

Papers in Honour of Rastko Vasić 80th Birthday

Зборник радова у част 80 г. живота Растка Васића

АРХЕОЛОШКИ ИНСТИТУТ

**ЗБОРНИК РАДОВА У
ЧАСТ 80 Г. ЖИВОТА
РАСТКА ВАСИЋА**

Уредници

**Војислав Филиповић
Александар Булатовић
Александар Капуран**

Београд
2019

INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

**PAPERS IN HONOUR
OF RASTKO VASIĆ
80th BIRTHDAY**

Editors

**Vojislav Filipović
Aleksandar Bulatović
Aleksandar Kapuran**

Belgrade
2019

Published by

Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade

For publisher

Miomir Korać

Editors

Vojislav Filipović

Aleksandar Bulatović

Aleksandar Kapuran

Editorial board

Arthur Bankoff, Brooklyn College, CUNY, New York (USA)

Anthony Harding, University of Exeter, Devon (UK)

Barbara Horejs, Institute for Oriental and European Archaeology, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna (AUT)

Albrecht Jockenhövel, University of Münster, Münster (GER)

Maya Kashuba, Institute for the History of Material Culture, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg (RUS)

Miomir Korać, Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade (SRB)

Carola Metzner-Nebelsick, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, München (GER)

Lolita Nikolova, International Institute of Anthropology, Utah (USA)

Christopher Pare, Johannes Gutenberg-Universität, Mainz (GER)

Hrvoje Potrebica, University of Zagreb, Zagreb (CRO)

Roberto Risch, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (ESP)

✠ Alexandru Szentmiklosi, Muzeul Banatului, Timisoara (ROM)

Marc Vander Linden, University of Cambridge, Cambridge (UK)

Ognjen Mladenović, secretary

Rewieved by

Editors and members of the editorial board

Translation

Authors

Proof-reading

Caitlyn Breen

Design

Institute of Archaeology

Printed by

Sajnos d.o.o., Novi Sad

Printed in

250

CONTENTS

Foreword / Увод.....	7
M. Svilar, Biography of Rastko Vasić / М. Свилар, Биографија Растка Васића	11
M. Svilar, Bibliography of Rastko Vasić / М. Свилар, Библиографија Растка Васића....	17
A. Harding, Rastko Vasić: some personal reflections.....	40
С. Мандић, Пут у Миделхарнис.....	41
Notes about life and archaeology / Цртице о животу и археологији.....	42
D. Antonović, S. Vitezović, J. Šarić, The Early Neolithic Settlement at Velesnica:	
Lithic and Osseous Industries.....	63
M. Stojić, Mislilac iz Medvednjaka.....	71
S. Alexandrov, Early Bronze Age Barrow Graves in North-West Bulgaria.....	75
†B. Hänsel, B. Teržan, K. Mihovilić, Konzeptioneller Wandel im früh- bis mittelbronzezeitlichen Befestigungsbau Istriens.....	95
J. Станковски, Планинско светилиште Татићев Камен: три аспекта обредне праксе....	111
M. Ljuština, Rame uz rame: zajednice vatinske kulture u Banatu.....	125
K. Dmitrović, Contribution to the Study of Spectacle-shaped Pendants in Western Serbia.....	137
B. Molloy, A warrior's journey? Some recent taxonomic, trace element and lead isotope analyses of Mediterranean Later Bronze Age metalwork in the Central and West Balkans...	143
M. Blečić Kavur, B. Kavur, Privjesak kao tijelo – tijelo kao poruka.....	155
A. Kapuran, The Find from Medoševac 20 Years Later – an Addition to the Studies of the Tumulus Culture on the Territory of the Central Balkans.....	165
J. Koledin, "Novi" nalazi nanogvica tipa Regelsbrunn u Вачкој.....	177
М. Лазић, Гробови инхумираних покојника у некрополама брњичке културе.....	187
P. Medović, Sečanj IV — ostava metalnih predmeta.....	201
L. Leshtakov, Bronze Spear and Javelin Heads with Polygonal Sockets - A Balkan Phenomenon.....	209
A. Bulatović, Particular Types of Bowls as Heralds of a New Age in the Balkans.....	215
A. Ђорђевић, Нова сазнања о остави бронзаних налаза из Рудника.....	233
J. Bouzek, Some Early Iron Age symbols and their possible interpretations.....	241
D. Ložnjak Dizdar, Notes on several finds from the beginning of the Early Iron Age in the Danube area.....	247

B. Govedarica, Tumuli iz Brezja i neka pitanja socio-kulturnog razvoja na Glasincu u starijem željeznom dobu.....	259
T. Bader, Bemerkungen über die chronologische Lage der Hortfundgruppe „Somartin-Vetiš“.....	273
И. Бруяко, Костяной скипетр предскифского типа из городища Каргал в низовьях Дуная.....	289
V. Filipović, Iron Spears of the <i>Balkan Syginnae</i> Type from the Central Balkans.....	297
Д. Топал, Акинак из Вршаца и проникновение клинкового вооружения скифов в Среднее Подунавье.....	307
M. Dizdar, New Late Hallstatt Finds from the Vinkovci Region (Eastern Croatia): A Contribution to the Study of Impacts from the Balkans to the southeastern Carpathian Basin.....	319
D. Mitrevski, The Ruler's Palace in Bylazora – Capital of “Independent Paeonians”.....	345
O. Mladenović, A New Find of Bronze Hinged Fibula from the Vicinity of Svrljig.....	355
M. Guštin, D. Božič, Eine kleine Sondergruppe der thrakischen Fibeln.....	367
List of authors / Списак аутора.....	372

Foreword

Since 1990, after practically 30 years and the publication of the volume of the *Starinar* journal dedicated to the academician and professor Milutin Garašanin, the Institute of Archaeology in Belgrade publishes a volume dedicated to a doyen of both Serbian and European archaeology, Rasko Vasić. In contrast to university centers, where this kind of publications are usual, due to the position of individuals as professors and teachers (*Festschrift*, *Homage...*), the scientific researchers are usually neglected in that respect, which can be seen in the fact that this volume represents the first of a kind published by the Institute of Archaeology. Bearing in mind the significance and the influence of Vasić's work on ex-Yugoslav and prehistoric archaeology of Europe, as well as the fact that he spent his entire career at the Institute of Archaeology, we consider this volume as a humble act of our gratitude for everything our dear colleague Vasić did for archaeology and the Institute, on occasion of his 80th birthday.

Indeed, Rastko Vasić stands as a great of both Serbian and Yugoslav archaeology, distinctly appreciated and esteemed, which stands in opposition to his humble and unobtrusive nature. Vasić's scientific and artistic educations often intertwined in his papers dealing both with the protohistoric art and the particular problems of the Bronze and Iron Age in southeastern Europe. Years of work and scientific questions led him to various phenomena of our prehistoric archaeology, many of which he had himself defined, but from time to time he used to go back and discover the until then unobserved Iron Age art of the Central Balkans. Only a glimpse of his bibliography at the beginning of this volume reveals the archaeological phenomena he had defined and interpreted, and through his serious and responsible scientific work and afterwards authority introduced to archaeology. His first monographs (*Културне групе старијег гвозденог доба у Југославији* and *The Chronology of the Early Iron Age in Socialist Republic of Serbia*) were created on basis of his doctoral dissertation and more than a couple of decades since the publication represent often cited literature.

Увод

Након безмало 30 лета и *Старинара* посвећеног академику и професору Милутину Гарашанину из 1990. године, Археолошки институт у Београду објављује једну засебну публикацију посвећену дојену српске, али и европске археологије Растку Васићу. За разлику од универзитетских центара, где је овај тип публикација (*Festschrift*, *Homage...*) уобичајен због позиције појединца као професора и учитеља, научни су радници обично занемарени у томе погледу, што се види и по томе да је ово прва таква засебна публикација наше куће. Но, имајући у виду значај Васићевих дела за бившу југословенску и праисторијску археологију Европе и утицај на њу, као и то што је цео свој радни век провео у Археолошком институту, сматрали смо да је овај зборник поводом 80 година живота један скромни чин наше захвалности за све што је драги колега Васић учинио за археологију и Институт.

