

VIMINACIJUM U PRAISTORIJI • VIMINACIUM IN PREHISTORY
iskopavanja 2005-2015. • excavations 2005-2015

Institute of Archaeology

VIMINACIVM, Volume 6

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Belgrade

2019

Arheološki institut

VIMINACIVM, Knjiga 6

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Beograd
2019

Izdavač
Arheološki institut, Beograd

Published by
Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade

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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)*.

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Predgovor

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

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

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

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

Foreword

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

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

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

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

*

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

Miomir Korać • Snežana Golubović

*

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

Miomir Korać • Snežana Golubović

ENEOLITSKI LOKALITETI NA VIMINACIJUMU

Prilikom istraživanja antičkog lokaliteta Viminacijum u Starom Kostolcu u poslednjih 15-ak godina na potesima (lokalitetima) Rit, Nad Klepečkom, Kod Koraba, Pirivoj i Kastrum evidentirani su i ostaci života iz eneolitskog perioda. Ovi lokaliteti su različitog tipa, stratigrafije i gabarita, a pripadaju kraju ranog eneolita i srednjem eneolitu, prema periodizaciji N. Tasića.¹

Navedena eneolitska nalazišta će u nastavku rada biti predstavljena hronološkim redosledom.

Lokalitet Rit

Lokalitet Rit se nalazi severoistočno od lokaliteta Čair, severno od lokaliteta Pirivoj i severozapadno od lokaliteta Nad Klepečkom (sl. 1). Pozicioniran je na zabarenim njivama u aluvijumu između Mlave i Čaira.² Na ovom lokalitetu je tokom istraživanja 2015. godine otkrivena manja nekropola inhumiranih pokojnika, kao i nekoliko objekata s kraja starijeg eneolita.

Nekropola je registrovana u sondi 39 i sastojala se od pet grobova sa ostacima inhumiranih pokojnika (sl. 2). Grobovi su loše očuvani, ali je evidentirano da su neki od pokojnika pohranjeni u zgrčenom položaju na boku, dok su neki grobovi, čini se, formirani tako što su kosti sakupljene i slobodno raspoređene (sl. 3–7).³

U grobu 39 otkriven je skelet pokojnika u zgrčenom položaju, položen na desni bok, orijentacije I–Z, sa devijacijom gornjeg dela skeleta oko 10° ka severu. Ruke su savijene u laktovima, tako da je leva nadlaktica isturena u polje, dok leva podlaktica leži preko desne i završavaju se neposredno uz lobanju koja leži na istoku (sl. 3). Kostii nogu su savijene u kolenima pod ostrim uglom, tako da leva butna kost leži preko desne. Kostii jednog stopala i karlične kostii su delimično sačuvane. Kostii grudnog koša, kičmenog stuba i šaka nisu sačuvane. Očuvana dužina skeleta iznosi 0,84 m. Neposredno zapadno od nogu otkriven je manji keramički lonac u fragmentima. Lonac je bio bačvaste forme i crne boje pečenja, sa obodom ukrašenim nizom zareza (T. 5/12). Iz groba potiče i jedna alatka od okresanog kamena.

Na približno istom nivou, na oko 2 m jugozapadno od prethodnog groba otkriven je grob 40, orijentacije I–Z (glava na istoku), koji je bio znatno lošije očuvan. Od ostataka pokojnika očuvala se samo lobanja položena na desnu stranu i kostii ruku savijene u laktovima, tako da leva podlaktica leži preko desne i završavaju se neposredno kod lobanje (sl. 4). Kostii nogu, kao ni ostale kostii, nisu sačuvane, ali se prema položaju ruku može pret-

¹ Tasić 1995.

² Redžić *et al.* 2017, 77.

³ Možda se ovo pomeranje kostiju desilo u vreme rimske dominacije jer su na ovom prostoru registrovani ostaci Vile rustike i rimski grobovi.

ENEOLITHIC SITES IN VIMINACIUM

.....

During the archaeological excavations of the Antique site of Viminacium in Stari Kostolac, in the last 15 years, archaeological traces of Eneolithic period have been recorded at the sites of Rit, Nad Klepečkom, Kod Koraba, Pirivoj, and Kastum. These sites are of different types, stratigraphies, and size, and dated to the end of the Early Eneolithic and Middle Eneolithic, according to the periodization proposed by N. Tasić.¹

The aforementioned Eneolithic sites will be presented in chronological order.

Rit

The site of Rit is located northeastern from the site of Čair, northern from the site of Pirivoj and northwestern from the site of Nad Klepečkom (Fig. 1a and 1b). It is positioned on marshy fields in the alluvium between the Mlava River and the area of Čair, on an altitude between 69 and 70 m.² In the course of archaeological excavations back in 2015, a small necropolis of inhumed deceased was recorded on the site, in addition to several features (enclosed archaeological contexts), all originating from the end of the Early Eneolithic period.

The necropolis was recorded in trench 39 and consisted of five graves with the remains of inhumed deceased (Fig. 2). The skeletons were in a poor state of preservation, although it was clear that some of the deceased were buried in a crouched position, lying on one of the sides, while other graves were formed by bones being collected and simply staggered in the grave (Fig. 3-7).³ Save for those, no other graves were recorded, even though the entire area around the necropolis was excavated, leading us to the conclusion that this necropolis was comprised of solely five graves.

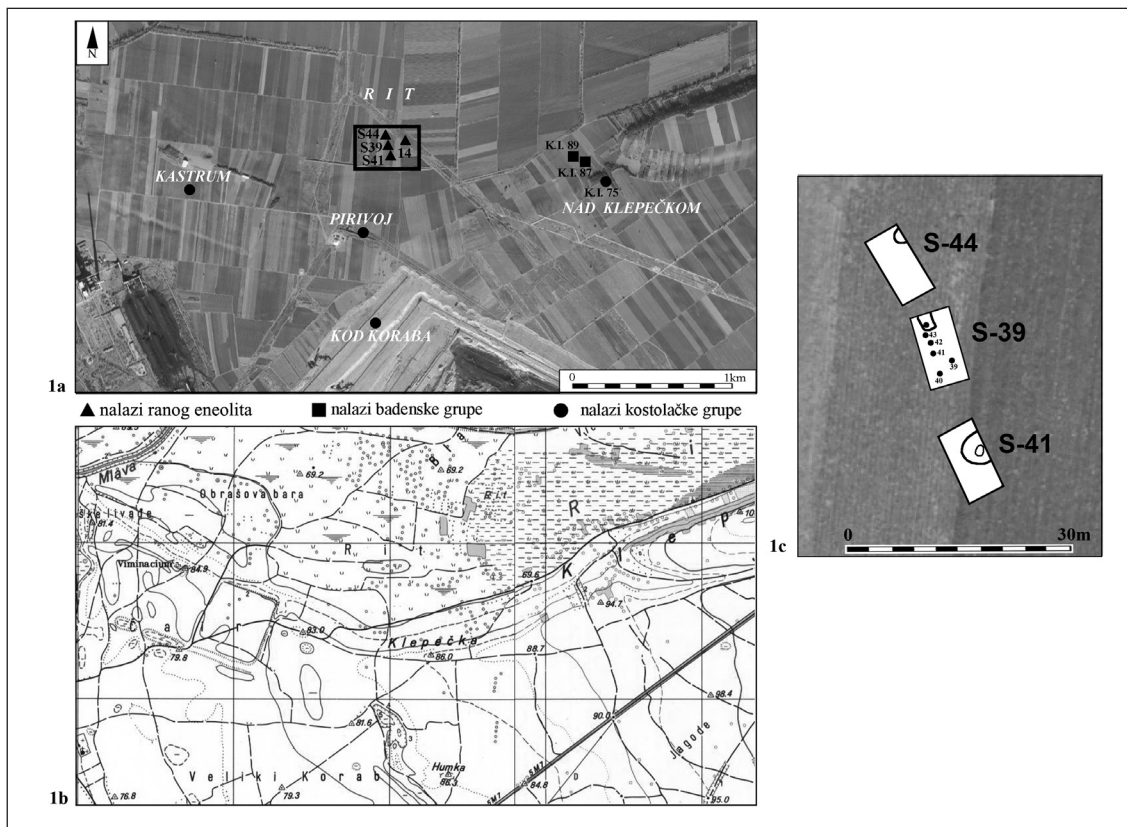
Grave no. 39 contained a skeleton of the deceased in a crouched position on the right side, oriented east-west, with a 10° deviation of the upper part of the skeleton towards the north. The arms were bent in elbows, in a manner that the left upper arm jutted out and the left forearm was lying directly above the right one, both ending by the skull which lied in the east (Fig. 3). The leg bones were bent in knees at acute angle, and the left femur was lying above the right one. Bones of one foot and pelvic bones were partially preserved, while chest bones, spinal column, and palm bones were not preserved. The preserved length of the skeleton measures 0.84 m. A small fragmented pot made of burnt clay was recorded directly western from the legs. The pot was barrel-shaped, baked in black, and had a series of notches on the rim (Pl. 5/12). A chipped stone tool was also recorded in the grave.

On approximately the same level, some 2 m southwestern from grave no. 39, grave no. 40 was recorded, oriented east-west (head in the east), which was in a quite worse sta-

¹ Tasić 1995.

² Redžić *et al.* 2017, 77.

³ The dislocation of bones might have occurred during the Roman period, since the remains of a *villa rustica* and Roman graves were recorded in this area.



Sl. 1. a - Plan eneolitskih nalazišta na lokalitetu Viminacium (tačke koje označavaju nalaze kostolačke grupe približno precizno su ucrtane samo na lokalitetu Nad klepečkom); b - Isečak topografske karta nalazišta iz 1968. godine u razmeri 1:25 0000; c - Isečak dela lokaliteta Rit sa sondama 39, 41 i 44.

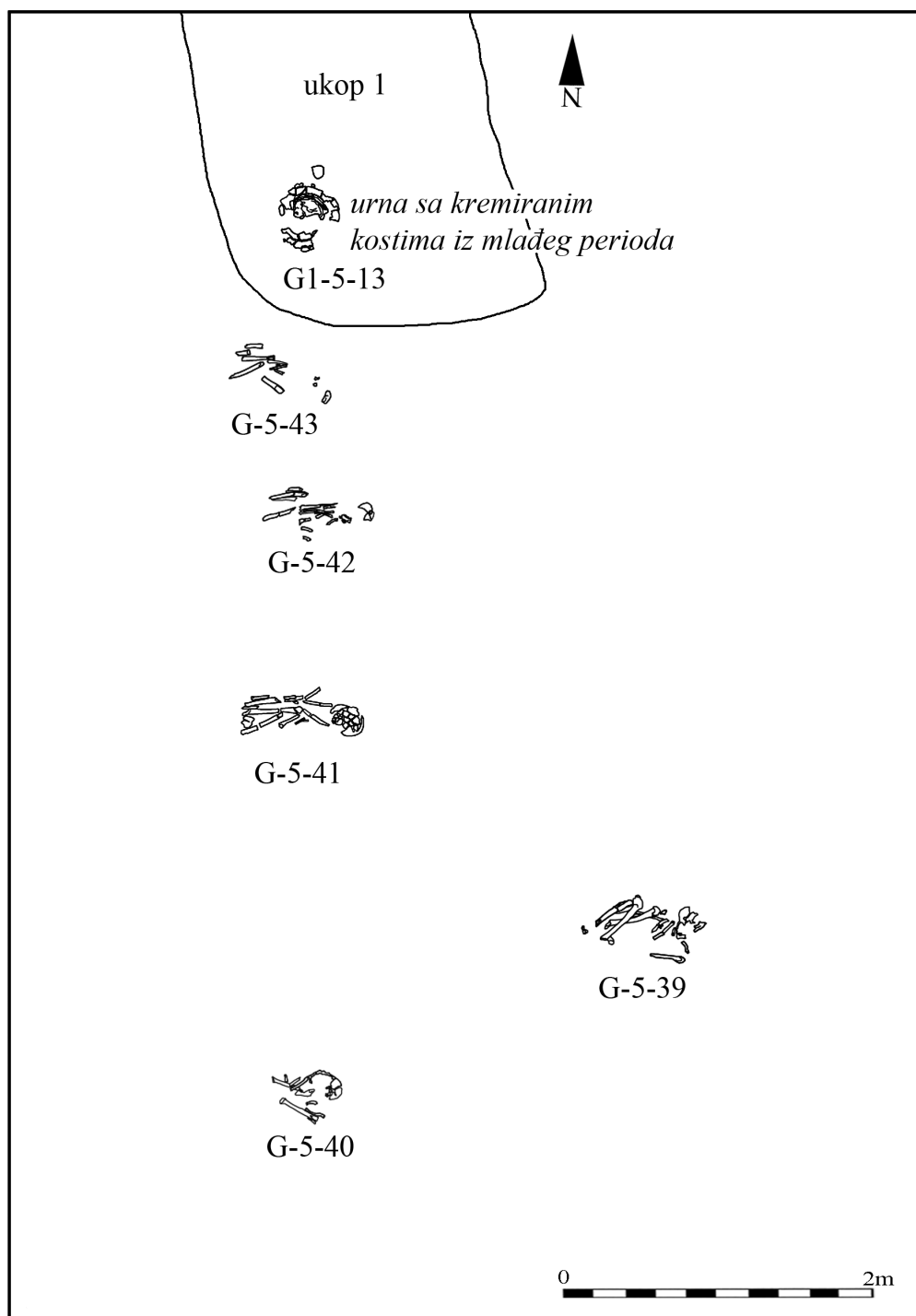
Fig. 1 a - Map of Eneolithic sites in Viminacium (points which mark the finds attributed to the Kostolac culture are approximately precisely marked only for the site of Nad Klepečkom); b - Part of the topographic map from 1968 which shows the site. Scale 1:25000; c - Part of the site of Rit with trenches 39, 41 and 44.

postaviti da je pokojnik bio položen u zgrčenom položaju. Očuvana dužina skeleta iznosi 0,45 m. Neposredno uz desnu nadlakticu nađena su dva atipična fragmenta praistorijske keramike crne boje pečenja.

Na oko 2,5 m severno od groba 40, na istom nivou kao prethodni grobovi registrovan je grob 41, orijentacije I–Z (glava na istoku), devijacije gornjeg dela skeleta oko 14° prema severu. Pokojnik je bio u zgrčenom položaju okrenut na desni bok. Neobičan položaj očuvanih kostiju raspoređenih u veoma uskom pojasu ukazuje da su kosti verovatno naknadno pomerane (sl. 5). Ruke su savijene u laktovima i završavaju se neposredno kod lobanje. Kostiju nogu su savijene u kolenima. Kostiju jednog stopala i karlične kosti su delimično sačuvane. Kostiju grudnog koša, kičmenog stuba i šaka nisu sačuvane. Očuvana dužina skeleta iznosi 0,85 m. Priloga nije bilo.

