

Institute of Archaeology

VIMINACIVM, Volume 6

VIMINACIUM IN PREHISTORY

excavations 2005-2015

Editors

Aleksandar Kapuran

Aleksandar Bulatović

Snežana Golubović

Vojislav Filipović

Belgrade
2019

Arheološki institut

VIMINACIVM, Knjiga 6

VIMINACIJUM U PRAISTORIJI

iskopavanja 2005-2015.

Urednici

Aleksandar Kapuran
Aleksandar Bulatović
Snežana Golubović
Vojislav Filipović

Beograd
2019

Izdavač
Arheološki institut, Beograd

Published by
Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade

Odgovorni urednik
Miomir Korać

Editor-in-chief
Miomir Korać

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

Reviewed by
Rastko Vasić, Serbia
Stefan Alexandrov, Bulgaria
Dušan Mihailović, Serbia

Lektura
Ana Lj. Petrović

Copy-edited by
Ana Lj. Petrović

Prevod
Ognjen Mladenović
Sonja Vuković

Translated by
Ognjen Mladenović
Sonja Vuković

Fotografija na korici
Goran Stojić

Cover photo
Goran Stojić

Štampa
Digital art, Beograd

Printed by
Digital art, Belgrade

Tiraž
250

Printed in
250



Република Србија
Министарство културе и информисања



МИНИСТАРСТВО ПРОСВЕТЕ,
НАУКЕ И ТЕХНОЛОШКОГ РАЗВОЈА

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

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

SADRŽAJ • CONTENTS

PREDGOVOR.....	7
FOREWORD.....	8
<i>Vojislav Filipović • Ognjen Mladenović</i>	
PRIRODNE KARAKTERISTIKE SEVERNOG STIGA I NJEGOV STRATEŠKI ZNAČAJ U PRAISTORIJI I RANOJ ISTORIJI.....	11
NATURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NORTHERN STIG AREA AND ITS STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE DURING THE PREHISTORY AND EARLY HISTORY.....	12
<i>Aleksandar Bulatović • Saša Redžić • Bebina Milovanović</i>	
ENEOLITSKI LOKALITETI NA VIMINACIJUMU.....	25
ENEOLITHIC SITES IN VIMINACIUM.....	26
<i>Aleksandar Bulatović • Mladen Jovičić • Bebina Milovanović</i>	
HORIZONT RANOG BRONZANOG DOBA NA LOKALITETU RIT.....	57
EARLY BRONZE AGE HORIZON AT THE SITE OF RIT.....	58
<i>Aleksandar Kapuran • Aleksandar Bulatović • Ilija Danković</i>	
HORIZONTALI 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

HORIZONT STARIJEG GVOZDENOG DOBA NA LOKALITETU NAD KLEPEČKOM

Sa područja Viminacijuma potiču brojni nalazi iz starijeg gvozdеног doba dobijeni nakon niza istraživanja u bližoj prošlosti. Njih u prvom redu predstavljaju nalazi keramike i metala, a u nešto manjoj meri otkrivani su ostaci arhitektonskih struktura, kao što su ekonomski ili objekti za stanovanje i, u retkim slučajevima, grobovi. Nalazi iz prve faze starijeg gvozdеног doba sa prelaza iz II u I milenijum pre n. e. vezuju se za nosioce kulture kanelovane keramike (Belegiš II – Gava). Potiču iz zatvorenih celina, „kulturnih jama“ na lokalitetu Pećine,¹ u kojima su nađeni zajedno sa keramikom kulture Dubovac – Žuto brdo. Nalazi Belegiš II – Gava kulture otkriveni su i na lokalitetu Drmno – Lugovi (crnoglačana i kanelovana keramika i jedna fibula tipa *Peschiera*).² Od brojnih lokaliteta koji se nalaze u široj oblasti ušća Mlave u Dunav, i na kojima je takođe otkrivena keramika starijeg gvozdеног doba, treba pomenuti lokalitet Selište, pozicioniran na desnoj obali starog toka Mlave, i lokalitet Rudine, pozicioniran na samom Viminacijumu.³ Za njima slede lokaliteti Obala Dunavca, Čair i Drmno – Lugovi.⁴ Mlađe faze starijeg gvozdеног doba najzastupljenije su na lokalitetima Stari Kostolac – Mali grad i Pećine, kao i Drmno nad Lugom.⁵ Korpus nalaza koji potiču iz šireg područja Braničevskog okruga ukazuje da se na ovome prostoru život intenzivirao tokom I milenijuma pre n. e., odnosno da postoji izvestan kulturni kontinuitet, koji potvrđuju artefakti iz gotovo svih faza starijeg gvozdеног doba – od prelaznog perioda, odnosno prodora kulture kanelovane keramike, preko rane faze bosutske grupe (Kalakača, Basarabi) do grupe Rača – Ljuljaci, za kojom sledi prvo naseljavanje Kelta sredinom IV veka pre n. e.⁶

Da bi se jasnije sagledao razvoj kultura starijeg gvozdеног doba na području Viminacijuma, u prvom redu treba pomenuti rezultate zaštitnih istraživanja na lokalitetu Drmno – Lugovi. Zaštitna istraživanja obuhvatila su površinu od oko 1100 m² iskopima koji su pratili nekadašnju obalu Mlave blizu njenog ušća u Dunav. Ovom prilikom najverovatnije je istražena periferija naselja iz starijeg gvozdеног doba koje je ranije postojalo na istoj lokaciji.⁷ Autori M. Jevtić i D. Šljivar nalaze keramike iz starijeg gvozdеног doba vezuju za Kalakača – Gornea horizont bosutske grupe i ranu fazu Basarabi kulture, budući da se na ovom lokalitetu pomenuti horizonti stratigrafski ne mogu razdvojiti.⁸ Slično lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom, kojim se ovaj rad bavi, i na lokalitetu Nad Lugom konstatovan je kulturni sloj (debljine između 0,5–0,8 m) sa brojnim nalazima keramike starijeg gvozdеног doba, dok su manje pliće otpadne jame izuzetno retke. Stratigrafija lokaliteta Nad

¹ Јацановић 1997: 249–250.

² Јевтић 1992: 61.

³ Јацановић 1986: 8; Јевтић 1983: 8.

⁴ Јацановић 1986: 8, Karta 1; Стојић, Јацановић 2008: 92, T. XV.

⁵ Стојић, Јацановић 2008: 62; T. XV, CVIII, CXI.

⁶ Јовановић 2010.

⁷ Јевтић 1992: 60; Јевтић, Шљивар 1986: 187.

⁸ Јевтић, Шљивар 1986: 190; Јевтић 1992: 60–65.

EARLY IRON AGE HORIZON AT THE SITE OF NAD KLEPEČKOM

Numerous Early Iron Age finds, which were obtained after a series of excavation in the near past, originate from the area of Viminacium. Those finds are primarily represented by potsherds and metal artifacts, while remains of architecture such as economic or residential buildings and graves, were recorded to a lesser degree. Finds belonging to the first phase of the Early Iron Age, i.e. the transition between the 2nd and the 1st millennium BC, are attributed to the bearers of the Channeled pottery culture (Belegiš II-Gava culture). The finds originate from the enclosed contexts, the so-called "ritual pits" at the site of Pećine,¹ in which those were recorded together with the pottery of the Dubovac-Žuto Brdo culture. The finds attributed to the Belegiš II-Gava culture have also been recorded at the site of Drmno-Lugovi (black-burnished and channeled pottery and one fibula of the "Peschiera type").² Out of numerous sites in the wider area of Mlava and Danube confluence, on which the Early Iron Age pottery was recorded, we highlight the site of Selište on the right bank of the former course of Mlava River, and the site of Rudine, located in Viminacium itself.³ These sites should be complemented with the sites of Obala Dunavca, Čair, and Drmno-Lugovi.⁴ The younger phases of the Early Iron Age are registered at the sites of Stari Kostolac-Mali Grad, Pećine and Drmno Nad Lugom.⁵ The collection of finds which originate from the wider area of the Braničevo District indicate the intensification of settlement in that area during the 1st millennium BC, and a certain cultural continuity which is confirmed by finds from all of the phases of the Early Iron Age: the Transitional period, the penetration of the Channeled pottery culture, early phase of the Bosut culture (Kalakača, Basarabi), and the Rača-Ljuljaci cultural group, followed by the first settling of Celtic populations during the 4th century BC.⁶

In order to perceive the development of the Early Iron Age cultures in the area of Viminacium, the results of the rescue excavations at the site of Drmno-Lugovi should be highlighted. The excavations covered an area of about 1100 m², on the former bank of the Mlava River, near the confluence with the Danube River. On that occasion, most likely, the peripheral part of an Early Iron Age settlement was excavated.⁷ M. Jevtić and D. Šljivar, the authors, attributed the Early Iron Age finds to the Kalakača-Gornea horizon and the early Basarabi phase of the Bosut culture since those horizons could not be distinguished one from the other in terms of stratigraphy.⁸ Similar to the site of Nad Klepečkom which will be discussed in this paper, a cultural layer (0.5-0.8 m thick) with numerous Early Iron

¹ Јацановић 1997: 249-250.

² Јевтић 1992: 61.

³ Јацановић 1986: 8; Јевтић 1983: 8.

⁴ Јацановић 1986: 8, karta 1; Стојић, Јацановић 2008: 92, Т. XV.

⁵ Стојић, Јацановић 2008: 62; Т. XV, CVIII, CXI.

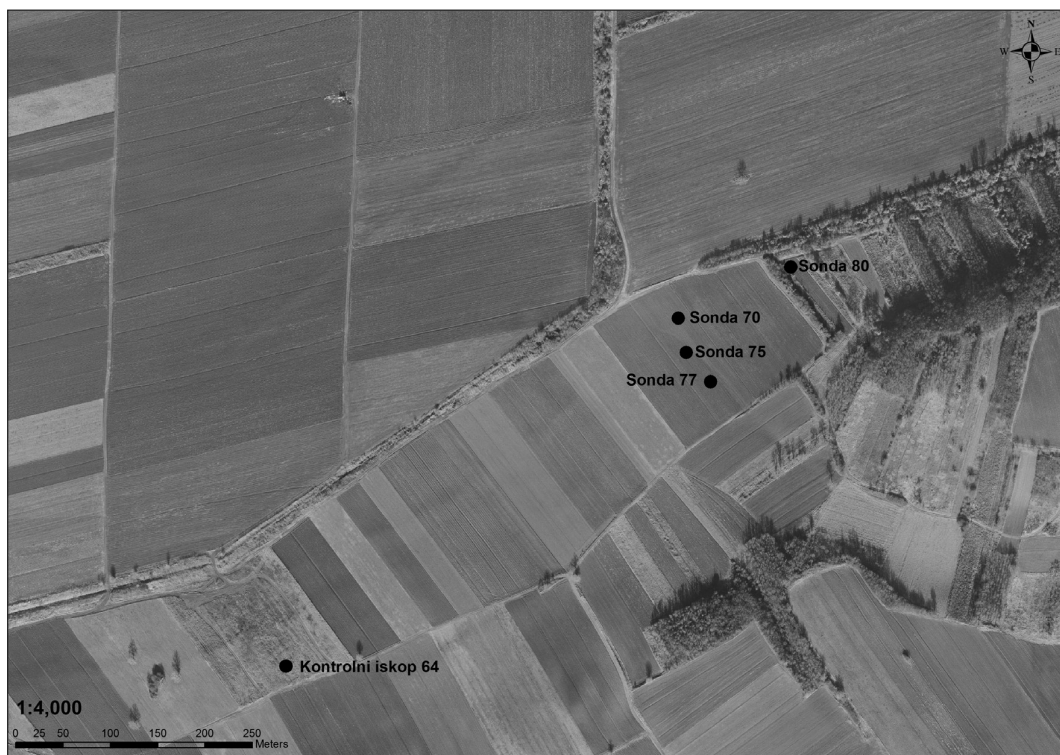
⁶ Јовановић 2010.

⁷ Јевтић 1992: 60; Јевтић, Шљивар 1986: 187.

⁸ Јевтић, Шљивар 1986: 190; Јевтић 1992: 60-65.

Lugom ukazuje da hronološki okvir života na ovom prostoru traje tokom celog starijeg gvozdenog doba,⁹ a naselja su se verovatno sezonski formirala na celom ovom prostoru tokom više vekova.

Zaštitnim arheološkim istraživanjima preduzetim u periodu 2010–2012. godine nalazi iz starijeg gvozdenog doba na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom otkriveni su u okviru sledećih celina: Kontrolni iskop 64 – proširenje, Kontrolni iskop 64 – Ukop 3, Sonda 75 – severni i južni segment, Sonda 77 – Ukop 6 i u Sondi 80 Ukop 2. Na kraju ovoga radu biće reči i o jednom grobu sa lokaliteta Rit koji predstavlja jedini nalaz iz starijeg gvozdenog doba sa pomenutog lokaliteta.



Karta 1. Istražene sonde sa nalazima iz starijeg gvozdenog doba na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom

Map 1 The excavated trenches with Early Iron Age finds at the site of Nad Klepečkom

Kontrolni iskop 64 – proširenje

Tokom 2010. godine zaštitna istraživanja su se izvodila i u Kontrolnom iskopu 64 – proširenje (karta 1). U okviru kulturnog sloja konstatovanog na relativnoj dubini između 0,2 i 0,7 m otkriveno je više nalaza keramike iz starijeg gvozdenog doba. Tipovi posuda se ne razlikuju od keramike nađene i u Ukopu 3 (u sledećem pasusu), a predstavljaju ih dekorisane (T. 1/1) i nedekorisane konične zdele sa uvučenim obodom (T. 1/2). Lonci su razgrnutog, diskretno naglašenog oboda (T. 1/3, 4) ili oboda ukrašenog kosim urezivanjem (T. 1/5). Pehare predstavlja fragment sa ramenom dekorisanim dubokim kanelurama i trbuhom ukrašenim lukovima izvedenim u tehnici lažnog šnura (T. 1/6).

⁹ Jevtić 1983: 8; Jevtić 1992: 61.

Age potsherds and scarce and shallow waste disposal pits, were recorded at the site of Nad Lugom. The stratigraphy of the site of Nad Lugom indicates that the chronological span of the site covers the entire Early Iron Age,⁹ and that the settlements in this area were most likely formed seasonally, in a period of several centuries.

In the course of rescue excavations conducted between 2010 and 2012 at the site of Nad Klepečkom, Early Iron Age finds were recorded in the following features: test-trench 64-extension, test-trench 64-pit 3, trench 75-northern and southern portion, trench 77-pit 6 and trench 80-pit 2. At the end of this paper, lone find of an Early Iron Age grave from the site of Rit will be presented.

