

VIMINACIJUM U PRAISTORIJI • VIMINACIUM IN PREHISTORY
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Belgrade

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**МИНИСТАРСТВО ПРОСВЕТЕ,
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SADRŽAJ • CONTENTS

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

Predgovor

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

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

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

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

Foreword

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

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

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

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

*

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

Miomir Korać • Snežana Golubović

*

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

Miomir Korać • Snežana Golubović

HORIZONT RANOG BRONZANOG DOBA NA LOKALITETU RIT

U radu o eneolitskom periodu na lokalitetu Rit u ovom zborniku položaj ovog lokaliteta već je opisan, tako da ćemo ovde samo napomenuti da je reč o zabarenom aluvijumu, koji je bio konstantno pod vodom sve do polovine prošlog veka.¹

Zanimljivo je da je lokalitet bio nastanjen samo krajem starijeg eneolita, u prvom kvartalu 4. milenijuma pre n.e. i u ranom bronzanom dobu, ne računajući usamljeni grob iz gvozdеноg doba, koji je pomenut u radu o eneolitu. Ovo napominjemo jer je lokalitet Nad Klepečkom, sa kojim se Rit graniči, bio konstantno nastanjen u praistoriji, od eneolita do mlađeg gvozdеноg doba. Po svemu sudeći, razlog je u tome što se Rit nalazi na niskim kotama između 69 i 70 m nadmorske visine i očito je bio često zabaren, osim u pomenutim periodima, za razliku od lokaliteta Nad Klepečkom, koji se nalazi na gredi na kotama između 75 i 90 m nadmorske visine i verovatno je konstantno bio iznad nivoa voda.



Sl. 1. Plan nalazišta ranog bronzanog doba na Viminacijumu

Fig. 1 Map of the Early Bronze Age sites in Viminacium

Zatvorene celine iz ranog bronzanog doba na Ritu otkrivene su u sondi 18, koja se nalazila oko 150 m istočno od sonde u kojima su evidentirani objekti i nekropola iz starijeg eneolita i na 20-ak m jugoistočno od sonde 14, u kojoj je registrovan usamljeni eneolitski grob (sl. 1).²

U sondi 18, orijentacije SZ–JI, širine 5 m i dužine 25 m (sl. 1, 2) evidentirana su i istražena tri objekta, raspoređena u gotovo pravilnom nizu orijentacije SZ–JI.

¹ Redžić *et al.* 2017, 77.

² Videti rad o eneolitskim lokalitetima u ovom zborniku.

EARLY BRONZE AGE HORIZON AT THE SITE OF RIT

.....

The exact position of the site is provided in the paper discussing the Eneolithic period at the site of Rit in this volume, and therefore we shall only mention that the location represents marshy alluvium, which was periodically flooded up to the second half of the 20th century.¹

It is interesting that the site was inhabited exclusively during the Early Eneolithic, meaning the first quarter of the 4th millennium BC and during the Early Bronze Age, excluding the lone Iron Age grave which was also mentioned in the paper dealing with the Eneolithic period. We highlight this because the site of Nad Klepečkom, which borders the site of Rit was continuously inhabited in prehistory, from the Eneolithic to the Late Iron Age. The reason behind this is most likely the position of the site of Rit, which lies at altitude between 69 m and 70 m, and was often flooded, save for the aforementioned periods, in comparison to the site of Nad Klepečkom, which lies on a terrace at altitude between 75 m and 90 m, and was apparently positioned on a dry land.

The enclosed features from the Early Bronze Age at the site of Rit were recorded in trench 18, which was located some 150 m eastern from the trenches in which the Early Eneolithic features and concurrent necropolis were recorded, and some 20 m southeastern from trench 14, in which lone Eneolithic grave was registered (Fig. 1).²

A total of three archaeological features, distributed in almost regular northwest-southeast orientation, were recorded and excavated in trench 18 which was oriented in northwest-southeast direction with a width of 5 m and a length of 25 m (Fig. 1, 2).

The first, and the largest feature, feature 1, was comprised of an oval pit measuring the length of 5.6 m and a width of 3.4 m. Within the pit, at the relative depth of 0.25 m from the digging in level, two smaller pits were recorded in the northeastern and southwestern part of the feature and between them, at the same depth, a bank made of sterile yellow soil measuring the width of 0.9 m was recorded (Fig. 3). The northeastern pit was almost circular with the dimensions of 3.2 x 2.3 m and the depth of about 0.7 m, and the southwestern pit was smaller in dimensions (2.1 x 2 m), yet deeper (about 1.2 m) (Fig. 2). In the northeastern portion of the larger pit and on a significantly higher level compared to the bottom of the pit, a leveled and flattened bank measuring the length of about 2.2 m and the width of about 0.8 m was recorded (Fig. 3). The pits were filled with dark brown soil mixed with ash and soot, which contained potsherds, lumps of daub, animal bones and mollusks. Besides the mentioned finds, a core made of chipped stone, a stone hone and a spindle whorl made of baked clay were all recorded in the feature (Pl. 4/9-11). In terms of identified animal species within feature 1, cattle (28%), pig (22%), red deer (17%), sheep/goat (11%), domestic goat (11%) and one example of horse and dog (5.5% each) are all

¹ Redžić *et al.* 2017, 77.

² Refer to the paper on Eneolithic sites in this volume.

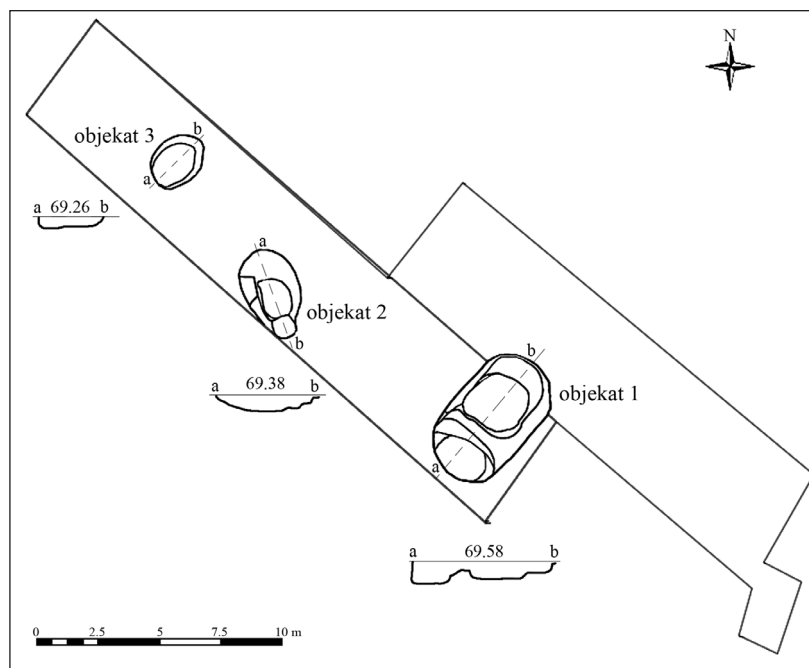
Prvi i najveći objekat činio je ovalni ukop 1, dužine 5,6 m i širine 3,4 m. Unutar ukopa, na relativnoj dubini od oko 0,25 m od nivoa ukopavanja, registrovana su dva manja ukopa, u severoistočnom i jugozapadnom delu objekta, a između tih ukopa na istoj dubini nalazio se banak širine 0,9 m, kojeg je činila žuta sterilna zemlja (sl. 3). Severoistočni ukop je približno kružnog oblika, dimenzija 3,2 x 2,3 m, dubine oko 0,7 m, dok je jugozapadni kružni ukop manjih dimenzija (2,1 x 2 m), ali veće dubine (oko 1,2 m) (sl. 2). U severoistočnom delu većeg ukopa, na znatno višem nivou od dna ukopa nalazio se nivelisani banak dužine oko 2,2 m i širine oko 0,8 m (sl. 3). Ukopi su bili ispunjeni tamnomrkom zemljom-pomešanom sa pepelom i gareži, u kojoj su se nalazili fragmenti keramike, komadi lepa, životinjske kosti i školjke. Osim navedenih nalaza u objektu su otkriveni jezgro od okresanog kamena, kameni brus i pršljenak od pečene zemlje (T. 4/9–11). Od identifikovanih životinjskih vrsta u ukopu 1 registrovani su goveče (28%), svinja (22%), jelen (17%), ovca/koza (11%), domaća koza (11%) i po jedan primerak konja i psa (po 5,5%). Treba napomenuti da je kost konja apsolutno datovana u početak 20. veka pre n.e., pa se, dakle, sa sigurnošću može reći da datira iz ranog bronzanog doba.