Na oko 1 m severno od groba 41, na istom nivou kao prethodni grobovi otkriven je grob 42, orijentacije I–Z (glava na istoku), sa devijacijom gornjeg dela skeleta od 5° ka severu (sl. 6). Pokojnik je inhumiran u zgrčenom položaju na desnom boku, lobanja je fragmentovana, dok su delovi gornje i donje vilice dislocirani. Ruke su savijene u laktovima i završavaju se neposredno kod lobanje. Kostiju nogu su savijene u kolenima. Karlične kosti su delimično sačuvane. Ostale kosti skeleta nisu sačuvane. Očuvana dužina skeleta iznosi 0,75 m. Priloga nije bilo.

te of preservation. In terms of preserved bones, solely skull and leg bones were recorded in the grave. The arm bones were bent in elbows, in a manner that the left forearm lies above the right one, as they come together near the skull (Fig. 4). No other bones were preserved, yet based on the position of the hands it can be assumed that the deceased was lying in a crouched position. The preserved length of the skeleton measures 0.45 m. Two



Sl. 2. Rit, sonda 39, nekropola iz starijeg eneolita, sa ukopom iz istog perioda

Fig. 2 Rit, trench 39, the Early Eneolithic necropolis, with the concurrent pit

Na manje od 1m severno od groba 42 otkriven je grob 43, orijentacije I–Z, sa devijacijom gornjeg dela skeleta od 22° ka jugu. Pokojnik je bio u zgrčenom položaju okrenut na desni bok (sl. 7). Lobanja je fragmentovana, a ruke su savijene u laktovima i završavaju se neposredno kod lobanje. Kostir nogu su savijene u kolenima. Karlične kosti su delimično sačuvane, dok ostale kosti nedostaju. Očuvana dužina skeleta iznosi 0,75 m. Priloga nije bilo.

U severnom delu sonde, na dubini oko 0,15–0,2 m manjoj od prethodnih skeletnih grobova, na oko 1 m severno od groba 43 nađeni su fragmenti veće keramičke urne crne boje iz praistorijskog perioda u kojoj su evidentirani ostaci kremiranih kostiju. Oko i ispod urne su registrovane ljuštore školjki i puževa.⁴ U neposrednoj blizini nađen je fragmentovan kamen (oblutak), sive boje, a drugih nalaza nije bilo. Iako potiče iz praistorije, urna pripada znatno mlađem periodu od skeletnih grobova i o njoj će više biti reči u radu o gvozdenom dobu u ovom zborniku. Ispod ove urne evidentiran je veći eneolitski ukop 1, o kojem će biti reči u nastavku rada (sl. 2).

Svi navedeni skeletni grobovi su registrovani na približno istom nivou, između 0,65 i 0,75 m relativne dubine, iste su orijentacije I–Z, sa glavom na istoku, položeni su u zgrčenom položaju na desni bok i mahom su bez priloga, osim groba 39, u kojem je registrovana posuda kod nogu pokojnika (sl. 3). Prema ovim podacima može se pretpostaviti da svi grobovi, osim groba sa urnom, pripadaju istom periodu, odnosno starijem eneolitu.

Prema apsolutnom datumu iz groba 42, koji iznosi 5111 ± 34 BP, odnosno 3980–3800 calBC (prema sigma 2 rasponu) ili 3866–3812 calBC (sa verovatnoćom 62%),⁵ nekropola se može datovati u period prva dva veka 4. milenijuma pre n. e. Na osnovu stilsko-tipoloških odlika lonca iz groba 39 ne može se definisati kultura kojoj je pripadala nekropola, jer ovaj tip posude nije hronološki osetljiv. U istoj sondi, međutim, kao i u susednim sondama 41



Sl. 3. Rit, sonda 39, grob 39

Fig. 3 Rit, trench 39, grave no. 39



Sl. 4. Rit, sonda 39, grob 40

Fig. 4 Rit, trench 39, grave no. 40

⁴ Treba napomenuti da ljuštore puževa, kao i školjke verovatno pripadaju ukopu iz eneolita, koji se nalazio neposredno ispod ovog groba.

⁵ AMS analizu je obavila Laboratorija Isotoptech ZRT iz Debrecina, a laboratorijski kod uzorka je DeA-14237.

atypical fragments of prehistoric pottery, baked in black, were recorded next to the left upper arm.

Some 2.5 m northern from grave no. 40, at approximately the same altitude, grave no. 41 was recorded. The deceased was oriented east-west (head in the east), with a 14° deviation of the upper part of the skeleton towards the north. The deceased was laid out in a crouched position on the right side. The unusual position of preserved bones, which were arranged in a quite narrow zone indicates that the bones were most likely subsequently moved (Fig. 5). The arms were bent in elbows, and come together near the skull. The leg bones were bent in knees. Bones of one foot and pelvic bones were partially preserved, while chest bones, spinal column, and palm bones were not preserved. The preserved length of the skeleton measures 0.85 m. No grave goods were recorded.

On about 1 m to the north from grave no. 41, at approximately the same level as previous graves, grave no. 42 was recorded. The grave possessed east-west orientation (head in the east), with a 14° deviation of the upper part of the skeleton towards the north. The deceased was buried in a crouched position on the right side, the skull was fragmented, with parts of the upper and lower jaw being dislocated. Hands were



Sl. 5. Rit, sonda 39, grob 41

Fig. 5 Rit, trench 39, grave no. 41

bent in elbows and come together near the skull. Legs were bent in knees, and pelvic bones were partially preserved. Save for those, no other bones were preserved. The preserved length of the skeleton measures 0.75 m, and no grave goods were recorded in the grave.

Grave no. 43 was recorded less than 1 meter north from grave no. 42. The grave was oriented east-west, with a 22° deviation of the upper part of the skeleton towards the south. The deceased was laid out in a crouched position on the right side (Fig. 7). The skull was fragmented, and the hands were bent in elbows and come together near the skull. Legs were bent in knees, pelvic bones were partially preserved, and all of the other bones were missing. The preserved length of the skeleton measures 0.75 m. No grave goods were recorded.

Fragments of a large prehistoric urn, baked in black, containing the remains of cremated bones were recorded in the northern portion of the trench, approximately 1 m to the north in relation to the grave no. 43, at the relative depth between 0.15 and 0.20 m, meaning shallower than the other skeletons. Mollusks and shells were recorded surrounding the urn and below it.⁴ A fragmented grey stone (pebble) was recorded in the immediate vicinity, and no other finds were recorded. The urn originates from prehistory, and belongs to quite a younger period compared to the skeletal graves, and will, therefore, be discussed in the paper on Iron Age in Viminacium in this volume. Large Eneolithic pit (pit 1) was recorded below the urn, which will be discussed in this paper (Fig. 2).

All of the aforementioned inhumation graves were registered at approximately the same level, at the relative depth between 0.65 and 0.75 m, measured from the present-

⁴ Mollusks and shells most likely originate from the Eneolithic pit, which is located directly below this grave.

i 44, evidentirani su ukopi sa hronološki osetljivom keramikom, koja pripada Salkuca IV kulturi (*Sälkuça*), a datovani su jednim apsolutnim datumom u isti period kao i grob 42, pa se može pretpostaviti da je nekropola pripadala stanovnicima ovog naselja Salkuca IV kulture.

U sondi 14, koja se nalazi oko 150 m istočno od eneolitske nekropole, na relativnoj dubini 0,65 m od nivoa ukopa sonde, delimično ispod rimskog groba otkriven je grob 8 u kojem je pokojnik položen u raku u zgrčenom stavu na desni bok, orijentacije zapad-istok (glava na zapadu), sa manjom devijacijom glave prema jugu. Gornji deo pokojnika nalazio se direktno ispod rimskog groba (sl. 8, 9). Ruke pokojnika su savijene u laktu, a sve kosti su dobro očuvane, osim lobanje koja je oštećena. Severoistočno od nogu pokojnika, na udaljenosti od 0,25 m nađen je fragmentovan kruškasti pehar od pečene zemlje, ručno izrađen, sa dve lučne drške ovalnog preseka i četiri bradavice na trbuhu, modelovane nadole (T. 5/14). Između kostiju podlaktica i nadkolenica, ispred abdominalnog dela skeleta registrovan je deo kalotaste aplikacije od tanog zlatnog lima (T. 5/13).

Iako je grob usamljen i nalazi se oko 150 m od eneolitske nekropole, prema uzorku kosti pokojnika, koja je datovana u period poslednje četvrtine 5. milenijuma ustanovljeno je da i ovaj grob pripada ranom eneolitu, te da je malo stariji od nekropole, bar od groba 42 koji je jedini datovan.⁶ Grob je veoma sličan grobovima sa nekropole, pokojnik položen u zgrčenom položaju na desnom boku, jedino se razlikuje po orijentaciji pokojnika zapad-istok, sa glavom na zapadu, dok je kod grobova sa nekropole glava na istoku. Ovaj grob je, za razliku od grobova sa nekropole koji su bili bez priloga, osim u slučaju groba 39 u kojem je kod nogu pokojnika nađen lonac, imao zlatnu apliku između ruku i nogu i keramičku posudu kod nogu. Slične kalotaste zlatne aplikacije su registrovane na teri-



Sl. 6. Rit, sonda 39, grob 42

Fig. 6 Rit, trench 39, grave no. 42



Sl. 7. Rit, sonda 39, grob 43

Fig. 7 Rit, trench 39, grave no. 43

⁶ Laboratorijska oznaka uzorka je Ua-63955, a dobijeni datum jeste 5271 ± 31 BP, odnosno 4230-3990 calBC (verovatnoća 68.2%), tj. 4230-3980 (verovatnoća 95.4%). Uzorak je datovan u okviru projekta Atlas (*Atlas project*) Univerziteta u Štokholmu i Upsali.

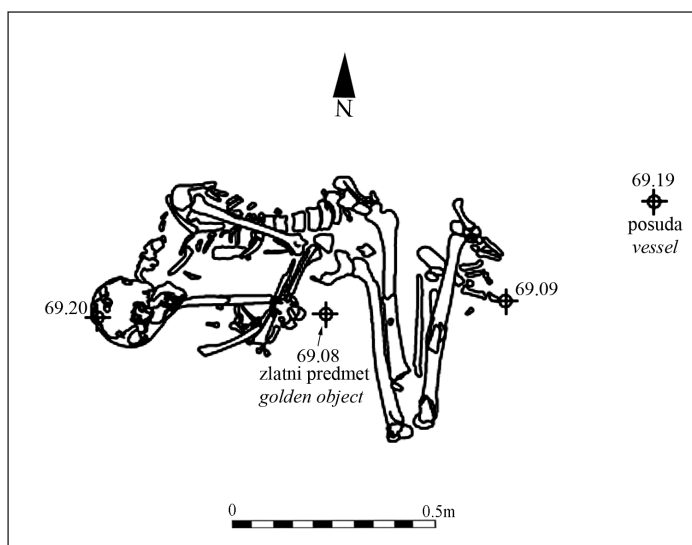
day surface, have the same east-west orientation (head in the east), and the deceased are buried in a crouched position on the right side. Also, grave goods were not recorded in the graves, save from grave no. 39, in which a vessel is recorded near the legs of the deceased (Fig. 3). Based on such data, it can be assumed that all of the graves, except the shallower grave with the urn, belong to the same period, the Early Eneolithic.

Based on the absolute date acquired from grave no. 42, which is 5111 ± 34 BP, meaning 3980-3800 calBC (according to sigma 2 range) or 3866-3812 calBC (with the probability of 62%),⁵ the necropolis can be dated to a period covering the first two centuries of the 4th millennium BC. The cultural attribution of the community which used the necropolis could not be defined on the basis of stylistic and typological characteristics of the pot from grave no. 49, since this type of vessel, is unsuitable for more precise attribution. However, pits containing typologically sensitive pottery belonging to the Sălkuța IV culture were recorded in this trench as well as in the adjacent trenches 41 and 44. Those are absolutely dated to a period corresponding to grave no. 42, and therefore, it can be assumed that the necropolis belongs to the inhabitants of the Sălkuța IV culture settlement.

Grave no. 8 was recorded in trench 14 which was located some 150 m eastern from the Eneolithic necropolis, at the relative depth of 0.65 m measured from the trench level and positioned partly beneath a Roman grave. The deceased was in a crouched position on the right side, oriented west-east (head in the

west) with a slight deviation of the head towards the south. The upper portion of the deceased was positioned directly below the Roman grave (Fig. 8, 9). The hands of the deceased were bent in elbows and the bones were well preserved, save for the skull which was damaged. A fragmented hand-thrown pear-shaped beaker made of baked clay, with two arched handles oval in cross-section and four downward positioned wart-like applications on the belly (Pl. 5/14), was recorded some 0.25 m northeastern from the feet of the deceased. A part of a callote-shaped gold sheet applique was recorded between the forearm and thigh bones, in front of the abdominal part of the skeleton (Pl. 5/13).

Even though the grave is located some 150 m from the Eneolithic necropolis, the sample of bone of the deceased was dated to the final quarter of the 5th millennium BC, which chronologically positions this grave to the Early Eneolithic as well, although it is slightly older than the necropolis, or at least from grave no. 42, which was dated as well.⁶ The grave itself is quite similar to the ones from the necropolis, the deceased was laid in



Sl. 8. Rit, sonda 14, grob 8

Fig 8 Rit, trench 41, grave no. 8

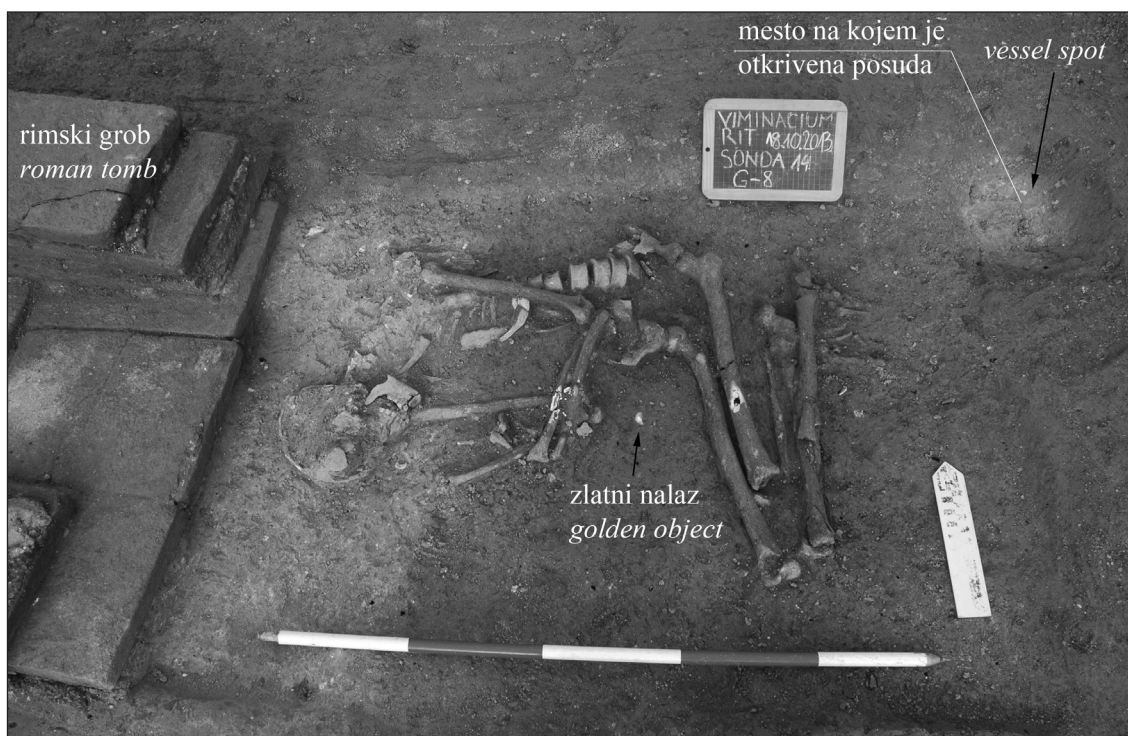
⁵ The AMS analysis of bones of the deceased was conducted by the Isotopech Laboratory in Debrecen, and the lab-code of the sample is DeA-14237.

