

Crafting pottery in Bronze Age Europe:  
the archaeological background of the CRAFTER project



*Small two-handled kantharos, site of Omoljica. It served as models for the potter  
(photo: N. Borić, Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade)*

# Vatin culture pottery in settlements and necropolises of Northeastern Serbia

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**Abstract:** Almost five decades following the pioneering research of Bronze Age sites in Northeastern Serbia (Timočka Krajina), several dozens of settlements and solely five necropolises with incinerated deceased burials have been recorded. Without the support of absolute dates, those finds have been attributed with different cultural and chronological determination in the archaeological literature. Relying on stylistic and typological characteristics of ceramic production, forms and manners of decoration of finds in question are characteristic for Middle Bronze Age Vatin and Verbicioara cultures, as well as Paraćin culture which has been dated to the Late Bronze Age. B. Jovanović attributed the researched sites and necropolises to Paraćin culture, while on the other hand D. Srejšović and M. Lazić defined a new cultural manifestation based on burial rituals, the Gamzigrad group. The systematic research in the vicinity of Bor, which sought to investigate the problem of Bronze Age copper metallurgy, has resulted in a vast amount of pottery finds characteristic for Vatin and Verbicioara cultures, while a considerable portion of pottery had the characteristics of Paraćin culture. The paper aims to identify some of the crucial cultural attributions of Middle Bronze Age communities in Northeastern Serbia based on new finds and absolute dates.

**Keywords:** Northeastern Serbia, Middle Bronze Age, Proto Vatin, Vatin Culture, Verbicioara Culture, Paraćin Culture, pottery, metallurgy.

The Bronze Age of Northeastern Serbia has been in focus of archaeological research since the 80s of the 20th century when a cooperation between the Museum of Mining and Metallurgy in Bor and the Institute of archaeology in Belgrade resulted in systematic archaeological excavations of a settlement and necropolis at the site of Trnjane near Brestovačka Banja, 10 km west of Bor (Jovanović and Janković, 1986 – 1990; Jovanović and Janković, 1996;

Jovanović 1999; Капуран *et al.* 2014). Since the excavations have determined a quite simple stratigraphic sequence at the site: a shallow cultural layer devastated by intensive plowing and erosion, the focus of the research was directed towards the necropolis with incinerated deceased which was recorded directly next to the settlement. A set of previously unusual burial rituals were recorded on that occasion, including urns with incinerated deceased which were laid within the burial structures comprised of circular stone constructions (Jovanović and Janković 1987-1990; Jovanović 1999). In their first detailed analysis of the necropolis, B. Jovanović and I. Janković have concluded that both the settlement and the necropolis are heavily influenced by Vatin culture (Jovanović and Janković 1996). Later, based on the burial ritual which included exclusively incinerated deceased whose remains were stored in shallowly buried ceramic vessels, B. Jovanović altered his opinion, as he attributed the population buried at Trnjane necropolis to the early period of the Urnfield Culture (*Urnenfelderkultur*) and Paraćin cultural group (Jovanović 1999), an opinion recently accepted by one of the authors of this paper (Капуран *et al.* 2013; Капуран *et al.* 2017).

During the late 20th and the beginning of the 21st century, the research on Bronze Age in the vicinity of Bor was limited to a necropolis at Bor Lake (*Borsko jezero*) (Јазић 2004, 113; Капуран и Миладиновић-Радмиловић 2011; Капуран *et al.* 2014) and a previously unknown necropolis was recorded at the site of Hajdučka Česma. Finally, a renewed cooperation between the Museum of Mining and Metallurgy in Bor and the Institute of archaeology in Belgrade was launched during 2011, and resulted in archaeological excavations of three new sites and one necropolis: archaeometallurgical sites Ružana 1 and 2 in Banjsko Polje, sites Kot 1 and 2 in Metovnica and the Kriveljski Kamen – Bunar necropolis north of Bor (Капуран and Jovanović 2013; Капуран *et al.* 2013; Капуран *et al.* 2016; Капуран и Јовановић 2013). The next phase of research marked a new partnership between the mentioned institutions and the OREA Institute of Austrian Academy of Sciences in Vienna during 2017. To this day, the latest phase of research included a reexamination of Trnjane and Čoka Njica settlements and new archaeological excavations at the Hajdučka Česma necropolis, all located in the vicinity of Brestovačka Banja. Thanks to Austrian partners, especially Dr. Mario Gavranović, a series of absolute dates

are acquired, which now define a chronological framework for metallurgical communities of the Bronze Age in the Timok Eruptive Area (Bor Region).

