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RASTKO VASIĆ, *DIE HALSRINGE IM ZENTRAL BALKAN, PRÄHISTORISCHE BRONZEFUNDE, ABTEILUNG XI, BAND 7, STUTTGART, 2010, 70 STR., 44 TABLE*

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Recenzija / Review

Primljeno / Received: 22. 2. 2012.

Prihvaćeno / Accepted: 6. 3. 2012.

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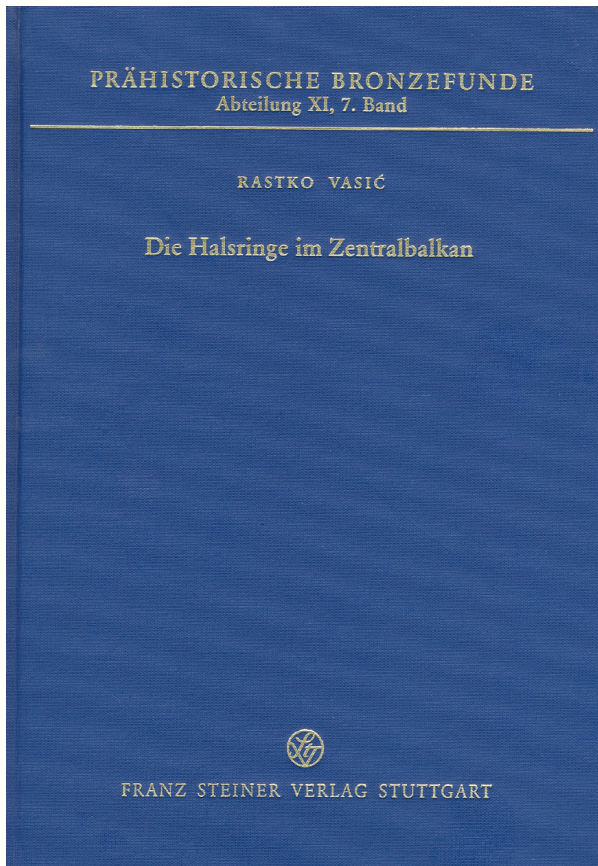
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U novome svesku XI. razreda *Prähistorische Bronzefunde* (PBF) Rastko Vasić predstavlja ogrlice<sup>1</sup> sa središnjega Balkana. U uvodnim poglavljima autor se osvrće na povijest istraživanja zatvorenih cjelina iz kojih potječu ogrlice na područjima današnje Vojvodine, Srbije, Kosova i Makedonije, pri čemu većina nalaza dolazi iz ostava. U ovome svesku obrađeno je 235 ogrlica iz domaćih i stranih muzeja, a autor napominje kako je moguće da pojedinačni nalazi iz privatnih zbirki nisu obuhvaćeni analizom. Obrađene su ogrlice iz brončanoga i starijega željeznoga doba.

In the latest volume of *Prähistorische Bronzefunde* (PBF)/Abteilung XI, Rastko Vasić presents necklaces<sup>1</sup> from the central Balkans. In the introductory chapters, Vasić covers the research history of the closed units from which necklaces originated in the territories of today's Vojvodina, Serbia, Kosovo and Macedonia, wherein most finds came from hoards. In this volume, 235 necklaces from local and foreign museums are analyzed, and Vasić points out the possibility that individual finds from private collections were not covered in the analysis. The analy-

<sup>1</sup> U njemačkome jeziku razlikuje se *Halsring* (ogrlica u obliku obruča od *Halskette* ogrlica ili lančić). U arheološkoj struci vrlo se često za ogrlicu u obliku obruča upotrebljava termin *torkves* prema latinskome *torquis*, *-i* ili *torques*, *-is* (usp. M. Divković, *Latinsko-hrvatski rječnik za škole*, Zagreb, 1991). Kako su u razdoblju brončanoga i željeznoga doba postojali obruči za vrat, lijevani ili načinjeni od brončane žice, i ogrlice od različitih perlica, karika i sl., terminološki valja razlučiti koji je tip ogrlica bio predmet proučavanja u ovome svesku PBF-a. Budući da u hrvatskome jeziku nema dobre razlikovne riječi, upotrebljavat ću termin *torkves*.

