

Institute of Archaeology

VIMINACIVM, Volume 6

VIMINACIUM IN PREHISTORY

excavations 2005-2015

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Belgrade
2019

Arheološki institut

VIMINACIVM, Knjiga 6

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iskopavanja 2005-2015.

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Beograd
2019

Izdavač
Arheološki institut, Beograd

Published by
Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade

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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)*.

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HORIZONTALI BRONZANOG DOBA NA LOKALITETU NAD KLEPEČKOM

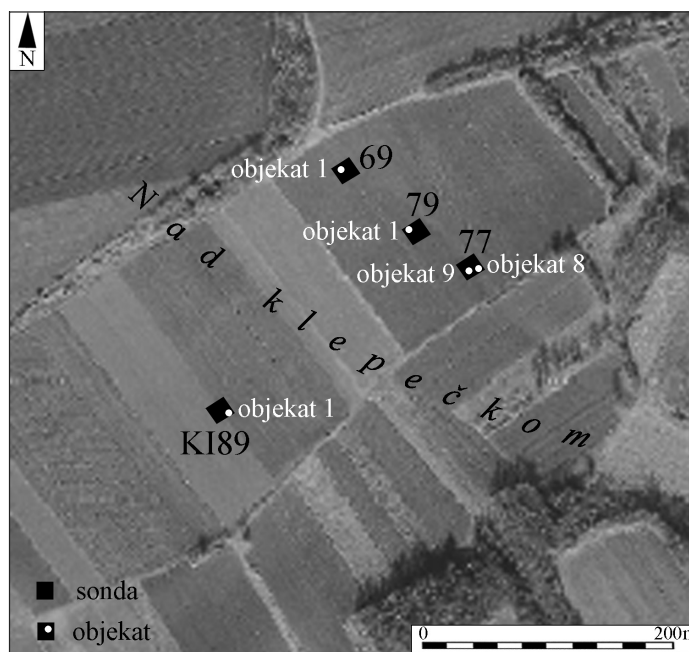
Prilikom arheoloških iskopavanja na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom u okviru zaštitnih istraživanja na antičkom nalazištu Viminacijum kod Kostolca otkriveni su ostaci arhitekture sa brojnim pokretnim nalazima iz ranog bronzanog doba, kao i ostaci arhitekture i deo nekropole iz srednjeg, odnosno poznog bronzanog doba.

Lokalitet Nad Klepečkom nalazio se na rečnoj terasi oko 3 km istočno od današnjeg korita Mlave. Severozapadno od ovog lokaliteta bio je situiran lokalitet Rit, a oko 1 km jugozapadno od lokaliteta Nad Klepečkom, lokalitet Kod Koraba. Danas je ceo taj prostor devastiran površinskim kopom. Ostaci naselja i nekropole iz bronzanog doba na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom registrovani su 2012. godine prilikom ubiciranja antičke komunikacije koja je vodila od Viminacijuma ka Ramu.

HORIZONT RANOG BRONZANOG DOBA

Ostaci objekata iz ranog bronzanog doba otkriveni su u sondama 69, 77, 79 i KI 89 (sl. 1) na severnom delu lokaliteta, na jugozapadnim padinama usamljene grede orijentacije severoistok–jugozapad, na nadmorskoj visini između 70 i 80 m.¹

U severozapadnoj polo-
vini sonde 69, koja je ujedno i najsevernija sonda sa objektima iz ovog perioda, otkriven je objekat 1, ukop približno pravougaonog oblika, orijentacije SI–JZ, dužine oko 4,7 i širine oko 2,7 m (sl. 2–4). Bio je ukopan do relativne dubine oko 0,8 m od nivoa ukopavanja, osim središnje jame, koja je bila ukopana oko 2,7 m.



Sl. 1. Plan nalazišta Nad Klepečkom sa sondama i objektima (sonde i objekti su shematski prikazani i nisu u razmeri)

Fig. 1 Layout of the site of Nad Klepečkom with trenches and features (trenches and features are represented schematic and not to scale)

¹ Ovaj prostor nalazi se između koordinata 44°44'21.31"/21°15'01.46", 44°44'18.54"/21°15'04.32" i 44°44'16.18"/21°14'58.16".

BRONZE AGE HORIZONS AT THE SITE OF NAD KLEPEČKOM

In the course of archaeological excavations at the site of Nad Klepečkom, which were conducted within the project of rescue archaeological excavations of the Antique site of Viminacium near Kostolac, remains of Early Bronze Age architecture and numerous portable finds, as well as remains of architecture and a part of necropolis attributed to the Middle/Late Bronze Age, were recorded.

The site of Nad Klepečkom was located on a river terrace some 3 km east from present-day Mlava riverbed. The site of Rit was located northwestern, and the site of Kod Koraba was located some 1 km southwestern from the site of Nad Klepečkom. Nowadays, the entire area in which these sites were excavated is devastated by coal seam. The remains of Bronze Age settlement and the necropolis at the site of Nad Klepečkom were registered back in 2012, in the course of ubication of the Antique communication route which led from Viminacium to present-day Ram.

EARLY BRONZE AGE HORIZON

The remains of Early Bronze Age features were recorded in trenches 69, 77, 79 and KI (test-trench) 89 (Fig. 1), which were located in the northern part of the site, on southwestern slopes of the lone terrace oriented northeast-southwest, at the altitude between 70 and 80 m.¹

Feature 1 was recorded in the northwestern portion of trench 69, which was also the northernmost trench containing the Early Bronze Age features. Feature 1 had an approximately rectangular shape, oriented northeast-southwest, measuring the length of about 4.7 m and the width of about 2.7 m (Fig. 2-4). The feature was buried to a relative depth of about 0.8 m, measured from the level from which it was buried, except for the central pit which was buried to a depth of 2.7 m.

An agglomeration comprised of large lumps of wall daub, stretching rectilinearly in a length of around 2.2 m and measuring the width of around 0.65 m was recorded in the feature (Fig. 2). A ditch of approximately the same width, and with the length of around 1.4 m, filled with lumps of wall daub, continued directly to the aforementioned agglomeration. Large fragments of prehistoric pottery were recorded northwestern from the feature during the scraping of the trench surface, and a large concentration of river shell valves, in many cases placed one inside the other, were recorded along the southwestern cross-section of the trench. Another agglomeration of large lumps of wall daub was recorded along the northwestern cross-section of the trench. A layer of dark brown-black soil, in

¹ This area lies between the coordinates 44°44'21.31"/21°15'01.46", 44°44'18.54"/21°15'04.32" and 44°44'16.18"/21°14'58.16".

U objektu je konstatovana aglomeracija načinjena od većih komada zidnog lepa, koja se pružala pravolinijski u dužini 2,2 m, dok joj je širina bila oko 0,65 m (sl. 2). Na nju se nadovezivao rov iste širine, dužine oko 1,4 m, ispunjen komadima zidnog lepa. Severozapadno od ove celine su prilikom glačanja nalaženi veći fragmenti praistorijske keramike, a uz sam jugozapadni profil sonde veća koncentracija kapaka rečnih školjki, čije



Sl. 2. Nad Klepečkom, sonda 69, aglomeracija lepa u objektu 1

Fig. 2 Nad Klepečkom, trench 69, agglomeration of daub in feature 1

su polovine u više slučajeva bile smeštene jedna u drugu. Uz severozapadni profil uočena je još jedna aglomeracija većih komada zidnog lepa. Ispod aglomeracija lepa nalazio se sloj tamnomrke do crne zemlje u kojoj je očito razgrađena veća količina organske materije. U ovom sloju registrovan je veliki broj fragmenata ručno izrađenih posuda i mali broj životinjskih kostiju. Na istom mestu na kome su prilikom zaglačavanja prethodnog sloja primećeni kapci rečnih školjki, oni su u velikom broju nalaženi i u ovom sloju, pa je verovatno reč o ukopu čije konture nije bilo moguće konstatovati. U istom sloju, u gornjim partijama centralnog dubokog ukopa otkriven je deo sekire od glačanog kamena (T. 1/13), a nedaleko od nje registrovan je bikonični perforirani pršljenak od pečene zemlje, elipsastog preseka, blago profilisanog otvora (T. 1/14). Ispod sloja tamnomrke do crne zemlje, debljine i do 0,4 m, konstatovan je sloj rečnog nanosa. Na središnjem delu objekta ispod aglomeracije lepa registrovan je duboki ovalni ukop dužine 2,1 m, širine 1 m i dubine oko 1,4 m. Ukop je bio ispunjen sivomrkom glinovitom zemljom u perifernim delovima i komadima zidnog lepa i zapečene zemlje u centralnom delu, sa fragmentima keramike i životinjskim kostima. Oko ukopa uočen je veći broj manjih kružnih ukopa, verovatno od drvenih stubova, što bi moglo pripadati nekoj konstrukciji od pleteri i lepa. U donjim partijama ukopa ispunu je činila tamnomrka do crna zemlja, u kojoj su sretani komadi zidnog lepa, fragmenti keramičkih

which a large amount of organic material was decomposed, was recorded below that agglomeration. A great number of fragments of hand-thrown vessels was recorded in this layer, as well as a small number of animal bones. The concentration of river shell valves, which was recorded in the previous layer, continued in the same area in this layer as well. This most likely indicates the existence of a pit, whose contours were undefinable. A fragment of an axe made of ground stone was recorded within the same layer (Pl. 1/13), in the upper portions of the deep central pit, and a perforated biconical spindle whorl made of baked clay, ellipsoid in cross-section and with a slightly profiled perforation (Pl. 1/14) was recorded not far from the axe. A layer of silt was recorded beneath the layer of dark brown-black soil which was up to 0.4 m thick. A deep oval pit with the length of 2.1 m and the width of around 1.4 m was recorded beneath the agglomeration of daub in the central part of the feature. The pit was filled with light-brown loamy soil in the peripheral portions and lumps of wall daub and burnt soil mixed with potsherds and animal bones in the central part. A number of small round pits were registered surrounding the central pit, probably originating from wooden beams which could represent the remains of some sort of construction made of wattle and daub. The infill of lower portion was comprised of dark brown and black soil with lumps of wall daub, potsherds, animal bones and a fragment of a grindstone (Pl. 1/17). The pit slightly narrowed towards the flat bottom which measured the dimensions of 1.1 x 0.6 m.

An area measuring 1.8 x 1.7 m and around 10 cm thick, paved with smaller and larger pieces of the schist from Ram, which runs underneath the northwestern cross-section of the trench, was recorded northwestern from the pit. Save for the schist, prehistoric potsherds were recorded in this area as well, and a hearth represented by a 20 mm thick layer of burnt and intense red soil, measuring the dimensions of 0.8 x 0.55 m was recorded beneath the surface paved with schist (Fig. 5). Several fragments of prehistoric vessels were recorded in the hearth itself. The hearth was located directly northwestern from the pit, on the level from which the pit was buried into the virgin soil. In terms of animal bones in this feature, cattle (38% of all of the identified species from the feature), goat/sheep (23%), red deer (19%), pig and sheep (around 8% each) and one bone of wild boar (around 4%) have all been recorded. It is interesting that a large number of shells were recorded in the feature (924 examples), similar to the other features from this period, which will be further discussed.²

Besides the potsherds and the aforementioned finds, part of a stone object (Pl. 1/16), as well as a perforated spindle whorl made of baked clay (Pl. 1/15), were recorded in feature 1. The pottery from this feature is mostly represented by potsherds which originate from the Early Bronze Age (64%), although a certain percent of La Tène period pottery (23%) and Early Iron Age pottery (13%) has been recorded as well.³

However, it can be assumed that both the large and approximately rectangular shallow pit and small ellipsoidal deep pit originate from the Early Bronze Age since completely preserved vessels from that period were recorded both on the bottom of the first one and in the infill of the latter one. The younger pottery probably originates from the layer, meaning the surface covered with schist and pottery.

² We would like to thank Sonja Vuković from the Laboratory for Bioarchaeology, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade for the paleozoological data, and for the detailed overview of faunal remains from prehistoric sites in Viminacium refer to Vuković, Marković in this volume. Yet, it should be noted that the sample of animal bones was quite small, and therefore the analysis should be considered with a reserve.

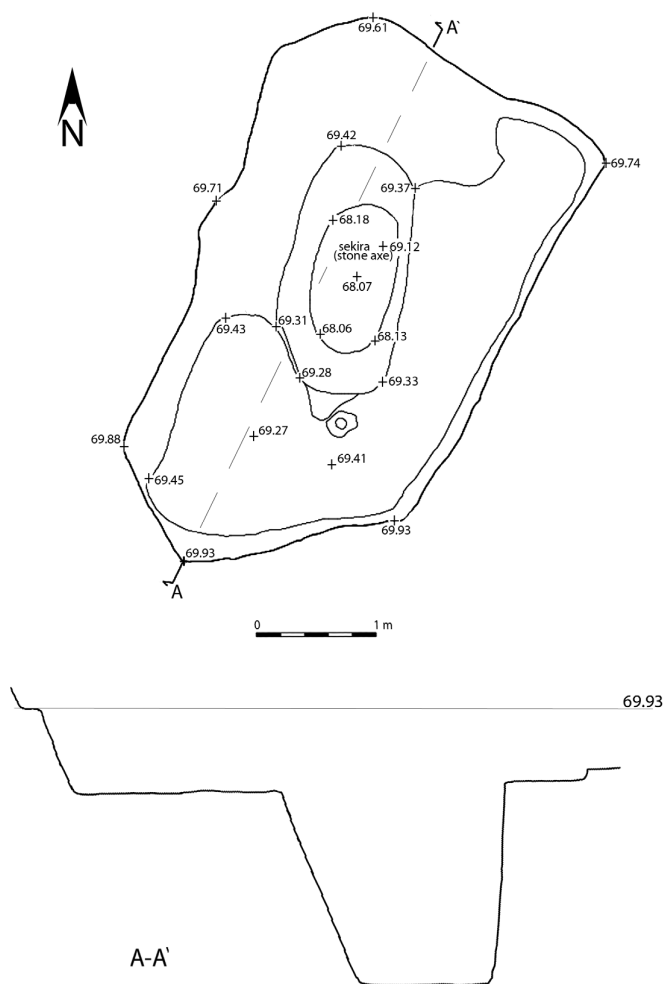
³ A total of 140 potsherds from the Early Bronze Age are recorded in feature 1, and the preliminary analysis confirmed that fragments of at least 10 vessels were in the feature.

posuda, životinjske kosti, a otkriven je i deo kamenog žrvnja (T. 1/17). Ukop se blago sužava prema ravnom dnu dimenzija 1,1 x 0,6 m.

Severozapadno od ukopa registrovana je površina popločana krupnijim i sitnijim komadima tzv. ramskog škriļjca, dimenzija 1,8 x 1,7 m, debljine oko 10 cm, koja se nastavljala u severozapadni profil. Osim škriļjca, u ovoj zoni su otkriveni i fragmenti praistorijske keramike, a ispod ove površine otkriveno je vatrište dimenzija 0,8 x 0,55 m, čija je debljina zapečene zemlje intenzivno crvene boje iznosila 0,02 m (sl. 5). Na samom vatrištu je nađeno nekoliko fragmenata praistorijskih keramičkih posuda. Vatrište se nalazilo neposredno uz ukop sa njegove severozapadne strane, na nivou sa kojeg je ukop bio ukopan u zdravicu. Od životinjskih vrsta u objektu su evidentirani goveče (38% od svih identifikovanih vrsta iz objekta), koza/ovca (23%), jelen (19%), svinja i ovca (po oko 8%) i jedan primerak kosti divlje svinje (oko 4%). Interesantno je da je u objektu otkrivena veća količina školjki (924 primerka), kao, uostalom, i u drugim objektima iz ovog perioda, o čemu će biti više reči u nastavku teksta.²

U objektu 1 je od pokretnih nalaza, osim keramike i pomenutih nalaza, otkriven i deo predmeta od kamena (T. 1/16), kao i konični perforirani pršljenak od pečene zemlje (T. 1/15). Keramiku iz objekta mahom čine fragmenti koji potiču iz ranog bronzanog doba (64%), ali se javlja i izvestan procenat latenske keramike (23%) i sporadično keramike iz starijeg gvozdеноg doba (13%).³

Može se, međutim, pretpostaviti da veći plitki ukop približno pravougaone forme, kao i manji elipsoidni duboki ukop, potiču iz ranog bronzanog doba, jer su



Sl. 3. Nad Klepečkom, sonda 69, osnova objekta 1, sa presekom

Fig. 3 Nad Klepečkom, trench 69, ground plan of feature 1, with cross-section

² Na paleozoološkim podacima zahvaljujemo Sonji Vuković iz Laboratorije za bioarheologiju Filozofskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu, a za bliže informaciji o fauni sa praistorijskih lokaliteta na Viminacijumu videti rad Vuković, Marković u ovom zborniku. Ipak, treba napomenuti da je uzorak životinjskih kostiju mali, te da ove analize treba prihvatiti sa rezervom.

³ U objektu je nađeno ukupno 140 fragmenata keramike iz ranog bronzanog doba, a preliminarnom analizom utvrđeno je da su se u objektu nalazili delovi najmanje 10 posuda.

Speaking of the Early Bronze Age pottery forms, S profiled bowls with everted rims and wide ribbon-like handles are dominant (Pl. 1/1-6), as well as deep slightly S profiled vessels (Pl. 1/8-9) or large vessels with the conical neck (Pl. 1/10-12). Pear-shaped beakers with wide ribbon-like handles in line with the rim were sporadically recorded (Pl. 1/7). The ornamentation comes down to modeled extensions on the rim (Pl. 1/1), and horn-shaped thickening on the vessel belly (Pl. 1/7), or occasionally notches and finger impressions on the rim (Pl. 1/4, 11, 12). Some of the vessels are decorated with rows of oval and circular impressions directly on the surface of the vessel, on handles or bellies (Pl. 1/8, 11). A bowl with a wide ribbon-like handle with perforations in the middle, which are shaped like rectangles with rounded corners, is quite peculiar (Pl. 1/3).



Sl. 4. Nad Klepečkom, sonda 69, objekat 1, snimak sa zapada

Fig. 4 Nad Klepečkom, trench 69, feature 1, shot from the west

The pottery is mostly baked in reddish or dark grey, with slightly burnished surface and sometimes tempered with quartz sand.

The form of S profiled bowl is known from numerous Early Bronze Age cultural groups in the territory of present-day Serbia, and the closest analogies can be found in the immediate surroundings,⁴ in Vojvodina (Moriš and Vinkovci cultural groups, Pančevo),⁵ in western Serbia (Belotić-Bela Crkva cultural group)⁶ and central Serbia (sites Novačka Ćuprija and Blagotin).⁷ Identically profiled bowls, although with different position of the

⁴ Стојић, Јацановић 2008, Т. II/1.

⁵ Girić 1971, Т. I-VIII, Т. X-XI, Т. XIII-XX and other.; Tasić 1984, Т. I/1, 2; Grčki-Stanimirov 1996, Т. II/7.

⁶ Garašanin 1983a, Т. XCIX/2; Zotović 1985, Т. VI/1, 2, 5.

⁷ Крстић *et al.* 1986, Т. XII; Николић, Капуран 2001, Т. III.

na dnu većeg, odnosno u ispuni manjeg ukopa nađene cele posude iz tog perioda (T. 1/1, 7). Mlađa keramika verovatno pripada sloju, odnosno površini, sa škriljcem i keramikom.

Od keramičkih formi iz ranog bronzanog doba, dominiraju zdele S profilacije razgrnutog oboda, sa širokim trakastim drškama (T. 1/1–6), kao i dublje posude nešto blaže S profilacije (T. 1/8–9), odnosno veće posude koničnog vrata (T. 1/10–12). Sporadično se javljaju i kruškoliki pehari sa širokim trakastim drškama u ravni sa obodom (T. 1/7). Ornamentika se svodi na plastične nastavke na obodu (T. 1/1), odnosno rožasta zadebljanja na truhu (T. 1/7), ili eventualno ukrašavanje oboda zarezima ili otiscima vrha prsta (T. 1/4, 11, 12). Neke posude su ukrašene nizovima ovalnih ili kružnih otisaka utisnutih direktno na površinu suda, na drškama ili truhu (T. 1/8, 11). Zanimljiva je zdela sa širokom trakastom drškom kojoj je središnji deo perforiran u formi pravougaonika zaobljenih uglova (T. 1/3).

Keramika je mahom crvenkaste ili tamnosive boje, priglačane površine, izrađena od prečišćene gline, ponekada sa kvarcnim peskom.

Forme zdela S profilacije poznate su iz više kulturnih grupa ranog bronzanog doba na teritoriji današnje Srbije, a najbliže analogije mogu se naći u neposrednoj okolini,⁴ zatim u Vojvodini (moriška i vinkovačka kulturna grupa, Pančevo),⁵ zapadnoj Srbiji (Belotić–Bela Crkva grupa)⁶ i centralnoj Srbiji (lokaliteti Novačka ćuprija, Blagotin).⁷ Zdele iste profilacije registrovane su i na lokalitetu Milića brdo u Ljuljacima, ali je položaj drški drugačiji.⁸ Zdele slične, ali blaže profilacije javljaju se – doduše,

veoma retko – i na lokalitetima u južnom Pomoravlju.⁹ Skoro identična forma pehara iz objekta (T. 1/7) registrovana je na lokalitetima ranog bronzanog doba u Sremu i južnom Banatu,¹⁰ kao i Pomoravlju.¹¹ Identičan pehar konstatovan je u grobu zgrčenog pokojnika pod tumulom u Skorenovcu u Banatu.¹² Zanimljivo je da su veoma slične forme pehara, sa istom pozicijom drški, zabeležene i u jugozapadnoj Bugarskoj, kao i na severu Makedonije.¹³



Sl. 5. Nad Klepečkom, sonda 69, objekat 1, vatrište

Fig. 5 Nad Klepečkom, trench 69, feature 1, hearth

⁴ Стојић, Јацановић 2008, Т. II/1.

⁵ Girić 1971, Т. I–VIII, Т. X–XI, Т. XIII–XX i др.; Tasić 1984, Т. I/1, 2; Grčki Stanimirov 1996, Т. II/7.

⁶ Garašanin 1983a, Т. XCIX/2; Zotović 1985, Т. VI/1, 2, 5.

⁷ Крстић *et al.* 1986, Т. XII; Николић, Капуран 2001, Т. III.

⁸ Богдановић 1986, Кат. бр. 44–47.

⁹ Булатовић, Станковски 2012, Т. XI/35, XIV/1, 3, 4.

¹⁰ Grčki Stanimirov 1996, Т. I/1, 2, II/1–4; Jevtić 2011, Кат. бр. 93.

¹¹ Крстић *et al.* 1986, Т. XIV/1; Стојић 1986, Сл. 12, 15, 16; Николић, Капуран 2001, Т. IV.

¹² Гарашанин 1973, 230, Таб. 40/2.

¹³ Alexandrov 1997, Fig. 5/4, 6/5; Булатовић, Станковски 2012, Т. LII/18.

handles, are recorded at the site of Milića Brdo in Ljuljaci.⁸ Similar bowls, although with a milder profile, occur somewhat rarely at the sites in the southern Morava Region.⁹ An almost identical form of the beaker, like the one from the feature (Pl. 1/7) is recorded at the Early Bronze Age sites in Srem and southern Banat,¹⁰ and in the Morava Region.¹¹ An identical beaker is registered in the grave with crouched deceased under the tumulus in Skorenovci in Banat.¹² It is quite interesting that similar forms of beakers, with the same position of the handles, are registered in southwestern Bulgaria and northern Macedonia.¹³

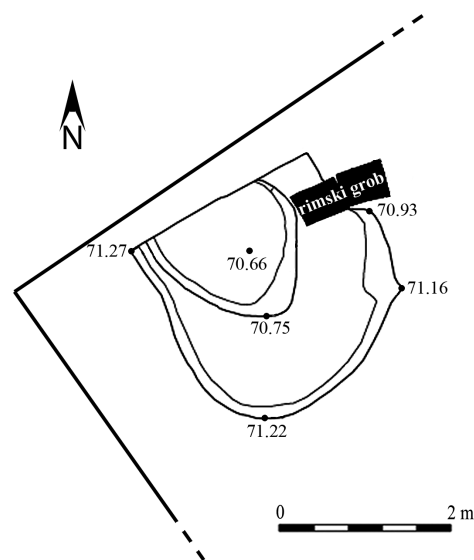
There are no identical analogies for the handle with approximately square perforation (Pl. 1/3), yet the concept of the "doubled" handle itself is quite similar to the handles characteristic for the Vinkovci culture, and especially the Moriš cultural group, in which the vertically positioned handles are close to each other,¹⁴ which resembles the doubled handle from the site of Nad Klepečkom.

A fragmented stone axe-hammer with the slightly elongated and cylindrically modeled back side and flattened working surface (hammer) is chronologically insensitive, but quite common during the Early and Middle Bronze Age, especially in eastern Europe,¹⁵ while it remains uncommon for this area.¹⁶ This type of axe is similar to type 8 according to the typology proposed by D. Antonović and A. Đorđević, a type which is attributed to a long period from the Late Neolithic to the Bronze Age.¹⁷

The stylistic and typological characteristics of the pottery display a great resemblance to the pottery from the nearby site of Rit, which is thoroughly discussed in one of the papers in this volume, as well as with the Early Bronze Age pottery from the regions of southern Banat and Srem.

The feature was not absolutely dated, but feature 9 in trench 77, which contained the pottery of similar stylistic and typological characteristics was.¹⁸ According to that date, this object could also be chronologically positioned to the end of the 3rd and the beginning of the 2nd millennium BC.

Some 60 m southeastern from this feature, feature 1 was recorded in trench 79. The pit was approximately circular, with the dimensions of 2.05 x 1.9 m and the depth of



Sl. 6. Nad Klepečkom, sonda 79, osnova objekta 1

Fig. 6 Nad Klepečkom, trench 79, ground plan of feature 1

⁸ Богдановић 1986, кат. бр. 44-47.

⁹ Булатовић, Станковски 2012, Т. XI/35, XIV/1, 3, 4.

¹⁰ Grčki-Stanimirov 1996, Т. I/1, 2, II/1-4; Jevtić 2011, кат. бр. 93.

¹¹ Крстић *et al.* 1986, Т. XIV/1; Стојић 1986, сл. 12, 15, 16; Николић, Капуран 2001, Т. IV.

¹² Гарашанин 1973, 230, Таб. 40/2.

¹³ Alexandrov 1997, Fig. 5/4, 6/5; Булатовић, Станковски 2012, Т. LII/18.

¹⁴ Tasić 1984, Т. I/1, 2; Girić 1971, Т. VIII/10 and many other graves.

¹⁵ Мерперт 1979, обр. 101/а, 104/ж; Пиотровски 2013, кат. бр. 55.3.1., 54.4.1; Väjenaru 2014, Fig. 74/8.

¹⁶ Стојић, Јацановић 2008, сл. 41, 116.

¹⁷ Antonović, Đorđević 2014, 65-66, сл. 40-43.

¹⁸ More detailed on this absolute date in the continuation of this paper.

Trakasta drška sa približno pravougaonom perforacijom (T. 1/3) nema identične analogije, ali je sam koncept „udvojene“ drške veoma sličan konceptu drški karakterističnom za zdele vinkovačke, a naročito moriške grupe, gde se vertikalno postavljene drške nalaze jedna blizu druge,¹⁴ što veoma podseća na udvojenu dršku sa lokaliteta Nad Klepečkom.

