

A STORAGE PIT FROM THE BOSUT GROUP SETTLEMENT IN ILOK

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Abstract: *The paper presents one of the storage pits from the first phase of the Bosut group settlement in Ilok that stood at the site of the Upper Town. The area of the Upper Town of Ilok was continuously inhabited throughout the Bronze and Iron Ages, with the most intense traces of habitation dating from the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. The eight-year rescue excavations of the Institute of Archaeology in Zagreb explored the preserved buried structures from all the development stages of the Bosut group. The example of the storage pit with its inventory testifies to possible different uses of such pits, which have often been found in other Bosut group settlements in Syrmia, southern Bačka, and Banat.*

Keywords: *Ilok, Danube region, Late Bronze Age, Bosut group, settlement, infrastructure, pottery.*

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JAMA SPREMNICA IZ NASELJA BOSUTSKE GRUPE U ILOKU

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Apstrakt: *U radu se predstavlja jedna od jama spremnica iz prve faze naselja bosutske grupe u Iloku koje se nalazilo na položaju Gornjeg grada. Prostor iločkog Gornjeg grada bio je u kontinuitetu naseljen kroz brončano i željezno doba, pri čemu najintenzivniji tragovi naseljavanja potječu iz vremena kasnog brončanog i starijeg željeznog doba. Tijekom osmogodišnjih zaštitnih istraživanja Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu istraženi su sačuvani ukopani objekti iz svih razvojnih faza bosutske grupe. Primjer jame spremnice s njezinim inventarom svjedoči o mogućim različitim namjenama takvih jama kakve su često pronađene i u ostalim naseljima bosutske grupe u Srijemu, južnoj Bačkoj i Banatu.*

Ključne riječi: *Ilok, Podunavlje, kasno brončano doba, bosutska grupa, naselje, infrastruktura, keramika.*

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INTRODUCTION

The town of Ilok stands on the high right bank of the Danube above a favourable river crossing from Syrmia to Bačka. Prehistoric settlements were located in the area of today's Upper Town, on an elongated plateau right next to the Danube, with a sharp gully – *surduk* in the south and a gentle gully – *surduk* in the northwest separating it from the long plateau of the high right bank of the Danube. Large-scale rescue archaeological excavations were carried out in 1982 to restore the northern medieval defensive wall of the fort; they explored the layers from the late Middle Ages to the Early Bronze Age Vinkovci culture (Batorović 1983, 55–57; Marić 1987, 4–5). Between 2001 and 2008, the Institute of Archaeology conducted archaeological and conservation excavations at the site of Dvor knezova Iločkih [Palace of Ilok Princes], west of the area excavated in 1982 along the northern rampart; under the residential late medieval architecture, the excavations unearthed the remains of buried prehistoric structures from the Bronze and Early Iron Age and unusually well preserved structures from earlier periods of prehistory (Tomičić et al. 2004; Tomičić et al. 2005; Tomičić et al. 2008; Ložnjak 2002).

In the western part of the Upper Town of Ilok there was a prehistoric settlement with a continuity from the Early Bronze Age to the Roman conquests. Unfortunately, due to later construction, undertaken most intensely under the princes of Ilok in the 15th century, the only preserved objects are the buried structures and a very small surface with the rest of the layer from the Late Bronze Age. Most of the explored prehistoric complexes belong to the Bosut group settlement in all three phases of its existence (Fig. 1). They are the remains of buried structures: work pits, pillars, and storage pits. This paper will present one of the storage pits, located in the western part of the explored settlement (Fig. 2), and the inventory found inside it.

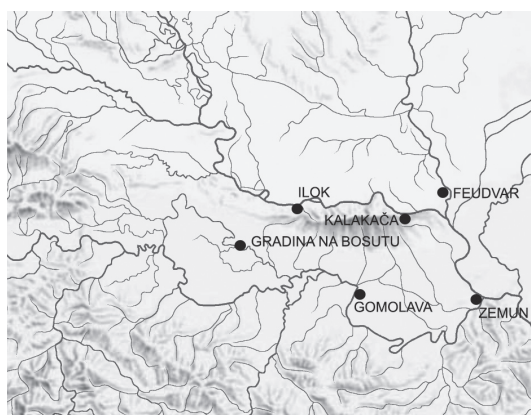


Figure 1. Map of Bosut settlements in Syrmia (Daria Ložnjak Dizdar).

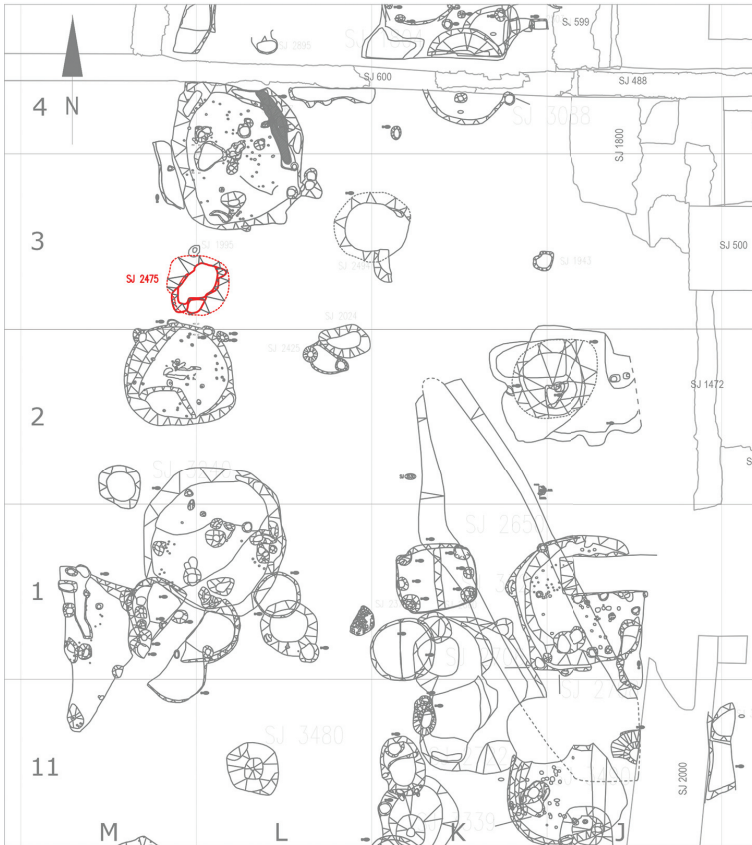


Figure 2. Location of the pit in the settlement ground plan (made by Arheoplan d. o. o. for the Institute of Archaeology, adapted by Kristina Turkalj).



