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Kale-Krševica, izbor metalnih
nalaza s akropole

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Na akropoli Kale-Krševica otkrivena su i četiri metalna predmeta kakvi se koriste u radionicama. To su: kalup za izradu lunulastih naušnica, dva olovna utega i vjerovatno vaga.

Ključne riječi: kalup, lunulaste naušnice, olovni uteg, vaga

Kale-Krševica: a selection of
metallic finds from the acropolis

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Four metallic items of a type used in workshops were found at the Kale-Krševica acropolis. These are: a punch for making lunular earrings, two lead weights and, likely, a scale.

Key words: punch, lunular earrings, lead weight, scale



Sl. 1. Pogled na akropolu 2003. (foto: M. Jeremić)
Fig. 1. View of the acropolis in 2003 (photo: M. Jeremić)

Prva arheološka iskopavanja u Krševici započela su godine 1966. Nakon istraživanja na akropoli postalo je razvidno da je lokalitet značajan zbog dominantne količine grčkog materijala (Mikulčić, Jovanović 1968). Daljnjih iskopavanja na ovom značajnom lokalitetu nije bilo sve do 2001. godine (Kale-Krsevisa.com).

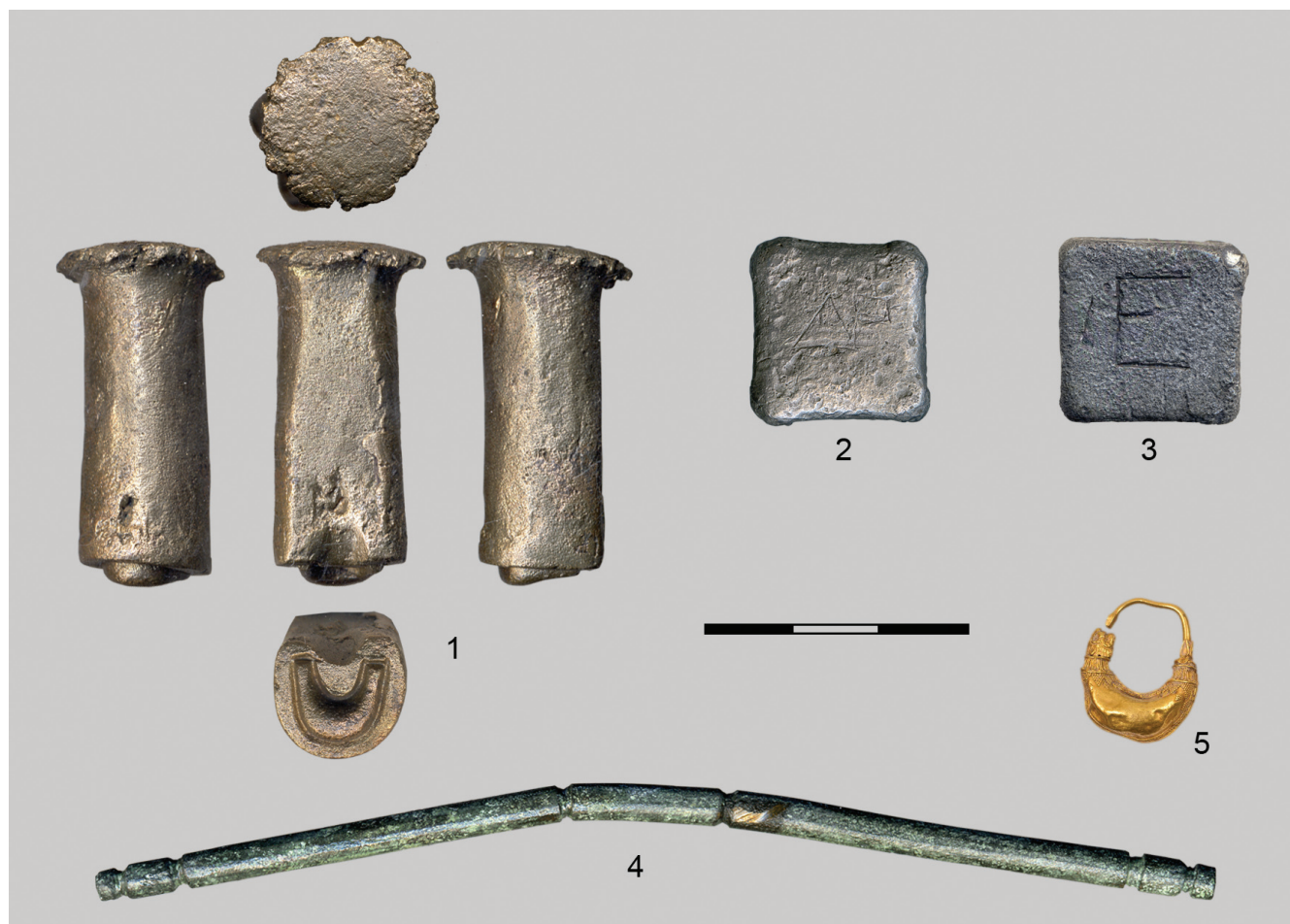
Akropola na Krševici leži na obroncima planine Rujan, između doline Južne Morave i Vranjske kotline, a potječe iz prapovijesnog razdoblja. Na masivu iznad Krševičke reke nalazi se plato s ostacima utvrđenja i s kompleksom građevina na središnjem dijelu prostora (sl. 1). Prilikom sondiranja otkriveni su elementi arhitekture, ostaci javnih građevina, kao i dosta arheološkog materijala s obiljem ulomaka slikane keramike, nakitom i numizmatikom (Popović 2007a; Popović 2007b). Akropola se nalazi na dominantnom mjestu, a glavni dio naselja, koje se prostiralo na oko 4 ha, nalazio se istočno od akropole, na padini prema Krševičkoj reci. Zbog značenja naselja arheološka iskopavanja nastavljena su u donjem dijelu padine i na ravnom prostoru prema rijeci. Tokom istraživanja otvoren je dio naselja sa značajnim ostacima arhitekture kao i velikom količinom arheološkog materijala. Naselje je smješteno na strmoj padini pa su zbog jake erozije arheološki nalazi formirani u podnožju ili u velikim kulturnim slojevima u podgrađu. Zbog jakih podzemnih voda arheološka iskopavanja bila su veoma spora i složena, jer su istraživanja u ovom dijelu bila moguća samo uz pomoć stalnog rada crpki za vodu. Do godine 2011., kada su podzemne vode onemogućile daljnji rad na tom mjestu, u podnožju je ispitivan prostor od oko 1000 metara četvornih (sl. 2). Otkriven je raznovrstan materijal, počevši od velike količine životinjskih kostiju, obične i slikane keramike, amfora, veći broj metalnih i kamenih predmeta koji bi u kronološkom smislu odgovarali IV. st. pr. Kr. i početku III. st. Razvidno je da je naselje bilo značajno, očito