Southern of Bor Region, on the right bank of Crni Timok River and its tributaries, systematic archaeological excavations of hilltop settlement at the site of Banjska Stena (Срејовић и Лазих 1997; Лазих 1998; Лазих 2010; Lazić 2016), at the site of Miletov Bunar (Sladić i Ružić 2001) and the site at the entrance to Zvezdan (Капуран 2009) were conducted during the 80s and 90s of the 20th century.

During the same period, excavations were also conducted at the necropolis with incinerated deceased at Magura Hill and two graves were recorded within the Felix Romuliana palace itself (Срејовић 1983; Васић 1993; Срејовић и Лазих 1997; Лазих 2010; Lazić 2016). The research cooperation between the Archaeological Institute in Belgrade and Free University in Berlin (*Freie Universität*) in 2007 and 2008, has conducted a new survey of the Seliški Potok Valley and pointed out to the existence of several dozens of Bronze Age sites in the close surroundings of Felix Romuliana palace (Капуран и Шкундрић 2009; Капуран 2014). In the region of Zaječar municipality, rescue archaeological excavations at the site of Kotare-Ilino were conducted in 2019 and yielded the remains of a settlement concurrent with the one in the vicinity of Zaječar (*forthcoming*). Based on the stylistic and typological characteristics of urns and burial ritual from the necropolis of Magura, D. Sreјović and M. Lazić have concluded that a unique cultural manifestation named the Gamzigrad group is formed in the area of Crni Timok Basin (Срејовић и Лазих 1997; Лазих 1998; Лазих 2010; Lazić 2016).

In the Knjaževac Region, systematic archaeological excavations at the site of Kadijski Krst were conducted during 2003. The excavations have determined a cultural layer with Bronze Age pottery and concurrent metal finds (Пековић и Јевтић 2006). Surveys of the upstream of Beli Timok River, as well as the confluence area of Trgoviški and Svrlijski Timok rivers, were conducted in 2010 when several Bronze Age sites were recorded (Капуран и Булатовић 2012).

Between 2011 and 2013, systematic archaeological research was conducted in the Timočka Krajina Region, at the site of Mokranjske Stene – Potkapina near the village of Mokranje. Remains of almost all of the late prehistoric horizons common for the Central Balkans were registered at this multilayered site, including several potsherds which



*Fig. 1 1-11,13, Bowls from sites in vicinity of Bor and Zaječar; 12.Hajdučka Česma necropolis; 14 Trnjane necropolis; 15. Banjska stena hill fort. Thanks to A. Rakezić*

can be attributed to Verbicioara culture. (Капуран и Јањић 2015).

The aforementioned brief history of research of Bronze Age settlements and necropolises in Northeastern Serbia points out to a relatively well-researched area that provides sufficient material for a discussion on different cultural influences that have left traces on the material culture of pre-historic communities from the first half of the 2nd millennium BC (Маџић). A decade ago, A. Kapuran has published finds which represent the results of the systematic survey in the area of Roman Imperial palace of Felix Romuliana (Капуран 2010). The same author concluded that the influence of Vatin and Verbicioara cultures is quite apparent and easily distinguished on local pottery production, which is once again confirmed by a new phase of archaeological research of several sites in the vicinity of Bor. A considerable problem for a detailed discussion on cultural attribution of populations that inhabited the Crni Timok Basin and the vicinity of Bor are extensive and yet unpublished excavations of settlement at the site of Banjska Stena and Magura necropolis near Zaječar. Save for the lecture held at an international conference in Čačak in 2015, M. Lazić has not provided new evidence on the presumed independent cultural manifestation, defined as Gamzigrad group by him and D. Sreјović (Срејовић и Лазић 1997; Лазић 1998; Lazić 2016).

The task of this paper is to collect ceramic finds from earlier excavations as well as from excavations recently conducted on new and published sites and to present one vessel currently in private property, that originates from the site of Banjska Stena. That does not represent a difficult endeavor considering that pottery with characteristic decorative techniques of Vatin and Verbicioara cultures is easily discerned from other utilitarian pottery of the Bronze Age in the Central Balkans.

The typology of vessels with elements of Vatin culture starts with a presentation of bowls which represent the most common ceramic form at the sites in the Timočka Kraјina Region. Bowls are most often conical or semi-globular (Fig. 1/2, 11, 12), while a large number of bowls possesses a T-profiled shape (Fig. 1/1, 2, 7, 11). The rim is decorated with either triangular (one or coupled) (Fig. 1/1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12) or trapezoid extensions (Fig. 1/4, 13). Bowl with one handle which served as a lid of the urn from grave 1 at the site of Hajdučka Česma possesses four





Fig. 2 1. Banjska stena hill fort; 2-4, 8-11, 16. Sites Ružana 1 and 2; 5-6., 12Trniane settlement; 7. Šarbanovac; 13-15. Mokranjske stene; 17. Trnjane necropolis.

triangular extensions distributed solely on one half of the rim (Fig. 1/12). Less common form are S-profiled bowls with everted rim, with a handle below the rim and triangular extensions on the rim. This type of bowl has been recorded at Trnjane necropolis (Jovanović and Janković 1996, Abb. 9a/4) (Fig. 1/14) and settlement (Fig. 1/1, 3) (*Forthcoming*). New find of a bowl from the site of Banjska Stena<sup>1</sup>, black polished with tunneled handles and incised decoration represents the best example of Verbicioara influence on the Bronze Age ceramic production in Northeastern Serbia (Fig. 1/15).