⁶ The lab-code of the sample is Ua-63955, and the aquired date is 5271 ± 31 BP, meaning 4230-3990 calBC (with the probability of 68.2%), or 4230-3980 (with the probability of 95.4%). The sample was dated within the Atlas project of the Stockholm and Uppsala Universities.

toriji kompleksa Kodžadermen-Gumelnica-Karanovo VI,⁷ a slični predmeti od zlatnog lima konstatovani su i u Vojvodini na nekropoli iz približno istog perioda u Vajskoj.⁸

Oblik posude iz groba 8 odgovara keramici ranoeneolitskog kompleksa Bubanj-Salkuca-Krivodol,⁹ dok se plastični ukras modelovan nadole na trbuhu povremeno javlja u ovom kompleksu,¹⁰ ali je karakterističan za približno istovremenu Tisapolgar (*Tiszapolgár*) grupu zastupljenu u Vojvodini.¹¹

Kako je već pomenuto, u sondi 39, pored grobova inhumiranih pokojnika u zgrčenom položaju, neposredno ispod pomenute urne sa ostacima spaljenog pokojnika, otkriven je na relativnoj dubini od oko 0,8 m (mada je nagoveštaj o ukopu registrovan ranije na relativnoj dubini od 0,5 m) ukop nepravilnog ovalnog oblika (objekat 1), koji severnim delom zalazi u severni profil sonde (sl. 2). Dimenzije ukopa su 2,2 x 1,7 m, a dubina je oko 0,8–0,9



Sl. 9. Rit, sonda 14, grob 8, snimak sa juga

Fig 9 Rit, trench 14, grave no. 8, shot from the south

m, a njegova južna kontura nalazi se na oko 0,3 m od groba 43. Ispunjen je tamnomrkom zemljom sa ulomcima praistorijske keramike, ljušturama rečnih školjki i životinjskim kostima. Sporadično se nailazi na grumenje zapečene zemlje. Uz zapadnu ivicu ukopa, na dubini od 1,2 m nađena je alatka od okresanog kamena (T. 5/16). Ukop se blago sužava i završava na dubini od oko 1,4 m. Namena ukopa nije jasna.

U ukopu je otkriveno svega dvadesetak fragmenata keramike rađene rukom, većinom atipičnih, crvenkaste ili sive boje, priglačane ili grube površine. Tri fragmenta su

⁷ Hristov 2016, Tab. 1.

⁸ Brukner 1970, 1-24.

⁹ Георгиева 2012, фиг. 31-33.

¹⁰ Георгиева 2012 фиг. 29/1.3.6, 30/III 1.4.3., 37/III 2.2.1

¹¹ Tasić 1995, Pl. V.

a crouched position on the right side, but the orientation west-east (head in the west) is different from the graves at the necropolis where the head of the deceased is in the east. In contrast to graves from the necropolis which do not contain grave goods, save for grave no. 39 which had a pot near the legs of the deceased, grave no. 8 contained a gold applique between hands and legs and a ceramic vessel near the legs. Similar callote-shaped gold appliques were recorded within the territory of Kodjadermen-Gumelnița-Karanovo VI complex⁷ and similar gold sheet objects were recorded on the approximately concurrent Vajska necropolis in Vojvodina.⁸

The shape of the vessel from grave no. 8 corresponds to the Early Eneolithic Bubanj-Salkuca-Krivodol complex.⁹ The downward modeled decoration on the vessel belly is occasionally present in this complex,¹⁰ although it is characteristic for approximately concurrent *Tiszapolgár* group in Vojvodina.¹¹

As previously mentioned, besides the graves of inhumed deceased, a pit possessing irregularly oval shape (feature 1), penetrating the northern cross-section of the trench, was recorded in trench 39. The pit was recorded directly below the later urn with the remains of cremated deceased, at the relative depth of about 0.8 m (first traces of the pit were noted at the depth of around 0.5 m) (Fig. 2). The dimensions of the pit were 2.2 x 1.7 m, with a depth of about 0.8-0.9 m. The southern edge of the feature was located some 0.3 m from grave no. 43. The pit was filled with dark brown soil containing potsherds, river shells and animal bones. Lumps of burnt soil were occasionally recorded in the pit during the excavations. A chipped stone tool was recorded along the western edge of the feature, at the depth of about 1.2 m (Pl. 5/16). The pit gradually narrows and ends at the depth of about 1.4 m. The function of the pit is unclear.

Only around twenty fragments of hand-thrown pottery were recorded in the pit. Most of the fragments are atypical, baked in reddish or grey, with a slightly burnished or rough surface. However, three of those fragments were indicative in terms of style and typology, and those are S profiled vessels, with funneled neck and with the characteristic, the so-called *Scheinbenhenkel* type of handle (Pl. 1/1, 2), and a vessel belly with emphasized and vertically perforated horn-shaped handle (Pl. 1/3).

Other potsherds recovered from the trench, but outside of feature 1, are quite similar, baked in reddish and grey, with slightly burnished or rough surface. A type of vessel with a globular recipient, short cylindrical or funneled neck (Pl. 1/4-8) or somewhat shorter conical or cylindrical neck (Pl. 1/9, 10) is dominant. The recorded ornamentation comes down to vertical channels (Pl. 1/4, 5) and finger impressions on the rim (Pl. 1/9), which creates a sort of "wavy" appearance to the rim, similar to the one on the vessel from grave no. 39 (Pl. 5/12). In terms of the stylistic and typological characteristics and especially the occurrence of the aforementioned *Scheinbenhenkel* handles, the pottery can be attributed to the Sălkuța IV culture, meaning the Sălkuța IV-Herculane II-III culture/horizon.¹² A fragment of an axe with circular perforation, made of ground stone, is recorded in this trench as well (Pl. 5/15).

Similar pottery has been recorded in nearby trenches 41 and 44. Trench 44 was laid out next to trench 39, on its southeastern side (Fig. 1). In the northern part of trench 41, at the relative depth of about 0.5 m, an irregularly shaped zone of darker soil containing prehistoric pottery was registered. At the depth of 0.7 m, the zone could be defined as a

⁷ Hristov 2016, Tab. 1.

⁸ Brukner 1970, 1-24.

⁹ Георгиева 2012, фиг. 31-33.

¹⁰ Георгиева 2012 фиг. 29/1.3.6, 30/III 1.4.3., 37/III 2.2.1

¹¹ Tasić 1995, Pl. V.

¹² Roman 1971, 83, Abb. 2, 20, 22, 24, 26 and other; Sălceanu 2008.

bila, međutim, stilsko-tipološki indikativna, a reč je o posudama S profilacije, levkastog vrata, sa karakterističnim tzv. šajbenhenkel (*Scheinbenhenkel*) tipom drške (T. 1/1, 2), kao i o truhu posude sa naglašenom vertikalno perforiranom rožastom drškom (T. 1/3).

Ostala keramika nađena u sondi, ali van objekta 1, sličnih je odlika, crvenkaste ili sive boje, priglatacane ili grube površine. Dominira tip posude loptastog recipijenta, kratkog cilindričnog ili levkastog vrata (T. 1/4–8), ili nešto dužeg koničnog ili cilindričnog vrata (T. 1/9–10). Od ornamenata zabeležene su vertikalne kanelure (T. 1/4, 5) i otisci vrha prsta po obodu (T. 1/9), što obodu daje „talasast“ izgled, sličan posudi iz groba 39 (T. 5/12). Keramika se stilsko-tipološki, a to naročito važi za šajbenhenkel tip drški, može opredeliti u Salkuca IV kulturu, odnosno Salkuca IV – Herculane II–III kulturu/horizont.¹² Iz ove sonde potiče i deo sekire od glačanog kamena sa kružnom perforacijom (T. 5/15).

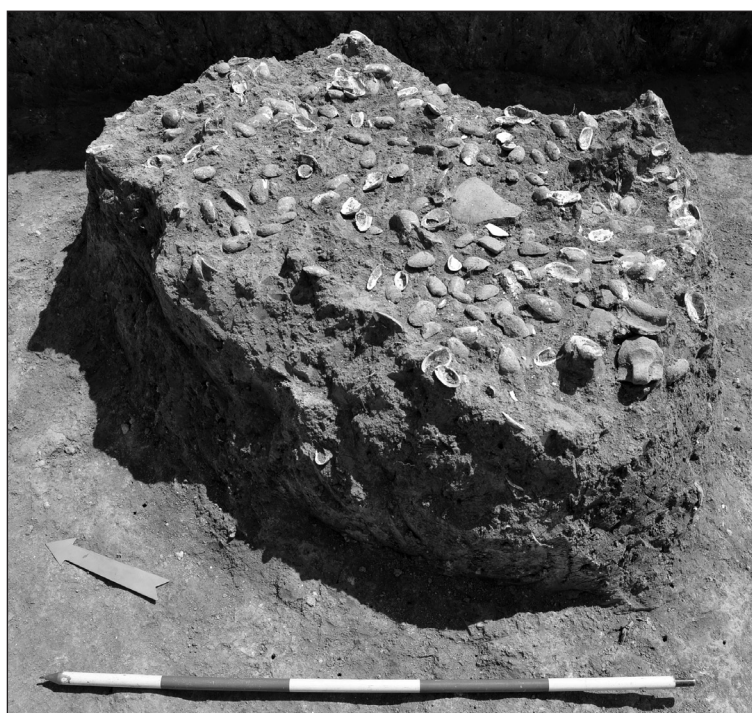
Keramika sličnih odlika registrovana je i ususednim sondama 41 i 44. Sonda 41 nalazila se neposredno uz sondu 39, sa njene južno-jugoistočne strane (sl. 1), a u

njenom severnom delu, na relativnoj dubini oko 0,5 m, evidentirana je zona tamnije zemlje nepravilne forme sa praistorijskom keramikom, koja se na dubini od 0,7 m ukazala kao polukružni ukop, označen kao objekat 1, čiji istočni deo ulazi u profil sonde. Širina ukopa bila je 3,8 m a istražena dužina oko 2,65 m (sl. 10).



Sl. 10. Rit, sonda 41, objekat 1, snimak sa severa

Fig 10 Rit, trench 41, feature 1, shot from the north



Sl. 11. Rit, sonda 41, objekat 1, zona sa školjkama i keramikom

Fig 11 Rit, trench 41, feature 1, the area with shells and pottery

¹² Roman 1971, 83, Abb. 2, 20, 22, 24, 26 i dr.; Sălceanu 2008.

semicircular pit, marked as feature 1. The width of this feature was 3.8 m, the excavated area of the feature was about 2.65 m², while the eastern part of the feature was penetrating the trench cross-section (Fig. 10).

At the relative depth of 0.7 m, which is in fact the level from which feature 1 was buried, and in the approximate center of the feature, a small irregularly shaped zone, with the dimensions of 1.1 x 0.9 m, filled with river shells and prehistoric potsherds was recorded (Fig. 11, Pl. 1/11, 13 etc.). A soil infill similar to the one in the rest of the trench was sitting below this zone, which contained smaller amounts of prehistoric potsherds, animal bones, and lumps of daub. The depth of the pit was about 0.35 m. A small area filled with lumps of burnt soil and some soot, presumably a hearth, was recorded along the western side of the pit. Although daub was recorded within the pit, it is not sufficient to define the function of this feature. Based on the dimensions, shape and the occurrence of daub, it could be assumed that the feature represents a semi-sunken dwelling. If that is the case, then it is quite difficult to explain the existence of the aforementioned area filled with river shells and potsherds at the relatively small depth, meaning the level from which the feature was buried, which was most likely formed after the feature was backfilled. In terms of animal bones, cattle (68% of the total number of bones of all of the identified species), red deer (16%), sheep/goat, roe deer and domestic pig (around 5,2%) are all represented.¹³

In terms of the stylistic and typological characteristics of the pottery, the one from the feature corresponds to the one from the area with river shells, and therefore, those objects are concurrent (or approximately concurrent) and belong to the same cultural group. The stylistic and typological characteristics of the pottery are common for the Sălkuța IV culture, meaning the Sălkuța IV-Herculane II-III culture/horizon. Vessels similar to the ones from feature 1 in trench 39, which possess a *Scheinbenhenkel* type of handle (Pl. 1/12, 13, 19), and globular vessels with a short cylindrical neck (Pl. 1/11, 15-17) are quite indicative. A vessel with hollow foot, with small handles on the juncture of the foot and the recipient of the vessel, is particularly characteristic (Pl. 1/18) since those are recorded in the main territory of the Sălkuța IV-Herculane II-III culture.¹⁴ Although, such vessels are known from the earlier BSK cultural complex.¹⁵ The ornamentation is not recorded on these vessels, and in terms of handles, save for the *Scheinbenhenkel* ones, there are vertical pseudo-handles (Pl. 1/21), arched vertical handles ribbon-like in cross-section which start from the rim (Pl. 1/14) and horizontally positioned vertically perforated handles circular in cross-section (Pl. 1/20).

The absolute date from feature 1 in trench 41, which was obtained through the analysis of an animal bone (*Bos taurus*), provided a value 5080 ±33 BP, meaning 3960-3797 calBC (according to sigma 2 range), or 3877-3804 calBC (with the probability of 76,1%).¹⁶ This date is almost identical to the one originating from grave no. 39 (those differ only in a few years according to both sigma probabilities), and therefore, based on the dates and the stylistic and typological characteristic of the pottery, it is certain that the necropolis and features from the "settlement" (the area around the necropolis) are from the same period and cultural group.