Oblik, dimenzije i ispuna objekta 1 ukazuju da je reč o stambenom objektu–poluzemnici, sa nadzemnim delom od pleteri i lepa. Slični stambeni objekti konstatovani su na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom.

Keramika iz objekta je crno-sive ili crvenkaste boje uglavnom grube i priglance, a retko glačane spoljašnjosti (T. 1/15, 2/12).³

Najdominantnija keramička forma iz objekta 1 jeste zdela S profilacije, manje ili više razgrnutog oboda, sa širokim lučnim drškama trakastog preseka (T. 1/1–6). Evidentirana je i zdela poluloptaste forme razgrnutog oboda, sa širokim lučnim drškama u ravni sa obodom (T. 1/7). Neki primerci zdela imaju oštru profilaciju na ramenu (T. 1/1, 2, 5). Fragment široke trakaste drške sa plastično naglašenim krajevima sa delom oboda iz objekta, koji je nešto niži od drške bi se mogao, prema analogijama, opredeliti u zdele (T. 2/12).

Pehari sa dve drške u ravni sa obodom su, takođe, brojni (T. 1/9–11). Drške pehara su nešto uže, a neki primerci imaju konkavnu profilaciju (T. 1/11). U objektu su evidenti-



SI. 2. Rit, sonda 18, sa objektima ranog bronzanog doba

Fig. 2 Rit, trench 18, with Early Bronze Age features

³ U ukopu 1 nađeno je ukupno 625 fragmenata keramike iz ovog perioda, a preliminarnom analizom utvrđeno je da su se u objektu nalazili delovi najmanje 50-ak posuda.

registered. It should be noted that the horse bone was absolutely dated to the beginning of the 20th century BC, and therefore it certainly originates from the Early Bronze Age.

The shape, dimensions and the infill of feature 1 indicate that it represents a residential building – semi-sunken dwelling with the upper part constructed in the wattle and daub technique. Similar residential buildings are recorded at the site of Nad Klepečkom.

The pottery from the object is baked in nuances of black-gray and reddish and mostly possesses rough or slightly burnished and rarely burnished outer surface (Pl. 1/15, 2/12.).³

The most represented ceramic form from feature 1 is the S profiled bowl, with more or less everted rim and wide arched handles ribbon-like in cross-section (Pl. 1/1-6). A semi-spherical bowl with everted rim and wide arched handles in line with the rim is recorded as well (Pl. 1/7). Some examples of bowls possess a sharp profile of the shoulder (Pl. 1/1, 2, 5). Fragments of a wide ribbon-like handle with modeled and emphasized ends and a part of the rim which is slightly lower than the handle could be attributed to a bowl or a large beaker (Pl. 2/12).

Beakers with two handles in line with the rim are likewise numerous (Pl. 1/9-11). The handles of those beakers are slightly narrower, while some of the examples possess a concave profile (Pl. 1/11). Larger vessels with funneled neck and sometimes with wide arched handles ribbon-like in cross-section are recorded in the feature as well, yet the exact type of these vessels was unidentifiable (Pl. 1/8, 12-15, Pl. 2/7). Vessels with wide everted rims and slightly funneled neck, with a horizontal rib below the rim (Pl. 2/2, 3) and vessels with a wide and rounded belly and funneled neck, sometimes with a wide arched handle ribbon-like in cross-section (Pl. 2/6, 8) could be ascribed to the amphora-shaped vessels. Pots are represented with several variants, but usually possess a globular or ovoid recipient with tongue-shaped or arched handles (Pl. 2/1, 4, 5).

The ornamentation comes down to shallow finger impressions often aligned in rows (Pl. 2/3, 6, 7) and rows of notched imprints (Pl. 1/4, Pl. 2/9), as well as modeled ribs (Pl. 2/3, 10). Solely one example of a vessel belly is decorated with cross-cutting incised lines (Pl. 2/11). Besides the aforementioned handles on vessels in feature 1, short arched handles, nearly tunneled handles (Pl. 2/15, Pl. 3/1), as well as tunneled and tongue-shaped handles are recorded as well (Pl. 2/5, Pl. 3/2). Triangularly profiled handles with ribbon-like cross-section originating from double-vessels or vessel bellies (Pl. 2/13, 14) are quite indicative. Similar handles are recorded at the Early Bronze Age site of Novačka Čuprija in Šumadija,⁴ but also in the area of southern Morava Region, at the necropolis of incinerated deceased in Ranutovac.⁵ Other ceramic forms from the feature, such as S profiled bowls, two-handled beakers and large vessels with a funneled neck as well as the biconical spindle-whorl are also analogous with the material from the site of Novačka Čuprija.⁶ Similar forms, although possessing quite shaper profile of the transition between the lower and upper cone of the recipient (in terms of beakers), or the transition from the neck to the shoulder (in terms of bowls) are recorded at the site of Donja Varoš in Pančevo.⁷

³ A total of 625 potsherds from this period are recorded in feature 1, and the preliminary analysis confirmed that fragments of at least 50 vessels were in the feature.

⁴ Крстић *et al.* 1986, T. XVI/1-3.

⁵ An identical handle was recorded on a double-vessel in grave 1, together with the pottery of the Armenochori cultural group. The grave is dated into the first quarter of the 2nd millennium BC (Булатовић, *in preparation*).

⁶ Крстић *et al.* 1986, T. XI/4-6, T. XII, T. XIII, T. XIV, T. XV, T. IX, T. XVII/3.

⁷ Grčki-Stanimirov 1996, T. I-III.

rane i posude većih dimenzija levkastog vrata, ponekad sa širokim lučnim drškama trakastog preseka, čiji tip nije bilo moguće definisati (T. 1/8, 12–15, T. 2/7). U amfore bi se mogle opredeliti posude široko razgrnutog oboda ili blago levkastog vrata, sa horizontalnim rebrom ispod oboda (T. 2/2, 3), i posude širokog zaobljenog trbuha i levkastog vrata, ponekad sa širokom lučnom drškom trakastog preseka (T. 2/6, 8). Lonci se javljaju u više varijanti i obično su loptastog ili ovoidnog recipijenta sa jezičastim ili lučnim drškama (T. 2/1, 4, 5).



Sl. 3. Rit, sonda 18, objekat 1, snimak sa JI

Fig. 3 Rit, trench 18, feature 1, shot from the southeast

Ornamenti se svode na plitke otiske prsta, često u nizu (T. 2/3, 6, 7), odnosno nizove jamičastih udubljenja (T. 1/4, T. 2/9) i plastična rebra (T. 2/3, 10). Samo jedan primerak trbuha posude ukrašen je unakrsno urezanim linijama (T. 2/11). Osim pomenutih drški, na posudama iz objekta 1 evidentirane su lučne kratke, skoro tunelaste drške (T. 2/15, T. 3/1), kao i tunelaste i jezičaste drške (T. 2/5, T. 3/2). Indikativne su trouglasto profilisane drške trakastog preseka sa dvojnih sudova ili trbuha posuda (T. 2/13, 14), koje su konstatovane i na lokalitetu ranog bronzanog doba Novačka ćuprija u Šumadiji,⁴ ali i u južnom Pomoravlju, na nekropoli spaljenih pokojnika u Ranutovcu.⁵ I druge forme iz objekta 1, kao što su zdele S profilacije, pehari sa dve drške i veće posude levkastog vrata, kao i bikonični pršljenak, imaju identične analogije na ovom lokalitetu.⁶ Slične forme, ali znatno

⁴ Крстић *et al.* 1986, T. XVI/1–3.

⁵ Identična drška je registrovana na dvojnem sudu u grobu 1, zajedno sa keramikom Armenohori grupe. Grob je datovan u prvi kvartal 2. milenijuma pre n.e. (Булатовић, у *припреди*).

