

СТАРИНАР



На корицама: Локалитет Велика хумска чука, огрлица из оставе откривене приликом ископавања 2022. године, 15–14. век пре н.е. (Народни музеј, Ниш)
фото: Петар Милојевић; цртеж: Александар Капуран

Sur la couverture : Localité Velika humska chuka, un collier provenant d'un trésor découvert lors de fouilles en 2022, 15–14. avant JC (Musée national, Niš)
Photo : Petar Milojević ; Dessin : Aleksandar Kapuran



АРХЕОЛОШКИ ИНСТИТУТ БЕОГРАД

INSTITUT ARCHÉOLOGIQUE BELGRADE

UDK 902/904 (050)

ISSN 0350-0241 (Штампано изд.)

ISSN 2406-0739 (Online)

© СТАРИНАР LXXIII/2023, 1–184, БЕОГРАД 2023

STARINAR

Nouvelle série volume LXXIII/2023

RÉDACTEUR

Snežana GOLUBOVIĆ, directeur de l'Institut archéologique

COMITÉ DE RÉDACTION

Miloje VASIĆ, Institut archéologique, Belgrade

Rastko VASIĆ, Institut archéologique, Belgrade

Bojan ĐURIĆ, Université de Ljubljana, Faculté des Arts, Ljubljana

Mirjana ŽIVOJINOVIĆ, Académie serbe des sciences et des arts, Belgrade

Vujadin IVANIŠEVIĆ, Institut archéologique, Belgrade

Dragana ANTONOVIĆ, Institut archéologique, Belgrade

Miomir KORAĆ, Institut archéologique, Belgrade

Arthur BANKOFF, Brooklyn Collège, New York

Natalia GONCHAROVA, Lomonosov, L'Université d'Etat de Moscou, Moscou

Haskel GREENFIELD, L'Université de Manitoba, Winnipeg

Mirjana ROKSANDIĆ, L'Université de Winnipeg, Winnipeg

Dominic MOREAU, L'Université de Lille, Lille

АРХЕОЛОШКИ ИНСТИТУТ БЕОГРАД

СТАРИНАР

Нова серија књига LXXIII/2023

УРЕДНИК

Снежана ГОЛУБОВИЋ, директор Археолошког института

РЕДАКЦИОНИ ОДБОР

Милоје ВАСИЋ, Археолошки институт, Београд
Растко ВАСИЋ, Археолошки институт, Београд
Бојан ЂУРИЋ, Универзитет у Лубљани, Филозофски факултет, Лубљана
Мирјана ЖИВОЈИНОВИЋ, Српска академија наука и уметности, Београд
Вујадин ИВАНИШЕВИЋ, Археолошки институт, Београд
Драгана АНТОНОВИЋ, Археолошки институт, Београд
Миомир КОРАЋ, Археолошки институт, Београд
Артур БАНКХОФ, Бруклин колеџ, Њујорк
Наталија ГОНЧАРОВА, Универзитет Ломоносов, Москва
Хаскел ГРИНФИЛД, Универзитет у Манитоби, Винипег
Мирјана РОКСАНДИЋ, Универзитет у Винипегу, Винипег
Доминик МОРО, Универзитет у Лилу, Лил

БЕОГРАД 2023

СТАРИНАР

Нова серија књига LXXIII/2023

ИЗДАВАЧ

АРХЕОЛОШКИ ИНСТИТУТ

Кнеза Михаила 35/IV, 11000 Београд, Србија

e-mail: institut@ai.ac.rs

Тел. 381 11 2637191

СЕКРЕТАР РЕДАКЦИЈЕ

Ана ГАВРИЛОВИЋ, Археолошки институт, Београд

ЛЕКТОР ЗА СРПСКИ ЈЕЗИК

Александра ШУЛОВИЋ

ЛЕКТОР ЗА ЕНГЛЕСКИ ЈЕЗИК

Дејв КАЛКАТ

ГРАФИЧКА ОБРАДА

Данијела ПАРАЦКИ и D_SIGN, Београд

ШТАМПА

БИРОГРАФ, Београд

ТИРАЖ

400 примерака

СЕКУНДАРНА ПУБЛИКАЦИЈА

COBISS

Учесталост издавања једна свеска годишње.