Test-trench 64, extension

In the course of 2010, rescue archeological excavations were conducted in test-trench 64-extension (Map 1). Numerous Early Iron Age potsherds were recorded within the cultural layer, at the depth between 0.2 and 0.7 m. The types of vessels recorded do not differ from the pottery registered in pit 3 (next paragraph), and those are represented by decorated (Pl. 1/1) and undecorated conical bowls with everted rim (Pl. 1/2). The pots are with everted and slightly emphasized rim (Pl. 1/3, 4) or rims decorated with oblique incisions (Pl. 1/5). The beakers are represented by a fragment of a shoulder with deep channels and a belly decorated with pseudo-corded arches (Pl. 1/6).

Test-trench 64, pit 3

Pit 3 had an irregularly oval shape with the dimensions of 4.6 x 3.5 m (Map 1; Fig. 1). Remains of a stamped floor made of burnt soil, shaped as a Cyrillic letter "Г", which most likely belonged to a hearth or a fireplace, was recorded at the depth of 1.4 m, in the northern portion of the pit. Preserved dimensions of the hearth were 1.1 x 1.1 m, and the height together with the substructure was around 0.25 m. The base of the heart was paved with potsherds. Beneath the aforementioned substructure, a structure made of rammed soil, up to 3 cm thick, was recorded. Both the structure and the substructure indicate that the feature represents some sort of hearth which was repeatedly paved with potsherds. A large area comprised of soot and burnt soil, measuring the dimensions of 1.25 x 0.9 m, was recorded next to the hearth, yet somewhat deeper. The excavation of that feature has shown that the infill was comprised of around 0.03 m thick layers of ash and soot and Early Iron Age potsherds. Therefore, pit 3 could represent an improvised residential building, such as pit-dwelling, similar to the ones which are known from numerous settlements of the Bosut culture (Beška-Kalakača, Gradina-Bosut) in the Danube Region.¹⁰

The Early Iron Age semi-sunken or sunken dwellings in Southern Pannonia are by far less represented on multilayered hill-fort sites, compared to the lowland sites with well documented horizontal stratigraphy. If remains of a hearth were not recorded, pit 3 could also be characterized as a storage pit. Similar constructions are recorded at the multilayered Early Iron Age sites such as Feudvar, Kalakača etc.¹¹ Remains of residential structures, which represent a combination of shallow pit-dwellings with deep storage pits within are recorded at the aforementioned sites.¹²

⁹ Jevtić 1983: 8; Jevtić 1992: 61.

¹⁰ Medović 1978: T. CXXXII; Medović, Medović 2011: Prilog 5; Jevtić 2011: Sl. 53.

¹¹ Medović 1991: Taf. 74; Јевтић 2011: сл. 35.

¹² Јевтић 2011: 29,30.

KI 64, ukop 3

Ukop 3 ima nepravilan ovalni oblik približnih dimenzija 4,6 x 3,5 m (karta 1; sl. 1). U njegovom severnom delu, na dubini od 1,4 m, otkriveni su ostaci ravne podnice od zapečene zemlje, očuvane u obliku ćiriličnog slova „Г“, koja je najverovatnije pripadala nekom ognjištu ili vatrištu. Sačuvane dimenzije ovoga ognjišta iznose 1,1 x 1,1 m, dok je visina zajedno sa supstrukcijom iznosila 0,25 m. Osnova ognjišta bila je fundirana ulomcima keramike. Ispod pomenute supstrukcije od keramičkih ulomaka nalazila se još jedna struktura od nabijene zemlje debljine do 3 cm. Ovakva konstrukcija potvrđuje da se najverovatnije radi o ognjištu u više navrata fundiranom lomljenom keramikom. U Ukopu 3, neposredno na nižim kotama pored ognjišta, nalazila se jedna veća površina gareži i zapečene zemlje dimenzija 1,25 x 0,9 m. Pražnjenje ove celine pokazalo je da njenu ispunu, osim slojeva gareži i pepela u proslojcima debljine oko 0,03 m, predstavljaju i fragmenti praistorijske keramike iz starijeg gvođenog doba. Ovo nas navodi na zaključak da se najverovatnije radi o jami u koju su odlagani pepeo i garež, zajedno sa drugim otpacima iz ognjišta. Pomenuti elementi ukazuju da je Ukop 3 mogao da predstavlja improvizovani stambeni objekat tipa zemunice kakav je poznat sa brojnih naselja bosutske grupe u Podunavlju (Beška – Kalakača, Gradina na Bosutu).¹⁰



Sl. 1. Kontrolni iskop 64, Ukop 3

Fig. 1 Test-trench 64, pit 3

Ukopani objekti tipa poluzemunice ili zemunice iz starijeg gvođenog doba sa juga Panonije slabije su zastupljeni na višeslojnim gradinskim naseljima, a više na ravničarskim naseljima sa izraženom horizontalnom startigrafijom. Da u njemu nisu nađeni delovi ognjišta, Ukop 3 bi se mogao okarakterisati i kao silosna jama. Slične konstrukcije mogu se videti i na višeslojnim lokalitetima starijeg gvođenog doba kao što su Feudvar, Kalakača

¹⁰ Medović 1978: T. CXXXII; Medović, Medović 2011: Prilog 5; Jevtić 2011: Sl. 53.

The most numerous forms of the ceramic production at the Early Iron Age sites are fine and coarse ware pots. Coarse ware pots have everted rims (Pl. 2/1-4) decorated with oblique tool-made impressions (*impresso*) (Pl. 2/1, 4) or with a modeled horizontal (Pl. 2/1, 3) or vertical band (Pl. 2/5), which is also decorated with oblique tool-made impressions. Massive ribbon-like handles are vertically positioned and some examples are decorated with horizontal channels (Pl. 2/2; Pl. 4/3). Tongue-shaped handles are positioned on modeled bands (Pl. 2/3).

Fine ware pots are made of refined clay, and usually, possess a biconical form with the everted rim (Pl. 2/6). The finest example of this type of vessel is a biconical pot with high conical neck and a combination of ribbon-like and wart-like handles. The decoration is represented by a combination of incised, impressed and channeled motifs. The impressed motifs are represented by a wide pseudo-corded ornament organized in garlands. The incised motifs are represented by inverted crosshatched triangles or vertical rows of crosshatched rhomboidal fields. The inner side of the rim is decorated with a triple pseudo-corded ornament. A fragment of a wide everted rim, decorated with pseudo-corded ornament and crosshatched triangles and rhombs which form a cross-shaped motif on the inner side, also belong to the mentioned type of pots (Pl. 2/7). The other fragment represents an everted rim decorated with pseudo-corded ornament on the outer side and horizontal channels on the inner side (Pl. 2/8).

All of the bowls could be attributed exclusively to a single type, meaning conical bowl with inverted rim. Solely one example is conical with a inwardly sloping rim (Pl. 3/6). Only several examples are undecorated (Pl. 3/2, 3), as most of the examples are decorated with horizontal (Pl. 3/1, 5, 8, 9) or oblique channels (Pl. 3/4, 7, 8), impressions (Pl. 3/5-10) or a combination of those (Pl. 3/5, 7-10). The impressing of the pseudo-corded ornament is arranged in a form of horizontal lines and multiple arches forming a garland. On one of the examples, vertical and horizontal pseudo-corded lines are positioned within the arches (Pl. 3/7).

Cups and beakers are predominantly represented by biconical vessels, of which the undecorated vessel with a cylindrical neck and mildly emphasized shoulder is the simplest type (Pl. 4/1). Save for that example, the cups usually possess a handle which surpasses the rim and which is decorated with vertical facets (Pl. 4/5) and modeled bands decorated with oblique tool-made impressions at the root (Pl. 4/8). Similar to the pots, the decoration is represented by channels (Pl. 4/2, 4, 7), incised crosshatched triangles and pseudo-corded ornament. Lavishly decorated beakers are represented by examples with thin walls, made of refined clay, decorated with channels on the neck or shoulder, sometimes combined with a row of incised crosshatched triangles and inverted crescent-shaped arches forming garlands (Pl. 4/2, 3). This type of beaker usually possesses one handle, which could not be reconstructed due to the lack of required elements.

Trench 75, northern and southern segments

In order to determine the total spread of the necropolis, an extension was laid out in trench 75, in the vicinity of a Bronze Age urn.¹³ The trench extension was comprised of two segments. The first segment was laid out north from the "channel", measuring the dimensions of 5 x 3 m, and the second, southern segment, measured the dimensions of 5 x 2 m. The channel was 1.7 m wide. In the northern segment, the cultural layer comprised of dark brown soil with mixed archaeological material containing potsherds, and various artifacts

¹³ Refer to the paper on Bronze Age at the site of Nad Klepečkom in this volume.

itd.¹¹ Na njima su otkriveni ostaci stambenih struktura koje predstavljaju kombinaciju plićih poluzemunica unutar kojih su ukopavane duboke silosne jame.¹²

Inače, najbrojnije nalaze keramičke produkcije na lokalitetima iz starijeg gvozdenog doba činili su lonci fine i grube izrade. Lonci grube izrade imaju razgrnute obode (T. 2/1–4) ukrašene kosim utisnutim ornamentom izvedenim instrumentom (impreso) (T. 2/1, 4) ili su dekorisani apliciranom plastično modelovanom horizontalnom (T. 2/1, 3) ili vertikalnom trakom (T. 2/5), takođe ukrašenom kosim utiscima instrumentom. Trakaste masivne drške su vertikalno postavljene, a pojedine su dekorisane horizontalnim kanelurama (T. 2/2; T. 4/3), dok se jezičaste drške nalaze na apliciranim trakama (T. 2/3).

Lonci finije izrade imaju fakturu od prečišćene zemlje i bikoničnu formu sa razgrnutim obodom (T. 2/6). Najbolji primerak ovog tipa posuda čini lonac bikonične forme sa visokim konusnim vratom i kombinacijom trakastih i bradavičastih drški. Dekoraciju ovog lonca čine kombinacije urezanih, utisnutih i kanelovanih motiva. Utisnuti motivi su nešto širi ornament „lažnog šnura“ u vidu horizontalnih ili lučnih formi organizovanih u girlande. Urezane motive predstavljaju viseći šrafirani trouglovi ili vertikalni nizovi šrafiranih romboidnih polja. Na unutrašnjoj strani oboda i na ramenu ovoga lonca nalaze se horizontalne kanelure. S unutrašnje strane oboda one su dodatno ukrašene trostruko izvedenim „lažnim šnurom“. Istom tipu lonca pripada i fragment široko razgrnutog oboda, koji je sa unutrašnje strane dekorisan lažnim šnurom i šrafiranim rombovima i trouglovima organizovanim u vidu krsta (T. 2/7). Drugi fragment čini razgrnuti obod dekorisan lažnim šnurom s lica i horizontalnim kanelurama s unutrašnje strane (T. 2/8).

Zdele pripadaju jednom tipu, a to su konične zdele sa na unutra povijenim obodom. Samo jedan primerak predstavlja konična zdela sa koso zasečenim obodom (T. 3/6). Manji broj pripada neukrašenim posudama (T. 3/2, 3), dok je veći broj zdela ukrašen horizontalnim (T. 3/1, 5, 8, 9) ili kosim kanelurama (T. 3/4, 7, 8), impresom (T. 3/5–10) ili njihovom kombinacijom (T. 3/5, 7–10). Utiskivanje sa motovom lažnog šnura izvedeno je u obliku horizontalnih linija i multiplikovanih lukova koji su povezani u girlande. Na jednom primerku unutar lukova nalaze se vertikalne i horizontalne linije, takođe od utisnutog lažnog šnura (T. 3/7).

Šolje i pehare predstavljaju pretežno bikonične posude, od kojih najjednostavniji oblik čini nedekorisan posuda cilindričnog vrata i slabo naglašenog ramena (T. 4/1). Osim ove posude, šolje su obično imale i dršku koja prelazi visinu oboda i koja je najčešće bila ukrašena vertikalnim fasetama (T. 4/5), a kod njenog korena, na trbuhu, i plastično apliciranim trakama dekorisanim kosim utiskivanjem instrumentom (T. 4/8). Dekoraciju, kao i u slučaju lonca finije izrade, predstavljaju kanelure (T. 4/2, 4, 7), urezani šrafirani trouglovi i lažni šnur. U pehare bogate dekoracije spadaju primerci sa tankim zidovima, prečišćene fature, koji su dekorisani kanelurama na vratu ili ramenu, u kombinaciji sa nizom urezanih šrafiranih trouglova i polumesečastih visećih lukova organizovanih u girlande (T. 4/2, 3). Ovaj tip pehara je obično imao po jednu dršku, koje u ovome slučaju zbog nedostatka potrebnih elemenata nisu mogle biti rekonstruisane.

Sonda 75, severni i južni segmenti

Zbog potrebe da se otkrije dalje širenje nekropole, proširenje u Sondi 75 otvoreno je blizu mesta gde je otkrivena i jedna urna iz bronzanog doba.¹³ Proširenje su činila dva

¹¹ Medović 1991: Taf. 74; Јевтић 2011: Сл. 35.

¹² Јевтић 2011: 29, 30.

¹³ Videti u tekstu o bronzanom dobu na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom u ovom zborniku.

from later periods (lead weights, bronze coins) was recorded at the depth of around 0.8 m, below the dark brown sterile layer (silt). This cultural layer ends at the depth of around 1.6 m.

The Early Iron Age pottery from the northern segment of trench 75 is primarily represented by conical and biconical bowls and S profiled pots. Conical bowls are represented by solely one shape, and the decoration comprised of horizontal facets on the rim (Pl. 4/1). Biconical bowls are represented by the examples with inverted (Pl. 6/2) and slightly bent rim (Pl. 4/4). The S profiled pots are represented by an example with an acute profile of the belly, with a massive tongue-shaped handle below (Pl. 4/4) and an example with slightly everted rim (Pl. 4/5). Other finds from the northern segment are represented by a flat biconical object made of clay (Pl. 6/6) and a deformed spirally winded bronze wire which could belong to a hair ring (Pl. 6/7).

In the southern segment of trench 75, prehistoric pottery was recorded from the relative depth of 0.5 m, while the sterile soil starts at the relative depth of around 1.8 m. Conical bowls of which one is decorated with facets and a deeply incised band of parallel horizontal lines (Pl. 5/1) and the other possesses tongue-shaped handles below the rim (Pl. 5/2) are recorded. Pots are represented by two variants, S profiled with massive ribbon-like handles which start from the rim (Pl. 5/3-5) and pots with an elongated cone, with the slightly emphasized belly, decorated with tool-made impressions (Pl. 5/7, 8) or modeled band decorated with finger impressions (Pl. 5/9). A fragment of a wide everted rim and long neck of a pot was recorded in the southern segment as well (Pl. 5/6). A ceramic pyramidal weight was recorded at the bottom of the segment (C-1435) (Pl. 5/10).

Trench 77, pit 6

Pit 6 was recorded in the western portion of trench 77, at the relative depth of around 0.3 m. The dimensions of the pit were 3.5 x 2.1 m (Map 1; Fig. 2). The pit was filled with dark brown and brown soil with traces of soot and small lumps of burnt soil, as well as thin layers of soot. Also, a small number of animal bones, several snails and shells and a large number of potsherds (coarse ware pots, fragments of black burnished bowls and pots decorated with white incrustation) were recorded



Sl. 2. Sonda 77, Ukop 6

Fig. 2 Trench 77, pit 6

in the pit. Apparently, the pit contains archaeological material from two different periods, Middle/Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. On the bottom of the eastern portion of the pit, a surface with flattened burned soil, in the shape of a Cyrillic letter "П" was recorded (dimensions 0.95 x 0.75 m). This surface could represent the remains of a hearth or a fire-place (Fig. 3).