The next type of vessel that indicates the influence of Vatin and Verbicioara cultures are beakers with rarely one and more often two handles (Fig. 2/16, 17). Such beakers are usually biconical, although there are certain examples with the globular belly (Fig. 2/17). Rarely, beakers are decorated with incisions forming doubled volutes, as is the case with the beaker recorded at the Banjska Stena hill fort (Fig. 2/1) which represents an example of classical phase of Vatin culture in Vanat (Срејовић и Лазивић 1997; Радојчић 2013, 51/117; Ljuština 2012, Fig. 51/12). Handles of such beakers are usually represented by wide ribbons with an indentation in the middle, either circularly bent or *ansa lunata* and surpass the rim of the beaker. Beakers originating from sites in Northeastern Serbia possess Buckel decoration on the belly (Fig. 2/2, 3, 4, 10, 13), and some examples are decorated with puncturing (Fig. 2/6, 7), which is characteristic for Bubanj Hum IV – Ljuljaci phase according to A. Bulatović and J. Stankovski (Булатовић и Станковски 2012, 241, Tab. 9 i 14). Similar to the bowls, the rims are decorated with one triangular (Fig. 2/1-4) or trapezoid extensions (Fig. 2/5,7,10). Peculiar are examples of globular beakers with extremely thin walls which have been recorded at the site of Mokranjske Stene – Potkapina, with decoration typical for Verbicioara cultural domain (Fig. 2/13-15). Beakers with one handle are represented by an example recorded next to the metallurgical kiln at the site of Ružana 1 (Fig. 2/16) and a beaker with one *ansa lunata* handle recorded in grave 14 at Trnjane necropolis (Jovanović i Janković 1996, Abb. 8a).

The final type of pottery analyzed in this paper are pots, which could serve for the storage function (Fig. 3/5, 6), utilize the function of urns in burial rituals (Fig. 1-4, 8). Pots

<sup>1</sup> The bowl was found by Aleksandar Rakezić from Pančevo, owner of a weekend cottage near Banjska Stena. The bowl was scattered around a hole made by metal-detectors on the foothill of the site. A. Rakezić collected the pieces and reconstituted the bowl. The drawing was produced by the author of this paper A. Kapuran, by courtesy of A. Rakezić, whom we thank on this occasion.



