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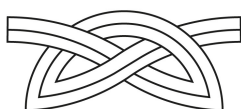
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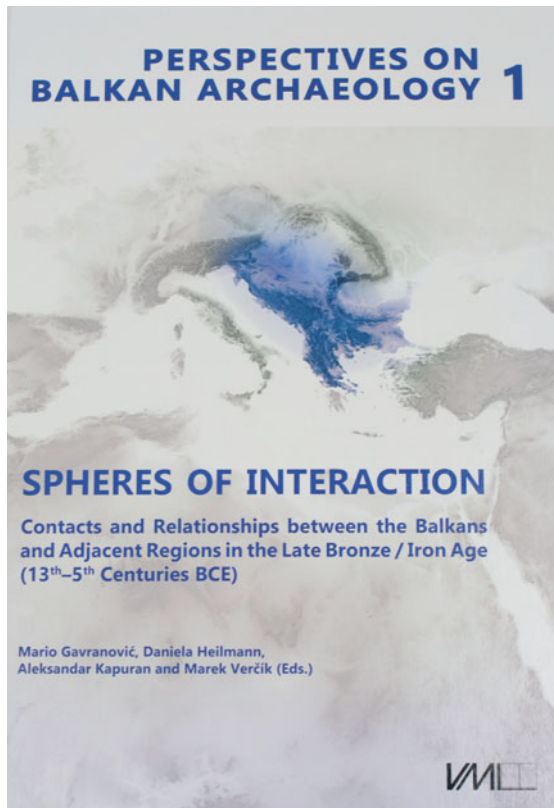
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Zbornik radova *Perspectives on Balkan Archaeology 1* vrlo je važna i zanimljiva publikacija nastala kao rezultat izlaganja niza arheologa, čiji znanstveni interes pokriva područje Balkana, na znanstvenom skupu u Beogradu 15. do 17. rujna 2017. godine. Ovaj zbornik ima 315 stranica i publiciran je u poznatoj izdavačkoj kući koja se bavi arheološkom literaturom, Verlag Marie Leidorf GmbH.

Zbornik započinje predgovorom kojega potpisuju Carola Metzner-Nebelsick, Peter Pavúk, i Barbara Horejs, a u njemu se donose vrlo zanimljivi podaci o tome na koji se način rodila ideja o organiziranju znanstvenog okupljanja gdje bi se iznosili rezultati arheoloških istraživanja na području Balkana. Ideja se rodila u Munchenu na

Perspectives on Balkan Archaeology 1 is an important and interesting edition gathering the papers of various archaeologists with a scientific interest in the Balkans, which were presented at the scientific conference held in Belgrade from 15 to 17 September 2017. The 315-page volume was published by Verlag Marie Leidorf GmbH, a renowned publishing house specializing in archaeology.

The volume begins with the foreword by Carola Metzner-Nebelsick, Peter Pavúk, and Barbara Horejs. In an engaging way, it describes how the idea came about to organize a scientific conference presenting the results of archaeological research in the Balkans. The idea was born at the Munich Graduate School when Daniela Heilmann and Marek Verčik, later joined by Mario Gavranović, decided to organize a scientific conference on the Early Iron Age in the Balkans. The first conference was held at the National Museum in Sarajevo in 2016 – a symbolic place for the beginning of such a series of events. Its proceedings were published in a special edition of the Yearbook of the Center for Balkan Studies in Sarajevo.

The organizers later decided to help dissemination by establishing a series of monographs dedicated to PeBa scientific conferences. The first volume in the series is this monograph, containing 14 scientific papers by authors from different countries. It was prepared in difficult circumstances due to the Covid 19 pandemic, which caused the conference planned for May 2020 in Ohrid to be cancelled until further notice.

Next, a short prologue by the doyen of Balkan archaeology, Dr. Rastko Vasić, emphasizes the importance of scientific conferences and proceedings for understanding the past of the Balkans and concludes with verses from Longfellow's "Psalm of Life".

In the introductory part, the editors focus on the term "Balkans" and the division into the



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Open Access This work is distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>) which permits unrestricted re-use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. Open Access Ovaj rad dijeli se prema odredbama i uvjetima licence Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), koja dopušta neograničenu ponovnu upotrebu, dijeljenje i reprodukciju u bilo kojem mediju, pod uvjetom da je izvorno djelo ispravno citirano.

