acquired from an animal bone (*Equus sp.*) originating from a pit at the site of Rit (trench 44-pit 1) is quite high and falls between 1 BC and 56 AD (with the probability of 89,7%), or between 41 BC and 63 AD (with the probability of 94,3%, according to sigma 2 range).<sup>80</sup> With all that in mind, the chronological point for the Scordisci settlement at the sites of Nad Klepečkom and Rit would probably fall between the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC and the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, while the aforementioned absolute date indicates a somewhat prolonged duration of the settlement.

\*

The discovery of the Scordisci settlement at the sites of Nad Klepečkom and Rit does not come as a surprise, considering a significant number of finds of the La Tène material culture and necropolises registered in the immediate proximity of Viminacium (Fig. 4),<sup>81</sup> as even some of the authors presumed that the settlement could be positioned at the given location.<sup>82</sup> Based on the previous research and their comparison with historical sources and interpretations, we know that this area was inhabited by the Celtic populations for a longer period of time, from the 3<sup>rd</sup> or the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, and that the settling was intensified after the Scordisci were defeated by Lucius Cornelius Scipio in 84 BC.<sup>83</sup> The location of the antique town of Viminacium and the Celtic settlement at the sites of Nad Klepečkom and Rit lies on a convenient and important road, which would connect the Morava Valley and the right bank of the Danube River on one side, via Orašje site in Dubravica (Margum) and Ram (Lederata), with the left bank of the Danube River on the opposite side.<sup>84</sup> The road would lead further to the northeast towards Transylvania, incorporating the important La Tène settlement at the site of Židovar.<sup>85</sup>

There is no sufficient data on the nature and function of the settlement at the moment. Based on the position on an elevated loess terrace in the Stig lowlands, not far from the Danube river bank, the settlement fits into a system of settlement established on river banks, elevated areas and locations of previous settlements, as confirmed once again.<sup>86</sup> Due to the nature of rescue excavations which led to the discovery of the settlement, its

<sup>78</sup> Majnarić-Pandžić 1970, 72; Todorović 1972, 20-21, T. XIII/1 (grob35).

<sup>79</sup> Jovanović 1988, 84; Tapavički-Ilić, Filipović 2012, 456.

<sup>80</sup> The analysis was conducted by the Isotope Laboratory in Debrecen, and the lab-code of the sample is DeA-14235.

<sup>81</sup> Stari Kostolac-unknown site (Стојић, Јацановић 2008, 260-264); Dunavac near Kostolac (Јацановић 1997; Сладић 2009, 190-194), Humka near Kostolac (Косорић 1960), Ostrovo near Kostolac-several locations (Стојић, Јацановић 2008, 163-165), Pirivoj (Стојић, Јацановић 2008, 166-167) Pećine (Јовановић 1985; Сладић 2009, 194-197; Јовановић 2018), Rudine (Тапавички-Илић 2007), Рерпјак, Selište (Јацановић 1987), Čair (Спасић 1992) Mali Grad-Todića Crkva (Спасић-Ђурић 2015, 23; Стојић, Јацановић 2008, 267-268) Nad Lugom-Drmno (Спасић 1997, 33-34).

<sup>82</sup> Јацановић 1987, 13.

<sup>83</sup> Todorović 1968, 107; Papazoglu 1969, 272 and further; Popović 1994, 17-20; Lazić 2017, 69 and further. There are certain disagreements amongst the mentioned authors considering the location of the Maior and Minor Scordisci, and to whom should the territory of Viminacium be ascribed to. J. Todorović and F. Papazoglu reckon that the Minor Scordisci inhabited the area eastern from Morava River, and thereby the settlement at the sites of Nad Klepečkom and Rit could be ascribed to them. On the other hand, P. Popović located the Minor Scordisci further towards south-east, downstream from Kladovo and in the territories of south-western Oltenia and north-western Bulgaria.

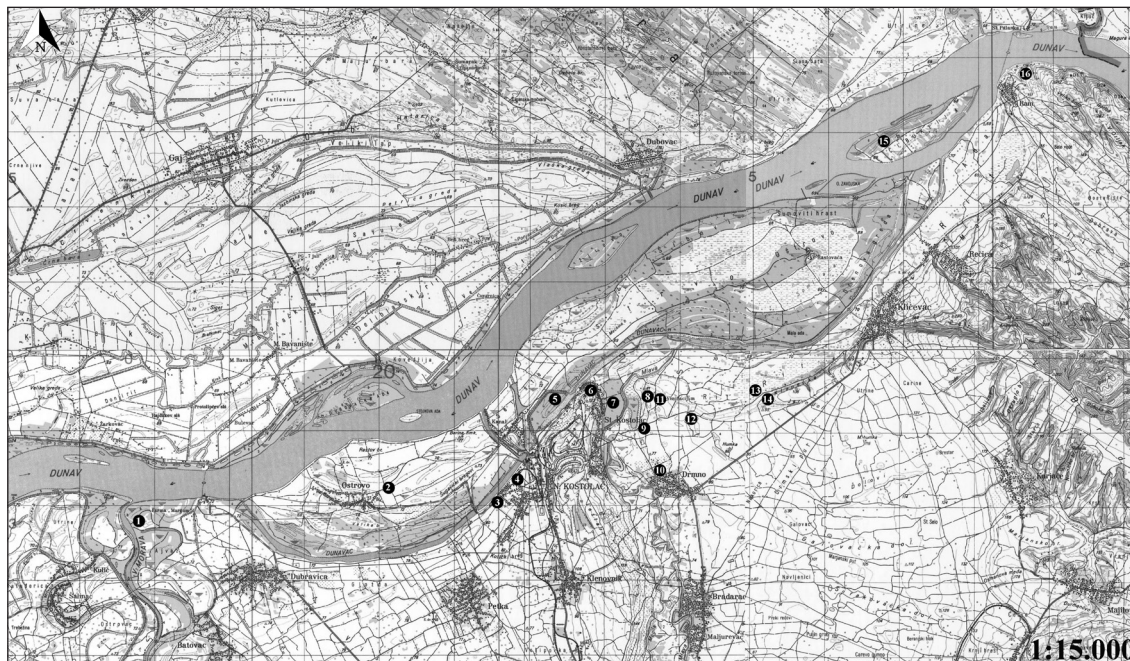
<sup>84</sup> La Tène period finds are recorded both in Ram (Стојић, Јацановић 2008, 234-236, Сладић 2009, 198-199) and the site of Orašje in Dubravica (Јацановић, Ђорђевић 1990, 28-30; Јацановић, Спасић-Ђурић 2003, 9). For a more detailed discussion refer to Filipović, Mladenović in this volume.

<sup>85</sup> Popović 1994, 17-18.

<sup>86</sup> Todorović 1968, 12.



