

Cremation burials in the Morava valley between 1300 and 750 BC

Rastko Vasić

Zusammenfassung

BRANDBESTATTUNGEN IM MORAVA-BECKEN ZWISCHEN 1300 UND 750 V. CHR. Am Ende der frühen Bronzezeit und während des größten Teils der Mittelbronzezeit war die Vatin-Kultur ein dominantes kulturelles Phänomen des Zentralbalkans. Gegen Ende der Mittelbronzezeit traten verschiedene Gruppen in diesem Gebiet auf, die teilweise an die Vatin-Tradition anknüpften, aber auch neue Elemente enthielten. Die Belegiš-Gruppe in der Süd-Vojvodina und Nordserbien, die Paraćin-Gruppe im mittleren Morava-Becken und die Brnjica-Gruppe im Süden. Alle diese Kulturgruppen praktizierten Kremation als bevorzugtes Bestattungsritual. Das Ende der Bronzezeit markiert das Ende der Entwicklung dieser Kulturen und den Beginn des Kalakača-Horizonts, in dem Körperbestattung vorherrschte. In manchen Teilen dieses Gebiets war die Leichenverbrennung jedoch weiterhin gebräuchlich.

Abstract

At the end of the Early Bronze Age and for the greater part of the Middle Bronze Age the Vatin culture was a dominant cultural phenomenon in the Central Balkans. Towards the end of the Middle Bronze Age various groups emerged in this area, partly bound to the Vatin tradition, but containing new elements, too: The Belegiš group in South Vojvodina and North Serbia, the Paraćin group in the middle Middle Morava valley and the Brnjica group in the South. All these groups practised cremation as the main burial ritual. The end of the Bronze Age marks the end of the development of these cultures, the appearance of the Kalakača horizon and the prevalence of inhumation. In some parts of this area, however, cremation remained in use.

We shall begin with the Vatin culture or the Vatin group, one of the main components in the development of the Bronze Age in Serbia.¹ The culture was named after the site Vatin near Vršac, at the Rumanian border, which was excavated at the beginning of the 20th century and provided much Bronze Age material which unfortunately was not precisely recorded.² In the beginning all the material was ascribed to the Vatin culture, but later it became clear that it included finds from other periods and that not all the material found could be connected with this culture. The Vatin culture was recorded at many sites throughout Serbia – apart from Vatin the most important are Židovar³, Vršac⁴ and Omoljica⁵ in Banat, Gomolava⁶ and Gradina on the Bosut river⁷ in Srem, Vinča⁸, Ljuljaci⁹, Dobrača¹⁰ and Mojsinje¹¹ in West Serbia. Its chronology has been interpreted in various ways. According to M. Garašanin¹² there are three main phases: Vatin-Omoljica, with domination of “S” and “C” motifs on pottery, Vatin-Vršac, where various combinations of pottery forms and ornaments were known, and Vatin-Belegiš, which together embrace the time span from

1. GRBIĆ 1958. – GARAŠANIN 1983. – GARAŠANIN 1983b. – TASIĆ 1984. – STOJČIĆ 1998.

2. MILLEKER 1905.

3. LAZIC 1997, 23–35.

4. MILLEKER 1940, 26 and Taf. 18.

5. GARAŠANIN 1983, 505.

6. TASIĆ 1965, 196–198.

7. POPOVIĆ, RADOJČIĆ 1996.

8. TASIĆ 1984a.

9. BOGDANOVIĆ 1996.

10. GARAŠANIN, GARAŠANIN 1958.

11. NIKITOVIĆ, STOJČIĆ, VASIĆ 2002, 108–112.

12. GARAŠANIN 1983, 506–510.

the Early Bronze Age to the Late Bronze Age. N. Tasić¹³ is of the opinion that the Vatin culture belongs in its entirety to the Early Bronze Age. He placed the phases Vatin-Omoljica and Vatin-Vršac in the Early Bronze Age, while he completely separated the third phase, Vatin-Belegiš, from the Vatin culture. Although, many archaeologists are inclined to support Garašanin's conclusions and consider the continuation of the Vatin culture development through the Middle Bronze Age as correct, the opinion prevails that the Belegiš group contains certain Vatin elements, but is in fact a later independent culture group.¹⁴



Fig. 1. Vatin goblet from Mojsinje (photo M. Stojić).

Generally, it is considered that cremation was in use in the Vatin culture, but in fact we do not know much about Vatin necropolises. Some 25 years ago N. Tasić listed that what was believed to belong to the Vatin cemeteries, and came to the conclusion that just a few graves can really be considered as Vatin.¹⁵ The situation has not improved in the meantime. There are many graves which contain Vatin pottery, particularly characteristic goblets with two handles (Fig. 1), but none of them can be marked as Vatin in the strict sense of the word. All of them contain other features which are not Vatin and which, in many cases, differ among them (Fig. 2). Thus, one gets the impression that Vatin pottery, spread everywhere in that period, became part of the material culture of various

13. TASIĆ 1984, 73–74.

14. HÄNSEL, MEDOVIĆ 1990.

15. TASIĆ 1984, 82.

groups, which did not belong to the same cultural entity.¹⁶ In other words, the term Vatin should only designate a pottery phenomenon, which was present at a certain time over a large territory, embracing several different groups.