Munich Graduate School kada su Daniela Heilmann i Marek Verčič, kojima se kasnije pridružio i Mario Gavranović, odlučili organizirati znanstveni skup o starijem željeznom dobu na Balkanu. Prva takva konferencija održana je 2016. u Sarajevu u Zemaljskom muzeju što je na neki način bilo i simbolično mjesto za početak ovakvog niza događanja. Zbornik radova s toga skupa je objavljen u posebnom izdanju Godišnjaka Centra za balkanološka ispitivanja u Sarajevu.

Organizatori su kasnije u svrhu diseminacije odlučili utemeljiti seriju monografija koje bi bile posvećene PeBa znanstvenim skupovima. Tako je nastala i ova prva u nizu monografija u kojima je publicirano 14 znanstvenih radova autora iz niza zemalja. Rad na ovome zborniku se odvijao u teškim okolnostima zbog pandemije izazvane virusom Covid 19 zbog kojega je i konferencija planirana u svibnju 2020. u Ohridu otkazana do daljnjega.

Slijedi kratki prolog kojega je napisao doajen balkanske arheologije dr. Rastko Vasić koji je istaknuo važnost ovakvih znanstvenih skupova i zbornika za razumijevanje prošlosti Balkana, završivši svoj tekst stihovima iz Logfellow „Psalm of life“.

U uvodnom dijelu urednici se posebno bave terminom „Balkan“ i njegovom podjelom na zapadni, centralni i južni Balkan. Ukazuju i na suvremenu političku podjelu koja je uvelike utjecala na regionalno arheološko istraživanje što je dovelo do različitih kulturoloških i kronoloških koncepta. Jedan od njih je i upotreba termina „starije željezno doba“ (Early Iron Age). Autori članaka različito pristupaju kronološkom pitanju početka starijeg željeznog doba na centralnom Balkanu. Početak starijeg željeznog doba povezuje se s pojavom kanelirane keramike sa sjevera (vjerojatno gornje Potisje i Gava kultura). Članci koji se bave periodom starijeg željeznog doba (Early Iron Age) 8. do 5. st. pr. Kr. ne zagovaraju migracije širih razmjera, nego se bave nošnjom i na osnovi nje definiraju strano porijeklo pokojnika i migracije manjeg broja ljudi. Poseban blok članaka u ovome Zborniku odnosi se na područje sjeverne Makedonije kao vrlo važne regije za razmjenu kulturnih utjecaja između Balkana i Mediterana.

Nakon uvodnog dijela, koji je upotpunjen relevantnom literaturom, slijedi članak autora Maja Gori i Tobias Krapf *The Challenges and Potentiality of Using Network Analysis in Exploring Interactions in the Southwestern Balkans during the Middle and Late Bronze Age* koji je vrlo zanimljiv i s metodološkog aspekta jer se u njemu prezen-

western, central and southern Balkans. They also highlight the contemporary political division that greatly influenced regional archaeological research, leading to different cultural and chronological concepts. One of them is the use of the term “Early Iron Age”. The authors in this volume have different approaches to the chronological question of the beginning of the Early Iron Age in the central Balkans. The beginning of the Early Iron Age is associated with the appearance of fluted pottery from the north (probably the upper Tisa region and the Gava culture). The papers about the Early Iron Age period, from the 8th to the 5th century BC, do not assume large-scale migrations, but analyse the costume in order to deduce a person’s foreign origin and migrations of fewer people. A separate group of papers analyses the area of northern Macedonia as a very important region for the exchange of cultural influences between the Balkans and the Mediterranean.

The introductory part, supplemented with relevant literature, is followed by a paper by Maja Gori and Tobias Krapf, *The Challenges and Potentiality of Using Network Analysis in Exploring Interactions in the Southwestern Balkans during the Middle and Late Bronze Age*, which is very interesting from a methodological point of view, because it presents the application of network analysis based on the finds from the pile dwelling settlement of Sovjan in southeastern Albania. This site spans the period from the Early Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age. The authors focus particularly on pottery, which has been fully analysed only for the Early Bronze Age, while the work on the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages is still in progress. A typological and statistical analysis of the pottery was carried out along with a technological analysis; the network analysis considered smaller units that were important for the relations of the Sovjan site at the micro-level, the regional level (Macedonia), and the macro-regional level (the area from Pannonia to continental Greece). It is concluded that the pottery distribution indicates that the Prespa-Maliq-Ohrid lake area was fully integrated into the regional and interregional network across the northwestern Balkans.