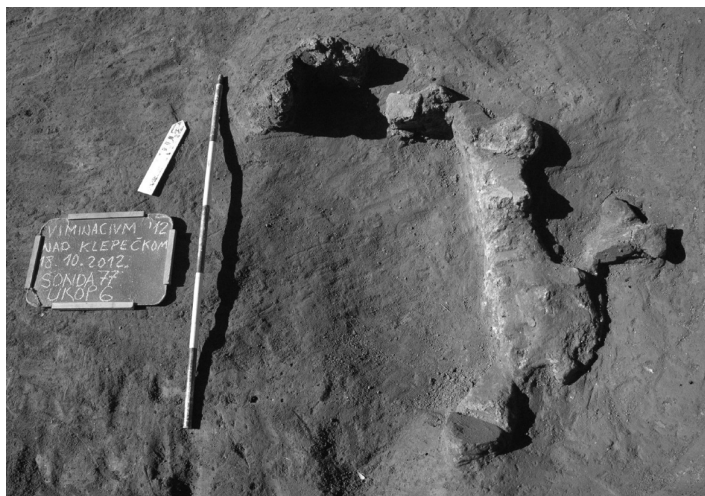
segmenta. Prvi segment postavljen je severno od „kanala“, a imao je dimenzije od 5 x 3 m, dok je drugi, južni segment imao dimenzije 5 x 2 m. Kanal ima širinu od 1,7 m. U severnom segmentu, nakon sterilnog sloja (naplave) tamnomrke boje, na relativnoj dubini od 0,8 m počeo je da se javlja kulturni sloj tamnomrke boje u kome je materijal pomešan – odnosno, osim praistorijske keramike nađeni su i razni predmeti iz kasnijih epoha (olovni tegovi, bronzani novac). Ovaj kulturni sloj se završava na relativnoj dubini od oko 1,6 m.

Keramiku starijeg gvozdenog doba u severnom segmentu Sonde 75 u najvećem broju predstavljaju konične i bikonične zdele i lonci S profilacije. Konične zdele zastupljene su samo u jednom obliku, i to sa ukrasom u vidu horizontalnih faseta na obodu (T. 6/1). Bikonične zdele predstavljaju primerci sa uvučenim (T. 6/2) i neznatno izvijenim obodom (T. 6/4). Loncima S profilacije pripadaju primerak sa oštro profilisanim obodom ispod koga se nalazi masivna jezičasta drška (T. 6/4) i jedan blago razgrnuti obod (T. 6/5). Od ostalih nalaza u severnom segmentu otkriveni su pljosnati predmet od keramike bikonične forme (T. 6/6) i jedna deformisana spiralno namotana bronzana žica, koja je mogla da predstavlja povez za kosu (T. 6/7).

U južnom segmentu Sonde 75, na oko 0,5 m relativne dubine počinje da se javlja praistorijska keramika sve do nivoa od 1,8 m relativne dubine, gde počinje sterilna zemlja. Od nalaza keramičke produkcije treba pomenuti konične zdele sa uvučenim obodom, od kojih je jedna ukrašena fasetama i duboko urezanim snopom paralelnih horizontalnih linija (T. 5/1), dok druga poseduje samo jezičaste pseudodrške ispod oboda (T. 5/2). Lonci su zastupljeni u dve varijante, od kojih prva ima oštru S profilaciju i masivne trakaste drške koje počinju od oboda (T. 5/3–5), dok drugi tip lonca ima formu izduženog konusa sa neznatno naglašenim trbukom ukrašenim utiskivanjem instrumentom (T. 5/7, 8) ili apliciranom trakom dekorisanom utiskivanjem (T. 5/9). U južnom segmentu otkriven je i fragment oboda i dugog vrata lonca široko razgrnutog oboda (T. 5/6). U istom sloju na njegovom dnu otkriven je keramički piramidalni teg (C-1435) (T. 5/10).

Sonda 77, ukop 6

U zapadnom delu Sonde 77, na relativnoj dubini od oko 0,3 m otkriven je ukopani objekat (Ukop 6) dimenzija 3,5 x 2,1 m (karta 1; sl. 2). Ukop je bio ispunjen tamnomrkom i mrkom zemljom sa tragovima gareži i sitnim grumenjem zapečene zemlje, a u istome su konstatovani i proslojci pepela. Ispunu su činili i manja količina životinjskih kostiju, par puževa i školjki, kao i veća količina fragmentata keramike (lonci grube fature, fragmenti crnih glačanih zdela i lonaca ukrašenih belom inkrustracijom). Po svemu sudeći, radi se o mešanju materijala iz dva hronološki različita perioda, srednjeg/poznog bronzanog i starijeg gvozdenog doba. U istočnom delu, na dnu ukopa, nađena je površina sa zaravnjenom zapečenom zemljom koja je imala oblik



Sl. 3. Sonda 77, Ukop 6, detalj sa ostatkom ognjišta

Fig. 3 Trench 77, pit 6, remnants of a hearth

In terms of Early Iron Age pottery, we highlight an emphasized beaker belly decorated with a row of tool-made oval impressions, double incised horizontal line and a row comprised of stamped S motifs on the junction of the vessel neck and shoulder (Pl. 7/2). The second fragment belongs to a neck of a large pot with thick walls and burnished outer surface which is decorated with horizontally positioned modeled band, zigzag motif and a motif comprised of pricking and stamps with concentric circles (Pl. 7/3). The third fragment represents a portion of a large cup which had a massive handle below the rim (Pl. 7/1). Unlike the other Early Iron Age finds at the site of Nad Klepečkom, pit 6 in trench 77 probably originates from later phases of the Early Iron Age, the Rača-Ljuljaci horizon.¹⁴

Trench 80, pit 2

Two pits were recorded in trench 80, of which pit 1 is older and considerably devastated by the younger pit containing the Early and Late Iron Age ceramics (pit 1). A number of fragments of rims and bellies of slightly S profiled pots and pots shaped like the inverted cone with slightly emphasized belly are attributed to the Early Iron Age. First group of pots is characterized by undecorated pots (Pl. 7/5, 8, 9) and pots decorated with modeled bands with oblique incisions (Pl. 7/7). The handles are either tongue-shaped (Pl. 7/5, 7, 9, 15) or vertically positioned ribbon-like, placed directly below the rim (Pl. 7/6,8). This type of pot is of coarse ware and with the carelessly burnished surface. The other type of pots is represented by the examples with a long conical neck and slightly everted rim, with thin walls, made of refined clay and with the slightly burnished surface (Pl. 7/11-14). The decoration is represented by incised garlands, wavy lines and impressed circles with or without the white incrustation. An example with thickened rim is decorated with triple garlands and with two pairs of incised horizontal parallel lines with a row of circular pricks in between (Pl. 7/11). The other ornamented pot is represented by a fragment of a rim and conical neck with thin walls, decorated with horizontally and vertically positioned motif composed of double impressed notches filled with white incrustation (Pl. 7/13). The unornamented conical bowls are represented by a fragment with thin walls and inverted rim (Pl. 7/4), and the beakers are represented by a belly fragment decorated with facets and double incised zigzag line (Pl. 7/16).

Trench 70, layer

In the course of February 2012, a certain amount of Early Iron Age pottery was recorded in trench 70, together with the Antique period finds. This pottery has no distinct archaeological context and could not be connected with certain features. In terms of recognizable pottery forms, undecorated conical bowls with inverted rim (Pl. 8/1) or decorated with horizontal or oblique polished channels are dominant (Pl. 8/2, 3). Besides bowls, a fragment of a bell-shaped pot decorated with incisions on the rim was recorded as well (Pl. 8/4).

*

The overview of typology for the ceramics originating from defined Early Iron Age archaeological contexts and the cultural layer at the site of Nad Klepečkom, enables the establishment of certain analogies with the concurrent and similar systematically excavated sites, which are numerous in the Serbian part of the Danube Region. First of all, it should be stressed out that finds from the site of Nad Klepečkom predominantly belong to the Bosut IIIb cultural group, i. e. the Basarabi horizon. The second and much smaller

¹⁴ Jevtić 1983: 18,19, T. XVIII.

ćiliričnog slova Π(dimenzija 0,95 x 0,75 m) i koja je mogla da predstavlja ostatke ognjišta ili vatrišta (sl. 3).

Od nalaza keramike koji pripadaju starijem gvozdenom dobu možemo izdvojiti naglašeni trbuh pehara ukrašen nizom ovalnih utiskivanja izvedenih instrumentom, urezanom dvojnomo horizontalnom linijom i nizom formiranim od utisnutih S pečata na mestu gde vrat prelazi u rame (T. 7/2). Drugi fragment pripada vratu većeg lonca debelih zidova sa veoma uglačanom spoljnom površinom, koji je ornamentisan horizontalno apliciranom trakom, cik-cak i motivom izvedenim ubadanjem instrumentom i pečatima sa koncentričnim krugovima (T. 7/3). Treći fragment predstavlja deo šolje većih dimenzija koja je posedovala jednu masivnu dršku ispod oboda (T. 7/1). Za razliku od prethodnih nalaza iz starijeg gvozdenog doba na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom, Ukop 6 u Sondi 77 najverovatnije potiče iz mlađih faza starijeg gvozdenog doba, odnosno iz horizonta Rača – Ljuljaci.¹⁴

Sonda 80, ukop 2

U Sondi 80 konstatovana su dva ukopa, od kojih je Ukop 1 stariji i prilično je devastiran mlađim ukopom, koji je sadržao keramički material iz starijeg i mlađeg gvozdenog doba (Ukop 1). Starijem gvozdenom dobu pripada veći broj fragmenata oboda i trbuha lonaca blage S profilacije i oblika obrnutog konusa sa blago naglašenim trbuhom. Lonce prve grupe čine primerci bez ornamentata (T. 7/5, 8, 9) i primerci koji su ukrašeni apliciranom trakom sa kosim urezima (T. 7/7). Drške su ili jezičaste (T. 7/5, 7, 9, 15) ili vertikalno trakaste drške neposredno postavljene ispod oboda (T. 7/6, 8). Ovaj tip lonaca je grube fature sa kamenčićima i sumarno zaglačane površine. Drugi tip lonaca čine primerci sa dugačkim konusnim vratom i blago razgrnutim obodom, tankih zidova i prečišćene fature i zaglačane površine (T. 7/11–14). Dekoracija je izvedena u vidu urezanih girlandi, talasastih linija i utiskivanje krugova sa belom inkrustacijom ili bez nje. Jedan primerak sa ojačanim obodom ukrašen je trostrukim girlandama i sa dva para urezanih paralelnih horizontalnih linija, između kojih se nalazi niz formiran od kružnih uboda (T. 7/11). Drugi ornamentisani lonac sa obodom i konusnim vratom tanjih zidova ukrašen je horizontalnim i vertikalnim motivom utisnutih dvojnih zareza (T. 7/13) ispunjenih belom inkrustacijom. Neornamentisane konične zdele predstavlja jedan fragment tankih zidova sa uvučenim obodom (T. 7/4), a pehare fragment trbuha ukrašen fasetama i dvostukom urezanom cik-cak linijom (T. 7/16).

Sonda 70, sloj

Tokom februara 2012. godine, u Sondi 70 je pored nalaza iz antičkog perioda prikupljena izvesna količina keramike iz starijeg gvozdenog doba, koja nema jasan kontekst, odnosno, ne može se vezati za neku celinu. Od tipološki prepoznatljivih oblika dominiraju konične zdele sa uvučenim obodom – neukrašene (T. 8/1) ili ukrašene horizontalno ili koso uglačanim kanelurama (T. 8/2, 3). Osim zdela otkriven je i jedan fragment zvonastog lonca ukrašen urezima na obodu (T. 8/4).

*

Pregled tipologije keramičke produkcije iz jasnih konteksta, kao i u okviru kulturnog sloja starijeg gvozdenog doba na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom, omogućava da se uspostave određene analogije sa istovremenim i sličnim lokalitetima, kojih ima znatan broj na području srpskog dela Podunavlja, a više njih je sistematski istraženo. Prvenstveno treba naglasiti da na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom dominiraju nalazi bosutske grupe IIIb ili Basarabi

¹⁴ Jevtić 1983: 18, 19, T. XVIII.

group of finds is attributed to the Rača-Ljuljaci cultural group. In general, the ceramic production of the Basarabi culture does not differ from the pottery of the earlier Kalakača horizon (Bosut IIIa), and the main difference is the lavish decoration with different incised ornamental motifs filled with white incrustation.¹⁵ M. Jevtić considers the opinion that solely the vessels decorated in the Basarabi manner should be attributed to the Basarabi culture unjustified.¹⁶ Such opinion does not refer exclusively to portable finds, but also to the daily life, economy and the settlement layout, which is quite well represented in the stratigraphy of the multilayered site of Bosut (Gradina).¹⁷

The ceramic production of the horizon with the characteristics of the Basarabi culture at the site of Nad Klepečkom is represented by bowls, cups, beakers, pots, and pythoi. Bowls can be classified in several types, conical (Pl. 1/2; Pl. 3/6; Pl. 4/1), conical with inverted rim (Pl. 1/1; Pl. 3/1-5, 7-10; Pl. 5/1, 2; Pl. 7/4), biconical (Pl. 6/2) and biconical with arched and everted rim (Pl. 6/3). In most of the cases, bowls are well burnished, made of refined clay and usually decorated. Cups are represented in extremely low number, due to the fact that the cups represent a simple shape which sometimes cannot be distinguished through periods. Mostly, cups are represented by biconical vessels with small volume and one handle which surpasses the rim (Pl. 4/5), or biconical vessels without the handle (Pl. 4/1). Beakers are also scarce, although the form is quite discernible. Those are biconical vessels with cylindrical or conical neck and emphasized shoulder (Pl. 1/6; Pl. 4/7; Pl. 7/2, 12), usually with one ribbon-like handle (Pl. 4/2, 4). Beakers are made of refined clay and possess well-burnished surface, thin walls and rich decoration (Pl. 4/2, 4). Pots which represent storage vessels are classified into two types, coarse ware ones (Pl. 2/1; Pl. 6/7-9) and the ones produced more carefully. The coarse ware pots are represented by examples tempered with small stones and with carelessly treated outer surface, while shapes vary from funneled forms with a large rim diameter which narrows towards bottom (Pl. 1/4; Pl. 5/7; Pl. 7/5) to forms with emphasized S profile (Pl. 1/5; Pl. 2/3-5; Pl. 6/4; Pl. VII/7, 9). Fine pots made of refined clay, with thin walls and specific forms and decoration can be found on certain Early Iron Age sites in the Pannonian part of the Danube Region. Namely, those are mostly large pots with everted rim, emphasized shoulder, and a conical belly which ends with a narrow bottom (Pl. 1/3; Pl. 2/2, 6-8; Pl. 5/6; Pl. 7/3, 11-15). This type of pot possesses either ribbon-like or tongue-shaped handles, or both combined, as well as lavish decoration (Pl. 2/6; Pl. 7/3, 11, 13). Based on the form, but not on the decoration, the example from pit 3 in test-trench 64 (Pl. 2/6) displays similarities with a pot from the site of Lanište.¹⁸

The decoration of the Early Iron Age pottery from the site of Nad Klepečkom is represented primarily by burnished outer surfaces until the surface is quite shiny. This refers to all types of vessels except the ones with the storage function, which are usually made more carelessly. The other manners of decoration are channels and facets which can be horizontal or oblique. Such decoration is usually positioned on the rims of the bowls and the shoulder (Pl. 1/6; Pl. 4/7) or handle (Pl. 2/2; Pl. 4/3). Likewise, some of the pots are channeled on the inner side of a wide everted rim (Pl. 2/6, 8). Besides the channeling and facets, incising represents one of the dominant decoration techniques at the site. Incised lines can form bands which are horizontally (Pl. 5/1) or vertically positioned on the ves-

¹⁵ Medović 1978: 30,31; Медовић 1990: 28.