In trench 44, which was located northern from trench 39 (Fig. 1c), a feature (feature 1) was recorded at the relative depth of 1.25 m. The feature represents a pit which

¹³ We would like to thank Sonja Vuković from the Laboratory for Bioarchaeology, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade for the paleozoological data, and for detailed overview of faunal remains from prehistoric sites in Viminacium refer to her paper in this volume. Yet, it should be noted that the sample of animal bones was quite small, and therefore the analysis should be considered with a reserve.

¹⁴ Roman 1971, Abb. 6/57, 36/14.

¹⁵ Merkyte 2005, 35, Fig.II.12, V.15, sample 20607; Such beaker is also found in object 2/16 at the site of Velika Humska Čuka, which is dated to a period between the 44th and the 43rd century BC (Bulatović *et al.* 2018).

¹⁶ The AMS analysis was conducted by the Isotoptech Laboratory in Debrecen, and the lab-code of the sample is DeA-14234.

Na dubini 0,7 m, odnosno od nivoa sa kojeg je objekat 1 ukopan, približno na njegovom središnjem delu otkrivena je manja zona nepravilnog oblika, dimenzija 1,1 x 0,9 m sa ljušturama rečnih školjki i fragmentima praistorijske keramike (sl. 11, T. 1/11, 13 i dr.). Ispod ove zone nalazila se ispunja, slična kao u ostalom delu ukopa, koju su činili sporadični fragmenti praistorijske keramike, životinjske kosti i ulomci lepa. Dubina ukopa bila je oko 0,35 m. Uz zapadnu stranu ukopa nalazila se manja površina ispunjena ulomcima zapečene zemlje i mestimično garežom, pa se pretpostavlja da je reč o ognjištu. Iako je u ukopu konstatovan lep, teško je samo na osnovu toga definisati funkciju ovog objekta. Prema dimenzijama, obliku i prisustvu lepa i ognjišta moglo bi se pretpostaviti da je reč o poluzemnici, ali u tom slučaju se teško može definisati namena zone sa školjkama i keramikom na relativno visokoj koti, odnosno koti ukopavanja objekta, koja je, po svemu sudeći, formirana po zatrpavanju objekta. Od životinjskih kostiju evidentirane su kosti govečeta (oko 68% od ukupnog broja kostiju identifikovanih vrsta), jelena (16%), kao i ovce/koze, srne i domaće svinje (po oko 5,2%).¹³

Keramika iz ukopa, prema stilsko-tipološkim karakteristikama, odgovara keramici iz zone sa školjkama, pa je očito reč o približno istodobnim objektima, odnosno objektima koji pripadaju istoj kulturnoj grupi. Stilsko-tipološke osobine keramike odgovaraju pomenutoj Salkuca IV kulturnoj grupi, odnosno Salkuca IV – Herculane II–III kulturi/horizontu. Indikativne su posude identične forme kao primerci iz ukopa 1 u sondi 39, sa šajbenhenkel tipom drški (T. 1/12, 13, 19), ili loptaste posude sa cilindričnim kratkim vratom (T. 1/11, 15–17). Naročito je tipična posuda na šupljoj stopi sa drščicama na prelazu iz stope u recipijent (T. 1/18), koje su zabeležene i na matičnoj teritoriji Salkuca IV – Herculane II–III kulture,¹⁴ ali su poznate od ranije, iz BSK kompleksa.¹⁵ Ornamenti nisu zabeleženi, a od drški, osim šajbenhenkel tipa, javljaju se i vertikalne pseudodrške (T. 1/21), lučne vertikalne drške trakastog preseka, koje polaze od oboda (T. 1/14), i horizontalno postavljene vertikalno perforirane drške kružnog preseka (T. 1/20).

Apsolutni datum iz objekta 1 u sondi 41, dobijen analizom životinjske kosti (*Bos Taurus*) iznosi 5080 ±33 BP, odnosno 3960–3797 calBC (prema sigma 2 rasponu), ili 3877–



Sl. 12. Rit, sonda 44, objekat 1, snimak sa JZ

Fig. 12 Rit, trench 44, feature 1, shot from the southwest

¹³ Na paleozoološkim podacima zahvaljujemo Sonji Vuković iz Laboratorije za bioarheologiju Filozofskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu, a za bliže informacije o fauni sa praistorijskih lokaliteta na Viminacijumu videti njen rad u ovom zborniku.

¹⁴ Roman 1971, Abb. 6/57, 36/14.

¹⁵ Merkyte 2005, 35, Fig. II.12, V.15, sample 20607. Takav pehar je nađen i u objektu 2/16 na Velikoj humskoj čuki, koji je datovan u 44-43. vek pre n. e. (Bulatović *et al.*, 2018).

penetrates the eastern cross-section of the trench. It was filled with various prehistoric potsherds, lumps of burnt soil, animal bones, mollusks and shells. The pit was oval, measuring the dimensions of 2.2 x 1 m, and the depth of about 0.4-0.6 m (Fig. 12). According to the dimensions and the composition of the feature, it can only be assumed, with a dose of caution, that it represents a semi-sunken dwelling. In terms of the representation of identified animal species, cattle (around 47% of the total number of bones of all of the identified species), domestic pig (18%), roe deer (12%), and one example (around 6%) of wild pig, fox, bird and horse are all represented.¹⁷ Pottery from this feature bears similar stylistic and typological characteristics as the one in features 39 and 41, meaning S profiled vessels with *Scheinbenhenkel* handles (Pl. 2/1), globular vessels with short cylindrical or funneled neck (Pl. 2/2-7, 9, 10), vessel on a hollow foot with small handles on the juncture of foot and the recipient (Pl. 2/13). Yet, some new forms occur, such as globular vessels with ring-shaped thickening on the outer part of the rim (Pl. 2/8).¹⁸ The ornamentation is represented by a row of finger impressions on the rim (Pl. 2/2) and below the handle (Pl. 2/14), and vertical pseudo-handles are recorded in this feature (Pl. 2/14), as well as in feature 1 in trench 41.

Based on the stylistic and typological characteristic of the pottery, all of the graves and other Eneolithic features at the site of Rit, including the finds from the layer, can be attributed to the Sălkuța IV-Herculane II-III phenomenon, meaning the first quarter of the 4th millennium BC, according to the absolute dates. The vessel from grave no. 8, which is slightly older and falls within the final quarter of the 5th millennium BC, could be based on the stylistic and typological characteristics be attributed to the Bubanj-Salkuca-Krivodol complex, right before or at the very beginning of the Sălkuța IV-Herculane II-III phenomenon. Grave no. 8 indicates that the site was utilized for a longer period of time during the Early Eneolithic.

Nad Klepečkom

Trenches in which the Eneolithic finds were recorded at the site of Nad Klepečkom were located some 1.2 km eastern from the aforementioned trenches 39, 41 and 44 at the site of Rit. In fact, sites Rit and Nad Klepečkom are connected as the only thing that separates them is a low terrace oriented southeast-northwest. The site of Nad Klepečkom is positioned southern-southwestern from that terrace, on a slightly higher ground compared to the site of Rit. The site of Nad Klepečkom borders the site of Pirivoj to the west, which also yielded Eneolithic finds. Trenches KI 75, KI 87 and KI 89, in which the Eneolithic finds were recorded, are positioned in the northwestern part of the site, on a slight slope which falls towards the site of Rit (Fig. 1).

The lone enclosed context at this site is feature 1 from trench KI 89, as all of the other finds originate from the cultural layer.

The pit marked as feature 1 was registered along the northern cross-section of trench KI 89, at the relative depth of 1.4 m. It was filled with brown soil which contained sporadic potsherds, animal bones, and lumps of shaped daub. Due to the fact that the feature was penetrating the trench cross-section, it was not possible to excavate it completely, as the trench could not be expanded due to the coal seam. The dimensions of the excavated part of the feature are 3 x 1.6 m, with the depth of around 0.4 m. In terms of animal bones, domestic pig (44%), goat/sheep (44%) and one example of cattle (12%) are all represented in the feature.¹⁹

¹⁷ The AMS analysis pointed out that this horse bone originates from La Tène period.

¹⁸ A total of 86 potsherds from this period are recorded in feature 1, and the preliminary analysis confirmed that fragments of at least 50 vessels were in the feature.

¹⁹ The results of the osteological analysis are not completely reliable, since the feature contained Early Bronze Age pottery as well.

3804 calBC (76,1% verovatnoće).¹⁶ Datum je veoma sličan datumu iz groba 42, razlikuju se samo u nekoliko godina, prema obe verovatnoće, tako da je sudeći po datumima i stilsko-tipološkim odlikama keramike izvesno da je reč o istom periodu.

U sondi 44, koja se nalazila neposredno severno od sonde 39 (sl. 1), na relativnoj dubini oko 1,25 m evidentiran je objekat 1, odnosno ukop koji zalazi u istočni profil, a ispunjen je fragmentima različitih praistorijskih posuda, grumenjem zapečene zemlje, životinjskim kostima i ljušturama školjki i puževa. Ukop je bio ovalnog oblika dimenzija 2,2 x 1 m, dubine oko 0,4–0,6 m (sl. 12). Prema dimenzijama i sadržaju ukopa čini se da je reč o poluzemunici, sličnoj onoj u sondi 41, mada je ova mnogo manjih dimenzija. Od identifikovanih životinjskih vrsta u ukopu su registrovane kosti govečeta (oko 47% od ukupnog broja kostiju identifikovanih vrsta), domaće svinje (18%), srne (12%) i po jedan primerak (oko 6%) divlje svinje, lisice, ptice i konja.¹⁷ U ukopu je evidentirana keramika stilsko-tipoloških osobina identičnih kao u celinama iz sondi 39 i 41, koju su činile posude S profilacije sa šajbenhenkel drškama (T. 2/1), loptaste posude sa kratkim cilindričnim ili levkastim vratom (T. 2/2–7, 9, 10), posuda na šupljoj stopi sa drščicama na prelazu iz stope u recipijent (T. 2/13), a javljaju se i nove forme, kao što je loptasta posuda sa prstenasto zadebljanim spoljnim delom oboda (T. 2/8).¹⁸ Od ornamenata su zabeleženi niz otisaka na obodu (T. 2/2) i otisak prsta ispod drške (T. 2/14), a i u ovom ukopu su prisutne vertikalne pseudodrške (T. 2/14), kao u objektu 1 u sondi 41.

Prema stilsko-tipološkim osobinama keramike svi grobovi sa nekropole i druge eneolitske celine na lokalitetu Rit, uključujući i nalaze iz kulturnog sloja, pripadaju Salkuca IV – Herculane II–III fenomenu, odnosno prvom kvartalu 4. milenijuma pre n. e. prema apsolutnim datumima. Posuda iz groba 8, koji je nešto stariji i opredeljuje se u poslednju četvrtinu 5. milenijuma pre n.e. prema stilsko-tipološkim karakteristikama pripada kompleksu Bujanj-Salkuca-Krivodol, odnosno periodu pre ili na samom početku Salkuca IV – Herculane II–III fenomena. Grob 8 ukazuje da je lokalitet bio korišćen u dužem vremenskom periodu tokom ranog eneolita.

Lokalitet Nad Klepečkom

Sonde u kojima su evidentirani eneolitski nalazi na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom nalaze se oko 1,2 km istočno od sondi 39, 41 i 44 sa lokaliteta Rit. Ovi lokaliteti su, zapravo, spojeni, a razdvaja ih jedna niska greda orijentacije SI–JZ. Lokalitet Nad Klepečkom pozicioniran je zapadno od te grede, na nešto višem terenu od lokaliteta Rit. Na zapadu se lokalitet Nad Klepečkom graniči sa lokalitetom Pirivoj, na kojem su, takođe, otkriveni eneolitski nalazi. Sonde KI 75, KI 87 i KI 89, u kojima su otkriveni eneolitski nalazi, pozicionirane su na severozapadnom delu lokaliteta, na blagoj padini prema zapadu, odnosno lokalitetu Rit (sl. 1).

Jedina zatvorena celina na ovom lokalitetu bio je ukop 1, otkriven u sondi KI 89, dok ostali nalazi potiču iz kulturnog sloja.

Ukop označen kao objekat 1 evidentiran je uz severni profil sonde, na relativnoj dubini od 1,4 m. Bio je ispunjen mrkom zemljom, sa sporadičnim fragmentima keramike, životinjskim kostima i komadima profilisanog lepa. Ukop je ulazio u profil, a nije ga bilo

¹⁶ AMS analizu je obavila Laboratorija Isotoptech ZRT iz Debrecina, a oznaka uzorka je DeA-14234.

¹⁷ Pošto je na ovom lokalitetu konstatovan i kulturni sloj sa celinama iz ranog bronzanog doba, moguće je da kost konja, zapravo, pripada tom periodu, jer je i kost konja iz sonde 18 na istom lokalitetu datovana AMS metodom u rano bronzano doba. Ipak, postoji izvesna mogućnost da konj pripada starijem eneolitu, jer oko ukopa 1 i u njemu nisu zabeleženi mlađi ukopi, koji bi ga, eventualno, kontaminirali.

¹⁸ U ukopu je nađeno ukupno 86 fragmenata keramike iz ovog perioda, a preliminarnom analizom utvrđeno je da su se u objektu nalazili delovi oko najmanje 50 posuda.

Pottery is represented by semi-globular bowls (Pl. 3/5), of which one example possesses a horizontally widened rim (Pl. 3/3), and the common ornamentation is comprised of rows of notches (Pl. 3/8, 12-14), sometimes combined with incised lines (Pl. 3/8), or rows of oblique incised lines below the rim of the vessel (Pl. 3/5).

The pottery originating from the cultural layer in this trench is similarly decorated, with rows or groups of notches (Pl. 3/4, 10) and rows of circular impressions. The shapes of the bowls are somewhat different, as these are slightly S profiled, with barely emphasized belly, cylindrical or conical neck, and slightly everted rim (Pl. 3/2, 4). The characteristics of the pottery originating from the cultural layer are common for the Baden culture,²⁰ although it seems as if there are some later elements, such as bowls with horizontally widened rims. Bowls profiled in such a manner occur starting from the end of Eneolithic period,²¹ and therefore, there is a possibility that the pit is slightly later than the cultural layer. The Baden culture pottery had previously been recorded at the nearby site of Lugovi in the neighboring village of Drmno.²²

The same can be noted for trench KI 87, which was positioned southeastern and directly along the aforementioned trench KI 89. However, in trench KI 87, the Eneolithic pottery was recorded exclusively in the cultural layer, in the part of the trench which contained a Roman period grave, which probably disturbed some Eneolithic feature. Save for the pottery (Pl. 3/6, 7, 9, 11), which could be attributed to the Baden culture based on the stylistic characteristic,²³ a part of a flat anthropomorphic figurine of the *Kopfloze* type with a dent on the top was recorded as well (Pl. 3/1). Such figurines are characteristic for the Cernavodă III- Boleráz culture, although those also occur in somewhat later Baden culture.²⁴ Therefore, considering the finds and the lumps of shaped daub in trench KI 87, it can be assumed, with caution, that this part of the site of Nad Klepečkom was inhabited during the Baden culture, even though solid remains of residential architecture are lacking. It is interesting that a large number of shells were recorded in both trenches.