STARINAR

Nouvelle série volume LXXIII/2023

EDITEUR

INSTITUT ARCHÉOLOGIQUE

Kneza Mihaila 35/IV, 11000 Belgrade, Serbie

e-mail: institut@ai.ac.rs

Tél. 381 11 2637191

SECRÉTAIRE DE RÉDACTION

Ana GAVRILOVIĆ, Institut archéologique, Belgrade

LE LECTEUR POUR LA LANGUE SERBE

Aleksandra ŠULOVIĆ

LECTEUR POUR LA LANGUE ANGLAIS

Dave CALCUTT

RÉALISATION GRAPHIQUE

Danijela PARACKI & D_SIGN, Belgrade

IMPRIMEUR

BIROGRAF, Belgrade

TIRAGE

400 exemplaires

PUBLICATION SECONDAIRE

COBISS

The Journal is issued once a year.

Часопис је објављен уз финансијску помоћ

Министарства просвете, науке и технолошког развоја Републике Србије

Ce périodique est publié avec le soutien du

Ministère de l'éducation, de la science et du développement technologique de la République Serbie

САДРЖАЈ – SOMMAIRE

РАСПРАВЕ – ETUDES

- Dragana FILIPOVIĆ, Miroslav MARIĆ, Nenad TASIĆ
High Heat on the Tell: An Archaeobotanical View on House Burning
and Socio-economic Relationships at the Neolithic Vinča Site (SE Europe) 7
Драгана ФИЛИПОВИЋ, Мирослав МАРИЋ, Ненад ТАСИЋ
Ужарени тел: археоботанички осврт на паљења кућа и друштвено-економске односе
у неолитском насељу у Винчи (ЈИ Европа) 26
- Aleksandar BULATOVIĆ, Aleksandar KAPURAN, Ognjen MLADENIĆ,
Petar MILOJEVIĆ, Maja GAJIĆ-KVAŠČEV
Set of Bronze Jewellery from the Site of Velika Humska Čuka near Niš, SE Serbia – A Contribution to
the Study of Interactions between Bronze Age Communities of Central Europe and the Central Balkans 27
Александар БУЛАТОВИЋ, Александар КАПУРАН, Огњен МЛАДЕНОВИЋ,
Петар МИЛОЈЕВИЋ, Маја ГАЈИЋ-КВАШЧЕВ
Сет бронзаног накита са локалитета Велика хумска чука код Ниша, Југоисточна Србија
– Прилог проучавању интеракција бронзанодопских заједница централне Европе и централног Балкана 47
- Marko DIZDAR
Late La Tène Horse Equipment of the Scordisci – Trefoil-Shaped Terret Rings from Eastern Croatia 53
Marko DIZDAR
Late La Tène Horse Equipment of the Scordisci – Trefoil-Shaped Terret Rings from Eastern Croatia 69
- Adam CRNOBRNJA, Snežana FERJANČIĆ, Veselinka NINKOVIĆ
A New Latin Inscription from Vinča in Belgrade 71
Адам ЦРНОБРЊА, Снежана ФЕРЈАНЧИЋ, Веселинка НИНКОВИЋ
Нови латински натпис из Винче у Београду 86
- Bebina MILOVANOVIĆ, Snežana GOLUBOVIĆ, Ilija MIKIĆ
Recently Discovered Lead Coffins from Viminacium (Moesia Superior) 89
Бебина МИЛОВАНОВИЋ, Снежана ГОЛУБОВИЋ, Илија МИКИЋ
Недавно откривени оловни ковчези из Виминацијума (Горња Мезија) 109
- Nadežda GAVRILOVIĆ-VITAS, Jelena ANĐELKOVIĆ-GRAŠAR
Nike/Victoria Representations in Late Antique Central Balkans 121
Надежда ГАВРИЛОВИЋ-ВИТАС, Јелена АНЂЕЛКОВИЋ-ГРАШАР
Касноантичке представе Нике/Викторије на простору централног Балкана 141

