

# BRONZE AGE CRAFTS AND CRAFTSMEN IN THE CARPATHIAN BASIN

**Proceedings of the International Colloquium  
from Târgu Mureş**

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FROM TÂRGU MUREȘ

**Editor**  
SÁNDOR BERECKI

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Edited by  
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## BIRD IMAGES ON SERBIAN BRONZE AGE CERAMICS

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**Keywords:** Bronze Age, Serbia, ceramics, rhytons, rattles, lamps, votive chariots

The first appearance of birds on pottery in Serbia can be traced back to the Neolithic period. The most significant finds from this period, both in terms of high level of crafting skill and exceptional votive purpose, are the 'Hyde Vase' and the 'Ornithomorphic vessel' (Pl. 3/1–2), discovered at Vinča. From the artistic perspective they are also regarded as one of the most beautiful objects ever crafted in the Neolithic pottery production. Representations of birds in the form of vessels in which craftsmen invested more time and care to fashion than depicting any other animal, and the fact that they are rich in stylization, decorations and modifications of the bird's body, tell about special attitude towards these animals in comparison to the other, economically more significant species. During the research of faunal assemblages from Vinča, just a few bird bones were identified, which strengthens the assumption that Neolithic society that lived on the banks of the Danube rich in bird fauna, saw a higher purpose in birds than for fowling, because they prey on malady-causing insects.

During the Bronze Age, the representation of birds in Serbia is often found in various forms of pottery production, especially during the LBA. Pottery objects with ornithomorphic characteristics, from Middle and LBA, are found in greater numbers than before, appearing mainly in funerary contexts where they are often deposited as grave offering found together with incineration burials of Žuto Brdo–Gârla Mare cultural group. Professor M. Vasić has shown particular interest for this period when he mapped the sites of this cultural group in north-eastern Serbia during the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> cent. (Васић 1907). It should be noted that these objects are rarely found in the context of dwellings and settlements.

Ornithomorphic pottery objects can be sorted in several forms: cult vessels-rhytons, rattles, lamps (or incensories), altars in form of kiln models, decorative elements on pottery vessels, and votive chariots. As far as votive chariots are concerned, like the examples from Dupljaja (Pl. 3/4) and Vršac, the context of both finds is not known, but it is rather assumed that they came from burial contexts (LETICA 1973, T. X/1; VASIĆ–VASIĆ 2000). Their image is widely-known and they were the subject of many discussions, so that they will be mentioned here as a masterpieces of figural plastics and artistic tendencies of the Bronze Age craftsmen. The aim of this paper is to present ornithomorphic pottery finds that are less common in literature, but are equally important and associated with the Transdanubic region.

### **Rhytons**

Rhytons are ornithomorphic vessels for which it is not clear whether their main purpose was to be kept in household shrines, or whether they were used only in funeral contexts. Rhytons are comprised of a head, hollow body, lid and tail. The opening of the vessel is situated on the top of the bird's back, which was sometimes covered with the lid. In majority of cases only the top and the sides of the vessel were decorated.

The ornament imitates plumage or decorative forms seen on other types of pottery, especially in the Žuto Brdo–Gârla Mare cultural group. The corresponding lid of the vessel has been discovered just as in the case of the rhyton from Bela Crkva. By contrast with the other examples, rhytons from Korbovo-Pesak necropolis were not fashioned to be freestanding on legs, but were meant for suspension from the ceiling, as suggested by perforations along the rim of the vessel.

**Korbovo-Pesak, rhyton A.** Is an ornitomorphic vessel (Pl. 1/4) discovered at the necropolis Pesak in Korbovo, Serbia, which belongs to the Žuto Brdo–Gârla Mare cultural group (Цермановић–Кузмановић 1960, сл. 7; Летица 1975). It has a deformed, flattened opening on the top of the bird's back. The neck is long with head facing upwards. The beak is flat and the eyes are represented by the motive of radiating rays. The entire body and tail are decorated with garlands, volutes, hanging hatched triangles and concentric circles from which radial rays spread, representing the sun. Decoration was done by incision and white incrustation. On the upper part of the body four perforations are visible around the opening, perhaps for suspension, rather than for fastening the lid to the vessel.

**Korbovo-Pesak, rhyton B.** Is an ornitomorphic vessel, which is known only on the basis of archaeological documentation, since it disappeared during the Second World War (Цермановић–Кузмановић 1960, сл. 7; Летица 1975). All that remains is one photograph (Pl. 1/3) and documentation which indicates that it was discovered at the Korbovo necropolis. There is little similarity with the previous vessel, although they both share the absence of modelled legs. The head is more realistic, resting upon a short neck. The ornamentation is not as elaborate as on rhyton A, and was done in the form of volutes and superimposed notches, pits and incised parallel lines. There are no perforations for suspension.

**Bela Crkva.** An ornithomorphic vessel was discovered by Petar Uzunov in a section of an irrigation ditch, on the road between Bač and Vajska at the location called Bela Crkva (Pl. 1/1). This vessel has an opening on the top of the back and a corresponding lid. The bird is modelled with a long neck, and the head is represented just as an outline. The plumage is stylized in the form of polished channels, the tail is short and not exceptionally accentuated, and the vessel is standing on two clumsily modelled legs. The find is part of a private collection, and only one known photograph shows strong calcination on the surface of the vessel, possibly hiding additional decoration.

**Vatin.** The ornithomorphic vessel was discovered in the course of F. Milleker's investigation at this site in the 19<sup>th</sup> cent. and represents an exceptional example of Vatin decoration and stylization of animal species (Pl. 1/2). The shape of the bird's body is aerodynamic, which is best seen when observing it from above. Although it is missing its head and legs, this example with an opening in the upper part of the body certainly represents a rhyton. The ornamentation is reduced to two horizontal parallel areas that encircle the entire body, filled in with volutes and half-moon nail imprints.