Растко Васић доиста представља велика на српске и југословенске археологије, изразито уваженог и цењеног, што је у неку руку у супротности са његовом скромном и ненаметљивом природом. Васићево научно, али и уметничко образовање често се сустицало у његовим првим радовима, када се бавио како уметничким протоисторијским темама, тако и конкретним проблемима гвозденог и бронзаног доба југоисточне Европе. Године рада и стручна питања одвела су га ка многим феноменима наше праисторијске археологије, од којих је неке и сам дефинисао, али се с времена на време враћао, а уједно и откривао до тада незапажену уметност гвозденог доба централног Балкана. Само и летимичан поглед на његову библиографију на почетку овог зборника говори о археолошким појавама које је Васић одредио и интерпретирао, а својим озбиљним и одговорним научним радом и доцнијим ауторитетом увео у домаћу археологију. Његове прве монографије (*Културне групе старијег гвозденог доба у Југославији* и *The Chronology of the Early Iron Age in Socialist Republic of Serbia*), настале на основама док-

A complete affirmation in Yugoslav archaeology for colleague Vasić was the invitation to write no less than 13 chapters for the 5th volume of the distinguished publication *Praistorija jugoslavenskih zemalja*, as one of the youngest authors, dealing with less familiar subjects or subjects with scarce background data, undetermined origin or undefined to a great extent. It can be said that even nowadays, after more than 30 years, Vasić's certain syntheses from the aforementioned publication, remain the postulates for the Iron Age of the Central Balkans. Another significant work of Rastko Vasić, although often not emphasized enough, is the fact that under the invitation of the academician Dragoslav Sreјović, he participated in writing of 150 separate units in the unique domestic archaeological encyclopedia - *Arheološki leksikon – preistorija Evrope, Afrike i Bliskog Istoka, grčka, etrurska i rimska civilizacija*, a paper that Yugoslav and Serbian archaeology lacked for a number of decades. His international reputation was confirmed by five monographs published within the prestigious *Prähistorische Bronzefunde* edition. In parallel with that, through his advice and influence, as well as through his scientific renown, he aided younger colleagues to prepare the volumes for the same edition.

In that context, it is important to mention that defending boards for magister or doctoral thesis on the subject on Bronze and Iron Age could not be imagined without the presence of the colleague Vasić. On such occasions, not a single critique or a bad word could be heard from Vasić, but positive opinion and useful suggestions above all, so that the candidate could properly prepare the thesis for future publication. Rastko Vasić has been a member of the editorial board for the *Starinar* journal for more than 40 years, as well as for many other corpora and journals in the territory of southeastern Europe. As a member of editorial staff or as a reviewer of papers and monographs, he would always point out the qualities of the submitted material, and if the other members of editorial staff or reviewers decided to reject the material, his benevolent suggestions would help in publishing each useful paper after all, even in some other journal. Also, as a long-time director of scientific projects at the Institute of Archaeology, he would always do his best to help

торске дисертације, и даље су, неколико деценија након објављивања, цитирано штиво.

Потпуну афирмацију у југословенској археологији колега Васић доживео је када је позван да, као један од тада најмлађих аутора, напише чак 13 поглавља за том V чувене *Праисторије југославенских земаља*, и то на неке теме о којима се мало знало или у вези с којима су подаци били штурни, нејасног порекла и добрим делом недефинисани. Може се рећи да и данас, након 30 и више година, поједине Васићеве синтезе из ове серије и даље остају једини постулати гвозденог доба централног Балкана. Још један значајан допринос овога типа, чини се, није довољно помињан у досадашњем његовом раду, а то је чињеница да је на позив академика Драгослава Срејовића учествовао у изради преко 150 засебних јединица у јединственој домаћој археолошкој енциклопедији – *Археолошки лексикон – преисторија Европе, Африке и Блиског истока, грчка, етрурска и римска цивилизација*, делу које је дуги низ деценија недостајало југословенској и српској археологији. Међународни углед потврдио је са пет монографија у престижној едицији *Prähistorische Bronzefunde*, док је паралелно саветима и својим утицајем, као и научним реномеом, помагао млађим колегама да припреме своје свеске за исту едицију.

У томе контексту, важно је поменути да се без колеге Васића није могла замислити комисија за одбрану магистарских или докторских дисертација на тему бронзаног или старијег гвозденог доба. Том приликом од њега се није могла чути покуда или лоша реч, већ надамне позитивно мишљење и корисне сугестије како би кандидат своје дело адекватно припремио за будуће објављивање. Преко 40 година члан је редакције *Старинара*, као и многих зборника и часописа на простору југоисточне Европе. Као чест члан редакција или рецензент радова и монографија, увек је истицао квалитете прилога, а уколико би се остатак редакције или други рецензенти одлучили да одбију аутора, он би сесвојим благонаклоним сугестијама трудио да сваки користан рад ипак буде објављен, па макар у неком другом часопису. Такође, као дугогодишњи руководилац научних пројеката у Археолошком институту,

young colleagues on each matter, never striking as a boss or a superior.

Plenty of details on the private and professional life of Rastko Vasić, both as an archaeologist and painter and literate, can be found in the continuation of this volume, which was one of the ideas of the editors. Therefore, about 60 pages are dedicated to his life and work, biography and a detailed bibliography, while the interview is illustrated with Vasić's numerous paintings, selected by the celebrant himself. Afterward, there is a collection of papers dedicated to the colleague Vasić, written in English, German, Russian and the ex-Yugoslav languages, assorted chronologically. Unfortunately, certain authors which were invited in agreement with the celebrant did not respond, primarily due to the poor health, so the editors once again point out that they regret the situation, although on the other hand, we are grateful and proud of the content of the volume, on 33 authors of the papers, and the editorial board comprised of prominent names of the word archaeology from nine different countries.

Through this volume, the editorial board and the Institute of Archaeology would like to heartily congratulate the jubilee to our colleague Vasić and to wish him many more years in archaeology.

Vojislav Filipović
Aleksandar Bulatović
Aleksandar Kapuran

тудио се да помогне млађим колегама по свим питањима, не постављајући се притом као шеф.

Многи детаљи о приватном и професионалном животу Растка Васића и као археолога, и као сликара и књижевника, могу се наћи у наставку овог зборника, што је била и једна од идеја приређивача. Стога је првих шездесетак страна посвећено његовом животу и раду, биографији и детаљној библиографији, док је интервју илустрован бројним Васићевим сликама, по избору самог слављеника. Након тога уприличени сурадови посвећени колеги Васићу, на енглеском, немачком, руском и језицима бивше Југославије, поређани по хронолошком реду. Нажалост, поједини аутори позвани у консултацијама са слављеником нису се одазвали позиву, поглавито због нарушеног здравственог стања, па уредници и овом приликом напомињу да жале због оваквог развоја ситуације. С друге стране, поносни смо на садржај зборника – како на 33 аутора прилога, тако и на редакцију, у којој су врхунска имена светске археологије из девет земаља.

Колеги Васићу уредници и Археолошки институт овим зборником од срца честитају јубилеј и желе још много година рада у археологији.

Војислав Филиповић
Александар Булатовић
Александар Капуран



In the National Museum in Belgrade, 2018 (by Aca Đorđević)
У Народном музеју, 2018. године (фото Аца Ђорђевић)

Notes on several finds from the beginning of the Early Iron Age in the Danube area

Daria Ložnjak Dizdar

Abstract: This paper analyzes the chance finds from the left bank of the Vuka in Nuštar, near Vinkovci, in eastern Croatia. A bronze torque with T-shaped ends, a spear, pendants and a button were discovered as surface finds along the Vuka, which is a tributary of the Danube and a natural line of communication from the Danube area towards the west. The Nuštar finds indicate micro-topographic relationships with similar finds in the Danube area and complement the current data on the distribution of torques with T-shaped ends, or spears with incised decorations. The finds, which can be dated to the period from the later phase of the Late Bronze Age (Ha B1 phase) to the beginning of the Early Iron Age (Ha C1a phase), prove hypotheses about the local shapes and regional and multi-regional contacts.

Key words: torque, spear, pendants, button, “Thracian-Cimmerian sphere”, beginning of the Early Iron Age, Danube area.