Nikola UNKOVIĆ, Emilija NIKOLIĆ, Milica LJALJEVIĆ GRBIĆ, Mladen JOVIČIĆ Preserving the Danube Limes in Serbia: A Review of the Biodeterioration of Trajan's Bridge	143
Никола УНКОВИЋ, Емилија НИКОЛИЋ, Милица ЉАЉЕВИЋ ГРБИЋ, Младен ЈОВИЧИЋ Очување дунавског лимеса у Србији: Приказ биодетеријације Трајановог моста	160

ПРЕГЛЕДНИ РАДОВИ – ARTICLES SOMMAIRES

Nemeti SORIN Three lead Tablets Depicting the Danubian Riders	161
Nemeti SORIN Three lead Tablets Depicting the Danubian Riders	167

КРИТИКЕ И ПРИКАЗИ – COMPTES RENDUS

Марија ЉУШТИНА Людмил Ф. Вагалински. ХЕРАКЛЕЈА СИНТИКА. ИСТОРИЈА ЧРЕЗ АРХЕОЛОГИЈА / Lyudmil F. Vagalinski. HERACLEA SINTICA. HISTORY THROUGH ARCHAEOLOGY. Archaeologia Bulgarica, Sofia / Sofia 2022	169
---	-----

Tibor GRÜLL Sanja Pilipović: NADGROBNE STELE VIMINACIJUMA / THE FUNERARY STELES OF VIMINACIUM (Institute of Archaeology Monographs 77) Beograd: Institute of Archaeology, 2022	171
---	-----

Гордана ЈЕРЕМИЋ Chiara Cecalupo, Stefan Heid (eds), CENTO ANNI DEL PONTIFICIO ISTITUTO DI ARCHEOLOGIA CRISTIANA. DISCIPLINE E DOCENTI, Pontificio istituto di archeologia cristiana, Città del Vaticano 2023	173
---	-----

Editorial Policy and Submission Instructions for the <i>Starinar</i> Journal	177
---	------------

⁷ This particular relief was analysed by Bebina Milovanović and Nemanja Mrđić: The She-Wolf Motif with Romulus and Remus on a Tomb Stela of an Augustal from Viminacium. *Bolletino di Archaeologia Online* 330 (2008) 90–94; cf. Rissanen, Mika: The Lupa Romana in the Roman provinces. *Acta Archaeologica* 65:2 (2014) 335–360, on the map showing lupa-representations it is clearly seen that this iconographic motif was known *only* in Pannonia, Dacia, and Moesia, and in some places along the Rhine.

⁸ András Mócsy argued that Pannonia was far behind the other provinces of the empire, and the lack of native divine names in the epigraphic material – with the sole exception of Teutates – can be explained by the lack of Romanisation (A. Mócsy: The Civilized Pannonians of Velleius. In: Brian Hartley and John Wacher (eds.): *Rome and Her Northern Provinces*. Gloucester: Alan Sutton, 1983, 169–178). On the other hand, Géza Alföldy's opinion was that the lack of indigenous divine names proves the profound Romanisation of Pannonian society. According to him, this is also evident from the numerous monuments that prove the popularity of the Aeneas and Romulus story in Pannonia (Pannonia és a Római Birodalom. *Debreceni Szemle* 4:2 (1996) 172–183).

⁹ This type of funerary monument, which was also very popular in Noricum and Pannonia, usually represents a couple: the husband wears a Roman toga, while his wife is wearing clothes and jewels characteristic of Celtic tribes. These representations were clearly expressions of ethnic and cultural identity, see Kremer, Gabrielle: Die norisch-pannonischen Grabbauten als Ausdruck kultureller Identität? in: A. Schmidt-Colinet (Hrsg.): *Lokale Identitäten in Randgebieten des Römischen Reiches. Akten des Internationalen Symposiums in Wiener Neustadt 2003*. Wien: Phoibos, 2004, 147–159. – For the archaeological remains of clothing at Viminacium, see Raičković, Angelina, and Milovanović, Bebina: Development and changes in Roman fashion. Showcase Viminacium. *Arheologija i Prirodne Nauke* 6 (2010) 77–106.