The Eneolithic finds have also been registered some 200 m southeastern from trenches KI 87 and KI 89, on higher ground, in trench KI 75. Those finds, which were comprised of potsherds, river shells and animal bones were recorded concentrated in one area, which penetrated two of the trench cross-sections due to the fact that the trench was very narrow. The area was not excavated completely since it was not possible to further expand the trench. The stylistic and typological characteristics of pottery from this trench differ from the ones recorded in trenches KI 87 and KI 89. Here, the dominant forms are semi-globular bowls (Pl. 3/15-16, 20), often with triangularly or semicircularly thickened and elongated rim (Pl. 3/17-19, 21), and modeled tongue-shaped handles, sometimes with finger impressions on the rim, as well as short, wide arched handles ribbon-like in cross-section (Pl. 3/15, 23, 24), are all recorded as well. The ornamental techniques and motifs come down to rows or groups of slantwise pricks (Pl. 3/18, 21, 22), rows of lines performed by ridged pricks (*furchenstich* technique) (Pl. 3/19, 21), and white incrustation is recorded as well (Pl. 3/17). All of the stylistic and typological elements are characteristic for the Kostolac culture, and finds attributed to the same culture have previously been registered in Viminacium, as well as at the neighboring site of Lugovi and the site of Nad Lugom in Drmno.²⁵

²⁰ Petrović, Jovanović 2002, 22/2-4.

²¹ Roman 1976, Pl. 99; Bajenaru 2014, fig. 23/8, 24/2, 32/6-11, 33/1-6, 34/1-7; Bulatović, Milanović, *in print*, fig. 214/1, 217/1-4.

²² Стојић, Јацановић 2008, Т. XIII/10-14.

²³ Petrović, Jovanović 2002, 19-50.

²⁴ Roman 2001, Taf. 2; Tasić 1995, Pl. XIX.

²⁵ Nikolić 2000, Т. XXIII, Т. XXXIV/13-15, Т. XXXV/1, 2; Стојић, Јацановић 2008, Т. XIV/15, Т. XVI/1-9.

moguće širiti zbog površinskog kopa. Istražene dimenzije ukopa jesu 3 x 1,6 m, dok je dubina oko 0,4 m. Od životinjskih vrsta u ukopu je konstatovana domaća svinja (44%), koza/ovca (44%) i jedan primerak govečeta (12%).¹⁹

Keramiku čine poluloptaste zdele (T. 3/5), kod jednog primerka sa horizontalno proširenim obodom (T. 3/3), a od ornamenata dominiraju nizovi jamičastih udubljenja (T. 3/8, 12–14), ponekad u kombinaciji sa urezanim linijama (T. 3/8), ili nizovi kosih urezanih linija ispod oboda suda (T. 3/5).

Keramika iz kulturnog sloja u istoj sondi slično je ukrašena nizovima ili grupama jamičastih udubljenja (T. 3/4, 10), odnosno nizovima kružnih otisaka. Oblici zdela su nešto drugačiji, blage su S profilacije, blago naglašenog trbuha, cilindričnog ili koničnog vrata, sa blago izvijenim obodom (T. 3/2, 4). Karakteristike keramike iz sloja odgovaraju badenskoj kulturi,²⁰ dok se čini da u ukopu osim badenskih ima i mlađih elemenata, kao što je zdela horizontalno proširenog oboda. Naime, ovako profilisane zdele javljaju se tek krajem eneolita,²¹ pa je moguće da je ovaj ukop nešto mlađi od kulturnog sloja. Badenska keramika evidentirana je ranije na obližnjem lokalitetu Lugovi, u susednom selu Drmno.²²

Slična je situacija u sondi KI 87, koja se nalazila jugoistočno od prethodne sonde KI 89, neposredno uz nju. U ovoj sondi je, međutim, eneolitska keramika evidentirana samo u kulturnom sloju, i to u delu sonde kod rimskog groba i zapadno od njega, pa se pretpostavlja da je grob oštetiо eneolitski objekat. Ovde je osim keramike (T. 3/6, 7, 9, 11), koja prema stilskim karakteristikama pripada badenskoj kulturi,²³ otkriven i deo pljosnate antropomorfne figurine *Kopflose* tipa sa udubljenjem na vrhu (T. 3/1). Ove figurine karakteristične su za Černavoda III – Boleraz kulturu, ali i za nešto mlađu badensku kulturu,²⁴ te se može reći da je ovaj deo lokaliteta Nad Klepečkom bio naseljen nosiocima badenske kulture, iako nisu pronađeni ostaci arhitekture, izuzev komada profilisanog lepa u sondi KI 89. Interesantno je da je u obe sonde nađena veća količina ljuštura školjki.

Eneolitski nalazi evidentirani su, takođe, na oko 200 m jugoistočno od sonde KI 87 i KI 89, na nešto višoj koti u sondi KI 75. Nalazi, koje su činili fragmenti keramike, ljuštore rečnih školjki i životinjske kosti, otkriveni su koncentrisani u jednoj zoni, koja je, pošto je sonda bila uska, ulazila u dva profila. Kako nije bilo mogućnosti da se sonda proširi, ova zona (objekat) nije istražena u celosti. Stilsko-tipološke karakteristike keramičkih nalaza iz ove sonde razlikuju se od onih u sondama KI 87 i KI 89. U ovoj sondi (zoni) dominiraju poluloptaste zdele (T. 3/15–16, 20), često trouglasto ili polukružno zadebljanog izduženog oboda (T. 3/17–19, 21), a evidentirane su i plastične jezičaste drške, ponekad sa otiscima prsta po obodu, kao i kratke široke lučne drške trakastog preseka (T. 3/15, 23, 24). Tehnike i motivi ukrašavanja se svode na nizove ili grupe kosih uboda (T. 3/18, 21, 22) i nizove linija izvedenih tehnikom brazdastog ubadanja (*furchenstich*) (T. 3/19, 21), a vidljiva je i bela inkrustacija (T. 3/17). Svi stilsko-tipološki elementi karakteristični su za kostolačku kulturu, a nalazi ove kulture sa Viminacijuma, kao i obližnjih lokaliteta Lugovi i Nad Lugom u Drmnu već su odranije poznati u literaturi.²⁵

¹⁹ U objektu je zabeležena i keramika iz ranog bronzanog doba, pa rezultati osteološke analize nisu sasvim pouzdani.

²⁰ Petrović, Jovanović 2002, 22/2–4.

²¹ Roman 1976, Pl. 99; Bajenaru 2014, Fig. 23/8, 24/2, 32/6–11, 33/1–6, 34/1–7; Bulatović, Milanović, u štampi, Fig. 214/1, 217/1–4.

²² Стојић, Јацановић 2008, Т. XIII/10–14.

²³ Petrović, Jovanović 2002, 19–50.

²⁴ Roman 2001, Taf. 2; Tasić 1995, Pl. XIX.

²⁵ Nikolić 2000, Т. XXIII, Т. XXXIV/13–15, Т. XXXV/1, 2; Стојић, Јацановић 2008, Т. XIV/15, Т. XVI/1–9.

Hence, finds attributed to both the Baden and Kostolac cultures have been recorded at the site of Nad Klepečkom. What is interesting is the disposition of those finds, since the older finds, ascribed to the Baden culture were recorded exclusively in trenches KI 87 and KI 89, which were positioned on the northwestern fringe of the site of Nad Klepečkom (between altitudes of 75 and 80 m), on a small terrace oriented northeast-southwest (Fig. 1), above the lowland landscape (the site of Rit). On the other hand, the finds attributed to the Kostolac culture were recorded high on the terrace, at an altitude above 90 m. It is quite indicative that the earliest Eneolithic finds from Viminacium were recorded on marshy fields at the site of Rit,²⁶ at the altitude between 69 and 70 m, which indicates certain hydrographic conditions during that period. It seems as if starting from the end of the Early Eneolithic, meaning the beginning of the 4th millennium BC, up to the last centuries of the same millennium, during the Kostolac culture, the water level was on a rise which caused the displacement of the settlement from flooded and marshy areas to higher altitudes and safe ground nearby. It should be noted that the Early Bronze and Early Iron Age finds from this site indicate a lower water level in those periods, which made the settling of certain areas once again possible.

Pirivoj

The site of Pirivoj is located on a vast plain between the sites of Nad Klepečkom and Kastrum, north from the site of Kod Koraba (Fig. 1). In the course of rescue excavation in 2005, finds attributed to the Kostolac culture were recorded in the cultural layer in several trenches. Those finds consist of slightly S profiled bowls with funneled neck (Pl. 4/7, 14-17, Pl. 5/3), or biconical bowls (Pl. 4/6), large vessels with a long and slightly funneled or conical neck (Pl. 4/5, 9, 19, 21), gently profiled vessels with massive arched handles ribbon-like in cross-section (Pl. 5/1), as well as deep S profiled vessels (Pl. 4/1, 2), which belong to pots of types 4 and 8 according to J. Petrović and B. Jovanović.²⁷ Ornamental techniques and motifs are characteristic for the Kostolac culture. The most common ornaments are lines performed by ridged pricking (the *furchenstich* technique) (Pl. 4/3, 7, 14-17, 22, 23, Pl. 5/1, 3) which sometimes form triangular or fish-bone motifs (Pl. 4/15, 17). Those are often combined with other ornaments such as rows of rectangular impressions, or oval pricks, which are also a common ornament (Pl. 4/8, 10-12, 18, 20, 21, Pl. 5/2, 5). It is noticeable that in contrast to the Kostolac culture pottery from the site of Nad Klepečkom, pottery decorated with oblique and often cross-cutting incised lines is recorded at the site of Pirivoj (Pl. 4/4, 9, Pl. 5/2). In this area, such manner of decoration represents one of the typical elements of the Cernavodă III- Boleráz and later Coțofeni culture. If the thesis that the elements of the Coțofeni culture formed new Coțofeni-Kostolac culture through the symbiosis with the Kostolac culture is accepted,²⁸ then it could be assumed that the finds from the site of Pirivoj belong to the bearers of late Kostolac culture, meaning the Coțofeni-Kostolac culture.

Another argument in favor of the aforementioned thesis is the find of a biconical bowl decorated with oblique parallel grooves (Pl. 4/6). Typologically, it differs itself from other finds at the site of Pirivoj, which are more or less stylistically and typologically uniform. Namely, such form of vessels is unusual for the Kostolac culture, and would rather be linked with the Final Eneolithic forms in the Morava Region (Bubanj-Hum II culture), or Early Bronze Age in western Bulgaria (EBA II/III),²⁹ which is quite concurrent with the late Kostolac culture in terms of absolute dates.³⁰

²⁶ According to Redžić *et al.* (2017, 77) this area was constantly flooded up to the mid-20th century.

²⁷ Petrović, Jovanović 2002, 232.

²⁸ Jovanović 1976; Tasić 1979, 117 and other.

²⁹ Bulatović, Milanović, *in press*, Pl. 54/1, Fig. 214/2; Alexandrov 1995, Fig. 8/111, Fig. 9/123.

³⁰ Bulatović, Vander Linden 2017; Bulatović *et al.*, *in press*.

Na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom, dakle, evidentirani su nalazi koji pripadaju badenskoj kulturnoj grupi i kostolačkoj kulturnoj grupi. Zanimljiva je dispozicija ovih eneolitskih nalaza, jer su nalazi starije, badenske grupe otkriveni isključivo u sondama KI 87 i KI 89, koje se nalaze na samom severozapadnom obodu lokaliteta Nad Klepečkom (između 75 i 80 m nadmorske visine), kojeg čini jedna niska greda orijentacije SI–JZ (sl. 1), iznad zabarenog nizijskog dela (lokalitet Rit), dok su nalazi kostolačke grupe evidentirani visoko na gredi, na koti iznad 90 m nadmorske visine. Indikativno je da su najstariji eneolitski nalazi sa Viminacijuma evidentirani u zabarenim njivama na lokalitetu Rit,²⁶ na kotama između 69 i 70 m nadmorske visine, što je značajan indikator hidrografskih prilika u tom periodu. Očito se od kraja starijeg eneolita, odnosno početka 4. milenijuma pre n. e. pa do poslednjih vekova istog milenijuma, u vreme kostolačke kulture, nivo voda povećavao, što je uzrokovalo pomeranje naselja iz zabarenih i plavnih zona na sigurnije više kote u neposrednoj blizini. Treba naglasiti da nalazi ranog bronzanog doba i starijeg gvozdеног doba sa ovog lokaliteta ukazuju da je u tim periodima nivo voda bio niži i da je život na ovom prostoru ponovo bio moguć.

Lokalitet Pirivoj

Lokalitet Pirivoj nalazi se u prostranoj ravnici između lokaliteta Nad Klepečkom i Kastrum, severno od lokaliteta Kod Koraba (sl. 1). Tokom zaštitnih iskopavanja 2005. godine, na ovom lokalitetu u kulturnom sloju u više sondi evidentirani su nalazi kostolačke grupe. Nalaze čine zdele blage S profilacije levkastog vrata (T. 4/7, 14–17, T. 5/3) ili bikonične zdele (T. 4/6), zatim veće posude dugog blago levkastog ili koničnog vrata (T. 4/5, 9, 19, 21), odnosno posude blage profilacije sa masivnim lučnim drškama trakastog preseka (T. 5/1), kao i dublje posude blage S profilacije (T. 4/1, 2), koje su po J. Petrović i B. Jovanović opredeljene u lonce tipa 4 i 8.²⁷ Tehnike i motivi ukrašavanja su karakteristični za kostolačku kulturu. Najčešće su linije načinjene brazdastim ubadanjem (furhenštih) (T. 4/3, 7, 14–17, 22, 23, T. 5/1, 3), a ponekad formiraju motive trouglova ili riblje kosti (T. 4/15, 17), često u kombinaciji sa drugim ornamentima, kao što su nizovi pravougaonih otisaka, ili ovalnih uboda, koji su i samostalno veoma čest ornament (T. 4/8, 10–12, 18, 20, 21, T. 5/2, 5). Primećuje se da se, za razliku od kostolačke keramike sa lokaliteta Nad Klepečkom, na Pirivoju javlja keramika ukrašena kosim, često unakrsnim urezanim linijama (T. 4/4, 9, 19, T. 5/2), što je jedan od elemenata najpre Černavoda III – Boleraz, a zatim i Kocofeni kulturne grupe. Ako je tačna teza da su elementi Kocofeni grupe simbiozom sa kostolačkom grupom iznedrili novu Kocofeni – Kostolac grupu,²⁸ onda bi se moglo pretpostaviti da nalazi sa Pirivoja pripadaju nosiocima pozne kostolačke, odnosno Kocofeni – Kostolac grupe.