This paper analyzes the chance finds originating from the position of Budžak on the left bank of the Vuka near Nuštar (Fig. 1). They were found by Mirko Adžaga and stored in the City Museum of Vinkovci.¹

The Nuštar finds

1. Torque, copper alloy. A fragment of a torque with a T-shaped ends and a knobbed bow. Most of the torque has been preserved; the knobbed part has a circular cross-section, and the part towards the T-terminal has a rectangular cross-section. The transition has a part with two discs and four ribs. 12 knobs have been preserved. Torque cross-section: 18 cm. (Pl. 1)

2. Spearhead, copper alloy. A fragment of a spearhead with a round socketed shaft, narrowing towards the top, and a blade that is wider at the base. The top of the spearhead is missing. The blade is decorated with two parallel incised lines. The shaft is decorated with three series of incised lines in a reverse-V decoration and a combination of incised garlands and horizontal lines. Dimensions: preserved spearhead height: 13,8 cm; socketed shaft diameter: 1.9-2.7 cm. (Pl. 2)

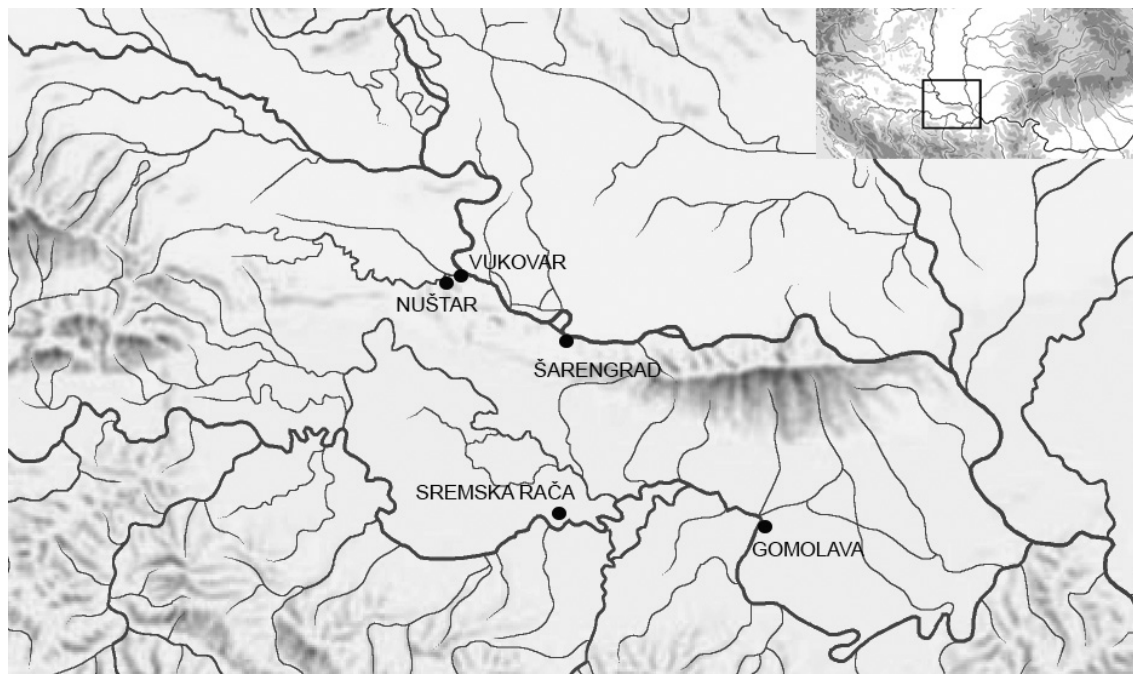
3. Bead, copper alloy. A slightly biconical bead, hollow casted. Partly damaged. Bead diameter: 2 cm; bead height: 1.3 cm. (Pl. 3, 1)

4. Button, copper alloy. A rectangular button, divided in two by cuts during the casting. Each part has four vertical relief ribs. The button has a strap-like loop in the lower part. Dimensions: width: 2 cm; height: 2.1 cm. (Pl. 3, 2)

5. Pendant, copper alloy. A round cast openwork pendant, with ten oval openings and a strap-like loop on top. It has two incised circles at the bottom. Dimensions: diameter: 3.1 cm; height: 2.7 cm. (Pl. 3, 3)

¹ I am very thankful to the staff of the Archaeological Section of the City Museum of Vinkovci – Maja Krznarić Škrivanko, Anita Rapan Papeša, Hrvoje Vulić and Boris Kratožil – for making the finds from Nuštar available for publication.

6. Pendant, copper alloy. A round cast openwork pendant, with eight oval openings and a strap-like loop on top. It has two incised circles at the bottom. Dimensions: diameter: 3 cm; height: 3 cm. (Pl. 3, 4)



Map 1 – Syrmia, position of Nuštar and other Syrmian sites mentioned in paper.

The most similar and geographically closest parallel to the torque from Nuštar (Pl. 1) is the torque from Srijemska Rača,² which lacks data on the circumstances of the find. It cannot be excluded that it is a torque from the same workshop, because they have very similar dimensions and disk-shaped terminals. Another geographically close parallel is the torque with T-shaped ends from the Šarengrad hoard; K. Vinski-Gasparini believed it could not be related to the inventory of the Urnfield culture.³ Similar torques were found in the eastern Carpathian Basin.⁴ Torques with T-shaped ends were categorized by R. Vasić⁵ according to their diameter; larger torques – those with the diameter above 20 cm – and the torques between 15 and 20 cm are distributed in the north in Srijem, western Serbia, Hungary and Romania. The last category consists of smaller torques that have been recorded in the south, in Kosovo and southern Serbia. In the north, this kind of torque is mostly known from hoards or chance finds, and a fragment of such a torque was found at the site of Gradina on the Bosut and dated to the early 8th century BC.⁶ Most of the torques from the southern area of distribution were found in graves as part of costume sets.⁷ One of the most splendid specimens of torques with T-shaped ends was found at Sinošević; this twisted torque is additionally decorated with perforated pendants with endings in the shape of bird protomes. The Sinošević torque is also decorated with incised hatched triangles which are set between the twisted part and the T-shaped ends.⁸ The contemporary torques from Kecel and Žirovnica are decorated

² Vinski, Vinski-Gasparini 1962, 272, fig. 67.

³ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 169, pl. 131, 19.

⁴ Vasić 2010, pl. 40.

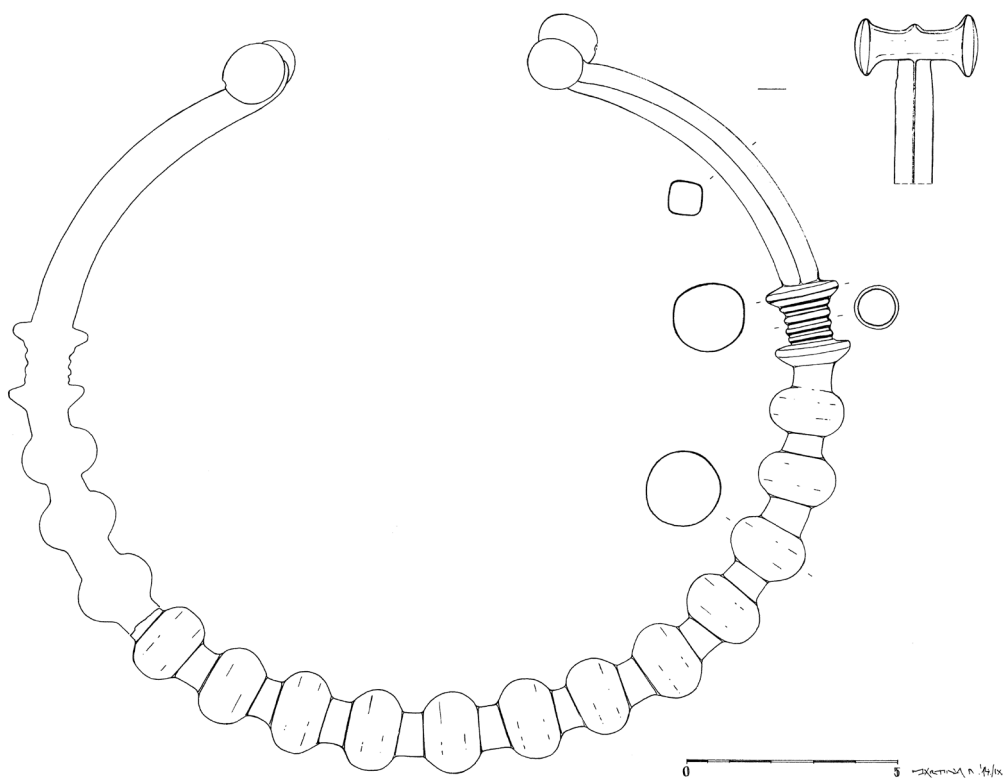
⁵ Vasić 2010, 43.

⁶ Vasić 2010, 44, Pl. 32, 218A; Medović, Medović 2011, 66, Fig. 57, 3; Jevtić 2016, Fig. 1, 1c.

⁷ Vasić 2010, 45.

⁸ Kromer 1976, 406-409, Fig. 1.

in the same way.⁹ The Sinošević find was dated to the end of the Urnfield culture.¹⁰ The Sinošević find includes bell-shaped pendants, which were also found in the mass grave at Gomolava, and spectacle fibulae with a figure of eight in the middle, which are also part of the Šarengard hoard.¹¹ R. Vasić and A. Kapuran point out that some shapes from the Šarengard hoard are related to the Late Bronze Age in this area, while other shapes have relations with the east (hair decorations of bronze sheet and harness).¹² Details of decorations on torques and combinations of finds in hoards where they have been found make it easier to date this specific type.



Pl. 1 – Nuštar, torque (Martina Rončević).

