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The Complex of Tumuli 9, 10 and 11 in the Necropolis of Apollonia (Albania), svezak I i II

Posebni prilozi: V. Dimo, L. Bejko i L. Schepartz, s doprinosima: S. Aliu, P. Pearce, A. Bardho, E. Bitri, L. Buchet, B. N. Damiata, V. Grimes, A. Powell, M. P. Richards, J. Southon i J. Stallo.

BAR (British Archaeological Reports) S2059, Archaeopress, Oxford, 2010, X + 878 stranica u dva sveska, ilustriranih s crno bijelim i kolor fotografijama i planovima, te crtežima, plus katalog i izvještaji o konzervaciji materijala

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(editor and author)

The Complex of Tumuli 9, 10 and 11 in the Necropolis of Apollonia (Albania), volume I and II

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Serija BAR izdavačke kuće Archaeopress u novije je vrijeme jedna od najpoznatijih edicija stručno-znanstvenih monografija iz polja arheologije. U tim izdanjima predstavljani su rezultati istraživanja raznolikih i često veoma usko specijalističkih tema vezanih uz različita vremenska razdoblja i mnogobrojna geografska područja. Pred nama je jedno takvo izdanje, koje pored izuzetne važnosti za nacionalnu, u ovom slučaju albansku, i mediteransku arheologiju, predstavlja i značajnu paralelu za pojedina nalazišta na hrvatskom Jadranu. Riječ je o monografiji koja je nastala kao rezultat arheoloških istraživanja, provedenih u razdoblju od 2002. do 2006. na dijelu prapovijesne i antičke nekropole pronađene uz naseobinu Apoloniju u Albaniji. Radove je vodila Albanska tvrtka za zaštitna arheološka iskopavanja (Albanian Rescue Archeology Unit) u suradnji s Institutom za arheologiju iz Tirane. Apolonija (Ἀπολλωνία) je jedna od najvažnijih antičkih naseobina koju su Grci osnovali na Jadranu. Za razliku od Dirahiona, današnjeg Drača, koji je gotovo posve prekrrio antički grad, Apolonija je, poput znatno manje Ise na hrvatskom dijelu Jadrana, gotovo nedirnuto arheološko nalazište. Smjestila se u današnjoj Albaniji, u blizini modernog sela Pojani, svega desetak kilometara udaljenosti od istočne jadranske obale. Prema antičkim povijesnim izvorima i arheološkim nalazima, naseobinu su početkom 6. st. pr. Kr. osnovali Korinćani, moguće i u zajednici s Korkiranima. Grad se prostirao preko dva brežuljka i udoline između njih, a u neposrednoj okolini protezalo se nekoliko nekropola. Apolonijske nekropole su istraživane u više na-

The BAR series by the Archaeopress publishing house has recently become one of the most well-known editions of expert-scientific monographs in the field of archaeology. These editions present the results of investigations of different, often very narrowly specialised topics related to different periods and many geographic areas. We have before us one such edition, that apart from its significance for the national, in this case Albanian, and Mediterranean archaeology is also an important parallel for certain sites on the Croatian Adriatic. This monograph was the result of archaeological investigations conducted in the period 2002–2006 on a part of the prehistoric and ancient necropolis discovered adjacent to the settlement Apollonia in Albania. The works were managed by the Albanian Rescue Archaeology Unit in cooperation with the Institute of Archaeology in Tirana. Apollonia (Ἀπολλωνία) is one of the most important ancient settlements founded by the Greeks in the Adriatic. Unlike ancient Dyrrhachion, that has almost completely been covered by modern-day Durrës, the ancient Apollonia, much like the significantly smaller Isa on the Croatian side of the Adriatic, is an almost untouched archaeological site. It is located in present day Albania, near the modern village of Pojani, only about 10 kilometres from the eastern Adriatic coast. According to classical historical sources and archaeological finds, the settlement was founded at the beginning of the 6th century BC by the Corinthians, possibly together with the Korkyrians. The city extended over two hills and a valley between them, while several necropolises also spread in close vicinity. The Apollonian necropolises

vrata, na različitim lokacijama, uz učešće mnogobrojnih nacionalnih, ali i internacionalnih timova stručnjaka. Tijekom jednog od ovih istraživanja, spomenutog na početku, u blizini modernog sela Radostine, 2 km SI od arheoloških ostataka antičkog grada, otkrivena su i istražena tri grobna tumula: 9, 10 i 11. Sveukupno su dokumentirana 183 groba. Raspoređena su na sljedeći način: u tumulu 9, uz nekoliko modernih grobova, pronađeno je 67 grobova datiranih od početka 6. st. pr. Kr. do početka 3. st. pr. Kr.; u tumulu 10 pronađeno je 77 grobova, datiranih od ranog brončanog doba, preko kasnog brončanog doba i željeznog doba, pa sve do prijelaza s kasne klasičke na rani helenizam (sredina 4. st. pr. Kr.); a u tumulu 11 pronađeno je 11 grobova, datiranih od 6. st. pr. Kr. do kraja 4. st. pr. Kr. Nedugo nakon završenih radova, uslijedila je interpretacija nalazišta i pripadajućih materijalnih ostataka te njihova objava unutar dva bogato opremljena sveska ove monografije.