Još jedan argument u prilog ovoj tezi jeste nalaz bikonične zdele ukrašene kosim žlebovima, koja se izdvaja tipološki od ostalih nalaza sa Pirivoja, koji su stilsko-tipološki manje-više ujednačeni. Naime, ova forma nije uobičajena za kostolačku kulturnu grupu i pre se može povezati sa formama finalnog eneolita u Pomoravlju (grupa Bubanj – Hum II) ili ranog bronzanog doba u zapadnoj Bugarskoj (EBA II/III),²⁹ što je u apsolutnim datumima približno istovremeno sa poznom kostolačkom grupom.³⁰

²⁶ Prema Redžiću, Jovičiću i Dankoviću ovaj prostor je do sredine prošlog veka konstantno bio zabaren (Redžić, Jovičić, Danković 2017, 77).

²⁷ Petrović, Jovanović 2002, 232.

²⁸ Jovanović 1976; Tasić 1979, 117 i dr.

²⁹ Bulatović, Milanović, u *štampi*, Pl. 54/1, Fig. 214/2; Alexandrov 1995, Fig. 8/111, Fig. 9/123.

³⁰ Bulatović, Vander Linden 2017; Bulatović *et al.*, u *štampi*.

Kod Koraba

The site of Kod Koraba is located south from the site of Pirivoj. Several Eneolithic finds, attributed to the Kostolac culture were recorded at the site during the excavations in 2005. Those finds are three slightly S profiled bowls with funneled neck, decorated with horizontal lines performed in the *furchenstich* technique combined with rows of rectangular impressions or oval pricks (Pl. 5/6-8), and a fragment of a large vessel with a tongue-shaped handle and rows of finger impressions on the rim (Pl. 5/9).

Kastrum

Two concurrent fragments originate from the site of Kastrum, which is located northwestern from the site of Pirivoj. Those are a fragment of a large vessel with a tongue-shaped handle and the rim decorated with finger impressions, and a fragment of a wide arched handle ribbon-like in cross-section (Pl. 5/10, 11).

DISCUSSION

It has been noticed that the largest concentration of the Late Eneolithic finds belonging to the Kostolac culture is grouped in trench KI 75, on the western slope of the low terrace at the site of Nad Klepečkom, although such finds sporadically occur in a wider area, which encompasses the surface of about 2.5 km². Similar could not be told for the finds belonging to the Sălkuța IV and Baden cultures, which are concentrated on one part of the site of Rit (Sălkuța IV culture), and in the northwestern foothill of the terrace at the site of Nad Klepečkom (Baden culture). Despite the fact that the intensive activities during the Antique period have to a great extent devastated prehistoric features, based on the disposition of the Eneolithic finds and other material remains, especially the features which display a potential for a residential character, but also the necropolis, it can be assumed that the Early Eneolithic settlement (Sălkuța IV culture) was short-lasting and small, similar to the settlement of the bearers of the Baden culture. On the other hand, finds attributed to the bearers of Kostolac culture are more widespread, which creates the impression that the settling was more intensive during this period. The argument which could eventually support the thesis of the intensified settling of this area during the Late Eneolithic, is the existence of numerous concurrent finds originating from the neighboring site of Lugovi in Drmno. Grave no. 8 enables us to realize that the site was used for a longer period of time, from the final quarter of the 5th millennium BC to the first quarter of the 4th millennium BC. The stylistic and typological characteristics of the vessel from that grave, which correspond to the Sălkuța IV culture point to Bubanj-Salkuca-Krivodol complex and certain south Pannonian groups of the period, which is completely expected considering the geographic position of the site.

Apart from that, the Sălkuța IV cultural group remains both culturally and chronologically incompletely defined in the Central Balkans. Of all of the stylistic and typological elements which are characteristic for this cultural group in Oltenia, and which make this cultural group recognizable in Serbia, southern from the Sava and Danube rivers, the only element we can certainly connect with that cultural group are handles with a plate-like widening in the root (the *Scheinbenhankel* type).

Based on such a criteria, the Sălkuța IV culture sites in Serbia, south from the Sava and Danube rivers are quite scarce, and mostly registered in eastern and southeastern Serbia (sites of Zlotska Pečina, Kaličina, Velika Humska Čuka),³¹ and therefore, it can be

³¹ Капуран *et al.* 2014, T. XLIII/10-12, T. XLIV/18; Капуран, Булатовић 2012, T. II/21; Булатовић, Милановић 2015, T. II/26. Remaining finds of handles of the *Scheinbenhankel* type from the site of Velika Humska Čuka are unpublised, and known to the authors from the pottery processing.

Lokalitet Kod Koraba

Lokalitet Kod Koraba nalazi se južno od lokaliteta Pirivoj, a prilikom iskopavanja ovog lokaliteta 2005. godine otkriveno je nekoliko eneolitskih nalaza koji pripadaju kostolačkoj kulturnoj grupi. Reč je o tri zdele blage S profilacije, blago levkastog vrata, ukrašene horizontalnim furhenštih linijama u kombinaciji sa nizovima pravougaonih otisaka ili tačkastih uboda (T. 5/6–8), kao i o fragmentu većeg suda sa jezičastom drškom sa nizovima otisaka prsta po obodu (T. 5/9).

Lokalitet Kastrum

Sa lokaliteta Kastrum, koji se nalazi severozapadno od Pirivoja, potiču dva fragmenta iz ovog perioda, fragment oboda veće posude, sa jezičastom drškom čiji je obod ukrašen vrhovima prstiju i fragment široke lučne drške trakastog preseka (T. 5/10, 11).

DISKUSIJA

Primećuje se da je najveća koncentracija nalaza iz poznog eneolita, odnosno kostolačke grupe, grupisana u sondi KI 75, na zapadnoj padini niske grede na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom, ali da se ovi nalazi sporadično nalaze i na širem prostoru, koji obuhvata površinu od oko 2,5 km². To se ne može reći za nalaze Salkuca IV i badenske grupe, koji su koncentrisani u jednom delu lokaliteta Rit (Salkuca IV), odnosno u severozapadnom podnožju grede na lokalitetu Nad Klepečkom (badenska grupa). Uprkos činjenici da su intenzivne aktivnosti iz antičkog perioda u velikoj meri devastirale praistorijske objekte, prema dispoziciji eneolitskih nalaza i drugim materijalnim ostacima, naročito potencijalnim stambenim objektima i nekropoli, moguće je pretpostaviti da je naselje iz starijeg eneolita (Salkuca IV) kratko trajalo i da je bilo manjih dimenzija, kao i naselje nosilaca badenske kulture, dok su iz vremena nosilaca kostolačke kulturne grupe nalazi rasprostranjeniji, pa se stiče utisak da je život u tom periodu bio znatno intenzivniji. Kao argument koji bi mogao da podrži ovu tezu treba pomenuti brojne nalaze iz ovog perioda sa obližnjeg lokaliteta Lugovi u Drmnu. Zahvaljujući ranoeneolitskom grobu 8 znamo da je u ovom periodu lokalitet korišćen u dužem periodu, od poslednje četvrtine 5. do prve četvrtine 4. milenijuma pre n.e. Stilsko-tipološke karakteristike posude iz groba, koje ne odgovaraju Salkuca IV grupi, ukazuju na Bujanj-Salkuca-Krivodol kompleks, kao i na neke južnopanonske grupe tog vremena, što je i potpuno očekivano, s obzirom na geografski položaj lokaliteta.

Inače, Salkuca IV grupa nije u potpunosti definisana na centralnom Balkanu, ni u kulturnom, ni u hronološkom smislu. Od stilsko-tipoloških elemenata koji su karakteristični za ovu grupu u Olteniji i po kojima je ona prepoznatljiva, sa sigurnošću se u vezu sa ovom grupom u Srbiji južno od Save i Dunava mogu dovesti samo drške sa pločastim proširenjem u korenu (drške tipa Šajbenhenkel).

Prema ovom kriterijumu, nalazišta Salkuca IV grupe u Srbiji južno od Save i Dunava veoma su malobrojna, a uglavnom su evidentirana u istočnoj i jugoistočnoj Srbiji (Zlotska pećina, Kaličina, Velika humska čuka),³¹ pa se pretpostavlja da su njeni nosioci kao glavnu komunikaciju koristili dolinu Timoka. Ovi nalazi su, što je interesantno, otkriveni i nešto

³¹ Капуран, Булатовић, Јовановић 2014, Т. XLIII/10–12, Т. XLIV/18; Капуран, Булатовић 2012, Т. II/21; Булатовић, Милановић 2015, Т. II/26. Остали налази дршки типа шајбенхенкел са Велике хумске чуке нису објављени, а ауторима су познати са аутопсије.

assumed that the bearers of the Sălkuța IV culture used the Timok Valley as their main communication route. It is interesting that such finds have been recorded somewhat western, in Kosovo (site of Hisar) and Middle Drina Region (site of Višeslava),³² and far to the south at the Aegean coast and up to the Peloponnesus.³³ According to the disposition of sites on which the *Scheinbenhankel* type of handles was recorded, it seems as if those were spreading towards the north and the south, since those are quite rare in the west and almost unrecorded east from Oltenia.

In terms of the territory of Serbia, finds of the *Scheinbenhankel* type of handles as the most indicative element of the Sălkuța IV culture, are much more common north from the Sava and Danube rivers, and especially in the area of southern Banat,³⁴ but also along the banks of the Danube and Tisa rivers, up to the present-day Slovakia. However, it seems as outside of their home territory (Oltenia), and especially far to the north and south, such handles occur together with the elements of the local archaeological cultures (Bodrogkeresztúr, Vajska-Hunyadihalom, Bubanj-Hum I, Rahmani), and without the accompanying elements characteristic for the Sălkuța IV culture in Oltenia. This could indicate that such handles were spreading and being accepted as sort of a trend, and do not indicate certain population shifts, although, that should not be excluded as possibility as well. Anyway, those handles are certainly an indicator of intensive contacts between the populations of central and southern Balkans, Oltenia and Pannonian plain during the end of the 5th and first quarter of the 4th millennium BC. Likewise, it is quite interesting that pottery typical for the Bubanj-Sălkuța-Krivodol cultural complex (hereinafter BSK cultural complex), such as two-handled beakers, semi-globular bowls with inverted rim etc.,³⁵ occurs together with the pottery characteristic for the Sălkuța IV culture at the excavated sites in Oltenia. A similar phenomenon is registered at the site of Velika Humska Čuka, and the sites of the Galatin culture in northwestern Bulgaria.³⁶ On the other hand, no finds characteristic for the BSK cultural complex were recorded at the site of Rit, nor in the area of Banat.³⁷ Furthermore, along with the pottery which possess similar stylistic and typological characteristics as the one from the site of Rit (deep vessels with globular recipient and short cylindrical or funneled neck, the *Scheinbenhankel* handles, etc.),³⁸ certain forms which could be connected with the Sălkuța IV culture³⁹ and which remain unrecorded at the site of Rit, were registered at the site of Bolnica in Vršac. More precisely, those are the so-called “lobate” vessel and a deep vessel with two handles on the rim.⁴⁰ It should be noted that the *Scheinbenhankel* type of handles has not been recorded in Macedonia, and therefore the southernmost find in the Central Balkans, save for the examples in Greece, is recorded at the site of Hisar in Kosovo, which leaves a gap spreading more than a 300 km by air between those finds, which is difficult to explain at the moment.

The site of Rit in Viminacium, on which the finds attributed to the Sălkuța IV culture were recorded, is particularly interesting for another reason— besides the remains of the settlement, a necropolis of the aforementioned culture is recorded as well. This necropolis, save for the lone grave at the site of Lepenski Vir,⁴¹ represents the one and only necropolis of the Sălkuța IV culture in the territory of Serbia. Speaking of the grave from the site

³² Todorović 1963, T. I-III; Zotović 1985, T. III/2.

³³ Weisshaar 1989, Taf. 12/15. 13/11.

³⁴ Sălceanu 2008, Harta 1, 2; Jovanović 1998, 197-200.

³⁵ Roman 1971, Abb. 20/6, 9-11, 13, Abb. 22/12, 15, 16, 19.

³⁶ Георгиева 1987, Обр. 1/2-10, обр. 4, обр. 6/6.

³⁷ Aralica 2006, 29-39.

³⁸ Aralica 2006, T. I/16, 22, T. II/9, 10, T. III/3, 4.

³⁹ Roman 1971, Abb. 19/3, Abb. 21/3, 4, Abb. 24/3, 4, Abb. 36/3, 23; Sălceanu 2008, Foto 21/4, Plansa II/25.

⁴⁰ Aralica 2006, T. III/2, 3.

⁴¹ Летица 1972.

zapadnije, na Kosovu (Hisar) i srednjem Podrinju (Višesava),³² a evidentirani su i daleko na jugu, na obali Egejskog mora, sve do Peloponeza.³³ Prema njihovoj dispoziciji čini se da su se nalazi drški tipa šajbenhenkel širili na sever i jug, dok su one retke na zapadu, a gotovo da ih nema istočno od Oltenije.