**Velesnica, rhyton A.** During the salvage excavations at Velesnica, two bird heads were found thought to be fragments of ornithomorphic rhytons belonging to Žuto Brdo–Gârla Mare cultural group. The closest analogy for the head of 'rhyton A' is rhyton A from Korbovo in terms of style and decoration (Pl. 1/5). It is ornamented by incised lines with traces of white incrustation.

**Velesnica, rhyton B,** the second head of a bird from Velesnica has more similarities with rhyton B from Korbovo (Pl. 1/6), being ornamented in a similar way as the previous vessels.

### **Rattles**

In the assemblage of ornithomorphic vessels from the Bronze Age there is a greater number of rattles. They vary in size, from larger ones like those from Starčevo and Glamija, to miniature ones, such as those from Usje and Mala Vrbica. It is interesting to note that all rattles were set on a tall, hollow foot, which is only absent on the rattle from Starčevo. This particular rattle shares more crafting characteristics with rhytons, since it could stand on legs or both on legs and the tail (sitting duck position). A small, intentionally made resonance opening on the right side of the bird's body clearly shows that the rest of the pottery object was entirely enclosed. Depending on preservation, some of the rattles still have a weight inside for producing the rattling sound, like the specimen from Kasidol.

**Starčevo.** The fragmented rattle from Starčevo represents the largest object of its kind. It has very simple decoration on the dorsal part of the body, comprising of vertical parallel lines and two bands intersecting in the form of a cross, filled by incising zigzag waves and hatched rhomboids. The upper part of the head is missing, the beak is modelled simply, and slightly bent to the left, which is a trick used to break



the frontal canonical form which is well documented in other zoomorphic figurines of the Vatin cultural group. On the front part of the chest, an ornament of double volutes and rhomboids is incised.

**Vatin.** The rattle was found in the course of F. Milleker's investigation at this site in the 19<sup>th</sup> cent. A long and massive neck and head almost have the same dimensions like the rest of the body. On a relatively small surface of this rattle an extraordinarily detailed decoration was performed, especially the eyes depicting the silhouette of a human figure. The rest of the body is decorated in the form of flattened parallel rhomboids and half-moon imprints.

**Mala Vrbica–Livade, rattle A.** The ornithomorphic rattle discovered at this site situated upon the place where the Danube leaves the Iron Gorges represents an example of a quite schematic and much reduced decoration (VUKMANOVIĆ–POPOVIĆ 1996, 7–26, Taf. 5/7–10). Only the back of the bird is decorated with a combination of parallel lines and volutes. The head is damaged.

**Mala Vrbica–Livade, rattle B.** Ornithomorphic vessel which lacks the upper half, assumed to be a rattle (VUKMANOVIĆ–POPOVIĆ 1996, 12, fig. 8/10). The preserved part represents the birds body situated on a tall hollow foot, with the tail. It is decorated with incised circles and notches filled with white incrustation.

**Mala Vrbica–Livade, rattle C.** The last example of a rattle from this site is without a head (VUKMANOVIĆ–POPOVIĆ 1996, 12, fig. 8/12). Observed from above, the body is modelled in the form of a symmetric sphere, and it remains unclear whether it was modelled with a standing foot. In comparison to other specimens it is more richly decorated, with hatched bands and circles done by incising and filled with white incrustation.

**Kasidol.** An ornithomorphic rattle was discovered at a location 'In the village', and represents an example of a quite reduced ornithomorphic representation (Стојић–Јацановић 2008, Taf. XLII/30). It stands on a hollow foot, modelled without a head, with the tail pronounced. Decoration comprises of a double zigzag line, forming surfaces of irregular shape. The perforation was made near the tip of one of the wings.

**Golubac.** A rattle with fragmented head uncovered at the site of Ušće Tumanske reke (Стојић–Јацановић 2008, Taf. XXIX/8). In terms of crafting it has similarities with the specimen from Kasidol, with a deltoid shape when observed in orthogonal projection and a high standing foot, respectively. It is decorated by radially spreading notches around the neck, while the solar symbol depicted on the front part of the chest.

**Korbovo–Glameja.** A rattle discovered in burial 24 presents one of the most beautifully crafted objects of this kind (Крстић 2003, 36, Taf. XXI/1a-ф). It is larger than most of the specimens, lacking the head, but the other elements being extraordinarily crafted, especially the tail, which together with the profiled sides contains perforations. It stands on a tall hollow foot, and the back of the bird has a sharp ridge modelled in axial direction. The entire surface is richly decorated in symmetrically hatched triangles and a vertical series of notches.

### Lamps

It is rare to observe clay lamps from the Bronze Age bearing ornithomorphic traits. Some researchers assume that the ornithomorphic vessels from the Alpine group of the Urnenfelder culture were rhytons, while some specimens from Eastern Europe could have been used as lamps (KOSSACK 1954, 51). It is not clear whether G. Kossak came to this conclusion through the functional analysis or by analyzing trace-elements and traces of burning. They have not been found in Serbia so far.

**Ranutovac.** One ornithomorphic kiln model was discovered during the course of excavations of a burial with incinerated human remains at the necropolis from EBA near Vranje in south-eastern Serbia (Pl. 3/5, 6). The model is similar to the examples from adjacent regions (northern Macedonia), it has a rectangular shape opening on the front, but instead of a vertical cylinder, or the chimney, the upper part of the object was modelled in the shape of a bird's head and body (pigeon), with small perforations. Inside the vessel, remains of wooden charcoal have been found (*Ulmus* genus), which could be the remains of a funeral pyre, or for burning the incense or fumes inhaled by a priest in achieving another state of consciousness during funeral rites (MITREVSKI 2003, 45). This is the sole find of an ornithomorphic vessel south of the Danube.