¹⁶ Jevtić 1992: 332.

¹⁷ Медовић 1990: 29.

¹⁸ Стојић 1991: 21, сл. 21.

horizonta. Druga, mnogo manja grupa keramičkih nalaza pripada grupi Rača – Ljuljaci. Keramička produkcija Basarabi kulture suštinski se ne razlikuje bitno od keramike starijeg Kalakača horizonta ili bosutske grupe IIIa, već glavnu razliku predstavlja bogatije dekorisanje različitim urezanim ornamentalnim motivima ispunjenim belom inkrustacijom.¹⁵ M. Jevtić smatra neopravdanim mišljenje kako samo posude ukrašene u Basarabi stilu treba svrstati u Basarabi kulturu.¹⁶ Ovo ne važi samo za pokretne arheološke nalaze već se odnosi i na način života, ekonomske delatnosti i izgled naselja, što se najbolje vidi u stratigrafiji višeslojnog lokaliteta Gradina na Bosutu.¹⁷

Keramičku produkciju horizonta koji pokazuje karakteristike Basarabi kulture na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom predstavljaju zdele, šolje, pehari, lonci i pitosi. Zdele se mogu svrstati u nekoliko tipova: konične (T. 1/2; T. 3/6; T. 6/1), konične sa uvučenim obodom (T. 1/1; T. 3/1–5, 7–10; T. 5/1, 2; T. 7/4), bikonične (T. 6/2) i bikonične sa ka spolja lučno izvijenim obodom (T. 6/3). U najvećem broju slučajeva dobro su uglačane, imaju prečišćenu fakturu, a preovlađuju dekorisani primerci. Šolje su zastupljene u izrazito malom broju jer su jednostavnih oblika i često ih nije moguće razlikovati od keramike istog tipa koja je pripadala nekom drugom horizontu. Najčešće se radi o bikoničnim formama manje zapremine i sa jednom drškom koja nadvisuje obod (T. 4/5), ili jednostavnog bikoničnog preseka bez drške (T. 4/1). Pehari su takođe retki, ali se forma bitno izdvaja od ostalih tipova. Radi se o bikoničnim oblicima sa cilindričnim ili konusnim vratom i naglašenim ramenom (T. 1/6; T. 4/7; T. 7/2, 16), najčešće s jednom trakastom drškom (T. 4/2, 4). Izrađeni su od prečišćene gline i imaju dobro uglačanu površinu, tankih su zidova i bogatije dekoracije (T. 4/2, 4). Lonce koji predstavljaju posude za skladištenje prvenstveno svrstavamo u dva tipa: u one grube izrade (T. 2/1; T. 6/7–9) i one čijoj je izradi i dekoraciji poklanjana veća pažnja. Grubim loncima pripadaju primerci sa kamenčićima u fakturi i sumarno obrađene spoljne površine, a oblici variraju od levkastih formi sa velikim prečnikom oboda (T. 1/4; T. 5/7; T. 7/5) koje se sužava u usko dno, do onih koji imaju izraženu S profilaciju (T. 1/5; T. 2/3–5; T. 6/4; T. 7/7, 9). Na pojedinim lokalitetima starijeg gvozdenog doba u panonskoj zoni Podunavlja mogu se videti i lonci finije izrade, prečišćene fakture i tanjih zidova specifičnih formi i dekoracije. Naime, radi se o loncima pretežno većih dimenzija, razgrnutog oboda, sa izraženim ramenom i trbuhom u vidu konusa koji se završava dnom manjeg prečnika (T. 1/3; T. 2/2, 6–8; T. 5/6; T. 7/3, 11–15). Ovaj tip lonca poseduje ili trakaste ili jezičaste drške, ili obe varijante na istoj posudi, kao i bogatu dekoraciju (T. 2/6; T. 7/3, 11, 13). Primerak lonca iz Ukopa 3 Kontrolnog iskopa 64 (T. 2/6) prema formi, ali ne i prema tehnici dekorisanja, najviše analogija pokazuje sa jednim loncem iz Laništa.¹⁸

Dekoratívne tehnike koje su zastupljene na keramici iz starijeg gvozdenog doba na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom predstavlja u prvom redu glačanje spoljne površine posuda do nivoa visokog sjaja. Ovo se odnosi na sve tipove posuda, osim ostavinskog posuđa, koje je obično sumarne izrade. Sledeći način dekorisanja keramičkog posuđa čine ili horizontalne ili kose kanelure ili fasete, koje se kod zdela obično nalaze na obodu (T. 1/1; T. 3/1–5, 7–10), a kod pehara i lonaca na ramenu (T. 1/6; T. 4/7) ili na dršci (T. 2/2; T. 4/3). Neki od lonaca kanelovani su i sa unutrašnje strane široko razgrnutih oboda (T. 2/6, 8). Pored kanelovanja i fasetiranja, urezivanje se može smatrati kao jedna od dominantnih

¹⁵ Medović 1978: 30, 31; Медовић 1990: 28.

¹⁶ Jevtić 1992: 332.

¹⁷ Медовић 1990: 29.

¹⁸ Стојић 1991: 21, Сл. 21.

sel, form rows of crosshatched triangles (Pl. 2/6; Pl. 4/2, 3) or rhombuses (Pl. 2/6). The incising of the double flowing zigzag line is recorded on one example (Pl. 7/16), as well as crosshatched triangles forming a cross-shaped motif on the inner side of a wide everted rim of a pot (Pl. 2/7). One fine ware pot was decorated with an incised ornament which composes a row of arched incisions (garlands), double parallel horizontal lines and circular pricks filled with white incrustation (Pl. 7/11). Coarse ware vessels for food storing are usually decorated with different combinations of modeled bands (Pl. 1/3; Pl. 6/7), which are additionally decorated with oblique incisions and tool-made impressions (Pl. 2/1, 3, 5; Pl. 4/8; Pl. V/9). Besides the aforementioned modeled bands, the *impresso* technique is also applied on the rims of coarse ware pots (Pl. 1/4; Pl. 2/1; Pl. 5/7, 8). Impressed rows of doubled notches forming vertical or zigzag lines are recorded on two fine ware pots (Pl. 7/3, 13). Last decorative technique is the false cord *impresso*. Such manner of decoration is performed as horizontal or arched motifs (Pl. 1/1, 6; Pl. 4/2, 4), which are usually represented by various combinations on a single vessel (Pl. 2/6; Pl. 3/7-10; Pl. 4/2, 4).

Test-trench 88, pit 1

The last presented feature which contained Early Iron Age finds at the site of Nad Klepečkom is pit 1, located within test-trench 88. Pit 1 was registered at the depth of about 0.7 m from the surface, after the soil removal with heavy mechanization. The pit was circular and contained brown soil mixed with prehistoric pottery, burnt soil, daub, and burnt bones.¹⁹ The pit is comprised of two levels of which one is deeper and goes up to 1.95 m of depth (storage pit?), and the other is shallower and goes up to 1.3 m of depth. The analysis of archeological finds indicates that the deeper pit belongs to the Early Iron Age, based on the finds of channeled pottery and decorated spindle whorls in deepest portions. The Early Iron Age pit was disturbed by later La Tène pit which is filled with animal bones, daub, and burnt soil. The decorated spindle whorls C-1287 (Pl. 8/7) and C-1288 (Pl. 8/8) are analogous to the spindle whorls recorded at the site of Bosut (Gradina),²⁰ and the channeled pottery (Pl. 8/5-6) is characteristic for the ceramic production of the Early Iron Age in the area of Viminacium.

THE SITE OF RIT

No features containing a large amount of Early Iron Age finds were recorded at the site of Rit, save for two archaeological contexts (Map 3). Therefore, those contexts will be presented in this paper otherwise dealing with finds from the site of Nad Klepečkom. Although scarce, those finds are considered to be important for the research of final phases of the Early Iron Age in the Danube Region and Serbia.

Namely, the aforementioned contexts from the site of Rit are one grave with incinerated deceased and one, most probably, symbolic grave (Map 2). In the central part of trench 39, the location where skeletal remains of the deceased from Eneolithic were registered, numerous fragments of a large ceramic vessel and shallow bowl were recorded *in situ* (Fig. 4). Following the cleaning up of the trench, it was clear that those represent the remains of an incinerated deceased placed into the urn, which was covered with a bowl (Pl. 9/1). The grave was marked as G1-5, 13 (C-1558). The numbering of this grave contin-

¹⁹ For archeozoological analysis refer to Vuković, Marković in this volume.

²⁰ Medović, Medović 2011: sl. 258-262.

tehnika ornamentisanja posuda na ovom lokalitetu. Urezane ornamente čine snopovi linija, horizontalno (T. 5/1) ili vertikalno raspoređeni na površini posuda, nizovi šrafiranih trouglova (T. 2/6; T. 4/ 2, 3) ili rombova (T. 2/6). Samo u jednom slučaju konstatovano je urezivanje dvojne tekuće cik-cak linije (T. 7/16) kao i krstasto raspoređenih šrafiranih trouglova na unutrašnjoj strani široko razgrnutog oboda lonca (T. 2/7). Jedan dekorisani lonac kvalitetne izrade i površine imao je urezani ornament koji je činio niz lučnih ureza (girlandi) paralelnih dvostrukih horizontalnih linija i kružnih uboda, ispunjenih belom inkrustacijom (T. 7/11). Grublje posude za skladištenje hrane obično su ukrašene apliciranom plastično modelovanom trakom u različitim kombinacijama (T. 1/3; T. 6/7), koja se dodatno ukrašava kosim urezima ili utiskivanjem instrumentom (T. 2/1, 3, 5; T. 4/8; T. 5/9). Impreso tehnikom se, osim prethodno pomenutih plastično modelovanih apliciranih traka, ukrašavaju i obodi lonaca grube izrade (T. 1/4; T. 2/1; T. 5/7, 8). Na dva primerka lonaca kvalitetnije izrade postoje utisnuti nizovi dvojnih zareza u vidu vertikalnih ili cik-cak linija (T. 7/3, 13). Poslednju dekorativnu tehniku predstavlja lažni šnur tehnika ukrašavanja. Ono se izvodi u vidu horizontalnih ili lučnih motiva (T. 1/1, 6; T. 4/2, 4), koji se najčešće nalaze kombinovani na jednoj posudi (T. 2/6; T. 3/7–10; T. 4/2, 4).

Kontrolni iskop 88, ukop 1

Poslednju celinu u kojoj su otkriveni nalazi iz starijeg gvozdenog doba na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom predstavljao bi Ukop 1 u okviru Kontrolnog iskopa 88. Na dubini oko 0,7 m od površine, nakon uklanjanja zemlje uz pomoć mehanizacije, primećen je Ukop 1, kružne forme, u kome se pored mrke zemlje nalazila veća količina praistorijske keramike, zapečene zemlje, lepa i izgorelih kostiju.¹⁹ Ukop čine dva nivoa, od kojih je jedan dublji i ide do dubine od 1,95 m (u vidu trapa), a drugi je plići i završava se na nivou od 1,3 m. Analiza pokretnih arheoloških nalaza iz ove zatvorene celine ukazuje da stariji i dublji ukop potiče iz starijeg gvozdenog doba, sudeći po nalazima retke kanelovane keramike i dekorisanih pršljenaka u njenim najdubljim zonama, dok je u kasnijim fazama isti ukop negiran latenskim ukopavanjem, zapunjenim keramikom i životinjskim kostima, lepom i zapečenom zemljom. Dekorisani pršljenaci C-1287 (T. 8/7) i C-1288 (T. 8/8) najviše analogija pokazuju sa onima na Gradini na Bosutu,²⁰ dok kanelovana keramika (T. 8/5–6) pokazuje sve karakteristike keramičke produkcije starijeg gvozdenog doba na području Viminacijuma.

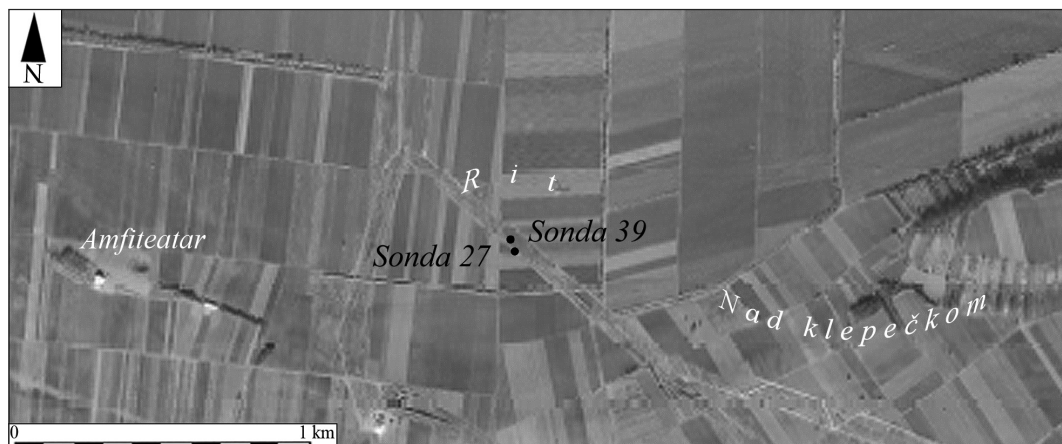
LOKALITET RIT

Na lokalitetu Rit nije bilo celina sa većim brojem nalaza iz starijeg gvozdenog doba, osim u okviru dva arheološka konteksta (karta 3), tako da smo odlučili da ih opišemo u ovome radu, koji inače tretira celine sa lokaliteta Nad Klepečkom. Iako su malobrojni, smatramo da nalazi koji slede imaju veliki značaj za proučavanje finalnih faza starijeg gvozdenog doba u Podunavlju i Srbiji.