Sl. 2. Iskopavanja u Krševici 2008. (foto: A. Đorđević)
Fig. 2. Krševica excavations in 2008 (photo: A. Đorđević)

The first archaeological excavations at Krševica began in 1966. After investigations at the acropolis, it became apparent that the site was significant due to the predominance of ancient Greek materials (Mikulčić, Jovanović 1968). Further excavations at this important site did not resume until 2001 (Kale-Krsevisa.com).

The acropolis at Krševica rests on the slopes of Mt. Rujan, between the valley of the South Morava and the Vranje Valley, and it dates to the prehistoric era. The remains of a fortification and a complex of buildings in the central part of the location (Fig. 1) are situated on a plateau on the massif overlooking the Krševička River. During test excavations, architectural elements, the remains of public buildings and a considerable quantity of archaeological materials with an abundance of painted pottery, jewellery and coins were found (Popović 2007a; Popović 2007b). The acropolis is located on a dominant point, and the main portion of the settlement, which extended over 4 ha, was east of the acropolis, on a slope toward the Krševička River. Due to the significance of the settlement, archaeological excavations continued down the lower part of the slope and in the flat area in the direction of the river. During these excavations, a part of the settlement was opened to reveal significant architectural remains and a considerable quantity of archaeological materials. The settlement was situated on a steep slope, so due to intense erosion, the archaeological finds were clustered at its foot or in large cultural layers in the settlement's periphery. The voluminous groundwater meant that the archaeological excavations were slow-going and complex, because work in these section could only be done with the constant operation of a water pump. Until 2011, when the groundwater prevented any further work at this location, an area of roughly 1,000 square meters