¹⁰ Chaniotis, Angelos: Ritual performances of divine justice: the epigraphy of confession, atonement, and exaltation in Roman Asia Minor.

In: Hannah M. Cotton, Robert G. Hoyland, Jonathan J. Price, and David J. Wasserstein (eds.): *From Hellenism to Islam Cultural and Linguistic Change in the Roman Near East*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009, 115–153, esp. 126.

¹¹ See CCCA = *Corpus Cultus Cybelae Attidisque* (EPRO 50/6, ed. Vermaseren, Leiden. Brill, 1989), pp. 30–39 (Pannonia); pp. 95–112 (Thracia); pp. 113–139 (Moesia); pp. 140–146 (Dacia). For the Central Balkans see also Gavrilović-Vitas, Nadežda: *Ex Asia et Syria: Oriental Religions in the Roman Central Balkans*. Oxford: Archaeopress, 2021, 49–75.

¹² See Lane, Eugene N.: The Iconography of Men. In: *Corpus monumentorum religionis dei Menis (CMRDM). Volume 3: Interpretations and Testimonia*. Leiden: Brill, 1976, 99–108. For the Central Balkans see also Gavrilović-Vitas, Nadežda: *Ex Asia et Syria: Oriental Religions in the Roman Central Balkans*. Oxford: Archaeopress, 2021, 123–129.

¹³ Anđelković-Grašar, Jelena; Nikolić, Emilija and Rogić, Dragana: 'Tomb with cupids' from Viminacium: A contribution to research of construction, iconography and style. *Starinar* 63 (2013) 73–100, esp. 89–90.

¹⁴ The author of the book has already published a paper on this scene: Pilipović, Sanja: A Travelling Speculator (CIL III 1650): A Glimpse of the Everyday Life of the Principales through the Window of Roman Funerary Art. *Balkanica* 47 (2016) 7–24. – For a general introduction to this topic, see Zimmer, Gerhard: *Römische Berufsdarstellungen* (Archäologische Forschungen, 12.) Bonn: Mann, 1982.

¹⁵ Meyer, Elizabeth A.: *Legitimacy and Law in the Roman World: Tabulae in Roman Belief and Practice*. Cambridge University Press, 2004; Wolf, Joseph Georg: Documents in Roman Practice. In: David Johnston (ed.): *The Cambridge Companion to Roman Law*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2015, 61–84. – Of course, these representations cannot be used directly to determine the level of literacy. On the other hand, the seal boxes clearly refer to this, of which 32 have been found at Viminacium so far, see Milovanović, Bebina, and Raičković-Savić, Angelina: Seal boxes from the Viminacium site. *Starinar* 63 (2013) 219–236.

Chiara Cecalupo, Stefan Heid (eds), *CENTO ANNI DEL PONTIFICIO ISTITUTO DI ARCHEOLOGIA CRISTIANA. DISCIPLINE E DOCENTI*, Pontificio istituto di archeologia cristiana, Città del Vaticano 2023. (152 pages, 62 illustrations, Appendices 1 and 2, Abbreviations, Index)

On the eve of its significant jubilee, marking a century of unwavering existence (*Centenario di fondazione* 1925–2025), the Pontifical Institute of Christian Archaeology (PIAC) in Rome pays tribute to its foundation by organising thematic scientific meetings and exhibitions, and publishing special and occasional editions.¹ The monograph, which sheds light on the scientific and educational path of the Institute, in its almost hundred years of existence, provides an overview of the scientific disciplines, which were carefully nurtured at this prestigious institution, with the presentation of eminent lecturers who passed on their knowledge and experience to generations of students. The authors of the chapters are active lecturers and professors-*emeriti* of this institution. The book is dedicated to the Grand Chancellor, Sua Eminenza Cardinale José Tolentino de Mendonca, and the editorial task was undertaken by Chiara Cecalupo, professor in

charge of the Introduction to the Studies of Archaeology and Museology, and Stefan Heid, rector of the Pontifical Institute and professor of hagiography and the history of the Christian cult. The book is printed in Italian and, in addition to the Introduction, contains 11 chapters, which meticulously trace the evolution of the Institute's disciplines, highlighting the educational endeavours of its devoted lecturers. The concluding chapters are enriched with two Appendices in Latin and Italian, a list of abbreviations, and a useful Name Index.