Naime, radi se o jednom spaljenom i jednom (najverovatnije) simboličnom grobu (karta 2). U središnjem delu Sonde 39, gde se nalazila nekropola sa skeletnim ostacima pokojnika iz bakarnog doba, na dubini od 0,5 m, u jednoj plićoj jami kružnog oblika, nađeno

¹⁹ Životinjske kosti iz ove celine obradili su Vuković i Marković u ovom zborniku.

²⁰ Medović, Medović 2011: Sl. 258–262.



Karta 2. Sonde 27 i 39 na lokalitetu Rit

Map 2 Trenches 27 and 39 at the site of Rit



Sl. 4. Rit, Sonda 39, Grob 1-5, 13

Fig. 4 Rit, trench 39, grave 1-5, 13

ued on previously recorded cremated deceased at the site of Rit, which belong to Antique period. The urn containing the cremated remains of the deceased was baked in ochre, had thin walls and emphasized lateral sides. A number of shells and shells of ground snails were recorded below the urn. A fragmented gray pebble was recorded within the same feature. In terms of the stylistic and typological characteristics of the urn from grave 13, closest analogies are found at the Đepfeld-Doroslovo necropolis near Sombor, in double grave 4 and grave 111.²¹

²¹ Трајковић 2008: 27, 187/2; 117, 122/1

je više *in situ* fragmenata jedne veće keramičke posude i jedne plíće zdele (sl. 4). Nakon začišćavanja, konstatovano je da se radi o spaljenom pokojniku, čiji su ostaci s lomače pohranjeni u urnu i poklopljeni zdelom (T. 9/1). Grob je označen kao G1-5, 13 (C-1558). Redni broj ovog groba nastavio se na kremirane pokojnike iz antičkog perioda prethodno otkrivene u Ritu. Urna sa kremiranim ostacima pokojnika je tankih zidova, sa širokim bokovima i oker boje. Ispod urne nađeno je više ljuštura školjki i puževa. U istoj celini nalazio se i jedan fragmentovani oblutak sive boje. Gledajući stilsko-tipološke karakteristike urne



Karta 3. Celine iz starijeg gvozdenog doba na lokalitetu Rit

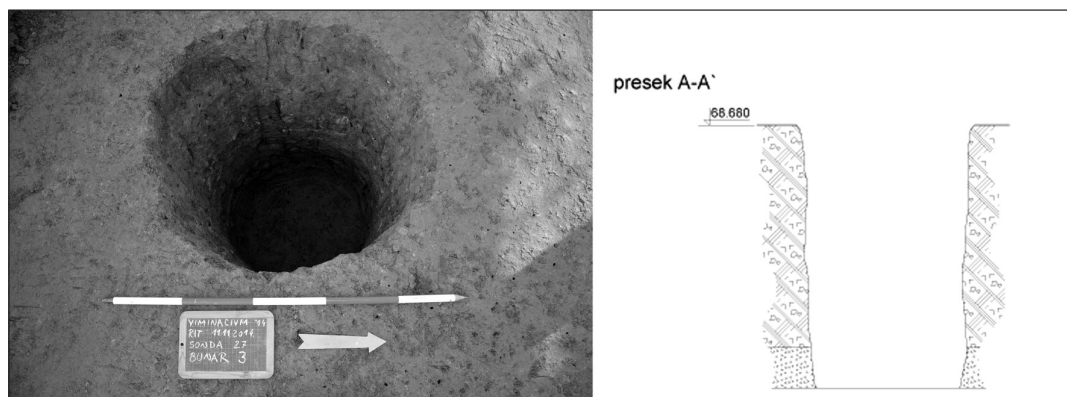
Map 3 Early Iron Age features at the site of Rit

iz groba 13, najbliže analogije nalazimo tek na nekropoli Đepfeld – Doroslovo kod Sombora, i to u dvojnog grobu 4 i grobu 111.²¹

U Sondri 27 na dubini od 1,3 m konstatovan je Ukop 3, kružne forme i vertikalnih zidova, za koji se u prvi mah pretpostavilo da predstavlja bunar. Otvor je bio pravilnog kružnog oblika pri vrhu prečnika 0,85 m, a na dnu 0,7 m (sl. 5a). Ukupna dubina ukopa je 1,3 m (prvih 1,1 m je ukopano u sloj žute gline, a poslednjih 0,2 m u sloj žutog peska). Na samom dnu ovoga ukopa otkrivena je veća količina praistorijske keramike, za koju se ispostavilo da pripada isključivo jednom većem trbušastom loncu crne boje i tankih zidova (T. 9/2). Nedostajao mu je obod, za koji pretpostavljamo da je najverovatnije bio široko razgrnut, dok je na vratu bio ukrašen plastičnom apliciranom trakom sa nizom utisaka izvedenih instrumentom. Kontekst ovog nalaza nije ostao do kraja jasan. Vrlo je moguće da se radi o nekoj vrsti simbolične sahrane ili „kenotafa“, budući da je u ovom kružnom

²¹ Трајковић 2008: 27, 187/2; 117, 122/1.

Circular pit 3 with vertical walls, presumably a well, was recorded in trench 27 at the depth of around 1.3 m. The mouth of the pit had a proper circular shape with a diameter of 0.85, while the diameter of the bottom was 0.7 m (Fig. 5a). The total depth of the pit was 1.3 m (initial 1.1 m were buried into a layer of yellow clay, and the last 0.2 m were buried into a layer of yellow sand). A large amount of prehistoric pottery, belonging to a single large barrel-shaped pot baked in black, with thin walls (Pl. 9/2), was recorded in the bottom of the pit. The rim, presumably everted, is lacking and the necks is decorated with a modeled band with a row of tool-made impressions. The context of this find remains unclear. It is quite possible that it represents some sort of symbolic burial or a “cenotaph” since solely one vessel was registered in this circular pit, with no cremated bones. The closest analogies for this context are also found at the Đepfeld-Doroslovo necropolis near Sombor, in graves 7, 51, 90 and 128.²²



Sl. 5. Lokalitet Rit, Sonda 27, Ukop 3 (kenotaf)

Fig. 5 Rit, trench 27, pit 3 (cenotaph)

The presented finds from grave 13 and the “cenotaph” at the site of Rit, belong to the latest phase of the southern Urnenfelder complex, the so-called Dalj-Doroslovo phase.²³ According to R. Vasić and N. Tasić, the chronological position of this phase falls within the 7th/6th century BC.²⁴ C. Metzner-Nebelsick shares such opinion, and positions the finds from Doroslovo into her phase IIIb.²⁵

*

The research of the Basarabi culture (complex, phenomenon) in the territories of the Danube Region and Oltenia was initiated by the discovery of the eponymous necropolis by V. Dimitrescu, which was minutely published in 1968.²⁶ D. Berciu considered that the Basarabi culture developed under the influences from northern Thrace, and proposed the tripartite periodization with Phase I (800-750 BC), Phase II (750-700 BC) and Phase III (700-650 BC).²⁷ The increased interest for the research of the Basarabi culture appeared during the 70s of the last century, following the discovery of numerous sites in the Car-

²² Тасић 1994: Т. III; Трајковић 2008: 31, 185/1; 74, 227/1; 101, 249/1; 136, 285/1.

²³ Тасић 1994: 18.

²⁴ Васић 2008: 389-350; Тасић 1994: 18.

²⁵ Metzner-Nebelsick 1996: Abb. 11, 14.

²⁶ Dumitrescu 1968.

²⁷ Berciu 1966: 236-246.

ukopu otkrivena samo jedna posuda, a da nije bilo spaljenih kostiju. Najbliže analogije za posudu otkrivenu u ovom kontekstu takođe nalazimo na nekropoli Đepfeld – Doroslovo kod Sombora, odnosno u grobovima 7, 51, 90 i 128.²²

Prethodno prikazani nalazi iz groba 13 i s „kenotafa“ sa lokaliteta Rid kulturološki pripadaju južnom arealu *Urnenfelder* kompleksa, odnosno njegove najmlađe manifestacije nazvane Dalj – Doroslovo,²³ a hronološki se mogu odrediti u VII/VI vek pre n. e., kako smatraju R. Vasić i N. Tasić.²⁴ Istog mišljenja je i C. Mecner Nebelsik, koja nalaze iz Doroslova u svojoj periodizaciji određuje u fazu IIIb.²⁵

*

Na području donjeg Podunavlja, naročito u jugozapadnoj Olteniji, istraživanja Basarabi kulture, kompleksa ili fenomena iniciralo je otkriće istoimene nekropole od strane V. Dimitreskua, detaljnije objavljeno u 1968 godini.²⁶ Smatrajući da se kultura Basarabi razvijala pod uticajima iz severne Trakije, D. Berču je ovu pojavu podelio na fazu I (800–750 BC), fazu II (750–700 BC) i fazu III (700–650 BC).²⁷ Veće interesovanje za proučavanje Basarabi kulture javilo se tokom 70-ih godina prošlog veka, nakon otkrića brojnih lokaliteta na karpatskom i centralnobalkanskom prostoru.²⁸ Na centralnom Balkanu najvažnija su istraživanja lokaliteta Bosut,²⁹ Kalakača,³⁰ Gomolava,³¹ Feudvar³² i Židovar,³³ a kasnije su usledila i druga istraživanja, koja su u najvećem procentu obuhvatila područja Đerdapa³⁴ i Pomoravlja.³⁵ U najvažnijem radu na polju izučavanja i periodizacije kultura starijeg gvozdenog doba na tlu Srbije, R. Vasić svrstava Basarabi kulturu u horizont 1 starijeg gvozdenog doba,³⁶ a M. Garašanin u gvozdeno doba II.³⁷ M. Garašanin početak ovog perioda vezuje za trakokimerske uticaje u karpatsko-donjepodunavskom kompleksu, koji se javljaju krajem Ha B3 po Rajnekeu.³⁸

Nakon istraživanja sprovedenih na Gradini na Bosutu, N. Tasić je uspostavio hronologiju starijeg gvozdenog doba koja već dugo vremena važi za područje srpskog Podunavlja i obuhvata tri faze: Bosut IIIa (Insula Banului – Babadag II–III, od 10. do početka 7. veka pre n. e.), Bosut IIIb (Basarabi – Balta Verde – Pšeničevo, od 7. do 6. veka pre n. e.) i Bosut IIIc (Ferigile I–III – Birsești – Dobrina, od 6. do 4. veka pre n. e.).³⁹ P. Medović stratigrafiju istog lokaliteta deli na Bosut IIIa = Kalakača – Gornea kulturu i Bosut IIIb = Basarabi kulturu, a Bosut IIIc kanelovana keramika ili sremska grupa.⁴⁰

Ipak, pored najznačajnijih višeslojnih naselja, najveći doprinos razumevanju materijalne i duhovne kulture Basarabi grupe na teritoriji Srbije dala je jedina kompletno istra-

²² Тасић 1994: Т. III; Трајковић 2008: 31, 185/1; 74, 227/1; 101, 249/1; 136, 285/1.

²³ Тасић 1994: 18.

²⁴ Васић 2008:350–389; Тасић 1994: 18.

²⁵ Metzner-Nebelsick 1996: Abb. 11, 14.

²⁶ Dumitrescu 1968.

²⁷ Berciu 1966: 236–246.

²⁸ Gumă 1996: 24.

²⁹ Medović 1978: 26–37; Medović, Medović 2011.

³⁰ Medović 1988.

³¹ Tasić 1988.

³² Medović 1991.

³³ Јевтић 1997.

³⁴ Jevtić, Vukmanović 1996: 289–290.

³⁵ Stojić 1986.

³⁶ Vasić 1977: 31–32.

³⁷ Гарашанин 1973: 404.

³⁸ Гарашанин 1973: 404.

³⁹ Tasić 1974: 261; Тасић 1983: 123; Medović 1978: 14.

⁴⁰ Medović, Medović 2011: 18.

pathian and Central Balkan areas.²⁸ The most important research in the Central Balkans was conducted on sites of Bosut,²⁹ Kalakača,³⁰ Gomolava,³¹ Feudvar³² and Židovar,³³ which were later complemented with the research in the area of Đerdap³⁴ and the Morava Region.³⁵ In his most important paper on the Early Iron Age periodization in Serbia, R. Vasić positions the Basarabi culture into Horizon 1,³⁶ while M. Garašanin positions it into Iron Age II.³⁷ M. Garašanin associates the beginning of this period with the Thracian-Cimmerian influence in the Carpathian-Southdanubian complex, which is formed at the end of the Ha B3 phase according to the periodization by Reinecke.³⁸

Following the excavations at the site of Bosut (Gradina), N. Tasić established the Early Iron Age chronology, which has long been valid for the area of the Serbian Danube Region. Such chronology encompasses three phases, Bosut IIIa (Insula Banului-Babadag II-III, from the 10th to the beginning of the 7th century BC), Bosut IIIb (Basarabi-Balta Verde –Psenicevo, from the 7th to the 6th century BC) and Bosut IIIc (Ferigile I-III – Birsești – Dobrina, from the 5th to the 4th century BC).³⁹ On the other hand, P. Medović divides the stratigraphy of the same site into phases Bosut IIIa = Kalakača-Gornea culture, Bosut IIIb = Basarabi culture, and Bosut IIIc = Channeled pottery or Srem group.⁴⁰

However, despite the most important multilayered sites, the greatest contribution on the research of the material and spiritual culture of the Basarabi group in the territory of Serbia was provided by the completely excavated necropolis at the site of Vajuga-Pesak near Korbovo.⁴¹ The quantity of grave goods placed in the graves of inhumed deceased, represented by jewelry, weaponry, and ceramics, has provided a solid insight of the everyday life, social structure and the technological development (production of iron weapons and jewelry) of the prehistoric communities in the 8th century BC. According to the researchers of the necropolis, P. Popović, and M. Vukmanović, the Vajuga-Pesak necropolis was most likely formed at the end of the Gornea-Kalakača horizon and lasted during the Basarabi horizon.⁴²

M. Jevtić highlights that certain authors consider the Basarabi culture as a ceramic group, a sort of new “trend” within the unique cultural horizon of the Carpathian-Danube and north Balkans regions.⁴³ Through the overall analysis of the complete ceramic production from the Early Iron Age enclosed features and cultural layers at the site of Nad Klepečkom, we can conclude that the site most likely represents a settlement which was established during the transition between the Bosut IIIa and Bosut IIIb phases, meaning the later contacts of the Insula Banului (Basarabi) and Kalakača (the transition between the 9th and 8th century BC) cultures, which is also the case with some of the sites in the area

²⁸ Gumâ 1996: 24.

²⁹ Medović 1978: 26-37; Medović, Medović 2011.

³⁰ Medović 1988.

³¹ Tasić 1988.

³² Medović 1991.

³³ Јевтић 1997.

³⁴ Jevtić, Vukmanović 1996: 289-290.

³⁵ Stojić 1986.

³⁶ Vasić 1977: 31-32.

³⁷ Гарашанин 1973: 404.

³⁸ Гарашанин 1973: 404.

³⁹ Tasić 1974: 261; Тасић 1983: 123; Medović 1978: 14.