The second paper, *Similarities and Differences between Material Culture of the Belegiš II-Gava Group from the Southern Pannonian Plain and the Morava River Basin*, was written by Aleksandar Kapuran and Aleksandar Bulatović. It presents the recent results of archaeological research regarding “fluted pottery” and the connections between

tira primjena Network Analysis na osnovi nalaza iz sojeničarskog naselja Sovjan u jugoistočnoj Albaniji. Ovo nalazište obuhvaća period od ranog brončanog doba do starijeg željeznog doba. Autori posebnu pažnju posvećuju analizi lončarije od koje je samo ona iz ranog brončanog doba u potpunosti analizirana dok je rad na onoj iz kasnog brončanog i starijeg željeznog doba još u tijeku. Provedena je tipološka i statistička analiza keramike kao i tehnološka analiza, a za potrebe Network Analysis uzete su manje cjeline koje su bile važne za povezivanje Sovjan nalazišta na mikro, regionalnoj (Makedonija) i makroregionalnoj razini (područje od Panonije do kontinentalne Grčke). U zaključku se navodi da se na osnovi distribucije lončarije može reći da je područje jezera Prespa-Maliq-Ohrid bilo u potpunosti integrirano u regionalnu i međuregionalnu mrežu koja je presijecala sjeverozapadni Balkan.

Drugi rad, *Similarities and Differences between Material Culture of the Belegiš II-Gava group from the Southern Pannonian Plain and the Morava River Basin*, napisali su Aleksandar Kapuran i Aleksandar Bulatović. U njemu se donose noviji rezultati arheoloških istraživanja koji se odnose na pitanje „kanelirane keramike“ i veze južne Panonije i središnjeg Balkana. Autori donose i kartu rasprostiranja naselja, grobalja te ostava na području središnjeg Balkana (Fig. 1). U uvodnoj dijelu autori donose pregled kronoloških sistema na području centralnog Balkana i srednje Europe te posebno naglašavaju prijelazni period od brončanog do starijeg željeznog doba koji po srednjoeuropskoj relativnoj kronologiji obuhvaća stupnjeve Br D do Ha A2, a karakterizira ga pojava kanelirane keramike. Također donose pregled arheoloških teorija vezanih uz genezu Belegiš II grupe. U svome izlaganju posebno obrađuju područje sjeverno do Save i Dunava (današnja Vojvodina) te ono južnije u dolini Morave koje pripada središnjem Balkanu. Autori su dali kratki prikaz općenitih razlika i sličnosti materijalne kulture i pogrebnih običaja prapovijesnih grupa s juga Panonije i planinskog područja središnjeg Balkana na prijelazu iz 2. u 1. tisućljeće pr. Kr. Pretpostavljaju širenje utjecaja „kanelirane keramike“ duž Velike Morave i prije tog vremena te ne isključuju u potpunosti mogućnost Egejske seobe, ali ju ne bi vezali samo uz „Sea Peoples“.

Upravo se područjem juga Karpatske kotline bave autori Mario Gavranović i Daria Ložnjak Dizdar u radu *To Burn or not to Burn: Inhumation Versus Cremation at the End of the Bronze Age in the Region between the Southern Carpathi-*

southern Pannonia and the central Balkans. The authors provide a map of the distribution of settlements, cemeteries and hoards in the central Balkans (Fig. 1). In the introduction, the authors provide an overview of the chronological systems in the central Balkans and central Europe with a particular emphasis on the transitional period from the Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age, which covers the Central European relative chronology stages from Br D to Ha A2 and is characterized by the appearance of fluted pottery. They also provide an overview of the archaeological theories related to the genesis of the Belegiš II group. Their presentation particularly analyses the northern area up to the Sava and Danube (present-day Vojvodina) and the area further south in the Morava valley, which belongs to the central Balkans. The authors gave a brief overview of the broad differences and similarities between the material cultures and burial customs of prehistoric groups from southern Pannonia and the mountainous region of the central Balkans at the turn of the 2nd and 1st millennia BC. They assume that the influence of “fluted pottery” spread along the Velika Morava even before that time; while not completely excluding the possibility of the Aegean migration, they do not associate it only with the “Sea Peoples”.