Fragmentovana kamena sekira – čekić, sa blago izduženom valjkasto modelovanim zadnjom stranom zaravnjene radne površine (čekić), nije hronološki osetljiva, ali je veoma česta u ranom i srednjem bronzanom dobu, naročito na istoku Evrope,¹⁵ dok nije mnogo zastupljena na ovim prostorima.¹⁶ Ovaj tip sekire najbliži je tipu 8, prema D. Antonović i A. Đorđević, a sekire ovog tipa opredeljene su od poznog neolita do bronzanog doba.¹⁷

Stilsko-tipološke odlike keramike pokazuju izuzetnu bliskost sa keramikom sa susjednog nalazišta Rit, o čemu je detaljnije pisano u jednom od poglavlja ovog zbornika, kao i sa keramikom ranog bronzanog doba iz južnog Banata i Srema.

Ovaj objekat nije apsolutno datovan, ali je, zato, na istom lokalitetu datovan objekat 9 u sondi 77, koji sadrži keramiku sličnih stilsko-tipoloških karakteristika.¹⁸ Prema tom datumu i ovaj bi se objekat mogao hronološki približno opredeliti u kraj 3. i početak 2. milenijuma pre n. e.

Oko 60 m jugoistočno od ovog objekta, u sondi 79 konstatovan je objekat 1, ukop približno kružnog oblika dimenzija 2,05 x 1,9 m, dubine oko 0,55 m, koji se postepeno sužava ka dnu dimenzija 1,2 x 1,1 m (sl. 6). Ovaj ukop nepoznate namene, orijentacije SZ–JI, bio je ispunjen tamnomrkom zemljom, sa grumenjem zapečene zemlje i gareži, velikim brojem fragmenata keramike, životinjskim kostima i školjkama. Keramika iz ukopa je stilsko-tipološki veoma slična keramici iz prethodnog objekta, a mahom je čine zdele S profilacije sa širokim trakastim drškama, ili loptaste zdele razgrnutog oboda (T. 2/1, 2), zatim dublje posude blaže S profilacije sa širokim trakastim drškama (zdele ili pehari?) (T. 2/4, 6), kao i veće duboke posude (amfore) levkastog vrata sa širokom drškom koja spaja obod i rame suda (T. 2/9). Zanimljiv je loptasti pehar sa trakastom drškom konkavno profilisanog preseka (T. 2/7), kao i fragment suda, koji bi mogao biti deo drške dvojnog suda pravougaone forme, pravougaono plitko profilisan na gornjim površinama (T. 2/5). Slične drške otkrivene su na Novačkoj ćupriji, ali nemaju profilaciju.¹⁹ Konkavno profilisane drške identične kao na peharu na T. 2/7 zabeležene su na obližnjem lokalitetu Rit (rad u ovom zborniku, T. 1/11) i Novačkoj ćupriji,²⁰ a slične drške konstatovane su i u južnom Pomoravlju (Bobište kod Leskovca; Bubanji, objekat 1; Ranutovac, grob 21).²¹ Moramo naglasiti da se i objekat 1 na Bubernju i grob 21 u Ranutovcu datuju u gotovo isti period kao i lokalitet Nad Klepečkom, odnosno u drugu polovinu 21. i u prvu polovinu 20. veka pre n. e.²² Inače, ovaj tip drški karakterističan je na ovim prostorima za posude vatinske kulture, naročito pehara.²³ Ornamenti su retki i svode se na bradavičasta ispupčenja na trбуhu (T. 2/8), plastično modelovane krugove (T. 2/10), ali i urezane linije u kombinaciji sa tačkastim ubodima (T.

¹⁴ Tasić 1984, T. I/1, 2; Girić 1971, T. VIII/10 i mnogi drugi grobovi.

¹⁵ Мерперт 1979, Обр. 101/а, 104/ж; Пиотровски 2013, Кат. бр. 55.3.1, 54.4.1; Вăјенару 2014, Fig. 74/8.

¹⁶ Стојић, Јацановић 2008, Сл. 41, 116.

¹⁷ Antonović, Đorđević 2014, 65–66, Sl. 40–43.

¹⁸ O apsolutnom datumu biće detaljnije reči u nastavku rada.

¹⁹ Крстић *et al.* 1986, T. XV/7, XVI/1–3.

²⁰ Крстић *et al.* 1986, T. XII/2, XIV/1, XVI/5.

²¹ Булатовић, Станковски 2012, T. IX/1, XXII/1; Bulatović *et al.* 2016, T. II/20.

²² Bulatović, Vander Linden 2017, Tab. 1/9; Bulatović, Gori, Vander Linden, *u pripremi*.

²³ Garašanin 1983b, T. LXXVII, LXXVIII; Лазић 1997, Сл. 12, 15, 17, 19; Радојчић 2013, Сл. 23, 24, 27 i dr.

around 0.55 m. The pit narrowed towards the bottom which measured the dimensions of 1.2 x 1.1 m (Fig. 6). This pit of unknown purpose, oriented northwest-southeast, was filled with dark brown soil mixed with lumps of burnt soil and soot, numerous potsherds, animal bones, and shells. In terms of the stylistic and typological characteristic of the pottery, it is quite similar to the pottery from the previous feature. Therefore, S profiled bowls with wide ribbon-like handles or globular bowls with the everted rim (Pl. 2/1, 2), deep slightly S profiled vessels with wide ribbon-like handles (bowls or beakers?) (Pl. 2/4, 6), and deep large vessels (amphorae) with funneled neck and wide handle which connects the rim and the shoulder of the vessel (Pl. 2/9) are all recorded. A globular baker with ribbon-like handle concave in cross-section (Pl. 2/7) and a fragment of a vessel (?) with a shallow rectangular profile on the upper surface, which could be a part of a handle of a double vessel (Pl. 2/5) are quite interesting. Similar handles, although without the mentioned profile, have been recorded at the site of Novačka Ćuprija.¹⁹ The identical handles with concave profile, as on the mentioned beaker (Pl. 2/7), have been recorded at the nearby site of Rit (paper in this volume Pl. 1/11) and the site of Novačka Ćuprija,²⁰ but also in the southern Morava Region (sites Bobište near Leskovac, Bujanj, feature 1, Ranutovac, grave 21).²¹ It should be noted that feature 1 at the site of Bujanj and grave 1 at the site of Ranutovac are both dated to almost identical period as the site of Nad Klepečkom, meaning the second half of the 21st and the first half of the 20th century BC.²² Likewise, this type of handles is characteristic for Vatin culture in this area, and especially for the beakers of that culture.²³ The ornamentation is scarce and comes down to wart-like bulges on the belly (Pl. 2/8), modeled circles (Pl. 2/10), but also incised lines combined with dotted pricks (Pl. 2/11). Similar ornaments, comprised of modeled circles have been registered on the beakers at the site of Vecina Mala in the Morava Region and at the site of Kokino in northern Macedonia.²⁴

The pottery is mostly baked in dark grey and brown and sporadically tempered with crushed mica or quartz sand.

Several Early Bronze Age features have been recorded in trench 77, some 40 m southeastern from trench 79.

Feature 8 was registered and excavated in the southeastern portion of the trench. The pit was oriented east-west and had a shape resembling the number 'eight', with the length of 4.1 m and the width of 3.4 m, buried to the relative depth of 1.6 measured from the level from which it was buried (Fig. 7). The infill of feature 8, which most likely represents a pit-dwelling, was comprised of dark brown soil mixed with soot, burnt clay and a large number of potsherds, animal bones, and river shells. Identified animal species recorded in the feature are cattle (50%), domestic pig (21%), red deer (11%), wild boar (4%), goat (4%) and one example of sheep, goat/sheep, roe deer, dog, and horse. A large number of river shells (245 pieces) have been recorded in the feature. Besides the pottery, two bone piercers, two tools made of horn (Pl. 6/11, 12), and a perforated biconical spindle whorl made of baked clay were all recorded in the feature (Pl. 6/14). A rectangular object with longer concave sides, perforated in the middle and completely decorated with circular impressions was recorded immediately next to the feature (Pl. 6/15), on the level from which

¹⁹ Krстић *et al.* 1986, T. XV/7, XVI/1-3.

²⁰ Krстић *et al.* 1986, T. XII/2, XIV/1, XVI/5.

²¹ Булатовић, Станковски 2012, T. IX/1, XXII/1; Bulatović *et al.* 2016, T. II/20.

²² Bulatović, Vander Linden 2017, Tab. 1/9; Bulatović *et al.*, *forthcoming*.

²³ Garašanin 1983b, T. LXXVII, LXXVIII; Лазић 1997, сл. 12, 15, 17, 19; Радојчић 2013, сл. 23, 24, 27 and other.

²⁴ Стојић 1986, сл. 6; Булатовић, Станковски 2012, T. LXII/36.

2/11). Slični ornamenti u vidu plastičnih krugova registrovani su na peharima na Vecinoj mali u Pomoravlju i Kokinu kod Kumanova.²⁴

Keramika je mahom tamnosive ili mrke boje, izrađena uglavnom od prečišćene zemlje, sa samo sporadično prisutnim usitnjenim ljuspicama liskuna ili zrcima kvarcnog peska.

Oko 40 m jugoistočno od sonde 79, u sondi 77 registrovano je još nekoliko objekata iz ranog bronzanog doba.

U jugoistočnom delu sonde uočen je i istražen objekat 8, ukop orijentacije I–Z, približno oblika „osmice“, dužine 4,1 m, širine 3,4 m, ukopan do relativne dubine 1,6 m od nivoa ukopavanja objekta (sl. 7). Ispuna objekta 8, koji verovatno predstavlja zemunicu, sačinjavala je tamnomrka zemlja sa gareži i zapečenom zemljom i velikim brojem keramičkih ulomaka, životinjskih kostiju i rečnih školjki. Životinjske vrste otkrivene u objektu jesu goveče (50%), domaća svinja (21%), jelen (11%), divlja svinja (4%), koza (4%) i po jedan primerak ovce, koze/ovce, srne, psa i konja. U objektu je otkriven i veći broj rečnih školjki (245 primeraka).



Sl. 7. Nad Klepečkom, sonda 77, objekat 8

Fig. 7 Nad Klepečkom, trench 77, feature 8

Osim keramike u objektu su otkrivena dva koštana probojca, dve alatke od rožine (T. 6/11, 12) i bikonični perforirani pršljenak od pečene zemlje (T. 6/14). Neposredno pored objekta, na nivou sa kojeg je ukopan, otkriven je pravougaoni predmet konkavnih dužih strana, perforiran u sredini, ukrašen kružnim otiscima po svim površinama (T. 6/15). Posebno intenzivna koncentracija grumenja zapečene zemlje registrovana je u zapadnom delu objekta, u kojem se u nižim partijama javlja i pepeo. Pri dnu zapadnog dela objekta i u njegovom južnom delu konstatovana je pojačana koncentracija grumenja lepa. Očito je da je sadržaj ukopa goreo, ali je pitanje da li je goreo sam objekat – pri tome se misli na nje-

²⁴ Стојић 1986, Сл. 6; Булатовић, Станковски 2012, Т. LXII/36.

the feature was buried. An extensive concentration of lumps of burnt soil was registered in the western part of the feature, the same part which contained soot in lower portions. A concentration of lumps of daub was registered near the bottom of the western part of the feature. Clearly, the infill of the pit was burned, but the question is whether the feature itself burned, meaning the above-ground portion of which no post holes were recorded, or whether the feature was filled afterwards. In the first case, in which the feature represents a pit-dwelling with an above-ground portion made in the wattle and daub technique, the problem is the lack of postholes, which on the other hand does not have to be a certain indicator of the above-ground structure. In the second case, in which the feature represents waste disposal or ritual pit, the question of its dimensions and complex shape arises, and especially the question of a large number of almost completely preserved vessels in case it represents a ritual pit. Anyhow, the feature represents an enclosed archaeological context, which is confirmed by the stylistic and typological characteristics of pottery, and therefore it will be treated as such.

The pottery is far more numerous in feature 8, compared to the previous feature, which was only slightly smaller.²⁵ Similar to the previous feature, S profiled bowls with ribbon-like handles connecting the rim and the shoulder are dominant (Pl. 3/3, 4, 6, 7, 15, Pl. 4/1-3, 5, 8, 10), although certain examples with handles on the shoulder or the belly (Pl. 4/6-9), or with tongue-shaped handles with a split positioned on the shoulder are recorded as well (Pl. 3/11), while on the other hand semi-globular bowls are scarce (Pl. 3/1, 2). Bowls are decorated with modeled extensions on the rim (Pl. 3/2, 5), and finger impressions on the rim or the body of the vessel (Pl. 3/12-15, Pl. 4/4). Those are made of refined clay, baked in dark grey and reddish, occasionally tempered with quartz sand and mostly with slightly burnished surface, although certain examples with burnished and partially polished surface were recorded.

Two-handled bakers are significantly more represented in this feature compared to the previous one (Pl. 4/14, Pl. 5/1-6). Besides those variants of beakers on which the handles are connecting the rim and the widest point of the belly (Pl. 5/1, 3), such as the beaker from the feature in trench 69 (Pl. 1/7), a variant of beakers with handles which start from the rim and end on the upper portion of either the belly or the shoulder (Pl. 4/14, Pl. 5/2, 4, 6) are recorded as well. The common feature of these two variants of beakers is that the handles are in line with the rim. Save for those variants, a small beaker on a hollow conical foot is also represented (Pl. 5/9). The beakers are mostly undecorated, as only one example possesses three parallel perforations on the base of the handle, which could have had a certain function (Pl. 4/14). The beakers are mostly baked in dark grey and reddish, with a slightly burnished or burnished surface, although, there are certain examples baked in black with a burnished or polished surface. Those are made of refined clay, occasionally tempered with quartz sand.

A semi-globular cup or a small bowl with a short arched handle on the belly is recorded in the feature (Pl. 4/13), as well as large vessels with wide or horizontally everted rim, which could be classified as bowls or amphorae (Pl. 4/7, 12). Besides the aforementioned forms, large vessels with conical or funneled neck, sometimes with thickened rim (Pl. 5/10), which could be defined as amphorae (Pl. 5/10-13), as well as semi-globular pots (Pl. 5/14, 15), are all recorded in the feature. These vessels are decorated with rows of finger impressions on a modeled band or directly on the vessel wall (Pl. 5/12, 15), and baked

²⁵ A total of 1434 potsherds from the Early Bronze Age are recorded in feature 8, and the preliminary analysis confirmed that fragments of at least 195 vessels were in the feature.

gov nadzemni deo, čije jame od stubova, doduše, nisu konstatovane – ili je ukop naknadno ispunjen. U prvoj varijanti, u kojoj bi objekat predstavljao zemunicu sa nadzemnim delom od pleteri i lepa, problem je što nisu registrovani ukopi za stubove, što s druge strane ne mora da bude siguran indikator o prisustvu nadzemnog objekta. U drugoj varijanti, u kojoj bi objekat predstavljao otpadnu ili ritualnu jamu, postavlja se pitanje njegovih dimenzija i kompleksnog oblika, a naročito velikog broja skoro celih sudova, pogotovo u slučaju da je bio otpadna jama. U svakom slučaju reč je o zatvorenom arheološkom kontekstu, što potvrđuju i stilsko-tipološke karakteristike keramičkih nalaza, te će tako biti i tretiran.

Keramika iz objekta 8 daleko je brojnija nego u prethodnom objektu, koji je bio samo malo manji.²⁵ Slično kao u prethodnom objektu, i ovde preovladavaju zdele S profilacije, mahom sa trakastim drškama od oboda do ramena (T. 3/3, 4, 6, 7, 15, T. 4/1–3, 5, 8, 10), ali ima i primeraka sa drškama na ramenu ili truhu (T. 4/6, 9), ili sa jezičastim drškama sa rasedom, na ramenu (T. 3/11), dok su poluloptaste zdele retke (T. 3/1, 2). Ukrašene su plastičnim nastavcima na obodu (T. 3/2, 5) i otiscima prsta po obodu ili zidu suda (T. 3/12–15, T. 4/4). Zdele su izrađene od prečišćene gline, ponekad sa zrcima kvarcnog peska. Uglavnom su priglačane površine, ali ima primeraka sa glačanom ili delimično poliranom površinom. Boja pečenja je siva-tamnosa i crvenkasta.

Pehari sa dve drške znatno su brojniji u ovom u odnosu na prethodni objekat (T. 4/14, T. 5/1–6). Osim varijanti sa drškama koje spajaju obod i najistaknutiji deo truha (T. 5/1, 3), kao što je bio slučaj i sa peharom iz objekta u sondi 69 (T. 1/7), javlja se varijanta sa drškama koje polaze od oboda i idu do gornje površine truha ili ramena (T. 4/14, T. 5/2, 4, 6). Zajedničko im je da su drške u ravni sa obodom pehara. Osim ovog tipa javlja se i manji pehar na koničnoj šupljnoj stopi (T. 5/9). Pehari su mahom neukrašeni, samo je na jednom primerku koren drške ukrašen trima kružnim paralelnim perforacijama, što je moglo imati i neku funkciju (T. 4/14). Pehari su mahom sive-tamnosaive i crvenkaste boje, priglačane ili glačane površine, ali ima i crnih primeraka, čija je površina uglavnom glačana ili polirana. Izrađeni su od prečišćene gline, u nekim slučajevima sa zrcima kvarcnog peska.

U objektu su konstatovani i jedna poluloptasta šolja ili manja zdela, sa kratkom lučnom drškom na truhu (T. 4/13), kao i sudovi većih dimenzija široko razgrnutog ili horizontalno razgrnutog oboda, koji bi mogli biti duboke zdele ili amfore (T. 4/7, 12). Osim navedenih formi registrovane su veće posude koničnog ili levkastog vrata, ponekad sa zadebljanim obodom (T. 5/10), koje bi se mogle definisati kao amfore (T. 5/10–13), a registrovani su i poluloptasti lonci (T. 5/14, 15). Ove posude su ukrašene nizovima otisaka prsta na plastičnoj traci ili direktno na zidovima suda (T. 5/12, 15), a pečene su u različitim nijansama sive i crvene boje. Površina je različito tretirana, od priglačavanja do glačanja, a izrađene su od iste gline kao i prethodni sudovi.

Posebnu pažnju privlače dvojni sudovi iz objekta 8, poluloptaste forme sa blago razgrnutim obodom (T. 6/9, 10). Spojeni su na ramenu i obodu, a drške nisu sačuvane, pa je njihov izgled ostao nepoznat. Osim pomenutih ornamenata (T. 6/3, 4) treba pomenuti lučno, vertikalno ili horizontalno postavljene plastične trake (T. 6/1, 2) i samo jedan urezani ornament u vidu četiri vertikalne paralelne linije na truhu suda, verovatno pehara (T. 6/5).

Stilsko-tipološke odlike keramike veoma su bliske primercima iz objekta 1 u sondi 79, te je verovatno reč o ostacima istog naselja. Najbliže analogije za keramiku iz ovog objekta mogu se naći na Novačkoj ćupriji, od pehara i zdela S profilacije, zatim velikih

²⁵ U ukopu 8 nađena su ukupno 1434 fragmenta keramike iz ovog perioda, a preliminarnom analizom utvrđeno je da su se u objektu nalazili delovi najmanje 195 posuda.

in various nuances of grey and red. The surfaces of those vessels had a different treatment, varying from slight burnishing to burnishing, and those are made of the identical clay as the previous group of vessels.

The semi-globular double vessels with everted rim recorded in feature 8 are quite particular (Pl. 6/9, 10). Those vessels are connected with the rim and shoulder, and the handles are not preserved, so therefore their complete appearance remains unknown. Besides the aforementioned ornamentation (Pl. 6/3, 4), arched, vertically or horizontally positioned modeled bands (Pl. 6/1, 2) and one example of incised ornament composing four vertical parallel lines on the vessel belly (Pl. 6/5), probably a beaker, should be mentioned as well.

The stylistic and typological characteristics of the pottery are similar to those from feature 1 in trench 79, and therefore these two features most likely represent the remnants of the same settlement. The closest analogies for pottery originating from this feature, the S profiled bowls, large vessels (amphorae?) with the funneled neck (Pl. 5/11-13) or vessels with acute profile and wide horizontal rim, as well as for the ornamentation, can be found at the site of Novačka Ćurpija.²⁶ Double vessels similar to our examples were recorded at that site as well.²⁷ The modeled extensions on the rim, which occur sporadically, are characteristic for the Early Bronze Age sites in the southern Morava Region, meaning the Bujanj-Hum III cultural group,²⁸ although such a manner of decoration is recorded at the site of Novačka Ćurpija as well.²⁹ Modeled bands, arched or vertically positioned are common for the Vinkovci cultural group,³⁰ but also represent a frequent motif in the Nagyrev cultural group.³¹ It is quite interesting that the manner of triple perforations on the root of the handles, similar to the one recorded in this feature, is recorded in the Morava Region, at the sites of Rutevac and Blagotin.³²

In the same trench (77), some 10 m western from feature 8, a pit marked as feature 9 was registered. It is assumed that this feature also represents a pit-dwelling with the upper construction built in wattle and daub technique, due to the fact that the feature was filled with lumps of burnt soil and soot, though remains of post holes in or around the feature have not been recorded in this case either. The dimensions of the feature were 4.8 x 4 m, and it was oriented northwest-southeast. The southeastern portion of the feature was disturbed by a La Tène period pit no. 4, and another pit, attributed to the Middle/Late Bronze age (pit 5), approximately circular in shape, measuring the dimensions of 2 x 2.4 m, which disturbed part of feature 9, was registered along the northwestern cross-section of the trench, and therefore it was impossible to precisely define the northern border of feature 9 (Fig. 8, 9). The entire feature was buried into the virgin soil to a relative depth of around 0.2-0.3 m, measured from the original level from which it was buried. A deeper pit was registered in the northwestern portion of the feature, buried to a depth of over 1 m. A cascade represented by a narrow bank was registered on the southwestern side of this pit, which leads to the assumption that the entrance to the feature was on that side.

Lumps of burnt soil, soot and a number of shells of ground snails were recorded in infill of the western part of the feature, and an almost completely preserved two-handled

²⁶ Krstić *et al.* 1986, T. VIII-XVI.

²⁷ Krstić *et al.* 1986, T. XV/7, 8.

²⁸ Bulatović, Stančević 2012, T. I/5, II/12, IX/1, 2, X/14-18 and other.

²⁹ Krstić *et al.* 1986, T. XIII/3.

³⁰ Tasić 1984, T. III/4; Kulcsár 2009, Fig. 67/XV/2a

³¹ Schreiber-Kalicz 1984, T. XLII-XLV.

³² Николић, Капуран 2001, T. IV/4; Булатовић 2010, T.III/1.

sudova (amfora?) levkastog vrata (T. 5/11–13), ili posuda oštrije profilacije sa horizontalnim širokim obodom (T. 4/12), do ornamentike.²⁶ Na ovom lokalitetu su, takođe, otkriveni dvojni sudovi slični našim primercima.²⁷ Plastični nastavci na obodu koji se javljaju na pojedinim primercima veoma su karakteristični za lokalitete ranog bronzanog doba u južnom Pomoravlju, odnosno Bujanj–Hum III grupu,²⁸ ali je i na Novačkoj ćupriji na jednoj zdeli zabeležen ovakav način ukrašavanja.²⁹ Plastične trake lučno ili vertikalno postavljene



Sl. 8. Nad Klepečkom, sonda 77, objekat 9 (oštećen mlađim ukopima 4 i 5), snimak sa S-SZ

Fig. 8 Nad Klepečkom, trench 77, feature 9 (disturbed by latter pits 4 and 5), shot from the N-NW

javljaju se u vinkovačkoj grupi,³⁰ a veoma su čest ornament u Nadrev grupi (*Nagyrev*).³¹ Zanimljivo je da se manir trostruke perforacije korena drške na posudama, kao na primerku iz ovog objekta, javlja i u Pomoravlju, u Rutevcu i Blagotinu.³²

U istoj sondi 77, na 10-ak m zapadno od objekta 8, otkriven je ukop obeležen kao objekat 9. Pretpostavlja se da i ovaj objekat predstavlja zemunicu sa nadzemnim delom od pleteri i lepa, jer je objekat bio ispunjen komadima zapečene zemlje i gareži, mada tragovi jama za stubove oko ili unutar objekta nisu ni ovde konstatovani. Dimenzije objekta jesu 4,8 x 4 m, a orijentacija objekta je SZ–JI. Jugoistočni deo objekta je oštećen latenskim ukopom 4, a neposredno uz severozapadnu ivicu objekta konstatovana je jama iz srednjeg/po-

²⁶ Крстић *et al.* 1986, T. VIII–XVI.

²⁷ Крстић *et al.* 1986, T. XV/7, 8.

²⁸ Булатовић, Станковски 2012, T. I/5, II/12, IX/1, 2, X/14–18 i dr.

²⁹ Крстић *et al.* 1986, T. XIII/3.

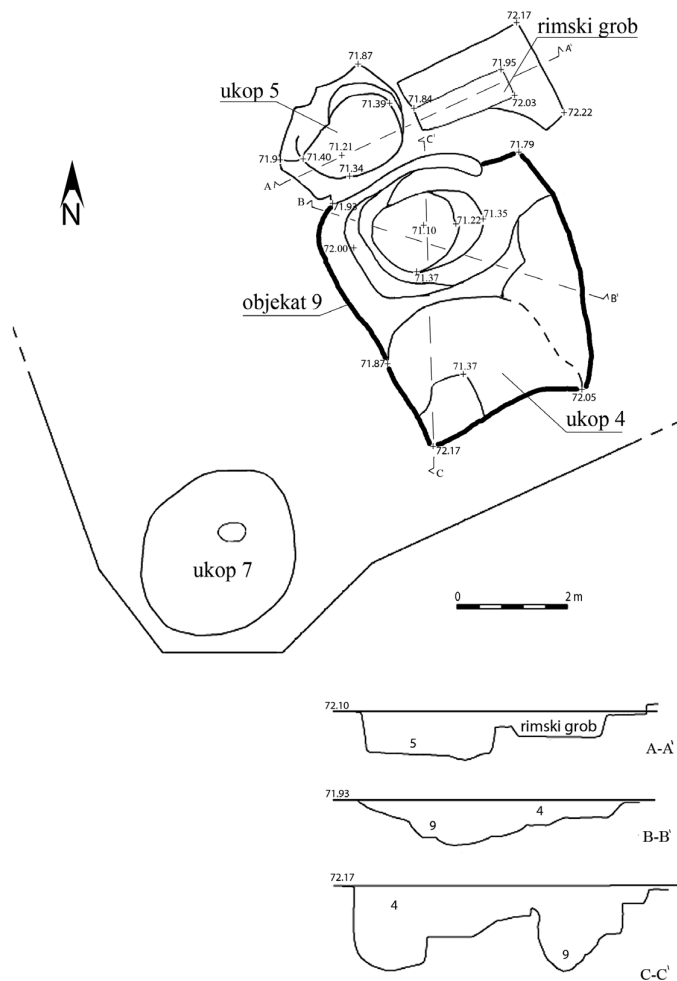
³⁰ Tasić 1984, T. III/4; Kulcsár 2009, Fig. 67/XV/2a.

³¹ Schreiber-Kalicz 1984, T. XLII–XLV.

³² Николић, Капуран 2001, T. IV/4; Булатовић 2010, T. III/1.

beaker (Pl. 7/18) was recorded at the bottom of the northwestern part of feature 9 (pit 5).³³ A large number of potsherds and some animal bones were recorded in the lower portions of the feature. In terms of animal bones, cattle (50%), goat/sheep (16%) and one example of pig, goat, aurochs and red deer (8% each) are all represented in the feature.