Prvi svezak ove monografije ima sedam poglavlja. Ona su: 1) Uvod; 2) Povijesni značaj Apolonije; 3) Antropološka analiza; 4) Metode iskopavanja i obrade pokretnog materijala; 5) Pogrebni običaji i tipologija grobne arhitekture, uz katalog grobova; 6) Jame s ostacima keramičkih posuda, te jame s ostacima životinjskih kostiju; katalog keramike iz jama; 7) Datiranje.

Nakon sadržaja, zahvala i popisa ilustracija uvodni dio monografije u najkraćim crtama predstavlja sam projekt. Slijedi poglavlje o povijesnom značaju Apolonije, gdje su sažeto prikazani svi relevantni podaci o ovoj naseobini i njenom istraživanju, od samog osnutka u arhajskom razdoblju, preko klasičnog i helenističkog razdoblja, pa do rimske prevlasti i zalaza antike. Posebno je zanimljivo da su po prvi put svi podaci o ovoj antičkoj naseobini, uz dodatak najnovijih spoznaja, prikupljeni na jednom mjestu. Tako se autorica u ovom pregledu osvrće na pisane izvore, ali i na arheološke nalaze iz razdoblja osnutka Apolonije, veličinu same naseobine (imala je gotovo 50 000 stanovnika), stanje sačuvanosti i istraženosti grčke i rimske agore, grčkih gradskih bedema, luke, svetišta i hramova, te na ostala saznanja o urbanističkim dostignućima. Donose se podaci o opskrbi pitkom vodom te stanju istraženosti antičkih keramičkih radionica. Ujedno se daje i osvrt na dokaze o naseljenosti ovog prostora prije dolaska grčkih kolonista, kao i njihov odnos naspram lokalnih zajednica. Nešto su detaljnije opisana sva dosadašnja istraživanja apolonijjskih nekropola i pojedinačnih grobova koja su započeta 20-ih godina 20. st., a periodično su se nastavila sve do danas. Tekst je obogaćen planovima i slikama antičkih ostataka, te bilješkama i dokumentacijom iz starijih i novijih istraživanja.

Iduće je poglavlje o antropološkoj analizi skeletnog materijala koji je pronađen u grobovima. Potrebno je naglasiti kako je ovo prva antropološka analiza izvršena na skeletnom materijalu iz apolonijjske nekropole. Analizu je započeo dr. Luc Buchet, a nastavila i završila ju je prof. Lynne Schepartz, koja je ujedno i autorica ovog poglavlja. Iz grobova pronađenih u sva tri tumula (183) dokumentiran je 231 ukup. Antropološka analiza bazirala se na detaljnoj dokumentaciji pronađenog skeletnog materijala, utvrđivanju spolne i dobne distribucije te patologije koja

were investigated on several occasions, at different locations, with the participation of numerous Albanian but also international teams of experts. During one of these investigations, mentioned at the beginning, in the vicinity of the modern-day village of Radostine, 2 km NE of the archaeological remains of the ancient city, three grave tumuli were discovered and investigated: 9, 10 and 11. A total of 183 graves were documented. They were distributed as follows: In tumulus 9, in addition to a few modern graves, 67 graves were found dated to the beginning of the 6th century BC until the beginning of the 3rd century BC; in tumulus 11 there were 11 graves, dated from the 6th century BC to the end of the 4th century BC. Soon after the works were completed, the interpretation of the site and its material remains was conducted and published in the two richly designed volumes of this monograph.

The first volume of this monograph has seven chapters. They are: 1) Introduction; 2) The Importance of Apollonia in History; 3) The Physical Anthropological Analysis; 4) The Methodology of Excavation and Processing of Finds; 5) Burial Rites and Grave Types with a Catalogue of Graves; 6) Animal Deposits and Ceramic Deposits, with a Catalogue of Ceramic Deposits; 7) Datings.