⁴⁰ Medović, Medović 2011: 18.

⁴¹ Popović, Vukmanović 1998.

⁴² Popović, Vukmanović 1998: 103.

⁴³ Jevtić 1992: 329.

žena nekropola, koja se nalazila na lokalitetu Vajuga – Pesak kod Korbova.⁴¹ Bogatstvo priloga skeletno sahranjenih pokojnika, koje su predstavljali nakit, naoružanje i keramički grobni prilozi, pružilo je najbolji uvid u život, društvenu strukturu i tehnološki nivo dostignut na polju izrade gvođenog oružja i nakita kod praistorijskih zajednica iz 8. veka pre n. e. Prema autorima istraživanja P. Popoviću i M. Vukmanović, nekropola Vajuga – Pesak najverovatnije je nastala krajem horizonta Gornea – Kalakača, a najvećim delom je trajala za vreme Basarabi horizonta.⁴²

M. Jevtić naglašava da pojedini istraživači Basarabi kulturu vide kao keramičku grupu, novu „modu“ u jedinstvenom kulturnom horizontu karpatsko-podunavskog i severno-balkanskog prostora.⁴³ Preglednom analizom kompletne keramičke produkcije iz zatvorenih celina i kulturnih slojeva starijeg gvođenog doba na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom, dolazimo do zaključka da je ovaj lokalitet najverovatnije činilo naselje formirano na prelazu iz faza Bosut IIIa u Bosut IIIb, odnosno tokom kasnijih kontakata kultura Insula Banuluji (Basarabi) i Kalakača (prelaz iz 9. u 8. vek pre n. e.), što je bio slučaj na još nekim od lokaliteta u Đerdapu.⁴⁴ Razlog za ovakvo datovanje nalazimo u činjenici da na keramici nema nizova „S“ pečata, koje je toliko karakteristično za kulturu Insula Banuluji ili Basarabi horizont u Podunavlju. S druge strane, keramičke forme, kanelovanje i ornamenti izvedeni nazubljenim alatkama (lažni šnur) dovode ih u vezu sa Basarabi oblicima i dekoracijom posuda, što je M. Jevtić i predstavio kao glavni problem determinacije ove kulture unutar bosutske grupe.⁴⁵

Tragovi života u post-Basarabi periodu Nad Klepečkom još uvek nisu zadovoljavajuće definisani. U ovu, mlađu fazu starijeg gvođenog doba možemo odrediti nalaze iz Ukopa 2 u Sondri 7 (T. 7/1–3). Ova celina ima određene zajedničke karakteristike sa dva groba otkrivena na lokalitetu Nad Lugom, od kojih se u jednom nalazila fibula tipa Novi Pazar,⁴⁶ koja se na teritoriji srpskog Podunavlja hronološki vezuje za kulturni kompleks Rača – Ljuljaci (6–5. vek pre n. e.).

Najveće iznenađenje predstavljaju jedan grob spaljenog pokojnika i jedan kenotaf na lokalitetu Rit, koji nesumnjivo pripadaju kompleksu Dalj – Doroslovo, odnosno kasnoj fazi polja sa urnama (8. vek pre n. e.),⁴⁷ za koju se do sada smatralo da nije prodrla na istok dalje od Bačke i Srema. Nalazi ove kulturne pojave daleko od područja u kome je egzistirala otvaraju nova pitanja o genezi kraja starijeg gvođenog doba u Podunavlju.

⁴¹ Popović, Vukmanović 1998.

⁴² Popović, Vukmanović 1998: 103.

⁴³ Jevtić 1992: 329.

⁴⁴ Jevtić 1996: 55; Popović 1996: 68, 69.

⁴⁵ Jevtić 1992: 329.

⁴⁶ Vasić 1999: 77–80.

⁴⁷ Тацаћ 1994: 16.

of Đerdap.⁴⁴ The reason for such dating is the facts that no rows of "S" stamps on the pottery were recorded, which is otherwise quite characteristic for the Insula Banului culture and the Basarabi horizon in the Danube Region. On the other hand, the ceramic forms, channeling and the pseudo-corded ornament performed by serrated tools, are quite similar to the Basarabi forms and decorations, a fact that M. Jevtić considered as the primary problem for the determination of the Basarabi culture within the Bosut group.⁴⁵

The traces of inhabitation during the post-Basarabi period at the site of Nad Klepečkom remain undefined in a satisfactory manner. The younger phase of the Early Iron Age is represented by finds from pit 2 in trench 7 (Pl. 7/1-3). This feature possesses certain common characteristics with two graves registered at the site of Nad Lugom, of which one contained a Novi Pazar type of fibula.⁴⁶ This type of fibula is connected with the Rača-Ljuljaci complex in the territory of the Serbian Danube Region, meaning the 6th-5th century BC.

The biggest surprises are the grave of incinerated deceased and a cenotaph at the site of Rit, which could without a doubt be attributed to the Dalj-Doroslovo complex, meaning the late phase of the Urnenfelden group (8th century BC).⁴⁷ Up to now, it had been considered that the Urnenfelden group did not penetrate further to the east from Bačka and Srem. The finds attributed to this culture, far from its original area, raise new questions on the genesis of the later phases of the Early Iron Age in the Danube Region.

⁴⁴ Jevtić 1996: 55; Popović 1996: 68,69.

⁴⁵ Jevtić 1992: 329.

⁴⁶ Vasić 1999: 77-80.

⁴⁷ Тасић 1994: 16.

BIBLIOGRAFIJA • BIBLIOGRAPHY

Berciu 1966

D. Berciu, *Zorile istoriei în Carpați și la Dunăre* (București, 1966)

Dumitrescu 1968

V. Dumitrescu, La nécropole tumulaire du premier âge du fer de Basarabi (dep. de Dolj, Oltenie), *Dacia N.S.* XII, 1968, 177–260.

Гарашанин 1973

М. Гарашанин, *Праисторија на илу СР Србије* (Београд, 1973)

Gumâ 1986

M. Gumâ, The Basarabi type discoveries. A brief review, In: M. Garašanin, P. Roman (eds.) *Der Basarabi-komplex in Mittel- und Südosteuropa*, Kolloquium in Drobeta-Turnu Severin (Bukarest, 1996) 23–32.

Јацановић 1997

Д. Јацановић, Нови прилози о касном бронзаном и раном гвозденом добу ну Браничеву: у: М. Лазић (ур.) *Археологија источне Србије* (Београд, 1979) 249–258.

Jevtić 1983

M. Jevtić, *Keramika starijeg gvozdenog doba na centralnom Balkanu* (Beograd, 1983).

Jevtić 1992

M. Jevtić, *Basarabi kultura na teritoriji Srbije*, PhD thesis (Beograd, 1992), Unpublished

Jevtić 1996

M. Jevtić, On the genesis and periodization of the Basarabi Culture in Serbia, In: M. Garašanin, P. Roman (eds.) *Der Basarabi-komplex in Mittel- und Südosteuropa*, Kolloquium in Drobeta-Turnu Severin (Bukarest, 1996) 53–66.

Јевтић 1997

М. Јевтић, Жидовар у старије гвоздено доба, у : М. Лазић (ур.) *Жидовар. Насеље бронзаног и гвозденог доба* (Београд, 1997) 37–52

Jevtić 2011

M. Jevtić, *Čuvari žita u praistoriji, studija o žitnim jamama sa Kalakače kod Beške* (Vršac – Beograd, 2011)

Јевтић, Шљивар 1986

М. Јевтић, Д. Шљивар, Заштитна ископавања праисторијских насеља у атару села Дрмна, код Костолца, *Гласник Српског археолошког друштва* 3 (Београд, 1986) 182–191.

Jevtić, Vukmanović 1996

M. Jevtić, M. Vukmanović, Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages in the Danube valley from V. Gradište down to Prahovo, In: N. Tasić (ed.) *The Yugoslav Danube basin and the neighbouring regions in the 2nd millennium B.C.* (Belgrade, 1996) 283–293

Јовановић 2010

Б. Јовановић, Походи Источних Келта на Хеленистичку Грчку и Малу Азију, *Глас САНУ CDXIV* (Београд, 2010) 161–172

Medović 1987

P. Medović, *Naselja starijeg gvozdenog doba u Jugoslovenskom Podunavlju* (Beograd, 1978).

Medović 1988

P. Medović, *Kalakača, naselje ranog gvozdеног doba* (Novi Sad, 1988)

Медовић 1990

П. Медовић, Старије гвоздено доба у Српском Подунављу, у: Ј. Јевтовић (ур.) *Госпогари сребра, Гвоздено доба на шлу Србије* (Београд, 1990) 23–36.

Medović 1991

P. Medović, Die eisenzeitliche Besiedlung und ihre Funde, In: B. Hänsel and P. Medović (eds.) *Vorbericht über die jugoslawisch-deutschen Ausgrabungen in der Siedlung von Feudvar bei Mošorin (Gem. Titel, Vojvodina) von 1986–1990* (Meinz, 1991)

Medović, Medović 2011

P. Medović, I. Medović, *Gradina na Bosutu, naselje stariјег gvozdеног doba*, Novi Sad.

Metzner-Nebelsick 1996

C. Metzner-Nebelsick, Die Urnenfelder – und Hallstattzeit in Südostpanonien – eine Region im Spannungsfeld zwischen Osthallstattkreis, karpätenländisch-balkanischer Einzeit und Steppenkultur, In: *Die Osthallstattkultur*, Budapest 1996, 283–314.

Popović 1996

P. Popović, Mala Vrbica, Vajuga and the beginning of the Iron Age, In: M. Garašanin, P. Roman (eds.) *Der Basarabi-komplex in Mittel- und Südosteuropa*, Kolloquium in Drobeta-Turnu Severin (Bukarest, 1996) 67–78.

Popović, Vukmanović 1998

P. Popović, M. Vukmanović, *Vajuga-Pesak, Early Iron Age Cemetery* (Beograd, 1998)

Stojić 1986

M. Stojić, *Gvozdено doba u basenu Velike Morave* (Beograd, 1986)

Стојић 1991

М. Стојић, Гвоздено доба у Поморављу. Насеље Градац у Ланишту, у: Д. Срејовић (ур.) *Гвоздено доба у Поморављу, Насеље Градац у Ланишту*, Каталог изложбе у Галерији САНУ (Београд, 1991) 7–23.

Стојић, Јацановић 2008

М. Стојић, Д. Јацановић, *Пожаревац, Културна стразиштрафија праисторијских локалитета у Браничеву* (Београд – Пожаревац, 2008).

Tasić 1974

N. Tasić, Starije gvozdено doba, In: B. Brukner, B. Jovanović and N. Tasić, *Praistorija Vojvodine* (Novi Sad, 1974) 257–276

Tasić 1988

N. Tasić, Bronze und altere Eizenzeit auf Gomolava, In: N. Tasić, J. Petrović (eds.) *Gomolava, Chronologie und Stratigraphie der vorgeschichtlichen und antiken Kulturen der Donauniederung und Südosteuropas*, International symposium (Novi Sad, 1988) 47–58

Тасић 1996

Н. Тасић, Некропола код Дорослова и њен значај за проучавање старијег гвозденог доба Подунавља, у: Н. Тасић (ур.) *Културе гвозденог доба Југословенског Подунавља*, Београд 1994, 9–20

Тасић 1983

Н. Тасић, *Јуџословенско Подунавље од Индоевројске сеобе до њродора Скиџа* (Нови Сад – Београд, 1983)

Трајковић 2008

Д. Трајковић, *Ђејфелд – некројола сџаријеј љвозденој доба код Дорослова* (Сомбор 2008)

Vasić 1977

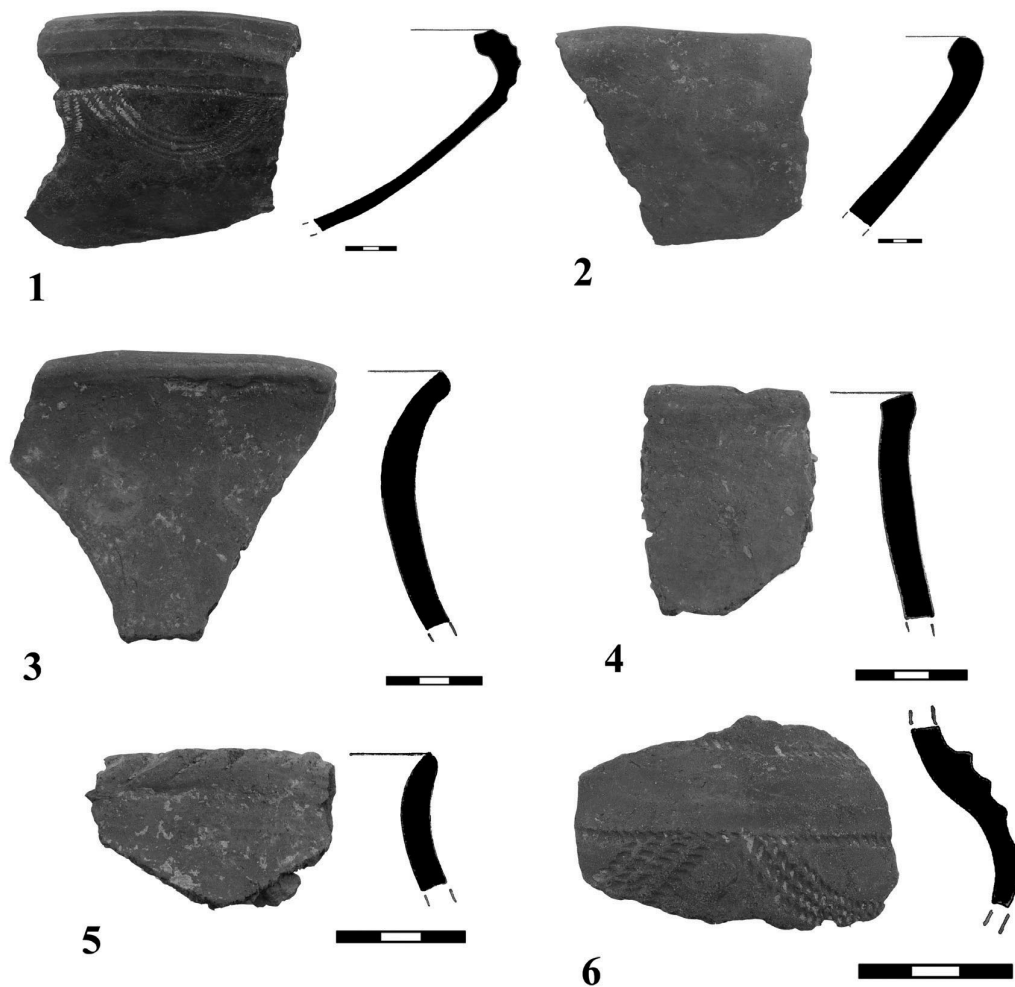
R. Vasić, *The Chronology of the Early Iron Age in Serbia*, BAR Series 31 (Oxford, 1977)