⁶ Крстић *et al.* 1986, T. XI/4–6, T. XII, T. XIII, T. XIV, T. XV, T. IX, T. XVII/3.

The aforementioned absolute date obtained from the bone of a horse (*Equus caballus*) yielded a value 3593 ± 28 BP, which in calibrated dates makes 2024-1888 BC (according to sigma 2 range), meaning 1977-1907 BC (with the probability of 91.6%).⁸ According to this date, feature 1 could be positioned within the 20th century BC with high probability. Such a date is several decades lower than the date for the Early Bronze Age settlement at the site of Nad Klepečkom, which could indicate a certain horizontal stratigraphy of the Early Bronze Age settlement at this location.

Feature 2 was recorded some 7 m northwestern from feature 1. It possessed an oval shape with the dimensions of 3.8 x 2.5 m and the deepest part of around 1 m (Fig. 2). The feature was represented by a large pit with a higher bank along the eastern contour. The bank was recorded at the relative depth of around 0.3 m in relation to the level from which the feature was buried. The preserved length of the bank was around 2.7 m and the maximum width measured around 0.8 m, similar to the bank from feature 1. The Antique period grave had partially damaged the feature, and therefore it was not possible to determine the original length of the bank (Fig. 4). The feature was filled with dark brown soil containing a large portion of ash and soot, as well as large potsherds and animal bones. Several lumps of daub were recorded in the feature as well.

According to the shape and dimensions, and the structure of the infill of the feature, it can be assumed that the feature represents a sunken residential building (semi-sunken dwelling). An almost identical building, although slightly larger, originating from approximately the same period, was recorded at the site of Nad Klepečkom.⁹ Out of all identified animal species from the feature, cattle is represented with 46%, pig and badger with 23% and sheep/goat with 8%.

The pottery from feature 2 was mostly baked in dark-brown, gray or reddish, and usually with slightly burnished and less often with the rough outer surface.¹⁰

The stylistic and typological characteristics of the pottery are similar to the ones from the previous feature. S profiled bowls with arched handles ribbon-like in cross-section in line with the rim, of which some possess a sharp profile of the belly (Pl. 3/4, 5, 8), large vessels with funneled neck and sometimes wide arched handles ribbon-like in cross-section (Pl. 3/9, 10), ovoid amphorae with the everted rim (Pl. 3/12-14) as well as ovoid pots with arched handles ribbon-like in cross-section, positioned on the shoulder (Pl. 3/15, 16), are all recorded in the feature. An example of a beaker with two handles which surpass the rim (Pl. 3/7) and a semi-globular bowl with a wide arched handle and a small circular recipient on its top (Pl. 3/6) represent the novelties from this feature. A similar type of beaker is recorded at the site of Novačka Čuprija, where it also represents a less common type, compared to the beakers with handles in line with the rim, which are the dominant form.¹¹ The small circular recipient at the end of a handle of a bowl reminds of recipients on the vessel from grave 107 at the Early Bronze Age necropolis in Mokrin,¹² and an almost identical recipient is recorded on the top of a wide ribbon-like handle on an Early Bronze Age vessel from the vicinity of Kumanovo.¹³ Besides pottery, portable finds from feature 2

⁸ The AMS ¹⁴C dating was conducted by the Laboratory in Debrecen (Isotoptech ZRT, Debrecen), and the lab-code of the sample is DeA-14236.

⁹ Refer to the paper on Bronze Age at the site of Nad Klepečkom in this volume, Fig. 7.

¹⁰ A total of 251 potsherds from this period are recorded in feature 2, and the preliminary analysis confirmed that fragments of at least 23 vessels were in the feature.

¹¹ Крстић *et al.* 1986, T. XV/3.

¹² Girić 1972, T. XXXII/2.

¹³ Bulatović 2015, fig. 27.

oštrije profilisanih prelaza iz gornjeg u donji konus recipijenta (na peharima), ili prelaza iz vrata u rame (na zdelama), registrovane su na lokalitetu Donja varoš u Pančevu.⁷

Pomenuti apsolutni datum dobijen od kosti konja (*Equus caballus*) iznosio je 3593 ±28 BP, što u kalibrisanim datumima pre n.e. iznosi 2024–1888 (prema sigma 2 rasponu), odnosno 1977–1907 (91,6% verovatnoće).⁸ Objekat 1 se prema ovom datumu sa velikom verovatnoćom može opredeliti u 20. vek pre n.e. Ovaj datum je za nekoliko decenija niži od datuma sa lokaliteta Nad Klepečkom, što ukazuje na izvesnu horizontalnu stratigrafiju naselja ranog bronzanog doba na ovoj lokaciji.

Oko 7 m severozapadno od ukopa 1 otkriven je objekat 2, ovalnog oblika, dimenzija 3,8 x 2,5 m, najdubljeg dela oko 1 m (sl. 2). Objekat je činio veći ukop sa višim bankom uz istočnu konturu. Banak se nalazio na relativnoj dubini od oko 0,3 m u odnosu na nivo ukopavanja objekta, očuvana dužina banka je oko 2,7 m, a najveća širina oko 0,8 m, kao i kod banka u objektu 1. Antički grob je delimično ošteti objekat, pa nije moguće utvrditi prvobitnu dužinu banka (sl. 4). Objekat je bio ispunjen tamnomrkom zemljom sa mnogo pepela i gareži, zatim krupnim fragmentima keramike i životinjskim kostima, a konstatovano je i nekoliko komada lepa.



Sl. 4 Rit, sonda 18, objekat 2 i rimski grob

Fig. 4 Rit, trench 18, feature 2 and Roman grave

Prema obliku i dimenzijama, zatim strukturi i ispunjenosti objekta pretpostavlja

se da je u pitanju stambeni ukopani objekat (poluzemunica), a gotovo identičan objekat, malo većih dimenzija, iz približno istog perioda, otkriven je na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom.⁹

Od identifikovanih životinjskih vrsta goveče je zastupljeno sa 46%, svinja i jazavac su zastupljeni sa po 23% i ovca/koza sa 8%.

Keramika iz objekta 2 bila je mahom tamnosive, sive i crvenkaste boje, uglavnom priglačane i, ređe, grube spoljašnjosti.¹⁰

Stilsko-tipološke karakteristike keramike slične su onim iz prethodnog objekta. Javljuju se zdele S profilacije sa lučnim trakastim drškama koje su u ravni sa obodom, od kojih neke imaju oštriju profilaciju trbuha (T. 3/4, 5, 8), veće posude levkastog vrata, ponekad sa širokim lučnim drškama trakastog preseka (T. 3/9, 10), amfore ovoidne forme sa razgrnutim obodom (T. 3/12–14), kao i lonci ovoidne forme sa lučnim drškama trakastog preseka na ramenu (T. 3/15, 16). Novinu predstavljaju primerak pehara sa dve drške koje

⁷ Grčki Stanimirov 1996, T. I–III.

⁸ Datovanje AMS ¹⁴C obavila je Laboratorija u Debrecinu (Isotoptech ZRT, Debrecen), a laboratorijski kod uzorka jeste DeA-14236.

⁹ Rad u ovom zborniku, sl. 7

¹⁰ U ukopu 2 nađen je ukupno 251 fragment keramike iz ovog perioda, a preliminarnom analizom utvrđeno je da su se u objektu nalazili delovi najmanje 23 posude.

are represented by an object of unknown purpose, made of an animal bone that is circularly perforated in the middle (Pl. 4/8).

Feature 3 was recorded in a form of a shallow pit (Fig. 5) with northeast-southwest orientation, some 4 m northwestern from feature 2. Its dimensions were 2.5 x 1.8 m with a depth of around 0.4 m (Fig. 2). The pit was filled with dark brown soil with traces of ash and soot, potsherds, animal bones, and river shells.

A total of six bones of identifiable animal species were recorded in feature 3, of which five bones belong to cattle and one to a species of sheep/goats. The purpose of this feature remains undefined.

The indicative pottery from feature 3 is represented by examples of S profiled bowls with wide arched handles ribbon-like in cross-section (Pl. 4/1), semi-globular bowls (Pl. 4/2), pots (Pl. 4/4), and large and typologically unattributed vessels (Pl. 4/3, 5, 6).¹⁴ Large vessels are occasionally decorated with finger impressions on the upper surface of the rim (Pl. 4/3, 4) or the shoulder (Pl. 4/5). Wide handles ribbon-like in cross-section, of which one is tunneled are frequently recorded in the feature (Pl. 4/6).