The southern Carpathian Basin is examined by Mario Gavranović and Daria Ložnjak Dizdar in their paper *To Burn or not to Burn: Inhumation Versus Cremation at the End of the Bronze Age in the Region between the Southern Carpathian Basin and the Western Balkans*. The paper considers the transitional period from the Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age in a region that was exposed to numerous influences both from the central and western Balkans and from the southeastern Alpine region. The authors base their conclusions on original systematic archaeological excavations in the valley of the Sava River around Nova Gradiška (the archaeological site of Dolina na Savi) and at archaeological sites in present-day Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The authors divided their chapters chronologically (11th–10th century BC) and geographically into two groups (the southern Carpathian Basin and the western Balkans), with a separate chapter dedicated to biritual burial sites that mostly appear as large cemeteries. It is concluded that the situation in the 11th–10th centuries BC is still uniform, while the second chronological group (9th–8th century BC) includes transformations and modifications in a broader area as a result of new

an Basin and the Western Balkans u kojemu se obrađuje prijelazni period iz brončanog u starije željezno doba i to u regiji koja je bila izložena brojnim utjecajima kako s područja središnjeg i zapadnog Balkana tako i iz jugoistočnoalpskog prostora. Autori svoje zaključke temelje na izvornim sustavnim arheološkim iskopavanjima na području novogradiške Posavine (arheološki lokalitet Dolina na Savi) te na arheološkim lokalitetima na području današnje Bosne i Hercegovine. Autori su podijelili svoja poglavlja kronološki (11. – 10. st. pr. Kr.) i geografski na dvije grupe (južna Karpatska kotlina i zapadni Balkan), dok je posebno poglavlje posvećeno biritualnim pogrebnim mjestima koja se uglavnom pojavljuju u vidu velikih grobalja. Zaključuje se da je tijekom 11. – 10. st. pr. Kr. situacija još uvijek uniformna, dok se u drugoj kronološkoj grupi 9. – 8. st. pr. Kr. zbivaju transformacije i modifikacije na širem prostoru kao rezultat novih mreža komunikacije između regija koje su analizirane u ovome radu.

Slijedeći rad bavi se područjem srednje Dalmacije. Riječ je o radu Sabine Pabst *Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age Central Dalmatia in the Sphere of Interaction between the Carpathian Basin, the Apennine Peninsula and the Aegean* koji se bavi područjem srednje Dalmacije između Krke na sjeveru i Neretve na jugu. To je teritorij gdje se, iako je vrlo malo podataka za kompleksna istraživanja, može na osnovi tipologije, kronologije i distribucije pojedinih metalnih oblika uočiti intenzivna međuregionalna povezanost osobito s prostorom Balkana, Italije i Grčke. Za period kasnog brončanog doba autorica uzima u obzir nalaze kao što su fibula u obliku violinskog gudača, mačevi s jezičcem tipa Reutlingen i tip Uriu/Aranyos koji predstavljaju paneuropski fenomen.

Autorica ističe da se u periodu kasnog brončanog doba mogu vidjeti jaki utjecaji iz Karpatske kotline kako u naoružanju tako i u nakitu s prostora sjeverozapadnog Balkana i središnje Dalmacije. Karpatske forme rasprostiru se na širokom prostoru Balkana, Italije i Grčke. Pretpostavlja se širenje tipova preko područja središnje Dalmacije i Jadrana u središnju Italiju, južni Balkan i Egejski prostor. S druge strane, u središnjoj Dalmaciji i zaleđu vidljivi su utjecaji iz sjeverozapadne Grčke i mikenskog prostora što je rezultat razmjene i trgovine, a što je moglo dovesti do manjih pomicanja stanovništva. Na prijelazu u starije željezno doba jačaju veze sa sjeverozapadnom Grčkom, južnom Albanijom i Makedonijom. Istaknuli bi još kao poseban značaj ovoga rada detaljne prikazane karte rasprostiranja pojedinih tipova naoru-

communication networks between the regions analysed in this paper.

The next paper considers the area of central Dalmatia. Written by Sabine Pabst and titled *Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age Central Dalmatia in the Sphere of Interaction between the Carpathian Basin, the Apennine Peninsula, and the Aegean*, it focuses on the region of central Dalmatia, between the Krka River in the north and the Neretva River in the south. In spite of very limited data for in-depth research, this is a territory where the typology, chronology, and distribution of certain metal forms indicate intensive interregional connections, especially with the Balkans, Italy, and Greece. For the Late Bronze Age period, the author considers finds such as a violin-bow fibula, swords with tangs of the Reutlingen type and the Uriu/Aranyos type, which is a pan-European phenomenon.