Figure 3. Pit SJ 2475 with the grindstone *in situ* (Marijan Ferenčević).

INVENTORY OF THE STORAGE PIT: DESCRIPTION OF FINDS AND CULTURAL DETERMINATION

The storage pit (Figs. 2–4) has an irregular ground plan, elongated in the northwest-southeast direction, widening towards the bottom, which is 1,92m wide. The pit has a relative preserved depth of 0,78m and was filled with only one fill, SJ 2474. The fill consisted of loose grey earth with crumbs of daub. It contained a large quantity of potsherds, which were combined to almost completely reconstruct several vessels. Along with potsherds, there was a fragment of a weight, the bottom of a vessel, and a larger round weight of baked earth. The pit also included a fragment of a stone pebble cut in half lengthwise and a stone awl.

POTTERY

The ceramic inventory of the storage pit included pots, a jar, an amphora, bowls, cups, and a lid. Pot fragments are numerous, with recognizable fragments of a spherical body and everted rim (Pl. 1/2–3). Pots with spherical body and everted rim were classified by P. Medović at Kalakača into types 7 and 10, while they were classified as types 9 and 18 at Gradina on the Bosut (Medović 1978, T. CXVII, T. CXXII). This form of pots appears more rarely than other forms, which have been found not

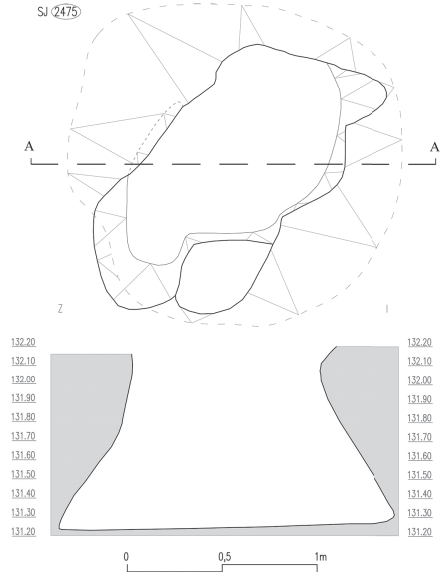


Figure 4. Ground plan and cross-section of pit SJ 2475 (made by Arheoplan d. o. o. for the Institute of Archaeology, adapted by Kristina Turkalj).

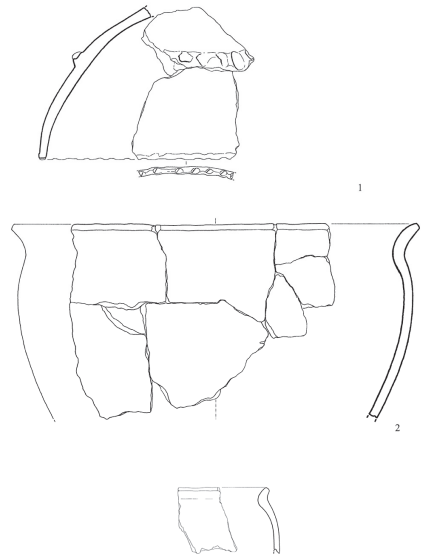


Plate 1. Inventory of pit SJ 2475 in Ilok (drawings: Martina Rončević).

only at Kalakača, but also in the settlements of Židovar, Karaula near Banatska Palanka, Popov Salaš, and Radio Station in Zemun (Medović 1978, T. XVIII/2–3, T. XIX/2, T. LXXIV/3; T. LXXV/1, 4, 5). Types 7 and 10 after P. Medović are less represented and dated to horizon Bosut IIIa (Medović 1978, 23), while type 18 appears only in horizon Bosut IIIc. It is emphasised by P. Medović that this pot changes rarely; he singles out type 18 because of the decorations which are less characterized by fingerprints and more by the relief strip decorated with oblique incisions which can be found on the rim and below it (Medović 1978, 34). D. Popović recognised type 9 as a characteristic form of the end of phase Bosut IIIa (Popović 1981, 23, T. XXXIII), while type 18 belongs to the larger type of vessels and is characteristic for the time of horizon Bosut IIIc (Popović 1981, T. I/1). Pots with spherical body and everted rim have been found in ten closed complexes in the Kalakača settlement (Medović 1988, pit 2 (Fig. 25/8), pit 5 (Fig. 32/4), *passim*), which was inhabited from the 10th to the 8th century BC. The same type of pot was found in Belica, the Early Iron Age settlement in the valley of the Great Morava (Jevtić 1983, 14, T. XX/3), and in the settlement at Čeramidište in Bagrdan, also located in the valley of the Great Morava, where a pot was decorated with a relief strip with fingerprints on the shoulder and rim of the vessel. The settlement was dated to phase I-c, the equivalent of the Ha B1 period (Stojić 1986, 50, 92, T. 14/8). At Feudvar, this type of pot was found in a layer containing Early Iron Age pottery after Roeder and dated to the Br D/Ha A1 transition on the basis of the discovered mace pins (Roeder 1992, 128–135; T. 35/1–2, 4). These pots also appear at Gradina on the Bosut, e.g. in house 20, dated to the 3rd residential horizon, i.e. to the beginning of the Basarabi style (Medović and Medović 2011, Fig. 70/7; appendix 7). This type of pot was found at Damića gradina in Stari Mikanovci, a settlement from the youngest phase of the Bosut group (Potrebica and Dizdar 2002, 84, T. 2/3), and in the contemporary settlement of Dirov brijeg in Vinkovci (Potrebica and Dizdar 2002, T. 5/3, 9–10).