The pottery is baked in nuances of reddish, dark gray and occasionally black, with slightly burnished or rough outer surface. Based on the stylistic and typological characteristic of quite scarce pottery from this feature, it does not differ from the pottery originating from two previously described features in this trench.

There is no sufficient data on the architecture at the site of Rit, besides the fact that the features were buried into the virgin soil to a depth of about 1-1.2 m, and that they possessed the above-ground structure made of wattle and daub. Features also possessed banks which were on a higher point than the bottom of the pit and had different dimensions and orientation. Similar features were recorded at the site of Nad Klepečkom, which points out the architectural similarity between these two sites, aside from the already noted similarities in the material culture. On the other hand, the residential buildings at the site of Rit were located much closer to each other than the ones at the site of Nad Klepečkom. Similar sunken features are recorded at the site of Novačka Čuprija as well.¹⁵

A total of 37 individuals of identified animal species are recorded in these three features at the site of Rit, and the analysis determined that the most represented species are cattle with 43%, followed by pig with 19%, sheep/goat with 16%, red deer and badger with 8% each, and one example of horse and dog, which is 3% each.

In terms of the Early Bronze Age in Viminacium, lone find of a large vessel from the pit no. 132 in Amphitheater trench should be noted, which was recorded in the southeastern part of the Antique Amphitheater (Fig. 1), at the relative depth of around 4.35 m. The vessel contained a small number of incinerated bones, for which it is not certain if they are of human origin, and therefore this find cannot be treated as a grave of incinerated deceased, despite the existence of certain indications. The pit containing the vessel was damaged during the Antique period, in the course of digging in the wooden beams which supported the stands of the amphitheater. Besides this pit, no prehistoric finds were recorded in this location, save for the Eneolithic finds originating from the neighboring site of Kastrum, which are also published in this volume. The vessel possesses an ovoid form with a narrow neck and slightly everted rim (Pl. 4/7). Two arched handles are positioned on the lower portion of the belly, and the vessel is decorated with a row of oval imprints

¹⁴ A total of 89 potsherds from this period are recorded in feature 3, and the preliminary analysis confirmed that fragments of at least 11 vessels were in the feature.

¹⁵ Крстич *et al.* 1986, 19, T. I i II.

prelaze obod (T. 3/7) i poluloptasta zdela sa širokom lučnom drškom na čijem vrhu se nalazi mali kružni recipijent (T. 3/6). Sličan tip pehara evidentiran je na Novačkoj ćupriji i, takođe, mnogo je ređe zastupljen od pehara sa drškama u ravni sa obodom, koji dominiraju.¹¹ Mali kružni recipijent na dršci zdele podseća na recipijente na posudi iz groba 107 na nekropoli ranog bronzanog doba u Mokrinu,¹² a gotovo identičan recipijent konstatovan je na vrhu široke trakaste drške na posudi iz ranog bronzanog doba iz okoline Kumanova.¹³ Osim keramike, od pokretnih nalaza iz objekta 2 potiče i jedan predmet nepoznate namene, načinjen od životinjske kosti, kružno perforirane u sredini (T. 4/8).

Oko 4 m severozapadno od objekta 2 uočen je objekat 3 u vidu plićeg ovalnog ukopa (sl. 5), orijentisanog po pravcu severoistok–jugozapad. Njegove dimenzije jesu 2,5 x 1,8 m, sa dubinom oko 0,4 m (sl. 2). Ukop je bio ispunjen tamnomrkom zemljom sa tragovima gari i pepela, fragmentima keramike, životinjskim kostima i rečnim školjkama.

U objektu 3 evidentirano je svega šest kostiju identifikovanih vrsta, od čega pet pripada govečetu, a jedna ovca/koza vrsti. Namena ovog objekta nije definisana.

Od keramike iz objekta 3 indikativni su primeri zdela S profilacije sa širokim lučnim drškama trakastog preseka (T. 4/1), poluloptastih zdela (T. 4/2), lonaca (T. 4/4), kao i većih tipološki neopredeljenih posuda (T. 4/3, 5, 6).¹⁴ Veće posude su ponekad ukrašene otiscima vrha prsta po gornjoj površini oboda (T. 4/3, 4) ili ramenu posuda (T. 4/5). U objektu su evidentirane mahom široke drške trakastog preseka, od kojih je jedna tunelastog tipa (T. 4/6).

Keramika je crvenkaste, tamnosive ili ređe crne boje, priglačane ili grube spoljašnosti. Prema stilsko-tipološkim karakteristikama ove malobrojne keramike, ona se ne razlikuje od keramike iz prethodna dva objekta u ovoj sondi.

Nema mnogo podataka o arhitekturi na Ritu, osim onih o tome da su objekti bili ukopavani u zdravicu oko 1–1,2 m i da su imali nadzemni deo od pleteri i lepa i bankove, koji su bili na višoj koti od dna ukopa, kao i da su bili različitih dimenzija i orijentacije. Slični objekti su evidentirani i na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom, pa su, osim prema materijalnoj kulturi, ova naselja slična i po arhitekturi stambenih objekata. Za razliku od lokaliteta Nad Klepečkom, stambeni objekti na Ritu bili su međusobno znatno bliži. Slični ukopani objekti registrovani su i na lokalitetu Novačka ćuprija.¹⁵



Sl. 5. Rit, sonda 18, objekat 3

Fig. 5 Rit, trench 18, feature 3

¹¹ Krstić *et al.* 1986, T. XV/3.

¹² Girić 1972, T. XXXII/2.

¹³ Bulatović 2015, Fig. 27.

¹⁴ U objektu je nađeno ukupno 89 fragmenata keramike iz ovog perioda, a preliminarnom analizom utvrđeno je da oni potiču od najmanje 11 posuda.

¹⁵ Krstić *et al.* 1986, 19, T. I i II.

and four symmetrically positioned groups which consist of three short vertically modeled ribs on the upper portion of the belly.

This type of vessel is common for numerous Bronze Age cultural groups in the Balkans and Pannonia. Such form occurs in the Vinkovci–Somogyvár cultural group in Pannonia,¹⁶ the Central Balkan cultural phenomenon of Bubanj-Hum III – Pelince – Pernik¹⁷ the Belotić–Bela Crkva cultural group,¹⁸ the Armenochori cultural group,¹⁹ and finally in the settlement of Troy II.²⁰

The manner of decoration consisting of three grouped vertical ribs is characteristic for the Nagyrév and Glockenbecher–Csepel cultural groups,²¹ but sporadic examples decorated in that manner occur in the Mokrin cultural group,²² although the examples decorated with groups consisting of three vertically incised lines, which might represent the imitation of modeled ribs, are much more represented.²³

According to the paleo-osteological analysis, the economy of this two sites was quite similar – the cattle is represented with more than 40% at both the sites, domestic pig and sheep/goat with slightly less than 20%, and wild animals, mostly red deer are represented with a percentage between 15% and 20%.

By comparing the representation of animal species with the concurrent and culturally similar sites in the vicinity, it can be seen that the domestic cattle is approximately equally represented at the sites of Nad Klepečkom and Rit (46% in total), Bubanj (43%) and Novačka Čuprija (41%), while the representation of sheep/goat is highest at the site of Novačka Čuprija (29%), slightly less at the site of Rit/Nad Klepečkom (17%) and least represented at the site of Bubanj (7%). The horse is represented with 1-2 examples on each of the sites, meaning 1-4%. However, wild animals display the highest representation at the site of Bubanj (27%), somewhat lower representation at the sites of Rit/Nad Klepečkom (17%) and by far lowest representation at the site of Novačka Čuprija (0.5%).²⁴ Such differences in the economy of the aforementioned sites, in terms of the representation of wild animals, is probably a result of the natural environment, meaning the tendency of adaptation to natural conditions in different environments. Based on this analyses, it seems as if the communities which inhabited the sites of Rit and Nad Klepečkom, as well as the site of Bubanj, based their economy on farming and cattle-breeding, yet hunting also played an important role in subsistence strategy.