Besides the pottery, parts of semi-products and tools made of horn (Pl. 7/22-24), a handstone (Pl. 7/25), and a small semi-circular blade made of chipped stone (Pl. 7/26), were all recorded in the feature. In terms of stratigraphy, and based on the stylistic and typological characteristics of pottery originating from all of the pits (pits 4, 5 and 9), we are dealing with a large residential structure from the Early Bronze Age (spit no. 5), which was damaged by later pits from the Late Bronze Age and La Tène period (pit no. 4). The ceramics from the Early Bronze Age feature (including the period finds from later pits no. 4 and 5), are all of similar stylistic and typological characteristics (Pl. 7), and completely match the pottery recorded in other features at the site.³⁴ Shallow or deep S profiled bowls with wide arched ribbon-like handles positioned from the rim to the shoulder are the dominant form (Pl. 7/1-4, 15), although there are examples with tongue-shaped handles (Pl. 7/11, 18, 19) and ornaments comprised of rows of finger impressions on the wall or the rim of the vessels (Pl. 7/5, 6, 10, 12, 19). The novelties are incised cross-cutting straight lines (Pl. 7/7-9, 21) or incised broken lines combined with dotted pricks (Pl. 7/20) and the pottery decorated with the



Sl. 9. Nad Klepečkom, sonda 77, osnova objekta 9, sa preseccima

Fig. 9 Nad Klepečkom, trench 77, ground plan of feature 9, with cross-sections

³³ A large number of shells were recorded in the eastern half of the feature, on the location of the La Tène period pit, and therefore it could not be precisely defined whether the shells originate from the Early Bronze Age or La Tène period. On the other hand, based on the large amount of river shells recorded in features from trench 69, we know that the inhabitants of the Early Bronze Age have utilized river shells.

³⁴ A total of 139 potsherds from the Early Bronze Age are recorded in feature 9, and the preliminary analysis confirmed that fragments of at least 13 vessels were in the feature.

znog bronzanog doba približno kružne forme, dimenzija 2 x 2,4 m (ukop 5), koja je oštetila deo objekta 9 iz ranog bronzanog doba, te nije bilo moguće jasno definisati severnu ivicu objekta (sl. 8, 9). Ceo objekat je bio ukopan u zdravicu oko 0,2–0,3 m relativne dubine od nivoa ukopavanja, dok se u severozapadnom delu nalazila dublja jama, ukopana do dubine preko 1 m. Sa jugozapadne strane ove jame nalazio se kaskadni prelaz u vidu jednog užeg stepenika, pa se može pretpostaviti da je sa te strane bio ulaz u objekat.

U zapadnoj polovini objekta u ispuni su konstatovani komadi zapečene zemlje, dosta gareži i ljuštura puževa, a u severozapadnom delu objekta 9 (ukop 5), na dnu, konstatovan je jedan skoro u celosti očuvan pehar sa dve drške (T. 7/18).³³ U donjim partijama objekta konstatovani su veći broj keramičkih ulomaka i mala količina životinjskih kostiju. Od životinjskih vrsta evidentirani su goveče (50%), ovca/koza (16%), kao i po jedan primerak svinje, koze, divljeg govečeta i jelena (po 8%).

Osim keramike, u objektu su konstatovani delovi polufabrikata i alatki od rožine (T. 7/22–24), jedan kameni rastirač (T. 7/25) i manje polukružno sečivo od okresanog kamena (T. 7/26).

Stratigrafski gledano, ali i prema stilsko-tipološkim odlikama keramičkih nalaza iz svih ukopa (ukopi 4, 5 i 9), reč je o jednom većem stambenom objektu iz ranog bronzanog doba, koji je oštećen naknadnim ukopima iz poznog bronzanog doba (ukop 5) i latenskog perioda (ukop 4). Keramički nalazi iz objekta ranog bronzanog doba (uključujući i nalaze iz ovog perioda iz mlađih ukopa 4 i 5) sličnih su stilsko-tipoloških karakteristika (T. 7) i u potpunosti odgovaraju keramici iz prethodnih objekata sa ovog lokaliteta.³⁴ Dominiraju plíce ili dublje zdele, blaže ili oštrije S profilacije, sa lučnim širokim trakastim drškama postavljenim od oboda do ramena (T. 7/1–4, 15), a javljaju se i primerci sa jezičastim drškama (T. 7/6, 16, 17). I u ovom objektu su otkriveni dvouhi pehari sa trakastim drškama (T. 7/11, 18, 19) i ornamenti u vidu nizova otisaka prstom po zidovima ili obodu posude (T. 7/5, 6, 10, 12, 19), a kao novina javljaju se i urezani ornamenti u vidu unakrsnih pravih linija (T. 7/7–9, 21), ili izlomljenih urezanih linija koje prate tačkasti ubodi (T. 7/20), kao i keramika ukrašena barbotin tehnikom (T. 7/13). Stilsko-tipološke odlike keramike, kao i tehnologija njene izrade, odgovaraju primercima iz prethodnih objekata sa ovog lokaliteta, o čijim analogijama je već bilo reči u prethodnom delu rada. Ornamenti u vidu urezanih linija koje prati niz tačkastih uboda javljaju se na lokalitetima ranog bronzanog doba u južnoj Panoniji, mahom u moriškoj, ili nešto starijoj vinkovačkoj grupi,³⁵ ali i u Pomoravlju.³⁶ Urezane unakrsne linije karakteristične su za grupe ranog bronzanog doba u južnoj Panoniji,³⁷ a barbotin tehnika ogrubljanja posude veoma je čest način tretiranja površine posude u Vinkovci – Šomođvar grupi (*Vinkovci – Somogyvár*),³⁸ ali i u grupama ranog bronzanog doba u Banatu.³⁹

Oko 200 m jugozapadno od sonde 69, u sondi KI 89 otkriven je objekat 1, koji je sadržao i nalaze iz ranog bronzanog doba (sl. 1). Prema istraženoj jednoj četvrtini ukopa

³³ U istočnoj polovini objekta na mestu latenskog ukopa nađena je veća količina školjki, ali se ne može definisati da li je pripadala ranom bronzanom dobu ili latenskom periodu. Da su, međutim, stanovnici naselja iz ranog bronzanog doba koristili rečne školjke, znamo prema nalazima iz objekta iz sonde 69, gde su, takođe, nađene veće količine rečnih školjki.

³⁴ U objektu 9 nađeno je ukupno 139 fragmenata keramike iz ovog perioda, a preliminarnom analizom utvrđeno je da su se u objektu nalazili delovi najmanje 13 posuda.

³⁵ Girić 1971, T. LXI/2 (grob 232), 5 (grob 235); Tasić 1984, T. VIII/3; Kulcsár 2009, Pl. 19/4, 20/3, 5.

³⁶ Крстић *et al.* 1986, T. XVI/6, 10; Булатовић, Станковски 2012, T. IX/3; T. LXII/37.

³⁷ Tasić 1984, T. IV/5, 6; Kulcsár 2009, Fig. 55/VII/17, Fig. 62/X/8, Fig. 63/XI/1b.

³⁸ Tasić 1984, T. II/11, 13, T. IV/1, 4; Kulcsár 2009, 142, Fig. 54/VII/6, Fig. 62–67.

³⁹ Gogaltán 1996, T. I, VIII, XI.

barbotine technique (Pl. 7/13). The stylistic and typological characteristic of the pottery, as well as the production process, correspond to the examples from the aforementioned features from this site, for which the analogies have already been discussed. The ornament comprised of incised lines combined with a row of dotted pricks is common for the Early Bronze Age sites in southern Pannonia, mostly for the Moriš culture, and also for the slightly earlier Vinkovci culture,³⁵ as well as for the Morava Region.³⁶ The incised cross-cutting lines are characteristic for the Early Bronze Age cultures in southern Pannonia,³⁷ and the *barbotine* technique is a common manner of surface treatment in the Vinkovci-Somogyvár cultural group,³⁸ and the Early Bronze Age groups in the territory of Banat.³⁹

Some 200 m southwestern from trench 69, in trench KI 89, feature 1 which also contained Early Bronze Age finds was registered (Fig. 1). Based on excavated one-quarter of the pit (the remaining 3/4 of the pit were penetrating the cross-section, which could not be removed due to the proximity of the coal seam), the feature had an approximately rectangular shape with rounded corners. The dimensions of the excavated part of the feature were 3 x 1.6 m and the depth of the feature was 0.4 m. The soil in the feature was brown and light brown, mixed with small amounts of prehistoric potsherds (Late Eneolithic, Early and Middle/Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age/La Tène period), a small amount of animal bones and lumps of daub with traces of wattle. A circular hearth was recorded some 2 m southern from the pit. The hearth was positioned some 0.4 m higher from the level from which the feature was buried, and in terms of vertical stratigraphy, the hearth is later than the pit.

The Early Bronze age pottery from this pit is represented by fragments of semi-globular and S profiled bowls (Pl. 2/12, 13) with arched handles ribbon-like in cross section and a fragment of a pot with a tongue-shaped handle in the middle (Pl. 2/14). This pottery completely fits into the stylistic and typological characteristics of the pottery recorded in other Early Bronze Age features at the site.

The architecture of all three, most likely residential buildings (not including pit 1 from trench 79, whose function remains undisclosed) from the site of Nad Klepečkom is similar. These are approximately rectangular semi-sunken objects, with one or two pits buried within them. Lumps of burnt soil and soot, which probably represent the remains of above-ground portions of these features were recorded in all of them. Also, small banks which could have had the function of the entry stair were recorded in some of the features. However, it is interesting that no post holes were registered neither in or around the features, save for the ones registered in feature 1 in trench 69, which were surrounding a small and deep pit within the feature.

Unfortunately, the Early Bronze Age residential architecture in Serbia is underresearched. There are some scarce data on rectangular semi-sunken objects for the Somogyvár cultural group,⁴⁰ pit-dwellings for the Moriš cultural group⁴¹ and remains of structures represented by shaped daub and coated floors for the Vinkovci cultural group.⁴² Some additional data on residential architecture originate from the region of Šumadija, where

³⁵ Girić 1971, T. LXI/2 (grave 232), 5 (grave 235); Tasić 1984, T. VIII/3; Kulcsár 2009, Pl. 19/4, 20/3, 5.

³⁶ Крстић *et al.* 1986, T. XVI/6, 10; Булатовић, Станковски 2012, T. IX/3; T. LXII/37.

³⁷ Tasić 1984, T. IV/5, 6; Kulcsár 2009, Fig. 55/VII/17, 62/X/8, 63/XI/1b.

³⁸ Tasić 1984, T. II/11, 13, IV/1, 4; Kulcsár 2009, 142, Fig. 54/VII/6, Fig. 62-67.

³⁹ Gogaltan 1996, T. I, VIII, XI.

⁴⁰ Srejović 1997, 1008.

⁴¹ Garašanin 1983c, 478.

⁴² Garašanin 1983d, 472-473.

(ostatak je ulazio u profil koji nije mogao da se ruši zbog blizine površinskog kopa), bio je približno pravougaonog oblika sa zaobljenim uglovima. Dimenzije istraženog dela ukopa su 3 x 1,6 m, a dubina ukopa je 0,4 m. Zemlja u iskopu bila je mrka i svetlompka, a pronađeni su manji broj fragmenata praistorijske keramike (pozni eneolit, rano bronzano, srednje/ pozno bronzano i mlađe gvozdeno doba), manja količina životinjskih kostiju, kao i komadi lepa sa tragovima pletera. Oko 2 m južno od ukopa otkriveno je kružno vatrište prečnika oko 0,6 m. Ognjište se nalazilo na oko 0,4 m višoj koti od kote ukopavanja objekta, pa je prema vertikalnoj stratigrafiji ono mlađe od ukopa.

Keramiku ranog bronzanog doba iz i oko ukopa činili su fragmenti zdela poluloptaste i blage S profilacije (T. 2/12, 13), sa lučnim drškama trakastog preseka i fragment lonca sa jezičastom drškom sa rasedom na sredini (T. 2/14). Keramika se uklapa u stilsko-topološke karakteristike keramike iz ostalih celina iz ranog bronzanog doba sa ovog lokaliteta.

Arhitektura sva tri, po svemu sudeći, stambena objekta (ne računajući ukop 1 u sondi 79, čija namena nije definisana) sa lokaliteta Nad Klepečkom je slična, a reč je o poluukopanim objektima približno pravougaone forme, sa jednom ili dve dublje ukopane jame unutar objekta. U svima su nađeni grumenje zapečene zemlje i garež, koji verovatno predstavljaju ostatke od nadzemnih delova ovih objekata. U nekim od njih su konstatovani ispusti, odnosno manji bankovi, koji su mogli vršiti funkciju ulaznog stepenika. Zanimljivo je, međutim, da oko ili unutar objekata nisu evidentirane jame za stubove, osim unutar objekta 1 u sondi 69, gde su zabeleženi oko manje duboke jame unutar objekta.

Arhitektura stambenih objekata ranog bronzanog doba u Srbiji, nažalost, nije dobro poznata. Postoje šturi podaci o poluukopanim objektima pravougaone osnove u Šomođvar grupi (*Somogyvár*),⁴⁰ zatim o zemunicama u moriškoj grupi,⁴¹ kao i ostacima kuća u vidu profilisanog lepa i premazanih podova u vinkovačkoj grupi.⁴² Nešto više podataka o stambenim objektima dolazi iz Šumadije, gde je na lokalitetu Novačka ćuprija istražen poluukopani objekat pravougaone osnove zaobljenih uglova, sa dubljim jamama unutar njega, ispunjen komadima kućnog lepa, gareži, pepelom, životinjskim kostima, kao i keramikom i drugim artefaktima.⁴³ Opis objekta, uključujući i njegove dimenzije, umnogome odgovara opisima naših objekata sa lokaliteta Nad Klepečkom (sl. 2–4, 7–9), te je ovo najbliža analogija za arhitekturu objekata s ovog lokaliteta.

Zanimljivi su, međutim, međusobni raspored i orijentacija objekata na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom. Svi objekti su različito orijentisani i poprilično međusobno udaljeni. Najbliži jedan drugom jesu objekti u sondi 77 (objekti 8 i 9) na udaljenosti od 10-ak metara, dok su ovi objekti udaljeni od objekta 1 u sondi 69 čak 100-ak metara. Iako je ovaj prostor dobro istražen, između objekata konstatovan je samo objekat 1 u sondi 79, koji bi, doduše, mogao predstavljati manju poluzemunicu, ali sve i da je to tačno, udaljenost između objekata bila bi 50-ak metara (sl. 1), što se čini kao neuobičajeno razuđen tip naselja.

Forme i ornamentika na keramici iz objekata sa lokaliteta Nad Klepečkom, kada je reč o zdelama, peharima i drugim formama, najviše sličnosti imaju sa keramikom na obližnjim lokalitetima u Šumadiji i srednjem Pomoravlju (Novačka ćuprija, Vecina mala, Blagotin),⁴⁴ kao i južnom Banatu (Pančevo).⁴⁵ Izvesne sličnosti, međutim, naročito kada je reč o zdelama S profilacije sa drškama od oboda do ramena, ova keramika ima i u nešto sta-

⁴⁰ Srejović 1997, 1008.

⁴¹ Garašanin 1983c, 478.

⁴² Garašanin 1983d, 472–473.

⁴³ Крстић *et al.* 1986, 19, T. I i II.

⁴⁴ Крстић *et al.* 1986; Стојић 1986; Николић, Капуран 2001.

⁴⁵ Grčki Stanimirov 1996.

a rectangular semi-sunken feature with rounded corners and deep pits within, filled with lumps of house daub, soot, ash, animal bones, pottery, and other artifacts was excavated at the site of Novačka Ćuprija.⁴³ The description of this feature and its dimensions largely correspond to the presented descriptions of features from the site of Nad Klepečkom (Fig. 2-4, 7-9), and therefore the feature from the site of Novačka Ćuprija represents the most suitable analogy.

However, the mutual disposition and orientation of features at the site of Nad Klepečkom is quite interesting. All of the features have different orientations and the distance between them is significant. The features which are closest to each other, at the distance of around 10 m, are features 8 and 9 from trench 77, but on the other hand, those features are located some 100 m from feature 1 in trench 69. Even though the area between those features is quite well researched, only feature 1 in trench 79 was registered, which could actually represent a smaller pit-dwelling, and even if that is the case, the distance between the features would measure some 50 m (Fig. 1), which appears as an unusually dispersed type of settlement.

Both the form and the ornamentation of pottery originating from the features at the site of Nad Klepečkom, meaning bowls, beakers and other forms, are most similar to the pottery from the nearby sites in the region of Šumadija and middle Morava Region (sites Novačka Ćuprija, Vecina Mala, Blagotin)⁴⁴, as well as from Banat (Pančevo).⁴⁵ However, certain similarities, especially in terms of S profiled bowls with handles which connect the rim and the shoulder, are observed in somewhat earlier cultural groups in southern Pannonia, such as the Somogyvár-Vinkovci and Moriš cultural groups,⁴⁶ while certain forms of beakers resemble the Early Bronze Age examples from the territory of southeastern Serbia, northern Macedonia and southwestern Bulgaria (Bubanj Hum III-Pernik-Pelince cultural phenomenon according to A. Bulatović).⁴⁷

The absolute date from feature 9 in trench 79 provided a more precise cultural and chronological attribution for this settlement. The value of analysed sample (animal bone) from this feature yielded a date 2040-1965 calBC (with the probability of 79.6%), meaning 2140-1940 calBC according to sigma 2 range, while the BP value is 3652 ±30.⁴⁸ The date indicated that the settlement is concurrent with the Mokrin necropolis, meaning the later phase of the Moriš cultural group,⁴⁹ approximately concurrent with the settlement at the site of Novačka Ćuprija,⁵⁰ the Early Bronze Age settlement at the site of Bubanj, as well as with the earlier phase of the Ranutovac necropolis.⁵¹ On the other hand, the settlement at the site of Nad Klepečkom is slightly older than the settlement at the nearby site of Rit,⁵² and the earliest settlement at the site of Ljuljaci, which however has somewhat different pottery in terms of stylistic and typological characteristics.⁵³

⁴³ Крстић *et al.* 1986, 19, T. I i II.

⁴⁴ Крстић *et al.* 1986; Стојић 1986; Николић, Капуран 2001.

⁴⁵ Grčki-Stanimirov 1996.

⁴⁶ Tasić 1984; Girić 1971; Kulcsár 2009.

⁴⁷ Alexandrov 1997; Булатовић, Станковски 2012; Bulatović 2011, 68-69, Fig. 2.

⁴⁸ The AMS analysis was conducted by the Isotopech Laboratory in Debrecen, and the lab-code of the sample is DeA-14239.

⁴⁹ O'Shea 1996.

⁵⁰ Крстић *et al.* 1986, 36. Cf. Nikolova 1999, 404.

⁵¹ Bulatović, Vander Linden 2017, Tab. 1; Bulatović, Gori, Vender Linden, *in press*.

⁵² Refer to the paper on Early Bronze Age settlement at the site of Rit in this volume.

⁵³ Богдановић 1986, 70. Compare: Gogaltan 1999.

rijim grupama u južnoj Panoniji, kao što su Vinkovci – Šomođvar, moriška grupa,⁴⁶ a neke forme pehara veoma su slične primercima iz ranog bronzanog doba na teritoriji jugoistočne Srbije, severne Makedonije i jugozapadne Bugarske (kulturni fenomen Bubanj–Hum III – Pernik – Pelince, prema A. Bulatoviću).⁴⁷

Apsolutni datum iz objekta 9 u sondi 79 preciznije je kulturno-hronološki definisao ovo naselje. Vrednost analiziranog uzorka (životinjska kost) iz ovog objekta iznosi 2040–1965 calBC (sa verovatnoćom od 79,6%), odnosno 2140–1940 calBC, prema sigma 2 rasponu, dok vrednost u BP iznosi 3652 ± 30 .⁴⁸ Datum pokazuje da je ovo naselje istovremeno sa mokrinskim grobovima, odnosno mlađom fazom moriške grupe,⁴⁹ zatim približno istodobno sa naseljem na Novačkoj ćupriji,⁵⁰ zatim naseljem ranog bronzanog doba na Bubnju, kao i starijim grobovima u Ranutovcu.⁵¹ S druge strane, ovo naselje je nešto starije od naselja na obližnjem lokalitetu Rit,⁵² kao i najstarijeg naselja u Ljuljacima, na kojem je, doduše, konstatovana keramika nešto drugačijih stilsko-tipoloških odlika.⁵³

Ekonomika naselja ranog bronzanog doba na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom, prema rezultatima paleozooloških analiza, zasnivala se i na stočarstvu, jer je otkriven veliki procenat domaćih životinja. Tako je domaće goveče ubedljivo najviše zastupljeno, sa 46%; ovca/koza, sa 18%; domaća svinja, sa 15%; dok su u izvesnoj meri zastupljene i divlje životinje (jelen 13%, divlja svinja 3,5% i srna i divlje goveče sa po 1%), što ukazuje i na lov kao jedan od načina obezbeđivanja hrane stanovnika ovog naselja. Zanimljivo je da je na ovom naselju otkriven i po jedan primerak psa i konja, kao i u naselju iz približno istog perioda na lokalitetu Rit, pa je izvesno da je konj na ovim prostorima korišćen u rano bronzano doba. Ovo nije usamljen primerak konja iz ovog perioda na prostoru centralnog Balkana, jer je i na lokalitetu Bubanj otkrivena kost konja, koja je datovana u period između sredine 22. i kraja 20. veka pre n. e.⁵⁴ Prema dostupnim podacima može se zaključiti da je naselje ranog bronzanog doba na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom bilo razuđenog tipa, sa staništima u vidu poluukopanih objekata (poluzemunica) različite orijentacije, sa nadzemnom konstrukcijom od pleteri i lepa, te da je egzistiralo u periodu između približno sredine 21. i sredine 20. veka pre n. e., u apsolutnim kalibrisanim datumima. Prema stilsko-tipološkim karakteristikama keramike, ono pripada grupi naselja ranog bronzanog doba konstatovanih u gornjem Pomoravlju, istočnoj Šumadiji, istočnom Sremu i južnom Banatu, mada u keramičkom inventaru ima i elemenata karakterističnih za severni Banat i južno Pomoravlje. Mnoge od ovih stilsko-tipoloških karakteristika nasleđene su od starijih grupa sa ovog prostora, a činiće kulturnu bazu na kojoj će počivati kulturne grupe srednjeg bronzanog doba na teritoriji centralnog Balkana i južne Panonije.

⁴⁶ Tasić 1984; Girić 1971; Kulcsár 2009.

⁴⁷ Alexandrov 1997; Булатовић, Станковски 2012; Bulatović 2011, 68–69, Fig. 2.

⁴⁸ Datovanje AMS ¹⁴C obavila je Laboratorija u Debrecinu (Isotoptech ZRT, Debrecen), a laboratorijski kod uzorka jeste DeA-14239.

⁴⁹ O’Shea 1996.

⁵⁰ Крстић *et al.* 1986, 36. Uporediti sa Nikolova 1999, 404.

⁵¹ Bulatović, Vander Linden 2017, Tab. 1; Bulatović, Gori, Vender Linden, *u štampi*.

⁵² Pogledati članak o naselju ranog bronzanog doba na lokalitetu Rit u ovom zborniku.

⁵³ Богдановић 1986, 70. Uporediti: Gogaltân 1999.

⁵⁴ Bulatović, Vander Linden 2017, Tab. 1.

Based on the results of paleozoological analysis, the economy of the Early Bronze Age settlement at the site of Nad Klepečkom was, among other, based on cattle-breeding, since a large number of domestic animals were registered. The domestic cattle is the most represented with 46%, followed by sheep/goat with 18%, domestic pig with 15%, while wild animals are represented to a certain extent as well (red deer 13%, wild boar 3,5% , roe deer and aurochs with 1%), which indicates hunting as one of the ways of food procurement for the inhabitants of this settlement. It is interesting that one example of dog and horse each was recorded at the site, as well as on the approximately concurrent nearby site of Rit, which makes it certain that the horse was common in the area during the Early Bronze Age. These are not lone examples of Early Bronze Age horses in the central Balkans, as a horse bone was recorded at the site of Bujanj, which was dated to a period between the middle of the 22nd and the end of the 20th century BC.⁵⁴ According to the available data, it can be concluded that the Early Bronze Age settlement at the site of Nad Klepečkom was of dispersed type, comprised of differently oriented semi-sunken features (pit-dwellings) with the upper portions made of wattle and daub, and that the settlement existed in the period from approximately the middle of the 21st and the middle of the 20th century BC, in calibrated absolute dates. Based on the stylistic and typological characteristics of the pottery, this settlement belongs to a group of Early Bronze Age settlements in the upper Morava Region, eastern Šumadija, eastern Srem, and southern Banat, although the ceramic inventory displays certain elements characteristic for northern Banat and southern Morava Region as well. A number of stylistic and typological characteristics have been inherited from the earlier cultural groups in this area, and subsequently, represent a basis for the Middle and Late Bronze Age cultures of the central Balkans and southern Pannonia.

THE MIDDLE AND LATE BRONZE AGE HORIZON

As a part of a more precise ubication of the Antique communication route which led from Viminacium towards present-day Ram, rescue archaeological excavations were conducted on the left bank of the dried up Klepečka River. In the course of 2012, several enclosed features containing the remains of the material culture of the Middle Bronze age communities, meaning the Dubovac-Žuto Brdo-Girla Mare culture, were recorded at the site of Nad Klepečkom.⁵⁵ After the removal of the surface layer by the grader, in test-trench 105, at the depth of around 0.8 m, a 0.1 m thick layer comprised of highly burnt soil and sporadic finds of prehistoric pottery was recorded. This pit contained a part of the Bronze Age necropolis comprised of two graves of incinerated individuals buried in urns, as well as one cenotaph grave. Both the necropolis and the cenotaph were registered within trenches 75 and 77.

Grave G5 103 is represented by a biconical, lavishly decorated urn, which had a narrow bottom and stood on a hollow stand. The urn was covered with a bowl. The urn contained the remains of cremated deceased and a cup was buried as a grave good. Three pig bones were recorded next to the urn, which additionally indicated the burial ritual of leaving the food in the grave of the deceased. Due to the surface earthworks which were conducted with heavy mechanization, it was impossible to define the pit of this grave more precisely, except that the urn was recorded on a relative depth between 0.8 and 1.4 m.

⁵⁴ Bulatović, Vander Linden 2017, Tab. 1.

⁵⁵ Redžić *et al.* 2014, 63.

HORIZONT RAZVIJENOG I POZNOG BRONZANOG DOBA

U okviru zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja za potrebe preciznijeg ubiciranja antičke komunikacije koja je vodila od Viminacijuma ka Ramu, preduzeta su zaštitna arheološka istraživanja na levoj obali presahle Klepečke reke i na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom je tokom 2012. godine došlo do otkrića nekoliko zatvorenih celina sa ostacima materijalne kulture praistorijskih zajednica srednjeg bronzanog doba, odnosno kulture Dubovac – Žuto brdo – Girtla Mare.⁵⁵ Nakon uklanjanja površinskog sloja grederom u kontrolnom iskopu 105, na dubini od oko 0,80 m ukazala se površina izrazito zapečene zemlje debljine oko 0,1 m, sa sporadičnim nalazima praistorijske keramike. U ovome iskopu otkriven je deo nekropole iz bronzanog doba – dva groba spaljenih pokojnika koji su sahranjeni u urnama, kao i jedan kenotaf. Nekropola i kenotaf nalazili su se u okviru sonde 75 i 77.

Grob G5 103 predstavlja bikonična, bogato dekorisana urna poklopljena zdelom, koja je imala usko dno, tako da je stajala na šupljem postamentu. U urni su se nalazili ostaci spaljenog pokojnika zajedno sa jednom šoljom kao prilogom. Pored urne su nađene 3 duge kosti svinje, što ukazuje na ritual ostavljanja hrane u grob pokojnika. Zbog površinskih zemljanih radova koji su obavljani mehanizacijom ukop ovoga groba nije bilo moguće precizno definisati, samo se zna da se urna nalazila između 0,8 i 1,4 m relativne dubine.