Pots with spherical body and everted rim, some of them having the upper part of the body decorated with a relief strip with fingerprints, have been found in graves 16 and 33 in the Pavošević vineyard at Busija in Dalj and in the Panišić vineyard (Hoffiller 1938, 5, Pl. 11/3, 5, 7). The pots have been dated to horizon IV, which is equivalent to the period from the last quarter of the 7th century to the middle of the 6th century BC (Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 175–177, Abb. 76/4). Also, such pots with spherical body and everted rim have been found at Batina too (Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, T. 12/14–15; T. 25/9; T. 30/10; T. 34/1), in the Kraljevac settlement at Dalj (Šimić 1996, 36, T. 1/1–5, 8, 10; T. 2/2; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, T. 53/9, 13), in the Mišin vineyard (Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, T. 87/5), and in Aljmaš (Šimić 1996, T. 5/5). Pots have been found in pit 2 at Zabrana, the Dalj group settlement near Mandelos, which has been generally dated to Ha B1–2, or the 10th and 9th centuries BC (Anđelić 1995, 76, T. VI/42–43; T. VII/48).

Pots with spherical body and everted rim have been found in the Urnfield culture settlements in Transdanubia, where they have been sorted into a smaller-volume variant and a bigger-volume variant. In the settlements, they served as kitchen ware (Szentendre-Insel, Környe), but they do appear as grave goods (Neszmély, Balatonföldvár, Környe, Somlyó). They were used from the Br D phase throughout the Urnfield culture period in Transdanubia (Patek 1968, 111, T. VIII/13, 14; T. XCII/4; T. CXXVI/12; T. CXVIII/3, 5; T. CXVI/2).

The earliest appearance of these pots was identified in the layer of the early Kalakača phase at Feudvar¹; they would remain in use at least until the mid-6th century BC, as testified by the finds from the funerary complexes in Doroslovo, which is equivalent to dating to horizon Bosut IIIc after P. Medović. Since this form appears equally in the Bosut and Dalj groups over the same time period, it can be characterised as a common type that is characteristic for both cultural groups.

Moreover, the pit contained a fragment of a conical lid (Pl. 1/1) of the kind that appears in large numbers in the Ilok settlement, and they are to be expected in the inventory of other settlements too.

The pit contained a large fragment of a kantharos with spherical body and conical neck (Pl. 2/2). The handles of the kantharos have not been preserved; the surface of the vessel is dark brown with a highly polished finish.

The kantharos with spherical body, conical neck, and strap handles reaching above the rim matches cup types 13 and 14 from Kalakača, and type 10 from Gradina on the Bosut, where such fragments have been found on the flooring of house 26A, dated to the 4th residential horizon, which is the period of the Basarabi style (Medović 1978, T. CXXI; T. CXXVI; T. CX/3, 5; Medović and Medović 2011 Fig. 101, 6). Another kantharos of this type was found in inhumation grave 35 in the Mezőcsát cemetery (Patek 1982, Fig. 17, 25), and a kantharos decorated with horizontal fluting on the neck and the upper part of the belly was discovered in inhumation grave 4 of tumulus III in the Basarabi cemetery dated to phase III of the Basarabi culture (700–650 BC) (Dumitrescu 1968, 234, Fig.

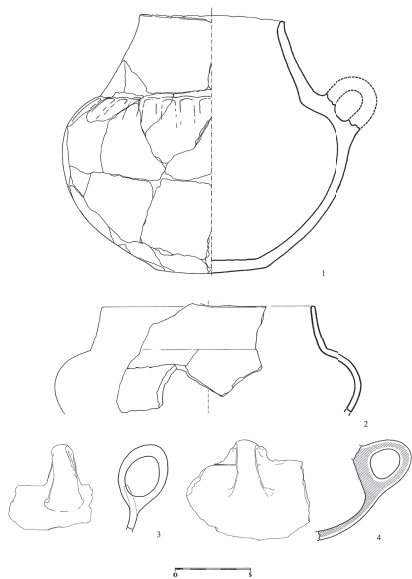


Plate 2. Inventory of pit SJ 2475 in Ilok (drawings: Martina Rončević).

1 They might have been dated too high there, as the only basis is the discovery of the club-headed pin.

34/1). Similar kantharoi have been found in the settlements of Pécs-Makár and Lengyeltóti (Patek 1982, 33, Fig. 19, A 5, D 2).

Kantharoi with spherical body and conical neck stand out in the territory of the Bosut group, but also appear in the territories of the Basarabi group, and the Mezőcsát and Dalj groups. Considering the parallels, it can be concluded that this attractive form originated from the territory of the Bosut group and that it cannot be placed more narrowly within its chronological duration.

The storage pit contained an entire jug with spherical body, conical neck, and flat rim. The body of the jug is decorated with vertical fluting in the upper part. There is a strap handle on the shoulder (Pl. 2/1). Such a pot was found in the Dalj Kraljevac settlement; it is one of the leading forms of horizon II after C. Metzner-Nebelsick (2002, 169, Abb. 73/4, T. 53/1). The closest parallel is a jug from Batina, probably found in a grave (Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 599, T. 6A1). Also, a similar jug was found in grave 10/1909 in Dalj, on the location of Busija in the Poštic vineyard (Hoffler 1938, T. 6/4; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 666, T. 63/1) and in grave 20/1911 in the Panišić vineyard (Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, T. 67/8). Jugs of this type are characteristic for the Dalj group and appear in larger numbers in the graves of ceramic horizons II and IIIa after the chronology of C. Metzner-Nebelsick (2002, 169–172, Abb. 73/4–5; Abb. 74/5).