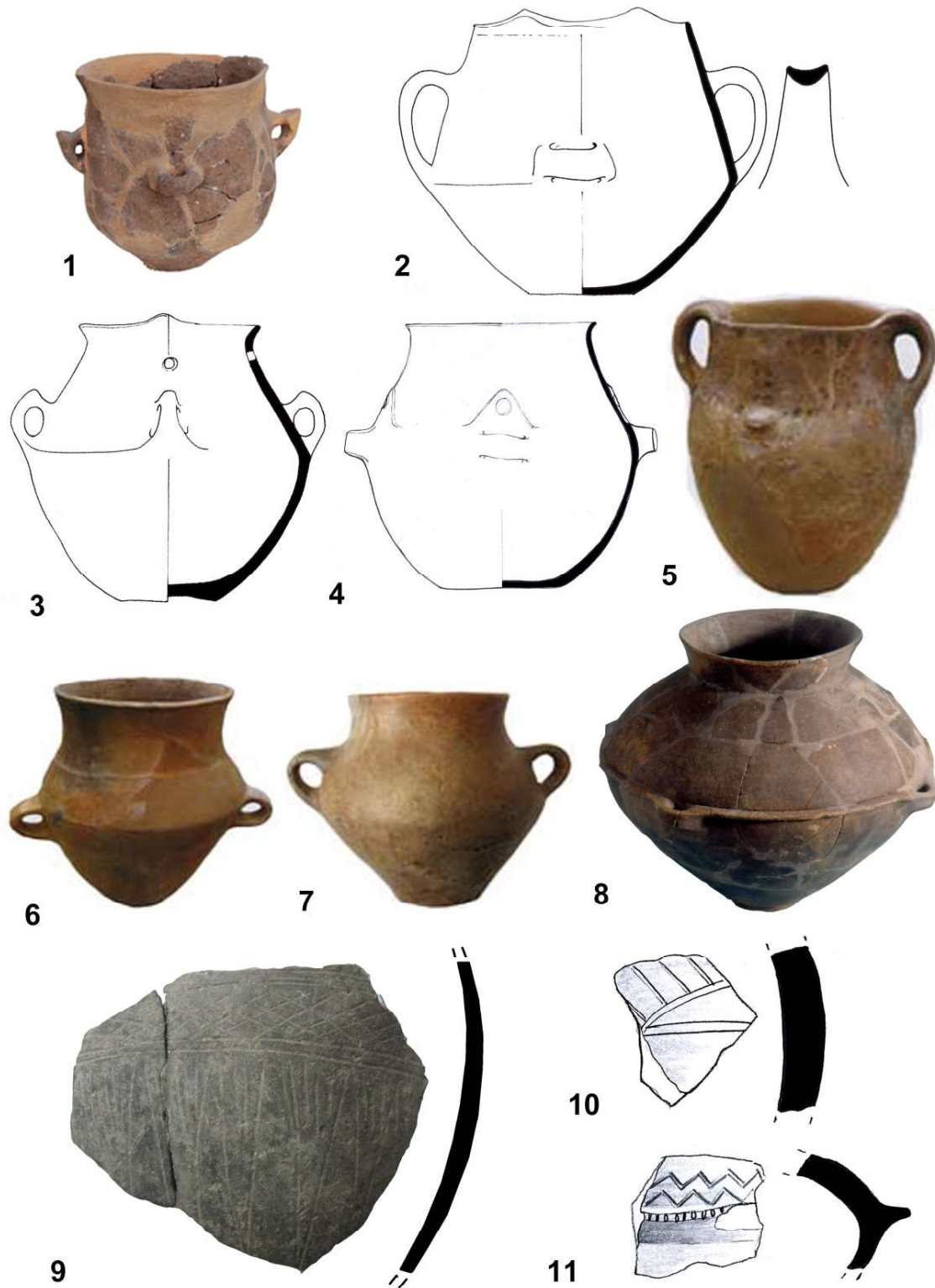





Fig. 3 1-11, 13, Bowls from sites in vicinity of Bor and Zaječar; 12. Hajdučka Česma necropolis; 14. Trnjane necropolis; 15. Banjska stena hill fort.

are recorded in various forms such as bell-shaped (Fig. 3/1), pear-shaped (Fig 3/5), biconical (Fig. 2, 3, 8), or with an accentuated (broad) body (Fig. 3/4, 6, 7). Handles are knee-shaped (Fig. 3/1, 3) or wide ribbon-like (Fig. 3/2, 6, 7). In certain cases handles are horizontally positioned in the middle of the belly (Fig. 3/2, 4, 8). The decoration is represented with finger impressions (Fig. 3/5) or applied modeled band (Fig. 3/4, 8). Most of the pots are undecorated and possess an extremely burnished surface (Fig. 3/6, 7).

Besides M. Garašanin, during the last century, the idea of influences of Vatin culture on Bronze Age cultures south of Sava and Danube intrigued colleagues M. Bogdanović and M. Stojić, while the greatest contribution on the subject following 2000 was provided in a monograph by A. Bulatović and J. Stankovski (Булатовић и Станковски 2012). Their contribution is provided by a collection of all relevant Vatin culture finds in the Južna Morava and Pčinja regions, and the attributing of Bronze Age settlements and necropolises in Northeastern Serbia to Bujanj Hum IV – Ljuljaci phase (Булатовић и Станковски 2012, 345). However, the greatest contribution in the research of Vatin culture in the territory of the Central Balkans was provided by materials collected in the course of systematic research of the site of Ljuljaci near Kragujevac (Богдановић 1986). Three stratigraphically different horizons have been recorded at this prehistoric settlement, which provided a basis for the classification of recorded ceramic finds (phases Ljuljaci I-III). In that book, M. Bogdanović also provides two absolute dates which position phase Ljuljaci I to 1950 BC and phase Ljuljaci II between 1730 and 1690 BC (Богдановић 1986, 70).

