

# COȚOFENI COMMUNITIES AT THEIR SOUTHWESTERN FRONTIER AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH KOSTOLAC POPULATION IN SERBIA

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**Keywords:** Coțofeni culture, Kostolac culture, Eastern Serbia, settlements, cultural interactions.

**Abstract:** The following paper summarizes the current state of research of the Coțofeni sites and material culture in Eastern and Central Serbia. Presence of Coțofeni population in Eastern Serbia has been documented 40 years ago owing to the exhaustive rescue excavations in Iron Gates and its hinterland. Since then more than 50 sites have been attributed to the bearers of Coțofeni culture or to the sphere of their direct cultural, economic or merchant influences. In the course of better understanding of the mutual relationship between Coțofeni communities and autochthonous population, and their peaceful co-existence we will re-examine taphonomy of Coțofeni sites, material culture of its population and socio-cultural matrix of the period in question.

**Cuvinte cheie:** cultura Coțofeni, cultura Kostolac, estul Serbiei, aşezări, interacțiuni culturale.

**Rezumat:** Articolul prezintă situația actuală a siturilor și a materialelor de tip Coțofeni din estul și central Serbiei. Prezența populațiilor Coțofeni în estul Serbiei a fost documentată cu 40 de ani în urmă prin săpăturile de salvare exhaustive de la Porțile de Fier și în împrejurimi. Peste 50 de situri au fost atribuite purtătorilor culturii Coțofeni sau aflate în sfera de influență culturală, economică și comercială a acesteia. În scopul unei mai bune înțelegeri a relațiilor reciproce dintre comunitățile Coțofeni și populația autohtonă, a coexistenței lor pașnice autorul își propune să reexamineze tafonomia siturilor Coțofeni, cultura materială și structura socio-culturală a acestei populații.

## Prelude to Late Eneolithic in Eastern Serbia

Almost five hundred years elapsed since the abandonment of the latest Vinča culture settlements in Eastern Serbia and the arrival of Bubanj Hum-Sălcuța-Krivodol population from East and Southeast. There is not a single documented site which offers an introspection of both Vinča and Bubanj Hum-Sălcuța-Krivodol cultures layers. Although Vinča culture settlements were not reoccupied by the new inhabitants of Eastern Serbia, we have enough data to state that they were familiar with all advantages of the area in question. It could be even said that whole area was geo-specific region which went through similar life-course during late Neolithic and Eneolithic. Unlike other parts of Serbia (*i.e.* Vojvodina, Western Serbia, Central Serbia) where after the dissolution of Vinča culture, cultural and geographic misenscene shifted in accordance with new socio-economic structures, the region of Eastern Serbia remained its traditional distinctiveness.

Materialistic, economic and socio-cultural systems of the middle and late Eneolithic immigrants in the rest of nowadays Serbia were significantly different in comparison with preceding period. The new inhabitants of Serbia built new settlements and brought with them entirely new way of life, new customs, religion and new material culture. The people arriving from the north and responsible to some extent for disappearance of the Vinča culture (Tiszapolgár and Bodrogkeresztúr communities) built settlements which were not even near in size to the Vinča culture settlements. Their ephemeral and unrecognizable character is the result of different cultural models, different economy and different adaptive processes of their founders and inhabitants. New inhabitants of the Eneolithic Serbia organized their life on entirely

different socio-cultural principles. Their settlements, among other things, actually reflect these new social models, new economy, the family, household and house as the nucleus of the community.

At about the same time (cca 4300 BC) the bearers of Bubanj Hum-Sălčuța-Krivodol cultural complex in Eastern Serbia led completely different way of life than their neighbors in the rest of modern Serbian territory. Stock-breeding became more important as it is the case in the rest of the Central Balkan territory, but according to taphonomy of their settlements, and the abundance of bone tools used for soil cultivation agriculture remained its significance in subsistence (Tasić 1979, 109-110). They continued to use same resources as Vinča people, with copper processing as one of the main activity. Their material culture bears close resemblance with Vinča culture. In broad retrospection Sălčuțan vessel shapes do differ from Vinča culture ones. Still some of the leading shapes such as bowl with everted rim, pear-shaped amphorae and ornaments executed by fluting have good analogies in Vinča culture pottery inventory. It seems also that there are certain coincidences in the religious and cult practice at least in the ultimate, material (phenomenological) aspect – in the modeling of figurines that were for the first time in use in this area since the end of the Vinča culture (Tasić 1995, Pl. XII).

The question of disintegration of Bubanj Hum-Sălčuța-Krivodol cultural complex in Eastern Serbia remains unanswered, since given explanations do not offer satisfying interpretation of this process. The most accepted thesis is that of N. Tasić according to which the migration of the bearers of Cernavoda III culture are responsible for moving of Bubanj Hum-Sălčuța-Krivodol communities from Eastern Serbia (Tasić 1979, 113, 114). Although there is not enough evidence for such explanation it should be noted that just in the later phases of Bubanj Hum-Sălčuța-Krivodol culture we can recognize Sălčuțan presence at the most western part of their cultural area-in the western Serbia (*i.e.* Kalenić-Livade, Višesava) and Eastern Croatia (*i.e.* Vinkovci-Tržnica) (Jovanović 2005; Blagojević 2005). It is not clear whether there is a chronological gap between the latest phase of Sălčuța IV culture, that is between (Băile Herculane-Cheile Turzii) Scheibenhinkel horizon and the first intrusion of the bearers of Cernavoda III culture in Eastern Serbia. Cernavoda III culture is insufficiently studied in the area of Eastern Serbia. Among rather modest repertoire of Cernavoda III culture settlements in Eastern Serbia here should be mentioned the sites of Brza Vrba-Kovin and Vajuga-Korbovo, both situated in Iron Gorge (Medović 1976; Jevtić 2001). Although we have firm evidence for the presence of solid above-ground houses at Brza Vrba and thus longer occupation of Cernavoda III culture in Iron Gates, prevailing opinion is that the bearers of Cernavoda III culture used to avoid this region and that they made just brief stops in this region during their movements downstream the Djerdap cataract (Jevtić 2001, 333).

### **Coțofeni culture in Eastern Serbia: Settlement patterns, subsistence and economy**

Judging from the material culture (mainly according to development of pottery decoration) Coțofeni communities settled in the region of Eastern Serbia during the second phase of the culture' evolution (Coțofeni II after the periodisation of P. Roman). According to current evidence there are more than 50 sites attributed to Coțofeni culture in this region. If we take into the account unpublished material from the numerous field surveys in the region of Braničevo, the number of Coțofeni sites is probably bigger, around 70. Such disposition speaks in of significant impact that Coțofeni communities had on the development of late Eneolithic and Early Bronze Age of this region. Comparable density of Coțofeni culture settlements is reported in the area of Romanian Banat and Transylvania (Sava 2008; Roman 1976).

Unfortunately there is not a single Coțofeni settlement in Eastern Serbia which has been fully and thoroughly excavated so the following study can not discuss the size of residential area and its relationship with surrounding territory.

Residential patterns of Coțofeni culture in Eastern Serbia include three well known types of settlements (Roman 1976; Tasić 1995, 118-119). All of them are in direct connection with the community' socio-cultural and economic traditions. The most common type is the settlement built on the river terrace, or on the lowland terrain near the river course. Such settlements had all advantages needed for agricultural way of life, and thus it is not surprising that majority of this sites are multilayered and were also used during the earlier periods, probably by the communities sharing similar lifestyle and economy. It is intriguing that among more than 10 investigated settlements of this type there are no more

then two or three reported above-ground structures. Probable interpretation of such phenomenon lies in the fact that majority of settlements built on the river terraces were investigated in the course of big rescue excavations in the Iron Gates where much of the sites had been eroded by the Danube (*c.f.* Babović 1984, 97). One of the published above-ground houses from Bordjej is rectangular in shape and has remains of the burnt collapsed walls and floor with *in situ* vessels on it. The house was not fully excavated, and dimensions of unearthed part were not given (Sladić 1984, 218, Fig. 204).

Among the architectural remains from the Coțofeni culture settlements built on the river terraces we should draw attention to the find of semi dug-out circular object with stone workshop from Korbovo-Zbradila-Fund (Babović 1986, 118, Fig. 10, 15). To the typology of structural remains we should add refuse pits. One typical example was discovered at the site of Ušće Slatinske reke in the Iron Gates. The pit was circular in shape with diameter of 1,35 m and was dug into the ground to the depth of 0,4m. (Jevtić 1986, 189).

The second type includes settlements built on a higher terrain, such as flattened hill plateaus and slopes. This kind of settlement is very characteristic for the Braničevo and Homolje region. The best representative of this settlement type is the site of Klokočevac near Donji Milanovac. Settlement was built on the slopes of the hill Culmia Sciopului. There have been excavated several above-ground rectangular houses (four or six of them) whose backside was dug in to the slope; dimensions of the houses were similar, around 6 x 3 meters (Tasić 1995, 137). Exact position, orientation and inventories of the houses as well as ground plans of the settlement were not published so one can not infer about the intra-settlement organization and life-biographies of each structure or clusters of them. Krivelj site near the town of Bor and Laznica would also belong to this type of settlement (Tasić 1995, 137).