– Etažna urna široko razgrnutog oboda sa četiri drške postavljene na prelazu iz trbuha u dno koje je konusno i malog prečnika. Konusni donji deo urne nije ornamentisan. Ornament predstavljaju pečaćeni motivi koncentričnih krugova, snopovi pravih ili lučno povijenih urezanih linija, koje najčešće povezuju pečaćene koncentrične krugove, zatim vertikalni i kosi kratki zarezi i nizovi polumesečastih utisnutih motiva. Četiri drške su radijalno postavljene i takođe ornamentisane kombinacijom prethodno navedenih motiva. Unutrašnji deo oboda ornamentisan je urezanim mrežastim motivom. Urezana dekoracija upotpunjena je belom inkrustacijom. Visina posude je 31 cm (C 1429) (T. 8/1).

– Šuplje postolje, za urnu konkavnog preseka, sa zvezdasto izvedenim obodom, dok mu je dno manjeg prečnika od oboda. Ornamentisano je paralelnim zarezima po obodu, horizontalnim snopovima urezanih linija, horizontalno izvedenom pletenicom od snopova ureza i motivom stojećih urezanih trouglova iznad stope dna. Prečnik oboda iznosi 8 cm, a visina mu je 9 cm (C 1430) (T. 8/2).

– Konična zdela kojom je urna bila poklopljena sa jednom manjom drškom i tri vertikalna plastično modelovana protoma na obodu. Prečnik oboda iznosi 17 cm, dok je visina 8 cm (C 1431) (T. 8/3).

– Šolja koja se nalazila u urni, poseduje cilindrični vrat i otvor, dok je trbuh razvučen u oblik romba. Trakasta drška nadvisuje obod. Trbuh je dekorisan snopovima ukrštenih linija, a vrat motivom horizontalno urezanih paralelnih linija sa belom inkrustacijom. Visina šolje iznosi 8 cm (C 1432) (T. 8/4).

– U istom kontekstu sahrane nađena su i dva fragmenta zdele identične dekoracije kao inventar iz groba (T. 8/5, 6).

Neposredno pored G5 103 nalazio se drugi grob spaljenog pokojnika, G5 104, koji je potpuno devastiran radom mehanizacije, odnosno on je u celosti uklonjen sa mesta na kome je ukopan. Pretragom zemlje došlo se do nalaza koji su predstavljali njegov inventar.

⁵⁵ Redžić, *et al.* 2014, 63.

- Two-storied urn with widely everted rim and four handles positioned on the junction of the belly and the bottom, which is conical and small in diameter. Solely the conical lower portion of the urn is undecorated. The ornament is represented by stamped motifs of concentric circles, rows of straight or arched incised lines which usually connect the stamped concentric circles, vertical and oblique notches, and rows of impressed crescent-shaped motifs. Four handles are radially positioned and decorated with the combination of previously mentioned motifs. The inner part of the rim is decorated with the incised crosshatched motif. The incised decoration of the urn is complemented with white incrustation. Height = 31 cm (C 1429) (Pl. 8/1).
- Hollow stand for the urn with a concave profile, and a star-shaped rim. The bottom of the urn has a smaller diameter than the rim. The stand is decorated with parallel notches on the rim, horizontal bands comprised of incised lines, horizontal braid comprised of bands of incisions and a motif of incised triangles above the foot of the bottom. Rim diameter = 8 cm; Height = 9 cm (C 1430) (Pl. 8/2).
- Conical bowl which covered the urn, with a small handle and three vertically positioned modeled protomes. Rim diameter = 17 cm; Height = 8 cm (C 1431) (Pl. 8/3).
- The cup which was in the urn. The neck and the mouth are cylindrical while the belly is rhomboidally expanded. The ribbon-like handle surpasses the rim. The belly is decorated with bands of cross-cutting lines, and the neck is decorated with a motif comprised of horizontally incised parallel lines filled with white incrustation. Height = 8 cm (C 1432) (Pl. 8/4).
- Two fragments of a bowl with identical decoration as the remaining finds from the grave (Pl. 8/5, 6).

Grave with the incinerated deceased G5 104, which was completely devastated by the mechanization and dislocated from the original position of burial, was located directly next to grave G5 103. The detailed search of the soil yielded finds which originally comprised the inventory of the grave. In this case as well, the grave contained remains of incinerated deceased with fragments of lavishly decorated urn, a Belegiš type of beaker and animal bones which most likely represented remnants of food offerings.

- A pear-shaped urn with cylindrical neck and slightly everted rim and four radially positioned handles on the shoulder. Four *buckel* protomes are positioned on the junction of the shoulder and the belly. Other ornamental motifs are represented by stamped concentric circles, rows of incised lines, rows comprised of short vertical notches or impressed crescent-shaped motifs. The inner side of the rim is decorated with incised inverted triangles. The ornamentation is complemented with white incrustation. Height = 27 cm (C 1433) (Pl. 8/7).
- A biconical beaker on a conical foot with handles which are decorated with horn-shaped applications (*ansa cornutae*). The rim and the belly are rhomboidally expanded with wart-like protomes and the decoration is represented by motifs of concentric circles, rows of short parallel incisions and rows of crescent-shaped impressions. The shoulder of the beaker is decorated with vertically positioned burnished channels. The beaker belongs to the Pannonian (Belegiš) type. Height = 8 cm (C 1434) (Pl. 8/8).

In an attempt to detect more graves, another trench (trench 77) was laid beyond the protection zone, in which, besides the pottery, a collection of 25 ceramic objects belonging

I u ovome slučaju radilo se o grobu spaljenog pokojnika, čiji su ostaci nađeni zajedno sa fragmentima bogato dekorisane urne, jednog pehara belegiškog tipa, kao i životinjskih kostiju, koje su najverovatnije predstavljale tragove daća.

– Kruškolika urna cilindričnog vrata i blago razgrnutog oboda, sa četiri radijalno postavljene drške na ramenu. Na prelazu iz ramena u trbuh postavljena su četiri *buckel* protoma. Ostale ornamentalne motive predstavljaju pečati u vidu koncentričnih krugova, urezani nizovi horizontalnih linija, nizovi izvedeni od kratkih vertikalnih zareza ili polumesečastih utisnutih motiva. Unutrašnja strana oboda je ornamentisana urezima visećih trouglova. Ornamenti su dopunjeni belom inkrustacijom. Visina urne iznosi 27 cm (C 1433) (T. 8/7).

– Bikonični pehar panonskog (Belegiš) tipa postavljen na šupljoj koničnoj stopi, sa drškama ukrašenim rožastim aplikama (*ansa cornutae*). Obod i trbuh su razvučeni u formi romba, sa bradavičastim protomima, a ukras predstavljaju motivi koncentričnih krugova, nizovi paralelnih kratkih ureza i nizovi polumesečastih utisaka. Rame pehara je ukrašeno vertikalnim uglačanim kanelurama. Visina pehara iznosi 8 cm (C 1434) (T. 8/8).

U pokušaju da se otkrije još grobova, izvan zone zaštite je otvoren još jedan iskop, sonda broj 77, u kojoj je pored keramike iz ranog bronzanog doba otkrivena ostava od 25 keramičkih predmeta koji pripadaju kulturi Dubovac – Žuto brdo – Girtla Mare (sl. 12). Najverovatnije se radi o ukopu u koji su pomenute posude bile pohranjene, ali se njegove ivice nisu mogle jasno definisati. Ova grupa predmeta, za koju pretpostavljamo da je predstavljala simboličnu sahranu ili kenotaf, nalazila se u plicem ukopu, na relativnoj dubini 0,3 m od zatečene površine tla, dok se donja niveleta nalazi na 0,5 m dubine. Pored minijaturnih posuda, u istom kontekstu otkrivene su i tri zdele normalnih dimenzija. Inventar predstavljaju sledeći nalazi:

– Antropomorfna figurina zvonastog tipa (šupljeg donjeg dela), s rukama na grudima. Na figurini su naglašene oči i usta, a na grudima ogrlica sa lunulastim privescima. Sa pojasa vise diskoidne aplikacije. Pokrivka za kosu takođe je dekorisana diskoidnim aplikacijama. Sa prednje strane suknja je dekorisana zvezdolikim motivom, a sa zadnje strane kombinacijom šrafiranih rombova. Visina figurine iznosi 9,5 cm (C 1536) (T. 9/1). Prema stilsko-tipološkim karakteristikama ova figurina pripada istoj grupi kao i Kličevački idol, odnosno II ili IIa fazi centralne grupe prema podeli Z. Letice.⁵⁶ Figurine ove grupe poseduju izvesne personalizovane karakteristike, kao što su oči i usta. Ruke su im savijene na grudima, a suknja je šuplja.

– Stilizovana antropomorfna figurina zvonastog tipa, na kojoj se umesto glave nalaze dva protoma u vidu roga. Dekoraciju predstavljaju horizontalni segmenti sa nizovima šrafiranih trouglova. Visina figurine iznosi 8,5 cm (C 1525) (T. 9/2). Ovaj tip antropomorfnih figurina je izuzetno redak na prostoru donjeg Podunavlja i jedina analogija se može videti na jednom primerku iz Muzeja Krajine u Negotinu.⁵⁷

– Ornitomorfna posuda na kratkoj šupljoj stopi. Ima jednu vertikalnu dršku i poluloptastog je preseka. Na frontalnoj strani nalazi se modelovana predstava glave neke fantastične životinje koja podseća na mešavinu ptice i sisara, a na glavi se vide tragovi rogova, koji joj sada nedostaju. Ova predstava oko vrata ima ogrlicu ukrašenu diskoidnim aplikacijama. Nasuprot drške nalazi se jezičasti trorogi protom, a dijagonalno od glave kratak rep. Cela posuda je sa spoljne strane bogato dekorisana kon-

⁵⁶ Летица 1968, 54.

⁵⁷ Пековић 2010, Т. 116; Јањић 2016, 45, Кат. 26.

to the Dubovac-Žuto Brdo-Girila Mare culture were recorded (Fig. 12). Most likely, there was a pit in which these objects were buried, but the contours of this pit could not be precisely defined. The collection of objects, for which we assume that represented a symbolic burial or a cenotaph, was buried in a shallow pit at the relative depth of 0.3 m from the original ground level, and the lower portion of the pit was at the depth of 0.5 m. Besides the miniature vessels, three normal sized bowls were recorded in this pit. The complete inventory is comprised of following finds:

- Bell-shaped anthropomorphic figurine (hollow lower portion) with hands on the chests. Eyes and mouth are emphasized and a necklace with crescent-shaped pendants is emphasized on the chests. Discoid applications are hanging from the belt. The hair cover is also decorated with discoid applications. The skirt is decorated with star-like motifs on the front and a combination of crosshatched triangles on the back. Based on the stylistic and typological characteristics, this figurine belongs to the same group as the Kličevac Idol, meaning phases II and IIa of the central group according to the division proposed by Z. Letica.⁵⁶ Those figurines possess certain personalized characteristics, such as eyes and mouth. Hands are bent and lie on the chest and the skirt is hollow. Height = 9.5 cm (C 1536) (Pl. 9/1).
- Stylized bell-shaped anthropomorphic figurine, with two horn-shaped protomes instead of the head. The decoration is represented by horizontal segments containing rows of crosshatched triangles. This type of anthropomorphic figurines is quite rare in the area of lower Danube Region and the only analogy can be found in an example from the Museum of Krajina in Negotin.⁵⁷ Height = 8.5 cm (C 1525) (Pl. 9/2).
- The ornitomorphic vessel on a short hollow foot. The vessel possesses one vertical handle and a semi-globular cross-section. A modeled representation of a head of a fantastic bird, which resembles a combination of a bird and a mammal, is located on the front of the vessel. Traces of horns, which are missing, are recognizable on the head. This figure has a necklace decorated with discoid applications around the neck. A tongue-shaped and three-horned protome is positioned opposite of the handle, and a short tail is positioned diagonally from the head. The entire outer surface of the vessel is lavishly decorated with concentric circles and arcades performed by rows of incised lines or short parallel notches. An almost identical ornitomorphic composition is recognizable on a vessel belonging to the Encrusted pottery culture phase at the site of Feudvar, which also possesses a bird-shaped head on the rim.⁵⁸ The vessel no. 293 from the grave LXXXIV at the Ćirna necropolis⁵⁹ is also similar to the ornitomorphic vessel from the site of Nad Klepečkom. Height = 11 cm; Mouth diameter 11 cm (C 1521) (Pl. 9/3).
- Ornitomorphic figurine with a hollow body shaped like some sort of a waterbird, with a long neck and emphasized beak (possibly meant to be used as a rattle?). The body of the bird is positioned on a hollow foot and richly decorated with numerous concentric circles framed with short parallel incisions. A cross-shaped motif is located on the top of the body of the bird. Height = 6 cm; Body diameter = 5.5 cm (C 1534) (Pl. 9/4).
- Ornitomorphic figurine with a hollow body and missing head (supposedly used as a rattle as well). This bird representation is also positioned on a tall hollow foot

⁵⁶ Letica 1968, 54.

⁵⁷ Пековић 2010, Т. 116; Јањић 2016, 45, кат. 26.

⁵⁸ Medović 1996, T.I/2.

⁵⁹ Dumitrescu 1963, 77, Pl. CXXXVI/293.

centričnim krugovima i arkadama izvedenim od snopova urezanih linija ili kratkih paralelnih zarezima. Visina posude iznosi 11 cm, dok je prečnik otvora takođe 11 cm (C 1521) (T. 9/3). Gotovo identična ornitomorfna kompozicija može se videti na jednoj posudi iz faze kulture inkrustovane keramike na Feudvaru, koja na obodu ima glavu u obliku ptice.⁵⁸ Posuda broj 293 iz groba LXXIV na nekropoli Cırna⁵⁹ pokazuje izvesne analogije sa ornitomorfnom posudom sa lokaliteta Nad Klepečkom.

– Ornitomorfna figura šupljeg tela, koja ima oblik neke vrste barske ptice, dugog vrata i naglašenog kljuna (možda je bila namenjena za zvečku?). Telo ptice se nalazi na šupljoj stopi i bogato je ukrašeno sa više koncentričnih krugova oivičenih kratkim paralelnim urezima. Na samom vrhu tela ptice nalazi se motiv krsta. Visina predmeta iznosi 6 cm, dok prečnik tela iznosi 5,5 cm (C 1534) (T. 9/4).

– Ornitomorfna figura šupljeg tela kojoj nedostaje glava (kao i u prethodnom slučaju pretpostavljamo da je mogla biti zvečka). I ova predstava je postavljena na visokoj šupljoj stopi, a telo je bogato dekorisano urezanim šrafiranim trouglovima, paralelnim kratkim zarezima i dvostrukom linijom izvedenom u formi pletenice. Očuvana visina iznosi 5,5 cm, a najveća dužina je 9,5 cm (C 1523) (T. 9/5).

– Predmet (zvečka) u obliku ovalne kutije „pikside“, sa dve perforacije i kamenčićem u njenoj unutrašnjosti. Ukrašena je dvema identičnim kompozicijama paralelnih linija formiranih u obliku krsta na gornjoj i donjoj starni. Sa bočne strane je ornamentisana sa dva niza girlandi ispunjenih šrafurama i nizom kratkih paralelnih ureza. Visina zvečke iznosi 2 cm, a najveća širina je 3 cm (C 1522) (T. 10/1).

– Predmet sličan prethodnom, ali većih dimenzija i bez kamenčića u unutrašnjosti. Sa gornje i donje strane dekorisan je polumesečastim utiskivanjem i kratkim zarezima, a na bočnim stranama šrafiranim girlandama i šrafiranim trouglovima. Predmet ima dve perforacije, možda za kačenje na kanap? Visina predmeta iznosi 4 cm, a njegova najveća širina iznosi 6,5 cm (C 1533) (T. 10/2).

– Minijaturno postolje za posudu kome je baza pravougaona, a otvor na vrhu kružnog preseka. Otvor na vrhu je zvezdasto modelovan i ukrašen paralelnim zarezima. Na pravougaonoj bazi sa svake strane nalaze se po dve perforacije na istoj visini. Baza je takođe ukrašena nizovima kratkih paralelnih ureza. Visina predmeta iznosi 5 cm, dok je prečnik otvora 5,5 cm (C 1541) (T. 10/3).

– Minijaturno postolje za posudu sličnog oblika kao prethodni predmet, samo što na bazi ne postoje perforacije. Otvor je ukrašen urezanim girlandama, a telo metopama ispunjenim urezima različitih oblika i rasporeda. Visina predmeta iznosi 4,3 cm, a prečnik otvora 5 cm (C 1529) (T. 10/4).

– Minijaturno postolje idnentično postolju iz G5 103. Zvezdasto modelovan gornji otvor ormanentisan je kombinacijom koncentričnih krugova povezanih girlandama. Telo je dekorisano dvostrukom linijom u vidu pletenice i nizom kratkih ureza. Visina iznosi 3,5 cm, a prečnik gornjeg otvora 7 cm (C 1256) (T. 10/5).

– Minijaturno postolje za posudu slično prethodnom, ali ravnog cilindričnog tela. Gornji otvor je dekorisan urezanim trostrukom koncentričnom linijom, a telo šrafiranim trouglovima. Visina predmeta iznosi 3 cm, dok je prečnik otvora 5 cm (C 1524) (T. 10/6).

– Minijaturni bikonični šuplji predmet čije je telo razvučeno u oblik krsta. Dekorisano je kratkim paralelnim zarezima. Dimenzije predmeta iznose 1,5 x 1,5 cm (C 1540) (T. 10/7).

⁵⁸ Medović 1996, T. I/2.

⁵⁹ Dumitrescu 1963, 77, Pl. CXXXVI/293.

and the body is lavishly decorated with incised crosshatched triangles, short parallel notches and double line composing a braid. Preserved height = 5.5 cm; Maximum length = 9.5 cm (C 1523) (Pl. 9/5).

- A rattle shaped as a "pyxis" box with two perforations and a small stone inside. Decorated with two identical compositions of parallel lines which form a cross-shaped motif, on the upper and on the lower side. The lateral side is decorated with two rows of garlands filled with crosshatching and a row of short parallel incisions. Height = 2 cm; Maximum width = 3 cm (C 1522) (Pl. 10/1).

- An object similar to the previous one, although larger and without the stone inside. The upper and lower sides are decorated with crescent-shaped impressions and short notches and the lateral sides are decorated with crosshatched garlands and triangles. The object possesses two perforations, possibly for hanging, which makes us assume that this object served as a rattle as well. Height = 4 cm; Maximum width = 6.5 cm (C 1533) (Pl. 10/2).

- A miniature stand for a vessel, with a rectangular base and a circular cross-section of the mouth at the top. The mouth is star-shaped and decorated with parallel notches. Each of the sides of the stand possesses two perforations on the same height. The base itself is decorated with rows of short parallel incisions. Height = 5 cm; Diameter of mouth = 5.5 cm (C 1541) (Pl. 10/3).

- A miniature stand for a vessel similar to the previous one, except this example does not possess perforations on the base. The mouth is decorated with incised garlands and the body with metopic fields filled with incisions different in shape and layout. Height = 4.3 cm; Mouth diameter = 5 cm (C 1529) (Pl. 10/4).

- A miniature stand identical to the one from grave G5 103. Star-shaped rim is decorated with a combination of concentric circles which are connected with garlands. The body is decorated with a double line which forms a braid and a row of short incisions. Height = 3.5 cm; Diameter of mouth = 7 cm (C 1256) (Pl. 10/5).

- A miniature stand similar to the previous one, although with a flat cylindrical body. The upper opening is decorated with incised triple concentric line and the body is decorated with crosshatched triangles. Height = 3 cm; Diameter of opening = 5 cm (C 1524) (Fig. C/6).

- A miniature hollow biconical object with the cross-shaped body. The body is decorated with short parallel notches. Dimensions = 1.5 x 1.5 cm (C 1540) (Pl. 10/7).

- A miniature lid with the almond-shaped upper surface, and a cylindrical body. The lid is decorated with combination of crescent-shaped impressions and double line which forms a braid. Height = 3.7 cm; Diameter of mouth = 4 cm (C 1543) (Pl. 10/8).

- A conical lid lavishly decorated on the upper side. Traces of damaged perforations are visible on the rim. The ornament is comprised of concentric circles and rows of crescent-shaped impressions, and the top is decorated with the cross-shaped motif. The inner side of the rim is also decorated with crescent-shaped impressions. Height = 3 cm; Diameter = 7.7 cm (C 1527) (Pl. 11/1).

- A shallow ovoid lid with acute cross-section and a perforation. The lid is decorated with incised parallel lines combined with concentric circles and rows of short notches. Height = 2.5 cm; Maximum width = 8.5 cm (C 1531) (Pl. 11/2).

- A miniature conical cup with everted rim and a short fan-like handle. The cup is decorated with the arcade motif comprised of short parallel incisions and puncturing. Height = 4.5 cm; Diameter of mouth = 5.5 cm (C 1542) (Pl. 11/3).

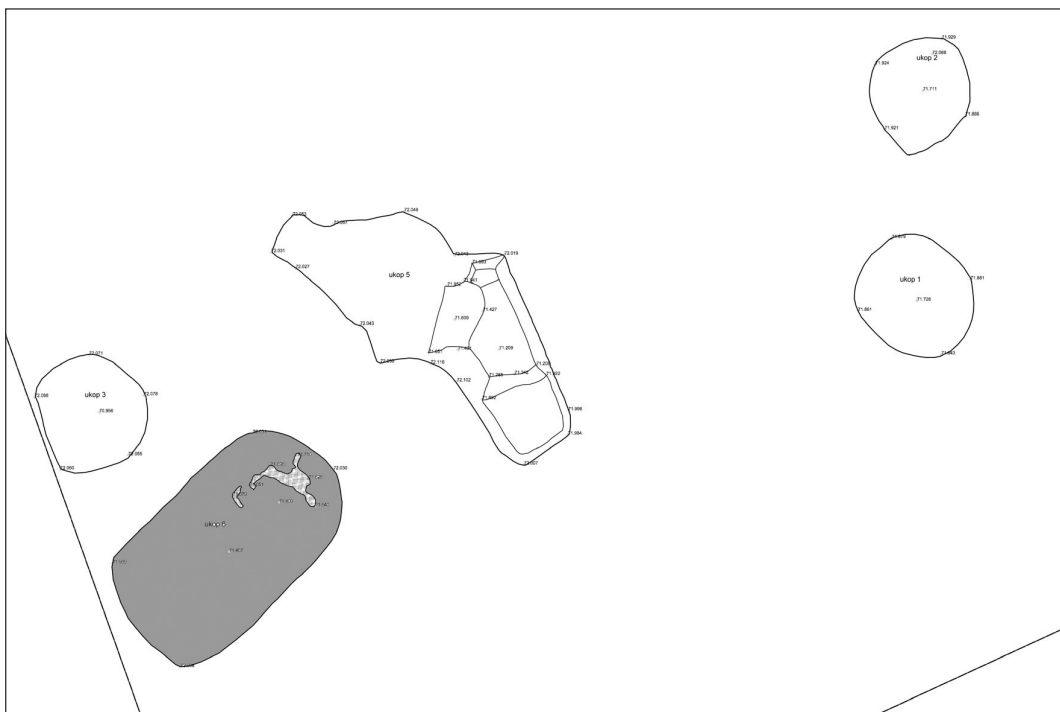
- Minijaturni poklopac čija je gornja površina oblikovana u formi badema, dok je telo modelovano u obliku cilindra. Dekorisan je kombinacijom polumesečastih utisaka i dvostruke linije u obliku pletenice. Visina poklopca iznosi 3,7 cm, dok je prečnik otvora 4 cm (C 1543) (T. 10/8).
- Konusni poklopac bogato dekorisan sa gornje strane. Na obodu postoje tragovi oštećenih perforacija. Ornament je izveden u vidu koncentričnih krugova, kao i nizova polumesečastih utiskivanja, a na vrhu se nalazi motiv krsta. Unutrašnja strana oboda takođe je ornamentisana polumesečastim utiskivanjem. Visina poklopca iznosi 3 cm, dok je prečnik 7,7 cm (C 1527) (T. 11/1).
- Ovoidni plitki poklopac oštrog preseka sa perforacijom. Dekorisan je paralelnim urezanim linijama u kombinaciji sa koncentričnim krugovima i nizovima paralelnih kratkih zarezova. Visina poklopca iznosi 2,5 cm, dok je najveća širina 8,5 cm (C 1531) (T. 11/2).
- Minijaturna konična šolja uvučenog oboda sa kratkom drškom u obliku lepeze. Dekorisana je motivom arkada sa kratkim paralelnim urezima i punktiranjem. Visina šolje iznosi 4,5 cm, prečnik otvora je 5,5 cm (C 1542) (T. 11/3).
- Minijaturna konična posuda romboidnog otvora sa kratkom povijenom drškom ispod koje se nalazi perforacija. Dekorisana je kratkim zarezima i nizom polumesečastih utisaka. Visina posude je 2,5 cm, dok je najveći prečnik otvora 4 cm (C 1537) (T. 11/4).
- Minijaturna posuda slična prethodnoj, ali bez drške. Jedan ugao romboidnog otvora je razvučen u izlivnik. Telo je dekorisano koncentričnim krugovima, urezanim girlandama i kratkim paralelnim urezima. Visina 2,5 cm, najveći prečnik otvora 5 cm (C 1535) (T. 11/5).
- Minijaturna posuda slična prethodnim, ali manjeg prečnika otvora. Jedan ugao oboda je uzdignut, a ispod njega se nalazi perforacija. Dno je u obliku badema. Ukrašen je nizovima šrafiranih trouglova. Visina je 2,5 cm, prečnik oboda je 4 cm (C 1530) (T. 11/6).
- Minijaturna konična šolja sa visoko podignutom drškom iznad oboda. Ukrašena je motivom lukova u kombinaciji sa dvostrukom upletenom trakom. Dno je malih dimenzija. Visina iznosi 6 cm, dok je prečnik oboda 5,5 cm (C 1582) (T. 11/7).
- Minijaturna konična šolja slična prethodnoj, ali sa blaže profilisanom drškom. Ukrašena šrafiranim girlandama i nizovima paralelnih kratkih zarezova u kombinaciji sa dvostrukom upletenom trakom. Visina je 5,5 cm, dok je prečnik oboda 4,5 cm (C 1532) (T. 11/8).
- Minijaturna šolja izduženog tela sa visoko postavljenom drškom koja prelazi obod. Ukrašena je šrafiranim visećim trouglovima u kombinaciji sa nizovima kratkih paralelnih zarezova. Visina 5 cm, prečnik oboda 2,5 cm (C 1544) (T. 11/9).
- Bikonična zdela široko razgrnutog oboda sa dve kolenaste drške. Dekorisana je kombinacijom koncentričnih krugova, nizovima kratkih paralelnih ureza, snopova linija i polumesečastih utisaka. Visina zdele iznosi 7 cm, dok je prečnik oboda 13 cm (C 1538) (T. 11/10).
- Bikonična zdela široko razgrnutog oboda sa dve drške, slična prethodnoj. Ukrašen je izveden lažnim šnurom, urezanim snopovima linija i dvostrukom upletenom trakom. Na vratu se nalazi debeo sloj bele inkrustacije. Visina zdele iznosi 6 cm, dok je prečnik oboda 14 cm (C1520) (T. 11/11).