Torques with T-shaped ends have been found in the Kecel hoard in southern Hungary, which has not only two such torques, but also large spectacle fibulae, a fibula with knots on the bow of the Danube variant, and saddle anklets.¹³ The hoard has been dated to the Ha B3 phase;¹⁴ its finds have many parallels in the hoards and graves of the Croatian Danube area. Torques with T-shaped ends have been found in Syrmia, Serbia, Oltenia, Transylvania and Slovakia, and are dated to the Ha B3 phase, while knobbed torques persist through the Ha C phase.¹⁵ This type of torque is attributed by T. Kemenczei to variant D, with the north and central Balkans as the area of distribution, and similar variants appear in the areas of Transylvania, Alföld and Slovakia.¹⁶ Considering other finds in enclosed units with torques with T-shaped ends, it can be concluded

⁹ Vasić 1988, 1 passim, Fig. 2.

¹⁰ Kromer 1976, 406-409, Fig. 1.

¹¹ Kromer 1976, 407, fig. 2, 4-5, fig. 3, 2, 4-5.

¹² Vasić, Kapuran 2007, 38.

¹³ Mozsolics 2000, 52-53, pl. 46, 1-2.

¹⁴ Mozsolics 2000, 9, 29.

¹⁵ Kemenczei 1988, 105, fig. 4, 1.

¹⁶ Kemenczei 2005, 84, pl. 23, B 5-6; pl. 37, 14.

that they are related with the Srijem attire known from the Šarengard hoard,¹⁷ mass grave II at Gornolava¹⁸ and the graves of the Bosut group (e.g. in Vukovar¹⁹). Maybe they should be considered as a local form in the southern part of the central Danube region. A twisted torque with T-shaped ends was found in the Počúvadlo hoard in Slovakia, dated to the late Urnfield culture.²⁰ There are different opinions on the source location and the spread of ideas on creating torques with T-shaped ends. Large and massive torques with T-shaped ends first appeared in the north, in Hungary and Romania, and spread south in the late 8th and 7th centuries BC, perhaps by migration,²¹ with various attempts to explain the differences in torques variants and the chronological inconsistency.

Torques with T-shaped ends appeared in the eastern Carpathian Basin and at the Balkans, while torques with knots on the bow and bent ends are distributed in the west.²² Since the torque from Srijemska Rača has a T-shaped ends, B. Teržan connected it with the twisted torques with T-shaped ends from the so-called Thracian-Cimmerian hoards in the Danube area.²³ Also, she considers the torque from tumulus 5 from Bad Fischau²⁴ to be a latter variant of the Srijemska Rača torque, which she believes to be the link between the twisted torques with T-shaped ends, which she dates to the late 9th and 8th centuries BC, and the younger torques with a knobbed bow, which are characteristic for the southeastern Alps (Teržan 1990, 179, Map 11).²⁵

Torques with T-shaped ends are dated by R. Vasić to the first phase of horizon 1 of the Early Iron Age.²⁶ The Srijemska Rača torque, which is very similar to the Nuštar torque, has been chronologically linked by R. Vasić to the two-looped fibulae with knots on the bow, from the contemporary hoards of Kecel and Bîlvănești,²⁷ pointing out that younger torques with smaller knobs and bent ends are distributed across the northwest Balkans.²⁸ The western Banat in Romania is the source of 11 torques with knobs and a profiled part and plates at the end of the series like the specimen from Nuštar. This hoard is also dated to the series Vințu de Jos – Vaidei.²⁹ The ends of these torques are bent inwards, like the later example from Bad Fischau, and probably represent a further development form of the specimens from Srijemska Rača and Nuštar.

On the basis of the rare specimens of torques with T-shaped ends in Romania (Bilvanești, Vaidei),³⁰ Croatia (Šarengard),³¹ Serbia (Sinošević)³² and Slovakia, M. Novotná leaves open the possibilities of whether these torques were intended to be worn in combination with other torques or if they were the product of a specialized workshop.³³ R. Vasić hypothesizes, on the basis of the finds from Šarengard, Srijemska Rača and Sinošević (even the new find from Nuštar fits into this hypothesis), about a nearby metallurgic workshop in eastern Slavonia, where the torques with T-shaped ends could have been made. But he leaves open another possibility: that the workshop was in Transylvania.³⁴ The Nuštar torque, as well as the Srijemska Rača torque, which are the only two

¹⁷ Brunšmid 1900.

¹⁸ Tasić 1972.

¹⁹ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 164, pl. 125, 2; 12.

²⁰ Novotná 1984, 38-39, pl. 45, 281-281A.

²¹ Vasić, Kapuran 2007, 38.

²² Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 446, fig. 193.

²³ Teržan 1990, 99.

²⁴ The Bad Fischau torque is also massive, but it has more knobs and a larger diameter.

²⁵ Teržan 1990, 179, map 11.

²⁶ Vasić 1977, 11.

²⁷ Vasić 2010, 45.

²⁸ Vasić 2010, 45, f.n. 6.

²⁹ Petrescu-Dîmbovița 1977, 161-162, pl. 384, 1-8.

³⁰ Petrescu-Dîmbovița 1977, pl. 396, 3; pl. 390, 1-2.

³¹ Brunšmid 1900, pl. II, 1-1a.

³² Kromer 1976.

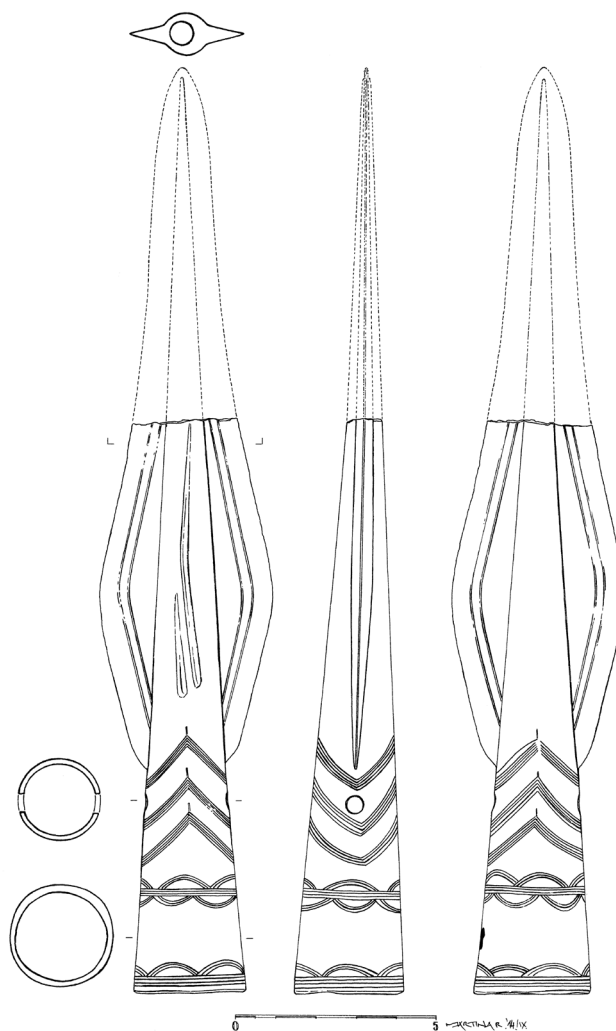
³³ Novotná 1984, 39.

³⁴ Vasić 2010, 46.

specimens with a knobbed bow and a T-shaped ends, were both chance finds. Therefore, they are dated to a more recent period than the twisted torques with the T-shaped ends, but it is not excluded that they partly overlap (the Kecel hoard), so he relates them with the horizon of the knobbed bow fibulae, as they even have a style of production that is similar to the torques, which end with a disk just like the fibulae. According to R. Vasić,³⁵ it would be contemporary with the Kecel and Bâlvănești hoards, which already contain knobbed bow fibulae and are dated to horizon VI of the hoards in Hungary and Romania. C. Metzner-Nebelsick made a chronological division of horizon VI of Romanian hoards into an older one and a younger one, dating the Bâlvănești hoard to phase VIa, or to Ha C1a according to Ch. Pare, 8th century BC.³⁶

Two known specimens of bronze torques with knobs and T-shaped ends have been found in western Srijem (Srijemska Rača and Nuštar) and, according to comparisons, can be dated to the Early Iron Age, the Ha C1a phase, or the 8th century BC.