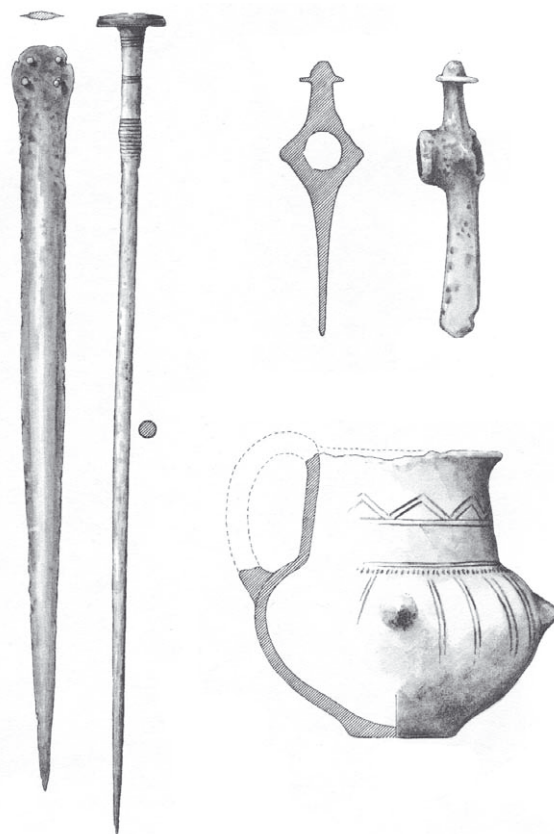


Fig. 2. Skeleton grave from Vatin (after PJZ IV, Tabla 76).

Be that as it may, new groups appearing on this territory, contained Vatin elements and cremation was more or less characteristic for all of them (Fig. 3).¹⁷

First, there is the Belegiš group, widespread in Srem, south Banat and North Serbia, but up to now better known from the sites in East Srem and the surrounding area of Belgrade.¹⁸ These are Belegiš, after which the group was named¹⁹, Surčin²⁰, Kaludjerske Livade near Surčin²¹ and a Belgrade suburb called Karaburma.²² The settlements of the Belegiš

16. VASIĆ 2006.

17. STOJIC 1996.

18. TASIĆ 2002.

19. TRBUHOVIĆ 1960 – VRANIĆ 2002.

20. VINSKI-GASPARINI 1973, 25–29 and Table 2–5.

21. PETROVIĆ 2006.

22. TODOROVIĆ 1977.

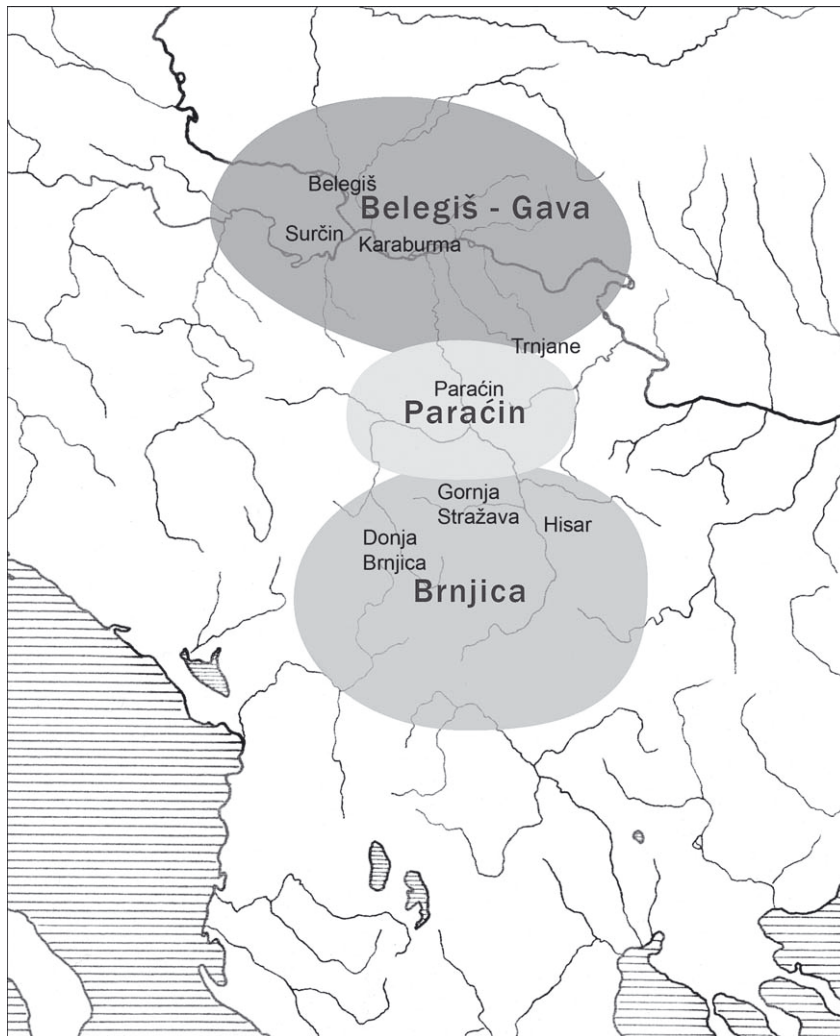


Fig. 3. Spreading of the Belegiš, Paraćin and Brnjica cultures.

group were not studied in detail but the necropolises, on the other hand, are well known. The dead were cremated on pyres outside the cemeteries and their ashes were disposed in urns. In most cases the urns were double conic amphorae with cylindrical neck, but sometimes other vessel types also served for this purpose. Grave goods contained other smaller vessels, placed in the urn or beside it (Fig. 4). There was no grave construction in the earth, sometimes ashes and goods were placed directly in the ground without an urn. Sometimes graves were organised in groups, sometimes in rows.