The beakers represent one of the most suitable forms for comparative analysis in our paper. Parallels between the pottery at the site of Ljuljaci with the pottery which points to influences of Vatin culture in Northeastern Serbia are numerous. The beaker from the Banjska Stena hill fort is quite analogous to finds from phase Ljuljaci III according to M. Bogdanović (Богдановић 1986,33/38) and displays similar stylistic and typological characteristics with beaker from Vinča, originating from a horizon dated by N. Tasić to 1600 BC (Jovanović 1961,  1/1; Тасић 1984, 83). Beakers with trapezoid extensions on the rim from Podgorac, Trnjane, and Kamenica, would without a doubt belong to phase Ljuljaci I (Богдановић 1986, 34/22-24), similar to finds of Vatin culture beakers from the sites of Sokolica in

Ostra near Čačak (Стојић 2000, сл.1; Ljuština 2011, Fig. 3/1), Sarina međa near Jagodina (Стојић 1992, ) Oračje near Kruševac (Тасић 2001), Gloždak in Paracin,  and the site of Lazarev Grad in Kruševac (Стојић и Чађеновић 2006). In the area of Južna Morava Basin, A. Bulatović and J. Stankovski classify beakers with trapezoid extensions to Type VI which corresponds to Bubanј Hum IV – Ljulјaci phase of the Middle Bronze Age (Булатовић и Станковски 2012, 241, Tab. 3/VI i Tab. 14). The closest analogies are found in beakers from the site of Bubanј in Novo Selo near Niš (Стојић и Јоцић 2006, Т. LXXIV/190 – 192) and the site of Vitkovac (Стојић и Јоцић 2006, Т.Х). Beaker with one handle recorded next to the metallurgical kiln at the site of Ružana 1 (Каруран *et al.* 2016, Т. 2/7) displays close parallels with certain Early Bronze Age finds, as it is similar to beakers from Belotić – Bela Crkva necropolises in Western Serbia (Гарашанин 1973, 264, Т. 44) and Vinkovci culture beakers from the site of Bosut-Gradina (Тасић 1984, Taf. IV/12; Поповић и Радојчић 1996, к 22). An absolute date was acquired from the mentioned kiln, which falls between 1876 and 1765 cal BC (*Forthcoming*). The other beaker with one handle was recorded in grave 14 at Trnjane necropolis (Јовановић and Јанковић 1996, Abb. 8a), and closest analogies are found in Pančevo-Omolјica phase of Vatin culture (Тасић 1974, 213/123; Радојчић 2013, 31/51, 57/133).

Besides the dwelling horizons in settlements, the bowls were also recorded within the context of burial ritual, and in several cases those represented lids for urns with the remains of cremated deceased, as is the case with grave 33 at Trnjane necropolis (Јовановић i Јанковић 1996 Abb. 9a) or grave 1 at Hajdučka Česma (*Forthcoming*). For example, S-profiled bowl with a triangular extension on the rim from grave 33 at Trnjane necropolis is identical in form and decoration with bowl from Vinča (Тасић 1984, Taf. XV/3) or bowl recorded at the site of Novačka Ćuprija (Крстић *et al.* 1986, Т. XII/3,4). The similar form can be noted on the bowl from Slatina near Drenovac (Стојић 1992, сл. 14). Semi-globular bowls with T-shaped cross-section have analogies with finds of Pančevo-Omolјica phase of Vatin culture (Радојчић 2013, 38/75). The finest example represents a bowl which originates from the foothill of Banjska Stena. Based on form and decoration, this example is typical for Verbicioara culture, which is also the case with a fragment of globular pot from the site of Mokranjske Stene,

a lid from the site of Ružana 1 (Fig. 3/11) and a decorated vessel belly from the same site (Fig. 3/10).

As previously noted, pots bearing characteristics of Vatin culture on Bronze Age sites in Northeastern Serbia originate from two contexts. First context refers to necropolises and the second context belongs to the material culture from habitation horizons in settlements. A pot shaped like an inverted bell with two knee-shaped handles, used as an urn for the remains of incinerated deceased was recorded in grave 21 at Trnjane necropolis (Jovanović and Janković 1996, Abb. 9a1). Urn covered with a bowl described in the previous chapter was recorded in grave 1 at Hajdučka Česma necropolis. The neck of the urn was decorated with an applied modeled triangle motif (Fig. 3/4), identical to decoration recorded on pots from Donja Varoš in Pančevo (Grčki-Stanimirov 1996, T. IV/5). In triple grave 5 at the same necropolis, a vessel with two vertical ribbon-like, two horizontal tunneled handles and a trapezoid extension on the rim was utilized as an urn (*Forthcoming*) (Fig. 3/2). The other urn from the same grave is also biconical and possesses four knee-shaped handles and a triangular extension on the rim (*Forthcoming*) (Fig. 3/4). The other type of pot which is common for settlement in Northeastern Serbia possesses a biconical form with emphasized laterals, and based on narrow neck and rim could represent an amphora. Similar examples are known from Knjaževac and Kadijski Krst (Fig. 3/6, 7). The closest analogies are found in pots recorded at the sites of Feudvar (Grčki-Stanimirov 1991, 113, Taf. 28/3) and Ljuljaci (Богдановић 1986, 47, sl. 69). Pot-urn from grave 63 at Magura necropolis is almost identical to a pot from the site of Vatin (Tasić 1974, sl. 151).