Vasić 1999

R. Vasić, *Die Fibeln im Zentralbalkan*, (PBF XIV, Band 12 (Stuttgart, 1999)

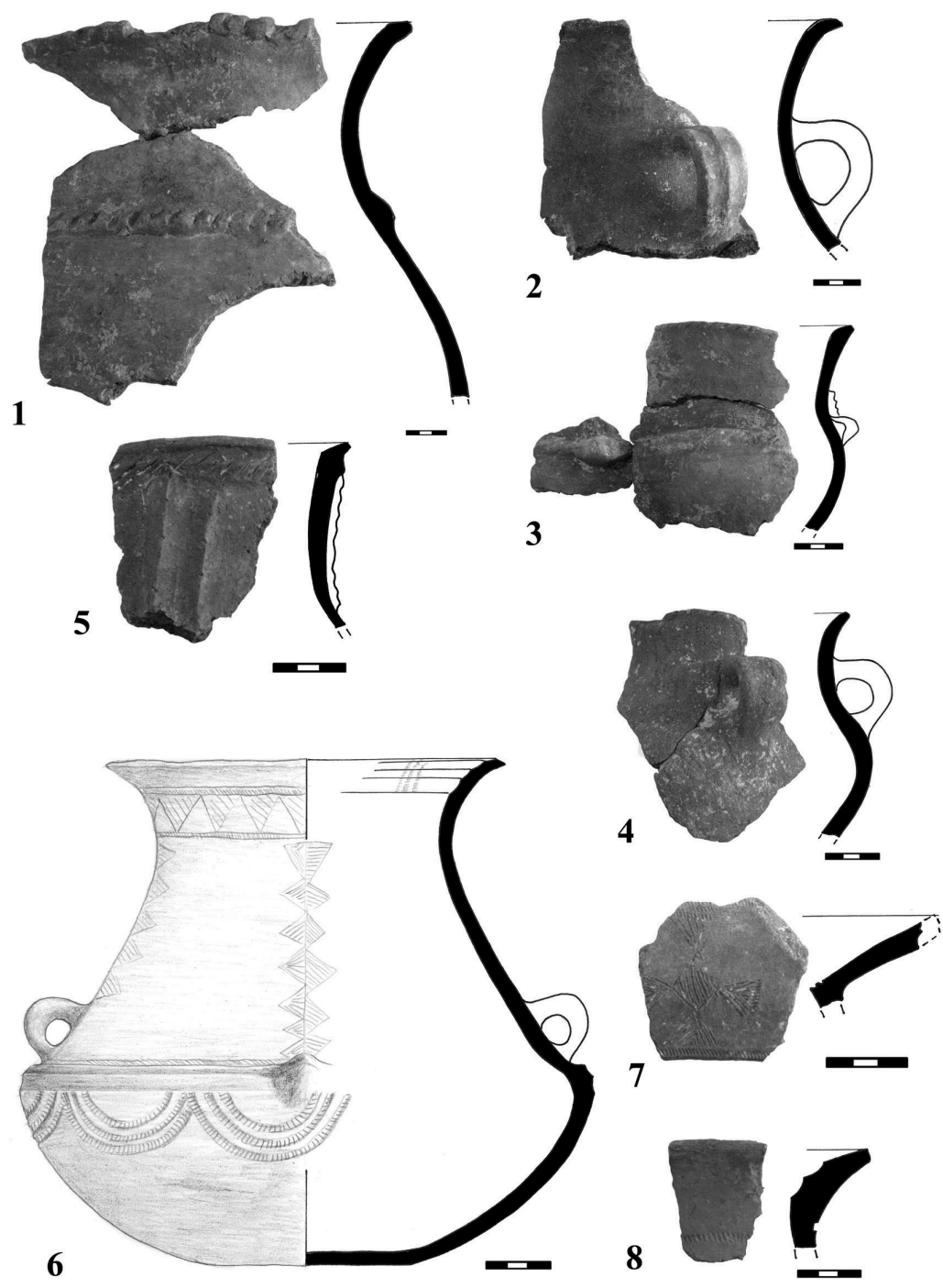
Васић 2008

Р. Васић, Дорослово – анализа археолошког материјала, У: Д. Трајковић, *Ђејфелд – некројола сџаријеј љвозденој доба код Дорослова*, Сомбор 2008, 339–354.



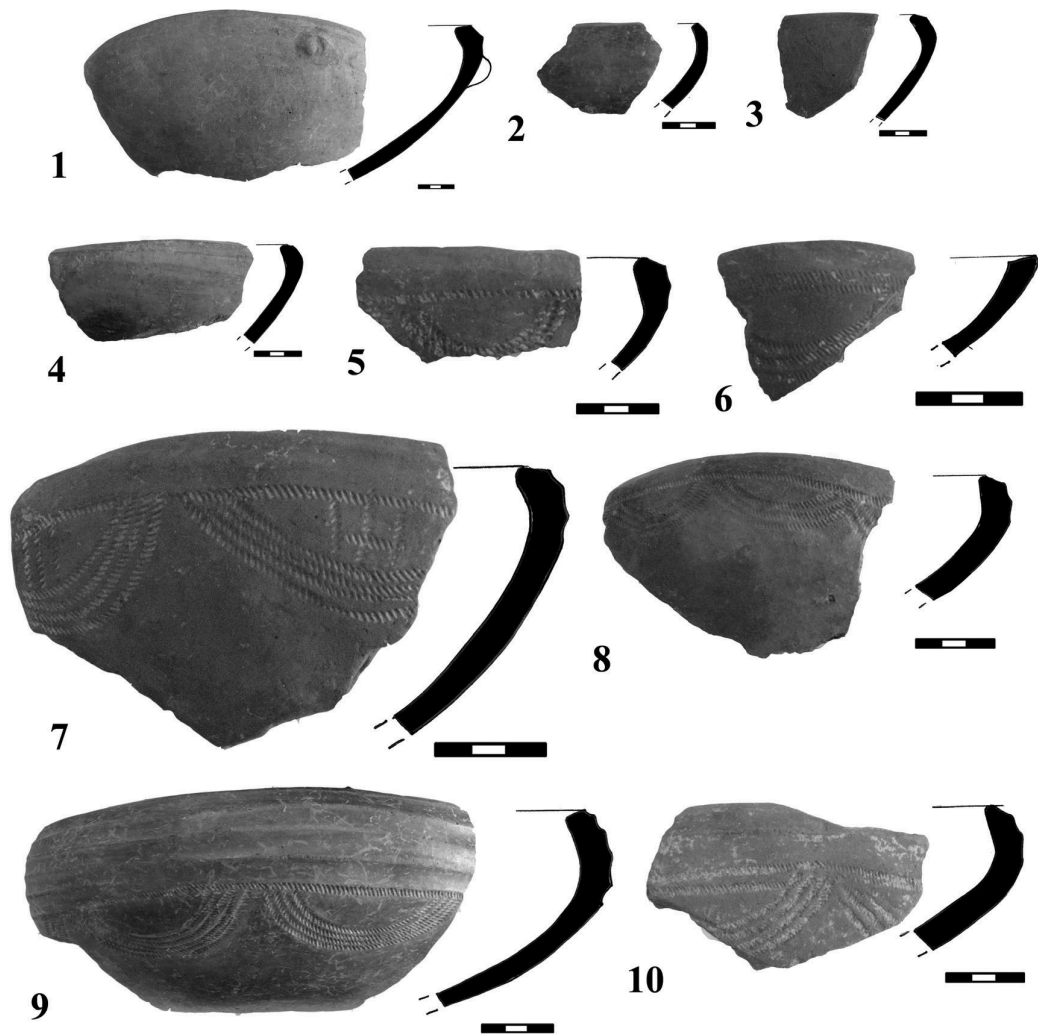
T. 1. Nad Klepečkom, KI 64, proširenje

Pl. 1 Nad Klepečkom, test-trench 64, extension



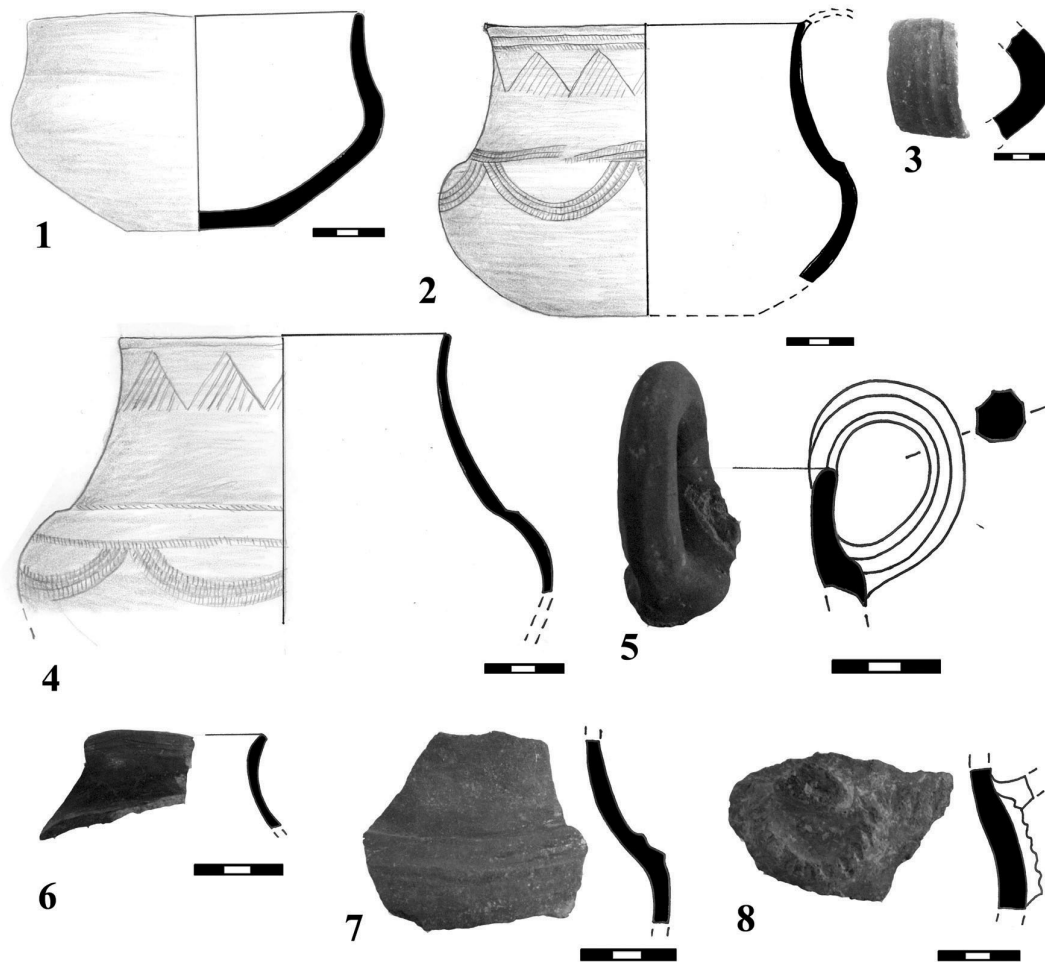
T. 2. Nad Klepečkom, KI 64, ukop 3, lonci

Pl. 2 Nad Klepečkom, test-trench 64, pit 3, pots



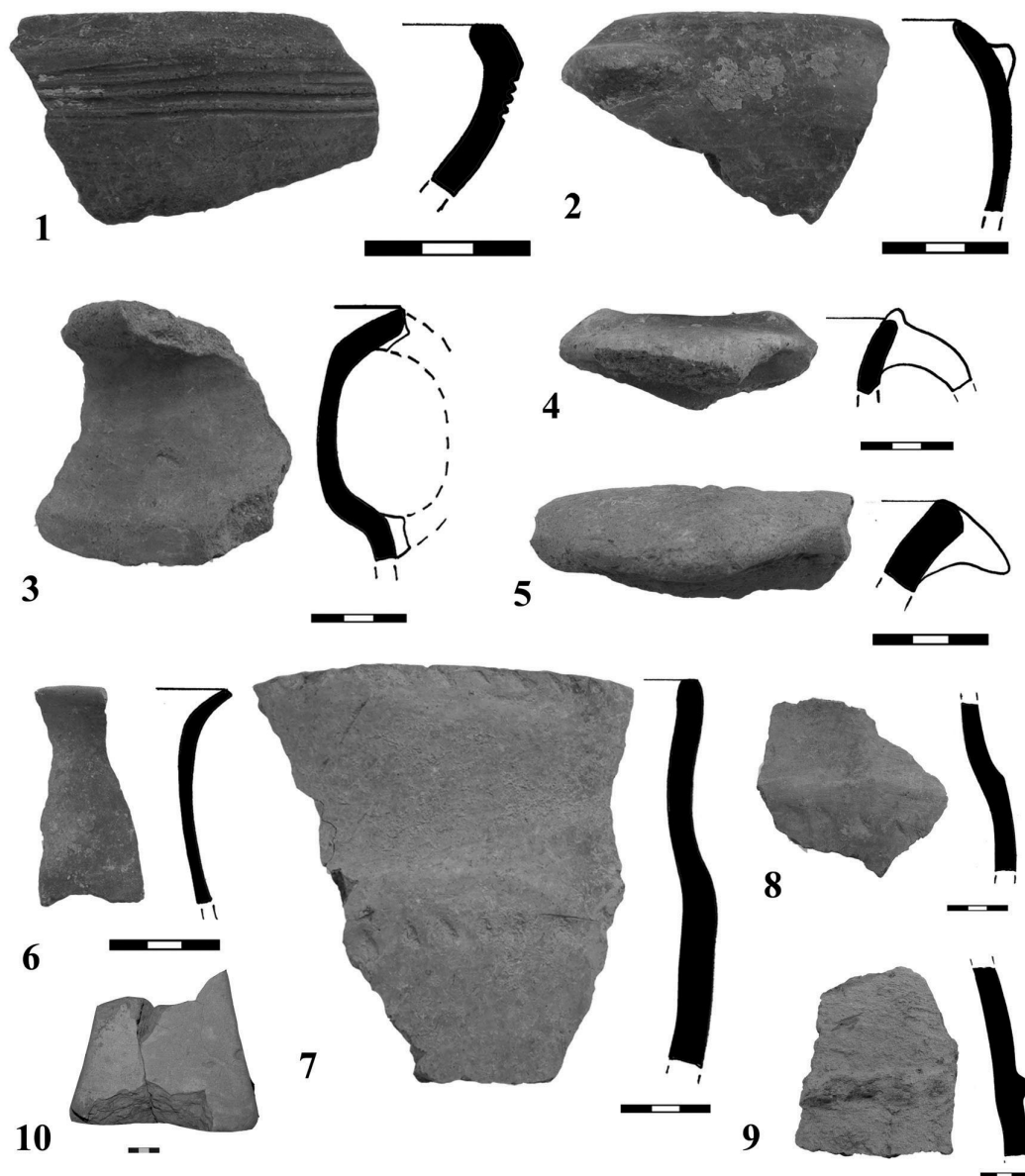
T. 3. Nad Klepečkom, KI 64, ukop 3, zdele