The third type of settlements includes cave dwellings with the Zlotska pećina site as the most important representative. The cave is situated on the entrance of a deep canyon which was carved by the Zlotska river. It has a complex infrastructure: large central gallery with numerous long corridors, small lakes, etc. (Tasić 1995, 172). The settlement is of multilayered type with up to one meter thick cultural deposits. Coțofeni culture settlement was formed above the Bubanj Hum-Sălcuța-Krivodol cultural layer. There are no reported architectural remains, as it is the case with the earlier habitation horizon. Besides Zlotska pećina, there is small number of excavated eneolithic caves in Eastern Serbia. Only at Bogovinska and Kapetanova pećina small sondage excavations were carried out revealing also Coțofeni culture layers (Nikolić 1997, 199).

All of the mentioned types of settlements from Eastern Serbia correspond well to the typology of Coțofeni settlements in Romania proposed by P. Roman, H. Cigudean and V. Sava (Roman 1976; Cigudean 2000; Sava 2008). However, because of the modest scale of excavations, none of the Serbian settlements offer an opportunity for a broader study of intra-settlement organization, life-history of the dwellings, their builders and their inhabitants. There are only two sites which could allow more elaborate analysis. The first one is Klokočevac, the second one being Zlotska pećina. At Klokočevac there are several above-ground houses excavated, all of them similar in size-cca. 18sq meters, with open hearths on the floors. Houses were built on a separate slope. Up to now such settlement organization is rather unique for Central Balkan prehistory. Although one can speak in favour of functional explanation of such adaptation of natural environment, I would argue that division of space at Klokočevac and specific house disposition pinpoint to more complex society with established system of property. Therefore Coțofeni culture settlement at Klokočevac, among other things, actually reflects new social models, new economy, the family, household and house as the nucleus of the community. It should be taken into the account the fact that the surrounding habitat of Klokočevac (Deli Jovan mountain) is even now recognized as place suitable for stockbreeding with vast pastures appropriate for stock grazing. Thus it could be assumed that stockbreeding was one of the main substantial activities of Eneolithic inhabitants of Klokočevac. One can not infer about the seasonality and the degree of mobility of Klokočevac community. Existence of solid, above-ground houses could speak in favour of longer occupation. On the other hand, the settlement itself is of single layered type, houses were rather small and were not renewed, there is no visible system of waste disposition, and there are no doomed ovens-just open hearths. All of outlined properties could be interpreted as the distinctions of settlement of the stock-breeding highly mobile community. If Klokočevac was a seasonal summer camp for stock grazing, then where was the settlement that was used

for the rest of the year? Also, could it be that only some of the members of community moved with flocks to Klokočevac and that majority stayed at home? If so, how many generations could use their outposts at the slopes of Deli Jovan, and does that infer for an organized system of ownership and inheritance? All of raised question awaits comprehensive analysis of the house inventories which were not fully published, as well as detailed study of the surrounding micro-region.

Analysis of Zlotska pećina site and its micro-region could also shed light to the way of life of Coțofeni population in Eastern Serbia. There are no reported architectural remains from the cave; there are no recovered doomed ovens; not a single excavated refuse pit.<sup>1</sup> Although the cave itself clearly speaks in favour of stock-breeding community which used it as its seasonal camp, some of the finds from the cave could add very interesting information concerning economy and subsistence of the bearers of Coțofeni culture. More than 80 artifacts made of antler were recovered during the excavations of Coțofeni culture layers in the Zlotska pećina. It has been reported that unearthened tools made of antler were composite tools, axes and tools used for digging (Tasić 1995, 172). However, majority of those artifacts are worked on the same principle as were late Neolithic bone and antler tools, whose function in the sphere of agriculture and soil cultivation is indisputable. Thus, the interpretation of the Coțofeni culture site at the Zlotska pećina as an important manufacture center seems reasonable (Tasić 1979, 122). In addition some intriguing questions could be raised concerning the abundance of finished and semi-worked antler tools from Zlotska pećina. If they were produced for some other community then who were the purchasers? If the bone and antler tools making technology was widespread in Southeastern Europe even since Early Neolithic, why would someone need to get it through procurement or trade network, and not make it on their own? Does that speak for labour division and some kind of specialization? And finally, how come it came to stock-breeding community specializing in making agriculture tools?

Up until very recently it was thought that copper metallurgy significantly ceased after the dissolution of Bubanj Hum-Sălcuța-Krivodol culture. Such claim was strengthened with rather small amount of copper tools that were recovered from the Coțofeni culture sites both in Eastern Serbia and Romania (*c.f.* Roman 1976, 113, Pl. 8; Ciugudean 2000, 259, Pl. 133; Tasić 1979, 122). Only few copper objects from Eastern Serbia could be assigned to Coțofeni culture, mainly needles, borers and awls. One Coțofeni copper needle from the site of Klokočevac which was wrongly associated with Bubanj Hum-Sălcuța-Krivodol culture was the subject of broad isotopic and physico-chemical analyses which revealed rather intriguing results. All of the analyzed Eneolithic objects showed that origin of copper could not be the Eneolithic mine of Rudna Glava (Pernicka et al 1993, 37). On the other hand some other copper resources in the vicinity of the town of Majdanpek were suggested as possible source, along with them the site of Crnajka-Piatra Kostî where Coțofeni settlement has been documented (Pernicka et al 1993, 29, 42-43). Ceasing in the copper production in the late Eneolithic could be the consequence of exhaustion of the most accessible natural oxide copper during the large scale Early Eneolithic exploitation. Such claim could also explain the fact that none of the Middle Eneolithic copper artifacts originated from the Early Eneolithic mine at Rudna Glava. On the other hand, small amount of copper objects and current archaeological data which suggest that copper metallurgy was not practiced at the large scale among Coțofeni communities in Eastern Serbia should not be conceived as being odd. Different traditions, different economy and different socio-cultural matrix of the new inhabitants did not imply the same patterns as in the preceding period. The fact that big quantity of copper slag and copper processing tools has been recorded from the Coțofeni sites in the Homolje region needs to be explained in the course of broader analysis.<sup>2</sup>

### **Material culture of Coțofeni communities in Eastern Serbia and adjacent regions**

The presence of Coțofeni culture in nowadays Serbia was evidenced through the recognition of characteristic pottery. Moreover it is owing to the specific ornamental decoration on Coțofeni vessels that

<sup>1</sup> Non-existence of the refuse pits at the cave site is not taken here as the major evidence which implies for economic and substantial organization of population, since the system of waste deposition could be arranged differently (*i.e.* it could be thrown downhill or it could be deposited deeper in the cave-in some of the corridors which were not used for living).

<sup>2</sup> Personal communication with Dragan Jacanović, custodian of Požarevac museum.

we are now calculating with the number of 50 sites attributed to this Late Eneolithic culture. Therefore it is not surprising that more than 90 percents of all published Coțofeni pottery from Eastern Serbia and adjacent regions comprise of lavishly decorated vessels. The same could be said for Romanian finds also (*c.f.* Roman 1976, Pl. 53–Pl. 117; Cigudean 2000, Pl. 20–Pl. 115). Such publishing strategy led to proliferation of studies concerning ornamentation on Coțofeni vessels and cultural provenance of specific decorative techniques and motifs. Thus, current paper will not be burdened with exhaustive analysis of Coțofeni vessels morphology and decoration, since there is not much more to be said about it.<sup>3</sup> Repertoire of published Coțofeni culture pottery from Eastern Serbia consists of not more than 300 whole and fragmented vessels—nice collection suitable just for raising basic questions related to chronological and cultural appreciation of the sites of find (Also *c.f.* Nikolić 1997, T. I–IV) Following N. Tasić' revised chronology of P. Roman' periodisation of Coțofeni culture we could infer for two chronological phases in Eastern Serbia (Coțofeni II and Coțofeni III according to P. Roman) with typical pottery forms and ornamentation. Coțofeni II repertoire includes various cup, bowl, pot and amphorae shapes decorated with incised, fluted and linsen ornaments, as well as with plastically applied straps, impressed fingertips and pricked dots. Absence of typical Kostolac culture ornamentation, mainly Furchenstich, is one of the main characteristics of this period. To this we should add that some of the ornamental compositions on the vessels of this phase bear strong resemblance with Cernavoda III and Early Baden culture pottery. This especially stands for ornamental compositions which consist of linsen ornaments and incised linear motifs in form of hanging triangles. Such ornamental manner is reported on various Early Baden culture settlements, among them at Vinča-Belo Brdo, where the same compositions are executed with pricked dots instead of lenticular linsen ornaments.<sup>4</sup> Later phase of development of Coțofeni culture in Eastern Serbia (Coțofeni IIIa-c) is characterized with the introduction of Kostolac ornamentation, mainly Furchenstich and its combination with traditional incised and linsen motifs. Also, repertoire of vessels shapes in this phase is supplemented with abundance of various cup types, and some new pottery forms such as jugs, jars and sossiere type vessels. It is believed that during this phase Coțofeni culture came in tighter contacts with Kostolac population, and that outcome was specific symbiosis of material culture which was identified as Kostolac-Coțofeni culture in the region of Eastern Serbia (Tasić 1995, 68). Also, this is the time when some of the Coțofeni material culture elements reached inner parts of Central Balkans.