A fragment of amphora was found, with spherical body, conical neck, and a strap handle (Pl. 2/4). This amphora type is most similar to types 3 and 4 from Kalakača, where they are few in number (Medović 1978, 25, T. CXIX/3–4). An amphora fragment was found in structures 4, 10, 41 (Medović 1988, Fig. 29/4; Fig. 42/8; Fig. 104/2). An amphora fragment decorated with incised hatched triangles on the vessel shoulder was found in the structure with 4 pillars at Gradina on the Bosut (Medović and Medović 2011, Fig. 105/17), and in residential horizon 1 at Gradina on the Bosut (Medović and Medović 2011, Fig. 30/9). Amphorae or similarly profiled jugs have been found in Batina (Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, T. 30/14; T. 31/10), Dalj, in grave 95/1909 in the Poštic vineyard (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, T. 115/1; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, T. 61/1), and in graves 1A/1909 and 3A/1909 in Panišić vineyard (Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, T. 64/2, 4). The most similar amphora in Dalj was found in grave 60/1910 in the Pavošević vineyard, in grave 2/1909 in the Panišić vineyard, and in grave 3/1911 in the Pavišić vineyard (Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, T. 71/12; T. 86/2; T. 87/1). Also, amphorae have been found in graves 91, 93, 97, 120 in Doroslovo, which have been dated to the older phase of the cemetery – the Ha A2 phase (Трајковић 2008, grave 91, 1; grave 93, 1; grave 97, 4; grave 120, 1). Amphorae also appear in ceramic horizon I of the Dalj group (Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 167, Abb. 72/1–2) and belong to the Late Bronze Age forms which are especially widespread in the period from phase Ha A1 to phase Ha B2 (Patek 1968, T. CXX/2,5; CVVI/1–4, 6–7; Ložnjak Dizdar et al. 2018, 205–207, map 5).

The bowls found in pit SJ 2475 can be sorted into three types: bowls with spherical body and flat rim (Pl. 3/1); bowls with spherical body and inverted fluted rim (Pl. 3/2); bowls with spherical body and everted rim (Pl. 3/3–4).

Bowls with spherical body and flat rim from Ilok (Pl. 3/1) were identified by P. Medović as types 2, 3, and 12 from Kalakača, while they were recognized as types 14 and 25 at Gradina on the Bosut (Medović 1978, T. CXX, T. CXXIV). For type 2, the representation at Kalakača is between 4% and 12%, while types 3 and 12 have up to 3%. Bowls with spherical body and flat or flat thickened rim have been found at Gradina on the Bosut and at Kalakača (Medović 1978, T. XXXVIII/8; T. XLIX/1–4; LXXXVII/1–2). For phase Bosut IIIa, P. Medović points out that fluting, faceting, and functional/

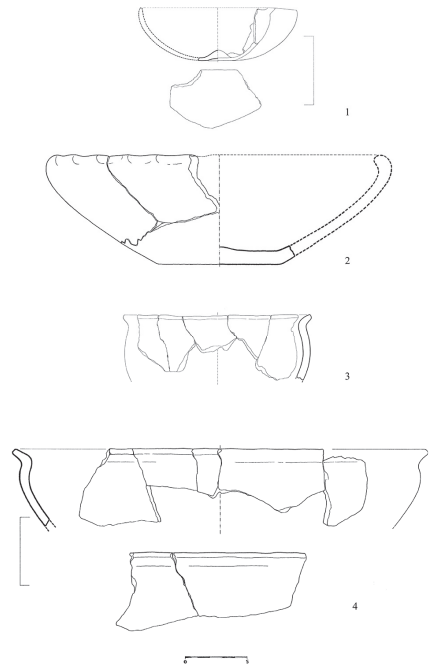


Plate 3. Inventory of pit SJ 2475 in Ilok
(drawings: Martina Rončević).

decorative additions often went together with the decorations of incised horizontal sheaves of lines and motifs of waves or garlands (Medović 1978, 25). This bowl type is believed not to be chronologically sensitive, since it appears throughout the duration of the Bosut group, even though type 25 is the characteristic form for horizon Bosut IIIa (Popović 1981, 24, T. XXXVI). Undecorated bowls have been found in thirteen pits at Kalakača (Medović 1988, pit 4 (Fig. 28/1, 2); pit 12 (Fig. 46/2); pit 26 (Fig. 73/1), passim). Bowls of this kind have been found in layer Ib of the settlement at Boljetin (Jevtić 1983, 9, T. IV/1, 4); they have also been found in the layer at Feudvar containing Early Iron Age pottery after Roeder, dated to the Br D/Ha A1 transition (Roeder 1992, 128–135; T. 34/1). Bowls of this type have been ascribed to type 1 among the bowls found in the settlement of Asfaltna baza in Zemun (Петровић 2010, 200, T. 73/1). The bowls from the settlement of Damića gradina in Stari Mikanovci have been recognized as types B2 and B3b-c (Potrebica and Dizdar 2002, 85, T. 3/2, 4–6). In the settlement of Bernadea, bowls of this type are singled out as variant *E II b*, which served as tableware (Ursuțiu 2002, 45, 53, Tab. 7, Fig. 19, pl. XXV/2; pl. XLIX/4; pl. LIV/1, 3; pl. LXV/2). A bowl of this form was a grave good in grave 1 in the

Pavošević vineyard in Dalj (Hoffiller 1938, 13, Pl. 29/11), which was dated by C. Metzner-Nebelsick to early Ha B, meaning the 10th century BC (Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 168, 179).

Also, bowls of this form have been found in the graves in Pobrežje, which have been dated to the period from Ha A to the end of Ha B (Pahič 1972, 18, T 3/ 3; T. 8/ 3, *passim*).

Considering their simple form, the bowls with spherical body – which quite probably belonged to the inventory of home tableware for serving food in the settlements of the Bosut group – are present over its entire duration.