Chronologically the Belegiš group contains two clearly distinguished phases on the basis of the pottery decoration: the earlier phase is characterised by horizontal and vertical incised lines and false corded ornamentation, combined in various ways on the neck and belly of the vessels; black

polished pottery with horizontal channels on the neck and slanted or vertical channels and corned decorations on the belly dominate in the later phase. Phase I, also named Belegiš – Cruceni, because of parallels in Rumanian Banat, is dated to the later part of the Middle Bronze Age and the beginning of the Late Bronze Age, and Phase II, named Belegiš – Gava, after the channelled Gava pottery spread over a large territory, is dated to the advanced Late Bronze Age.²³ Metal objects were also found in the graves: mainly pins, finger rings and pendants. It is interesting that metal appears in graves in phase I, but is rare in graves of phase II. Moreover, the inventory of well known Late Bronze Age hoards, connected with the Gava horizon in Srem, rarely figures in

23. TASIĆ 2002, 183–184.

the Belegiš-Gava graves from this territory. In South Banat some Keulenkopfnadeln and Nadeln mit doppelkonischem Kopf (pins with biconical heads) appear in the Gava graves in Vojlovica near Pančevo, but the number of these graves with pins is relatively insignificant in comparison with the graves without metal finds.²⁴

The Paraćin group is another group which partly based its origin on the Vatin elements.²⁵ The group was mainly spread in the middle stretch of the Great Morava valley, but also in East Serbia, around Bor and Zaječar. It is named after the necropolis Gloždak in Paraćin, where several cremation graves were uncovered in the fifties of the 20th century.²⁶ Graves in Paraćin as well as those in the neighbouring cemeteries, Maćija by Ražanj²⁷, Rutevac²⁸, etc., were dug in the earth without a particular construction, the ashes from the pyre were placed in a vessel of pear-like form, with short neck, a plastic horizontal rib and small vertical handles around the belly as decoration – the basic pottery feature of the Paraćin group (Fig. 5). The number of graves in these necropolises is small and nothing can be said about grave groups or rows. It seems that graves without stone construction prevailed in the Morava Valley, but there are signs that in some cases stone and pebbles appeared as the grave construction. On the other hand, excavations in East Serbia, in Trnjane by Brestovačka banja²⁹, Magura in Gamzigrad³⁰, etc., uncovered many graves with stone construction. Urns of the same form as those in the Morava valley, were placed in a circular area, built of broken stone and gravel, and protected also with a layer of stone and gravel. Cemeteries are divided into zones, probably marking family circles.

The Chronology of the Paraćin group is based on pottery, where, apart from pear-like urns, cups with one handle and bowls with decorated rim, there is also a goblet with two handles surpassing the rim and an “M” incrustated decoration on the belly, which appears somewhat strange and unique among other pottery decoration (Fig. 5).³¹ There are also metal objects, which are not numerous but clearly date this group to the later part of the Middle Bronze Age and the beginning of the Late Bronze Age.³² A single grave, found

in the Paraćin necropolis in 1962, containing channelled pottery, similar to the forms of phase Belegiš II (Fig. 6), as well as some other finds in settlements, allow us to suppose the existence of a later “Gava phase” of the Paraćin group.³³ Thus we have phase Paraćin I, as already mentioned, and Paraćin II, parallel to an advanced stage of the Late Bronze Age.

The Brnjica group, which to some opinions also contains a Vatin component, was spread mainly in South Serbia and Kosovo. The main sites are the necropolises Donja Brnjica³⁴, which gave the name to the group, and Graštica³⁵ near Priština, Donja Toponica³⁶ and Gornja Stražava³⁷ near Prokuplje, Vrapce near Leskovac³⁸, as well as the settlement Hisar in Leskovac with an earth profile of many meters and several clearly distinguished cultural layers.³⁹ The necropolises mainly contained cremation graves. The ashes of the deceased were put into biconical urns and covered with bowls (Fig. 7). Urns were protected by stone slabs and placed in tholos constructions of stone slabs. In some cases urn groups were encircled by stones, suggesting family graves. In this manner they show similarities to the Paraćin graves with stone constructions. Double conic vessels – urns with everted rim and two or four vertical handles, sometimes decorated with conic tops, and deep bowls with horizontal or vertical handles also remind one of Paraćin pottery. Metal finds in graves as pins, buttons and arrowheads are not numerous.

The chronology of the Brnjica group is somewhat complicated. At the beginning, on the basis of parallels with West Balkan material, it was dated to the 8th century BC⁴⁰ but as time passed by it was realized that it should be placed earlier, parallel with phase I of the Paraćin group, i.e. to the end of the Middle Bronze Age and the beginning of the Late Bronze Age.⁴¹ Skeletal graves within Brnjica necropolises, particularly those from Iglarevo, which contained a Mycenaean rapier, daggers, knives, pins, bracelets, even a Randleistenbeil, all Bronze Age material, contribute to some extent to the dating.⁴² The Gava horizon, with channelled pottery, dated to a developed Late Bronze Age, was not documented in graves of the Brnjica group, but it certainly