Naime, nalazi drški tipa šajbenhenkel, kao najindikativnijeg elementa Salkuca IV grupe u Srbiji su u odnosu na centralnu Srbiju mnogo zastupljeniji severno od Save i Dunava, naročito u južnom Banatu,³⁴ a šire se obalama Dunava i Tise na sever, sve do današnje istočne Slovačke. Utisak je, međutim, da se van svoje matične teritorije Oltenije, a naročito daleko na severu i jugu, ove drške javljaju zajedno sa elementima lokalnih kultura (Bodrogkereštur, Vajska – Hunjadihalom, Bubanj – Hum I, Rahmani), bez ostalih elemenata karakterističnih za Salkuca IV grupu u Olteniji, što bi moglo ukazivati na to da su se ove drške širile, odnosno da su prihvatane kao neki vid mode ili trenda i ne moraju se obavezno povezati sa migracijama, mada se ni to ne isključuje kao mogućnost. One su, u svakom slučaju, pokazatelj intenzivnih kontakata stanovništva centralnog i južnog Balkana, Oltenije i Panonske nizije krajem 5. i u prvom kvartalu 4. milenijuma pre n. e. Zanimljivo je, takođe, da se u Olteniji na istraženim lokalitetima sa keramikom karakterističnom za Salkuca IV grupu javlja i keramika tipična za Bubanj – Salkuca – Krivodol kompleks, kao što su dvouhi pehari, poluloptaste zdele uvučenog oboda, blago bikonične zdele i dr.³⁵ Slična je situacija registrovana na Velikoj humskoj čuki i nalazištima Galatin kulture u severozapadnoj Bugarskoj,³⁶ dok na Ritu, kao i u Banatu nisu evidentirani nalazi karakteristični za BSK kompleks.³⁷ U Vršcu, na lokalitetu Bolnica, štaviše, uz keramiku stilsko-tipoloških odlika veoma sličnih kao na Ritu (dublje posude loptastog recipijenta kratkog cilindričnog ili levkastog vrata, šajbenhenkel drške i dr.),³⁸ javljaju se i neke forme koje se mogu povezati sa tom grupom,³⁹ a koje nisu zabeležene na Ritu. Reč je o *lobate* posudi i dubokoj posudi sa dve drške na obodu.⁴⁰ Treba napomenuti da ove drške nisu konstatovane u Makedoniji, te da je za sada najjužniji nalaz na centralnom Balkanu, ne računajući nalaze drški u Grčkoj, lokalitet Hisar na Kosovu, tako da se između njega i grčkih lokaliteta prostire „prazan prostor” dužine preko 300 km vazдушnom linijom, što je, za sada, teško objasniti.

Lokalitet Rit na Viminacijumu, na kojem su konstatovani nalazi Salkuca IV grupe, međutim, izuzetno je interesantan i iz drugog razloga – na ovom lokalitetu je pored ostataka naselja otkrivena i nekropola ove grupe. Ova nekropola je, osim usamljenog groba sa Lepenskog vira,⁴¹ jedina nekropola ove grupe u Srbiji. Za grob sa Lepenskog vira, koji je tada grubo opredeljen u Salkuca kulturu, nema sigurnih argumenata za bliže definisanje u kulturno-hronološkom smislu, pa nekropola zgrčenih pokojnika sa Rita ostaje jedina nekropola Salkuca IV grupe na ovom prostoru.⁴² Treba naglasiti, međutim, da je evidentirano više nekropola Salkuca kulture na kojima su svi pokojnici sahranjeni u zgrčenom položaju,

³² Todorović 1963, T. I–III; Zotović 1985, T. III/2.

³³ Weisshaar 1989, Taf. 12/15. 13/11.

³⁴ Sălceanu 2008, Harta 1, 2; Jovanović 1998, 197–200.

³⁵ Roman 1971, Abb. 20/6, 9–11, 13, Abb. 22/12, 15, 16, 19.

³⁶ Георгиева 1987, Обр. 1/2–10, Обр. 4, Обр. 6/6.

³⁷ Aralica 2006, 29–39.

³⁸ Aralica 2006, T. I/16, 22, T. II/9, 10, T. III/3, 4.

³⁹ Roman 1971, Abb. 19/3, Abb. 21/3, 4, Abb. 24/3, 4, Abb. 36/3, 23; Sălceanu 2008, Foto 21/4, Plansa II/25.

⁴⁰ Aralica 2006, T. III/2, 3.

⁴¹ Летица 1972.

⁴² Ovde izuzimamo nalaz drški tipa šajbenhenkel na nekropoli u Vajskoj, koja je opredeljena u Vajska – Hunjadi grupu (Tasić 1995, 110).

of Lepenski Vir, which was roughly attributed to the Sălkuța IV culture back in the days, there are no definite arguments for its precise cultural and chronological defining, which in fact leaves the necropolis of crouched deceased at the site of Rit as the only Sălkuța IV culture necropolis in this area.⁴² However, it should be noted that several Sălkuța IV culture necropolises on which the deceased were buried in a crouched position on the side and with the head in the east, sometimes with vessels as grave goods have been registered.⁴³ As far as we know, none of those necropolises could be attributed to the Sălkuța IV culture with certainty. The fact is, at least according to the poor grave goods, that the necropolis from the site of Rit could not be connected with the Sălkuța IV culture, if there were no pottery finds from the nearby settlement.

The importance of this site lies in the fact that it yielded the first absolute dates for the Sălkuța IV culture in Serbia, which are in general among the first absolute dates for the culture. Besides the dates presented in this paper, there are two dates originating from the site of Ezeroto in northwestern Bulgaria, in which a number of *Scheinbenhankel* type of handles were recorded, and which author connects with the Galatin culture.⁴⁴ Those dates match the dates from the site of Rit to a great extent and position the *Scheinbenhankel* type of handles in northwestern Bulgaria into almost the same time period as the ones at the site of Rit, the first quarter of the 4th millennium BC.⁴⁵ However, the date from the site of Mokranjske Stene in eastern Serbia indicates that certain elements of those cultural groups prevail even in somewhat later period. Namely, at the site of Mokranjske Stene, in a cultural layer dated to the 37th century BC, the stylistic and typological elements which could be connected to the Galatin culture are registered on pottery,⁴⁶ together with the pottery belonging to the Bubanj-Hum I group (a local group of the BSK cultural complex).

While this paper provides very important data on Sălkuța IV culture, and especially on the burial practice and absolute chronology, much more data is required in order to completely define this culture in the territory of central Balkans.

⁴² This excludes the finds of the *Scheinbenhankel* type of handles at the Vajska necropolis, which is attributed to the Vajska-Hunyadihalom culture (Tasić 1995, 110).

⁴³ Catalin 2015, 319-350, fig. 303, 304 i dr.

⁴⁴ Ganetsovski 2016, 120, Fig. 11.

⁴⁵ Ganetsovski 2016, Tab. 1.

⁴⁶ Bulatović *et al.* 2018, Fig. 9, Pl. II.

mahom na boku i većinom sa glavom na istoku, ponekad i sa darovima u vidu posuda.⁴³ Koliko nam je poznato, nijedna od njih sa sigurnošću ne može da se opredeli u Salkuca IV grupu, ali je činjenica da se, barem sudeći po grobnim priložima, ni nekropola sa Rita ne bi mogla povezati sa ovom grupom da nije otkrivena keramika iz naselja koje se nalazilo neposredno uz nekropolu.

Ovaj lokalitet izuzetan je i po tome što je otkrio prve apsolutne datume Salkuca IV grupe u Srbiji, a ovi datumi su među prvima za ovu grupu i uopšte. Postoje dva datuma sa lokaliteta Ezeroto, iz severozapadne Bugarske, na kojem je nađen veći broj drški tipa šajbenhenkel, koje autor, međutim, povezuje sa Galatin grupom.⁴⁴ Ovi datumi se u velikoj meri podudaraju sa datumima sa Rita, opredeljujući nalaze drški tipa šajbenhenkel u severozapadnoj Bugarskoj skoro u isti vremenski period kao i na Ritu, u prvi kvartal 4. milenijuma pre n. e.⁴⁵ Datum sa Mokranjskih stena u istočnoj Srbiji, međutim, ukazuje da elementi ovih kulturnih grupa opstaju i u nešto poznijem periodu. Naime, na ovom lokalitetu u kulturnom sloju zajedno sa keramikom Bubanj – Hum I grupe (lokalna grupa BSK kompleksa) konstatovani su stilsko-tipološki elementi na keramici koji se mogu povezati sa Galatin grupom, a sloj je datovan u 37. vek pre n. e.⁴⁶

Iako ovaj rad donosi veoma dragocene informacije o Salkuca IV grupi, naročito o načinu sahranjivanja i apsolutnoj hronologiji, potrebno je, međutim, mnogo više podataka da bi se ova grupa na centralnom Balkanu definisala u potpunosti.

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⁴³ Cătălin 2015, 319–350, Fig. 303, 304 i dr.

⁴⁴ Ganetsovski 2016, 120, Fig. 11.

⁴⁵ Ganetsovski 2016, Tab. 1.

⁴⁶ Bulatović *et al.* u štampi, Fig. 9, Pl. II.

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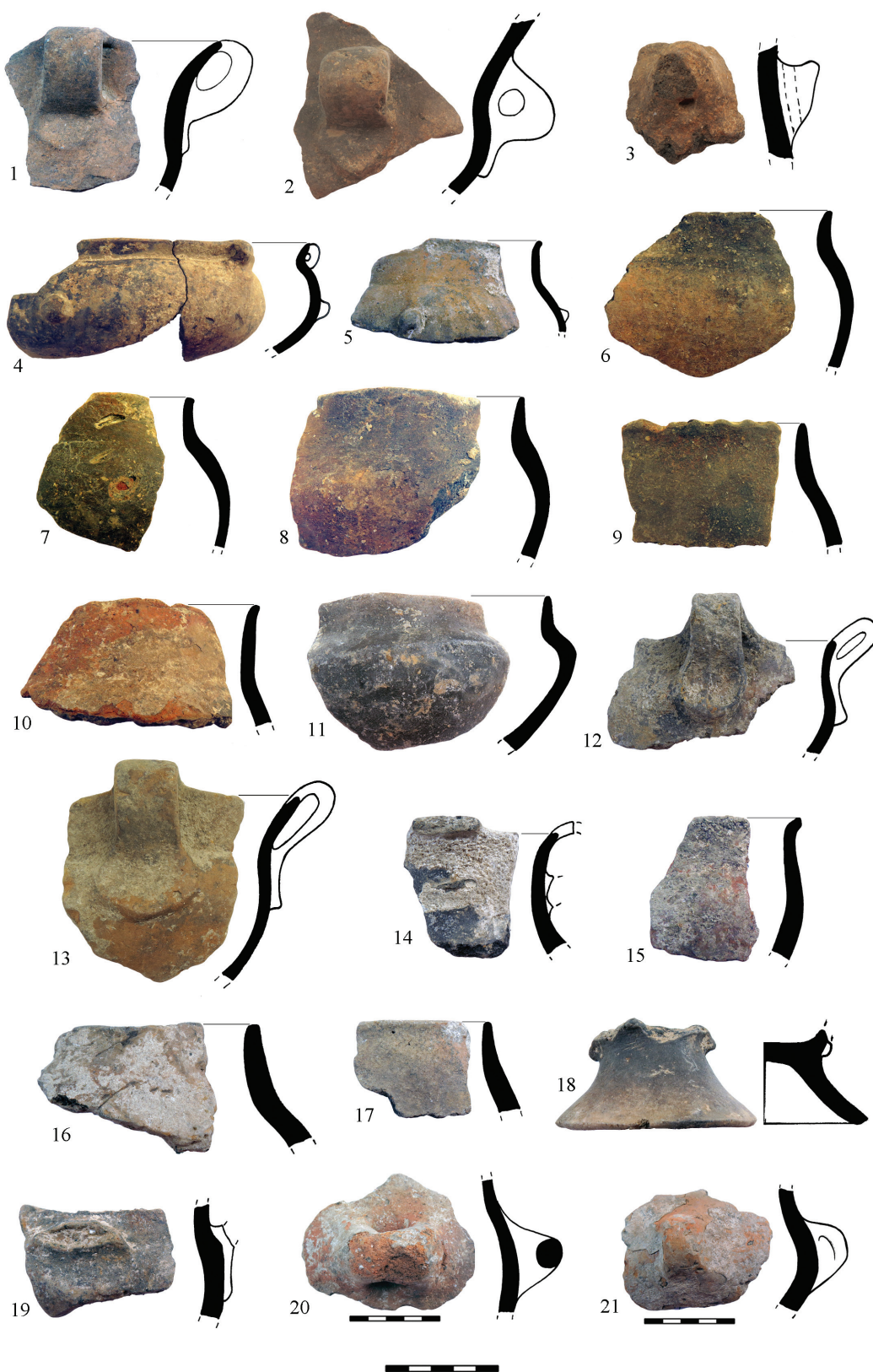
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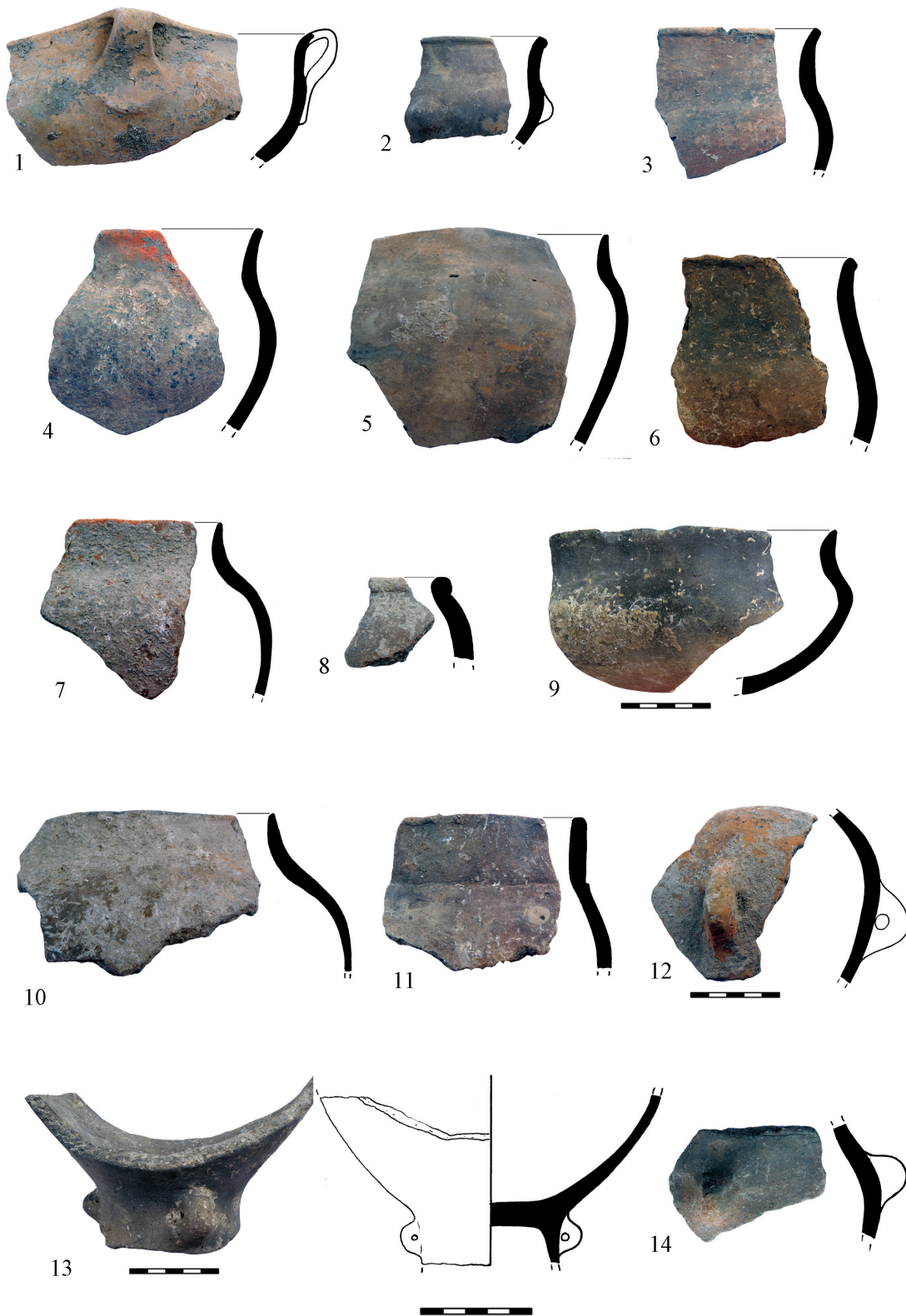
ENEOLITSKI LOKALITETI NA VIMINACIJUMU
ENEOLITHIC SITES IN VIMINACIUM