As already noted, the pottery from the site of Rit resembles the examples from the site of Nad Klepečkom to a great extent, although it is slightly later according to the absolute dates. Forms and manner and motifs of decoration are almost identical, as well as the color and treatment of walls of the vessels. Besides the usual forms, double-vessels, modeled ribs, horizontal rows of finger impressions and sporadically ornament composed of incised cross-cutting lines,²⁵ are all recorded on both of the sites. However, certain dif-

¹⁶ Tasić 1984, Taf. IV/2, 7, 10; Kulcsár 2009, fig. 70/13-15.

¹⁷ Булатовић, Станковски 2012, Таб. 4.

¹⁸ Дмитровић 2016, Сл. 109/10.

¹⁹ Aslanis 1985, Taf. 37/6, 7.

²⁰ Blegen *et al.* 1950, Fig. 370a/C10

²¹ Schreiber-Kalicz 1984, Taf. XXXVI, XLII, XLVI

²² Girić 1972, T. XXI/4, XLV/3, XLVI/4.

²³ Girić 1972, T. XI/1, XV/2, XVIII/1, and many others.

²⁴ Булатовић, Станковски 2012, 207, diagram 2. It has to be noted that the sample for such research was small, especially at the sites of Bubanj and Novačka Čuprija, and can be subject to revision.

²⁵ A more detailed analysis on the analogies is provided in the paper on the Early Bronze Age at the site of Nad Klepečkom in this volume, and therefore only basic remarks will be mentioned in this paper.

Na Ritu je u ova tri objekta otkriveno ukupno 37 jedinki identifikovanih životinjskih vrsta, a analizom je utvrđeno da je najzastupljenija vrsta goveče, sa 43%, zatim svinja, sa 19%, ovca/koza, sa 16%, pa potom dolaze jelen i jazavac sa po 8%, te konj i pas, sa po jednim primerkom, odnosno sa po 3%.

Kada je reč o periodu ranog bronzanog doba na Viminacijumu, svakako treba pomenuti usamljen nalaz jedne veće posude tipa urne iz ukopa 132 u sondi Amfiteatar, otkriven u jugoistočnom delu antičkog amfiteatra (sl. 1), na relativnoj dubini 4,35 m. U posudi se nalazio mali broj spaljenih kostiju, za koje nije sigurno da su humanog porekla, pa se ovaj nalaz ne može tretirati kao grob spaljenog pokojnika, mada postoje indicije za to. Ukop sa posudom oštećen je u antičkom periodu prilikom ukopavanja drvenih stubova koji su nosili tribine amfiteatra. Osim ovog ukopa, na ovom prostoru nije bilo drugih praistorijskih nalaza, ne računajući eneolitske nalaze sa obližnjeg lokaliteta Kastrum, koji su publikovani u ovom zborniku. Posuda je ovoidne forme sa uskim vratom i blago razgrnutim obodom (T. 4/7). Ima dve lučne drške na donjem delu trbuha, a ukrašena je horizontalnim rebrom sa nizom ovalnih otisaka, kao i sa četiri grupe sa po tri kraća vertikalna plastična rebra, simetrično pravilno raspoređena gornjem delu trbuha.

Ovaj tip posude uobičajen je za rano bronzano doba u mnogim kulturnim grupama na Balkanu i u Panoniji. Tako se ova forma sreće od Vinkovci–Šomođvar kulturne grupe u Panoniji,¹⁶ preko centralnobalkanskog kulturnog fenomena Bubanj–Hum III – Pelince – Pernik,¹⁷ zatim Belotić–Bela Crkva¹⁸ i Armenohori grupe,¹⁹ do naselja Troja II.²⁰

Manir ukrašavanja sa po tri vertikalna rebra u grupi karakterističan je za kulturne grupe Nađrev (*Nagyrev*) i Glokenbeher–Čepel (*Glockenbecher–Csepel*),²¹ ali, sporadično, i u mokrinskoj grupi ima primeraka ukrašenih na takav način,²² mada su mnogo zastupljeniji primerci ukrašeni trima urezanim vertikalnim linijama u grupi, koje možda predstavljaju imitaciju plastičnih rebara.²³

Prema osteološkoj analizi, ekonomika na ova dva lokaliteta bila je veoma slična – goveče je na oba lokaliteta zastupljeno sa nešto više od 40%, domaća svinja i ovca/koza sa po nešto manje od 20%, dok su divlje životinje, najviše jelen, zastupljene procentualno između 15 i 20%.

Upoređujući zastupljenost životinjskih vrsta sa istodobnim kulturno srodnim lokalitetima u okolini, uočava se da je domaće goveče približno jednako zastupljeno na lokalitetima Nad Klepečkom i Rit (zajedno 46%), Bubnju (43%) i Novačkoj ćupriji (41%), dok je ovca/koza najzastupljenija na Novačkoj ćupriji (29%), nešto manje na Ritu/Nad Klepečkom (18%), a najmanje na Bubnju (7%). Slično je sa domaćom svinjom, koja je najzastupljenija na Novačkoj ćupriji (22%), nešto manje zastupljena na Ritu/Nad Klepečkom (17%), a najmanje zastupljena na Bubnju (7%), dok je konj na svim lokalitetima zastupljen sa po 1 primerkom ili 2, odnosno 1–4%. Divlje životinje su, međutim, najzastupljenije na Bubnju (27%), dok su manje zastupljene na Ritu/Nad Klepečkom (17%), a daleko najmanje na Novačkoj ćupriji (0,5%).²⁴ Ove razlike u ekonomici na ovim naseljima, kada je reč

¹⁶ Tasić 1984, Taf. IV/2, 7, 10; Kulcsár 2009, Fig. 70/13–15.

¹⁷ Булатовић, Станковски 2012, Таб. 4.

¹⁸ Дмитровић 2016, Сл. 109/10.

¹⁹ Aslanis 1985, Taf. 37/6, 7.

²⁰ Blegen *et al.* 1950, Fig. 370a/C10.

²¹ Schreiber-Kalicz 1984, Taf. XXXVI, XLII, XLVI.

²² Girić 1972, T. XXI/4, XLV/3, XLVI/4.

²³ Girić 1972, T. XI/1, XV/2, XVIII/1 i mnogi drugi.

²⁴ Булатовић, Станковски 2012, 207, Дијаграм 2. Морамо напоменути да је узораk за ова истраживања био мали, нарочито на Бубњу и Новачкој ћуприји и да је, свакако, подложен ревизији.

ferences have been recorded as well, such as the occurrence of incised ornamentation (Pl. 2/11, Pl. 7/7-9, 20, 21),²⁶ and wide ribbon-like handles with a rectangular opening (Pl. 2/12) at the site of Nad Klepečkom,²⁷ which have not been recorded at the site of Rit. On the other hand, vessels with small recipients or a plate-like modeled extensions on top of the handles (Pl. 3/6, 8), triangularly modeled handles (Pl. 2/ 13, 14) and vessels with horn-shaped profile of the handles which slightly surpass the rim (Pl. 2/12), are all recorded at the site of Rit and remain unrecorded at the site of Nad Klepečkom. Vessels with a horn-shaped profile of the handles on the rim also occur at the sites of Novačka Čuprija and Zlatica,²⁸ but also during the early phases of the Verbicioara cultural group.²⁹ Numerous forms which are represented at the sites of Rit and Nad Klepečkom, such as the S profiled bowls, two-handled beakers, large vessels with funneled neck,³⁰ are known from the inventory of the mentioned Verbicioara cultural group. On the other hand, the amphorae with a modeled rib directly below the rim (Pl. 2/3),³¹ represent a characteristic element of the Verbicioara cultural group,³² yet are also represented in the earlier Vinkovci–Somogyvár cultural group.³³ The elements of the Verbicioara culture will be quite represented in the area during the slightly younger Vatin culture, while the territorial, cultural, chronological and other relations between the Verbicioara and Vatin cultural groups still remain a subject of debates. M. Garašanin considered those two cultural groups synchronous and related, meaning always interconnected,³⁴ confirming in that way the opinion of D. Berciu, that the Vatin and Verbicioara represent two “sisterly” cultural groups which were formed within a large population of the same anthropological background.³⁵ N. Tasić, in general, agrees with that³⁶ and notes that both cultural groups originate from the same Charpatian–Danubian post-Neolithic core, which is accepted by certain modern authors.³⁷ Some of the aforementioned elements on the pottery from the sites of Rit and Nad Klepečkom could speak in favour of such thesis.