The most numerous type of bowls is certainly the one with spherical body and inverted rim (Pl. 3/2). Along with the most frequent fluting and faceting decoration methods that we mentioned, there are also other decorating methods or combinations. P. Medović sorted this bowl type into several types: types 20–21 and 24 and 26 from Kalakača, and types 1, 22, 41–42 and 44–47 from Gradina on the Bosut (Medović 1978, T. CXX, T. CXXIV, T. CXXV). This bowl type with all its different appearances, considering the decoration method, appears throughout all three horizons of the Bosut group. Bowls with spherical body and inverted rim can be decorated with horizontal or oblique fluting, faceting, and/or in combination with incised decorations on the lower part of the body, and they appear in the settlements of Kalakača, Gradina on the Bosut, Popov Salaš, on Kalvarija in Titel, in Novi Sad, on Gomolava, and on Feudvar (Medović 1978, T. XXX–XXXII; T. XXXIII/1–4; T. XXXIV; T. XXXV/3–6; T. XXXVI–XXXVII; T. XXXVIII/1–4; T. L/1–3; T. LII; T. LV/2–3). Types 1, 22 and 42 are characteristic for all three phases of the Bosut group; only the decoration changes with time. Type 42 is most frequent in phase Bosut IIIa, but later it is lost (Popović 1981, 27, T. X/4, 8, T. XVIII/6; T. IV/7; T. VIII/3, 7; T. VII/3, 8; T. IX/1, 6). Bowls of this type, decorated only with oblique fluting or faceting, have been found in thirty-two pits at Kalakača (Medović 1988, pit 13 (Fig. 48/2, 6, 8); pit 17 (Fig. 56/5); pit 19 (Fig. 60/6, 8); pit 21 (Fig. 63/1–2), *passim*). Bowls of this type have been found in test excavations of the settlement at Karaburma (Jevtić 1983, 7, T. I/7); excavations in the Mislođin settlement uncovered a bowl decorated with oblique fluting and incised horizontal sheaves of lines (Jevtić 1983, 7–8, T. III/10). A bowl with oblique fluting and incised series of waves has been found in layer I-b in the settlement of Boljetin (Jevtić 1983, 9, T. IV/7); a bowl with oblique fluting only is known from Velesnica, an Early Iron Age settlement (Jevtić 1983, 11, T. VII/4). Also, such a bowl was found in the Prahovo settlement (Jevtić 1983, 12–13, T. XIII/8), while bowls with spherical body and inverted oblique fluted rim are known from the Sarina međa settlement in Svetozarevo (today Jagodina), in the valley of the Great Morava, and their stylistic and typological characteristics have been the basis for their dating to horizon 3, meaning I-c after Stojić (Stojić 1986, 50, T. 13/1–2). A large number of bowls of this type has been found in a layer of the Selište settlement

near Duboka in the valley of the Great Morava; also, they are numbered among the most numerous type of horizon 4 (I-d), equivalent to the period of Bosut IIIa (Stojić 1986, 55, 92, T. 16). They are decorated with slightly oblique facets, while the lower part was decorated with series of wavy and horizontal lines (Stojić 1986, 55). This type of bowls, with one specimen decorated with sheaves of garlandish incised lines, has also been found at Feudvar, in a layer containing Early Iron Age pottery after Roeder, dated to the Br D/Ha A1 transition (Roeder 1992, 128–135; T. 34/2–3). Bowls decorated with horizontal series of incised lines on the belly and oblique fluting on the rim have also been found in the layer of the Kalakača phase of the Bosut group at Feudvar, with P. Medović placing their beginning in the younger phase of the Urnfield culture (Medović 1992, 147–148; T. 48/8–10). Bowls of this type were in a semi-pit-house of the early phase of the Bosut group on the site of Vrtlozi in Šimanovci (Anđelić 1995, 77, T. VIII/61–62, 64, 66). Some specimens of the bowls found in the Hallstatt layer at Gomolava are also decorated with sheaves of incised lines in the lower part of the body (Тасић 1965, 203, T. XII/3–4), and they have been found in pits, the layer, and group grave II (Тасић 1973, Fig. 4, 9, 19, 22–24, 26, 47). Moreover, excavations in the Iron Age settlement of Crvena Livada in Svezozarevo collected these bowls (Stojić 1980, 98, Fig. 3/6), which are also known from the site of Criče, Raskrsnica (Stojić 1980, 104, Fig. 13/3). Bowls decorated with an incised zigzagging line below the obliquely fluted rim have been found in the settlements of Gornea-Căunița de Sus and Țămuri, which have been associated with the Gornea-Kalakača group (Vulpe 1986, 57, Abb. 6, 14, 23).

In Dalj, at Busija, these bowls have been found in graves 3 A, 10, and 20 in the Panišić vineyard, in the Asztalos vineyard, in graves 26, 37, 47, 51, 56, 72, and 93 in the Poštić vineyard, in grave 21 in the Pavošević vineyard (Hoffiller 1938, 13, 14, Pl. 28/9; Pl. 29/1–3, 5, 7; Pl. 31/1, 5–10). Also, bowls with oblique fluting have been found in graves 1, 3, 6, and 20 in the Đuričić vineyard, in grave 19 in the Utvić vineyard, in the Kraus vineyard, and in the Bartolović vineyard (Hoffiller 1938, 14, Pl. 30). A bowl decorated with oblique fluting on the rim and incised motifs on the inside has been found in grave 59 in the Poštić vineyard, while a second one was found in unclear circumstances (Hoffiller 1938, 15, Pl. 32/1–2). Also, such bowls have been identified as finds from Dalj (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, T. 117/8–11; Metzner-Nebelsick, 2002, T. 50/2; T. 54/8), and have also been found in graves 17, 80, 16 and 42 of the Dalj group and outside the funerary complexes at Lijeva bara in Vukovar, which leads to the conclusion that they were in use for a long time, throughout phase Ha B and into phase Ha C (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 161, T. 121/2; T. 122/7; T. 123/2, 8; T. 124/2; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, T. 111/5, 6). The same bowls come from the cremation graves from Batina (Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, T. 1/3–4; T. 4/14; T. 13/9; T. 24/1–2; T. 31/1; T. 33/12–13; T. 42/1–2; T. 44/6), and from the Gradac settlement at Batina (Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, T. 45/7). Tumuli 36, 75