Kornelija Scipiona 84. godine pre naše ere.<sup>83</sup> Lokacija antičkog Viminacijuma, a samim tim i lokacija naselja Skordiska na lokalitetima Rit i Nad Klepečkom, nalazi se na pogodnom i važnom putu, koji bi dolinu Morave i desnu obalu Dunava preko Orašja u Dubravici (Margum) a potom i Rama (Lederata) spajao sa levom obalom Dunava i vodio dalje na severoistok prema Transilvaniji.<sup>84</sup> Upravo se na ovom putu nalazi i značajan poznolatenski lokalitet Židovar.<sup>85</sup>



Sl. 4. Latenski lokaliteti i pojedinačni nalazi iz okoline Viminacijuma: 1. Orašje-Dubravica (Margum); 2. Ostrovo-Kostolac (više lokacija); 3. Dunavac-Kostolac; 4. Repnjak-Kostolac; 5. Humka-Kostolac; 6. Mali Grad-Todića Crkva; 7. Rudine; 8. Čair; 9. Pećine; 10. Drmno; 11. Viminacium; 12. Pirivoj; 13. Rit; 14. Nad Klepečkom; 15. Čibuklija-Ostrovo; Ram (Lederata)

Fig. 4 La Tène sites and individual finds in the vicinity of Viminacium: 1. Orašje-Dubravica (Margum); 2. Ostrovo-Kostolac (multiple locations); 3. Dunavac-Kostolac; 4. Repnjak-Kostolac; 5. Humka-Kostolac; 6. Mali Grad-Todića Crkva; 7. Rudine; 8. Čair; 9. Pećine; 10. Drmno; 11. Viminacium; 12. Pirivoj; 13. Rit; 14. Nad Klepečkom; 15. Čibuklija-Ostrovo; Ram (Lederata)

O prirodi i funkciji naselja za sada nemamo dovoljno podataka. Sudeći prema svojoj lokaciji na uzdignutoj lesnoj gredi u ravnici Stiga, nedaleko od obale Dunava, ono se uklapa u sistem naselja Skordiska koja su podizana na obalama reka i blagim uzvišenjima, a, kao što je i ovaj put potvrđeno, na mestima starijih naselja.<sup>86</sup> Usled prirode zaštitnih istraživanja koja su i dovela do otkrića naselja, njegove dimenzije ostaju nam za sada ne-

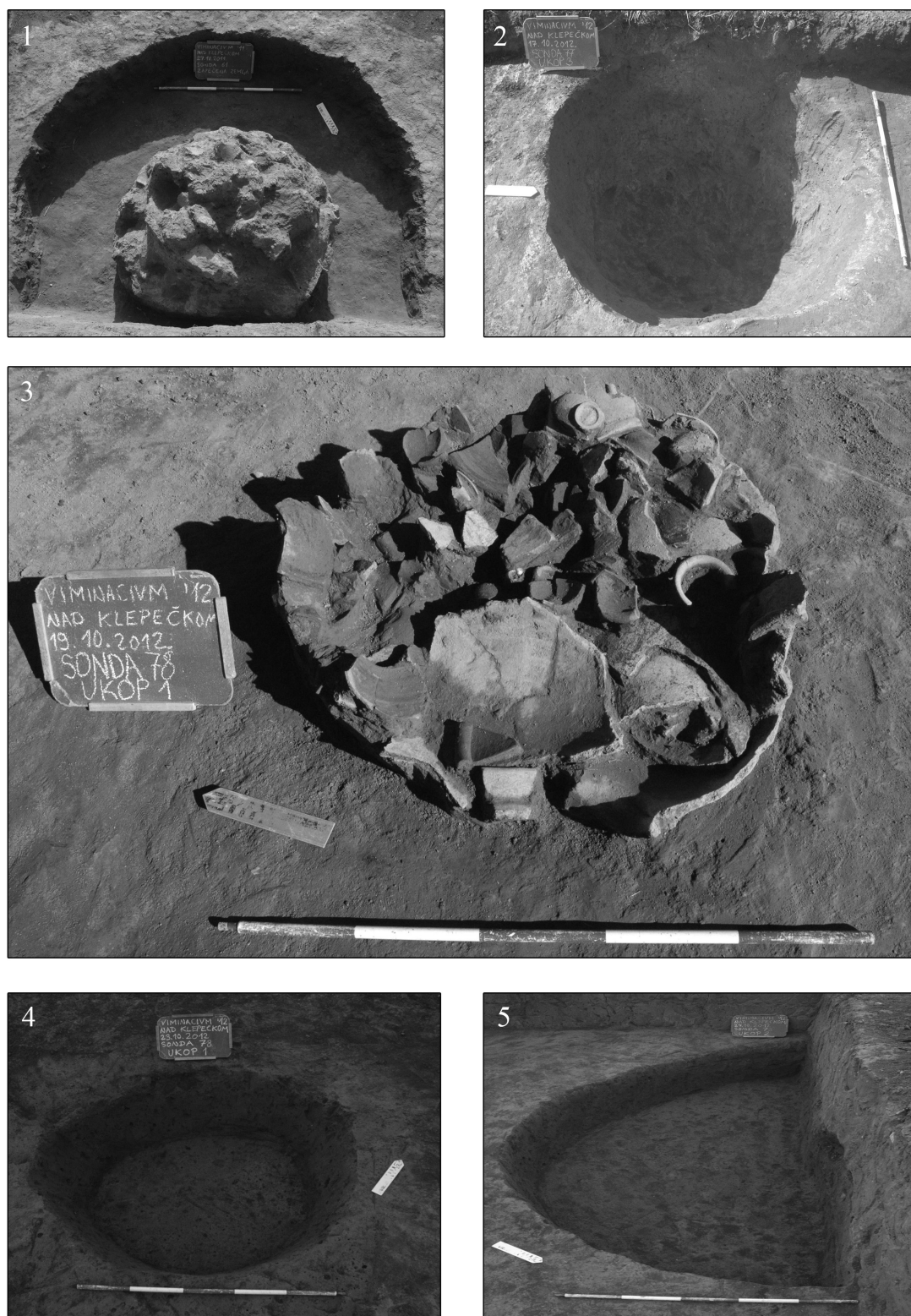
<sup>83</sup> Todorović 1968, 107; Papazoglu 1969, 272 i dalje; Popović 1994, 17–20; Lazić 2017, 69 i dalje. Između navedenih autora postoje izvesne nesuglasice oko ubicacije Velikih i Malih Skordiska, odnosno oko toga kome bi se teritorija koja je tema ovog rada mogla pripisati. J. Todorović i F. Papazoglu smatraju da se Mali Skordisci prostiru istočno od Morave, pa bi s time u vezi naselje na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom njima moglo biti pripisano. P. Popović, s druge strane, ubicira Male Skordiske dalje prema jugoistoku, nizvodno od Kladova, kao i na teritorije jugozapadne Oltenije i severozapadne Bugarske.

<sup>84</sup> I u Ramu (Стојић, Јацановић 2008, 234–236; Сладић 2009, 198–199) i na lokalitetu Orašje u Dubravici (Јацановић, Ђорђевић 1990, 28–30; Јацановић, Спасић Ђурић 2003, 9) registrovani su nalazi iz latenskog perioda. Više o tome v. Filipović, Mladenović u ovom zborniku.

<sup>85</sup> Popović 1994, 17–18.

<sup>86</sup> Todorović 1968, 12.





Sl. 5. Objekti sa lokaliteta nad Klepečkom: 1. Objekat 5; 2. Objekat 8; 3-4. Objekat 10; 5. Objekat 11