New introspection of Coțofeni ceramic assemblage calls for new excavation and more sophisticated recovery and analytical methods and clear contexts of find which will yield some new information concerning the manufacture and function of Coțofeni vessels. Hence we will focus more on appearance of some specific forms of Coțofeni culture pottery in nowadays Eastern Serbia and adjacent regions. Also, we will present some of the imported Coțofeni objects found in association with other contemporary Late Eneolithic settlements which are out of the regions in question.

Among the most interesting Late Eneolithic finds from the Central Balkan territory stands out the forgotten and often neglected group of five Baden culture onion-shaped cups and one amphora discovered in a dug-out pit in the centre of the town of Vršac in southern Banat (Uzelac 2002: 44, 45, T. 27/3–6, 28/1, 2, 54/2–6, 55/1). The context of find infer for ceremonial deposition of Baden culture drinking set which is testified on other Central and Southeastern European sites (Spasić 2010, 92–95, Fig. 14). The find is of indisputable Baden origin, but ornamentation on amphora type vessel is rather unique. Below the convex neck there is an ornamental composition in the form of pricked dots strap. Underneath there is a row of linsen applications and incised net-like hanging motifs. More than 20 years ago N. Tasić briefly mentioned the find ascribing it to the influence of Coțofeni culture (Tasić 1979, 126, 127).

Bearing in mind that the Baden culture site in the town of Vršac has still strong connection with Cernavoda III culture, this is one of the earliest appearance of Coțofeni culture influences in Serbian territory.

The find of sossiere type vessel from Zlotska pećina still stands out as a unique example of this type of vessels. N. Tasić ascribed it to Coțofeni culture, wrongly associating it with P. Roman' type XI which is in fact the form of askos that are known from Coțofeni culture sites at Basarabi, Boșca Montana,

<sup>3</sup> For characteristic shapes and decoration of Coțofeni culture vessels in Serbia *c.f.* Tasić 1982; Idem 1979, 120–122, Sl. 4, T. XV–T. XVI; Idem 1995, 66–68, Pl. XXIV–Pl. XXV.

<sup>4</sup> For early Baden culture pottery from Vinča-Belo Brdo *c.f.* Spasić 2009.

Govora and Cîrna (Tasić 1979, 121, Sl. 4/12; Roman 1976, 23, Pl. 28). The vessel is of elliptical shape with slightly everted rim and a broad lower spout at one end. It is decorated with applied lenticular linsen ornaments below the rim. Almost identical vessel was found at the site of Gladnice in Kosovo and Metohija. The form is the same as the example from Zlotska pećina, the only difference is the absence of linsen decoration and the presence of three small tunnel shaped handles below the rim. N. Tasić dated this find also to the sphere of influences of Coțofeni culture (Tasić 1995, Pl. XXIV/2). Two examples of the same vessel type are known from the sites of Skorenovac and Jabuka-tri humke in Serbian Banat, both being found in the Baden cultural contexts. (Uzelac 2002, 19, 32–33, T. 20/1, T. 47/3). Considering the chronological position of the sites of find of sossiere vessels in the Serbian territory, post Boleraz-Cernavoda III/Early Baden dating seems the most reasonable (cca. 3500-3300 BC). The Coțofeni find from Zlotska pećina is slightly younger and as in the case of linsen decorated amphora from the town of Vršac it speaks in favour of tight contacts between early Baden culture and Coțofeni II-III communities. Four examples of sossiere vessels, one of them being manufactured under indisputable Coțofeni culture influences, are among the earliest such finds. In somewhat different shape, the so called sauce boat vessels will become very popular during Aegean Early Bronze age (Milojčić 1949, T. 13/5.). Such early appearance of this type of vessels in Central Balkans should be considered as a result of innovative craftsmanship which rich its zenith during Late Eneolithic of Southeastern Europe.

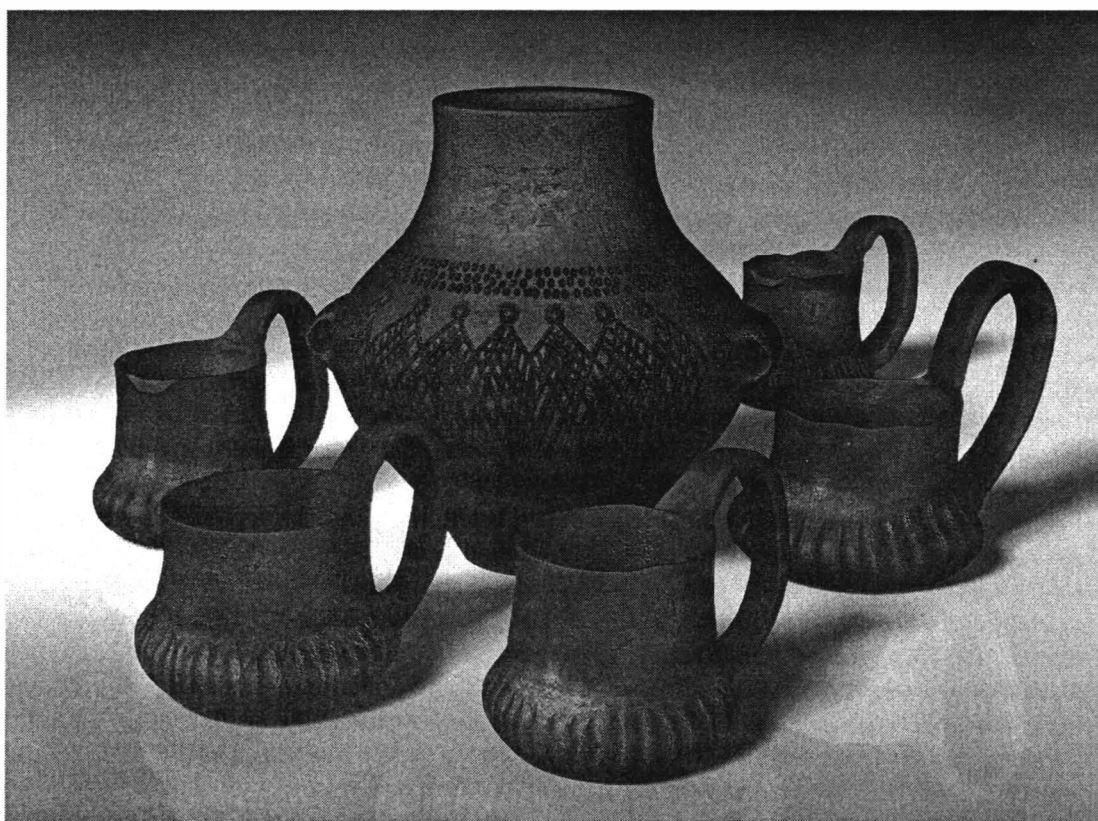


Fig. 1. Baden culture drinking set from the site of Vršac-note Linsen ornaments on the neck of amphora shaped vessel (Spasić 2010: 93, Fig. 14).

One of the westernmost find of Coțofeni culture vessel is the lavishly decorated jug from the site of Čot-Popović near the city of Kragujevac in central Serbia (Nikolić 2000, 14, T. VII/10). According to P. Roman' typology of Coțofeni pottery it is the vessel of type IVb3b which he defines as amphora (Roman 1976, 21, Pl. 19/19). The vessel has a pear-shaped body ornamented with incised zigzag motifs, cylindrical neck and strap handle which surmounts unprofiled rim. Both P. Roman and H. Ciugudean date this type of vessel to Coțofeni III phase. Its appearance in this area is to be considered as one of the final echoes of the Coțofeni culture that reached central Serbia. Shortly afterwards this territory would witness another cultural shift – intrusion of Early Bronze age communities.

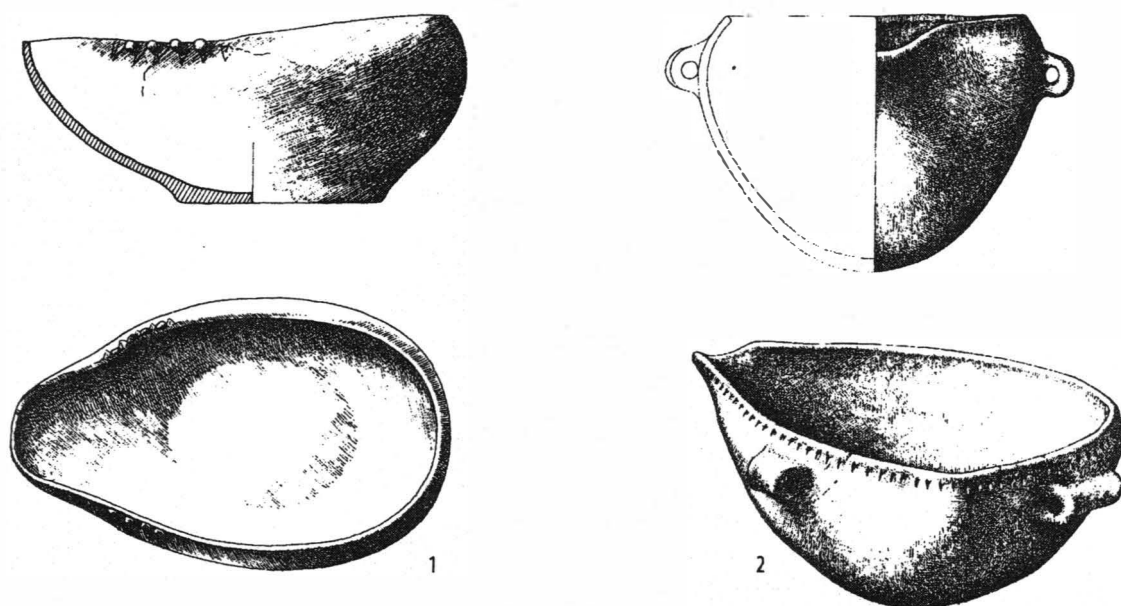


Fig. 2. Sossiere type vessels from the sites of Zlowska pećina and Gladnice (after Tasić 1995: Pl. XXIV/1, 2).