- A miniature conical vessel with rhomboidal mouth, a short curved handle and a perforation below the handle. The vessel is decorated with short notches and a row of crescent-shaped impressions. Height = 2.5 cm; Maximum diameter of mouth = 4 cm (C 1537) (Pl. 11/4).
- A miniature vessel similar to the previous one, although without the handle. One corner of the rhomboidal rim forms a spout. The body of the vessel is decorated with concentric circles, incised garlands and short parallel incisions. Height = 2.5 cm; Maximum diameter of mouth = 5 cm (C 1535) (Pl. 11/5).
- A miniature vessel similar to the previous ones, although with a smaller diameter of the mouth. One corner of the rim is elevated and possesses a perforation beneath. The bottom is almond-shaped. The vessel is decorated with rows of crosshatched triangles. Height = 2.5 cm; Diameter of mouth = 4 cm (C 1530) (Pl. 11/6).
- A miniature conical cup with the handles surpassing the rim. The cup is decorated with arcade motif combined with double band forming a braid. The bottom is small in dimensions. Height = 6 cm; Diameter of mouth = 5.5 cm (C 1582) (Pl. 11/7).
- A miniature conical cup similar to the previous one, although the handle has a milder profile. The cup is decorated with crosshatched garlands and rows of short parallel notches combined with double band forming a braid. Height = 5.5 cm; Diameter of mouth = 4.5 cm (C 1532) (Pl. 11/8).
- A miniature cup with an elongated body and a handle which surpasses the rim. The cup is decorated with inverted crosshatched triangles combined with rows of short parallel notches. Height = 5 cm; Diameter of mouth = 2.5 cm (C 1544) (Pl. 11/9).
- A biconical bowl with quite an everted rim and two knee-shaped handles. The bowl is decorated with a combination of concentric circles, rows of short parallel incisions, bands comprised of incised lines and crescent-shaped impressions. Height = 7 cm; Diameter of mouth = 13 cm (C 1538) (Pl. 11/10).
- A biconical bowl with quite everted rim and with two handles, similar to the previous one. The decoration is represented by pseudo-corded bands comprised of incised lines and a double line forming a braid. A thin layer of incrustation is on the neck of the vessel. Height = 6 cm; Diameter of mouth = 14 cm (C 1520) (Pl. 11/11).
- A biconical bowl with two small handles similar to the previous ones. The bowl is almost identically decorated as the previously described example. Height = 5 cm; Diameter of mouth = 11.5 cm (C 1539) (Pl. 11/12).

Two features containing the prehistoric pottery with stylistic and typological characteristics belonging to the Encrusted pottery culture, were recorded in the southern and northern portion of trench 75. Fragments of biconical bowl, a fragment of a rim of a pot decorated with bands of lines and concentric circles, as well as a fragment of a rim and a neck of an pear-shaped amphorae with massive ribbon-like handle below the rim, also decorated with bands of incised lines were all recorded in the southern portion of the trench (Pl. 12/1-3), within a 0.6 m thick layer. The finds from the northern portion, recorded within a 0.4 m thick layer are represented by an acute profiled belly of an urn with the root of the ribbon-like handle (Pl. 12/4-8). This vessel is decorated with parallel bands of lines which form a spiral near the handle. An urn with everted rim is decorated with rows of concentric circles.

– Bikonična zdela sa dve male drške, slična prethodnim. Zdela je gotovo identično ukrašena kao prethodna. Visina iznosi 5 cm, dok je prečnik oboda 11,5 cm (C 1539) (T. 11/12).

U sondi 75 izdvajaju se dve celine sa praistorijskom keramikom koje prema stilsko-tipološkim karakteristikama keramike pripadaju kulturi inkrustovane keramike – u južnom i severnom segmentu sonde. U južnom segmentu, u sloju koji je imao debljinu do 0,6 m, nalazili su se fragmenti bikonične zdele, jedan fragment oboda lonca dekorisan snopovima linija i koncentričnim krugovima, kao i fragment oboda i vrata kruškolike amfore sa masivnom trakastom drškom ispod oboda, takođe ukrašenom snopovima urezanih linija (T. 12/1–3). Iz severnog segmenta u okviru sloja sa praistorijskom keramikom, debljine oko 0,40 m, izdvaja se nalaz oštro profilisanog trbuha urne sa korenom trakaste drške (T. 12/4–8). Ova posuda dekorisana je paralelnim snopovima linija koje se kod drške savijaju u spiralu. Jedna urna razgrnutog oboda ornamentisana je nizovima koncentričnih krugova.



Sl. 10. Nad Klepečkom, sonda 77, ukop 6

Fig. 10 Nad Klepečkom, trench 77, pit 6

U zapadnom delu Sonde 77 istražen je ukop 6, čija je dubina iznosila oko 0,60 m i koji je bio ispunjen proslojcima pepela. U njemu je, pored objekta koji čine krupniji komadi lepa potkovičastog oblika (podseća na ognjište) (sl. 10), nađena izvesna količina životinjskih kostiju, školjki i puževa, kao i keramika sa karakteristikama Dubovac – Žuto brdo – Grla Mare kulturne grupe, kao i keramika starijeg gvozdenog doba. Nalaze keramike bronzanog doba čine donji deo pehara na visokoj stopi tipa Belegiš (T. 13/4), obodi posuda sa razgrnutim obodom (T. 13/1–3) ukrašenih koncentričnim krugovima, jedan

Pit 6 was recorded in the eastern part of trench 77. The depth of the pit was around 0.6 m and it was filled with multiple layers of ash. Besides the area represented by small lumps of daub, which possessed a horseshoe shape and resembles a hearth (Fig. 10), a certain amount of animal bones, shells and mollusks, as well as the Early Iron Age pottery were all recorded in the pit. The Bronze Age pottery is represented by a lower portion of a beaker on a high foot, the so-called Belegiš type (Pl. 13/4), everted rims of vessels decorated with concentric circles (Pl. 13/1-3), and a pot decorated with pseudo-corded ornament, for which we can assume that represents the influence of the Belegiš I culture (Pl. 13/2). A fragment of a heart of a Piraunos type of vessel, decorated with a modeled spiral is quite peculiar (Pl. 13/5). A sample of animal bone (*Bovidae*) was obtained for absolute dating from this pit, which will be further discussed.

The finds attributed to the Encrusted pottery culture from trench 80 are represented by a biconical bowl lavishly decorated with white incrustation (Pl. 13/7) and a coarse unornamented cup with a high handle (Pl. 13/8). Other finds from the trench (Pl. 13/9-12) represent the typical forms of the ceramic inventory of pots and urns characteristic for the Dubovac-Žuto Brdo-Girila Mare cultural group. A find of a flat belt buckle with a large prong made of bone stands out. The dimensions of the buckle are 7.4 x 3.5 cm (C 1620) (Pl. 13/6). Belt buckle is a part of a garment that changed its shape depending on the technological progress. Such a primitive variant of belt buckle, which resembles a large hook, is similar to the buckles from the sites of Ripač in Bosnia, Ljubljansko Barje in Slovenia, and the examples from certain sites in Slovakia and Hungary. In terms of chronology, such buckles are dated to the end of the Copper Age and Early Bronze Age.⁶⁰

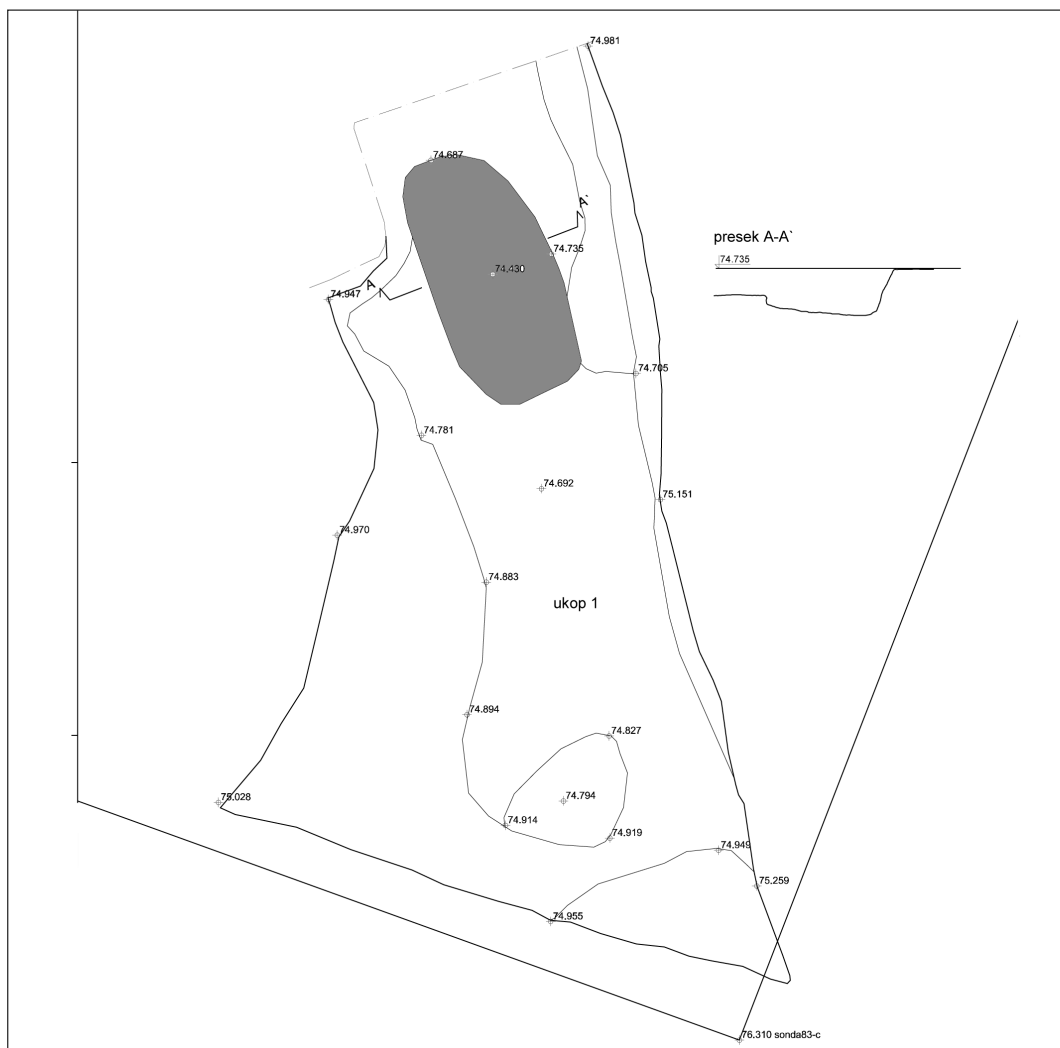
Two features containing prehistoric pottery marked as 42 (feature 1) and 43 (feature 2) were recorded in trench 83 (Fig. 11). The pottery from those features belongs to the same cultural domain of the Middle/Late Bronze Age. Similar to the previous features and pits, the most represented pottery finds are those which are lavishly ornamented and characteristic for the Dubovac-Žuto Brdo-Girila Mare cultural group (Fig 14/1-8). It is interesting that in most cases the pottery is of high quality, but without the preserved incrustation. Besides the pottery, a fragmented anthropomorphic figurine with the preserved height of 15 cm was recorded at the very bottom of pit 42 (feature 1) (Pl. 14/9). The figurine was recorded in trench 80, within the same feature from which the belt buckle made of bone originates. A small fragment of anthropomorphic figurine was recorded in trench 83. The hands of the figurine are placed on the chest and the figurine is personalized in a manner that the eyes and mouth are emphasized. This figurine is similar to the figurine originating from the cenotaph in trench 77. The aforementioned anthropomorphic figurines correspond to the figurine from Klenovnik near Kostolac.⁶¹

A small amount of prehistoric pottery, belonging to the encrusted pottery horizon was also recorded in the following contexts: test-trenches 112 and 114, and trenches 61 and 79 (northern from the aforementioned communication route). Pit 2 was located within the test-trench 112, in which three fragmented vessels are presented: a small beaker (Pl. 15/1) and two everted rims ornamented on the inner side (Pl. 15/2, 3). From pit 1, which was located in test-trench 114 we present two fragments of everted rims of a pot (Pl. 15/4) and a bowl (Pl. 15/5), and one lavishly ornamented handle (Pl. 15/6). Within the area comprised of brown soil mixed with gravel and daub in trench 61, aside from the Early Bronze Age finds, several lavishly ornamented fragments of a beaker were recorded (Pl. 16/3),

⁶⁰ Kilian-Dirlmeier 1975, 17, 20, 21, Taf. 2, 3

⁶¹ Косорић 1962-1963, сл. 2.

lonac ukrašen u tehnici lažnog šnura, za koji takođe možemo pretpostaviti da predstavlja uticaj kulture Belegiš I (T. 13/2). Između ostalih nalaza izdvaja se fragment ložišta posude tipa piraunos, ukrašene plastično modelovanom spiralom (T. 13/5). Iz ovoga ukopa uzet je uzorak životinjske kosti (bovida) kako bi se dobio apsolutni datum, o čemu će više reći biti kasnije.



Sl. 11. Nad Klepečkom, sonda 80, objekat 42/43, ukop 1

Fig. 11 Nad Klepečkom, Trench 80, feature 42/43, pit 1

U Sondri 80 nalaze kulture inkrustovane keramike predstavljaju jedna bikonična zdelo bogato ukrašena ornamentima sa belom inkrustacijom (T. 13/7) i jedna neornamentisana šolja sa visokom drškom, grube izrade (T. 13/8). I ostali su nalazi (T. 13/9–12) tipični su predstavnici keramičke produkcije lonaca i urni karakterističnih za grupu Dubovac – Žuto brdo – Girda Mare. Kao poseban nalaz izdvaja se pljosnata kopča za kaiš sa većim trnom izrađena od kosti. Dimenzije ovog predmeta iznose 7,5 x 3,5 cm (C 1620) (T. 13/6). Kopča za kaiš od kosti spada u deo odevnih predmeta koji je tokom vremena, u zavisnosti od na-

as well as three fragments of everted rims belonging to large pots (Pl. 16/1, 2, 5) and one ornamented vessel belly (Pl. 16/4). In sector "northern from the communication route", in trench 79, numerous fragments of Late Bronze Age pottery were recorded. Fragments of a lavishly ornamented large pot with ribbon-like handles (Pl. 16/6), S profiled bowls (Pl. 16/9, 10) originate from that context as well as two fragmented conical bowls with inverted rim, decorated with short notches and pricks filled with white incrustation (Pl. 16/7), and incised horizontal triple line (Pl. 16/8).

The beginning of research of the Encrusted pottery culture dates back to the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century when M. Vasić registered 15 sites along the banks of the Danube River in northeastern Serbia and Bulgaria.⁶² It is considered that the finds originating from the sites eastern of the Morava River mouth represent a specific variant of the Encrusted pottery culture, known as Žuto Brdo-Kličevac, while Belegiš I and Paraćin cultural groups were developing western from this area, on the basis of the influences from the previous Vatin culture.⁶³

The Encrusted pottery culture, which is common for the central and southern parts of the Carpathian Basin during the Middle Bronze Age, represents an unusual stylistic phenomenon. The ornamentation and motifs differ from the ones which were represented during the earlier periods of prehistory, with the lavishly decorated surface of the vessels, complemented with white color being the main characteristic of the decoration of the Encrusted pottery culture. Even nowadays, like in the past, certain archeologists connect the Encrusted pottery culture with the cultural influences which came from the south of the Balkan Peninsula, and more precisely from Mycenae.⁶⁴ Such theories were discredited several decades ago by N. Tasić, who relied on the stratigraphy at the sites of Gomolava, Popov Salaš, and Stojića Gumno. Those sites provided N. Tasić with sufficient data for the conclusion that the incrustated pottery represents certain influences originating from the west, from Slavonija and Baranja regions, and that the phenomenon of incrustated pottery followed immediately after the Vatin culture. Such cultural influences did not prevail on the aforementioned sites in Srem and southern Bačka, as their stabilization can be connected with eastern Banat and Đerdap Region.⁶⁵

In his papers, N. Tasić presented the directions of the expansion of the Encrusted pottery culture from the Carpathian Basin towards the central Balkans,⁶⁶ which briefly goes as it follows: The expansion of the Encrusted pottery culture from the Middle Pannonia towards the south is a consequence of the pressure imposed by the Hügelgraber culture which starting from the Br B1 period spreads from the northwestern parts of the Carpathian basin (the original center), following the Danube across Hungary and parts of Baranja up to Srem, Banat and southwestern Romania. The "Encrusted pottery of southern Transdanubia" (Szekszárd or Veszprém) was formed during this first phase of expansion through the southern Hungary and Baranja (vicinity of Osijek) in the south.⁶⁷ Following the stabilization and the development of a local variant of the Encrusted pottery culture, the Dubovac type, in the territories of Srem and southern Banat, its further expansion was focused towards the Balkan Peninsula, southwestern Romania (Cîrna, Gîrla Mare) and the Danube islands (Ostrovul Korbului). The third phase is represented by the sites south-

⁶² Васић 1912, 1-16.

⁶³ Tasić 1972, 99.

⁶⁴ Васић 1912, 189; Гарашанин 1973, 351; Letica 1973, 52; Majnarić-Pandžić 1982, 47; Holenweger 2011.

⁶⁵ Tasić 1972, 96,97; Tasić 1974, 224.

⁶⁶ Tasić 1972,103; Tasić 1996, 153, 154.

⁶⁷ Tasić 1974, 78.

pretka tehnologije, menjao svoj oblik. Ovakva primitivna varijanta kopče, koja podseća na veliku udicu, ima analogije sa kopčama iz Ripača u Bosni, Ljubljanskog Barja u Sloveniji, kao i na pojedinim lokalitetima u Slovačkoj i Mađarskoj, a hronološki se može odrediti u kraj bakarnog i starije bronzano doba.⁶⁰

U Sondi 83 konstatovana su dva objekta sa praistorijskom keramikom, označena kao 42 (Objekat 1) i 43 (Objekat 2) (sl. 11). Keramika iz pomenutih celina takođe pripada istom kulturnom krugu srednjeg/poznog bronzanog doba. Kao i u prethodnim slučajevima, najzastupljeniji su bogato ornamentisani nalazi keramike sa karakteristikama kulture Dubovac – Žuto brdo – Giralta Mare (Fig. 14/1–8). Zanimljivo je da se u navećem broju slučajeva radi o izuzetno kvalitetnoj keramici na kojoj nije sačuvana bela inkrustacija. Osim keramike, na samom dnu ukopa 1 (Objekta 42), otkrivena je fragmentovana antropomorfna figurina očuvane visine od 15 cm (Fig. 14/9). Ova figurina je otkrivena u sondi 80, u istoj celini sa pojasnom kopčom od kosti. U sondi 83 je otkriven manji fragment antropomorfne figurine. Figurina ima ruke savijene na grudima i personalizovana je tako što su naznačeni oči i usta. Ona ima najviše analogija sa figurinom nađenom u okviru kenotafa iz Sonde 77. Pomenute antropomorfne figurine najviše podudarnosti imaju sa figurinom iz Klenovnika kod Kostolca.⁶¹

Manja količina praistorijske keramike koja je pripadala horizontu inkrustovane keramike takođe je otkrivena u Kontrolnim iskopima 112 i 114, i sondama 61 i 79 (severno od komunikacije). Unutar Kontrolnog iskopa 112 nalazio se Ukop 2, u kome se izdvajaju samo tri fragmentovane posude, jednog manjeg pehara (T. 15/1) i dva razgrnuta oboda ornamentisana sa spoljašnje strane (T. 15/2,3). Isti je slučaj i sa nalazima iz Kontrolnog iskopa 114, u kome se nalazio Ukop 1, iz kojega takođe mogu da se izdvoje dva fragmenta razgrnutih oboda lonca (T. 15/4) i zdele (T. 15/5), kao i jedna bogato ornamentisana drška (T. 15/6). U sondi 61, u okviru celine koju je činila mrka zemlja sa šljunkom i lepom, pored nalaza ranog bronzanog doba (koji su razmatrani ranije u ovome tekstu), nađeno je i nekoliko bogato ornamentisanih fragmenata jednog pehara (T. 16/3), tri fragmenta razgrnutih oboda većih lonaca (T. 16/1, 2, 5), kao i jedan ornamentisani trbuh (T. 16/4). U okviru Sonde 79 u sektoru severno od komunikacije nađeno je više fragmenata praistorijske keramike iz kasnog bronzanog doba. Ovoj celini pripadaju fragmenti jednog bogato ukrašenog većeg lonca sa trakastim drškama (T. 16/6), zdele S profilacije (T. 16/9, 10) i dve fragmentovane konične zdele sa uvučenim obodom ornamentisane kratkim zarezima i ubodima sa belom inkrustacijom (T. 16/7) i urezanom horizontalnom trostrukom linijom (T. 16/8).

Početak istraživanja kulture inkrustovane keramike vezuje se za kraj XIX i početak XX veka, kada je Miloje M. Vasić konstatovao 15 nalazišta duž obala Dunava u severoistočnoj Srbiji i Bugarskoj.⁶² Smatra se da nalazi sa lokaliteta istočno od ušća Morave predstavljaju specifične varijante inkrustovane keramike tipa Žuto brdo – Kličevac, dok se zapadno od ove oblasti razvijaju Belegiš I i paraćinska kultura, kao posledice post vatinskih uticaja.⁶³

Kultura inkrustovane keramike, koja je rasprostranjena u centralnom i južnom području Karpatskog basena tokom srednjeg bronzanog doba, predstavlja jedan neobičan stilski fenomen, koji prema motivima ukrašavanja nema mnogo dodira sa dekoracijom posuda u prethodnim razdobljima praistorije, a naročito je karakteristiše bogato dekorisana površina posuda isticana ispunjavanjem belom bojom. U prošlosti, kao i dan-danas, neki

⁶⁰ Kilian-Dirlmeier 1975, 17, 20, 21, Taf. 2, 3.

⁶¹ Косорић 1962–1963, Сл. 2.

⁶² Васић 1912, 1–16.

⁶³ Tasić 1972, 99.

ern from the Danube River, meaning Klilčevac, Žuto Brdo and other sites in the area of Đerdap.⁶⁸ The sites such as Kličevac, Žuto Brdo and Usje would represent large settlements with the material culture belonging to the Encrusted pottery culture. In addition, scarce finds from northwestern Bulgaria would also be attributed to this horizon.⁶⁹ It can be certainly assumed that this culture developed simultaneously with the Hügelgraber culture in southern Pannonia and with the related and concurrent cultures in Vojvodina (Belegiš I culture). However, it should be noted that there are certain chronological differences between the aforementioned regional centers. Chronologically speaking, the Transdanubian type of the Encrusted pottery would be concurrent with the Vatin culture in the southern Pannonia (Br B2 period), which is indicated by the imported vessels from grave 3 at the site of Stubarlija,⁷⁰ and the Vatin culture horizon at the site of Vinča.⁷¹ In terms of stratigraphy, this cultural phenomenon is later solely at the site of Gomolava, where it is attributed to the transition from the Pančevo-Omoljica phase of the Vatin culture to the “Pannonian beakers” horizon of the Belegiš culture.⁷² On the other hand, the youngest phase of the Encrusted pottery culture is concurrent with the Hügelgraber culture in central parts of the Carpathian Basin, and in the last few decades, there are numerous evidence indicating its overlapping with the Channeled pottery culture.⁷³ The term Dubovac-Žuto Brdo-Girła Mare was introduced into Serbian archaeology by M. Garašanin, in order to emphasize its territorial distribution.⁷⁴

Another indicator of the aforementioned expansion of the Encrusted pottery culture bearers during the Middle Bronze Age are metal finds. Unfortunately, only a small number of enclosed contexts (graves, settlements, hoards) which originate from systematic archaeological excavations are registered in Serbia, and therefore the metal finds are not as significant for the chronological attribution of this cultural group. For example, only several rings, nopperings and undefined bronze objects were recorded at Ćirna necropolis.⁷⁵ The exceptions are a hoard of gold jewelry from Velika Vrbica and the grave from Vršac (most likely from the Ludoš necropolis) in which urns typical for the Encrusted pottery culture were recorded together with a pin with a husk-shaped head twisted in the lower portion and a dagger with three rivets.⁷⁶ It is quite indicative that the mentioned pins are considered as the product of the north-Pannonian territories, common for the Vatyá culture and later periods, which could explain their occurrence in the Encrusted pottery culture grave from Vršac.⁷⁷ The hoard of gold jewelry from Velika Vrbica⁷⁸ represents not only an exception in this case, but it also represents the largest find which could be connected with the Encrusted pottery culture, on which a number of papers were written. Numerous examples of anthropomorphic plastic possess ornaments which resemble the representation of the jewelry from the Velika Vrbica hoard.

The expansion of the Encrusted pottery culture from the north towards the southern Balkans, can be indirectly observed on the examples of the anthropomorphic plastic,

⁶⁸ Tasić 1974, 225.

⁶⁹ Tasić 1972, 103; Alexandrov *et al* 2016.

⁷⁰ Medović 2007, 13.

⁷¹ Тасић 1984, сл. 57.

⁷² Тасић 1965, 62.

⁷³ Tasić 1972, 104; Garašanin 1973, 350.

⁷⁴ Garašanin 1983, 520.

⁷⁵ Dumitrescu 1963, Pl. CLXIII.

⁷⁶ Milleker 1940, 26, Taf. 18/3; Hänsel 1968, Taf. 15/1-3

⁷⁷ Tasić 1972, 101.

⁷⁸ Гарашанин 1954, 10, Т. II.

arheolozi su fenomen inkrustovane keramike vezivali za kulturne uticaje koji su došli iz pravca juga Balkanskog poluostrva, tačnije iz Mikene.⁶⁴ Ovakve teorije je pre više decenija argumentovano opovrgao N. Tasić, rukovodeći se u prvom redu stratigrafijom na lokalitetima Gomolava IVA, Popov salaš i Stojića gumno, na kojima je primetio kako inkrustovana keramika definitivno predstavlja uticaje koji dolaze sa zapada, odnosno iz Slavonije i Baranje, i da se direktno nadovezuje na vatinsku kulturu. Na pomenutim lokalitetima u Sremu i južnoj Bačkoj ovi kulturni uticaji se nisu ukorenili, već su se stabilizovali na području istočnog Banata i Đerdapa.⁶⁵

Tako N. Tasić u svojim radovima ukazuje na pravce širenja kulture inkrustovane keramike iz Karpatskog basena prema centralnom Balkanu,⁶⁶ što u kraćim crtama glasi ovako: širenje kulture inkrustovane keramike iz srednje Panonije prema jugu posledica je pritiska nosilaca *Hügelgraber* kulture, koja se tokom perioda Br B1 u severozapadnim oblastima Karpatskog basena (njenom primarnom centru) postepeno širila Dunavom preko Mađarske i dela Baranje do Srema, Banata i jugozapadne Rumunije. U prvoj fazi prodora kroz južnu Mađarsku i Baranju na jugu (okolina Osijeka), nastaje „kultura inkrustovane keramike južne Transdanubije“ (Seksard ili Veszprem).⁶⁷ Nakon stabilizacije i razvoja lokalne varijante inkrustovane keramike tipa Dubovac u Sremu i južnom Banatu, sledi njen dalji prodor ka Balkanskom poluostrvu odnosno ka jugozapadnoj Rumuniji (Cirna, Girla Mare) i dunavskim ostrvima (Ostrovul Korbului). Treću fazu predstavljaju nalazišta južno od Dunava – u prvom redu lokaliteti Kličevac, Žuto brdo i druga nalazišta u Đerdapu.⁶⁸ Lokaliteti poput Kličevca, Žutog brda i Usja predstavljali bi velika naselja sa materijalnom kulturom inkrustovane keramike. Istom horizontu pripadaju i retki nalazi iz severozapadne Bugarske.⁶⁹ Sigurno se može pretpostaviti da se ova kultura razvila paralelno sa *Hügelgraber* kulturom na jugu Panonije i sa srodnim i istovremenim kulturama u Vojvodini (Belegiš I). Treba napomenuti da među pomenutim regionalnim centrima postoje izvesne vremenske razlike. Hronološki bi inkrustovana keramika transdanubijskog tipa bila istovremena sa Vatonom na jugu Panonske nizije (Br B2), na šta nam ukazuju importovane posude u grobu 3 na Stubarliji⁷⁰ i u horizontu vatinske kulture u Vinči.⁷¹ Stratigrafski gledano, ova kulturna pojava jedino je jasno konstatovana na Gomolavi, gde je određena u prelaz iz pančevačko-omoljičke faze Vatina u belegišku grupu horizonta „panonskih pehara“.⁷² Na drugoj strani, najmlađa faza inkrustovane keramike istovremena je sa *Hügelgraber* kulturom u centralnim delovima Karpatskog basena, a poslednjih decenija postoji sve više dokaza koji ukazuju na njeno preklapanje sa kulturom kanelovane keramike.⁷³ Naziv Dubovac – Žuto brdo – Girla Mare u srpsku arheologiju je uveo M. Garašanin, koji je ovako naglasio teritoriju njenog rasprostiranja.⁷⁴

Još jedan pokazatelj prodiranja nosilaca inkrustovane keramike tokom srednjeg bronzanog doba predstavljaju nalazi metala. Nažalost, u Srbiji postoji samo neznatan broj zatvorenih nalaza (grobova, naselja i ostava), tako da metal nema veći značaj prilikom određivanja hronologije za ovu kulturnu grupu. Primera radi, na nekropoli u Kirni otkri-

⁶⁴ Васић 1912, 189; Гарашанин 1973, 351; Letica 1973, 52; Majnarić Pandžić 1982, 47; Hohenweger 2011.