After the contents, acknowledgements and list of illustrations, the introductory part of the monograph briefly presents the project itself. This is followed by a chapter on the historical significance of Apollonia, with a concise presentation of all the relevant data on this settlement and the investigations there, from its founding in the Archaic period through the Classical and Hellenistic period, to the Roman domination and final stages of antiquity. What makes it especially interesting is that this is the first time that all the existing data on this ancient settlement, including the most recent knowledge, has been gathered in one place. Thus the author refers to the written sources but also to the archaeological finds from the time Apollonia was founded, the size of the settlement itself (it had almost 50 000 inhabitants), the state of preservation and investigation of the Greek and Roman agora, the Greek city walls, the port, shrine and temples, as well as to other knowledge on town-planning achievements. There is information on drinking water supply and the state of investigation of the ancient ceramic workshops. There is also a presentation of the evidence of settlement in this area before the arrival of the Greek colonisers as well as of their attitude towards the local communities. There is also a more detailed description of all the previous investigations of Apollonian necropolises and individual graves that started in the 1920s and continued periodically up to the present. The text is also complemented with plans and pictures of ancient remains, and with notes and documentation from older and more recent investigations.

The following chapter deals with the anthropological analysis of the skeletal material found in the graves. It should be emphasised that this is the first anthropological analysis performed on the skeletal material from the Apollonian necropolis. The analysis was started by Dr Luc Buchet and was continued and completed by Prof Lynne Schepartz, who is also the author of this chapter. A total of 231 burials were documented in the graves found in all three tumuli (183).

svjedoči o životnom iskustvu i stresu određenih pojedinca. S obzirom na dugotrajni kontinuitet ukopa, posebno unutar tumula 10, pružila se do tada jedinstvena prilika da se analizom skeletnog materijala prouče i usporede različiti populacijski uzorci te njihova prilagodba na sam okoliš tijekom različitih vremenskih razdoblja. Pod pojmom „različiti populacijski uzorci“ prvenstveno se misli na usporedbu između novopridošlih Grka i od prije prisutnog, lokalnog stanovništva, ali i usporedbu lokalnog stanovništva tijekom dužeg vremenskog razdoblja. Prof. Schepartz paralelno je analizirala i skeletni materijal pronađen u grobovima unutar prapovijesnog Lofkënd tumula, smještenog u južnom dijelu središnje Albaniji. S obzirom da je dio grobova iz apolonijskog tumula 10 datiran u isto razdoblje kao i grobovi iz tumula Lofkënd bila je moguća i usporedba provedene analize skeletnog materijala iz istog razdoblja, ali pronađenog na različitim, regionalno odvojenim lokalitetima. Zaključci provedene analize govore u prilog tome da je skeletni materijal iz oba tumula pripadao pojedincima koji su bili dio iste biološke populacije, odnosno lokalne zajednice. Zanimljivo je napomenuti da se pojedine karakterističnosti ovih lokalnih zajednica primjećuju i u skeletnom materijalu datiranom u kasnija razdoblja što svakako doprinosi raspravi o udjelu lokalnog stanovništva u grčkoj Apoloniji, i međusobnim odnosima unutar zajednica. Na kraju ovog poglavlja slijedi kratak prilog koji su napisali J. R. Stallo, L. A. Schepartz, V. Grimes i M. P. Richards. Riječ je o rezultatima analize mjerenja količine stroncijevog izotopa kojima je podvrgnuto 13 uzoraka (zubi pokojnika). Cilj takve analize bio je da se i prirodnoznastvenim metodama potvrde arheološki nalazi po kojima je populacija antičke Apolonije obuhvaćala novopridošle koloniste, ali i starosjedilačko stanovništvo. S obzirom da je prisustvo stroncijevog izotopa specifično za određena geološka područja, a u čovjekovo tijelo dopijeva konzumiranjem hrane, ova se metoda pokazala izuzetno korisnom unutar migracijskih istraživanja. Prema rezultatima analize svi se pojedinci mogu okarakterizirati kao „lokalni“, odnosno da su čitav život živjeli, točnije konzumirali hranu u neposrednoj blizini Apolonije. No s obzirom na kompliciranu geologiju ovog dijela Mediterana naglašeno je da ipak postoji mogućnost da razlike između Albanije i Grčke nisu tolike da bi ovakva analiza mogla donijeti značajne zaključke.

Slijedi poglavlje u kojemu je opisana metodologija korištena pri istraživanju ovih zemljanih tumula. Prije arheoloških iskopavanja detaljno su prikupljeni svi nalazi s površine, a zatim je izrađen trodimenzionalni model tumula, postavljenih u apsolutnom koordinatnom sustavu. Svaki tumul je s dvije osi podijeljen na četiri jednaka dijela. Nakon toga, pristupilo se arheološkim iskopavanju, uz maksimalno poštivanje zakona stratigrafije slojeva. U tumulu 9, uz spomenuti broj grobova, dokumentirano je 5 osnovnih stratigrafskih slojeva. Tumul 10, kako je već naglašeno, predstavlja jedinstveno nalazište s kontinuitetom ukapanja iz prapovijesnog perioda do ranog helenizma, gdje je prapovijesni dio jasno stratigrafski odvojen od kasnijeg razdoblja. Stratigrafija tumula 11 je poprilično narušena, a sam tumul u većoj mjeri devastiran. Svi grobovi dokumentirani