Fig. 5 Features from the site of Nad Klepečkom: 1. Feature 5; 2. Feature 8; 3-4. Feature 10; 5. Feature 11

poznate. Na osnovu oskudnih ostataka arhitekture možemo pretpostaviti da su u naselju postojale poluukopane zemunice, čiji su nadzemni delovi bili izgrađeni u tehnici pletera i lepa. Inventar jedine otkrivene poluzemunice upućuje na to da su se stanovnici naselja bavili između ostalog i tkanjem, a na osnovu nalaza bronzane zgure i keramičke glačalice možemo pretpostaviti da su se bavili i proizvodnjom keramičkih posuda i određenim metalurškim aktivnostima. Naselje na lokalitetima Rit i Nad Klepečkom svojom pozicijom i stambenom arhitekturom odgovara naseljima Skordiska u dolinama Save i Dunava. O tome kada je naselje osnovano i koliko je dugo trajalo nemamo sigurnih podataka. Uzevši u obzir pomenuti apsolutni datum sa lokaliteta Rit, koji pada većim delom u I vek naše ere, kao i to da još uvek postoje izvesne nesuglasice oko tačnog vremena osnivanja rimskog vojnog logora na ovom prostoru, ne sme se isključiti mogućnost da ovo naselje Skordiska nastavlja da živi i tokom I veka naše ere, kako je i ranije smatrano.<sup>87</sup> Ovome u prilog ide i činjenica da prvi nalazi koji se dovode u vezu sa periodom rimske prevlasti na ovim lokalitetima potiču iz II veka naše ere.<sup>88</sup> Tradicija Skordiska na teritoriji antičkog Viminacijuma održava se i tokom perioda od I do III veka naše ere i odražava se u pojavi latenoidnih elemenata u keramici i nakitu,<sup>89</sup> kao i u grobnim priložima na nekropolama Viminacijuma, koji nesumnjivo pokazuju predrimsku komponentu.<sup>90</sup> Natpisi sa imenima porodica pripadnika legije *VII Claudia*, za koja se smatra da su keltskog porekla, javljaju se u Viminacijumu čak i tokom III veka naše ere.<sup>91</sup>

<sup>87</sup> Спасић Ђурић 2015, 22–23.

<sup>88</sup> Mrđić, Jovičić 2012, 50–54; Redžić, Danković 2012, 55–57; Jovičić, Redžić 2014, 55–59; Redžić *et al.* 2014, 62–65; Redžić *et al.* 2014, 66–69.

<sup>89</sup> Спасић 1997, 40 i dalje.

<sup>90</sup> Таравићки Плић, Анделковић Грашар 2017, 71 i dalje.

<sup>91</sup> Mirković 1986, 58, 133.

dimensions remain unknown. Based on the scarce remains of residential architecture, we can assume that the semi-sunken pit-dwellings with walls made of daub and wattle existed in the settlement. The inventory of the only recorded pit-dwelling indicates that the inhabitants of the settlement were engaged in weaving activities, and due to finds of bronze slags and pottery burnishing tool, it seems as the pottery production and some sort of metallurgical activities were practised within the settlement as well. The position and residential architecture of the settlement at the sites of Nad Klepečkom and Rit corresponds to the Scordisci settlements established in the valleys of Sava and Danube rivers. We do not possess the accurate data on when was the settlement established or for how long it lasted. Taking into consideration the mentioned absolute date from the nearby site of Rit which falls within the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, and the fact that there are still some disputes on the precise dating of the establishment of the Roman legion fort, the possibility that the Scordisci settlement prevails in the first half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD should not be excluded, which was already pointed out.<sup>87</sup> The fact that the finds associated with the Roman supremacy at the site are dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD stands in accordance with the idea.<sup>88</sup> The Scordisci tradition in the territory of Viminacium in a period between the 1<sup>st</sup> and the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD is reflected by the appearance of La Tène elements related to pottery and jewellery,<sup>89</sup> as well as in the grave goods from Viminacium necropolises which undoubtedly display a pre-Roman component.<sup>90</sup> Inscriptions with names considered to be of a Celtic origin of families of members of the *Legio VII Claudia* are known even from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.<sup>91</sup>

<sup>87</sup> Спасић-Ђурић 2015, 22-23.

<sup>88</sup> Mrđić, Jovičić 2012, 50-54; Redžić, Danković 2012, 55-57; Jovičić, Redžić 2014, 55-59; Redžić *et al.* 2014, 62-65; Redžić *et al.* 2014, 66-69.

<sup>89</sup> Спасић 1997, 40 and further.

<sup>90</sup> Тапавиќи-Илић, Анделковић Грашар 2017, 71 and further.

<sup>91</sup> Mirković 1986, 58, 133.

**BIBLIOGRAFIJA • BIBLIOGRAPHY**

**Božič 1981**

D. Božič, Relativna kronologija mlajše železne dobe v jugoslovanskem Podonavju, *Arheološki vestnik* 32: 315–347.

**Božič 2008**

D. Božič, *Poznolatsko-rimsko grobišče v Novem Mestu. Ljubljanska cesta in Okrajno gloavarstvo, Študije o fibulah in o relativni kronologiji pozne latenske dobe*, Ljubljana 2008.

**Брукнер 1965**

Б. Брукнер, Керамика млађег гвозденог доба, *Раг војвођанских музеја* 14: 237–245.

**Brukner 1970**

O. Brukner, Turski Šanac, Вачка Palanka – keltski opidum, *Arheološki pregled* 12: 41–42.

**Брукнер 1982**

O. Брукнер, Трмеђа, Пећинци – келтско насеље, *Arheološki pregled* 23: 52–53.

**Brukner 1988**

O. Brukner, Sremska Mitrovica/Mitrovačke livade, kasnolatsko naselje, *Arheološki pregled* 29: 109–114.

**Булатовић, Капуран 2013**

A. Булатовић, А. Капуран, Мокрањске стене – резултати истраживања из 2011. и 2012. године, *Гласник САД* 29: 85–100.

**Булатовић et al. 2013**

A. Булатовић, А. Капуран, Г. Јањић, *Нејоштин, културна стpаипиpафија иpаисторипјских локалитетипа Нејоштинске Крајине*, Београд – Неготин 2013.

**Danković, Petaković 2014**

I. Danković, S. Petaković, Istraživanja na lokalitetu Rit (Viminacijum), u: *Arheologija u Srbiji. Projekti Arheološkog instituta u 2013. godini*, ur. I. Bugarski, N. Gavrilović Vitas, V. Filipović, Beograd 2014: 61–63.

**Danković 2015**

I. Danković, Route of the Eastern Road of Viminacium, in: *LIMES XXII*, eds. L. Vagalinski, N. Sharankov, Proceedings of the 22<sup>nd</sup> International Congress of Roman Frontier Studies (Bulletin of the National Archaeological Institute XLII), Ruse, Bulgaria, September 2012, Sofia, 2015: 557–562.

**Dizdar 2001**

M. Dizdar, *Kasnolatska naselja na vinkovačkom području*, Zagreb 2001.

**Dizdar 2013**

M. Dizdar, Kasnolatsko naselje Skordiska na Štrbincima kod Đakova, *Arheološki radovi i rasprave* 17: 123–164.

**Drăgan 2013**

A. Drăgan, Painted pottery from the Late Iron Age settlement at Divici-Grad, Romania. An insight into its distribution and the interaction in the Iron Gates of the Danube, *Acta Musei Porolissensis* XXXV: 111–122.



**Drăgan 2014**

A. Drăgan, Production and circulation of La Tene painted pottery north of the Lower Danube, in: *Iron Age Crafts and Craftsmen in the Carpathian Basin*, ed. S. Berecki, Proceedings of the international colloquium from Târgu Mureş, October 10<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> 2013, Târgu Mureş 2014: 301–318.

**Drnić 2007**

I. Drnić, Nalazi iz razdoblja Latena s lokaliteta Ivanovci Gorjanski – Palanka, *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu* 40 (1): 167–184.

**Drnić, Skelac 2008**

I. Drnić, G. Skelac, Latenski nalazi sa lokaliteta Ciglana – Zeleno Polje u Osijeku, *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu* 3. s. XLI: 385–415.

**Ђокић, Јацановић 1992**

Д. Ђокић, Д. Јацановић, Топографска грађа Стига, *Viminacium* 7: 61–110.

**Gumă et al. 1999**

M. Gumă, A. Rustoiu, C. Săcărin, Les fibules du site fortifié du Liubcova-Stenca et de la citadelle de Divici-Grad, in: *Le Djerdap/Les Portes de Fer a la deuxième moitié du premier millénaire av. J. Ch. jusqu'aux guerres Daciennes*, ed. M. Vasić, Kolloquium in Kladovo – Drobeta – Turnu Severin, September–October 1998, Beograd 1999: 65–70.