### Altars in the form of kiln models

Models of kilns are known from the end of the EBA (III period), and have been found in northern Greece, western Albania, FYRO Macedonia and south-eastern Serbia, belonging to the Armenochori

group. On the basis of the context in which they were discovered, their assumed use is for ritual and funerary purposes.

### *Finds of vessel fragments*

The remaining finds are comprised of fragments of various vessels depicting birds as protomes. In some cases fragments are small and it is hard to tell which part of the vessel they belonged to.

**Vajuga-Pesak.** At this necropolis of the Žuto Brdo–Gârla Mare cultural group, near Korbovo, in burial 3, a fragmented, richly ornamented bowl was found containing a bird protome (PREMK *ET AL.* 1984, 113, sl. 101/4–5).

**Usje.** A fragmented depiction of a bird from the site of Grad in Usje was probably part of a handle or rim decoration on the bowl, similar to that from the Pesak necropolis.

**Mala Vrbica–Livade.** A miniature ornithomorphic depiction found at the site of *Livade* at Mala Vrbica probably represents a decoration from the handle of a bigger pottery vessel, similar to that from Usje (VUKMANOVIĆ–POPOVIĆ 1996, 12, fig. 8/11; Вукмановић–Поповић 1996, Taf. 5/7). Dimensions of the protome are small with the lower part missing, so it is not clear in which way it was connected to the vessel.

The attempt to identify bird species from their depictions in pottery proved to be a very complex and difficult task. Personal impressions, stylization and artistic impression of the craftsmen made identification impossible. It could be generally assumed that birds represented on pottery objects probably belong to the river and swamp dwelling Anseriformes order (ducks and geese), while in the case of the kiln model from south-eastern Serbia, the depicted bird probably belongs to the *Columbidae* (pigeons) family.

In the current state of research, depictions of birds are most numerous in the Carpathian Basin and the lower Danube, a territory which matches with distribution of incrustated pottery, produced by a multitude of regional cultural groups, Žuto Brdo–Cârna among others, to which we assign the ornithomorphic pottery objects from Serbia. Ornithomorphic motives are common in Aegean Bronze Age civilizations, where they seem to have more of a decorative role than in northern Balkans, where their function is sacral. Judging by the context of the finds from Ranutovac, their function is unequivocally connected to the afterlife. The decision to depict the bird is not accidental. In prehistoric mythology the bird symbolizes the soul, transcendence, ancestral spirits, the journey of the dead from the earth and to the underworld/heavens, while in ancient Egyptian mythology the soul (Ba) leaves the body in the form of a bird (CIRLOT 2001, 26–28).

Representations of birds during the Bronze Age are rare in neighbouring FYRO Macedonia, but they appear often on bronze pendants from the Early Iron Age (VIDESKI–TEMOV 2005, kat. br. 132–145, with indicated literature). These, however, have a decorative function in comparison to the pottery objects from around Danube, where they have a sacral function. The situation is different in the Helladic and Minoan Bronze Age, where birds are among favourite motifs depicted in different ways and techniques on objects for various domains of use. Birdlike deities appear embossed in silver sheet on diadems, bronze jewellery is modelled in the form of bird's heads, birds are depicted on amphorae and frescoes in Mycenaean palaces, but also modelled in form of rhytons, similar to those in the Danubian region (VERMUELE 1974, fig. 9, 19, 26/e, 35/t, p, pl. XLII/B; HOOD 1971, photos 28, 35, 36, 49, 59). The common feature is a recognition of desire by Bronze Age craftsmen to attain realism when depicting birds.

In Bulgaria, depiction of birds is also related to the Danubian region, to the Cârna–Žuto Brdo cultural group, respectively, or the cultural complex of incrustated pottery according to BONEV (1996, 43–48). The majority of ornithomorphic finds has been found at the LBA necropolis of Orsoja near Vidin (Бонев 1996, 43–47).

We conclude that ornithomorphic pottery objects are most frequent in the Carpathian Basin. The earliest depictions in the Bronze Age can be traced to its very beginning (GUBA–SZEVEÉNYI 2007, 83). Still, they appear more often during the MBA and LBA, following characteristic ornamentation patterns, with symbolic shapes such as bird-vessel or sun-vessel, bearing the mythical image of the Sun travelling on a ship, towed by waterfowl birds (Булатовић *ET AL.* 2013). Bird models are often ornamented in motifs associated with the Sun (swastikas, the Sun disk), which further confirms the role of birds in cosmogonic myth. These motifs are found on bird pottery objects from Serbia (Mala Vrbica, Golubac). Human figures on votive chariots could have similarities with the cult of Apollo, the god whose centre of worship existed at this time somewhere in the Danubian region, maybe as a relic from the Aeneolithic, as

suggested by quite common depictions of the Sun on pottery in the Vučedol cultural group (Čović 1983), culminating in the example of the ornithomorphic pottery vessel known as the 'Vučedol dove' (Pl. 3/3). It is ornamented with circles from which rays extend out, also witnessed at the ornithomorphic rattle from Kasidol, pointing to the existence of a solar cult which was widespread in areas that were affected by the Aegean cultural influence (BENAC 2012, 34). The role of birds in cosmogonic travel is confirmed by the find from Ranutovac, where the bird itself is a symbol of the journey to the afterlife. After all, the myth of Apollo speaks about his ever repeating journey – one part through the skies and the other through the underworld. Waterfowl birds appearing on most of depictions are not chosen by coincidence, since most of them are migratory, they announce the beginning of spring, a new growth cycle for plants and crops on which humans were so dependant during that time.