<sup>1</sup> In the German language, a distinction is drawn between *Halsring* (a neck-ring shaped like a band from *Halskette* necklace or chain). In the archaeological profession it is quite common to refer to the banded neck-piece as a torc (torq), based on the Latin *torquis*, *-i* or *torques*, *-is* (cf. M. Divković, *Latinsko-hrvatski rječnik za škole*, Zagreb, 1991). Since there were neck-rings during the Bronze and Iron Ages, forged and rendered in bronze wire, and necklaces consisting of various beads, links, etc., a terminological distinction should be made as to the type of neck-piece which is the topic of study in this volume of PBF. Since there are no adequate distinguishing words in the Croatian language (nor in English for that matter), I shall use the term torc.



U dijelu koji se odnosi na kronologiju R. Vasić donosi pregled kulturnih grupa usporedno s modificiranim relativnom kronologijom prema P. Reineckeu. U tome pregledu kultura osvrće se i na učestalost nalaza ogrlica u pojedinome razdoblju, kao i na važnije zatvorene cjeline koje su važne kronološke odrednice za same ogrlice. To potpoglavlje opremljeno je sinkronom tablicom relativnih kronoloških stupnjeva prema P. Reineckeu za kasno brončano doba, dok su za starije željezno doba korišteni horizonti koje je definirao sam autor (1977). Na tome su mjestu prikazani i horizonti ostava, zatim kulturne grupe u Vojvodini, Srbiji, Makedoniji i na Kosovu kroz čitavo brončano i starije željezno doba te sinkrona egejska kronologija za navedena razdoblja.

Slijedi katalog nalaza s bogatim uvodnim komentarima za svaki pojedinačni tip ogrlica i s najvažnijim cjelinama u kojima se pojavljuju, a zatim dolaze pojedinačni navodi s kataloškim podacima koji su prošireni podacima o ostalim nalazima iz iste cjeline ako se radi o grobu ili o ostavi. Iza svakoga tipa nalazi se dio o funkciji i kronologiji pojedinačnih tipova torkvesa prema uobičajenom konceptu u ediciji PBE. U poglavlju o funkciji određenih tipova ogrlica (torkvesa) autor se osvrnuo na okolnosti nalaza na pojedinim grobljima i regijama u kojima se određeni tip pojavljuje te tako podcrtao njihovu moguću ulogu i funkciju oznake društvenoga statusa, odnosno prestižnoga dobra u nekim zajednica-

sis encompasses necklaces dating to the Bronze and Early Iron Ages.

In the section dealing with chronology, Vasić provides an overview of culture groups parallel to the modified relative chronology modelled after P. Reinecke. In this overview of culture, he also deals with the frequency of neck-piece finds in specific periods, as well as the more important closed units which are vital chronological determinants for the neck-pieces. This chapter is supplemented with a synchronous table of relative chronological stages, after Reinecke, for the late Bronze Age, while horizons defined by Vasić himself (1977) are used for the earlier Iron Age. The horizons for hoards are also shown at this point, followed by the culture groups in Vojvodina, Serbia, Macedonia and Kosovo throughout the entire Bronze and Early Iron Age, as well as a synchronous Aegean chronology for these periods.

This is followed by a catalogue of finds with rich introductory comments for each individual neck-piece type and with the most important units in which they appear, and individual citations with catalogue information enhanced by data on other finds from the same unit if it pertains to a grave or hoard. After each type, there is a section on the function and chronology of individual torc types based on the customary concept in the PBF edition. In the chapter on the function of specific neck-piece (torc) types, Vasić referred to the find circumstances at individual graves and regions in which a specific type appeared, thus underlining their possible role and function as social status markers, i.e., as prestige items in certain communities. In his chronological considerations, Vasić specifies a broader cultural and chronological framework for each type, and he linked individual closed units into the chronological system by means of other chronologically sensitive finds (pins, fibulae). Vasić did not encounter any difficulties in accomplishing this demanding task, for this is already the fourth volume he has written for the esteemed PBF editions (1994; 1999; 2003).