The most similar parallel to the spearhead from Nuštar (Pl. 2), in regard to shape and decoration, is the spearhead from Mušja Jama in Škočjan, a find dated by M. Guštin to the phases of Notranjska I and IIa.³⁷ The finds in Mušja Jama included several spearheads decorated in a similar style, dated to the Notranjska I phase (Ha B phase). Interestingly, the spearheads are broken along the middle of the blade, similarly to the Nuštar specimen.³⁸ Mušja Jama near Škočjan is dated, according to P. Turk, to horizon IV of the hoards, which corresponds to phase V according to K. Vinski-Gasparini.³⁹ S. Gabrovec dated Mušja Jama to the entire Ha B period, up to the beginning of the Iron Age.⁴⁰ There is a similar decoration on the bottom of the socketed spear shaft from grave I/1911 in Velika Gorica and the mount of the spear socket (*Lanzenschue*).⁴¹ It makes a stylistic whole together with the sword and the dagger.⁴² Grave I/1911 has been dated to the early Ha B phase.⁴³ A similar spearhead, decorated with incised lines and garlands, was found in the Románd



Pl. 2 – Nuštar, spearhead (Martina Rončević).

³⁵ Vasić 2010, 45.

³⁶ Metzner-Nebelsick 2005, 328, fig. 5.

³⁷ Guštin 1979, 31, pl. C, 27, 29.

³⁸ Szombathy 1913, 137, fig. 27; Guštin 1979, 25, pl. B, 16; pl. C.

³⁹ Turk 1996, 115.

⁴⁰ Gabrovec 1983, 82.

⁴¹ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, pl. 103, 2-3.

⁴² Vinski-Gasparini 1983, 589.

⁴³ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 156.

hoard.⁴⁴ Spearheads decorated with such a combined motive of waves and straight lines on the shaft are distributed across the western Alpine area of pile dwellings and in northern and western Europe,⁴⁵ with particular finds more to the south, in Slovenia and Spain, dated to Ha B1 and Ha B2 phases.⁴⁶ Spearheads decorated in such a way are attributed by B. Teržan to the symbols of military elites from the area of northwest Alps.⁴⁷ The specimen from Nuštar, according to the current state of research, is the farthest southeastern find of a spearhead decorated in this way.

The Nuštar spearhead matches the type with a rhombic cross-section, which chronologically belongs to the older phase of the Late Bronze Age, but these decorated spearheads have been dated to the early Ha B phase, with the majority found in hoards.⁴⁸ In the younger phase of the Urnfield culture, spearheads are a frequent find in graves, but there is a difference regarding the area where spearheads are placed in graves. While the region in the older phase of the Urnfield culture was the area north and east of the Alps, the region in the younger phase of the Urnfield culture was the area of southeast Alps (Novo Mesto – Mestne Njive, grave 186; Velika Gorica grave 1/1910, grave 1/1911; Dobova grave 69; Rifnik grave 1903/41).⁴⁹

Cast bronze beads (Pl. 3, 1), which were worn as a pendant, were characteristic for male graves in the Early Iron Age as part of various pendants hanging on the belt together with a whetstone, weapons (e.g. axes or a dagger) and/or a knife.⁵⁰ C. Metzner-Nebelsick believes that the beads, just like the whetstone, had the role of a status symbol, and identifies them as male goods.⁵¹ Bronze and iron beads are distributed across a wide area, from the Carpathian Plain to the Alpine region, the Balkans, Greece, all the way to the Ukrainian and north Pontic steppes. Bronze beads are particularly frequent in the Croatian Danube region and at Glasinac.⁵² The specimen of the bead from Nuštar corresponds with the size of the beads appearing in the Balkan, Carpathian and eastern Alpine areas, usually in a burial context, with the exceptions of the Rujište hoard in Serbia, dated to phase VI of the hoards,⁵³ and the Greek sanctuaries.⁵⁴

A belt decoration or a part of harness decorations: that was the possible role of the rectangular button found in Nuštar (Pl. 3, 2). The closest parallel to the Nuštar button is the so-called find 1 from Bacs Bodrog county,⁵⁵ dated by Ch. Pare to horizon VI of the hoards, that is, to the 8th century BC.⁵⁶ Another similar parallel has been found in cremation grave 4 in Križna Gora in Slovenia, but it has differences in the small hole, the loop, and the weaker profile of the upper part.⁵⁷ Grave 4 has been dated to phase IIa of the cemetery; according to M. Urleb, it corresponds with phase Podzemelj 2,⁵⁸ or B phase. Teržan uses the fragment of a fibula to date the grave to an earlier period: the second half of the 8th century BC.⁵⁹

Buttons which are similar, but more strongly profiled with pointed ends on vertical ribs, have been found in inhumation grave 1 in Šarengrad⁶⁰ and in grave 17 at the Vajuga Pesak cem-

⁴⁴ Németh, Torma 1965, 82, III. k. 2; Mozsolics 2000, pl. 84, 3.

⁴⁵ Hundt 1978, 139, fig. 13.

⁴⁶ Deicke 2011, 74, fig. 67.

⁴⁷ Teržan *et al.* 2016, 380, fig. 140.

⁴⁸ Vasić 2015, 42-45, pl. 6, 77-83; pl. 7, 84-92; Teržan *et al.* 2016, 74, pl. 2, 3-4.

⁴⁹ Clausing 1999, 373-374, fig. 26, Liste 6.

⁵⁰ A reconstruction of a male belt, based on the find from grave 9/2 at Sajevec in Dolenjska, and dated to Podzemelj 2 phase, was presented by Guštin, Preložnik (2005, fig. 20A, B).

⁵¹ Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 402.

⁵² Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 402, fig. 180.

⁵³ Vasić 1977, pl. 11, 4; 1982, 282.

⁵⁴ Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 403.

⁵⁵ Foltiny 1961, pl. 66, 6; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, pl. 117, 10.

⁵⁶ Pare 1998, 376, app. IV, 66.

⁵⁷ Urleb 1974, pl. 2, 10.

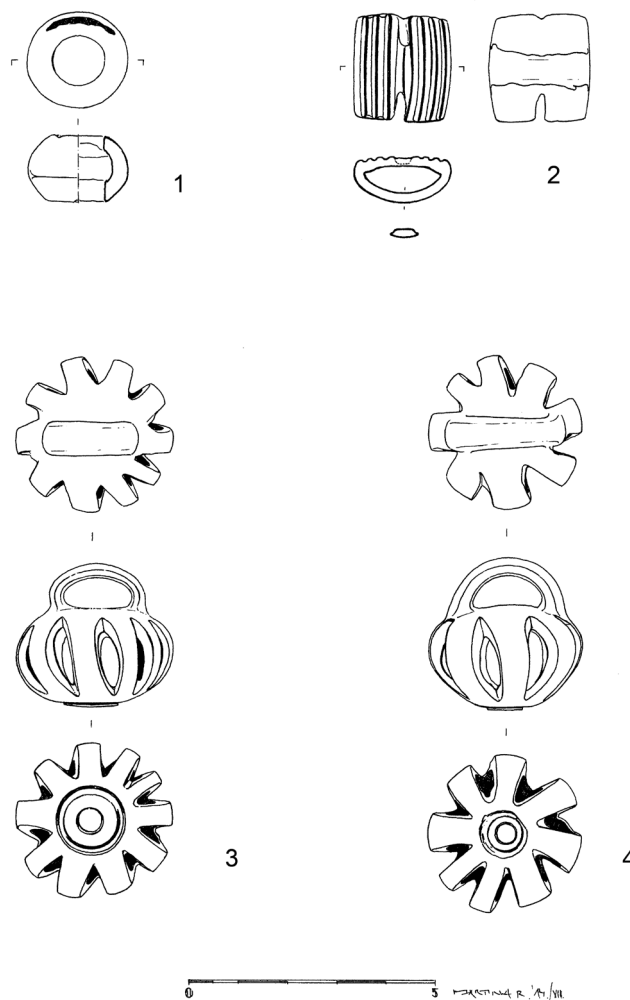
⁵⁸ Urleb 1974, 34, fig. 14.

⁵⁹ Teržan 1987, 15-16, fig. 8.

⁶⁰ Balen-Letunić 2004, pl. 5, 4-5.

etery, which has been dated to the 8th century BC.⁶¹ T. Kemenczei presents a button which is more elongated, with narrower and wider dimensions than the one from Nuštar, as one of the finds from the grave in urn 1 at Doroslovo.⁶² Neither the grave nor the finds were cited in the publication of the explored part of the Doroslovo cemetery by D. Trajković.⁶³ If the find cited by T. Kemenczei is a whole, the bridle straps date it to a later period – ceramic horizon IV, according to C. Metzner-Nebesick.⁶⁴ We believe that the Nuštar button can be dated to the period of the most similar find from Bacs Bodrog: phase VI of the hoards, or the Ha C1a phase.