and 76 in Pécs Jakabhegy also contained bowls with inverted and horizontally faceted rim (Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, T. 123/3, 16; T. 125/5), which, according to C. Metzner-Nebelsick, were in use in horizons I–II, meaning the 10th and 9th centuries BC (Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 167–169, Abb. 72/6; Abb. 73/13). These bowls are known from the Kraljevac site in Dalj, from Aljmaš, and from the Veliki Varod settlement in Erdut (Šimić 1996, T. 2/7; T. 3/6, 7, 10; T. 4/10; T. 5/1–2, 13; T. 6/1). Collective tomb II at Gomolava, with metal finds dating it to the early phase of the Bosut group or its end, contained a bowl of this type (Tasić 1972, 35, Fig. 4/4), just like the one that was found in a pit of the Dalj group at the Zabrana site in Mandelos (Анђелић 1995, 76, T. V/39). Four bowls of this type were found in grave 7 at Đepfeld in Doroslovo, and one of them served as urn lid (Trajković 1977, 13, 30). Three bowls were grave goods in grave 17 (Trajković 1977, 16, 32) and served as lids in five graves (Trajković 1977, 22, 25, 27, 28, 44, 46, 49). These bowls have been associated with type B in the settlement of Asfaltna baza in Zemun (Петровић 2010, 200, T. 73/2).

In Transdanubia, the bowls with oblique faceting were used since the middle of Ha A, most frequently in the territory of the Vál group, where they can be followed into Ha C (Patek 1968, 102, T. VI/31).

This form of bowl appears in the settlement of Brinjeva gora, in layers 3 and 4, dated to phases Ha B1 and Ha B2 (Teržan 1990, 37, Fig. 4, 8, 20), and at Poštela in Styria in horizon I dated to phase Ha B3 (Teržan 1990, 35, Fig. 1, 22). It also appears in the settlement of Gornja Radgona in horizons I and II, dated to phase Ha B (Teržan 1990, 47, Fig. 8, 6, 18), and one such bowl from horizon II, dated to Ha B2/3, was decorated with a series of stamped S-motifs in the lower part of the body (Teržan 1990, 49, Fig. 8, 18). The settlement of Rifnik, in the second horizon that includes the finds from houses 1, 5, and 6, dated to late Ha B2 and Ha B3, contained this type of bowl, sometimes decorated with incisions in the lower part (Teržan 1990, 51, Fig. 10, 21). Also, these bowls have been found in cemeteries in Styria; one bowl was found in flat cremation grave 4 at Lepa ravna near Poštela (Teržan 1990, T. 55/10).

This type of bowl was described by A. Bulatović, who considered the type in a wider framework of time and space. The specimen from pit SJ 2475 matches type IIa, which was widespread in a wide European area over a long time period. It appears in phase Ha A1 and lasts into phase Ha C in the area of the central Balkans (Булатовић 2009, 90–92, Table 1, Map 3).

It can be concluded that this type of bowl appears since the Br D/Ha A1 period in the observed cultural area, as testified by the finds in the layer of the Feudvar settlement, to become a favourite form throughout phase Ha B in the Bosut and Dalj groups. Its widespread and long use is confirmed by the finds of these bowls from the southeastern Alpine sphere to the areas of the Lower Danube and the central Balkans.

Bowls with spherical body and everted rim have been found in storage pit SJ 2475 (Pl. 3/3–4). C. Metzner-Nebelsick dated these bowls to ceramic horizons II and IIIa, which are equivalent to the period from the 9th to the mid-8th century BC (Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 169–172, Abb. 54; Abb. 73/11–12; Abb. 74/7). Also, these bowls have been found in Batina, Dalj, and Veliki Varod in Erdut (Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, T. 1/1; T. 26/6; T. 33/14; T. 45/12; T. 50/5; T. 103/2). This type of bowl has been found in the Kraljevac settlement in Dalj (Šimić 1996, T. 3/2–4) and the Zabrana site in Mandelos, in a pit of the Dalj group (Анђелић 1995, 76, T. V/38.).

Bowls with spherical body and everted rim have been found in smaller numbers in the area of the Bosut group. Aside from Ilok, there are only two Bosut settlements where this type of bowl has been found. Namely, bowls of this type have been discovered in Idoš at Slovenski grad (Medović 1978, T. C/4) and in pit 15 at Kalakača (Medović 1988, Fig. 52/2). Bowls of this type have been found in grave 28 in the Poštic vineyard, in graves 5, 21, and 38 in the Pavošević vineyard, in grave 21 in the Đuričić vineyard, and in grave 9 in the Panišić vineyard in Dalj (Hoffiller 1938, 11–12, Pl. 25/1–5, 7, 11). Aside from Dalj, the bowls² have been found in Šarengrad and in grave 80 at Lijeva bara in Vukovar, and have been dated to phase IV of the Urnfield culture analogously to the graves from Velika Gorica and Krupača. As suggested by the finds from grave 80 from Vukovar – Lijeva bara, this form was in use throughout phase Ha B (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 161, T. 114/3–4, 8, 10, 12; T. 118/1–5; T. 122/8). C. Metzner-Nebelsick dated these bowls to ceramic horizons II and IIIa, equivalent to the period from the 9th to the mid-8th century BC (Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 169–172, Abb. 54; Abb. 73/11–12; Abb. 74/7). Also, these bowls have been found in Batina (Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, T. 1/1; T. 26/6; T. 33/14; T. 45/12), Dalj, and Veliki Varod in Erdut (Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, T. 50/5; 103/2), and in Bács-Bodrog (Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, T. 116/3). Type B1d bowls have been found in the Kraljevac settlement in Dalj (Šimić 1996, T. 3/2–4) and at the Zabrana site in Mandelos, in a pit of the Dalj group (Анђелић 1995, 76, T. V/38.).