24. BUKVIĆ 2000, Tabla 15/6, 7; Tabla 19/6; Tabla 28/5; Tabla 35/7 and Tabla 41/3.

25. GARAŠANIN 1983a.

26. GARAŠANIN 1983a, 727.

27. TASIĆ 1963.

28. TODOROVIĆ, SIMOVIĆ 1959.

29. JOVANOVIĆ 1997. – JOVANOVIĆ, JANKOVIĆ 1997.

30. SREJOVIĆ, LAZIĆ 1997.

31. STOJIC 1997.

32. GARAŠANIN 1983a, 728.

33. GARAŠANIN 1983a, 727–728.

34. SREJOVIĆ 1960. – GARAŠANIN 1983c.

35. MEHMETAJ 1993.

36. TRBUHOVIĆ, TRBUHOVIĆ 1970, 13–42.

37. KRSTIĆ 1992.

38. STOJIC 2000, 12–16.

39. STOJIC 2000, 17.

40. SREJOVIĆ 1960, 118–122. – GARAŠANIN 1983c, 773 f.

41. GARAŠANIN 1996. – STOJIC 2000, 26–29.

42. LUCI 1997.

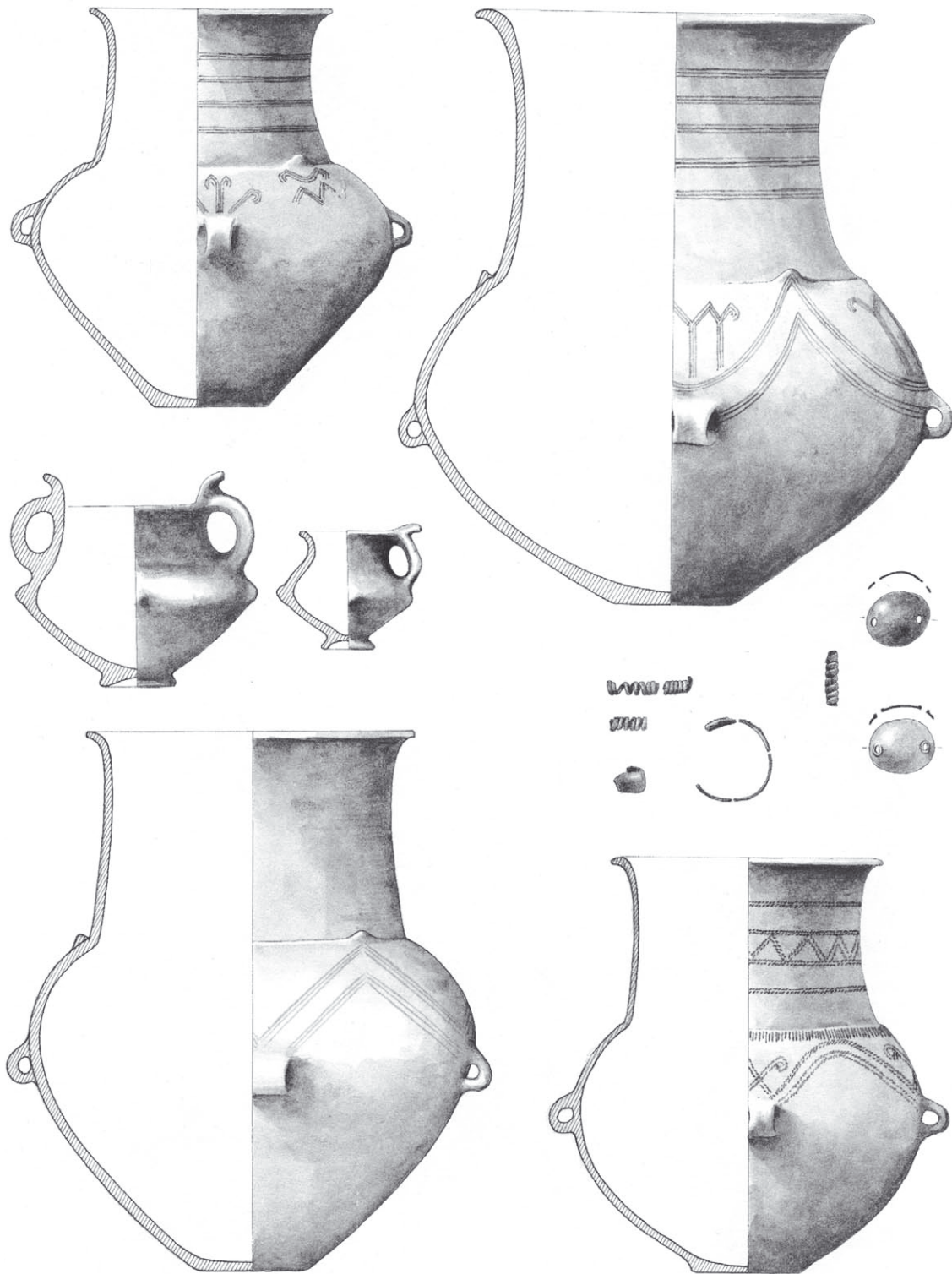


Fig. 4. Pottery and metal objects from Karaburma, phase Belegiš I (after PJZ IV, Tabla 80).