## Conclusion

The joint results of excavations on several sites in the vicinity of Bor: Ružana 1 and 2, Trnjane and Hajdučka Česma, as well as newly acquired absolute dates from enclosed contexts, provide us sufficient data to claim that the chronological frame of settling during the Bronze Age in the vicinity of Bor falls within the time interval between the 19th and the 17th century BC (Bulatović et al 2020 forthcoming). This data certainly disprove B. Jovanović's opinion that Trnjane necropolis originates from the Late Bronze Age, meaning Paraćin culture (Jovanović 1999). Likewise, the presented chronological frame does not

support the opinion of M. Lazić that Trnjane necropolis was utilized in a period between 1700/1600 BC and 1300 BC (Лазич 2004, 123).

At the moment, the most likely scenario is that the prehistoric populations that exploited copper ore in the vicinity of Bor are slightly older than communities concentrated near Banjska Stena and Magura necropolis near Zaječar. Bor are slightly older than communities concentrated near Banjska Stena and Magura necropolis near Zaječar. The presented ceramic finds, which display elements of Vatin and Verbičioara cultures, as well as absolute dates, reveal a distinct chronological connection between Protovatin cultures from the fringe of the Carpathian Basin and populations which inhabited the region of Timočka Krajina. A find of Cyprian type of pin at the site of Kadijski Krst also confirms the Early Bronze Age influences from the Northern Balkans on Bronze Age communities in Northeastern Serbia. But, this is not solely the case in Northeastern Serbia, as seen from sites located in adjacent regions such as southern banks of Danube in front of the Iron Gates, numerous sites surrounding Požarevac (Стојић и Јацановић 2008)<sup>1</sup>, Viminacium (Bulatović *et al.* 2019; Kapuran *et al.* 2019) and Novačka ćuprija (Крстић *et al.* 1986) and valleys of Velika and Zapadna Morava with sites Gloždak, Lešje, Drenovac, Majur and Sarina Međa (Стојић 1992; Стојић 1986), Vlagotin (Николић и Капуран 2001), Sokolica in Ostra (Стојић 2000), Orašje and Lazarev Grad in Kruševac (Тасић 2001; Стојић и Чађеновић 2006) (Map 2). Sites with finds attributed to Protovatin culture have also been registered in Južna Morava and Nišava valleys, such as Školska Gradina in Rutevac (Стојић и Чађеновић 2006), Bubanž-Novo Selo and Velika Humska Čuka near Niš (Стојић и Јоцић 2006; Булатовић и Станковски 2012), Vitkovac, Vrtište, Kamena and Striža (Стојић и Јоцић 2006) (Map 2).

The insight into the distribution of sites with elements of Vatin culture south of Serbian part of the Danube Basin, which has been thoroughly complemented since M. Stojić dedicated a number of papers to the subject (Стојић 1986; Стојић 1992; Стојић 1995; Stojić 1998), indicates that the area of influence of Protovatin culture had shifted far to the south compared to the territory of Vojvodina with Pančevo-Omoljica, Cornești-Crvenka and Sarmia-Slavonia groups (surroundings of the confluence of Tisa and Tamiš). Middle Bronze Age communities from the north of