Although the ceramic inventory of the sites of Rit and Nad Klepečkom display certain elements of earlier cultural groups, such as Vinkovci–Somogyvár and Glockenbecher–Csepel, in terms of the entire ceramic inventory, the stylistic and typological characteristics of the pottery from these sites are most similar to the pottery from the site of Novačka Čuprija in Morava Region, which is located some 40 km to the southwest from Viminacium, as previously noted in the paper on Early Bronze Age at the site of Nad Klepečkom. Unfortunately, even with several absolute dates from this site, due to the significant oscillations in calibration, it was not possible to determine the more precise chronology for the site,³⁸ which leaves the chronological relations between the settlements at the sites of Novačka Čuprija and Viminacium undisclosed. The settlement at the site of Novačka Čuprija could be roughly attributed to the final quarter of the 3rd millennium BC,

²⁶ Refer to the paper on the site of Nad Klepečkom in this volume, T. 2/11, T. 7/7-9.

²⁷ Refer to the paper on the site of Nad Klepečkom in this volume, T. 1/3.

²⁸ Крстић *et al.* 1986, T. XII/2, XIV/2; Радојчић 2013, сл. 29, 71.

²⁹ Crăciunescu 2004, Pl. XVI/2.

³⁰ Crăciunescu 2004, Pl. XX/2, Pl. XVIII, XIX.

³¹ Refer to the paper on the Early Bronze Age at the site of Nad Klepečkom in this volume, T. 5/10.

³² Crăciunescu 2004, Pl. VII/1, Pl. XI, Pl. XXIV/1.

³³ Kulcsár 2009, Pl. 10/1, 12/8, 13/3.

³⁴ Garašanin 1983, 510, 519.

³⁵ Berciu 1961, 225.

³⁶ Tasić 1983, 68.

³⁷ Gogâltan 2004, 133–134; Ljuština 2012, 161–162.

³⁸ Крстић *et al.* 1986, 34.

o zastupljenosti životinjskih vrsta, verovatno su uticaj prirodnog okruženja, odnosno prilagođavanje prirodnoj sredini, mada se prema ovim analizama čini da je zajednica koja je živela u naselju na Novačkoj ćupriji zasnivala ekonomiju na poljoprivredi i stočarstvu, dok je kod druga dva naselja i lov bio značajna aktivnost obezbeđivanja hrane.

Inače, kako je već navedeno, keramika sa Rita umnogome podseća na onu sa lokaliteta Nad Klepečkom, iako je prema apsolutnim datumima nešto mlađa. Forme, način i motivi ukrašavanja su gotovo identični, kao i boja i način obrade zidova suda. Na oba lokaliteta, osim uobičajenih formi, evidentirani su i dvojni sudovi, plastična rebra, horizontalni nizovi otisaka prstom i, sporadično, ornamenti u vidu urezanih unakrsnih linija.²⁵ Zabeležene su, međutim, i neke manje razlike, kao što je češće prisustvo urezane ornamentike na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom (T. 2/11, T. 7/7–9, 20, 21),²⁶ kao i pojava širokih trakastih drški sa pravougaonim otvorom (T. 1/3),²⁷ koje nisu evidentirane na Ritu. S druge strane, na Ritu su zabeležene posude sa malim recipijentima ili pločastim plastičnim nastavcima na vrhu drški (T. 3/6, 8), trouglasto modelovane drške (T. 2/ 13, 14) i posude sa rožasto profilisanim drškama koje neznatno nadvisuju obod (T. 2/12), što nije registrovano na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom. Sudovi slično profilisanih drški na obodu javljaju se na lokalitetima Novačka ćuprija i Zlatica,²⁸ ali i u ranoj Verbičoaara grupi,²⁹ u kojoj, inače, prepoznajemo mnoge forme sa lokaliteta Rit i Nad Klepečkom, kao što su zdele S profilacije, dvouhi pehari, veće posude levkastog vrata,³⁰ dok su amfore sa plastičnim rebrom neposredno ispod oboda (T. 2/3)³¹ karakterističan element Verbičoaara grupe,³² ali su poznate i u starijoj Vinkovci–Šomođvar kulturnoj grupi.³³ Elementi Verbičoaara grupe biće naročito prisutni na ovim prostorima u nešto mlađoj vatinskoj kulturi, a teritorijalni, kulturno-hronološki i drugi odnosi grupa Vatin i Verbičoaara još uvek su predmet rasprava. Tako je M. Garašanin smatrao da su ove grupe sinhronne i srodne, odnosno usko povezane,³⁴ potvrđujući na neki način mišljenje D. Berčua (Berciu) da su vatinska i Verbičoaara dve „sestrinske kulture” nastale u okviru veće populacije iste antropološke pripadnosti.³⁵ S tim se, generalno, slaže i N. Tasić,³⁶ koji navodi da su obe kulture nastale iz istog karpatsko-podunavskog posteneolitskog jezgra, a sličnog su mišljenja i neki savremeni autori.³⁷ Neki gore navedeni elementi na keramici sa Rita i Nad Klepečkom mogli bi govoriti u prilog ovoj tezi.

Iako se u keramičkom inventaru sa lokaliteta Rit i Nad Klepečkom mogu uočiti elementi starijih grupa kao što su Vinkovci–Šomođvar ili Glokenbeher–Čepel, ipak, posmatrano sa stanovništva celokupnog keramičkog inventara, stilsko-tipološke karakteristike keramike sa ovih lokaliteta, kao što je već pomenuto u tekstu o ranom bronzanom dobu na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom u ovom zborniku, najbliže su keramici sa lokaliteta Novačka ćuprija u Pomoravlju, udaljenog oko 40-ak km jugozapadno od Viminacijuma. Nažalost, i po-

²⁵ O analogijama je detaljnije razmatrano u radu o ranom bronzanom dobu na lokalitetu Nad klepečkom u ovom zborniku, tako da će ovde biti pomenute samo osnovne paralele.

²⁶ Videti tekst o lokalitetu Nad klepečkom u ovom zborniku T. 2/11, T. 7/7–9.

²⁷ Videti tekst o lokalitetu Nad klepečkom u ovom zborniku T. 1/3.

²⁸ Крстић *et al.* 1986, T. XII/2, XIV/2; Радојчић 2013, Сл. 29, 71.

²⁹ Crăciunescu 2004, Pl. XVI/2.

³⁰ Crăciunescu 2004, Pl. XX/2, Pl. XVIII, XIX.

³¹ Videti tekst o ranom bronzanom dobu na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom u ovom radu, T. 5/10.

³² Crăciunescu 2004, Pl. VII/1, Pl. XI, Pl. XXIV/1.

³³ Kulcsár 2009, Pl. 10/1, 12/8, 13/3.

³⁴ Garašanin 1983, 510, 519.

³⁵ Berciu 1961, 225.

³⁶ Tasić 1983, 68.

³⁷ Gogăltan 2004, 133–134; Ljuština 2012, 161–162.

and the absolute date presented in BP (uncalibrated) values indicate that the site could be concurrent or slightly older than the settlements at Viminacium.³⁹

Based on the stylistic and typological characteristic of the pottery, it had also been assumed that the settlements at the sites Rit and Nad Klepečkom are concurrent with the settlement at the site of Bubanj and the Mokrin necropolis, which was also confirmed by means of absolute dates.⁴⁰ This “mixture” of elements of the Bubanj-Hum III cultural group and Mokrin cultural group recorded at the settlements in Viminacium is expected, considering the geographic position of those settlements, which are approximately equally distanced from both the Mokrin and Bubanj and lie in the vicinity of an important natural communication route which connects the south of the Balkan Peninsula with Central Europe through valleys of Južna Morava, Velika Morava, Danube and Tisa, at the same time enabling the easier ethnic-cultural interaction.