The anthropological analysis was based on the detailed documentation of the discovered skeletal material, determining the sex and age distribution and the pathology that speaks of life experience and stress in certain individuals. The long continuity of burial, especially within tumulus 10, created the unique opportunity to use the analysis of skeletal material as the basis for examining and comparing different population samples and their adaptation to the environment over different periods of time. The term “different population samples” primarily means a comparison between the newly arrived Greeks and the local population that was already there, but also comparisons within the local population over a longer period of time. Prof. Schepartz also carried out a parallel analysis of the skeletal material found in the graves within the prehistoric Lofkënd tumulus, located in the southern part of central Albania. The fact that some of the graves from the Apollonian tumulus 10 were dated to the same period as the graves from the Lofkënd tumulus made it possible to compare the analysis of the skeletal material from the same period but found at different, regionally separate locations. The conclusions of the analysis indicate that the skeletal material from both tumuli belonged to individuals who were part of the same biological population, i.e. local community. It is interesting to note that certain characteristics of these local communities can be detected in the skeletal material dated to later periods, which is doubtless a contribution to the discussion on the share of the local population in Greek Apollonia and on the relationships within the communities. At the end of this chapter there is a brief contribution by J. R. Stallo, L. A. Schepartz, V. Grimes and M. P. Richards. It presents the results of the strontium isotope analysis carried out on 13 samples (teeth of the deceased). The aim of the analysis was to use scientific methods to confirm archaeological findings, according to which the population of ancient Apollonia included newly arrived colonisers, but also the indigenous population. Because the presence of strontium isotope is a specific characteristic of particular geological areas and enters the human body through food, this method has shown itself to be extremely useful within migration research. The results of the analysis suggest that all the individuals may be considered to be “local”, in other words, that they lived their whole lives, or more precisely, ate food, in the direct vicinity of Apollonia. However, due to the geological complexities of this part of the Mediterranean, it is emphasized that it is nevertheless possible that the differences between Albania and Greece are not so significant as to warrant that the conclusions of this analysis are important.

This is followed by a chapter which describes the methodology used in investigating these earthen mounds. Before the archaeological excavations, all the finds from the surface were carefully collected and a three-dimensional model of the tumulus was made, set up within an absolute co-ordinate system. Each tumulus was divided into two equal parts by means of two axes. Archaeological excavations then ensued, with absolute respect for the laws of the stratigraphy of layers. In tumulus 9, along with the mentioned number of graves, 5 basic stratigraphic layers were documented. Tumulus 10, as already emphasised, is a stratified site where burial began with the prehistoric pe-

su fotografijama i planovima u mjerilu 1: 10 te grobnim formularima s detaljnim informacijama.

Iduće poglavlje govori o tipologiji grobova i pogrebnim običajima. Kao prilog ovom poglavlju, a ujedno i njegova okosnica, predstavljen je katalog svakog pojedinačnog groba. Prapovijesnih je grobova sveukupno dokumentirano 49. Prakticiran je isključivo ritual skeletnog pokapanja, s pokojnikom u zgrčenom položaju ili ispruženom položaju s zgrčenim nogama. Kao najčešći tip groba ističu se obične jame ili jame djelomično obilježene kamenjem. Centralni, ujedno i najstariji grob (rano brončano doba), nešto je posebnije kamene konstrukcije. Grobovi iz razdoblja srednje bronce nisu pronađeni. Tijekom arhajskog do rano helenističkog razdoblja skeletno pokapanje se koristilo kao pogrebni ritual, dok je rjeđe prisutno i spaljivanje pokojnika. Dokumentirano je više različitih tipova grobova odnosno grobne arhitekture, od jednostavnih jama (cijeli period), enchytrismoi (arhajsko i klasično razdoblje), sarkofaga (arhajsko i klasično razdoblje), grobova konstruiranih od tegula (kasno klasično-rano helenističko doba), grobova od cigli (kasno klasično-rano helenističko razdoblje), do urni s pepelom pokojnika. Svaki grob posjeduje posebnu kataložku jedinicu u kojoj je prikazan crtež i fotografija groba. Grobovima je dodijeljen jedinstveni brojčani slijed, posebno za svaki tumul. Unutar pojedine kataložke jedinice dokumentirani su osnovni podaci o položaju groba, tipu grobne konstrukcije, dimenzijama, orijentaciji, položaju skeleta pokojnika te broju, spolu i dobi pokojnika. Svaki grob je datiran a naznačena je i metodologija koja se koristila pri određivanju datacije. Grobni prilozi su podijeljeni na keramičke posude i posebne nalaze. Nije priložen njihov detaljan opis, već su samo popisani. Svakom je prilogu dodan jedinstveni numerički broj iz kojega su vidljiva dva podatka: kojoj vrsti i tipu, odnosno podtipu priloga pripada te njegov jedinstven numerički broj određenog podtipa. Ovakvo kataložki obrađen grob veoma je pregledno rješenje, a detaljnije o specifičnoj vrsti priloga i tom jedinstvenom prilogu može se naći u svesku II u poglavlju o priložima. Katalog završava s tri kratka dodatka, gdje su dokumentirana 23 groba, otkrivena na prostorima između tumula.