The closest and most similar parallel to the round cast openwork pendants from Nuštar (Pl. 3, 3-4) is known from Dalj, but it is hard to determine chronologically without the context of the find.⁶⁵ Along with the find from Dalj and two specimens from Nuštar, similar specimens are known from the Holihrad hoard in Ukraine, where such a pendant was the central part of a phalera⁶⁶ and in the Vinču de Jos I hoard.⁶⁷ Such pendants have been found in the Celldömölk hoard,⁶⁸ while A. Mozsolics cites the find under the name of Simaság in northwest Hungary, dating it to the Bükkszenlászló horizon.⁶⁹ A similar pendant has been recorded on a phalera from an unknown site in Hungary.⁷⁰ Such a pendant has also been found on a phalera from the Rožanci hoard in northern Serbia.⁷¹ Parallels to the Nuštar pendants have been recorded in the west too, e.g. in Bex in Switzerland.⁷² Pendants of that type have been attributed to the so-called Thracio-Cimmerian pendants by J. Bouzek.⁷³ T. Kemenczei dates the pendants to the period from the 8th to the 6th century BC.⁷⁴ This type of pendants can be dated more precisely with a larger number of en-



Pl. 3 – Nuštar, 1 bead, 2 button, 3-4 pendants (Martina Rončević).

⁶¹ Popović, Vukmanović 1998, 79, 106, pl. 18, 31.

⁶² Kemenczei 2005, 129, pl. 9, 6.

⁶³ Trajković 2008.

⁶⁴ Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, fig. 163.

⁶⁵ Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 447, pl. 101, 6.

⁶⁶ Bouzek 1971, 85-86, fig. 12, 11; Metzner-Nebesick 2002, fig. 161, B.

⁶⁷ Popa, Berciu 1964, 88, fig. 1, 2.

⁶⁸ Kemenczei 2005, 86, pl. 17B, 2.

⁶⁹ Mozsolics 2010, 74, pl. 89, 5.

⁷⁰ Mozsolics 2010, pl. 51, 4.

⁷¹ Vasić 1977, 10-11, pl. 3, 11.

⁷² Bouzek 1971, 91, fig. 15, 3.

⁷³ Bouzek 1971, 85-86, fig. 17.

⁷⁴ Kemenczei 2005, 86, pl. 17B, 2.

closed units with such finds. We believe that the find from Vinču de Jos I and the Celldömölk and Rožanci hoards provide a good base for dating these finds to horizon VI of the hoards according to Ch. Pare.⁷⁵

The chance finds from Nuštar do not have a certain context or detailed information on the distances where they have been found. Considering the chronological range of different finds from the early Ha B phase in case of the spear to the beginning of the Early Iron Age, which is the dating of the torques, it is hard to hypothesize on the type of site. As it has been pointed out already, torques with T-shaped ends in this area are usually found in hoards; this fact, along with the spear that was broken in the same ordered way as the one in Mušja Jama, might indicate an isolated hoard, with the spear being much older than other finds that arrived to the Museum. The contents of this assumed hoard could well include the round cast openwork pendants and the bronze bead. However, beads and buttons are more frequently found in graves, so there is still the possibility that a cemetery on the left bank of the Vuka near Nuštar was destroyed by plowing. The distribution of the finds shows the importance of the southern part of the central Danube area as a crossroads near the confluence of the large rivers flowing through the southern Pannonian Plain, and the importance of local routes along the valleys of smaller rivers like the Vuka, as the finds were discovered close to it.

A torque that can be attributed to local workshops, a spear from the Western European sphere, and harness decorations that are widespread across Eastern Europe: all this indicates the overlapping of distribution areas of specific objects and their use in a local context.

A chronologically interesting find is the T-torque with knobs from Nuštar, which was analyzed several times by honoree Dr. Rastko Vasić.⁷⁶ As he pointed out, the hoard horizon containing T-torques can be divided according to the finds of fibulae into an older one (spectacle fibulae) and a younger one (two-looped fibulae with a knobbed bow), but he qualified it with a reserve about the state of research and included the possibility of finding units with both types of fibulae. The torque with knobs from Srijemska Rača was associated by him to none other than the double-looped fibulae with a knobbed bow, and he pointed out that they were contemporary.⁷⁷ The Kecel hoard in Hungary⁷⁸ included twisted T-torques with spectacle fibulae and a fragment of a double-looped fibula with four knobs on the bow. The hoard has been dated to the Bükkszentlászló horizon,⁷⁹ or horizon VI of the hoards according to Ch. Pare.⁸⁰ He draws a parallel between horizon VI of the hoards and the period of the Basarabi culture, which has been pointed out in literature in the case of enclosed units,⁸¹ such as mass grave II at Gomolava, where numerous finds indicate that it is contemporary with the Šarengrad hoard and the Sinošević find. All this points to the possibility of more detailed chronological classifications within horizon VI of the hoards. The known specimens from mass grave II at Gomolava have the closest and most similar parallels in the Šarengrad hoard; according to the entire assemblage of both enclosed units, they can be dated to the late 9th century BC.⁸² We should also take into account the discovery of the same spectacle fibulae as in the Gomolava mass grave and grave 202 from Vukovar Lijeva Bara, in the Vinču de Jos III hoard, where such fibulae were found together with a Danube variant fibula with knots on the bow,⁸³ in

⁷⁵ Pare 1998, 370-371.

⁷⁶ Vasić 1977; 1988; 2010.

⁷⁷ Vasić 2010, 62.

⁷⁸ Mozsolics 2000, pl. 46.

⁷⁹ Mozsolics 2000, 52-53.

⁸⁰ Pare 1998, 370.

⁸¹ Vasić 1977; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002.

⁸² Pare 1998, 410. The later dating of the Šarengrad hoard to the early 8th century BC by C. Metzner-Nebelsick according to the find of rod-like bridle straps of type Ie can be taken into account (2002), but earlier dating is supported by the attire, which is well documented in mass grave II at Gomolava together with Kalakača-phase ceramics (Tasić 1972, fig. 4).

⁸³ Aldea, Ciugudean 1995, 217, fig. 1, 12; fig. 2, 13. Such a fibula was also found on the warrior in grave 269 in Vukovar (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, pl. 125, 2).

the Alba Iulia hoard,⁸⁴ and in the Kecel hoard.⁸⁵ The connection between this sphere of hoards and the Sarmian finds from Gomolava and Šarengrad was already indicated by M. Novotná, who dated them to the Ha B3/Ha C1 phase, pointing out the longer use of spectacle fibulae.⁸⁶

The double-looped fibulae with a knobbed bow of the Danube variant are dated to horizon 1 of the early Iron Age by R. Vasić, who compares them to the dating of S. Gabrovac for the Vače type,⁸⁷ and the datings of T. Bader for the area of Romania and of D. Gergova for the area of Bulgaria to the late 8th and early 7th century BC.⁸⁸ He also points out the dating to the mid-8th century BC for the finds of fibulae with a knobbed bow in the Greek area.⁸⁹ C. Metzner-Nebelsick dates this type of fibulae to ceramic horizon IIIa, or to the Ha C1a period according to Ch. Pare (800-730/720 BC).⁹⁰ B. Teržan put forward the interesting theory that the entire series of fibulae with a knobbed bow, which is distributed across the Balkans and the southeastern Carpathian Basin, appeared as an imitation of the fibulae from the Michałkow hoard.⁹¹ B. Teržan dates these types of fibulae to the late 9th century and the first half of the 8th century, and not later than the mid-8th century BC.⁹² The Šarengrad hoard, containing a torque with T-shaped ends and spectacle fibulae, is dated by B. Teržan to the late 9th and early 8th century BC at the latest.⁹³ The mentioned dating to horizon VI of the hoards and the varied datings of the appearance of double-looped fibulae with a knobbed bow allow for the possibility of a subtler chronological classification within horizon VI. When dating horizons V and VI, R. Vasić pointed out that it should not be completely synchronized with the Romanian horizons of Somartin-Vetiș and Bilvanesti-Vinț,⁹⁴ which was later done in global chronologies⁹⁵ and came into use.⁹⁶ In the local divisions of Romanian hoards, C. Metzner-Nebelsick noticed the difference and separated the older hoards from the younger ones within horizon VI of the hoards, but according to the shapes of the axes.⁹⁷ These considerations based on chance finds and areas of distribution of specific types of finds indicate the constant need to question and refine the dating of chronological phases when the state of research makes it possible, primarily for enclosed units, which is not the case with the Nuštar finds. Honoree Dr. Rastko Vasić has been an indefatigable researcher in such refined matters.

In his self-effacing studies of separate types of finds (sickles, pins, fibulae, torques, spears) over many years, which resulted in an exceptional number of papers and five volumes of *Prähistorische Bronzefunde*,⁹⁸ R. Vasić provided his thoughts and ideas on detailed chronological dating by type according to enclosed units, generously sharing his mastery of this fundamental archeological skill with the general public. His conclusions and thorough analyses often became important key milestones in the research of the archeological material of the Bronze and Iron Ages in southeast Europe, which makes his opus an essential resource for future studies.