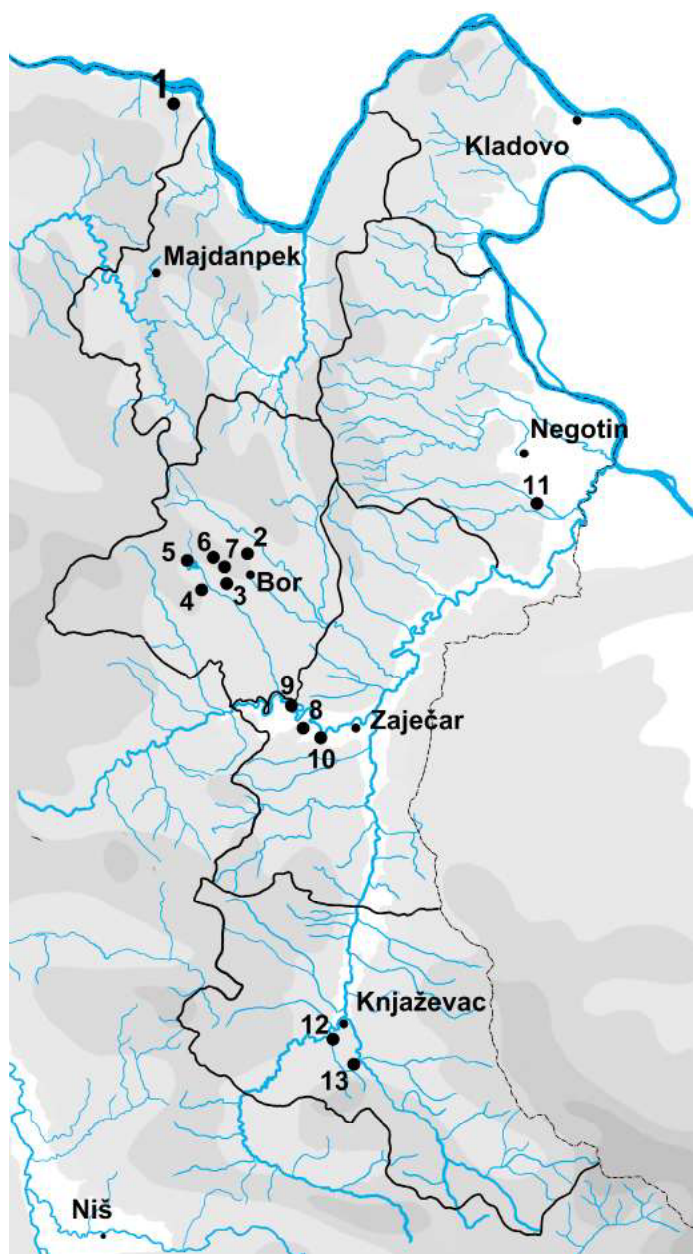
<sup>2</sup> Sites Trnjane kod groblja, Klenovi, Usje-Grad, Živinarska farma in Požarevac, Batovac, Bratinac, Drmno-Lugovi, Drmno-Nad lugom, Ušće Tumanske reke, Kličevac, Kličevac-kod zadružnog doma, Kravlji do-Izvor, Kurjače and Sestroljin in Poljana.



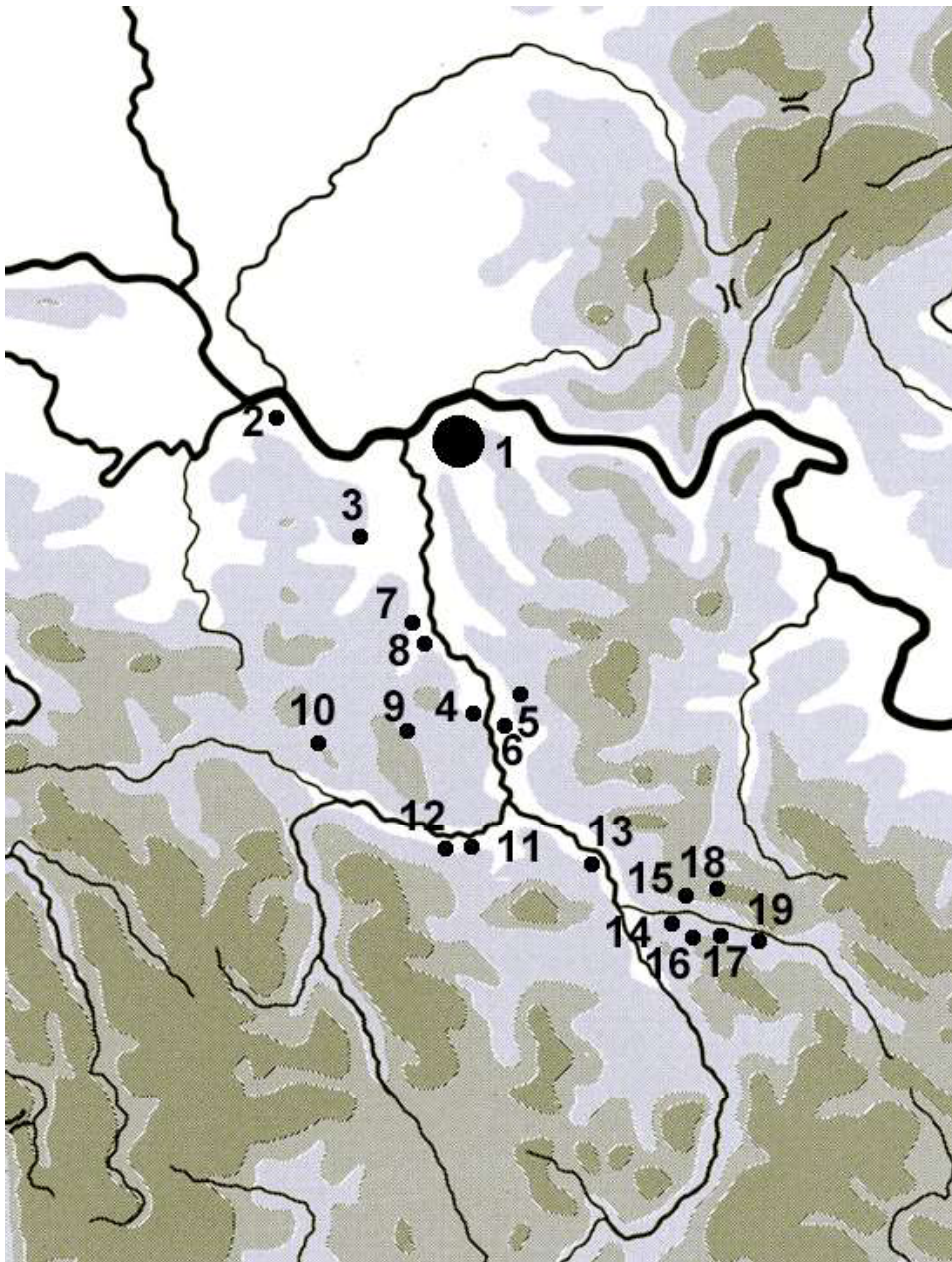
the Balkan Peninsula had to be connected with metallurgical communities in the Timok Region of Northeastern Serbia, especially due to the high demand for copper, which was essential for bronze production. We may or may not agree with the claim that the material culture on Middle Bronze Age settlements south of Danube is of Vatin origin, although modest in terms of decoration compared to the pottery attributed to the classical style of Vatin culture, developed in the southern part of the Carpathian Basin. If it is not influenced by classical Vatin culture, then we are dealing with some sort of Protovatin, according to the absolute dates and according to A. Bulatović. In the case of Magura necropolis, based on the burial ritual and characteristic handles on urns, D. Srejšović, and M. Lazić define a unique manifestation - Gamzigrad group (Среjšовић и Лазич 1997), yet urn from the grave 63 still displays almost the same style and decoration as a pot from Vatin (Тасич 1974, 51-52). Therefore, it seems logical to claim that each region possesses certain local characteristics, yet the opinion that the Middle Bronze Age should not be considered as a period of vast cultural complexes, as claimed by M. Ljuština, does not stand (Ljuština 2012, 187).