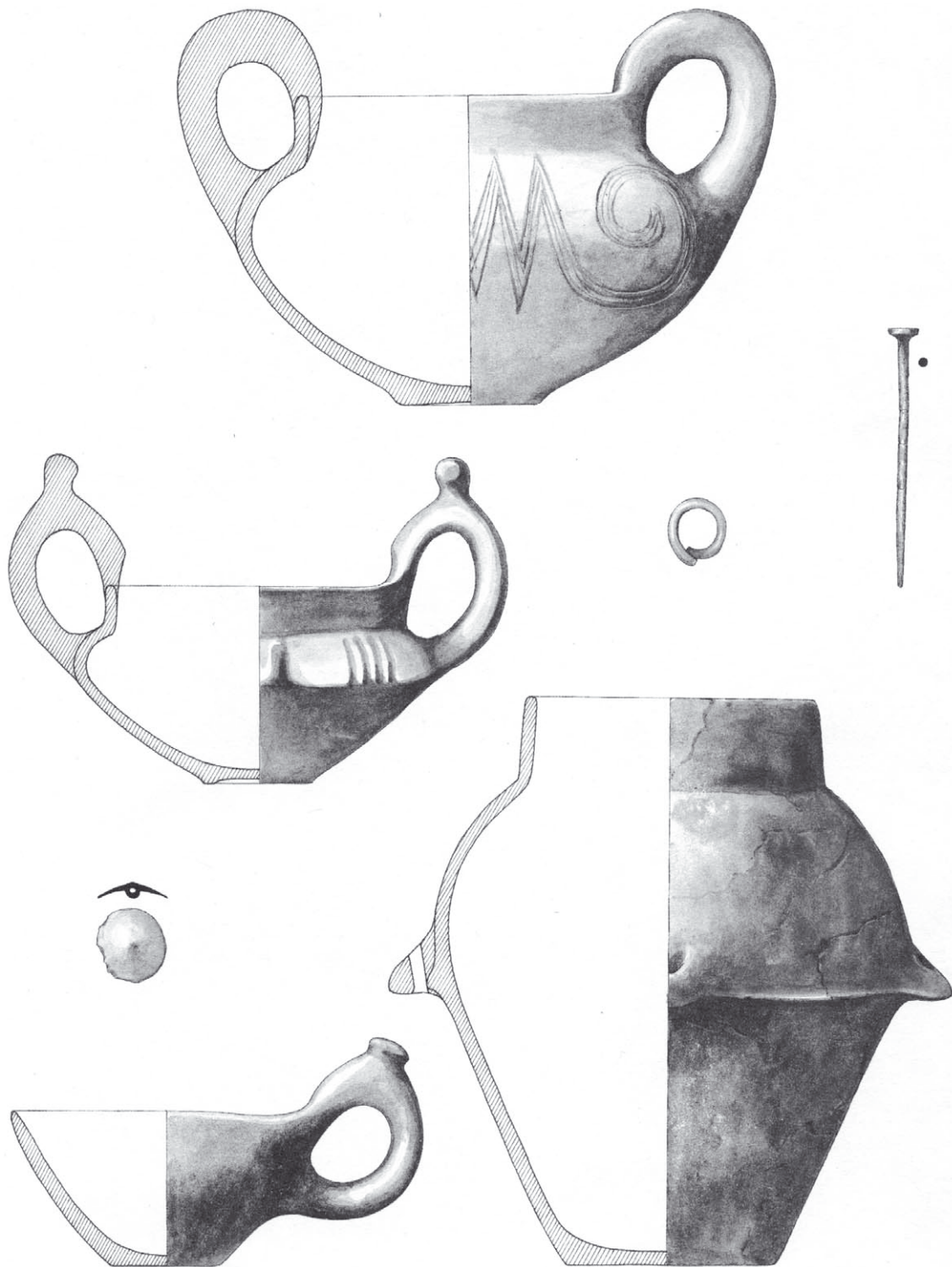


Fig. 5. Pottery and metal objects from Paraćin, phase Paraćin I (after PJZ IV, Tabla 100).

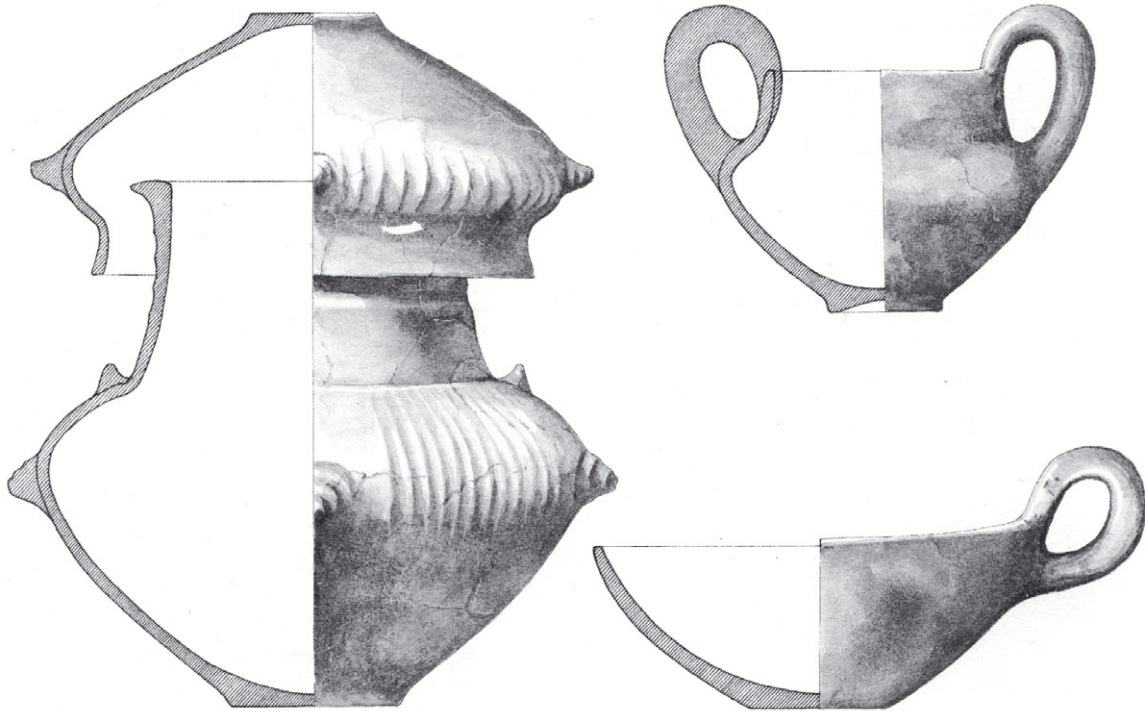


Fig. 6. Pottery from Paraćin, phase Paraćin II (after PJZ IV, Tabla 101).

existed, as channeled pottery and typical bronzes from the Late Bronze Age, socketed axes, tweezers, pins etc., from the Hisar settlement testify.⁴³

What comes next is the Early Iron Age with the Kalakača horizon: its characteristic pottery is not only connected with the Bosut group in Vojvodina⁴⁴, but also with groups further south, and with the appearance of skeletal graves in great number on this territory. The striking examples are two communal graves at Gomolava with several dozens of skeletons⁴⁵, but there are other occasional finds in Vojvodina.⁴⁶ Further south skeletal graves appear in Kalakača cemeteries in West Serbia (Mojsinje)⁴⁷ as well as in East Serbia (Čitluk by Sokobanja, Šarbanovac)⁴⁸. The Kalakača horizon dates to the 9/8th century BC, i.e. to Ha B2/B3, but new investigations show that slight changes of absolute dates are possible.