⁶⁵ Tasić 1972, 96, 97; Tasić 1974, 224.

⁶⁶ Tasić 1972, 103; Tasić 1996, 153, 154.

⁶⁷ Tasić 1974, 78.

⁶⁸ Tasić 1974, 225.

⁶⁹ Tasić 1972, 103; Alexandrov *et al.* 2016.

⁷⁰ Medović 2007, 13.

⁷¹ Тасић 1984, Сл. 57.

⁷² Тасић 1965, 62.

⁷³ Tasić 1972, 104; Гарашанин 1973, 350.

⁷⁴ Garašanin 1983, 520.

which are uncommon for other Bronze Age cultures. It can be noted that save for the Neolithic, the Encrusted pottery culture represents a certain comeback of the anthropomorphic plastic into the cult-related sphere of lives of prehistoric societies. During the Bronze Age, such objects are quite common as grave goods with a specific form and iconography, and therefore there is no doubt in terms of their cult-related attribution. Also, some of the ornamentation elements on the figurines represent such a realistic depiction of various categories of jewelry, which allows a more precise chronological determination. The main type of figurines is the one with a bell-shaped skirt (which can be hollow or solid),⁷⁹ although figurines which represent solely the upper portion of the body (trunk) are not uncommon as well. Finds of figurines from Berac, as well as those finds from southern Hungary, Bapska, Dalj, Godovinci, Cîrna, and Kličevac, are characteristic for the first phase of expansion of the Encrusted pottery culture.⁸⁰ On those figurines, one can distinguish representations of necklaces with crescent-shaped pendants. In Berac, the ornament is performed by pricking and on the other figurines (idols) with incising. The figurines originating from the northwestern areas of the Carpathian Basin are somewhat archaic in terms of modeling, the form, and other typological characteristics, and most likely older than the examples from the lower Danube Region, meaning the examples from Kličevac.⁸¹

Several necropolises of the Encrusted pottery culture are known in the territory of the Serbian-Romanian Danube Region. The most prominent ones are the necropolises in the villages of Orešac⁸² and Ludoš near Vršac in Banat,⁸³ Cîrna in Romania, Baley in northwestern Bulgaria and several necropolises in the area of Đerdap, of which two have been extensively excavated. Those are Glamija and Pesak necropolises in Korbovo. The basic characteristic of those necropolises is the funeral ritual, meaning the incineration of the deceased and laying the remains into the urns which are then buried in the ground. The grave goods are comprised exclusively of ceramic vessels, as metal object occur extremely rare, like in the mentioned grave from Vršac (Ludoš).

One of the aspects that we can connect with the afterlife, besides the graves with incinerated deceased, are the symbolic burials, meaning empty graves with no human remains and with grave goods in form of ceramic objects. Such sepulchral contexts are called cenotaphs. It is quite interesting that the miniature vessels are most usually placed in the cenotaphs, as is the case with the feature from trench 77 at the site of Nad Klepečkom. A similar cenotaph has been recorded at the site of At near Vršac, presented by R. Rašajski.⁸⁴ Rašajski regards the minimized dimensions of vessels from the cenotaph as a symbolic representation of the function those object had in original dimensions. In order to discuss this phenomenon further, it is important to mention grave 24 from the Glamija necropolis in Korbovo. According to D. Krstić, this grave was richest in terms of grave goods (30 vessels, anthropomorphic and zoomorphic figurines). Based on the description and the photos representing the exact context of grave 24, there were two groups of objects. The first group consisted of three urns covered with bowls and several beakers in the northern portion of the grave, and the second group, both contextually and stratigraphically distinguished, consisted of a collection of objects which were on a significantly higher point

⁷⁹ Letica 1973, 49.

⁸⁰ Tasić 1972, 102.

⁸¹ Tasić 1972, 102.

⁸² Крстић 1962; Majnarić-Pandžić 1989.

⁸³ Garašanin 1983, 525.

⁸⁴ Рашајски 1975, 65.

veno je samo nekoliko prstenova, nopenringa i predmeta od bronzne bez neke određene forme.⁷⁵ Izuzetak ipak predstavljaju ostava zlatnog nakita iz Velike Vrbice i grob iz Vršca (najverovatnije sa nekropole Ludoš), u kome su se pored urne tipične za inkrustovanu keramiku našli jedna igla mahunaste glave tordirana u donjem delu i jedan bodež sa tri zakivka.⁷⁶ Indikativno je da se igle sa mahunastom glavom smatraju za proizvod severno-panonskih oblasti, ali se češće javljaju u Vaća kulturi, kao i kasnije, što možda objašnjava zbog čega su nađene u kontekstu groba inkrustovane keramike iz Vršca.⁷⁷ Ostava zlatnog nakita iz Velike Vrbice⁷⁸ je ne samo izuzetak u ovome slučaju već i najveći nalaz koji se može vezati za kulturu inkrustovane keramike, o čemu je napisan veliki broj radova. Brojni primeri antropomorfne plastike poseduju ukrase koji podsećaju na predstave nakita iz ostave Velika Vrbica.

Prodor kulture inkrustovane keramike od severa ka jugu Balkana takođe se posredno vidi i na primerima figuralne antropomorfne plastike, koje inače nema u drugim kulturama bronzanog doba. Može se slobodno reći da je nakon neolita kultura inkrustovane keramike predstavljala izvestan povratak antropomorfne plastike u kulturni život praistorijskih zajednica. Tokom bronzanog doba takva plastika je toliko česta kao grobni prilog specifične forme i ikonografije da nema nikakve sumnje u pogledu njenog kulturnog opredeljenja. Osim toga, neki elementi ornamenata na figurinama mogu se dovesti u vezu sa različitim vrstama nakita toliko realno predstavljenim, da čak omogućuju preciznije hronološko opredeljenje figurina. Najrasprostranjeniji tip predstavlja figurina sa suknjom u obliku zvona (koje je šuplje ili puno),⁷⁹ mada nisu retke ni figurine na kojima postoji samo gornji deo (torzo). Za prve faze prodora uticaja kulture inkrustovane keramike karakteristični su nalazi iz Beraka kao i oni iz južne Mađarske, Bapske, Dalja, Godovinaca, Kirne i Kličevca.⁸⁰ Na ovim figurinama mogu se prepoznati predstave niski sa privescima u obliku polumeseca. U Beraku je ornament izveden tačkanjem, a na drugim idolima urezivanjem. Figurine iz severozapadnih područja Karpatskog basena arhaičnije su u pogledu modelovanja, forme i drugih tipoloških karakteristika i verovatno su starije od onih u donjem Podunavlju, pre svega onih iz Kličevca.⁸¹

Sa područja srpsko-rumunskog Podunavlja potiče više nekropola kulture inkrustovane keramike. Najpoznatije su nekropole u selu Orešac⁸² i Ludoš⁸³ kod Vršca u Banatu, Kirni u Rumuniji, Balej u severozapadnoj Bugarskoj i više nekropola u Đerdapu, od kojih se izdvajaju dve koje su u većem obimu istražene. To su nekropole Glamija i Pesak u Korbovu. Osnovne karakteristike pomenutih nekropola predstavlja pogrebni ritual, odnosno spaljivanje pokojnika i sahranjivanje ostataka u urne ukopane u zemlju. Priloge u grobovima isključivo čine keramičke posude, dok je u izuzetno retkim slučajevima prisutan metal, kao u već pomenutom grobu iz Vršca (Ludoš).

Osim grobova sa spaljenim pokojnicima, deo rituala koji vezujemo za zagrobni život čine i simbolične sahrane, odnosno grobovi bez humanih ostataka, u kojima se nalaze pohranjeni različiti keramički predmeti. Ovako formirane sepulkralne celine nazivamo ke-

⁷⁵ Dumitrescu 1963, Pl. CLXIII.

⁷⁶ Milleker 1940, 26, Taf. 18/3; Hänsel 1968, Taf. 15/1–3.

⁷⁷ Tasić 1972, 101.

⁷⁸ Гарашанин 1954, 10, Т. II.

⁷⁹ Letica 1973, 49.

⁸⁰ Tasić 1972, 102.

⁸¹ Tasić 1972, 102.

⁸² Крстић 1962; Majnarić Pandžić 1989.

⁸³ Garašanin 1983, 525.

in the southern portion of the grave.⁸⁵ D. Krstić believes that the second group of objects, which was comprised of ceramic vessels, animal bones (especially birds), a bird-shaped rattle and one anthropomorphic figurine, was later buried in grave 24.⁸⁶ Also, the same author notes that the bird-shaped rattle represents an apotropaic related instrument.⁸⁷

A belief that it is necessary for an individual to pass through clearly defined life stages in order to live the desired “fulfilled life”, has been documented in different human societies, and prevails even in modern understandings. The parameters which define the concept of the idealised life significantly vary in different societies, and the premature death is always perceived as the disturbance of the natural state. Those individuals who have passed away in that manner (usually newborns, children and young people who had not been married or left the offspring, pregnant women who died in childbirth, etc.), have a special treatment in different cultures and societies, which differs them from the rest of the population, and therefore, such individuals can be archaeologically recorded.⁸⁸



Sl. 12. Nad Klepečkom, sonda 77, kenotaf

Fig. 12 Nad Klepečkom, trench 77, cenotaph

The analogies which could be in favor for the interpretation of the mentioned group of objects from trench 77 (symbolic burial-cenotaph) at the site of Nad Klepečkom, can be found in children burials during the Roman period. During that period, there was a custom of placing a group of objects known under the common term of *crepundia* in graves. The term itself originates from the word *crepare* – to clank, to make noise, which indicates that their basic purpose was to dispel the evil forces by their sound. The written sources inform us that those objects were miniature replicas of everyday objects, which possessed

⁸⁵ Krstić 1983, 21.

⁸⁶ Krstić 1983, 24.

⁸⁷ Krstić 1983, 24.

⁸⁸ Martin-Kilcher 2000, 63.

notafima. Zanimljivo je da se u kenotafima najčešće nalaze minijaturne posude, kao što je bio slučaj i u celini iz Sonde 77 na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom. Sličan kenotaf nađen je i na lokalitetu At kod Vršca.⁸⁴ Rašajski smatra da umanjene dimenzije posuda iz inventara ovog kenotafa nose simboliku zagrobnog za razliku od funkcije koju isti predmeti imaju kada su normalnih dimenzija. Za dalju raspravu o ovoj tematici važno je pomenuti i grob 24 sa nekropole Glamija u Korbovu. Ovaj grob je, prema D. Krstiću, na nekropoli bio najbogatiji priložima (30 različitih posuda, antropomorfnih i zoomorfnih figurina). Prema opisu i fotografiji konteksta groba 24, u njegovoj severnoj zoni se nalazila grupa od tri urne poklopljene zdelama, zajedno s peharima u njihovom podnožju. Druga grupa predmeta otkrivena na znatno višoj koti u južnom delu groba (kao druga celina), izdvaja se i kontekstualno i stratigrafski.⁸⁵ U grupi predmeta na višoj koti, za koju Krstić smatra da je naknadno ukopana u grob 24, osim keramičkih posuda u kojima su se nalazile životinjske kosti (isključivo od ptica), bile su priložene jedna zvečka u obliku ptice i jedna antropomorfna figurina.⁸⁶ Isti autor smatra da zvečka u obliku ptice predstavlja instrument apotropejskog značenja.⁸⁷

Verovanje u neophodnost prolaska individue kroz jasno određene životne stadijume u cilju proživljavanja željenog „ispunjenog života“ dokumentovano je u različitim ljudskim društvima, a prisutno je i u savremenim shvatanjima. Dok parametri prema kojima se definiše ispunjenje idealizovane slike životnog toka variraju od zajednice do zajednice, prevremena smrt je po pravilu viđena kao narušavanje prirodnog poretka. Osobe koje su tako preminule (najčešće su u pitanju novorođenčad, deca i mladi koji nisu stupili u brak i ostavili potomstvo, trudnice umrle na porođaju itd.) u raznim kulturama i društvima imaju specijalni tretman, različit od ostatka populacije, i kao takve moguće ih je prepoznati u arheološkom zapisu.⁸⁸

Izvesne analogije koje mogu ići u prilog interpretaciji pomenute grupe predmeta iz sonde 77 (simboličnih sahrana – kenotafa) otkrivene na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom mogu se naći i kod sahrana dece u rimskom periodu. Naime, postojao je običaj polaganja u grobove grupe predmeta objedinjenih pod nazivom *crepundia*, u čijem korenu se nalazi reč *crepare* – zveckati, praviti buku, što ukazuje na to da im je osnovna funkcija bila rasterivanje zlih sila zvukom koji su proizvodile. Iz pisanih izvora može se saznati da su u pitanju minijaturne kopije svakodnevnih predmeta, za čiji se oblik ili, pak, za materijal od kog su bile izrađene verovalo da ima apotropejska svojstva.⁸⁹ Pored ovih karakteristika često su u pitanju predmeti koji proizvode zvuk ili spadaju u red izuzetnih predmeta i kurioziteta.⁹⁰

Pomenutu grupu predmeta na nekropolama antičkog Viminacijuma najčešće sačinjavaju tzv. *bullae* od bronz, lunulasti i falusoidni privesci, školjke, zvona, perforirani zubi divljih životinja, perforirani novac, perle, a u ređim slučajevima zvečke i komadi sumpora.⁹¹ Upadljiva zajednička karakteristika ovih predmeta jeste da su perforirani i da su bili nanizani na nit od organske materije, koja nije sačuvana. Najverovatnije su korišćeni i za života preminule individue, s idejom da zvukom i drugim svojim kvalitetima odvrću zle sile, a potom su tu funkciju obavljali i u zagrobnom životu.

⁸⁴ Рашајски 1975, 65.

⁸⁵ Крстић 1983, 21.

⁸⁶ Крстић 1983, 24.

⁸⁷ Крстић 1983, 24.

⁸⁸ Martin-Kilcher 2000, 63.

⁸⁹ Dasen 2003, 182.

⁹⁰ Martin-Kilcher 2000, 67.

⁹¹ Milovanović 2016.

the shape or material of apotropaic characteristics.⁸⁹ Save for those characteristics, those objects usually produce a sound, have estetic qualities or belong to exceptional objects and curiosities.⁹⁰

Such groups of objects, originating from the necropolises of Antique Viminacum are usually comprised of the so-called *bullae* made of bronze, crescent-shaped and phallic pendants, shells, bells, perforated teeth of wild animals, perforated coins, pearls, and in rare cases rattles and pieces of sulfur.⁹¹ The noticeable common characteristic of these objects is that they are perforated and that they were strung on an organic material which was not preserved. Most likely, those objects have been used during the life of the deceased, with the idea to dispel the evil forces with their sound and other qualities, and subsequently, they had the same purpose in the afterlife.

*

One of the most important results of the excavations of the Middle Bronze Age features at the site of Nad Klepečkom, is the obtained absolute date. The sample was a cattle bone (*Bos taurus*) from pit 6 in trench 77. Besides the incrustrated pottery which is characteristic for the Dubovac-Žuto Brdo-Girila Mare culture, the aforementioned belt buckle also originates from this feature. The obtained date yielded the value 1535-1496 calBC (with the probability of 61,8%). This date indicated that the site of Nad Klepečkom represents an early phase of the expansion of the Encrusted pottery culture in the lower Danube Region. Namely, based on the other calibrated radiocarbon dates, the Dubovac-Žuto Brdo-Girila Mare culture falls within the time period between 1650 and 1200/1150 BC, according to Hollenweger.⁹² Another absolute date, obtained from the Baley necropolis in north-western Bulgaria is important in terms of our territories. The date in question originates from grave 27, and falls to a period between the 14th and the 13th century BC, according to Alexandrov.⁹³

The finds attributed to the Encrusted pottery culture at the site of Nad Klepečkom confirm the Middle/Late Bronze Age continuity in the territory of southern Banat, and Serbian-Romanian Danube Region. During the transition between the Bronze and the Iron Age, this cultural phenomenon has probably permeated with the Belegiš II-Gava culture, which also originated from the central territories of the Carpathian Basin. The contacts between those two cultures are well illustrated by the enclosed contexts at the sites of Pećine, Mala Vrbica (necropolis), Konopište and Pesak in Đerdap Region. The appearance of channeled pottery certainly represents the end of ornamental techniques based on incising and stamping with white incrustation, but only for a short period of time, until the appearance of the Basarabi culture in this area.

⁸⁹ Dasen 2003, 182.

⁹⁰ Martin-Kilcher 2000, 67.

⁹¹ Milovanović 2016.

⁹² Hollenweger 2011, 35.

⁹³ Alexandrov *et al.* 2016, 453, 454.

*

Jedan od najvažnijih rezultata istraživanja praistorijskih celina iz srednjeg bronzanog doba na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom predstavlja AMS datum. Radi se o uzorku životinjske kosti *Bos taurus* uzetom iz Ukopa 6 u sondi 77. U ovoj celini se, pored inkrustovane keramike karakteristične za kulturu Dubovac – Žuto brdo – Gira Mare, nalazila i već pomenuta koštana kopča od pojasa. Dobijeni datum iznosi 1535–1496 calBC (61,8%). Ovaj datum ukazuje da se u slučaju lokaliteta Nad Klepečkom radi o ranoj fazi dolaska kulture inkrustovane keramike na prostore donjeg Podunavlja. Naime, prema drugim kalibriranim radiokarbon datumima, kultura Dubovac – Žuto brdo – Gira Mare obuhvata vremenski raspon od 1650. do 1200/1150. godine pre n. e., prema Holvegeru.⁹² Za naše prostore značajan je još jedan apsolutni datum, koji je poslednjih godina dobijen sa nekropole Balej u severozapadnoj Bugarskoj. U ovome slučaju radi se o grobu 27, koji se približno datuje u XIV–XIII vek pre n. e., prema Alexandrovu.⁹³

Nalazi kulture inkrustovane keramike na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom potvrđuju kontinuitet koji je tokom srednjeg i poznog bronzanog doba postojao na teritoriji južnog Banata i srpsko-rumunskog Podunavlja. Ova kulturna pojava se na prelazu iz bronzanog u gvozdeno doba najverovatnije prožimala sa kulturom Belegiš II – Gava, koja je na ovaj prostor takođe došla iz centralnog Karpatskog basena. Prožimanje ovih dveju kultura najbolje ilustruju zatvorene celine na lokalitetima Pećine, kao i nekropole Mala Vrbica, Konopište i Pesak u Đerdapu. Pojava kanelovane keramike svakako predstavlja kraj mode ukrašavanja posuda tehnikom urezivanja i pečačenja sa belom inkrustacijom, ali samo nakratko, do pojave Basarabi kulture na ovim prostorima.

⁹² Hollenweger 2011, 35.

⁹³ Alexandrov *et al.* 2016, 453, 454.

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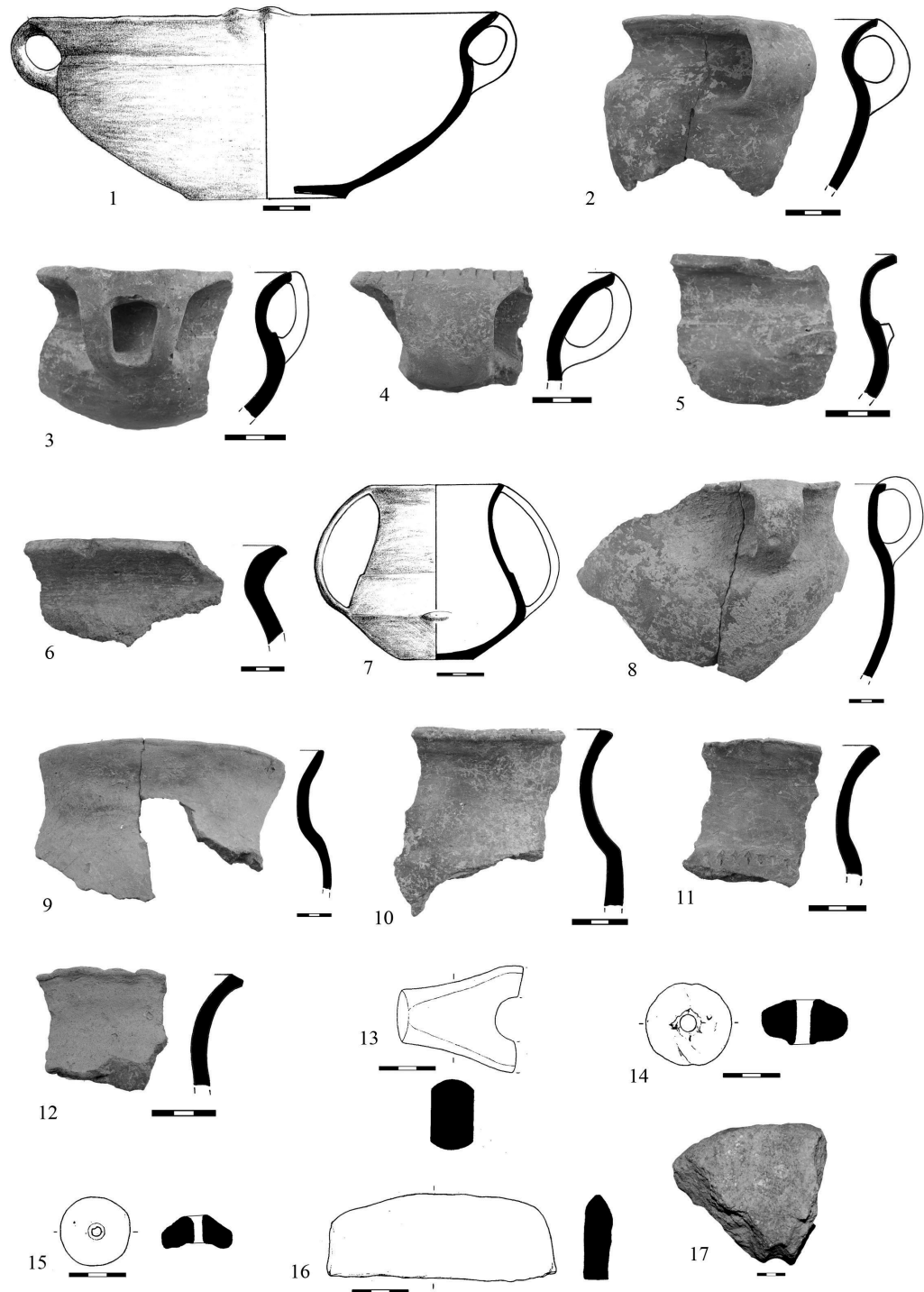
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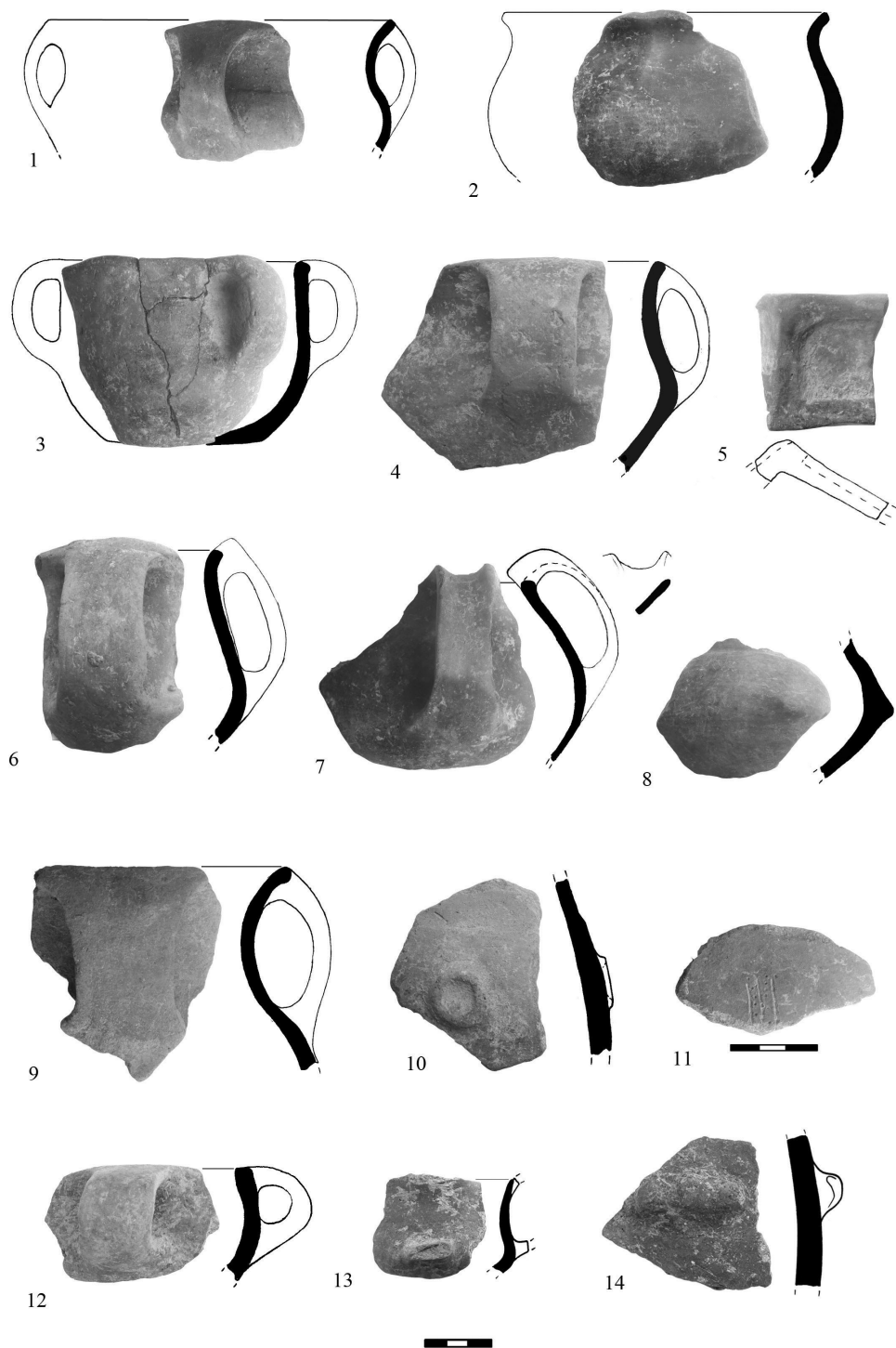
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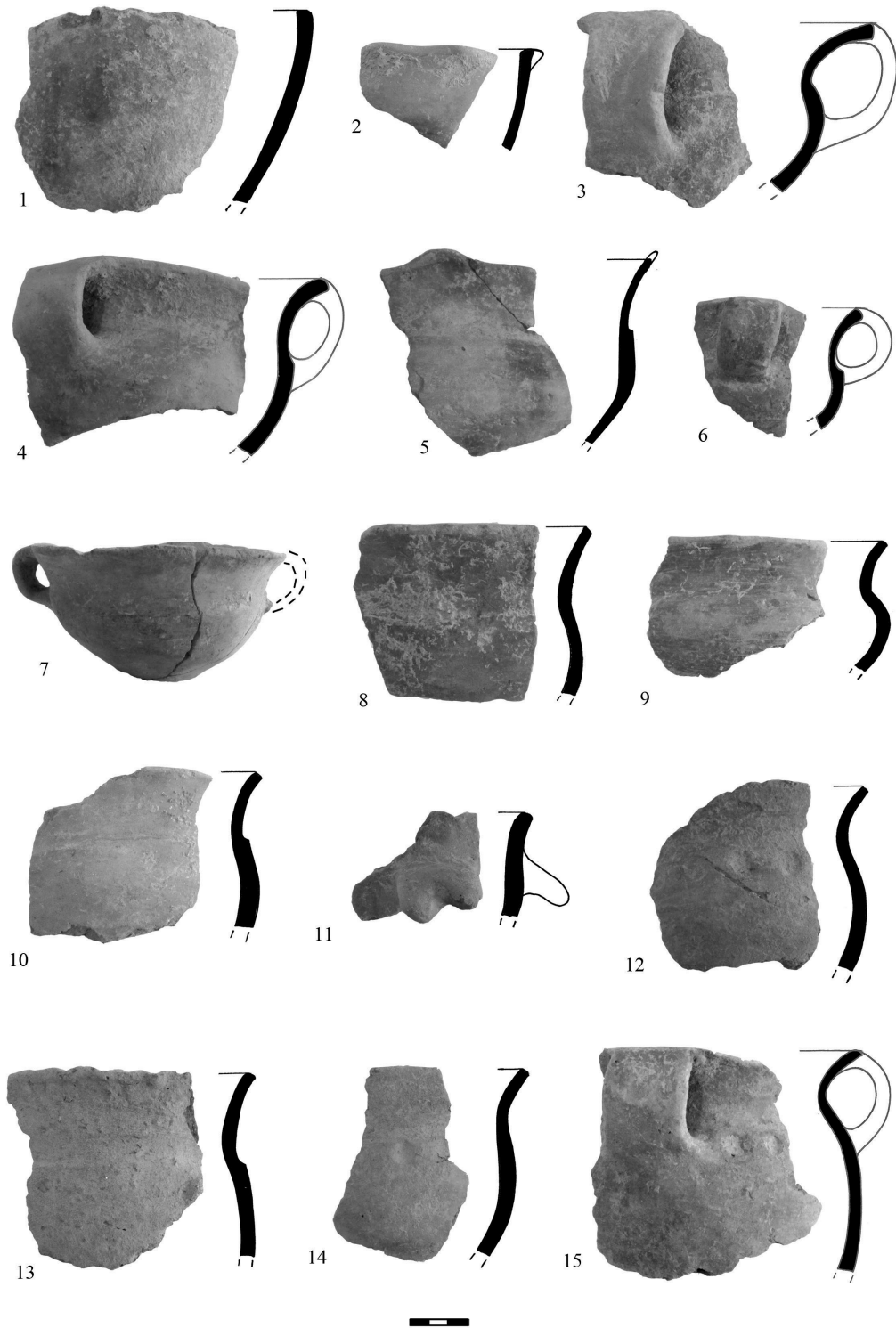
T. 1. Nad Klepečkom 1-17. Sonda 69, objekat 1