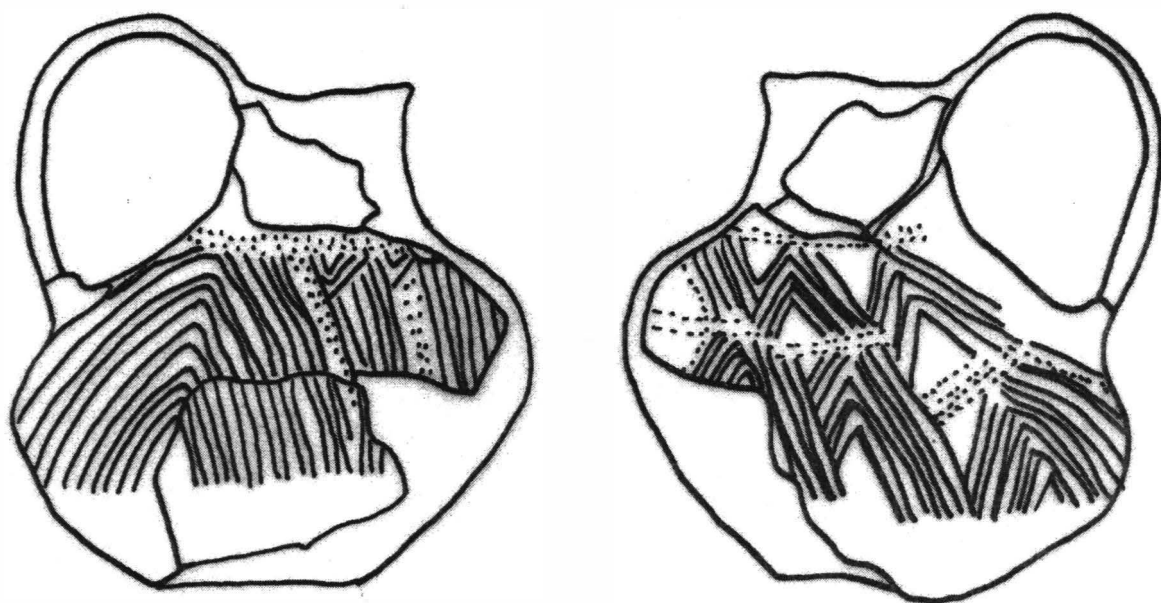


Fig. 3. Coțofeni culture jug from the site of Čot-Popović (after Nikolić 2000: T. VII/10).

### Cultural interactions between Coțofeni population and late Eneolithic communities in nowadays Serbia

The spread of Coțofeni culture communities towards nowadays eastern Serbia, and expansion of their material culture and stylistic expression in the rest of modern Serbian territory developed in the course of two different chronological stages which included employment of various socio-cultural strategies. Up to know we can not speak about levels of integration of Coțofeni population at their western frontier since there is not enough data which would allow analysis of interaction between native and intrusive cultural elements. The same could be said for the whole late eneolithic period in Central Balkans. There is not a single long-living native community with linear evolutionary pattern which would permit examination of cultural integration, assimilation and congregation of autochthonous and immigrant population. Thus all late eneolithic manifestations in nowadays Serbia are foreign cultural elements that reached this territory in the course of several centuries between 3600 and 3000 BC. Only

Kostolac culture is to be considered as native culture, but with still insufficiently studied genesis.<sup>5</sup> Hence, Boleraz-Cernavoda III cultural complex, Baden, Coțofeni, Pit-Grave and Vučedol cultures are equally foreign population-with different but intermingled histories.

The first late eneolithic culture to reach Serbian Danube area is Boleraz-Cernavoda III i.e. early Baden culture. Shortly afterwards we are witnessing initial Coțofeni culture presence in this territory. The best representative of these early interactions is to be sought in the presence of Coțofeni culture ornamentation on amphora which was the part of a typical Baden culture drinking set discovered in the vicinity of the town of Vrșac in southern Banat. The find could be dated to developed phase of Baden culture – so called Fonoyod horizon, cca. 3200-3000 BC. We can only assume under what conditions Coțofeni stylistic expression appeared within the clear Baden culture find. Until now there have been discovered several similar finds of Baden culture drinking sets dug into the shallow pit. We ascribe this practice to the emergence of feasting and commensality among prehistoric communities in central and southeastern Europe (Spasić 2010, 87-96). Thus, the presence of linsen ornaments on Baden culture amphora is to be explained on several different levels. First of all, this the earliest example of clear Coțofeni culture influence in this area. Considering the phenomenological appearance of the vessels themselves they are of indisputable Baden origin, so one can conclude that the amphora with linsen decoration was probably manufactured together with five cups, if not at the same time and in the same workshop, then certainly within the same cultural matrix. Therefore, it could be concluded that linsen motifs on Baden culture amphora appeared as the result of contacts between Coțofeni and Baden culture communities that is as common manifestation of various late eneolithic stylistic mixtures. On the other hand, biographical notes on the course of implementation of Coțofeni culture decoration in this particular case are much more complicated for interpretation. It is still unknown whether it is a simple stylistic influence which reached Baden culture communities in southern Banat through various acts of cultural interactions or it is an outcome of actual event that joined members of Baden and Coțofeni communities, i.e. making of alliance, wedding or some other ritual or annual ceremony.

The second stage of cultural interactions between Coțofeni population and other communities in the Serbian territory developed through actual contacts, that is after colonization of eastern Serbia by the bearers of Coțofeni II culture. There is not a single calibrated C14 date which could infer for contacts between the newcomers – Coțofeni communities and preceding Bubanj Hum-Sălcuța-Krivodol population. If we take into the account corresponding dates from Romanian and Bulgarian territory Bubanj Hum-Sălcuța-Krivodol complex could be roughly dated to the period between 4500 and 3900 BC, while the succeeding period, so called Scheibenhinkel horizon could be dated to the period 3900-3700/3600 BC. (Nikolova 1999, 94, 397, 398). On the other hand the earliest Coțofeni culture dates fall around 3400 BC, with only one earlier date from Ostrovul Corbului (cca. 3500 BC) (Ciugudean 2000, 57-59; Nikolova 1999, 402). Such chronological picture speaks in favour of cultural hiatus that lasted at least two centuries between the arrival of Coțofeni communities and disappearance of preceding population in eastern Serbia. Incomplete list of 50 Coțofeni culture sites in eastern Serbia and adjacent areas speaks in favour of significant presence of Coțofeni communities. Eastern Serbia and Iron Gates are specific geographical regions which call for different analytical methodology in the study of late eneolithic cultural interactions, especially since there are no clear cultural boundaries between different cultural groups. Judging by material culture Coțofeni communities settled the area of eastern Serbia and Iron Gates during the second phase of culture' evolution. This is the time when pure Coțofeni culture elements appear at the settlements in Iron Gates i.e. Ajmana, Baraće, Korbovo-Zbradila fund etc. Such interpretation coincides also with N. Tasić' and D. Nikolić' opinion that non-existence of Kostolac culture stylistic expresion (mainly Furchenstich) should be considered as a sound indicator for an earlier phase of Coțofeni culture in Serbian territory (Tasić 1979, 117; Nikolić 1997, 200-205). Shortly afterwards, during Coțofeni III phase, we are witnessing a real expansion of Coțofeni communities, this time in completely different manifestation – mixed with Kostolac culture elements that is usually considered as new cultural phenomenon – the so called Kostolac-Coțofeni group.

<sup>5</sup> The question of Kostolac culture genesis exceeds the frame of current paper. For general overview *c.f.* Nikolić 2000, 57-66.

There are many imposing questions considering definition and characterization of Kostolac-Coțofeni group in eastern Serbia and adjacent regions. Under what circumstances such cultural manifestation developed? Should we understand it simply as specific stylistic expression? Finally or first of all was the formation of the so called Kostolac-Coțofeni cultural group embedded in actual interactions of two distinct communities which led to materialized symbiosis of two different cultures in one, through the acts of assimilation and acculturation? If so, then who assimilated and who was assimilated, in what way it all took place and what was the strategy of one group and what of the other?