The beginning of the advanced Iron Age, which embraces the 8th and 7th centuries BC is characterized by the appearance of clearly formed cultural groups – the Basarabi

horizon of the Bosut group in the north⁴⁹, the Glasinac cultural complex in the west⁵⁰, the Lapotince-Vlašćice group in the south.⁵¹ The predominance of graves with skeletons is generally visible, but in the group mentioned last (Lapotince-Vlašćice), cremation was often used. The urn of Lapotince (Fig. 8) most probably contained the ashes of a cremated deceased,⁵² while in the mound necropolis in Široko near Suva Reka in Kosovo, there was a stone circle around the mound, the pyre was placed in the center and all the graves were cremations. Some ashes were put in an urn, some without any construction, and some with stone construction. Similar constructions were uncovered in the necropolis Vlašćice near Gnjilane. There are opinions that this group represents newcomers from the east, who had nothing in common with the previous inhabitants of this area,⁵³ but it seems more probable that this group was a combination of various ethnic elements, among others the descendents of the Brnjica group who, to a certain extent, retained ancient burial tradition.

43. STOJIC 2009.

44. VASIC 1987.

45. TASIC 1972.

46. MEDOVIC 2003.

47. NIKITOVIC, STOJIC, VASIC 2002, 51–55.

48. STOJIC, VASIC 2005.

49. VASIC 1987.

50. Covic 1987.

51. VASIC 1987a.

52. VASIC 1977.

53. LAZIC 2008.

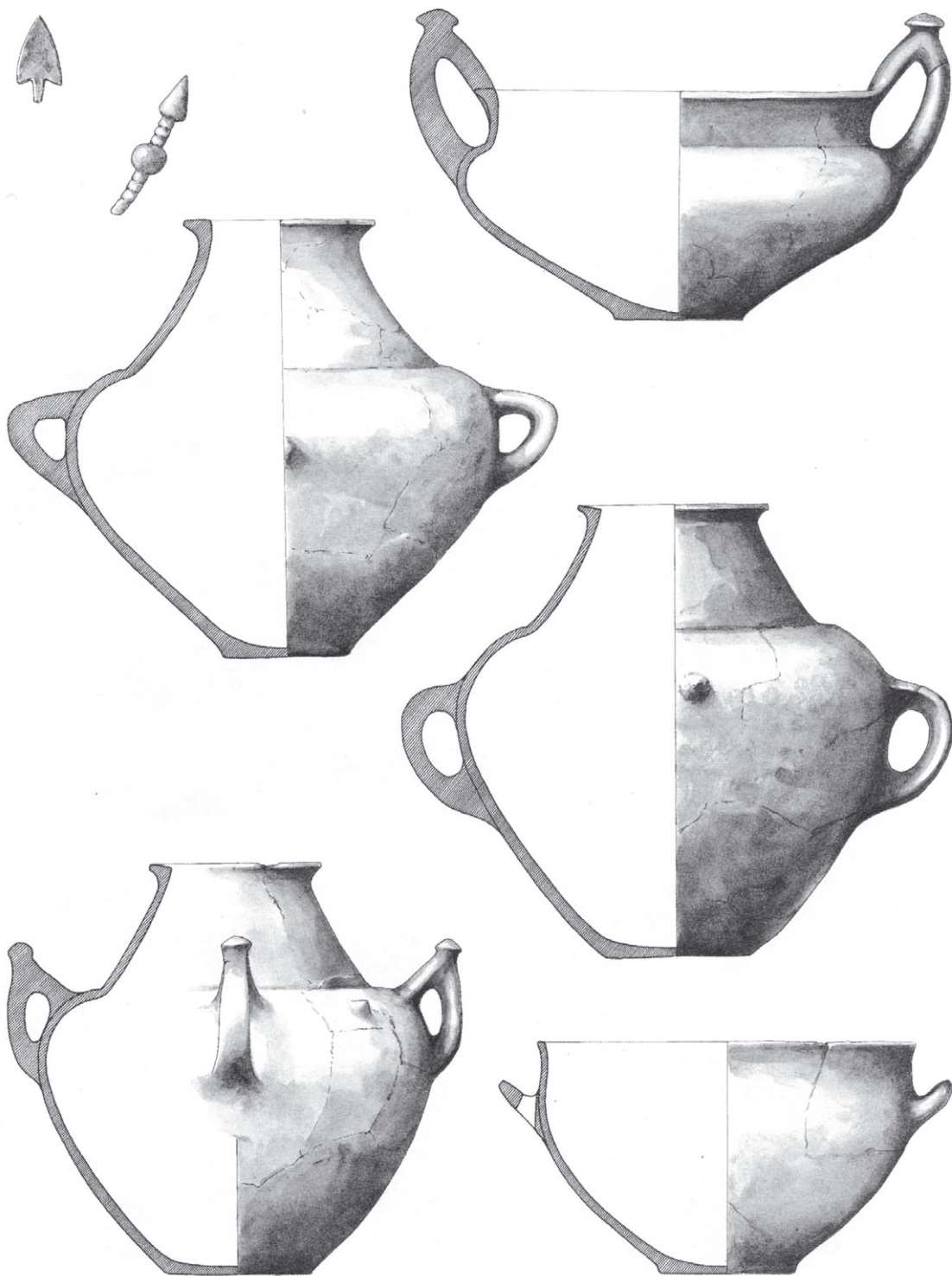


Fig. 7. Pottery from Donja Brnjica (after PJZ IV, Tabla 107).