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Plate 1. Rithons. 1. Bela Crkva; 2. Vatin; 3-4. Korbovo-Pesak; 5-6. Velesnica.

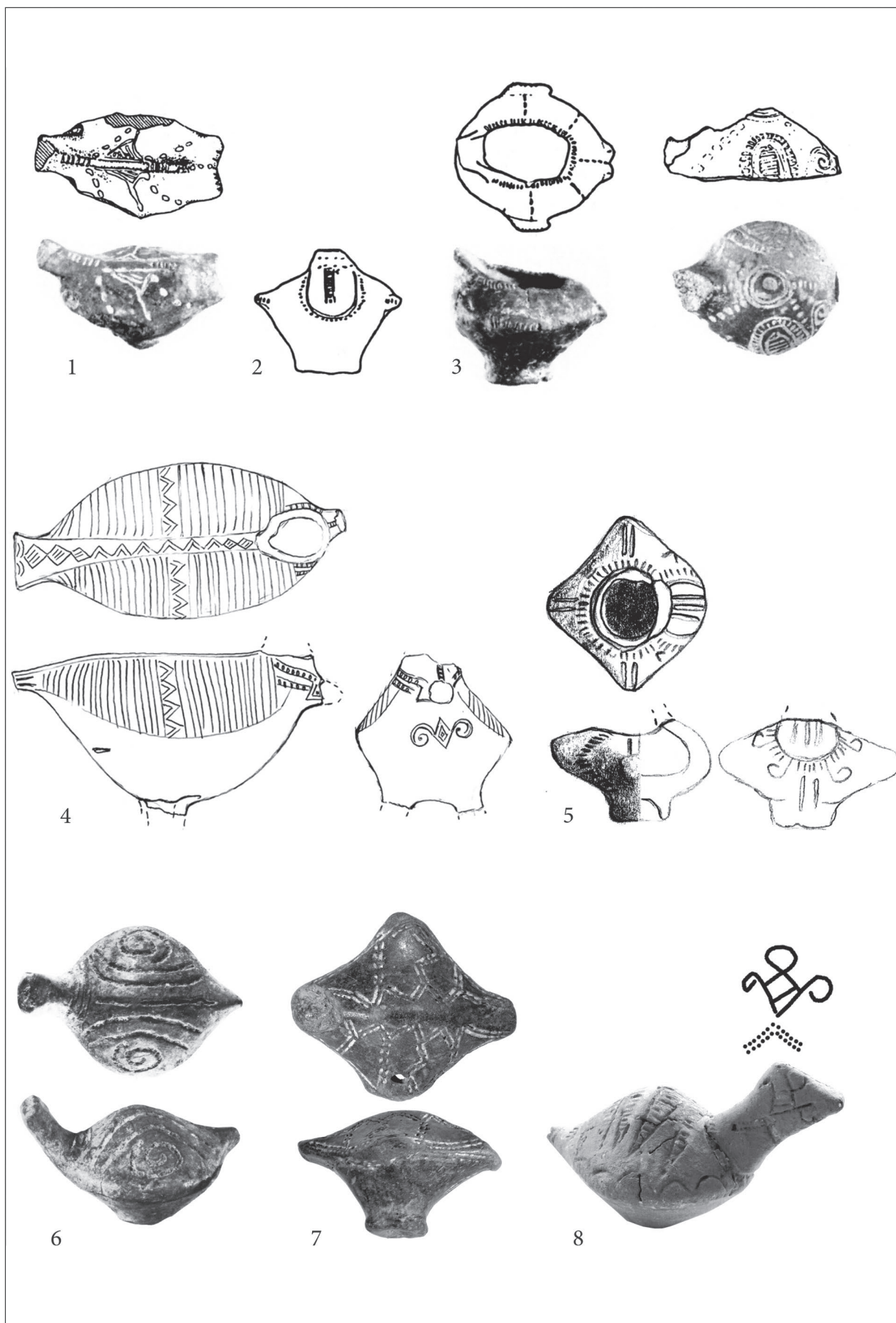


Plate 2. Rattles. 1, 2, 3, 6. Mala Vrbica-Livade; 4. Starčevo; 5. Usje; 7. Kasidol; 8. Vatin.