The author points out that the Late Bronze Age is marked by strong influences from the Carpathian Basin on both weaponry and jewellery from the northwestern Balkans and central Dalmatia. Carpathian forms are widespread across a broad area encompassing the Balkans, Italy, and Greece. It is assumed that these types spread through the area of central Dalmatia and the Adriatic into central Italy, southern Balkans, and the Aegean region. On the other hand, central Dalmatia and its hinterland show influences from northwestern Greece and the Mycenaean region resulting from exchange and trade, which could have led to minor population movements. The transition to the Early Iron Age is marked by stronger connections with northwestern Greece, southern Albania, and Macedonia. An exceptional feature of this paper is a collection of detailed maps illustrating the distribution of particular types of weaponry and jewellery, clearly showing the interconnectedness of the discussed regions.

The paper of Katalin Jankovits *Contacts between Transdanubia, the Balkans, Northern Italy and Greece in the Late Bronze Age as Reflected by Protective Armour*, who has been studying the elements of defensive weaponry of Late Bronze Age warriors for years, focuses on the contacts between Transdanubia, the Balkans, northern Italy, and Greece during the Late Bronze Age. The author analyses elements of defensive weaponry made of bronze sheet, primarily armour, greaves, helmets, and shields. All of these comprised the outfit of warrior aristocracy, while lower-ranking warriors presumably used gear made from leather or more durable textiles, which are rarely pre-

žanja i nakita na kojima se jasno vidi povezanost prostora koji se obrađuje u radu.

Rad Katalin Jankovits *Contacts between Transdanubia, the Balkans, Northern Italy and Greece in the Late Bronze Age as Reflected by Protective Armour*, autorice koja se niz godina bavi dijelovima obrambenog naoružanja kasnobrončanodobnog ratnika, bavi se kontaktima Transdanubije, Balkana, sjeverne Italije i Grčke u kasnom brončanom dobu. Autorica analizira dijelove obrambenog naoružanja izrađenog od brončanog lima, prije svega oklope, knemide, kacige i štitove. Sve je to činilo opremu ratničke aristokracije, dok se za ratnike nižega ranga pretpostavlja korištenje te opreme izrađene od kože ili izdržljivijega tekstila što se rjeđe sačuvalo u arheološkom zapisu. Autorica se najprije bavi analizom knemida. Najstarije su one s motivom kotača, sunčevog diska i stiliziranih ptica. One se javljaju u južnoj Transdanubiji u 13. i 12. st. pr. Kr. ali ih ima i na prostoru današnje Hrvatske, Bosne i Hercegovine, sjeverne Italije i Austrije. Katalin Jankovits pretpostavlja da su nešto mlađi primjerci takvih knemida s prostora Egeje bili import iz istočne srednje Europe. U radu se posebno analiziraju i oklopi koji su na prostoru Podunavlja bili uglavnom dio ostava, osim oklopa iz Čake koji pripada grobu ratnika.

Tanya Hristova u ovome zborniku donosi vrlo zanimljiv rad pod naslovom *The Čepintsi Settlement (Sofia, Bulgaria) in the Context of the Final Late Bronze Age of the Central Balkans* koji ukazuje na rezultate istraživanja naselja Čepintsi kod Sofije u Bugarskoj, kojega je na osnovi pokretnoga arheološkog materijala datirala u sredinu 13. st. do kraja 12. st. pr. Kr. U radu se donose vrlo precizne terenske fotografije pojedinih struktura na osnovi kojih je autorica izdvojila najmanje dva nasebinska areala s pripadajućim teritorijem i jedan nerezidencijalni dio. Poseban dio članka odnosi se na stilsku i tipološku analizu keramike gdje se osim arhaičnih elemenata mogu vidjeti i ukrasi u obliku žlijebova koji povezuju te nalaze s onima na sjeveru i zapadnim dijelom Donjeg Podunavlja. Prema autorici, ovaj stil ili moda s lokalnim značajkama oblikuje kulturni karakter srednjeg i istočnog Balkana na kraju 2. tisućljeća pr. Kr.