Sl. 3. 1-4 nalazi s akropole, 5 zlatna naušnica iz Demir Kapije (foto: N. Borić)
Fig. 3. 1-4 finds from the acropolis, 5 golden earring from Demir Kapija (photo: N. Borić)

s dobrim vezama s Makedonijom i Grčkom (Popović 2012). Rezultati i analogije odmah su otvorili pitanje o razlogu zbog kojeg se u središtu Balkana, u dolini Južne Morave, formira utvrđeno naselje s helenističkim značajkama. Za vrijeme iskopavanja je na osnovi arhitekture i brojnih nalaza iznesena pretpostavka da se radi o ostacima rudarskog grada Damastiona, koji je u IV. st. pr. Kr. kovao srebrni novac (Popović, Vranić 2013). Lokalitet je samo djelomično istražen i na osnovi rezultata iznesena je i pretpostavka da se u Kale-Krševici nalazio emporij (Guštin, Kuzman 2016)

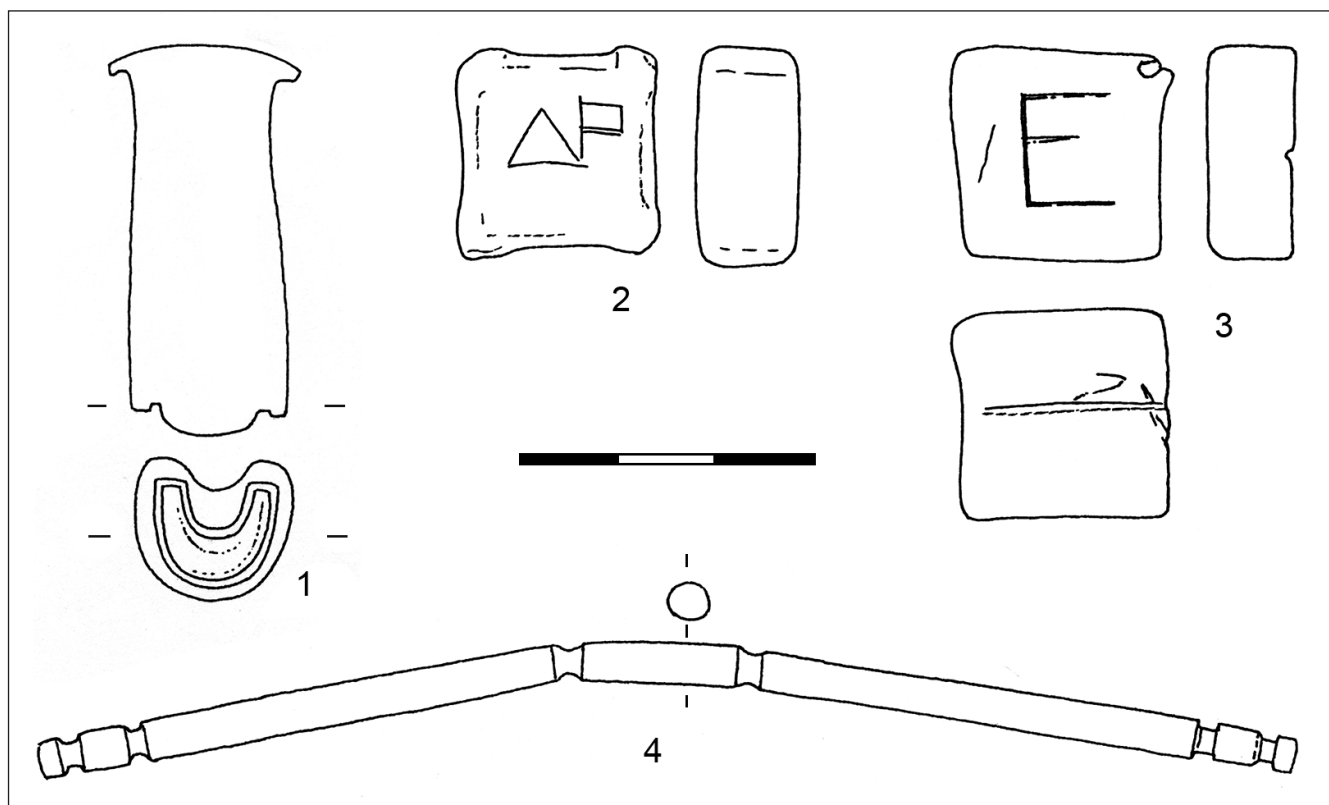
Za ovu priliku načinili smo mali izbor nalaza s akropole.