In the breakdown of the body of artefacts, Vasić adhered to the typological features of individual torcs. They are essentially divided into smooth and twisted torcs. Among the smooth ones, which are divided into adorned and unadorned, several subtypes are distinguished in each group.

Smooth, unadorned torcs with eye-holes at the ends, which were widespread throughout Europe, appeared in the central Balkans from the Early to Late Bronze Age. Vasić engages in a discussion of the function of torc types based on graves goods in, for example, in Mokrin and Mojsinje and in hoards (pp. 13-14). With reference to other types of unadorned

ma. Kod kronoloških razmatranja autor je za svaki tip iznio širi kulturološki i kronološki okvir te je kroz druge kronološki osjetljivije nalaze (igle, fibule) pojedine zatvorene cjeline povezo u kronološki sustav. R. Vasiću nije bilo teško ispuniti taj zahtjevni zadatak jer je ovo već četvrti svezak koji je napisao za prestižnu ediciju PBF (1994; 1999; 2003).

Pri razdiobi korpusa nalaza autor se držao tipoloških karakteristika pojedinih torkvesa. U osnovi su podijeljeni na glatke i tordirane torkvese. Među glatkim torkvesima, koji su podijeljeni na ukrašene i neukrašene, u svakoj se skupini razlikuje još po nekoliko podvrsta.

Glatki neukrašeni torkvesi s ušicom na krajevima, koji su rašireni po čitavoj Europi, na središnjemu se Balkanu pojavljuju od ranoga do kasnoga brončanog doba. Autor se upustio u raspravu o funkciji tih tipova torkvesa na osnovi nalaza u grobovima naprimjer u Mokrinu i Mojsinju te u ostavama (str. 13–14). U vezi s drugim tipovima neukrašenih torkvesa primjećuje se da su se upotrebljavali u kraćemu razdoblju i da su regionalni (npr. torkvesi s D-presjekom i odrezanim krajevima ili torkvesi sa spiralama na krajevima; str. 18–20). Glatki ukrašeni torkvesi mnogobrojni su na području koje obuhvaća ovaj svezak PBF-a. Razmatra se i njihova funkcija, a kako su svi pronađeni u ženskim grobovima, nesumnjivo se radi o ženskome nakitu. Međutim autor ne odbacuje mogućnost da su takvi torkvesi, česti u kasnobrončanodobnim ostavama, imali funkciju sirovine. Pojavljuju se od srednjega doba pa sve do kasnoga brončanog doba, odnosno prema srpskoj kronologiji do ranoga željeznog doba; najmlađi primjerci potječu iz ostave Brza Palanka datirane u stupanj Ha B1 (str. 28). Među torkvesima koji su ukrašeni urezivanjem izdvojeni su različiti motivi ukrašavanja koje je R. Vasić uspješno kronološki razdvojio, prije svega prema nalazima igala u zatvorenim cjelinama u kojima su zabilježeni takvi torkvesi. Njihova rasprostranjenost na srednjemu Balkanu proširuje se s jedne strane u Posavinu i Podunavlje u Hrvatskoj, a s druge strane u Transilvaniju. Upravo je zbog toga važno da se taj tip razluči od ostalih, a određene se varijacije ukrasa mogu izdvojiti kao regionalna obilježja (str. 31). Uz taj rasprostranjeni tip izdvojena su i dva rjeđa tipa ukrašenih glatkih torkvesa.

Potom slijede vrlo česti tordirani torkvesi koji su obilježili razdoblje od stupnja Br C do stupnja Ha C1 na širemu europskom prostoru. Među tordiranim torkvesima R. Vasić razlikuje one s ušicom i one koji su ukrašeni imitacijom tordiranja. Torkvesi s ušicom podijeljeni su na one bez glatke završne zone i one s glatkom završnom zonom prije ušice te je među njima uočena i kronološka razlika. Dok