Aleksandra Papazovska u svome radu *Early Iron Age Settlements in Macedonia and Their Relationship to Cemeteries* obrađuje razdoblje kasnog brončanog doba i prijelazni period kojega karakteriziraju nemirna vremena koja su dovela do osnivanja naselja na nekim novim lokacijama. U svim istraživanim naseljima ovaj se period može potvrditi jednim horizontom. U starijem željeznom dobu

served in the archaeological record. The author begins by analysing greaves. The oldest greaves feature motifs of wheels, sun disks, and stylized birds. They are found in southern Transdanubia during the 13th and 12th centuries BC, but they can also be found in the territories of present-day Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, northern Italy, and Austria. Katalin Jankovits suggests that younger examples of these greaves from the Aegean region were imports from eastern central Europe. The paper includes an analysis of armour in the Danubian region, which was mainly part of hoards, except for the armour from a warrior's grave in Čaka.

The contribution of Tanya Hristova *The Čepintsi Settlement (Sofia, Bulgaria) in the Context of the Final Late Bronze Age of the Central Balkans* is an intriguing paper presenting the results of the excavations at Čepintsi, a settlement near Sofia in Bulgaria. Based on mobile archaeological materials, she dates the settlement to the period from mid-13th century to the end of the 12th century BC. The paper includes very precise field photographs of specific structures, used by the author to identify at least two settlement areas with their corresponding territories and a non-residential section. A separate part of the paper refers to the stylistic and typological analysis of pottery, which includes not only archaic elements, but also decorations in the form of grooves, linking these finds with those from the north and from the western Lower Danube region. According to the author, this style or fashion with local characteristics shaped the cultural character of the central and eastern Balkans at the end of the 2nd millennium BC.

Early Iron Age Settlements in Macedonia and Their Relationship to Cemeteries, a paper by Aleksandra Papazovska, examines the Late Bronze Age and a transitional period characterized by turbulent times that led to the establishment of settlements in new locations. This period can be confirmed by a single horizon in all the explored settlements. In the Early Iron Age, people lived in small families or clans and moved frequently. This resulted in changes in architecture. In settlements like Kastanac, large family complexes were formed at the end of the 10th century BC. The economic and social life of these communities in the Early Iron Age is marked by the emergence and widespread use of a new metal – iron. All of these factors contributed to the development of proto-urban centres.

stanovništvo je živjelo u manjim obiteljima ili klanovima i često se selilo. To je razultiralo promjenama u arhitekturi. U naseljima kao što je Kastanac, veći obiteljski kompleksi formirani su na kraju 10. st. pr. Kr. Gospodarski i društveni život ovih zajednica u starijem željeznom dobu karakterizira pojava i široka primjena novoga metala – željeza. Sve to je uvjetovalo razvoj protourbanih središta.

Uroš Matić i Filip Franković zajedno objavljuju rad *Sea Peoples and Discourse of 'Balkanism' in Late Bronze Age Archaeology*. Oni naglašavaju da je jedna od najčešćih tema u balkanskoj prapovijesti pretpostavljeno kretanje stanovništva s područja Balkana u nekoliko migracijskih valova do istočnog Mediterana. U radu se problemi vezani uz tzv. narode s mora analiziraju s egiptološke i arheološke točke gledišta. Autori se također kritički osvrću na pojam 'balkanism' kojemu se u nekoj arheološkoj literaturi pridaje pejorativno značenje u smislu rušenja središta "high culture".

Nešto drugačiji rad je onaj Marije Ljuštine i Katarine Dmitrović *Some Light in the Dark Ages: Remarks on Cultural Continuity during the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age in West Morava Basin* u kojemu autorice donose rezultate arheoloških istraživanja s područja zapadne Srbije. Autorice ističu da je poznavanje pogrebnih običaja tijekom kasnog brončanog doba još uvijek nedovoljno. No, na području središnjeg Pomoravlja moguće je da su se zadržali običaji iz prethodnih razdoblja i grobovi pod humkama. Jedno takvo groblje pod humkama je Mojsinje koje pripada Kalakača fazi bosutske grupe. U zaključku autorice ističu da arheologija perioda na prijelazu iz 2. u 1. tisućljeće pr. Kr. nije pružila dovoljno dokaza za objašnjenje toga što se dogodilo s brončanodobnom populacijom koja je spaljivala svoje mrtve.