Slijedi poglavlje u kojemu su dokumentirane jame unutar kojih su pronađeni ostaci životinjskih kostiju i jame gdje su pronađeni ostaci keramičkih posuda. Ovakvi nalazi interpretirani su kao ostaci pogrebnih rituala. Kao posebno zanimljiv nalaz ističe se jama sa životinjskim kostima, keramikom i figurinom od terakote (violinski tip). Ova jama dokumentirana je 50 cm poviše središnjeg groba tumula 10, datiranog u rano brončano doba, te pripada rijetkim nalazima ovog tipa, ne samo u Albaniji već i šire. Na kraju ovog poglavlja predstavljen je katalog keramičkih jama (tumul 9–13, tumul 11–2 te 2 izvan tumula) bogato opremljen fotografijama i crtežima nalaza sa osnovnim podacima o položaju i dimenziji jame, kao i pronađenom keramičkom materijalu.

Svezak 1 završava s poglavljem o dataciji u kojemu je opisana metodologija upotrebljena prilikom određivanja vremenskog razdoblja u kojemu su se koristili tumuli: datacija grobnih priloga u grobovima, tip grobne arhitekture,

riod and continued to the Hellenistic period, with the prehistoric period stratigraphically clearly distinct from the later periods. All the graves were documented with photographs and plans in a 1:10 scale, as well as burial record sheets containing detailed data.

The following chapter discusses grave typology and funeral customs. A catalogue of each grave is presented as an appendix to this chapter and also its mainstay. There are a total of 49 documented prehistoric graves. The only ritual that was practiced was skeletal flexed burial or burial in a supine position with flexed legs. The most common grave type are ordinary pits or pits partially marked with stones. The central, and also the oldest, grave (Early Bronze Age) has a more distinct stone structure. No graves from the Middle Bronze Age were discovered. During the Archaic period up until the early Hellenistic period, skeletal burial was used as a funerary ritual, while cremation of the deceased was more rare. Several different types of graves and grave architecture were documented, from simple pits (the whole period), enchytrismoi (the Archaic and Classical period), sarcophagi (Archaic and classical period), graves made from tegulae (late Classical-early Hellenistic period), brick graves (late Classical-early Hellenistic period), to urns containing the ashes of the deceased. Each grave has a special catalogue unit with a drawing and photograph of the grave. The graves were assigned a unique numerical order, a separate one for each tumulus. Each catalogue unit contains the basic data on the position of the grave, the type of grave structure, the size, orientation and position of the skeleton of the deceased and the number, sex and age of the deceased. Each grave is dated and there is a note on the dating methodology that was used. The grave goods are divided into ceramic vessels and special finds. There is no detailed description, instead they are just listed. Each item has been assigned a unique number indicating two pieces of information: the kind and type, that is subtype, of grave good it is and its unique subtype number. A grave catalogue unit of this kind provides a very clear overview, while more details on the specific kind of grave goods and the particular item in question can be found in volume II in the chapter on grave goods. The catalogue ends with three short appendices, where 23 graves have been documented, discovered in the spaces between the tumuli.

Next is a chapter that documents the pits in which the remains of animal bones and pits where the remains of ceramic vessels were found. These finds were interpreted as the remains of funerary rituals. An especially interesting find is a pit with animal bones, ceramics and a terracotta figurine (violin type). This pit was documented 50 cm above the central grave of tumulus 10, dated to the early Bronze Age and it is among the rare finds of this type, not only in Albania but including other areas as well. At the end of the chapter there is a catalogue of ceramic pits (tumulus 9–13, tumulus 11–2, and 2 outside the tumuli), richly designed with photographs and drawings of the finds and containing the basic data on the size and position of the pit and the discovered ceramic material.

Volume 1 ends with a chapter on dating including a description of the methodology used in determining the period in which the tumuli were used: the dating of the grave goods, the type of grave architecture but also the strati-

ali i stratigrafija samog nalazišta. Predstavljani su i planovi s distribucijom grobova datiranih u isto razdoblje. Osim spomenutih konvencionalnih arheoloških metoda datacije, korištene su i prirodno znanstvene metode – AMS datiranje (6 uzoraka) te analiza ugljikovog i nitrogenovog stabla izotopa (5 uzoraka). Navedene metode su omogućile apsolutno datiranje odabranih uzoraka. Uzorci su izabrani prema različitim razdobljima (brončano doba, razdoblje klasične civilizacije te moderno doba). Prilog o ovim analizama napisali u B. N. Damiata i J. Southon.