**Horváth 1987**

L. Horváth, Késővaskori ház-és településtípusok Dél-Zalában, *Zalai Múzeum* 1: 59–80.

**Јацановић 1987**

Д. Јацановић, Келтски гроб из Костолца, *Viminacium* 2: 7–17.

**Јацановић 1997**

Д. Јацановић, Каснолатенски локалитет „Дунавац” у Костолцу, *Гласник САД* 13: 127–134.

**Јацановић, Ђорђевић 1990**

Д. Јацановић, А. Ђорђевић, Вишеслојно праисторијско налазиште „Орашје” у Дубравици, *Viminacium* 4–5: 7–80.

**Јасановић, Спасић Ђурић 2003**

Д. Јасановић, Д. Спасић-Ђурић, *Margum*, Požarevac 2003.

**Jevtić, Ljuština 2008**

M. Jevtić, M. Ljuština, Dacian pottery from Židovar, in: *The Iron Gates region during the second Iron Age: settlements, necropolises, treasures*, eds. V. Sirbu, I. Stîngă, Proceedings of the International Colloquium, Drobeta – Turnu Severin, June 12<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> 2008, Drobeta – Turnu Severin 2008: 27–37.

**Јовановић 1965**

Б. Јовановић, Архитектура и метални налази млађег гвозденог доба, *Раг војвођанских музеја* 14: 229–235.

**Јовановић 1985**

Б. Јовановић, Некропола на Пећинама и старије гвоздено доба Подунавља, *Сшаринар* XXXVI: 13–18

**Јовановић 1988/89**

М. Јовановић, Плавна – келтско утврђење, *Раг војвођанских музеја* 31: 59–74.



**Јовановић 1991**

Б. Јовановић, Скордисци и дако-гетска керамика Подунавља, *Зборник Филозофској факултета* XVII: 151–160.

**Јовановић 1994**

М. Јовановић, Келтско утврђење Чарнок код Врбаса, у: *Културе гвозденој доба југословенско Подунавља*, ур. Н. Тасић, Београд: 119–130.

**Jovanović 2008**

М. Jovanović, Utvrđeno kasnolatensko naselje Čarnok kod Vrbasa, *Раг Музеја Војводине* 50: 61–78.

**Jovanović 2009**

М. Jovanović, Gomolava – занатски центар Skordiska, *Раг Музеја Војводине* 51: 117–135.

**Jovanović 2018**

В. Jovanović, *Early La Tene Pećine Necropolis*, Belgrade 2018.

**Jovanović, Jovanović 1988**

В. Jovanović, М. Jovanović, *Gomolava, naselje mlađeg гвозdenog doba*, Novi Sad – Beograd 1988.

**Јончић 2015**

Н. Јончић, Резултати заштитних археолошких ископавања на траси гасовода на локалитету Конопљиште – Атарски пут, млађе гвоздено доба, *Грађа за проучавање сџоменика културе Војводине XXVIII*: 7–23.

**Jovičić, Redžić 2014**

М. Jovičić, S. Redžić, Istraživanje antičke vile rustike na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom (Viminacijum) u 2013. godini, у: *Arheologija u Srbiji. Projekti Arheološkog instituta u 2013. godini*, I. Bugarski, N. Gavrilović Vitas, V. Filipović, Beograd 2014: 55–59.

**Косорић 1960**

М. Косорић, Хумка код Костолца, *Сџаринар* XI: 197–198.

**Lazić 2017**

М. Lazić, The Celts and the Scordisci within the territory of Serbia – archaeological sites and historical sources, in: *ANTE PORTAM AUREAM. Studia in honorem professoris Aleksandar Jovanović*, ed. М. В. Vujović, Belgrade 2017: 69–88.

**Ljuština, Spasić 2014**

М. Ljuština, М. Spasić, Scordiscian Potters in Action: A Late Iron Age Pottery Kiln from Karaburma, in: *Iron Age Crafts and Craftsmen in the Carpathian Basin*, ed. S. Berecki, Proceedings of the international colloquium from Târgu Mureş, October 10<sup>th</sup>–13<sup>th</sup> 2013, Târgu Mureş 2014: 287–328.

**Majnarić Pandžić 1970**

Н. Majnarić-Pandžić, *Keltsko-latenska kultura u Slavoniji i Srijemu*, Vinkovci 1970.

**Maráz 2016**

В. Maráz, The chronology of the Late La Tene Period on the tribal territory of Eravisci, on the basis of historical events and painted pottery, in: *Iron Age Chronology in the Carpathian Basin*, ed. S. Berecki, Proceedings of the international colloquium from Târgu Mureş, October 8<sup>th</sup>–10<sup>th</sup> 2015, Cluj-Napoca 2016: 119–140.

**Mikić et al. 2006**

И. Mikić, V. Stojanović, N. Mrđić, Primena gradiometra za potrebe zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja na Viminacijumu – lokalitet Rit, *Arheologija i prirodne nauke* 2: 21–26.

**Mirković 1986**

M. Mirković, *Inscriptions de la Mésie Supérieure. Viminacium et Margum*, Belgrade 1986.

**Mrđić, Jovičić 2012**

N. Mrđić, M. Jovičić, Istraživanje antičkog naselja na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom u 2011. godini, u: *Arheologija u Srbiji. Projekti Arheološkog instituta u 2011. godini*, ur. I. Bugarski, N. Gavrilović Vitas, V. Filipović, Beograd 2012: 50–54.

**Milovanović et al. 2018**

B. Milovanović, I. Kosanović, N. Mrđić, Arheološka istraživanja lokaliteta Rit u 2016. godini, u: *Arheologija u Srbiji. Projekti Arheološkog instituta u 2011. godini*, ur. I. Bugarski, N. Gavrilović Vitas, V. Filipović, Beograd 2018: 43–53.

**Papazoglu 1969**

F. Papazoglu, *Srednjobalkanska plemena u predrimsko doba*, Sarajevo 1969.

**Pavlovič 2011**

D. Pavlovič, La Tène farmsteads near Murska Sobota, in: *The Eastern Celts. The communities between Alps and Black Sea*, eds. M. Guštin, M. Jevtić, Koper – Beograd 2011: 83–89.

**Поповић 1984**

П. Поповић, Љубичевац – Горње Острво, извештај о сондажним ископавањима у 1980. години, *Бердајске свеске* II: 133–138.

**Popović 1994**

P. Popović, The Territories of Scordisci, *Сџаринар* XLIII–XLIV: 13–21.

**Popović 2001**

P. Popović, La céramique de la La Tène Finale sur les Territoires de Scordisques (Ier siècle av n. è. – Ier siècle de n. è.), *Сџаринар* L: 83–111.

**Popović 2003**

P. Popović, Gradina na Bosutu kod Vašice, *Opuscula archaeologica* 27: 311–320.

**Popović 2011**

P. Popović, Late Iron Age Ritual pits at Kale – Krševica, in: *The Eastern Celts. The communities between Alps and Black Sea*, eds. M. Guštin, M. Jevtić, Koper – Beograd 2011: 151–162.

**Рашковић, Чађеновић 2013**

Д. Рашковић, Г. Чађеновић, Каснолатенска и раноримска налазишта у крушевачком крају и суседним областима, у: *Резултати нових археолошких истраживања у северозападној Србији и суседним областима*, ур. В. Филиповић, Р. Арсић, Д. Антоновић, Београд – Ваљево 2013: 133–151.