Marko Dizdar piše o kasnohalštatskim vezama jugoistočne Karpatske kotline i zapadnog i središnjeg Balkana u svome radu *The Late Hallstatt Connections between the Southeastern Carpathian Basin and the Western and Central Balkans: The Beautiful Ladies from the South*. Rad se fokusira na proces kreacije karakteristične kasnohalštatske ženske nošnje na području jugoistočne Karpatske kotline. Od sredine 7. st. pr. Kr. dolazi do promjena u materijalnoj kulturi, osobito u ženskoj nošnji i nakitu. Kombinacije ukrasa ukazuju na različite komunikacijske veze. Nalazi brončanih pojasa i nekih tipova fibula ukazuju na veze sa sjevernim Balkanom u drugoj polovici 7. st. i u ranom 6. st. pr. Kr. Početak 6. st. ukazuje na pojačane

Uroš Matić and Filip Franković are the authors of the paper *Sea Peoples and Discourse of 'Balkanism' in Late Bronze Age Archaeology*. They emphasize that one of the most common topics in Balkan prehistory is the assumed migration of people from the Balkans to the Eastern Mediterranean in several waves. The paper analyses issues related to the "Sea Peoples" from Egyptological and archaeological perspectives. The authors critically examine the concept of 'Balkanism', as some archaeological works give it the pejorative meaning of undermining a centre of "high culture".

The paper by Marija Ljuština and Katarina Dmitrović, titled *Some Light in the Dark Ages: Remarks on Cultural Continuity during the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age in West Morava Basin*, presents the results of archaeological research in western Serbia. The authors point out that burial customs during the Late Bronze Age are still largely unknown. However, older customs and burials under tumuli may have persisted in the middle Morava River region. One such tumulus cemetery is Mojsinje, which belongs to the Kalakača phase of the Bosut group. In conclusion, the authors point out that the archaeology of the transition from the 2nd to the 1st millennium BC has not provided sufficient evidence to explain what happened to the Bronze Age population that practised cremation of the dead.

Marko Dizdar writes about the Late Hallstatt connections between the southeastern Carpathian Basin and the western and central Balkans in his paper *The Late Hallstatt Connections between the Southeastern Carpathian Basin and the Western and Central Balkans: The Beautiful Ladies from the South*. The paper focuses on the process of creating the characteristic Late Hallstatt women's costume in the southeastern Carpathian Basin. The material culture, especially women's costume and jewellery, began to change from the mid-7th century BC. The combinations of ornaments indicate various communication links. Discoveries of bronze belts and some types of fibulae suggest connections with the northern Balkans in the second half of the 7th century and the early 6th century BC. The beginning of the 6th century indicates intensified connections with the western and central Balkans. The Late Hallstatt period brought dynamic changes; their causes are rooted not only in cultural transfers, but also in the possible mobility of women from these Balkan regions.

veze sa zapadnim i središnjim Balkanom. U kasnom halštatu dolazi do dinamičkih promjena čiji uzroci nisu imali korijene samo u kulturnom transferu nego i u mogućoj mobilnosti žena iz tih područja Balkana.

Rovena Kurti u svome članku *Common Trends and Regional Particularities in the Western Balkan Iron Age: The Female Belt Adornment in the 7th-6th Centuries BCE Northern Albania* analizira pojaseve u 7. i 6. st. pr. Kr. na području središnje Mati doline u središnjoj i sjevernoj Albaniji i u Shtoj ravnici (sjeverozapadna Albanija). Na osnovi nalaza pojasa iz 6. st. pr. Kr. vidljive su veze Mati regije s područjem središnjeg i zapadnog Balkana, ali i s područjem južne Crne Gore. Također su prisutne veze s teritorijem Makedonije i prema sjeveru s halštatskom sferom. Ono što se prvi puta u ovome radu ističe jest povezanost sjeverne Albanije u transjadranske rute, pogotovo sa središnjom jadranskom Italijom i s područjem Picenuma što je vidljivo u ženskoj pojaskoj nošnji 6. st. pr. Kr.

Anne-Zahra Chemsseddoha u svome radu *Connections between the Balkans and the Aegean: The Case of Iron Age Burial Customs in Northern Greece* naglašava da je područje sjeverne Grčke zahvalno područje za istraživanje kulturnih kontakata što je uvjetovano njenim geografskim položajem. Kontakti između sjevera i juga vidljivi su još u prapovijesnom periodu. U zadnjih nekoliko desetljeća vidljivo je, na osnovi iskopavanja i istraživačkih programa, da je ovo područje središte kompleksnih kulturnih odnosa između središnjeg Balkana i južne Grčke. Fokus ovoga rada su pogrebni običaji između Pindus i Rodopa u vremenu od 11. st. do kraja 7. st. pr. Kr.