Drugi svezak ove monografije sastoji se od 3 poglavlja: 8) grobni prilozi; 9) nalazi, plus katalog keramike i sitnih nalaza; 10) zaključak; i 3 tehnička izvještaja: o konzervaciji, o analizi životinjskih kostiju te o dokumentaciji i strukturi baze podataka.

Prvo poglavlje drugog sveska donosi osnovne podatke o grobnim prilozi. Naglasak je stavljen na nekoliko tema kao što su: postotak grobova u kojima su nađeni prilozi, uočavanje pravilnosti u mjestu postavljanja priloga unutar samog groba, odnos između grobnih priloga i spola i dobi pokojnika te distribuciji grobnih priloga prema tipu grobne arhitekture. Podaci su statistički posebno obrađeni za prapovijesne, a posebno za arhaisko-rano helenističke grobove. Tako se zaključuje da su 32 (od ukupno 49) prapovijesna groba sadržavala priloge. Keramički su prilozi dokumentirani, premda rjeđe, a najčešći su prilozi igle od različitih materijala. Uočena je tendencija postavljanja igala u blizini lubanje pokojnika. Daleko je veći broj grobova datiranih od arhaiskog do rano helenističkog razdoblja sadržavao grobne priloge, čak 78% od ukupnog broja grobova. Unutar ovog razdoblja čitavo je vrijeme, a vezano uz grobne priloge, zabilježen isti trend. S obzirom na bogato opremljene grobove, može se ponuditi zaključak da je tadašnje društvo, i to kroz duži vremenski period, pridavalo veliki značaj ceremoniji pogrebnih rituala a time ujedno i samoj smrti kao sastavnici života.

Slijedi poglavlje u kojemu su detaljnije obrađeni nalazi pronađeni kao grobni prilozi. Najčešći su prilozi keramičke posude, od kojih su najviše zastupljene posude za piće, poput kiliksa i skifa, te posude za lijevanje i čuvanje tekućine, poput enojoja, olpi i hidrija. Tijekom arhaiskog i rano klasičnog razdoblja većina uvezene keramike, pronađene u grobovima, pripadala je korintskoj produkciji, ali je prisutan i uvoz iz drugih dijelova grčkog svijeta poput Atike, Lakonije. U klasičnom razdoblju zamijećen je novi val uvoza iz Južne Italije. Ipak većina keramičkih priloga, čak do 70% pripadala je lokalnoj produkciji. Velik dio ovog poglavlja predstavlja iscrpan katalog grobnih priloga. Uz njega je opisana i ilustrirana terminologija korištena za razne oblike oboda, ručki i dna keramičkih posuda. Katalog keramičkih posuda organiziran je prema tipu posude. Svaki tip dobio je jedinstveni broj. Svaka pojedina posuda istog tipa imala je i svoj tekući broj prema kojemu su bila jasna dva podatka: kojem tipu priloga, odnosno keramičkih posuda pripada i koja je po redu posuda tog tipa. Pod istim brojem određeni se prilog nalazi popisan i u katalogu grobova. Keramičke posude podijeljene su prema načinu ukrašavanja na: arhaiske posude slikane u korintskom, jonskom ili atičkom stilu,

graphy of the site itself. There are also plans with the distribution of graves dated to the same period. Apart from the mentioned conventional archaeological dating methods, methods from the natural sciences were also used – AMS dating (6 samples) and stable-carbon and stable-nitrogen isotope analysis (5 samples). These methods enabled the absolute dating of the chosen samples. The samples were chosen according to the different periods (Bronze Age, the age of classical civilisation and the modern age). A paper on these methods has been written by B. N. Damiata and J. Southon.

The second volume of this monograph consists of 3 chapters: 8) Grave Goods; 9) Finds, plus Pottery and Small Finds Catalogue; 10) Conclusion; and 3 Technical Reports: conservation, faunal analysis, and documentation and database structure.

The first chapter of the second volume brings the basic data on the grave goods. The emphasis is on topics such as: the percentage of graves in which grave goods have been found, detecting regularities in the position of the grave goods within the grave itself, the relationship between grave goods and the sex and age of the deceased and the distribution of the grave goods according to the type of grave architecture. The data has been statistically analysed separately for the prehistoric and the Archaic-early Hellenistic graves. The conclusion is that 32 (out of a total of 49) prehistoric graves contained grave goods. Ceramic grave goods were documented, although more rare, while the most common grave goods were pins made of different materials. The tendency was noted to place the pins near the skull of the deceased. A far greater number of the graves dated from the Archaic to the early Hellenistic period contained grave goods – as much as 78% of the total number of graves. Within this period, a trend has been noted regarding grave goods. The lavishly furnished graves may lead us to conclude that the society of the time – and this continued over an extended period – gave an important place to the ceremony of funerary rituals and thus also to death itself as an integral part of life.