The editors of the publication present the Institute with a short introduction, providing information about the institution's origins, goals, and tasks. The idea to establish an institution for the scientific study of material and written traces from the period of ancient and early medieval Christianity originated from the Holy See during the time of Pope Benedict XV (1914–1922).

However, it was eventually realised during the papacy of Pope Pius XI (1922–1939), a period marked by significant tension between the Vatican and the Italian government, later regulated by the Lateran Treaty in 1929. The PIAC as an academic institution was inaugurated on December 11, 1922, coinciding with the day of Pope Damasus (366–384), a significant figure from Rome's early Christian past.

Since its establishment, the PIAC has served as an academic training ground for archaeologists specialising in the early Christian period from around the world. Courses, led by 45 lecturers, have been attended by more than 1,500 students to date. The PIAC operates as an autonomous institution, equivalent to a faculty, catering to graduate archaeologists, art historians, theologians, and individuals with similar profiles. Upon completing a two- or three-year education, participants receive a license or a doctorate in Christian archaeology. In addition to mandatory courses, students engage in a series of field research activities, including visits to the most significant monuments and sites of the early Christian period. This includes exploring the catacombs and early churches of the city of Rome, as well as sites in other countries and regions.

Throughout its history, the PIAC has conducted its teaching through various primary and auxiliary disciplines, introduced to the Institute through a Regulation (1925) and three Statutes (1936, 1974, and 1991). The monograph provides a detailed account of the disciplines that have shaped the academic landscape, illustrating how different areas of research have contributed to the richness of the university's *curriculum* and to providing a more comprehensive understanding of early Christian communities and their material and written sources.

The discipline of the introduction to Christian archaeology (“Introduzione all’archeologia cristiana”) was presented by Chiara Cecalupo, who emphasises that it is one of the oldest courses, recalling the work of the first lecturer and rector, Johann Peter Kirsch (1926–1940), who taught a general introduction to the studies of early Christianity. Topography of Christian necropolises (“Topografia dei cimiteri cristiani”) was presented by Vincenzo Fiocchi Nicolai, the successor of the great scholar Umberto M. Fasola (1970–1987).² He highlighted that, from the earliest period, significant attention was given to ancient Christian necropolises, especially catacombs. Regular visits to these subterranean structures were an integral part of the study programme, and the subject of much archaeological and epigraphical research within the PIAC programme, in cooperation with the *Pontificia Commissione di Archeologia Sacra* (PCAS). Lucrezia Spera wrote about the topography of Christian Rome (“Topografia di Roma cristiana”) and emphasised that over the decades it was not a separate study programme, but rather lessons within the courses dedicated to necropolises and early Christian churches. “Topografia dell’*Orbis christianus antiquus*”, presented by Philippe Pergola, belonged to the younger disciplines, and became a primary course in 1974. It experienced a particular boost from the IX Congress of Christian Archaeology (CIAC) in Rome in 1975, broadening its horizons to new topics not traditionally covered in the archaeology of the early Christian era.

Ancient Christian architecture (“Architettura cristiana antica”), introduced by Olof Brandt, the successor of Federico Guidobaldi (1993–2012), also was not a separate discipline but was studied through several courses. It primarily focused on

the churches of ancient Rome and later expanded to include the sacred architecture of the East.