Anna Panti u radu *Typology, Production, and Distribution in Northern Greece from the Late Geometric to the Archaic Period* obrađuje monokromno posuđe iz naselja starijeg željeznog doba u primorskoj zoni Termičkog zaljeva i u njegovom zaleđu. Proizvodnja ovoga posuđa može se pratiti od 8. st. do kraja 6. st. pr. Kr. Ono se dijeli na posude s debelim stijenkama (8. st. pr. Kr.) i na one s vrlo tankim stijenkama. U 7. st. pr. Kr. posuđe s tankim stijenkama nestaje. Upotreba monokromnog posuđa prestaje kada se atičke i korinške vaze počinju uvoziti u većoj količini za lokalno tržište.

Posljednji rad u ovome zborniku je onaj Athanasia Kyriakou *Investigating Interregional Influences and Lifecycles of two Metal Vessels used as Funerary Urns in a 4th Century BCE*

In her article *Common Trends and Regional Particularities in the Western Balkan Iron Age: The Female Belt Adornment in the 7th-6th Centuries BCE Northern Albania*, Rovena Kurti analyses belts from the 7th and 6th centuries BC in the middle Mati valley in central and northern Albania and in the Shtoj plain (northwest Albania). The discoveries of belts from the 6th century BC point to connections between the Mati region and the central and western Balkans, but also with the territory of southern Montenegro. There are also connections with the territory of Macedonia and with the Hallstatt sphere in the north. What this paper emphasises for the first time is the connection of northern Albania to trans-Adriatic routes, especially the central Adriatic portion of Italy and the Picenum area, which is evident in the women's belt costume from the 6th century BC.

In her paper *Connections between the Balkans and the Aegean: The Case of Iron Age Burial Customs in Northern Greece*, Anne-Zahra Chemsseddoha points out that northern Greece is a favourable region for researching cultural contacts because of its geographical position. Contacts between the north and the south go as far back as the prehistoric period. Over the last few decades, excavations and research programs have shown that this region was a centre of complex cultural relationships between the central Balkans and southern Greece. This paper focuses on burial customs in the area between the Pindus and Rhodope Mountains from the 11th century to the end of the 7th century BC.

Anna Panti in the paper *Typology, Production, and Distribution in Northern Greece from the Late Geometric to the Archaic Period* examines monochrome pottery from Early Iron Age settlements in the coastal zone of the Thermaic Gulf and its hinterland. The production of this pottery can be traced from the 8th century to the end of the 6th century BC. It is divided into vessels with thick walls (8th century BC) and those with very thin walls. In the 7th century BC, thin-walled pottery disappeared. The use of monochrome pottery ceased when Attic and Corinthian vessels began to be imported in larger quantities for the local market.

The final paper in the proceedings is titled *Investigating Interregional Influences and Lifecycles of two Metal Vessels used as Funerary Urns in a 4th Century BCE intra muros Burial at Vergina/Aegae*. The author Athanasia Kyriakou focuses

intra muros Burial at Vergina/Aegae. Autorica se bavi metalnim posudama iz Vergine koje se datiraju u 4. st. pr. Kr., a pripadale su muškarcu. Na osnovi ovih grobnih priloga može se zaključiti više o ideologiji i pogrebnim običajima.

Ovaj Zbornik radova bez sumnje je važan doprinos arheologiji Balkana i to onoj koja okuplja arheologe koji se bave brončanim i željeznim dobom. U njemu su objavljeni rezultati nekih novijih istraživanja i arheoloških iskopavanja, često provedenih kao rezultat međunarodne suradnje i međunarodnih projekata. Te suradnje su važan faktor koji utječe na međuregionalno sagledavanje arheološke slike nekadašnjeg Balkana i potiče nas na daljnju suradnju i istraživanja u regiji.

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on metal vessels from Vergina dated to the 4th century BC and belonging to a male. These funerary offerings provide indications on ideology and burial customs.

These Proceedings are truly an important contribution to Balkan archaeology, particularly for those archaeologists studying the Bronze and Iron Ages in the Balkans. It presents recent research and archaeological excavations, often resulting from international collaboration and international projects. These collaborations are a significant factor influencing the interregional understanding of the archaeological landscape of the Balkans and encouraging further cooperation and research in the region.

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