This is followed by a chapter which looks in greater detail at the finds discovered as grave goods. The most common grave goods are ceramic vessels, and among them the most frequent are vessels used for drinking, such as kylixes and skyphoi, and vessels for pouring and storing liquid, such as oinochoai, olpi and hydriai. During the Archaic and early Classical period most of the imported ceramics found in the graves were of Corinthian production, but there are also imports from other parts of the Greek world, such as Attica and Laconia. In the Classical period there was a new wave of imports from southern Italy. Nevertheless, most of the ceramic grave goods, up to 70%, was from local production. A large part of this chapter is devoted to an exhaustive catalogue of grave goods. In addition to this, the terminology used for the different types of rims, handles and bases of the ceramic vessels is described and illustrated. The catalogue of ceramic vessels is organised according to the type of vessel. Each type was assigned its own unique number. Each vessel of the same type also has its unique identifier which clearly displayed two pieces of information: the type of grave good i.e. ceramic vessel it is and its ordinal number among vessels of that type. Individual grave goods can be

atičke i južnoitalske posude u crvenofiguralnoj tehnici, crno premazane, keramiku ukrašenu s naslikanim paralelnim pojasevima (tzv. „banded“), običnu keramiku (nedekoriranu), minijaturne posude, kuhinjsku keramiku, pitose te građevinski materijal. Posebno je izdvojena novovjekovna i prapovijesna keramika. Pri katalogiziranju prapovijesne keramike, predstavljene su zajedno dekorirane i nedekorirane posude i ulomci radi boljeg sagledavanje cjelovitosti materijala. Uz svaki tip keramičke posude raspravljalo se o učestalosti tog tipa unutar istraženih tumula, ali i o preciznom mjestu njegovog pronalaska. Svaka pojedinačna posuda određenog tipa posebno je kataloški obrađena. Kataloške jedinice sadržavaju sljedeće podatke: dimenzije, stanje sačuvanosti, fakturu, opis, dataciju i paralele, a popraćene su crtežima keramičkih posuda te ponekad s detaljnim crtežima dijela dekoracije. Slijedi katalog posebnih nalaza, kojih je unutar grobova, dokumentirano sveukupno 360. Organizirani su u pet osnovnih kategorija: alati i sprave, kao što su brončani i željezni noževi, kamane alatke, brončani i željezni strigli, čavli, predmeti korišteni kod društvenih igara, kalemovi, razboji težina, brončane posude,..) nakit i pribor (brončane, željezne i koštane igle, fibule, razne aplikacije, željezne oplata cipela, naušnice, ogrlice, prstenje, perlice,..), oružje (mačevi/ bodeži, vrhovi koplja), figurine od terakote i ostalo (neidentificirani ulomci i školjke). Svaka kategorija ovih nalaza organizirana je pod posebnim brojem, koji se nastavlja od keramičkih posuda, a svaki predmet označen je jedinstvenim brojem, na isti način kao što su dokumentirani i keramički prilozi. Unutar pojedinačne kataloške jedinice dokumentirani su relevantni podaci kao što su: mjesto pronalaska, dimenzije predmeta, stanje sačuvanosti, opis samog predmeta te analogije i datacija. Katalog je bogato ilustriran crtežima.

Drugi svezak monografije završava konciznim zaključkom u kojemu su naglašeni najvažniji doprinosi ovog istraživanja i interpretacije ovog nalazišta.

Na kraju monografije predstavljena su tri tehnička izvještaja o različitim interdisciplinarnim aspektima projekta. Prije svega, to su izvještaji o samom tijeku konzervacije predmeta. Zatim slijede izvještaji o analizi životinjskih kostiju (prvoj takvoj u antičkoj Apoloniji) te baza podataka koja je korištena kao osnovno sredstvo objedinjavanja dokumentiranih podataka, a koja će služiti kao podloga za buduća istraživanja. Monografija završava opsežnim prikazom korištene literature i detaljnim kazalom.