Fig. 8. Urn from Lapotince (photo A. Bulatović).

To sum up, when speaking of burial rituals in the period from 1350 to 750 BC in our region, one can say that, after a period of mixed burial practice in the Middle Bronze Age, cremation prevails from the Middle Bronze Age to the beginning of the Iron Age. In the beginning of the Early Iron Age inhumation began to dominate, but in some areas cremation also continued to be practiced through this period.

Bibliography

- BOGDANOVIĆ 1986
M. BOGDANOVIĆ, Ljuljaci, naselje protovatinske i vatinske kulture, Kragujevac 1986.
- BUKVIĆ 2000
Lj. BUKVIĆ, Kanelovana keramika Gava kompleksa u Banatu, Novi Sad 2000.
- ČOVIĆ 1987
B. ČOVIĆ, Glasinačka grupa. In: A. BENAC (ed.), Praistorija jugoslavenskih zemalja V, Željezno doba, Sarajevo 1987, 575–643.
- GARAŠANIN 1996
D. GARAŠANIN, Zu den Problemen der Gruppe Donja Brnjica-Gornja Stražava auf dem mittleren Balkan. In: N. TASIĆ (ed.), The Yugoslav Danube Basin and the neighbouring regions in the 2nd Millennium B.C., Symposium Vršac, October 11–14 1995, Belgrade-Vršac 1996, 219–226.
- GARAŠANIN 1983
M. GARAŠANIN, Vatinska grupa. In: A. BENAC (ed.), Praistorija jugoslavenskih zemalja IV. Bronzano doba, Sarajevo 1983, 504–520.
- GARAŠANIN 1983a
M. GARAŠANIN, Paraćinska grupa. In: A. BENAC (ed.), Praistorija jugoslavenskih zemalja IV. Bronzano doba, Sarajevo 1983, 727–735.
- GARAŠANIN 1983b
M. GARAŠANIN, Zapadnosrpska varijanta vatinske grupe. In: A. BENAC (ed.), Praistorija jugoslavenskih zemalja IV. Bronzano doba, Sarajevo 1983, 736–753.
- GARAŠANIN 1983c
M. GARAŠANIN, Grupa Donja Brnjica-Gornja Stražava. In: A. BENAC (ed.), PJZ IV, Bronzano doba, 1983, 773–778.
- GARAŠANIN, GARAŠANIN 1958
M. GARAŠANIN, D. GARAŠANIN, Sepultures de l'Age des métaux en Serbie, Inv. arch. Yugoslavie 2, Bonn 1958.
- GRBIĆ 1958
M. GRBIĆ, Postanak vatinske grnčarije, Starinar NS VII/VIII, 1956/1957, 35–38.
- HÄNSEL, MEDOVIĆ 1990
B. HÄNSEL, P. MEDOVIĆ, Zur Stellung des bronzezeitlichen Pančevo-Omoljica Stils innerhalb der Keramikentwicklung der Vattina-Kultur, Starinar NS XL/XLI, 1989/1990, 113–120.
- JOVANOVIĆ 1997
B. JOVANOVIĆ, Funerary Rites and Tomb Constructions in Necropolises of the Paraćin and Donja Brnjica Cultures. In: Macedonia and the neighbouring regions from 3rd to 1st Millennium B.C, Papers presented at the International Symposium in Struga 1997, Skopje 1999, 67–72.
- JOVANOVIĆ, JANKOVIĆ 1996
B. JOVANOVIĆ, I. JANKOVIĆ, Die Keramik der Nekropole der Paraćin-Kultur -Trnjane bei Bor. In: N. TASIĆ (ed.), The Yugoslav Danube Basin and the neighbouring regions in the 2nd Millennium B.C., Symposium Vršac, October 11–14 1995, Belgrade-Vršac 1996, 185–200.
- KRSTIĆ 1992
D. KRSTIĆ, Praistorijske nekropole u Gornjoj Stražavi, ZborMuzBeograd XIV-1, Arheologija, 1992, 231–245.
- LAZIĆ 1997
M. LAZIĆ (ed.), Židovar, Bronze Age and Iron Age Settlement, Beograd-Vršac 1997, 1–87.
- LAZIĆ 2008
M. LAZIĆ, Ko su bili Dardanci? Archaica 2, 2008, 53–75.
- LUCI 1997
K. LUCI, Relations between Kosovo and Mycenae during the Bronze Age. In: Macedonia and the neighbouring regions from 3rd to 1st Millennium B.C, Papers presented at the International Symposium in Struga 1997, Skopje 1999, 92–99.
- MEHMETAJ 1993
H. MEHMETAJ, Praistorijska nekropola u Graštici, Glasnik Društva Konzervatora Srbije 17, 1993, 51–54.

MEDOVIĆ 2003

P. MEDOVIĆ, Bestattungen in der älteren Eisenzeit im Gebiet der Bosut-Gruppe. In: R. VASIĆ (ed.), Burial customs in the Bronze and Iron Age, Symposium Čačak, 4–8 September 2002, Čačak 2003, 101–107.