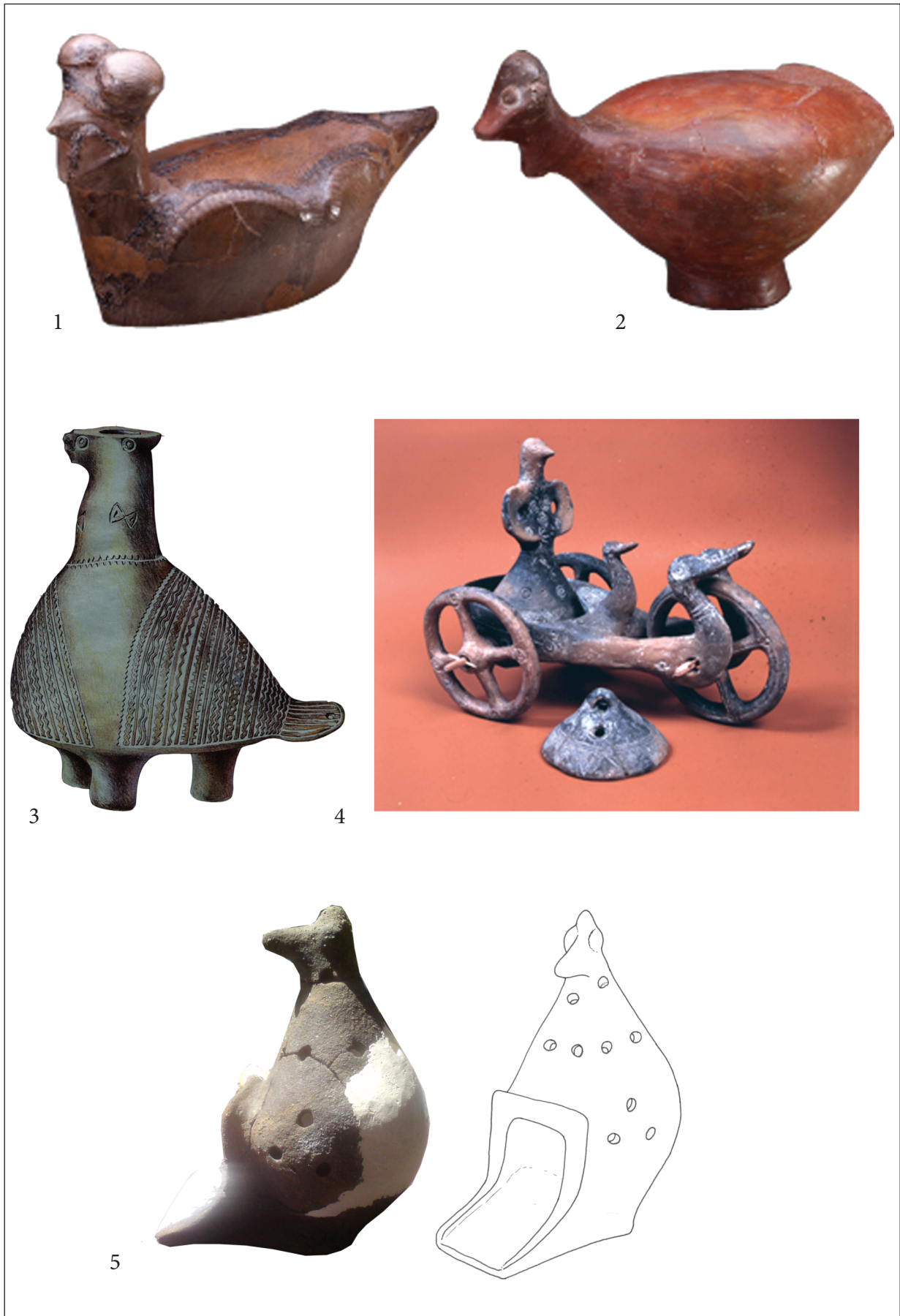


Plate 3. 1. Hyde Vase; 2. Орнстоморпхиц Vase (photo after Николић 2008); 3. Female-dove from Vučedol (drawing after ВЕНАС 1979); 4. Dupljaja chariot (with permission of National Museum in Belgrade); 5. Ornytomorphic lamp from Ranutovac (photo A. Bulatović).

## ABBREVIATIONS

<i>AA</i>	Archiv für Anthropologie, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
<i>ABB</i>	Arbeitsberichte zur Bodendenkmalpflege in Brandenburg, Brandenburg
<i>ABSA</i>	The annual of the British school at Athens, London
<i>Acta Humaniora</i>	Acta Humaniora, Universitetet I Oslo
<i>ActaAntArch</i>	Acta Antiqua et Archaeologica, Szeged
<i>ActaArch</i>	Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
<i>ActaArchCop</i>	Acta Archaeologica, Copenhagen
<i>ActaMM</i>	Acta Musei Maramoriensis, Baia Mare
<i>ActaMN</i>	Acta Musei Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca
<i>ActaMP</i>	Acta Musei Porolissensis, Zalău
<i>ActaMPa</i>	Acta Musei Papensis, Pápa
<i>ActaPraehistArch</i>	Acta Praehistorica et Archaeologica, Berlin
<i>Aegaeum</i>	Annales d'archéologie égéenne de l'Université de Liège et UT-PASP
<i>AFSB</i>	Arbeits- und Forschungsberichte zur Sächsischen Bodendenkmalpflege
<i>AGN</i>	Anzeiger des Germanischen Nationalmuseums, Nürnberg
<i>AI</i>	Archäologische Informationen, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Ur- und Frühgeschichte
<i>AIBM</i>	Archaeological Institute Beograd Monographs, Archaeological Institute, Belgrade
<i>AJA</i>	American Journal of Archaeology, Archaeological Institute of America, Boston
<i>Alba Regia</i>	Alba Regia, Annales Musei Stephani Regis, Székesfehérvár
<i>AlManach</i>	Almanach der Wiener Akademie der Wissenschaften, Wien
<i>Altertum</i>	Das Altertum, Berlin
<i>Aluta</i>	Aluta, Revista Muzeului Național Secuiesc, Sfântu Gheorghe
<i>Angustia</i>	Angustia, Muzeul Carpaților Răsăriteni, Sfântu Gheorghe
<i>ANODOS</i>	Anados, Studies of the Ancient World, Trnavska univerzita
<i>Antaeus</i>	Antaeus, Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Régészeti Intézet, Budapest
<i>Antiquaries Journal</i>	The Antiquaries Journal, London
<i>Antiquitas</i>	Antiquitas, Bonn
<i>Antiquitas Hungarica</i>	Antiquitas Hungarica, Pázmány Péter Tudományegyetem, Budapest
<i>Antiquités Nationales</i>	Antiquités Nationales, Paris
<i>Antiquity</i>	Antiquity, London
<i>AÖ</i>	Archäologie Österreichs
<i>APL</i>	Analecta Praehistorica Leidensia, Universiteit Leiden
<i>Apulum</i>	Apulum, Acta Musei Apulensis, Alba Iulia
<i>ARA</i>	Annual Review of Anthropology, Palo Alto
<i>Archaeologia Romanica</i>	Archaeologia Romanica, Bistrița
<i>Archaeometry</i>	Archaeometry, Oxford
<i>Archaeologia</i>	Archaeologia, London
<i>ArchAustr</i>	Archaeologia Austriaca, Wien
<i>ArchBulgarica</i>	Archaeologica Bulgarica, Sofia
<i>ArchČechách</i>	Archeologické výzkumy v jižních Čechách, České Budějovice
<i>ArchD</i>	Archäologie in Deutschland
<i>Archeo Tirol</i>	Archeo Tirol, Kleine Schriften, Universität Innsbruck
<i>Archeometriai Műhely</i>	Archeometriai Műhely, Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum, Budapest.
<i>ArchÉrt</i>	Archaeologiai Értesítő, Budapest
<i>ArchHung</i>	Archaeologia Hungarica, Budapest