*

Considering all of the existing data, it can be concluded that the stylistic and typological elements recorded on the pottery from the sites of Nad Klepečkom, Rit and Amphitheater are common for numerous cultural groups of the Early Bronze Age in Pannonia and Morava Region (Mokrin, Bubanj-Hum III, Verbicioara I cultural groups), while the stylistic and typological parallels can be found even in post-Eneolithic Early Bronze Age cultural groups such as Glockenbecher–Csepel, Nagyrév and Vinkovci–Somogyvár. This elements remain a part of ceramic inventory and cultural groups of the following period, the Middle Bronze Age in the territory of almost the entire Balkans (Bubanj-Hum IV – Ljuljaci cultural group),⁴¹ and Pannonia (Vatin cultural group), which supports the general thesis on common cultural core on which these cultures have developed and the certain continuity in the area during the Bronze Age.

³⁹ Nikolova 1999, 404.

⁴⁰ The absolute dates from later graves at the Mokrin necropolis, the Early Bronze Age settlement from the site of Bubanj and from the site of Nad Klepečkom are approximately the same (*Cf.* Nikolova 1999, 405; Bulatović, Vander Linden 2017, Tab. 1/9, 10).

⁴¹ Булатовић, Станковски 2012, 343-347.

red nekoliko apsolutnih datuma sa ovog lokaliteta, zbog velikih oscilacija u kalibraciji nije bilo moguće utvrditi njegovu precizniju hronološku pripadnost,³⁸ pa tako ni hronološki odnos između naselja na Novačkoj ćupriji i lokaliteta na Viminacijumu nije sasvim jasan. U svakom slučaju, i naselje na Novačkoj ćupriji može se opredeliti u poslednji kvartal trećeg milenijuma, a apsolutni datumi iskazani u BP (nekalibrisanim) vrednostima ukazuju da je ono moglo biti istodobno ili nešto starije od ovde razmatranih naselja sa Viminacijuma.³⁹

Prema stilsko-tipološkim elementima keramike pretpostavljeno je, takođe, da su naselja na Ritu i Nad Klepečkom istovremena i sa naseljem na Bubnju, kao i sa mokrinskom nekropolom, što su i potvrdili apsolutni datumi.⁴⁰

Ovo „mešanje” elemenata BH III i mokrinske grupe konstatovano na naseljima na Viminacijumu očekivano je s obzirom na njihovu geografsku poziciju, a uz to se i nalaze u blizini prirodnog komunikacionog pravca, koji dolinama Južne Morave, Velike Morave, Dunava i Tise povezuje jug Balkanskog poluostrva sa centralnom Evropom, što je umnogome olakšavalo etnokulturnu interakciju.

*

Uzevši u obzir sve navedene informacije, može se zaključiti da su stilsko-tipološki elementi konstatovani na keramici na lokalitetima Nad Klepečkom, Rit i Amfiteatar zajednički mnogim grupama ranog bronzanog doba u Panoniji i Pomoravlju (mokrinska, Bujanj–Hum III, Verbičoara I), dok se stilsko-tipološke paralele keramike mogu naći već u posteneolitskim, odnosno grupama ranog bronzanog doba, kao što su Glokenbeher–Čepel, Nađrev i Vinkovci–Šomođvar. Ovi elementi biće deo keramičkog inventara i kulturnih grupa narednog perioda, srednjeg bronzanog doba, na teritoriji skoro celog centralnog Balkana (Bujanj–Hum IV – Ljuljaci grupa)⁴¹ i Panonije (vatinska grupa), što podržava uopštenu tezu o zajedničkom kulturnom jezgru na kojem su ove grupe nastale, kao i o izvesnom kulturnom kontinuitetu na ovom prostoru u bronzano doba.

³⁸ Крстић *et al.* 1986, 34.

³⁹ Nikolova 1999, 404.

⁴⁰ Apsolutni datumi iz poznijih grobova mokrinske nekropole, naselja ranog bronzanog doba sa Bujanja i lokaliteta Rit i Nad Klepečkom približno su isti (uporediti: Nikolova 1999, 405; Bulatović, Vander Linden 2017, Tab. 1/9, 10).

⁴¹ Булатовић, Станковски 2012, 343–347.

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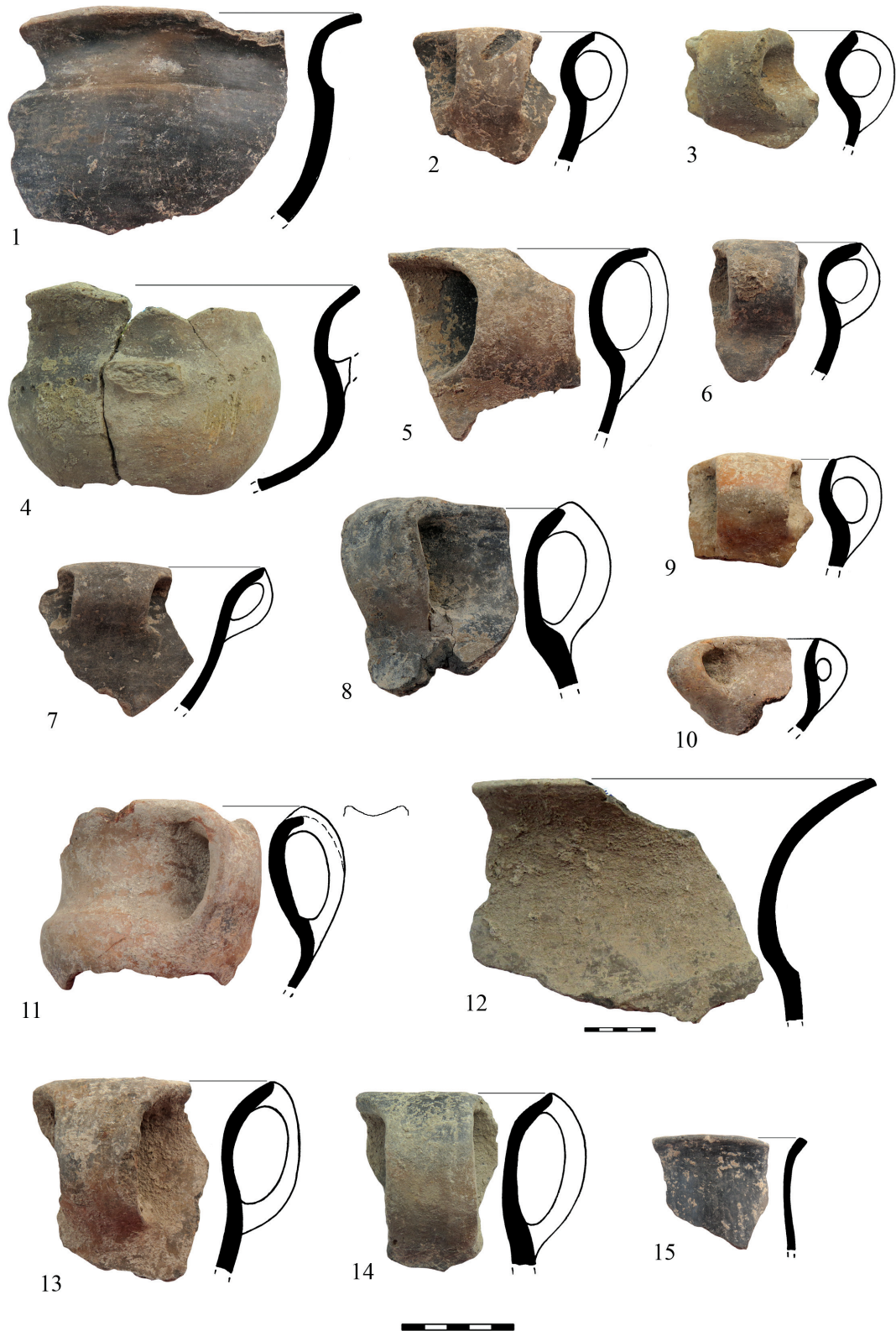
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HORIZONT RANOG BRONZANOG DOBA NA LOKALITETU RIT
EARLY BRONZE AGE HORIZON AT THE SITE OF RIT