1. Na jugozapadnom su dijelu akropole u sondi (S 44-47) godine 2002., pored drugih nalaza, uglavnom ulomaka oslikane keramike, otkrivene dvije srebrne drahme Aleksandra Velikog, kao i brončani predmet cilindričnog oblika. Pokazalo se da je to dragocjena alatka - kalup za kovanje lunulastih naušnica od zlata, srebra ili bronce (sl. 3-4). Takve naušnice izrađivane su kovanjem pomoću kalupa kao što je ovaj nađen na akropoli, od dva metalna dijela koji su potom spajani (Triester 2001, str. 90, 186). Lunulaste naušnice poznate su i s motiva na novcu, a među mnogobrojnim

(Fig. 2) at the foot of the slope was investigated. A variety of materials were discovered, beginning with a large quantity of animal bones, unadorned and painted pottery, amphorae, and numerous metallic and stone items which would chronologically correspond to the 4th century and early 3rd century BC. It is apparent that this was an important settlement, given the good ties to Macedonia and Greece (Popović 2012). The results and analogies immediately opened the question of why a fortified settlement with Hellenistic features would have developed in the valley of the South Morava. During excavations, a hypothesis was formulated on the basis of the architecture and numerous finds that they are the remains of the mining city Damastion, which minted silver coins in the 4th century BC (Popović, Vranić 2013). The site has only been partially examined, but based on the results, a further hypothesis was made according to which there was an emporium at Kale-Krševica (Guštin, Kuzman 2016).

On this occasion, I have compiled a limited selection of finds from the acropolis.

1. Two silver drachmas of Alexander the Great and a bronze item with a cylindrical shape were found in the south-western part of the acropolis in a test trench



Sl. 4. Nalazi s akropole (crteži: A. Kapuran)

Fig. 4. Finds from the acropolis (sketches: A. Kapuran)

nalazima možemo izdvojiti par zlatnih, umjetničke izrade, s nekropole Derveni, kao i jednostavnije naušnice od bronce iz Olinta (*Olynthos*) (Franke, Marathaki 1999, str. 56; Touratsoglou, Themelis 1997, str. 26; Robinson 1941, Pl. XVII-XVIII).

Tokom iskopavanja nije nađena nijedna naušnica ovog tipa, ali treba spomenuti zlatnu naušnicu iz Demir Kapije (sl. 3.5), koja se nalazi u Narodnom muzeju u Beogradu (Popović Lj. 1994, 192). Ta vrsta naušnica, ukrašenih rozetama, privjescima, s granulacijama i filigranom, bila je dugo veoma cijenjena. Javljaju se od kraja V. st. pr. n. e. i posebno u IV. st. pr. Kr. oko Halkidike i Tesalonike, veći broj nalaza potječe iz Makedonije (Skoplje), središnjeg Balkana, Trakije, Bugarske i Velike Grčke u Italiji (Vasić 1991). Iz Pelagonije i doline Vardara zabilježeno je više primjeraka, ne samo naušnica nego i ostalog nakita, što ukazuje da su na tom prostoru postojale radionice vještih zanatlija koji su izrađivali skupocjeni nakit za makedonsku elitu (Bitrakova-Grozdanova 2003, 280-281; Guštin, Kuzman 2016). Kalup za izradu lunulastih naušnica otkriven na akropoli vjerojatno je dio alata koji je pripadao majstoru ili radionici za izradu nakita.