**Redžić, Danković 2012**

S. Redžić, I. Danković, Istraživanja funerarnih celina na lokaciji Nad Klepečkom, u: *Arheologija u Srbiji. Projekti Arheološkog instituta u 2011. godini*, ur. I. Bugarski, N. Gavrilović Vitas, V. Filipović, Beograd 2012: 55–57.

**Redžić et al. 2014a**

S. Redžić, M. Jovičić, I. Danković, Iskopavanja na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom (Viminacijum), u: *Arheologija u Srbiji. Projekti Arheološkog instituta u 2012. godini*, ur. I. Bugarski, N. Gavrilović Vitas, V. Filipović, Beograd 2014: 62–65.

**Redžić et al. 2014b**

S. Redžić, M. Jovičić, I. Danković, Dve novoistražene vile rustike sa Viminacijuma – istraživanja na lokalitetima Nad Klepečkom i Rit u toku 2011/2012. godine, u: *Arheologija u Srbiji. Projekti*

*Arheološkog instituta u 2012. godini*, ur. I. Bugarski, N. Gavrilović Vitas, V. Filipović, Beograd 2014: 66–69.

**Redžić et al. 2017**

S. Redžić, M. Jovičić, I. Danković, Arheološka istraživanja na lokalitetu Rit (Viminacijum) u 2014. godini, u: *Arheologija u Srbiji. Projekti Arheološkog instituta u 2014. godini*, ur. I. Bugarski, N. Gavrilović Vitas, V. Filipović, Beograd 2017: 77–86.

**Rustoiu et al. 2017**

A. Rustoiu, I. V. Ferencz, A. Drăgan, Dacian fortified settlements in the Iron Gates region during Late Iron Age (2<sup>nd</sup> Century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> Century AD), in: *Iron Age fortifications on the Tisa – Dniester space*, eds. A. Zanoci, V. Sirbu, M. Băţ, Proceedings of Saharna Summer Colloquium, July 14<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> 2016, Chişinău – Brăila 2017: 187–208.

**Sekelj Ivančan, Karavidović 2016**

T. Sekelj Ivančan, T. Karavidović, Tkalački stan iz Virje, *Prilozi instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu* 33: 171–235.

**Sladić 1986**

M. Sladić, *Keramika Skordiska*, Beograd 1986.

**Sladić 1998**

M. Sladić, *Mlađe gvozdeno doba na teritoriji Srbije*, Doktorska distertacija, Univerzitet u Beogradu.

**Сладић 2005**

М. Сладић, Вишицина Башта – Село Гамзиград: насеље позног латена у долини Црног Тимока, *Гласник САД* 21: 211–222.

**Сладић 2009**

М. Сладић, Неколико прилога о Латену у пожаревачком крају, *Гласник САД* 25: 189–201.

**Спасић 1992**

Д. Спасић, Случајни налази келтског порекла са локалитета „Чаир“ у Старом Костолцу, *Viminacium* 7: 5–27.

**Спасић 1997**

Д. Спасић. Прилог проучавања традиције Скордиска у Виминацијуму, *Гласник САД* 13: 33–45.

**Спасић Ђурић 2015**

Д. Спасић-Ђурић, *Град Виминацијум*, Пожаревац 2015.

**Спасић Ђурић, Јацановић 2007**

Д. Спасић-Ђурић, Д. Јацановић, Траса пута Виминацијум–Ледерата. Резултати микрорекогносцирања у 2003–2004. г., *Viminacium* 15: 123–164.

**Сталио 1986**

Б. Сталио, Праисторијско налазиште Ајмана у Малој Врбици, *Ђердајске свеске* III: 35–50.

**Стојић, Јацановић 2008**

М. Стојић, Д. Јацановић, *Пожаревац, културна стразиографија праисторијских локалитета у Браничеву*, Београд – Пожаревац 2008.

**Szabó et al. 2008**

M. Szabó, Z. Czajlik, K. Tankó, L. Timár, Polgár 1: L'habitat du second age du Fer (III e siecle av. J.-Chr.), *Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 59 (2): 183–223.

**Тапавички Илић 2007**

М. Тапавички-Илић, Келтски гробови са Рудина у Старом Костолцу, *Гласник САД* 23: 245–252.

**Таравички Илић, Филипović 2012**

М. Таравички-Илић, V. Filipović, A Late Iron Age Grave Find from Sarmia, in: *Iron Age Rites and Rituals in The Carpathian Basin*, ed. S. Berecki, Proceedings of the international colloquium from Târgu Mureş, October 7<sup>th</sup>–9<sup>th</sup> 2011, Târgu Mureş 2012: 453–459.

**Таравички Илић, Анђелковић Грашар 2017**

М. Таравички-Илић, J. Anđelković Grašar, Finds in the Late Iron Age tradition from the Roman graves of Viminacium, *Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica* 23 (1): 71–82.

**Тимар 2013**

L. Timár, Késő vaskori veremházak maradványainak értelmezése, *Ősrégészeti Levelek* 13: 290–302.

**Todorović 1968**

J. Todorović, *Kelti u jugoistočnoj Evropi*, Beograd 1968.

**Тодоровић 1971**

J. Тодоровић, *Кашалоті праисторијских металних предметів*, Београд 1971.

**Todorović 1972**

J. Todorović, *Praistorijska Karaburma I*, Beograd 1972.

**Todorović 1974**

J. Todorović, *Skordisci: istorija i kultura*, Novi Sad – Beograd 1974.

**Томичић, Диздар 2005**

Ž. Tomićić, M. Dizdar, Grobovi latenske kulture s Velikog polja u Zvonimirovu – rezultati istraživanja 1993.-1995., *Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu* 22: 59–125.

**Трифунović, Пашић 2003**

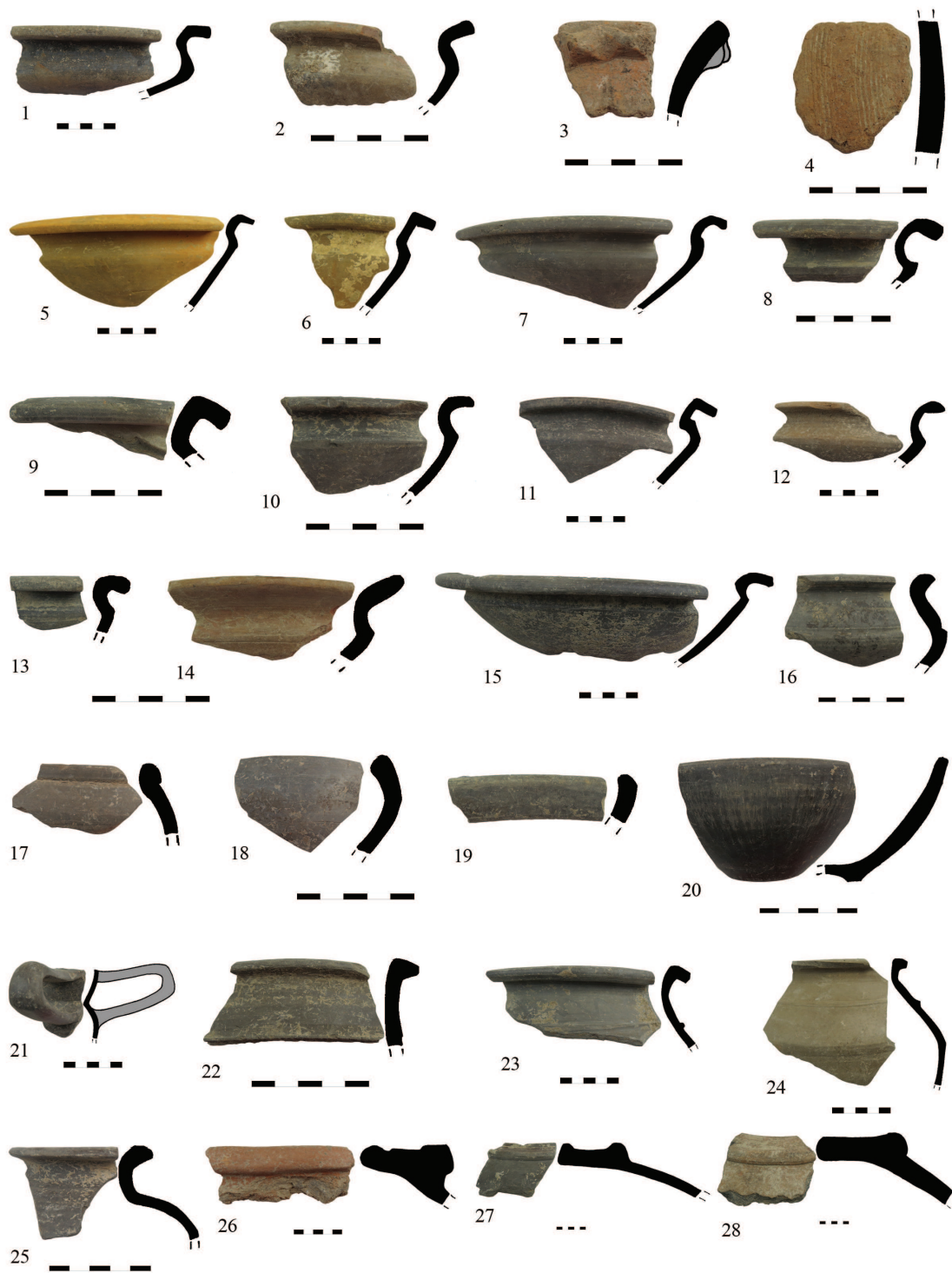
С. Трифунović, И. Пашић, „Стари виногради“ у Чуругу – вишеслојно археолошко налазиште, *Гласник САД* 19: 263–290.