Moreover, bowls with spherical body and everted rim appear in the area of the Velika Gorica group, where they have been found at the eponymous site outside the funerary complexes (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, T. 105/2, 5); they have also been found in the graves in Krupače near Krašić, where they served as urns placed inside bigger vessels (Brunšmid 1899, 138, T. I/4, 13, 15). In one of these bowls, J. Brunšmid found a bronze pin with a biconical knob on the neck and a round plaque at the top (Brunšmid 1899, 140, T. I/14), which enabled the dating of the funerary complex. The closest analogy is the pin specimen found in a hoard in Gajina pećina near Drežnik in Lika, which has been dated to phase Ha B3 on the basis of a Golinjevo type fibula (Vinski-Gasparini 1983, 592;

2 K. Vinski-Gasparini counts them among pots, but when the width of their rim is bigger than the height of the vessel, they were classified as bowls, resulting in pots (A1c) and bowls (B1d) of this form.

Vinski-Gasparini 1973, T. 128). This bowl form has been found in numerous funerary complexes in Dobova (Starè 1975, grave F (T. 2/3), grave G (T. 2/8), grave 1 (T. 3/12); grave 9 (T. 6/3), *passim*). Graves G, 219 and the richest grave in the cemetery of Dobova 289, have been dated to phases Ha A1 and Ha A2 after J. Dular; the attempt at chronological classification of the Dobova cemetery placed them in the first group of graves (Dular 1978, 37). Graves 9, 315, and 334a, containing pins with bulb-shaped heads as grave goods, have been classified in the second chronological group and dated to phase Ha A2 (Dular 1978, 37); grave 277 with this bowl type and a pin with an egg-shaped head has been dated to phase Ha B1 (Dular 1978, 38). Graves 96, 165, 243, and 283, contained grave goods that classified them in the fourth chronological group in Dobova and dated to phase Ha B2 (Dular 1978, 38). A pot of this type has been found in the cemetery of Budakalás in northeast Transdanubia together with several chance finds of graves which have been associated with the older Urnfield culture (Patek 1968, 72, T. CVI/3). Similar bowls, with a strap handle on the upper part of the body unlike the „Danubian” specimens, have been found in the Szentendre-Monostorsziget cemetery and dated to the period from Ha A2 to the middle of Ha B (Patek 1968, 75, T. CXXVII/2, 3, 5, 6). The same type of vessels with a handle was found in graves 5, 6, and 26 in the Adony cemetery, which has been associated with the Vál group and dated to the period Ha A2–Ha B (Patek 1968, 71–72, T. CXXXI/15–16; T. CXXXIII/16).

On the basis of these comparisons, it can be noticed that this bowl variant appears at the Dalj group sites in phase Ha B, but rarely in the early Bosut settlements. From the dating and the appearance of this bowl type in the listed funerary complexes, it can be concluded that this bowl type was in use since phase Ha A1 in the Dobova-Ruše group, in the western part of the interfluvium of the Drava, the Sava, and the Danube, and appeared later in the graves of the Velika Gorica group; it has parallels in contemporary vessels of a very similar type in Transdanubia, but unlike them, it lacks a strap handle on the upper part. Therefore, it can be concluded that this bowl type was in use during Ha B in the sphere of the Urnfield culture in the southern Pannonian Plain. The appearance of this bowl type and fewer pots in the Ilok settlement is no surprise considering the closeness and contacts between the Dalj and Bosut groups, which are mostly testified in the developed phase of the Bosut group by vessels from Dalj group sites with picturesque decorations in the characteristic Basarabi style.

The pit contained a fragment of a cup with a strap handle reaching above the rim (Pl. 2/3). A cup with spherical body, inverted rim, and a handle reaching above the rim, was found in Hajdukovo (Medović, 1978, T. CXI/4). These cups have been described as type 1 in the settlement of Asfaltna baza in Zemun (Петровић 2010, 202, T. 74/1), while those in the settlement of Gradina on the Bosut have been identified as one of the basic pottery types of settlement bases I and II (Medović, Medović 2011, 37, Fig. 27a, 10). Cups with spherical body

are counted by C. Metzner-Nebelsick among the leading forms from horizon I to horizon IIIa, meaning from the 10th to the second half of the 8th century BC (Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 167–172, Abb. 72/11; Abb. 74/11). Cups have been found in Batina and Dalj (Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, T. 4/8–10; T. 6/8, 9; T. 16/7, 10; T. 22/9, 11; T. 23/3–4, 6, 8; T. 33/5–6; T. 41/9, 11–12; T. 43/4; T. 45/14–15; T. 55/7, 11; Hoffiller 1938, 11, Pl. 24/8–11;) and in Veliki Varod in Erdut (Šimić 1996, T. 5/11). In the cemetery of Vukovar – Lijeve bara³, cups as grave goods have been found in graves 89, 16, and 42 (Vinski-Gasparini 1973, T. 122/13; T. 123/5; T. 124/3), and in graves 7, 50, 113, and 123 in Doroslovo (Trajković 1977, 14, 30; Трајковић 2008, grave 7, 14; grave 50, 4; grave 113, 6; grave 123, 5–6) which can be dated to the Early Iron Age. C. Metzner-Nebelsick dates C1b type cups to the period from ceramic horizon II to horizon IIIb, meaning from the 9th century to the second half of the 7th century BC (Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 169–175, Abb. 73/15; Abb. 75/14–15). This type is indisputably considered to be a Dalj form, appearing in the area of the Dalj group, but some variants have also been found at the contemporary sites of the Bosut group.