It is intriguing that neither in time of the Kostolac-Coțofeni cultural group nor before it there is a single purely Kostolac culture settlement in this region. Small necropolis with cremation burials at Padina is the only solely Kostolac culture site in the area in question. If so, then Coțofeni culture communities in eastern Serbia are to be considered as autochthonous-native element in comparison with the bearers of Kostolac culture. Although there are reliable evidences for the presence of Kostolac material culture far in the north-in nowadays Hungary and as far as southern Slovakia, we do not see Kostolac population as highly expansionistic (Němejčova-Pavůková 1968; Bondar 1984). We understand this phenomenon as the emergence of cultural influences through the spread of idea, merchant connections and cultural interactions among various late eneolithic communities rather than as large-scale movement or migrations of people. Therefore, considering the quality of published data I do not find that counting sherds with Coțofeni decoration and comparing its amount with sherds ornamented in Kostolac style in one settlement is plausible for any sound interpretation of settlement biography.<sup>6</sup> Up until now there is only one reasonable path which leads to some basic facts about Kostolac-Coțofeni cultural group in eastern Serbia. That is chronological attribution of both groups as well as disposition of their settlements in the studied area and its hinterland. Basic knowledge that we have on substantial, economic and residential activities could also contribute to better understanding of the Kostolac-Coțofeni cultural group in eastern Serbia.

Well before and after the formation of Kostolac-Coțofeni cultural group in eastern Serbia, Kostolac communities lived in the territory of Vojvodina and central Serbia. Physical manifestation of their life pinpoints to sedentary, agricultural population with multilayered settlements on river terraces, with solid above-ground houses, even of apsidal and megaron type (i.e. Gomolava, Vučedol, Bujanj, Vinča etc). At probably the same time when the first bearers of Coțofeni II culture reached outskirts of eastern Serbia, Kostolac communities started their movements towards the north and west of central Serbia and Vojvodina. Formation of the so called Kostolac-Coțofeni group in eastern Serbia is roughly dated to Coțofeni II/IIIa phase-that is the period when Kostolac communities already reached areas of eastern Croatia and Hungarian Transdanubia. Not more than century later Kostolac culture reached its northernmost frontier, in the course of formation of the so called Bosača-Kostolac culture in southern Slovakia. Almost all of the *colonized* territory of Kostolac culture at the north and west were suitable for sedentary agricultural way of life, while those occupied by Kostolac-Coțofeni cultural group could rather fit to semi-mobile, nomadic and pastoral communities (i.e. high river terraces, hilltops and cave settlements). If so, inferring question is whether dominant population element in the genesis of Kostolac-Coțofeni group could be the Kostolac culture one? Consequently why would one or more Kostolac culture agricultural communities decided to move eastwards, substantially changing their way of life, and thus embracing the socio-cultural and economic matrix of already present Coțofeni population in Eastern Serbia? As it was shown earlier, vice versa scenario is not possible since Kostolac culture presence in eastern Serbia is of younger date than Coțofeni culture. Therefore at this moment I would infer for explanation which sees the genesis of Kostolac-Coțofeni cultural group as a result of profound and complex relationships between Coțofeni and Kostolac cultures that developed during the final stages of the process of intensification of contacts between Eneolithic communities along horizontal and vertical axis of communication during the middle and late Eneolithic of Central and Southeastern Europe (Spasić 2008). If Coțofeni communities were already settled in eastern Serbia before the formation of Kostolac-Coțofeni group, than their material culture was affected with Kostolac stylistic influences from central Serbia and Vojvodina. It is through the acts of mutual relationship of the two neighbouring communities

<sup>6</sup> Such analytical methodology would indeed shed more light on the nature of relationship between Kostolac and Coțofeni communities in eastern Serbia, but only with clear contexts of find, and broader spatial analysis of ornamented pottery distribution both within the closed structures and on micro-regional scale.

that Coțofeni material culture in eastern Serbia evolved into unique late eneolithic stylistic expression.<sup>7</sup> Physical presence of the bearers of Kostolac culture in the demographical core of the Kostolac-Coțofeni group is not excluded with outlining the dominant role of Coțofeni culture in appearance of the new cultural group in Eastern Serbia. Thus it could be assumed that to some extent we can count for infiltration of Kostolac population in eastern Serbia that had had direct impact on the formation of Kostolac-Coțofeni cultural group.

There are at least two more cultural groups in central and southern Serbia whose formation was under clear influence of late Coțofeni culture. Both are located in the area of central and southern Morava river valley. The first one is the so called Bubanj II cultural group defined on the basis of material culture and its stratigraphic position at the site of Bubanj in southern Serbia (C.f. Garašanin 1973, 182-184). Based on the stratigraphic observations on Bubanj it was thought that this cultural phenomenon represents further evolution of Bubanj Hum-Sălcuța-Krivodol cultural complex. During 1980-ies M. Garašanin corrected his interpretations concerning post Sălcuțan horizons at Bubanj outlining that both Bubanj Ib and Bubanj II levels represent different and independent cultural phenomena (Garašanin 1983, 8, 9). Material from both horizons is poorly published, without any field documentation, therefore one can only infer about cultural and chronological attribution on the basis of not more than 30 ornamented sherds and several reconstructed vessels (Garašanin 1983, kat. 116-153). Thus Bubanj Ib level is represented with clear Kostolac culture material (i.e. vessels of fischutte type, cups with high strap handle, pottery decorated with Furchenstich), while Bubanj II horizon is typified with the same cup shapes as in the previous horizon as well as with abundance of bowls decorated with incised net like, zigzag and fish bone motifs. It remains unclear whether there is chronological hiatus between Bubanj Ib and Bubanj II. If so, then Kostolac culture settlement at Bubanj was not abandoned for long time, since Bubanj II material shows great resemblance with Coțofeni III material. Thus, it is up to new excavations, which are currently in progress, to reveal the nature and relationship between Bubanj Ib and Bubanj II horizons. On the basis of synchronous stylistic manifestations in the regions of southwestern Bulgaria, Thrace and Macedonia it appears that among other characteristics the period between 3000 and 2500 BC is signified with broad acceptance of incised and incrustated decorated pottery. Hence, currently available data speaks in favour of slightly different cultural and chronological attribution of Bubanj layers:

**Bubanj Ia** (M. Garašanin) – Bubanj Hum-Sălcuța-Krivodol cultural complex (mainly Sălcuța II and Sălcuța III material, Scheibenhenkel horizon is completely missing).

**Bubanj Ib** (M. Garašanin) – chronologically and culturally heterogeneous material (two recovered sherds of Bratislava type bowls speak in favour of presence of the bearers Cernavoda III-Boleraz culture, while the rest of published material can be attributed to Kostolac culture, with modest Coțofeni II culture influences).

**Bubanj II** (M. Garašanin) – heterogeneous Kostolac culture derived ceramic material (mainly bowls decorated with incised and incrustated ornaments) related to Coțofeni III cultural zone, Radomir-Vahovo III, IV(?), and similar cultural manifestations with incised and incrustated pottery such as Dikili Tash IIb, Sitagroi Va, Dubene Sarovka IIb etc. (c.f. Alexandrov 1995; Nikolova 1996; Nikolova 1999, 199-224; Séfériades 2001).

Proposed chronological and cultural attribution of eneolithic horizons at Bubanj is also in harmony with corrected stratigraphic division made by M. Garašanin, except for the presence of Cernavoda-Renie II-Herculane II layer at eastern Bubanj plateau for which I did not see any published material (Garašanin 1979, 160). As it was shown in chronological scheme and due to the absence of the material typical for late Sălcuța culture (i.e. Sălcuța IV-Scheibenhenkel horizon) the only horizon which could precede Kostolac cultural layer at Bubanj (formerly defined as Bubanj Ib) is Boleraz-Cernavoda III cultural complex to which we assigned two fragments of Bratislava type bowls. However, as it is the case with all post Sălcuțan horizons at Bubanj, it is up to new excavations to show definitive cultural sequence of the

<sup>7</sup> It should be kept in mind that during middle and late Eneolithic periods in central and southeastern Europe Furchenstich decorated ceramics appear on the vast territory (c.f. Dimitrijević 1980; Ruttkay 1988), and that various geographically distinct cultures shared similar stylistic expression on ceramic vessels decorated with incising and white encrustation (i.e. Dikili Tash, Ezero, Dubene Sarovka, Bubanj II etc).

site, as well as to establish new methodological approach which will explain the presence of chronologically heterogeneous ceramic material in M. Garašanin' Bubanj Ib-II levels.