<i>ArchivVSL</i>	Archiv des Vereins für siebenbürgische Landeskunde
<i>ArchKiev</i>	Archeologija, Kiev
<i>ArchKorr</i>	Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt, Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum in Mainz
<i>ArchPol</i>	Archeologia Polski
<i>ArchRoz</i>	Archeologické Rozhledy, Prague
<i>ArchS</i>	Archäologie in Salzburg
<i>ArchSofia</i>	Archeologija, Sofia
<i>ArhMold</i>	Arheologia Moldovei, Iași
<i>ArhVest</i>	Arheološki Vestnik (Acta Archaeologica), Inštitut za arheologijo, Ljubljana
<i>Arrabona</i>	Arrabona, a Győri Múzeum Évkönyve
<i>ASA</i>	Ars slovacca antiqua, Bratislava
<i>ASF</i>	Archaeologia Slovaca Fontes, Bratislava
<i>ASM</i>	Archaeologica Slovaca Monographiae, Nitra
<i>ASPR</i>	American School of Prehistoric Research, Cambridge
<i>AuF</i>	Ausgrabungen und Funde, Nachrichtenblatt der Landesarchäologie
<i>AUSB</i>	Annales Universitatis Scientiarum Budapestinensis de Rolando Eötvös Nominatae. – Sectio Historica, Budapest.
<i>BA</i>	Biblioteca de Arheologie, București
<i>Baltic-Pontic Studies</i>	Baltic-Pontic Studies, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań
<i>BAR</i>	British Archaeological Reports, International Series, Oxford
<i>BayerVorgeschl</i>	Bayerische Vorgeschichtsblätter, München
<i>BCMI</i>	Buletinul comisiunii monumentelor istorice, București
<i>Beih. Atlas Urgesch</i>	Beiheft zum Atlas der Urgeschichte, Hamburg
<i>BerRGK</i>	Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission
<i>BH</i>	Burgenländische Heimatsblätter, Amt der Burgenländischen Landesregierung Landesarchiv und Landesbibliothek
<i>BHAB</i>	Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Banatica, Timișoara
<i>BKL</i>	Bányászati és Kohászati Lapok, Budapest
<i>BL</i>	Bányászati Lapok, Országos Magyar Bányászati és Kohászati Egyesület, Budapest
<i>BM</i>	Bibliotheca Marmatia, Baia Mare
<i>BMA</i>	Biblioteca Muzei Apvlensis, Alba Iulia
<i>BMBistrița</i>	Biblioteca Muzeului Bistrița
<i>BMMK</i>	A Békés Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei
<i>BMT</i>	Bibliotheca Musei Tapolcensis, Tapolca.
<i>Boletín SEHUMED</i>	Sede para el Estudio de los Humedales Mediterráneos – Universidad de Valencia, Valencia
<i>Bonner Jahrb</i>	Bonner Jahrbücher, Bonn
<i>BPI</i>	Bullettino di Paleontologia Italiana, Roma
<i>BT</i>	Bibliotheca Thracologica, București
<i>CA</i>	Cercetări Arheologice, București
<i>CAJ</i>	Cambridge Archaeological Journal, Cambridge
<i>Carpica</i>	Carpica, Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Artă „Iulian Antonescu“, Bacău
<i>CCA</i>	Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România
<i>Ceramics International</i>	Ceramics International, Elsevier
<i>CI</i>	Cercetări Istorice
<i>CmapuHap</i>	CmapuHap, Beograd
<i>CommArchHung</i>	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae, Budapest
<i>CRC</i>	Cercetări de Restaurare și Conservare, Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, București
<i>Crisia</i>	Crisia, Muzeul Țării Crișurilor, Oradea
<i>CsMF</i>	Csongrádi Múzeumi Füzetek, Csongrád
<i>CurrAnth</i>	Current Anthropology, University of Chicago Press