TOOLS

The pit contained a large grindstone (Fig. 3), a fragment of a large ceramic weight (Pl. 4/1), a fragment of a smaller weight (Pl. 4/4), and a fragment of a smaller vessel with a thicker bottom (Pl. 4/5). Other finds were a bone awl (Pl. 4/2) and a polished stone tool (Pl. 4/3). Large ceramic weights have been found in the contemporary settlement in Asfaltna baza in Zemun, where they are interpreted as fireplace grates with other possible uses in the settlement – as a stand for sticks or a loom weight (Петровић 2010, 205, Fig. 136, 137). Numerous bone awls have also been found in the settlement of Asfaltna baza in Zemun (Петровић 2010, 207, Fig. 139/3, 5, 8, 9).

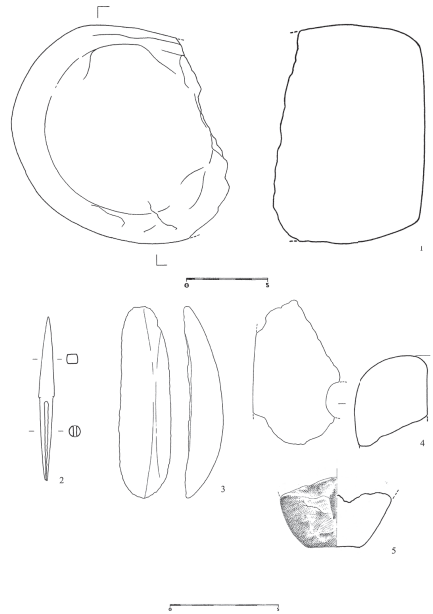


Plate 4. Inventory of pit SJ 2475 in Ilok (drawings: Martina Rončević).

3 These vessels are called saucers by K. Vinski-Gasparini, who considers them characteristic for the entire duration of the Dalj group (1973, 162).

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The typo-chronological analysis has reached the conclusion that the finds of bowls with spherical body, everted rim, and prominent juncture of body and rim, a Dalj group jug, and bowls with inverted obliquely fluted rim, indicate that pit SJ 2475 should be dated to the period from the 10th to the 9th century BC, which matches the results of radiometric dating. The result of the radiometric measurements of a coal sample from pit SJ 2475 amounts to 2750±40 BP, or 2 sigma 1000–810 BC (Beta-236639). Curiously, the inventory of this smaller pit mostly consists of bowls (8 pcs.), cups (2), and kantharoi (2); there are fewer fragments of pots (1) and amphorae (1), and there is a complete jug (1). These insights may indicate the purpose of this pit.

The funnel shape of the Ilok storage pit matches the type of numerous pits that have been explored at Kalakača (Medović 1988, 341–342; Jevtić 2011). It should be noted that the locations of the Ilok and Kalakača sites are very similar: they both stand on a high loess plateau on the right bank of the Danube. The properties of loess allow for the shaping and use of these pits. Pits of this kind were also found in the contemporary layer of the Feudvar settlement (Hänsel and Medović 1992, 146), while they are rare at Gradina on the Bosut (Medović and Medović 2011, 36). Similar pits/structures of a larger size have been explored in Asfaltna baza in Zemun (Петровић 2010, 36, Fig. 16, *passim*).

The literature includes several different opinions on their purpose. When describing this type of pits, P. Medović points out that those who dug them were experienced in shaping loess. P. Medović associates this shape with granaries, based on the archaeobotanical samples of grains found in closed complexes (Medović 1988, 85–86, 247–248, 346–347). M. Jevtić describes these pits as possible granaries on the basis of parallels with the shapes of some contemporary examples from central Europe (Jevtić 2011, 36). D. Filipović points out that it is hard to use the archaeobotanical sample to designate specific pits as granaries, stressing that the interpretations of specific archaeological structures should take into account the activities and processes shaping the archaeobotanical sample and their inclusion in the archaeological context (Filipović 2015, 101, 112).

Pit SJ 2475 from Ilok could have been used as a storage structure judging by its shape and inventory. It was not used for storing grain because no archaeobotanical samples have been found in the pit. However, the discovered grindstone could point to their processing. Interestingly, the pit did not contain large storage pots, but it did contain a smaller pot, a jug, and several bowls and cups. No archaeobotanical remains have been found. It may have been a hoard for the storage of some other household-related contents, which fits in well with the tools – awl, polished stone, large weight – found in some pits at Kalakača

(Medović 1988, 339–340, structures 155, 157); it could be characterised as a storage pit for household inventory, here mostly tableware and tools in everyday use in the settlement.

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JAMA SPREMNICA IZ NASELJA BOSUTSKE GRUPE U ILOKU

Rezime

U radu se predstavlja jedna od jama spremnica iz prve faze naselja bosutske grupe u Iloku koje se nalazilo na položaju Gornjeg grada. Prostor iločkog Gornjeg grada bio je u kontinuitetu naseljen kroz brončano i željezno doba, pri čemu najintenzivniji tragovi naseljavanja potječu iz vremena kasnog brončanog i starijeg željeznog doba. Tijekom osmogodišnjih zaštitnih istraživanja Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu istraženi su sačuvani ukopani objekti iz svih razvojnih faza bosutske grupe. Primjer jame spremnice s njezinim inventarom svjedoči o mogućim različitim namjenama takvih jama kakve su često pronađene i u ostalim naseljima bosutske grupe u Srijemu, južnoj Bačkoj i Banatu. U jami spremnici ljevkastog oblika pronađeni su ulomci posuda – lonaca, zdjela, kantharosa, vrča i šalice te žrvanj, utezi, koštano šilo i kamena alatka. Prema tipo-kronološkoj analizi i radiometrijskoj analizi ugljena iz jame, inventar jame se datira u razdoblje 10.–9. st. pr. Kr. Pronađeni inventar jame ukazuje kako je ona imala namjenu ostave za kućni inventar, u ovom slučaju uglavnom stolnog posuđa i alata koji su ljudi svakodnevno koristili u naselju.