2. - 3. U sondi na središnjem dijelu akropole godine 2004. otkriven je kvadratni olovni uteg težine 42,20 g koji na prednjoj strani ima oznaku ΔP . Prema jasnim oznakama i antičkim standardima ovaj uteg ima težinu od 10 drahmi. Drugi sličan uteg otkriven

(S 44-47) in 2002 among other finds, mainly sherds of painted pottery. The bronze article proved to be a valuable tool - a punch to cast lunular earrings made of gold silver or bronze (Fig. 3-4). Such earrings were made by casting with the help of a punch like this one found at the acropolis, with two metal components that were then soldered (Triester 2001, p. 90, 186). Lunular earrings were also known as motifs on coins, and among the numerous finds notable examples are a pair of golden, artistically rendered earrings from the Derveni necropolis, as well as the simpler bronze earrings from Olynthos (Franke, Marathaki 1999, p. 56; Touratsoglou, Themelis 1997, p. 26; Robinson 1941, Pl. XVII-XVIII).

During excavations, not one earring of this type was found, but a noteworthy example is the earring from Demir Kapija (Fig. 3.5), which is held in the National Museum in Belgrade (Popović Lj. 1994, 192). This type of earring, adorned with rosettes, pendants and granulation and filigree, was quite valued over a long period. It appeared since the end of the 5th century BC, and particularly in the 4th century BC, around Chalcis and Thessalonica, while a high number of finds were originally from Macedonia (Skoplje), the central Balkans, Thrace, Bulgaria and Magna Graecia in Italy (Vasić 1991). Several examples, not just earrings but also other types of jewellery, were from Pelagonia and the Vardar Valley, which indicates that

je na sjeveroistočnom dijelu akropole 2001. godine. S prednje strane tog također olovnog utega stoji oznaka *E*, a s druge strane je duboko zasječeno, tako da je njegova težina reducirana. Zbog toga je teže procijeniti i rastumačiti njegovu težinu (37,96 g).

4. U središnjem dijelu akropole godine 2003. otkriven je pomno obrađen brončani predmet, nažalost djelomično deformiran, koji je očito imao namjenu, ali je ona nejasna. S obzirom na prethodne nalaze, u nedostatku izravne analogije, može se prema obliku pretpostaviti da je bio dio neka vrsta vage.

Ovih nekoliko nalaza, gledamo li ih kao cjelinu izgleda kao da pripadaju radionici. Dosadašnja istraživanja, međutim, nisu dala drugih naznaka da se radionica ondje nalazila.

Utvrđeno naselje u Krševici očito je značajan lokalitet, ali tek kad se istraži i dio naselja koje je na padini ispod akropole, možemo se nadati da ćemo dobiti točnije podatke o njegovoj povijesti, od formiranja grčkog naselja do kasnijeg razdoblja, o kojem svjedoče mnogobrojni keltski nalazi otkriveni na akropoli.

Ovaj kratak tekst o nekoliko nalaza iz Krševice posvećen je dragom kolegi i prijatelju Branku Kiriginu.

there were workshops there employing skilled craftsmen who made expensive jewellery for the Macedonian elite (Bitrakova-Grozdanova 2003, 280-281; Guštin, Kuzman 2016). The punch for making lunular earrings discovered at the acropolis was probably part of a tool that had belonged to a master craftsman or a workshop that manufactured jewellery.

2. - 3. A square lead weight weighing 42.2 kg with the designation ΔP on its front was discovered in a test trench in the central section of the acropolis. According to clear designations and Attic standards, this weight weighed 10 drachmas. Another similar weight was discovered in the north-eastern section of the acropolis in 2001. That weight has the designation *E* on its front, while it has a deep cut on other side, so that its actual weight has been greatly reduced. Thus, it is much more difficult to determine and understand its weight (37.96 g).

4. A carefully rendered bronze item, unfortunately partially deformed, was found in the central section of the acropolis in 2003. It obviously had a purpose, although what it was is not clear. Given the preceding finds, and in the absence of direct analogies, it may be assumed that it was part of some type of scale.

If these several finds are viewed as a set, then it would appear that they had belonged to a workshop. All previous research, however, has not yielded any other indications that there had, in fact, been a workshop there.

The fortified settlement at Krševica was obviously an important location, but only when that part of it on the slope below the acropolis is excavated will we have any hope of obtaining more precise data on its history, from the formation of the Greek settlement to the later period, to which the numerous Celtic finds discovered at the acropolis testify.

This brief text on several finds from Krševica is dedicated to my dear colleague and friend, Branko Kirigin.

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