**Вилотијевић 1997**

Д. Вилотијевић, Латенски слој насеља на локалитету Попов салаш код Новог Сада, *Раг војвођанских музеја* 14: 256–264.

**Вукманović 1992**

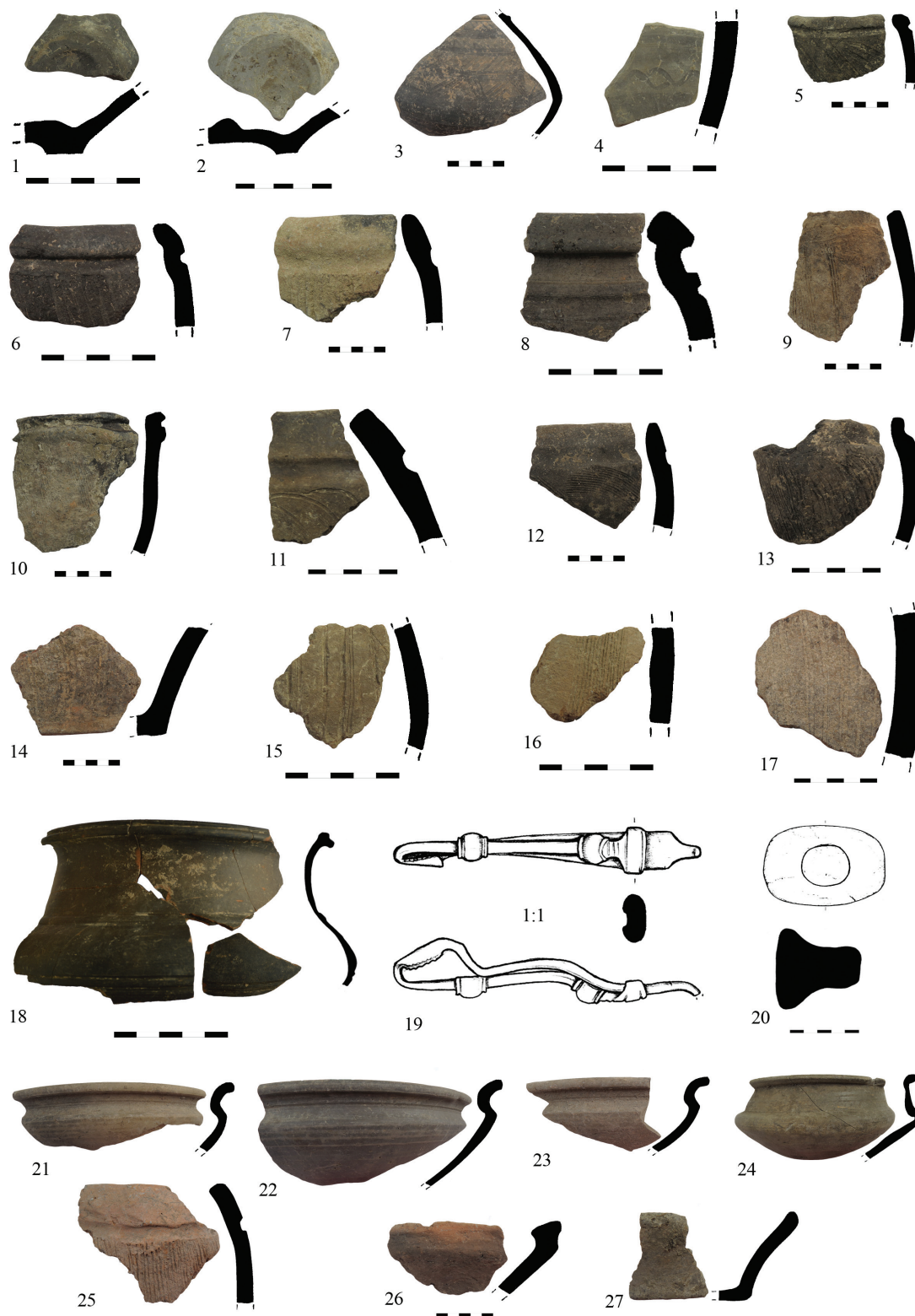
М. Вукманović, Прилог познавању млађег гвозденог додба у српском Подунављу, *Зброник народној музеја* 14/1: 327–335.