Pl. 1 Nad Klepečkom 1-17. Trench 69, feature 1



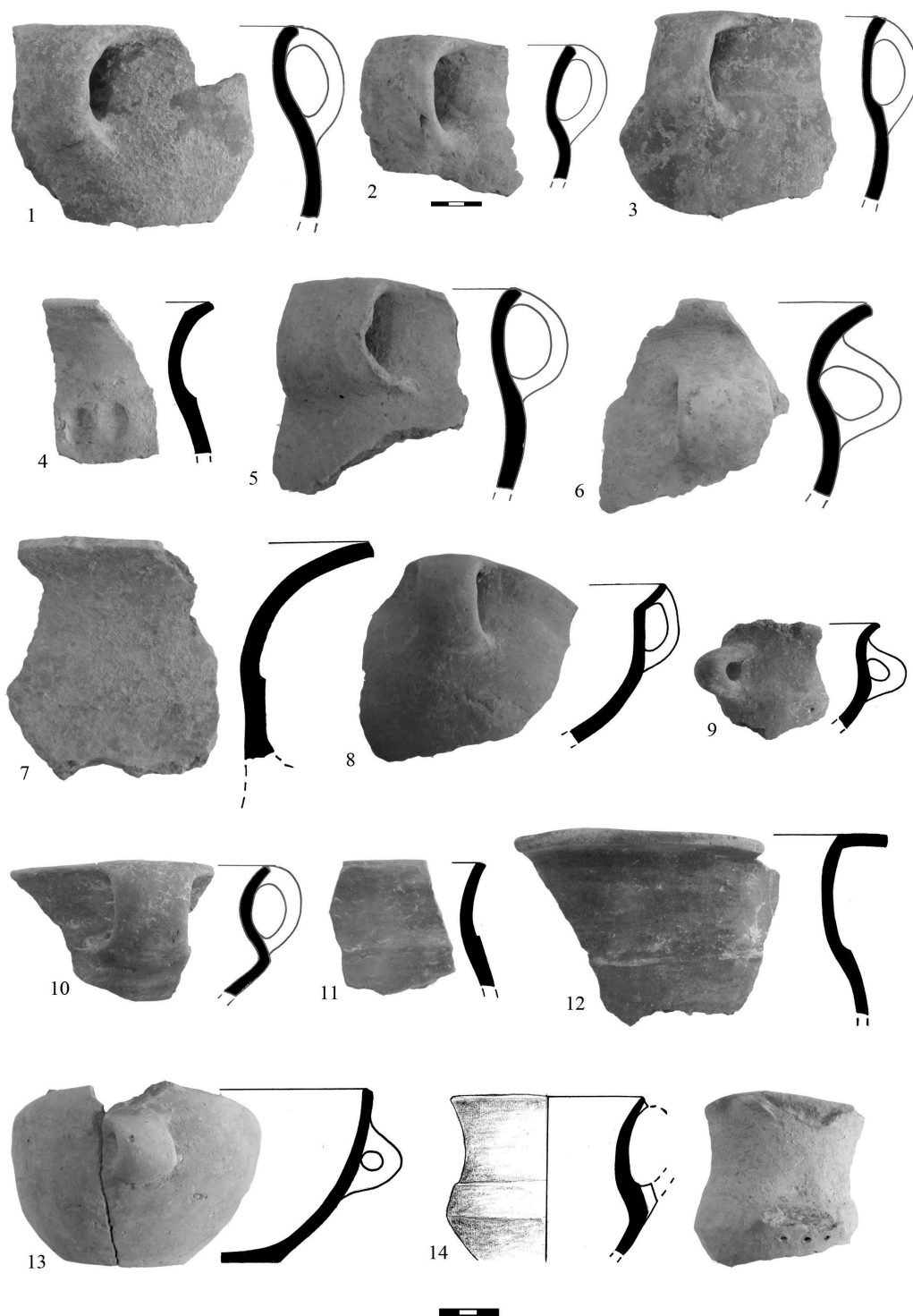
T. 2. Nad Klepečkom 1-11. Sonda 79, objekat 1; 12-14. KI 89

Pl. 2 Nad Klepečkom 1-11. Trench 79, feature 1; 12-14. test-trench 89



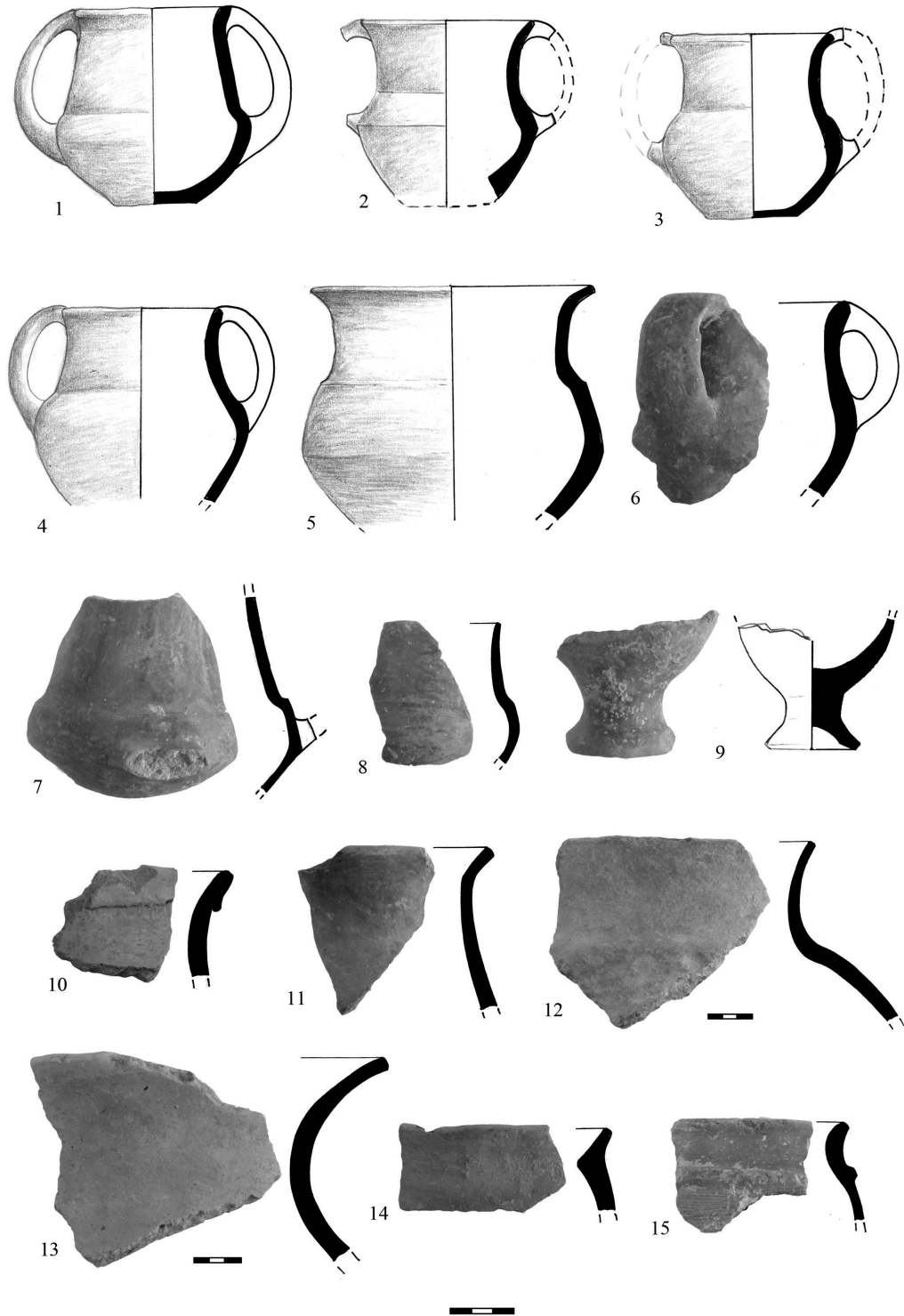
T. 3. Nad Klepečkom 1-16. Sonda 77, objekat 8

Pl. 3 Nad Klepečkom 1-16. Trench 77, feature 8



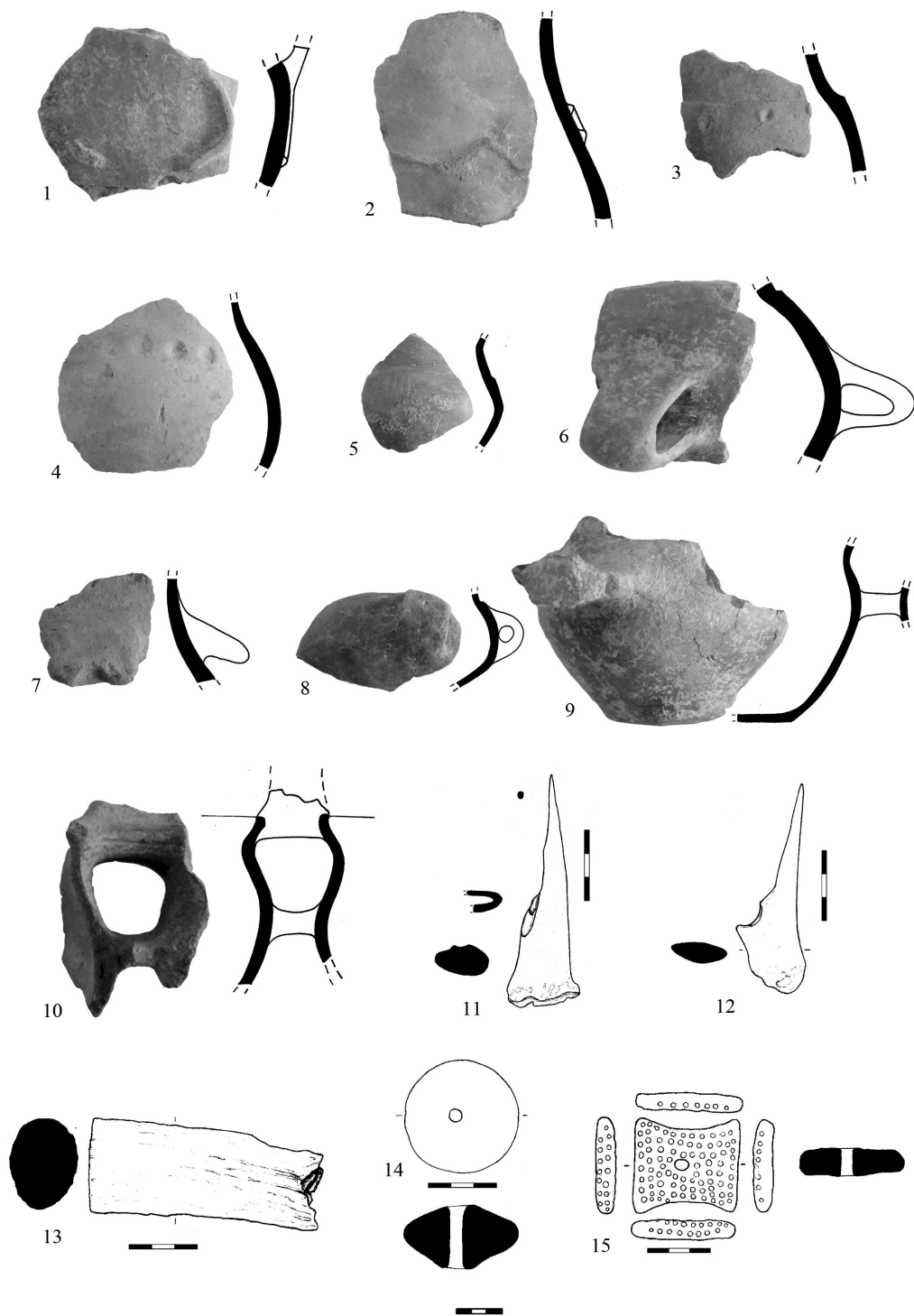
T. 4. Nad Klepečkom 1-14. Sonda 77, objekat 8

Pl. 4 Nad Klepečkom 1-14. Trench 77, feature 8



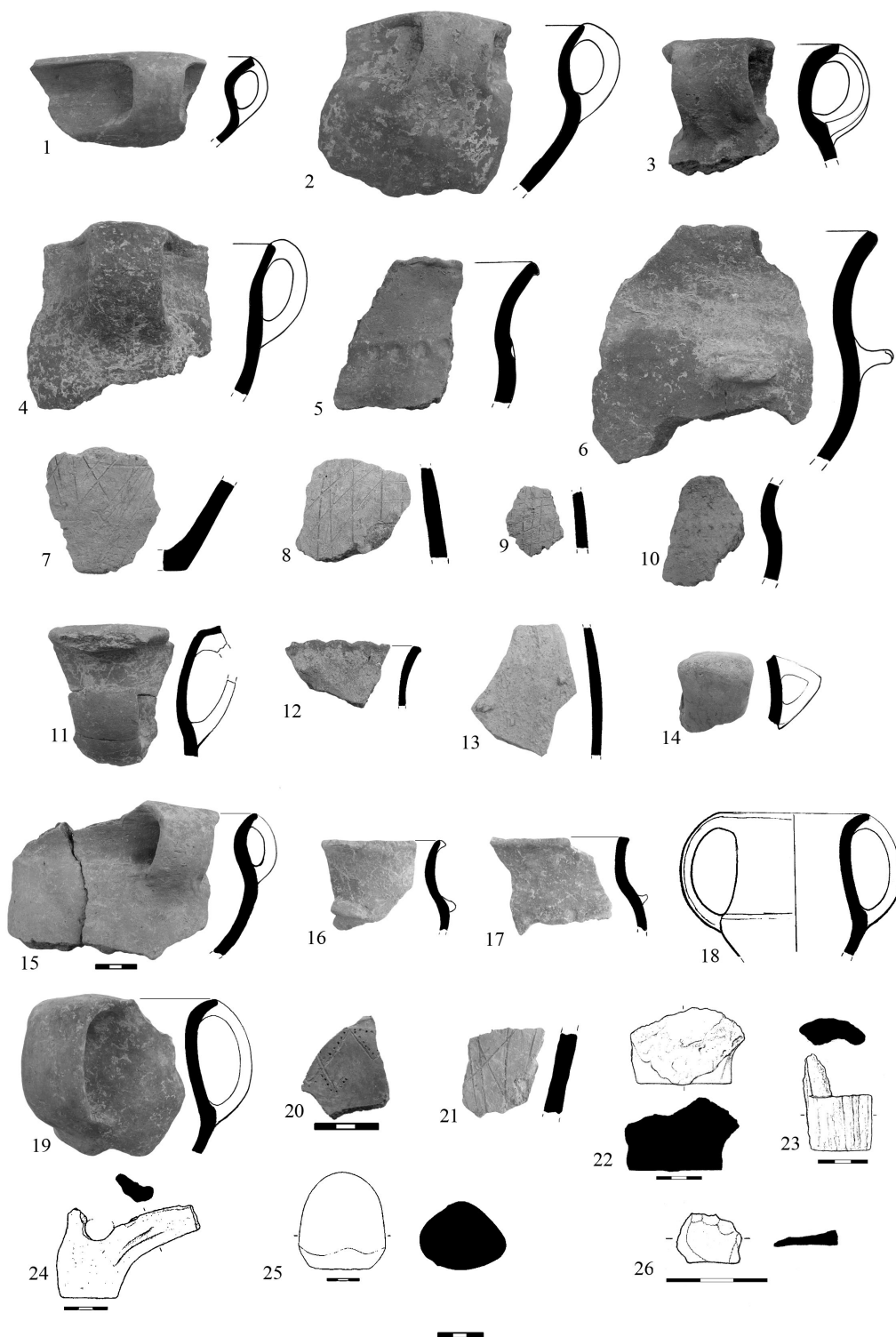
T. 5. Nad Klepečkom 1-15. Sonda 77, objekat 8

Pl. 5 Nad Klepečkom 1-15. Trench 77, feature 8



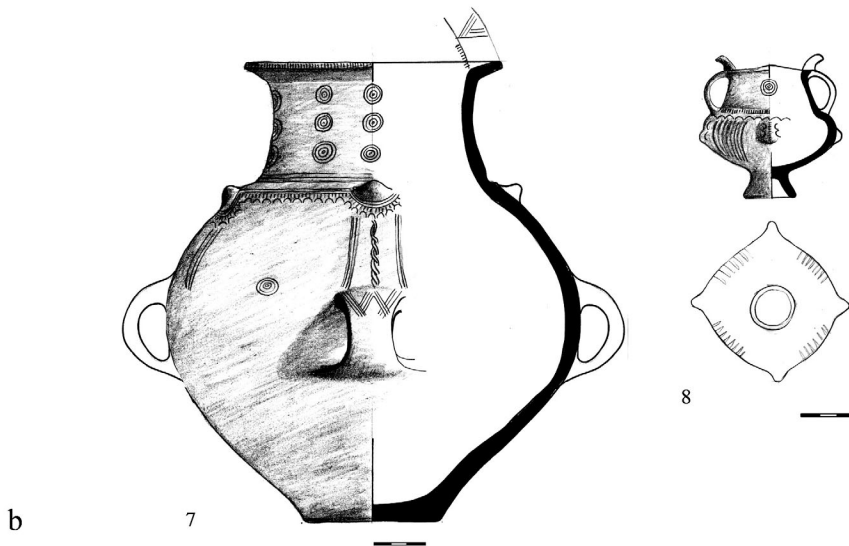
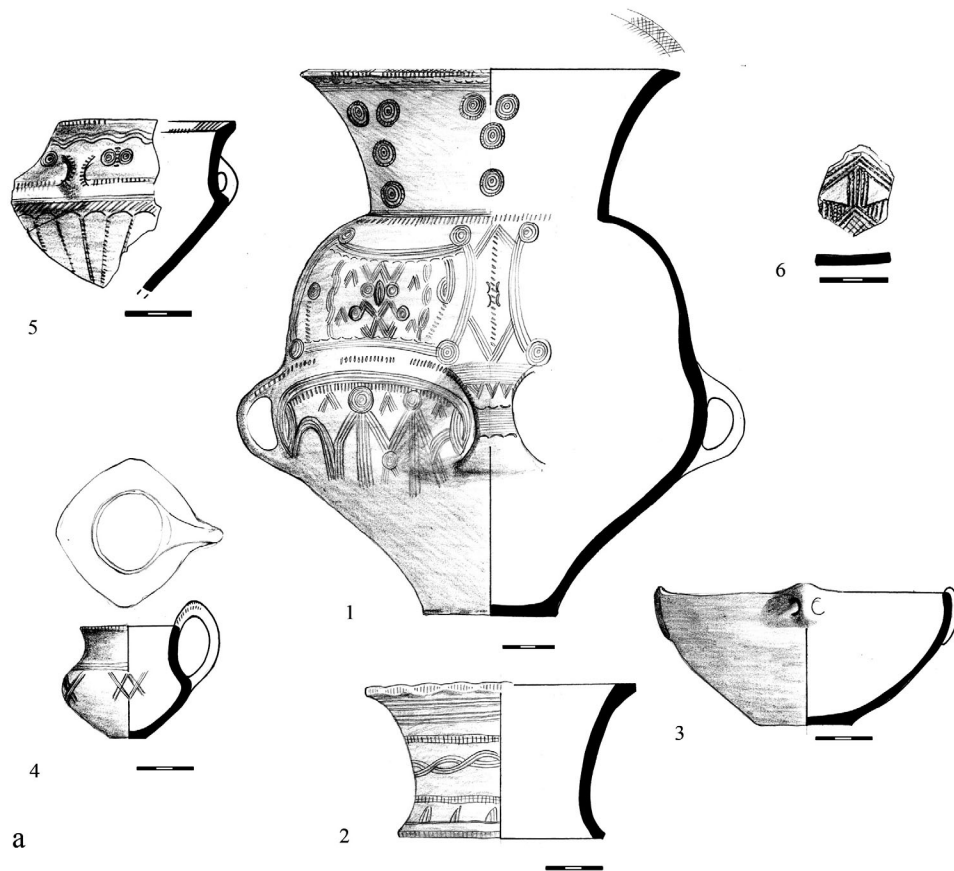
T. 6. Nad Klepečkom 1-15. Sonda 77, objekat 8

Pl. 6 Nad Klepečkom 1-15. Trench 77, feature 8



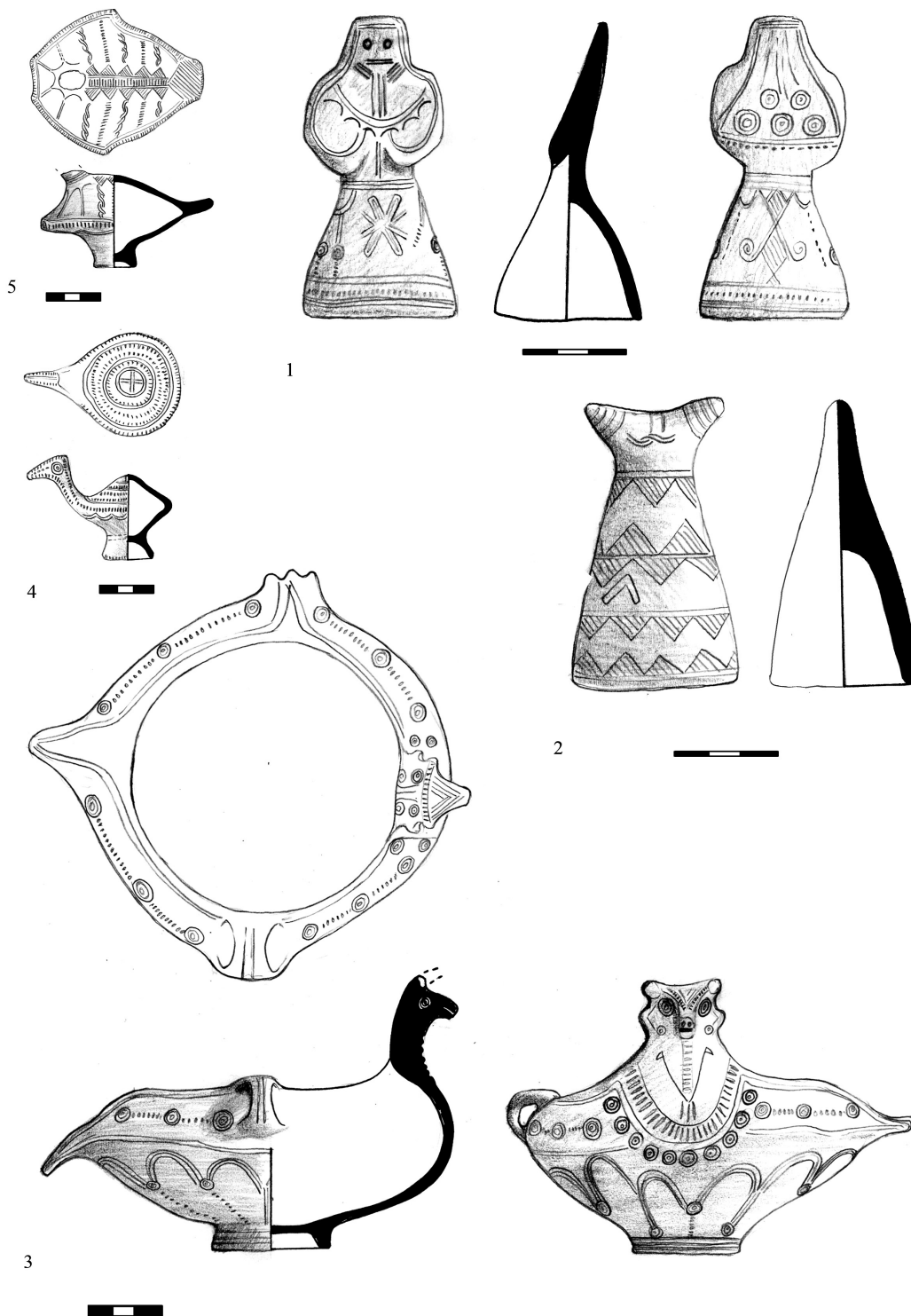
T. 7. Nad Klepečkom 1-10. Sonda 77, objekat 9; 11-14. objekat 9, ukop 4; 15-21. objekat 9, ukop 5; 22-26. objekat 9