torcs, it can be noted that they were used over a shorter period and that they are regional (e.g. torcs with D cross-section and severed ends or torcs with spirals at their ends; pp. 18–20). Smooth adorned torcs are numerous in the territory encompassed by this volume of PBF. Their function is also considered, and since all of them were found in women's graves, they without doubt served as women's jewelry. However, Vasić does not discard the possibility that such torcs, frequent in late Bronze Age hoards, served as a raw material. They appeared from the Middle until the Late Bronze Age or, according to the Serbian chronology, to the Early Iron Age; the most recent examples originated from the Brza Palanka hoard, dated to the Ha B1 phase (p. 28). Among the torcs adorned by engraving, various ornamentation motifs were distinguished which Vasić successfully classified chronologically, above all based on finds of pins in closed units in which such torcs were recorded. Their wide distribution in the central Balkans expanded to the Sava River Valley and Danubian zone in Croatia on one side, and to Transylvania on the other. This is precisely why it is vital to distinguish this type from others, and certain variations of ornamentation may be discerned as regional features (p. 31). Besides this widespread type, two rarer types of adorned smooth torcs were described.

Next are the very frequent twisted torcs that characterized the period from phases Br C to Ha C1 in the wider European zone. Among the twisted torcs, Vasić distinguished between those with eye-holes and those adorned with imitation twisting. Torcs with eye-holes are divided into those without smooth ending zones and those with smooth ending zones before the eye-holes, and a chronological difference between these was observed. While the torcs without smooth ending zones appeared sporadically in the middle-Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age (Doroslovo, grave 58), twisted torcs with smooth closing ends have been dated from phase Ha A1 to the Early Iron Age. Due to the high number of such torcs in the Drava-Sava interfluvium, assumptions of possible workshop centres remain open (p. 38). The most numerous are torcs which imitate the twisted ornamentation, and these were recorded in the wider territory of Europe from the Late Bronze to Early Iron Age.

At the end, Vasić set aside the regional narrowly dated torques type with T-endings. Vasić had already earlier written about this type, widespread in Srijem, Western Serbia and Kosovo, (Vasić & Kapuran 2007). Torcs with T-endings also appeared at sites in Hungary, Romania and Slovakia. It is assumed that the workshops may have been in Batina

se torkvesi bez glatke završne zone pojavljuju sporadično u srednjemu brončanom dobu i starijemu željeznom dobu (Doroslovo, grob 58), tordirani torkvesi s glatkim završnim krajevima datiraju se u razdoblje od stupnja Ha A1 do ranoga željeznog doba. Zbog brojnosti takvih torkvesa u međuriječju Drave i Save otvorene su pretpostavke o mogućim radioničkim centrima (str. 38). Najbrojniji su torkvesi koji imaju imitirani tordirani ukras, a zabilježeni su od kasnoga brončanog do starijega željeznog doba na širem prostoru Europe.

Na kraju je autor izdvojio regionalni i usko datirani tip torkvesa s T-završecima. O tome je tipu, koji je rasprostranjen u Srijemu, zapadnoj i južnoj Srbije te na Kosovu, autor već pisao ranije (Vasić & Kapuran 2007). Torkvesi s T-završecima pojavljuju se i na nalazištima u Mađarskoj, Rumunjskoj i Slovačkoj. Pretpostavlja se da su radionice mogle biti u Batini ili Dalju, no nisu isključene ni transilvanijske radionice (str. 46).

Nakon pregleda tipova R. Vasić iskoristio je mogućnost koju mu je pružio geografski okvir ovoga sveska. Naime proveo je analizu antropomorfnih statua koje su vrlo brojne u srednjemu brončanom dobu upravo na prostoru donjega Podunavlja. Antropomorfne statue ukrašene urezivanjem često ukazuju na funkciju određenih tipova torkvesa u nošnji (npr. tip sa spiralamama na krajevima). Mogućnost usporedbe pojedinih tipova torkvesa s prikazima na antropomorfnim statuama, koje su nedvojbeno imale kulturni karakter, pokazuje da su određene forme toga nakita zasigurno imale i prestižno značenje ceremonijalnih oznaka pri obavljanju kulta. Kako se statue datiraju u srednje brončano doba, može se opaziti geneza određenih tipova nakita koji su u svakodnevnome životu bili vezani uz ogrlice, a nosili su se i u kasnome brončanom dobu. Zbog paljevinskoga načina pokapanja i fragmentiranosti nalaza u ostavama starije faze kasnoga brončanog doba u rijetkim su slučajevima sačuvani čitavi kompleti prsnoga nakita kakvi su se u određenim prilikama sigurno nosili na torkvesima.