T. 1. 1-4 objekat 1; 5-6 objekat 2; 7-28 objekat 3

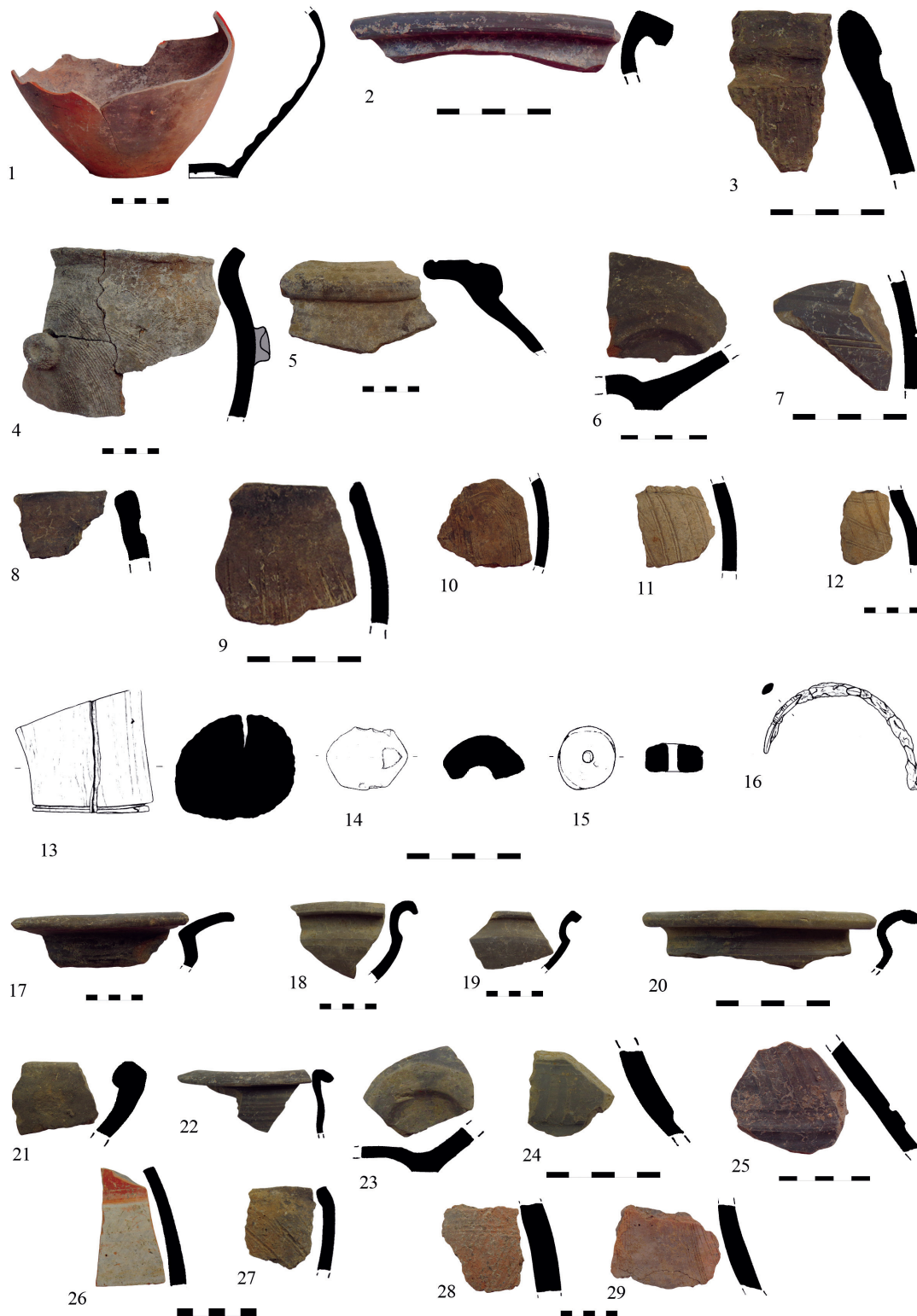
Pl. 1 1-4 feature 1; 5-6 feature 2; 7-28 feature 3