<i>Dacia</i>	Dacia, Recherches et découvertes archéologiques en Roumanie, I–XII (1924–1948), București; Nouvelle série (N. S.), Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne, București
<i>Der Anschnitt</i>	Der Anschnitt, Deutsches Bergbau-Museum Bochum
<i>Diadora</i>	Glasilo Arheološkog Muzeja u Zadru
<i>DIG</i>	Dări de seamă ale ședințelor Institutului Geologic al României
<i>DissPannonicae</i>	Dissertationes Pannonicae, Budapest
<i>DJELA</i>	Akademija nauka i umjetnosti Bosne i Hercegovine
<i>Djerdapske sveske</i>	Djerdapske sveske, Arheološki institut i Narodni muzej, Beograd
<i>DolgKoložsvár</i>	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum Érem- és Régiségtárából, Kolozsvár
<i>EA</i>	Eurasia Antiqua, Deutsches Archäologisches Institut
<i>EAZ</i>	Ethnographisch-Archäologische Zeitschrift, Berlin
<i>EJHG</i>	European Journal of Human Genetics, Leiden
<i>EphemNap</i>	Ephemeris Napocensis, Cluj–Napoca
<i>ESA</i>	Eurasia Septentrionalis Antiqua
<i>ExpArch</i>	Experimentelle Archäologie in Deutschland (in Europa), Oldenburg
<i>FAH</i>	Fontes Archaeologici Hungariae, Budapest
<i>FolArch</i>	Folia Archeologica, a Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum Évkönyve, Budapest
<i>ForschStillfried</i>	Forschungen in Stillfried
<i>Germania</i>	Germania, Frankfurt am Main
<i>Glasnik Sarajevo</i>	Glasnik Sarajevo, Glasnik Zemaljskog Muzeja u Sarajevu –Sarajevo
<i>Glasnik ZM</i>	Glasnik Zemaljskog Muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu
<i>HAG</i>	Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak,
<i>Hammaburg</i>	Hammaburg, Vor- und frühgeschichtliche Forschungen aus dem niederelbischen Raum, Hamburg
<i>HelvArch</i>	Helvetia Archaeologica, Official newsletter of the Swiss Archaeological Society, Zürich
<i>HOMÉ</i>	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve, Miskolc
<i>Hyperfine Interactions</i>	Springer Verlag, Netherlands
<i>IA</i>	Internationale Archäologie, Buch am Erlbach, Espelkamp, Rahden/Westf.
<i>IAP</i>	Inventaria Archaeologia Pologne, Łódź
<i>IBAD</i>	Izvestija na Bulgarskoto Archeologičesko Družestvo, Sofija
<i>IHAD</i>	Izdanja Hrvatskog arheološkog društva, Zagreb
<i>IJCS</i>	International Journal of Conservation Science, Iași
<i>InvArch Ungarn</i>	Inventaria Archaeologica Hungarica, Budapest
<i>InvArchRoumanie</i>	Inventaria Archaeologica Roumanie, București
<i>IPH</i>	Inventaria Praehistorica Hungariae, A magyar Nemzeti Múzeum Budapest
<i>ISR</i>	Interdisciplinary Science Reviews
<i>JahrBM</i>	Jahrbuch zur Bodendenkmalpflege in Mecklenburg, Museum für Ur- und Frühgeschichte Schwerin
<i>Jahrbuch RGZM</i>	Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz
<i>JahrIVUF</i>	Jahresbericht des Instituts für Vorgeschichte der Universität Frankfurt, Frankfurt am Main
<i>JahrMV</i>	Jahresschrift für Mitteldeutsche Vorgeschichte, Halle
<i>JahrSGUF</i>	Jahrbuch der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Ur-und Frühgeschichte, Basel
<i>JAMÉ</i>	A Nyíregyházi Jónás András Múzeum Évkönyve, Nyíregyháza
<i>JAS</i>	Journal of Archaeological Science, Elsevier
<i>JHS</i>	Journal of Hellenic Studies, Cambridge University Press
<i>JPMÉ</i>	A Janus Pannonius Múzeum Évkönyve, Pécs
<i>KEMMK</i>	Komárom-Esztergom Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei,
<i>Közlemények</i>	Közlemények az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum Érem-és Régiségtárából, Kolozsvár.
<i>Kratkie Soobs</i>	Краткие Сообщения, О докладах полевых исследованиях Института
<i>Kunde</i>	Die Kunde, Hamburg
<i>MAGW</i>	Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien

<i>Man</i>	Man. A monthly Record of Anthropological Science, London
<i>Marburger Studien</i>	Marburger Studien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte, Rahden/Westf.
<i>Marisia</i>	Marisia (V-), Studii și Materiale, Târgu Mureș
<i>Marmatia</i>	Marmatia, Anuarul Muzeului Județean Maraureș
<i>MAS</i>	Materialia archaeologica Slovaca, Nitra
<i>MCA</i>	Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice, București
<i>MemAnt</i>	Memoria Antiquitatis, Acta Musei Petrodavensis, București
<i>MFME</i>	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Szeged
<i>MGB</i>	Muzej Grada Beograda
<i>Minaria Helvetica</i>	Minaria Helvetica, Bulletin de la Société Suisse d'Histoire des Mines
<i>Miskolci Egyetem Közleménye, A. sorozat, Bányászat</i>	Miskolci Egyetem Közleménye, A. sorozat, Bányászat, Miskolc
<i>MittBGAEU</i>	Mitteilungen der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
<i>MittDAI</i>	Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Athen
<i>MittDO</i>	Mitteilungen der Deutschen Orientgesellschaft, Berlin
<i>MittFBVF</i>	Mitteilungen der Freunde der Bayerischen Vor- und Frühgeschichte
<i>MKAM</i>	Monographs and catalogues of the Archaeological Museum of Istria, Pula
<i>MPK</i>	Mitteilungen der Prähistorischen Kommission der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Viena
<i>MSPF</i>	Mémoires de la Société Préhistorique Française, Paris
<i>MSROA</i>	Materiały i Sprawozdania Rzeszowskiego Ośrodka Archeologicznego, Rzeszów
<i>MUÖ</i>	Materialien zur Urgeschichte Österreichs, Wien
<i>Musaica</i>	Musaica, Sbornic Filozofickej fakulty Univerzity Komenského
<i>Muzejski Vijesnik</i>	Glasilo muzeja Sjeverozapadne Hrvatske
<i>Múzeumi Füzetek</i>	Múzeumi Füzetek, Petöfi Múzeum, Aszód
<i>MΩMOΣ</i>	MΩMOΣ, Ōskoros Kutatók Ōsszejövetelének konferenciakötete
<i>OGPJ</i>	Ostbairische Grenzmarken: Passauer Jahrbuch für Geschichte, Kunst und Volkskunde, Passau
<i>OJA</i>	Oxford Journal of Archaeology
<i>ÖK</i>	Österreichische Kunsttopographie, Wien
<i>OMRTÉ</i>	Országos Magyar Régészeti Társulat Évkönyve – Jahrbuch der Ungarischen Archäologischen Gesellschaft
<i>Olympische Forschungen</i>	Olympische Forschungen, Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Berlin
<i>OpArch</i>	Opuscula Archaeologica, Arheološki zavod, Filozofski fakultet u Zagrebu
<i>Ősrégészeti Levelek</i>	Ősrégészeti Levelek / Prehistoric newsletter, Budapest
<i>ÖZBH</i>	Österreichische Zeitschrift für Berg- und Hüttenwesen
<i>Paideuma</i>	Paideuma, Frobenius-Institut, Frankfurt am Main
<i>PamArch</i>	Památky Archeologické, Praha
<i>PAS</i>	Prähistorische Archäologie in Südosteuropa, Berlin, Kiel, München
<i>PBF</i>	Prähistorische Bronzefunde, München, Stuttgart
<i>Peuce</i>	Peuce, Studii și cercetări de istorie și arheologie, Institutul de Cercetări Eco-Muzeale Tulcea, Institutul de Istorie și Arheologie, Tulcea
<i>PJZ</i>	Prajistoria Jugoslovenskih zemalja, Sarajevo
<i>PMÉ</i>	Pápai Múzeumi Értesítő, Pápa
<i>Podravski Zbornik</i>	Podravski Zbornik, Koprivnice
<i>PPS</i>	Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society, London
<i>Prilozi IAZ</i>	Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju iz Zagreba
<i>PSV</i>	Praistorijske ostave u Srbiji i Voivodini, Beograd
<i>PZ</i>	Prähistorische Zeitschrift, Berlin
<i>RBPA</i>	Regensburger Beiträge zur Prähistorischen Archäologie, Regensburg
<i>RégFüz</i>	Régészeti Füzetek, Budapest
<i>RevArh</i>	Revista Arheologică, Chișinău
<i>RevBis</i>	Revista Bistriței, Complexul Județean Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud

<i>Revista Minelor</i>	Revista Minelor, Petroșani
RGF	Römisch-Germanische Forschungen, Mainz, Berlin
RKM	Régészeti Kutatások Magyarországon
RSP	Rivista die Scienze Preistoriche, Firenze
RVM	Rad Vojvodanskih Muzeja, Novi Sad
SA	Sozialanthropologische Arbeitspapiere, Berlin
SAM	Studien zu den Anfängen der Metallurgie, Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum Mainz
SAO	Studien zur Archäologie in Ostmitteleuropa, Poznan, Bamberg, Rahden/Westf.
<i>Savaria</i>	Savaria, a Vas Megyei Múzeumok Értesítője, Szombathely
SBA	Saarbrücker Beiträge zur Altertumskunde, Bonn
<i>Scienze dell'Antichità</i>	Scienze dell'Antichità. Storia – Archeologia – Antropologia, Roma
SCIV(A)	Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche (și Arheologie 1974–), București
SFFBU	Sborníc prací Filozofické Fakulty Brněnské University, Brno
<i>SlovArch</i>	Slovenská Archeológia, Nitra
SMK	Somogyi Múzeumok Közleményei, Somogy
SMMK	Somogy Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei, Kaposvár
<i>SovArch</i>	Sovetskaja Archeologija, Moskva
<i>Starinar</i>	Starinar (N.S.), Arheološki institute, Beograd
<i>StC Maramureșene</i>	Studii și Cercetări Maramureșene, Baia Mare
<i>StCeltica</i>	Studia Celtica, University of Wales
<i>StCom Satu Mare</i>	Studii și Comunicări Satu Mare
<i>StudArch</i>	Studia Archaeologica, Szeged
<i>Studia Comitatus</i>	Studia Comitatus, Régészeti tanulmányok Pest megyéből
<i>StudiaUBB Geologia</i>	Studia Universitatis Babeș–Bolyai, seria Geologia, Cluj-Napoca
<i>Študijne Zvesti AÚSAV</i>	Študijne Zvesti Archeologičkeho Ústavu Slovenskej Akadémie Vied
SWLS	Sammlungen des Württembergischen Landesmuseums Stuttgart
<i>Thrac-Dacica</i>	Thrac-Dacica, Institutul de Tracologie, București
<i>Tibiscum</i>	Tibiscum, Acta Musei Caransebesiensis, Carașseben
<i>Tibiscus</i>	Tibiscus, Muzeul Banatului, Timișoara
<i>Tisicum</i>	Tisicum, A Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok Megyei Múzeumok Évkönyve, Szolnok
TLVH	Tagungen des Landesmuseums für Vorgeschichte Halle, Halle
<i>Tyragetia</i>	Tyragetia (S.N.), Muzeul Național de Istorie a Moldovei
UPA	Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie, Bonn
VAH	Varia Archaeologica Hungarica, Budapest
VAHD	Vijesnik za Arheologiju I Historiju Dalamtinsku
VAMZ	Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu
<i>Vasárnapi Ujság</i>	Vasárnapi Ujság, Máramaros
VMMK	A Veszprém Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei, Veszprém
VMUF	Veröffentlichungen des Museums für Ur- und Frühgeschichte, Potsdam
<i>WArch</i>	World Archaeology, Oxford
<i>WMBH</i>	Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen aus Bosnien und Herzegowina, Wien
VÖAUF	Veröffentlichungen der Österreichischen Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Ur- und Frühgeschichte, Wien
WPZ	Wiener Prähistorische Zeitschrift, Wien
<i>Zalai Múzeum</i>	Zalai Múzeum, Közlemények Zala megye múzeumaiból, Zalaegerszeg
<i>Zborník SNM</i>	Zborník Slovenského Národného Múzea, Bratislava
ZE	Zeitschrift für Ethnologie, Berlin