Pl. 3 Nad Klepečkom, test-trench 64, pit 3, bowls



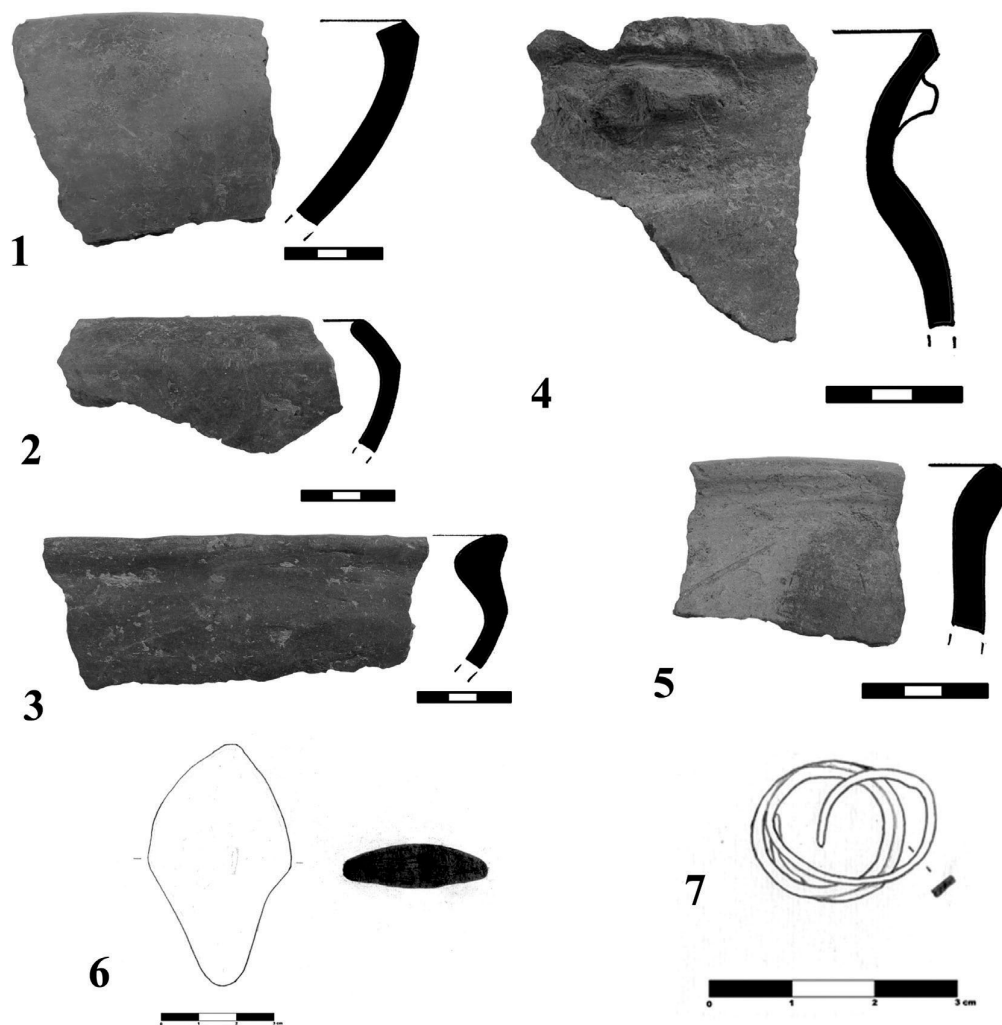
T. 4. Nad Klepečkom, KI 64, ukop 3, šolje

Pl. 4 Nad Klepečkom, test-trench 64, pit 3, cups



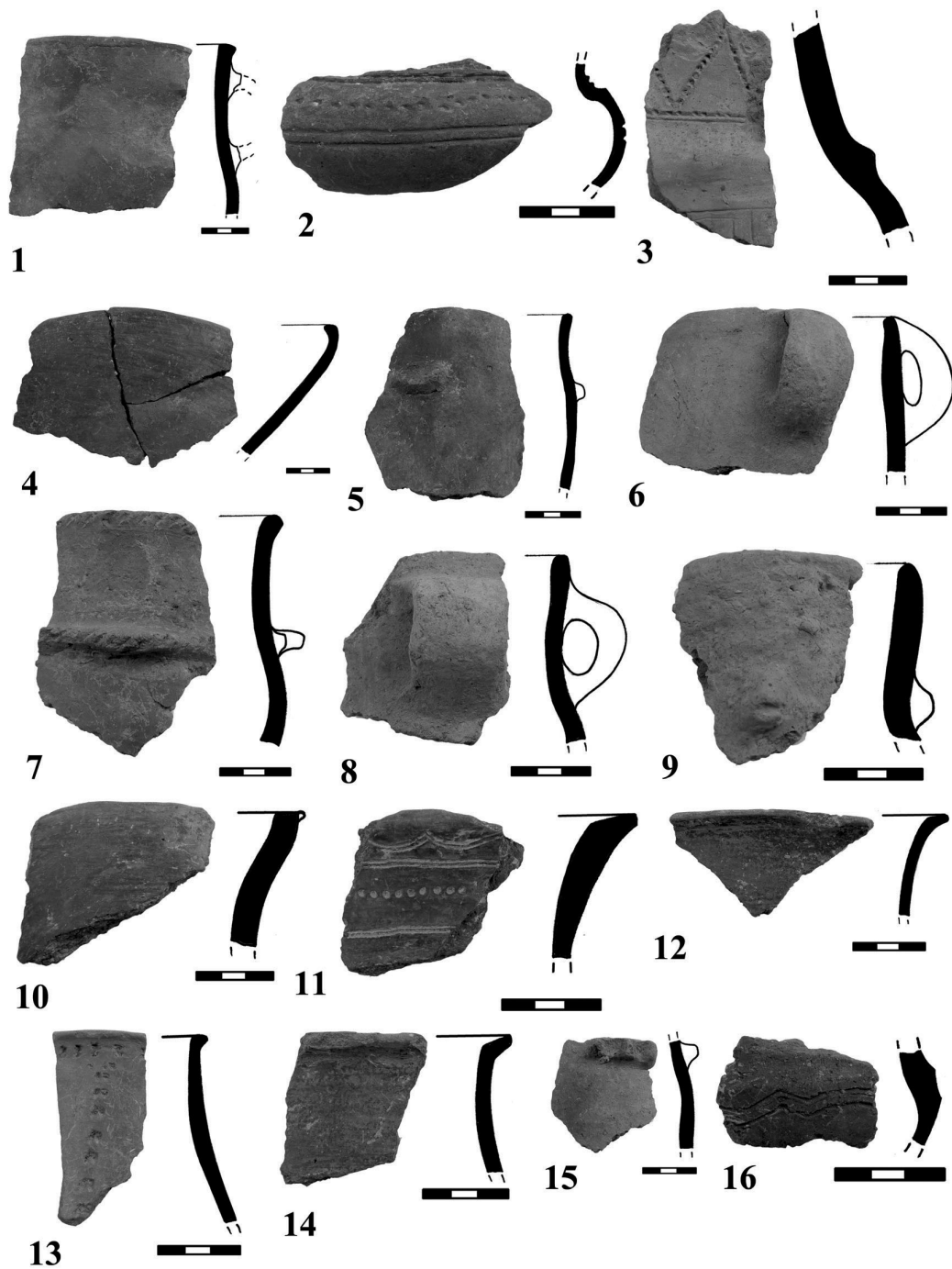
T. 5. Nad Klepečkom, sonda 75, južni segment

Pl. 5 Nad Klepečkom, trench 75, southern segment



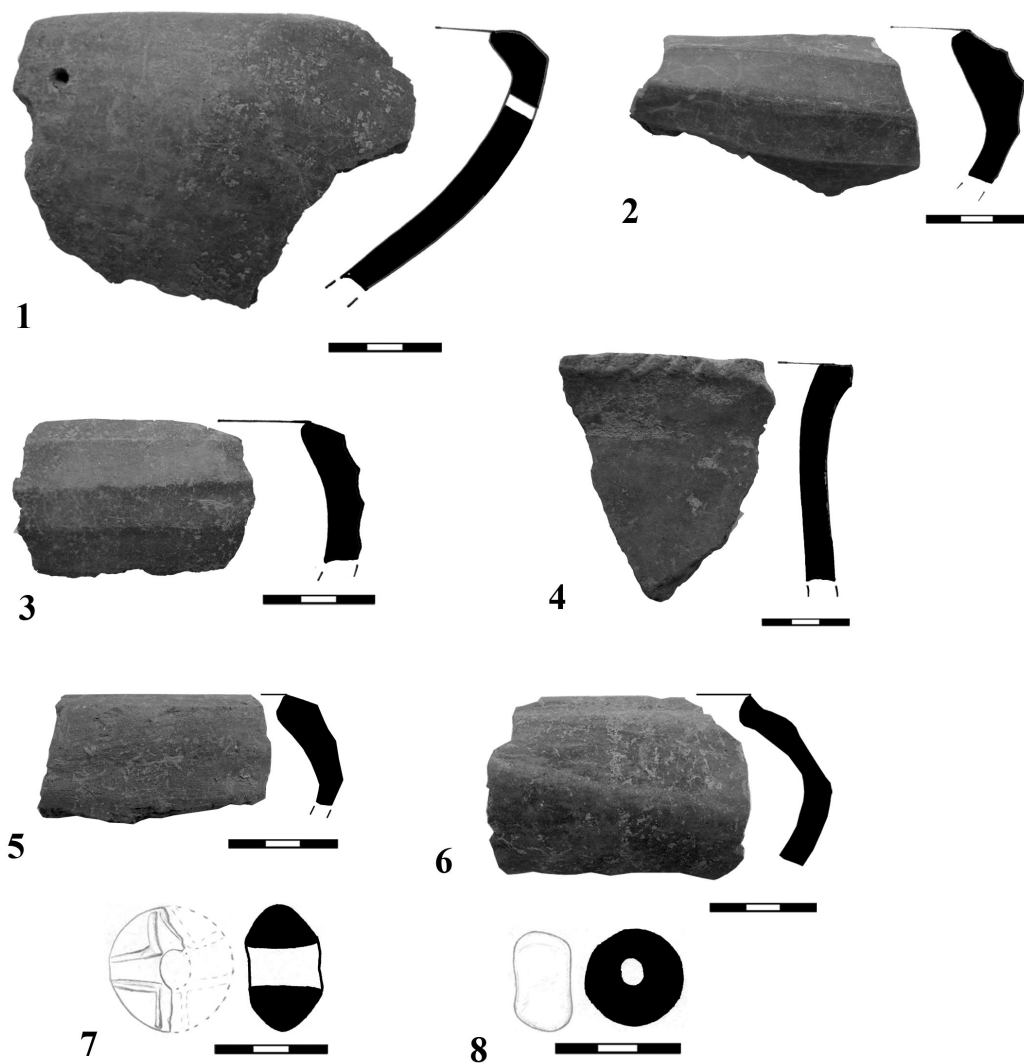
T. 6. Nad Klepečkom, sonda 75, severni segment

Pl. 6 Nad Klepečkom, trench 75, northern segment



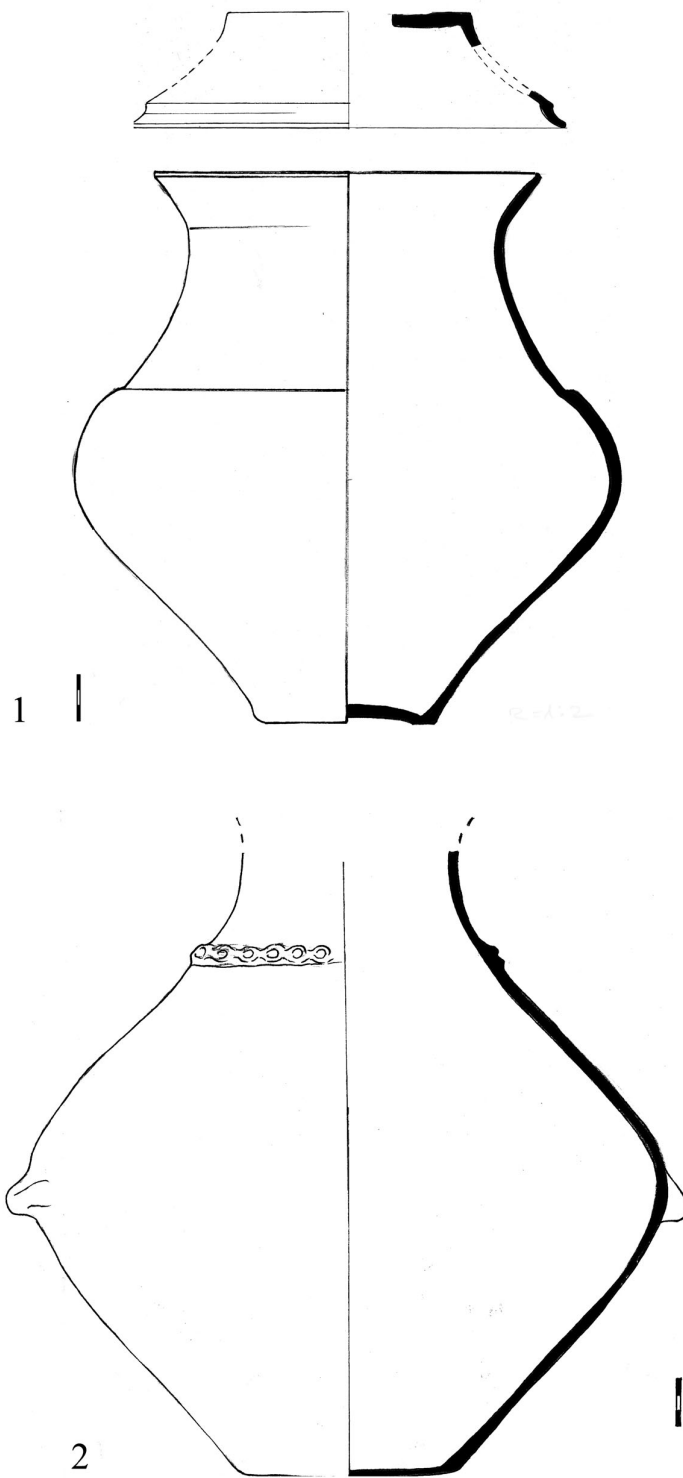
T. 7. Nad Klepečkom 1-3. Sonda 77, Ukop 3; 4-16. Sonda 80, ukop 2

Pl. 7 Nad Klepečkom 1-3. Trench 77, pit 3; 4-16. Trench 80, pit 2



T. 8. Nad Klepečkom 1-4. Sonda 70, sloj; 5-8. KI 88, ukop 1

Pl. 8 Nad Klepečkom 1-4. Trench 70, layer; 5-8. Test-trench 88, pit 1



T. 9. Rit, 1. Grob 1-5, 13; 2. Sonda 27, ukop 3

Pl. 9 Rit, 1. Grave 1-5, 13; 2. Trench 27, pit3

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