Ova publikacija snažno doprinosi boljem razumijevanju pogrebnih običaja na prostoru Apolonije tijekom prapovijesnog (rano brončano doba, kasno brončano doba-željezno doba) i grčkog razdoblja (arhajsko razdoblje-rani helenizam). Nove znanstvene spoznaje utemeljene na provedenim analizama otvaraju i niz zanimljivih pitanja na koja će se moći fokusirati buduća istraživanja. Metodologija istraživanja i interpretacije ovog nalazišta oslanja se na klasične metode arheoloških istraživanja, ali i na primjenu modernih, danas nezaobilaznih interdisciplinarnih metoda kao što su analiza ljudskog i životinjskog skeletnog materijala, ¹⁴C datacija skeletnog materijala, AMS datiranje, najsuvremenije metode konzervacije, informatizacija podataka,.. Neke od

found under the same number in the catalogue of graves. The ceramic vessels are divided according to the type of ornamentation into: archaic Corinthian, Ionic or Attic ware, Attic and south Italian red figured ware, black-slip ware, banded ware, plain ceramics, miniature vessels, kitchenware, pithoi and building material. Special attention is given to early modern and prehistoric pottery. In the catalogue of prehistoric ceramics, the decorated and not decorated vessels and fragments are presented together for better consideration of the material as a whole. With each type of ceramic vessel a discussion is included on the frequency of the type in question within the examined tumuli, as well as on the precise find site. Each individual vessel of a certain type is dealt with separately in the catalogue. The catalogue units contain the following information: size, state of preservation, texture, description, dating and parallels, and they are also accompanied by drawings of the ceramic vessels and in some cases with detailed drawings of a part of the decorations. This is followed by a catalogue of special finds. A total of 360 such finds were documented within the graves. They have been organised into 5 main categories: tools and implements (such as bronze and iron knives, stone tools, bronze and iron strigils, nails, items used in social games; spools, loom weights, bronze vessels...), jewellery and accessories (bronze, iron and bone pins, fibulae, various appliques, iron outsoles, earrings, necklaces, rings, pearls...), weapons (swords/blades, spearheads), terracotta figurines and other items (unidentified fragments and shells). Each category of these finds is organised under a special number continuing from ceramic vessels, and each item is marked with a unique number, in the same manner as the ceramic grave goods. Each catalogue unit contains relevant data such as: the location where it was found, the size of the item, the state of preservation, the description of the item, as well as analogies and dating. The catalogue is richly illustrated with drawings.

The second volume of the monograph ends in a concise conclusion emphasizing the most important contributions of this investigation and the interpretations of the site.

At the end of the monograph there are three technical reports on the various interdisciplinary aspects of the project. First are the reports on the actual process of conserving the items. They are followed by reports on the animal bone analysis (the first of its kind in ancient Apollonia) and a data base that was the main tool for bringing together the documented data and which will also serve as the basis for future research. The monograph ends with a comprehensive presentation of the literature used and a detailed index.

This monograph is a significant contribution to the better understanding of the funerary rituals in the area of Apollonia in the prehistoric (Early Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age-Iron Age) and Greek period (Archaic period-early Hellenistic period). New scholarly knowledge based on the analyses performed raises a number of interesting questions that can become the focus of future investigations. The methodology used in investigating and interpreting this site leans on classical methods of archaeological investigations, but also on the application of indispensable modern interdisciplinary methods such as the analysis of human and animal skeletal material, ¹⁴C dating of skeletal material, AMS dating, the most modern conservation methods, IT data

ovih metoda upotrijebljene su po prvi put u istraživanjima apolonijske nekropole. Najvažnije otkriće ovih istraživanja je, svakako, tumul 10, koji je potvrdio dugu naseobinsku povijest ovog prostora. Ujedno, predstavlja i najkonkretniji dokaz društvene povijesti u periodu nakon osnutka same grčke kolonije, posebno na relaciji novopridošlih Grka i lokalnog stanovništva čiji je identitet jednim dijelom izražen kroz materijalnu kulturu. Monografija predstavlja jednu cjelovitu, jezgrovitu i modernu interpretaciju arheološkog nalazišta s dobro organiziranom i razumljivom bazom podataka. Nadopunjuje sliku kulturne povijesti Apolonije te je svakako neizostavno štivo o različitim aspektima smrti, a time i života apolonijskih stanovnika. Nadamo se da će i budućnost hrvatske arheologije pružiti mogućnost da se ostvare ovako opsežni, cjeloviti i interdisciplinarni projekti, koji bi polako ali sigurno otkrivali i nadopunjavali za sada još uvijek nedovoljno ispričanu kulturnu povijest hrvatskog Jadrana.

processing... Some of these methods were used for the first time in the investigations of the Apollonian necropolis. The most important discovery yielded by these investigations is doubtlessly tumulus 10, confirming the long history of settlement in this area. At the same time, it is the most concrete evidence of the social history in the period after the founding of the Greek colony, especially in relation to the newly arrived Greeks and the local population, whose identity is partly expressed in the material culture. The monograph is a coherent, concise and modern interpretation of an archaeological site, with a well organised and easy to follow data base. It complements the picture of Apollonian cultural history and is definitely mandatory reading on the different aspects of death and thus also of the life of Apollonians. We hope that the future of Croatian archaeology will also offer opportunities for such extensive, comprehensive and interdisciplinary projects to come to life and slowly but surely reveal new and complement existing knowledge of the cultural history of the Croatian Adriatic that still remains somewhat untold.

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