There is one more cultural group defined in the Valley of Morava River which bears strong stylistic influences from the Coțofeni III cultural area. That is the so called Ostrikovac I cultural group to which several Serbian researchers ascribed more than 20 sites in the last two decades (Stojić 1989; Stojić 1995; Stojić and Jocić 2006, 32-37; Stojić and Čadenović 2006, 25-27). The Ostrikovac I cultural group has been defined on the basis of morphological and stylistic observations of rather heterogeneous ceramic material as well as its stratigraphic position at eponymous site of Ostrikovac. As in the case of the so called Bubanj II cultural group here again we are dealing with rather modest repertoire of finds, with limited information concerning the context of find, without published field documentation (i.e. vertical sections, ground plans of the settlements and architectural remains) – all of which allows mere stylistic observations of pottery and its chronological attribution based on the cross-cultural appreciation of similar manifestations in adjacent regions. Analogous finds that were used for definition of Ostrikovac I cultural group and its internal subdivision on five phases offers the same quality of data as those from Ostrikovac itself (i.e. Trupale, Vrtište, Jasenovik, Maskare, Makrešane). M. Stojić divided severely damaged-up to one meter thick cultural horizon at Ostrikovac on three main phases: Ostrikovac Ia-d – Eneolithic; Ostrikovac II – Bronze age; Ostrikovac III – Iron age. It is said that Ostrikovac Ia could be synchronized with Baden culture, while Ostrikovac Ib-d layers were connected with various similar stylistic manifestations which include incised and incrustated pottery in adjacent regions (Kostolac, Coțofeni, Dikili Tash, Bubanj II, early Vučedol culture etc). (Stojić 1989, 177-179). Since there are no published vessels from Ostrikovac Ia horizons we could only argue about chronological and cultural attribution of the finds from Ostrikovac Ib-d layers. It is said that in both Ostrikovac Ib and Ic horizons sherds with Furchenstich decoration were recovered thus making it clear that their Kostolac culture origin is indisputable (Stojić 1989, 172, 174). The presence of linsen ornaments in Ostrikovac Ic layer as well as in synchronous horizon at Makrešane speak in of unambiguous influences from the area of Coțofeni III culture. In both Ib and Ic levels at Ostrikovac vessels decorated with incised chess fields, linear, net-like and zigzag ornaments and their combination with punctuated compositions were recovered, thus synchronizing it with the manifestations of the so called Bubanj II type, and other mentioned cultural manifestations in southeastern Europe. Ostrikovac Id revealed pottery decorated with Schnur ornaments (also present in late Coțofeni culture in Romania as well as in the inventory of Kostolac-Coțofeni group in Zlatska pećina), as well as some Vučedol type pottery (also present in inventory of late Coțofeni culture sites in Romania and northwestern Bulgaria, as well as on late Kostolac settlements in Serbia). Considering all above, on the basis of still insufficient archaeological data I would argue for slightly different and simplified periodisation of Ostrikovac Ib-d group.<sup>8</sup> In my opinion until now there is not enough data which would confirm division on three sub-phases. I would rather infer that *galimatias* that has been created by introduction of new cultural group and its subdivision onto different phases (i.e. Ostrikovac Ia-d) should be rejected in of interpretation which sees the bearers of Kostolac culture as main element in genesis of Ostrikovac Ib group. Further diversification of ornamental style should be observed in the light of vivid contacts that Kostolac communities in central Serbia had with the bearers of Coțofeni III and Vučedol cultures and influences coming from Bulgarian Thrace and northern Greece. My strong persuasion is that there is no need to abandon somewhat unique but indisputable Kostolac culture attribution of the Ostrikovac Ib-c group in of insecure cultural particularization. If future excavations would reveal different cultural matrix (architecture, economy, religion, material culture etc) of the discussed late eneolithic phenomenon I would embrace the chance to discuss other possibilities of formative processes that affected the creation-acceptance-distribution of specific decorative style in the vast area of Southeastern Europe.

Influences from Coțofeni cultural sphere had been reported from several other late eneolithic sites in Serbia. Starting from central Serbia where Coțofeni-like pottery appeared among inventories of Kostolac culture settlements in Novačka Čuprija and Jelenac all the way to western Serbia where linsen ornamented pottery had been recovered in Kostolac settlement at Likodra-Ostenjak (Galović 1959; Garašanin 1985). Multilayered settlement of Likodra-Ostenjak in western Serbia is the westernmost site with influences from Coțofeni cultural zone.

<sup>8</sup> As it was outlined above dating and cultural attribution of the so called Ostrikovac Ia group couldn't be discussed until the publication of material from the earliest horizon at Ostrikovac.

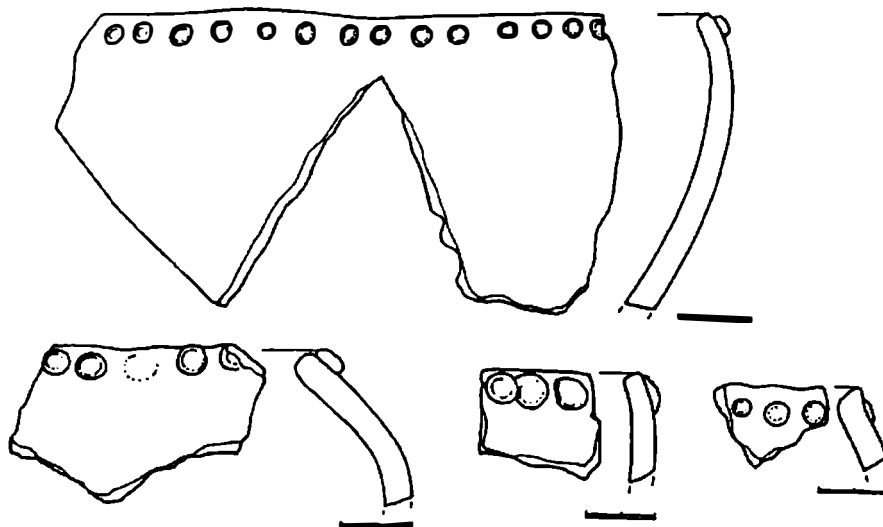


Fig. 4. Decorated bowls with linsen ornaments from the site of Malčrešane in the Morava valley (Stojić and Čadenović 2006: T. LXX/91-94).

## Conclusion

After more than a century of investigations into the Late Eneolithic Europe it is believed that Baden culture represents specific cultural phenomenon which covered vast territories of Central and Southeastern Europe. Coțofeni communities lived on the eastern edge of this complex, thus covering the territory similar in size with Baden cultural zone. Influences from those two late eneolithic cultural spheres affected different communities living from Transylvania to Lower Germany and Little Poland and from nowadays Slovakia to northern Greece, hence creating the first image of what cultural *globalization* could look like in prehistoric Europe. As we saw, different communities used to adopt current stylistic and material expressions in different way. The level of integration with contemporary cultural matrix depended on various socio-economic factors. As an outcome we recognize the general concept of ideas that shaped material culture of the period, but with certain degree of regional and cultural adaptations that appear through the acts of mutual contacts of late eneolithic communities. It is through those contacts—that is through the acts of local reinterpretation of the meaning of material culture that we should encounter for the life of Coțofeni culture communities living at their western frontier.

## Catalogue of Coțofeni culture sites in the territory of nowadays Serbia

Up to now there are 47 sites in nowadays Serbia attributed to Coțofeni culture. If include other contemporary settlements in which we recognize direct or indirect cultural influences from the sphere of Coțofeni culture the number sites with characteristic Coțofeni pottery is around 60. The quality of information given in the catalogue of sites is different and depends on the quality of published data. Interested reader will find that the number of Coțofeni sites in Serbia will significantly increase after the publication of field surveys and small-sized excavations in the region of Braničevo, Homolje and Majdanpek in Eastern Serbia.

### 1. Ajmana

**Excavations:** B. Stalio, 1981-1982, 1984; **Type of site:** Multilayered, settlement and necropolis. **Cultural stratigraphy:** Starčevo, Coțofeni, Bronze Age, La Tène, Roman period, Middle Ages. **Architecture:** Not reported; **Material culture:** Coțofeni and Bronze Age finds are unpublished. **Literature:** Stalio 1986.

### 2. Baraće

**Excavations:** Field survey 1968; **Type of site:** multilayered, settlement on the river terrace; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Coțofeni; Bronze Age, Iron Age. **Architecture:** not reported; **Material culture:** bowls with thickened rim decorated with incised ornaments; **Literature:** Jovanović 1969.

### 3. Biljevina

**Literature:** Jevtić 1987.

### 4. Bogovinska pećina

**Excavations:** Field survey; **Type of site:** Settlement in cave; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Kostolac-Coțofeni; **Architecture:** not reported; **Material culture:** unpublished; **Literature:** Nikolić 1997.

### 5. Bordjej

**Excavations:** Sladić 1980; **Type of site:** Multilayered, settlement on the river terrace. **Cultural stratigraphy:** Coțofeni, Hallstatt, Roman period, Middle Ages; **Architecture:** Partially excavated rectangular above-ground house; **Material culture:** Pottery decorated with incised, linsen and plastic applied bands; **Literature:** Sladić 1984.

### 6. Bujanj

**Excavations:** Oršić-Slavetić 1935, M. And D. Garašanin 1954-1958; **Type of site:** Multilayered, settlements on the high river terrace; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Starčevo, Vinča, Bujanj Hum-Sălcuța-Krivodol, Boleraz-Cernavoda III, Kostolac, Coțofeni III, Bronze age, Iron Age. **Architecture:** not reported; **Material culture:** pottery decorated with incised Furchenstich and pricked ornaments; **Literature:** M. Garašanin 1983.

### 7. Crnajka-Pjatra Kosti

**Excavations:** N. Tasić; **Type of syte:** Singlelayered, settlement on the hill slope above the river; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Kostolac-Coțofeni; **Architecture:** **Material culture:** pottery decorated with incised, pricked, linsen and Furchenstich motifs; **Literature:** Tasić 1982; Nikolić 1997.

### 8. Čot-Popović

**Excavations:** One trench excavated 1955; **Type of site:** Singlelayered, settlement on the high river terrace; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Kostolac, Coțofeni imports; **Architecture:** Not reported; **Material culture:** Coțofeni III incised jug; **Literature:** Nikolić 2000, 14.