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T. 1 – 1-3. Rit, sonda 39, objekat 1; 4-10. Rit, sonda 39; 11-21. Rit, sonda 41, objekat 1

Pl. 1 – 1-3. Rit, trench 39, feature 1; 4-10. Rit, trench 39; 11-21. Rit, trench 41, feature 1

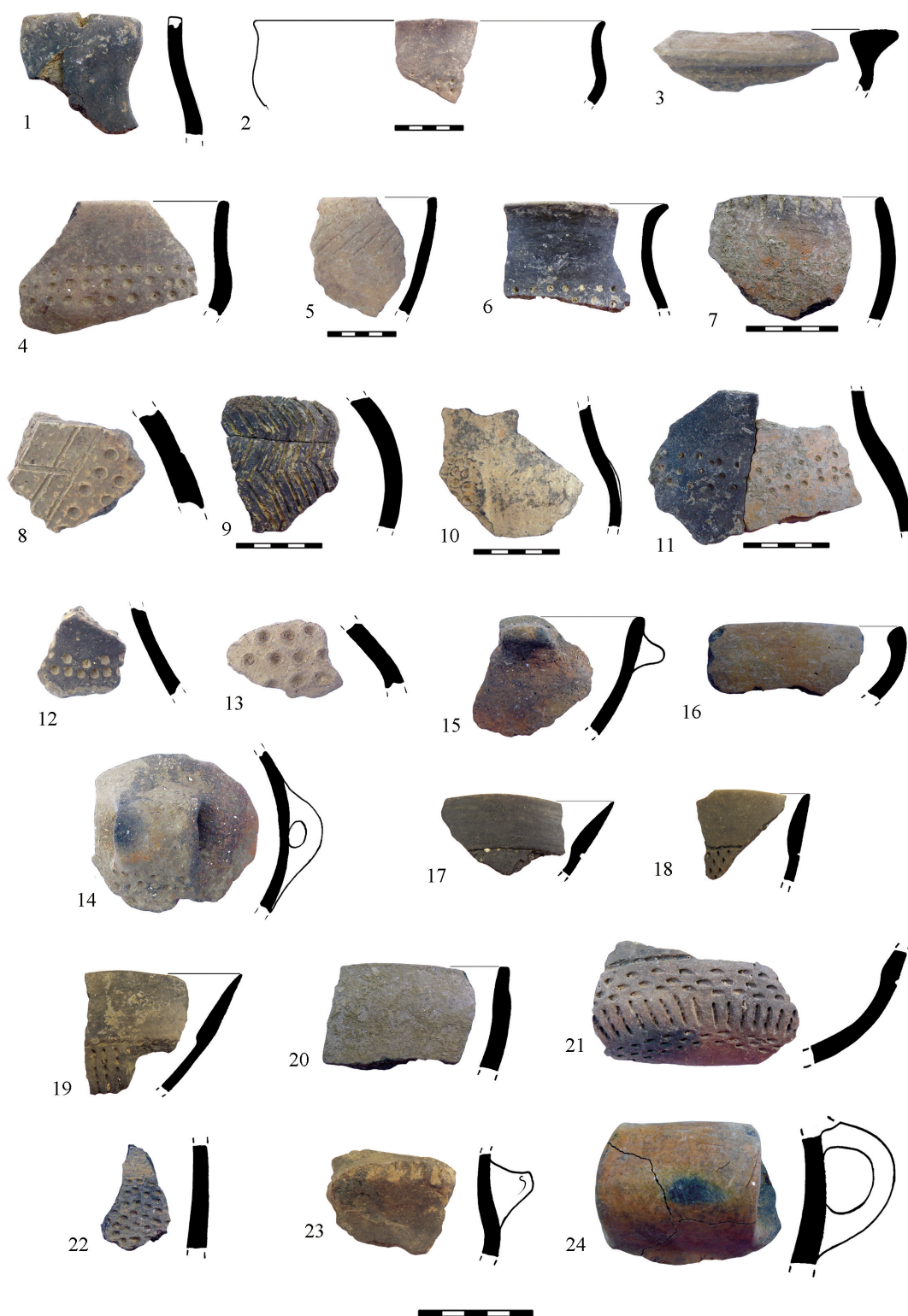


T. 2 – 1-14. Rit, sonda 44, objekat 1

Pl. 2 – 1-14. Rit, trench 44, feature 1

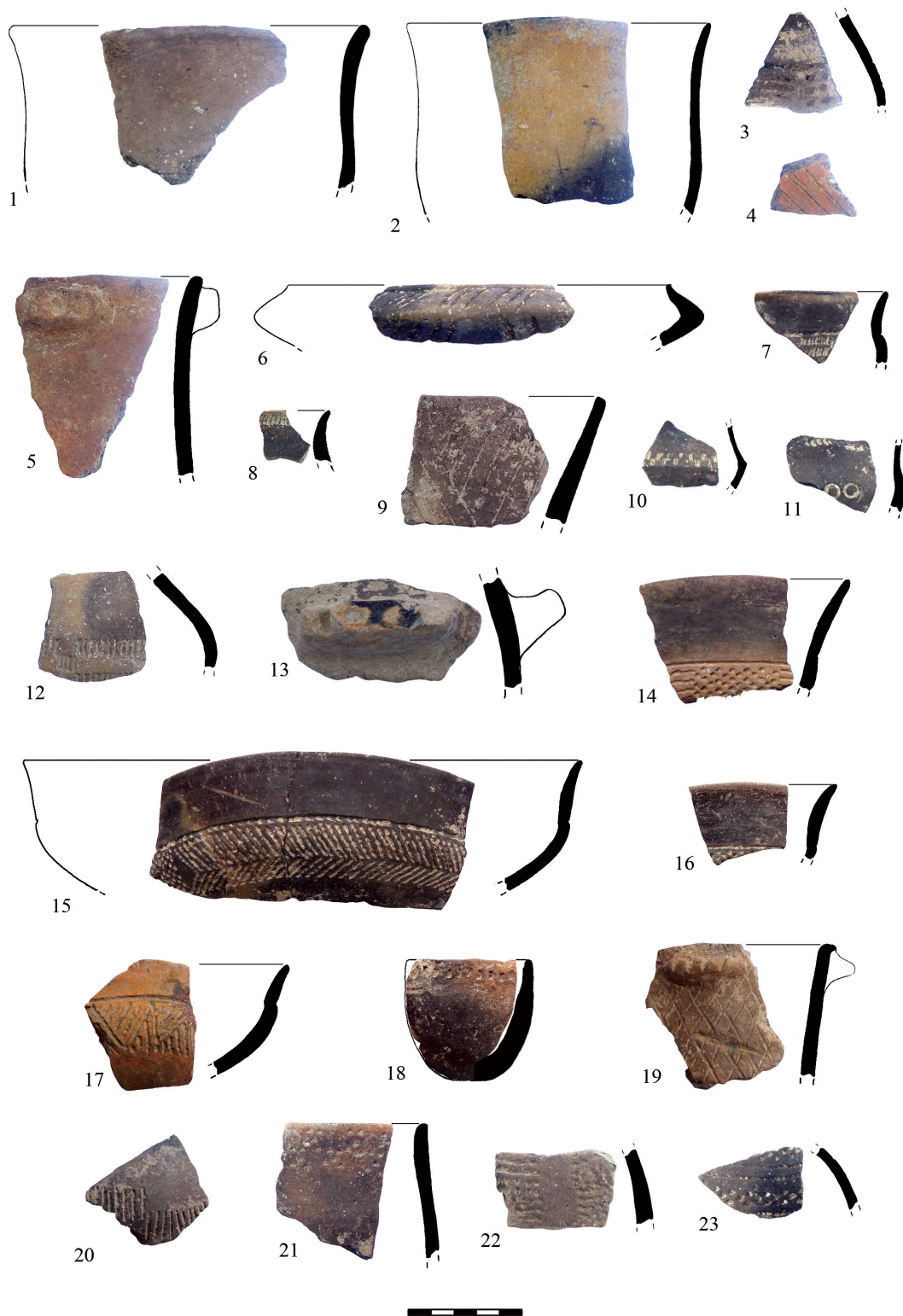
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T. 3 – 1, 6, 7, 9, 11. Nad Klepečkom, KI 87, G-67 i zapadno od njega; 3, 5, 8, 12-14. Nad Klepečkom, KI 89, objekt 1; 2, 4, 10. Nad Klepečkom, KI 89; 15-24. Nad Klepečkom, KI 75

Pl. 3 – 1, 6, 7, 9, 11. Nad Klepečkom, KI 87, G-67 and western from it; 3, 5, 8, 12-14. Nad Klepečkom, KI 89, feature 1; 2, 4, 10. Nad Klepečkom, KI 89; 15-24. Nad Klepečkom, KI 75

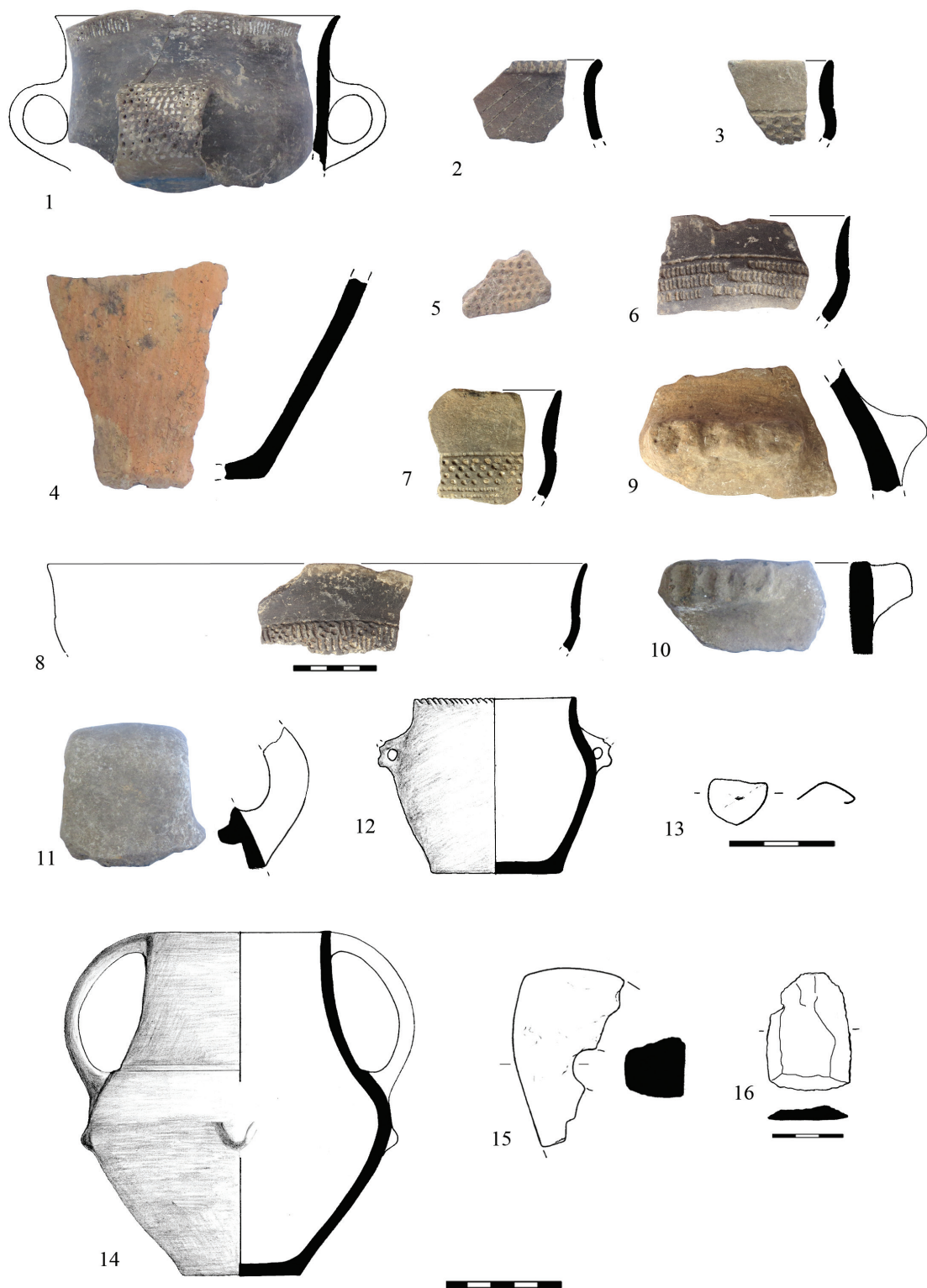


T. 4 – Pirivoj: 1-5. sonda 17, ukop; 6-13. sonda 12, južno proširenje; 15-20. sonda 35, dub. 1,9-2,1 m; 21. sonda 55; 22-23. sonda 23

Pl. 4 – Pirivoj: 1-5. trench 17, pit; 6-13. trench 12, southern extension; 15-20. trench 35. depth 1.9-2.1 m; 21. trench 55; 22-23. trench 23

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T. 5 – Pirivoj: 1. pored GI 58; 2-3. PLC VIII/8; 4-5. sonda 17; 6-9. Kod Koraba; 10-11. Kastrum, severna kapija, kv. XIX, blok 37 dub. 1.7 m; Rit: 12. sonda 39, grob 39; 13-14. sonda 14, grob 8; 15. sonda 39; 16. sonda 39, objekat 1

Pl. 5 – Pirivoj: 1. next to GI 58; 2-3. PLC VIII/8; 4-5. trench 17; 6-9. Kod Koraba; 10-11. Kastrum, north gate, sq. XIX, block 37, depth 1.7 m; Rit: 12. trench 39, grave no. 39; 13-14. trench 14, grave no. 8; 15. trench 39; 16. Trench 39, feature 1.