Translated by Marko Maras

⁸⁴ Petrescu-Dimbovita 1977, pl. 380.

⁸⁵ Mozsolics 2000, pl. 46, 3-5.

⁸⁶ Novotná 1988, 63.

⁸⁷ Gabrovec 1970, 27-28, 39-40, map VIII.

⁸⁸ Vasić 1999, 61-62.

⁸⁹ Vasić 1999, 61.

⁹⁰ Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 415, fig. 184.

⁹¹ Teržan 2009, 207, fig. 12, 1-2; fig. 14, 6-9, fig. 15.

⁹² Teržan 2009, 207.

⁹³ Teržan 1987, 8-10; 1990, 40

⁹⁴ Vasić 1982, 282

⁹⁵ Pare 1998, 370.

⁹⁶ Metzner-Nebelsick 2002.

⁹⁷ Metzner-Nebelsick 2005, 328, fig. 5.

⁹⁸ Vasić 1994; 1999; 2003; 2010; 2015.

Bibliography

- Aldea und Ciugudean 1995** – I. A. Aldea, H. Ciugudean, Der dritte hallstattzeitliche Depotfund von Vințu de Jos, Kr. Alba, Sibenburgien, u: *Bronzefunde aus Rumänien*, ed. B. Hänsel, Prähistorische Archäologie in Südosteuropa Band 10, Berlin, 1995: 213-223.
- Balen-Letunić 2004** – D. Balen-Letunić, Prilog arheološkoj topografiji šaregradskog prostora, *Osječki zbornik XXVII*: 15-34.
- Bouzek 1971** – J. Bouzek, Openwork 'bird-cage' bronzes, in: *The European Community in Later Prehistory, Studies in honour of C. F. C. Hawkes*, eds. J. Boardman, M. A. Brown, T. G. E. Powell, London, 1971: 77-104.
- Brunšmid 1900** – J. Brunšmid, Prehistorijski predmeti željeznog doba iz Šaregrada u Srijemskoj Županiji, *Vjesnik hrvatskoga arheološkoga društva* n.s. IV: 59-70.
- Clausing 2005** – C. Clausing, Untersuchungen zur Sozialstruktur in der Urnenfelderzeit Mitteleuropas, im: *Eliten in der Bronzezeit*, Teil 2, Monographien des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums 43/2, Mainz, 1999: 319-420.
- Deicke 2011** – A. J. E. Deicke, Studien zu reich Ausgestatteten Gräbern aus dem urnenfelderzeitlichen Gräberfeld von Künzing (Lkr. Deggendorf, Niederbayern), *Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz* 58/1: 1-188.
- Foltiny 1961** – S. Foltiny, Über die Fundstelle und Bedeutung der angeblich aus Kisköszeg stammenden hallstattzeitlichen Bronzen des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums in Mainz, *Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz*: 175-189.
- Gabrovec 1970** – S. Gabrovec, Dvoankaste ločne fibule, *Godišnjak Centra za balkanološka ispitivanja* VIII/6: 5-65.
- Gabrovec 1983** – S. Gabrovec, Jugoistočnoalpska regija, u *Praistorija jugoslavenskih zemalja* IV, ur. A. Benac, Sarajevo, 1983: 21-96.
- Guštin 1979** – M. Guštin, *Notranjska, K začetkom železne dobe na severnem Jadranu*. Ljubljana, 1979.
- Guštin i Preložnik 2005** – M. Guštin, A. Preložnik, Sajevece, Železnodobno gomilno grobišče ob Krki, *Arheološki vestnik* 56: 113-168.
- Hundt 1987** – H. J. Hundt, Die Rohstoffquellen des europäischen Nordens und ihr Einfluß auf die Entwicklung des nordischen Stils, *Bonner Jahrbücher* 178:, 125-162.
- Jevtić 2016** – M. Jevtić, Basarabi and Ferigile Finds on the Border Between the Carpathian Basin and Central Balkans. Contribution to the Early Iron Age Chronology, u: *Iron Age Chronology in the Carpathian Basin*, ed. S. Berecki, Proceedings of the international colloquium from Târgu Mureş, 8-10 October 2015, Cluj-Napoca, 2016: 9-18.
- Kemenczei 1988** – T. Kemenczei, Zu den Beziehungen zwischen dem ungarischen Donau-Theißraum und dem NW-Balkan in der Früheisenzeit, *Folia Archaeologica* XXXIX: 93-113.
- Kemenczei 2005** – T. Kemenczei, *Funde ostkarpatländischen Typus im Karpatenbecken*, PBF XX/10, Stuttgart, 2005.
- Kromer 1976** – K. Kromer, Der Bronzefund von Sinošević, Kreis Šabac, im: *Festschrift für Richard Pittioni zum siebzigsten Geburtstag I Urgeschichte*, eds. H. Mitscha-Märheim, H. Friesinger-H. Kerchler, *Archäologia Austriaca Beiheft* 13: 406-413.
- Medović i Medović 2011** – P. Medović, I. Medović, *Gradina na Bosutu – naselje starijeg gvozdenog doba*. Novi Sad, 2011.
- Metzner-Nebelsick 2002** – C. Metzner-Nebelsick, *Der «Thrako-Kimmerische» Formenkreis aus der Sicht der Urnenfelder- und Hallstattzeit im südöstlichen Pannonien*, Vorgeschichtliche Forschungen Band 23, Verlag Marie Leidorf GmbH, Rahden/Westf.
- Metzner-Nebelsick 2005** – C. Metzner-Nebelsick, Despre importanța cronologică și cultural-istorică a depozitelor din România în epoca târzie a bronzului și în epoca timpurie a fierului, *Bronzefunde von Târgu Lăpuș, Kr. Maramureș*, in: *Bronzefunde aus Rumänien II, Beiträge zur Veröffentlichung und Deutung bronze- und älterhallstattzeitlicher Metallfunde in europäischen Zusammenhang*, ed. T. Soroceanu, Bistrița-Cluj-Napoca, 2005: 317-342.
- Mozsolics 2000** – A. Mozsolics, *Bronzefunde aus Ungarn, Depotfundhorizonte Hajdúböszörmény, Románd und Bükkszentlászló*, Prähistorische Archäologie in Südosteuropa, Band 17, Kiel, 2000.
- Németh and Torma 1965** – P. Németh, I. Torma, A romándi későbronzkori raktárlelet, *A Veszprém Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei* 4: 59-90.