T. 2. 1-17 objekat 3; 18 objekat 4; 19-28 objekat 5

Pl. 2 1-17 feature 3; 18 feature 4; 19-28 feature 5

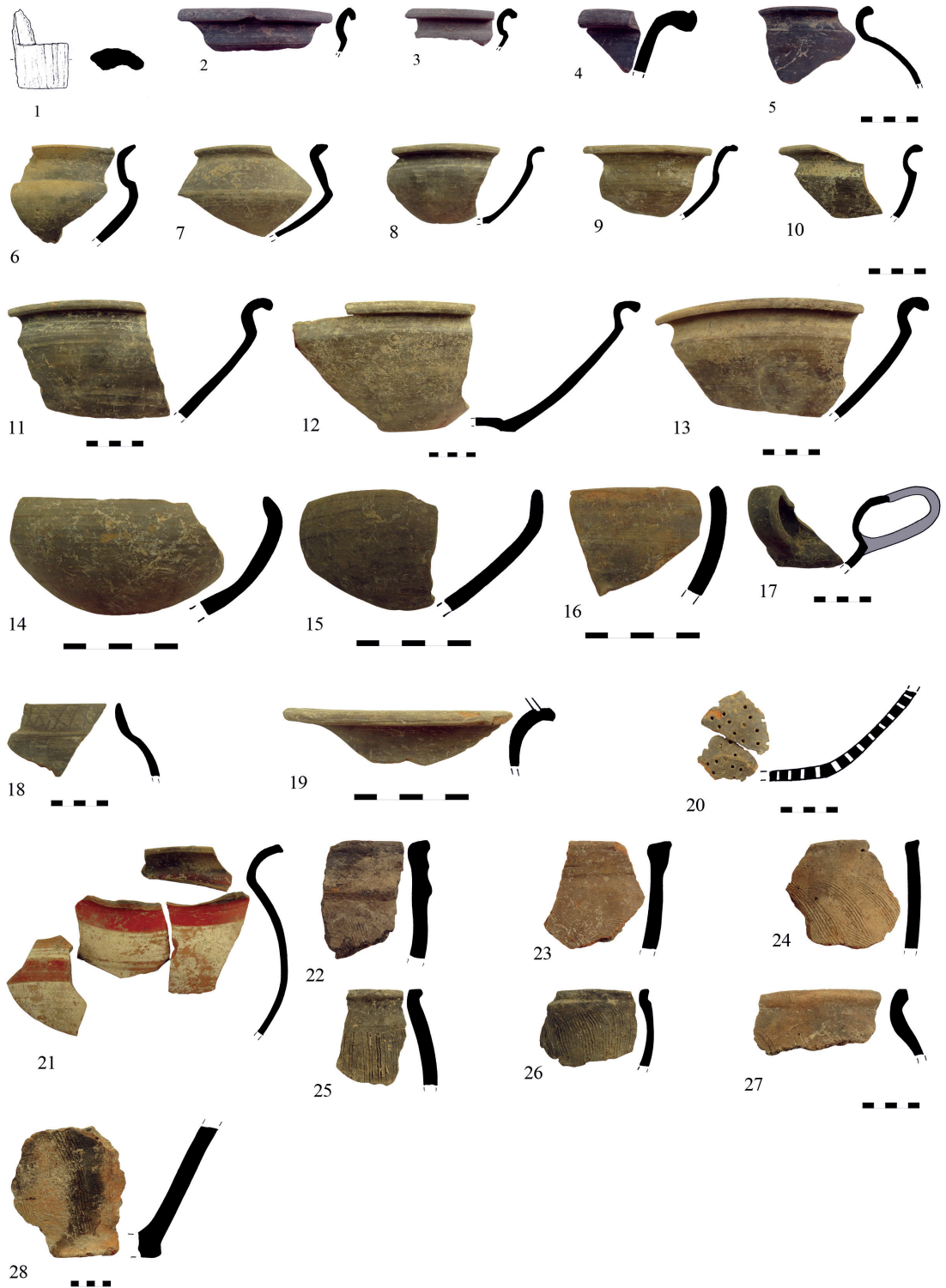


T. 3. 1 objekt 5I; 2-4 objekt 6; 5-13 objekt 7; 14-29 objekt 8

Pl. 3 1 feature 5I; 2-4 feature 6; 5-13 feature 7; 14-29 feature 8

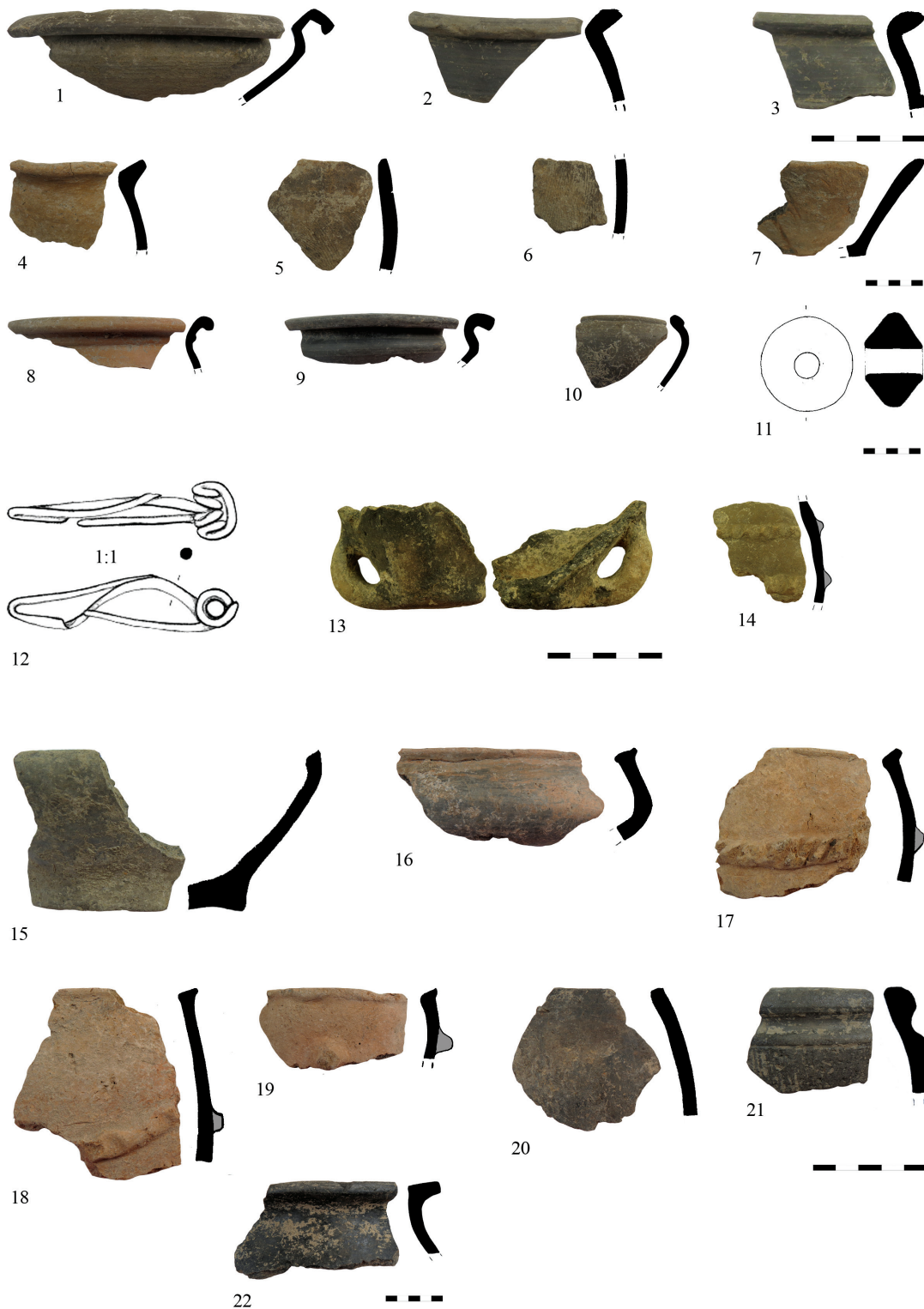
NASELJE SKORDISKA NA LOKALITETIMA RIT I NAD KLEPEČKOM  
 SCORDISCI SETTLEMENT AT THE SITES OF RIT AND NAD KLEPEČKOM

O. Mladenović • M. Jovičić • I. Danković



T. 4. 1-5 objekat 9; 6-28 objekat 10

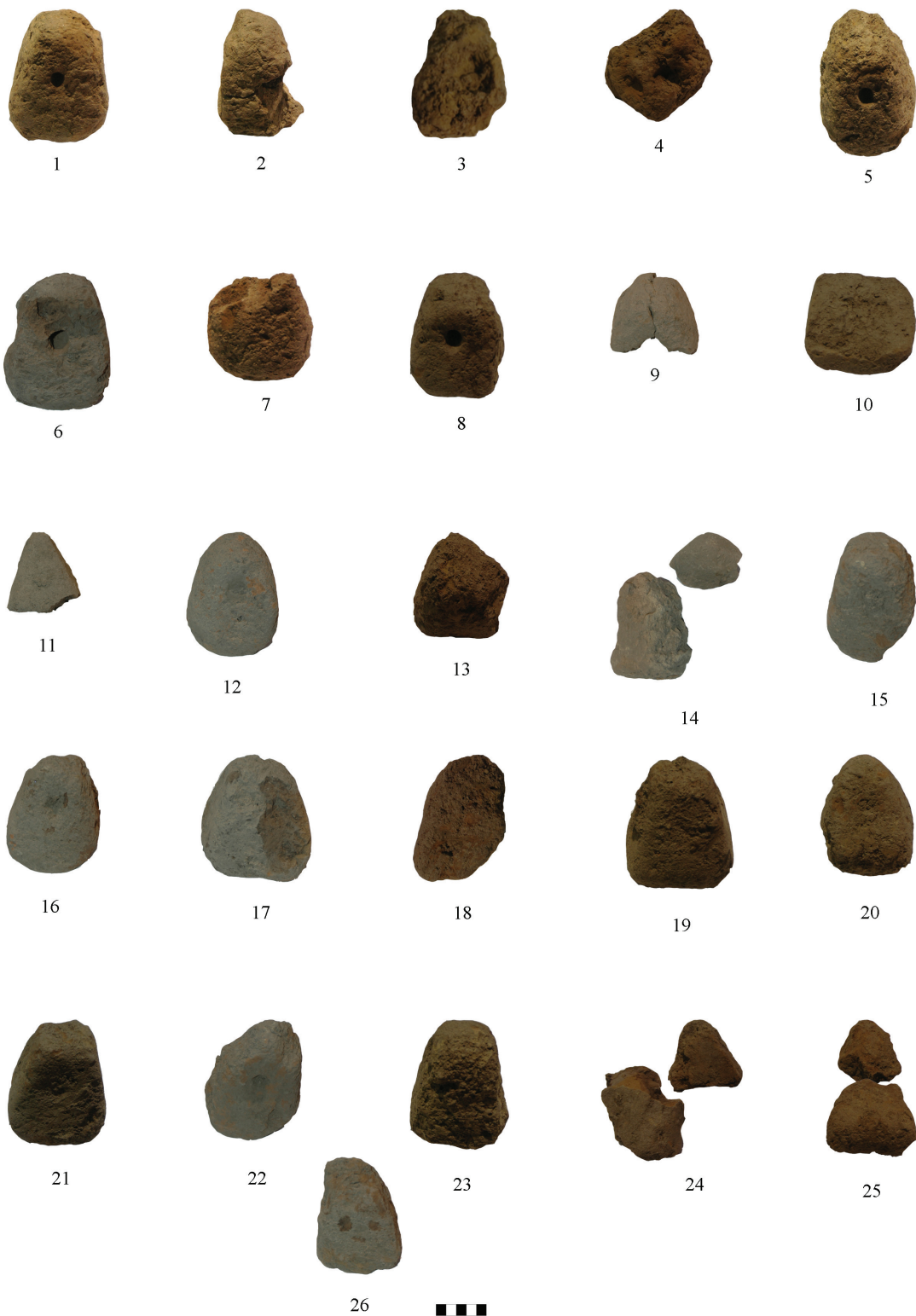
Pl. 4 1-5 feature 9; 6-28 feature 10



T. 5. 1-7 objekt 11; 8-12 objekt 12; 13-14 sloj; 15-22 objekt 13

Pl. 5 1-7 feature 11; 8-12 feature 12; 13-14 layer; 15-22 feature 13





T. 6. Objekat 12

Pl. 6 Feature 12