Pl. 7 Nad Klepečkom 1-10. Trench 77, feature 9; 11-14. feature 9, pit 4; 15-21. feature 9, pit 5; 22-26. feature 9



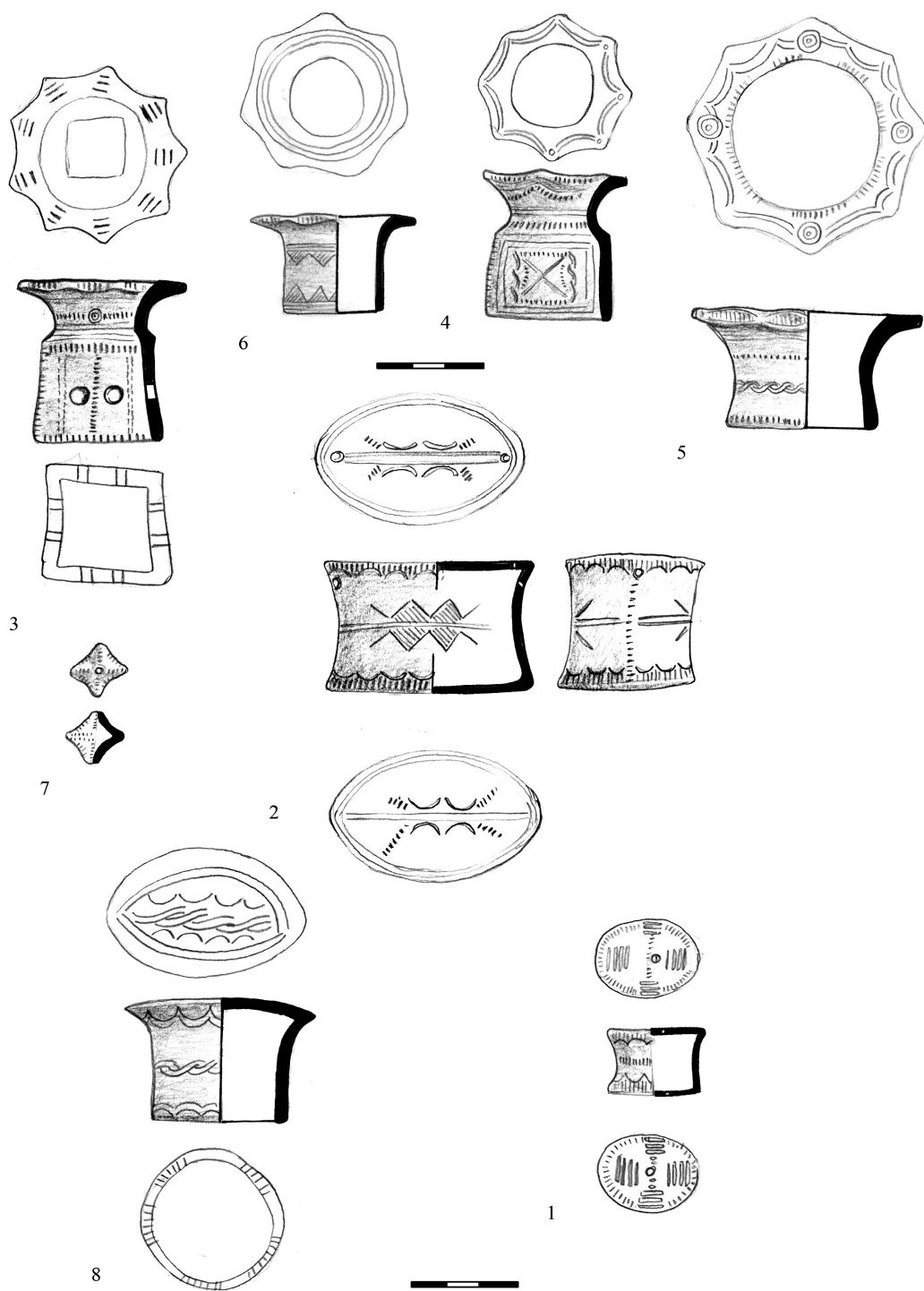
T. 8. Nad Klepečkom 1-6 Sonda 75, grob 103; 7-8 Sonda 75, grob 104

Pl. 8 Nad Klepečkom 1-6. Trench 75, grave 103; 7-8 Trench 75, grave 104



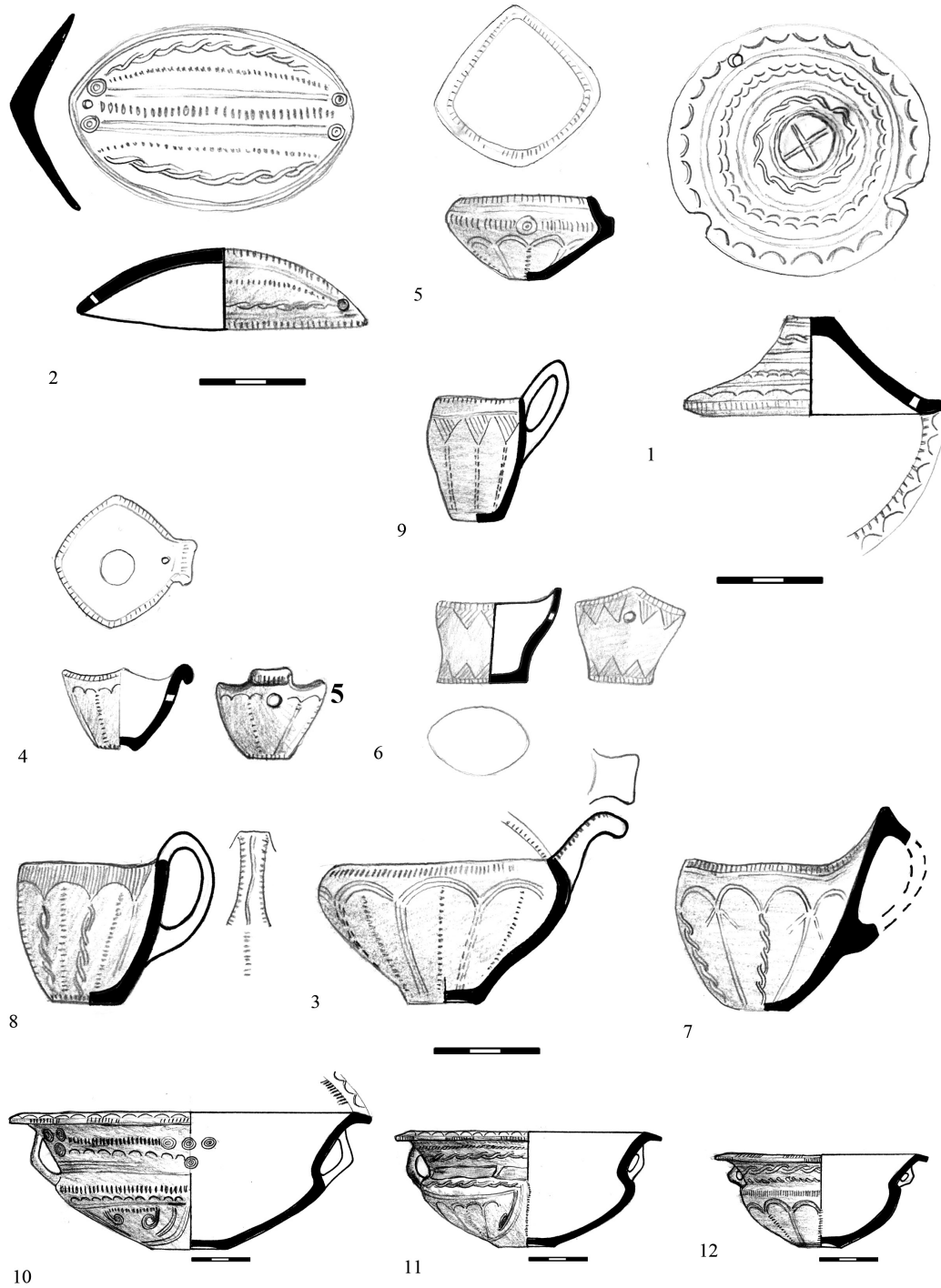
T. 9. Nad Klepečkom 1-5 sonda 77, kenotaf

Pl. 9 Nad Klepečkom 1-5. Trench 77, cenotaph



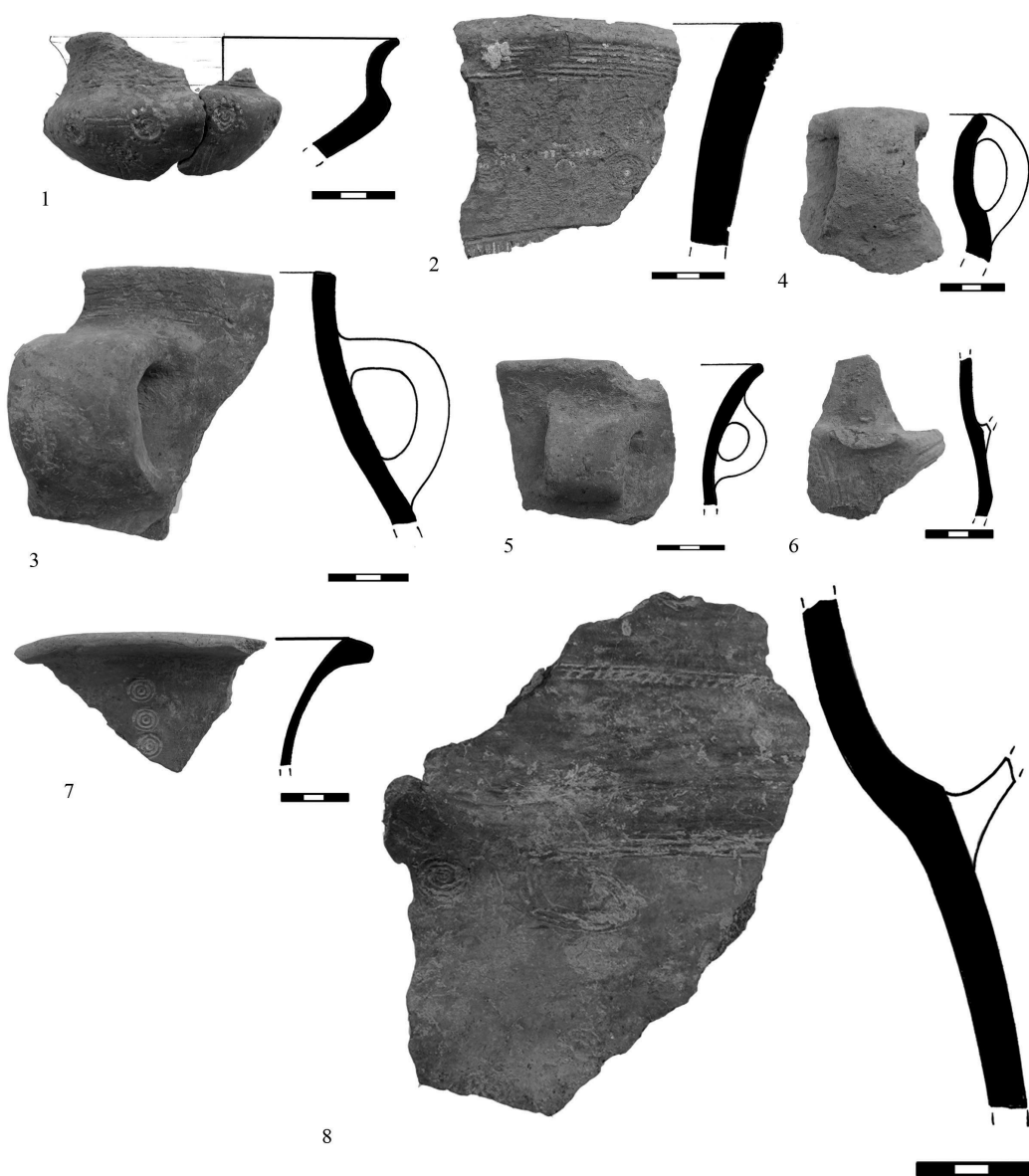
T. 10. Nad Klepečkom 1-8 sonda 77, kenotaf

Pl. 10 Nad Klepečkom 1-8. Trech 77, cenotaph



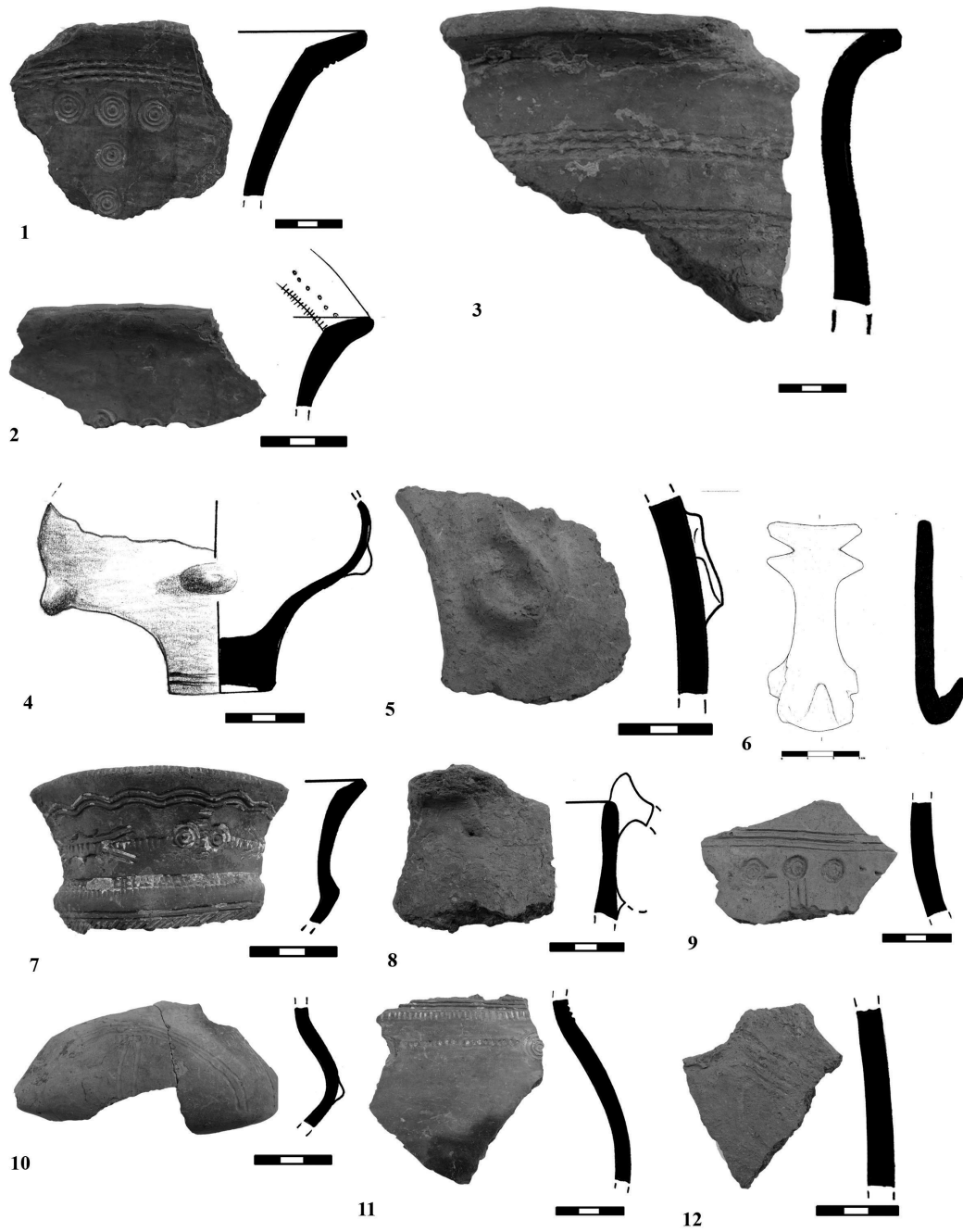
T. 11. Nad Klepečkom 1-12 sonda 77, kenotaf

Pl. 11 Nad Klepečkom 1-12. Trench 77, cenotaph



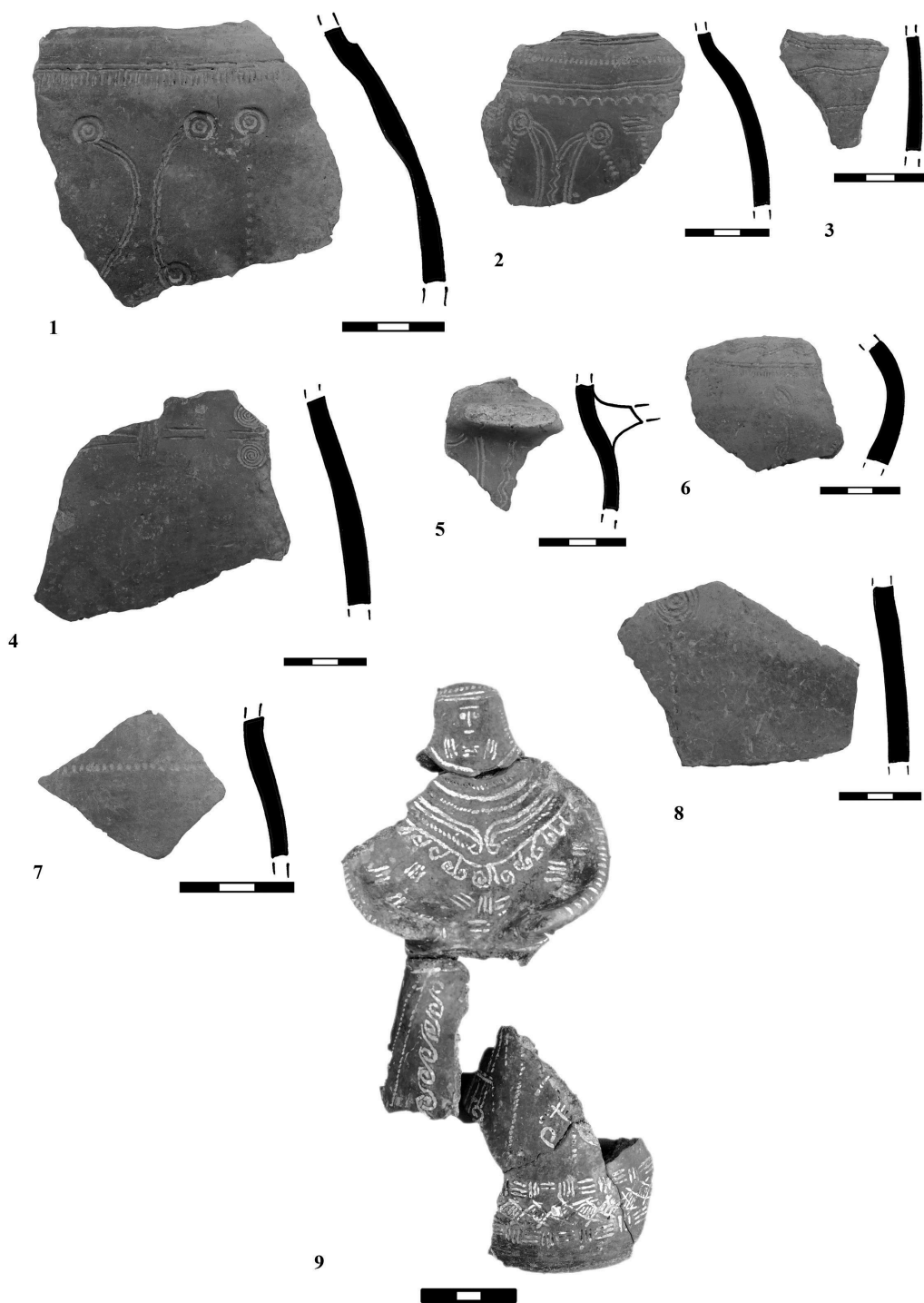
T. 12. Nad Klepečkom 1-3. sonda 75 južni segment; 4-8 Sonda 75 severni segment

Pl. 12 Nad Klepečkom 1-3. Trench 75 southern segment; 4-8 Trench 75 northern segment



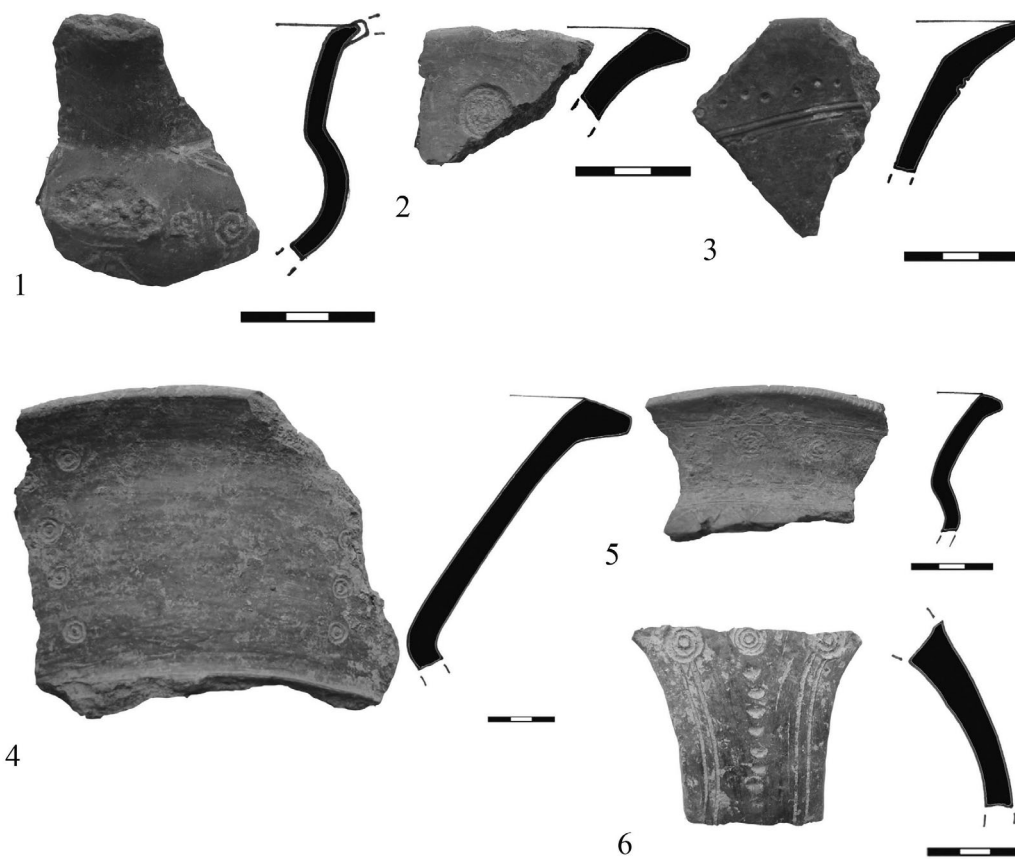
T. 13. Nad Klepečkom 1-5 sonda 77, ukop 6; 6-12 sonda 80, ukop 1

Pl. 13 Nad Klepečkom 1-5. Trench 77, pit 6; 6-12. Trench 80, pit 1



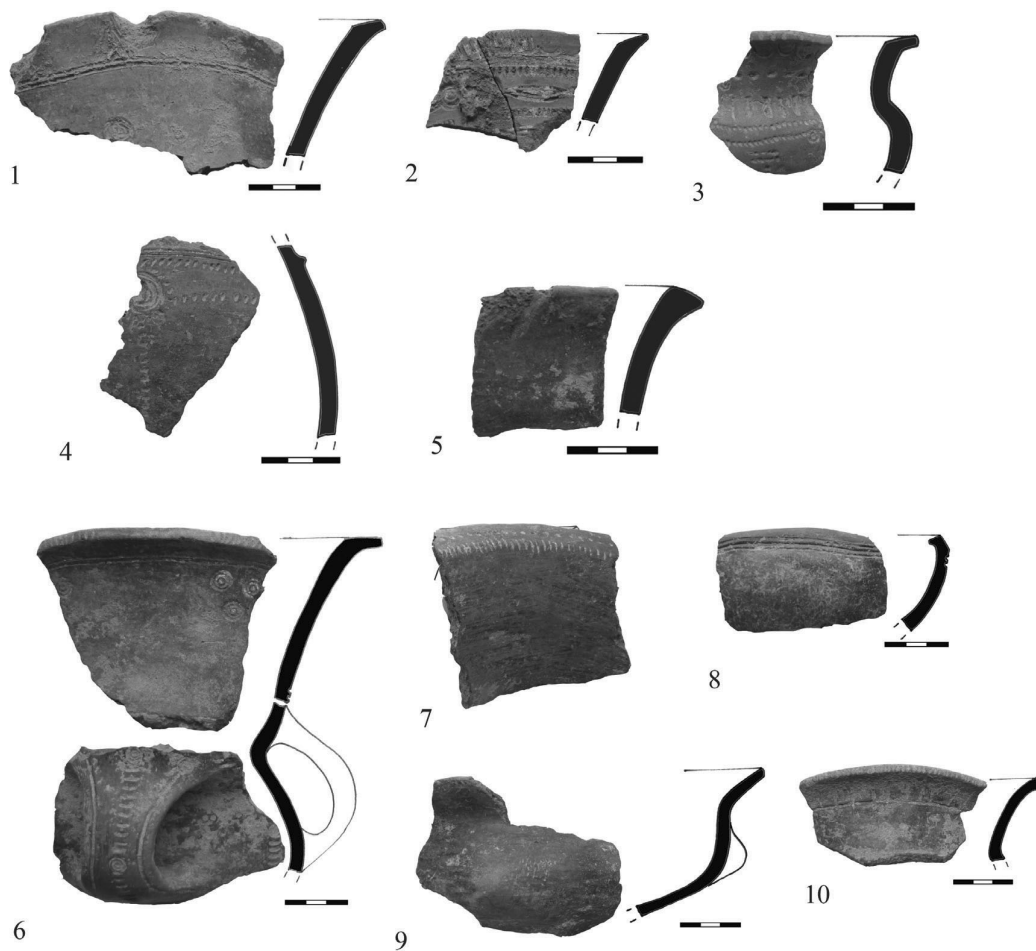
T. 14. Nad Klepečkom 1-8 sonda 83, ukop 1, objekat 42/43

Pl. 14 Nad Klepečkom 1-8. Trench 83, pit 1, feature 42/43



T. 15. Nad Klepečkom 1-3 Kontrolni iskop 112, ukop 2; 4-6 Kontrolni iskop 114, ukop 1

Pl. 15 Nad Klepečkom 1-3. Test-trench 112, pit 2; 4-6 test-trench 114, pit 1



T. 16. Nad Klepečkom 1-5 sonda 61 (mrka zemlja sa šljunkom i lepom); 6-10 sonda 79 (severno od komunikacije)

Pl. 16 Nad Klepečkom 1-5. Trench 61 (brown soil with gravel and daub); 6-10. Trench 79 (northern from the communication route)

CIP - Каталогизација у публикацији
Народна библиотека Србије, Београд

902/904“652“(497.11)(082)

VIMINACIJUM u praistoriji : iskopavanja 2005-2015. / urednici
Aleksandar Kapuran... [et al.] ; [prevod Ognjen Mladenović, Sonja Vuković].
- Beograd : Arheološki institut = Belgrade : Institute of Archaeology, 2019
(Beograd : DigitalArt). - 261 str. : ilustr. ; 30 cm. - (Viminacium ; #knj. #6)

Naslov na spor. nasl. str.: Viminacium in Prehistory : excavations 2005-
2015. - Srp. tekst i eng. prevod. - Tiraž 250. - Str. 7-10: Predgovor / Miomir
Korać, Snežana Golubović. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz radove.
- Bibliografija uz svaki rad.

ISBN 978-86-6439-051-4

1. Stv. nasl. na spored. nasl. str.

a) Археолошка истраживања -- Виминацијум -- 2005-2015 -- Зборници

COBISS.SR-ID 281707276