Since the founding of the PIAC, significant attention has been devoted to classical and early Christian epigraphy. Giuseppe Falzone and Danilo Mazzoleni document the development of the department in the contribution “Epigrafia classica e cristiana”. Thanks to the remarkable advance made at the end of the 19th century, when the “*primus* among Christian archaeologists”, Giovanni Battista de Rossi (1822–1894), published two volumes of “*Inscriptiones Christianae Urbis Romae septimo saeculo antiquiores*” (*ICVR*), covering dated inscriptions from the 7th to the 15th centuries, work on this corpus continued through the publication within the “*Nova series*”, which also includes the oldest Christian inscriptions and *instrumentum*. The series is led by professors and collaborators of the PIAC and today, that project has largely come to an end, with 10 volumes having been published by 1992, and one more in preparation.

Christian iconography (“Iconografia cristiana”) is a subject that has been taught at the PIAC since 1926, as noted by Cecilia Proverbio, successor to the late, eminent lecturer Fabrizio Bisconti (1994–2022). The first lecturer, Joseph Wilpert (1926–1935), is well-known to the international academic community for the four-volume publication “*Die römischen Mosaiken und Malereien der kirchlichen Bauten vom 4. bis 13. Jahrhundert*” (Freiburg i.Br. 1916–1924). He has been particularly cited in the Serbian archaeological community, especially in the second half of the 20th century.

History of the Christian cult and hagiography (“Storia del culto Cristiano e agiografia”), written by Stefan Heid, provides a *curriculum* on the development of the course and its lecturers. It is one of the fundamental disciplines at the PIAC, along with patrology (“Patrologia”), introduced as a subject in 1937, which is discussed by the current lecturer Carlo dell’Osso. During the studies, special attention is given to fieldwork methodology (“Tecnica degli scavi”), presented by Gabriele Castiglia, who recalls that the department intermittently conducted a series of national and international archaeological field research, in which its teachers and students were active participants. Museology (“Museologia”), as one of the very important disciplines, due to the corpus of finds, documentation, and numerous institutional and private collections, provides an essential link in the education of early Christian archaeologists, as noted by Carla Salvetti.

The book is a valuable resource for experts in early Christian archaeology, as it contains not only significant information about specific disciplines and the researchers who laid the foundation for their development but also very useful bibliographical references. The publication will be of particular importance to historians of the discipline, providing insight into a university realm that has operated, and continues to function, in different socio-economic and challenging circumstances.

The PIAC is a renowned institution in the archaeology of the early Christian period, serving as a global hub of knowledge that emphasises the study of all aspects of the development of Christianity and early Christian communities. Early Christian archaeology is not universally recognised as a separate scientific field in many academic circles; it is often classified within the framework of Roman provincial archaeology or the archaeology of the early Middle Ages, which is also the current posi-

tion at Belgrade University. An institution like the PIAC, which nurtures the unique research focus presented in this monograph, could serve as a model for the development of other institutions or research groups with a similar thematic orientation.

*Translated by the author
Gordana JEREMIĆ*

¹ For more information about the PIAC, see: <https://www.piac.it/> (accessed on November 15, 2023)

² For comprehensive biographies and bibliographies of the early Christian archaeology researchers, consult: S. Heid, M. Dennert (Hrsg.), *Personenlexikon zur Christlichen Archäologie. Forscher und Persönlichkeiten vom 16. bis zum 21. Jahrhundert*, Bd. I-II, Regensburg 2012.

CIP – Каталогизација у публикацији
Народна библиотека Србије, Београд

902/904

СТАРИНАР Српског археолошког друштва /

уредник Снежана Голубовић. – Год. 1, бр. 1 (1884) – год. 12, књ. 1/4 (1895) ; нови ред, год. 1, бр. 1 (1906) – год. 4, бр. 2 (1909) ; нови ред, год. 5, бр. 1/2 (1910) – год. 6, бр. 1/2 (1911) ; трећа серија, књ. 1 (1922) – књ. 15 (1940) ; н.с., књ. 1, год. 1 (1950) – . – Београд : Археолошки институт, 1884–1895; 1906–1909; 1910–1911; 1922–1940; 1950– (Београд : Бирограф). – 30 cm

Годишње. – Наслов: од бр. 1 (1906) Старинар. – Друго издање на другом медијуму: Старинар (Online) = ISSN 2406-0739
ISSN 0350-0241 = Старинар
COBISS.SR-ID 8111874