- Novotná 1984** – M. Novotná, *Halsringe und Diademe in der Slowakei*, PBF XI/4, München 1984.
- Novotná 1988** – M. Novotná, Zu einigen Bronzen der Bosut-Kultur aus dem Kollektivgrab II in Gomolava, im: *Gomolava 1, Chronologie und Stratigraphie der vorgeschichtlichen und Antiken Kulturen der Donauniederung und Südosteuropas*, eds. N. Tasić, J. Petrović, Novi Sad, 1988: 59-63.
- Pare 1998** – Ch. F. E. Pare, Beiträge zum Übergang von der Bronze- zur Eisenzeit in Mitteleuropa, Teil I, Grundzüge der Chronologie im östlichen Mitteleuropa (11.-8. Jahrhundert v. Chr.), *Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz* 45: 239-483.
- Petrescu-Dîmbovița 1977** – M. Petrescu-Dîmbovița, *Depozitele de bronzuri din România*. București, 1977.
- Popa et Berciu 1964** – A. Popa, I. Berciu, Contribution à l'Étude des dépôts d'objets Hallstattiens, *Dacia* VIII., 87-100.
- Popović i Vukmanović 1998** – P. Popović, M. Vukmanović, Vajuga-Pesak, Nekropola starijeg gvozdenog doba, *Đerdapske sveske* 3. Beograd, 1998.
- Sombathy 1913** – J. Sombathy, *Altertumsfunde aus Höhlen bei St. Kanzian im österreichischen Küstenlande*. Wien, 1913.
- Tasić 1972** – N. Tasić, An Early Iron Age Collective Tomb at Gomolava, *Archaeologia Iugoslavica* XIII: 27-37.
- Teržan 1987** – B. Teržan, The Early Iron Age Chronology of the Central Balkans, *Archaeologia Iugoslavica* 24: 7-27.
- Teržan 1990** – B. Teržan, *Starejša železna doba na Slovenskem Štajerskem*. Ljubljana, 1990.
- Teržan 2009** – B. Teržan, Kaukasisches Symbolgut in Südosteuropa – Bemerkungen zu Goldfibeln von Michalków – Fokoru – Dalj, im: *Der Schwarzmeerraum vom Äneolithikum bis in die Früheisenzeit (5000-500 v. Chr.), Kommunikationsebenen zwischen Kaukasus und Karpaten*, eds. J. Apakidze, B. Govedarica, B. Hänsel, (Internationale Fachtung von Humboldtianern für Humboldtianer im Humboldt-Kolleg in Tiflis/ Georgien (17.-20. Mai 2007), Prähistorische Archäologie in Südosteuropa Band 25, Verlag Marie Leidorf GmbH, Rahden/Westf., 2009: 190-216.
- Teržan, Borgna, Turk 2016** – B. Teržan, E. Borgna, P. Turk, *Depo iz Mušje jame pri Škocjanu na Krasu*. Ljubljana, 2016.
- Trajković 2008** – D. Trajković, *Đepfeld – Nekropola starijeg gvozdenog doba kod Doroslova*. Sombor, 2008.
- Turk 1996** – P. Turk, Datacija poznobronastodobnih depojev, u: *Depojske in posamezne kovinske najdbe bakrene in bronaste dobe na Slovenskem II*, ed. B. Teržan, Ljubljana, 1996: 89-124.
- Urleb 1974** – M. Urleb, *Križna Gora pri Ložu. Halštatska nekropola*. Ljubljana, 1974.
- Vasić 1977** – R. Vasić, *The Chronology of the Early Iron Age in Serbia*, British Archaeological Reports International Series 31, Oxford, 1977.
- Vasić 1982** – R. Vasić, Spätbronzezeitliche und älterhallstattzeitliche Hortfunde im ostlichen Jugoslawien, im: *Südosteuropa zwischen 1600 und 1000 v. Chr.*, ed. B. Hänsel, Prähistorische Archäologie in Südosteuropa Band 1, Berlin, 1982: 267-285.
- Vasić 1988** – R. Vasić, Nove beleške o starijem gvozdenom dobu u Srbiji, *Starinar* XXXIX: 1-13.
- Vasić 1994** – R. Vasić, *Die Sichel im Zentralbalkan (Vojvodina, Serbien, Kosovo und Mazedonien)*, PBF XVIII/5, Stuttgart, 1994.
- Vasić 1999** – R. Vasić, *Die Fibeln im Zentralbalkan*, PBF XIV/12, Stuttgart, 1999.
- Vasić 2003** – R. Vasić, *Die Nadeln im Zentralbalkan*, PBF XIII/11, Stuttgart 2003.
- Vasić 2010** – R. Vasić, *Die Halsringe im Zentralbalkan (Vojvodina, Serbien, Kosovo und Mazedonien)*, PBF XI/7, Stuttgart, 2010.
- Vasić 2015** – R. Vasić, *Die Lanzen- und Pfeilspitzen im Zentralbalkan*, PBF V/8, Stuttgart, 2015.
- Vasić i Kapuran 2007** – R. Vasić, A. Kapuran, Još jednom o ostavi iz Šarengrada, *Rad vojvođanskih muzeja* 49: 37-42.
- Vinski i Vinski-Gasparini 1962** – Z. Vinski, K. Vinski-Gasparini, O utjecajima istočno-alpske halštatske kulture i balkanske ilirske kulture na slavonsko-sremsko Podunavlje, *Arheološki radovi i rasprave* II: 263-293.
- Vinski-Gasparini 1973** – K. Vinski-Gasparini, *Kultura polja sa žarama u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj*. Zadar, 1973.
- Vinski-Gasparini 1983** – K. Vinski-Gasparini, Kultura polja sa žarama sa svojim grupama, u *Praistorija jugoslavenskih zemalja* IV, ur. A. Benac, Sarajevo, 1983: 547-646.

List of authors / Списак аутора

Stefan Alexandrov
National Institute of Archaeology and Museum
Bulgarian Academy of Sciences
2 Saborna Str.
1000 Sofia, Bulgaria
stefanalexandrov@abv.bg

Dragana Antonović
Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade
Knez Mihailova 35/IV
11000 Belgrade, Serbia
d.antonovic.960@gmail.com

Tiberius Bader
Max Eyth Str. 12
71282 Hemmingen, Deutschland
tib.bader@web.de

Martina Blečić Kavur
Univerza na Primorskem, Fakulteta za
humanistične študije, Titov trg 5
6000 Koper, Slovenia
martina.blecic.kavur@upr.si

Jan Bouzek
Charles University
Smetanovo nábřeží 6
11001 Prague, Czech Republic
Jan.Bouzek@ff.cuni.cz

Dragan Božić
Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU
Inštitut za arheologijo
Novi trg 2
SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenija
dragan.bozic@zrc-sazu.si

Игорь Викторович Брюяко
Одесский археологический музей
Национальной академии наук Украины
Ланжероновская ул.4
65026 Одесса, Украина
ibruyako@yandex.ru

Aleksandar Bulatović
Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade
Knez Mihailova 35/IV
11000 Belgrade, Serbia
abulatovic3@gmail.com

Marko Dizdar
Institute of Archaeology
Ljudevita Gaja 32
10000 Zagreb, Croatia
marko.dizdar@iarh.hr

Katarina Dmitrović
Narodni muzej Čačak
Cara Dušana 1
32000 Čačak, Serbia
katarina.dmitrovic@gmail.com

Aca Đorđević
National Museum in Belgrade
Trg Republike 1a
11000 Belgrade, Serbia
a.djordjevic@narodnimuzej.rs

Vojislav Filipović
Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade
Knez Mihailova 35/IV
11000 Belgrade, Serbia
vfilipov1@gmail.com

Blagoje Govedarica
Institut für Prähistorische Archäologie
der FU Berlin, c/o Eurasien Abteilung des DAI
Im Dol 2-6, Haus II
14195 Berlin, Germany
blagoje.govedarica@dainst.de

Mitja Guštin
profemeritus
Pusterla 7
6330 Piran, Slovenia
mitja.gustin@upr.si

✠ **Bernhard Hänsel**
Institut für Prähistorische Archäologie,
Freie Universität
Fabeckstraße 23-25
14195 Berlin, Deutschland

Aleksandar Kapuran
Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade
Knez Mihailova 35/IV
11000 Belgrade, Serbia
a.kapuran@gmail.com

Boris Kavur
Univerza na Primorskem, Fakulteta za
humanistične študije, Titov trg 5
6000 Koper, Slovenia
boris.kavur@upr.si

Jovan Koledin
Muzej Vojvodine
Dunavska 35
21000 Novi Sad, Srbija
jovan.koledin@muzejvojvodine.org.rs

List of authors / Списак аутора

Мирослав Д. Лазич
Универзитет у Београду, Филозофски факултет,
Одељење за археологију, Археолошка збирка
Чика Љубина 18-20
11000 Београд, Србија
mdlazic@gmail.com

Ljuben Leshtakov
National Institute of Archaeology with Museum,
Bulgarian Academy of Sciences
Sofia, 2 Saborna str.
1000 Sofia, Bulgaria
l_leshtakov@abv.bg

Marija Ljuština
Univerzitet u Beogradu, Filozofski fakultet
Odeljenje za arheologiju
Čika-Ljubina 18-20
11000 Beograd
mljustin@f.bg.ac.rs

Daria Ložnjak Dizdar
Institut za arheologiju
Ljudevita Gaja 32
10000 Zagreb, Hrvatska
dldizdar@iarh.hr

Predrag Medović
Narodnog fronta 71
21000 Novi Sad, Serbia

Dragi Mitrevski
Ss. Cyril and Methodius University
blvd. Goce Delcev 9
1000 Skopje, Macedonia
dragimit@yahoo.com

Ognjen Đ. Mladenović
Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade
Knez Mihailova 35/IV
11000 Belgrade, Serbia
mladenovic40@gmail.com

Kristina Mihovilić
Arheološki muzej Istre
Carrarina ulica 3
52100 Pula, Hrvatska
kristina.mihovilic@ami-pula.hr

Barry Molloy
School of Archaeology
University College Dublin
Newman Building
Dublin 4, Ireland
barrymolloy@gmail.com

Јовица Станковски
Т. Думба 88/4-21
1100 Куманово, Македонија
stankovskijovica@yahoo.com

Milorad Stojić
Milutina Milankovića 28
11000 Beograd, Srbija
milestojic@gmail.com

Marija Svilar
Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade
Knez Mihailova 35/IV
11000 Belgrade, Serbia
marijasvilar@yahoo.com

Josip Šarić
Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade
Knez Mihailova 35/IV
11000 Belgrade, Serbia
josips@eunet.rs

Biba Teržan
Filozofska fakulteta, Univerza v Ljubljani
Aškerčeva cesta 2
1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
biba.terzan@ff.uni-lj.si

Денис Топал
Универзитет «Высшая антропологическая школа»
Зимбрулуй 10а
2024 Кишинев, Молдова
denis.topal@gmail.com

Selena Vitezović
Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade
Knez Mihailova 35/IV
11000 Belgrade, Serbia
selenavitezovic@gmail.com