Pottery bearing characteristic of Verbicioara culture is represented in far fewer numbers on sites in Northeastern Serbia, but its presence should not be neglected. Besides on the sites mentioned in this paper, finds with characteristics of Verbicioara culture in Northeastern Serbia are known solely from the site of Manastir in Đerdap George near Gospođin Vir (Brukner 1969) and the site of Velika Humska Čuka near Niš (Булатовић и Милановић 2014). N. Tasić could not provide an answer on the question of possible coexistence of Vatin and Verbicioara cultures in southern Banat, near Vršac and Vatin region (Тасич 1983, 68). The same author considered that the cultures in question most likely originated from the same cultural core, judging by the characteristics represented on pottery and metal finds of Vučedol and Vinkovci culture on one side and Transylvania, Mureş and Tisa valleys on the other (Тасич 1983, 68). According to the division proposed by E Nica, the elements of Verbicioara culture that occur on vessels in Northeastern Serbia, as well as beakers that resemble the ones from Vatin culture, would belong to phase Verbicioara II of Middle Bronze Age (Nica 1996). Based on the manner of decoration common for our territory, the stylistic and typological elements have analogies in vessels recorded at the site of

Curmătura-Măgura (Nica 1996, T. 7/9). Bearing in mind that Crvenka-Gornești (early phase of Vatin culture) and Verbicioara cultures coexisted in southern Banat, it does not come as a surprise that the same stylistic and typological elements occur on finds in Northeastern Serbia, though not in the same proportion.



*Map 1: 1. Manastir-Gospodin Vir, 2. Kriveljski Kamen-Bunar, 3. Čoka Njica, 4. Hajdučka Česma, 5. Borsko jezero, 6. Trnjane, 7. Ružana 1 i 2, 8. Magura, 9. Banjska Stena, 10. Site on the entrance of Zvezdan, 11. Mokranjske stene, 12. Kadijski Krst, 13. Kamenica.*



*Map 2: 1. Požarevac i Viminacijum, 2. Vinča, 3. Novačka Ćuprija, 4. Glodak, 5. Lešje, 6. Drenovac, 7. Sarina Međa, 8. Vecina mala, 9. Blagotin, 10. Sokolica-Ostra, 11. Orašje, 12. Lazarev Grad, 13. Školska gradina-Rutevac, 14. Bujanj, 15. Humska Čuka, 16. Vitkovac, 17. Vrtište, 18. Kamenica, 19. Striža.*



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Crafting pottery in Bronze Age Europe:  
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