### 9. Donje Butorke-Kladovo

**Excavations:** D. Srejskić 1964; **Type of syte:** Multilayered, settlement on the river terrace. **Cultural stratigraphy:** Starčevo, Coțofeni; **Architecture:** not reported; **Material culture:** pottery decorated with linsen ornaments; **Literature:** Srejskić 1964; Tasić 1982, 26.

### 10. Grabar-Smedovac

**Excavations:** V. Truhović and Lj. Vuković 1965; **Type of site:** Multilayered, settlement on a hill slope above the river; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Bujanj Hum-Sălcuța-Krivodol; Coțofeni; **Architecture:** not reported; **Material culture:** pottery is not published except one sherd decorated in schnur technique; copper pin and hook; **Literature:** Truhović and. Vuković 1966; Tasić 1982, 21.

### 11. Grabovica-Brzi Prun

**Excavations:** J. Paprenica 1980-1981; **Type of syte:** Multilayered, settlement on the river terrace; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Bujanj Hum-Sălcuța-Krivodol; Coțofeni, Verbicioara, Basarabi, Roman period, Middle Ages; **Architecture:** Not reported; **Material culture:** Eneolithic finds are unpublished; **Literature:** Paprenica 1986.

### 12. Hajdučka Vodenica

**Excavations:** B. Jovanović 1966-1967. **Type of site:** Multilayered, settlement on the river terrace; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Coțofeni, Bronze Age, Iron Age; **Architecture:** not reported; **Material culture:** pottery decorated with linsen ornaments; **Literature:** Jovanović 1969; *Ibid* 1971.

### 13. Jakomir

**Literature:** Jevtić 1987.

### 14. Jelenac

**Excavations:** R. Galović 1955; **Type of site:** Multilayered, settlements on the river terrace; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Bujanj II, Kostolac, Coțofeni imports; **Architecture:** not reported; **Material culture:** bowls decorated with linsen ornaments; **Literature:** Galović 1959.

### 15. Jezero

**Excavations:** M. Kobau field survey 1995; **Type of site:** Singlelayered, hillfort settlement; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Kostolac-Coțofeni; **Architecture:** not reported; **Material culture:** pottery ornamented with linear incisions, applied straps and Furchenstich; **Literature:** Nikolić 1997.

**16. Kapetanova Pećina**

**Excavations:** D. Srejšović and T. Rajkovač; **Type of site:** Singlelayered, settlement in cave; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Coşofeni; **Architecture:** not reported; **Material culture:** unpublished; **Literature:** Nikolić 1997.

**17. Kapu Djaluj-Veljkovo**

**Excavations:** V. Trbuhović and Lj. Vuković 1962; **Type of site:** Multilayered, settlement on the hill slope above the river; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Bubanj Hum-Sălçuţa-Krivodol; Coşofeni; **Architecture:** not reported; **Material culture:** Coşofeni pottery is not published; Schnur decorated pottery in the Coşofeni layer has been reported; **Literature:** Trbuhović and Vuković 1966; Tasić 1982, 22.

**18. Kasidol-Požarevac**

**Excavations:** Field survey; **Type of site:** settlement on the hill slope; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Kostolac, Coşofeni; **Architecture:** not reported; **Material culture:** unpublished; **Literature:** Nikolić 2000, 23.

**19. Kladovo-Fetislam**

**Literature:** Jevtić 1987.

**20. Klokočevac-Culma Sciopului**

**Excavations:** N. Tasić 1970; **Type of site:** Singlelayered, settlement on slope of the hill; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Kostolac-Coşofeni; **Architecture:** several above-ground houses whose backside was dug into the hill; **Material culture:** Pottery decorated with incised, Furchenstich and linsen ornaments; **Literature:** Tasić 1982; *Ibid* 1995. Nikolić 1997.

**21. Kljanc**

**Excavations:** M. Kobau field survey 1995; **Type of site:** Singlelayered, hillfort settlement; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Kostolac-Coşofeni; **Architecture:** not reported; **Material culture:** pottery decorated with linear incising, applied straps and Furchenstich; **Literature:** Nikolić 1997.

**22. Krivelj**

**Excavations:** N. Tasić 1971-1972; **Type of site:** Multilayered, hillfort settlement; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Bubanj Hum-Sălçuţa-Krivodol; Kostolac-Coşofeni; **Architecture:** not reported; **Material culture:** pottery decorated with linsen ornaments; two handled beakers; **Literature:** Tasić 1982; *Ibid* 1995.

**23. Knjepište**

**Literature:** Jevtić 1987.

**24. Korbovo-Obala**

**Excavations:** D. Krstić, 1980; **Type of site:** Multilayered, settlement on the river terrace; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Baden, Coşofeni, Verbicioara, Źuto Brdo, Basarabi, Dacian Latène; **Architecture:** Not reported; **Material culture:** Cups and jugs decorated with incising and linsen ornaments; **Literature:** Krstić 1984: Sl.80/1.

**25. Korbovo-Zbradila-Fund**

**Excavations:** Lj. Babović, 1982; **Type of site:** Multilayered, settlement on the river terrace; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Coşofeni, Źuto Brdo, Gava, Daco-Roman period; **Architecture:** One dug-out pit with a surface with stone assemblage for tool manufacture(?); **Material culture:** pottery decorated with applied plastic bands, linear incising and linsen; **Literature:** Babović 1986: Fig. 10, 11, 16, 121-165.

**26. Korbovo-Rive**

**Excavations:** D. Krstić; **Type of site:** Multilayered, settlements on the river terrace; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Baden, Coşofeni; **Architecture:** not reported; **Material culture:** unpublished; **Literature:** Krstić 1984.

**27. Kupasto Brdo-Popovica**

**Literature:** Jevtić 1987.

**28. Laznica**

**Excavations:** D. Jacanović 2008; **Type of site:** Multilayered, settlements on the hill slope; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Coşofeni, Roman period; **Architecture:** not reported; **Material culture:** unpublished; **Literature:** unpublished.

**29. Lepenska potkapina**

**Excavations:** B. Gavela 1968; **Type of site:** multilayered, rockshelter; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Kostolac, Coțofeni, Late Bronze Age; **Architecture:** not reported; **Material culture:** bowls decorated with Furchenstich; copper dagger; **Literature:** Jevtić 1982-1983, T. I/5,6, T. II/1-6.

**30. Ljubičebac-Obala**

**Excavations:** P. Popović, D. Mrkobrad, 1981-1982; **Type of site:** Multilayered, settlement on the river terrace; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Coțofeni, Žuto Brdo, Basarabi, Dacian Latène, Middle Ages; **Architecture:** Not reported; **Material culture:** Pottery decorated with incised and linsen ornaments; **Literature:** Popović, Mrobrad 1986: Fig. 5/1-6.

**31. Manastir-Gospodjin Vir**

**Excavations:** B. Brukner, 1968-1969; **Type of site:** **Cultural stratigraphy:** Kostolac-Coțofeni, Žuto Brdo, Basarabi; **Architecture:** one doomed oven; **Material culture:** Pottery decorated with incised punctuated ornaments, one copper awl; **Literature:** Brukner 1968; Brukner 1969.

**32. Mokranjske Stene**

**Excavations:** M. Sretenović, L. Trbuhović, 1980; **Type of site:** Multilayered, settlement on the river terrace; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Coțofeni, Roman period, Middle ages; **Architecture:** Not reported; **Material culture:** prehistoric finds are unpublished; **Literature:** Sretenović 1984.

**33. Padina**

**Excavations:** B. Jovanović, 1968-1971; **Type of site:** Settlement and necropolis on the river terrace; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Mesolithic, Neolithic, Kostolac-Coțofeni, Bronze Age, Iron Age; **Architecture:** not reported; **Material culture:** Cooper and bone tools in eneolithic layers; **Literature:** Jovanović 1969; *Ibid* 1971;

**34. Peštera Mare**

**Excavations:** M. Jevtić 2004; **Type of site:** Multilayered, settlement in the cave; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Mesolithic, Coțofeni, Early Iron Age; **Architecture:** Not reported; **Literature:** Kapuran, Jevtić and Borić 2007.

**35. Rečica-Malo Golubinje**

**Excavations:** Lj. Popović 1969, 1970; **Type of site:** Multilayered, settlement on the river terrace; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Bubanj II, Kostolac- Coțofeni; **Architecture:** not reported; **Material culture:** unpublished; **Literature:** Popović 1970.

**36. Ruženka**

**Literature:** Jevtić 1987.

**37. Smiljkova glavica-Štubik**

**Excavations:** chance finds and field survies; **Type of site:** Singlelayered; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Kostolac-Coțofeni; **Architecture:** not reported; **Material culture:** pottery decorated with incised and linsen ornaments; **Literature:** Tasić 1982, 22.

**38. Stenje-Turija**

**Excavations:** Field survey; **Type of site:** Singlelayered, settlement on the hill slope above the river; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Kostolac-Coțofeni; **Architecture:** not reported; **Material culture:** unpublished; **Literature:** Jacanović, Šljivar 1987; Nikolić 2000, 36.

**39. Trajanova pećina**

**Excavations:** M. Jevtić 2004; **Type of site:** Multilayered, settlement in cave; Mesolithic, Coțofeni, Early Iron Age; **Architecture:** Not reported; **Literature:** Kapuran, Jevtić and Borić 2007.