Kao rezultat detaljne tipološke analize torkvesa provedene u ovome svesku PBF-a iznimno je važna spoznaja o regionalnome i kronološkome izdvajanju triju tipova torkvesa koji su karakteristični ponajprije za prostore Vojvodine, Srbije, Kosova i Makedonije. To su: glatki torkvesi sa zavrnutim krajevima iz srednjega brončanog doba, zatim ukrašeni torkvesi s ušicama i ravnim presjekom s kraja srednjega i početka kasnoga brončanog doba, kao i karakteristični torkvesi s T-krajevima s početka starijega željeznog doba.

Kao vrsni tipolog i poznavatelj materijalne kulture širega europskog prostora Rastko Vasić ovim nas

or Dalj, but the possibility of Transylvanian workshops cannot be excluded either (p. 46).

After an overview of types, Vasić takes advantage of the geographic framework afforded by this volume. He conducted an analysis of anthropomorphic statues which were very numerous in the middle Bronze Age precisely in the territory of the Danube's lower course. Anthropomorphic statues decorated by engraving often demonstrated the function of certain torques types in apparel (e.g. the type with spiral endings). The possibility of comparing individual torques types with portrayals on anthropomorphic statues, which undoubtedly had a cult character, showed that certain forms of this jewellery certainly had the prestigious significance of ceremonial symbols during cult rites. Since the statues are dated to the Middle Bronze Age, it is possible to observe the genesis of certain jewellery types which associated with necklaces in everyday life, and which were worn in the Late Bronze Age. Due to the incineration burial rites and the fragmentary nature of finds in the hoards of the earlier phase of the Late Bronze Age, entire sets of chest jewellery that were certainly worn on torcs on certain occasions are only rarely preserved.

A result of the detailed typological analysis of torcs included in this volume of PBF is the exceptionally important contribution to knowledge on the regional and chronological division of the three torc types typical first and foremost of the territories of Vojvodina, Serbia, Kosovo and Macedonia. These are: smooth torcs with bent ends from the mid-Bronze Age, followed by adorned torcs with loop-holes and flat cross-section from the end of mid- and late Bronze Age, and the typical torcs with T-endings from the beginning of the early Iron Age.

As a well-versed typologist and expert on the material culture of Europe as a whole, with this work Rastko Vasić teaches us that the foundation of archaeological work is sound knowledge and distinction between types in the chronological and geographic sense. By combining this thorough knowledge of forms, he managed to compile a detailed typology for rather infrequent finds such as neck-pieces. This typology is presented at the end in an easy-to-consult table. The manual is also supplemented with distribution maps for each individual type in the relevant area. This volume of PBF therefore constitutes yet another useful manual for archaeologists studying the Bronze and Iron Ages, for these neck-pieces – which are otherwise not chronologically sensitive finds – are brought together in a fascinating manner. Similarly, the analysis has shown that this category of finds may be classified by a thorough typological/chronological

radom uči da osnovu arheološke struke predstavlja dobro poznavanje i lučenje tipova u kronološkome i geografskome smislu. Kombinacijama takva minucioznoga poznavanja oblika uspio je razraditi detaljnu tipologiju za ne tako česte nalaze kao što su ogrlice. Ta je tipologija predstavljena na kraju sveska u preglednoj tablici. Priručnik je opremljen i kartama rasprostranjenosti za svaki pojedinačni tip na promatranome području. Zato ovaj svezak PBF-a predstavlja još jedan koristan priručnik za arheologe koji se bave brončanim i željeznim dobom jer su na zanimljiv način povezani nalazi ogrlica koje inače nemaju karakteristike kronološki osjetljivih nalaza. Isto je tako analiza pokazala da se spomenuta kategorija nalaza može razvrstati temeljitom tipološko-kronološkom analizom. Ovaj se rad djelomično tipološki veže i za sam prostor međuriječja Drave i Save, čime dobiva osobitu vrijednost i za analizu nalaza torkvesa iz Hrvatske.

analysis. This work is partly typologically linked to the territory of the Drava-Sava interfluvium, whereby it has particular value for an analysis of torc finds in Croatia.

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