MILLEKER 1905

B. MILEKER, A Vattinai őstelep, Temesvar 1905, 1–75.

MILLEKER 1940

F. MILLEKER, Vorgeschichte des Banats, Starinar 3 ser. 15, 1940, 3–42.

NIKITOVIĆ, STOJIC, VASIC 2002

L. NIKITOVIĆ, M. STOJIC, R. VASIC, Mojsinje, a Bronze and Iron Age Mound Necropolis, Čačak 2002.

PETROVIĆ 2006

B. PETROVIĆ, Kaludjerske livade, nekropola bronzanog doba, Beograd 2006.

POPOVIĆ, RADOJČIĆ 1996

D. POPOVIĆ, N. RADOJČIĆ, Gradina na Bosutu, Galerija „Sava Šumanović“, Šid 1996, 1–78.

SREJOVIĆ 1960

D. SREJOVIĆ, Praistorijska nekropola u Donjoj Brnjici, Glasnik Muzeja Kosova i Metohije IV/V, 1959/60, 83–135.

SREJOVIĆ, LAZIĆ 1997

D. SREJOVIĆ, M. LAZIĆ, Naselja i nekropole bronzanog doba u Timočkoj krajini. In: M. LAZIĆ (ed.), Arheologija Istočne Srbije, Beograd 1997, 225–247.

STOJIC 1996

M. STOJIC, Le Bassin de la Morava à l'âge de Bronze et à la période de transition de l'âge de Bronze à celui de Fer- In: N. TASIC (ed.), The Yugoslav Danube Basin and the neighbouring regions in the 2nd Millennium B.C., Symposium Vršac, October 11–14 1995, Belgrade-Vršac 1996, 247–256.

STOJIC 1997

M. STOJIC, Gobelets ornés du motif de spirale incrustée dans la vallée de Jagodina-Paraćin et leur rapport avec des gobelets semblables dans d'autres parties des vallées de Morava et Vardar, Starinar NS XLVIII, 1997, 53–61.

STOJIC 1998

M. STOJIC, Lieux de trouvaille de la céramique de type Vatin en Serbie au sud de la Save et du Danube. In: Die Kulturen der Bronzezeit in dem Gebiet des Eisernen Tores, Bukarest 1998, 81–104.

STOJIC 2000

M. STOJIC, The Brnjica cultural group in the South Morava basin, Starinar NS L, 2000, 9–59.

STOJIC 2009

M. STOJIC, Relations of the Middle Danube Basin and the Južna Morava Basin during Iron Age I (approximately 1350–1100 BC) on the basis of metal Finds at the His-

ar Site in Leskovac. In: Thracians and their Neighbours in Antiquity, Studia in Honorem Valeriu Sirbu, Braila 2009, 487–501.

STOJIC, VASIC 2005

M. STOJIC, R. VASIC, Čitluk kod Soko Banje. Nekropola sa inhumiranim pokojnicima iz gvozdenog doba, Kruševacki zbornik 11, 2005, 177–182.

TASIC 1963

N. TASIC, Ostaci nekropole paraćinske grupe kod Maćije, Starinar NS XII/XIII, 1962/1963, 187–192.

TASIC 1965

N. TASIC, Pozno eneolitski, bronzanodobni i sloj starijeg gvozdenog doba na Gomolavi, Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja 14, 1965, 177–228.

TASIC 1972

N. TASIC, An Early Iron Age Collective Tomb at Gomolava, Archaeologia Jugoslavica XIII, 1972, 27–37.

TASIC 1984

N. TASIC, Die Vatin-Kultur. In: N. TASIC (Hrsg.), Kulturen der Frühbronzezeit des Karpatenbeckens und Nordbalkans, Beograd 1984, 59–81.

TASIC 1984a

N. TASIC, Vinča u bakarno i bronzano doba. Naselje vatinske kulture. In: S. ČELIĆ (ed.), Vinča u praistoriji i srednjem veku, Galerija Srpske Akademije nauka i umetnosti, Beograd 1984, 76–83.

TASIC 2002

N. TASIC, Nekropola u Belegišu i problem Belegiške kulture. In: Vranić 2002, 168–184.

TODOROVIC 1977

J. TODOROVIC, Praistorijska Karaburma II, nekropola bronzanog doba, Beograd 1977.

TODOROVIC, SIMOVIC 1959

J. TODOROVIC, A. SIMOVIC, Praistorijska nekropola u selu Rutevcu kod Aleksinca, Starinar NS IX/X, 1958/59, 267–271.

TRBUHOVIC 1960

V. TRBUHOVIC, Praistorijska nekropola u Belegišu, Starinar NS XI, 1960, 163–169.

TRBUHOVIC, TRBUHOVIC 1970

V. TRBUHOVIC, L. TRBUHOVIC, Donja Toponica, dardanska i slovenska nekropola, Prokuplje-Beograd 1970.

VASIC 1977

R. VASIC, The Dating of the Lapotince Urn, Archaeologia Jugoslavica XVIII, 1977, 25–27.

VASIC 1987

R. VASIC, Bosutska grupa. In: A. BENAC (ed.), PJZ V, Željezno doba, 1987, 536–554.

VASIC 1987a

R. VASIC, Oblast istočnog Kosova, južne Srbije i severne

- Makedonije. In: A. BENAC (ed.), *Praistorija jugoslavenskih zemalja V, Željezno doba*, Sarajevo 1987, 673–689.
- VASIĆ 2006
- R. VASIĆ, Notes on the Bronze Age Vatin Culture in Serbia. In: N. TASIĆ, C. GROZDANOV (eds.), *Homage to Milutin Garašanin*, Belgrade 2006, 449–453.
- VINSKI-GASPARINI 1973
- K. VINSKI-GASPARINI, *Kultura polja sa žarama u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj*, Zadar 1973.
- VRANIĆ 2002
- S. VRANIĆ, *Belegiš, Stojića gumno-nekropola spaljenih pokojnika*, Beograd 2002.

Dr. Rastko Vasić
Archaeological Institute
Knez Mihailova 35
P.B. 202
RS-11000 Belgrade
rvasic@beotel.net