A. Bulatović • M. Jovičić • B. Milovanović



T. 1 – 1-15. Rit, sonda 18, objekat 1

Pl. 1 – 1-15. Rit, trench 18, feature 1

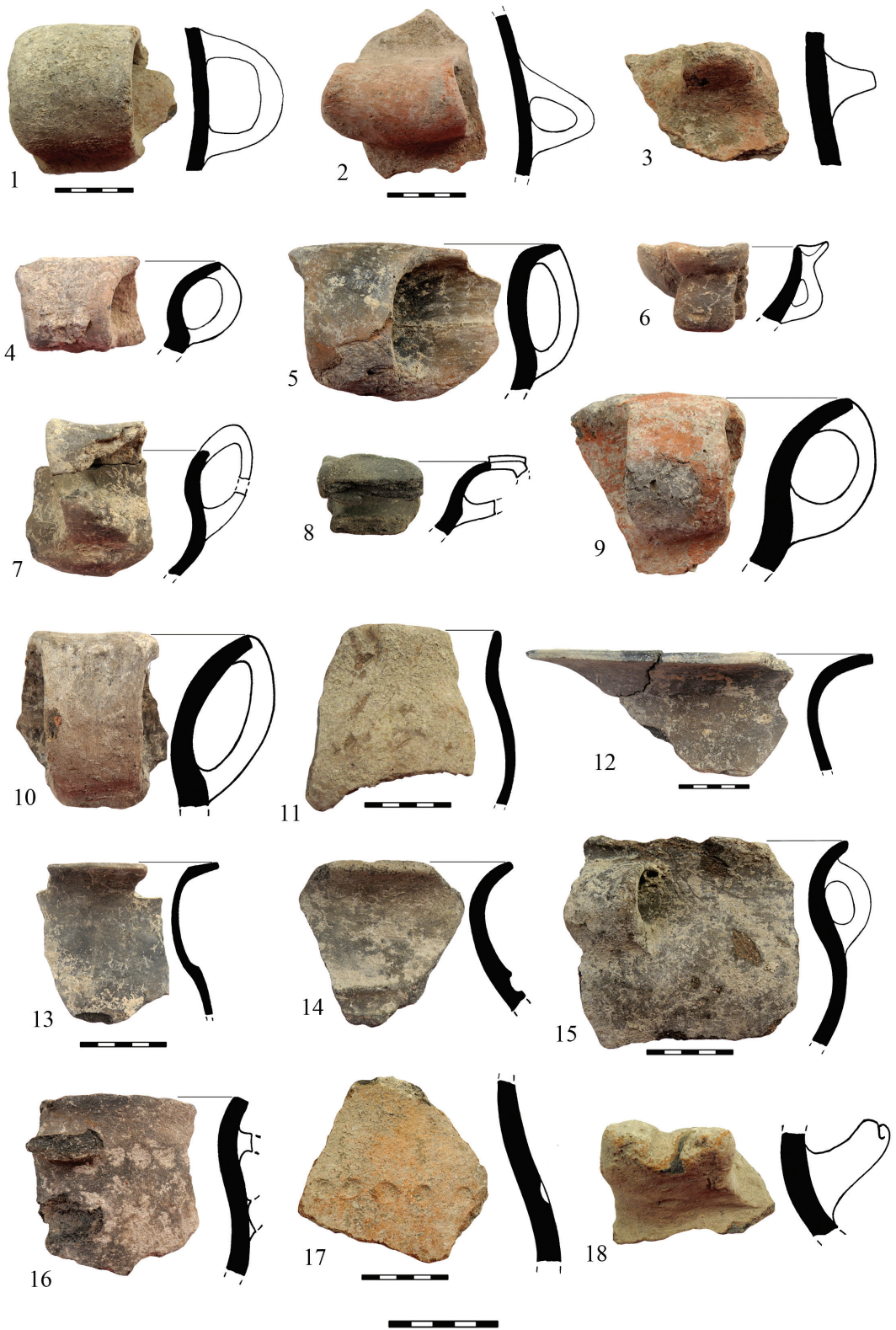


T. 2 – 1-15. Rit, sonda 18, objekat 1

Pl. 2 – 1-15. Rit, trench18, feature 1

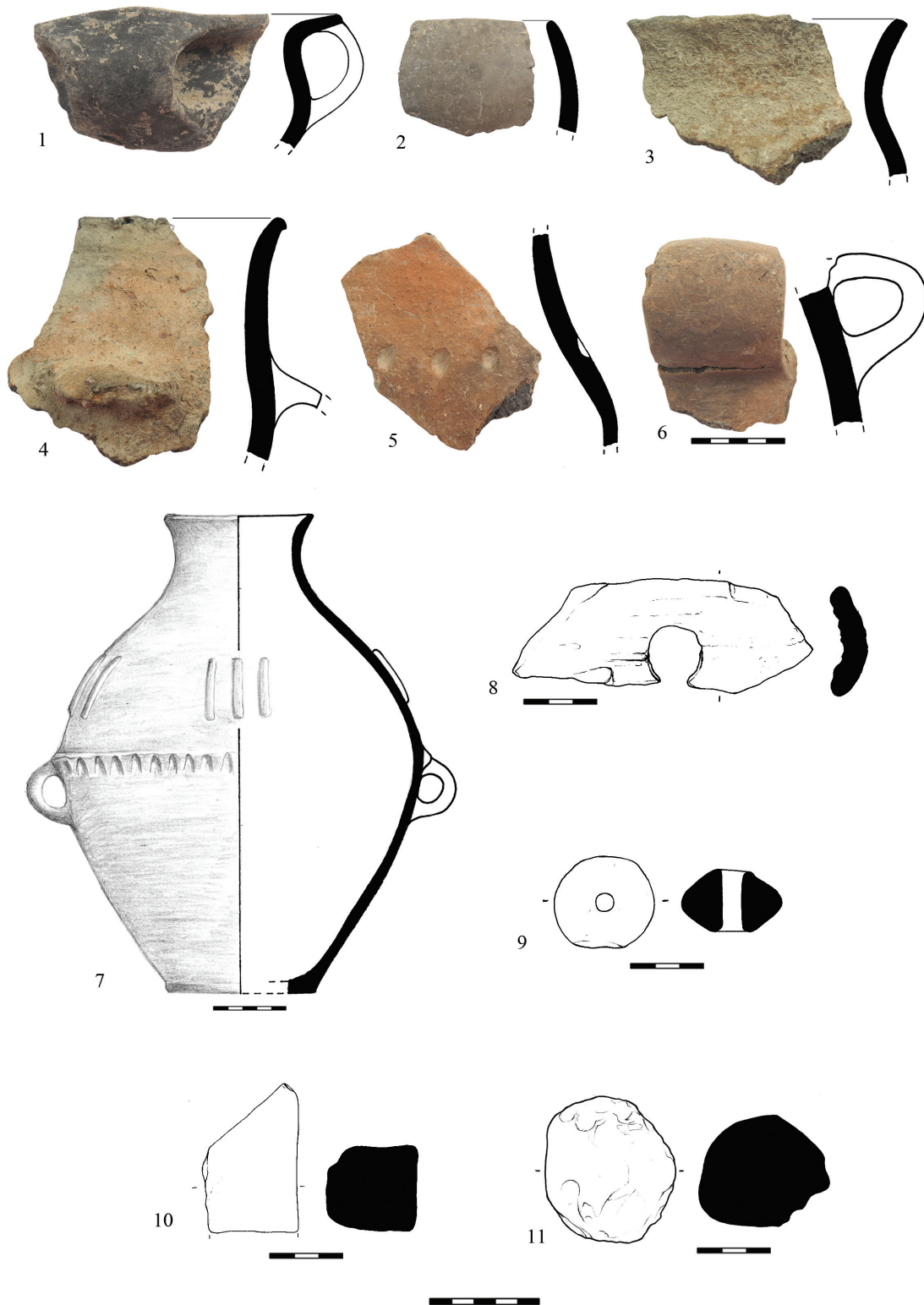
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T. 3 – 1-3. Rit, sonda 18, objekat 1; 4-18. Rit, sonda 18, objekat 2

Pl. 3 – 1-3. Rit, trench 18, feature 1; 4-18. Rit, trench 18, feature 2



T. 4 – 1-6. Rit, sonda 18, objekat 3; 7. Sonda amfiteatar, ukop 132; 8. Rit, sonda 18, objekat 2; 9-11. Rit, sonda 18, objekat 1

Pl. 4 – 1-6. Rit, trench 18, feature 3; 7. Amphitheater trench, pit no. 132; 8. Rit, trench 18, feature 2; 9-11. Rit, trench 18, feature 1