**40. Ušće Porečke reke**

**Excavations:** V. Trbuhović, 1968; **Type of site:** Multilayered; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Kostolac-Coțofeni; **Architecture:** not reported; **Material culture:** Pottery decorated with incised net-like ornaments; **Literature:** Trbuhović 1970; *Ibid* 1982-1983; Jovanović 1965.

**41. Ušće Slatinske reke**

**Excavations:** M. Jevtić, 1980. **Type of site:** Multilayered, settlement on the river terrace; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Cernavoda III, Coțofeni, Kalakača-Insula Banului; **Architecture:** One dug-out refuse pit; **Material culture:** Pottery decorated with incised, linsen and furchenstich ornaments; **Literature:** Jevtić 1984 a, Sl. 181, 182.












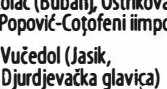










Vojvodina	Central Serbia	Eastern Serbia
<b>Boleraz-Cernavoda III</b>	<b>Cernavoda III</b>	<b>Boleraz-Cernavoda III</b>
 Mostonga I, Gradina on the river Bosut settlements	 Kosa-Koričani, Ušće Bolečice  Čelava glavica, Likodra settlements	 Brza Vrba-Kovin, Vajuga-Korbovo settlements
 Gradina on the river Bosut architecture	 Likodra-Ostenjak architecture	 Brza Vrba-Kovin, Vajuga-Korbovo (?) architecture
Not Reported burials	Not Reported burials	Not Reported burials
<b>Baden Kostolac Vučedol</b>	<b>Baden (?) Kostolac ↓ Vučedol</b>	<b>Coțofeni ↓ Kostolac (?) Kostolac-Coțofeni group Vučedol (?)</b>
 Baden, Kostolac, Vučedol (Gomolava)  Kostolac - settlements on the slopes of Fruška Gora settlements	 Baden, Kostolac (Vinča)  Kostolac (Bubanj, Ostrikovac, Čot-Popović-Coțofeni imports)  Vučedol (Jasik, Djurdjevačka glavica) settlements	 Coțofeni II; Kostolac-Coțofeni (Bordjej, Korbovo-Zbradila, Vajuga)  Coțofeni III; Kostolac-Coțofeni (Zlatska pečina)  Krivelj, Crnaja Klokovevac settlements
 Kostolac (Gomolava) Vučedol (Gomolava, Belegiš) architecture	 Ko tolac (Jelenac) Vučedol (Djurdjevačka glavica) architecture	 Coțofeni II (Bordjej) Ko tolac-Coțofeni (Klokovevac, Crnaja-?) architecture
 Baden (Bogojevo) Kostolac (Gomolava) burials	 Baden (Dobanovci)  Vučedol (Batajnica) burials	 Ko tolac-Coțofeni influence (Padina) burials

Fig. 5. Chronological table of late eneolithic in Serbia.

**42. Vajuga-Pesak**

**Excavations:** P. Popović, M. Vukmanović, N. Radojčić, 1980-1983; **Type of site:** Multilayered, settlements on the river terrace; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Bubanj Hum-Sălcuta-Krivodol, Coțofeni; Bronze Age, Iron Age; **Architecture:** Not reported; **Material culture:** Pottery decorated with incised and linsen ornaments; **Literature:** Popović, Vukmanović, Radojčić 1986: Fig. 6/6-12.

**43. Velesnica**

**Excavations:** R. Vasić 1980-1982; **Type of site:** Multilayered, settlement on the river terrace; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Starčevo, Bubanj Hum-Sălcuta-Krivodol, Coțofeni, Žuto Brdo, Gava, Basarabi-Insula Banului, Dacian Latène, Roman period; **Architecture:** Not reported; **Material culture:** Eneolithic finds are unpublished; **Literature:** Vasić 1986.

#### 44. Velike Livadice

**Excavations:** Z. Letica, 1970; **Type of site:** Multilayered, settlement on the river terrace; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Boleraz-Cernavoda, Coțofeni; **Architecture:** One dug-out pit; **Material culture:** Pottery decorated with incised, linsen and fluted ornaments; **Literature:** Letica 1970; Letica 1982-1983; Tasić 1981.

#### 45. Vlasac

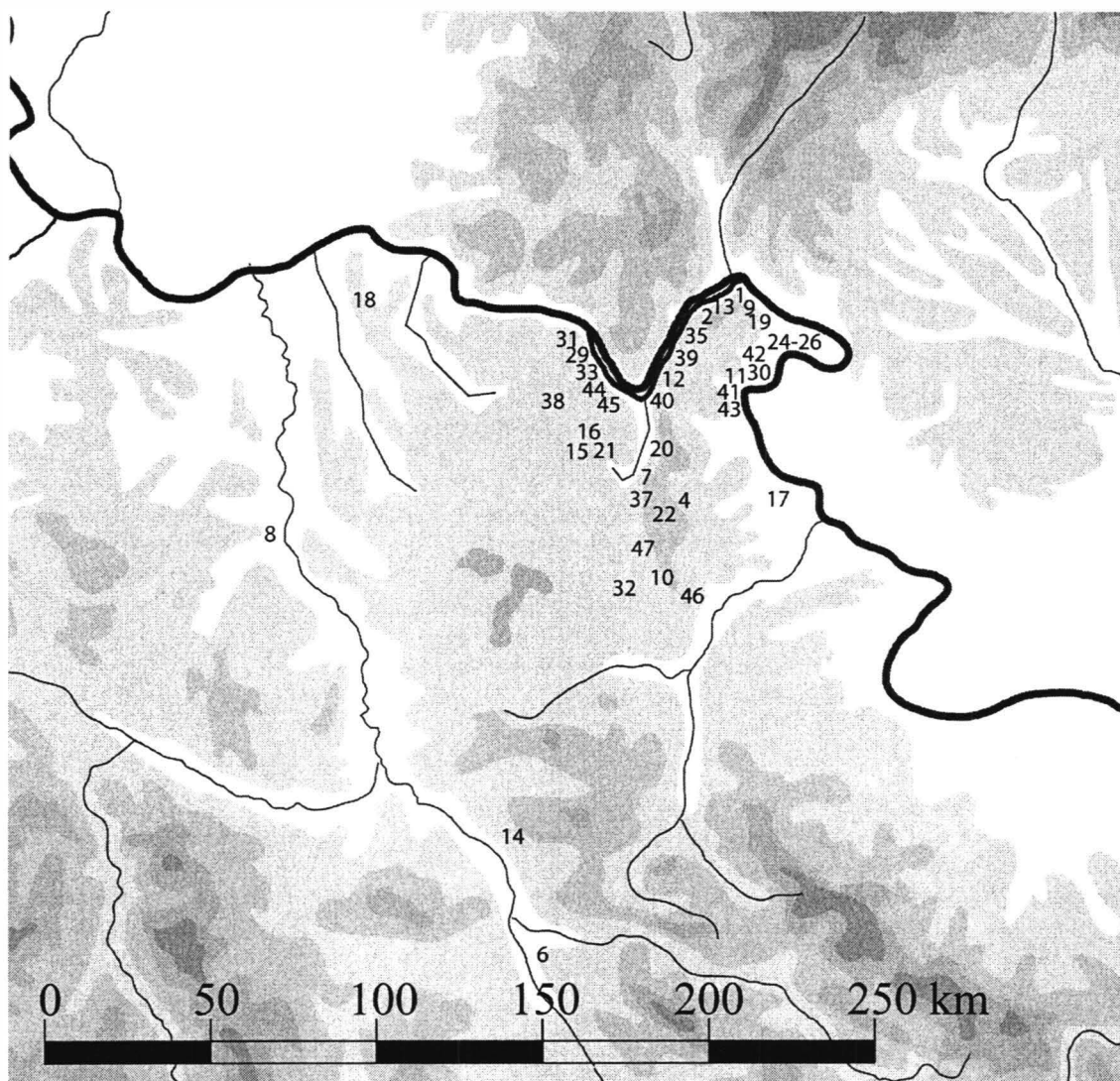
**Excavations:** **Type of site:** Multilayered, settlement on the river terrace; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Mesolithic, Early Neolithic, Kostolac-Coțofeni; **Architecture:** Not reported; **Material culture:** Pottery decorated with Furchenstich and incised linear ornaments **Literature:** Srejić, Letica 1978, 136, T. CXXVIII, CXXIX.

#### 46. Vrkanj

**Excavations:** V. Trbuhović and Lj. Vuković 1965; **Type of site:** Multilayered, settlement on the hill slope above the river; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Bubanj Hum-Sălčuța-Krivodol; Coțofeni; **Architecture:** not reported; **Material culture:** Coțofeni pottery is not published; **Literature:** V. Trbuhović and Lj. Vuković 1966; Tasić 1982, 21.

#### 47. Zlotska pećina

**Excavations:** N. Tasić, 1963-1964, 1968-1969; **Type of site:** Multilayered, settlements in cave; **Cultural stratigraphy:** Bubanj Hum-Sălčuța-Krivodol, Kostolac-Coțofeni, Basarabi; **Architecture:** Not reported; **Material culture:** Pottery decorated with incised, linsen and Furchenstich ornaments, vessel of sossiere type; **Literature:** Tasić 1995.



Map 1. Coțofeni culture sites in Serbia.

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